

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. The role of LPPOM MUI on the implementation of halal labeling and certification of halal products especially for imported packs food products

Before the enactment of Law of halal Product Guarantee, in implementing “halal” labeling, LPPOM MUI holds three important roles²¹.

Among others are:

1. Role of implementing agencies in halal certification as absolute requirement of a product to use “halal” label from LPPOM MUI.

LPPOM MUI has a role as the executor of “halal” certification. Prior to the certification of halal label a “halal” label on a particular product, the product must already have a “halal” certificate first. In this “halal” certification the LPPOM MUI plays an important role in the implementation. LPPOM MUI is the only institution which has an authority to implement “halal” certification in Indonesia. LPPOM MUI holds all matters in the “halal” certification process including registration, inspection process and “halal” audits and sets “halal” standards and “halal” guarantee system standards to determine if a product can be categorized as a “halal” product or not. LPPOM MUI holds the role of an

²¹ Muhammad Shofa Mughtanim, interview, the executing board of the halal standard field of LPPOM MUI Central Java, Semarang, Mei 7th, 2017.

institution authorized to issue “halal” certificates as per recommendation of the MUI fatwa commission on May 7th, 2017.

As an institution implementing “halal” certification, LPPOM MUI has set a standard that has been compiled in “halal” standard system that must be obeyed by all producers or business actors who want to register their products “halal”. To facilitate the implementation of “halal” certification, LPPOM MUI has 33 branches at provincial level which have authority in conducting “halal” certification and limited labeling for local national products²².

2. Role of Supervision

The supervisory authority possessed by LPPOM MUI in this case is very limited, that is merely to exercise control over the truth of “halal” status or “halal” label of a product, be it local or imported products. In conducting supervision, LPPOM has had several supporting facilities covering laboratories in collaboration with IPB located in Bogor, West Java. In addition, LPPOM MUI itself has had auditors and inspectors who have been reliable in their field, since they are recruited in accordance with their standard of ability in the field of food, chemical-biochemistry, industrial engineering, sharia, or administration.

In order to facilitate the monitoring task of LPPOM MUI especially for imported products, LPPOM MUI has established cooperation with

²² *Ibid*

more than forty one “halal” certification institutions from abroad spreading in several countries from four continents including from Asia, America, Africa and Europe²³.

3. Role of Enforcement

The role of LPPOM MUI action here is very limited, such as taking action in terms of legality or authenticity of “halal” status by a product. If LPPOM MUI finds that a product is proven to falsify their “halal” status either in the form of unofficial labeling, replaced raw material without any notice or label installation that has exceeded its validity period then the type of action that can be implemented by the LPPOM MUI is only the revocation of certificate or “halal” status to a product. Regardless of the type of law enforcement, LPPOM MUI has no further authority regarding its legal action because legal action can only be enforced by law enforcement. LPPOM MUI also has no authority to withdraw a product circulation because it is the authority of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM), as a state institution that has authority to oversee all types of circulation of food products, drugs and cosmetics that derived from Both local and imported products circulated in the Indonesian territory.

²³ Girindra A., *Pengukir Sejarah Sertifikasi Halal: LPPOM MUI*, Jakarta: LPPOM MUI, 2005, pages 56

In order to carry out this action, LPPOM MUI has established cooperation with law enforcers, in this case the ranks of the Indonesian Police Department (POLRI) if the criminal elements are found, and the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) has to withdraw the circulation of a product that is considered harmful to consumers .

On October 17th, 2017, government issued a new law regulating the legal certainty of “halal” products in Indonesia through the enactment of Law No. 33 of 2014 on “halal” Product Guarantee²⁴. Although in fact the law has not been able to be implemented since the establishment of the “halal” Product Guarantee Implementing Agency (BPJPH) is the only institution that has the authority to implement “halal” certification and labeling as mentioned in Article 6 of the “halal” Product Safety Law is²⁵:

“In the implementation of JPH, BPJPH is authorized to:

- a. Formulate and establish JPH policy;
- b. Stipulate JPH norms, standards, procedures, and criteria;
- c. Issue and revoke “halal” Certificate and “halal” Label on Products;
- d. Registratate of “halal” Certificate on overseas Products;
- e. Disseminate, educate and publicize “halal” Products;
- f. Accredite LPH;
- g. Register “halal” Auditor;
- h. Conduct monitoring of JPH;
- i. Conduct “halal” Auditor guidance; and
- j. Cooperate with domestic and foreign institutions in the field of JPH implementation ”.

²⁴ Iffah Karimah, Jurnal Syariah: Perubahan Kewenangan Lembaga-lembaga yang Berwenang Dalam Sertifikasi Halal, Riau: Uin Suska 2015, pages 114.

²⁵ Indonesia, Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee article 6

Based on Law of “halal” Product Guarantee, LPPOM MUI is only limited to an institution having an authority as a “halal” Inspection Agency (LPH), and an institution conducting inspection and / or testing on “halal” Product. With the establishment of BPJPH or the enforcement of the Law on “halal” Product Guarantee later on, LPPOM no longer has the role of implementing certification and “halal” labeling which they have been carrying out. But it is only as an agency that helps BPJPH as inspectors and / or testing of “halal” Products.

B. The mechanism of LPPOM MUI for applying the “halal” product labelization and certification particularly for the import packs food product

The provision of “halal” product for Moslem is the important things because it concerns the *sha’riah* conduct (Islamic Law). Thus, the society in which Moslems are the majority in Indonesia will have a guarantee of “halal” product. The Moslem awareness in some countries including Indonesia in consuming the “halal” product has been guaranteed. This has been proven by the presence of some institutions of “halal” guarantor, particularly for the Asian countries like in Malaysia that has a “halal” certification and labeling agencies named *Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM)*, *Muslim Professional Japan Association (MPJA)* or *The Japan Moslem Association (JMA)* in Japan, *“halal” Certification and Food Imp & Exp Ltd (HAFSA)* in Turkey, *“halal” Certification of Europe (HCE)* or *“halal” Food Authority (HFA) – UK* in UK and *The Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America*

(IFANCA) in America. Therefore, the Indonesian government has to protect the Moslem society to make them feel safe in consuming the “halal” product. This also cannot be neglected by the realization of Constitution of Republic Indonesia of 1945 as a constitutional for the entire Indonesian in undergoing the worldly or spiritual or “ukhrowi” life. It is also strengthened by the Law No.8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection, Law No. 8 of 2012 on Food, Law No. 33 Of 2014 on “halal” Product Guarantee, and the Memorandum of Understanding of Cooperation between Ministry of Religious Affairs, Health Department and MUI in 1996²⁶.

Based on those constitutions, The Food and Drug Assessment Institute of the Indonesian Council of Ulama (LPPOM MUI) was appointed as an institution with authority in conducting the “halal” standardization and labeling for the food and cosmetic products in Indonesia. In the process of conducting halal standardization, LPPOM MUI is also helped by the cooperation with the Agency for Drug and Food Control (BPOM), Ministry of Religious Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, Ministry of Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, and a number of universities in Indonesia like Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB), Universitas Muhammadiyah Dr. Hamka, Universitas Djuanda, UIN, Univeristas Wahid Hasyim Semarang, and Universitas Muslimin Indonesia

²⁶ LPPOM MUI, *Journal of Halal Research: Globalizing Halal Science*, Bogor: LPPOM MUI, 2015, pages 5.

Makasar. LPPOM MUI also has the cooperation with the National Standardization Body (BSN), Kadin Indonesia, Komite Timur Tengah, GS1 Indonesia, and Research in Motion (Blackberry). Particularly by the BPOM, “halal” certificate MUI is a requirement in the inclusion of “halal” labels on packaging for products circulating in Indonesia.

In the conduct of “halal” standardization and labeling, LPPOM MUI is divided into LPPOM MUI center and LPPOM MUI for all 33 provinces in Indonesia.

1. Criteria of “halal” that become reference by LPPOM MUI

There are two “halal” criteria that have been implemented by LPPOM MUI in the implementation of “halal” labeling. The two criteria are²⁷:

- a. “halal” by its Substances

The definition of substance permitted by such food does not contain ingredients or substances that are prohibited by God, as it contains elements of swine, alcohol or kahmr, and so forth. The “halal” Food is the food that is allowed to be consumed basically because there is no prohibition againsts it. Food or any beverage are basically “halal” to be consumed as long as there is no prohibition to explain that food or beverage are forbidden to be consumed.

²⁷ LPPOM MUI, *User Manual Cerol Manufacturing*, Jakarta: LPPOM MUI, 2017, pages 33, downloaded from: http://www.halalmui.org/mui14/index.php/main/go_to_section/60/1371/page/1, on August 25th 2017, 9pm

However, what comes from Allah we should be obeyed by devout moslems.

b. “halal” by The Way of Processing

Here, the definition of “halal” is the way of processing the product whether it is food or not which is processed by the “halal” way. During this time, the “halal” food that we can consume can turn into *Haram* or forbidden when the processing way does not follow the “halal” way and rules as the *sha’riah* guidance. For instance, the beef is “halal” when the processing way of the butchering, cleaning, storage, cooking, and even the processing place has fulfilled the “*halal*” criteria. A food is not “halal” although the entire of its substance is “*halal*” when the way of processing is not appropriate with the *sha’riah* guidance. The “*halal*” grape can turn into forbidden when it is produced as wine and the “*halal*” bread can change into forbidden when the cooking tools that is used is unclean or having filth (*najis*).

2. Purpose of “halal” Certification and Labelization

The following are some purposes to conduct the “halal” certification and labelization by LPPOM MUI for the imported food product ²⁸:

- a. Indonesian population has reached 237 million people with 207 million people or about 87% of them are Moslem. They are a big

²⁸ LPPOM MUI, *Op Cit*, pages 9

potential for the “halal” products circulation. If the people rely on the domestic product only, there would like to be uncapability to fulfill its demand. This is caused a big opportunity for the foreign actors in competing the Moslem segment in this country.

- b. The amelioration of the Moslem society’s awareness in the consuming and using the “halal” product is an obstacle and an opportunity for the foreign entrepreneurs to enforce their product in the “halal” list in order to compete with the Moslem in this country.

3. Certification Requirement and “halal” Labelization

The industry that is eager to enforce their “halal” certification to LPPOM MUI, whether it is manufacture industrial (food, medicine, and cosmetic), slaughterhouse (RPH), restaurant, catering, kitchen, obey to fulfill the “halal” certification requirement that is written in the document of HAS 23000. It is a document containing of the “halal” certification by LPPOM MUI. It also has two bodies : the first is about the “halal” certification in the form of: the criteria of “halal” guarantee system (2300:1) and the second is about the “halal” certification requiremet in the form of: the Policy and Procedure (HAS 23000:2). Here are the short explanations from the HAS 23000 document²⁹.

²⁹ HAS 23000 is a document containing the requirements of halal certification of LPPOM MUI. HAS 23000 consists of 2 parts, namely Part I of the Halal Certification Requirements: Criteria for Halal Assurance System (HAS 23000: 1) and Section (II) on Halal Certification Requirements: Policies and Procedures (HAS 23000: 2), downloaded from http://www.halalmui.org/mui14/index.php/main/go_to_section/135/34/article/1, on August 31st 2017, on 8pm

a. HAS 23000:1

HAS 23000:1 CRITERIA OF “HALAL” GUARANTEE SYSTEM
(SJH)

1) “halal” Policy

The Summit Management should support “halal” Policy and introduce the “halal” Policy to the entire stakeholder’s interest in companies.

2) “halal” Management Team

The Summit Management should support “halal” Management Team includes the entire agencies that also involve themselves in evaluation activities and has the clear task, responsibility and authority.

3) Education and Training

Companies should have the written procedure in conducting the training. The internal training should be committed in minimum period of a year and external training should be committed at least twice a year.

4) Substances/Material

The material used in the certified product making may not come from the forbidden things or *najis*. Companies should have supported document for the entire materials, except the uncritical material or retailed material.

5) Product

The characteristic/sensory profile of the product should not have a tendency to smell or taste leading to illicit or forbidden products (*Haram*) according to MUI *fatwa* (Islamic binding ruling in religious matters)

The product brand/name registered for certification may not use a name leading to forbidden things or worship that is not applicable with Islamic *sha'riah*. Retailed food product with the same brand in Indonesia should not registered entirely for the certification and is it may not permitted if only partially registered.

6) Production Facilities

Production facilities consist of the following types:

- a) Manufacturing industry: (i) Production facility should ensure whether there is a crossed contamination or not with the forbidden things (*Haram*)/unclean things (*Najis*); (ii) production facility may be used interchangeably to produce certified product and uncertified product as long as those things do not contain the substances from pork or a kind, but there should be an ensured procedure whether there is a crossed contamination or not.
- b) Restaurant/Catering/Kitchen: (i) Particular kitchen for “halal” production; (ii) Facilities and serving tools only used for serving the “halal” product.

c) Animal Slaughter House (RPH); (i) RPH's facilities particularly used for "halal" meat (ii) RPH's location should be separated significantly from piggeries farming (iii) If the deboning process is outside of RPH location, it should be ensured that the carcass come from "*halal*" RPH (iv) The slaughtered equipments should fulfill the requirements.

7) Written Procedures of Critical Activities

The companies should have a written procedure about the critical activities implementation and these activities affects the production bonds that may affect the "*halal*" status of the product. Critical activities may include the new substances selection, the purchase of material, the inspection of the coming materials, product storage, transportation, display, visitor rules, menu, slaughtered, applicable business process (manufacturing industry), RPH, restaurant/catering and kitchen. Written procedures of critical activities may be created integratedly by another system.

8) Traceability

Company should have the written procedure to ensure the traceability for the certified product fulfilled the criteria approved by LPPOM MUI and the production facility fulfilled the criteria (free from porks substances and any kind of it).

9) The Handling of Uncompleted Products Criteria

Companies should have the written procedure to handle uncompleted products criteria by not selling the forbidden (haram) food to the consumer who requires the “*halal*” product. If it is sold already, it should be withdrawn from the market.

10) Internal Audit

Companies should have a written procedure of internal implementation of SJH. Internal audit is implemented for minimum once in six months and is implemented by the competent and independent “*halal*” internal auditors. The internal audit result is delivered to LLPOM MUI in the form of report every once of six months.

11) Management Review

The head of Management or the deputy should commit to a review management for minimum once a year, with the particular purpose to know the efficiency of SJH implementation and to find the sustainable development.

b. HAS 23000:2 POLICY AND PROCEDURE OF “HALAL”
CERTIFICATION

Generally, the “halal” Certification Procedure consist of :

- 1) Companies that propose certification, new registration, product or facility development and its extension is able to register via online or website LPPOM MUI
- 2) The registration : new certification status (new/development/extension), “*halal*” certification data, SJH status (if available) and the group of products.
- 3) The payment of the registration fee and “*halal*” agreement (*akad*) certification fee.
- 4) The completion of within the registration process according to the registration status (new/development /extension) and business process (manufacturing industry, RPH, restaurant, and services industry) such as: SJH manual, the flowchart of production, industry data, products data and product matrix data.
- 5) The next procedure corresponding to production process, such as the suspension of adequate documents, and the release of “*halal*” certification.

4. Procedure of Certification and “*halal*” Labelization

“*halal*” certification is a certificate released by *Majelis Ulama Indonesia* (MUI) Center or Province of “*halal*” certified status for the products of food, beverages, medicines and cosmetics issued by

companies after being investigated and certified “*halal*” status officially by LPPOM MUI³⁰.

“*halal*” certification has several functions for the consumers. First, it will protect the Moslem consumers from the forbidden consuming food, medicines and cosmetics. Second, the consumers’ will feel safe psychologically. Third, it will keep the body and soul from the forbidden or *Haram* product. Fourth, it obey and abide by the Law.

“*halal*” certification also has an important roles for the producer. First, it functions as a producer’s responsibility towards Moslem consumers because “*halal*” is part of life principal for the Moslem. Second, it improves the society’s beliefs and satisfaction. Third, it enhances the company’s prestige and competitiveness. Fourth, it provides marketing tools for expanding the trading networks. Fifth, it is profitable for the producer by improving the trading-production competitiveness and income.

“*halal*” certificate is a requirement to attach the “*halal*” label. There are some procedures to attach the “*halal*” certificate³¹ :

- a. Companies or the entrepreneur should understand “*halal*” certification set by LPPOM MUI.

The entrepreneur may perceive and understand those rules.

They are required to be trained in “*halal*” Guarantee System/*Sistem*

³⁰ Djumali Mangunwidjaja, *Journal LPPOM MUI: Halal*, Jakarta: LPPOM MUI 2001, pages 4

³¹ Lembaga Pengkajian Pangan, Obat-obatan, dan Kosmetika MUI, 2002, *Pedoman untuk memperoleh Sertifikat Halal*, Jakarta, LPPOM MUI, pages 76

Jaminan “halal” (SJH) regularly or by online. The companies or entrepreneur should give the information to LPPOM MUI to obtain the schedule of *Sistem Jaminan “halal”* training.

b. Applying “halal” Guarantee System

The companies or entrepreneur should apply SJH before making registration of “*halal*” certification, such as “*halal*” policy and its provision, SJH manuals making, implementation and training, SJH preparation procedures, the implementation of internal audit and management review. “halal” Guarantee System should be documented clearly and comprehensively, it is also a part of company policy that is described in the form “*halal*” guidance (“*halal*” Manual). This aims to give the “halal” Guarantee System implemented by the producer. Beside that, this “*halal*” guidance also has a function in continuous referrals in implementing and maintaining “*halal*” products in correlated company. There are some requirements of “halal” Guarantee System, such as :

- 1) The Head of Management should set and introduce the “*halal*” policy that consists of companies commitments to produce “*halal*” product consistently.
- 2) The Head of Management should set “*halal*” Management Team, including the entire parts in critic activities, and should have a responsibility and clear authority.

- 3) The companies should have the training and implementation procedures and internal training should be implemented at least once a year and external training should be implemented at least twice a year.
- 4) The materials/substances used for the product making should not come from unclean substances (*haram/najis*).
- 5) The name of the product may not use the name leading to forbidden things or the worship that is not appropriate with Islamic *sha'riah*.
- 6) The facility of production should have the written procedures of the implementation of critical activities ensuring that there is no cross-contamination with the unclean things (*haram/najis*).
- 7) The companies should have the written procedures of implementation of critical activities on the production line that could affect the "*halal*" status of the product.
- 8) The companies should have the written procedures to ensure the traceability of the product certified by qualified materials (agreed by LPPOM MUI) and produced in qualified production facility (there is no pork/a kind of it)
- 9) The companies should have the written procedures to maintain unqualified products.
- 10) The companies should have the written procedures to internal audit in SJH implementation. Internal audit should be

implemented at least once of six months and implemented by competent internal “*halal*” auditor.

- 11) The Head of Management/the Deputy should implement the management review at least once a year. It aims to evaluate the SJH implementation.

The business people are required to recruit one people or “*halal*” Internal Auditor (AHI) officially and responsible to ensure the “*halal*” product implementation. In “*halal*” Internal Auditor, the entrepreneur or companies should have some requirements below³² :

- 1) Being a Moslem.
- 2) Understanding the “*halal*” concept in Islam implemented by MUI.
- 3) Having a competency in “*halal*” Guarantee System and being responsible for its consequences.

“*halal*” Internal Auditor is responsible to sign the participation to be inspected by a sudden and no notification before by LPPOM MUI. “*halal*” Internal Auditor would have a duty to make a report every six months of “*halal*” Guarantee System.

³² Muhammad Shofa, organizers of LPPOM MUI Central Java in an interview with researchers in Office of LPPOM MUI Central Java, July 29th 2017.

c. Prepare the documents certification

Companies or entrepreneurs should prepare the documents required for “halal” certification, such as : product list, material list and material document, list of the slaughterers (for RPH), matrix product, SJH manual, processing flowchart, list of production facility addresses, the proven of “*halal*” policy socialization, proven internal training and audit. In this step, every entrepreneur who wants to register their product should prepare the proven “*halal*” certificate from the materials they use, including the raw materials, additives and auxiliary materials. Thus, every materials they use should have the certificate first and attach “*halal*” label or at least willing to be checked its “*halal*” including the LPPOM MUI laboratorium experiment and cooperate with *Institut Pertanian Bogor* located in Bogor, West Java, Indonesia.

d. Register “*halal*” certification

Every producers propose the “*halal*” certificate for its product. They should fill the form obtained via online <https://e-lppommui.org/> that is provided by attaching :

- 1) Specification and “*halal*” certificate for the raw materials, additives and auxiliary materials and also the processing flowchart.
- 2) “*halal*” certificate from MUI district for the local product or “*halal*” certificate from Foreign Islamic Institutions that has

been recognized by MUI for imported product and materials coming from animals.

There are some foreign islamic institutions recognized by MUI :

Table 1. List of “halal” Certification Institutions recognized by LPPOM MUI

No	Country	Name of “halal” Certification Bodies	Category			Status	Copy of Decree
			Slaughtering	Raw Material	Flavor		
ASIA							
1	Singapore	Majelis Ugama Islam Singapore (MUIS)	v	v	v	Expired 2018/06/10	Decree
2	Malaysia	Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM)	v	v	v	Expired 2018/06/10	Decree
3	Brunei Darussalam	Bahagian Kawalan Makanan “halal” Jabatan Hal Ehwal Syariah	v			Expired 2018/06/10	Decree
4	Japan	Muslim Professional Japan Association (MPJA)	v	v		Expired 2019/06/06	Decree

5	Japan	The Japan Moslem Association (JMA)		v	v	Expired 2018/08/16	Decree
6	Taiwan	Taiwan “halal” Integrity Development Association (THIDA)	v	v		Expired 2018/06/27	Decree
7	India	Jamiat Ulama “halal” Foundation	v			Expired 2018/06/27	Decree
8	India	Jamiat Ulama I-Hind “halal” Trust	v			Expired 2018/08/23	Decree
9	Hongkong	Asia Pacific “halal” Council Co Ltd (APHC)	v	v			
10	Thailand	The Central Islamic Comittee of Thailand (CICOT)	v	v		Expired 2018/11/07	Decree
11	Phillipines	“halal” Development Institute of the Phillipines (HDIP)		v		Expired 2019/05/26	Decree
12	Vietnam	“halal” Certification Agency (HCA)		v	v	Expired 2019/05/26	Decree
13	Sri Lanka	“halal” Accreditation Council (Guarantee) Limited		v		Expired 2019/05/26	Decree

14	Turkey	HAFSA "halal" Certification and Food Imp&Exp Ltd		v		Expired 2019/06/08	Decree
Australia & New Zealand							
15	Australia	Supreme Islamic Council of "halal" Meat in Australia Inc. (SICHMA)	V	v		Expired 2018/07/28	Decree
16	Australia	Australian "halal" Development & Accreditation (AHDA)	V			Expired 2017/08/20	Decree
17	Australia	Global "halal" Trade Center Pty Ltd (GHTC Pty.Ltd)	V	v		Expired 2018/07/18	Decree
18	Australia	Western Australian "halal" Authority (WAHA)	V	v	v	Expired 2018/07/15	Decree
19	Australia	The Islamic Coordinating Council of Victoria (ICCV)	V	v	v	Expired 2018/06/10	Decree
20	Australia	Australian "halal" Authority & Advisers (AHAA)	V			Expired 2018/08/24	Decree
21	New Zealand	Asia Pasific "halal" Service - New		v		Expired 2018/07/27	Decree

		Zealand, Pty 2011 Limited (APHS-NZ-Pty 2011 ltd)					
22	New Zealand	Al Kaussar "halal" Food Authority	V	v		Expired 2018/06/27	Decree
EUROPE							
23	Belgium	"halal" Food Council of Europe (HFCE)	V	v	v	Expired 2018/08/16	Decree
24	Poland	The Muslim Religious Union of Poland (MRU)	V	v		Expired 2018/06/10	Decree
25	Spain	Instituto "halal" De Junta Islamica ("halal" Institute of Spain)	V	V		Expired 2018/06/10	Decree
26	Netherlands	"halal" Quality Control (HQC),	V	V	v	Expired 2018/06/10	Decree
27	Italy	World "halal" Authority (WHA)	V	V	v	Expired 2019/05/26	Decree
28	Netherlands	Total Quality "halal" Correct Certification (TQHCC)	V	V	v	Expired 2019/06/06	Decree
29	Germany	"HALAL" CONTROL		V	v	Expired 2018/08/02	Decree

30	England	“halal” Certification Europe (HCE)		V		Expired 2018/08/15	Decree
31	England	“halal” Food Authority (HFA) – UK	V	V		Expired 2017/07/14	Decree
32	Netherlands	“halal” Feed and Food Inspection Authority (HFFIA)		V	v	Expired 2018/07/18	Decree
33	Switzerland	“halal” Certification Services (HCS)	V	V	v	Expired 2018/11/07	Decree
AMERICA							
34	United States of America	Islamic Services of America (ISA)	V	V	v	Expired 2018/08/16	Decree
35	United States of America	“halal” Transaction of Ohama	V	V	v	Expired 2018/06/27	Decree
36	United States of America	The Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA)	V	V	v	Expired 2018/06/27	Decree
37	United States of America	“halal” Food Council USA (HFC USA)	V	V		Expired 2018/10/19	Decree
38	United States of America	American “halal” Foundation (AHF)	V	V		Expired 2018/10/19	Decree
39	Brazil	Federation of Muslims Associations	V	V	v	Expired 2018/08/08	Decree

		in Brazil (FAMBRAS)					
40	Brazil	Islamic Dissemination Centre for Latin America (CDIAL) Brazil	V	V		Expired 2018/10/28	Decree
South Africa							
41	South Africa	National Independent "halal" Trust (NIHT)	V	V		Expired 2017/08/21	Decree

Source: Primary Data (2017)

- 3) Every entrepreneur should also prepare "*halal*" Guarantee System described in the "*halal*" guidance with the formal procedures implementation. The explanation of "*halal*" Guarantee System can refer to the Book of Guidelines for the Preparation of "*halal*" Guarantee System released by LPPOM MUI.

There are some data requirements to make a registration that should be completed which consist of ³³:

- 1) Sign up data : name and company address, PIC, contact person, username and password.
- 2) Registration data: certification status (new/ development/ extension), "*halal*" certificate data, SJH status (if available),

³³ LPPOM MUI, *Op Cit*, pages 78

product type, type of industrial permission, number of employees, and production capacity.

- 3) “halal” document
 - a) SJH manual (new registration or extension)
 - b) Previous “*halal*” certificate (to register the development or extension)
 - c) Status or SJH certificate (to register the development or extension)
 - d) Processing flowchart of certified product
 - e) Statement of pork free facility (for the new company or new facility/industry)
 - f) List of production facility addresses
 - g) Proven dissemination/socialization of “halal” policy (for the new company or new facility/industry)
 - h) Proven SJH internal training implementation (for the new company or new facility/industry)
 - i) Proven SJH internal audit implementation (for the new company or new facility/industry)
 - j) Business License Document for the new registrant and facility development located in Indonesia for the development of company, extension, or foreign company which can fill out “blankdocument”.
- 4) Manufacturers : name, industry address, PIC and contact person

- 5) Product data : product name, product group and type product.
- 6) Material data: material name, producer, producer country, supplier, material data and supporting material documents.
- 7) Matrix data of product : table that shows the material used for every products.
- 8) Implementing the monitoring post-audit

After uploading certification data, the company should make monitoring post-audit daily to know whether there is an incompatibility on the audit result or not. If there is an incompatibility, the company or entrepreneur will make a revision. The companies or entrepreneurs are required to follow the instructions from the LPPOM MUI in order to continue the continuous procedures.

- 9) Obtaining “*halal*” Certificate

Auditor team of LPPOM MUI will submit their audit result to *Komisi Fatwa MUI* when all of the procedures and requirements are fulfilled. Here, if the assembly of *Komisi Fatwa MUI*, entrepreneur or company have been considered to achieve “*halal*” certificate, LPPOM MUI will give the notifications to the entrepreneur or company to take their “*halal*” certificate or company or the company could download “*halal*” certificate in the softcopy form in Cerol. The original certificate can be taken in LPPOM MUI office in Jakarta or it can be sent to the company address. “*halal*” certificate valid for 2 (two) years. The

notifications for the extension, company, or entrepreneur should be informed two months before the “*halal*” certificate is expired. They are also required to make a report to the LPPOM MUI to protect the “*halal*” certificate validity whether in the production process of the material changes, in the form of raw material, additive or auxiliary material or flowchart process.

e. Make a pre-audit monitoring and certification contract payment

After uploading the certification data, the company should make a pre-audit monitoring and certification contract payment. Here, the pre-audit monitoring and certification contract is conducted by the company team or the business actor itself. Pre-audit monitoring is suggested to be committed everyday to know whether there is an incompatibility on the audit result or not. If there is an incompatibility, the company or entrepreneur will make a revision or to complete it. The payment of certification contract will be done by downloading it in Cerol, pay the contract and sign it, then pay it in Cerol and agreed by the treasurer of LPPOM MUI.

f. Audit Implementation

Audit can be implemented if the company has passed pre-audit and the contract is agreed. Audit is conducted in every facilities correlated to the certified products. In this procedure, LPPOM MUI

auditor conducts the inspection/audit to the producer location after the forms and attachments has been uploaded completely. Auditor team will check all of the facilities including the facilities of production, distribution, and its hygiene/cleanliness, and etc in detail. All of those aspects will be checked and rated very carefully related to its “*halal*” status such as whether those places are free from unclean (*haram/najis*) material or tools. If there are watchdogs it will also affect the LPPOM MUI auditor’s assessment.

g. Conducting post audit monitoring

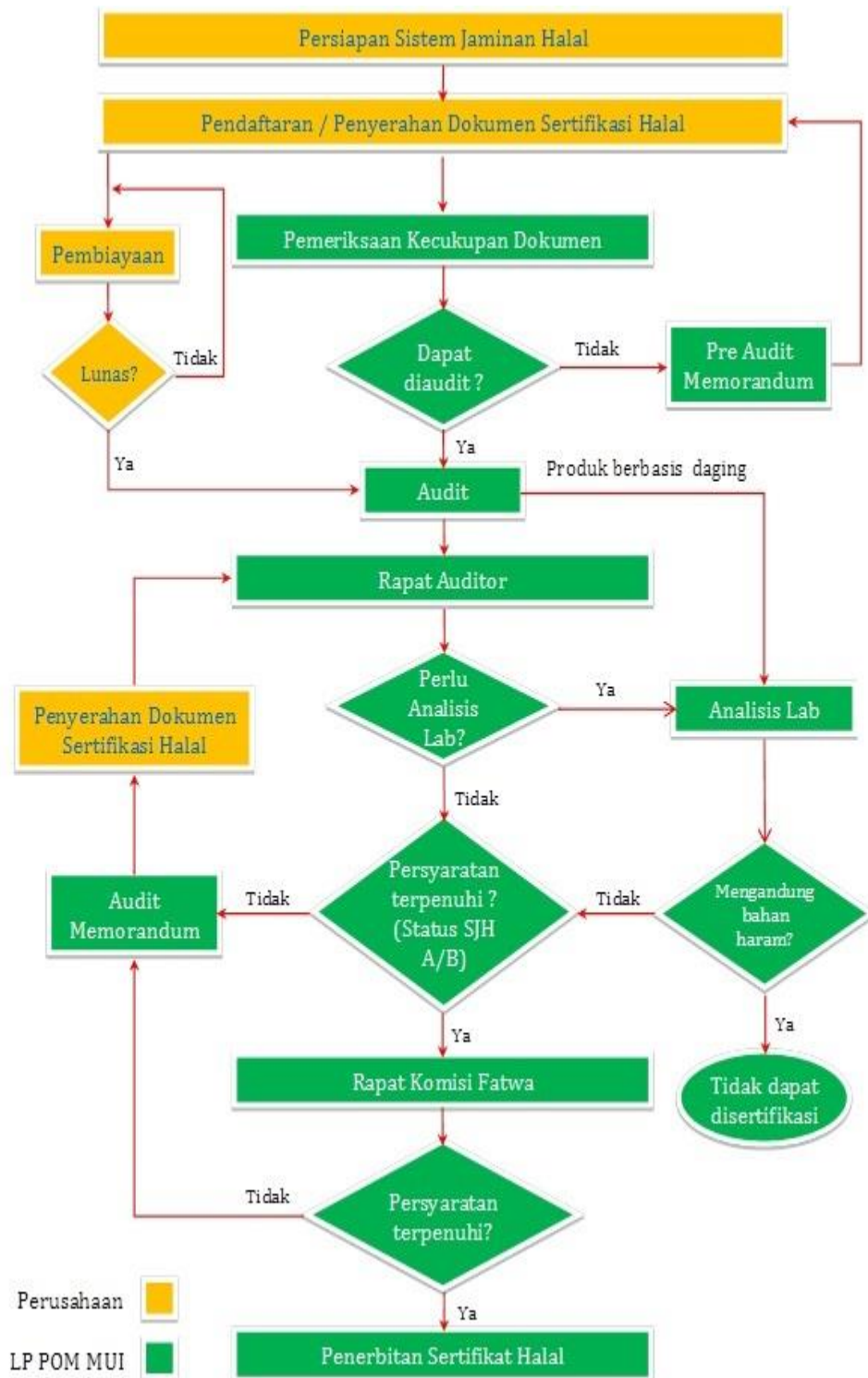
After uploading certification data, the company must conduct post audit monitoring. Post-audit monitoring is advisable every day to determine if there is any discrepancy in the audit result, and if there is a discrepancy between the business actors and the company an opportunity is given to make improvements. In making improvements, business actors or producers are required to follow instructions from the LPPOM MUI in order to proceed to the next stage.

h. Obtain a “halal” certificate

After all procedures and requirements are met, the LPPOM MUI auditor team will submit their audit results to the MUI Fatwa Commission. Here if in MUI Fatwa Commission hearing, business

actor or company is deemed to be entitled “halal” certificate then LPPOM MUI will give notice to business actor or company to be able to take “halal” Certificate or company can also download “halal” Certificate in softcopy form in Cerol. The original “halal” certificate can be taken at LPPOM MUI Jakarta office and can also be sent to the company address. “halal” certificate is valid for 2 (two) years. For renewal terms, the company or business actor is required to make 2 months notice before the “halal” Certificate is expired. In addition to maintaining the validity of “halal” Certificate, they are required to report to the LPPOM MUI if in the production process material is changed in the form of raw materials, additives or auxiliary materials or flow chart process.

Table 2. "halal" Certification Procedures Scheme



Source : Primary Data

