Certification of Consumer Goods as A Form of Protection of Muslim Consumers

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Abstract

Useful goods are an important part of being certified halal because used goods are included in the category of goods used and used by a Muslim in addition to food, drinks, medicine, and cosmetics. The obligation of Muslims to use halal products causes used goods to become a priority for producers to certify halal products that are classified as used goods, even though many producers do not understand the obligation to certify goods. Currently, the Indonesian government has not set an obligation to certify goods for the next five years, but the need for halal certification for these goods is a market demand considering that Indonesia is a country with a majority Muslim population. This research is a literature study with a qualitative approach providing an overview of the implementation and procedures for halal certification of used goods in Indonesia as well as the importance of used goods as a form of protection for Muslim consumers through a literature review that refers to existing regulations and the results of previous research that discusses used goods. From the results of the study, it was found that there are only a few consumer electronics and fashion products from one or a few companies, while there are still many products used and used by Muslim consumers that currently have not been certified halal. Efforts to certify halal used goods are a form of protection for Muslim consumers to provide a sense of security, comfort, cleanliness, and avoidance of things that are forbidden as regulated by Islam.

Keywords: Consumed goods, halal certification, consumer protection
1. Introduction

The halal industry is a potential market for every country. The attention of business actors is increasingly widespread with the emergence of public demand for halal products and services such as halal hotel services, hospitals with halal management. Several Muslim minority countries also provide tour packages by providing halal food products for visiting tourists as a tourist attraction. Halal fashion trends participate in developing halal products as part of used goods, the number of which is currently growing and varied. The need for product halal certification not only protects overcoming food safety problems but also as an effort to protect the national economy from the bad consequences of the global market.

The certification of used goods has been regulated in the regulation on halal certification. Goods used is a term used to describe products that are used, used, or utilized by humans such as clothing, household appliances, worship equipment, and others or non-consumable products, then they must be certified halal. The certification of used goods received pro and contra responses from various parties. Several manufacturers of consumer goods have already certified halal products, such as detergents, refrigerators, as a form of their responsibility to consumers and the government. On the other hand, there are many criticisms made by parties who do not agree with the regulations for halal certification of goods for use. Manufacturers have not done many used goods certifications, and tend not to be a priority for attention by related parties. Very few researchers pay attention to or make use of goods certification as an object of study. According to Hatoli, certifying goods such as electronics and non-consumer goods will provide benefits for consumers, so that they are safer and halal. The production results that will reach consumers are relevant and in direct contact with one's worship activities, in the Muslim faith that cautions in consuming a product is a necessity. This will be used as a barometer of the halalness of a product which leads to the halal or haram of something consumed. As it is known that the purpose of Islamic law is to maintain human benefit in this world and the hereafter.

The certainty of the halalness of the product that will be consumed or used by Muslims who the majority population in Indonesia is a necessity, as well as for non-Muslim communities, halal certification is a symbol of quality, cleanliness, and product safety. Since the birth of the regulation on halal certification in 2004, efforts to carry out halal certification of products have been more intense and massive. Useful goods are goods that are in direct contact with consumption materials or the physical of Muslims. Halal traceability, company commitment in the halal supply chain, and the role of the government in improving integrity in providing halal supplies are complex activities at this time, the critical level of haram in non-consumable products is very possible, because the materials used for production may contain prohibited ingredients. So it is very important to be certified halal to protect consumer rights. Consumer protection will be more effective if consumers are aware of and willing to
demand their rights to be protected by business actors. The results of the study indicate that non-consumption goods such as detergents with the halal logo can have a positive influence on consumers to buy products††††.

Halal certification of a product is regulated and supervised by the government with a submission procedure by the producer. In submitting the halal certification, the producer must meet the requirements and conditions set by the regulations. The implementation of halal product certification is still very minimal by food producers, especially home producers, this is due to the lack of information about halal certification, the lack of legal awareness of both consumers and producers‡‡‡‡. The transparency of the process and composition of a product is not only needed by Muslims, but all religions also want their adherents to consume something good, which is haram according to the teachings of each religion. The regulations governing the certification of used goods do not explain the derivatives of used goods as regulated in the law, giving rise to different understandings among entrepreneurs about the products that must be certified. But on the other hand, Muslims need halal products that will be used or used daily. Such as the use of leather bags, leather watches, prayer mats made from animal skins, which are very possible for these products to come from animal skins which are forbidden in Islam especially for worship purposes, or products used to store food, these products can come from raw materials, chemical containing elements of pork or unclean. Therefore, entrepreneurs need clearer and more detailed explanations about products that fall into the category of used goods, so they must be certified halal to meet consumer needs.

This research was conducted to reveal the importance of halal certification of used goods. The halalness of a product is seen from the initial process until it becomes a product that will be consumed and or utilized by consumers. Aspects of the usefulness of a non-consumable product need to be halal because the goods used can be in direct contact or used to process food products. In the use or use of goods, it can also be used to perform worship that requires holy requirements from unclean. Thus, apart from the pros and cons of halal certification of used goods, researchers will examine the urgency of halal use of used goods as a form of Muslim consumer protection.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Halal Certification Regulations for Consumed Goods

The needs of the people in Indonesia for halal products are increasing, given the very large Indonesian Muslim population. The government establishes regulations to oversee the circulation of products on the market through the application of halal product certification. There have been several changes and developments in the regulation of halal product guarantees in Indonesia, this is done to maintain the existence of halal products by Islamic law.§§§§.

The regulations governing halal product guarantees issued in 2014 regulate the obligation to certify food, beverage, drug, cosmetic, and consumer goods products****, which are carried out in stages. For the initial stage, mandatory halal certification is carried out on food and beverage products from 2019 to 2024, while the next stage is for cosmetics, medicines, and consumer goods. The provisions regarding the implementation of the halal product guarantee law are issued through a presidential regulation in 2019. The rules explain in article 68 that products that must be certified halal include goods and services. Halal-certified services are services or performance in the form of work or the results of work carried out by the community that is utilized by consumers or business actors. Meanwhile, products include food, beverages, medicines, cosmetics, chemical products, genetic engineering, biological products, and goods used, used, and utilized. For food, beverage, drug, and cosmetic products, the type is determined by the minister after coordinating with relevant ministries and institutions as well as the Indonesian Ulema Council. The rules regarding the types of goods consumer regulated in article 71 are consumer goods originating from or containing animal elements with details:

Table 2.1 Types of Goods Consumed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Product Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>Shirts, pants, skirts, underwear, socks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Headgear</td>
<td>Hats, skullcaps, hoods, helmets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Accessories</td>
<td>Earrings, bracelets, watches, bags, belts, glasses,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ties, ribbons, headbands, brooches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Household health equipment</td>
<td>Toothbrush, washing enzymes, dental floss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Household appliances</td>
<td>Spoons, forks, plates, glasses, knives and sofas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Worship equipment</td>
<td>prayer rugs, prayer beads, mukenah, sarong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Eating and drinking utensils</td>
<td>Plastic packaging, paper packaging, stereoform,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>aluminum foil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Stationery and office supplies</td>
<td>Ink, paper for printing the Koran, pens, glue and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>others that contain animal elements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Government Regulation 2019

Consumed goods that must be certified are consumer goods that are used and used if the product originates from or contains animal elements. The certification of consumed goods currently circulating will be carried out in stages starting October 17, 2021, considering the readiness of business actors and the availability of facilities and infrastructure. The obligation to certify used goods in the form of clothing, headgear, and accessories, household health supplies, household appliances, worship equipment for Muslims, stationery, and office equipment as well as risk class A medical equipment is limited until 2026 Risk class B health is given until 2029, and risk class C category medical equipment until 2034. If the time limit has been determined, the business actor does not certify his product, he will be subject to administrative sanctions.

Table 2.2 Stages of Halal Certification of Used Goods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Halal Certification Stages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Clothing, headgear and accessories</td>
<td>October 22, 2021- October 17, 2026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Household health supplies, household</td>
<td>October 17, 2021- October 17, 2026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>appliances, worship equipment for Muslims,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stationery and office supplies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A risk medical device</td>
<td>October 17, 2021- October 17, 2026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>B risk medical device</td>
<td>October 17, 2021- October 17, 2029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>C risk medical device</td>
<td>October 17, 2021- October 17, 2034</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Government Regulation on Halal Product Guarantee 2019

The obligation for halal certification on the above products is carried out with the consideration of implementing the laws and regulations regarding the obligation of halal certification, or the product has been certified before the enactment of the halal product law in 2014. In addition, the product must be certified because it is a staple item and is consumed massively, having a high critical point of non-halal products and considering the readiness of entrepreneurs and the availability of adequate infrastructure is one of the challenges for entrepreneurs to certify products. The implementation of the product certification obligation is carried out in stages starting October 19, 2019, and its implementation is carried out in stages.

Food and beverage products with mandatory halal certification are given for the next 5 years to be exact, October 17, 2024. For products other than food and beverages, it will start from October 17, 2021, until 2026. As for certain medicinal products and certain classes, the certification stage can take 10-15 years in the future depending on the type and risk. For business actors who have an annual turnover of less than 1 billion, they are exempt from the halal certification fee. This is done to support the acceleration of halal certification for business actors, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, business turnover has decreased. And in the future, it is hoped that the community's economy will continue to improve and can return to normal as before the pandemic.

For products in the form of medicines, biological products, and health equipment, halal product certification must meet safety, benefit, quality standards according to applicable regulations and halal and tayyib manufacture as regulated in Islam. If the raw material is not sourced from halal material or the manufacturing process does not meet halal standards, then the product can be circulated provided that it must include information on the material used until halal ingredients and manufacturing methods are found. Supervision of halal product guarantees is carried out by institutions appointed by the government, namely the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) which monitors halal products on aspects of the validity period of product certification, the Halal Guarantee Agency (LPH), the inclusion of halal logos on products, non-halal information on products containing prohibited elements, there is a separation between halal and non-halal products in the process of production, storage and presentation. There is a separation of places and slaughterhouses between halal and haram. The place and location of production must be clean, hygienic, free from unclean and unclean materials.

2. 2 Halal Certification Used Good

The agency that administers the certification of goods for use consists of several institutions, firstly the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) which is an institution under the auspices of the Ministry of Religion that has the duties and functions to supervise, register and verify product halal certification, collaborate with various institutions and provide a guarantee of the halalness of products circulating, entering and being traded in the territory of Indonesia.

Second, the Halal Inspection Agency (LPH), which is an institution authorized to conduct inspection and testing of products to be certified halal. Currently, there are many institutions registered as LPH in Indonesia, namely the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (LPPOM), the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), PT. Superintending Company of Indonesia or Sucofindo which officially became LPH on November 10, 2020, and PT Surveyor Indonesia and several other LPH that conducted inspections of the company's halal assurance system. In addition, the company must also conduct an internal audit to ensure the company's consistency in implementing the halal assurance system which includes procedures, work systems, documentation, and company commitments contained in the Halal Assurance System (HAS 23000) and facilitates the tracking system of materials used.

The Halal Assurance System (SJH) is useful for increasing consumer confidence in halal products and improving company performance in managing halal products. Third, the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) as an institution appointed by the government through a fatwa determines whether a product is halal or not based on the results of inspection and testing from the LPH, then through the MUI fatwa trial, it is decided whether the product is halal or not. The results of the MUI fatwa trial are then submitted to BPJPH, if the product is declared halal then BPJPH will issue a halal certificate of the product and if it is not halal then BPJPH will issue a certificate that the product does not meet the halal criteria.

The submission of halal certification for used goods is the same as for other products, such as filing for halal certification for food, beverages, medicines, and cosmetics. The initial stage for business actors is to register with the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) online through the application http://halal.go.id/jasa/ln when submitting a registration for business actors complete documents such as company owner data, company data and permits, data products, and product processing procedures as well as halal assurance system documents that explain documents regarding the implementation of halal management used and maintained by the company.
maintain product halalness. The stages and time of filing for halal certification last approximately 3 months with an estimate of each product halal certification provider agency, which can be seen in the following figure:

![Halal Certification Stages Diagram](image)

- **Application:** Business actors apply for halal certification
- **Examination:** BPJPH checks documents < 5 working days
- **Determination:** BPJPH determines LPH based on determination of LPH < 5 working days
- **Testing:** LPH conducts inspection and testing of product halalness (40/60 working days)
- **MUI:** stipulates halal products for 30 working days
- **BPJPH:** issues certificates based on product halal decisions < 7 working days

Figure 1. Stages of Halal Certification
Source. BPJPH 2021

The process of examining the halal certification application document is carried out by BPJPH for 10 working days. If the registration is rejected, the business actor is allowed to complete the requested data, and if it has been fulfilled, the halal certification process will continue, on the other hand, if it cannot fulfill the requested documents within 10 working days, the halal certification registration will be rejected. For the registration of business actors who are accepted in the next stage, BPJPH will determine the Halal Inspection Agency (LPH) proposed by business actors as an institution that will audit and inspect the product submitted for 5 working days. The next stage is LPH will carry out inspection and testing of product halalness for 40 to 60 working days. If an audit has been carried out, then the data is submitted to the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) to conduct a fatwa trial that will declare the proposed product halal or not. If the product is declared halal through a fatwa trial, BPJPH will issue a product halal certificate within 7 working days. If a product has not been declared halal based on the fatwa trial, then business actors are allowed to reapply for product certification by completing the missing documents and making improvements to the halal management system as during the initial registration.

Indonesia is the largest market for halal products in Asia, halal product quality assurance is developed as part of product safety and Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs). Imported product certification, if it has been certified by a halal institution from the country of origin of the product, then the halal certification is recognized in Indonesia. The company does not need to re-certify; it is enough to register with the Halal Product Assurance Implementing Agency (BPJPH) before the product is circulated in Indonesia and can use a halal logo originating from the country of origin of the product and include a registration number near the foreign halal logo or another part of the packaging. Documents needed to register include a copy of foreign halal certification legalized by the Indonesian Representative abroad, namely the National Accreditation Committee (KAN), a list of goods brought to Indonesia with a harmonization system code number, a statement that the documents submitted are valid. BPJPH also collaborates with stakeholders such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Religion to agree to accept halal certification for products that have been carried out in Indonesia. So that product that has been accredited in Indonesia when exported, the destination country recognizes the certification of the product. Although in some countries there are differences in determining the halalness of products such as the

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ethanol content contained in the product, ethanol detection techniques in the laboratory, and constants that have not been determined in calculating blood alcohol concentrations, overall countries recognize halal certification from other countries.

3. Research Methods

The type of research used in this research is library research, namely research conducted through collecting data or scientific writings aimed at the object of research or data collection that is a library in nature, or studies carried out to solve a problem that is focused on critical and in-depth review of relevant library materials. A literature review serves to build concepts or theories that form the basis of studies in research. Literature review or literature study is an activity that is required in research, especially academic research whose main purpose is to develop theoretical aspects as well as aspects of practical benefits. So that by using this research method the author can easily solve the problem to be studied. Before conducting a review of library materials, a search is carried out from which sources the scientific information will be obtained. The sources used include; textbooks, scientific journals, statistical references, research results in the form of theses, dissertations, and the internet, as well as other relevant sources are then described in a systematic way about the facts obtained when the research was conducted.

Data collection techniques are taken from data sources. Sources of data in the form of documentation are obtained from various sources or articles. Primary data sources are in the form of regulations set by the government relating to halal certification and consumer protection in the form of laws and government regulations. While secondary data comes from books, journals, and articles related to the topics discussed.

Data Analysis Techniques are carried out after all the data has been collected, the next step is to analyze the data so that a conclusion is drawn. To obtain correct and precise results in analyzing the data, using content analysis techniques. Content analysis is research that is an in-depth discussion of the content of written or printed information in the mass media. Content analysis can be used to analyze all forms of communication, both newspapers, radio news, television advertisements, and all other documentation materials related to the certification of goods and consumer protection.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Haram Critical Point

The consumer protection law stipulates that consumers have the right to feel safe, comfortable, and safe in consumer products, especially Muslim consumers, must maintain product halalness because it is related to religious beliefs, therefore producers are required to provide product halal information through the halal logo on product packaging as the instructions for a product have gone through the stages of the halal assurance system process which are easily accessible through the website and android applications.

Assurance of product halalness is not only in the interest of Muslims in consuming and using halal products but has become a management and production system in international trade. Therefore, Indonesia with a Muslim majority population and the largest in the world needs to trigger itself to become a pioneer in the development of management systems and halal production systems. The government's efforts to realize this is by facilitating seminars, socialization, and promotion of halal products in Indonesia and abroad.

The level of participation of micro, small and medium enterprises towards the mandatory policy of halal certification of products is still low. The challenges of mandatory policies include (1) demands business actors to carry out product certification (2) the need to complete halal certification requirements documents (3) the lack of business capital makes business actors not dare to project with business capital so they still depend on the government, especially for micro-enterprises small (4) manual processes and not using online applications (5)

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compliance with the halal system where business actors are required to use materials, production facilities, products, written procedures in critical activities and product traceability (6) the lack of existing human resources is a mistake one internal problem and not having an enthusiastic attitude with the mandatory policy of product halal certificates (7) there is a paradigm that product halal certification is only required for companies that have a large turnover

The maslahat aspect of product certification is protecting consumers, especially Muslim consumers, and using halal products is an obligation. Through halal certification on electronic or non-electronic products, it can provide certainty of product halalness so that the public can obtain information through the halal logo. Halal labeling can also provide a sense of security and calm for people who will consume the product, for example, the halal logo on tissue products that will be used to wipe the face or wipe plates will be calm to use when tired of being certified. The second aspect of legality is that product halal certification is a legal provision of state legislation that regulates the procedures and determination of halal certification that must be followed by producers

Products used by the public have a critical point of being haram because it requires product certification to ensure product halalness. According to Muti Arintawati, even though used goods are not consumed by the body, they are used to complete household appliances that may contain prohibited products. As in the refrigerator, where the components of the refrigerator may contain a mixture of ingredients derived from animal or vegetable fatty acid derivatives, it must be ensured that the ingredients used are not from something that is forbidden. Sri Muljani also conveyed the same thing that refrigerator products are not only facilitated with plates that function to save power, but also use the latest technology, which can keep food in the refrigerator from microbes. The use of these anti-odor or anti-bacterial substances must be considered because they have the potential to contain unclean or unclean materials. Like green tea extract that uses Green Catechin, the processing is done through Green Palma technology which functions to sterilize and keep the air in the refrigerator fresh and hygienic. Air filtering is useful to ensure that the air entering the refrigerator remains sterile by using green tea through the stages of prefilt er, sanitation, hepa filter by killing germs. The use of green tea leaf extract allows the addition of fragrances that are useful for eliminating odors. So that odor that comes from vegetables, fruit, meat can be neutralized. In general, refrigerator deodorizers are in the form of filters to filter air through natural fibers and activated carbon filters. “Activated carbon is a material that is critical for its halal. As is known, activated carbon can come from bone, coal, coconut shells, and charcoal.”

The same case can also occur in cooking utensils such as Teflon that use non-stick or rusty materials on iron surfaces. Coating pans or other cooking utensils are done by converting oil or fat into a polymer that appears when used when cooking at very high temperatures and forms a thin layer. The main material for coating is generally derived from oil or fat. If done repeatedly the surface of the pan will become black, shiny, and slippery. The use of solid fats or oils makes it possible for these products to contain animal ingredients that are forbidden. Consumable products that have been certified based on searches through the LPPOM MUI website are electronic refrigerators, microwaves, cooking utensils, tissues, detergents, wall paint, and diapers for adults.

4.2 Product Certification to Protect Muslim Consumers

The law on consumer protection was drafted to protect the public through the protection of the food consumed or goods used for daily needs. This regulation builds the ability of consumers to protect themselves and avoid using goods or products that are harmful to the body and prohibited by religion, such as products containing prohibited goods, therefore consumers have the right to determine what products will be consumed or used, to create protection. consumers with legal certainty and easy access to information on the products used. To realize consumer protection, producers are expected to have awareness in improving the quality of goods and services to fulfill the elements of health, security, comfort, and consumer safety, one of which is through the certification of used goods. Where the halal logo on product packaging can assist consumers in obtaining information about the halalness of the product and ensuring the product has passed due diligence and the company has implemented a halal guarantee system on its products.

Rules on consumer protection are stipulated so that business actors have good faith by providing correct and

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††††††††† LPPOMMUI. **** LPPOMMUI, “Barang Gunaan Haruskah Disertifikasi.”

§§§§§§§§ Hatoli, “Sertifikasi Halal Majelis Ulama Indonesia Pada Produk Elektronik Dan Non Konsumsi Perspektif Maslahah.”

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Muhamad, “Challenges and Opportunities for Implementing Mandatory Halal Certification Policies (Study on Implementation of Law No. 33 Year 2014 and PP No. 31 Year 2019).”

**** LPPOMMUI, “Barang Gunaan Haruskah Disertifikasi.”

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honest and non-discriminatory information, completing procedures for using products and services for the safety and security of consumers, ensuring the quality of products and services produced by the applicable quality standards of goods, providing an opportunity for consumers to test and try and provide a guarantee or guarantee for the goods traded. Business actors are also required to provide compensation in the event of damage to products or goods that are not following the agreement. This aims to protect consumers and prevent losses for consumers who buy products that are not by those offered by businesses.

Islamic law regulates the importance of protecting consumer rights by establishing rules in conducting transactions based on monotheism, balance, free will, and responsibility. The principle of monotheism is a guide for every Muslim in carrying out muamalah activities by adhering to religious rules as a form of human obedience in carrying out muamalah, to avoid harming other people because everything that humans have belongs to Allah. Holding the principle of justice to do business by fulfilling consumer rights by the agreement, not reducing the amount or dosage, quality, and quantity according to what was agreed upon, and not using the will of consumers, because Islam recognizes the term al-khiyar for consumers to make their choices according to their wishes with provisions agreed upon and responsible for the agreement, does not harm the consumer nor is responsible for the damage to the product purchased, this is done to maintain the rights of consumers to always be fulfilled. In addition, other principles encourage business actors to always be applied such as safety, security, and willingness to maintain al-dhariyyat al-khamsah, namely maintaining religion, soul, mind, lineage, and property, therefore in conducting transactions it must become a trust between consumers and business actors to avoid disputes and provide consumer rights as a form of religion as well as paying attention to protecting consumer rights in conducting transactions through accurate and correct information. Certification of goods consumed is one way for business actors to give consumers rights, especially Muslims, to obtain products that are safe and halal to use. The ease of obtaining halal goods in the market which is very much needed by consumers, therefore, business actors are expected to certify the use of goods, especially goods used and used by Muslims both for daily needs and for worship purposes. The obligation of Muslim consumers to use halal products is a business opportunity for producers to provide the best products for consumers with enthusiasm as the main basis for certifying used goods. This is following the regulations set by the government to provide consumer protection through laws that will ensure the fulfillment of consumer rights and sharia maqasid, namely achieving safety for mankind.

In Islam, the obligation to use the halal logo on products is not required, this is only a form of ijtihad to help Muslims distinguish between halal and haram products. Using halal products as a form of protection "kulliyatul khamsah" that every Muslim is required to use halal goods and avoid haram or unclean products. In Islam, protecting consumers shows more religious values without compromising social values, while in state regulations it shows more social and human values.

Consumer protection efforts are carried out by providing education and socialization to the public from an early age about halal certification. The public is also given the right to obtain information about the halalness of the product if needed. This is done to maintain the safety of Muslims, both in faith, spiritually, and physically, and the enactment of rules regarding the obligation of halal certification for food products, cosmetics, medicines, and use goods, as well as providing sanctions for business actors who violate these provisions. Accurate information about products is a wise choice for consumers before choosing a product. In addition, consumer protection can also be carried out through consumer advocacy activities, such as research, education, testing, complaints, and consumer media publications as carried out by Indonesian Consumers Foundation through official legal corridors as a form of legal assistance to consumers or the public.

Halal certification of goods consumed from the regulatory aspect is an obligation for companies to carry out it to provide comfort and for Muslim consumers, if the used goods are in the form of worship equipment such as prayer rugs and mukeneh that have been certified, doubts about the product can be eliminated. In addition, certification is an effort to meet market demands that require halal products not only for Muslim consumers but also for non-Muslims, because with the halal logo on the product it can increase trust, feel safe, and clean in using products that
have been certified halal and protected from things prohibited by religion.

Certifying goods used or used by Muslims in their daily activities as an effort by producers to maintain quality and consumer confidence in the products they produce. If a product has used the halal logo on the product packaging, it indicates that the product has been processed for halal certification through testing and research by a competent institution. This can provide a sense of security for Muslim consumers during many products circulating without using the halal logo. So it is difficult to distinguish halal products or not, for example, the use of pork skin on bags or prayer mats that will be used for prayer. If the company does not explain the composition of the product, it will be difficult to distinguish animal skins. In contrast to foods that usually always include the composition of the ingredients used, consumers can check the contents through the product label.

The caution of Muslims in using or using products must be increased so that they are not negligent in using products that contain ingredients that are forbidden. The government's involvement in setting regulations regarding the obligation to certify products or goods consumed must be a serious concern, lest the needs of Muslims are not protected because of the large number of products circulating without being known to be halal. The government must make it easy for entrepreneurs to certify products with procedures, requirements, a faster time, and cheaper costs and provide convenience for small and micro-entrepreneurs in managing halal certification, a small number of entrepreneurs do not understand the halal certification procedure. even the use of halal certification on products in circulation.

5. Conclusion

Certification of goods consumed is a necessity for Muslims because it is a religious order to use halal goods and avoid products that are haram or contain unclean. Consumed goods need to be certified halal because these goods are used and used by Muslims in daily life or for worship. Manufacturers are required to certify products because it is a necessity for Muslim consumers. Government regulations that stipulate mandatory for all products used or used by the public, this provision is stipulated to protect consumer rights in obtaining information and quality standards that are suitable for consumption and use, therefore producers must have awareness in improving quality, goods, and services to fulfill the elements of health, security, comfort, and safety of Muslim consumers and in line with maqasid sharia, namely achieving safety for mankind

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