



Jurnal Bina
Mulia Hukum

Contents lists available at [Sinta 2](#)

JURNAL BINA MULIA HUKUM

Publisher by Faculty of Law, Universitas Padjadjaran

<https://jurnal.fh.unpad.ac.id/index.php/jbmh>



Digital Transformation of BPJPH's Halal Assurance System under Islamic Economic Law

Kholifatul Muna^{a*}; Aditya Andela Pratama^b; Ro'fah Setyowati^c

^{a, c} Faculty of Law, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia.

^b Indonesian Association of Legal Researchers and Teachers, Semarang, Indonesia.

*Corresponding Author: cholipatulmuna55@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Volume 11, Number 1,
September 2026 (199-217)
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24198/jbmh.v11i1.2408>
P-ISSN: 2528-7273
E-ISSN: 2540-9034

Article History:

Submitted: 04/02/2026

Revised: 04/08/2026

Accepted: 31/08/2026

Published: 23/09/2026

Plagiarism Report: 4%

AI Written: 15%

Keywords: *bpjph; digital transformation; halal product guarantee; sharia economic law; strengthening*

ABSTRACT

The Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) has been strengthened through the establishment of Technical Implementation Units (UPT) as an effort to decentralize halal certification services. However, at present, BPJPH UPT have only been established in certain regions of Indonesia, so halal services, institutional coordination, and national data integration have not yet operated optimally. This study aims to analyze the institutional condition of BPJPH in the implementation of the Halal Product Assurance System (SJPH) and to formulate institutional strengthening strategies through digital transformation based on the perspective of sharia economic law. The research employs a normative-empirical legal method with statutory, conceptual, historical, and theoretical approaches, supported by interview data. The results show that institutional strengthening of BPJPH cannot be achieved solely through the establishment of UPT, but also requires capacity building, inter-institutional coordination, and digital service integration. Based on Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory and the Maqashid Syariah perspective, this study proposes the Integrated Digital Halal Governance Model (IDHGM) as a digital governance model that integrates services, data, coordination, and supervision within a single national ecosystem to strengthen BPJPH institutions.

INTRODUCTION

In the implementation of halal product assurance, the primary legal basis is Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance (UU JPH), which was subsequently amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Job Creation (UU Cipta Kerja).¹ These regulatory changes have implications for strengthening the institutional framework of BPJPH as the institution responsible for administering the Halal Product Assurance System.

From the perspective of institutional law, this strengthening includes enhancing the status, authority, organizational structure, and working mechanisms of the institution so that it can optimally perform the functions of halal product assurance administration. According to Jimly Asshiddiqie,²

¹ Agung Cahyo Widodo, Rudiana Rudiana, and Yayan Nuryanto, "Pengawasan Jaminan Produk Halal (JPH) oleh Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal (BPJPH)," *JlIP - Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan* 7, no. 10 (October 7, 2024): 12368–77, <https://doi.org/10.54371/jlrip.v7i10.6186>.

² Jimly Asshiddiqie, "Pokok-Pokok Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia Pasca Reformasi," *Rajawali Press, Jakarta*, 2007.

BPJPH can be categorized as a “state auxiliary organ,” namely a supporting state institution established by law to carry out specific functions in government administration. Therefore, strengthening the BPJPH institution should be directed not only at increasing authority at the central level but also at institutional strengthening in the regions.

According to the official BPJPH website,³ as of December 31, 2025, a number of BPJPH Technical Implementation Units (UPT) had been established across various regions of Indonesia. The distribution of these UPTs, as listed in the Appendix to BPJPH Regulation Number 6 of 2026, is presented in the following table:

Table 1.
Distribution of BPJPH Technical Implementation Units

No.	Types of UPT	UPT	Location	Area of Operation
1	Balai	Balai Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal Provinsi Sumatera Utara	Medan	Sumatera Utara, Aceh
2	Balai	Balai Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal Provinsi Sumatera Barat	Padang	Sumatera Barat, Jambi, Riau, Kepulauan Riau
3	Balai	Balai Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal Provinsi Lampung	Bandar Lampung	Lampung, Bengkulu, Sumatera Selatan, Kepulauan Bangka Belitung
4	Balai	Balai Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal Provinsi Jawa Barat	Bandung	DKI Jakarta, Jawa Barat, Banten
5	Balai	Balai Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal Provinsi Jawa Tengah	Semarang	Jawa Tengah, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta
6	Balai	Balai Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal Provinsi Jawa Timur	Surabaya	Jawa Timur, Bali
7	Balai	Balai Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan	Makassar	Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Tengah, Gorontalo, Sulawesi Utara
8	Loka	Loka Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat	Mataram	Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur
9	Loka	Loka Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah	Banjarmasin	Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara
10	Loka	Loka Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal Provinsi Maluku	Ambon	Maluku, Maluku Utara, Papua Barat, Papua, Papua Selatan, Papua Tengah, Papua Pegunungan, Papua Barat Daya

Source/s: Annex to BPJPH Regulation No. 6 of 2026

³ Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal., “Kepala BPJPH Melantik 14 Pejabat UPT Untuk Perkuat Layanan Jaminan Produk Halal Di Daerah,” Website BPJPH, 2025, <https://bpjph.halal.go.id/detail/kepala-bpjph-lantik-14-pejabat-upt-untuk-perkuat-layanan-jaminan-produk-halal-di-daerah/>.

Based on the table, the BPJPH Technical Implementation Units (UPT) consist of 10 UPTs, divided into 7 Balai and 3 Loka. The Balai are located in Medan, Padang, Bandar Lampung, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, and Makassar, while the Loka are in Mataram, Banjarmasin, and Ambon. Each UPT has a working area that covers several provinces according to the characteristics and service needs, so the establishment of these UPTs is expected to expand the reach and increase the effectiveness of the Halal Product Assurance System throughout Indonesia.

Although BPJPH UPTs have been established, their presence is still uneven across Indonesia. In addition, the operations and institutional capacity of regional UPTs still face various challenges.⁴ In line with Tri Susanti's findings, BPJPH UPTs still experience limitations in facilities and infrastructure, human resources, service coverage, and the optimal implementation of institutional functions. In addition, coordination between central BPJPH, regional UPTs, Halal Inspection Agencies (LPH), Halal Product Process Assistants (P3H), local governments, and other stakeholders is also not yet optimally integrated.⁵

These conditions indicate a research gap, namely between regulatory strengthening and the formation of the BPJPH institution and the effectiveness of halal service implementation in the regions. On one hand, BPJPH has moved toward institutional decentralization through the establishment of UPTs, but on the other hand, there are still limitations in human resources, facilities and infrastructure, data integration, service effectiveness, and digital system readiness to support the administration of halal product assurance nationally. Therefore, an integrated and sharia economy-based institutional digital transformation of BPJPH is needed so that halal services can be implemented more effectively, transparently, accountably, and equitably.

Digital transformation represents a fundamental change in how organizations carry out functions, work processes, and services through the utilization of digital technology to enhance effectiveness, efficiency, and the achievement of strategic organizational goals.⁶ In this regard, digital transformation is not only understood as the digitalization of halal certification administration, but also includes system integration between institutions, strengthening institutional coordination, and building a technology-based halal service ecosystem.

Based on the above, the application of sharia economic principles in BPJPH's digital transformation becomes important so that the development of the halal service system is not only

⁴ Tri Susanti, "Revitalizing Halal Supervision in North Sulawesi: Addressing Synergy and Resource Gaps for Consumer Protection," *Amuya: Indonesian Journal of Management Reviews* 2, no. 1 (2026): 529–50, <https://doi.org/10.61860/amuya.v2i1.55>.

⁵ Susanti. "Revitalizing Halal Supervision in North Sulawesi"

⁶ Peniarsih Peniarsih Dimpo Sinaga, "Menghadapi Perubahan Dunia Melalui Transformasi Digital Menuju Kesuksesan Pada Era Digitalisasi," *Jurnal Sistem Informasi Universitas Suryadarma* 11, no. 2 (June 3, 2014), <https://doi.org/10.35968/jsi.v11i2.1240>.

oriented toward administrative efficiency, but also ensures justice, legal certainty, ease of access, and protection for the community and halal business actors in Indonesia. Sharia economic principles are economic principles based on Islamic values, such as justice (*al-'adl*), benefit (*maslahah*), transparency (*amanah*), balance (*tawazun*), and responsibility.⁷

This study differs from previous research; as found by Shinta⁸ the mechanism for halal certification, including the self-declare scheme and the SiHalal digital system, is still limited in its application, especially among Micro and Small Enterprises (UMK). The main obstacles include low awareness, lack of technical understanding, and minimal dissemination. Meanwhile, according to Shofa⁹, many business actors still do not have halal certification because of low literacy, administrative constraints, and limited access to digital platforms such as SiHalal. Eka and Suhadi¹⁰ also emphasized that there are still challenges such as lengthy certification processes and slow government response to public complaints. This affirms the importance of institutional strengthening and optimization of the digital system in conducting halal certification to achieve justice, transparency, and public benefit.

These various studies have essentially focused more on aspects of halal certification implementation, technical service constraints, and limited use of digital systems at the business actor level. However, previous research has not specifically examined the issue of strengthening the BPJPH institution after the establishment of regional Technical Implementation Units (UPT), particularly regarding institutional effectiveness, integration of digital systems between institutions, and governance of the national Halal Product Assurance System. Therefore, there remains a research gap regarding the current institutional condition of BPJPH following the institutional strengthening through UPTs, as well as what digital transformation strategies are appropriate to support the effectiveness of halal product assurance implementation based on sharia economic law perspectives.

This aligns with the view of Helmy, et al.,¹¹ emphasizing that the transformation of the food industry through the implementation of the Halal Product Assurance System (SJPH) requires effective institutional governance, including regulatory, implementation, and supervision aspects. The

⁷ Fransiska Ajustina and Fauzatul Laily Nisa, "Implementasi Prinsip Ekonomi Syariah terhadap Pengembangan Ekonomi Umat untuk Meningkatkan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi," *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi dan Manajemen* 2, no. 6 (2024): 626–37, <https://doi.org/10.61722/jiem.v2i6.1575>.

⁸ Shinta Lintang Nurillah, "The Importance of Halal Certificates in Halal Food Using the Digital Platform," *International Journal of Law Dynamics Review* 1, no. 2 (2023): 74–84, <https://doi.org/10.62039/ijldr.v1i2.20>.

⁹ Shofa Robbani, et al., "Inovasi Produk Halal Berbasis Ekonomi Syariah: Studi Kasus Pada Kuliner CFD Bojonegoro," *Center of Economic Students Journal* 8, no. 2 (2025): 745–57, <https://doi.org/10.56750/csej.v8i2.1161>.

¹⁰ Eka Safitri and Suhadi Cholil, "The Transformation of Halal Certification Policy and Public Response: an Islamic Economic Law Perspective," *Al-Mustashfa: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Ekonomi Syariah* 10, no. 1 (2025): 165–86, <https://doi.org/10.24235/jm.v10i1.19790>.

¹¹ Helmy Syamsuri, Idris Parakkasi, and Cut Muthiadin, "Transformasi Industri Pangan melalui Undang-Undang Pangan Halal: Manajemen Efektif Sistem Jaminan Halal," *Jurnal Bisnis dan Kewirausahaan* 13, no. 3 (2024): 274–85, <https://doi.org/10.37476/jbk.v13i3.4684>.

effectiveness of SJPH management is a crucial factor in ensuring compliance with halal standards, enhancing product competitiveness, and strengthening public trust in halal products. Based on these conditions, the problem formulation in this study is as follows: (1) What is the institutional condition of BPJPH in the implementation of the Halal Product Assurance System in Indonesia after the establishment of Technical Implementation Units (UPT) in the regions? And (2) What are the strategies for strengthening BPJPH institutions through digital transformation from the perspective of sharia economic law?

Based on this problem formulation, this study aims to analyze the institutional condition of BPJPH in implementing the Halal Product Assurance System in Indonesia and to formulate strategies for strengthening BPJPH institutions through digital transformation from the perspective of sharia economic law. This research is expected to generate conceptual and practical recommendations for strengthening effective, transparent, and just BPJPH institutional governance in accordance with sharia principles. Not only does it provide an understanding of BPJPH institutional dynamics in the implementation of the Halal Product Assurance System, it also offers a model for institutional strengthening based on digital transformation capable of enhancing the effectiveness of coordination, service integration, and legal certainty. Such strengthening is expected to support the realization of a more responsive, inclusive halal product assurance system aligned with the values of sharia economic law.

METHODS

This research is a normative-empirical legal study that combines doctrinal research with an empirical approach to analyze the relationship between legal norms and their implementation in the practice of Halal Product Assurance. This research examines the effectiveness of BPJPH institutional implementation in practice, particularly after the formation of BPJPH Technical Implementation Units (UPT) in the regions. A normative approach is used to analyze legal norms regulating the administration of halal product assurance in Indonesia as stipulated in various relevant laws and regulations. Moreover, this research uses the statute approach, conceptual approach, historical approach, and theoretical approach. The conceptual approach is used to understand institutional concepts and digital transformation in halal product assurance. The historical approach is used to trace the development of BPJPH halal certification institutions. Meanwhile, the theoretical approach employs the Legal System Theory of Lawrence M. Friedman and the theory of sharia economic law based on the *maqashid syariah*.

Meanwhile, the empirical approach is used to study the implementation of legal norms in practice through field research by conducting interviews. This study uses a case study approach with

empirical coverage limited to Central Java Province, specifically through in-depth interviews with the Head of BPJPH UPT Central Java Province, Ika Efrilia, as a key informant. The selection of informants was conducted using purposive sampling, with the criterion of having authority and knowledge regarding the implementation of policy and institutional strengthening of BPJPH at the regional level. Interviews were conducted during the 2026 research period in accordance with research ethics principles. Based on the above, the empirical findings in this study are intended to illustrate the condition of BPJPH institutional strengthening implementation in Central Java Province and are not intended to be generalized to all regions of Indonesia. Research conclusions are compiled based on an analysis of interview data combined with primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and literature review as a form of data triangulation to enhance the validity of the findings.

Research data consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through semi-structured interviews with informants. Meanwhile, secondary data were obtained from primary legal materials in the form of statutory regulations, secondary legal materials such as books, scientific journals, previous research results, and BPJPH institutional documents, as well as supporting tertiary legal materials. The research instruments used include interview guidelines, documentation, and literature study. The data analysis technique was conducted qualitatively through the stages of data reduction, data classification, interpretation, and systematic conclusion drawing. Analysis was carried out through the process of data collection, data display, data reduction, and conclusion verification.¹² In this study, the Legal System Theory by Lawrence M. Friedman is used to analyze the effectiveness of BPJPH institutions through three elements of the legal system, namely legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture.¹³ This study also employs the maqashid syariah principles as an analytical framework for sharia economic law in assessing institutional strengthening and digital transformation of BPJPH. The maqashid syariah principles are used to assess the extent to which the halal product assurance system can realize benefit (*maslahah*), justice (*al-'adl*), transparency (*amanah*), consumer protection, and legal certainty in the provision of halal services. Therefore, this research assesses institutional effectiveness not only from the perspective of administrative and positive law, but also from the value and objective aspects of sharia in halal product assurance governance in Indonesia.

¹² Qomaruddin Qomaruddin and Halimah Sa'diyah, "Kajian Teoritis Tentang Teknik Analisis Data dalam Penelitian Kualitatif: Perspektif Spradley, Miles dan Huberman," *Journal of Management, Accounting, and Administration* 1, no. 2 (2024): 77–84, <https://doi.org/10.52620/jomaa.v1i2.93>.

¹³ Izzy Al Kautsar and Danang Wahyu Muhammad, "Sistem Hukum Modern Lawrance M. Friedman: Budaya Hukum dan Perubahan Sosial Masyarakat dari Industrial ke Digital," *Sapientia Et Virtus* 7, no. 2 (2022): 84–99.

DISCUSSION

Institutional Condition of BPJPH in the Implementation of the Halal Product Assurance System in Indonesia

BPJPH was officially established on 17 October 2017, and national halal certification services began to be implemented on 17 October 2019. After the enactment of the Halal Product Assurance Law (UU JPH), the certification system changed from voluntary to mandatory, with BPJPH as the certifying body, LPH as the executor of halal inspections, and MUI remaining authorized to set halal fatwas. BPJPH acquired broader authority in supervision and the imposition of administrative sanctions, making the implementation of SJPH more structured, integrated, and with strong legal certainty.¹⁴

The issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 153 of 2024 concerning the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) marks a new phase in the governance of halal product assurance in Indonesia. Through this regulation, BPJPH is officially transformed into a Non-Ministerial Government Institution (LPNK) directly accountable to the President, through the minister administering governmental affairs in religious matters.¹⁵ In practice, the overly centralized institutional model has led to various consequences, including halal certification services not optimally reaching all regions because administrative processes and coordination remain centralized at the national level. Additionally, MSME actors experience limited access to information.

This condition ultimately results in the low rate of halal certificate ownership among MSMEs and the suboptimal implementation of mandatory halal policies in Indonesia.¹⁶ As developments progress, BPJPH has begun to move towards institutional strengthening through decentralization by establishing regional Halal Product Assurance Technical Implementation Units (UPT JPH). The presence of UPT JPH constitutes a form of decentralization of service functions, bringing the halal certification process closer to the public and business actors in the regions. This institutional model was adopted as a response to the need to accelerate services based on digital transformation.

The establishment of Technical Implementation Units (UPT) of BPJPH in the regions constitutes a form of organizational decentralization aimed at expanding halal certification services. In administrative law, authority may be acquired through attribution, delegation, or mandate. Considering the position of UPT as an implementing unit under BPJPH, the establishment of UPT

¹⁴ Siradjuddin Siradjuddin, et al., "Sejarah Perkembangan Penjaminan Halal di Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam* 9, no. 2 (2023): 1891–1905, <https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v9i2.8923>.

¹⁵ Khaeruni Aisya, "Peran Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal (BPJPH) dalam Menjamin Kehalalan pada Program Makanan Bergizi Gratis (MBG) dari Perspektif Hukum Ekonomi Syariah," *Al Kabier Journal of Islamic Studies* 3, no. 01 (2025): 1–10, <https://jurnal.staikha.ac.id/index.php/alkabier/article/view/19>.

¹⁶ Endy Muhammad Astiwaru, "Wajib Halal 2024 bagi Umkm Pangan: Kesiapan dan Strategi Adaptasi," *Journal of Social and Economics Research* 6, no. 2 (2024): 1369–84, <https://doi.org/10.54783/jser.v6i2.835>.

essentially reflects a mandate mechanism, since the UPT carries out tasks on behalf of BPJPH, while legal authority and responsibility remain with BPJPH as the mandator. Therefore, the effectiveness of UPT is determined more by the clarity of task allocation, coordination, and supervision systems in the administration of halal certification.¹⁷

When placed within Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory, such a mandate mechanism forms part of the legal substance, namely, the legal rules that regulate the basis of authority, distribution of tasks, and responsibilities between BPJPH and UPT. Clarity in the legal substance then provides the foundation for the legal structure, enabling UPT to fulfill its function of providing halal certification services effectively, in a coordinated manner, and delivering legal certainty.

Aligned with the results of interviews with the Head of BPJPH for Central Java Province, Ika¹⁸ conveyed that UPT BPJPH forms an inseparable part of the central BPJPH as a vertical organization, meaning there is no separation of institutional authority, but rather a division of tasks based on operational areas. The central BPJPH retains strategic authorities in policy formulation, standard setting, performance target determination, and the management of the national halal product assurance system, while the UPT is responsible for implementing these policies through halal certification services, guidance, outreach, coordination with local stakeholders, as well as facilitation of SJPH implementation in its working region.

According to BPJPH Agency Regulation Number 6 of 2026, UPT BPJPH consists of Balai and Loka. Ika also explained that several UPT have already been established throughout Indonesia as extensions of the central BPJPH. The formation of these UPT reflects an institutional strengthening effort through the decentralization of SJPH administration to make services more effective and accessible to the regions. BPJPH is supported by human resources from various ministries and agencies, such as the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Statistics Indonesia (BPS), National Civil Service Agency (BKN), Ministry of Industry, and Ministry of Trade. This underscores that the administration of halal product assurance requires cross-sectoral collaboration to deliver optimal public service.¹⁹

In practice, the organizational effectiveness of UPT BPJPH still faces various challenges as it is a relatively new organization. According to Ika,²⁰ UPT BPJPH in Central Java Province is still operating from a temporary office and continues to coordinate with the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, as the construction of the BPJPH Balai building is still underway. Going forward, the government plans to construct a BPJPH Main Balai to serve the regions of Central Java and the Special

¹⁷ Ridwan HR, "Hukum Administrasi Negara Sejarah Hukum Administrasi Negara," *Hukum Administrasi Negara* 13, no. 11 (2018): 318.

¹⁸ Kepala UPT BPJPH, "Interview Result" (Semarang, 2026).

¹⁹ Kepala UPT BPJPH, "Interview Result".

²⁰ Kepala UPT BPJPH, "Interview Result".

Region of Yogyakarta. During the transition, the relationship with the Ministry of Religious Affairs is characterized by partnership to support services, while institutionally, the UPT is directly coordinated by the Head of BPJPH and no longer in a subordinate relationship with the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

Institutionally, UPT BPJPH has carried out its functions well as a vertical organization implementing programs based on the Strategic Plan (Renstra) of the central BPJPH. According to Ika,²¹ the execution of these duties is supported by a performance reporting system that is both routine and digitalized as a form of accountability to the central BPJPH. However, the organizational structure of UPT in the regions remains relatively simple, consisting only of a Head of UPT, Subdivision of Administration, and groups of functional positions, and thus does not yet fully represent the functions of BPJPH at the central level. Consolidation of the organizational structure and institutional capacity of UPT is therefore still required to enhance the effectiveness of halal certification services, guidance, supervision, and coordination with local stakeholders.

As previously outlined, there remain gaps in institutional capacity among UPTs, reflected in three main aspects. First, the human resources aspect, namely, the number of staff and support personnel is still limited and basic compared to the broad scope of halal certification services, including technical competency requirements, digitization of services, and cross-sectoral coordination. Second, the facilities and infrastructure aspect, in which some UPTs still lack operational offices or adequate supporting facilities. Third, the scope of service aspect, where the presence of UPT BPJPH is not yet evenly distributed across Indonesia, resulting in continued regional disparities in public access to halal certification services. These circumstances indicate that institutional strengthening requires not only normative regulation but also organizational capacity building to optimize the implementation of the Halal Product Assurance System.²²

With respect to operations, Ika²³ stated that UPT BPJPH is entirely funded by the APBN as a consequence of its status as a vertical organization of the central government. However, UPTs continue to synergize with local governments through APBD support, especially for socialization activities, guidance for MSMEs, and the development of the halal industry. Furthermore, the source stated that the current strategic focus of BPJPH is the preparation for the implementation of mandatory halal certification, which will take effect on 17 October 2026.²⁴ Preparations are being

²¹ Kepala UPT BPJPH, "Interview Result".

²² Muhammad Rizki Dwi Nurdiansyah, "Sinergitas Akselerasi Lembaga Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal dan Lembaga Pemeriksa Halal dalam Implementasi Sertifikasi Halal Industri di Indonesia," *Journal of Halal Industry Studies* 2, no. 1 (2023): 39–48, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.53088/jhis.v2i1.566>.

²³ Kepala UPT BPJPH, "Interview Result."

²⁴ Mohammad Makbul, Ali Rokhman, and Lidia Fathaniyah, "Analisis Kebijakan Mandatory Sertifikasi Halal dalam Meningkatkan Pembangunan Industri Halal di Indonesia," *Islamadina: Jurnal Pemikiran Islam* 24, no. 2 (2023): 289–306, <https://doi.org/10.30595/islamadina.v24i2.17738>.

made through outreach, guidance, and assistance for business operators, involving local government, universities, and various stakeholders. BPJPH is also progressively refining its oversight mechanisms and enforcement of administrative sanctions.

Further, when analyzed using Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory, from the aspect of legal structure, the establishment of UPT BPJPH based on BPJPH Agency Regulation Number 6 of 2025 has strengthened the institution through vertical organization in the regions. However, its effectiveness still requires strengthening in institutional capacity, human resources, facilities and infrastructure, and inter-agency coordination. From the aspect of legal substance, institutional strengthening has been supported by regulatory changes, including Presidential Regulation Number 153 of 2024, which reinforces the position of BPJPH as a non-ministerial government agency. Meanwhile, in terms of legal culture, the readiness of business operators, particularly MSMEs, in utilizing digital services and increasing halal literacy is a key factor in supporting the effectiveness of SJPH administration.

If analyzed using Maqashid Syariah, institutional strengthening of BPJPH is directed towards realizing public benefit (*maṣlaḥah*) through the attainment of legal certainty, consumer protection, and accessibility of halal certification for business operators. Institutional strengthening is not only achieved through organizational structuring but also through optimalization of UPT functions, capacity building for human resources, the development of integrated digital service systems, and inter-agency synergy.²⁵ Thus, the institutional condition of BPJPH demonstrates that organizational strengthening must be accompanied by refinement of legal substance and legal culture as emphasized by Lawrence M. Friedman, as well as the realization of Maqashid Syariah objectives, namely legal certainty, consumer protection, and public benefit.

Strategies for Strengthening the BPJPH's Institutional Capacity through Digital Transformation from the Perspective of Islamic Economic Law

The digital halal certification system serves as the central integration hub connecting BPJPH Central, BPJPH Regional/Local UPTs, the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), Halal Inspection Bodies (LPH), BPOM, Slaughterhouses/Poultry Slaughterhouses (RPH/RPU), Halal Product Process Companions (P3H), halal auditors, halal supervisors, Halal Slaughterers (JULEHA), business actors, and the public as end consumers. The SJPH implementation ecosystem has significant potential to accelerate halal certification and enhance the quality of oversight.

The digital transformation of Indonesia's halal system is a strategic initiative designed to

²⁵ Ro'fah Setyowati, et al., "Empowering the Halal Industry for a Sustainable Economy Through Halal Tourism Regulations and Policies from a Stakeholder Perspective," *Pandecta Research Law Journal* 21, no. 1 (June 30, 2026): 195–228, <https://doi.org/10.15294/pandecta.v21i1.35092>.

efficiently, transparently, and accountably integrate all stakeholders in the halal certification ecosystem. The use of digital technology plays a vital role in building a robust bridge of communication between government agencies, the private sector, and society, ensuring that halal products reach consumers safely and reliably. This transformation focuses not only on modernizing the certification process but also on increasing accountability and empowering all parties involved in the national halal value chain.

From the perspective of sharia economic law, this digital ecosystem model is also aligned with the principles of maqashid syariah, particularly in realizing public benefit (*maslahah*), justice (*al-'adl*), transparency (*amanah*), and convenience (*taysir*) in public services. Thus, the strengthening of the SJPH ecosystem through digital transformation is not only a strategy to accelerate halal certification, but also becomes a model for adaptive, collaborative, and sustainable halal governance.²⁶

As conveyed by Ika,²⁷ the implementation of UPT BPJPH duties is supported by the Halal Information System (SIHALAL), which is centrally developed by BPJPH as a platform integrating all stages of halal certification and connecting various stakeholders, from business actors, P3H, LP3H, LPH, halal auditors, the Halal Product Fatwa Committee, to BPJPH. Through this system, the processes of registration, verification, inspection, halal determination, and supervision can be conducted electronically, facilitating real-time monitoring and evaluation.

Furthermore, Ika²⁸ also explains that in practice, UPTs do not develop their own information systems, but rather facilitate the use of SIHALAL in their regions, provide assistance to business actors, and report technical issues to BPJPH Central as material for evaluation. According to the source, the effectiveness of task execution requires adaptive and multidisciplinary human resources, as the implementation of SJPH encompasses aspects of regulation, public service, information technology, guidance, and cross-sector coordination. Therefore, the success of mandatory halal certification implementation greatly depends on the readiness of digital infrastructure through the Halal Information System (SIHALAL), which serves as a platform for services, supervision, reporting, and real-time evaluation.²⁹

Based on BPJPH Regulation Number 6 Year 2025, UPT BPJPH consists of Balai and Loka, differentiated by organizational capacity, territorial scope, and workload, not by duties or functions. In addition, institutional strengthening is also carried out through the Halal Product Fatwa Committee

²⁶ Elvira Khairunnisa Ibrahim and Mawardi, "Analisis Konsep Maslahah Sebagai Prinsip dan Tujuan Ekonomi Islam," *ISTIKHLAF: Jurnal Ekonomi, Perbankan Dan Manajemen Syariah* 7, no. 2 (September 26, 2025): 1–19, <https://doi.org/10.51311/istikhlaf.v7i2.871>.

²⁷ Kepala UPT BPJPH, "Interview Result."

²⁸ Kepala UPT BPJPH, "Interview Result."

²⁹ Anita Priantina and Safeza Mohd Sopian, "Sertifikasi Halal di Indonesia: dari Voluntary Menjadi Mandatory," *Tasyri': Journal of Islamic Law* 2, no. 1 (2023): 95–118, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.53038/tsyr.v2i1.48>.

(KFPH), which is responsible for determining product halalness under the self-declare scheme based on the assistance results of P3H, with the working mechanism still coordinated by BPJPH Central. According to Ika,³⁰ the mechanism for determining product halalness under the self-declare scheme is centrally coordinated by BPJPH to maintain objectivity, uniformity, and to avoid potential conflicts of interest.

Based on Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory, the effectiveness of the Halal Product Assurance System (SJPH) implementation is determined by the integration of the legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture. Research findings indicate that the main challenge lies in the legal structure aspect, even though BPJPH has been strengthened through the establishment of UPTs in the regions. In practice, the institutional capacity of UPTs still faces limitations in human resources and suboptimal facilities and infrastructure. Meanwhile, from the legal culture aspect, low halal literacy and digital capabilities among MSME actors also affect the effectiveness of SJPH implementation.³¹

In terms of Maqashid Syariah, the institutional strengthening of BPJPH is an effort to realize public benefit by protecting the public's rights to halal, safe, and legally certain products, in line with the objectives of *hifz al-din* and *hifz al-nafs*. However, if services are not optimal, regional access remains limited, and MSMEs encounter obstacles in obtaining halal certification, these objectives have not been fully achieved. Therefore, the institutional strengthening of BPJPH in digital transformation must be able to deliver services that are more effective, accessible, transparent, and equitable in accordance with the principles of sharia economic law.

This study proposes the Integrated Digital Halal Governance Model (IDHGM) as a result of conceptual reconstruction based on a synthesis of empirical research findings, analysis of statutory regulations, and theoretical studies on digital governance and institutional strengthening. This model arises from research findings showing that the implementation of the SJPH in Indonesia can no longer be viewed as merely an administrative process of issuing halal certificates, but has developed into a governance system involving various actors, institutions, information technology, and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms.

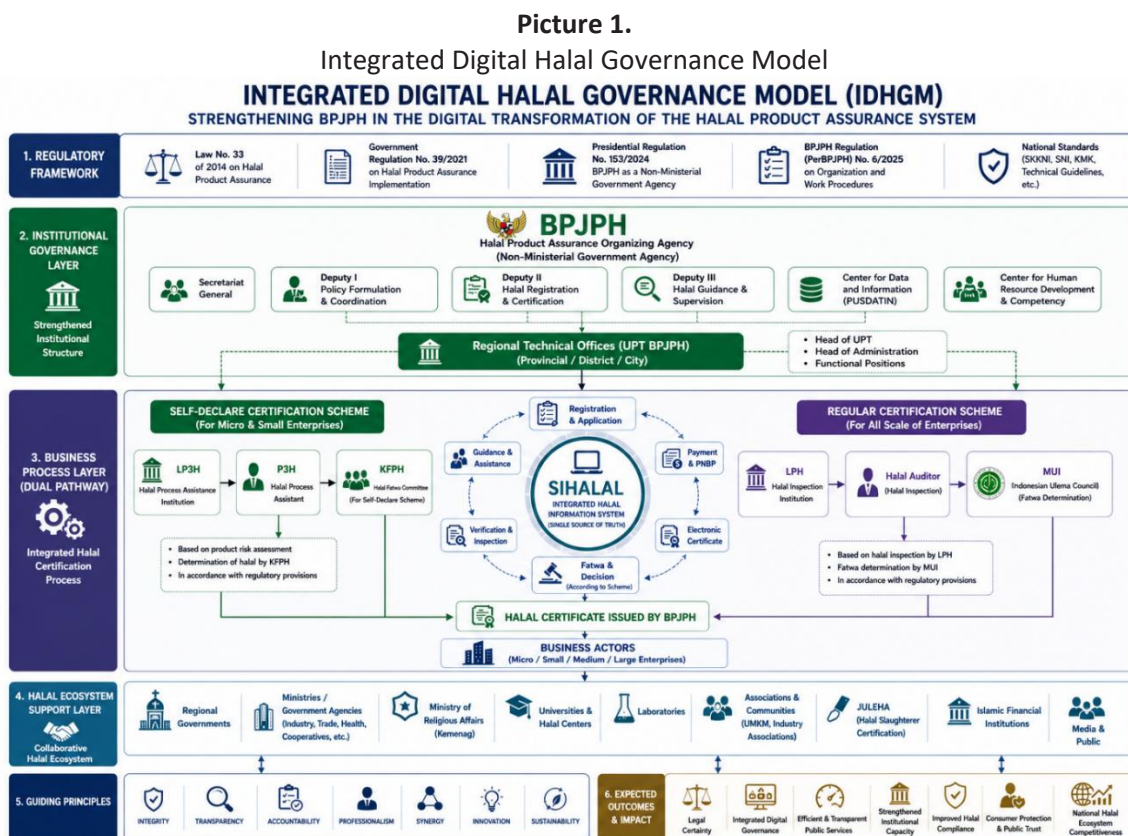
This model also offers enhancement of halal services based on smart governance, namely governance that emphasizes data integration, inter-agency interoperability, digital supervision, and transparency in the halal certification process. Digital transformation is directed at creating halal services that are not only administratively fast, but also improve the quality of supervision, accountability, and legal certainty for the public. This also needs to be balanced by strengthening

³⁰ Kepala UPT BPJPH, "Interview Result."

³¹ Ilyas Agung and Mei Santi, "Sertifikasi Halal dan Tantangannya Bagi UMKM Kuliner," *EKSYPAR: Jurnal Ekonomi Syari'ah & Bisnis Islam* 12, no. 1 (2025): 166–77, <https://doi.org/10.54956/eksypar.v12i01.739>.

technology and information system security to prevent cyber attacks, leaks, or data theft. Since the digital halal system involves data exchange between various institutions, data protection and cyber security strengthening are required.³²

The IDHGM model also shows that the success of SJPH digital transformation does not solely depend on the sophistication of information technology, but is determined by the connectivity of all actors within an integrated institutional ecosystem. The relationships among BPJPH, UPT BPJPH, LPH, LP3H, P3H, KFPH, MUI, local governments, and other stakeholders must be built on principles of coordination, system interoperability, secure data exchange, and clear division of authority in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. The following is the Integrated Digital Halal Governance Model (IDHGM):



Source: Data processed by the author, 2026

This model is read from top to bottom, consisting of six main layers (six-layer governance model). The first layer is the Regulatory Framework, which is the regulatory foundation for SJPH implementation. This layer indicates that the entire digitization process and institutional strengthening of BPJPH must be based on Law Number 33 Year 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance and its amendments, as well as other regulations related to halal product assurance.

³² Pauta Sapa Ardesta, et al., *Sertifikat Halal di Era 5.0: Upaya Mewujudkan Integritas Nilai Ekonomi Syariah* (CV Brimedia Global, 2025).

The second layer depicts the Institutional Governance Layer, namely the strengthening of BPJPH's institutional capacity as the main body organizing the SJPH. In this model, the central BPJPH retains strategic authority in national policy formulation, SIHALAL development, service standardization, human resource development, central data management, and national evaluation. Conversely, regional BPJPH UPTs are responsible for operational functions such as halal certification services, guidance, coordination with local governments and stakeholders, and reporting to the central BPJPH. This division of authority shows that the relationship between the central BPJPH and UPTs is not separate, but rather a division of functions within one vertical organization.

The third layer is the Business Process Layer, which forms the core of the model. At this layer, all halal certification processes are integrated through SIHALAL as a single source of truth. SIHALAL functions as the central data integration hub connecting all actors in the implementation of SJPH, including the central BPJPH, regional UPTs, LPH, P3H, LP3H, KFPH, MUI, halal auditors, and business operators. This integration allows all halal certification data to be entered only once (single data entry). The model maintains dual certification mechanisms: the self-declare scheme for micro and small enterprises, and the regular scheme for all categories of business operators. In the self-declare scheme, business operators receive assistance from P3H via LP3H, after which the halal status is determined by the Komite Fatwa Produk Halal (KFPH). Meanwhile, in the regular scheme, inspection is conducted by an LPH via halal auditors and the fatwa ruling is issued by the MUI.

The allocation of authority in this model is designed to clarify institutional accountability. BPJPH is responsible for operating the national system, developing the SIHALAL application, and issuing halal certificates. UPTs are responsible for services and guidance at the regional level. LPH is responsible for product halal inspection, while halal auditors are responsible for the audit results. P3H is responsible for the validity of guidance processes in the self-declare scheme, while KFPH and MUI are responsible for fatwa rulings according to their respective authorities.

This model also regulates an integrated digital data flow. The process begins with business operator registration via SIHALAL, which is then forwarded to the UPT or the appropriate companion institution according to the selected certification type. After administrative verification, data is forwarded to the LPH or P3H for inspection or guidance. The inspection results are then submitted to KFPH or MUI for determination of product halal status. Once a decision is made, BPJPH issues an electronic halal certificate, which is then stored in the national database and can be monitored in real time by all authorized parties.

The fourth layer is the Halal Ecosystem Support Layer, which demonstrates that SJPH implementation cannot be carried out by BPJPH alone. Local governments, ministries/agencies, universities, laboratories, community organizations, business associations, sharia financial

institutions, JULEHA, media, and the public are all part of the national halal ecosystem, supporting guidance, education, supervision, innovation, and expanded access to halal certification, especially for MSMEs. With this model, BPJPH is positioned as the orchestrator, coordinating all actors within an integrated digital ecosystem.

The fifth layer is the Guiding Principles serving as the foundation of the model, namely: integrity, transparency, accountability, professionalism, synergy, innovation, and sustainability. These principles guide every decision-making process, service delivery, and digital system development, so that SJPH governance meets not only administrative aspects but also embodies the principles of good governance. The sixth layer (Expected Outcomes and Impact) is the final objective to be achieved through the model's implementation. Strengthening BPJPH's institutional capacity based on digital transformation is expected to enhance legal certainty through a clearer and more integrated halal certification system.

Model implementation is carried out in stages. The first stage is strengthening BPJPH's institutional capacity and regulatory standardization. The second stage involves integrating all data and services into SIHALAL. The third stage is strengthening human resource capacity, increasing business actors' digital literacy, and developing digital infrastructure down to the regional level. The fourth stage is strengthening the national digital-based supervision system capable of real-time monitoring of all halal certification processes. Periodic evaluations will then be conducted based on the established performance indicators.

According to Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory, this model strengthens the legal structure through empowering BPJPH and UPTs, the legal substance through regulatory integration and digital service standardization, and the legal culture via enhanced halal literacy and digital literacy among business operators. Furthermore, from the perspective of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, this model aims to realize public benefit through the protection of religion (*ḥifẓ al-dīn*), protection of life (*ḥifẓ al-nafs*), protection of wealth (*ḥifẓ al-māl*), and legal certainty for business operators and consumers. Therefore, the Integrated Digital Halal Governance Model is not only an information technology innovation, but also a model for reconstructing BPJPH's institutional governance in integrating legal, institutional, digitalization, and sharia values in the implementation of the Halal Product Assurance System in Indonesia.

Management of the Halal Product Assurance System (SJPH) in various countries shows that the success of halal governance is highly influenced by institutional strength, clarity of authority allocation, and integration of digital systems. In Malaysia, halal certification is coordinated by the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) under the Trade Descriptions Act 2011 (Act

730) and the Trade Descriptions (Certification and Marking of Halal) Order 2011.³³ Malaysia developed the MYeHALAL digital system to facilitate electronic application, monitoring, and management of halal certification, thereby improving inter-agency coordination.³⁴

Next, in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), halal governance is carried out through the Ministry of Industry and Advanced Technology (MOIAT), which is responsible for national standardization, including the UAE Halal National Mark and application of the UAE.S 2055 Series as the national halal standard.³⁵ Halal system development in the UAE is supported by digitalization of certification services, strengthening of traceability systems oriented towards integration of standards, technology, and international recognition.³⁶

In comparison, the implementation of SJPH in Indonesia is still at the stage of strengthening institutional capacity and digital transformation following the establishment of BPJPH as a non-ministerial agency and the formation of regional UPTs. Although Indonesia holds great potential as a global halal industry center, SJPH implementation still faces various challenges, including the vast geographic area, differences in regional institutional capacity, limited human resources and infrastructure, and suboptimal digital system integration among stakeholders. Therefore, the establishment of BPJPH UPTs must be followed by strengthening the Integrated Halal Digital Ecosystem, as practiced in halal governance models in Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates.

Based on this analysis, the implementation of halal product assurance in Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates provides the lesson that institutional strengthening must be accompanied by integrated digital transformation. Thus, with this model, institutional strengthening of BPJPH that integrates regulatory, institutional, business process, and digital ecosystem aspects within a single national system is expected to serve as the foundation for the development of a more effective, transparent, and accountable SJPH governance, as well as being in line with the principles of Islamic economic law and Maqashid Syariah.

CONCLUSION

The institutional strengthening of BPJPH following Presidential Regulation Number 153 of 2024 and BPJPH Regulation Number 6 of 2025 is carried out through the establishment of Technical

³³ Zalina Zakaria and Siti Zubaidah Ismail, "The Trade Description Act 2011: Regulating 'halal' in Malaysia," 2014.

³⁴ Bo-Zheng Zhang, Ji-Woon Moon, and Jung-Min Park, "Comparative Review of Halal Certification Frameworks for Poultry Meat in Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia," *Foods* 15, no. 4 (February 11, 2026): 659, <https://doi.org/10.3390/foods15040659>.

³⁵ Ministry of Industry and Advanced Technology, "UAE.S 2055-1: Halal Products—Part One: General Requirements for Halal Food," Accessed August 3, 2026. MOIAT Halal Standards.

³⁶ Rabhiatul Adawiyah, Dina Yulianti, and Naurah Khansa, "Kerja Sama Indonesia dengan Uni Emirat Arab dalam Meningkatkan Industri Halal Indonesia Tahun 2018-2023," *Padjadjaran Journal of International Relations* 7, no. 2 (August 20, 2025): 222–40, <https://doi.org/10.24198/padjir.v7i2.62524>.

Implementation Units (UPT) as vertical organizations to bring halal certification services closer to local areas. Its implementation has not yet been optimal due to limited human resources, facilities and infrastructure, as well as the uneven distribution of UPTs across Indonesia. The effectiveness of SJPH administration still faces obstacles in inter-agency coordination, SIHALAL integration, and the low digital literacy of MSME actors. Based on Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory, these conditions indicate that the strengthening of legal substance has not yet been fully balanced by the reinforcement of legal structure and legal culture. From the Maqashid Syariah perspective, the objectives of public welfare, legal certainty, and ease of halal services have not been optimally achieved. This study offers the Integrated Digital Halal Governance Model (IDHGM) as a model for strengthening BPJPH institutions based on digital transformation that integrates BPJPH, UPT, MUI, LPH, BPOM, P3H, halal auditors, laboratories, and business actors within a single national digital ecosystem. This model is the theoretical contribution of the research in linking institutional strengthening with digital governance based on Islamic economic law.

This research is limited to a case study of UPT BPJPH in Central Java Province, so the findings cannot yet be generalized nationally. Therefore, the recommendations include strengthening the capacity of UPT and human resources in the short term, developing the Integrated Digital Halal Governance Model (IDHGM) through SIHALAL integration in the medium term, as well as building smart halal governance that is integrated and internationally standardized in the long term.

REFERENCES

- Adawiyah, Rabhiatul, Dina Yulianti, and Naurah Khansa. "Kerja Sama Indonesia dengan Uni Emirat Arab dalam Meningkatkan Industri Halal Indonesia Tahun 2018-2023." *Padjadjaran Journal of International Relations* 7, no. 2 (August 20, 2025): 222–40. <https://doi.org/10.24198/padmir.v7i2.62524>.
- Agung, Ilyas, and Mei Santi. "Sertifikasi Halal dan Tantangannya Bagi UMKM Kuliner." *EKSYAR: Jurnal Ekonomi Syari'ah & Bisnis Islam* 12, no. 1 (2025): 166–77. <https://doi.org/10.54956/eksyar.v12i01.739>.
- Aisya, Khaeruni. "Peran Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal (BPJPH) dalam Menjamin Kehalalan pada Program Makanan Bergizi Gratis (MBG) dari Perspektif Hukum Ekonomi Syariah." *Al Kabier Journal of Islamic Studies* 3, no. 01 (2025): 1–10. <https://jurnal.staikha.ac.id/index.php/alkabier/article/view/19>.
- Ajustina, Fransiska, and Fauzatul Laily Nisa. "Implementasi Prinsip Ekonomi Syariah terhadap Pengembangan Ekonomi Umat untuk Meningkatkan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi." *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi dan Manajemen* 2, no. 6 (2024): 626–37. <https://doi.org/10.61722/jiem.v2i6.1575>.
- Ardesta, Pauta Sapa, Khairiah Elwardah, A Md Khozin Zaki, and M A SE. *Sertifikat Halal di Era 5.0: Upaya Mewujudkan Integritas Nilai Ekonomi Syariah*. (CV Brimedia Global, 2025).
- Asshiddiqie, Jimly. *Pokok-Pokok Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia Pasca Reformasi*. (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2007).

- Astiwaru, Endy Muhammad. "Wajib Halal 2024 Bagi Umkm Pangan: Kesiapan dan Strategi Adaptasi." *Journal of Social and Economics Research* 6, no. 2 (2024): 1369–84. <https://doi.org/10.54783/jser.v6i2.835>.
- Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal. "Kepala BPJPH Melantik 14 Pejabat UPT untuk Perkuat Layanan Jaminan Produk Halal di Daerah." Website BPJPH, 2025. <https://bpjph.halal.go.id/detail/kepala-bpjph-lantik-14-pejabat-upt-untuk-perkuat-layanan-jaminan-produk-halal-di-daerah/>.
- Dimpo Sinaga, Peniarsih Peniarsih. "Menghadapi Perubahan Dunia melalui Transformasi Digital Menuju Kesuksesan pada Era Digitalisasi." *Jurnal Sistem Informasi Universitas Suryadarma* 11, no. 2 (June 3, 2014). <https://doi.org/10.35968/jsi.v11i2.1240>.
- HR, Ridwan. "Hukum Administrasi Negara Sejarah Hukum Administrasi Negara." *Hukum Administrasi Negara* 13, no. 11 (2018): 318.
- Kautsar, Izzy Al, and Danang Wahyu Muhammad. "Sistem Hukum Modern Lawrance M. Friedman: Budaya Hukum dan Perubahan Sosial dari Industrial ke Digital." *Sapientia Et Virtus* 7, no. 2 (2022): 84–99.
- Kepala UPT BPJPH. "Interview Result." Semarang, 2026.
- Khairunnisa Ibrahim, Elvira, and Mawardi. "Analisis Konsep Masalah sebagai Prinsip dan Tujuan Ekonomi Islam." *ISTIKHLAF: Jurnal Ekonomi, Perbankan dan Manajemen Syariah* 7, no. 2 (September 26, 2025): 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.51311/istikhlaf.v7i2.871>.
- Makbul, Mohammad, Ali Rokhman, and Lidia Fathaniyah. "Analisis Kebijakan Mandatory Sertifikasi Halal dalam Meningkatkan Pembangunan Industri Halal di Indonesia." *Islamadina: Jurnal Pemikiran Islam* 24, no. 2 (2023): 289–306. <https://doi.org/10.30595/islamadina.v24i2.17738>.
- Ministry of Industry and Advanced Technology. "UAE.S 2055-1: Halal Products—Part One: General Requirements for Halal Food," Accessed August 3, 2026. MOIAT Halal Standards.
- Nurdiansyah, Muhammad Rizki Dwi. "Sinergitas Akselerasi Lembaga Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal dan Lembaga Pemeriksa Halal dalam Implementasi Sertifikasi Halal Industri di Indonesia." *Journal of Halal Industry Studies* 2, no. 1 (2023): 39–48. <https://doi.org/10.53088/jhis.v2i1.566>.
- Nurillah, Shinta Lintang. "The Importance of Halal Certificates in Halal Food Using the Digital Platform." *International Journal of Law Dynamics Review* 1, no. 2 (2023): 74–84. <https://doi.org/10.62039/ijldr.v1i2.20>.
- Priantina, Anita, and Safeza Mohd Sopian. "Sertifikasi Halal di Indonesia: dari Voluntary Menjadi Mandatory." *Tasyri': Journal of Islamic Law* 2, no. 1 (2023): 95–118. <https://doi.org/10.53038/tsyr.v2i1.48>.
- Qomaruddin, Qomaruddin, and Halimah Sa'diyah. "Kajian Teoritis Tentang Teknik Analisis Data dalam Penelitian Kualitatif: Perspektif Spradley, Miles dan Huberman." *Journal of Management, Accounting, and Administration* 1, no. 2 (2024): 77–84. <https://doi.org/10.52620/jomaa.v1i2.93>.
- Robbani, Shofa, Ratna Tri Oktaviani Sari, Diska Hartanti, Ratih Tri Oktaviana Sari, Sita Fatimatus Solikah, and Dhea Puput Mulyati. "Inovasi Produk Halal Berbasis Ekonomi Syariah: Studi Kasus Pada Kuliner CFD Bojonegoro." *Center of Economic Students Journal* 8, no. 2 (2025): 745–57. <https://doi.org/10.56750/csej.v8i2.1161>.
- Safitri, Eka, and Suhadi Cholil. "The Transformation of Halal Certification Policy and Public Response: An Islamic Economic Law Perspective." *Al-Mustashfa: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Ekonomi Syariah* 10, no. 1 (2025): 165–86. <https://doi.org/10.24235/jm.v10i1.19790>.

- Setyowati, Ro'fah, Nurdeng Deuraseh, Kholifatul Muna, Allya Shifa Akhsanty, and Muthia Eka Destyana. "Empowering the Halal Industry for a Sustainable Economy Through Halal Tourism Regulations and Policies from a Stakeholder Perspective." *Pandecta Research Law Journal* 21, no. 1 (June 30, 2026): 195–228. <https://doi.org/10.15294/pandecta.v21i1.35092>.
- Siradjuddin, Siradjuddin, Ahmad Efendi, I Nyoman Budiono, and A Ika Fahrika. "Sejarah Perkembangan Penjaminan Halal di Indonesia." *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam* 9, no. 2 (2023): 1891–1905. <https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v9i2.8923>.
- Susanti, Tri. "Revitalizing Halal Supervision in North Sulawesi: Addressing Synergy and Resource Gaps for Consumer Protection." *Amuya: Indonesian Journal of Management Reviews* 2, no. 1 (2026): 529–50. <https://doi.org/10.61860/amuya.v2i1.55>.
- Syamsuri, Helmy, Idris Parakkasi, and Cut Muthiadin. "Transformasi Industri Pangan melalui Undang-Undang Pangan Halal: Manajemen Efektif Sistem Jaminan Halal." *Jurnal Bisnis dan Kewirausahaan* 13, no. 3 (2024): 274–85. <https://doi.org/10.37476/jbk.v13i3.4684>.
- Widodo, Agung Cahyo, Rudiana Rudiana, and Yayan Nuryanto. "Pengawasan Jaminan Produk Halal (JPH) oleh Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal (BPJPH)." *JlIP - Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan* 7, no. 10 (October 7, 2024): 12368–77. <https://doi.org/10.54371/jiip.v7i10.6186>.
- Zakaria, Zalina, and Siti Zubaidah Ismail. "The Trade Description Act 2011: Regulating 'Halal' in Malaysia," 2014.
- Zhang, Bo-Zheng, Ji-Woon Moon, and Jung-Min Park. "Comparative Review of Halal Certification Frameworks for Poultry Meat in Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia." *Foods* 15, no. 4 (February 11, 2026): 659. <https://doi.org/10.3390/foods15040659>.