

Research Article

The Importance of Transparency in Halal Certification for Protecting Muslim Consumers

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Abstract

As a country with a predominantly Muslim population, Indonesia has an obligation to protect Muslim consumers by ensuring the halal status of products circulating within the country. Law No. 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection and Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee serve as legal instruments to protect Muslim consumers. However, several issues still arise in the implementation of transparency in halal certification. For instance, there are domestically and internationally produced halal-certified products circulating in Indonesia that are not truly halal because they contain porcine elements (pig-derived substances). This study aims to analyze the regulation of transparency in halal certification for food products as a form of protection for Muslim consumers. The research method used in this article is normative legal research. Data was collected through library studies, which include legislation and other regulations as primary data sources, as well as journal articles, books, and websites as secondary data sources. The approaches used include legislative, case, and conceptual approaches. The study's results show that although halal certification transparency is regulated under positive law, it has not been optimally implemented, leaving loopholes that may harm Muslim consumers. Therefore, strong synergy between institutions, an increase in legal awareness among business actors, and more stringent law enforcement mechanisms are needed.

Keywords: Consumer Protection, Halal Certification, Halal Product Guarantee Law (UU JPH)



INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the country with the largest Muslim population in the world. This title is evidenced by the presence of more than 240 million people who practice Islam, which accounts for 87% of the total population of Indonesia (Matsuki, 2020). Indonesia has an obligation to protect Muslim consumers by ensuring the halal status of products circulating within the country. Consumer protection plays a crucial role in enhancing the dignity and rights of consumers (Chumiada et al., 2024). Consumer protection is regulated in Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection (UU PK) (BPK RI, 1999). According to Article 1 of the Consumer Protection Law, consumer protection is an effort to guarantee legal certainty to protect consumers. The law states that consumer protection upholds the benefits, safety, justice, legal certainty, and safety of consumers.

In addition to holistic consumer protection, halal certification in Indonesia has become essential as a form of protection for Muslim consumers. Muslim consumers will find it easier to ensure that the products they consume are safe, appropriate, and in accordance with Islamic law. This applies to all relevant products, such as food, medicine, cosmetics, and others, as regulated by positive law in Indonesia. Over time, Muslim consumers have become increasingly aware of the importance of halal certification and the transparency of stakeholders regarding the certification process, raw materials used, and the products that are distributed or sold. Halal certification itself is regulated under Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee (UU JPH) (BPK RI, 2014). Article 4 of this law states that all products entering, circulating, and trading in Indonesia must be halal-certified, with clear restrictions and provisions. This regulation is further reinforced by the issuance of Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Sector (BPK RI, 2024). The presence of this regulation emphasizes the urgency of monitoring the halal standards of products as part of a legal guarantee and consumer rights protection.

The implementation of JPH, based on the Halal Product Guarantee Law, is grounded in the principles of protection, justice, legal certainty, accountability, transparency, effectiveness, efficiency, and professionalism. Thus, the provision of information, which reflects transparency, is a crucial pillar. The existence of Article 4 of the Consumer Protection Law also supports this, stating that consumers have the right to obtain accurate, clear, and honest information about the condition and guarantee of goods or services. In line with the concept of consumer protection through information transparency, Article 25 of the Halal Product Guarantee Law explains that business actors must label their products as halal once they have obtained halal certification. Similarly, business actors selling products containing prohibited ingredients must indicate a non-halal label, as stipulated in Article 26 of the Halal Product Guarantee Law. Furthermore, Article 25 also states that business actors must maintain products that have obtained halal certification.

The information provided to consumers serves to ensure that the product aligns with what is being offered. There is an urgency for clear and effective positive law because transparency in certification forms the basis for consumers to make purchasing decisions (Widyastuti et al., 2022). Many previous studies have shown that the halal label and information significantly influence purchasing decisions. Of

course, in the halal context, it is not only the business actors who are required to be transparent by labeling the products they sell but also the halal certification bodies involved in the entire process, from the initial stages to post-certification monitoring.

In 2025, a food and beverage (F&B) company, Ayam Goreng Widuran, gained attention after it was revealed that they used non-halal ingredients for dishes served over several decades. The main issue was that the restaurant not only failed to label its products as non-halal on-site or on social media but also used an unverified halal logo, which could not be supported by legitimate halal certification. In the same year, some marshmallow and gelatin products were found to contain non-halal ingredients, even though they had halal certification. Such cases have caused Muslim consumers to feel increasingly uneasy and question the positive law protecting Muslim consumers.

This situation has created legal tension and the need for further examination of whether regulations guaranteeing the protection of Muslim consumers related to food products are already in place. Transparency in the halal standardization process, from the pre-certification stage, during the certification process, and post-certification, is not merely a matter of religious compliance but also fundamental consumer rights. From the consumer perspective, these rights include the right to safety, the right to be informed, the right to be heard, the right to choose, the right to education, and the right to redress. This perspective aligns with the Consumer Rights Theory developed by John F. Kennedy in 1962.

The problem addressed in this article is: "How is the regulation of transparency in halal certification for food products as a form of protection for Muslim consumers?" The objectives of this article are as follows:

1. To analyze the regulation of transparency in halal certification for food products as a form of protection for Muslim consumers.
2. To examine whether the existing regulations have provided legal protection for Muslim consumers.
3. To identify normative and implementation gaps in halal certification transparency.
4. To offer a critical analysis as a basis for providing suggestions using consumer rights theory as an analytical tool.

METHODS

The research method used in this article is normative legal research. The normative method is applied to examine the positive legal norms related to information transparency concerning halal product guarantees and consumer protection. This method is useful for analyzing legal consistency and certainty, as well as the role of institutions and their implementers. The data for this study was obtained through a literature review that includes legislation and other regulations as primary data sources, as well as journal articles, books, and websites as secondary data sources. The approaches used in this article are legislative, case, and conceptual approaches.

1. Legislation in Indonesia

The laws used in this article include Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee and Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection.

2. Case Approach

This approach is used to review the practices and legal implementation of various stakeholders. The cases used are sourced from media reports and previous research studies.

3. Conceptual Approach

This approach will be used as an analytical tool to critically assess the law related to halal certification information. The theory applied is the Consumer Rights Theory (F., 1962). According to John F. Kennedy, consumers have five rights:

- Right to Safety: Consumers have the right to be protected from products or services that may harm their health or life.
- Right to Be Informed: Consumers have the right to receive accurate information regarding products or services, including advertising, labeling, and other forms of communication. This right ensures that no misleading actions or practices are intentionally conducted by business actors.
- Right to Choose: Consumers have the right to choose products and services based on competitive prices and their own preferences.
- Right to Be Heard: Consumers have the right to be assured that their interests will be considered in policymaking.
- Right to Education: Consumers have the right to access programs and information that help them make better decisions.
- Right to Redress: Consumers have the right to receive compensation for poor service, including when products received do not meet what was promised.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In 2014, the Halal Product Guarantee Law (UU JPH) was established as a strong and clear legal framework governing halal standards comprehensively. "However, the implementation of the UU JPH only began in 2019 after a government regulation was introduced to further govern its execution" (Shalahuddin et al., 2024). This regulation underwent an amendment by Law No. 6 of 2023, which introduced several changes, including an expanded scope (covering not just food and beverages, but also pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, and more), enhanced certification processes, mandatory labeling, reinforced legal enforcement mechanisms, and consumer protection for Muslims.

Siti Aminah, the Head of the Halal Certification and Registration Center of the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH), stated that business actors risk being unable to circulate their products to the public if they do not possess halal certification by October 18, 2024 (Aminah, 2024). This warning particularly applies to businesses in the food and beverage sector, raw materials, food additives, food-processing aids, as well as slaughtering services and their resulting products.

Unfortunately, despite this, many problems persist in implementing halal certification to protect consumers, one of which is transparency.

The halal certification process itself is divided into two schemes: the self-declare scheme and the regular scheme. The self-declare scheme involves a self-declaration and verification of halal status performed by the business actor with assistance (Figure 1).



Source: BPJPH

Figure 1. Halal Certification Flow Through Self-Declare

This process begins with self-registration via the SiHalal website. Afterward, the Halal Product Process (PPP) team will visit the business location to verify and validate the halal status of the registered product. The documents are then verified by BPJPH, and the business will receive a receipt of the documents (STTD). If the documents and product meet the criteria, the Fatwa Committee will verify and issue a halal fatwa. If declared halal, the halal fatwa is given, and BPJPH issues a halal certificate that can be downloaded from the SiHalal website. The self-declare process is simpler and free (with limited quotas each year) but is only available to certain business actors. The requirements for business actors applying for halal certification under this scheme include:

- The product is low-risk.
- The production process is simple and its halal status can be assured.
- Annual turnover does not exceed 500 million IDR.
- Possesses a business identification number.
- The location and tools for processing halal and non-halal products are separated.

For businesses that do not meet the criteria for the self-declare scheme, halal certification must be processed through the regular scheme (Figure 2), which involves an audit conducted by Halal Examination Institutions (LPH). This process is generally more stringent and complex, as it is comprehensive and guarantees the overall halal status of the product.



Source: BBSPJIKKP and the Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia

Figure 2. Regular Certification Flow

For imported products, the certification regulations are outlined in Chapter 10 of Government Regulation (PP) No. 29 of 2021 (BPK RI, 2021). Importers may apply for halal certification from BPJPH in writing, submitting documents for verification and authenticity checks. Businesses that have submitted halal certification applications and whose products are declared halal will receive a certification number. This certification number must be displayed on the food product packaging along with the halal logo. The halal certificate is issued with no expiration date. However, to maintain and verify the halal status of the product, "business actors can obtain a halal product certificate based on the implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee System (SJPH)" every four years (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2024).

There are various stakeholders involved in the execution of JPH, making synergy between these stakeholders crucial in creating a halal ecosystem aimed at protecting Muslim consumers. Below are the roles of each stakeholder:

1. Business Actors

The Halal Product Guarantee Law (UU JPH) includes several obligations for business actors to protect Muslim consumers. These obligations include registering or applying for halal certification for products traded in Indonesia (Article 4 of UU JPH), providing separate facilities and tools for halal and non-halal products (Article 21 of UU JPH), labeling products as halal or non-halal (Articles 25 & 26 of UU JPH), providing accurate, clear, and honest information (Article 24 of UU JPH), and

reporting and maintaining the halal status of certified products, as well as reporting any changes in product composition to BPJPH (Article 25 of UU JPH).

2. Consumers/Society

The role of society is regulated in Articles 53 to 55 of UU JPH. Society can contribute by monitoring the halal status of products circulating and spreading awareness about JPH. Society can lodge complaints or reports to BPJPH, and BPJPH can reward individuals who participate in JPH monitoring.

3. BPJPH

BPJPH was established to oversee the JPH and has the authority to conduct activities that support the realization of JPH, including formulating JPH policies, conducting outreach, monitoring JPH, issuing and revoking halal certificates, and more, as outlined in Article 6 of UU JPH.

4. Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI)

MUI is responsible for determining the halal status of products through fatwa sessions. MUI also signs the halal certification decision, which is submitted to BPJPH and serves as the basis for issuing or denying certificates, as stated in Article 33 of UU JPH.

5. LPH

LPH is an institution with at least three halal auditors, established by the government or the community. Article 12, Section 2 of UU JPH states that LPH has an equal opportunity to assist BPJPH in examining or testing the halal status of a product.

6. Halal Auditors

According to Article 14 of UU JPH, halal auditors are appointed and dismissed by LPH. Article 15 of UU JPH outlines the duties of halal auditors, including inspecting and reviewing materials, processes, systems, locations, equipment, and product distribution. The results of these inspections are reported to LPH.

7. Other Parties

There are numerous other parties involved in the execution of JPH, including law enforcement agencies for handling violations and disputes, testing laboratories supporting halal audits, the National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM) for food safety oversight, halal consultants to assist business actors in preparing requirements, and more.

Normative Comparative Analysis of Halal Information Transparency Regulations in UU JPH and UU PK

Transparency about the halal status of a product is the intersection of consumer rights and the state's duty as a regulator and guarantor of consumer protection. In Indonesia, the laws involved in ensuring halal information

transparency are UU JPH, which regulates the obligations and processes of halal certification and labeling, and UU PK, which protects consumer rights regarding truthful information. This normative legal analysis aims to evaluate whether the regulations guaranteeing Muslim consumers' right to accurate information about the halal status of products are in place.

1. Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection

The Consumer Protection Law (UU PK) emphasizes consumer rights, including the right to accurate information, the right to be treated fairly and without discrimination, and the right to compensation as outlined in Article 3. This consumer protection is based on the principles of safety, security, fairness, benefits, balance, and legal certainty. Therefore, Article 7 of UU PK stipulates several points that must be applied by business actors, including acting in good faith in their business operations, providing accurate, clear, and honest information, treating and serving consumers properly and honestly, and not discriminating.

In the context of halal products, business actors must comply with the provisions of the Halal Product Guarantee Law (UU JPH), which includes obtaining halal certification and labeling products that are halal certified or non-halal. Business actors are also required to truthfully disclose raw materials during the certification process, report whether the product is halal or non-halal, and report any changes in raw materials post-certification for products that have already received halal certification. Furthermore, business actors cannot conceal the halal status of the products being sold, including failing to clarify the halal status when asked by consumers.

The consumer protection system must ensure legal certainty and information transparency, including easy access to information. In Article 8 of UU PK, business actors are prohibited from engaging in misleading practices. This includes marketing without displaying the required labels and information. Customers or consumers who feel disadvantaged have the right to receive compensation, reimbursement, or replacement. Compensation may take the form of a refund, product replacement, health treatment, and/or appropriate compensation. Business actors who violate the provisions outlined in UU PK may face administrative sanctions for compensation of up to two hundred million IDR, and criminal penalties including imprisonment for up to two years and fines up to five hundred million IDR, depending on the severity of the violation. Additionally, business actors may face supplementary sanctions, such as the revocation of their business license, the obligation to withdraw products from circulation, and orders to cease operations. These sanction provisions are outlined in Articles 60 to 63.

2. Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee

The Halal Product Guarantee Law (UU JPH) serves as the legal basis for halal certification implementation and protects Muslim consumers regarding the halal status of products. In Indonesia, the halal status of a product, which does not use non-halal raw materials, is proven through a halal certificate. During the certification process, Articles 23 and 24 of UU JPH state that business actors have the right to

obtain information, education, and socialization regarding the Halal Product Guarantee system and must provide accurate, clear, and honest information. Then, Articles 25, 38, and 39 of UU JPH state that products that have obtained halal certification must be clearly labeled, meaning the label must be easy to see, read, and not easily removed, peeled, or damaged. The label must be placed on the product packaging, specific parts of the product, and/or designated places on the product. Post-certification, business actors are still required to ensure and maintain the halal status of the product, and they must report any changes to BPJPH if the product composition is altered. Not only halal products, but non-halal products must also be traded transparently. In other words, non-halal products must include a non-halal label, as stipulated in Article 26 of UU JPH. This ensures that consumers are properly informed when buying and consuming a product.

The implementation of JPH highly upholds information transparency because transparency is one of its guiding principles. This principle is expected to be a strong foundation for achieving the objectives of JPH, as stated in Article 3 of UU JPH, which aims to provide comfort, safety, security, and certainty of halal product availability for consumers and increase added value for business actors. Business actors who do not fulfill their obligations in accordance with the provisions of UU JPH may face sanctions such as verbal warnings, written warnings, administrative fines, or the revocation of halal certification. However, UU JPH still does not regulate transparency in the halal certification process or post-certification.

3. Normative Relationship Between Regulations

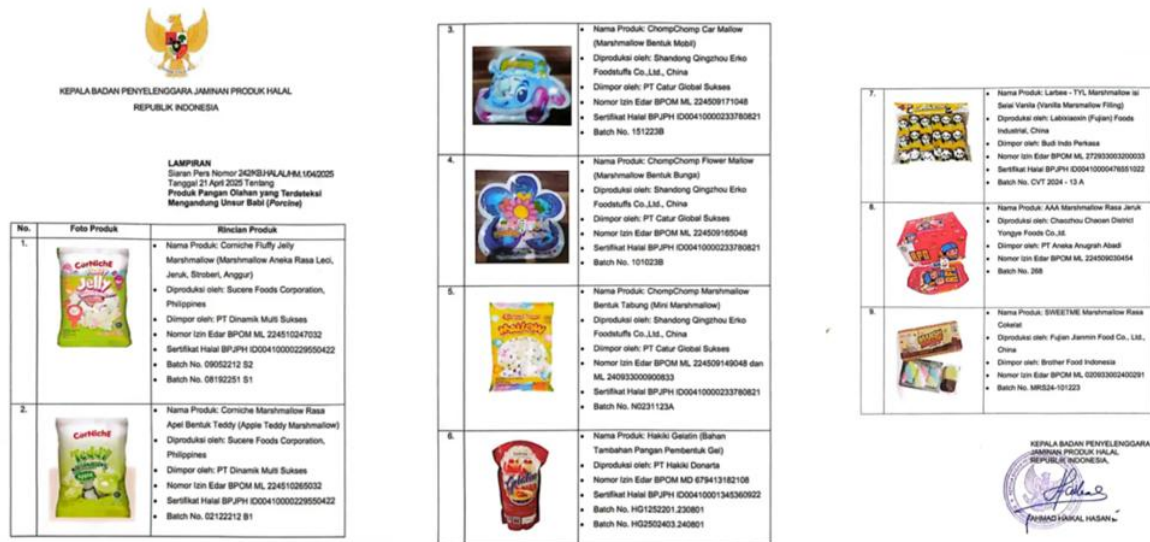
The Consumer Protection Law (UU PK) is a *lex generalis*, meaning it is a general law that provides broad norms for consumer information protection. Meanwhile, the Halal Product Guarantee Law (UU JPH) is a *lex specialis*, meaning it is a specialized law that governs halal certification and product guarantee specifically. In practice, both laws must be implemented in parallel to ensure transparency and the consumer's right to valid certificates, including truthful and easily accessible information.

Case Study

In early 2025, BPOM and BPJPH discovered several food products circulating and being sold in Indonesia that contained pork (DetikHikmah, 2025). Testing was carried out at BPOM and JPH laboratories for DNA and porcine peptide test parameters. Strangely, out of nine products, seven were halal-certified. Below is the list of the nine products:

- Hakiki Gelatin – Indonesia (PT Hakiki Donarta) – Halal certified
- Larbee – TYL Vanilla Marshmallow Filling – China – Halal certified
- ChompChomp Car Mallow – China – Halal certified
- Corniche Fluffy Jelly Marshmallow (Lychee, Orange, Strawberry, Grape Flavors) – Philippines – Halal certified
- ChompChomp Flower Mallow – China – Halal certified
- Corniche Apple Flavor Teddy Marshmallow – Philippines – Halal certified
- Corniche Apple Flavor Teddy Marshmallow – Philippines – Halal certified

- AAA Orange Flavor Marshmallow – China – Not halal certified
- SWEETIME Chocolate Flavor Marshmallow – China – Not halal certified



Source: BPJPH

Figure 3. Products Containing Pork

Such incidents have decreased consumer trust in the transparency of the stakeholders involved in the halal certification process, including general oversight and post-certification monitoring. These non-halal products should not have passed certification initially, and even if they did, business actors are obligated to maintain the halal status of products that have received halal certification (Article 25 of UU JPH). Furthermore, Article 2 of UU No. 33/2014 states that the implementation of JPH should be based on protection, justice, legal certainty, accountability, transparency, effectiveness, efficiency, and professionalism.

Based on UU JPH, UU PK, and the regulations governing the producer or importer companies, these businesses could face administrative and criminal sanctions as outlined in the laws. The actions taken by Ahmad Haikal Hasan, the head of BPJPH, include issuing a letter for the withdrawal of products and suspending the business licenses of the involved companies, in accordance with Government Regulation No. 42 of 2024 on the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Sector, UU No. 18 of 2012 on Food, and Government Regulation No. 69 of 1999 on Food Labeling and Advertising. The products listed above were also halted from being displayed.

Among all the business actors, only ChompChomp and Corniche clarified the issue on their respective Instagram accounts. ChompChomp transparently shared a scan of the lab test results from the state-owned Sucofindo, showing that the three products in question tested negative for porcine elements. Corniche also stated that their company is careful in curating raw materials with consideration for Muslim consumers' needs. However, as per the letter from BPJPH, both companies committed to withdrawing and destroying all products mentioned by BPJPH as a demonstration

of their commitment to fulfilling consumer protection rights and alleviating public concern.

As of now, the reasons behind the issuance of halal certification for non-halal products have yet to be clearly and transparently explained. According to Professor Yuny Erwanto from UGM, there are three possible reasons for this (Tempo, 2025):

- Changes in raw materials after the certification process without reporting and updating data.
- Negligence by halal inspection institutions.
- Suppliers of raw materials secretly included pork ingredients without the knowledge of the product's manufacturing company.

Case Study Analysis Based on Consumer Rights Theory

a. Right to Safety

The case of marshmallows and gelatin containing pork threatens the right to safety of Muslim consumers. This is particularly concerning because products like marshmallows are commonly consumed by children, who are less likely to understand consumer protection rights, halal regulations, and so on. The discovery of this case and the growing presence of imported products also suggests that there are likely many products in circulation that are either un-certified halal or falsely claiming halal status.

b. Right to Be Informed

Consumers of marshmallow and gelatin products that were found to contain pork did not receive their right to accurate information. Consumers feel anxious because they do not know which parties or institutions to trust. The right to be informed should be safeguarded by all stakeholders, including testing laboratories. Deceptive practices by business actors, whether intentional or unintentional, harm consumers. This is because business actors are required to ensure that halal-certified products use appropriate materials and processes in accordance with halal regulations, and non-halal products must have clear labeling. However, the case of ChompChomp, which transparently shared its lab results, shows that there are gaps in standards between laboratories that can harm business actors.

c. Right to Choose

The decision of Muslim consumers to buy food products is influenced by the halal status of the product. Therefore, when there is a discrepancy between the status and truth or between the law and implementation, the consumer's right to choose becomes limited.

d. Right to Be Heard

The existing laws listen to consumer interests to ensure protection and legal certainty. The Halal Product Guarantee Law specifically addresses the needs of a particular demographic, Muslim consumers, who require more attention to their needs. Several companies involved in this case, such as ChompChomp and Corniche, have made efforts to show that they respect the consumer's right to be heard. First,

by clarifying the situation on social media, including sharing relevant document evidence. Second, by complying with the orders from BPOM and BPJPH to withdraw and destroy products containing porcine elements.

e. Right to Education

Consumers have the right to access programs and information that help them make better decisions.

CONCLUSION

The management of transparency in halal certification for food products in Indonesia is handled by official agencies such as the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH), which ensures the delivery of accurate and easily verifiable data. This includes the application of an official halal label that includes a certificate code, expiration date, and issuing entity, along with a complete list of components, including their origin and production methods in compliance with Islamic law. Companies must present these details on product packaging or online platforms, while regular inspections by independent bodies such as the Halal Examination Institutions (LPH) allow for verification through an electronic database or software, where buyers can scan QR codes or file reports on inconsistencies for open investigations.

As a protection measure for the Muslim community, halal certification transparency helps prevent fraud by distinguishing authentic products from imitations, thus protecting consumers from consuming prohibited substances like alcohol or pork, which could affect both spiritual and physical well-being. Furthermore, this process generally includes sanitation and food safety standards, preventing cross-contamination or allergic reactions, and fostering trust through accessible data about the distribution chain. The regulation also promotes consumer education through campaign programs, ensuring informed shopping choices aligned with Islamic values.

The practical application is reflected in Law No. 33 of 2014 in Indonesia, which mandates certification for all food products, with real-time validation available through the bpjph.go.id website or the Halal MUI app. The issue of fake halal products has strengthened this aspect, supporting international halal trade and protecting the rights of Muslim consumers comprehensively. If further details are needed about specific countries or products, additional data can be provided.

The Halal Product Guarantee Law (UU JPH) plays a critical role in ensuring transparency in halal certification by requiring the provision of complete data about components, production methods, and halal status through official labeling, periodic inspections by LPH, and an online database accessible to the public for verification. This measure helps prevent fraud and guarantees authenticity for Muslim consumers, strengthening trust throughout the food distribution chain. On the other hand, the Consumer Protection Law (UU PK) adds strength by affirming consumers' rights to receive accurate, clear, and non-deceptive information about products, including their halal status, and providing avenues for complaints and penalties for violators. Together, these regulations complement each other, with UU JPH focusing on

specific halal standards and UU PK addressing general consumer rights, reducing risks to both physical and spiritual health, and promoting a responsible halal sector globally. Their implementation is reflected in the enforcement of strict penalties and educational programs that have enhanced understanding and compliance in Indonesia.

Halal certification still faces various challenges, both in terms of regulations and their implementation on the ground. One of the main challenges is the limited number of halal examination institutions and auditors, which are not proportionate to the high demand for certification, causing delays in the process. Additionally, business actors—especially SMEs—often face difficulties meeting administrative and technical requirements due to lack of knowledge, perceived high costs, and unequal access to information. Other challenges include suboptimal coordination between institutions, resulting in overlap or inconsistencies in procedures and supervision. Issues in the supply chain, such as difficulties tracking the halal status of imported raw materials, also hinder smooth implementation. The lack of socialization to the public and business actors leads to inconsistent compliance levels. Overall, these challenges highlight the need for system strengthening, capacity building, and improved coordination to make halal certification more effective.

The implementation of legally binding halal certification still requires regulatory strengthening, an increase in the capacity of halal examination institutions, and optimal coordination between the government, business actors, and society. The government must ensure that certification standards, procedures, and supervision are transparent and consistent, including through the digitalization of services to simplify the application and monitoring process. On the other hand, business actors need adequate support to understand their certification obligations, particularly for micro and small businesses. Mass socialization and public education are also essential to raise awareness of halal products. With clear regulations, a strong monitoring system, and effective collaboration, halal certification can be implemented sustainably with firm legal authority across all sectors.

Although the UU JPH and UU Consumer Protection Law have provided a legal foundation, supervision and enforcement effectiveness still depend on all stakeholders. In the case study above, although the deceptive practices of the business actors were eventually uncovered, too many parties were harmed over the years. Supervision should not only target business actors but also all parties involved in the certification process, such as halal examination institutions, testing laboratories, halal auditors, and others.

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