

The Role of Halal Center in Increasing Sustainable Economy in the Halal Industry Sector

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Abstract

The role of the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) in halal labeling is still considered ineffective. So, the government enacted Law Number 3 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees. Through this regulation, the authority for halal certification is given to BPJPH, through the Halal Center. The role of the Halal Center in improving the halal economy also has various challenges in terms of human resources, producer compliance, and the need for cooperation with related institutions. This research aims to determine the role of halal centers in boosting the halal economy in the Indonesian halal industrial sector. This research is a qualitative descriptive type of research. The research sources used come from books, scientific journals, encyclopedias, literature, works of scientists, and relevant websites. The object of this research is the role of halal centers in improving a sustainable halal economy in the halal industrial sector. The results of this research can conclude that the role of halal centers through certification, education, product innovation, and supervision is considered effective in improving the halal economy in the halal industrial sector in Indonesia. It is proven that in 2020, the number of halal certification registrations was 11,103, and in 2023 the number increased to 155,451.

Keywords: Halal Center; Halal Economy; Halal Industry

Abstrak

Peran Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) dalam pelabelan halal masih dinilai belum efektif. Sehingga pemerintah menetapkan UU Nomor 3 Tahun 2014 tentang Jaminan Produk Halal. Melalui aturan tersebut, wewenang sertifikasi halal diberikan kepada BPJPH, melalui Halal Center. Peran Halal Center dalam meningkatkan ekonomi halal juga memiliki berbagai tantangan baik dari sisi sumber daya manusia, kepatuhan produsen, serta perlunya kerja sama dengan intitusi yang berkaitan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui peran dari halal center dalam mendongkrak ekonomi halal pada sektor industri halal Indonesia. Penelitian ini berjenis deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber-sumber penelitian yang digunakan berasal dari buku, karya ilmiah jurnal, ensiklopedia, literatur, karya ilmuwan, serta website yang relevan. Objek pada penelitian ini yaitu mengenai peran halal center dalam meningkatkan ekonomi halal yang berkelanjutan di sektor industri halal. Hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa peran dari halal center melalui sertifikasi, pendidikan, inovasi produk, dan pengawasan dinilai efektif dalam meningkatkan ekonomi halal dalam sektor industri halal di Indonesia. Terbukti pada tahun 2020, jumlah pendaftaran sertifikasi halal sebanyak 11,103 dan pada tahun 2023 jumlahnya meningkat menjadi 155.451.

Kata kunci: Ekonomi Halal; Halal Center; Industri Halal

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country with a majority Muslim population. This allows Indonesia to develop national halal economic progress (Warto & Samsuri, 2020). One of the halal economic developments is the development of Indonesia's halal industry sector. In addition, the development of the Indonesian halal industry in 2023 is experiencing good development (Noviarita et al., 2021). Where the development of the halal industry that has received halal certification reaches a considerable number (Tanjung & Panggabean, 2022). Based on data from *the State of Global Islamic Economic Report 2022 of countries participating in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)*, Malaysia is always ranked first in halal food, Islamic finance, Muslim-friendly travel, and pharma & cosmetic (Gustini & Ismail, 2022). Followed by Indonesia which is always included in the top four in *halal food, Islamic finance, Muslim-friendly travel, pharma & cosmetics*. The following are the 10 countries with the best global Islamic economy index (State of the Global Islamic Economy Report, 2022).

Table 1. Global Islamic Economy (GIE)

No	Top 10 GIE	Poin
1	Malaysia	207,2
2	Saudi Arabia	97,8
3	Uni Emirat Arab	90,5
4	Indonesia	68,5
5	Turkiye	67,3
6	Bahrain	66,7
7	Singapore	65
8	Kuwait	62,1
9	Iran	56
10	Jordan	51,8

Source: State of the Global Islamic Economy Report, 2022

The existence of Indonesia and Malaysia in the top four rankings in the *State of Global Islamic Economy Report 2022 data* cannot be separated from government policies in guaranteeing all halal products, both exports and exports at the time of distribution. In Indonesia, the beginning of the provision of halal certification was issued by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI). However, the role of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) in labeling halal is still considered ineffective. Then the Government of Indonesia drafted a Bill on Halal Assurance for the Community which eventually gave birth to Law Number 3 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance (Lubis et al., 2023). The Indonesian government and the House of Representatives (DPR) agreed to give authority to the Ministry of Religious Affairs. Then the Ministry of Religious Affairs formed the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) and the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) gave a halal fatwa to the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) in certifying the halal label of every product in Indonesia in the form of food, beverages, cosmetics, industry, and foreign products entering Indonesia (Lubis, 2022).

Table 2. Number of Halal Industry Registrants for Halal Certification

Year	Sum
2021	654
2022	1074
2023	2305

Source: (<https://bpjph.halal.go.id/>), processed

Table 2 shows that the development of the halal industry in Indonesia has increased every year to get an Indonesian halal certificate. Because a halal industry that has obtained a halal certificate will invite consumers both Muslim and non-Muslim to come to visit. Halal certificates also play a role in providing a sense of security to consumers to come to visit and buy halal products.

Adam Smith's theory of economic development in his book *An Inquiry Into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* that he explained that the increase in the population of a country must be balanced with advances in production technology on a demand for domestic needs (Hasan & Mahyudi, 2020). This is in line with this research on the role of the *Halal Center* in advancing the halal economy in the halal industry sector. Due to the growth of the Muslim community, there is more and more demand for halal products.

Thus, to optimize the creation of a sustainable halal economy in the halal industry sector in Indonesia, the government must make every effort in its commitment to develop the halal industry and make Indonesia a world halal economic market. This halal industry is one of the halal economic sectors that has business opportunities that become a trend among the wider community. Agus Gumiwang Kartasasmita as Minister of Industry said that the halal industry is not only enjoyed by Muslim communities, but non-Muslim religious communities are also targeted by a halal industry. And he also said that Indonesia's halal economic growth is also growing and strong because consumer awareness of halal *tayyib* products has increased. In the Indonesia Halal Market Report 2021/2022, Bank Indonesia (BI) said that the potential of the Islamic economy, especially the halal economy, has increased to the National GDP of US\$ 5.1 billion. Optimizing Indonesia in a sustainable halal economy in the Halal Industry sector, making the halal industry a promising economic sector in the future. In this study, researchers will describe the role of the Halal Center in advancing a sustainable halal economy in the halal industry sector. Then how to do a good Halal Center like what is more emphasized for the development of the Halal Industry to create Indonesia as a world *halal economy* market.

Several previous studies have been conducted in the same field in the halal industry. For example, research of Syarif (2019) has conducted research on the halal economy in the era of religious moderation, now how it grows and develops. According to him, the halal economy can develop and grow if a discourse is mature and planned by the government. Then the research of Sungkawaningrum (2019)

conducted research on the role of Islamic banking in advancing the halal industry in the halal food sector, in his research it turned out that Islamic banking has not been fully able to be part of advancing halal food.

Further research of Yudha & Kafabih (2021) related to the halal industry during the Covid-19 period last year how it developed, and whether it gave its blessings. Considering that during the pandemic, everyone worked from home. Furthermore, research conducted by Samsul et al. (2022) related to the future of the halal industry is to realize Indonesia as a world halal industry market. He sees that Indonesia has considerable potential in certain aspects.

Apart from that, research conducted by Zulfa et al. (2023) illustrates the implementation and enforcement of the Halal Product Guarantee Law (JPH), which is often still considered unimportant by the public. So, this becomes a challenge in itself, such as a lack of understanding from the public, and is considered less attractive to law enforcement officials, even though consumer protection laws are better known and recognized. This happens because of criminal threats which are not much different from the Food Law and Consumer Protection Law, as well as the need for testing methods for halal products which are not yet complete in Indonesia. The low level of sanctions imposed in the JPH Law court decision and the existence of cases of halal certified products that still contain pork are facts that reduce the trust of the public and law enforcers. So, the role of related institutions is needed, as in this research, namely the role of the halal center to enforce the JPH Law, to realize a sustainable halal economy.

Quoting from Hidayat (2019) the halal industry has great potential in Indonesia as the largest Muslim country. One of the halal industries that has great potential is Wardah Cosmetics. Wardah is a pioneer of halal cosmetics in Indonesia and of course has a connection with the buying interest of the Indonesian people, who are predominantly Muslim. Wardah's efforts increasingly show that the halal industry in Indonesia must continue to exist, namely with all the halal processes for their products to improve a sustainable halal economy in Indonesia.

Based on the JPH Law, research conducted by Ruhaeni & Aqimuddin (2023) shows that halal certification in Indonesia has changed from voluntary to mandatory. However, the halal certification policy in Indonesia is still considered inconsistent with the National Treatment (NT) under the auspices of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Halal certification in Indonesia is considered to violate halal certification in Brazil in terms of profits because the export of chicken meat is guaranteed. This case is considered to violate Article 3 paragraph 4 of GATT 1994. However, food certification in Indonesia can be justified by referring to its existence in article 20 (a) of GATT 1944 concerning morality in society, even though WTO jurisprudence does not allow it linearly.

Based on previous research that has been done, the focus of the renewal of this research is on the Halal Center study. The paper intends to explore the role of Halal Center both central and regional in developing a sustainable Indonesian halal

economy, especially in the halal industry sector. This research aims to find out how effective the role of halal centers is in improving a sustainable halal economy in the Indonesian halal industrial sector.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The halal industry has now become a global trend as well as a lifestyle for Muslims. The 2019 Global Muslim Travel Index states that "Indonesia is the center of the world's halal industry", with halal tourism ranked first, and halal fashion ranked second in the world. This proves that there is an increase in Muslim awareness of the halal industry. In this case, the halal industry is not limited only to food, but to the pharmaceutical, cosmetics, tourism, financial and other industries (Hidayat, 2019).

The existence of a halal industry has a good effect on a sustainable halal economy. The halal economy was formed because of the halal demand made by consumers. So, market segmentation follows the existing halal economic flow, and this is not just a matter of religious issues, but the standardization of halal products. The formation of a good halal economy starts from production, distribution and consumption activities that are still within the halal corridor. So to form this economic framework, cooperation with related parties is needed, such as halal centers (Sariati, 2019).

The Halal Center was formed and developed by universities and other religion-based institutions with the encouragement of BPJPH to realize the acceleration of mandatory halal products. The Halal Center consists of halal supervisors whose duties are to carry out research, assistance, coaching and supervision of halal products. The Halal Center began to develop in 2019 in line with the transfer of halal certification assignments from MUI to BPJPH. Therefore, the Halal Center, as a new institution, must collaborate with other institutions so that its performance is better and has a wider reach. The Halal Center is expected to be able to reach products to remote areas so that they can be certified halal (Arsil et al., 2022).

This research was developed from several previous studies, and has differences, such as Syarif (2019), in his research entitled *Growth and Sustainability of the Halal Economy Concept in the Era of Religious Moderation* was concluded that the halal economy with a religious background is not one of the causes of the potential of the halal economy in a country. In addition, the development of the halal industry in various developing countries with the majority of non-Muslim religions is also a new discourse by the government.

According to Sungkawaningrum (2019) in his research entitled *Exploration of the Role of Sharia Banking in Advancing the Halal Industry in the Halal Food Sector*, it was concluded that the bank not only a role in financing, but Islamic banks are also expected to be halal intelligence, support providers of the halal industry, and it is expected that the government will also provide a form of support to (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise) MSME players to realize a well-developed halal industry. Meanwhile, according to Yudha & Kafabih (2021), in their research entitled *The Halal*

Industry during the Covid-19 Pandemic is a blessing in Disguise it can be concluded that the latest source of this Islamic economy is the halal industry, especially for halal MSME players. Where the halal industry has been able to raise state fiscal funds.

Meanwhile, Samsul et al. (2022), in their research entitled *Opportunities and Challenges of the Indonesian Halal Industry Towards the Center of the World Halal Industry* it was concluded that there are five aspects of opportunities from the halal industry, namely global recognition, finance, halal food, halal tourism, and halal lifestyle aspects. While the challenge of the halal industry is competitors from countries that first apply the concept of the halal industry, the unavailability of halal certification, and the incompatibility of Muslim countries to set the correct halal standardization. Then in the research by Razalia et al. (2021), entitled *Halal Industry in Aceh: Strategy and Development*, it was concluded that the development of the halal industry in question must be supported by the local government, especially in the halal tourism sector because Aceh itself is the first region to implement Islamic sharia law.

Unlike previous research, this research focuses on the role of the Halal Center to increase the potential of a sustainable halal economy, especially in various sectors of the halal industry in Indonesia.

Halal Center

Halal Center is an institution or center that focuses on activities related to understanding, certification, and supervision of halal products and services. "Halal" is an Arabic term that means "justified" or "permissible" in Islam (Hardian's Vision, 2020). In various countries, including Indonesia, Halal Centers play an important role in ensuring the products and services consumed by Muslims are by halal principles regulated in Islam. Some of the common functions of the Halal Center include (Yuwanisya et al., 2020):

1. Halal Certification

The Halal Center conducts evaluations and inspections of products and production processes to ensure compliance with halal requirements. If the product or service meets halal standards, the agency will provide halal certification recognized by the Muslim community.

2. Education and Information

The Halal Center provides information and understanding of halal principles to producers, consumers, and the general public. They can organize seminars, trainings, or educational campaigns related to halal products and the importance of understanding halal principles in everyday life.

3. Supervision and Audit

The Halal Center supervises producers and industry players to ensure that the products they produce remain by halal standards. They can conduct periodic audits to ensure the continued fulfillment of halal requirements.

4. Consultation and Guidance

The Halal Center provides consulting services to manufacturers and businesses who want to ensure their products or services meet halal standards. They provide guidance and advice so that the company can comply with halal principles.

5. Research and Development

Several Halal Centers are involved in research and development related to halal issues, halal product development, and innovation to meet the needs of the growing Muslim market.

With the Halal Center, Muslim consumers have a guarantee that the products and services they buy meet halal requirements by Islamic teachings (Arifin, 2021). This gives confidence and confidence to the Muslim community to consume the product without doubting its halal feasibility.

Halal Economy

The halal economy is a combination of the halal industry and Islamic financial institutions, or better known as the halal economy. The word halal economy or halal economy first appeared with the holding of a halal community called the World Halal Forum in 2011 in Malaysia. Cooperation between Islamic financial institutions and the halal industry often contributes to the success of various activities (Hartanto, 2022). This is because the concept of Islamic financial institutions and the halal industry is the same as instilling Islamic Sharia values in their activities. The concept of a halal economy is still relatively new to the concept of Islamic economics. Where the scope of Islamic economics is wider and deeper than halal economics (Hidayatullah, 2020).

Currently, the demand for cooperation between Islamic financial institutions and the halal industry has increased. This is due to the increase in the number of Muslim populations in the world. In the data, Malaysia International Islamic Financial Centre noted globally that four main points in the main focus halal economy are; food, travel, lifestyle, and finance (Sulistiani, 2018). This can be proven by Malaysia as a driver of the halal economy, where Malaysia itself recognizes that the halal economy has become an important issue and a trend there, thus making Malaysia a country with the best halal economic provision in the world.

Halal Industry

The halal industry refers to the economic and business sectors that focus on producing, processing, and providing products and services that are by halal principles in Islam (Rohaeni & Sutawijaya, 2020). The term "halal" in Arabic means "justified" or "permissible" in Islam, and halal in this context includes food, beverages, health products, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, tourism, finance, and other services (Dwianto & Purnamasari, 2022).

The halal industry is now growing rapidly around the world, mainly due to the significant and increasing number of Muslim populations globally. Muslim consumers from various countries are looking for products and services that meet halal

requirements to match their religious beliefs and teachings (Setiawan, 2022). Some examples of sectors related to the halal industry include:

1. Food and Beverage. This is a major sector in the halal industry. The halal food industry covers all aspects of the production, processing, and distribution of food and beverages that comply with halal requirements.
2. Cosmetics and Beauty Products. The halal cosmetics industry includes body care, beauty, and cosmetic products that are free from haram ingredients and allowed by Islamic teachings.
3. Pharmacy. The halal pharmaceutical industry focuses on the production and distribution of medicines and health products that comply with halal standards.
4. Halal Tourism. Halal tourism is a rapidly growing industry, providing tourist services and facilities that conform to halal principles, such as family-friendly hotels, flights with halal food, and tourist destinations that pay attention to Muslim needs.
5. Halal Finance and Banking. The halal finance industry includes financial institutions that operate by Islamic law, such as Islamic banking, halal investment, and Islamic insurance.
6. Fashion and Halal Fashion. The halal fashion industry includes the design and production of clothing, accessories, and other fashion products that meet the requirements of modest Islamic clothing and conform to halal principles.

In recent years, the halal industry has attracted the attention of businesses and governments around the world. Countries and companies are vying to expand market share in the industry, recognizing the huge potential of the fast-growing Muslim market. Halal certification, marketing, and dissemination of information about halal products are important factors in business success in this sector.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a type of qualitative research with a descriptive nature. This type of research is a study that aims to obtain a conclusion in the form of a description of events in a research procedure or research object by describing the results in the form of stories from *halal centers*, especially in halal companions. The purpose of this study is to explain and describe data related to the development of the Sharia industry sector on the role of the halal center. The data collection technique used in this study is by using library research or literature study. Literature studies are collected from several scientific works, journals, printed books, online books, online media, and websites of institutions related to research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest Muslim population in the world. With a Muslim-majority society, the demand for halal products and services is growing. Halal Center, as an institution responsible for ensuring halal products and services in the halal industry, plays a crucial role in boosting the halal economy in Indonesia (Saputri, 2020). In this paper, researchers will discuss the important role played by the Halal Center in encouraging halal economic growth in the Indonesian halal industry sector.

The Role of Halal Certification in Increasing Consumer Trust

One of the main roles of the Halal Center is to provide halal certification for products and services that meet Islamic halal standards. Halal certification from the Halal Center assures Muslim consumers that the products they buy are by the teachings of their religion. With halal certification, consumer trust in the products and brands concerned increases, and this has a positive impact on increasing sales of halal products. Products that have halal certification are preferred by Muslim consumers, and they tend to be willing to pay more for products that are guaranteed halal. With the increasing demand for certified halal products, manufacturers and companies can increase their sales volume, which in turn can help boost halal economic growth in Indonesia.

Opening Export Opportunities

The halal industry in Indonesia has great potential to export products to international markets. However, the export of halal products requires strict requirements and standards to meet the regulations and expectations of destination countries. Halal Center plays an important role in supervising and escorting the products to be exported to meet applicable halal requirements. When Indonesian halal products have internationally recognized halal certification, it will be easier to enter the global market. Valid and recognized halal certification can help increase access to Indonesian halal products to export markets and support halal economic growth through expansion into international markets.

Education and Extension

Halal Center also has an important role in education and counseling about halal principles for producers, companies, and the general public. The knowledge gained through the Halal Center helps raise awareness about halal and the importance of complying with halal requirements in production and consumption. With an increased understanding of halal, manufacturers can better comply with halal requirements in their production, which in turn will create more quality halal products. Education efforts on halal contribute to improving the quality of halal products and increasing the competitiveness of the Indonesian halal industry in domestic and international markets.

Product Innovation Development

Halal Center also plays a role in encouraging the development of product innovation in the halal industry. The increasing consumer demand for diverse and high-quality halal products requires manufacturers and companies to continuously innovate and introduce new products that meet halal standards. With partnerships between Halal Centers, universities, and research institutions, high-quality product innovations can be generated to meet the needs of the growing halal market. Continuous research and development of halal products helps develop a diversified portfolio of halal products and enhances the competitiveness of Indonesia's halal industry.

Supervisory and Audit Roles

Rigorous supervision and audits by the Halal Center of halal producers and industry players are essential to ensure compliance with halal requirements. This supervision helps prevent fraud or violations that can damage the reputation of the halal industry. Rigorous supervision and regular audits by the Halal Center influence producers and companies to stay within the line of halal compliance, which in turn can build consumer confidence in Indonesian halal products.

Halal Center Development in Indonesia

With the emergence of Muslim community awareness of the use of halal products and industries, it is appropriate that Indonesia with the largest Muslim population in the world, has an adequate Halal Center. Table 3 shows the number of Halal Centers in Indonesia.

Table 3. Number of Halal Centers in Indonesia

Province	Sum
Aceh	4
Sumatera Utara	4
Sumatera Selatan	2
Sumatera Barat	8
Bengkulu	2
Riau	2
Kepulauan Riau	3
Jambi	5
Lampung	5
Kalimantan Barat	1
Kalimantan Timur	2
Kalimantan Selatan	1
Kalimantan Tengah	1
Kalimantan Utara	1
Banten	10
DKI Jakarta	19
Jawa Barat	20
Jawa Tengah	26

Province	Sum
DIY Yogyakarta	6
Jawa Timur	43
Bali	1
Nusa Tenggara Timur	1
Nusa Tenggara Barat	5
Gorontalo	2
Sulawesi Barat	1
Sulawesi Tengah	2
Sulawesi Utara	2
Sulawesi Tenggara	3
Sulawesi Selatan	10
Maluku Utara	2
Maluku	2
Papua	2
Papua Barat	2
Total	200

Source: <https://bpjph.halal.go.id/>, processed

Table 3 indicates that almost every province in Indonesia already has a Halal Center. However, more universities are needed to establish a Halal Center to support the development of the halal industry through research held. Universities with Halal centers are expected to become centers for providing human resources for the Halal industry, such as Halal supervisors, halal auditors, and Halal Product Process Assistants (PPH) (BPMI-Setwapres, 2021).

The existence of human resources in the halal industry at the Halal Center certainly cannot be separated from Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Assurance (JPH) Field and Minister of Religious Affairs Regulation (*Peraturan Menteri Agama/PMA*) Number 20 of 2021 concerning Halal Certification for MSE Actors. Regarding PPH Companions in the Regulation of the Minister of Religious Affairs (PMA) Number 20 of 2021 has the task of verifying and validating product halal statements by business actors (Self Declare), free of charge for micro and small businesses. Verification and validation of materials include checking documents and requesting the composition of ingredients. Meanwhile, verification and validation of halal product processes carried out by PPH companions include providing PPH documents, requesting PPH schemes, and conducting field verification. If in the process there is a discrepancy, then the PPH companion can make corrections. It can be in the form of material correction or a halal product process. However, if everything is under the new halal standards, PPH assistants can make recommendations submitted to BPJPH (IHATEC, 2022).

As for the regular line during the audit process, it is accompanied by a halal auditor, whose duties are regulated in PP No. 31 of 2019 Article 40 paragraph 1. While the Halal Supervisor is a person who plays a role in carrying out the halal certification process in the Company. His duties include supervising and coordinating PPH in the

Company, accompanying the Halal Auditor in inspecting halal products, and preventing and correcting problems in halal products (Article 40 Paragraph 1 of Government Regulation Number 31 of 2019).

Table 4. Number of Halal Certificate Registrants Per Year

Year	Sum
2019	472
2020	11.103
2021	23.238
2022	147.635
2023	155.451

Source: <https://bpjph.halal.go.id/>, processed

Table 4 shows the overall development data of halal certificate registration from BPJPH. Where it is all an accumulation of registration, be it food products, beverages, goods, and other halal industries. Looking at the table, there is a very significant increase from 2019 to 2023. In 2019 it still amounted to 472, until finally in 2023 it was 155.451. Thus, the role of the *Halal Center* on Indonesia's halal economy in the halal industry sector is very influential, this can be seen in the data from *The State of the Global Islamic Economy Report 2022* that Indonesia managed to rank 4th in the world by pocketing a total of 68,5 points. In addition, Indonesia is estimated to spend on halal products and services which is projected to increase by 14,96 percent in 2025, valued at USD281.6 billion. So that Indonesia is considered the world's largest halal market consumer with halal product consumer coverage of 11,34 percent of global halal expenditure (Ministry of Industry, 2023).

CONCLUSION

Although the role of the Halal Center is very important, the challenges faced by the Indonesian halal industry must also be overcome. Some of the challenges include increasing capacity and human resources at the Halal Center, increasing producer compliance with halal requirements, as well as increasing cooperation between the Halal Center, government, universities, and other stakeholders. With collaborative efforts and commitment to improving the role of the Halal Center, the halal industry sector in Indonesia can continue to grow and contribute to the development of a sustainable halal economy. The Halal Center plays a very important role in ensuring that halal products and services meet Islamic halal standards and provide great benefits to the Muslim community as well as the halal economy in Indonesia. Halal Center plays a crucial role in boosting the halal economy in the halal industry sector in Indonesia. Through the role of certification, education, and supervision, the Halal Center helps create a more conducive environment for the growth of Indonesia's halal industry. With increasing consumer confidence, export opportunities, and product innovation, the halal industry sector in Indonesia can

continue to grow and contribute significantly to the overall halal economic growth. The role of the Halal Center in supporting the halal economy also has a positive impact on creating jobs and moving the wheels of the economy. The involvement of the Halal Center in education and innovation development also contributes to improving the quality of Indonesian halal products, which in turn will increase the competitiveness of the halal industry in the global market.

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