



Implementation of Halal Certification for Micro, Small, And Medium Enterprises In West Tulang Bawang District

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Abstract

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Companies that want to do business that involve the food sector (restaurants, catering, slaughterhouses and home industry) are required to obtain halal certification permits. In order to determine business lines, whether micro, large, medium, small businesses are based on the initial asset value, this does not include the appraisal value of land and buildings and turnover from the total sales of goods or the number of permanent employees. Based on the results of the research, the requirements for granting halal certificates are KTP (Identity Card) of Business Owners, Business Permits, IUMK (Micro and Small Business Permits), Home Industry Food (P-IRT), and NPWP (Taxpayer Identification Number). Whereas the procedure has an understanding regarding the requirements for halal certification and is willing to take part in the halal assurance system training, implement the Halal Assurance system (SJH), prepare halal certification document files, carry out (upload halal certification data document), monitor pre-inspection and make certification accent payments, carry out inspection, conducts post-inspection monitoring, has Halal



Certification. Thus, the requirements and procedures for granting Halal Certification, especially in West Tulang Bawang Regency, can be done easily. It's just that it requires extra power and maximum effort to obtain this. Thus, it is necessary to provide convenience and relief in the cost of making Halal Certificates, especially for the general public, whose majority still lack knowledge of technology.

A. Introduction

The food which is basic needs of human being has the criteria that can supply all the needs of society with adequate quality, has good quality, nutrition and halal to consume, and does not against religion and belief. Reflecting on the past, the food processing was carried out with simple technique and also between the consumers and food producers can be done directly, so that good communication was established. But nowadays, food making process is very complicated.¹ Sufficient food in this case is to develop knowledge and needs for other goods that cannot fulfill their own needs, agricultural cultivation to produce food ultimately not only serves its own needs, but can also be used for trading activities.²

The food ingredients criteria that can be consumed safely are the food content of the food that does not lose much of its nutrients and does not remove the natural texture of the food itself.³ The high quality basic ingredient, formulated properly, precisely, thoroughly, and under controlled conditions, will produce food processed production that reaches standardized quality and safe to consume.⁴ Food that has good nutrition is food that meets the elements and content in it, such as carbohydrates, fat, water, minerals, and protein that can be absorbed by the body.⁵ The type of food that does not prohibited by religion and belief is known as "halal", which in a broad sense is not only non-alcoholic and non-pork in nature, but also concerns how the food is being processed and how to prepare the ingredients hygienically, so that they do not endanger human health.⁶

In the Qur'an, Allah says eat halal food and leave the harmless "and eat of what Allah has provided for you [which is] law full and good. And fear Allah, in whom you are believers" (Q.S. Al-Maidah [5]:88), It is also explained in various other verses: "then eat what Allah has provided for you [which is] lawfull and good. And be grateful for the favor of Allah, if it is

¹Ulya Fuhaidah Asnawi and Ramlah Ramlah Ibrahim, "Implementasi Jaminan Produk Pangan Halal Di Jambi," *Ijtihad : Jurnal Wacana Hukum Islam Dan Kemanusiaan* 18, no. 2 (December 1, 2018): 211, <https://doi.org/10.18326/ijtihad.v18i2.211-226>.

²Asep Syarifuddin Hidayat and Mustolih Siradj, "Sertifikasi Halal Dan Sertifikasi Non Halal Pada Produk Pangan Industri," *AHKAM : Jurnal Ilmu Syariah* 15, no. 2 (July 20, 2015), <https://doi.org/10.15408/ajis.v15i2.2864>.

³Galuh Widitya Qomaro, Hammam Hammam, and Khoirun Nasik, "Pemberdayaan Usaha Mikro Kecil Dan Menengah Sektor Pangan Dalam Meningkatkan Perekonomian Lokal Melalui Pendampingan Sertifikasi Halal Di Kecamatan Tragah Bangkalan," *Jurnal Ilmiah Pangabdhi* 5, no. 2 (October 19, 2019): 137–42, <https://doi.org/10.21107/pangabdhi.v5i2.6116>.

⁴Akim - Akim et al., "PEMAHAMAN USAHA MIKRO, KECIL DAN MENENGAH (UMKM) DI JATINANGOR TERHADAP KEWAJIBAN SERTIFIKASI HALAL PADA PRODUK MAKANAN," *Kumawula: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 1, no. 1 (April 12, 2019): 31, <https://doi.org/10.24198/kumawula.v1i1.19258>.

⁵Syaeful Bakhri, "ANALISIS KEPEMILIKAN SERTIFIKAT HALAL TERHADAP TINGKAT PENDAPATAN USAHA PELAKU INDUSTRI KECIL DAN MENENGAH," *Al-Mustashfa: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Ekonomi Syariah* 5, no. 1 (June 30, 2020): 54, <https://doi.org/10.24235/jm.v5i1.6789>.

⁶Muhammad Ridwan, . Hartutiningsih, and Massad Hatuwe, "PEMBINAAN INDUSTRI KECIL DAN MENENGAH PADA DINAS PERINDUSTRIAN, PERDAGANGAN, KOPERASI DAN UMKM KOTA BONTANG," *Jurnal Administrative Reform (JAR)* 2, no. 2 (July 13, 2017): 187–99, <https://doi.org/10.30872/JAR.V2I2.510>.

[indeed] him that you worship” (Q.S. An-Nahl [16]:114).⁷ The status of halal and haram for Muslims is a very important issue because of the relationship between humans and Allah. Therefore, halal certificates and halal labels on products are very important for Muslim consumers.⁸ The problems that exist in the Tulang Bawang district are still many products of foods that are not listed in the certification of halal among actors businesses especially the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the district. Based on the observation that made the author the owners of SMEs in the District Tulang Bawang, they feel confused and do not want to bother taking care of the certification of halal for their products.⁹ The phenomenon that is an example of the problems that exist in the Tulang Bawang district on issues of law that exist

Therefore, based on the description that has been explained above, the authors will take the research entitled Implementation of Halal Certification for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Tulang Bawang Barat Regency. This method uses a normative empirical approach (applied law research), namely by studying the laws and basic theories, while the empirical approach is carried out by looking at the social symptoms that occur in the legal events to be studied. Then analyzed through descriptive qualitative analysis.

B. Discussion

In relation to the context of halal certification, it is a stage for food business actors to obtain labeling and legalization that processed food sold is suitable for safe consumption and does not conflict with law and religion.¹⁰ Meanwhile, the Halal Certificate is a syar'i legal product issued by an Islamic institution, namely by the The Council of Indonesian Ulama (MUI) which states that a product is guaranteed to be halal and free from haram elements through a series of tested inspection stages carried out by LPPOM MUI.¹¹

The availability of quality food and drinking materials that are guaranteed to be safe and have good nutritional content is important in marketing a good food distribution product which will have an impact on a good economy and increase the level of people's purchasing power for a product that will be purchased.¹² It cannot be denied that competition in the world of commerce is getting tighter and also more selective.¹³ Of course this will require food producers to produce high quality processed food and also guaranteed quality in order to minimize the circulation of unhealthy food that is currently circulating everywhere so as to reduce the level of public health.¹⁴ This is also exacerbated by consumers who are unfamiliar

⁷Ridwan Arifin, “Legal Analysis of Halal Product Guarantee for Development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Business in Indonesia,” *JURNAL HUKUM ISLAM* 18, no. 01 (June 6, 2020): 121, <https://doi.org/10.28918/jhi.v18i1.2693>.

⁸Occa Roanisca, Maya Yusnita, and Robby Gus Mahardika, “Pendampingan Usaha Mikro Dan Masyarakat Desa Balunjuk Dalam Mewujudkan Kampung HalalL,” *Agrokreatif: Jurnal Ilmiah Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 6, no. 2 (July 2, 2020): 173–80, <https://doi.org/10.29244/agrokreatif.6.2.173-180>.

⁹Interview with local units in Tulang Bawang

¹⁰Debbi Nukeriana et al., “IMPLEMENTASI SERTIFIKASI HALAL PADA PRODUK PANGAN DI KOTA BENGKULU,” *Qiyas: Jurnal Hukum Islam Dan Peradilan*, vol. 3, October 10, 2018, <https://doi.org/10.29300/QYS.V3I2.1310>.

¹¹Lembaga Pengkajian Pangan Obat-Obatan dan Kosmetika Majelis Ulama Indonesia, *Panduan Umum System Jaminan Halal LPPOM MUI*, (Jakarta : LPPOM MUI), hlm. 8

¹²Nina Nurani, Farida Nursjanti, and Fansuri Munawar, “Penyuluhan Sertifikasi Halal Bagi UMKM Jawa Barat Pada Situasi Pandemi Covid-19,” *Madaniya* 1, no. 3 (2020): 126–39, <https://madaniya.pustaka.my.id/journals/contents/article/view/24>.

¹³Warto Warto and Samsuri Samsuri, “Sertifikasi Halal Dan Implikasinya Bagi Bisnis Produk Halal Di Indonesia,” *Al Maal: Journal of Islamic Economics and Banking* 2, no. 1 (2020): 98, <https://doi.org/10.31000/almaal.v2i1.2803>.

¹⁴Ahmad Ni, matullah Al-Baari, and dan Sylvia Rahmi Putri, “PENDAMPINGAN SERTIFIKASI LAIK SEHAT MAKANAN BAGI RESTORAN SELARAS DALAM RANGKA PERSIAPAN SERTIFIKASI HALAL,” *Indonesia Journal of Halal*, vol. 2 (Pusat Kajian Halal Undip, May 30, 2020), <https://doi.org/10.14710/HALAL.V2I2.7933>.

with the value of nutritional content, so that consumers in this case only believe in the food products offered so that some cause dangerous diseases, poisoning and even death.¹⁵

Reflecting on the current case, the phenomenon of the circulation of packaged and processed food products that do not have a suitable distribution permit.¹⁶ Especially in onion bone district, the author conducted an interview with Sumiarti, one of the existing MSME owners. He said that he did not understand and did not understand matters relating to halal certificates. He felt confused about registering his product and chose to leave it alone since she was still able to sell her products.¹⁷ Based on the facts in the field, it can be seen that there are many naughty food producers who do not pay attention to administrative procedures and health so that the quality of the quality decreases. In addition, it has an impact on the quality of consumer health. Business actors do not pay attention to aspects such as quality, nutritional content, nutrition, health and licensing.¹⁸

Registration for a halal certificate can be made through the online Cerol Halal MUI (there is a guide).¹⁹ Meanwhile, to apply for training on making SJH (Halal Assurance System) is made by the Head of the AHI Team. The appointed AHI Team Leader who will participate in the 3-day training at the Provincial LPPOM MUI.

The requirements needed to make a halal certificate include:²⁰

1. KTP (Identity Card) of the Business Owner
2. Business License.

Based on Article 5 Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) of Law No. 6 of 1968 concerning Domestic Investment. The definition of a business license is the terms and conditions that must be owned by domestic and foreign business actors who carry out business activities in terms of production, as well as distribution using capital in the form of money and assets and the validity period is determined.²¹

The activities of this business actor must have a trading business license, this is a condition that must be achieved in order for this business actor to carry out his business activities smoothly by complying with the existing procedures to avoid a problem in the future.²²

1. IUMK (Micro and Small Business Permit)

Described in Article 7 Permendagri No. 83 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for Granting IUMK, the documents that must be prepared in this case include the following:

- a) Letter of Recommendation from the Head of the Environment regarding the business domicile;
- b) KTP
- c) KK
- d) 2 pieces of 4x6 cm photo;
- e) Inputting the IUMK form

¹⁵ Soekirman, 2009, *Beberapa Masalah Upaya Meningkatkan Mutu, Gizi dan Keamanan Pangan*, Departemen Gizi Masyarakat, Fakultas Ekologi Manusia, Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB), hlm. 9

¹⁶ Moch. Khoiril Anwar, "Respon Pelaku Usaha Rumah Potong Ayam Terhadap Kewajiban Sertifikasi Halal," *JURNAL HUKUM EKONOMI SYARIAH* 3, no. 1 (April 17, 2020): 27–39, <https://doi.org/10.30595/jhes.v0i0.7112>.

¹⁷ Wawancara dengan Sumiarti pemilik UMKM di Kabupaten Tulang Bawang.

¹⁸ Winiati Pudji Rahayu dan Roy Sparingga, *Tantangan Keamanan Pangan Indonesia, Strategi dan Program Surveilans Keamanan Pangan*, Prosiding Widya karya Nasional Pangan dan Gizi VIII, LIPI Jakarta, 2004, hlm. 57

¹⁹ Mike (Wawancara), Tim Auditor Halal Internal, Tulang Bawang Barat, Tanggal 26 Januari 2020

²⁰ *Ibid*

²¹ Nidya Waras Sayekti, "Jaminan Produk Halal Dalam Perspektif Kelembagaan," *Jurnal Ekonomi & Kebijakan Publik* 5, no. 2 (December 1, 2014): 193–209, <https://doi.org/10.22212/JEKP.V5I2.84>.

²² Siswoediro, 2008, *Buku Pintar Pengurusan Perizinan & Dokumen*, (Jakarta : Visi Media), hlm. 40

If the above requirements have been completely fulfilled after the village head and sub-district head have been delegated to obtain business-related licenses by the regent or mayor, then check the administrative requirements if they are appropriate, the applicant for the permit can get an IUMK, but if there are shortcomings of administrative requirements, the applicant so that immediately repair the completeness of the file.²³ With regard to costs in order to carry out the implementation as well as guidance and management of IUMK supervision, it is borne by the APBN / APBD.²⁴

2. P-IRT

The P-IRT number is one of the elements that must be completed to obtain a halal certificate. The place to apply is to the Regional Health Service. There are several stages for business actors to obtain this P-IRT Number; first, be a participant in the food counseling organized by the agency and enter the participant quota therein. Second, complete the requirements that have been listed. Such as photocopies of ID cards, two 3x4 photos, documents containing the location of the business, a stamp of the business logo, including a product label and a form that the business actor has filled in completely. After all these stages are carried out, the business actor will be given further information regarding the date of the implementation of the activity by the agency. After participating in these activities. Businesses will be visited by health authorities to see and find out about the cleanliness and safety of business actors' production sites. If they meet the predetermined standards, the business actor will be able to get a certificate relating to his participation in food safety education and the certificate will be issued stating the home industry food number.

In Tulang Bawang Barat Regency, the permit to obtain a P-IRT, namely the Puskesmas issued a recommendation addressed to the Health Office, and No. P-IRT was issued by the Dinas PMPTSP Satu Pintu Tulang Bawang Barat.²⁵

3. NPWP (Tax ID number)

Companies that want to do business that are involved in the food sector such as (restaurants, catering, animal slaughterhouses and home industry) are required to obtain a halal certification permit and meet the requirements of a halal certificate. The procedures / stages that must be carried out are:²⁶

- a) Have an understanding regarding Halal Certification Requirements and Willing to Follow Halal Assurance System Training

In applying for Halal Certification, you must attend training for 3 days, and there will be instructions on what data is needed as a requirement. The requirements are a photocopy of the business owner's KTP, Business License (SIU), IUMK (Micro and Small Business License), P-IRT (Home Industry Products), and NPWP (Taxpayer Identification Number).²⁷ After the training, participants who register for halal certification receive a certificate SK which has a validity of 14 days.²⁸

- b) Implementing the Halal Assurance System (HAS)

The implementation of HAS must be carried out by the company as a condition for registering a halal certificate, including: provision of halal policy provisions,

²³Moh. Kusnadi, "Problematika Penerapan Undang-Undang Jaminan Produk Halal Di Indonesia," *ISLAMIKA* 1, no. 2 (July 31, 2019): 116–32, <https://doi.org/10.36088/islamika.v1i2.213>.

²⁴Pasal 6, Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia No. 98 Tahun 2014 tentang Perizinan Untuk Usaha Mikro dan Kecil

²⁵Dony Irawan, (Wawancara), Dinas Koperasi Industri dan Perdagangan Tulang Bawang Barat, Tanggal 24 Februari 2020

²⁶<https://www.halalmui.org/mui14/main/page/prosedur-sertifikasi-halal-mui>

²⁷Mike (interview), Auditor Halal Internal, Tulang Bawang Barat, 26 January 2020

²⁸Pemilik UMKM Keripik Melati, Bunda Bakery, dan Azizah Bakery (Wawancara), 25 January 2020

appointment of a halal management team, making HAS manual, carrying out training training, preparing HAS related procedures, carrying out internal inspections and reviewing management.²⁹

c) Preparing halal certification documents

In order to obtain halal certification, at least the company or applicant must prepare documents including: product list, list of ingredients and list of documents, list of slaughterers (especially for slaughterhouses), product matrix, HAS manual, processing flow chart, list of production facilities, proof of socialization halal policy, internal training documentation, and internal inspection documentation.³⁰

In this case, the owners of MSMEs in Tulang Bawang Barat Regency, namely the documents that have been prepared, will be compiled and made a Halal Assurance System Manual (SJH) assisted by the Koperindag Office, especially in the Industry and Trade sectors. This is due to a lack of knowledge about the use of technology.³¹

d) Upload data processing to register halal certification

In order to register for halal certification, applicants can enter the Cerol system online by typing the website www.e-lppommui.org. The steps that must be taken are that the applicant / company must first understand the provisions of the Cerol user manual. Furthermore, the applicant / company must upload the certificate data to completion, so that it can be processed by LPPOM MUI.

e) Carry out pre-audit monitoring steps and pay for the certification contract

f) Applicants / companies that have uploaded certification data, Applicants / companies are required to carry out pre-audit monitoring steps and pay for the certification contract. Monitoring is carried out every day to control any mismatches in achievement by downloading the contract at the cerol, the applicant / company can pay the certification contract, pay the contract fee and sign the contract, to be approved by the LPPOM MUI Treasurer via email kebendaharalppom@halalmui.org.³²

g) Conducting an Audit

The applicant / company can conduct an audit if it has passed the pre-audit and the contract. The certified product will be audited and its implementation will be carried out in all designated facilities.

h) Conduct post-audit monitoring

Applicants / companies that have uploaded certification data are required to carry out post-audit monitoring. Post-audit monitoring is carried out every day to ensure that the monitoring runs as expected and also to minimize errors.

i) Obtain Halal Certification

The applicant / company can download a halal certificate in softcopy form on Cerol. The applicant / company can take the halal certificate at the LPPOM MUI Jakarta office and it can also be sent to the applicant's domicile / company. Halal certificates have a validity period of 2 (two) years.

C. Conclusion

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the implementation of the application of the halal certificate on onion bones still needs to be improved. The lack of knowledge from the public regarding the procedure for applying for halal certificates is a

²⁹<https://www.halalmui.org/mui14/main/page/prosedur-sertifikasi-halal-mui>

³⁰*Ibid*

³¹Dony Irawan, (interview), Office of Industry and Trade of Tulang Bawang Barat, 24 February 2020

³²<https://www.halalmui.org/mui14/main/page/prosedur-sertifikasi-halal-mui>

major factor. The procedures and conditions that must be met to obtain a halal certification are as follows: The requirements needed to make a halal certificate include: first, KTP (Identity Card) of the Business Owner, Second, Business Permit, Third, IUMK (Micro and Small Business Permit), Fourth, Home Industry Food (P-IRT), Fifth, NPWP (Taxpayer Identification Number). The procedures / stages that must be carried out are: Understanding the requirements for halal certification and attending HAS training, Implementing the Halal Assurance System (HAS), Preparing halal certification documents, Processing uploading data to register for halal certification, Carrying out pre-audit monitoring steps and paying for contracts certification, Carry out Auditt, Conduct post-audit monitoring, Obtain Halal Certification. The suggestion put forward by the author is that the regional government, especially the local government of the onion bone, conducts outreach and assistance for MSME owners to implement and comply with the provisions regarding halal certification registration for their products.

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