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ABSTRACT

Legality of Halal Certification for Imported Food and Beverage Products

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Imported food and beverage products entering Indonesia are mandatorily required to comply with halal certification provisions in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations. This is important considering that Indonesia is a country with a Muslim majority population who need assurance regarding the halal status of the products they consume. The method used is normative-juridical with a statutory and analytical approach, utilizing secondary data sources that are analyzed descriptively-qualitatively. The research results indicate that foreign halal certificates are not automatically recognized; recognition is only valid if the foreign halal body has established a mutual recognition cooperation with the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH). Business actors are obliged to register the certificate with BPJPH to obtain a Registration ID Number and to affix the national halal label before the product can be legally distributed. However, implementation in the field has not been effective. Although many products have followed the procedures, there are still imported products found circulating without official BPJPH registration and violating the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), which suggests a lack of transparency from business actors in the certification process.

Keywords : BPJPH, Halal Certification, Imported Products.



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Introduction

As a country with a Muslim majority population, the halal status of a product is very important, especially for products originating from countries that are not predominantly Muslim. Law No. 33 of 2014 on JPH contains provisions or criteria for food ingredients that are halal or not by the MUI through halal product testing by Halal Auditors, such as: the slaughtering process, processing, storage, and serving. The criteria for halal certification in Indonesia differ from those in other countries, such as the halal standards in Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand, and Australia. In Malaysia, guidelines are provided on the production, handling, storage, and preparation of halal food, including slaughtering procedures. On the other hand, Indonesia focuses on halal ingredient requirements and guidelines for the halal assurance system at slaughterhouses. Meanwhile, Brunei's standards emphasize compliance with Islamic law during food production and certification (Ab Rahman & Abd Rozak, 2024).

In Malaysia, halal food cannot use names or synonyms that are misleading or refer to non-halal food. In addition to Malaysia, the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) also states that the form and characteristics of products cannot imitate haram products, such as beverage bottles that resemble alcoholic beverages. Apart from the name and packaging, there are also differences in the slaughtering process. Malaysia and Indonesia have the same regulations, namely that slaughtering may only be carried out by a Muslim who is of sound mind, an adult and practices Islam, and has an understanding and knowledge of the basic rules and requirements related to the slaughter of animals in Islam. Unlike the halal slaughter standards in Thailand, the Central Islamic Committee of Thailand has issued slaughter regulations in the Thai National Halal Standards, which state that there is no difference of opinion among scholars regarding animals slaughtered by Muslim women, but that it is preferable for the slaughter to be carried out by Muslim men. Similarly, the person performing the slaughter does not have to be an adult, but rather a child who has reached puberty and is capable of performing the slaughtering process properly (Mohd Al'Ikhsan Ghazalia dkk, 2014).



In addition to Thailand as a predominantly non-Muslim country, halal standards are also applied in other predominantly non-Muslim countries such as Australia. In Australia, the government has established regulations regarding halal certification that only apply to traders who export meat. However, most of this meat is sold in the domestic market. Certification bodies that exclusively serve the Australian market are not subject to any laws. Therefore, there are no laws governing meat that can be sold in the domestic market. Guidelines for the preparation, identification, storage, and export certification of halal red meat and red meat products are provided by the Australian Halal Program of the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) of the Australian Government in 2009. This program is intended to provide advice to all businesses on how to slaughter livestock, prepare it for identification, processing, storage, sorting, and certification of halal meat (Mohd Al'Ikhsan Ghazalia et al,2014)/ The countries mentioned above have different halal standards due to variations in Islamic schools of thought, particularly regarding labeling, slaughtering, and government regulations and policies, as well as the availability of halal raw materials.

This research is important to study because it relates to legal protection for Muslim consumers and aims to analyze the legal recognition of foreign halal certificates in Indonesia for imported food products entering Indonesian territory and the distribution procedures for products that have been certified halal in their country of origin.

Literature Review

Several previous studies have explored the issue of halal certification, particularly in relation to imported food products. However, most of these studies have focused on labeling, consumer protection, or international cooperation, while discussions concerning the legal validity and recognition process of foreign halal certificates in Indonesia remain limited.

Musyarafah (2019), in her thesis entitled *The Legal Validity of Foreign Halal Labels on Imported Food Products*, employed a normative legal method with a statutory approach. Her findings revealed that prior to the enactment of Law No. 33 of



2014 on Halal Product Assurance (JPH), regulations governing foreign halal certification lacked legal certainty. Nonetheless, her research did not elaborate on the mechanism for recognizing such certificates within Indonesia's legal framework (Musyarofah, 2019).

Intan Anindita (2016) examined *Cooperation between Indonesia and South Korea Regarding Halal Certification of Imported Products (Case Study: Instant Food Products from South Korea)* using a qualitative approach. Their study discussed the efforts of the South Korean government to align its halal certification standards with those of Indonesia. Although this research highlighted the importance of bilateral cooperation, it did not assess the legal recognition of foreign halal certificates under Indonesian law (Intan Anindita Amarylis, 2016).

Nur Fadilah (2021), through her thesis *The Existence of Halal Labeling on Imported Food Products According to Article 4 of Law No. 33 of 2014 and Fiqh Muamalah*, adopted a normative juridical approach. Her study emphasized halal labeling as a crucial aspect of consumer protection. However, it did not address the legality or procedural aspects of foreign halal certifications and their registration requirements in Indonesia (Fadilah, 2021).

Verona Rolensia Lashelli and Mutimatun Ni'ami (2016), in their article *Legal Protection for Consumers in the Trade of Imported Food Products Without Halal Certification Sold Online*, applied an empirical legal method. Their research focused on consumer awareness and protection concerning imported food products lacking halal certification sold via online platforms. The study was more oriented toward consumer behavior and regulatory enforcement, without examining the legal acknowledgment of foreign halal certification (Ni'ami, 2016).

Lastly, Ahmad Sarifudin (2024), in his thesis *Supervision and Law Enforcement on the Halal Status of Imported Products Circulating in Indonesia*, employed a normative legal method with a descriptive and statutory approach. His findings underlined the importance of coordination between BPJPH and related institutions to strengthen halal supervision. However, the study did not discuss the



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legal recognition process or distribution procedures for imported halal-certified products in Indonesia (Sarifudin, 2024).

Methods

In this study, the author uses a normative juridical research method, which is legal research that focuses on the assessment of written legal rules or regulations. The approach used is qualitative. The data sources used in this study are secondary data sources containing primary legal materials, namely regulations, and secondary legal materials, namely data sourced from literature. The technique for collecting legal materials was in the form of library research, which involved examining legal materials by collecting data from literature sources, research results, and legislation (Muhaimin, 2020) .

Result and Discussion

Definition of Halal Certification

Halal certification is the process of recognizing the halal status of a product carried out by an authorized institution based on Islamic law, evidenced by a document stating that a product has met the requirements of Islamic law, known as a Halal Certificate. The legality of halal certification aims to ensure protection for Muslim consumers from products that do not comply with Islamic law, while also creating legal certainty for business actors. Halal certification also encourages product quality improvement and transparency in the production process. This way, consumers feel safe and business actors gain legitimacy that strengthens their competitiveness in the global market. This is important for building trust and sustainability in the halal industry in Indonesia and the world. Once declared halal, BPJPH has the right to issue regulations in the form of mandatory halal labeling for business actors who wish to market their products in Indonesia. This aims to facilitate the supervision process. Products that only have halal labels from other countries are categorized as illegal products. Therefore, foreign businesses are required to register their products or register their halal certificates with BPJPH to obtain a halal license and a nationally applicable halal label (Musyarofah, 2019).



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Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee states that every product distributed in Indonesia must be halal certified. This includes food, beverages, medicines, and cosmetics. Halal certification is carried out through official institutions authorized and supervised by the government to ensure compliance with Islamic law. This obligation aims to protect consumers, build market confidence, and encourage the development of a standardized and reliable national halal industry. Halal certification serves as a guarantee that the product has met Islamic law requirements in terms of raw materials, production processes, and distribution. This obligation also applies to imported products, whereby halal certificates from their countries of origin must be registered with BPJPH in order to obtain halal recognition from Indonesian halal institutions so that they are not considered illegal and are required to include the national halal logo on the packaging or other parts of the product.

The halal certification process involves three parties, namely BPJPH, LPPOM MUI as the halal inspection agency (LPH), and MUI. BPJPH is responsible for implementing the halal product assurance system. LPPOM MUI is tasked with reviewing the completeness of documents, arranging audit schedules, conducting audits, holding auditor meetings, issuing audit memoranda, and submitting audit reports to the MUI Fatwa Commission meeting. The MUI, through its Fatwa Commission, then determines the halal status of a product based on the audit results and issues the MUI Halal Certification Decision (PP No. 42, 2024).

Recognition of Halal Certification for Imported Food and Beverage Products

Recognition of halal certificates from abroad for imported food products cannot be done automatically. Even though the product has a halal label from its country of origin, this does not automatically make the product legal for distribution in Indonesia. Based on the Halal Product Guarantee Law Number 33 of 2014, every product that enters and circulates in Indonesia must have a halal certificate that is officially recognized by the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH). Therefore, halal certificates from abroad can only be recognized if the halal institution that issued



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the halal certificate has established mutual recognition cooperation with the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) (UU No.33, 2014).

However, cooperation between institutions does not guarantee that the halal certificate can be used immediately in Indonesia. Products to be distributed must still go through the registration procedure with BPJPH. In this process, business actors must submit their halal certificates to BPJPH for verification and to obtain a Registration ID Number. This Registration ID Number will later be included on the product packaging along with the national halal label from BPJPH. That way, these products can be legally distributed in the local market and will not be considered illegal (PP No.42, 2024).

This step is in line with the theory of legal certainty proposed by Jan M. Otto. In his theory, legal certainty will be achieved if a rule is clear, consistent, and enforceable by the relevant legal authorities (I Dewa Gede Atmadja and I Nyoman Putu Budiarta, 2018). This registration procedure ensures that imported products not only meet the halal standards of the country of origin but are also adapted to the regulations in Indonesia. This way, consumers have legal assurance regarding the halal status of the products they consume. In addition, a rigorous verification and audit process is carried out to ensure that every stage of production, distribution, and storage of products complies with sharia principles. This is important to maintain the integrity of halal certification and protect consumers from the potential risk of non-halal products entering the domestic market.

From the perspective of the concept of halal certification, as explained in the Halal Product Guarantee Law, a halal certificate is not just an administrative document. A halal certificate reflects the state's protection of Muslim consumers and guarantees that the product complies with the principles of halalan thayyiban. Halal standards vary from country to country in terms of ingredients, production processes, and monitoring systems. Therefore, through the registration and recognition process carried out by BPJPH, Indonesia ensures that imported products are in accordance with the principles of Sharia law applicable in Indonesia. In the context of imported



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food and beverage products, every item from abroad must comply with the regulations applicable in the destination country. Halal standards in other countries, such as Malaysia, Thailand, and Australia, are not entirely the same as halal standards in Indonesia. Differences in madhhab, slaughtering procedures, and the use of certain ingredients are important factors in the need to readjust domestic regulations. This registration procedure is the tool for adjusting these halal standards (Indonesia, 2024).

The registration requirement enables Indonesia to maintain the reputation of its national halal system and protect consumers' rights to obtain products that are guaranteed halal in accordance with religious law. Without strict regulations, the public could be misled by foreign halal-labeled products that may not meet national halal standards, thereby risking violations of religious principles.

This underscores the importance of law as a protective tool for consumers in matters of religion. Therefore, it can be concluded that before a product is traded in Indonesia, it must first be registered for a Halal Certificate with the BPJPH in order to obtain a Registration ID Number, which must be included on the packaging along with the halal label. This Registration ID Number must be possessed by every product in circulation. If not, the product must be withdrawn from circulation as a sanction for violating the Halal Product Guarantee regulations. The enforcement of these regulations aims to maintain consumer confidence while providing legal certainty for business actors, so that the halal industry can develop in an orderly manner and in accordance with applicable standards. In addition, socialization and strict supervision continue to be carried out to ensure that these regulations are fully complied with.

Halal Certificate Regulations

a) Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning

Halal Product Guarantee Law Number 33 of 2014 regulates the obligation of halal certification for products circulating in Indonesia. The main objective of this law is to ensure that products, both domestically and foreign produced, meet the halal standards applicable in Indonesia. This includes food, beverages, medicines, cosmetics, and other consumer products. Responsible



for supervision, certification, and providing education to business actors regarding the importance of halal certification. All products to be distributed in Indonesia must have a halal certificate issued by BPJPH based on the approval of the Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI).

For halal certificates issued by halal institutions that collaborate with BPJPH Indonesia, there is no need to apply for halal certification, but it is necessary to register with BPJPH before the product is distributed in the Indonesian market. Failure to do so will result in administrative sanctions in the form of product recall from circulation as it may harm consumers. After obtaining a halal certificate, businesses are required to include a halal label on the product packaging or other parts of the product, except for products containing pork, provided that this is clearly stated. This law also provides protection for consumers, particularly Muslims, by ensuring the halal status of products consumed or used (Law No. 33, 2014).

b) Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Guarantee

This Government Regulation is a refinement of Government Regulation No. 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Guarantee, which is an implementing regulation of Law No. 33 of 2014 and Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation. This Government Regulation aims to provide legal certainty and assurance for the public regarding goods that enter, circulate, and are traded in Indonesia. With this regulation, it is hoped that a transparent, fair, and sharia-compliant business climate will be created, thereby protecting consumer rights and increasing the competitiveness of halal products nationally and internationally. Additionally, strict supervision is also carried out to prevent the circulation of counterfeit or uncertified halal products in order to maintain public trust.

Halal products that already have halal certificates from recognized foreign halal institutions that have mutual recognition agreements with BPJPH are not



required to apply for new Halal Certificates. However, these products must still be registered before they can be marketed in Indonesia. This registration is carried out by importers and/or their official representatives based in Indonesia to BPJPH through by submitting a written application through an integrated electronic system or SIHALAL.

Once the registration is accepted and meets the requirements, the halal certificate registered by BPJPH can be accepted as fulfillment of the product's halal certificate. Importers and/or official representatives who have obtained a registration ID are required to include the registration number adjacent to the Halal Label on the product packaging and/or in a specific part of the product. This aims to make it easier for consumers to identify the halal status of products and ensure business actors' compliance with applicable regulations, thereby increasing transparency and overall consumer protection.

Business actors can apply for halal certification in Indonesia through their importers and/or official representatives if the product will be officially marketed in accordance with the applicable regulations in their country there is no halal institution, institutions that have mutually recognized cooperation with BPJPH do not have competence in product certification, there is no mutual recognition agreement between foreign halal institutions and BPJPH, or the business operator voluntarily requests it (2024)).

- c) Fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council No. 44 of 2020 on the Use of Names, Forms, and Packaging of Products That Cannot Be Certified Halal

Based on this MUI fatwa, there are several legal provisions related to products that cannot be certified halal. These products include those that use names or symbols of disbelief, immorality, or have negative connotations. Additionally, those that use the names of objects and animals that are prohibited, unless they have become customary ('urf) and are free from elements prohibited by Islamic law and have other meanings that are widely recognized in society, products that visualize the shape and image of pigs or



dogs or even pornography as their main focus, as well as products that have flavors and aromas resembling objects or animals that are prohibited (Fatwa & Ulama No. 44, 2020).

d) Ministry of Religion Regulation No. 26 of 2019 on the Implementation of Halal Product Certification

Halal certificates issued by foreign halal institutions must be registered by BPJPH before the products are distributed in Indonesia. Unlike those that do not have cooperation with BPJPH, they must register for halal certification in accordance with the provisions of this regulation. Halal-certified products must comply with the provisions of laws and regulations governing the requirements for the distribution of related products.

Halal certificate registration is carried out based on a written application submitted by the business operator to the BPJPH, accompanied by the following important documents :

- a. business operator data;
- b. a copy of the foreign halal certificate for the product concerned;
- c. list of goods imported into Indonesia complete with system code numbers;
- d. a statement of document validity.

These documents will be checked for completeness by the BPJPH. Once they are declared complete, they will be processed further until the Foreign Halal Certificate Registration Number is issued. The validity period of the registration is in accordance with the validity period of the original halal certificate and must be renewed no later than 3 (three) months before the validity period expires. This registration number can be revoked by BPJPH if the international cooperation on JPH ends. The registration number must be included on the product packaging or in another part of the product . Failure to do so will result in sanctions in the form of verbal warnings, written warnings, and administrative fines.



Regarding the halal label that must be included on halal-certified products, according to the Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation, the MUI or BPJPH halal logo is the halal logo used for products that are halal certified by BPJPH. Meanwhile, for products from outside Indonesia, the logo used is the halal logo from the country of origin because they are certified by the halal institution of that country. Therefore, business operators and/or their official representatives are required to register the certificate with BPJPH before the product is distributed in Indonesia in order to obtain the nationally applicable BPJPH halal logo.

The halal label must be affixed to the product packaging or another part of the product in a manner that is easily visible, readable, and not easily detached, erased, or damaged. Non-halal products must also include a non-halal statement on the product packaging under the same conditions. Halal product supervision is conducted through document checks, field inspections, and/or laboratory testing (Permenag No.26, 2019) .

Examples of Cases and Consequences of Halal Certification Legal Failures

Recently, the public was shocked by a surprising finding from the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) in collaboration with the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM). In the results of the investigation that were officially announced, it was found that a number of marshmallow products circulating in the Indonesian market contained pork ingredients. Even more worrying, some of these products had obtained halal certificates and used the BPJPH halal label. This certainly caused unrest, especially among Muslim consumers who had always trusted the halal label as a guarantee of safety and compliance with religious teachings.

In a press conference, the Head of BPJPH stated that a total of nine batches of products from eight different brands were found to contain non-halal ingredients. Seven batches were from products that had obtained halal certification, while the other two did not have any certification at all. BPOM said that these findings were the



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26 - 27 November 2025 at Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh



result of in-depth laboratory tests that verified the presence of pork gelatin in these products.

The six marshmallow products that were certified halal but were found to contain pork ingredients include :

- a. Corniche Fluffy Jelly Marshmallow, with lychee, orange, strawberry, and grape flavors, produced in the Philippines by Sucere Foods Corporation and imported by PT Dinamik Multi Sukses.
- b. Corniche Apple-Flavored Teddy Bear Marshmallows, from the same manufacturer and importer.
- c. Chomp-Chomp Car Mallow, shaped like a car, produced by Shandong Qingzhou Erko Foodstuffs Co., Ltd., China.
- d. Chomp-Chomp Flower Mallow, flower-shaped marshmallows, from the same manufacturer.
- e. Chomp-Chomp Mini Marshmallow, tube-shaped.
- f. Larbee – TYL Marshmallow with Vanilla Jam filling, produced by Labixiaoxin (Fujian) Foods Industrial, China.

In addition, there are two other products that do not have halal certification but were also found to contain pork ingredients, namely :

- a. AAA Orange-Flavored Marshmallow from Chaozhou Chaoan District Yongye Foods Co., Ltd.
- b. SWEETME Chocolate Flavored Marshmallows from Fujian Jianmin Food Co., Ltd., both from China.

These findings also indicate violations of a number of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) applicable in the halal product assurance system in Indonesia. Some of the SOPs that were violated include the SOP for verification and validation of raw materials in the halal certification process, the SOP for supervision and periodic audits of halal-certified products, and the SOP for the use and placement of halal labels. In addition, there are indications of violations of the principle of transparency by business actors in providing information during the certification



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process. As a follow-up, BPOM imposed administrative sanctions in the form of warnings and orders to withdraw the products from the market. BPJPH also stated that this case would be an important evaluation of the existing halal certification system. The recall of seven halal-certified products was carried out as part of the sanctions stipulated in Government Regulation Number 42 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Guarantee (Muhammad Zikri, 2025).

The failure of halal certification legality for consumer products has serious implications. This indicates weaknesses in the halal product assurance system in Indonesia. This failure has directly caused a crisis of confidence among the public, especially Muslim consumers, in the credibility of the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) and related halal certification institutions. Withdrawing products from circulation is a mandatory corrective action for halal-certified products that are proven to contain haram ingredients. In this context, BPJPH needs to increase its supervision of products entering Indonesia, namely through more detailed quality control by conducting several screenings and post-certification supervision if necessary, because consumers need legal certainty to protect their rights.

Halal Certification Procedures from Abroad for Imported Products Before Being Marketed in Indonesia

The halal certification procedure for imported products is an important step in ensuring the halal status of products entering the Indonesian market. This process is regulated by a number of regulations, including Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024, Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation No. 26 of 2019, BPJPH Head Decree No. 90 of 2023, and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 20 of 2021. The Minister of Trade Regulation stipulates that importers must have a Business Identification Number (NIB) that functions as an Importer Identification Number (API), which consists of API-U (General Importer Identification Number) and API-P (Producer Importer Identification Number), as stated in Article 3 of.

Meanwhile, Article 47 of the Halal Product Guarantee Law (UU JPH) stipulates that imported products that have obtained certificates from accredited foreign



institutions and have mutual recognition agreements with Indonesian halal certification institutions are still required to register with the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) before they can be legally marketed in Indonesia (Law No. 33, 2014) . This procedure is a form of implementation of the principle of legal certainty which requires clear, consistent rules and consumer protection. In this context, BPJPH acts as the state authority that guarantees that products on the market meet national halal standards, both domestic and foreign products.

However, facts on the ground prove that not all imported products follow this procedure properly. Some products are distributed without going through the registration process first. For example, in a case that was widely discussed about imported marshmallow products containing pork gelatin that were widely distributed in the market, these products did not have distribution permits and halal certificates from BPJPH. There were also products that had halal labels and certificates but still contained pork (Muhammad Zikri, 2025) . This case reflects violations of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in the supervision system for the acceptance of imported goods by the BPJPH, verification of imported products, and the use and placement of halal labels. These products did not go through the proper halal certification stages, and there are indications of violations of the principle of transparency by business actors in providing information during the certification process. Therefore, they violate the provisions of the JPH Law and should be withdrawn from circulation.

Conversely, there are also products that have undergone the registration process properly in accordance with the provisions, such as several examples of instant food products from South Korea, Danish Pastry from Malaysia, and Kikkoman Soy Sauce from Singapore (BPJPH RI, 2023). These products have adjusted their composition and production processes to Indonesian halal standards and have mutual recognition agreements for halal certificates with BPJPH. The product certificates have been registered and assigned a Registration ID Number, which will be included on the packaging or other parts of the product along with the BPJPH halal label as a



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26 - 27 November 2025 at Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh



requirement before entering the Indonesian market to avoid being considered illegal imports (PP No.42, 2024) . If imported products disregard the existing procedures and continue to circulate in the market, they will be subject to administrative sanctions, such as withdrawal from circulation, revocation of distribution permits, and administrative fines (Law No. 33, 2014)

Therefore, it can be concluded that the existing procedures have not been fully implemented properly. BPJPH's efforts to monitor imported products must continue to be improved, such as more detailed quality control by conducting several screenings of imported products that will enter the Indonesian market and post-certification monitoring if necessary, because consumers need legal certainty to protect their rights as consumers.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that the recognition of foreign halal certificates for imported food products cannot be done automatically. Even though the product has obtained a halal certificate and halal label from the country of origin and has collaborated with BPJPH in recognizing halal certificates, this is not sufficient to be a requirement for distributing the product in Indonesia. Based on Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee, every product that enters and circulates in Indonesia must go through a registration stage through the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH). After obtaining a Registration ID Number, business actors are required to include it along with the national halal label on the packaging.

The procedure that business operators must follow before distributing their products in Indonesia is to register their country's halal certificate with the BPJPH in order to obtain a Registration ID Number. However, implementation in the field has not been fully effective. There are still imported products circulating without complying with the proper halal certification procedures. These products have violated several Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), including the SOP for verification and validation of raw materials, the SOP for periodic supervision and



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26 - 27 November 2025 at Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh



auditing, and the SOP for the use and placement of halal labels. On the other hand, there are also products that have followed the procedures properly and obtained a Registration ID Number. This shows the importance of stricter and more continuous supervision from the BPJPH so that legal certainty and consumer protection can truly be realized.

Author Contributions

Tarmidzi, as the first author, contributed to the conceptualization, research design, and manuscript writing. Riska, the second author, was responsible for data collection, analysis, and interpretation. Teti, the third author, contributed by reviewing the literature and providing critical revisions. Akrima, the fourth author, assisted in data validation, formatting, and final proofreading of the manuscript.

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