

## The Transformation of Halal Certification Regulations in Indonesia

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### Abstract

**Introduction to The Problem:** Prior to the formation of BPJPH, LPPOM-MUI had a central role in supervising and providing halal certification. However, as time goes by, demands for halal certification regulations are increasingly complex and dynamic. Therefore, the government established BPJPH as the new authority responsible for the regulation of halal certification.

**Purpose/Objective Study:** This study aims to investigate and analyze the development of halal regulations in Indonesia from the establishment of LPPOM-MUI to the formation of BPJPH. The focus of this research is to understand policy changes, the transition process, and the impact of this transition on halal certification in Indonesia.

**Design/Methodology/Approach:** This study uses descriptive analysis methods and historical approaches to trace the development of halal regulations in Indonesia. The data was obtained through a review of official documents, policies, regulations, and related literature.

**Findings:** The results of this study reveal a significant evolution in halal regulations in Indonesia. Initially, the LPPOM-MUI was responsible for halal certification, but later, the Indonesian government established BPJPH as an autonomous body tasked with managing the halal product assurance system. This transition has an impact on various aspects, including the process of certification, accreditation, and supervision.

**Paper Type:** General Review

**Keywords:** Transformation, Regulation, Halal Certification, LPPOM-MUI, BPJPH

### Introduction

Halal business in Indonesia has a dynamic history that has been going on for a very long time. Indonesia has experienced enormous development and progress, but has also faced difficulties and weaknesses along the way. The increase in halal business in Indonesia first appeared in the 1980s when there was increasing consumer awareness of the importance of halal products (WEPO, 2023). Therefore, there is an Indonesian Ulema Council (Majelis Ulama Indonesia or MUI) which is designated as an institution that has the essential power responsible for providing halal confirmation. As a follow-up, the existence of BPJPH (*Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal*) acts as an institution that provides halal recognition for a product by issuing halal certification. Since 2023, it has been recorded that the BPJPH Ministry of Religion has issued 2,171 (Beautiful, 2023) halal certificates as confirmation of the halal status of a product and contains 38,480 products (Beautiful, 2023)

The Indonesian halal industry covers various fields, including food and beverages, beauty care products, medicine, fashion, the travel industry, and Islamic finance (Faisal, 2021). Indonesia's large

Muslim population (Anggraini, 2023) and rich social heritage (Putri, 2021) make it an important market for Halal products and services. Indonesian organizations have been proactive in meeting the needs of halal merchandise, pushing for a different range of halal contributions. Indonesia is known for driving the Halal-accommodating travel industry, with an emphasis on equipping Muslim travelers with Halal facilities, Halal food options, and entry permits to petition offices. Famous tourist spots such as Bali, Lombok and Yogyakarta have witnessed the advancement of the halal travel industry framework, attracting Muslim visitors from both local and international business sectors.

Regardless of its development and potential, the halal business in Indonesia faces difficulties and several shocks, including the halal certification process in Indonesia which faces complicated, tedious and tends to be delayed analysis (Nadha, 2022). Efforts are underway to streamline and improve confirmation interactions to reduce regulatory barriers and work with business development. Indonesia has been working on drafting public halal norms to ensure consistency and harmonization in the halal certificate process. This includes efforts to be in line with world principles to universally increase recognition and recognition of Indonesian halal products. As for one form of effort is the implementation of free halal certificates since the beginning of 2023 in the amount of 1 million quotas for free halal certification which is organized by the *Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal* (BPJPH) (Indah, 2023).

The world halal market has become increasingly aggressive, including Indonesia which has become increasingly competitive in the world market (Ministry of Religion, 2020). Indonesia faces competition from countries such as Malaysia, Turkey and the Arab Emirates and requires persistent efforts to balance its share in the overall industry. Expanding customer attention and understanding of halal products and their advantages remains a continuous test. Efforts are being made to educate buyers about the meaning of halal accreditation and the importance of supporting halal organizations.

To overcome difficulties and increase the strength of the halal business, Indonesia is taking several steps including public bodies planning to streamline and facilitate the process of halal certificates through BPJPH (Indah, 2022), reducing administration and expanding capabilities. More stringent authorization systems are being created to ensure consistency with halal norms, including more thorough checks, investigations and punishments for rebellion, public authorities and industry partners are putting resources into educational projects and limiting work to increase understanding of halal standards among makers, organizations, and buyers.

Taking all things into consideration, the Indonesian halal industry has experienced enormous development and improvement. Among the increasingly robust halal industry is supported by the large number of Muslims, increased awareness of Islamic ethical values related to the consumption of halal and thoyyib products, as well as a growing number of national strategies and programs dedicated to the development of halal products and services (Ministry of Industry, 2023). While facing difficulties and faltering, public authorities and industry partners are focusing on resolving these issues through processes of smoothing affirmations, strengthening implementation, education, global cooperation, and exploration and development. The perspective of the future of the Indonesian halal industry remains promising because efforts continue to increase its seriousness, expand market access, and adapt to its situation as the main player in the world halal market. This is evidenced by the achievement of the value of the halal industry since 2021 which has reached IDR 2,937 trillion (KoranTempo, 2021), this is certainly concrete evidence of significant growth in the halal industry in Indonesia.

Indonesia has been effectively advancing the halal travel industry as part of its efforts to support halal businesses. Along the way, the Indonesian nation also exhibits its rich Islamic heritage as

part of the promotion of local culture, even big cities such as Jakarta, Bandung and Aceh also offer halal accommodation facilities, halal cafes and Islamic attractions. The increasing ground of the halal travel industry and these promotional efforts have attracted Muslim tourists from around the world and added to the development of the halal business. In fact, since 2019 GMTI data (The Global Travel Muslim Index) shows that until 2030, the number of Muslim tourists (Wislim) is projected to exceed 230 million worldwide (Kominfo, 2019).

Like world trends, Indonesia also focuses on economic and moral halal practices. There is a growing emphasis on non-hazardous eco-creation techniques, able to source ingredients, and social impact considerations in Halal business. This approach is in line with the wider world's development towards rational and moral use.

Overall, the Indonesian halal industry has experienced significant development and expansion. Efforts to advance the halal travel industry, support SMEs, expand halal affirmations, and promote various halal fields must always be a concern of stakeholders for the effective existence of the halal industry. While it is undeniable that difficulties and areas of progress will inevitably remain, it is the obligation of the Indonesian government and stakeholders to solve problems and proactive ways to deal with increasing the sustainability and seriousness of the halal business so that the halal industry can also make a positive contribution in increasing national economic growth.

The development of halal policy regulations in Indonesia has undergone a transformation in line with the changing demands and complexity of the halal industry on a national and global scale. Initially, *Lembaga Pengkajian Pangan, Obat-obatan, dan Kosmetika - Majelis Ulama Indonesia* (LPPOM-MUI) had a major role in certifying halal products in Indonesia. However, over time, the Indonesian government felt the need to present a more independent and integrated authority body to manage the overall halal product assurance system.

In 2019, the Indonesian government established *Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal* (BPJPH) through Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees. BPJPH is responsible for the implementation and supervision of the halal product assurance system, including the certification process and issuance of halal certificates for products that meet halal requirements.

The development of halal policy regulations in Indonesia, especially with the formation of BPJPH, is a significant step in presenting more structured and transparent regulations to ensure product halalness in Indonesia. However, this transformation also raises various questions and challenges, both from the side of businesses and consumers.

Therefore, research on the development of halal policy regulations in Indonesia is important to understand the extent to which these regulations have accommodated the needs and expectations of society, the effectiveness of their implementation, and their impact on business actors and consumers. Through a deeper understanding of the evolution of halal policies in Indonesia, this research is expected to contribute to improving the quality of regulations, strengthening the halal industry, and providing better service to Muslim consumers in Indonesia.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the development of halal policy regulations in Indonesia, especially with the establishment of *Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal* (BPJPH) as the new authority. This research aims to understand the transformation of halal policy in Indonesia from the initial approach led by *Lembaga Pengkajian Pangan, Obat-obatan, dan Kosmetika - Majelis Ulama Indonesia* (LPPOM-MUI) to the formation of BPJPH. By combining aspects of the development of halal regulations with unique research methods, this research can provide rich and in-depth insights into how halal policy regulations in Indonesia have changed and affected halal industry players and

Muslim consumers. The originality of this research lies in its focus which examines in depth and comprehensively the development of halal policy regulations in Indonesia. This research covers aspects of policy changes from LPPOM-MUI to BPJPH, as well as the roles and responsibilities of BPJPH as the authority that regulates halal product assurance in Indonesia.

### **Methodology**

This study uses qualitative research as its methodology. The purpose of qualitative research according to Jane Richie is to convey the social world and its views in the form of ideas, actions, attitudes, and problems related to the subject of investigation (Moleong, 2013). Literature review, one of the types of research methods used in this study, is linked to several studies conducted by previous researchers.

According to Febrita & Harni (2020), literature study is a data collection method that involves searching through research findings from various textual sources, including books, archives, periodicals, articles, and journals as well as documents related to the problem being studied. so that existing arguments can be strengthened by using data from this literature analysis as a reference. by conducting a review of relevant articles, documents, books, and reports related to the problem being solved.

Secondary data from journals, reference books, and the internet are the data sources used in the data collection process. Among them are statistics from reliable sources such as the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI). Methods Descriptive analysis techniques were used to perform data analysis for this study. The collected data were then examined using descriptive analysis methods. The descriptive analysis approach involves collecting the collected data, which is then interpreted and analyzed to provide information to solve the problems found.

### **Results and Discussion**

#### *Development of Halal Regulations*

1. Decree of the Head of the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency Number 22 of 2023 concerning Amendments to the Decision of the Head of the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency Number 150 of 2022 concerning Technical Guidance for Companion of Halal Product Process in Determining Halal Certified Obligations for Micro and Small Business Actors Based on Statements of Business Actors
2. Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Guarantees for Halal Products (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 295, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5604); Government Regulation in Lieu of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 238, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6841);
3. Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Field (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6651); Regulation of the Minister of Religion Number 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certification for Micro and Small Enterprises (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 1043);
4. Regulation of the Minister of Religion Number 72 of 2022 concerning the Organization and Work Procedure of the Ministry of Religion (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 955); Decree of the Minister of Religion Number 748 of 2021 concerning Types of Products That

Must Be Halal Certified; Decree of the Minister of Religion Number 1360 of 2021 concerning Materials that are exempt from the Obligation to be Halal Certified;

5. Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Guarantees for Halal Products

Chapter I General Provisions, Chapter II Halal Product Assurance Organizers, Chapter III Halal Product Materials and Processes, Chapter IV Business Actors, Chapter V Procedures for Obtaining Halal Certificates, Chapter VI International Cooperation, Chapter VII Supervision Chapter, VIII Community Participation, Chapter IX Criminal Provisions, Chapter X Transitional Provisions, Chapter XI Final Provisions.

6. Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Field

Chapter I General Provisions, Chapter II Organizers of Halal Product Assurance, Chapter III Location, Place, and Halal Product Processing Equipment, Chapter IV Halal Inspection Agency and Halal Auditor, Chapter V Business Actor, Chapter VI Submission of Application and Extension of Halal Certificate, Chapter VII Label Halal and Non-Halal Information, Chapter VIII Supervision of Halal Product Assurance, Chapter IX Cooperation in the Implementation of Halal Product Assurance, Chapter X Product Certification and Foreign Halal Certificate Registration, Chapter XI Stages of Halal Certified Obligation for Types of Products, Chapter XII Community Participation Chapter XIII Electronic-Based Services, Chapter XIV Administrative Sanctions, Chapter XV Transitional Provisions.

7. Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation to Become Law

At the end of 2022, on December 30 2022 to be exact, the President issued a regulation to replace Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation. Then, this Perpu was passed into law on March 21, 2023.

- a. For the halal product guarantee cluster, the presence of this law has a positive impact on accelerating halal certificates with existing changes. First, the authority to determine product halalness for regular certificates is extended by distributing them to MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, and Aceh MUI. However, if the determination of halal has exceeded three days since the testing was carried out, then the determination of product halalness will be taken over by the Fatwa Committee within a maximum period of two working days.
- b. Halal determination using the self-declare route is carried out by the fatwa committee with a maximum span of one day after receiving the results of the report from the PPH assistance.
- c. The legal basis for the establishment of a fatwa committee. The fatwa committee consists of elements of scholars and academics and is responsible to the minister.
- d. The validity period of the halal certificate does not exist as long as there is no change in the composition of the ingredients and the production process or in other words, the halal certificate is valid for the entire production period. If there is a change in the composition or process during the inspection, then the halal certificate must be renewed.

### *Development of Halal Policy*

The application of labeling to food in Indonesia began in 1976, on November 10, 1976 to be precise. At that time, the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 280/Men.Kes/Per.XI/76 was issued which regulated the obligation of producers to include warning signs on containers or packaging for products containing ingredients derived from pigs or their derivatives. At that time, Indonesian people were more familiar with the label haram.





**Figure 1.** Pork Containing Warning

Ten years later, the Government issued Joint Decrees of the Minister of Health and the Minister of Religion Number 42/Mennn.Kes/SKB/VIII/1985 and Number 68 of 1985 concerning the Inclusion of Halal Writing on Food Labels. This Decree resulted in a change in the warning label for products made from pork and its derivatives to a label that reads "HALAL". The halal label may be included after the producer reports the composition of the ingredients and the method of processing the product ingredients to the Ministry of Health.

In 1988, the Indonesian people were once again shocked by the issue of the large number of products containing pork. This was confirmed by a researcher from Brawijaya University who reported that food and drinks circulating in the community contained pork. This reality reduces consumer purchasing power which has an impact on the rotation of the economy in Indonesia. MUI feels the need to discuss this reality in order to be able to restore one of the factors in Indonesia's economic decline.

Decree Number 934/Menkes/SK/VIII/1996 is a manifestation of the form of cooperation between the Ministry of Religion, Ministry of Health, and MUI. This decision changes the mechanism for obtaining a label that reads halal, which is then referred to as the halal logo. obtaining a halal label is not enough if the company only reports the composition of the ingredients, but approval from the Directorate General of Drug and Food Control (Dirjen POM) is required based on the fatwa commission.

After the product is declared free from non-halal materials, a halal certificate will be issued by the MUI. It is sufficient to include the logo on the product with the halal logo and the halal certificate number according to the MUI's recommendations. While the regulation on the inclusion of the halal logo is the authority of BPOM RI, in 2000 the Director General of POM changed to *Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan* (BPOM).



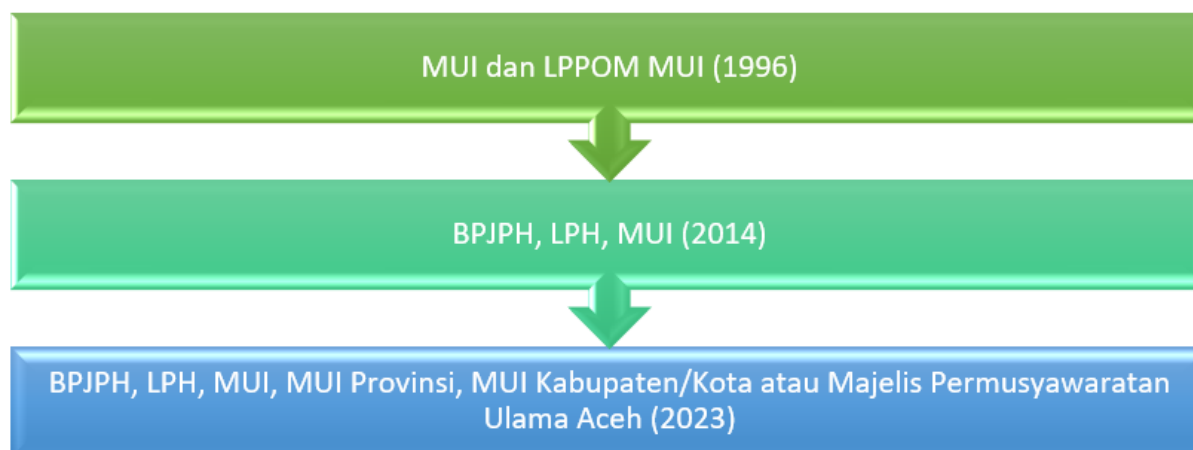
**Figure 2.** Label of Halal MUI

The use of halal labels on products was again strengthened by the government with the enactment of RI Government Regulation Number 69 of 1999 concerning Food Labels and Advertisements. A year later, Decrees of the Minister of Religion (KMA) 518 and KMA 519 of 2001 were issued which appointed the MUI as the institution that inspects, processes and determines halal certificates. Regarding the labeling of the halal logo on packaging, MUI continues to work closely with BPOM (Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, 2001). Right in 2014, the government passed the Law on Halal Product Guarantee which also changed the status of halal certificates from voluntary to mandatory for all business actors in Indonesia. This has become an oasis for Indonesian people, especially for those who are Muslim.

### *Halal Institution*

Initially, the institution that operated the halal certification was the MUI Institute for the Assessment of Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics (LPPOM). There is a transfer of authority in operating halal certificates in Indonesia, with the passing of Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, the agency authorized to operate halal certificates is the Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Body (BPJPH) under the auspices of the Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia. Before the JPH Law was passed, only two institutions were involved in the halal certification process, namely the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) and LPPOM MUI. After the JPH Law was passed, several additional institutions were involved, namely BPJPH, Halal Inspection Agency (LPH), and MUI (Faridah, 2019).

Several years later, right at the end of 2022, the Government issued Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation on December 30, 2022 which was then ratified in early 2023 to become Law No. 6 of 2023 regarding the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation to become Law. With the stipulation of the Perppu, the institutions that contribute to halal certification are expanded to become BPJPH, LPH, and halal determination is approved by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or the Aceh Deliberative Council which is carried out through a halal fatwa meeting. , no later than 3 working days after receiving the report from LPH (Rizki, 2023).



**Figure 3.** Changes in Institutional Halal Certification in Indonesia

### *Benefits of Halal Certification*

The presence of a halal certificate does not necessarily mean that there are various benefits offered to business actors. Among them is that a halal certificate can guarantee product quality, because to obtain a halal certificate you have to go through several stages that are so strict that when the MUI has determined that the product is eligible to get a halal certificate, the product can be guaranteed halal and its quality. With the times that have influenced the development of food technology in the production process which continues to grow, it is difficult to distinguish between halal and haram food (Septiawati, 2021). The output of the halal certificate is the halal logo that is printed on each product packaging. With the existence of a halal logo, it can provide peace for Muslim consumers in particular. This is because Muslims are obliged to consume halal and good food. So by including the official halal

label, it will provide certainty to Muslims. Consumer confidence is also increasing towards products that have been certified halal. To obtain a halal certificate, business actors must pass several series and completeness of documents that will be examined by people who are experts in their field. From a marketing perspective (Anastasya, 2022), with a halal certificate, the product will certainly have a plus in the eyes of consumers, so that consumers will be more interested in products that are halal certified than those that are not halal certified. This also opens up great opportunities to gain access not only to the local market, but to the global market. With the development of halal tourism to date, even minority countries also have awareness of the halal industry, one of the reasons is that halal products are superior in terms of quality. This of course can increase the country's foreign exchange and open jobs (Nadha, 2022).

### *Halal Certification Mechanism*

Prior to the enactment of the Halal Product Guarantee Law No. 33 of 2014, the halal certificate mechanism carried out by LPPOM MUI was as follows; 1) business actors prepare all complete documents, 2) Verify documents by LPPOM MUI, 3) Conduct audits conducted by LPPOM MUI auditors, 4) MUI reviews and determines product halalness, 5) Issuance of halal certificates.

After the issuance of the JPH Law, the halal certification mechanism has changed because the responsible institution has also been transferred from the MUI to BPJPH. The flow of the halal certification process at BJPH is as follows; 1) business actors prepare documents and create accounts on the website [siahalal.go.id](http://siahalal.go.id), 2) BPJPH will verify and send them to LPH, 3) LPH will determine the auditor, 4) Auditors will send audit reports to LPH, 4) Fatwa Commission will conduct trial, 5) The results of the fatwa hearing are then submitted to BPJPH, 6) BPJPH issues Halal Certificates (Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014).

Seven years later, the government issued Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Minister of Religion Regulation concerning Halal Certification for Micro and Small Business Actors which became the legal basis for the self-declare program, which hereinafter is often known as *Sehati* (Free Halal Certificate). Mastuki (Puspaningtyas, 2021). Saying that self-declaring can only be followed by UMK with certain categories, one of which has a turnover of under IDR 1 billion.

In article 2 paragraph 1, the products produced by Micro and Small Enterprises must be halal certified according to the halal standards set by BPJPH. Halal standards consist of pledges or contracts consisting of halal products and materials used and Halal Product Process (PPH) as well as assistance for PPH (Regulation of the Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

The self-declare certification mechanism is shorter and easier when compared to the regular certification mechanism, namely as follows; 1) Business Actors submit documents through the website [siahalal.go.id](http://siahalal.go.id), 2) PPH Facilitators verify and validity the Business Actor's statements, 3) BPJPH conducts verification and validity, 4) Halal Product Fatwa Committee accepts business actors' statements and determines product halalness , 5) BPJPH issues halal certificates based on the determination of product halalness.



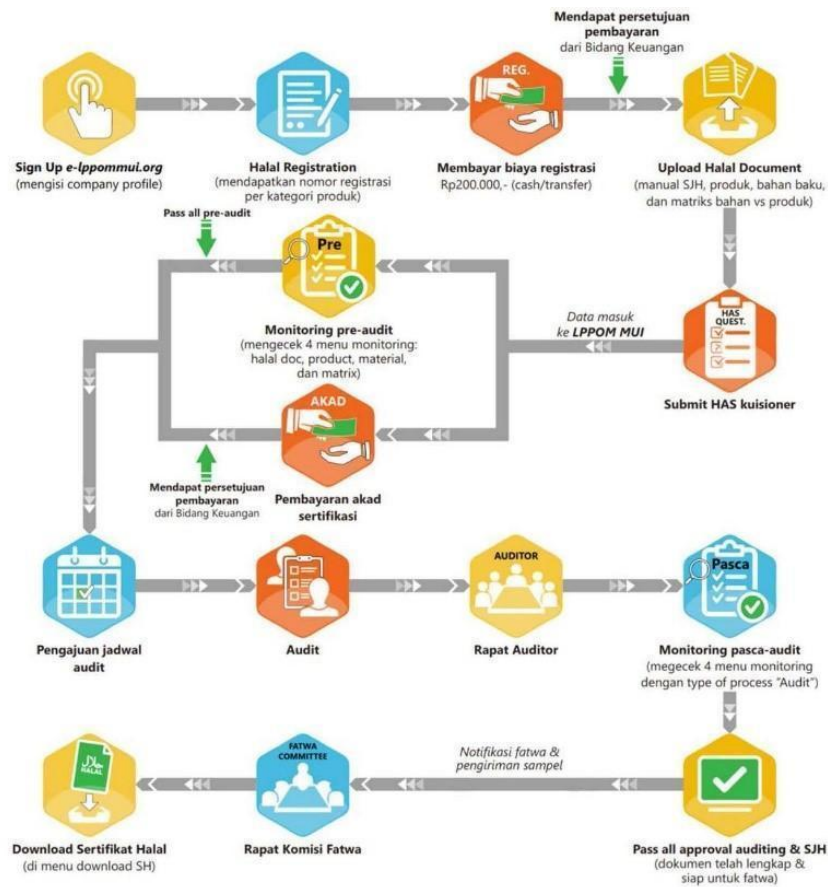








Figure 4. LPPOM-MUI Halal Certification Flow



Figure 5. Flow of Regular and Self-Declare BPJPH Halal Certification

**Table 1.** Halal Certification Mechanism

Halal Certificate Regulations	Involved Agencies	Halal Certificate Validity Period	Label	Nature of Halal Certificate	Halal Determination	Halal Certificate Issuer
Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 280/Men.Kes/Per.XI/76	Minister of Health	None		Voluntary	None	Department of Health
Joint Decree of the Minister of Health and the Minister of Religion No. 42/Mennn.Kes/SKB/VIII/1985 and No. 68 of 1985 concerning the Inclusion of Halal Writing on Food Labels	Minister of Health and Minister of Religion	None		Voluntary	None	Department of Health
Decree Number 924/Menkes/SK/VIII/1996	Minister of Health, Minister of Religion, Indonesian Ulema Council	None		Voluntary	MUI	Directorate General of Drug and Food Control (Dirjen POM)
Decree of the Minister of Religion 518 and 519 of 2001	LPPOM MUI and BPOM	2 tahun		Voluntary	Fatwa Commission	MUI
Law No 33/2014 concerning Guarantee of Halal Products	BPJPH, LPH, MUI	4 tahun		Mandatory	Fatwa Commission and Fatwa Committee	BPJPH
Law No 6/2023	BPJPH, LPH, MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI,	Production Lifetime		Mandatory	Fatwa Commission and Fatwa Committee	BPJPH

	and Aceh MUI					
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### Conclusion

The development of halal policy regulations in Indonesia has undergone a significant transformation since the introduction of labeling applications for food in 1976. From the beginning, they recognized warning labels for products made from pork or their derivatives, then developed into halal labels that read "HALAL" in 1985. However, the issue of the existence of products containing pork in 1988 caused a stir and reduced the purchasing power of Muslim consumers. To overcome this problem, in 1996, there was a collaboration between the Ministry of Religion, the Ministry of Health, and the MUI which resulted in Decree Number 934/Menkes/SK/VIII/1996, which changed the mechanism for obtaining a halal label to become a halal logo which must involve approval from the Directorate The General for Drug and Food Control (now the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency - BPOM) based on the fatwa commission.

The use of halal labels on products was increasingly strengthened by the government through Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 69 of 1999 concerning Food Labels and Advertisements, and followed up with Decrees of the Minister of Religion (KMA) 518 and KMA 519 of 2001 which appointed MUI as the agency that conducts inspection, processing and determination of halal certificate.

The next development was the passing of the Halal Product Guarantee Law in 2014, which changed the status of halal certificates from voluntary to mandatory for all business actors in Indonesia. This led to a transfer of authority in operating halal certificates from LPPOM MUI to *Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal* (BPJPH) under the auspices of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia.

The ratification of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation at the end of 2022, which later became Law No. 6 of 2023, also changed the contribution of institutions to halal certification by involving BPJPH, Halal Inspection Agency (LPH) , and MUI. Halal determination is carried out through a halal fatwa hearing by the MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or the Aceh Deliberative Council after receiving a report from LPH, and the process must be completed within 3 working days.

The development of halal policy regulations in Indonesia which includes changes to certification mechanisms, the involvement of various institutions, and stricter regulations is the government's effort to ensure quality halal products for the Muslim community. Thus, research on the development of halal policy regulations in Indonesia has relevance and is important in understanding the role of halal certification bodies, policy changes, and their impact on society and business actors. It is hoped that this research will make a positive contribution in supporting the development of the halal industry and better service for Muslim consumers in Indonesia.

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