

**Organizing Halal Certification Services After Law No 6 Cipta
Kerja 2023
Case Study Halal Center Uin Sunan Kalijaga**

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Abstract

Law Number 06 of 2023 concerning Halal Product Guarantee is one of the laws included in the structuring cluster of the Law on Job Creation (omnibus law). Several provisions / norms were changed as an effort to regulate regulations for the ease of business licenses in Indonesia, Halal certification for MSE Products, changes in the authority to accredit the Halal Examining Agency (LPH), the authority to certify Halal Auditors, the involvement of Islamic organizations in the implementation of LPH, simplifying the bureaucracy, the timing of issuing Halal certificates and changing sanctions for norm violations are some of the provisions that distinguish between the Law on Halal Product Guarantee and the Law on Job Creation in this Halal Product Guarantee (JPH) cluster.

This method was chosen because the analysis cannot be in the form of numbers and researchers describe all phenomena that exist in society clearly. This research also contains facts that occur in the field and an overview of the role of the Halal Center UIN Sunan Kalijaga in carrying out the mandate of the Job Creation Law on Halal Product Guarantee so that it can then be studied in depth with theoretical approaches.

LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga has conducted 6 batches of PPH Facilitator Training, from March - July 2022 and from around 1400 participants only graduated 900 PPH Facilitators from all over Indonesia. In 2023, LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga began to hold PPH Facilitator Training, as of July 2023 it has conducted up to 12 batches of training, and from 2200

participants graduated 1400 PPH Facilitators from all over Indonesia. The cost comparison after the existence of the Job Creation Law is quite significant where previously they had to pay a minimum of Rp. 2,500,000, - while now it is only 0 rupiah or free.

I. Introduction

Law Number 06 of 2023 concerning Halal Product Guarantee is one of the laws included in the structuring cluster of the Law on Job Creation (omnibus law). Several provisions / norms were changed as an effort to regulate regulations for the ease of business licenses in Indonesia, Halal certification for MSE Products, changes in the authority to accredit the Halal Examining Agency (LPH), the authority to certify Halal Auditors, the involvement of Islamic organizations in the implementation of LPH, simplifying the bureaucracy, the timing of issuing Halal certificates and changing sanctions for violations of norms are some of the provisions that distinguish between the Law on Halal Product Guarantee and the Law on Job Creation in this cluster of Halal Product Guarantee (JPH).

The inclusion of the Law on Halal Product Guarantee in the structuring cluster of the Law on Job Creation is expected to be a momentum to solve these problems. There are 24 provisions including 2 additions of new articles and changes in the substance of 22 articles in the Law on Halal Product Guarantee. Material changes and provisions in these articles show more of the government's strong desire to organize regulations, ease of investment and the creation of the widest possible employment opportunities¹.

Halal self-declaration by business actors (micro and small in particular) at that time had not received serious attention by the government so that the potential for violations in halal claims by business actors was very potential in the community, so that on October 17, 2019 the implementation of the new Halal Product Guarantee Law began to be implemented, Halal Product Guarantee contains halal provisions carried out by business actors must be in line with the standards of the Halal Product Guarantee Agency. This can be

¹ Hosen, N., Hutagalung, A.Z. and Muhammad Amin Suma. (2022), Analisis Undang-Undang Tentang Jaminan Produk Halal dan Undang-Undang Tentang Cipta Kerja (Antara Kenyataan dan Keberlanjutan), Yudisia: Jurnal Pemikiran Hukum dan Hukum Islam, 13

interpreted that the implementation of halal certification obligations starting October 17, 2019 is carried out in stages².

The enactment of the provisions of the law is carried out in several stages. The first stage is carried out by imposing halal certification provisions on food products, beverages, and service products that have a direct relationship with the food / beverage production activities. The first stage has started since the issuance of the Government Regulation on Halal Product Guarantee on October 17, 2019. Furthermore, in the second phase which began on October 17, 2021 BPJH imposed certification obligations on products other than food and beverages. Halal certification activities during this period have not been able to attract the awareness of micro and small business actors because they feel that the certification process is so complicated, the costs are quite large, the unavailability of halal supervisors, and requires adjustments to the business structure carried out by micro and small business actors.³

The inclusion of the JPH Law in the arrangement of the Job Creation Law is actually a momentum to solve the problem of not implementing the Halal Product Guarantee. In the Job Creation Law, several provisions in the JPH Law which are considered to be a problem point are changed, including provisions for certification for products from MSEs, authority for LHP accreditation and Halal Auditor certification, involvement of Islamic organizations with legal entities in the Halal certification process, simplification of bureaucracy and time for issuing halal certification as well as changes in sanction norms / law enforcement.

With the enactment of the Job Creation Law, there are several articles that have been changed from Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. Then with the enactment of the Job Creation Law there has also been Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 which revokes Government Regulation Number 31 of 2019 concerning Implementation Regulations of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. As well as the latest Job Creation Law Number 06 of 2023. However, even though the Halal Product Guarantee Law has been passed since 2014, not all food and beverage businesses are ready to implement the mandatory halal certification regulations on October 17, 2019.⁴ The Head of the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) of the Ministry of Religion, Sukoso, explained that the implementation of this regulation was carried out in stages starting from October 17, 2019 - October 17, 2024, previously fostering the obligation of halal

² Kementerian Agama Republik Indonesia (2021) Penjelasan Tentang Jaminan Produk Halal dalam UU Cipta Kerja. Available at: www.kemenag.go.id.

³ Fajaruddin (2018). Efektivitas Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 Tentang Jaminan Produk Halal dalam Perlindungan Konsumen, Hukum, 3(2), pp. 204–216.

⁴ Efrem Siregar, CNBC Indonesia, Wajib Sertifikat Halal 17 Oktober, Pengusaha Masih Bingung, <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20191008104037-4-105160/wajib-sertifikat-halal-17-oktober-pengusahamasih-bingung> diakses pada 25 Desember 2023

certificates considering that Halal is an obligation for Muslims who are the majority of Indonesian society.

Article 4 reads “Products that enter, circulate, and are traded in the territory of Indonesia must be halal certified”. As for the effective enforcement of October 17, 2019, referring to article 67 which reads “The obligation to be halal certified for Products circulating and traded in the territory of Indonesia as referred to in Article 4 shall take effect 5 (five) years from the enactment of this Law. Based on Law No. 33 of 2014, Halal Certificate is a recognition of the halalness of a Product issued by BPJPH based on a written halal fatwa issued by MUI. The development of halal certification in Indonesia is inseparable from public awareness supported by the issuance of the Halal Product Guarantee Act. Previously, halal certification was the domain of MUI (Indonesian Ulema Council) through LPPOM MUI. With the issuance of the Law, halal certification is mandated to be in BPJPH which is under the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia. In order to realize halal product guarantees in Indonesia, there needs to be synergy and cooperation between various parties, namely the government, business actors and the community.⁵

LP3H (Halal Product Process Assistance Institution) UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta is an institution formed and certified by BPJPH (Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency) Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia. LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta was born on November 17, 2021 legally with Registration Number 2112000002 from the element of Higher Education. The beginning of LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta was born to directly accommodate Non-Civil Servant PPH Assistance Religious Counselors in the Special Region of Yogyakarta who have attended training by BPJPH (Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency) Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia. After the Halal Product Guarantee Act No. 33 of 2014, the scheme offered to Business Actors is not only paid (Regular), but also a free scheme (Self Declare) with several terms and conditions.

LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga is the development wing of the Halal Center UIN Sunan Kalijaga in serving halal certification applications through regular channels. LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga has been accredited since October 5, 2022 with the category of LP3H Pratama group 2. This is in accordance with the mandate of Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee, which is implemented through the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH). In 2023 (August 1 - October 15, 2023) Halal Center in collaboration with Bank Indonesia DIY Representative Office held PPH Facilitator Activation in 4 cities in DIY Province. Activities are carried out in order to increase the achievement

⁵ Hayyun Durrotul Farida. “Sertifikasi Halal Di Indonesia: Sejarah Perkembangan, dan Implementasi.” *Journal of Halal Product and Research* 2, no. 2 (2019): 68-78

of Halal Certification acquisition, especially Business Actors in Yogyakarta Province. In each implementation, 60 participants were present.

2. Research Method

The research approach is a certain technique or method that is carried out as a basis for research reference. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. Bogdan and Tylor (Moleong, 2010) define qualitative research as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people or observed behavior. The descriptive qualitative method adjusts the opinion between the researcher and the informant. This method was chosen because the analysis cannot be in the form of numbers and researchers describe all phenomena that exist in society clearly.

This research has the intention of organizing halal certification services at the Halal Center Uin Sunan Kalijaga. This research will describe this in the form of words and language. This research also contains facts that occur in the field and an overview of the role of the Halal Center UIN Sunan Kalijaga in carrying out the mandate of the Job Creation Law on Halal Product Guarantee so that it can then be studied in depth with theoretical approaches.

Research data sources are sources that contain where information and data are obtained. Data is the result of recording in the form of numbers and facts of events that can be used as material in compiling information. The data collected is then summarized as a narrative that is easy to read and understand. In this study, the authors used several data sources, both primary and secondary. Primary data sources are data obtained directly from data sources with an investigation approach or direct interviews with research subjects in order to fulfill certain objectives in this research.

Primary data sources in this study can be obtained from the Halal Center Uin Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, as well as other informants related to field conditions.

3. Results and Discussion

2.1. Implementation of Halal Certification Services in Indonesia

Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Job Creation (Ciptaker Law) has amended several provisions in Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee (JPH Law). The implementation of halal certification obligations in Indonesia after the JPH Law and its amendments is carried out with two schemes, namely regular and self-declaration (SD) schemes. Both produce output in the form of halal certificates. Even so, it is expected

that halal certificates from these different schemes produce the same quality, namely guaranteeing halal products to Muslim consumers. The implementation of halal product guarantees in Indonesia is currently regulated in Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee (UUJPH). The enactment of this UUJPH will bring fundamental changes regarding the implementation of halal certification in Indonesia. With the enactment of this UUJPH, the implementation of halal certification which was previously carried out by LPPOM-MUI will be taken over by BPJPH. BPJPH is an agency that will be formed by the government to organize halal product guarantees in Indonesia. The UUJPH itself has mandated the establishment of the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) as an agency authorized to carry out halal certification in Indonesia, replacing the LPPOM-MUI. However, until now BPJPH has not been formed, so based on the provisions of Article 60 of the UUJPH that before BPJPH is formed, the implementation of halal certification is still carried out by MUI in this case LPPOM-MUI.

Initially the formation of LPPOM-MUI was based on a mandate from the Government / state so that the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) played an active role in easing the case of lard in Indonesia in 1988. LPPOM MUI was established on January 6, 1989 to conduct halal inspection and certification. To strengthen the position of LPPOM-MUI to carry out the halal certification function, in 1996 a Memorandum of Cooperation was signed between the Ministry of Religion, the Ministry of Health and MUI. The memorandum of understanding was then followed by the issuance of Decree of the Minister of Religion No. 518 of 2001 concerning Guidelines and Procedures for Examining and Determining Halal Food and Decree of the Minister of Religion No. 519 of 2001 concerning the Implementing Agency for Halal Food Examiners, which strengthens the position of LPPOM-MUI as a halal certification institution and conducts examinations / audits, determines fatwas and issues halal certificates.

Halal certification carried out by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) is in the form of a MUI halal certificate, which is a written fatwa from the Indonesian Ulema Council stating the halalness of a product in accordance with Islamic law. This MUI Halal Certificate is a requirement to obtain permission to include a halal label on product packaging from the authorized government agency. MUI halal certification is aimed at food

products, medicines, cosmetics and other products to provide certainty of halal status, so that it can calm the hearts of consumers in consuming them⁶.

If it is associated with products consisting of goods and services, then the halal certification carried out by MUI is limited to the category of goods which can be in the form of food, medicines, cosmetics, etc. This is certainly not able to provide full protection to Muslim consumers. This certainly cannot provide full protection to Muslim consumers. Currently, there is no halal certification related to products in the form of services, among others, related to tourism, hotels and restaurants in Japan.⁷

This is expanded by the UUJPH by expanding the object of halal certification not only in the form of goods but also service products as stated in Article 1 point (1) of the UUJPH. LPPOM-MUI in the process and implementation of halal certification collaborates with several ministries and institutions. The collaboration is carried out with the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (Badan POM), Ministry of Religion, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, National Standardization Agency (BSN) and Higher Education.⁸ The form of cooperation in organizing halal product guarantees by BPJH is also held in collaboration with other parties, namely MUI as the party that determines the fatwa on product halalness, and the Halal Examining Agency as the party that conducts examination and testing of the halalness of a product.

The nature of arrangements related to the obligation of halal certification is voluntary.⁹ The Government Regulation No. 69 of 1999 concerning Food Labels and Advertising, which states that anyone who produces or imports packaged food into Indonesia and declares the food to be halal is responsible for the statement's veracity and must include halal information or writing, makes this evident in Article 10 paragraph (1). Furthermore, it is mandated to first verify the food's authenticity at a recognised inspection facility in

⁶ Majelis Ulama Indonesia, "Sertifikat Halal MUI", http://www.halalmui.org/mui14/index.php/main/go_to_section/55/1360/page/1, diakses 30 Desember 2023

⁷ Ryo Nonako, "Jepang Lebih Peduli Produk Halal", <http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com/ekonomi/2015/03/17/320203/jepang-lebih-peduli-produk-Halal>, diakses 1 Januari 2024.

⁸ Majelis Ulama Indonesia, "Tentang LPPOM-MUI", http://www.halalmui.org/mui14/index.php/main/go_to_section/2/31/page/1 diakses 1 Januari 2024

⁹ KN. Sofyan Hasan, "Kepastian Hukum Sertifikasi dan Labelisasi Halal Produk Pangan", *Dinamika Hukum*, Vol. 14, No. 2, Mei 2014, hlm. 227.

order to confirm the veracity of the halal assertion, according to Article 11 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation No. 69 of 1999 regulating Food Labels and Advertising. This law leads to the conclusion that halal certification is only necessary if the business actor places a halal label on the product packaging; in the event that the business actor does not do so, halal inspection or certification is not required.

The Head of the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH), Muhammad Aqil Irham, said that for the nearest mandatory halal certification stage, namely in 2024, the products required are food and beverage products. However, this includes upstream sectors such as slaughtered meat to downstream (food and beverage end products). Based on data from the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) as of September 2023, there are 64 LPHs in Indonesia with details: 1 existing LPH with main authority (LPH-LP POM); 3 main LPH (Sucofindo, Surveyor Indonesia and LPH KHT Muhammadiyah); and 60 LPH with Pratama status. Of the 64 existing LPHs, 42 are government LPHs and 22 LPHs established by the community. However, currently only 57 LPHs have registered and joined ALPHI.¹⁰

This certainly does not provide legal certainty of halal assurance for Muslim consumers, because halal certification depends on the good faith of business actors. This arrangement is certainly different from the arrangement in Article 4 of the UUJPH which determines that products that enter, circulate, and are traded in the territory of Indonesia must be halal certified. The halal certification process carried out at MUI is basically carried out by LPOM-MUI. The halal certification process, from registration, examination and product testing to the issuance of a halal certificate for a product is the authority of LPPOM-MUI. In general, the halal certification procedure is as follows:¹¹

- a. Companies applying for certification, both new registration, development (product/facility) and renewal, can register online through the LPPOM-MUI website.
- b. Fill in the registration data: certification status (new / development / extension), halal certificate data, Halal Assurance System status (if any) and product group.

¹⁰ Majelis Ulama Indonesia, [UU Ciptaker Ubah Ketentuan Jaminan Produk Halal, ALPHI Tinjau Ulang Regulasi](https://halalmui.org/uu-ciptaker-ubah-ketentuan-jaminan-produk-halal/) /<https://halalmui.org/uu-ciptaker-ubah-ketentuan-jaminan-produk-halal/> diakses 3 Januari 2024

¹¹ Majelis Ulama Indonesia, “Persyaratan Sertifikasi Halal MUI”, http://www.halalmui.org/mui14/index.php/main/go_to_section/58/1366/page/1 diakses 1 Januari 2024

- c. Pay registration fees and halal certification contract fees.
- d. Fill in the required documents in the registration process according to the registration status (new / development / extension) and business process (processing industry, slaughterhouses, restaurants, and service industries), including: Halal Assurance System Manual, production process flow chart, factory data, product data, material data and documents of materials used, and product matrix data.
- e. After completing filling out the required documents, the next stage is in accordance with the flowchart of the halal certification process as above, namely checking the adequacy of the documents.

In Indonesia, the process of arranging halal certification in relation to the UUJPH stipulates that LPPOM MUI continues to handle halal certification in the absence of a BPJPH. Practically speaking, LPPOM-MUI's halal certification implementation is optional. Businesses that incorporate halal labels on their product packaging are essentially required to regulate the halal certification of their products. Prior to the passage of this UUJPH, business actors are not required to obtain halal certification. Thus far, the focus of halal certification has been limited to certain commodities rather than all goods and services. For Muslim consumers in Indonesia, this requirement most definitely cannot give legal certainty of halal product guarantees.

2.2. Implementation of Halal Certification Services After Law No. 6 Job Creation 2023 at the Halal Center UIN Sunan Kalijaga

With the issuance of the Job Creation Law, the Ease of Business Licensing cluster includes the Halal Product Guarantee Law. LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta plays an active role and supports the implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee in an institution to recruit, train, and produce PPH Facilitators (Halal Product Process) as someone who provides assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to apply for a Self Declare Halal Certificate scheme.

In January - February 2022, the Halal Center together with LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga was asked to conduct ToT (Training of Trainers) for prospective Facilitating Institutions both from elements of Higher Education, Religious Community Organizations or Foundations. LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga conducted ToT to participants such as from UIN Mataram, IAIN Sultan Amal Gorontalo, IAIN Ambon Maluku, IAIN Ternate North

Maluku, IAIN Fattah Muluk Papua, IAIN Sorong West Papua, STAIN Majane West Sulawesi, Pondok Pesantren An-Nawawi Purworejo, Pondok Pesantren Sirojul Muhklasin 2, PP GP Ansor, Ponpes Mamba'ul Huda Magelang, PW ISNU East Java, Yayasan Ponpes Miftahul Huda Rawalo, Alma Ata University, Universitas Muslim Indonesia (UMI) Makassar, UNU West Nusa Tenggara, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidenreng Rappang, Sidogiri Islamic Boarding School, An-Nur Institute of Qur'anic Sciences Yogyakarta, North Maluku Provincial Task Force, Institute of Science and Technology Nahdatul Ulama Bali and PW Muslimat Nahdlatul Ulama Bali.

As Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Guarantee, every MSE Business Actor can apply for Halal Certification independently or through the Self Declare scheme at a cost of 0 rupiah or free. Self Declare for MSEs can be done if the submission is accompanied by a PPH Facilitator. PPH assistants can come from the general public such as students, teachers, employees and the wider community. LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga has conducted 6 batches of PPH Facilitator Training, from March - July 2022 and from around 1400 participants only graduated 900 PPH Facilitators from all over Indonesia. Achievements at the end of 2022, LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga was able to assist and help issue 9,575 Free Halal Certificates.

In 2023, LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga began to hold PPH Facilitator Training, as of July 2023 it has conducted up to 12 batches of training, and from 2200 participants graduated 1400 PPH Facilitators from all over Indonesia. The total number of PPH Facilitators owned by LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga is around 2400 PPH Facilitators. In total, as of July 2023, PPH Facilitators under the auspices of LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga have provided assistance to MSME Actors throughout Indonesia totaling 41,000 (January-July 2023). As shown in the graph below :

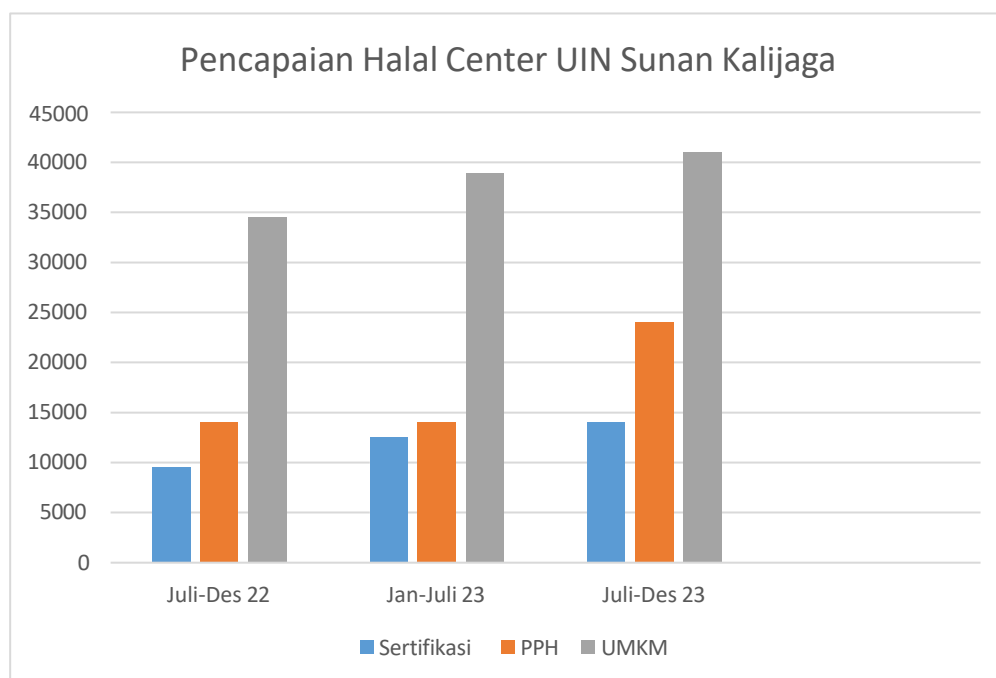


Figure Graph of Achievement of Halal Center UIN Sunan Kalijaga

This achievement makes LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga ranked 4th under other LP3H such as UIN Walisongo Semarang (ranked 1st), UIN Sunung Gunung Djati Bandung (ranked 2nd) and Muslim Scholar Education Foundation (ranked 3rd). In addition to conducting PPH Facilitator Training, LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta together with the Halal Center UIN Sunan Kalijaga always conducts Monitoring and Evaluation to PPH Facilitators throughout Indonesia both online and offline. This is intended for coordination, collaboration, delivery of strategies or equalizing perceptions as PPH Facilitators of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta must maintain integrity and prioritize a code of ethics while providing assistance. In addition, refreshment of materials and regulations as well as coaching clinics (every week) for PPH Facilitators to be updated with the rules, both regulations and technical in the system (Sihalal) and answer all questions and obstacles faced by PPH Facilitators.

Universities can send their best delegates to always collaborate, conduct research and other efforts that can increase public awareness of the importance of halal certification, especially for micro and small businesses in DI Yogyakarta Province. When looking at the effectiveness or not of the Job Creation Law, some of which discuss the issue of Halal Product Guarantee, several indicators that can be assessed are (Soerjono Soekanto,

2008): legal factors, law enforcement factors, facility factors, cultural factors and community factors. When viewed from a legal factor, the constitution contained in the Halal Product Guarantee Law and the Job Creation Law should be used as one of the absolute rules for business actors to follow in terms of implementing Halal Product Guarantee¹².

Based on the interviews we conducted, there are several obstacles faced by the LP3H Halal Center in implementing halal certification such as:

- a. The number of P3H Halal Centers is still limited
- b. System that has not been totally integrated between BPJPH, LPH, and MUI
- c. The paradox of the number of business actors applying for halal certification of products with the number of human resources owned by BPJPH
- d. The process of verifying and validating data on business actors applying for halal certificates is still centralized.

If seen from the quantity, 32,917 micro and small business actors in Yogyakarta Special Region Province should immediately pay attention to these provisions. Likewise, JPH authorities must be more serious and consistent in providing legal awareness for these business actors. In addition, the author sees that the law enforcement aspect has not yet reached the stage of prosecuting violations. Some cases of violation of the halal clause on products are more dominantly resolved with reference to the Consumer Protection Law. The enforcement of the JPH Law and the Job Creation Law is still in the form of a constitution that strengthens administrative obligations.

2.3. Conclusion

Halal Product Guarantee after the Job Creation Law can be seen in the time of examination and testing of product halalness by halal auditors for a maximum of 15 working days, this provides clarity to applicants for halal certification considering that the JPH Law article does not determine the time limit for examination and testing of product halalness by halal auditors, The determination of the fatwa hearing is carried out no later than 3 working days since MUI gets the report of the Halal Examining Agency's results, as well as the mechanism of the Self Declare mechanism, namely the statement

¹² Soekanto, Soerjono. 2008. Pengantar Penelitian Hukum. (Jakarta: Universitas. Indonesia (UI Press)), hlm. 49.

of the halal status of micro and small business products by the business actors themselves with several mandatory provisions including that there must be assistance by a registered Halal Product Process (PPH) companion and the halal determination process by the MUI Fatwa Commission. For micro businesses that have received certification, they can apply for registration renewal with a self-declaration mechanism that is economically cheaper. The cost comparison after the existence of the Job Creation Law is quite significant where previously they had to pay a minimum of Rp. 2,500,000, - while now it is only 0 rupiah or free. LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga has conducted 6 batches of PPH Facilitator Training, from March - July 2022 and from around 1400 participants only graduated 900 PPH Facilitators from all over Indonesia. Achievements at the end of 2022, LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga was able to assist and help issue 9,575 Free Halal Certificates. In 2023, LP3H UIN Sunan Kalijaga began to hold PPH Facilitator Training, as of July 2023 it has conducted up to 12 batches of training, and from 2200 participants graduated 1400 PPH Facilitators from all over Indonesia.

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