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THE ROLE OF MUHAMMADIYAH IN THE HALAL PRODUCT SUPPLY CHAIN HALAL CERTIFICATION SELF DECLARE

Mutimatun Niami, Diana Setiawati, Karisma Cakraningrat, Taufiq

Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia

Email: mut272@ums.ac.id, ds170@ums.ac.id

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Abstract

Industri makanan merupakan usaha yang menarik minat masyarakat, baik ketika pandemi maupun ketika keadaan mendekati masa normal seperti ini. Tidak mengherankan jika UMKM dibidang kuliner jumlah nya sangat banyak. Indonesia adalah salah satu negara yang memiliki Jumlah penduduk muslim terbesar di dunia, sehingga Pemerintah tidak ragu untuk menetapkan Visi Pusat Halal Dunia 2024 ini. Upaya akselerasi sertifikasi halal dilakukan dengan sertifikasi Halal Self Declare dimana pelaku UMKM menyatakan produknya halal dengan proses pendampingan dari BPJPH dan penetapan halal oleh Komisi fatwa MUI. Dalam salah satu syarat self declare ini, apabila dalam produknya menggunakan bahan daging maka disyaratkan pembelian di Rumah Potong Hewan (RPH) yang bersertifikat. Persyaratan ini menjadi kendala tersendiri bagi pelaku UMKM mengingat belum banyak tersedia Juru Sembelih Halal (Juleha) dan RPH bersertifikat halal. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui peluang bagi Muhammadiyah untuk ikut ambil bagian dalam memenuhi kebutuhan produk halal tersebut (supply chain). Metode penelitian ini adalah dengan menggunakan model penelitian sosio legal dan pendekatan yuridis empiris. Responden dalam penelitian ini adalah pelaku UMKM kec, kartasura dan para Pimpinan Lembaga yaitu PDM Kota Surakarta, MUI Kota Surakarta dan Dinas Pertanian Kota Surakarta. Dalam upaya menarik peluang Muhammadiyah menyediakan Juleha dan mendirikan RPH bersertifikat Halal. Hasil yang diperoleh adalah Muhammadiyah memiliki peluang dalam menyediakan juru sembelih hewan

	<i>(juleha) di kecamatan kartasura. Dari data yang diperoleh bahwa UMKM merasakan kesulitan memenuhi persyaratan tersebut, disatu sisi jika diminta mengganti bahan tanpa menggunakan daging maka akan merubah minat masyarakat akan produknya. Disamping itu diperoleh data bahwa 85% RPH belum memiliki sertifikat Halal. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini menjadi penting dalam mendukung upaya pemerintah menjadikan Indonesia sebagai Pusat Halal Dunia di tahun 2024 ini.</i> Keywords: <i>Self Declare, Supply Chain, Muhammadiyah, Halal</i>
Korespondensi Penulis: andangharjanto@gmail.com	Abstrak The food industry is a business that attracts people's interest, both during a pandemic and when things are approaching normal times like this. It is not surprising that the number of MSMEs in the culinary sector is very large. Indonesia is one of the countries that has the largest Muslim population in the world, so the Government does not hesitate to set the World Halal Center Vision 2024. Efforts to accelerate halal certification are carried out with Halal Self Declare certification where MSME actors declare their products halal with a mentoring process from BPJPH and halal determination by the MUI fatwa commission. In one of these self-declare requirements, if the product uses meat ingredients, it is required to purchase at a certified Slaughterhouse (RPH). This requirement is an obstacle for MSME players considering that there are not many halal-certified Halal Slaughterers (Juleha) and RPH available. This obstacle is an opportunity for Muhammadiyah to take part in meeting the needs of halal products (supply chain). This opportunity is interesting to be studied with socio-legal research models and empirical juridical approaches. The respondents in this study were MSME actors and leaders of institutions, namely PDM Surakarta City, MUI Surakarta City and Surakarta City Agriculture Office. In an effort to assess the opportunities for Muhammadiyah to provide Juleha and establish Halal-certified RPH. The result obtained is that Muhammadiyah has the opportunity to provide animal slaughterers (juleha) in Kartasura sub-district. From the data obtained that MSMEs find it difficult to meet these requirements, on the one hand if asked to change ingredients without using meat, it will change public interest in their products. In addition, data was obtained that 85% of RPH did not have a Halal certificate. Therefore, this research is important in supporting the government's efforts to make Indonesia the World Halal Center in 2024. Keywords: <i>Self Declare, Supply Chain, Muhammadiyah, Halal</i>

Background

Indonesia as the world's leading halal producer center. A big vision that the government wants to realize. As a country with the fourth largest population in the world, 278.6 million people as of 2023 and with the majority of the population being Muslim, in terms of religious and demographic capital, Indonesia has the largest number of Muslims in the world, reaching 209.1 million people or approximately 13.1% of the world's Muslim population¹. Indonesia has strong potential to achieve this vision.²

The government also continues to encourage the development of the halal industry in Indonesia in a sustainable manner. One of the commitments made as a concrete step to achieve this vision is through accelerating the implementation of halal certification for micro and small businesses (MSEs). The launch of the Sehati Program (Free Halal Certification) and the provision of MSE halal facilitation through several Ministries and Institutions are strategies to accelerate this implementation. Thus, it is expected that food and beverage MSEs that have a business identification number (NIB), 80 percent also have halal certification.³

In this case, Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), excluding Medium Enterprises, will receive facilitation of the halal certification process by the government through budget allocations prepared by both ministries, institutions, local governments and BUMN and the private sector.

Until 2021, 17,863 halal certificates have been achieved from 263,190 registered products. This number is of course still very insufficient considering that Indonesia's population of around 180 million is a

Muslim consumer. The government then made efforts by adjusting the regular halal certification fee, which initially reached 3-4 million to only IDR 650 thousand. In addition, the government also provides incentives in the form of self-declaration halal certification which charges a rate of Rp. 0. This means that the government bears the cost of certification of Rp. 300 thousand through the self-declaration mechanism. Various efforts have been made in order to meet the certification target of 10 million halal certifications.

The free halal certification program with a self-declaration scheme is intended as an effort to improve the welfare of the community, especially MSE actors who have experienced a decrease in turnover due to the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic. Given that MSEs have an important role in supporting the nation's economy. Data from the BPJPH Halal Information System states that as of November 5, 2021 there were 31,529 business actors who applied for halal certification. Of this number, the majority of micro businesses reached 19,209 or 60.92%. Followed by small business actors totaling 5,099 or 16.17%. So a total of 76% are MSEs (micro and small businesses). Based on data reported by the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (Kemenkop UKM), the total number of MSMEs in Indonesia reached 8.71 million business units in 2022. Most MSEs are located on the island of Java, with 1.49 million business units in West Java. Followed by Central Java at 1.45 million units and East Java reaching 1.15 million units. Meanwhile, DKI Jakarta recorded 660 thousand units and North Sumatra reached 596 thousand units.

MSEs are the mainstay of the Indonesian economy. More than 90 percent of Indonesia's population derives its income from MSE businesses.

¹ Mastuki, Update Sertifikasi Halal di Indonesia: Ekspektasi dan Kenyataan, dapat di akses: <https://kemenag.go.id/opini/update-sertifikasi-halal-di-indonesia-ekspektasi-dan-kenyataan-hqk7g0>

² Badan Pusat Statistik, Jumlah Penduduk Pertengahan Tahun (Ribuan Jiwa), 2021-2023, dapat diakses :

<https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/12/1975/1/jumlah-penduduk-pertengahan-tahun.html>

³<https://mediakeuangan.kemenkeu.go.id/article/show/siap-jadi-pusat-halal-dunia-ini-strategi-indonesia>

However, the disparity between micro, small and medium enterprises is very different. Micro businesses dominate the number with around 80 percent, while small and medium businesses are at a percentage of ... percent and ... percent. Efforts need to be made so that micro businesses can upgrade to the next level by encouraging them to have halal certification.

From the data above, Indonesia has the potential for a strong national economic base because the number of MSMEs, especially micro businesses, is very large and the absorption of labor is very large. The government and business actors must raise the 'class' of micro businesses to become medium-sized businesses. This business base has also proven to be strong in the face of economic crisis. Micro enterprises also have a fast transaction turnover, use domestic production and are in contact with the primary needs of the community.

The government realizes the potential of MSEs, therefore, in recent years, the government has adopted a policy to increase the capacity of micro and small enterprises so that they can upgrade to become medium-sized enterprises.⁴

In an effort to support this, it is necessary to have political will from all stakeholders and capture the huge economic opportunities of the world's halal industry. An integrated halal industrial ecosystem, according to Lukmanul Hakim, is very important to realize an Indonesian halal industry that is competitive, efficient, and able to become a market leader in the world. Therefore, the government is concentrating on supporting the infrastructure of the Halal Industrial Estate (KIH) and its supporting infrastructure including halal logistics, transportation, to halal ports.⁵

The self-declaration Halal certification system

has been established by the Government as a halal certification system for Micro and Small Enterprises. This is done as an effort to encourage MSEs to more easily obtain halal certification. The government took a big step by changing the Halal Product Guarantee Law (JPH Law) with the Job Creation Law. There are quite significant changes from the changes in these rules. However, various criticisms conveyed by halal activists who have been involved in the certification process for more than 20 years have not discouraged the government. And the government argues that it has strong enough reasons to continue the program.

The urgency of the government to establish a halal certification system for Micro and Small Enterprises is for a capital revival of the halal trend for products in Indonesia to be able to excel comparatively, especially when competing with products that are not halal certified.⁶

LPPOM MUI Halal Certification has been recognized in various countries as the best certification system. However, due to the limited funds of SMEs to pay for the certification process, the number of products that have been halal certified has increased insignificantly. It was recorded that until June 2022 the number of halal certificate holders had only reached 10,643 halal-certified businesses. (Ahmad, 2022) This is of course a challenge for the government.⁷

The government policy to bring up the self-declaration system on the one hand does provide significant results in increasing the number of halal certifications, but on the other hand it creates legal uncertainty regarding the halal labels issued and circulated in the community. The root of the problem is that self-declare halal certification is intended for MSE

⁴ UMKM Bangkit, Ekonomi Indonesia Terungkit, <https://www.djkn.kemenkeu.go.id/artikel/baca/13317/UMKM-Bangkit-Ekonomi-Indonesia-Terungkit.html>

⁵ ApaPentingnyaIndustri Halal buat RI? <https://finance.detik.com/berita-ekonomi-bisnis/d-5828738/apa-pentingnya-industri-halal-buat-ri>

⁶ Ririn Tri Puspita Ningrum, 2022, IAIN Kediri,,

Problematika Kewajiban Sertifikasi Halal bagi pelaku Usaha Mikro dan Kecil (UMK) di kabupaten madiun

⁷ Ahmad Havid, AlfaridFedro, 2022, Sehat: Peluang Dan Tantangan Pemberian Sertifikasi Halal Gratis Bagi Pelaku UMK Di Indonesia

actors who produce food using ingredients that are clearly halal. In this case, it is required that all ingredients in a product have used products that are MUI Halal certified. So that in this case the halal auditor oversees the process of using these ingredients in an effort to ensure that there is no mixing of non-halal products.

What if the product produced uses animal ingredients? Such as meat and ingredients derived from animal body parts other than meat? If a product with these specifications wants to apply for certification, it is required to buy it at a slaughterhouse (RPH) that already has a halal certificate or at a store that sells products from RPH. This obligation is of course troublesome for business actors, in addition to the difficult process considering the price is much more expensive than in traditional markets, on the other hand, the availability of meat from slaughterhouses is also very limited.

In response to this, it is appropriate to make efforts to facilitate the process by ensuring the availability of halal raw materials. One of the efforts that can be made is to increase the number of slaughterhouses in addition to increasing the number of Juleha (Halal Butchers).

Muhammadiyah as a Mass Organization with a large number of followers and spread throughout the country has the opportunity to take part in the supply chain (supply chain) Supply chain management is the integration of material procurement and service activities, conversion into semi-finished goods and final products, and delivery to customers. stated supply chain management as an approach that is applied to bring together suppliers, entrepreneurs, warehouses, and other storage places (distributors, retailers, and retailers) efficiently, so that products can be produced and distributed in the right amount, right location, and right time to reduce costs and meet customer needs and ensure the availability of halal raw materials to make it easier for SMEs to obtain halal certificates.

Main Components of Supply Chain Management

There are 3 kinds of flows in supply chain management that must be managed:

1. Upstream supply chain. The upstream part of the supply chain includes the activities of a manufacturing company with its suppliers (which can be manufacturers, assemblers, or both) and their connections to their suppliers (second-tier suppliers). In the upstream supply chain, the main activity is procurement.

2. The internal supply chain, encompasses all the warehouse entry processes used in transforming inputs from suppliers into the organization's outputs. In the internal supply chain, the main concerns are production management, manufacturing and inventory control.

3. Downstream supply chain. The downstream supply chain includes all activities that involve the delivery of products to the end customer.

This research is intended as a pilot project that is also expected to be carried out by other Islamic mass organizations. So that halal becomes a lifestyle in society and encourages the growth of halal food businesses and halal lifestyles.

METHOD

This research uses a normative juridical approach. The approach in this research is the legislation approach and the case approach. The data obtained in this research is from literature studies and researcher observations in handling several cases of violence against women and children.

DISCUSSION

Problems of halal certification

Halal and thayyib are the standards of food and beverage products for Muslim consumers. This provision must be fulfilled by business actors, both micro, small, medium and large businesses. With a Muslim population of around 180 million, the need for halal products is an opportunity for business actors.

Halal certification was also previously regulated in 1996, with the issuance of the Minister

of Health Decree No. 82 / Menkes / SK / I / 1996 that halal labeling can be given unilaterally from business actors by providing information on the composition of the ingredients used, where if a company reports that its products do not contain non-halal elements, the company can use the halal label. However, at that time the policy was considered ineffective in ensuring the halalness of a product. So that the Minister of Health Decree No. 942 / Menkes / SK / VIII / 1996 was issued as an amendment to the previous regulation related to halal self-declaration by changing the mechanism to first issue a halal label must go through the licensing of the Directorate of Food and Drug Control (Director General of POM) based on a fatwa from the MUI Fatwa Commission, then if the product is not indicated by non-halal elements, a halal logo can be issued from MUI. MUI's authority at that time only proposed the inclusion of the MUI halal logo and halal certificate number, while BPOM RI had the authority to regulate halal labeling by attaching a halal certificate from MUI in its submission.⁸

Halal certification has long been facilitated by LPPOM MUI. Since 20 years ago, the mandate was given by the government to MUI and has been implemented well until finally MUI obtained the title as the best halal certification institution in the world. A prestigious award that makes LPPOM MUI a reference for other countries in halal certification.

In 2001, with the issuance of Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs No. 518 of 2001 and Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs No. 519 of 2001, which mandates MUI as a halal certification body authorized to conduct examination, processing, and determination of halal certification. The authority of BPOM is in installing the halal logo on food packaging, together with MUI.

The development of halal certification in Indonesia has been successful, but for micro and small businesses there are obstacles that cause

quantitatively the number of halal certifications to remain small. These obstacles were spoken by the Deputy Director of the Indonesian Ulema Council's Food, Drug and Cosmetic Assessment Institute (LPPOM MUI), Ir. Muti Arintawati, M.Si. at the seminar "Building Consumer Confidence with Halal Certification as Readiness to Enter Market 4.0", she said there were 6 problems commonly experienced by MSMEs in making Halal certification.

The problems presented by Ir.Muti Arintawati, M.Si are

1. Low Knowledge of halal and haram

Many MSME communities have not recognized halal and haram, halal certificates, and provisions / policies from the government on how a product is said to be halal or haram. In this case, the position of the government that can be tried by the relevant agencies is very meaningful, starting from socialization, direction, to assistance.

2. The basic knowledge of MSEs regarding the importance of meeting the requirements of the Halal Assurance System (SJH) so that products are declared halal is still lacking.

In this case, the consistency of making and quality of MSEs is still very minimal so that the implementation (SJH) is not fully implemented.

3. Business actors have difficulty obtaining data on the halalness of the materials used so that it is prone to fraud.

The majority of SMEs have difficulty in obtaining data on the halalness of the materials used to make a product that is prone to fraud. in this case it is very meaningful cooperation between the Association, Cooperative, and so on.

4. Consistency in the manufacture and quality of MSEs is still lacking so that implementation is not fully carried out.

⁸ Op.Cit., Faridah, "Sertifikasi Halal Di Indonesia: Sejarah, Perkembangan, Dan Implementasi.", hlm. 71.

Many businesses still use public mills, making it very difficult to guarantee what meat is being milled, with the result that meat is prone to contamination with other unknown meat.

5. Financing halal certification is still burdensome for MSE business actors.

Business actors still have many objections in terms of financing halal certificates, they think that making halal certificates is very expensive but the central government has facilitated a lot of financing for these halal certificates.

6. Need for learning about the use of the CEROL-SS2300 Online halal certificate application.

The CEROL-SS2300 Online halal certificate application was created on May 24, 2012, many have used the application to register and many certificates have been issued but there are some areas that do not know the application.

In the self declare halal certification process, it is expected that in one package 2 types of licenses will be obtained at once, namely halal certificates and NIB (Business License Number). for MSEs, the steps that must be fulfilled are required, namely:

- 1) MSEs receive PPH assistance to verify and validate the halal statement of MSE actors. Assistance can be provided by Islamic Community Organizations or by Government Institutions.
- 2) MSE actors explain the contract / pledge to BPJH (BPJH has prepared a form for the pledge).
- 3) MUI determines the halalness of the product through a fatwa hearing at BPJH.
- 4) BPJH issues a halal certificate.

Required in the certificate product criteria that must be met by MSEs include:

- 1) Using products that are certainly halal.
- 2) The manufacturing process is simple and its halalness is determined.
- 3) Asset and turnover criteria follow BPJPH

criteria.

Meanwhile, related to OSS registration, Business Actors need to validate products, with the following criteria:

1. MSEs with low risk KBLI.
2. The type of product with the type required for a halal certificate and products that are not at risk and the manufacturing process is determined by its halalness.

Regarding halal self-declaration as stated in the Omnibus Law Article 48 related to changes in the JPH Law, namely the insertion of Article 4A between Article 4 and Article 5 that the existence of a special halal certification obligation for MSE actors is based on the independent declaration of the MSE actors with reference to halal standards from BPJPH. As for the more detailed arrangements related to this, there are derivative arrangements, namely Article 79 Paragraph (2) of Government Regulation (PP) Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Field, as follows:

"(2) Micro and Small Business Actors as referred to in Paragraph (1) are productive businesses that have a net worth or have annual sales proceeds in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations with criteria⁹

- 1) Products are not at risk or use ingredients that have been confirmed halal; and
- 2) The production process is halal-certified and simple"

If the Business Actor does not meet the requirements, OSS will issue a NIB. but if it meets the requirements, a check will be made regarding the halal certificate. there are 2 possibilities that will arise:

- 1) If the Business Actor has obtained a halal certificate, then proceed to fill in the halal

⁹ Pasal 79 Ayat (3) Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 39 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Bidang Jaminan

certificate number followed by the issuance of NIB by OSS.

- 2) If the Business Actor does not yet have a halal certificate, OSS issues an NIB with a statement of product halalness which begins with a notification sent by OSS to SIHALAL, after which a MUI Halal Fatwa hearing is held. Then BPJH issues a Halal certificate after MSMEs receive guidance and assistance.

No	Law No. 3 of 2014 (law on halal product certification)	Law No. 11 of 2020 (law on job creation)
	Article 4 Products that enter , circulate and are traded in Indonesian territory are mandatory halal certified .	Article 4A (1) For Micro and Small Business Actors , obligations halal certified as intended in Article 4 is based on statement perpetrator business Micro and Small. (2) Statement Micro and Small Business Actors as as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out based on halal standards set by BPJPH.

Article 13 (1) For establishing LPH as follows intended in Article 12, must fulfilled condition : a. own office himself and his equipment ; b. own accreditation from BPJPH; c. have at least 3 (three) Halal Auditors ; And d. own laboratory or agreement Work The same with other institutions that have laboratory . (2) Deep LPH matters as as intended in paragraph (1) is established by the community , LPH must submitted by the institution Islamic religious body law	Article 13 (1) For establishing LPH as follows intended in Article 12, must fulfilled condition : a. have office himself and his equipment ; b. have at least 3 (three) Halal Auditors ; And c. own laboratory or agreement Work The same with other institutions that have laboratory . (1) In LPH matters as as intended in paragraph (1) is established by the community , LPH must submitted by the institution Islamic religious body law , and college tall private sector which is below shade institution Islamic religious body law or Islamic foundation incorporated law
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		In matter something area No there are LPHs established by the community as referred to in paragraph (2), institutions Islamic religious body law and college tall private sector which is below shade institution Islamic religious body law or Islamic foundation incorporated law can Work The same with business entities owned by the state or Supervisory Body Medicine and Food .		biochemistry , engineering industry , biology , or pharmacy ; d. understand and own outlook wide about halal product according to Islamic law ; e. put first interest people above _ interest personal and/ or group ; and f. obtain certificate from MUI.	or agriculture ; d. understand and own outlook wide about halal product according to Islamic law ; And e. put first interest people above _ interest personal and or group
	Article 14 (1) Halal Auditor as intended in Article 13 letter c is appointed and dismissed by LPH. (2) Appointment of a Halal Auditor by LPH as follows referred to in paragraph (1) must fulfil condition : a. Indonesian citizens ; b. Muslim ; c. lowest educated _ 1st (one) bachelor's degree in the field food , chemistry ,	Article 14 (1) Halal Auditor as intended in Article 13 letter c is appointed and dismissed by LPH. (2) Appointment of a Halal Auditor by LPH as follows referred to in paragraph (1) must fulfil requirements : a. Indonesian citizens ; b. Muslim ; c. lowest educated _ 1st (one) bachelor's degree in the field food , chemistry , biochemistry , engineering industry , biology , pharmacy , medicine , culinary arts ,		Article 22 (1) Business Actors who do not separate location , place , and PPH equipment as intended in Article 21 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are applied penalty administrative in the form of : a. warning written ; or b. fine administrative . (2) Conditions more carry on about procedures _ imposition penalty	Article 22) Business Actors who do not separate location , place , and PPH equipment as intended in Article 21 paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) is applied penalty administrative . (2) Conditions more carry on about criteria , type , quantity fines , and procedures imposition penalty administrative as referred to in paragraph (1) is regulated in Regulation Government .

	administrative arranged in Ministerial regulation .				
	Article 27 (1) Business Actors who do not do obligation as intended in Article 25 is applied penalty administrative in the form of : a. warning written ; b. fine administrative ; or c. retraction Halal Certificate . (2) Business Actors who do not do obligation as intended in Article 26 paragraph (2) is applied penalty administrative in the form of : a. reprimand verbal ; b. warning written ; or c. fine administrative . (3) Conditions more carry on regarding procedures _ imposition penalty administrative arranged in Ministerial regulation .	Article 27 (1) Business Actors who do not do obligation as intended in Article 25 or Article 26 paragraph (2) is applied penalty administrative .		(3) The Halal Supervisor is determined by the leadership company and reported to BPJPH. (4) Conditions more carry on about Halal Supervisor arranged in Ministerial regulation .	Article 28 (1) Halal Supervisor as intended In Article 24 letter c the duty is : a. supervising PPH in the company ; b. determine action repair and prevention ; c. coordinating PPH; And d. accompany the LPH Halal Auditor at the time inspection . (21 Halal Supervisors must fulfil requirements : a. Muslim ; and b. own outlook knowledgeable and understanding Sharia about halal . (3) The Halal Supervisor is determined by the leadership company and reported to BPJPH. (4) Deep matter activity business carried out by micro and small business actors , Halal Supervisors can originate from Organization Society . (5) Conditions more carry on about Halal Supervisor arranged in Regulation Government .

	Article 29 (1) Application Halal Certificates are submitted by Business Actors written to BPJPH. (2) Application Halal certificate is a must be equipped with documents : a. Business Actor data ; b. name and type Product ; c. list of Products and Materials used ; and D. processing _ Product . (3) Conditions more carry on regarding procedures _ submission application Halal certificate arranged in Ministerial regulation .	Article 29 (1) Application The Halal Certificate is submitted by the Business Actor to BPJPH. (2) Application Halal certificate is a must be equipped with documents : a. Business Actor data ; b. name and type Product ; c. list of Products and Materials used ; and D. processing Product . (3) Term time verification application Halal certificate is executed no later than 1 (one) day Work . (4) Conditions more carry on regarding procedures _ submission application Halal certificate arranged in Regulation Government .		Article 30 (1) BPJPH determines LPH for do inspection and/ or testing halal Product . (2) Determination of LPH as follows as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out in period a maximum of 5 (five) days Work counted since document application as intended in Article 29 paragraph (2) is stated complete . (3) Conditions more carry on regarding procedures _ LPH determination is regulated in Ministerial regulation .	Provision Article 30 is amended so that sounds as as follows : Article 30 (1) BPJPH determines LPH for do inspection and/ or testing halal Product based on application Businessmen . (2) Determination of LPH as follows as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out in period a maximum of 1 (one) day Work counted since document application as intended in Article 29 paragraph (21 stated complete .
				Article 31 (1) Inspection and/ or testing halal Product as intended in Article 30 paragraph (1) is carried out by a Halal Auditor. (2) Inspection to Product carried out on location efforts during the production process . (3) Deep matter	Article 31 (1) Inspection and/ or testing halal Product as intended in Article 30 paragraph (1) is carried out by the Halal Auditor no later than 15 (fifteen) days Work . (2) Inspection to Product carried out on location efforts during the production process . (3) Deep matter inspection

	inspection Product as referred to in paragraph (1) exists Questionable material _ it's halal , yes done testing in the laboratory . (4) Deep implementation on-site inspection business as referred to in paragraph (2), Business Actors are obliged to give information to the Halal Auditor.	Product as referred to in paragraph (1) exists Questionable material _ it's halal , yes done testing in the laboratory . (4) Deep matter inspection product as referred to in paragraph (3) requires addition time examination , LPH can be done submit extension time to BPJPH. (5) Deep implementation on- site inspection business as referred to in paragraph (2), Business Actors are obliged to give information to the Halal Auditor. (6) Conditions more carry on regarding procedures _ inspection and/ or testing halal Product arranged in Regulation Government .		Determination Halal Product Article 33 (1) Determination halal Product carried out by the MUI. (2) Determination halal Product as as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out in Halal Fatwa Session . (3) MUI Halal Fatwa Session as follows referred to in paragraph (2) includes expert , element ministries / institutions , and/ or agency related . (4) Halal Fatwa Session as follows referred to in paragraph (3) decides halal The longest product is 30 (three twenty) days Work since MUI accepted results inspection and/ or testing Product from BPJPH. (5) Decision to Determine Halal Products as referred to in paragraph (4) is signed by the MUI. (6) Decision to Determine Halal Products as referred to in paragraph (5) is submitted to	Article 33 Determination halal Product carried out by the MUI Determination halal Product as as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out in Halal Fatwa Session . Halal Fatwa Session as referred to in paragraph (2) decides halal The product will last a maximum of 3 (three) days Work since MUI accepted results inspection and/ or testing product from LPH. Determination halal Product as referred to in paragraph (21) was submitted by MUI to BPJPH as base publishing Halal Certificate.
	Article 32 (1) LPH submits results inspection and/ or testing halal Product to BPJPH. (2) BPJPH conveys results inspection and/ or testing halal Product to MUI for obtain determination halal Product .	Article 32 (1) LPH submits results examination and f or testing halal Product to MUI with copy sent _ to BPJPH. (2) Deep matter results inspection andf or testing halal Product No in accordance with standards owned by BPJPH, BPJPH conveys consideration to MUI for issued a fatwa.			

	BPJPH for become base publishing Halal Certificate.		Update Halal Certificate Article 42	Article 42
	Article 35 Halal Certificate as intended in Article 34 paragraph (1) is issued by BPJPH no later than 7 (seven) days Work counted since decision halal Product accepted from MUI.	Article 35 Halal Certificate as intended in Article 34 paragraph (1) is issued by BPJPH no later than 1 (one) day Work counted since the fatwa was halal Product .	(1) Halal Certificate applies for 4 (four) years since published by BPJPH, except there is change composition Material . (2) Mandatory Halal Certificate extended by Business Actors with submit update Halal Certificate no later than 3 (three) months before the expiration date Halal certificate expires . (3) Conditions more carry on about update Halal certificate arranged in Ministerial regulation .	(1) Halal Certificate is valid for 4 (four) years since published by BPJPH, except there is change composition Material . (2) Mandatory Halal Certificate extended by Business Actors with submit extension Halal Certificate no later than 3 (three) months before the expiration date Halal certificate expires . (3) If in submission extension as referred to in paragraph (2), Business Actors include statement fulfill the halal production process or not change composition , BPJPH can direct publish extension halal certificate . (4) Conditions more carry on regarding procedures _ extension Halal certificate arranged in Regulation Government .
	Article 41 (1) Business actors who display the Halal Label do not in accordance with provision as intended in Article 38 and Article 39 are applied penalty administrative in the form of : a. reprimand verbal ; b. warning written ; or c. retraction Halal Certificate . (2) Conditions regarding procedures _ imposition penalty administrative arranged in Ministerial regulation .	Article 41 (1) Business actors who display halal labels do not in accordance with provision as intended in Article 38 or Article 39 is applied penalty administrative . (2) Conditions more carry on regarding procedures _ imposition penalty administrative as referred to in paragraph (1) is regulated in Regulation Government .		

	Financing Article 44 (1) Fees Halal certification is charged to Business Actors who apply application Halal Certificate . (2) Deep matter Business actors are business micro and small , costs Halal certification is possible facilitated by the party other . (3) Conditions more carry on about cost Halal certification is regulated in Regulation Government .	Article 44 (1) Fees Halal certification is charged to Business Actors who apply application Halal Certificate . (2) Deep matter application Halal certification, certification as referred to in paragraph (1) submitted by Micro and Small Business Actors , no charged cost .
	Article 48 (1) Business Actors who do not do registration as intended in Article 47 paragraph (3) is applied penalty administrative form withdrawal goods from circulation . (2) Conditions regarding procedures _ imposition penalty administrative as referred to in paragraph (1) is regulated in Regulation Government .	Article 48 (1) Business Actors who do not do registration as intended in Article 47 paragraph (3) is applied penalty administrative . (2) Conditions more carry on regarding procedures _ imposition penalty administrative as referred to in paragraph (1) is regulated in Regulation Government .
	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION Article 53 (1) The public can role as well as in implementation of JPH. (2) Participation public as referred to in paragraph (1) can in the form of : a. do socialization regarding JPH; and b. supervise Halal products and products in circulation . (3) Participation public form supervision Halal products and products in circulation as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b is in the form of complaint or reporting to BPJPH	Article 53 (1) The public can role as well as in implementation of JPH. (2) Participation public as referred to in paragraph (1) can in the form of : a. socialization and education regarding JPH; b. accompaniment in PPH; c. publication that product is at in accompaniment ; d. marketing in networking Islamic mass organizations law ; and e. supervision Halal products in circulation . (3) Participation public form supervision Halal products in circulation as referred to in paragraph (2) letter e is in the form of complaint or reporting to BPJPH.
	Article 55 Provisions more carry on regarding procedures _ role as well as community and giving award arranged in Ministerial regulation .	Article 55 Provisions more carry on regarding procedures _ role as well as community and giving award arranged in Regulation Government .

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS Article 56 Business Actors who do not guard halal Products that have been obtain Halal Certificate as intended in Article 25 letter b is punishable with criminal imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or criminal a maximum fine of IDR 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).	Article 56 Business Actors who do not guard halal Products that have been obtain Halal Certificate as intended in Article 25 letter b is punishable with criminal imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or criminal a maximum fine of IDR 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).	so that halal certification became like a distribution permit for the Indonesian market. By making it easier through the Omnibus Law, the good purpose of making this easier must not violate the principles of halal, because the essence of halal certification is to protect Muslim consumers from eating or being eaten from ingredients that are not halal. As stated in Article 4A paragraph (1) of the Omnibus Law states that "For Micro and Small Business Actors, the obligation to be halal certified as referred to in Article 4 is based on the statement of Micro and Small business actors". Then in the insert article 4A, paragraph 2: "The statement of Micro and Small Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out based on halal standards set by BPJPH." So that halal certification should not be based on self-declaration / self claim by business actors without any evidence and verification. Because all business actors can declare halal themselves even though their products are not necessarily halal. So if like that halal certification is no longer useful. In addition, BPJPH must compile halal standards that have been agreed upon by MUI because halal is a religious rule, the BPJPH halal standard must be based on the halal fatwa. The article should not apply to MSMEs but depends on the opportunity for the halalness of the product. So that it is still possible for products whose ingredients are definitely halal (positivelistmaterials), so that products that are definitely halal do not need a halal certificate, this is in accordance with the hadith narrated by Bukhari and Muslim which states that "The halal is clear and the haram is clear. Between the two there is something unclear (syubhat) However, the hadith above does not apply to products that have a high risk of haram, for example products that use animal raw materials, both as main and additional raw materials or auxiliary materials in the process of making these products. In addition to the raw materials used, facilities or equipment for making products are also used for haram products. So that selfdeclare or self-claim certification must be verified or there is a guarantor who is not from the business actors
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The Omnibus Law has the aim of facilitating investment to create wider employment opportunities. In terms of halal certification, this law makes it easier for business actors to obtain halal certificates, because in the previous law, namely Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee, it was categorized into licensing so that halal certification became like a distribution permit for the Indonesian market. By making it easier through the Omnibus Law, the good purpose of making this easier must not violate the principles of halal, because the essence of halal certification is to protect Muslim consumers from eating or being eaten from ingredients that are not halal.

The Omnibus Law has the aim of facilitating investment to create wider employment opportunities. In terms of halal certification, this law makes it easier for business actors to obtain halal certificates, because in the previous law, namely Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee was categorized into licensing

themselves, for example from halal service providers (halal supervisors) from mass organizations or from halal study centers from universities.

Article 14 paragraph 2 of the 2014 JPH Law in point F explains "if one of the provisions for the appointment of halal auditors by LPH (Halal Checking Institution) must obtain a certificate from MUI", but in the Omnibus Law this point is omitted and does not require a certificate from MUI.

In the Omnibus Law, Article 13 of the JPH Law is eliminated because it contradicts the JPH Law Article 10 where the duties of BPJH and MUI are to provide accreditation to LPH. Accreditation needs to be done because the halal substance is actually the domain of MUI. In Article 35A paragraph 1 explains "if LPH does not meet the time limit that has been set in the halal certification process until the LPH will be subject to sanctions." If the delay is caused by the business actor to be returned to the business actor without distributing sanctions to LPH. Article 35A paragraph 2 explains that if MUI does not complete the specified time period until the process of determining the fatwa until BPJH can immediately issue a halal certificate. This halal certificate is in the form of consumer protection from consuming haram products. Halal provisions can be formalized if all halal statements are fulfilled.

The obstacle faced especially in this self-declaration certification system is the availability of raw materials that have halal certification. Given that this certification requires that production materials are not materials that are not halal.

Required in the certificate, the product criteria that must be met by MSEs include:

- a. Using products that are certainly halal.
- b. The manufacturing process is simple and its halalness is determined.
- c. Asset and turnover criteria follow BPJPH criteria.

Criteria

- 1) Product is not risky or uses ingredients that have been confirmed halal;
- 2) Production process that ensures halalness and is simple;

- 3) Having annual sales revenue (turnover) of a maximum of IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) as evidenced by an independent statement and having a business capital of up to a maximum of IDR 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah);
- 4) Have a Business Identification Number (NIB);
- 5) Have a location, place and equipment for the Halal Product Process (PPH) which is separate from the location, place and equipment for processing non-halal products;
- 6) Has or does not have a distribution permit (PIRT / MD / UKOT), Certificate of Good Hygiene Sanitation (SLHS) for food / beverage products with a shelf life of less than 7 (seven) days, or other industrial licenses for products produced from related agencies / agencies;
- 7) Have an outlet and/or production facility of at most 1 (one) location;
- 8) Actively producing 1 (one) year before the application for halal certification;
- 9) The products produced are in the form of goods (not services or restaurant businesses, canteens, catering and stalls / houses / stalls);
- 10) The ingredients used have been confirmed halal as evidenced by a halal certificate or included in the list of ingredients according to Decree of the Minister of Religion Number 1360 of 2021 concerning Materials Exempted from the Obligation to be Halal Certified;
- 11) Does not use harmful ingredients;
- 12) Has been verified for halalness by the halal product process assistant;
- 13) The type of product/group of products that are certified halal or do not contain elements of slaughtered animals, unless they come from producers or slaughterhouses/poultry slaughterhouses that are halal certified;
- 14) Using production equipment with simple technology or done manually and / or semi-automatically (home business not factory business);

15. The preservation process of the products produced does not use radiation techniques, genetic engineering, the use of ozone (ozonization) and a combination of several preservation methods (hurdle technology);
16. Complete halal certification application documents and business actor statement mechanisms online through SI HALAL.

In reality, based on the results of interviews with resource persons, namely:

1. Mrs. Nurul

She has a snack-making business with a variety of products. She has superior products in the form of prol tape and risoles mayo. When she wanted to register the two products, she was directed by the Halal Product Assistance Team to register her prol tape product only. Given that prol tape only uses simple ingredients, it does not use animal protein in the form of meat. After going through the assistance process, a halal certificate for the prol tape product finally appeared.

On the one hand, mayo risoles products are not directed to obtain halal certification considering that the product uses animal protein raw materials in the form of cheese, chicken / sausage meat, so it is not included in the category of simple processes. In addition, the use of slaughter products is not permitted unless it is ensured to buy from producers or slaughterhouses / poultry slaughterhouses that are halal certified.

The obstacle arises because most ready-to-eat foods use slaughtered protein ingredients, while slaughterhouse products are more expensive and have limited production capacity

2. Ms. Asti

She owns a burger business. When she wants to register her product, she uses animal protein products that come from halal-certified producers. He bought it from the Best Meat shop. However, obstacles arise when there are large orders, while the meat available at Best Meat is limited, finally he

buys it at the traditional market where he is subscribed to which is known to be slaughtered properly even though it does not yet have a halal certificate.

From the results of the interview, it is known that:

- 1) Self-declare halal certification is unable to accommodate the needs of certain goods (which use slaughter products), even though most foods use these variants, such as chicken, beef or processed products.
- 2) Self-declare halal certification is prone to material irregularities, given the availability of production materials, such as slaughter products whose halalness is clear, is very limited. Not many slaughterhouses are halal certified, so when there is a lot of demand, producers will buy it elsewhere in an effort to fulfill orders.

This will provide space for the certificate owner to commit irregularities and will affect the legal certainty of product halalness.

CONCLUSION

In the food chain system, this company acts as a link between producers and processors. For example, breeders, farmers and market traders with restaurants or food seasoning producers. But it is not uncommon for producers to also be processors.

What if there is uncertainty in supply and demand? In terms of producer companies that are still dependent on nature, as long as there is still supply, the company will take it because it minimizes the risk of running out of supply. Processing companies are still affected by the ups and downs of consumer demand for finished food products.

So that the negative impact of this uncertainty is very visible for the company, starting from the large number of product stocks in the company. Whereas the characteristics of food stock are that the shelf time is quite short, although the shelf time can be extended, it requires considerable effort or cost. So that a lot of stock ends up unfit for use. The occurrence of this pile of stock is because the amount

of supply is higher than the amount of demand. However, the determination of the amount of supply is also not only based on demand estimates but also influenced by discount offers when buying in large quantities. Because purchasing supplies in large quantities and asking for discounts can reduce the cost of goods sold (COGS). However, the problem that arises is when the supply processor does not have as much demand as the company has.

So from the information obtained, efforts that can be made by the company include:

- 1) Enforce the principle of sharing benefits in bulk purchases between products.

We know that food companies have quite diverse products. Some products with large demand then make purchases immediately at a discount, if necessary with a purchase contract. So that this product has a fairly competitive price. But for products with less stable demand then buy in moderation. Because for this product, pay more attention to the purchasing ability of the supply processing company rather than the COGS.

- 2) Create a market that can absorb as much supply as possible.

The second effort that can be made by the company is to form new products or new markets, so that the company is expected not only to sell these supplies, but to be able to provide added value to the supplies owned so as to increase the opportunity to absorb the supplies owned.

This effort requires new skills and competencies that are not easy and cheap, but the results are more long-term, such as being able to form new business units that can utilize excess supply stocks.

SOLUTION

This situation certainly needs to be addressed by providing solutions to these problems. One solution that is trying to be offered is to establish additional halal-certified slaughterhouses, both those owned by the private sector

(individuals), by community organizations and by the government. Muhammadiyah in this case can take this role by establishing a slaughterhouse.

As found in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi. There is a slaughterhouse owned by Muhammadiyah

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Sekolah Bisnis dan Manajemen Institut
Teknologi Bandung 12 Januari 2016

Togar M. Simatupang, Sistem Logistik Halal,