

Halal guarantee institutions and systems around the world

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Abstract

Halal certification is a process that involves several stages to obtain a halal certificate and demonstrate that the ingredients, production process, and halal assurance system meet the standards of the Halal Assessment and Certification Institute. The purpose of this study is to look at halal assurance mechanisms in various worlds. This research is library research with a descriptive qualitative method. Data obtained from secondary data, namely, various journals, research, and books relevant to the discussion. The data obtained from various literature sources are then analysed, data reduction is performed, and the resulting data are classified. The results of this study indicate that in various parts of the world, there are many halal certification bodies whose job is to guarantee the halal status of products circulating in their countries and those exported to other countries. For example, Malaysia with JAKIM, Thailand with CICOT, Japan with the Japan Muslim Association (JMA), the Netherlands with the Halal Feed and Food Inspection Authority (HFFIA), and America with the Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA).

Keywords: Institution, Guarantee, Halal, World

Abstrak

Sertifikasi halal adalah proses untuk mendapatkan sertifikat halal melalui beberapa tahapan untuk membuktikan bahwa bahan, proses produksi dan sistem jaminan halal telah memenuhi standar Lembaga Pengkajian dan Sertifikasi Halal. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat mekanisme jaminan halal di berbagai dunia. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kepustakaan (library research) dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data diperoleh dari data sekunder, yaitu berbagai jurnal, penelitian, buku-buku yang relevan dengan pembahasan. Data yang diperoleh dari berbagai literatur tersebut kemudian dianalisis, kemudian dilakukan reduksi data, dan klasifikasi data yang dihasilkan. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah di berbagai belahan dunia terdapat banyak lembaga sertifikasi halal yang bertugas untuk menjamin kehalalan produk yang beredar di negaranya dan yang akan diekspor ke negara lain terdiri dari. Misalnya, Malaysia dengan JAKIM Thailand dengan CICOT, Jepang dengan Japan Muslim Association (JMA), Belanda dengan Halal Feed and Food Inspection Authority (HFFIA) Amerika dengan Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA).

Kata kunci: Lembaga, Jaminan, Halal, Dunia

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1. Introduction

The halal industry is a global trend today. This is evident from the prospect of the halal industry which continues to grow from year to year. This is evident from the prospect of the halal industry which continues to grow from year to year. According to a report from the State of The Global Islamic Report (2019) quoted by (Fathoni, 2020) that there are about 1.8 billion Muslims who are consumers of the halal industry. Consumer opportunities in the halal industry are increasing by 5.2% annually with total consumer spending reaching USD 2.2 trillion. This number is expected to increase every year.

The projection of a halal lifestyle that is synonymous with Muslims is spreading to various countries, even to countries with Muslim minority populations. Halal is becoming a universal indicator for product quality assurance and standard of living (Yusril M, 2020). For Muslims, the halal-haram issue is not a simple issue that can be ignored, because this issue not only concerns the relationship between fellow humans, but also the relationship between humans and Allah SWT (Karimah, 2018). The concept of halal is popular among Muslims and in the world community in general. It has begun to be applied to various products such as food, beverages, and medicines (Hartina et al., 2020). Muslim consumers not only need safe and quality products but also need halal-certified products (Mohammad, 2021). This halal certification is carried out in the economic system to provide assurance to Muslim consumers about halal quality products, halal certification and verification system is seen as a key element (Ambali & Bakar, 2014).

Research conducted by (Warto & Samsuri, 2020) that halal product certification has positive implications for building a halal business climate in Indonesia. In line with that (Tahliani, 2023) outlines that halal product certification has positive implications for increasing the competitiveness of the Company. For consumers, halal certification provides protection, assurance, and information on product halalness and becomes an instrument of business ethics. For business actors, halal certification provides benefits to increase consumer confidence so that sales turnover will automatically increase with good consumer confidence, increase product market reach in the community and products have a Unique Selling Point (USP) which makes products more valuable in the eyes of consumers and of course reach the global halal food market. Further (Fuadi et al., 2022) revealed that halal product guarantees for SMEs in the form of halal certificates are very important because, with halal certification, food products that are consumed by the public have received legality and legal protection from the government. In line with this, to overcome consumer concerns about halal products, then the Indonesian government provides protection and guarantees about the halalness of products consumed and used by the public, the state passed Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee, precisely 17 October 2014, the aim is to provide certainty of halal status so that it can reassure the inner (heart) of consumers in consuming it. The halal certification itself is a process for obtaining a halal certificate through several stages to prove that the ingredients, production process, and halal assurance system meet the standards of the Halal Assessment and Certification Institute in Indonesia. As a result, the products of business actors are

labeled halal, which is currently considered a symbol of quality, health, hygiene, and ethical practices.

Pada proses sertifikasi tentu diperlukan lembaga khusus dalam mengatasi the problem. The existence of a halal certification body is a way to ensure the halalness of products that will be exported abroad, especially in countries with a majority Muslim population. Private certification bodies or those established by non-governmental institutions are sometimes not recognized by other countries and thus get rejected. Currently, Indonesia is starting to make efforts to transfer the certification agency that was originally carried out by a non-governmental institution, namely MUI, to a government agency under the Ministry of Religion, namely BPJPH (Faridah, 2019). In its development, several countries have special institutions that handle halal certification of a product in their country. Each country has its regulations for conducting halal certification of a product (Rusydiana & Marlina, 2020). Some countries in Southeast Asia that already have a body that reviews the halalness of a product (Putri et al., 2021). With so many halal institutions in the world, this article aims to discuss the guarantee system in several worlds with the intention of seeing a comparison between the halal guarantee system in Indonesia and other countries that also participate in supporting halal products

2. Research Method

This research is a type of library research with a descriptive qualitative approach, which is systematic research used to study or examine an object in a natural setting without any manipulation in it and without any hypothesis testing. This article will describe the halal guarantor system in various worlds as a manifestation of the development of the halal industry in the world. The data source is secondary data obtained from library data in the form of journals, research, and books relevant to the discussion. Data processing and analysis techniques are carried out by reading, reviewing, and analyzing various existing literature, as well as existing research results, then reducing, and presenting data until conclusions are obtained

3. Results and Discussion

Halal Guarantee in Malaysia

The authorised halal guarantee agency in Malaysia is Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM) (Karimah, 2018). But previously, there were 7 halal guarantor institutions that could issue product halal certificates, confusing consumers. In an effort to eliminate the confusion of Muslim consumers about the halal logo on the product and also related to the credibility of halal guarantor institutions, the Malaysian government established JAKIM as the only official institution that is recognised and entitled to issue halal certificates (Sukoso et al., 2020).

JAKIM's involvement in halal assurance of food and other products began in 1974 when the centre of inquiry, Bahagian Hal Ehwal Islam, the office of the Prime Minister of Malaysia issued halal standardisation on products that comply with Islamic law. Halal assurance with logos on products and certificates for companies started in 1994

and the first halal audit started on 30 September 1998 conducted by Ilham Daya, a company appointed by the Malaysian government.

On 1 September 2002, the Malaysian government stipulated that JAKIM is the only halal assurance agency. This is due to the rapid development of the food industry in Malaysia and to meet the needs of Muslims in Malaysia and the world market, then on 17 November 2005 Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam Malaysia approved 165 jawatan from various schemes, so a new division was created at JAKIM called Halal Hub Division. On 2 April 2008, Halal Industry Development Corporation Malaysia took over all halal certification activities. However, on 8 July 2009 at the Council of Ministers meeting decided that all Malaysian halal certification activities and management both domestically and abroad are carried out by JAKIM again (Soraji et al., 2017).



Figure 1. Malaysia's halal logo

The regulation of halal certification and labelling in Malaysia is governed by the Commerce Act 2011. Malaysia's halal certificate issued by JAKIM is recognised worldwide and its logo is trusted at the international level as it has a strong industry in the manufacturing and marketing of halal products. The support from the Malaysian government has strengthened relations with key trading partner countries in the world especially those that require halal products. (Atiah & Fatoni, 2019).

JAKIM plays a very important role to protect Muslim consumers in Malaysia and it is JAKIM's responsibility to ensure that products in circulation are halal certified. JAKIM must ensure the halal status of products at every stage and in every process involved by conducting audits on raw materials, processes, until the finished product reaches the consumer. JAKIM requires the reputation and credibility of foreign halal certification bodies as representatives of JAKIM to monitor / verify the halal status of raw materials and products with responsibility and integrity. JAKIM's recognition is based on the ability of foreign halal certification bodies to comply with JAKIM procedures and guidelines. As of February 2019, JAKIM has collaborated with 78 foreign certification bodies in 45 countries around the world. In Malaysia, the legal provisions, policies and all issues related to halal standardisation are based on the principles and concepts of halal as stated in the Quran, Sunnah and Ijma of the scholars (Ahmed, 2008). Unlike the Netherlands and America, Malaysia in the implementation of halal certification adheres to the understanding of ahlusunnah wal jama'ah, especially the madhhab of Imam Syafi'i (Sukoso et al., 2020).

In its implementation, halal product assurance is carried out by several related institutions under the auspices of JAKIM. Related institutions include the ministries of

health, agriculture, trade, environment, and industry. JAKIM also collaborates with international institutions such as the Halal Industry Development Corporation (HDC) under the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) (Sukoso et al., 2020). HDC focuses on halal standards including auditing and certification process, promotion and branding to promote Malaysia as an international halal hub, commercialisation of halal products and halal product services established for the development of halal industry in marketing its products in the global market (Atiah & Fatoni, 2019). The following JAKIM halal certification procedure includes several stages, namely:

1. Fill out the form and upload it through the website www.halal.gov.my on the MYe-HALAL menu. All supporting files are also attached. For halal certificate renewal, applicants are required to send forms and supporting documents a maximum of 3 months before the expiry date. Incomplete documents will automatically be rejected in the MYeHALAL system. JAKIM will send an invoice payment letter for the halal certification fee.
2. After full payment, JAKIM will arrange an audit schedule with the company and then take product samples for analysis in the laboratory. All data from the results of audits and laboratory tests will be compiled and determined to issue halal certificates.
3. Auditors assigned by JAKIM to an inspection shall consist of at least 2 auditors with religious and technical expertise in accordance with the product being audited.
4. Documents required to apply for a halal certificate include company profile, internal halal control system, raw materials, equipment, packaging and labelling, storage, process, transportation, workers, industrial sanitation, waste disposal management, and additives.
5. Auditors conduct product sampling of raw materials or additives with doubtful halal status based on laboratory analysis in accordance with standard operating procedures. Sampling of products, packaging materials, and labels under the supervision of the auditor.
6. Laboratories used in product analysis must be accredited with ISO/IEC 17025 or currently conducted analyses at the Chemistry Department of Malaysia Halal Certification. There are several types of inspections carried out including scheduled inspections, unannounced inspections, re-inspections, and complaint-based inspections.

Halal certificates are valid for 2 years from the time they are issued by JAKIM. Malaysia's halal certification scheme is divided into 7 divisions including food, beverages, food supplements, restaurants/hotels, good consumers, cosmetics and body care, abattoirs, pharmaceuticals, and logistics.

Halal Guarantee in Thailand

The Thai government, which has a majority non-Muslim population, has paid attention to the development of the halal industry (Hidayat & Siradj, 2015). The development of halal assurance in Thailand has experienced 4 stages, namely: First: Halal 1.0 has been implemented before 1949, namely guaranteeing the halalness of a product only based on the opinion of Islamic religious scholars without physical audits and certificates. Second, Halal 2.0 shows the rapid development of the halal industry from

1949 to 1997 when the Shiekul Islam Office issued halal certificates for the first time. It aimed to fulfil the needs of Thai Muslims among the majority Buddhist population of Thailand. In 1971, Thailand Islamic Centre Committee introduced for the first time halal food standards. This standard was later improved and refined to meet the standards of Islamic law and world standards.

Thirdly, Halal 3.0 started from 1997 to 2016 where Codexbased Thailand's Halal Standard Institute was established. In 2002, Codex-based Thailand's Halal Standard Institute received approval from the Thai government to establish a halal food centre in Southern Thailand. This support was followed by the granting of funds to support the implementation of the halal-HACCP system. HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) is a quality assurance system based on the awareness or appreciation that hazards can arise at various points or stages of production but controls can be made to control these hazards. In the same year, Chulalongkorn University's Halal Science Centre was also established. The halal status of a product is audited by halal auditors supported by standardised laboratory facilities before it is designated as a halal product by the institution. The Halal Science Centre has a crucial role in supporting and enhancing the halal industry in Thailand. Behind the establishment of The Halal Science Centre Chulalongkorn University (HSC-CU), it turns out there is a man of Indonesian blood behind it. He is Prof Dr Winai Dahlan. The alumnus of Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium, is the grandson of KH Ahmad Dahlan, the founder of Muhammadiyah (Aminuddin, 2016). In 2009, the Halal Science Centre has successfully compiled halal assurance standards and logos on products. Fourth, halal 4.0 started in 2017 until now halal certification services have been integrated with the Internet of Thing (IoT), cloud, e-commerce and others.



Figure 2. Malaysia's halal Thailand

Halal certification in Thailand is carried out by non-governmental Islamic Religious Institutions. Halal certification in Thailand was taken over by the Islamic Religious Council of Thailand or called in English Central Islamic Council of Thailand (CICOT) which is an institution for the association of Thai scholars at the national level. CICOT has a Halal Standard Institute of Thailand which is tasked with inspecting and certifying Thai products. In addition, there is also a halal research centre located at Chulalongkorn University, namely The Halal Science Center located at the Faculty of Applied Science (Chaikong & Mukarromah, 2022). Thus, until now there are 3 institutions that work together to carry out halal certification in Thailand, namely the

Halal Science Center Chulalongkorn University (HS-CU), the Halal Standard Institute of Thailand, and The Central Islamic Committee of Thailand (CICOT).

The halal mechanism in Thailand can be explained as follows:

- 1) Areas where there is no representative of the Islamic committee, the slim applicant sends an application to CICOT.
- 2) CICOT will review the incoming file
- 3) New applicants who have not previously carried out halal certification must attend halal training organised by CICOT.
- 4) After completing the training, the application file will be processed for approval
- 5) If the application file is approved, CICOT will send a halal auditor to audit the production process
- 6) The auditor team will take samples of finished products and raw materials. The samples will be sent to Halal Science Centre Chulalongkorn University (HS-CU). The analysis results will be sent back to CICOT.
- 7) If it has received approval from the Halal Affairs Committee, further files will be sent to CICOT.
- 8) Issuance of halal certificate, logo and number from CICOT

Every product that has received a halal certificate is also required to pay attention to or extend its halal certificate every year, with the same procedures and mechanisms. If, after one year from the validity of the halal certificate, the company concerned does not apply (renewal) for a halal certificate, the company is deemed no longer entitled to a halal certificate, and the halalness of its products is beyond the responsibility of CICOT. Therefore, there should be a campaign to promote the Halal Thailand brand.

Halal Guarantee in Japan

The rise of the halal industry in Japan is related to economic and political factors. From the perspective of Muslims, they only eat halal food because their faith teaches them to do so. But on the other hand, from the Japanese point of view, it can be said that their interest is not on the Muslim side and halal itself; rather, they are more interested in the business opportunities that can be created from halal and Muslims coming to the country (Roosiani & Puspitasari, 2021). Especially for Japan, this country has a very serious attention to the development of halal trends, one of the indications is the holding of the Japan Halal Expo which is always crowded so that it is quite successful in attracting the attention and interest of various parties. Japan Halal Expo is a large-scale exhibition that contains halal products made in Japan (Hidayat & Siradj, 2015).

Halal certification bodies in Japan are divided into 3 categories: non-profit organisations, religious organisations and other forms of organisations. Halal product certification was first established in 1986, managed by the Japan Muslim Association (JMA). JMA is basically an Islamic religious association in Japan, so the implementation of halal certification is not profit-oriented. Until now in Japan there are 9 halal assurance organisations including the Japan Muslim Association (JMA), Japan Halal Association (JHA), Nippon Asia Halal Association (NAHA), Muslim Professional Japan Association (MPJA), Japan Halal Unit Association (JHUA), Japan Islamic Trust (JIT), Malaysia Halal Industry Development Corporation, Islamic Center Japan, Kyoto Halal Council (Sukoso et al., 2020)

All agencies have their own logo to declare the halal status of a product. The halal logos used by halal assurance agencies in Japan are as follows



Figure 3. Japanese Halal Logo

A total of 6 organisations is already working with the Malaysian Halal Assurance Organisation (JAKIM). JAKIM has certified 67 halal assurance organisations in 49 countries. Japan Muslim Association (JMA) and Japan Halal Association (JHA) have been previously certified by JAKIM. 4 other halal assurance organisations (NAHA, MPJA, JHUA, JIT) have only been certified by JAKIM since February 2017. Meanwhile, Malaysia Halal Industry Development Corporation, Islamic Centre Japan, and Kyoto Halal Council have not been certified by JAKIM. 2 halal guarantor institutions that have been certified by MUI (Majelis Ulama Indonesia) are Japan Muslim Association and Muslim Professional Japan Association.

The Japan Islamic Trust (JIT) is a religious body under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science, and Technology (MEXT). This institution is oriented towards the welfare of humanity, especially Muslims in Japan. JIT is also a halal certification agency for food made in Japan which is exported almost all over the world. Since 1997 JIT has been one of the halal guarantor institutions in Japan. In 2008, JIT began certifying halal meat exported to Dubai. JIT was certified by JAKIM in 2017. Submission of halal product assurance at JIT goes through several stages, namely:

- 1) JIT's halal certification department has auditors with religious and technical expertise to audit the food production process, slaughter procedures, and ingredients used from a religious perspective. Auditors with religious expertise are equipped with scientific and technological knowledge so that they can provide guidelines and decisions regarding the halalness of a product.
- 2) JIT stores detailed data during the production process including receipt and storage of raw materials, processing, packaging, labelling, transportation, and storage of finished products. All detailed data will be obtained during the audit process.
- 3) Determination of product halalness always pays attention to legislation in exporting and importing countries, especially in Islamic law. The JIT halal certification department is included in a profit-oriented institution because in its implementation JIT also assists and assists companies in slaughter procedures, quality control,

product material flow systems, sanitation and hygiene, packaging, labelling, product transportation, and storage.

But until now, the Japanese government has not established a specific halal certification body. There are currently about 20 bodies (including mosques, associations of Muslims in Japan and non-profit organisations) that issue halal certificates in Japan. This large number makes it difficult for companies to know who to register their products with. In addition, there are bodies that allegedly issue halal certificates easily without properly conducting accreditation and assessment. (Janti, 2020). This is bad for the halal food business and makes consumers eat food whose halalness is in doubt.

Halal Guarantee in the Netherlands

The Netherlands is a country located in continental Europe. The Netherlands is a Muslim minority country that exports many food products to Muslim-majority countries, including Indonesia. In 2015, the Dutch Muslim population was around 925 thousand 6% of the total population at that time. This has led to an increase in the halal market in the Netherlands. Until now, there is no Dutch government regulation that requires halal certification of products. However, there are several halal certification bodies in the Netherlands. This institution is in charge of controlling and supervising that the products produced are halal. Among the halal certification bodies in the Netherlands, three certification bodies have received recognition from the Indonesian Ulema Council, namely: (Lubis, 2021)

Halal Feed and Food Inspection Authority (HFFIA).

In Professor KH Mustafa Yaqub's book entitled Halal Haram Criteria for Food, Medicine and Cosmetics According to the Qur'an and Hadith, it is written that this institution was formed in 1996. HFFIA is an autonomous regulatory agency. This institution conducts supervision and research on various food products, medicines, and cosmetics. After passing various series of research, this institution also issues halal certification. Specifically, there are three main tasks of the HFFIA;

- a) Supervising and reviewing various products and the way they are produced, such as food, drinks, medicines, and cosmetics, so that it is believed that the product is halal.
- b) Supervise and review the way animals are slaughtered. This supervision aims to ensure that animals slaughtered and exported to Muslim countries are slaughtered in accordance with the teachings of Islamic law.
- c) Supervising and reviewing restaurants, shops, hotels and other culinary establishments. HFFIA strictly monitors that the products in these establishments follow halal standards. Halal certification body, Halal Quality Control. This halal certification body is located at Laan van Meerdervoort 53d, 2517 AE the Hague, The Netherlands

HQC certification agency

Basically, it is based in Germany. However, along with the development of the halal industry, this institution also opened offices in several countries in Europe. One of them opened an office in the Netherlands On the official website hqc-germany.com, the background of the establishment of this halal certification agency is explained. HQC

explains that currently the number of Muslims worldwide is more than 1.5 billion, plus halal food is a necessity for Muslims, becoming the basic capital for this institution to stand.

On the other hand, the halal food trade reached US\$1.1 trillion in 2015. Based on research and studies from Global Future and Vorsaitis, by 2030, halal market transactions will reach US\$10 trillion. This illustrates how lucrative the halal market is in the world. Departing from this phenomenon, a special institution was born in providing this halal certification. HQC also opens halal certification for industrial producers who want to export to Muslim countries. This institution also opens export doors to more than 53 Muslim countries around the world. HQC has also opened cooperation with various certification bodies in Muslim countries. HQC has also opened cooperation with MUI. And HQC has also been registered as an institution that has received recognition for overseas halal certification agencies from MUI.

Total Quality Halal Correct Certification (TQHCC).

Just like the two previous halal certification bodies, TQHCC also comes from the Netherlands. This institution is also an institution that issues halal certificates in the windmill country, the Netherlands. This institution is present, inseparable from the phenomenon of increasing interest in halal food in Europe. Of course, this has increased the number of Muslims in Europe, especially the Netherlands, so that there is an increase in Islam in Europe, specifically the Netherlands, there are around 950 thousand Muslims, out of around 15 million Dutch residents. Not to mention Muslim tourists travelling to the Netherlands, increasing every year. There is no doubt that the halal food industry is a market that promises huge profits in the Netherlands. industri makanan halal merupakan pasar yang menjanjikan profit yang besar di Belanda.



Figure 4. Logo of Halal Netherlands

Halal certification is still difficult to implement in the Netherlands. There are 3 main problems that cause the difficulty of halal implementation. First, the Dutch Animal Rights Organisation considers that slaughtering animals without being killed first will torture animals and violate the code of ethics for animal treatment. Secondly, the reason for Islampobia is still inherent in the Dutch population. They consider that the implementation of halal in the Netherlands will threaten the survival of local businesses. Thirdly, the European Veterinary Federation requires the killing of animals before slaughter. However, the first and third reasons are no longer valid as the Dutch Parliament has rejected these rules. The Dutch Parliament has declared the right to freedom of religion so that businesses can now implement the halal principle even though it is still local to their business scope (Sukoso et al., 2020)

Halal Guarantee in the USA

Halal certification is the process of certifying products or services in accordance with the provisions of Islamic sharia. Halal certification was first carried out in the United States in the 1960s as a guarantee for Muslims living in non-Muslim countries to fulfil their needs in accordance with the provisions of their religion (Maulayati, 2019). The halal assurance institution in America is under the auspices of several institutions, not centralised in one government agency as in Malaysia and Indonesia. Some of these institutions have joined the World Halal Food Council (WHFC) including the American Halal Foundation, Halal Food Council USA, Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA), and Islamic Service of America. Each institution has a halal product logo (Sukoso et al., 2020).



Figure 5. Halal America logo

The following is the mechanism for applying for Halal at IFANCA: (IFANCA, n.d.)

- 1) The applicant starts the halal certification process by filling out the IFANCA application form. The application starts the process of collecting information required to complete the certification process.
- 2) Upon receiving the application file, IFANCA will review it, contact the applicant, and make an agreement on the service requirements. At this stage, IFANCA will send the applicant a contract, as well as a fee quote or invoice.
- 3) IFANCA representatives will follow up and collect additional information on the applicant, company, products, and manufacturing facilities. IFANCA will also double-check all submitted documents to ensure that they are properly completed.
- 4) FANCA will assign a halal technical auditor and a Shariah Affairs expert to schedule, plan and conduct the audit. A detailed audit plan is sent to the client describing the elements and the process. The audit is then conducted and upon completion, a detailed report is sent to the client with any findings. If improvements are required, the auditor will communicate this to the applicant and they will have the opportunity to rectify the issues.
- 5) Once the audit is complete, the file is then reviewed by the Halal Certification Committee. If all items are in order, the Committee will approve the certification and an IFANCA halal certificate will be issued.

The difference in understanding of halal and haram products among Muslims around the world has led to the existence of many halal assurance service providers in America. For example, Islam in Malaysia and Indonesia is very different from Islam in America. Malaysia and Indonesia mostly adhere to Ahlusunnah wal jamaah, especially following Imam Shafi'i's understanding. While many countries have very

different ideas from the concept of Ahlusunnah wal Jamaah such as Shia and Ahmadiyya (Sukoso et al., 2020).

Thus, several halal certification bodies carry out halal certification based on the understanding of the target Muslim community. Many of these institutions adopt fast and cheap halal certification procedures based on the requests and needs of applicants without looking at halal sharia rules. Therefore, there are some halal guarantors who provide halal certification only based on profit without paying attention to applicable halal standards. This understanding will give birth to a dangerous halal certification agency. This problem is a challenge for several non-Muslim countries that will develop the halal industry ecosystem in their countries. The following is a list of Halal Certification Institutions approved by MUI: (Nanag, 2022)

- 1) Majelis Ugama Islam Singapore (MUIS)
- 2) Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM)
- 3) Bahagian Kawalan Makanan Halal Jabatan Hal Ehwal Syariah Brunei Darussalam
- 4) Muslim Professional Japan Association (MPJA)
- 5) The Japan Moslem Association (JMA)
- 6) Jamiat Ulama Halal Foundation India
- 7) Taiwan Halal Integrity Development Association (THIDA)
- 8) Jamiat Ulama I-Hin Halal Trust India
- 9) Asia Pasific Halal Council Co Ltd (APHC) Hongkong
- 10) The Central Islamic Council Of Thailand(CICOT)
- 11) Halal Certification Agency (HCA) Vietna
- 12) Halal Development Institute Of Phillipines (HDIP)
- 13) Halal Accreditation Council (Guarantee) Limited Sri lank
- 14) World Halal Authority (WHA) Itali
- 15) The Islamic Coordinating Council Of Victoria (ICCV) Australi
- 16) Global Halal Trade Center Pty Ltd (GHTC Pty Ltd) Australi
- 17) Halal Food Council Of Europe (HFCE) Belgia
- 18) Halal Feed and Food Inspetion Authority (HFFIA) Beland
- 19) HAFSA Halal Certification and food Imp & exp Ltd Tuk
- 20) American Foundation (AHF)
- 21) Asia Pasific Halal Servic
- 22) Global Australian Halal Certification (GAHC)
- 23) New Zealand Islami
- 24) The Federation Of Islamic Association Of New Zealand,inc (FIANZ)
- 25) Halal Food Council Of Europe (HFCE)
- 26) The Muslim Relegious Union Of Poland (MRU)
- 27) Halal Quality Control (HQC)
- 28) World Halal Authority (WHA)
- 29) Instituto Halal De Junta Islamica (Halal Institute of Spain)
- 30) Total Quality Halal Correct Certificatio
- 31) Halal Certification Europe (HCE)
- 32) Halal Food Authority(HFA) – UK

- 33) Halal Feed and Food Inspection Authority (HFFIA)
- 34) Halal Certification Services (HCS)
- 35) Eurasia Halal Services Centr
- 36) HAFSA Halal Certification and Food Imp&Exp Lt
- 37) Islamic Foundation Of Ireland (IFI)
- 38) Islamic Services Of America (ISA)
- 39) Halal Transaction Of Omah
- 40) The Islamic Food and Nutrition Council Of America(IFANCA)
- 41) Halal Food Council USA (HFC USA)
- 42) American Halal Foundation(AHF)
- 43) Federation Of Muslims Association In Brazil (FAMBRAS)
- 44) Islamic Dissemination Center For Latin America (CDIAL) Brazi
- 45) National Independent Halal Trust (NIHT)

Thus, it can be understood that the number of halal institutions in various parts of the world marks the awareness of Muslim majority and minority countries of the importance of halal certification as one of the protections for Muslim tourists visiting their countries and of course also see from the aspect of economic development of their respective countries with many Muslim tourists and export products to Muslim majority countries.

4. Conclusion

This halal certification is carried out in the economic system in providing assurance to Muslim consumers about products with halal quality, the halal certification and verification system is seen as a key element. Halal certification also provides assurance to all Muslim consumers that the product complies with sharia law and for non-Muslims that halal products are quality products based on the concept of Halalan Toyyiban. Various countries' support for halal certification can be seen in the presence of various halal institutions in various parts of the world such as Malaysia with Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM), Thailand with the Central Islamic Council of Thailand (CICOT), Japan with halal certification institutions divided into 3 categories, namely non-profit organisations, religious organisations and other forms of organisations, one example is the Japan Muslim Association (JMA), the Netherlands with the Halal Feed and Food Inspection Authority (HFFIA) etc., America with the Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA). The presence of this institution certainly also requires synergy from various parties involved in realising the halal ecosystem so that it can have a positive impact on economic development and various other fields

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