



Empowering Small and Medium Enterprises through Halal Certification Support Based on the Self-Declare Program *Sehati*

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Abstract : The Halal Product Process (PPH) with a self-declare scheme is one of the facilities provided by the Indonesian government to small micro enterprises to obtain halal certificates for their products. In 2023 the government through Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal (BPJPH) of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia has targeted 1 million small micro enterprises products to get halal certificates. To realize this target, the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia then issued a Minister of Religion Regulation which requires assistance to business actors in applying for halal certification through a self-declare scheme. The purpose of this community empowerment is to assist business actors in applying for halal product certification by verifying and validating the halal statement submitted by business actors before being forwarded to the fatwa committee to determine the certificate. The assistance process begins with assisting business actors in submitting a risk-based business identification number (NIB) from the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) of the Republic of Indonesia. The process of assisting in submitting halal products begins after a business actor obtains an NIB. After carrying out intensive assistance for approximately 2 months, the business actor succeeded in obtaining a halal certificate for his product.

Keywords : Halal Certification; Self-Declare; Small and Medium Enterprises.

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INTRODUCTION

The efforts of the Indonesian government in realizing the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia continue to be intensified (Indrastuti et al., 2024). One of the mandates of the law that is being pursued for its benefits is the guarantee of freedom for the people to embrace their religion and practice their beliefs. In fulfilling the obligation to provide protection and ensure the freedom of every citizen to practice their faith, the government has enacted Law Number 33 of 2014 to provide protection and guarantees regarding the halal status of products consumed and used by the public (MUSDJA, 2014).

Indonesia is ranked as the second-largest consumer of halal food products in the world and the fourth-largest consumer of halal cosmetics (Limanseto, 2022). Consuming halal products, whether they are food, medicines, cosmetics, or other items, is a mandatory requirement for consumers, especially those of the Islamic faith (Niyozov & Memon, 2011). Therefore, Law Number 33 of 2014 emphasizes the importance and urgency of defining what is halal and haram in the production process until a product is consumed by the public (Maulana et al., 2022). Businesses that have obtained halal certification from the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) indirectly have a positive impact on Indonesia's economic growth since the halal status of a product has become a new trend in various countries worldwide (Warto & Samsuri, 2020).

Another positive impact of this halal certification requirement is the creation of new job opportunities due to the need for Human Resources (HR) to support the halal product assurance process (Voak & Fairman, 2020). One of the HR support roles in the halal certification application process using the "self-declare" scheme is the presence of halal product process advisors (Pratikto et al., 2023). However, the results of micro-enterprise business support conducted by Syafii, Rahman, Hakim, Ilham (2022) showed that many micro-enterprises struggle to complete the halal product application form through the Halal Product Assurance System (SPJPH). Awareness among small and micro-enterprise business owners regarding halal certification remains low (Nalurita et al., 2023). Many business owners face difficulties in applying for halal certification due to their limited access to information (Nafiâ et al., 2023). The lack of HR competencies among small and micro-enterprise business owners is also an issue that the government aims to address through various schemes, one of which is intensive support (Mahmud et al., 2023).

In 2023, the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, through the BPJPH, provides free facilities to micro and small business owners to apply for halal certification through the self-declare scheme (Anggraini et al., 2023). This scheme allows business owners to obtain halal certificates for their products by simply declaring the halal status of each ingredient used in their products. The Republic of Indonesia government recognizes the importance of supporting micro and small business owners in applying for halal product certification, which is why Ministerial Regulation Number 20 of 2021 regarding Halal Certification for Micro and Small Enterprises was issued (Astuti et al., 2023).

The mandate of this regulation is that the Halal Product Process Advisor (PPPH) for micro and small business owners can be carried out by advisors who have been certified and have received a competence certificate from the BPJPH. The main task of the PPPH advisor is to verify and validate the halal declarations submitted by business owners before they are forwarded to the fatwa committee for the issuance of a halal certificate for a product (Ichwan, 2013).

Based on the issues outlined above, the support for the halal certification application process through SPJPH is highly needed by micro and small business owners. Therefore, as part of an effort to support the government in achieving its goal of having 10 million halal-certified products by 2024, after receiving the halal product process advisor certificate from the BPJPH, we intend to provide support to micro-business owners in applying for halal product certification through the "self-declare" scheme. This support, in addition to serving the community for the fulfillment of postgraduate study duties at Nurul Jadid University, also aims to encourage medium-sized businesses to have halal-certified products that can compete at the local, regional, national, and even international levels, especially in the Islamic world.

Sukodadi is one of the villages in the Paiton sub-district. Paiton is one of the sub-districts in the Probolinggo Regency, which is directly adjacent to the Situbondo Regency. Geographically, Paiton is located on the northern coast of East Java province. It is bordered by the Madura Strait to the north, Kraksaan sub-district to the west, and Situbondo Regency to the east. It is situated at coordinates 7°43'30"S 113°32'32"E. The town of Paiton covers an area of 53.28 km² with a population of 71,327 people in 2013, resulting in a population density of 1,339 people per km². Paiton is one of the sub-districts in the Probolinggo Regency, East Java Province, comprising 20 villages with populations ranging from 1,000 to 12,000 people. The villages with the highest population in consecutive order are Karanganyar, Sumberanyar, Sukodadi, Sidodadi, and Sumberejo.

The Paiton sub-district has historical tourism potential with Candi Jabung as a relic of the Majapahit Kingdom. Additionally, Paiton offers tourist attractions such as Jabung Tirta baths and Binor Beach, which are popular destinations for local residents. The boundaries of the Paiton town include the northern part, which faces the Java Sea (Madura Strait); the western part, which borders Kraksaan sub-district; the southern part, which borders Besuk and Pakuniran sub-districts; and the eastern part, which borders Kota Anyar sub-district.

The strategic location of Sukodadi village, situated on the northern coastal route and close to several industrial areas and factories, has led to many people becoming micro and small business owners, especially in the culinary field. Culinary businesses are highly sought after and promising in Sukodadi village. The majority of the village's population consists of migrants from major cities like Malang, Surabaya, Madura, Solo, and other large cities in the Java Island region. This has led to rapid growth in the culinary businesses in

Sukodadi village, as these newcomers are known to be consumers. Micro and small business owners in Sukodadi village engage in a diverse range of activities. Some produce biscuits, Spanish-style snacks like churros, cassava chips, tempeh, fish and chicken floss (Mundiri et al., n.d.), traditional cakes like serabi, and more. However, many of these micro and small business owners struggle to market their products widely and maintain competitiveness.

Based on the issues mentioned above, the main goal of this community service activity is to provide training and encourage micro and small business owners to participate in the self-declare halal certification assistance program called "Sehati" or the free halal certification by BPJH KEMENAG RI (Ministry of Religious Affairs) (Kholis, 2023; Putri et al., 2023; Sani, 2023). This community service activity aims to impart an understanding of the importance of halal certification for micro and small businesses (UMK), particularly through the government-initiated free halal certification program. Additionally, this activity includes guidance on the registration process for free halal certification through the SIHALAL website. The community service activity is implemented in three phases: preparation, delivery of materials, and tutorial sessions on the registration process for free halal certification for business owners. The discussions in this community service activity cover the following aspects: 1) providing knowledge and understanding of the importance of halal certification for micro and small businesses, 2) delivering information about the free halal certification program (Sehati), its benefits, requirements, supporting documents, and application procedures, and 3) offering guidance on the mechanisms and tutorials for registering for free halal certification through <http://ptsp.halal.go.id>.

In conclusion, this activity has achieved three key outcomes: 1) Increased awareness and understanding of the importance of halal certification for micro and small businesses (UMK); 2) Micro and small business owners are now aware of the free halal certification program with a self-declaration scheme specifically for micro and small businesses (UMK) where the costs are covered by BPJPH's budget; 3) Micro and small business owners understand the procedures and mechanisms for registering for the free halal certification program.

METHOD

The method employed in this community service project is a partnership approach known as community-based participatory research (CBPR). This approach involves collaborative and participatory activities among various stakeholders, including community members, organizational representatives, and the facilitators involved in the project. In the context of this community service, the partner community consists of 17 participants, comprising 5 teenage girls, 10 members of the Family Welfare Movement (PKK) from Sukodadi Village. The partnership approach allows all partner stakeholders to collectively contribute and share their knowledge and expertise in decision-making.

The roles and contributions of the various partner stakeholders are crucial in this community service. Teenage girls and PKK members are involved in the development of Micro and Small Business (UMK) products, while the service team provides knowledge about the benefits of halal certification for UMK products. This is aimed at assisting the community in competing in the development and sale of their products. This community service activity took place from March 27 to June 22, 2023, in Sukodadi Village, Paiton Sub-district, Probolinggo Regency. The primary target of this activity was the PKK mothers who are UMK business owners in the area. The activity was carried out in one of the residents' homes on Kenari Street in Sukodadi Village, Paiton Sub-district, Probolinggo Regency, which served as the location for the implementation of this community service.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Process of Empowering Small and Medium Enterprises

This community service activity is carried out in three stages: (a) location survey and socialization; (b) training implementation (field practice); and (c) monitoring/evaluation. In the location survey and socialization stage, the Community Service Team (PKM) conducts observation, initial data collection, and socializes the free halal certification training program, SEHATI, which runs from March 27 to June 22, 2023. In this community service activity, the PKM team provides a guide to the implementation stages, explaining the steps involved in implementing the proposed solutions to address the partner's issues.

By providing an understanding of the importance of halal certification for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), especially through the government-initiated free halal certification program, including a tutorial on registering for free halal certification through the SiHalal website. The implementation method of the community service is conducted in three stages: preparation, material delivery implementation, and tutorial on registering for free halal certification. The subjects in this community service are MSME actors located in Sukodadi-Paiton Village. The results of the community service activity include: (1) the Sukodadi Village community gains knowledge and understanding of the importance of halal certification for MSME actors, (2) MSME actors receive materials related to free halal certification (SEHATI), its benefits, requirements, supporting documents, and application procedures, and (3) business actors are provided with materials on the mechanism and tutorial for registering for free halal certification through <http://ptsp.halal.go.id>.

The tax companion certificate is issued by BPJPH after participants undergo tax companion training organized by the Solusi Halal Institute by ISNU East Java. The facilitator of community empowerment carries out the companion and community service process for the halal certification program via self-declaration. The first companion is a PPH (Halal Product Process) instructor at the East Java level and also

holds a companion certificate with Registration Number 2204001954 from LSH-BPJPH KEMENAG-RI. This certificate is a primary requirement to assist business operators in obtaining halal certification. The companion certificate is crucial because only certified companions can verify and validate the halal certification documents submitted by business operators. In this stage, the companion equips business operators with knowledge about the PPH application procedure and the ability to analyze materials used in producing products that do not contain forbidden elements.

KURIKULUM DAN MATERI PELATIHAN		
MATERI	TEORI	PRAKTIK
1. Kebijakan Umum dan Regulasi JPH	60 menit	-
2. Ketentuan Syariat Islam terkait JPH	120 menit	-
3. Pendampingan PPH dan Pendamping PPH	120 menit	-
4. Pengetahuan bahan	120 menit	-
5. Proses Produk Halal (PPH)	120 menit	-
6. Verifikasi dan Validasi	120 menit	-
7. Praktik Pembuatan Daftar Bahan dan Narasi Alur Proses Produk Halal	-	120 menit
8. Digitalisasi dan Dokumentasi Pendampingan PPH	60 menit	60 menit
9. Pengenalan tentang UMK dan Perizinan Pelaku UMK	60 menit	-
10. Orientasi Ujian Praktik (Bimbingan Teknis dan Studi Kasus Simulasi Pendampingan PPH)	120 Menit	-
11. Presentasi Studi Kasus Simulasi Pendampingan PPH	-	120 Menit
Total Menit	900 Menit	300 Menit
Total Jam Pelajaran	1200 menit (20 JP)	

Figure 1: Curriculum and Training Materials

This community service process involves companions in assisting business operators in applying for halal certification through self-declaration, which is one of the simpler methods of halal certification application. In this context, the companion not only possesses technical knowledge of the halal certification process but also has the authority to verify and validate the documents submitted by business operators. The companion also plays a role in imparting knowledge to business operators about the PPH application procedure. This includes the necessary steps to be taken, required documents, and the ability to analyze the materials used in production to ensure that the resulting products meet halal standards and do not contain prohibited substances. As a PPH instructor at the East Java level, the first companion can provide precise guidance and ensure that the implementation of the halal certification process complies with the applicable regulations.

The next crucial stage in the process is the confirmation of the attendance of companion participants. In this phase, the companion confirms the willingness of the business operator to be assisted while conveying the role and duties of the companion when supporting the business operator in obtaining halal certification for their products.

Procedurally, it is typically the business operator who should seek the companion's willingness to assist them in applying for halal certification. However, the purpose of this Community Service (PKM) is as an academic contribution to society. Therefore, the companion takes the initiative to request the business operator's willingness to be assisted.

One mandatory requirement for business operators to apply for halal certification under the 'self-declare' scheme is to have a Business Identification Number (NIB). The referred NIB is a type of risk-based business licensing issued by the Minister of Investment/Head of the Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board. In this stage, we assist business operators in applying for risk-based NIB, even though the companion process for halal product approval begins only after the completion of the 'self-declare' document by the business operators. Subsequently, the document is submitted on the sihalal website of the Indonesia Halal Product Assurance Body (BPJPH). The assistance for NIB management commenced on February 20, 2023, and continued until the issuance of the NIB on March 1, 2023.

Assisting business operators in the application process for halal product certification begins after the business operators obtain a risk-based Business Identification Number (NIB) issued by the Ministry of Investment/Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) through the online single submission (OSS) system (Ministry of Investment BKPM, 2021). The following is the business profile of the partner who is willing to be assisted in managing the NIB until the submission of the halal product certification process.

An essential aspect to consider in the risk-based NIB application process is the analysis of the suitability of raw materials used in the production of a product, which must adhere to the prevailing regulations, specifically the Indonesian Business Field Standard Classification Code (KBLI) Year 2020 (BPS RI, 2020). The process of assisting business operators in obtaining halal product certification involves multiple stages. It initiates with the acquisition of a risk-based NIB, a mandatory requirement for applying for halal certification. The NIB is issued by the Ministry of Investment or Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) through the online single submission (OSS) system. This system streamlines the business licensing process, making it more efficient and accessible.

After obtaining the NIB, the business operators proceed with the assistance for the halal product certification process. This support involves guiding them through the necessary steps, document preparation, and submission on the sihalal website of the Indonesia Halal Product Assurance Body (BPJPH). The focus is on ensuring that the products meet the halal standards and comply with the regulations. In this context, the mention of the partner's business profile indicates that they are willing to undergo the process from obtaining the NIB to the halal product certification application. The term

'profil bisnis mitra' refers to the business profile of the partner or collaborator involved in this venture. This may include details about the nature of their business, the products they manufacture, and other relevant information. The willingness of the partner to be assisted highlights the collaborative effort in navigating the regulatory landscape for halal certification in Indonesia.

2. The Risk Based NIB Submission Assistance

A Risk-Based Business Identification Number (NIB) is a mandatory requirement for business operators wishing to apply for halal product certification through the Indonesia Halal Product Assurance Body (SPJPH). Assistance in obtaining the NIB for our partner begins with the registration of an account on the online single submission (OSS) website (Ministry of Investment/BKPM, 2021). When completing the business profile, the risk classification level is automatically determined once all data has been entered. The risk level for the business operators we are assisting is categorized as 'low'. After completing the business and owner profiles, the next step is to determine the business classification according to the criteria of the Indonesian Standard Business Field Classification Code (KBLI).

The discussion centers around the process of obtaining a Risk-Based Business Identification Number (NIB), a crucial requirement for business operators seeking halal product certification through the Indonesia Halal Product Assurance Body (SPJPH). The NIB, based on risk classification, is a prerequisite for business operators intending to apply for halal product certification. It is a unique identification number issued by the Ministry of Investment or Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM). The process of assisting our partner in obtaining the NIB begins with the registration of an account on the online single submission (OSS) website, a platform provided by the Ministry of Investment/BKPM. The OSS system streamlines the business licensing process and facilitates a more efficient and accessible procedure. When completing the business profile during the registration process, the risk classification level is automatically determined based on the entered data. In this context, the business operators we are assisting fall into the 'low' risk level, indicating a lower level of potential risk associated with their business operations. After the risk classification, the next steps involve completing the business profile and the profile of the business owner. This step ensures that comprehensive information is provided, contributing to a more accurate risk assessment.

KBLI is an economic activity classification that categorizes the production of goods and/or services in Indonesia based on the type of business field. KBLI provides uniform definitions and classifications of business fields, ensuring that statistical data on economic activities in Indonesia can provide more accurate information (BPS, 2020; Ministry of Investment/BKPM, 2020). After analysis, the business managed by our partner falls into the 'Industri Kue Basah' (Wet Cake Industry) category with the KBLI code 10792 (BPS RI, 2020). Once the KBLI criteria are determined, the business operator

will be asked for approval to accept five statements based on the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2022 (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022).

Maintaining Safety, Security, Health, and Environmental Function Preservation (K3L) is the statement ensures the commitment to maintaining safety standards, security, health, and environmental conservation in the business operation. The business operator commits to meeting the mandatory Indonesian National Standards, technical specifications, and guidelines. This statement signifies the business operator's readiness to undergo the halal certification process for their products. This statement addresses the business's adherence to spatial planning regulations, particularly relevant for micro or small businesses. The business operator declares their capability to manage and monitor environmental aspects in their operations. In summary, KBLI classification helps define the business field, and the subsequent approval of the statements aligns the business with regulatory requirements, standards, and environmental considerations, especially in the context of pursuing halal certification for the 'Industri Kue Basah' category.

Risk-based business licensing in the form of the Risk-Based Business Identification Number (NIB) is issued through the online single submission system after the approval of the five statements mentioned above by the business operator. The NIB document specifies that it serves as a single license functioning as a halal product assurance certification based on the business operator's self-declaration and after receiving guidance and/or assistance from a certified Halal Product Process (PPH) facilitator. After obtaining the NIB as a requirement for applying for halal product certification through the 'self-declare' scheme, the first step is to assist the business operator in creating an account on the Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal (BPJPH) Ministry of Religion's sihalal website (BPJPH, 2023).

In this menu, the business operator registers an account by selecting the 'Pelaku Usaha/Business Actor/Importer' user type. Once the account is established, the business operator is assisted in completing their personal and business profiles. After completing and saving the personal and business profiles, the next step is to apply for halal certification by selecting the 'certification' menu and then choosing 'submission (Self Declare),' followed by completing the 'Self Declare Questionnaire.' Once the self-declaration questionnaire is filled out, the business operator is required to complete all the administrative documents for 'self-declaration.' At this stage, the business operator is guided to complete all the required administrative documents within the system.

Of the seven document sections that need to be completed, as seen in figure 7, the seventh section is the most crucial and must be accurately filled out. This section is filled with information about all the raw materials used in the production of a product. Each raw material used must have a halal certificate, except for raw materials that are not covered by a halal certificate. The halal certificate number for the raw materials used can

be traced on the LPPOM-MUI page. After completing all document sections, the business operator is asked to approve the 'business operator's statement' document as a form of accountability in the application of the 'self-declare' halal product scheme. After approving this statement, the business operator then requests the facilitator to validate and verify all the raw materials for the submitted product."

According to the prevailing regulations, the halal certificate for a product will be issued by BPJPH within a maximum of 21 working days from the date the submission documents are validated by the Halal Product Process (PPH) facilitator and submitted by the business operator through *sihalal* (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022). However, in practice, during the facilitation of this business operator, the halal certificate for the product submitted by our partner, who is being assisted, was only determined and issued by BPJPH on May 20, 2023, since it was first submitted on April 11, 2023, and is still awaiting issuance from MUI-BPJPH. An example that we can provide as an illustration of the issuance of the certificate we assisted with is as follows:



Figure 2: Halal Certificate

This process aligns with the theoretical framework of risk-based business licensing, where the NIB serves as a central element. The business operator undergoes a systematic procedure, starting with the creation of an online account and the completion of personal and business profiles. The 'self-declare' scheme emphasizes the business operator's responsibility for halal product assurance. The documentation process, especially concerning raw materials, is critical for ensuring compliance with halal standards. The facilitator's role in validating and verifying information adds an additional layer of assurance and accountability to the overall halal certification process.

The final step is determining the business classification based on the criteria of the Indonesian Standard Business Field Classification Code (KBLI). This classification system helps categorize businesses according to their primary activities and sectors. Overall, the process ensures that business operators meet the necessary requirements and classifications for obtaining the NIB, a fundamental step in the halal certification application process.

The process of empowering Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is a critical endeavor aimed at enhancing economic capacity and community welfare. The structured approach to this empowerment process is crucial for ensuring that MSMEs can meet market demands and regulatory standards, particularly in terms of halal certification, which is vital for consumer trust and market access in predominantly Muslim regions. This empowerment initiative is carried out through a series of well-defined stages, each designed to address specific needs and challenges faced by MSMEs.

The initial stage of this community service activity involves a comprehensive location survey and socialization. This phase, spanning from March 27 to June 22, 2023, includes observation, initial data collection, and the dissemination of information about the SEHATI free halal certification training program. During this stage, the Community Service Team (PKM) identifies the needs and potentials of MSMEs and introduces the steps involved in the halal certification process. This groundwork is essential for tailoring the training and support to the specific context of the MSMEs in Sukodadi-Paiton Village.

Following the survey, the training implementation stage involves practical field exercises aimed at equipping MSME actors with the necessary skills and knowledge. This stage covers three main components: preparation, material delivery, and a tutorial on registering for free halal certification through the SiHalal website. The training emphasizes the importance of halal certification, detailing its benefits, requirements, and application procedures. By engaging MSMEs directly in these practical activities, the program ensures that participants can apply the knowledge effectively in their business operations.

The final stage of the community service activity is monitoring and evaluation. This phase is crucial for assessing the effectiveness of the training and the extent to which MSMEs have implemented the knowledge gained. Continuous monitoring helps identify any challenges faced by the MSMEs and provides opportunities for further support and refinement of the training program. The evaluation process ensures that the objectives of increasing knowledge and capability among MSME actors are met, contributing to the overall goal of empowering the local economy. The community service activity has yielded significant results. Firstly, the community in Sukodadi Village has gained a deeper understanding of the importance of halal certification. Secondly, MSME actors have received comprehensive materials on the SEHATI program, including its benefits and application procedures. Thirdly, business operators have been provided with

practical tutorials on how to navigate the halal certification process via the official BPJPH website. These outcomes indicate a successful transfer of knowledge and skills, laying a foundation for improved compliance with halal standards and enhanced market competitiveness.

An essential requirement for applying for halal certification under the 'self-declare' scheme is obtaining a Business Identification Number (NIB). This process, facilitated through the online single submission (OSS) system, classifies businesses according to risk levels and ensures they meet the regulatory standards set by the Ministry of Investment/Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM). The assistance provided in obtaining the NIB is a critical step that precedes the halal certification application, ensuring that all business activities are properly registered and compliant with national regulations. The structured approach to empowering MSMEs through location surveys, training, and continuous support highlights the importance of comprehensive planning and execution in community service activities. By focusing on critical aspects like halal certification and regulatory compliance, this program not only enhances the capabilities of MSMEs but also ensures their sustainability and competitiveness in the market. The collaborative efforts between certified companions and MSME actors underline the importance of skilled guidance in navigating complex regulatory landscapes, ultimately contributing to the broader goal of economic empowerment and community development.

CONCLUSION

The halal product process with the self-declaration scheme greatly facilitates business operators in obtaining halal certification for their products. This can undoubtedly enhance the market value of the products. The self-declaration scheme requires business operators to already have a Risk-based Business Identification Number (NIB). Therefore, the facilitator of the halal product process must ensure that the assisted business operator already has an NIB. If the business operator does not have an NIB, the facilitator needs to assist in obtaining the NIB before accompanying the business operator in applying for the halal certification of their products. The issuance time for halal certification by BPJPH is sometimes longer and does not comply with the existing Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). This is due to the high number of business operators applying for the halal product process, while BPJPH officers and employees of the Fatwa Committee of the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) are limited. Despite the longer processing time not meeting the SOP, BPJPH will still issue a halal certificate for products submitted by business operators, as long as the submitted products meet all the criteria in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Micro and small businesses need assistance in various aspects, including the submission of the halal product process. Intensive facilitation like this needs to be carried out to elevate the businesses managed by micro and small business operators in Indonesia to a higher level. Community Service with an intensive facilitation scheme like this is

expected to be conducted by more academics so that the real contribution of academics can be felt by the community and have a positive impact on the country's economic growth.

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