

Comparison of International Halal Certification Management

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ABSTRAK

The purpose of comparing the implementation of halal certification in various countries is to compare *the framework* of international halal certification arrangements, as well as halal certification arrangements in Indonesia. This article compares the management of halal certification in Malaysia, Singapore, and Israel with the implementation of halal certification in Indonesia. In addition, it is related to international halal certification regulations (in certain countries), international halal certification bodies, international halal certification monitoring, and international halal certification law enforcement.

Keywords: Halal Certification, Institutional, Supervision, Regulatory

A. INTRODUCTION

Comparison of the management of halal certification in several countries, aims to compare the construction of international halal certification arrangements, as well as a comparison to the current halal certification arrangements in Indonesia (*existing rules*), as regulated in Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. In turn, this paper will compare the management of Indonesian halal certification with the management of halal certification in Malaysia, Singapore, and Israel.

Malaysia; is a federal state and establishes Islam as the religion of the federated state, the comparison of halal certification in Malaysia becomes important to see its management directly in the Islamic state, as well as neighboring Indonesia. Singapore; is a secular country that recognizes religious freedom, even Singapore accommodates the existence of the "Islamic" religion constitutionally, where the "*Islamic Council*" is authorized to advise the President on the Islamic religion, making Singapore important in this comparison, in addition to also being a neighboring country of Indonesia. Israel; is a Jewish state (*Jewish*) that also very strictly regulates the food that the Jewish ummah can eat, namely kosher food, this is interesting to compare to see how Israel as a Jewish State and the *National Home of the Jewish People*, manages *kosher food* certification.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

In the research, a literature study research method was used on the laws and regulations regarding the management of halal certification in Malaysia, Singapore, Israel, and Indonesia, as well as several relevant

journals and books. In the next section of this paper, we will explain the regulation of international halal certification (in several countries), international halal certification institutions, supervision of international halal certification, and enforcement of international halal certification laws. In closing, a comparative conclusion of the management of international halal certification is given.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

International Halal Certification Arrangements

As a comparison material regarding international halal certification arrangements, four countries were chosen as a reference, namely: Malaysia, Singapore, Israel and Indonesia. Here's the explanation.

a. Malaysia

Based on Article 28 of the Malaysian Law Deed 730 Regarding Dagangan 2011, which regulates the *command definition*, the Minister of Home Trade issued the Order Regarding Dagangan (Takrif Halal) 2011. Based on this rule, the author concludes that the regulation of halal certification in Malaysia is voluntary, because the provisions for making halal are only needed if the business actor declares that the product being marketed is halal. As a result, based on the Halal Takrif cited, it is clear that the role and intervention of the state in halal certification in Malaysia is still within the corridors of information regulation, which is referred to as an "expression" which means a statement and signifies information. . Although the Malaysian Government has enacted regulations

requiring all meat imported into Malaysia to be halal certified, this can be seen as a form of regulating information about credentialed products. However, this provision only applies to imported meat; domestically produced meat products are not covered.

b. Singapore

Majlis Ugama Islam Singapore/The Islamic Council of Singapore (MUIS), responsible for carrying out halal regulatory functions to facilitate halal trade through activities: (1) Certification of local exporters; (2) Certification of local companies; and (3) Participate in halal certification standardization forums. According to Singapore's Administration of Muslim Law Act (AMLA), the regulation of halal certificates is *voluntary* and only limited to labeling as *information regulation*, because it only states the halalness of products that follow the provisions of production under Islamic law. On the other hand, for those who do not meet these conditions, of course, they cannot be given a halal certificate. This view is reinforced by Article 16 and Article 17 of Singapore's *Sale of Food Act*, which prohibits *misleading information* on product labels or advertisements.

c. Israel

The regulation of kosher food for Jews in Israel is regulated in Consumer Protection Law 5741-1981, the provision prohibits producers from misleading consumers, as well as misleading publications, which can be

meaningful misleading information. In particular, kosher food arrangements are contained in the Prohibition of Fraud in Kashrut Law 5743-1983. A 2009 Global Agricultural Information Network report stated that kosher certification is not a requirement to import food into Israel. It's just that the market for non-kosher food products is smaller than the market for kosher food products, because merchants reject non-kosher food products. It excludes Israel only for meat and meat products, that Israel prohibits all imports of meat and meat products that are non-kosher.

Under the provision, a kosher statement must be preceded by a kosher certificate, since the kosher statement without a kosher certificate is viewed as misleading information. For manufacturers who already have a kosher certificate, it is prohibited to trade non-kosher products. The regulation does not prohibit the trade in non-kosher products. This confirms that kosher food is voluntary, because it does not prohibit the trade of non-kosher food products, it's just that there is indeed less market compared to kosher food.

Unlike the case with kosher certification arrangements on animal products that are mandatory, because the characteristics are credential products, making it difficult for consumers to validate and test. Thus, it is understood that the Israeli Government's intervention in kosher food certification is limited to

information regulation. This is based on the view, that the Government of Israel does not prohibit the circulation of non-kosher food products, except against imported meat and meat products, as already mentioned because based on its credence nature.

d. Indonesian

The regulation of halal certification in Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection (UUPK) contains *voluntary* norms. The regulation of halal certification in the Livestock and Animal Health Law (Uu Peternakan) contains mandatory norms as evidenced by halal certificates, for animal products and their derivatives. Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food (Food Law) contains mandatory *norms* if required. Meanwhile, Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee (UUJPH) regulates halal certification with *mandatory information norms*. However, this arrangement has shifted the norm in the halal certification arrangement for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), with *self-declared* norms.

International Halal Certification Institutions

Similarly, to discuss the institutional certification of international hala, four countries were chosen as a reference, namely: Malaysia, Singapore, Israel and Indonesia. Here's the explanation.

a. Malaysia

In 1982, Malaysia established a food, beverage and goods evaluation committee, which falls under the Islamic

Affairs Division of the Prime Minister's Office. The agency is responsible for inspecting and communicating halal production to food manufacturers, distributors, and importers. The Hal Ehwal Islam Division (Islamic Affairs Division) was eventually appointed to a different post (department) from the Prime Minister's Department, namely the Hal Ehwal Islam Department (Department of Islamic Affairs). The Malaysian Islamic Advancement Office (JAKIM) is the name of a new institution tasked with checking and regulating the halal status of food products.

Based on the Order Regarding Trade (Halal Acquisition and Marking) 2011, that JAKIM and the State Islamic Religious Majlis (MAIN) are authorized institutions to carry out halal certification. Based on these provisions, it is clear that JAKIM and MAIN are public institutions that exercise halal certification authority in Malaysia. The provision also stipulates that every product that is declared halal must first be certified to the authorized institution. The result of the certification as intended, must be included in the label of the product in question. Likewise, imported products marketed in Malaysia must first obtain a halal certificate in order to declare that the product is halal. If the product has received a halal certificate from a foreign certification body that has been recognized by JAKIM, it must include it on the product label. The inclusion of a halal logo on the label, listed on the product packaging or something on the inside of the product. The application for halal certification is submitted to the

Chairman of the Jakim or MAIN Pangarah, provided that it must comply with the requirements, standards, procedures and circulars imposed by the authorized institution.

b. Singapore

The position of MUIS has been accommodated in the Singapore constitution, to provide advice and advice to the President on the religion of Islam in Singapore. It is also accommodated in AMLA Singapore, as an authorized institution to issue halal certification. Thus, it is clear that MUIS's authority in certifying halal products is set by AMLA directly. Thus, it can be said that MUIS is a public institution, where its authority in providing advice and advice to the President on the Islamic religion, is stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. MUIS's authority in product halal certification includes registration, auditing and issuance of halal certificates whose authority is determined by MUIS.

MUIS's relationship is very close to the state, as the appointment, dismissal and replacement of the Chief Executive of MUIS must obtain the approval of the Minister. State supervision of MUIS can be seen in the role of regulations, that MUIS can make regulations for halal certification and halal certificates with the approval of the Minister. Thus, it can be concluded that the Singapore government supervises and controls MUIS, including in the implementation of halal product certification.

c. Israel

The existence of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel has been going on since the period of the mandate that the British formed. The Chief Rabbinate of Israel has responsibility for the certification of kosher products and the oversight of holy places in Israel. The involvement of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel as an institution authorized to carry out kosher certification, can be seen in the Prohibition of Fraud in Kashrut Law 5743-1983. The provision provides that the Chief Rabbinate of Israel is the authorized institution to issue kosher certificates. No one can slaughter an animal to obtain a kosher certificate, unless it is done by a shohet (slaughterer) who has obtained a certificate from the Chief Rabbinate of Israel. Further regulating on appeal, whoever objects for not obtaining a kosher certificate after his submission, may file an objection with the Chief Rabbinate of Israel. The Minister of Religious Affairs is the party most responsible for the implementation of the Prohibition of Fraud in Kashrut Law 5743-1983.

The kosher certification authority is the responsibility of the Israeli Minister of Religious Affairs. The Chief Rabbinate of Israel Law 5740-1980 stipulates, that one of the functions of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel is to certify and issue kosher certificates. The establishment of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel comes from the Jewish Religious Services (Consolidated Version) Law 5731-1971, stipulating, that the Minister of Religious Affairs may establish a religious council which is hereinafter referred to as a council. Then

in the formulation of Article 1 of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel Law 5740-1980, it is specified that "the 'Council ' means the Council of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel." So it is clear that the Chief Rabbinate of Israel is a religious council established by the Israeli Minister of Religious Affairs, this can be seen in the involvement of the Minister of Religious Affairs in the election of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel.

Thus, the state was instrumental in the formation of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel, which served for the certification of kosher products with an institutional form of a public nature. The mechanism of state control over the Chief Rabbinate of Israel, is carried out with the Court of Discipline (Court of Dicipline). That the Minister of Religious Affairs of Israel may submit the Rabbis to the Court of Dicipline on three (3) grounds, namely: (1) being improper in carrying out his duties; (2) committed an inappropriate act in his status as a Rabbi; and (3) be convicted of a violation of a despicable act. Thus, the mechanism of state control over the Chief Rabbinate of Israel is carried out through the mechanism of formation, election, reporting, discipline , and dismissal.

d. Indonesian

According to the UUPK, the Food Law, the Animal Husbandry Law, and the Food Labels and Advertisements, the Minister of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia is responsible for halal certification bodies. In addition, the Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs Number 519 of 2001 concerning

the Implementing Institution for Halal Food Inspection delegates this responsibility to the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI). Evidently, the authority of the MUI in providing halal certification is to exercise the authority of the Minister of Religious Affairs. Meanwhile, the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency has the authority to give halal labels or approval for the inclusion of halal labels on product packaging (BPOM).

After the UUIPH is issued, the implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee is under the jurisdiction of the state and is supervised by the Minister of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. UUIPH mandates the establishment of a Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) which is under the Minister of Religious Affairs and is responsible to him. Thus, it can be concluded that the Minister of Religious Affairs has institutional authority over the implementation of halal product guarantees provided directly to BPJPH.

Meanwhile, the Halal Inspection Agency (LPH) is an institution that conducts inspections and / or halal testing of goods. LPH can be established by the government and/or the community, and has the same opportunity to assist BPJPH in halal inspection and/or testing. The establishment of an LPH must meet the following requirements: (1) have its own office and equipment; (2) accredited by BPJPH; (3) have at least 3 (three) Halal Auditors; (4) have a laboratory or

cooperation agreement with another institution that has a laboratory; and (5) for LPH established by the community, the LPH must be submitted by an Islamic religious institution that incorporated. MUI, as a forum for Muslim scholars, zuama, and scholars to consult, has the ability to determine the halal status of products based on written halal fatwas and declare illegitimate fatwas about the source of product (food) ingredients.

International Halal Certification Supervision

For supervision of international halal certification, four countries are still selected as a reference, namely: Malaysia, Singapore, Israel and Indonesia. Here's the explanation.

a. Malaysia

The Deed of Trade 2011 provides that the Minister may appoint a supervisory body (Malaysian Provisional Guard) consisting of Guards (Supervisors), Laibalan Guards (Deputy Supervisors) and Bodyguard Helper (Assistant Superintendent) as well as other officials necessary for purposes regarding trade. Such supervisory bodies, subject to orders, are responsible and are under the supervision of the Minister.

Bodyguard Helper (Assistant Superintendent) who is in the Malaysian Provisional Guard body, if there is a suspicion of violation of the provisions in the Deed of Prihal Dagangan 2011, with sufficient reason, can conduct investigations. The Guardian Helper may also conduct an investigation into the offence in this Act on the basis of the community's report, so long as the report

details the events of the offence, such as the form, the place and time of the event of the offence as specified in the Act.

In relation to information collection, the Malaysian Supply Guard to perform its functions, through the Helper Guard, can carry out information collection efforts, even by force can withhold documents, accessing data, but maintaining the confidentiality of trade of economic value as long as the trade secrets of economic value do not violate the provisions of this Deed.

Any Bodyguard Helper, can arrest a person who is suspected of committing or trying to commit an offense, namely the forgery of merchandise labels which belongs to the category of halal label forgery, without a letter command and only on the basis of sufficient preliminary evidence. The arrest is with the help of the police, if in an emergency condition that the police do not find then the suspect must be taken to the police station, then to be processed on the basis of Malaysian criminal law. Each Bodyguard Helper is also authorized to enter any premises to inspect, detain, test and confiscate items or documents allegedly relating to the violation of all provisions of halal certification. Any detention and confiscation of goods, must be notified to the person concerned.

b. Singapore

Singapore's food regulatory body is called the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA), among other things authorized to organize, implement, inspect, accredit, certify, assist and control the entire system food. Indeed,

Singapore's Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority Act, does not mention its authority to supervise halal marks on products that have received halal certification, but AVA established the Food and Veterinary Administration Direktorat which is below it is the Veterinary Public Health Laboratory (VPHL) division.

Furthermore, VPHL can supervise and inspect food products, both through location tests and laboratory tests, and can be carried out in the market, including about the halalness of food products that have been certified and marked halal by MUIS. Thus, it can be said, that AVA has the authority to supervise halal products circulating in the market, because it is included in the declaration of foods, where the arrangements are contained in the Guidelines for the Declaration of Statement of Ingredients for Food Products and Guidelines for the Declaration of Foods and Ingredients Known to Cause Hypersensitivity.

c. Israel

Baik dalam Jewish Religious Services (Consolidated Version) Law 5731-1971, Chief Rabbinate of Israel Law 5740-1980, Consumer Protection Law 5741-1981, Prohibition of Fraud in Kashrut Law 5743-1983, Prohibition Fraud in Kosher Certificate Regulations 1988, maupun dalam Administrative Offences Regulations (Prohibiting Kosher Fraud) 1992, tidak ada satu klausul pun yang menyatakan bahwa Chief Rabbinate of Israel memiliki kewenangan untuk mengawasi sertifikat kosher.

The supervisory authority over the kosher products certificate can actually be seen in Consumer Protection Law 5741-1981. Although it does not specifically regulate kosher certification, the provisions on labeling as well as the prohibition of misleading information and misleading publication, have proved that the law regulates Kosher Products certification in general, which is a prohibition stating that the product is kosher without a kosher certificate. The entire arrangement is attributed so that business actors do not mislead consumers. The government must appoint a Commissioner of Consumer Protection which must be listed in the Statute Book (Reshumot). Furthermore, the Commissioner of Consumer Protection has the functions of: (1) overseeing the implementation of the provisions; (2) receive and administer reports and complaints relating to this Act or actions that are detrimental to consumers; (3) conduct surveys and research on consumer protection; (4) deal with other matters related to consumer protection.

The Commissioner of Consumer Protection is authorized to: (1) enter and investigate business premises, inspect documents, inspect product samples, and confiscate goods in accordance with the provisions of this act; (2) check any person related to the relevant information, check the relevant samples and data; (3) conduct testing of the goods and publish the results, so long as they do not harm unrelated third parties; (4) prove the violation to the business actor, to stop or not repeat the practice of violation of

the provisions of this law. To carry out its functions and authorities, the Commissioner of Consumer Protection is assisted by the Police, as long as it relates to criminal acts, therefore, its implementation is subject to Criminal Procedure (Arrest and Searches) Ordinance (New Version) 5729-1969.

d. Indonesian

UUPK determines 3 (three) parties that can supervise the implementation of consumer protection, including supervision of halal certification, namely: (1) The government, which is carried out by the Minister of Technical Affairs related; (2) Society; and (3) Non-Governmental Consumer Protection Agency (LPKSM). The Animal Husbandry Law formulates that the Government and Local Governments can supervise the halalness of animal products that must be accompanied by a halal certificate. In addition, the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) also has the authority to supervise halal labels.

Meanwhile, UUJPH regulates that BPJPH is authorized to supervise halal product guarantees, against: (1) Halal Inspection Agency; (2) the validity period of the halal certificate; (3) the halalness of the product; (4) inclusion of halal labels; (5) the inclusion of non-halal information; (6) separation of locations, places and equipment of processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sale, and presentation between halal and non-halal products; (7) the existence of halal supervisors; and/or (8) other activities related to the guarantee of halal products.

International Halal Certification Law Enforcement

In this section, four countries were selected as a reference, namely: Malaysia, Singapore, Israel and Indonesia. Here's the explanation.

a. Malaysia

Law enforcement of halal certification in Malaysia applies criminal sanctions against misleading information. If the violator is a legal entity then a maximum fine of RM 5,000,000,- (five million ringgit), if the offender is not a legal entity then fined a maximum of RM. 1,000,000,- (one million ringgit) and/or sentenced to a maximum of 3 (three) years imprisonment. Violation of label and certificate arrangements is subject to penalties, for incorporated offenders are fined a maximum of RM. 200,000,- (two hundred thousand ringgit), while non-incapacitated are fined a maximum of RM. 100,000,- (one hundred thousand ringgit) and/or sentenced to a maximum of 3 (three) years in prison.

The 1999 User Protection Act provides for the enforcement of misleading information on halal certification and labeling. That any person who violates the provisions will be given a fine, for incorporated offenders to be fined a maximum of RM. 250,000,- (two hundred and fifty thousand ringgit), for non-legal offenders fined a maximum of RM. 100,000,- (one hundred thousand ringgit) and/or imprisoned a maximum of 3 (three) years. Although the provisions for counterfeit products, misleading information and misleading fraudulent acts are generally regulated, they can be

applied in the management of halal product certification and labeling.

In addition, law enforcement of halal certification in Malaysia also regulates the withdrawal of products from the market, as stipulated in the Guidelines for Halal Assurance Management System of Malaysia Halal Certification. The provision provides for the procedure for withdrawing products from the market, if they are identified as having been contaminated by illicit substances. JAKIM may cancel or withdraw halal certificates from business actors if there are: (1) violations in halal requirements; (2) not submitting annual routine reports on halal status; (3) is no longer registered or the validity period of the certificate expires; and (4) dishonest production practices that deprive the authority holders of trust. This provision can be understood as an administrative sanction for violation of the provisions for halal production in Malaysia.

b. Singapore

AMLA formulates the enforcement of halal certification law by specifying, that any person who without MUIS approval issues a halal certificate or uses any imitation halal certification mark, shall be liable to be subject to a fine not exceeding SGD 10,000 (ten thousand Singapore dollars), or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or both. Article 88A subsection (5) of the AMLA states that the enforcement of halal certification laws in Singapore imposes criminal sanctions for violations.

c. Israel

The Administrative Offences Regulations (Prohibiting Kosher Fraud) 1992, provide that a breach of the provisions of the Prohibition of Fraud in Kashrut Law 5743-1983 constitutes a violation of the ad that is ministrative. Such administrative violations if committed by individuals, are subject to administrative fines amounting to ILS. 1,000 (one thousand Israeli Shekel), while such administrative offenses if committed by the corporation, will be fined administratively in the amount of ILS. 2,000 (two thousand Israeli Shekels).

Kosher certification law enforcement also enforces a criminal law, as enshrined in the Penal Code 1977, that everyone who commits an offense and a crime concerns: prohibition of fraud in the field of food ; prohibition of production fraud; prohibition of fraud in trade and sale; prohibition of fraud in slaughter; the obligation to present the kosher certificate and the validity period of the kosher certificate; As well as a ban on using kosher certificates on different products, it will be sentenced to imprisonment for one year. Thus, based on the aforementioned provisions, it can be concluded that the enforcement of kosher foods certification laws, imposes administrative sanctions and criminal sanctions.

d. Indonesian

UUPK determines violations against business actors producing and/or trading products that do not follow the provisions for producing halal, as stated in the halal label , with threats imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum

fine of Rp. 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah). In addition to criminal sanctions, UUPK also regulates the provisions of civil sanctions and/or administrative sanctions for violations of the inclusion of halal labels, namely in the form of : (1) seizure of certain goods; (2) the announcement of the judge's decision; (3) payment of indemnities; (4) an order stopping certain activities; (5) the obligation to withdraw goods from circulation; or (6) revocation of a business license.

The Animal Husbandry Law stipulates that violations of mandatory provisions accompanied by a halal certificate if required by the importing country will be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of: (1) a written warning; (2) temporary suspension of activities, production and/or circulation; (3). revocation of registration and withdrawal numbers; (4) license revocation; or (5) the imposition of fines. Furthermore, the Animal Husbandry Law regulates, that violations of the provisions of halal certificates are threatened with imprisonment for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 5 (five) years and/or a fine at least Rp150,000,000.00

(one hundred and fifty million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp1,500,000,000.00 (one billion five hundred million rupiah). Parallel to the Food Law , it stipulates that violations of the provisions "Everyone who states in the advertisement that the food traded is halal as required by the mandatory responsible for its correctness" subject to administrative sanctions, in the form of: (1) fines; (2) temporary suspension of activities, production, and/or circulation; (3) withdrawal of Food from circulation by producers; (4) indemnification; and/or (5) license revocation.

Finally, UUIPH, stipulates that administrative sanctions are given for violations of: Article 21 paragraph (1), Article 25, Article 26 paragraph (2), Article 38, Article 39 , and Article 47 paragraph (3). Furthermore, UUIPH also regulates criminal sanctions for violations of the provisions: Article 25 letter b and Article 43. Thus, the author concludes that UUIPH determines administrative sanctions and criminal sanctions, in order to ensure the enforcement of halal certification laws , namely as a control of misleading information.

D. Conclusion

From the discussion of parts three to six, several comparative results of the construction of international halal certification arrangements were obtained as follows: (1) in terms of regulatory norms all countries are voluntary, but in Indonesia It is mandatory with a few exceptions, but at the level of intervention the regulation is *information regulation*. (2) the institutional form is all public with different state oversight depending on the regulations governing it. (3) In the process of applying for halal certification, the categories of illicit food sources are very diverse, but Indonesia has the most from 15 categories at the time of pre-UUJPH to 21 categories in UUJP. (4) supervisory authority in Malaysia Confiscates and Arrests, in Singapore Regulates, Inspects, and Controls, in Israel Inspects, Confiscates, Stops & Arrests, whereas in Indonesia it is originally SOP, Inspection becomes there its own arrangement in PP., and (5) law enforcement for administrative sanctions Singapura does not have it, civil sanctions only existed in Indonesia during the pre-UUJPH period, but were later implemented during the UUPHH period, while all The state agreed on criminal sanctions for those who violate the rules of halal certification. In conclusion of this paper , it can be seen in the following table:

Table : Comparison of International Halal Certification Management (Source: Data processed by the author)

CERTIFICATION MANAGEMENT AND LABELING		MALAY SIA	SINGAPORE	ISRAEL	INDONESIAN	
					PRA-UUJPH	UUJPH
Settings	Norm	<i>Voluntary</i>	<i>Voluntary</i>	<i>Voluntary</i>	<i>Voluntary</i> U20/1999 <i>Mandatory</i> 18/2009 <i>Mandatory if Required</i> 18/2012	<i>Mandatory with Exception</i>
	Intervention Level	<i>Information Regulation</i>	<i>Information Regulation</i>	<i>Information Regulation</i>	<i>Information Regulation</i>	<i>Information Regulation</i>
Institutional	Institution	JAKIM, MAIN, HDC	MOUSE	Chief Rabbinate of Israel	MENAG PP 69/1999 MUI KMA 519/2001	BPJPH
	Form of Institution	Audience	Audience	Audience	Audience	Audience
	State Surveillance	Control	Appointment, Dismissal	Pengangkatan, Pemberhentian, <i>Court of Discipline</i>	Reporting	Position, Responsibility
Process	Preparation	IHC	Secondary	<i>Exams Department</i>	Internal Auditor	Halal Supervisor
	Guidelines	HAMS	HCP MUIS	Prohibition Fraud in Kosher Certificate Regulations 1988	KMA 518/2001 SJH/HAS MUI	BPJPH
	Standard	MS 1500:2009	SMHS	<i>Chief Rabbanite of Israel, Certification</i>	SJH/HAS MUI	BPJPH

	Sources of Illicit Foodstuffs	13 Categories (WHAT)	12 Categories (MOUSE)	Examinations Department 10 Categories (<i>Rabbanite</i>)	15 Categories (MUI)	6 Additional Categories : Tap the Minister on the MUI Fatwa
Supervision	Institution Authority	Assistant Guard Confiscating and Arresting	<i>Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA)</i> Organizing, Checking, Controlling	<i>Commissioner of Consumer Protection</i> Check, Foresee, Stop & Capture	Minister/Technical, Community, LPKSM U20/1999 Government and Local Government 18/2009 MENAG KMA 518/2001 BPOM: Presidential Decree 103/2001, BPOM Ortaker SOP, Inspection	BPJPH, Ministries and Authorized Institutions Regulated Later in PP
Law Enforcement	Penalties Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Civil Sanctions Criminal Sanctions	√ - √	- - √	√ - √	√ √ √	√ - √

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