



Halal Industry: A Comparative Analysis of Halal Certification Mechanisms in Indonesia and Malaysia from the Perspective of Sharia Economic Law

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Abstract: *This study examines the comparative mechanisms of halal certification between Indonesia and Malaysia from the perspective of Sharia economic law. The aim of this research is to analyze the differences and similarities in the halal certification procedures applied in both countries, as well as the legal and economic implications arising from these differences. The research method utilized is a qualitative approach with a literature review technique, where secondary data is obtained from literature, regulations, and documents related to halal certification. The analysis involves examining government policies, certification bodies, and the role of Sharia economic law in promoting the implementation of halal standards. The findings reveal that both countries have a strong Sharia legal foundation for halal certification, yet there are significant differences in implementation and standards. In Indonesia, halal certification is managed by the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) with oversight from the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI). In contrast, Malaysia's halal certification is handled by the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM), which possesses full authority and employs a more centralized and integrated approach. The economic implications of these differences include variations in certification costs, processing times, and consumer trust in halal labels. Based on the perspective of Islamic economic law, this study finds that halal certification is not merely an administrative process but a component of implementing sharia principles in the economy, including: the Principle of Justice, Social Responsibility, Consumer Protection, and Market Integrity.*

Keywords: *Halal certification; Indonesia; Malaysia; Sharia economic law; halal industry*

Abstrak: Penelitian ini membahas perbandingan mekanisme sertifikasi halal antara Indonesia dan Malaysia perspektif hukum ekonomi syariah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbedaan dan persamaan dalam prosedur sertifikasi halal yang diterapkan di kedua negara, serta implikasi hukum dan ekonomi yang muncul dari perbedaan tersebut. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kualitatif dengan teknik studi pustaka, di mana data sekunder diperoleh dari literatur, peraturan perundang-undangan, dan dokumen-dokumen terkait sertifikasi halal. Analisis dilakukan dengan mengkaji kebijakan pemerintah, lembaga sertifikasi, serta peran ekonomi syariah dalam mendorong implementasi standar halal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mekanisme sertifikasi halal di kedua negara memiliki landasan hukum syariah yang kuat, namun terdapat perbedaan signifikan dalam implementasi dan standar yang digunakan. Di Indonesia, sertifikasi halal dilakukan oleh Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal (BPJPH) dengan pengawasan dari Majelis Ulama

Indonesia (MUI), sedangkan di Malaysia, sertifikasi halal dikelola oleh Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM) yang memiliki wewenang penuh, memiliki peran serupa tetapi dengan pendekatan yang lebih terpusat dan integratif. Implikasi ekonomi dari perbedaan ini mencakup variasi dalam biaya sertifikasi, waktu pemrosesan, dan tingkat kepercayaan konsumen terhadap label halal. Berdasarkan perspektif hukum ekonomi syariah, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa sertifikasi halal tidak hanya sekadar proses administratif tetapi merupakan bagian dari implementasi prinsip-prinsip syariah dalam ekonomi yakni: Prinsip Keadilan, Tanggung Jawab Sosial, Perlindungan Konsumen dan Integritas Pasar.

Kata Kunci : Sertifikasi halal; Indonesia; Malaysia; Hukum Ekonomi Syari'ah; Industri Halal

▪ Introduction

The development of the halal industry is increasingly being recognized by many countries around the world as a crucial element in fostering new sources of growth to support sustainable economic development. The high growth potential of this sector is evidenced by data from the State of the Global Islamic Economy Report (SGIER) 2022, which shows that global Muslim expenditure in 2022 grew by 9.1% across Shariah-compliant economic sectors. Furthermore, by 2025, Muslim spending is projected to reach USD 2.8 trillion, with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 7.5% over four years.¹

The halal industry has experienced rapid growth in recent decades, particularly in countries with Muslim-majority populations like Indonesia and Malaysia. Halal certification has become a crucial element in ensuring that products consumed by Muslims adhere to Islamic law. These two countries have adopted different approaches to managing halal certification, reflecting variations in the implementation of Shariah-compliant economic policies.

Indonesia, with a Muslim population of 241.7 million as of December 2022, representing 89.02% of the country's total population of 277.75 million by the end of 2022, holds tremendous growth potential for the halal industry and the broader Shariah economy. Several key sectors that support the global halal industry include the halal food and beverage sector, which also represents the primary level of consumption. In Islamic economics, consumption goes beyond merely fulfilling needs or desires; it also involves ensuring that products are halal, thoyib (pure and wholesome), and beneficial.

The concept of halal is a fundamental element for Muslim communities, particularly in ensuring that the products they use are of high quality and guaranteed to be permissible. Muslim consumers, especially producers, play a critical role in driving the growth of the halal industry in their respective countries. However, this development is highly dependent on the attitudes of Muslim communities themselves, particularly in terms of their awareness

¹ *State of the Global Islamic Economy Report, Dinar Standard, 2022*

<<https://haladinar.io/hdn/doc/report2018.pdf>>

and concern regarding the halal or haram status of a product.²

Halal product certification is a mandatory requirement that must be fulfilled to meet the needs of the Muslim community. In producing a product, Muslims must be provided with information about the processing stages, which include the selection and preparation of materials, the manufacturing process, production, storage, transportation, distribution, and ultimately, the presentation of the product to consumers.³

Halal certification and the corresponding halal logo are essential for ensuring that Muslims can distinguish between halal and haram food, particularly to avoid any suspicion regarding the permissibility of certain foods. Further research is needed to understand the mechanisms behind halal certification processes and to conduct comparative studies between Indonesia and Malaysia. Such studies would help enhance the quality of each country's halal certification system and contribute to the body of knowledge, thereby enriching our understanding of this important field.

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach, utilizing a literature review method by collecting relevant information aligned with the research objectives. Qualitative

descriptive research aims to describe all existing phenomena or conditions as they are observed at the time of the study. The methods used include references from sources such as books, theses, dissertations, conference papers, journals, and other related documents.⁴

Websites are also utilized as sources of information regarding regulations on halal certification in both Indonesia and Malaysia.

■ Discussion

1. Institutional Structure of Halal Certification in Indonesia

Halal certification in Indonesia involves several institutions, each with its own roles and responsibilities. The following is a brief explanation of the institutional structure:

- a. Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH)
BPJPH is an institution under the Ministry of Religious Affairs and serves as the primary authority for halal certification in Indonesia. BPJPH is responsible for the regulation, standardization, and supervision of halal products in the country. Its duties include issuing halal certificates, developing halal standards, and coordinating with relevant institutions.⁵
- a. Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI)

² Nor Aini Haji Idris and Mohd Ali Mohd Noor, *Analisis Kepribatiran Pengguna Muslim Terhadap Isu Halal-Haram Produk Melalui Pembentukan Indeks* (Persidangan Kebangsaan Ekonomi Malaysia Ke-8 (Perkem Ke-8), 2013).

³ Ahmad Muqorobin, 'Model Pengurusan Sijil Produk Halal Oleh Majlis Ulama Indonesia (MUI)' (Federation Proceedings, 2016) <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326586944_MODEL_PENGURUSAN_SIJIL_PRODUK_HALAL_OLEH_MAJLIS_ULAMA_INDONESIA_MUI>.

⁴ Rita Zaharah, Efa Rodiah Nur, and Rudi Santoso, 'Pengaruh Investasi Terhadap Pertumbuhan Dan Pembangunan Ekonomi Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam', *Asas*, 14.02 (2023), 70–80 <<https://doi.org/10.24042/asas.v14i02.15697>>.

⁵ 'Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal-Kementerian Agama RI' <<https://bpjph.halal.go.id/detail/tentang-bpjph>>.

MUI plays the role of providing fatwas concerning the halal status of products. MUI operates the Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics Assessment Institute (LPPOM MUI), which is responsible for auditing and inspecting products before issuing a halal fatwa. This fatwa serves as the basis for BPJPH to issue halal certificates.⁶

b. Halal Inspection Agency (LPH)

LPH is an institution established by the government or community, tasked with inspecting and testing products submitted for halal certification. LPH collaborates with BPJPH in the verification and validation process of halal products.⁷

d. Accreditation Bodies

These institutions are responsible for accrediting Halal Inspection Agencies (LPH) that perform halal audits. Accreditation is carried out to ensure that LPH possesses the competence and capacity to conduct halal inspections in accordance with established standards.

e. Relevant Ministries and Agencies

Various ministries and other government institutions also play roles in supporting the halal certification process, such as the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Trade, and the National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM). They collaborate in monitoring products in the market and ensuring compliance with halal standards.⁸

f. Local Governments

Local governments, through relevant departments, are also involved in the dissemination and supervision of halal certification implementation in their respective regions. They collaborate with BPJPH and LPH to ensure that products produced within their areas meet halal standards. This institutional structure operates synergistically to ensure that all products marketed and consumed in Indonesia adhere to established halal standards, providing assurance to Muslim consumers in Indonesia.

2. Institutional Structure of Halal Certification in Malaysia

The institutional structure of halal certification in Malaysia is well-regulated to ensure the halal status of products marketed domestically and for export. The following is a brief explanation of the institutional structure:

a. Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM)

JAKIM is the primary body responsible for halal certification in Malaysia.⁹ JAKIM plays a role in establishing halal standardization, accrediting foreign halal certification bodies, and issuing halal certificates for domestic and export products. Additionally, JAKIM oversees the implementation of halal certification

⁶ ITS, 'Prosedur Sertifikasi Halal Dan Sistem Jaminan Halal' <<https://www.its.ac.id/pkh/id/2020/07/08/prosedur-sertifikasi-halal-dan-sistem-jaminan-halal/>>.

⁷ BPJPH, 'Peraturan Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal N0. 1 Tahun 2023 Tentang Pedoman Akreditasi Lembaga Pemeriksa Halal'.

⁸ Menteri Agama Republik Indonesia, 'Peraturan Menteri Agama Republik Indonesia Nomor 26 Tahun 2019 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Jaminan Produk Halal', 2019, 1–100.

⁹ Nur Putri Hidayah and others, 'Legal Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Affected by Covid-19', *Jurnal Cita Hukum*, 10.1 (2022), 139–52 <<https://doi.org/10.15408/jch.v10i1.24156>>.

across Malaysia and ensures compliance with established standards.

- b. Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri (JAIN)
JAIN holds authority at the state level and collaborates with JAKIM to implement halal certification policies and procedures. JAIN is also responsible for overseeing and issuing halal certifications within its respective state. Each state has its own JAIN office, accountable for managing and supervising halal matters in its region, operating under the direction and guidance of JAKIM.¹⁰
- c. Majlis Halal Malaysia (MHM):
MHM functions as a regulatory body that provides strategic direction and policy guidance regarding halal certification in Malaysia.¹¹ MHM also coordinates with JAKIM to ensure uniformity in halal policy implementation. MHM comprises representatives from various ministries and agencies related to the halal industry, including the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), the Ministry of Health, and others.
- d. Relevant Ministries and Government Agencies
Ministries and agencies such as the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries, and the Ministry of Health Malaysia play roles in supporting the implementation and oversight of halal certification. They collaborate with JAKIM to ensure that products in circulation meet halal requirements and are safe for consumption.

e. Academics and Halal Consultants

Academics and halal consultants often collaborate with JAKIM and the industry to develop research, technology, and best practices in halal certification. They provide training and consultancy to the industry to enhance understanding and compliance with halal standards.

f. Inter-Country Halal Committee

JAKIM also collaborates with halal certification bodies abroad through the Inter-Country Halal Committee to ensure that halal products from other countries entering Malaysia meet the established standards. This institutional structure ensures that halal certification in Malaysia is conducted rigorously and credibly, providing confidence to both domestic and international consumers regarding the halal status of the products they consume.

3. Regulatory Framework

a. Halal Certification in Indonesia

Indonesia's halal certification is governed by Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance (UU JPH), which establishes the Indonesian Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) as the primary authority responsible for overseeing halal certification. The law mandates that all products circulating in Indonesia must be halal-certified, with the exception

¹⁰ 'Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia' <<https://www.islam.gov.my/en/law-legal/halal-status-check>>.

¹¹ 'Sekretariat Majlis Halal Malaysia' <<https://www.islam.gov.my/ms/sekretariat-majlis-halal-malaysia/ucapan-pengarah>>.

of non-halal products, which must be clearly labeled as such.¹²

b. Halal Certification in Malaysia

Malaysia's halal certification is regulated by the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM), under the Ministry of Religious Affairs.¹³ JAKIM's halal certification is recognized globally, making Malaysia a leader in the international halal industry. The Malaysian Halal Certification Scheme outlines the standards and procedures for obtaining halal certification, which apply to both domestic and international products.

4. Halal Certification Mechanism in Indonesia

In Indonesia, halal certification is regulated by the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH), which operates under the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. BPJPH is responsible for issuing halal certificates and ensuring compliance with established halal standards. The following outlines the halal certification procedure in Indonesia:¹⁴

a. Registration and Document Preparation

- 1) Initial Registration: Companies must register with the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) through the provided halal information system.
- 2) Document Collection: Companies need to collect and prepare necessary documents, such as product information,

raw materials, production processes, and other relevant documents.

- 3) Development of Halal Assurance System (HAS): Companies are required to implement a Halal Assurance System, which includes halal policies, halal manuals, and procedures that ensure the products meet halal standards.

b. Submission of Halal Certification Application

- 1) Application Submission: Companies submit a halal certification application to BPJPH along with all the prepared documents.
- 2) Document Verification: BPJPH will check the completeness of the documents and verify whether all administrative requirements are met.

c. Inspection and Audit by the Halal Inspection Agency (LPH)

- 1) Appointment of LPH: BPJPH will appoint a Halal Inspection Agency (LPH) to conduct product inspections and on-site production process assessments.
- 2) Audit Implementation: LPH will send auditors to conduct an audit at the company's production facility. This audit includes checking raw materials, production processes, equipment, and the production environment to ensure compliance with halal requirements.
- 3) Audit Report Preparation: After the audit, LPH will prepare an audit report that includes findings and recommendations.

¹² Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 Tentang Jaminan Produk Halal.

¹³ Faiz Nur Faiqoh and Nur Fatwa, 'Comparative Study of Halal Certification Mechanism : Indonesia , Comparative Study Of Halal Certification

Mechanism : Indonesia , Malaysia And Mexico', *Journal Of Middle East and Islamic Studies Volume*, 11.1 (2024)

<<https://doi.org/10.7454/meis.v11i1.175>>.

¹⁴ BPJPH.

d. Halal Fatwa by the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI)

- 1) Submission of Report to MUI: The audit report from LPH is submitted to MUI, which is responsible for issuing a fatwa regarding the halal status of the product.
- 2) Fatwa Commission Meeting: MUI's Fatwa Commission will hold a meeting to decide whether the product meets halal criteria.
- 3) Issuance of Halal Fatwa: If the product is declared halal, MUI will issue a fatwa certifying the product's halal status.

e. Issuance of Halal Certificate

- 1) Submission of Fatwa to BPJPH: After MUI issues the halal fatwa, BPJPH will receive a copy of the fatwa.
- 2) Issuance of Halal Certificate: Based on MUI's fatwa, BPJPH will issue a halal certificate for the product.
- 3) Notification to the Company: The company will receive the halal certificate, which can be used to label the product as halal.

f. Monitoring and Maintenance of Halal Certificate

- 1) Maintenance of Halal Assurance System: Companies are required to maintain and ensure ongoing compliance with the implemented Halal Assurance System.
- 2) Regular Audits: BPJPH or LPH may conduct regular audits to ensure continued adherence to halal standards.
- 3) Certificate Renewal: Halal certificates typically have a validity period. Before

expiration, companies must apply for renewal through a re-audit process.

5. Halal Certification Mechanism in Malaysia

The following are the main stages in the halal certification mechanism in Malaysia:¹⁵

a. Application Submission

- 1) The application for halal certification is submitted by the company or producer to the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) or the State Islamic Religious Council (MAIN), depending on the region and type of product to be certified.
- 2) The company must complete the application form and include supporting documents such as a list of raw materials, production processes, and supplier certificates for relevant raw materials.

b. Document Review

- 1) Upon receiving the application, JAKIM or MAIN will conduct an initial review of the documents submitted by the applicant. These documents include information about raw materials, suppliers, production processes, and other necessary details to ensure all aspects meet halal requirements.
- 2) If the submitted documents are incomplete or contain discrepancies, the applicant will be required to complete or correct the documents.

c. Audit and On-Site Inspection

- 1) Once the documents are deemed complete and compliant, an audit and inspection will be conducted at the production facility by a team of

¹⁵ 'Manual Prosedur Pensijilan Halal Malaysia (Domestik) 2020'.

auditors from JAKIM, MAIN, or an accredited Halal Certification Body (LPH).

- 2) The inspection includes checking raw materials, production processes, facility cleanliness, storage, and transportation of products. Auditors will also ensure that there is no cross-contamination with non-halal materials.

d. Evaluation and Decision

- 1) The results of the on-site audit will be reviewed by a panel of experts at JAKIM or MAIN. The panel will assess whether all aspects of the production process and materials used comply with the established halal requirements.
- 2) If all requirements are met, the panel will recommend the issuance of the halal certificate. If there are deficiencies, the company will be given the opportunity to rectify them and resubmit the application.

e. Issuance of Halal Certificate

- 1) JAKIM or MAIN will issue a halal certificate to the company that has passed the evaluation process. This certificate is valid for a specified period, usually two years, after which it must be renewed.
- 2) The certificate authorizes the company to use the halal logo on their products, indicating that the products meet the halal standards set by Malaysian authorities.

f. Ongoing Supervision and Monitoring

- 1) After the halal certificate is issued, JAKIM or MAIN will conduct regular

monitoring and audits to ensure that the company continues to comply with halal standards. This includes unannounced inspections and random product testing.

- 2) violations or non-compliance are found, the halal certificate may be revoked, and the company may face penalties.

g. Certificate Renewal

The company must apply for a renewal of the halal certificate before its validity expires. The renewal process involves a re-audit to ensure that all standards are still being met.

h. Reporting and Documentation

All stages of the certification process, including audits and their results, are well-documented by JAKIM or MAIN. This documentation is used as a reference for ongoing monitoring and in the certificate renewal process.

6. Halal Standards in Indonesia

Halal standards in Indonesia are established by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), encompassing all aspects from raw materials, production processes, to distribution. MUI collaborates with the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) to ensure these standards are consistently applied.¹⁶

7. Halal Standards in Malaysia

JAKIM has established the halal standards known as MS 1500:2009. This standard covers general requirements for the handling of

¹⁶ Hayyun Durrotul Faridah, 'Sertifikasi Halal Di Indonesia: Sejarah, Perkembangan, Dan Implementasi', *Journal of Halal Product and*

Research, 2.2 (2019), 68–78 <<https://www.academia.edu/download/71958497/9168.pdf>>.

halal food and other consumer products, that the products consumed comply with encompassing the entire supply chain.¹⁷ sharia law.

8. Similarities and Differences in Halal Certification between Indonesia and Malaysia

Similarities:

- a. Objective: Both countries aim to ensure that products available in the market meet halal standards and adhere to Islamic principles.
- b. Audit Process: Both Indonesia and Malaysia conduct audits and verifications of production processes and raw materials to ensure compliance with halal standards.

Differences:

- a. Certificate Validity: In Indonesia, halal certificates are valid for five years,¹⁸ whereas in Malaysia, they are valid for two years.¹⁹
- b. Certifying Bodies: In Indonesia, BPJPH is the primary body responsible for issuing halal certificates, whereas in Malaysia, JAKIM is responsible.

9. Islamic Economic Law Perspective

From the perspective of Islamic economic law, halal certification is not merely an administrative process but a part of implementing sharia principles in the economy. Halal means “permissible” or allowed in Islam, and halal certification serves as a guarantee

a. Principle of Justice

Halal certification emphasizes the principle of justice,²⁰ by ensuring that products not only meet halal criteria but are also produced in a fair and transparent manner. This aligns with the principle of muamalah in Islamic economic law, which underscores justice and transparency in transactions.

b. Social Responsibility

Both Indonesia and Malaysia view halal certification as part of social responsibility, which involves ensuring that products consumed by Muslims are pure and free from prohibited elements. This reflects the social responsibility that is an integral part of the sharia principles in the economy.²¹

c. Consumer Protection

Halal certification serves to protect consumers from products that do not meet sharia standards. In Islamic economic law, consumer protection is a crucial aspect, and halal certification plays a role in providing assurance to Muslim consumers.

d. Market Integrity

Halal certification also contributes to maintaining market integrity by ensuring that products circulating in the market adhere to recognized halal standards. This aligns with sharia principles that

¹⁷ MS 1500:2009, *Halal Food - Production, Preparation, Handling and Storage - General Guidelines (Second Revision)*, Standards Malaysia.

¹⁸ *Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 Tentang Jaminan Produk Halal*, pasal 42.

¹⁹ Alexander Chipman Koty, ‘Cara Mendapatkan Sertifikasi Halal Di Malaysia’, *ASEAN Briefing*, 2022 <<https://www.aseanbriefing.com/news/how-to-obtain-halal-certification-in-malaysia/>>.

²⁰ Dewi Ayu Widyarningsih Ayu Widyarningsih, ‘Sertifikasi Halal Perspektif Maqashid Syariah’, *Falah Journal of Sharia Economic Law*, 4.1 (2023), 61–72 <<https://doi.org/10.55510/fjhes.v4i1.224>>.

²¹ Artha Uly, ‘Penerapan Prinsip-Prinsip Islam Dalam Pengaturan Corporate Social Responsibility Di Indonesia’, *Law Reform*, 7.2 (2012), 121 <<https://doi.org/10.14710/lr.v7i2.12413>>.

regulate fair and honest business transactions.

• Conclusion

Although both countries share the common goal of ensuring the halal status of products in the market, there are significant differences in the mechanisms employed. In Indonesia, BPJPH and MUI operate separately but support each other, whereas in Malaysia, JAKIM acts as the sole authority. These differences reflect distinct approaches in the Islamic economic law policies of the two countries, with Indonesia being more bureaucratic, while Malaysia is more centralized and efficient.

This study finds that despite differences in institutional structure and certification processes between Indonesia and Malaysia, both countries remain committed to ensuring the halal status of products in the market. These differences reflect the respective national legal and policy contexts. However, with the increasing international trade in halal products, harmonizing standards and regulations among halal-producing countries becomes increasingly important.

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Our system's algorithms look deeply at a document for any inconsistencies that would set it apart from a normal submission. If we notice something strange, we flag it for you to review.

A Flag is not necessarily an indicator of a problem. However, we'd recommend you focus your attention there for further review.

Match Groups

- 17 Not Cited or Quoted 5%**
Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks
- 2 Missing Quotations 1%**
Matches that are still very similar to source material
- 17 Missing Citation 6%**
Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation
- 1 Cited and Quoted 0%**
Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Top Sources

- 0% Internet sources
- 0% Publications
- 12% Submitted works (Student Papers)

Top Sources

The sources with the highest number of matches within the submission. Overlapping sources will not be displayed.

1	Student papers	
	UIN Raden Intan Lampung	2%
2	Student papers	
	University of Malaya	1%
3	Student papers	
	International Islamic University Malaysia	1%
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	Universiti Teknologi MARA	1%
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	Universitas Diponegoro	1%
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Lyceum of the Philippines University		0%
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