

Article History

Received: 15 Nov 2023

Reviewed: 16 Mar 2024

Accepted: 15 Apr 2024

Published: 30 Juny 2024

The Implementation of Aceh Qanun on Halal Labeling for MSMEs in West Aceh Regency

Nilia Trisna¹, Putri Kemalasari², Rachmatika Lestari³, Adella Yuana⁴, Yayuk Eko Wahyuningsih^{5*}

^{1,2,3,4}Universitas Teuku Umar, Indonesia

⁵ National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

*Correspondence email : p102752@siswa.ukm.edu.my

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to determine the implementation of Aceh Qanun Number 8 of 2016 on the Halal Product Assurance System (The Aceh Qanun on Halal Label) on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and to understand the supervision of the implementation of the Aceh Qanun on Halal Label in West Aceh Regency. The study method used is empirical juridical, producing descriptive data regarding implementing the Aceh Qanun on Halal Label towards MSMEs in the West Aceh Regency. This study is important because data from the Health Office of West Aceh Regency shows that 30 MSMEs have obtained halal certificates. In comparison, 64 MSMEs do not have halal certificates for their marketed food products. Based on the data, this fact does not comply with the provisions of Article 4 of Law Number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance (hereinafter referred to as the Halal Product Guarantee Law 2014), which obliges all products traded in Indonesia to have halal certification. This provision is in line with Article 4 of the Aceh Qanun on Halal Label, which states that the Halal Product Assurance System aims to provide protection, peace of mind, and legal certainty to the community in consuming and using Halal and hygienic products for physical and spiritual health. The assurance of halal products refers to legal certainty regarding the halal status of products, proven by halal certificates, halal registration numbers, and halal labels. Many MSMEs in West Aceh do not have halal product certificates, so the objectives of the Aceh Qanun on Halal Label have yet to be well implemented. The suboptimal supervision also influences the suboptimal implementation of the Aceh Qanun on Halal Label. This supervision involves various West Aceh Regency Local Government institutions, such as the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Health Office. The main constraint is the limited funds allocated for such supervision, resulting in suboptimal halal product supervision for MSMEs in West Aceh.

Keywords : Implementation; Halal Product Label; Micro Small and Medium Enterprises; West Aceh

Abstrak : Tujuan penelitian ini ialah untuk mengetahui implementasi Qanun Aceh Nomor 8 Tahun 2016 tentang Sistem Jaminan Produk Halal (selanjutnya disebut dengan Qanun Aceh Tentang Label Halal) terhadap pelaku Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (selanjutnya disebut dengan UMKM) dan untuk mengetahui pengawasan dari pelaksanaan Qanun Aceh Tentang Label Halal di Kabupaten Aceh Barat. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah yuridis empiris yang menghasilkan data deskriptif mengenai Implementasi Qanun Aceh Tentang Label Halal Terhadap Pelaku UMKM di Kabupaten Aceh Barat. Penelitian ini menjadi penting untuk diteliti karena terdapat 64 UMKM belum memiliki sertifikat halal dan 30 UMKM sudah memiliki sertifikat halal pada produk yang dipasarkan di Kabupaten Aceh Barat. Fakta berdasarkan data tersebut tidak sesuai dengan ketentuan Pasal 4 Undang-Undang Nomor

33 Tahun 2014 Tentang Jaminan Produk Halal (selanjutnya disebut dengan UU Jaminan Produk Halal Tahun 2014) yang mewajibkan semua produk yang diperdagangkan di wilayah Indonesia wajib bersertifikat halal. Ketentuan tersebut sejalan dengan Pasal 4 Qanun Aceh Tentang Label Halal yang menyebutkan bahwa Sistem Jaminan Produk Halal bertujuan untuk memberikan perlindungan, ketentraman dan kepastian hukum kepada Masyarakat dalam mengkonsumsi dan menggunakan Produk Halal dan higienis demi Kesehatan jasmani dan Rohani. Jaminan produk halal dimaksud ialah kepastian hukum terhadap kehalalan produk yang dibuktikan dengan sertifikat halal, nomor registrasi halal, dan label halal. Banyak pelaku UMKM di Aceh Barat yang belum memiliki sertifikat produk halal sehingga tujuan dari Qanun Aceh Tentang Label Halal belum terimplementasi dengan baik. Implementasi Qanun Aceh Tentang Label Halal yang belum maksimal juga dipengaruhi dengan pengawasan yang belum maksimal pula. Pengawasan ini melibatkan beberapa institusi yang ada di Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Aceh Barat seperti Kementerian Agama dan Dinas Kesehatan. Kendala utama yang terjadi ialah kurangnya dana yang dialokasikan untuk pengawasan tersebut yang terbatas sehingga pengawasan produk halal bagi UMKM di Aceh Barat belum maksimal

Keywords : Implementasi; Label Produk Halal; Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah; Aceh Barat

INTRODUCTION

The development of food business is increasing nowadays. It is characterized by many variations and innovations in the various types of food found. The majority of Indonesia's population who are Muslims require that the food consumed be guaranteed quality in terms of health and halalness. It is also in line with the issuance of Law Number 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection (starting now referred to as the Consumer Protection Law), Law Number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee (starting now referred to as the Halal Product Guarantee Law), and Aceh Qanun Number 8 of the Year concerning the Halal Product Guarantee System (starting now referred to as the Halal Product Guarantee System Qanun) as well as Government Regulation Number 69 of 1999 on Food Labels and Advertising strengthens the signal that the responsibility for the halalness of food products, drinks, medicines, cosmetics and other products is not only the responsibility of individuals and religious leaders alone, but also the responsibility of the government. Furthermore, it is also mandated in the Indonesian constitution to be the right and obligation of every person to get protection for a decent, healthy livelihood and the halalness of goods traded.

Etymologically, halal means things permissible and forbidden based on the provisions that prohibit them. It can also be interpreted as everything that is free from worldly and ukhrawi dangers.¹ Therefore, halal can be interpreted as a form that mentions an object or activity that is permitted to be used or carried out. In everyday vocabulary, it is more often used to indicate food and drinks that are permitted for consumption according to Islam, according to the type of food and how it is obtained.

Regulations regarding halal products in Indonesia are regulated in legislation, namely the Halal Product Guarantee Law in Article 1, Point 2. Halal Products are products that have been declared halal in accordance with Islamic law. This definition is in line with the

¹ Hulman Panjaitan, Reposisi Dan Penguatan Kelembagaan Badan Penyelesaian Sengketa Konsumen Dalam Memberikan Perlindungan Dan Menjamin Keseimbangan, *HUKUM PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN*, n.d.

provisions of Article 4 of the Halal Product Guarantee Law, which states that products that enter circulation and are traded in the territory of Indonesia must be halal certified. In addition, there is also a Decree of the Minister of Religion Number 518 of 2001 on Guidelines and procedures for examining and determining halal food Article 10 Paragraph (2), namely that the label must include the Halal Certificate number and the words "Halal" in Arabic and Latin letters.²

Halal food, according to Government Regulation Number 69 of 1999 on Food Labels and Advertising, is food that does not contain ingredients that are haram or prohibited for consumption by Muslims, both concerning food raw materials, food additives, auxiliary materials and other supporting materials, including food ingredients processed through genetic mixing and food irradiation processes and whose management is carried out in following the provisions of Islamic religious law. According to Abu Muhammad al-Husayn ibn Mas'ud al Baghawi from the Shafi'I school of thought, the word halal means something that Sharia permits because it is good. Furthermore, the definition of haram, according to Yusuf al Qaradhawi, is something that Allah forbids to do with a strict prohibition; everyone who opposes it will face the punishment of Allah in the hereafter and is also threatened with sharia sanctions in the world.

The importance of fulfilment of requirements for the halal standards of a product, especially food products, is marked by the prevalence of producers who are currently still "tricking" and even ignoring the fulfilment of the halal guarantee. The reality that occurs in the community is that there are still many food product businesses, especially MSMEs, that do not have a halal label. In fact, institutions of food, drug, and cosmetic supervisory agencies, namely *Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan (BPOM)* and *Lembaga Pengkajian Pangan Obat-Obatan dan Kosmetik- Majelis Ulama Indonesia (LPPOM-MUI)* that have been formed, both are still missing the circulation of non-halal food products. For example, processed Padang specialities are usually made from beef, and the raw materials are replaced by pork.³

The problem of guaranteeing halal products is getting worse with the development of current technology, which often unconsciously creates new problems; for example, many food business products are currently attractively packaged and easily marketed through social media platforms, which, of course, often bypass the supervision process by the relevant institutions regarding the test of marketability and usability of the food, especially the halal guarantee itself. This fact is not without a reason because the Halal Product Guarantee Law was enacted on the basis that not all products circulating in the community have been guaranteed halal. This regulation guarantees that products circulated and traded within the territory of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia must have a halal certificate, including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) products. Similarly, products originating from abroad must have a halal certificate vide Article 4 of the Halal Product Guarantee Law.

The purpose of organizing halal products is essentially to provide legal protection in

² Ahmad Farhan. *Pelaksanaan Sertifikasi Halal LPPOM MUI Terhadap Produk Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM) (Studi LPPOM MUI Provinsi Bengkulu)*. Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat. IAIN Bengkulu. Vol 3, Nomor 1, 2018. DOI:[10.29300/mjppm.v3i1.2340](https://doi.org/10.29300/mjppm.v3i1.2340)

³ Hadiyanto Abdul Rachim and Meilanny Budiarti Santoso, "MENGARUSUTAMAKAN HALAL LIFESTYLE: ANTARA PELUANG DAN TANTANGAN KAPASITAS PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL DALAM TREND GLOBAL," *AdBispreneur* 6, no. 2 (November 23, 2021): 151. DOI:[10.24198/adbispreneur.v6i2.33085](https://doi.org/10.24198/adbispreneur.v6i2.33085)

the form of guarantees of safe, comfort and certainty of the availability of halal products for the community, especially Muslim consumers. In addition, the Business who produces and trades halal products (halal certified) will have added value in the eyes of consumers (Article 3 of the Halal Product Guarantee Law. The importance of halal food for Muslims is regulated in the word of Allah SWT. Surah Al-Baqarah verse 168 which means:

"Hai sekalian manusia, makanlah yang halal lagi baik dari apa yang terdapat di bumi, dan janganlah kamu mengikuti langkah-langkah syaitan; karena Sesungguhnya syaitan itu adalah musuh yang nyata bagimu" (Al-Baqarah: 168) [O mankind, eat from whatever is on earth [that is] lawful and good and do not follow the footsteps of Satan. Indeed, he is to you a clear enemy]

The passage above has been explained that Muslims are required to eat halal and good food. Halal and good food are food permitted by religious teachings in terms of its substance, how to obtain and process it, and does not harm him.

Based on it, the Government of Aceh focuses on making efforts to implement and manage the field of halal product assurance, which is characterized by having a special institution authorized to guarantee halal products and has made provisions and criteria for halal food and a monitoring system for various food products being traded. The supervisor institution such as LPPOM MPU Aceh. This institution has formal juridical competence stipulated in Qanun Number 8 of 2016 on the Halal Product Guarantee System. Therefore, this study aims to examine the implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee System Qanun on MSMEs and the supervision of the implementation of the Qanun by LPPOM MPU West Aceh.

The novelty in this study from the three previous studies entitled: 1) *"Implementasi Sistem Jaminan Produk Halal Dalam Produksi Makanan Dan Minuman Oleh Usaha Industri Rumah Tangga (Suatu Penelitian di Kota Banda Aceh"*, 2) *"Problematika Kewajiban Sertifikasi Halal bagi Pelaku Usaha Mikro dan Kecil (UMK) di Kabupaten Madiun"*, 3) *"Analisis Implementasi Pengawasan Penataan Jaminan Produk Halal Oleh LPPOM MPU Aceh Dikaitkan Dengan Destinasi Wisata Halal"*, and 4) *"Penerapan Sistem Jaminan Halal Di Kabupaten Aceh Selatan (Studi Terhadap Pengawasan Disperindagkop Pada Proses Pengolahan Manisan Pala Produksi Non-Muslim)"*.

The first study examines the rules in Article 4 of the Halal Product Guarantee Law, which was implemented in Banda Aceh City in 2019. There are still businesses that do not comply with these regulations. The obstacle is the lack of awareness among entrepreneurs about registering their products for halal product certification. Entrepreneurs who violate Article 4 of the Halal Product Guarantee Law do not receive strict legal sanctions from the government. Furthermore, the government's efforts to maximize the implementation of this regulation are to conduct supervision and only give a warning if there are business actors who do not have halal certificates on the products they sell.

The second study, examining Ministry of Religious Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2021 on September 14, 2021, concerning halal certification for MSMEs, requires all business actors to process their business products following Islamic law and have proof of halal certificates. Ministry of Religious Affairs Number 20 of 2021 has not been maximized in its implementation, especially for MSMEs in rural or peripheral areas. The problem is the lack of socialization that has not reached rural or peripheral areas. The minimum and uncertain income level causes economic limitations. MSMEs, find it challenging to take care of halal

certificates online, causing a lack of accessibility to halal certification and the lack of facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the criteria for obtaining them.

Furthermore, the third study analyzes the implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee System Qanun regarding the supervision and structuring of halal products in Aceh, which is carried out by LPPOM MUI as a form of protection for the community so that halal products are evenly distributed in the Aceh Region, especially in Banda Aceh, a halal tourist destination city.⁴ This study also examines the obstacles to supervision by LPPOM MUI in carrying out its duties.

The fourth study examines and analyzes the supervision of the Department of Industry and Trade, called Disperindagkop, on implementing the halal product guarantee system focused on Manisan Pala by non-Muslim producers in South Aceh.⁵ This study also examines the perspectives of Islamic and national law on this matter. Furthermore, the fifth study examines the extent of Aceh MSMEs' readiness to implement the halal value chain and provides an overview of the Syariah psychographic aspects of MSMEs in Banda Aceh.⁶

The difference between this study and previous studies is that the legal rules used are different, namely, Article 4 of the Qanun Halal Product Guarantee System which aims to provide protection, peace, and legal certainty to the public in consuming and using Halal and hygienic products for physical and spiritual health. Furthermore, this study analyzes the implementation of the qanun in the West Aceh Regency area. This study also analyzes the factors that cause the non-optimal implementation of the qanun in West Aceh. It is in line with the regulation issued by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, which states that "the obligation for MSMEs to have a halal certificate for their business for the first phase will be implemented in 2024". Furthermore, this study examines the supervision of the West Aceh District Government of MSME actors as regulated in Article 5 of the Qanun on the Halal Product Guarantee System. Based on the preceding, it is important to study "Implementation of the Aceh Qanun on Halal Labeling for MSMEs in West Aceh Regency."

METHOD

This type of study is empirical juridical study that examines community behavior that is influenced by the existence of a rule, in this case the provisions of the Halal Product Guarantee Law and Qanun Halal Product Guarantee System. This study is carried out to ensure whether the results of the application of law and supervision of halal certificates in

⁴ Rica Ardila Putri, "ANALYSIS IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPERVISION AND ARRANGEMENT GUARANTEE OF HALAL PRODUCTS BY LPPOM MPU ACEH RELATED TO HALAL TOURISM DESTINATION PENDAHULUAN Produk Halal Adalah Produk Barang Dan / Atau Jasa Yang Terkait Dengan Makanan , Minuman , Obat , Kosmetik" 5, no. 1 (2021): 104–112.

⁵ Yuni Melfida, "PENERAPAN SISTEM JAMINAN HALAL DI KABUPATEN ACEH SELATAN" (FAKULTAS SYARIAH DAN HUKUM UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI AR-RANIRY, 2023), <https://repository.ar-raniry.ac.id/id/eprint/28966/1/YuniMeldifa,180102210,FSH,HES,085270287620.pdf>.

⁶ MAULIDYA RAMLI, "ANALISIS KESIAPAN UMKM ACEH MENERAPKAN RANTAI NILAI HALAL (STUDI UMKM DI BANDA ACEH)" (PROGRAM STUDI EKONOMI SYARIAH FAKULTAS EKONOMI DAN BISNIS ISLAM UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI AR-RANIRY, 2021), <https://repository.ar-raniry.ac.id/id/eprint/21229/1/MaulidyaRaml,190602186,FEBI,ES,085260189304.pdf>.

society on legal events *in concreto* are fulfilled or not by the provisions of the Halal Product Guarantee Law and Qanun Halal Product Guarantee System. Furthermore, in other words, whether the provisions of the legislation have been implemented properly, so that the parties concerned achieve their goals or not.⁷

The approach used in this study is through an analytical approach and statute approach. This study examines legal materials related to the implementation and supervision of MSMEs in West Aceh Regency, namely the Halal Product Guarantee Law and the Qanun Halal Product Guarantee System. Data is obtained through the library method and field research. Data collection techniques in empirical juridical research are primary data in the field and supported by secondary data in related laws and regulations. Primary data was collected directly from interviews involving the Health Office of West Aceh Regency, the West Aceh Ministry of Religious Affairs, and two MSME players in the West Aceh District.

All of the data obtained from the study, both secondary data in the form of literature studies and primary data in the form of field study results, were analyzed using qualitative techniques and then presented in analytical descriptive form. The qualitative approach produces descriptive data, which provides a description of the facts accompanied by a description of the legal basis, conclusions, suggestions, and the whole of the results.

All of the data obtained from the study, both secondary data in the form of literature analysis and primary data in the form of study results in the field, are analyzed using qualitative techniques and then presented in analytical descriptive form. The qualitative approach produces descriptive data, which provides a description of the facts accompanied by a description of the legal basis conclusions and suggestions and all results.⁸

DISCUSSION

A. The Implementation of Aceh Qanun on Halal Labeling

A halal certificate is one form of certainty for consumers, especially Muslims when choosing products to be used or consumed. The halalness of an item consumed or used will provide certainty in both quality and cleanliness. Halal is an absolute matter that cannot be negotiated according to Islamic rules.

Based on the data from the Population and Civil Registry Office of West Aceh Regency, 200,565 Muslims, 416 Protestants, 61 Catholics, and 677 Buddhists. The fact is that more than one non-Muslim business actor opens a culinary or food business. This situation provides uncertainty about the halalness of the products they sell and has an impact on Muslim consumers who consume them. The taste offered by business actors is the primary right for Muslim consumers to try because of the majority of Muslim employees. This situation does not rule out the possibility that the food process from

⁷ Abdul Kadir Muhammad, *Hukum Dan Penelitian Hukum.*, Bandung: PT. Citra Adidaya Bakti. 2004. p. 53

⁸ Moleong Lexy J, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya. 2002. p. 3

downstream to upstream is not in accordance with the halal standards that should be. The presence of regulations regarding the Halal Product Guarantee System on products circulating and entering West Aceh, in particular, provides certainty for consumers. Based on the data above, the large majority of Muslims in West Aceh is an important reason for the halal certificate as a form of implementation of Islamic rules in Aceh.

The regulation of the Halal Product Guarantee System Qanun is a form of responsibility of the Government of Aceh in providing legal protection for Muslims in particular and the entire Acehnese community in general, regardless of the origin of certain religions and groups. To ensure that every religious adherent worships and carries out the rules of his religion, the State and regions are obliged to provide protection and guarantees about the halalness of products consumed and used by the community. Therefore, the guarantee of the implementation of the Halal Label aims to provide comfort, security, safety, and certainty of the availability of halal products for the Community in consuming and using products, as well as increasing added value for Business Actors to produce and sell halal products. Furthermore, the facts in the field sourced from interviews with the Health Office of West Aceh Regency state that of the 94 MSMEs recorded in West Aceh, only 30 MSMEs already have halal certificates while the other 64 do not have halal certificates. The data includes;

Table 1. Halal Certificate Data for MSMEs in West Aceh District

MSMEs with Halal Certificates			
No	NO SPPIRT	NAME OF PRODUCT BRANDING	TYPE OF FOOD
1	P-IRT 2051105010048-28	Sasky Snack	Kue Kering Goreng
2	P-IRT 2051105010047-28	Al Fathir	Kue Kering Goreng
3	P-IRT 2021105010046-28	Cut Nyak Rundeng	Keripik Ikan
4	P-IRT 2091105010044-28	Bumbu Pecak Bu'De	Bumbu Kacang
5	P-IRT 2041105010041-28	Keripik Pisang	Keripik Buah
6	P-IRT 2041105010038-28	Usaha Keripik Pisang Yah Teungoh	Keripik Buah
7	P-IRT 2091105010034-28	Im Sambal	Sambal
8	P-IRT 5081105010033-28	GetKupi	Kopi Bubuk
9	P-IRT 2051105020029-28	Brodoz Miss Eggtart	Bakery
10	P-IRT 2051105010029-28	Fay's Cookies Miss Eggtart	Biskuit
11	P-IRT 3081105010032-28	The Rumput Laut Cap Kapai Shok	The Kering
12	P-IRT 2041105010031-28	Keripik Kak Erna	Keripik Buah
13	P-IRT 6021105020027-27	Abon Ikan Tongkol	Abon Ikan
14	P-IRT 6021105010027-27	Sambal Keumamah	Sambal Goreng Ikan
15	P-IRT 2041105020024-27	Usaha Sederhana Keripik	Keripik Buah
16	P-IRT 2051105010024-27	Usaha Sederhana Peyek dan Kacang	Rempeyek

17	P-IRT 5081105040023-27	Apon Kupi	Kopi Bubuk
18	P-IRT 1041105020023-27	Selai Nanas	Jem Buah atau Selai Buah
19	P-IRT 1041105010023-27	Selai Asoe Kaya	Jem Buah atau Selai Buah
20	P-IRT 2041105010022-27	Kepiyareng	Keripik Buah
21	P-IRT 2041105010016-27	Banana Chips	Keripik Buah
22	P-IRT 1071105010012-27	Sirup Tania	Sirup Berperisa
23	P-IRT 2091105010011-27	Bumbu Pecel Khas Kebumen "Warisan Simbah"	Bumbu Kacang
24	P-IRT 3051105010009-27	Dwinta Cake	Bakery
25	P-IRT 2041105030008-27	Keripik Pisang Hitam Manis	Keripik Buah
26	P-IRT 2041105020008-27	Bunging Jeumpa	Sale Pisang
27	P-IRT 2041105010007-27	Banana Seru	Sale Pisang
28	P-IRT 2041105020008-27	K Project	Kue Kering
29	P-IRT 2061107058091-26	Mita Bacut	Kue Tradisional
30	P-IRT 2101107510003-23	Bakopi	Kopi Bubuk

Source: Health Office of West Aceh Regency

The data above are the result of the implementation of the Aceh Qanun on Halal Labeling in 2023. The 2014 Halal Product Guarantee Law and Qanun on the Halal Product Guarantee System provide a long time for these regulations to be adequately implemented. However, the obligation for MSMEs to have a halal certificate for their business for the first stage is implemented in 2024. Furthermore, the existence of these regulations governing halal certificates should be seen as a positive thing for Muslims to obtain legal certainty for food products in circulation so that it is hoped that there will be no doubts for Muslims to consume food products that have been certified halal.








The public's lack of information is one factor that prevented the Qanun Halal Product Guarantee System from being implemented maximally. Inadequate technological knowledge is a factor that makes it difficult for business actors to register their businesses to obtain halal certificates.⁹ Registration of halal certificates, carried out online to make it easier for MSME businesses to register their businesses, is complex due to limited technological capabilities. The flow of registration of halal products in Aceh is based on the Qanun Halal Product Guarantee System and the Halal Product Guarantee Law, which have no difference. However, in these provisions, the registration of halal products is not regulated.

Halal product registration can be done in two ways: self-declaration and regular. The difference is that the regular registration flow in the process requires testing the halalness of the product by the Halal Guarantee Agency/Lembaga Penjamin Halal

⁹ Abdul, Wawancara Pelaku UMKM, Aceh Barat, 12 Oktober 2023, pkl. 15.00 wib

(LPH). At the same time, the self-declaration does not go through LPH and the halalness of the product is based on the statement of the business actor and then verified by the Halal Product Guarantor/Penjamin Produk Halal (PPH). In this case, LPPOM MPU is tasked with determining the halalness of the product. The following is a table of the halal certificate registration flow.

Table 2. Flow of Halal Certificate Registration Self Declare

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR SELF DECLARE HALAL CERTIFICATE							
NO	ACTIVITY	MANAGING				RAW QUALITY	
		The Enterprise	BPIPH	PPH Assistance	Fatwa Committee for Halal Products	DOCUMENT COMPLETENESS	OUTPUT
1	Application for Halal Certificate						Completeness of Document
2	Application Verification and Validation					Completeness of Document	PPH Assistance (Performed maximum 10 days after the application is submitted)
3	Micro and Small Enterprises conducted PPH assistance					BPIPH Verification	PPH assistance report
4	BPIPH conducts system verification and validation of the PPH assistance report.					Assistance report	BPIPH Verification and Validation (1 Working Day) Issue Document Receipt Letter (STTD)
5	Product Halal Legalization					PPH assistance report that has been verified and validated by BPIPH	Legalization of Halal Product (1 day from receipt of PPH assistance)
6	Issuance of Halal Certificates for Micro and Small Enterprises					halal product legalization	BPIPH issues or does not issue a Halal Certificate (maximum 1 day after receipt of the halal legalization)
7	1. The Enterprise download the halal certificate 2. The Enterprise download the national halal label to include in the product					BPIPH issues or does not put in print a Halal Certificate	1. Halal Certificate 2. Halal Label

assistant will send the complete audit and verification result files to the LPPOM MUI to determine the halalness of the product from them through a halal fatwa trial.

Furthermore, the enactment of the Qanun Halal Product Guarantee System is a form of responsibility of the Government of Aceh in providing legal protection for Muslims in particular and the entire Acehnese in general, regardless of the origin of certain religions and groups. Therefore, to ensure the legal protection in question, the ingredients used in the production process are halal will be tested and proven by certain institutions until the product gets legal certainty of its halalness, to prove that the product is halal it will be proven by halal certification as regulated and authorized in the Qanun Halal Product Guarantee System. For the implementation of the qanun to run well, one of them is through halal certification by LPPOM MPU Aceh for products circulating in Aceh Province.

Ministry of Religious Affairs's halal product guarantee agency asked LPPOM MPU to integrate data to accelerate halal certification. The government has made various efforts to maximize the implementation of the Qanun Halal Product Guarantee System, with the aim of providing certainty for all people in Aceh about consuming good, halal food.

The weakness in implementing the Qanun Halal Product Guarantee System is that there are norms related to the duties and authority of LPPOM MPU, which must be further regulated in the form of a Governor's Regulation on forming an integrated team. This provision will affect the duties and functions of LPPOM MPU as a representative of the Government of Aceh as stipulated in the qanun towards its obligation to protect the Acehnese in particular.

B. The Supervision of Qanun Aceh Implementation on Halal Labeling

The term supervision is, in many ways, synonymous with control. In the Indonesian Dictionary, the meaning of control is supervision inspection. According to Sujamto, in the Indonesian language, the controlling function has a view, namely supervision and control. This supervision is narrow because Sujamto states that "all efforts or activities are to find out and assess the actual reality about the implementation of tasks or work, whether it is following the appropriate or not".¹⁰

Article 5 of the Halal Product Guarantee System Qanun states, "The Government of Aceh is responsible for structuring and supervising the Halal Product Guarantee System". Article 1 Point 16 of the Halal Product Guarantee System Qanun states that "Halal Product Guarantee System is a management system that is compiled, implemented and maintained by companies holding halal certificates to maintain the continuity of the halal production process in accordance with the provisions of LPPOM

¹⁰ Sujamto, *Beberapa Pengertian Di Bidang Pengawasan*, n.d., Jakarta: PT. Ghalia Indonesia. 1983. p. 17.

MPU Aceh." The aim is to provide the public protection, peace and legal certainty in consuming and using halal and hygienic products for physical and spiritual health.¹¹ LPPOM MPU Aceh, as the permanent autonomous MPU Aceh, carries out the arrangement and supervision in question.¹² However, what happens in the West Aceh Regency supervises the West Aceh Regency.¹³

Supervision of Halal Products in West Aceh Regency is carried out by looking at the process from start to finish. Furthermore, raw materials, production processes, and production equipment are used in food products. Supervision is carried out by directly seeing the location of the process of making food products to the sales process. This supervision is carried out up to two to four times a year. If dangerous ingredients are found and or processing processes that are not in accordance with the rules, the Health Office will guide MSME actors. If coaching has been carried out and they still use things that are prohibited for six months, the halal certificate will be revoked.

The provisions of Article 27 of the Halal Product Guarantee Act state that Business Actors who do not carry out the obligations as referred to in Article 25 are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of written warnings, administrative fines, or revocation of Halal Certificates. The provisions of Article 25 of the Halal Product Guarantee Law regulate the obligations of Business who have obtained a Halal Certificate must include a Halal Label on products that have received a Halal Certificate; maintain the halalness of Products that have obtained a Halal Certificate; separate locations, places and slaughter, processing equipment, storage, packaging, distribution, sales, and presentation between Halal and non-halal Products; renew the Halal Certificate if the validity period of the Halal Certificate expires; and report changes in the composition of Ingredients to halal product guarantee agency called BPJPH. Specifically in Aceh, based on Article 36 paragraph (1) Qanun Halal Product Guarantee System regulates that Business who do not fulfil the provisions in the Halal Certificate there are products will be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of verbal reprimands, written warnings, not given or revoked production licenses, not given or revoked distribution licenses in Aceh, revocation of halal certificates, not given or revoked business licenses, administrative fines, and administrative sanctions.

In practice, several consumers report to the Health Office of West Aceh Regency that several MSMEs use prohibited ingredients in the food manufacturing process. Based on this report, the Health Office of West Aceh Regency will conduct inspections and guidance as well as verbal warnings to MSMEs. However, this cannot be done continuously because several factors hinder the implementation of supervision and guidance to MSME actors. One of the factors is the very little finance available specifically for supervision and guidance.

¹¹ Pasal 4 Qanun Aceh Nomor 8 Tahun 2016 Tentang Sistem Jaminan Produk Halal.

¹² Pasal 10, Ibid.

¹³ Nevi Musri, *Op.Cit.*

This supervision is important because it aims to maintain the stability of halal products for MSMEs for the community's benefit. It will also encourage the proper and thorough implementation of the Qanun Halal Product Guarantee System based on the government's appeal, which requires MSMEs in 2024 to have a Halal certificate.¹⁴

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the implementation of the Aceh Qanun on Halal Labeling for MSME in West Aceh Regency has not been implemented optimally because there are still many MSMEs who do not have halal certificates to run their businesses. It is known, based on the data obtained, that 64 MSMEs do not have halal certificates, and 30 MSMEs already have halal certificates. Several efforts have been made by the Health Office and the Ministry of Religion to maximize the implementation of the Qanun Halal Product Guarantee System in West Aceh Regency by assisting MSMEs in registering their businesses to obtain halal certificates. The easy and online registration process should be able to maximize the objectives of the Qanun Halal Product Guarantee System for MSMEs. Furthermore, this is difficult for MSMEs in West Aceh Regency due to factors that do not understand technology well, so the registration process is hampered. The registration process is commonly referred to as self-declaration, meaning that MSME actors make a statement that their business is halal for consumption. Then, an assistance process will be carried out by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. Assistance is provided by the Ministry of Religious Affairs of West Aceh when MSME that have made a self-declaration. Then, lack of funding in the halal certification process is an obstacle, so the implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee System Qanun is not going well. This is also a factor that caused the supervision of the implementation of the Qanun Halal Product Guarantee System to be not maximized, in this case, the Health Office of West Aceh Regency, which goes to the field to supervise MSME. The maximum assistance and supervision process will provide maximum implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee System Qanun and achieve its goals. The assistance that is carried out at the beginning of the registration process by MSME maximizes the implementation of the qanun.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, we would like to express our gratitude for the Grace of God Almighty who has made it easy and smooth during this study process. We would like to thank Universitas Teuku Umar, the Law Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences and all those who contributed to this research. Hopefully the results of this study can provide benefits for all parties.

¹⁴ Nurul Hadi, *OP.Cit.*

REFERENCE

- Ahmad Farhan. Pelaksanaan Sertifikasi Halal LPPOM MUI Terhadap Produk Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM) (Studi LPPOM MUI Provinsi Bengkulu). *Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat*. IAIN Bengkulu. Vol 3, Nomor 1, 2018. [DOI:10.29300/mjppm.v3i1.2340](https://doi.org/10.29300/mjppm.v3i1.2340)
- Barat, Dinas Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil Aceh. "Jumlah Penduduk Kabupaten Aceh Barat Berdasarkan Agama Dan Kepercayaan Per Kecamatan Periode Semester-I Tahun 2023." https://disdukcapil.acehbaratkab.go.id/media/2023.08/agama_2023011.pdf .
- Choirul Ummah, Moh. Baharudin, Syamsul Hilal. " Sertifikat Halal dan Kesadaran Halal Pada Minat Beli Produk Makanan", *Jurnal Ekuitas*, Vol. 4 No.4, 2023. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.47065/ekuitas.v4i4.3215>
- Cindy Fatimah, Surawan, Nurul Wahdah. "Implementasi Sertifikat Halal Produk Dalam Sakralisasi Agama Di Indonesia". *Jurnal Muasarah Kajian Islam Kontemporer*, Vol.4 No.2, 2022. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.18592/msr.v4i2.7675>
- Dan Penguatan Kelembagaan Badan Penyelesaian Sengketa Konsumen Dalam Memberikan Perlindungan Dan Menjamin Keseimbangan, *Reposisi. Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen*, n.d.
- Endang Irawan Supriyadi, Dianing Banyu Asih."Regulasi Kebijakan Produk Makanan Halal di Indonesia", *Jurnal Rasi*, Vol.2 No.1 2020, Doi: <https://doi.org/10.52496/rasi.v2i1.52>
- Eva Johan. "New Challenges in ASEAN Regional Market: International Trade Framework on Halal Standard", *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum*, Vol. 18 No.1 2018, Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2018.18.1.809>
- Hulman Panjaitan, *Reposisi Dan Penguatan Kelembagaan Badan Penyelesaian Sengketa Konsumen Dalam Memberikan Perlindungan Dan Menjamin Keseimbangan, HUKUM PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN*, n.d.
- Indah. "Produk Ini Harus Bersertifikat Halal Di 2024, Kemenag: Ada Sanksi Bagi Yang Belum!" <https://kemenag.go.id/pers-rilis/produk-ini-harus-bersertifikat-halal-di-2024-kemenag-ada-sanksi-bagi-yang-belum-hdyhh9>.
- J, Moleong Lexy. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, 2002. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Jawie Isti Atun Niza. "Penerapan Sistem Jaminan Produk Halal Sebagai Bentuk Kepastian Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen". *Jurnal Studi Islam Indonesia*, Vol. 1 No.1 2023, Doi : <https://doi.org/10.61930/jsii.v1i1.194>
- Melfida, Yuni. "Penerapan Sistem Jaminan Halal Di Kabupaten Aceh Selatan." *Fakultas Syariah Dan Hukum Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry*, 2023. [https://repository.ar-raniry.ac.id/id/eprint/28966/1/Yuni Meldifa, 180102210, FSH, HES, 085270287620.pdf](https://repository.ar-raniry.ac.id/id/eprint/28966/1/Yuni_Meldifa_180102210_FSH_HES_085270287620.pdf).
- Muh. Nadratuzzaman Hosen, Andar Zulkarnain Hutagalung, Muhammad Amin Suma. "Analisis Undang-Undang Tentang Jaminan Produk Halal dan Undang-Undang Tentang Cipta Kerja (Antara Kenyataan dan Keberlanjutan". *Jurnal Yudisia*, Vol 13, No1 2022, Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21043/yudisia.v13i1.13721>

- Muhammad, Abdul Kadir. *Hukum Dan Penelitian Hukum*, 2004. Bandung: PT. Citra Aditya.
- Muhammad Romi Dian Sukma, Budhi Cahyono. " Peran Pengetahuan Produk Halal dan Religiusitas Terhadap Keputusan Pembelian Melalui Kesadaran Label Halal". *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis*. Vol. 22 No. 2 2021. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30659/ekobis.22.2.22-32>
- Musataklima. "Self-Declare Halal Products for Small and Micro Entrprises: Between Ease of Doing Business and Assurance of Consumer Spiritual Rights" *Jurnal De Jure*, Vol. 13 No.1 2021, Doi : <https://doi.org/10.18860/j-fsh.v13i1.11308>
- Musyfikah Ilyas. "Sertifikasi dan Labelisasi Produk Halal Perspektif Maslahat", *Jurnal Al-Qadau Peradilan dan Hukum Keluarga Islam*, Vol.4 No.2 2017. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.24252/al-qadau.v4i2.5682>
- Poerwadarminta, WJS. *Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia*, 2006. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Puspita Ningrum, Ririn Tri. "Problematika Kewajiban Sertifikasi Halal Bagi Pelaku Usaha Mikro Dan Kecil (UMK) Di Kabupaten Madiun." *Istithmar: Jurnal Studi Ekonomi Syariah* 6, no. 1 (2022): 43–58. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.30762/istithmar.v6i1.30>.
- Putri, Rica Ardila. "Analysis Implementation Of Supervision And Arrangement Guarantee Of Halal Products By Lppom Mpu Aceh Related To Halal Tourism Destination Pendahuluan Produk Halal Adalah Produk Barang Dan / Atau Jasa Yang Terkait Dengan Makanan , Minuman , Obat , Kosmetik" 5, no. 1 (2021): 104–112. <https://jim.usk.ac.id/perdata/article/view/17473>
- Rachim, Hadiyanto Abdul, and Meilanny Budiarti Santoso. "Mengarusutamakan Halal Lifestyle: Antara Peluang Dan Tantangan Kapasitas Perlindungan Sosial Dalam Trend Global." *AdBispreneur* 6, no. 2 (November 23, 2021): 151. Doi:[10.24198/adbispreneur.v6i2.33085](https://doi.org/10.24198/adbispreneur.v6i2.33085).
- RAMLI, MAULIDYA. "Analisis Kesiapan Umkm Aceh Menerapkan Rantai Nilai Halal (Studi Umkm Di Banda Aceh)." *Program Studi Ekonomi Syariah Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry*, 2021. https://repository.ar-raniry.ac.id/id/eprint/21229/1/Maulidya_Ramli_190602186_FEBI_ES_085260189304.pdf, diakses : <https://repository.ar-raniry.ac.id/id/eprint/21229/1/Maulidya%20Ramli,%20190602186,%20FEBI,%20ES,%20085260189304.pdf>
- Suhar, Natasya Aziza. "Makanan Dan Minuman Oleh Usaha Industri Rumah Tangga (Suatu Penelitian Di Kota Banda Aceh) The Implementation Of Halal Product Guarantee System In Food And Bavarage Production By Home Industry Enterprises (A Research In Banda Aceh) Pendahuluan Provins" 5, no. 1 (2021): 56–63. <https://jim.usk.ac.id/perdata/article/view/17409>
- Sujamto. *Beberapa Pengertian Di Bidang Pengawasan*, 1983. Jakarta: PT. Ghalia Indonesia.
- Ulya Fuhaidah Asnawi, Ramlah Ramlah Ibrahim. "Implementasi Jaminan Produk Halal di Jambi", *Jurnal Ijtihad*, Vol 18, No 2, 2018, Doi: <https://doi.org/10.18326/ijtihad.v18i2.211-226>
- Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 Tentang Jaminan Produk Halal, LEMBARAN NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 5604,

<https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/38709/uu-no-33-tahun-2014>

Qanun Aceh Nomor 8 Tahun 2016 Tentang Sistem Jaminan Produk Halal, LEMBARAN

ACEH NOMOR 83, <https://www.regulasip.id/book/9000/read>

Zainuddin Puteh, Mhd. Yadi Harahap, Nawir Yuslem. "Kesadaran Hukum Pelaku Usaha Terhadap Kewajiban Produk Bersertifikat Halal: Studi Literatur". *Jurnal Hukum Islam*. Vol. 22 No 2, 2022. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24014/jhi.v22i2.19924>