Comparison of Halal Certification in Several Countries toward Halal Standard of Indonesia

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Keywords: Halal Certification, Certification Body, Halal Standard, SWOT

Abstract: The issue of halal products is becoming an essential need to protect every individual Muslim in consumption over the world today. The issue of halal products is no longer solely a matter of religious affairs. Moreover, this issue has a major impact on the progress of economic sector in many countries. There are many halal certification bodies in various countries in the world. However, there is no halal standard which recognized and accepted by all Islamic countries or halal certifier bodies. Indonesia claimed that MUI’s (Indonesian Council of Ulama) standard is already accepted by many halal certifier bodies under WHFC (World Halal Food Council) organization. Meanwhile, Malaysian government also claimed that Malaysian halal standard also is already accepted by many halal certifier bodies as a halal standard under OIC (Organization of Islamic Countries). In fact, MUI should declare mutual recognition to Malaysian government in halal standard. This study aimed to analyze the full picture of halal standards in Indonesia based on the constraints that occur mainly in aspects of technology, halal standard-setting procedures, legal issues, and audit method. This research used qualitative method through literature studies. The data analyzed by SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat) analysis and comparison analysis. The results expected could contribute to the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenag RI) in providing a complete picture of halal standards in order to modify the regulations of Indonesian halal standards to be more global and to minimize the gap on the constraints of recognition of Indonesian halal standards in various countries in the world. Because, Kemenag RI took over the rule of halal certification from MUI in October 2017.

1 INTRODUCTION

Terms of halal originates from the Arabic, namely, hala, yahidh, hillal, wahahilalan which means allowed or permissible with the sharia law. The aims of halal certification in various countries are to protect the Islamic community from consuming haram (forbidden) goods, to provide legal certainty, and to confidence, peace and secure for every Muslim to consume halal product.

Halal certification can influence consumer decisions in selection of product. In addition, the shift of public perception towards the consumption of halal products is an important requirement of lifestyle quality. Jaswir (2016) quoted that Global Islamic Economic (GIE) 2015/16 summarized the global halal hub. The data show that the 1st place of TOP ten GIE is Malaysia for category of halal food, Islamic finance, and travel halal. Then, the 1st place for category of fashion is China, and for category of halal media and recreation and halal pharmacy and cosmetics is Singapore. Furthermore, Indonesia is one of the countries that has the best Islamic economic opportunities for halal food /culinary.

In global era, the process of halal audit of a product can be said it has a high difficulty level. Anton stated that the acquisition of the material is obtained from imported materials (Anton, 2010).The complexity of audit can occur because so many numbers of key ingredient, additive, and derivative matter which are used in production process like on food and drink beverages, cosmetic, detergent, etc. Prasetya (2005) and Aminudin (2016) add that there are obstacles that can hinder the acceptance of halal standards in various countries such as technology and infrastructure issues, product quality, halal procedures, audit methods, and religious issues like the difference thought of Islamic schools.

The enactment of Act Number 33 in 2014 about Halal Assurance System (HAS) in Indonesia
is one form of consumer protection. Basically, the halal assurance procedure of a product has the same function with the implementation of ISO (International Standard of Organization) in the world globally. So, the implementation of halal certification is not different with the implementation of ISO certification on products or services. The different is in the implementation of Islamic principles and rules of sharia law about halal products.

Furthermore, halal product is becoming a part of business activity right now. The issue of halal product can be triggered for growth of the economic sectors of each country. National Certification Bodies (Badan Sertifikasi Nasional or BSN, 2015) stated that halal product became a part of trade in regional and international levels. So, every countries must has a standard concept of halal product which can be accepted by other countries in the world.

In reality, the issue of global halal standard based on Organization of Islamic Countries - The Standards and Metrology Institute for the Islamic Countries (OIC - SMIIC) not take seriously by certification bodies in each country. The same issue happened with ASEAN (Association South East Asian Nation) halal standard which formed by MABIMS (Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, and Singapore) forum for harmonization initiative to create one logo for ASEAN halal trade.

To create halal global standards of Indonesia require cooperation and harmonization between government, states, certification bodies, scholars, producers, researchers, and societies whole. Therefore, this research tries to fill the gap from the results of previous studies through comparative analysis of mapping results in SWOT analysis on halal standards which determined by each country from aspect of technology, setting procedure, legal issue and audit method.

### 2 LITERATUR REVIEW

There are several perevious study about the effect of implementation of halal certification. Shahwahid (2016) stated that halal Singapore 2015 explained the consistency of compliance with MUIS (Majelis Ugama Islam Singapore) halal certification. MUIS halal certification can facilitate trade and other business opportunities in Singapore. He added that Malaysia and Singapore have a large contribution towards being a key player of the ASEAN halal industrial region. Malaysia and Singapore have contributed significantly to the development of halal industry in Indonesia.

Aminuddin (2016) stated that the implementation of halal certification in the Muslim minority countries was very helpful to grow the progress in economic sectors. Especially, for the purpose of food export to Muslim countries as well as attracting Muslim tourists to visit Thailand.

Zenfale (2015) stated that the trend of global halal product has became a lifestyle in non-Muslim countries such as Japan, Korea and Thailand. There are several countries which are concern in implementing halal products and it’s aware for high quality of food which will consumption. For the Muslim community, halal assurance is mandatory. Sajjad (2014) added that in producer perspective, the loss of halal status could significant effect to loss of their revenue.

Majid, Shabir and Ashraf (2015) showed the finding that awareness, religious beliefs and halal certificate had affected positive and significant to consumer intentions in buying halal cosmetics. ITPC Osaka (2013) also stated that a shift in consumer perceptions about halal concepts was no longer considered purely by religious, but the halal concept became a global symbol for quality assurance and lifestyle choice. Wahab (2016) analyzed the issue, challenge and strength of the halal industry in Singapore. That issue showed that there was fake halal certificates which circulated in Singapore. The fake halal certificate showed the expired date of certificate and inappropriate halal logos in the placement of food products in some supermarkets.

Lever and Miele (2012) mentioned one of the main issues of halal product in Europe. The main issue was the matter of differences of opinion about the slaughter of animals before slaughtered. The issue of streaking was also in line with Sajjad's research (2014) and the opinion of the director of the International Halal Integrity Alliance. However, Sajjad (2014) dedicated the concentration of ethanol to the final product.

Their opinion also added that the issue of halal standard and interpretation of it refers to the differences of opinion and ideologies of scholars which adopted by each country (Lever and Miele, 2012; Sajjad, 2014; Prasetya, 2009; Oorjitham: 2009, Alharbi, 2015). Alharbi (2015) mentioned the issue of differences opinion of scholars that lead to differences of opinion on the interpretation of what is halal and what is haram (forbidden).

In response to differences in mutual recognition of halal standards in the world, the 57-members of OIC have initiated a harmonization movement for the establishment global halal
standard called SMIC. This movement has supported by Dubai, Turkey and Saudi Arabia. The trial of D8 Halal Expert Group on Halal 2015 was followed by delegates from 7 Developing Eight (D8) countries, consists of Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey which produced some recommendations among each others to exchange information and expertise among D-8 member states to strengthen halal system, and encourage all members of D-8 to adopt existing OIC/SMICC halal standards as their national standards.

3 METHOD

This research used literature study method. The literature obtained from halal standard of each country and compared it to aspect of technology, setting procedure, legal issue, and audit method. There variables are analyzed by SWOT analysis.

The objects of study were Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam. These countries chosen with assumption that halal standards of Singapore, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam was more accepted by other countries rather than Indonesia. Therefore, halal standard of Indonesia is still needed to be modified in order to minimize the gap on mutual recognition between countries and to create the global halal standards of Indonesia which will more accept for other countries in the world.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Description of Halal Product in Every Country

Halal product which circulate in Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam referred to rules of halal standard in every country. The authors will explain about halal standard and halal certification in these countries as reference for recognition of Indonesian halal standard in other countries.

4.1.1 Halal Act

In Indonesia, regulation of halal issued by Act Number 33 in 2014. The Act affirms that product which entered, circulated, and traded in all of territory of Indonesia must have halal certificate. To that end, the government has responsibility to conduct implementing of HAS fully.

There are some regulations to protect the people of Muslim from forbidden products, such as, Act Number 7 in 1996 about of food, Act Number 8 in 1999 about of consumer protection, and Decree of Ministry of Religion Affairs Number 519 in 2001 about of implementing institution of halal food inspection. There is also a cooperation charter of Ministry of Health, Ministry of Religious Affairs, and MUI on the implementation of halal label on food in 1996 (Karimah, 2015). Furthermore, there are other regulations concerning to halal products, namely, (1) Act Number18 in 2012 about of Food, (2)Act Number 18 in1999 about of livestock and healthy of animals, (3) Government Regulation Number 69 in 1999 on food labeling and advertising, (4) Government Regulation Number 95 in 2012 about of veterinary public health, and others (IPB, 2015).

Those regulations show that halal certification in Indonesia is still voluntary. To handle halal issues, Indonesia has guidelines as halal standard for producer or business owner called HAS. HAS is arranged, applied and maintained by halal certified company to maintain the sustainability of halal production process according to the rules of LPPOM MUI (HAS, 2008). In general, HAS which circulating in Indonesia is legal when the products have a halal label and halal certificate which issued by MUI (IPB, 2015).

Year of 2017 became transition period for halal certification authority from LPPOM MUI to the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenag RI) as a halal certifier authority in Indonesia. The transitional period lasted approximately for 2 years until 2019. Furthermore, LPPOM MUI still authorize to oversee the implementation of halal certification which conducted by Kemenag RI.

In transitional periods, the government has responsibility for issuing government regulation (PP) and ministries regulation (Permen) as an implementation of Act of HAS. Pending the result of government regulation on halal certification and the new structure of BPJPH, the business owner or producer still submit the halal certification process to LPPOM MUI.

In Singapore, Muis is sole authority to administer and regulate halal certification. The regulation stipulated in Administration of Muslim Law Act (AMLA). Regulation and Act of halal certification was issued by Singapore government Halal certification is controlled by Muis under
AMLA, Section 88 (1) and (2) (www.muis.gov.sg). Then, enforcement of AMLA to halal provisions aimed to ensure the absence of fraud and misuse from industries and producers in conducting halal activities.

In Malaysia, the position of Jakim (Jabatan Kemajuan Malaysia) is under the purview of The Prime Minister Department. The agency handles the Islamic Affairs and Muslim Welfare in Malaysia. One of the Jakim responsibilities is to handle halal Hub in Malaysia.


The main object of APD 2011 is to promote trade activities related to Malaysian halal aspects, to prohibit the trade of forbidden products and statements, to control forbidden activities or confuses forbidden and hazardous products, and to make allocation for each activity which related to it.

In Brunei Darussalam, Brunei Halal is an official halal certification issued by Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kementerian Hal Ehwal Ugama). Halal certification handled by Ministry of Religious Affairs mainly, but it is also supported by Ministry of Energy and Industry. The institutionalization of the Brunei halal standards and certification made possible in 2005 with The Brunei Halal Certificate and Halal Label.

Halal regulation in Brunei Darussalam is very strict. Halal certification in Brunei Darussalam uses mandatory approach. The Ministry of Religious Affairs complied with the regulations mandatory to be halal for all restaurants, food and beverages that provide products to customers. Restaurants that will propose halal certification process must meet the requirements set by the government of Brunei. The rules for implementation halal products in Brunei Darussalam regulated in Halal Certificate and Halal Order: 2005, and Brunei Darussalam Standard for Halal Food, PBD 24: 2007.

### 4.1.2 Support of Technology for Halal Laboratory, Information of Halal Product, and Halal Certification

Support of technology for halal in every country is very important. This system make easy to all people for access information of halal products or to apply certification halal for producer.

In Indonesia, the process of filling halal certification is much easier than before. Since 2010, the Institute for Assessment of Food, Drugs and Cosmetics of Indonesian Council of Ulama (LPPOM-MUI) has been implemented certification system by online, through application which called CEROL SS 23000. The system is conducting certification process start from registration until to monitoring certification process. All regions in Indonesia can register their halal certification process faster and easily.

In product testing, Indonesia has a national standardized laboratory which recognized by National Accreditation Committee (NAC). LPPOM MUI has a quick test tool to ensure that the product is not contaminated by forbidden materials in using pork detection kit (PDK). Procedure for laboratory is testing for pork and its derivative can be founded in HAS 23000: 2 point 4.7.1 and alcohol content test at point 4.7.2.

In Singapore, The Majlis Ugama Islam Singapore (MUIS) or Islamic Council of Singapore implemented Muis.eHalal System (MeS) on August 1st, in 2006. This system uses a web based on software which manages the entire aspect of halal certification, both front- and back-end processing, including submission of new/renewal applications, change of application details, rectification of application shortcomings and online payment. All halal applications for the Muis halal certification are required to be submitted through the MeS at http://ehalal.muis.gov.sg (www.muis.gov.sg).

Furthermore, in 2015, Singapore launched an app which called The Halal Dining Club. The Halal Dining Club (TDHC) was developed by Singapore Management University. THDC serves facilitate Muslim consumers in Singapore to find halal foods and halal restaurants.

Application for halal confirmation certificate of local market must be submitted directly to relevant JAIN/MAIN and not through application. Malaysia has an online portal that can be used to check halal Malaysia information including foreign halal certifier body and halal certification procedure through System MYeHalal (Saidpuin et al., 2015).

Malaysia has Malaysia Halal Analysis Center (MyHAC) as Malaysian Halal Laboratory. MyHAC serves like 1) analytical services to assist in the process of halal certification Malaysia; 2) accelerate the process of halal certification; 3) released the results of laboratory analysis and interpretation of laboratory analysis, analysis accurately; and 4) developing analytical methods. Malaysia has a lab
tests should be conducted by any government laboratory or approved private laboratory. Beside that, MyHAC provides a support for research in halal, haram (forbidden), safety and quality of food and consumables in Malaysia. Then, MyHAC provides technical training and supplementation of food and consumables in Malaysia for analysis accreditation for halal food and halal consumables at national and international levels.

The laboratory facilities consists of 2 (two) basic detecting devices, namely, chemistry section and biotechnology section. Tools available for checking chemicals and their derivatives are fats and oils unit, alcohol unit, protein and gelatin unit, fiber, leather and fur unit. Tools are available for checking the biotechnology section of the unit and the genetically modified organism (GMO) unit.

Brunei has laboratory which called Halal Science and Metrology Centre (HSMC). This lab was established by Ministry of Energy and Industry and has MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) with Osaka University and Japan Food Research Laboratory. HSMC provides DNA (Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid) analysis and the like to identify whether applied products which are truly Halal. Currently, testing cost is not billed to applicants. However, cost will be billed to applicants in the future when their service lines are prepared. If such analysis is strictly conducted during auditing process, such strict process of Brunei Halal can be a differentiator towards other Halal certification mechanisms.

### 4.1.3 Halal Setting Procedure

In Indonesia, the process of halal certification is average for 64 days or two months approximately. It started from register until issuance the fatwa “halal”. Aditya (2011) mentioned the average time process for halal certification base on risk category of products. Firstly, the average time for the no/low risk products is about 40 days. Secondly, the average time for the medium and high risk is 44 days. Furthermore, the average time for certification service from audit to provision of fatwa which issued by fatwa commission of MUI is 24 days.

MUI (2012) in Kompas.com stated the process of filing halal certification in MUI is a maximum of three weeks. The three weeks process consists of administrative process, internal halal security, field checks, and committees of fatwa commission.

Karimah (2015) stated that the decision of halal product determination shall be issued not later than 30 working days since the MUI has been received the inspection and/or testing result from BPJPH. After the status of a product be appointed “Halal”, then BPJPH shall issue halal certificate no later than 7(seven) working days since determination decision of halal product have been received by MUI.

Before applying for a halal certification, the producer must be prepared HAS firstly. The steps to register halal certification process are as follows:

a) The company must understand the halal certification requirements which listed in HAS 23000. In addition, the company also has to attend the HAS training which held by LPPOM MUI, in the form of regular training and online training (e-training).

b) Companies should implement HAS prior to registering halal certification, among others: establishing halal policy, establishing halal management, making HAS manual, training implementation, preparation of HAS related procedures, internal audit implementation and management review. To assist companies in implementing HAS, LPPOM MUI has prepared its guidance documents.

c) The company should prepare the necessary documents for halal certification, among others: product list, ingredient list and material documents, slaughter list (RPH only), product matrix, HAS Manual, process flow chart, address list of production facilities, evidence of halal socialization, internal training and internal audit evidence.

d) Producers shall register halal certification with uploading all requirements of data with CEROL 23000 application.

e) Conducting and monitoring of pre audit and payment of certification contract.

f) Implementation of audit.

g) The company must conducts post-audit monitoring.

h) After a product is established its halal status by fatwa commission of MUI, halal certificate of the product is issued by MUI

i) The company can download halal certificate in softcopy form in CEROL 23000 application. The original halal certificate can be obtained at LPPOM MUI Jakarta office and can also be sent to the company address.

j) Halal certificate is valid for 2 (two) years.

In Singapore, Halal certification in Singapore have been issued by MUIS since 1978. Singapore used voluntary approach for implementing halal certification. In other hand, each producer or business owner who interest to establish halal certificate for their products; so, they will apply for it (Wahab et al., 2016).
Procedure for establish halal certificate, the applicant must fulfill several requirements according to the Singapore Muis Halal Quality Management System (HalMQ). HalMQ consist of 10 (ten) principles are as follows: (1) Establish a halal team; (2) Define the product/nature of business; (3) Construct and verify flow chart; (4) Identify halal threats and their control measures; (5) Determine Halal Assurance Points (HAPs), their allowable limits and prescribed practices; (6) Establish monitoring system for each HAP; (7) Establish corrective actions for each HAP; (8) Establish documentation and record keeping system; (9) Verify the halal system; (10) Review the halal system.

During the study, authors did not find information about the length of time of filling halal certification process in Singapore. However, there is information for renewal certification in Singapore according to halal standard for Singapore. Information for renewal halal certificate is 3 months and no later than 1 month before the Halal certificate will expire.

In Malaysia, Malaysian halal certificate is an official document which stating the halal status of products and/or services according to Malaysia halal certification scheme which issued by the competent authority. Manual procedure for Malaysia Halal Certification (Third Revision) in 2014 (MPPHM 2014) contains guidelines for Jakim and the states Department of Religious Affairs (JAIN) or Islamic Religious Affairs Councils (MAIS) Inspections Officers. The guideline aims to clarify requirements to be complied with, in managing Malaysia Halal Certification. Manual procedure must be read together with halal standards, decisions of fatwa and related regulations which are in force.

Malaysia halal certification scheme is divided into several categories of products. These categories, namely, i). Food Product/ Beverages/ Food Supplement; ii). Food Premise/ Hotel; iii). Consumer Goods; iv). Cosmetic and Personal Care; v). Slaughterhouse; vi). Pharmaceutical; and vii). Logistic.


In Malaysia, for filing of halal certification has a long time. It is about 6-10 months. The duration of spending process of fatwa is an obstacle for the producers or business owners. In addition, the decision of the fatwa of each state may affect to differences legal decisions.

In Brunei Darussalam, everybody who intends to obtain the halal certificate for place of business can obtain the application form from the halal food control division, department of sharia affairs, and ministry of religious affairs. Application form must be completed and accompanied with relevant certificates and documents, as the following: 1) Copy of Applicant’s Identity Card/Passport, 2) Company profile, 3) Copy of Miscellaneous License of company (if any), 4) Copy of Business License, 5) Copy of Business Registration Certificate, 6) Name and information of the type of business, 7) Name and address of other place of business (if any), 8) Name and information of product/menu for verification, 9) Ingredients used, 10) Name and address of producer / ingredient supplier, 11) Halal status of ingredients and their Halal certifications or product, 12) Specifications for critical ingredients (as appropriate), 13) Type of packaging material (if any), 14) Processing and production procedures, 15) Product process flow, 16) Other certificates or documents such as Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Plan, International Standard Organization (ISO), Good Hygiene Practices (GHP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Total Quality Management (TQM), Veterinary Health Mark (VHM), Veterinary Inspection Logo (LPV) and other (if applicable), and 17) Map of the place or the place of business.

Those application forms must be submitted by applicant to the Halal Food Control Division, Department of Sharia Affairs, and Ministry of Religious Affairs. Applicants must open a special file on “Halal Certification” to file all relevant documents for reference during audit. Then, completed application forms will be submitted by Halal Food Control Division to the Inspection Committee and the Committee will instruct the auditors to audit the place of business and ingredients being used by the applicant. The auditor may also take samples of each food therein for analysis by a food analyst, when or if required. All costs and expenses for auditing including travelling expenses, incurred on or incidental to an audit and analysis will be borne by the applicant or the certificate holder, and payment should be made to the Majlis.

Auditing report accompanied by the certificate of laboratory analysis (if relevant), will be submitted to the Inspection Committee. The Committee will make a report to the Majlis (designation of the place) within 14 days after studying the auditing report. After application, document auditing and on-site auditing will be conducted. A certification can be obtained in 45 days at fastest or longer.
4.1.4 Audit Method

Traceability is main method for halal audit in every countries. According to HAS, Karimah (2015) stated that scope of halal audit is very considerable and complicated. The audit process due to the performance of halal inspection board, validity periods of halal certificate, halal product, inclusion of halal label, inclusion of forbidden information, segregation of location, place, tool of slaughtering, processing, storage, packaging, distributing, waste management, outlets and presentation between halal products and forbidden products, the existence of a halal supervisor and/or other activities related to HAS.

Halal certificate which issued by LPPOM-MUI states the halalness of a product in accordance with Islamic principles. Those principles due to HAS, and it holds 12 (twelve) main principles, namely, maqoshidu shariah (the aims of Islamic law), honest, trustworthy, systematic, socialized, key person involvement, management commitment, delegating authority, traceability, absolute, and specific. One of the objectives is to protect consumers in Indonesia, which 88% is Muslim majority, however the presentation of non-Muslim halal producers is 80% (Said, 2014).

Terms of halal product has been determined by MUI in accordance with Islamic principles. Halal products must fulfill some criteria are as follow: (1) Does not contain pork or pig products and does not use alcohol as an ingredient that is intentionally added; (2) Meat which used is derived from halal animals slaughtered according to the Islamic principles; (3) All forms of drink is non-alcoholic beverages; (4) All storage, place of sale, processing, place of management and place of transportation shall not be used for pigs or other forbidden product, the premises shall first must be cleansed in a manner arranged according to Islamic principles.

Related to halal standard in the world, Indonesia through LPPOM MUI only recognize 41 halal certifier bodies consists of 32 bodies were approved for slaughtering (cattle) category, 36 bodies were approved for raw material category, 17 bodies were approved for flavor category.

In Indonesia, the current validity of halal assurance is still done through certification activities which conducted by LPPOM MUI. It conducts audit activities with a series of checks on facilities and systems that guarantee for halal production. Audit is conducting on the means of production sites.

LPPOM MUI has also a certifier body in each region which called LPPOM MUI local area. The relationship between central LPPOM MUI and local area of LPPOM MUI is the coordination and decision of the fatwa (opinions of Muslim scholars which related to Islamic Law) remain in the local of MUI.

Audit inspection to the producer location will be done by LP POM-MUI after filling letter of halal certification along with its attachments shall be deemed to be eligible. After the audit results are evaluated and qualified halal, then the relevant producer will then be processed halal certification. If there is a change in the use of raw materials, auxiliary materials, or add materials in the production process, producers are required to report to LP POM-MUI immediately.

During the audit process, producers are asked for help to provide honest and clear information. The audit team will take a random sample to be tested in the laboratory. If necessary, the audit may be conducted at any time suddenly.

Trusted, Reliable, Widely Accepted! are motto of Singapore halal certification. During the certification audit, there are a number of process steps which must be undertaken by auditor, namely: i) opening meeting, ii) documentation review, iii) site inspection, iv) check back of audit trails, verify and further documentation checks, v) final evaluation of findings by the auditor in preparation for the closing meeting, vi) closing meeting.

In Singapore, audit process is expected that at the opening and closing meetings those attending on behalf of the company will be taken the halal team members as authorized to ensure that corrective action can be taken, if non-conformities are founded. A report will be issued by MeS to applicant within two working days upon completion of the site audit.

Traceability principle was implemented too in Malaysian halal standard. Recently, Malaysian government agreed that the company should conduct traceability to own monitoring of the procedure by sending material samples to the accredited laboratory in Malaysia.

After the issuance of halal certificate, it can be done inspection to the factories at least once a year suddenly. However, for companies which operating in high risk level sectors, the process of sudden inspection can be done more than once a year. If proven there is violation to halal requirements, so JAKIM has right to give a warning for the company. Furthermore, if the violation is more serious, JAKIM has a right to revoke halal certificate of the company.

Scope of auditing process for Malaysia Halal Standard is as follows: (1) documentation and company profile; (2) halal assurance management system; (3) ingredient (raw materials, additives, relief materials); (4) tolls; (5) packing and labeling; (6) storage; (7) processing; (8) transportation, (9) workers; (10) sanitation system and cleanliness; (11) waste management; and (12) fiscal premise. These scope must be implemented by producer to get halal certificate from JAKIM.
In Brunei Darussalam, every company which applying halal certificate and halal label must ensure that all raw ingredients used are halal and suppliers or sub-contractors who supply only halal materials or having halal certificates are selected. Every company must comply to the Halal procedure and requirements as stated in the Halal Certificate and Halal Label Order, 2005; Brunei Darussalam Standard for Halal Food PBD 24:2007, and BCG Halal. Companies which fall under multinational and medium industry categories should form an internal halal audit committee to handle and ensure that halal procedures and requirements are complied.

Furthermore, during preparation, handling, processing, packaging or transportation, the product must be in clean condition and not containing any non halal ingredient according to Hukum Syara’ (set of Islamic Law). The use of equipment or appliances at the premise must be clean and free from filth according to Islamic principles or not hazardous to health. The transportation must be used for Halal products only.

To maintenance of the certified halal certificate and halal label, surveillance audits will be conducted on the certified place or place of business in at least (6) six months. However, the frequency of the audits will vary according to the needs. More frequent audits will be conducted based on the recommendation of the compliance audit report and on cases such as rejection of products by importing countries and customer complaints.

Thus, the certificate holder may apply to renew the halal certificate not less than 30 days prior to its expiry date. The halal certificate can be renewed anytime before the expired date for further periods not exceeding 1 year due to changes as stated in section 3.2 and section 4.2. The recommendation for renewal will be based on the reports of the surveillance audit team throughout the year. The Majlis will then decide on the approval for renewal.

4.2 Comparison of Halal Product in Every Country

4.2.1 Act of Halal

Each country in this study have implemented regulation of halal standard and halal certification. In general, the main purpose of their legality is to protect its citizens from forbidden food and to provide legal certainty for Muslim especially. This result shows that there is a relationship between the State and halal certification. The same result is shown by Amiruddin (2016).

4.2.2 Support of Technology

The strength in terms of technology shows that every country has a nationally accredited laboratory. Furthermore, registration process for halal certification can be done by online in Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia. In contrast is pointed out by Brunei Darussalam. The registration of halal certification in Brunei Darussalam addressed to the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Brunei Darussalam by producers/owners business directly.

In some cases for the establishment of halal certification, Brunei Darussalam is very careful in the use of technology. For example, the fatwa of Brunei Darussalam is refusing to slaughter animals electronically (stunning) until now. Thus, Brunei Darussalam has been limited the number of slaughter animals in each slaughterhouse.

4.2.3 Halal Setting Procedure

The process of halal certification in this research, Indonesia shows the fastest process. Table 1 shows that terms of issuance and validity periods for halal certificate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Issuance of HC*</th>
<th>Validity Period (year/s)</th>
<th>Renewal before</th>
<th>Issuer</th>
<th>Audit Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>3 weeks - 2 months*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>LP POM MUI</td>
<td>Transition Period (MUI to Ministry of Religious Affairs of Indonesian Republic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>MUIS</td>
<td>MUIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>6-10 Months</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>JAKIM</td>
<td>JAKIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>± 45 days</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>Ministry of Religious Affairs</td>
<td>Department of Sharia Affairs, Halal Food Control Division direct audit applied entities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Halal procedure in several countries
The strength in terms of setting procedure halal certification shows that each country has its own halal standard which has been applied to the country. The ASEAN Economic Community (MEA) 2015 is opening the opportunity of ASEAN Halal Market. MABIMS has compiled the global halal standard of ASEAN. However, in reality, the implementation of ASEAN’s halal global standard has not implemented until now. One of the reason is the absence of one logo for Halal ASEAN globally.

4.2.4 Audit Method

The threat of implementing halal standard is mostly on audit issues. One of key issues is the different determination of fatwa in each country. Thus, the audit procedure as the basis for determining the halal decision will be different in every country.

Brunei Darussalam refuses to accept the meat of animals which slaughtered by a stunning process. However, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore are still permit with certain restrictions related to stunning fatwa. That is one of the strengths which is owned by Brunei Darussalam. Although the Muslim scholars which adopted by Brunei Darussalam and Indonesia are the same mazhab (set opinion of scholars), namely The Syafii Mazhab.

Another issue of legal recognition of halal is halal certificate abroad. In Indonesia, the recognition of certificate abroad is provided free of charge (hidayatullah.com). What problem is if at any time it is known that there is unlawful material in the product. The next question who will be responsible in the process of solving the problem?

5 CONCLUSIONS

The differences in technology, regulation, procedure, and audit may affect to the differences in halal decision and halal certification standard in each country. Indonesian halal standard has considerable strength among the 3 comparison countries. Halal standards Indonesia has become a reference for many other countries in the world.

In this transition period of halal certification in Indonesia, the revamping of the regulation must be tightened considering that nowadays many imported products have entered Indonesia illegally and are indicated to contain forbidden materials. Finally, there needs to be cooperation among ministries in Indonesia in overseeing the circulation of products in Indonesia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This article is written for International Conference which is supported by Faculty of Sharia and Law at State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta. Therefore, thanks to Dean of Faculty of Sharia and Law.

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