



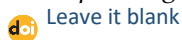
Research Paper

Implementation of Religious Affairs Minister Regulation About Self-Declare Program at Small and Medium Enterprises in Tanjungbumi Bangkalan

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ABSTRACT

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The concept of halal in Islamic law is all food and drinks that are good and clean when consumed, so there needs to be a guarantee of halal products to obtain legal certainty regarding the halal of a product which is proven by a halal certificate. This study aims to determine the Halal Certification Process for *Self-Declare Paths* for Micro and Small Business Actors of Fauzah Shop Crackers in Banyusangka Village, Tanjungbumi District, Bangkalan Regency, whether it is in accordance with the Implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021. The research method used is qualitative research using a descriptive field research method with a normative legal approach with primary and secondary data sources and data acquisition through observation, interviews and documentation. The results of the study concluded that the Halal Certification Process for *Self-Declare Paths* for Micro and Small Business Actors of Fauzah Shop Crackers is in accordance with the regulations of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021, namely the existence of a statement of halal product by business actors, materials used in the positive list and a series of simple PPH activities and their halal has been confirmed according to BPJPH halal standards and the products produced are halal in accordance with Islamic law, are not risky or dangerous.

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Introduction

Crackers are a type of snack that is very popular among the public, this product has a low density, is porous and has a crispy texture, crackers have developed various compositions

of ingredients and different processing techniques. (Pakpahan and Nelinda 2019) In general, the raw materials used are tapioca flour, wheat flour, and additional ingredients in the form of water, salt, garlic and so on. In its processing, several stages of the process are carried out, the cracker processing process starts from making dough from the ingredients used, until the dough has been evenly mixed, then the cracker dough is steamed until cooked as desired and then cooled, thinly sliced, the results of the cracker pieces are neatly arranged and dried under the hot sun, finally fried with hot cooking oil. In the processing process, of course, it greatly affects the taste and quality of the product, crackers are usually served as an accompaniment to the main meal and some consume them as snacks. Therefore, this product has a crispy texture and creates its own sensation when bitten, and some consumers consider these characteristics to increase appetite.

Indonesia has an independent system in implementing quality standards to distribute products consumed by the public, namely with a system carried out by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM). Meanwhile, in implementing halal standards, its implementation is carried out by a supervisory and certification institution in this case carried out by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) through LPPOM MUI. Previously, LPPOM MUI did not have a strong legal basis in carrying out its duties and obligations, until in 2014 the Indonesian House of Representatives passed Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning halal product guarantees which contain legal regulations regarding the standardization and certification of products in Indonesia. After the enactment of the law, the responsibility of LPPOM MUI was then taken over by the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) which has been responsible to the president since the ratification of the JPH Law. (Amir, Lubis, and Iqbal 2022)

In reality, not all products circulating in the community are guaranteed to be halal, so regulations are needed regarding the halal of a product so that there is a guarantee of legal certainty as regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certificates for Micro and Small Business Actors 2021 Article 2 paragraph 2 states that "The obligation to be halal certified for micro and small business actors as the products produced are based on statements from micro and small business actors". Recently, the government issued a regulation on halal certification through BPJPH, one of the provisions contained in the regulation is regarding the obligation to have halal certification for micro and small business actors (UMK) based on statements from business actors or *self-declare* with zero cost and free. The *self-declare program* is a halal certification program for UMK business actors who meet the criteria to participate in this program. (Indah 2022) As regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certificates for Micro and Small Business Actors Article 2 Paragraph 6 concerning halal standardization through self-declaration. In order to realize this regulation, the government has given a task to the Halal Product Process Assistance Institution, one of which is the LP3H Halal Center of Trunojoyo University, Madura, to carry out halal product process training for halal product process assistants who then play a role in assisting MSME actors in obtaining halal certification, as regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certificates for Micro and Small Business Actors Article 14 Paragraph 1 concerning training for halal product process assistants. halal product process assistants are people who have been trained to provide assistance for the halal product process, as well as to verify and validate the halal statement of a product by business actors. As regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 Article 19 Paragraphs 1 and 2 concerning the PPH mechanism.

Research methods

In this study, the author uses a qualitative research method, the purpose of which is to understand a phenomenon in natural social contact by prioritizing the process of in-depth communication interaction between the researcher and the phenomenon to be discussed. This type of research, the author uses a type of field research with a qualitative approach conducted in Banyusangka Village, Tanjungbumi District, Bangkalan Regency. The author collects in-depth data information needed through direct data findings that are actually in the field to obtain a comprehensive picture related to this research. The author collects information from the results of the data sought accurately from direct parties, namely business actors in the Halal Certification Process for the *Self-Declare Path* at UMK Kerupuk Fauzah Shop and Analysis of the Implementation of the Minister of Religion Regulation No. 20 of 2021 in the Halal Certification Process for UMK Kerupuk Fauzah Shop which is carried out directly face to face at the research location.

This research used descriptive by using a normative legal approach which is carried out based on the main legal materials on the characteristics of normative legal science related to this research, this approach is also known as a literature approach which studies books, laws and regulations and other documents related to this research. The data collection techniques used by the author in this study include observation, interviews, and documentation of MSME business actors. In addition to the main data, the author uses supporting data related to this study such as books, journals, regulations of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021, PPH assistance documents, PPH activity reports. The approach method used by the author is inductive, analysis of the implementation of the regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 on the Halal Certification Process for the *Self-Declare Path* at the UMK Kerupuk Fauzah Shop in Banyusangka Village, Tanjungbumi District, Bangkalan Regency. Which is explained specifically and then conclusions are drawn. This study uses several stages consisting of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

Discussion and Results

General description of Banyusangka Village

Banyusangka Village, Tanjungbumi District, Bangkalan Regency plays an important role in improving all aspects, from geographical location to socio-economic conditions. Banyusangka village is one of the villages in Tanjungbumi sub-district, Bangkalan district, with an area of 9.78 km² located in the south of Bangkalan which stretches directly to the open sea of the northern part of Madura Island and the distance from the village to the sub-district capital is around 10 km while the distance from the village to the district capital is approximately 48 km. Banyusangka village has 4 hamlets including: Karang Laok hamlet, West Sungai hamlet, East hamlet and Central hamlet. Population Conditions is 3909 people. Population growth by male gender is 1893 and female 2016. Population percentage is 7.07 and Population density per km is 495. Banyusangka have many Social Education Total Kindergarten (TK) 22, Raudatul Athfak (RA) 3, Elementary school (SD) 38, Elementary Madrasah (MI) 4, Junior high school (SMP) 10, Senior high school (SMA) 10, Islamic high schools (MA) 3, Vocational high school (SMK) 1.

The social and religious life of Banyusangka village is generally Islamic, with the number of places of worship including: 2 mosques and 14 prayer rooms. The economic

condition of the Banyusangka village population is one of the coastal areas with the largest fishery production in Tanjungbuni sub-district, the large potential that exists is not in line with the welfare of the community in the area. Because currently there are still problems in terms of poverty, the factors causing people in coastal areas to experience poverty problems because they depend on the use of marine resources and weather, the majority of the population works as fishermen with limited capital and fishing equipment and low profits obtained due to the influence of the working relationship between fishermen and ship or boat owners. In addition to utilizing marine products, the Banyusangka village population also works as UMK business actors such as producing fish paste products, dried fish products, fish meatballs, empek-empek. Even many are found producing processed foods and adding food additives such as tapioca flour and wheat flour.

History of Rambak/Puli Crackers (Fauzah Shop) As we know, rambak crackers are crackers made from cowhide, but in Banyusangka village, rambak crackers are puli crackers that originated from the habit of people who call puli crackers as rambak crackers. The rambak/puli cracker product produced by Mrs. Fauzah has been actively operating for a long time and has become a family business, which has been in production for 3 generations and has been handed over to Mrs. Fauzah for 6 years. Mrs. Fauzah's rambak/puli crackers are a hereditary business that has been operating for a long time and has become one of the sources of income for Mrs. Fauzah and her family in Banyusangka village. Rambak/puli crackers can be distributed weighing 10-12 kg per day with a profit of 20% in a week, so that this is able to support the economy of Mrs. Fauzah's family.

Halal Certification Process for Self-Declare Path at Fauzah Shop's UMK Crackers in Banyusangka Village, Tanjung Bumi District, Bangkalan Regency

Halal Certification Process for Self-Declare Path at Fauzah Shop's UMK Crackers in Banyusangka Village, Tanjung Bumi District, Bangkalan Regency. Every product that will be marketed to Muslims must be labeled halal because products that enter, circulate and are traded in Indonesia must be halal certification, therefore products that will be consumed by the community are entitled to receive a halal guarantee for their products so that they are safe when consumed and do not conflict with Islamic law. The list of requirements for free halal certification for micro and small business actors through the self-declare path:

- a. The product is not risky or uses ingredients that have been confirmed as halal;
- b. The production process is guaranteed to be halal and simple;
- c. Have a business registration number (NIB);
- d. Have annual sales results (turnover) of maximum Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) as proven by an independent statement;
- e. Have a location, place and processing tools for PPH that are separate from the location, place and processing tools for non-halal products;
- f. Having or not having a distribution permit (PIRT/MD/MOT/KOT), a certificate of hygiene and sanitation suitability (SLHS) for food/drink products with a shelf life of less than 7 (seven) days, or other industrial permits for products produced from related services/agencies;
- g. The products produced are in the form of goods;
- h. Does not use hazardous materials;
- i. The ingredients used have been confirmed as halal, proven by a halal certificate or are included in the list of ingredients according to the Decree of the Minister of

Religion Number 1360 of 2021 concerning Ingredients Exempted from the Obligation to Have Halal Certification;

- j. Its halal status has been verified by the halal product process assistant (PPH);
- k. The types of products/product groups that are certified halal do not contain elements of slaughtered animals, unless they come from producers or slaughterhouses/poultry slaughterhouses that have been certified halal;
- l. Using production equipment with simple technology or done manually and/or semi-automatically (home business, not factory business);
- m. The product preservation process is simple and does not use a combination of more than 1 preservation method;
- n. Willing to complete the halal certification application documents with an online self-declaration mechanism via SIHALAL.

MSMEs that are entitled to register as recipients of halal certificates through the free *self-declare pathway* through the SIHALAL website are productive businesses that have business capital and have annual sales results/turnover in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations as stated by the business actors above by having product criteria that are guaranteed to be halal, the materials used are not risky and the production process is simple and has been confirmed to be halal, then it can show that the documents and requirements that must be prepared by business actors to register as MSME actors receiving *self-declare halal certificates*. Application documents that must be fulfilled by MSME business actors: (Pardiansyah, Abduh, and Najmudin 2022)

- a. Business Actor Data
 - 1) Business Identification Number (NIB)
 - 2) Halal supervisor
- b. Product Name and Type
 - 1) The name and type of product must match the name and type of product to be certified halal.
- c. List of Products and Materials Used
 - 1) Raw material
 - 2) Additional materials
 - 3) Auxiliary materials
- d. Product Processing Process
 - 1) Purchasing, receiving, storing materials used, processing, packaging, product storage and distribution
- e. Application letter and business actor statement letter/ *self-declare*
 - 1) Application letter containing: business actor data; name and type of product; list of products and materials used; product processing process; and halal product guarantee system.
 - 2) Business actor statement letter.

As a form of convenience for MSME actors in obtaining *self-declare halal certificates* through the website <http://ptsp.halal.go.id> which is connected to the SIHALAL information system application which is a BPJPH halal certificate service application, with this website it can certainly make it easier for MSME actors to obtain complete information about the SEHATI *self-declare program*. In the implementation of the *self-declare* halal certificate, there are several stages that must be passed by MSME actors, namely: (Nur 2021)

- a. Prospective recipients of SEHATI facilities enter and upload the required documents on the SIHALAL page.

- b. If declared complete and passes verification, BPJPH will issue a STTD (document receipt letter).
- c. The STTD that has been issued can be accessed by PPH assistants to further carry out inspection/testing of the halal status of the product.

In the next step, the PPH assistant will carry out several stages of implementing halal certification, including:

- a. PPH assistants check the validity of documents and conduct inspections of materials, products, production processes and production locations.
- b. In the next stage, the results of the product inspection will be brought to the MUI fatwa commission to obtain a determination of the product's halal status.
- c. The results of the product halal certification determination will be uploaded by BPJPH MUI via the SIHALAL application.
- d. Business actors obtain the results of product halal certification and download the results via the SIHALAL website/application.
- e. The halal certificate that has been obtained will be valid for 4 years from the date the halal certificate was issued by the MUI.

After the UMK business actor submits an application for a self-declare halal certificate with a series of entering and uploading documents of the business actor's personal data, the PPH assistant of the business actor verifies and validates the application for the halal certificate of the business actor. The validation process itself includes checking the requirements that must be met by the business actor, namely: the statement of the business actor (self-declare), brand or product name, material composition, halal product process (PPH) and JPH. In the process, the PPH assistant makes a direct visit to the production location of the business actor's product, so that in the process it requires good cooperation between the business actor and the PPH assistant during the halal product process until completion. Monitoring the application for a self-declare halal certificate, the PPH assistant can see through the SIHALAL website in the tracking status where the application process can be hampered if there is a return of the application document that must be corrected by the business actor. Therefore, monitoring needs to be carried out periodically when the document is returned, then the business actor is required to correct and resend the document, then the PPH assistant needs to review the document that has been resent by the business actor, then after going through the MUI fatwa hearing in determining the halal of the product, the BPJPH MUI issues a halal certificate based on the business actor's statement regarding the halal of their product through the SIHALAL website and the business actor can download the halal certificate.

The obligation to be halal certified based on self-declaration of business actors as a form of protection against product halal assurance and can provide added value that has positive implications on the volume of production and distribution of products, in addition to being an added value of halal certification as well as a guarantee that will provide comfort, security, safety and certainty of products provided to all consumers. Halal certification is a process in the implementation of halal products with a self-declaration mechanism to obtain halal certificates through several stages of examination to prove that the halal of products, materials and production processes can meet the BPJPH halal standardization policy.

Analysis of the Implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 on the Halal Certification Process of UMK Kerupuk Fauzah Shop

Analysis of the Implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 on the Halal Certification Process of UMK Kerupuk Fauzah Shop. Regulations regarding

halal assurance in Indonesia were first regulated in Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance which was stipulated directly by the president which is the scope of work of the MUI through LPPOM then transferred to BPJPH, an official government institution directly under the auspices of the Ministry of Religion. Then Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation which is the result of an amendment to the previous regulation, related to this was born Government Regulation No. 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Assurance Sector. The transition was also followed by changes and the birth of regulations to stipulate Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certification for Micro and Small Business Actors as a follow-up in implementing the provisions of Article 79 paragraph 8, Article 80 paragraph 4, and Article 81 paragraph 2 of Government Regulation No. 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Assurance Sector.

The following is an Analysis of the Implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 in the Halal Certification Process for Fauzah Shop UMK Crackers, including In the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certificates for Micro and Small Business Actors, Article 1 paragraph 3 states that: the halal product process, hereinafter abbreviated as PPH, is a series of activities to ensure the halal of products including the provision of materials, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sales and presentation of products.

From this article, it is in accordance with the series of halal product process activities in obtaining a halal certificate as Mrs. Fauzah did to guarantee the halal of the products produced by business actors. In providing materials, business actors use wheat flour with the Bogasari blue triangle brand, tapioca flour with the Gunung Agung brand, pure water, 2 ounces of garlic, salt with the 2 smart children brand, the ingredients used have been guaranteed and are not risky, in its processing it is quite simple, namely the tapioca flour and wheat flour dough are processed separately so that it is quickly elastic and smooth, then mixed and added with spices that have been smooth and stirred until evenly distributed until ready to be molded and steamed then sliced into an isosceles triangle shape and dried under the hot sun, the processing can be done by anyone because it is easy, simple and hygienic, for storage there is actually no because after drying the product is immediately submitted to the shop, it's just that when there is a problem with rain, the crackers are stored in sacks and then secured at home, for packaging it is also simple, namely using sacks weighing 10-12 kg per day and clear plastic pouch packaging weighing 250 ml applies to orders, for distribution it is only distributed to 1 shop that accommodates many of various types of crackers in Banyusangka Village, Tanjungbumi District, Bangkalan Regency, its sales only pack the raw material then for the presentation it is presented as attractively as possible by displaying a different shape of crackers than usual, namely an isosceles triangle shape to be an attraction for consumers. So, the result of product is guaranteed to be halal and is not risky when consumed.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certificates for Micro and Small Business Actors, Article 4 paragraph 2 states that: the production process that is guaranteed to be halal and simple has the following criteria:

- a. Using production equipment with simple technology or done manually and/or semi-automatically;
- b. The production process does not involve irradiation, genetic engineering, ozonation, or the use of hurdle technology;
- c. The location, place and tools of PPH are in accordance with the JPH system.

From the article, it is in accordance with the production activities which are quite simple and carried out manually for the location at Mrs. Fauzah's house but in a special place, namely the kitchen, producing products and ensuring cleanliness because it is important for business actors to maintain the cleanliness of the manufacturing area, also separate from the private kitchen so that the products are guaranteed to be safe and halal according to JPH standards.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certificates for Micro and Small Business Actors, Article 1 paragraph 1 states that: products are goods and/or services related to food, beverages, medicines, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, genetically engineered products, and goods used, utilized, or utilized by the public.

From the article, it is in accordance with the products that Mrs. Fauzah produces, namely cereal foods and cereal products which are derivative products of cereal seeds, roots and tubers, nuts and pith with processing and addition of food additives. Namely snacks or complements when eating (rambak/puli crackers) which are very popular with the Indonesian people.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certificates for Micro and Small Business Actors, Article 2 paragraph 3 states that: micro and small business actors are productive businesses that have business capital or have annual sales results in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations with the following criteria: The product is not risky or uses ingredients that have been confirmed as halal; and the production process is guaranteed to be halal and simple.

From the article, it has been in accordance with the criteria as a productive business actor where in one production of product dough the capital issued by the business actor is 300,000 thousand and the ingredients are enough for 1x processing only, so if in 1 week the business capital is 2 million for 1 month of 9 million in 1 year then it is 108,000,000 million. For annual sales results/turnover in 1 week of 2 million in 1 month 8 million then a year 96 million profit generated by the business actor, the products produced are guaranteed halal as the ingredients used are not risky and safe in producing them are simple and clean. Because it not only prioritizes the quality of taste but also pays attention to cleanliness.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certificates for Micro and Small Business Actors, Article 2 paragraph 4 states that: micro and small business actors must have a business registration number (NIB) issued by the ministry/non-ministerial government agency that organizes government affairs in the investment sector. From the article, it is in accordance with the intended criteria where the business actor has a business registration number with the number 2111220132394 issued on November 21, 2022. Previously, the business actor did not have a NIB, but during the halal certification process via the self-declare route, Mrs. Fauzah, assisted by the PPH assistant, made a NIB online on the website <https://oss.go.id> because it is important to complete personal data as a registration number when registering at SIHALAL SEHATI.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certificates for Micro and Small Business Actors, Article 2 paragraph 6 states that: halal standards as micro and small business actors, the products produced must be halal certified, consisting of at least:

- a. There is a statement from the business actor in the form of an agreement/oath containing:
 - 1) Halal products and materials used; And

- 2) PPH.
- b. The presence of PPH companions.

From the article, it is in accordance with what Mrs. Fauzah stated regarding the halal of her product in writing by stating that the materials used have been confirmed as halal, production and processing are in accordance with halal requirements and produce products that are confirmed as halal and have a PPH assistant who helps with all processes until the issuance of the halal certificate. In the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certificates for Micro and Small Business Actors, Article 1 paragraph 4 states that: materials are elements used to make or produce products.

From the article, it is in accordance with the ingredients used by Mrs. Fuazah and is guaranteed halal when produced so that it is safe and good when consumed, halal food is food that is permitted according to Islamic law while healthy food is food that meets health elements such as nutritious and nutritious, The composition of rambak/puli crackers is garlic, salt, water and tapioca flour made from cassava while wheat flour is made from wheat grains so it is safe to consume because it has carbohydrate, fiber, and protein nutrients.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certificates for Micro and Small Business Actors, Article 24 paragraph 1 states that: applications for halal certificates submitted by micro and small business actors are free of charge, taking into account the state's financial capabilities. From this article, it is in accordance with the intended criteria that during the halal certification process, micro and small business actors make an application for a halal certification which is submitted based on an independent statement regarding the halal of their product and during the process they are not charged any fees at all as stated by Mrs. Fauzah herself.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certificates for Micro and Small Business Actors, Article 24 paragraph 2 states that: the criteria and priorities for micro and small business actors as referred to in paragraph 1 include:

- a. Never received halal certification facilities/financing;
- b. Has been actively producing for at least 3 (three) years as proven by a business registration number;
- c. The types of products/product groups that are certified halal do not contain elements of slaughtered animals, unless they come from producers or slaughterhouses/poultry houses that have been certified halal.

From this article, it is in accordance with the intended criteria that during the halal certification process through the self-declare pathway, micro and small business actors have never received halal certification financing facilities and are not/will not receive halal certification financing facilities from any party and have been conducting business and producing products sustainably for 40 years and have been passed down from 3 generations, even the materials or products produced do not use slaughtered animals or other slaughtered animals because they are sufficient from additional processed food ingredients.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certificates for Micro and Small Business Actors, Article 4 paragraph 1 states that: products are not at risk or use materials whose halal status has been confirmed, have the following criteria:

- a. Halal certified or included in the positive list;
- b. Does not use hazardous materials; and/or

- c. Its halal status has been verified by the PPH assistant.

From this article, it has been in accordance with the intended criteria where the materials and products produced are not risky and far from the word unclean and have even been confirmed as halal because they have been verified directly by the PPH assistant and the materials used are positive and have been registered with a registration number because they have been circulating in all corners of the market and do not use hazardous materials. And it is certain that they have received direction or assistance, verification and validation in the form of materials, PPH and PPH documents from the PPH assistant.

Meanwhile, regarding the financing of self-declaring halal certificates for MSME business actors based on the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certificates for Micro and Small Business Actors, it can be provided free of charge to MSME business actors who meet the following requirements:

- a. Business actors who have never received halal certification facilities;
- b. Business actors who have been actively producing for at least 3 (three years);
- c. Types of products that do not contain elements of slaughtered animals unless they come from producers or slaughterhouses that have halal certification; and
- d. Business actors who produce goods, not sell them.

Based on this, the business actor has met the requirements and has made a statement stating that they have never received financing facilities for submitting a halal certificate through self-declare, the business actor has been actively operating for 40 years from generation to generation and has turned to Mrs. Fauzah as the UMK business actor who submitted the application on the SIHALAL website, the products produced or the materials used do not contain elements of slaughtered animals and the business actor only produces products, does not sell products because after the product is finished, it is ready to be distributed. Therefore, the business actor is not charged any fees at all during the halal certification process until the issuance of the halal certificate using the self-declare mechanism.

Conclusion

The Halal Certification Process *for Self-Declare Path* at UMK Kerupuk Fauzah Shop has been running optimally during the process of obtaining a self-declare halal certificate through the SIHALAL SEHATI website by fulfilling the requirements as a recipient of a free halal certificate which includes materials, a series of activities to guarantee the halalness of simple products and has been confirmed as halal, the products produced are not at risk and are confirmed as halal and have completed the free halal certificate documents which include personal data of business actors, name and type of product, list of products and materials used, product processing, application letter and statement letter from business actors. The Halal Certification Process *for the Self-Declare Path* at UMK Kerupuk Fauzah is in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certification for Micro and Small Business Actors. That the materials, series of PPH activities and products produced by business actors are not at risk and are guaranteed to be halal in accordance with the BPJPH halal standardization and the scheme and documents have been verified and validated by the PPH assistant until a halal certificate is issued by BPJPH through a written fatwa from the Indonesian MUI based on the product's halal statement by the business actor.

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