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The Position of Institutional Law on Halal Product Assurance in the Sharia Perspective Towards Society 5.0

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Abstract. The socialization of the institutional legal position of Halal Product Assurance (JPH) in the perspective of Sharia Society 5.0 was carried out at the UIN Purwokerto Postgraduate Program on October 10, 2023. The purpose of this charity activity is to raise public awareness. The socialization materials presented included laws and regulations such as the Job Creation Law, the Halal Product Guarantee Law, the Consumer Protection Law, and the Government Law that regulates the Halal Product Guarantee industry. In the field of cosmetics, JPH also issued Halal certification for PT Diera Muatiara Internasional facial care products from LPPOM MUI. This public relations campaign shows that legal certainty is needed to guarantee halal products, and the quality of halal products in circulation is very important to protect consumers. Companies that produce and sell halal products have the added advantage of having a guarantee of halal products.

Keywords: Socialization, position, law, sharia, society 5.0, Diera

INTRODUCTION

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) has a population of 278.69 million people from 2015 to mid-2023, up 1,050 percent from 2022 to 275.77 million people. The country of Indonesia has the largest halal food market because of the largest Muslim population in the world. Unfortunately, from 2015 to mid-2023, the marketing of halal products failed to dominate the global market.

To fulfill the obligations of Allah's command, Muslims are obliged to consume halal food as stated in Surah Al-Maida verse 88 of the Quran: Although we are in the era of globalization, determining the halal status of food is not as easy as when technology has not developed.

The existence of Halal Product Assurance (JPH) organizer institutions

JPH Organizers:

1. The government is responsible for organizing and providing JPH to Indonesian citizens.
2. The implementation of JPH as referred to in paragraph (1) is the responsibility of the Minister.
3. To carry out the implementation of JPH as referred to in paragraph (2), BPJPH is formed which is responsible and responsible to the Minister.
4. If necessary, BPJPH can form regional representatives.
5. The mission, function, and organizational structure of BPJPH are stipulated in a Presidential Decree.

Halal Product Assurance The Ministry of Religious Affairs (JPH) has established the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH), which is the youngest department Level I of the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag) of the Republic of Indonesia:

1. Formulate and establish JPH policies.
2. Establish JPH norms, standards, procedures, and standards.
3. Issue and revoke halal certificates and halal product labels.
4. Registration of halal certificates of foreign products.
5. Promote, educate, and publicize Halal products.
6. LPH Certification

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

The Socialization of JPH Institutional Legal Position in Sharia Perspective Towards Society 5.0 was held on Tuesday, August 3, 2019, at 08.00 – October 2023 at the Meeting Room of the UIN Purwokerto Postgraduate Program. This socialization activity invited STAIN resource person Syekh Nurjati Cirebon and was attended by S2 students.

Delivery of material with presentations and discussions as well as distribution of door prizes with the best questions. The event began with remarks from the Director of the Postgraduate Program of UIN Purwokerto. Socialization activities can be seen in Figure 1. Delivery of material delivered at the socialization event on Halal Product Assurance (JPH), the legal basis of JPH, JPH under the auspices of the Ministry of Religious Affairs to form BPPH, with a case study at PT Diera Mutiara International



Figure 1. Socialization Activities

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The legal basis for halal product assurance includes:

1. Law Number 20 of 2021 concerning Job Creation
2. Law Number 34 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance
3. Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection
4. Government Regulation (PP) of Halal Products No 39 of 2021 concerning Guarantee Sponsorship

The position of institutional law by **Law 33 of 2014 Article 7**, can be seen in Figure 2.

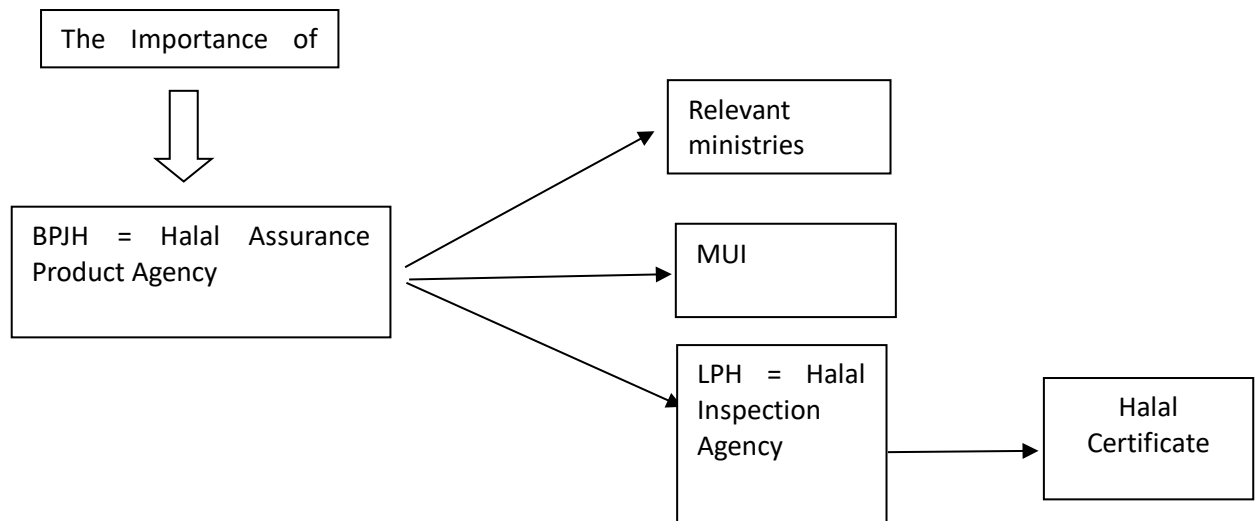


Figure 2. Institutional Legal Position

Halal certificate is issued by the Head of the Halal Product Assurance Agency. Electronic Certification Center. The certificate bears the Garuda Bird logo in gold and below it is written REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA. Then there is a HALAL CERTIFICATE and Certificate Number. The certificate is issued based on the decision to determine halal products of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI).

Examples of halal certificates from Diera skincare products.



Figure 3. Certificate of Halal Skincare produced by PT Diera Mutiara International

Halal Product Assurance Agency

The implementation of JPH is carried out by BPJPH which is under and directly responsible to the Minister of Religious Affairs.

The authority of BPJPH includes:

1. JPH policy establishment
2. Establishment of JPH norms, standards, procedures and standards
3. Issuance and cancellation of Halal certificate and Halal label
4. Registration of Halal Certificate of Foreign Products
5. Socialization, Education, and Publication of Halal Products
6. LPH Certification for Halal Auditor Registration
7. JPH Supervision
- 8 Halal Auditor Training
9. Collaborate with internal and external agencies to maintain JPH

BPJPH's cooperation with stakeholders in implementing the mandate includes:

1. Relevant ministries and/or institutions
2. LPH
3. MUI

Legal protection of the importance of halal

The materials used in PPH (provision of halal products) consist of raw materials, processed products, additives, and auxiliary materials. The material referred to in paragraph (1) comes from animals, plants, and microorganisms. or materials produced through chemical, biological, or genetic engineering processes. Materials of animal origin as referred to in paragraph (2)(a) are generally halal, except those prohibited by sharia. Materials derived from haram animals as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (3) include: carcass tails, blood, pigs, animals that are not slaughtered according to Sharia, materials derived from haram animals that are not specified in Article 17 paragraph (1), Materials determined by MUI are Ministers based on fatwas.

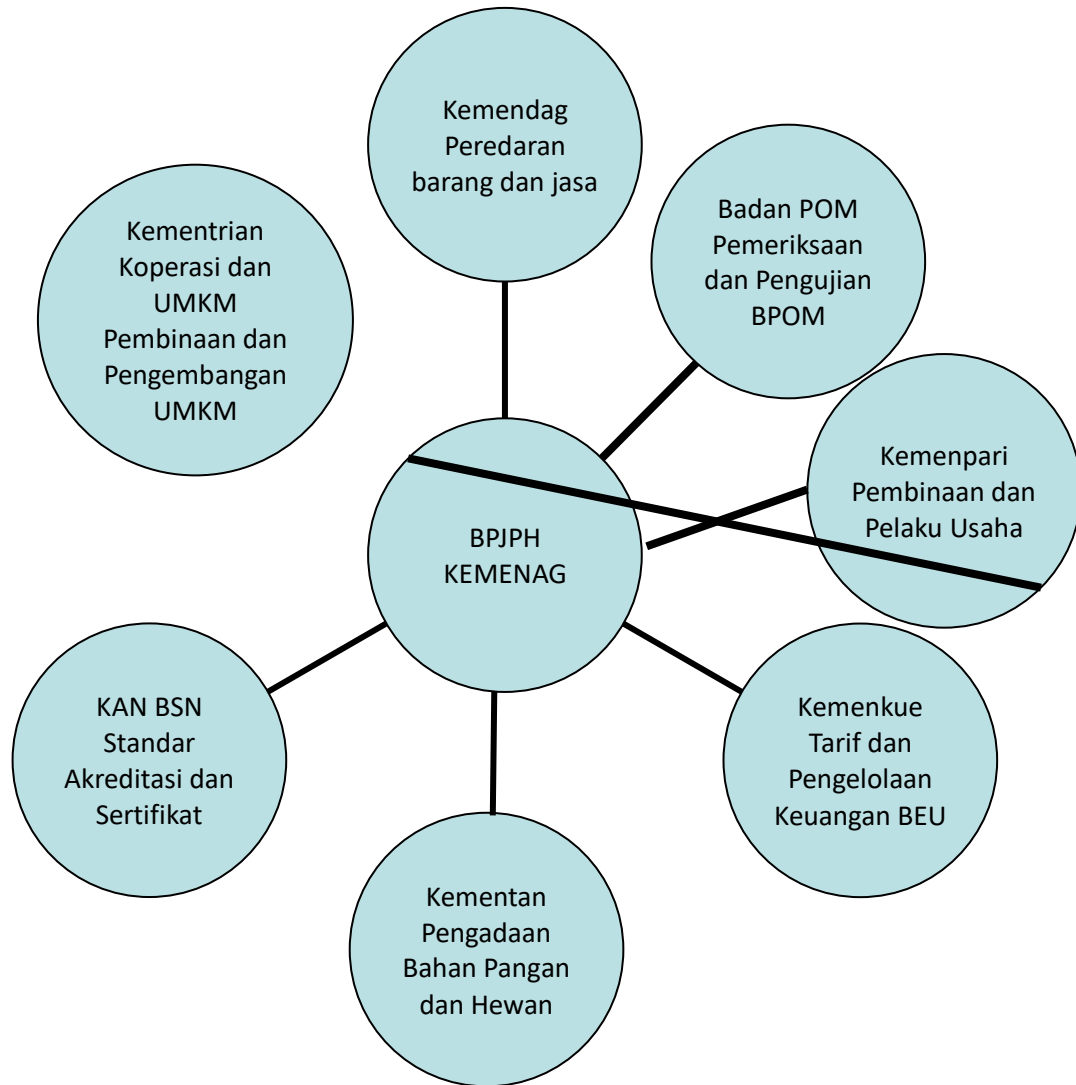


Figure 4. Coordination Between Ministries and Agencies

Challenges and Opportunities of Society 5.0

The role of institutions in the development of the halal economy considering the large Muslim population of Indonesia. This is because Indonesia has the largest Muslim population in the world with more than 229.62 million people, exceeding the total population of Indonesia which amounts to approximately 87.2 million people, and the Muslim community has a large market share of halal products and services.

The potential of the halal industry sector in Indonesia

Entering the era of President Joko Widodo's administration and Society 5.0, halal legal status has now become a global quality standard, global gastronomic lifestyle, global mainstream market, and global trade trend.

The existence of Society 4.0 and Society 5.0 in Indonesia

The legal status of Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0 has different priorities.

1. Industry 4.0 focuses on developing industries that utilize technology to facilitate people's lives.
2. Society 5.0 itself focuses on the use of technology, but humans remain the main players
3. Industry 4.0 Strengthening industrial development
4. Society 5.0 Strengthening human resources and IT transformation
5. Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0 are both inseparable and bring changes in the era of digital transformation.

Institutional Position and Consumer Halal Protection

The position of Institutional Law on JPH "Halal Product Guarantee" has been protected in the Regulation, namely:

1. Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee, Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, and Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021.
2. There are significant changes in the application of halal product assurance in terms of product policies laws and regulations. Introduction of Halal in Indonesia. Previously self-regulated, it is now required for (religious) authorities to state authorities and civil society

The role of the community in the implementation of JPH is contained in Articles 53, 54, 56, and 57, which are explained below:

Article 53

1. Community involvement as referred to in paragraph 1 may be:
2. Community involvement in the form of complaints/reports as referred to in paragraph 2 (b) in the form of monitoring halal products and products circulating BPJPH

Article 54: BPJPH can give awards to people who participate in the implementation of JPH



Figure 5. Halal Coffee Products

Criminal penalties

Article 56

Entrepreneurs who do not maintain halal products that have received halal certificates based on Article 25 letter b are threatened with a maximum prison sentence of five years or a maximum fine of IDR 2 billion.

Article 57

Any person involved in the implementation of the JPH process who does not respect the confidentiality of the calculation formula contained in the information submitted by economic actors by Article 43, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 2 years or a maximum fine of IDR 2 billion.

CONCLUSION

The legal position of the Halal Product Assurance Association (JPH) in a Sharia perspective towards Society 5.0. This must be socialized to the wider community to ensure public peace. This socialization concludes that there is an urgent need to guarantee halal products, legal certainty, and halal products in circulation are very important for consumer protection. Halal product assurance is an added value for economic actors in the production and distribution of halal products.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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