
Preventive legal protection through Synergy between WHC and LPH: Efforts to Facilitate Product Certification in Preparation for the October 2026 Halal Mandate

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ABSTRACT

The mandatory halal certification requirement, which will reach a critical milestone in October 2026, presents both a challenge and an opportunity to strengthen Indonesia's halal ecosystem. Business operators—particularly micro and small enterprises—continue to face various obstacles in obtaining halal certification, such as limited understanding of certification procedures, difficulties in meeting administrative requirements, and restricted access to assistance and Halal Inspection Agencies (LPH). In this context, the synergy between the Walisongo Halal Center (WHC) and Halal Inspection Agencies (LPH) plays a strategic role in facilitating and supporting the implementation of halal product certification. This study aims to analyze the roles and synergy of the WHC and LPH in building the halal ecosystem and to identify efforts made to facilitate product certification in preparation for the mandatory halal requirement in October 2026. The study employs a normative legal research method with a qualitative approach. Data were gathered through a literature review examining legislation, books, scholarly journals, and other relevant sources concerning halal product assurance and certification in Indonesia. The findings indicate that the synergy between the WHC and LPH strengthens the halal ecosystem through education, outreach, training, assistance, and the facilitation of the certification process for business operators. This collaboration not only enhances business operators' understanding of and compliance with halal product assurance efforts but also expands access to halal certification services. Therefore, strengthening coordination and collaboration among the WHC, LPH, the government, higher education institutions, and business operators is a crucial step toward creating an integrated and sustainable halal ecosystem in anticipation of the mandatory halal requirement taking effect in October 2026.

Keywords:

Halal Ecosystem; Halal Certification; WHC; LPH; Halal Product; Mandatory Halal Certification.

Introduction

Globalization and free trade have driven the expansion of markets for goods and services to an international level, offering consumers an increasingly diverse range of choices tailored to their needs and economic means. However, businesses sometimes prioritize their own interests at the expense of product quality, potentially causing harm to consumers (Wajdi, Farid., & Susanti, 2021). Economic development, alongside advancements in technology, telecommunications, informatics, and trade, has driven an increasing diversity of products available to meet the public's consumption needs (Bahiej, Ahmad., Munajat, Makhrus. & Faqih, 2022).

Public demand for halal products has steadily increased over the years. This trend has become an integral part of Muslim consumption patterns and highlights the immense potential for the development of the halal industry. UIN Walisongo plays an active role in meeting the public's need for halal product assurance through the establishment of the Walisongo Halal Center (WHC) and the Halal Inspection Agency (LPH). These two entities serve as platforms for

the inspection, guidance, and assurance processes related to halal products. The establishment of the WHC and LPH also represents a strategic move by UIN Walisongo to both respond to and capitalize on the significant opportunities within the growing halal sector. Furthermore, UIN Walisongo possesses a pool of competent human resources capable of supporting various activities related to halal product assurance (H. U. Walisongo, 2021).

The establishment of LPH UIN Walisongo and WHC UIN Walisongo represents the university's response to the public's growing need for halal product services and assurance. These two institutions are expected to deliver tangible benefits and generate a broad impact on the community (H. U. Walisongo, 2026). Nowadays, consumers have access to a wide range of goods and services. This situation benefits consumers, as their needs can be met through the diverse alternatives available. Furthermore, the optimal use of information technology has reduced geographical barriers, making it easier to conduct business and reach a wider area (Ardikha Putri, R. P., & Ruhaeni, 2022). Sharia principles—such as fairness, transparency, and the prohibition of **riba** (usury)—can serve as an ethical foundation for building consumer trust while strengthening a business's reputation. Consequently, the application of Sharia values not only fosters ethical and sustainable business practices but also contributes to the creation of an economic ecosystem that is inclusive, equitable, and oriented toward the common good (Prasetyo, 2025).

Over the past decade, the concept of halal food has garnered increasing attention alongside rising public awareness regarding the importance of consuming products that not only adhere to halal principles but also comply with applicable Indonesian regulations. However, the implementation of halal certification and labeling continues to face various challenges, particularly for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). High certification costs and limited knowledge regarding halal labeling procedures and requirements are among the factors hindering this process. As the country with the world's largest Muslim population, Indonesia possesses immense market potential for the development of the halal product industry. Halal labeling—regulated under Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance—plays a strategic role in providing Muslim consumers with certainty regarding a product's halal status. This study indicates that halal certification serves not only as a consumer protection instrument but also as a means to enhance product competitiveness and expand access to international markets. Consequently, the government and relevant institutions—including the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) and the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI)—play a crucial role in ensuring halal product assurance while simultaneously supporting the growth of Indonesia's halal industry (Masriani et al., 2025).

The halal industry is not solely oriented toward achieving economic profit; it also prioritizes key values such as fairness, health, and trust. Furthermore, the halal industry plays a role in broadening perspectives and enhancing global appreciation for the culture and values associated with Islamic teachings (Destriyansah, Wahyu., Imsar, Ismar. & Ikhsan, 2023). Various sectors within the halal industry continue to evolve, spanning pharmaceuticals, travel, food, tourism, fashion, media, and cosmetics, as well as financial services. The market for halal products is growing in numerous countries, offering business players opportunities to expand their operations, increase revenue, and create new jobs. As part of adopting ethical business practices, producers can display halal labels on their products to demonstrate their commitment to ethical principles rooted in the teachings of the Quran and the example set by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) (Novia, C., Santoso, Imam., Soemarno, S. & Astuti, 2020). In Islamic teachings, the principle of transparency plays a crucial role in every transaction. Sellers are required to provide clear, complete, and accurate information regarding the products offered—including price, specifications, and return policies. The application of this principle aims to prevent fraudulent practices while ensuring buyers have a sufficient understanding before deciding to make a purchase (Latifah, S. N., Wahidah, E. Y., & Amany, 2024).

In his commercial activities, the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) consistently demonstrated an attitude and conduct that serve as an exemplary model. Businesspeople who look to him as a guide in their operations are seen as prioritizing honesty, integrity, and ethics in every aspect of their business practices (Khalimy et al., 2023). Manufacturers who display the halal label on their

products are business operators striving to avoid dishonesty or unethical practices during production and marketing. Furthermore, they demonstrate concern for the Muslim community by ensuring that the production and distribution of halal products are carried out in accordance with Islamic religious regulations and principles (Puspaningtyas, Shinta Diah., Sucipto & Santoso, 2023). Honesty is a fundamental principle taught by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in the conduct of business activities. This value reflects the quality of an individual's faith and piety, as well as their adherence to the teachings of Allah (SWT) (Zahara, Leni., Jatiningrum et al., 2023)

Article 29, paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees every citizen the right to profess a religion and practice its teachings in accordance with their respective beliefs. In fulfilling this obligation, the state bears the responsibility of providing certainty and protection regarding the halal status of products consumed or used by the public (Subagyo, Bambang Sugeng Ariadi. et al., 2020). However, not all products circulating in the market currently possess a halal guarantee; therefore, specific regulations are required to provide legal certainty regarding a product's halal status. Following the enactment of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance—which came into effect in 2019—food products circulating in Indonesia are required to meet halal certification standards in accordance with statutory regulations (Herianingrum, Sri., Nur et al., 2024).

The existence of regulations—specifically Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance—plays a strategic role in providing protection and legal certainty for Muslim consumers. These provisions align with the principle of freedom of religion guaranteed by the state, as affirmed in Article 29, Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Supriyadi, Endang Irawan., & Asih & Banyu, 2021). Individually, the inclusion of a halal label has been shown to significantly influence brand image. Brand image also plays a crucial role in shaping consumer purchasing decisions; consequently, the more positive a brand's image, the greater the likelihood that consumers will choose and purchase the product (Hidayat, 2023). Halal certification is fundamentally intended to guarantee the integrity and consistency of a product's halal status—encompassing both the ingredients used and every stage of the production process, including unpackaged, ready-to-consume products. This study underscores the importance of segregating production equipment and storage facilities for halal and non-halal products to preserve halal integrity. Meanwhile, the implementation of halal labeling can be strengthened through various measures, such as launching national campaigns, adopting uniform and sustainable certification procedures, ensuring easy and affordable access to certification for MSMEs, and fostering collaboration between business operators and online platforms to tailor the certification process to specific business needs and operational characteristics (Azizah, 2022).

The implementation of halal certification in Indonesia is grounded in Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance (JPH). While halal certification was initially voluntary, its application has evolved into a mandatory requirement for products circulated, marketed, and traded within Indonesian territory. Nevertheless, from a consumer protection perspective, the prevailing halal certification system does not fully align with the protection standards stipulated in the Consumer Protection Law. The implementation of the "self-declare" mechanism potentially undermines consumer protection by reducing the intensity of regulatory oversight and prioritizing ease of doing business over rigorous certification processes. Furthermore, the lack of explicit regulations regarding strict liability and compensation for non-material or spiritual losses suggests that halal regulations are still positioned primarily as economic instruments rather than as a means to safeguard consumers' fundamental rights. In the micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) sector, implementation often gives rise to a phenomenon of "pseudo-compliance," where the halal label is utilized more as a marketing strategy than as a genuine expression of adherence to Sharia principles (Fibrianti, Nurul, R. Benny Riyanto, Ubaedul Mustofa, Shopia Clara Beauty Kusumawardhani, 2026).

One of the challenges MSMEs face in obtaining halal certification is their reliance on raw materials that lack halal certification. This situation can hinder the certification process via the self-declaration mechanism. The challenge is further compounded in regions with limited access to suppliers of halal-certified raw materials, making it difficult for MSMEs to source substitutes

that comply with halal regulations and standards (Bahiej, Ahmad., Munajat, Makhrus. & Faqih, 2021).

However, the situation on the ground does not yet fully align with expectations. Although Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance has been enacted, the rate of halal certification among MSMEs remains relatively low. This situation is influenced, among other factors, by high certification costs as well as requirements and procedures considered quite complex for business operators (Putri, 2024). To minimize non-compliance with the 2026 mandatory halal certification requirement, BPJPH, LPH UIN Walisongo, the Institute for Islamic Legal Counseling, Consultation, and Aid (LPKBHI), and the Walisongo Halal Center are actively conducting public outreach. The Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) encourages university students to actively contribute—through various concrete actions—to strengthening and developing the halal ecosystem in Indonesia (BPJPH, 2025). Furthermore, The Institute for Islamic Legal Extension, Consultation, and Aid (LPKBHI) of the Faculty of Sharia and Law at UIN Walisongo Semarang, in collaboration with the Central Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, organized a public legal outreach program. The event emphasized the importance of halal certification—not merely as a means of regulatory compliance, but also as a tool for consumer protection and a source of added value capable of boosting the competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in both local and national markets. During the discussion session, a number of MSE operators noted that the event provided them with new knowledge and insights, while also encouraging them to promptly complete and organize the legal aspects of their products (L. U. Walisongo, 2025).



Figure 1. The Halal Inspection Agency (LPH) of UIN Walisongo Semarang conducted an outreach session regarding the mandatory halal certification requirement for October 2026

The Walisongo Halal Center (WHC), previously integrated with the Halal Inspection Agency (LPH), now operates independently, focusing on facilitating cost-free halal certification and conducting various halal-related training activities. To date, 60 institutions have processed their halal certification through the LPH. A key decision reached during the meeting concerned the mechanism for managing revenue generated from collaborations, as stipulated in Rector's Decree Number 83 of 2016. All revenue derived from collaborations involving either institution—WHC or LPH—must be deposited into the UIN Walisongo management fund account, subject to a 10% institutional fee (S. U. Walisongo, 2024).

Muslim consumers have a specific need to ensure that the food and beverages they consume meet halal requirements in accordance with Islamic teachings. Consequently, they require assurance and guarantees regarding the halal status and integrity of the products they consume. In this regard, the government bears the responsibility of protecting the public, enabling them to practice their faith and fulfill their needs in accordance with their religious beliefs (Adnani, Latifah., Hindarsah, Ida., & Kania & Nur, 2021). Halal certification and labeling play a crucial role in enhancing product competitiveness in the global market while maintaining consumer trust. In Indonesia, public awareness regarding the importance of consuming food

products that are safe, healthy, and compliant with halal standards is also on the rise. Consequently, the halal label serves as vital information for consumers when making purchasing decisions, as it provides details regarding product identity, composition, and the assurance of its halal status. Regulations mandating halal labeling are established under Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, which requires halal certification for products distributed in Indonesia. This measure is essential to prevent Muslim consumers from consuming products with uncertain halal status. Thus, the Halal Product Assurance Law (UU JPH) and the synergy between the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) and the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) hold a strategic position in providing certainty and guarantees regarding the halal status of products consumed by the public (Bobby, Muhammad., & Rahmadani, 2024).

Consumer protection is closely linked to the theory of legal protection proposed by Philipus M. Hadjon, which positions the state as the party responsible for providing legal protection through both preventive and repressive measures. In this study, halal certification can be viewed as a form of preventive legal protection implemented by the state to provide certainty and protection to Muslim consumers, particularly by preventing the inadvertent consumption of non-halal products (Philipus M, 1987).

Methods

This study employs a normative legal research method with a doctrinal approach, relying on secondary data as the primary source. Such data were obtained from various relevant legal materials and literature, including legislation, court rulings, scientific articles, academic journals, and books pertinent to the research subject and issues (Soekanto et al., 2003). This study employs a normative legal research method that focuses on the analysis of legal norms and principles. In this type of research, law is understood as a set of rules derived from legislation, court decisions, and established, recognized legal doctrines (Nasution, 2020). Furthermore, this study employs a literature review approach by examining various relevant scholarly works and findings from previous research. The author analyzes a range of literature and other academic sources related to the research problem to establish the theoretical framework, legal basis, and analytical foundation for the study (Soekanto, S dan Mamudji, 1986).

Results and Discussions

Islamic Law Review of Halal Labeling

The term "halal" refers to food, beverages, pharmaceutical products, and various other goods that are permissible under the provisions of Islamic law, or Sharia. In Indonesia, regulations concerning halal products have been evolving since the 1990s. Under government regulations, a food product certified as halal must not contain any forbidden elements or ingredients—including those produced or processed via genetic engineering or food irradiation—that do not comply with halal standards (Apriani, Desi., & Syafrinaldi, 2022).

The Law on Halal Product Assurance, enacted in 2014, mandates halal certification for products that display or use a halal label (Siregar, Fitri Ana., & Razali, 2022). Labeling is closely linked to marketing activities, as it is an integral part of a product that conveys essential information to consumers. The term "halal" originates from Arabic and signifies "permissible" or "allowed"—referring to anything not prohibited under applicable regulations. In the context of products, a halal label is a mark or statement displayed on packaging to indicate that the product complies with halal requirements. In Indonesia, halal certification was previously administered by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) through its Assessment Institute for Foods, Drugs, and Cosmetics (LPPOM), while the oversight of halal labeling fell under the authority of the National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM). The practice of halal labeling in Indonesia actually predates the formal development of the halal certification system; notably, it was addressed in a 1985 Joint Decree by the Minister of Health and the Minister of Religious Affairs regarding the inclusion of halal labels on food products. Over time, the mechanism for issuing halal certificates has evolved, including the establishment of a Fatwa Committee within the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH). These developments are grounded in Law Number 6 of

2023, which ratified Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into law (Jumarni, 2022).

The state is obligated to provide protection to every citizen in the practice of their religious teachings and beliefs. To ensure certainty regarding the halal status of food and beverages consumed by the public, the government needs to implement a halal labeling system as a form of protection and assurance for consumers (Adnani, Latifah, Hindarsah, Ida, & Kania & Nur., 2021). Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance was enacted to provide certainty and protection regarding the rights of Muslims to consume food and beverages with guaranteed halal status. The halal industry is expanding rapidly, driven by growing awareness and shifting perspectives among Muslims and global consumers—including the Indonesian public—regarding the importance of halal products (Martini, Dwi. et al., 2020).

The halal industry is projected to experience rapid growth, with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6.2% during the 2018–2024 period. By 2024, consumer spending on various halal products and services is estimated to reach US\$3.2 trillion, signaling increasingly promising prospects for the sector's development. Furthermore, data is available illustrating halal product consumption levels in Indonesia alongside the country's economic growth. Indonesia possesses immense potential for developing the halal industry, driven primarily by its large total population and a significant Muslim demographic. With a population of approximately 273 million, Indonesia stands as a key market within the global halal industry, accounting for around 12.7% of the world's total Muslim population (Fathoni, 2020).

Regulations on Halal Labeling for MSME Food and Beverage Products in Indonesia

Demand for halal products continues to rise in tandem with Indonesia's large Muslim population. Each year, the halal industry contributes approximately US\$3.8 billion to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and generates around 127,000 jobs. Furthermore, the growth of the halal industry has successfully attracted foreign investment totaling US\$1 billion. A halal label on a product serves not only to convey information to consumers but also as a guarantee that the product is safe and free from prohibited ingredients. Nevertheless, public awareness and understanding—particularly among small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)—regarding the importance of halal labeling remain relatively limited (Ismaya, Pandu Legawa., Faturachman et al., 2023).

Amidst projected global growth in the halal industry, Indonesia—home to one of the world's largest Muslim populations—possesses immense potential to emerge as a leading global producer of halal products. However, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) continue to face various challenges in obtaining halal certification. These obstacles contribute to the relatively low rate of halal certification among MSMEs, even as the market potential for halal products—both domestically and internationally—continues to expand significantly (Balqis, Wizna Gania., & Santoso, 2020).

The development of halal-based SMEs is a key priority for the Indonesian government in achieving sustainable economic development. To support the sector's growth, the government has implemented various programs and policies aimed at fostering the development and capacity building of SMEs in Indonesia (Purwaningsih, Endang., Anisariza, Nelly Ulfah. & Basrowi, 2023). Consumer protection regarding halal products is a crucial issue in Indonesia, given that the majority of its population is Muslim. In 2023, the global Muslim population reached approximately 2.19 billion, while Muslims in Indonesia account for roughly 86.7% of the total population. As one of the world's largest markets for halal products, Indonesia holds immense potential to develop the halal industry, both in terms of consumption and as a producer of various halal goods (RI, 2023). Despite its immense potential, Indonesia still lags behind Malaysia in the production and development of various halal products and services (Kumaratih, Cinantya., & Ispriyarso, 2020).

The State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Kudus, through its Halal Certification Institute (LPH), continues to expand its partnership network by establishing strategic collaborations with the Halal Laboratory of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung and the Laboratory of the Faculty of Science

and Technology (FST) of UIN Walisongo Semarang. This collaboration aims to strengthen the establishment of the LPH IAIN Kudus as a first-stage Halal Inspection Institution (LPH), optimize halal certification services, increase mentoring capacity for MSMEs, and accelerate the development of the halal ecosystem in Indonesia. The synergy between IAIN Kudus, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, and UIN Walisongo Semarang is a concrete manifestation of collaboration between Islamic higher education institutions in strengthening the national halal ecosystem and supporting the development of the halal industry in Indonesia. Through continued collaboration, it is hoped that Indonesia will further strengthen its position as a leading global hub for the halal industry (Taqiyusinna, 2025).



Figure 2. Strengthening Accreditation: IAIN Kudus LPH Partners with UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung LPH and UIN Walisongo Semarang FST Laboratory

The Halal Inspection Agency (LPH) of UIN Walisongo Semarang received a visit from the halal certification assessment team of the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH). The team's visit aimed to evaluate the compliance with standards, competence, and operational suitability of LPH UIN Walisongo in performing halal product inspections. This assessment is also part of efforts to ensure the agency possesses the capacity to provide valid and credible halal product assurance, thereby preparing it to achieve the status of a "Main LPH" (LPH Utama) in alignment with government policy directives. Through Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Assurance Sector, the government has mandated halal certification for specific product categories. In the initial phase, this mandate covers food and beverage products, raw materials and food additives, as well as slaughterhouse products and services (Istibsaroh, 2024).



Figure 3. UIN Walisongo's Halal Product Guarantee Agency (LPH) undergoes a field assessment by the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH)

The Walisongo Halal Center (WHC) at UIN Walisongo Semarang, in collaboration with the Central Java Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH), continues to strengthen its partnership to enhance the quality of halal certification assistance provided to business operators. In this context, university-based Halal Product Assurance Assistance Institutions (LP3H) play a strategic role. Beyond assisting business operators, LP3H serves as a hub for academic development through education, research, and community service activities related to the halal sector. BPJPH has emphasized the importance of administrative orderliness in LP3H operations. Consequently, all official communications and correspondence conducted by regional coordinators must be issued on behalf of the university's LP3H rather than under a personal identity. Furthermore, the UIN Walisongo LP3H is encouraged to expand its collaborative networks with local governments at the regency and city levels—for instance, by drafting Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) to organize halal certification training and assistance programs. Additionally, BPJPH advocates for a comprehensive mapping of potential business operators down to the sub-district level. This mapping should encompass both conventional businesses and those marketing products via online marketplaces and various digital platforms. As a follow-up, WHC UIN Walisongo plans to develop a regional coordinator system, establish administrative standards and correspondence templates, provide information resources on halal services, create a hybrid training model combining a Learning Management System (LMS) with field practice, and conduct a more comprehensive mapping of business operators (Kunadi, 2026).



Figure 4. Walisongo Halal Center Strengthens Human Resource Capacity through a Study on Halal Product Assurance Law



Figure 5. Walisongo Halal Center and BPJPH Central Java Strengthen Halal Certification Assistance for Business Operators



Figure 6. UIN Walisongo Targets Halal Certification for 325 School Canteens, Strengthens Integrity of Halal Product Facilitators



Figure 7. Collaboration between the Halal Inspection Agency (LPH) of UIN Walisongo Semarang and the Halal Inspection Agency (LPH) of Universitas Brawijaya



Figure 8. Collaboration between the UIN Walisongo Semarang Halal Inspection Agency (LPH) and its partner, Prima Cendikia Surabaya

Halal certification plays a crucial role in Islamic law, as it mandates that specific foods and products be consumed in accordance with the provisions and guidelines established by Sharia (Fibrianti et al., 2023). Halal certification bodies play a crucial role in guaranteeing the halal status of products destined for international markets, particularly in countries with Muslim-majority populations. However, some countries do not always recognize halal certifications issued by private entities or non-governmental organizations, which can lead to the rejection of such certificates (Mulyono, Agus et al., 2022).

Table 1. Breakdown by Business Category

Business Category	Year	
	2024	2025
Food (including restaurants, catering, and bakeries)	83	125
Beverages/Ice/Milk	23	16
Meat & Meat Products	24	10
Slaughtering Services (Slaughterhouse)	1	28
Distribution Services	4	7
Sales Services	0	1
Other Services	0	0
Raw Materials/Cooking Ingredients (Cereals, Flour, Oil, etc.)	10	26
Consumer Goods / Cosmetics / Medicines	1	35
Product Packaging	1	2
Other	0	0
Unknown	1	0
Total	148	250

Source: UIN Walisongo Semarang Halal Inspection Agency (LPH)

Conclusion

The synergy between the Halal Inspection Agency (LPH) and the Walisongo Halal Center (WHC) plays a vital role in delivering professional, integrated, and sustainable halal services. The establishment of these two institutions reflects the higher education sector's response to the public's growing demand for services and certainty regarding halal product assurance. Within the national halal ecosystem, the LPH occupies a strategic position, as its operations involve the engagement of three key authorities: religious, administrative (state), and scientific. This aligns with SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), which emphasizes the importance of reducing waste and food loss at various levels—ranging from the global scale and businesses or traders to consumers. The objective is to encourage the more efficient, sustainable, and responsible use of food resources to prevent waste.

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Conflicts of interest

None.

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