



Self-Declare on Micro and Small Restaurant in Supporting Muslim-Friendly Tourism Industry

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Abstract

Halal logo for business actors, especially food business is a liability as regulated in the Halal Product Guarantee Law. Since the enactment Job Creation Law, regulations on halal certification have been changed and renewed. Self-declare is the issues that raised pros and cons. The purpose of this study is evaluate Self-declare on micro and small restaurants in supporting muslim-friendly tourism industry. In discussing the topic, the research using normative juridical method with materials from primary data and secondary data. The results show that Self-declare is not consistent with the substance of the Halal Product Guarantee law. Practically, Self-declare has a positive impact for economic benefits because the process of applying halal certification is short and easy for restaurant businesses. Thus, the Self-declare concept supports the development of the halal tourism industry in Indonesia. It is necessary to complemented by supervision system to maintain the quality and objectives of halal certification.

Keywords: *Self-declare; micro and small restaurant; muslim-friendly tourism industry.*

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1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country with a large Muslim population in the world. Based on The State of Global Islamic Community 2020/2021 report, Indonesia is ranked as the first country with consumption of halal food in the world amounting to 170 billion USD ([Gateway, 2019](#)). The large consumption of halal food is also due to the number of Muslim population in Indonesia, which until 2022 based on the report of The Royal Islamic Strategic Studies Center (RISSC), the Muslim population in Indonesia is estimated at 237.56 million people ([Data Indonesia, 2022](#)). Al-Qur'an has explained that Muslims are obliged to consume everything that is halal. As the word of Allah SWT in Surah Al-Maidah 88 which means, "Dan makanlah makanan yang halal lagi baik dari apa yang Allah telah rezeikikan kepadamu, dan bertakwalah kepada Allah yang kamu beriman kepada-Nya." ([Tafsir Al-Qur'an](#)). The existence of these things makes the demand for halal food products in Indonesia continue to increase.

The large consumption and demand for halal food products indicate that Indonesia's economic movement in the halal food sector has good development prospects. Although Indonesia is a country with high consumption of halal products, this does not make Indonesia the number one exporter of halal products in the world. Currently, most suppliers of halal products in the world are still dominated

by non-Muslim countries such as Brazil, the United States and India. Although Indonesia is a country with a large Muslim population in the world with 236.53 million people (86.88%) of Indonesia's 272.23 million population ([Data Books](#)). But this potential has not been effectively utilized by the Indonesian government. Therefore, efforts are needed to support the development of domestic halal producers to be able to utilize this potential. One of them can first be supported through micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia.

Connection with this, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in this case can support the development of halal producers in Indonesia because based on the report of the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs that in 2022, the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has reached 8.71 million business units ([Kementerian Koperasi Dan UKM Republik Indonesia](#)). Which shows that MSMEs in Indonesia have a major contribution to the Indonesian economy. It is recorded that they account for 60.3% of Indonesia's total gross domestic population (GDP), absorb up to 97% of the total workforce, and 99% of total employment (Central Bureau of Statistics Data 2010-2020). This shows that MSMEs in Indonesia are included in the main drivers of the country's economy with the number of MSME players consisting of 96% of micro businesses and 1.2% of small businesses ([Kementerian Koperasi Dan UKM Republik Indonesia](#)). In addition, business actors classified as MSMEs in Indonesia are mostly business actors engaged in the culinary sector. Moreover, the culinary sector in this case is an important part of the development of the halal industry. Based on the 2019-2020 Global Islamic Economic Report, the halal food and beverage sector has the highest economic performance among the other 5 sectors, which cannot be separated from the basic human needs for food commodities. That is why it is necessary to support the contribution of MSMEs, especially in the field of halal or culinary food and beverages, to participate in the development of the halal industry, which is also known as the Muslim-friendly industry.

The Muslim-friendly industry is currently not only in demand by Muslims but also by non-Muslims. The acceptance of the Muslim-friendly industry in the domestic circle of Indonesian society, as well as the global circle, strengthens the potential that the Muslim-friendly tourism industry has the potential to be developed. One of the strategies that may be used to support the development of the Muslim-friendly tourism industry is the strengthening of regulations related to the guarantee of halal products.

Guarantee of halal products is important when it comes to the development of Muslim-friendly industries, especially in the field of halal food and beverages or culinary. Based on Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee (Hereinafter referred to as JPH Law), there are 5 (five) product categories that are required to be halal certified, namely food and beverages, medicines and cosmetics, chemical/organic/genetic engineering products, and services. Of the five categories that need to be consumed every day are food and beverages. As mentioned if the food and beverage sector in this regard is dominated by micro and small business actors, the average of these business actors does not yet have halal certification ([Istianah & Dewi, 2022](#)).

Halal certification in Indonesia has a big influence on producers and of course the demand for halal products is quite large for consumers ([Arifin, 2020](#)). Not many business actors, especially micro and small businesses, have halal labeling. Based on data contained Lembaga Pengkajian Pangan, obat-obatan, dan Kosmetika Majelis Ulama Indonesia ([LPPOM MUI](#)) in 2021 there are 8,333 MSEs that have received halal certification and then in 2022 there are 2310 MSEs that have been halal certified ([Arintawati, 2022](#)). Not many MSMEs are halal certified to date because applying for certification requires a large fee and a long process ([Ali & Dewi, 2022](#)).

Although the state has made efforts to guarantee the right to consume halal products, especially food and beverages, based on Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee, the reality in the field is that still felt by micro and small businesses engaged in the food sector. However,

since the enactment of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (Job Creation Law), several regulations related to simplifying synchronization and trimming regulations in order to facilitate business actors, especially micro and small businesses (MSEs) (Istianah & Dewi, 2022). In 2023, Law Number 11 of 2020 replaced by Law Number 6 of 2023 about Determination of Government the Regulations Regarding Job Creation Of Law Number 2 Of 2022. The existence of the work copyright law seeks to provide convenience in obtaining halal certification such as shortening the period of time in deciding the halalness of the product. Not always the copyright law has a positive impact in this regard. Because the concept of halal *Self-declare* that appears in the current Job Creation Law is still issues because it is considered contrary to Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. This is because the concept of halal *Self-declare* is considered to the basic principles of halal itself because halal certification is actually to protect Muslim consumers from eating or consuming materials that are not halal in terms of Islam.

Based on the above background, it is necessary to attention about *Self-declare* on micro and small business. In this case is form of restaurants in supporting the Muslim-friendly tourism industry. Where the main issues that becomes the focus of discussion is study how the *Self-declare* mechanism on micro and small restaurant business actors in supporting the Muslim-friendly tourism industry. The objectives to be achieved in this study are to evaluate *Self-declare* in micro and small restaurant businesses in supporting the Muslim-friendly tourism industry.

2. Literature Review

The halal tourism industry linguistically consists of two words, namely industry and halal. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), industry is the activity of processing or processing goods using means and equipment, such as machines. While halal means permitted (not prohibited by sharia), so that the halal industry is defined as the activity of processing or processing goods using means and equipment permitted by Islamic sharia. The definition of halal tourism is broader than religious tourism, which is tourism based on the values of Islamic sharia values. As recommended by the World Tourism Organization (WTO), halal tourism consumers are not only Muslims but also non-Muslims who want to enjoy local wisdom (Sutikno et al., 2020). Halal tourism is a concept that is currently the priority program of the government and the center of global attention (Rachmiatie et al., 2023).

The priority given to the halal tourism industry or Muslim-friendly tourism is inseparable from the increasing halal awarness in society. The State of Global Islamic Economy Report 2019-2020 revealed that halal tourism is the sector with the fifth largest economic value after finance, food, fashion and media. In the world Islamic economic market, the performance of Indonesia's halal tourism industry ranks 4th after Malaysia, UAE, and Turkey. This shows that Indonesia's halal tourism has met the needs of global halal tourism. Moreover, Indonesia has tourism potential that is no less friendly to Muslim tourists. Indonesian tourist destinations have the advantage of natural sustainability, unique cultural diversity, and world-class quality destinations. The halal tourism industry in its development cannot develop alone, but needs support from other sectors such as the halal food and beverage sector. The halal food and beverage sector is a sector that has a close relationship with the halal tourism sector. This is because the halal food sector has the highest economic performance among other sectors. This cannot be separated from the basic human need for food commodities. However, Indonesia's halal food and beverage industry has not been able to enter the top 10 countries with the world's best halal food performance. Actually, Indonesia has a great opportunity to develop halal products in this sector.

3. Methodology

The research method in this paper uses doctrinal (normative) research methods. Doctrinal research method is research based on laws and regulations, especially how to analyze the relationship between

laws and regulations that help explain an area of difficulty and possibly predict future developments (Based on rules and logic) (Suteki, 2018). The research specification used is descriptive-analytical, which aims to describe systematically and accurately the facts and characteristics about the population or about a particular field (Suteki, 2018). The research conducted attempts to collect and analyze data sources which are secondary data in the form of related literature materials.

Research that uses normative juridical research methods using legal materials in the form of primary, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. The secondary data used in the research is secondary legal data. This data can be divided into three types based on its binding force, namely 1) Primary legal materials or written legal rules; 2) Secondary legal materials or legal materials that serve as an explanation of primary legal materials, where this research explores data based on the results of published scientific works (research) of experts; and 3) Tertiary legal materials which are legal materials that provide information regarding primary legal materials and secondary legal materials such as sources from the internet (Benuf & Azhar, 2020).

4. Results And Discussion

Self-declaration : Definition and Legal Basis

Self-declare that appears in the Job Creation Law certainly has its own definitions both based on the understanding of legal rules and experts. Where according to Article 79 of Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Field (PP No. 39 of 2021), self-declaration of halal certification is an obligation to be halal certified for micro and small businesses based on a statement from micro and small businesses. In addition, according to Istianah and Gemala Dewi, another definition of self-declare is a statement of the halal status of MSE products independently carried out by business actors can do self-declaration if they meet certain conditions, namely there must be assistance by a registered halal product process assistant (PPH) (Istianah & Dewi, 2022). Self-declaration in this case is also defined as a statement of the halal status of micro and small business products by the business actors themselves, where self-declaration is something that does not necessarily mean that business actors can declare their products halal, but there is still a mechanism that regulates it. The various definitions of halal self-declare basically refer to a single entity which is a statement put forward by micro and small business actors regarding the halalness of the products they sell. The existence of a halal statement put forward personally in this case is also based on legal rules that have permanent legal force.

The concept of self-declare, in this case is based on Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation. But, in 2023 Law Number 11 of 2020 replaced by Law Number 6 of 2023 about Determination of Government the Regulations Regarding Job Creation Of Law Number 2 Of 2022. The existence of self-declare as contained in Article 4A of the Job Creation Law states that there is a special halal certification obligation for MSE actors based on the independent declaration of the MSE actors with reference to halal standards from BPJPH. The existence of standards based on those set by BPJPH, is intended so that the Muslim community can entrust the guarantee of halal status as previously regulated which makes people feel safe. The Job Creation Law raises the concept of self-declare again after previously the concept of halal self-declare was regulated in 1996 with the issuance of Minister of Health Decree Number 82 / Menkes / SK / I / 1996. Contains that halal labeling can be given unilaterally from business actors by providing information on the composition of the ingredients used, where if a company reports that its products do not contain non-halal elements, the company can use the halal label. Furthermore, another legal basis for the implementation of halal self-declare is Government Regulation Number 39 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Field. The existence of the self-declare concept is also based on Law

Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, because the guarantee of halal products is the right of everyone protected by law.

Apart from being based on the regulations, it implies that applying for halal certification for micro-business actors can be done without going through the Halal Examining Agency and is only based on the business actors' own halal statements (self-declaration). These various regulations are intended to provide guarantees for the Muslim community or even for non-Muslim people who like halal lifestyle.

Characteristics of Micro and Small Restaurant Business Actors

Micro, small and medium enterprises are part of the economic engine. In connection with this, based on Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises contains provisions on the character of micro and small business actors which are follows : ([Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2008 Tentang Usaha Mikro, Kecil, Dan Menengah](#))

- 1) Micro enterprises are businesses managed by individuals and/or business entities which have a net worth of at most IDR 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) excluding the land and building of the place of business or have annual sales proceeds of at most IDR 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah).
- 2) A small business is a stand-alone economic venture by an individual or entity that is not a subsidiary or branch of a company owned, controlled or part of a medium or large business. As well as having a net worth of more than Rp50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) up to a maximum of IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) excluding land and buildings of the place of business or having annual sales proceeds of more than IDR 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah) up to a maximum of IDR 2,500,000,000.00 (two billion five hundred million rupiah).
- 3) Medium Enterprises are independent economic businesses by persons or entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies owned, controlled or part of medium or large enterprises. And also in this case has a net worth of more than IDR 500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 10,000,000,000 (ten million rupiah) or has annual sales proceeds of more than IDR 2,500,000,000 (two billion five hundred million rupiah) up to a maximum of IDR 50,000,000,000 (fifty million rupiah).
- 4) A large business is a productive economic business conducted by a business entity with a net worth or annual sales result above that of a medium-sized business, which includes state-owned or private enterprises, joint ventures, and foreign businesses conducting business activities in Indonesia.

Referring to the characteristics contained in the MSME law, of the four types of businesses that can reach the entire community are micro and small businesses. Both types of businesses can reach the lower to upper classes of society because the products they market certainly have standard prices. The influence of micro and small businesses in this case is also shown by the support from the government in the form of policies related to capital. In addition, it is also supported by management and marketing training for business actors as well as easy access to markets, which have now penetrated digital access. The government also provides space for MSE actors to be able to synergize directly with medium and large business actors, including State-Owned Enterprises ([Badan Usaha Milik Negara, 2021](#)).

The various policies issued by the government in this case have benefits for both business actors who are still selling online and business actors who already have a place to sell and have employees. For business actors who already have a place to sell and employees, in this case it has a direct impact, for example, restaurant businesses. As well as in this study has a focus on micro and small restaurant businesses.

It should be understood that micro and small restaurants in this case are also part of the Muslim-friendly tourism industry, where the tourism industry and restaurants are inseparable. Because when a person or group is traveling, it is certain that the thing to do after that is to visit a place to eat or a restaurant. Especially for restaurants, of course, also has its own characteristics. Judging from the management system can be classified into three, they are : ([Herianto & Gunawan, 2019](#))

- 1) Formal restaurants are food and beverage services that are managed commercially and professionally with exclusive services.
- 2) Informal restaurant is a food and beverage service that is managed commercially and professionally by prioritizing speed of service, practicality, and accelerating the frequency of customers who come and go.
- 3) Specialist restaurants are food and beverage services that are managed commercially and professionally by providing specialty foods and followed by a typical serving system from a particular country.

In connection with this classification, micro and small restaurants in this case are closely related to restaurants that have a management system in the form of informal restaurants. This is seen from the management system which prioritizes the speed of service, practicality, and acceleration of the frequency of customers who take turns. The participation of micro and small restaurants in the development of the Muslim-friendly tourism industry as an example in this case takes the focus of research on micro and small restaurants that are in one management with tourism destinations.

Muslim Friendly Tourism Industry Development Strategy

The development of the Muslim-friendly tourism industry is important because this industry has great potential to participate in increasing the country's foreign exchange reserves. In addition, the tourism sector is a strategic and main sector for the government and business actors in Indonesia where the Indonesian tourism sector in this case can compete internationally, especially in working on the potential of the Muslim tourist market throughout the world ([Komite Nasional Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah dan Ikatan Alhi Ekonomi Islam, 2020](#)). Based on the info graphic of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (Kemenparekraf) in October 2022 there were 678,530 foreign tourists entering Indonesia, where there was an increase from the previous month by 4.57% from September 2022 ([Kementerian Pariwisata Dan Ekonomi Kreatif, 2022](#)). The increase did not only occur in September but also occurred in the month before starting from March 2022 to October 2022.

The increase in the number of tourists that occurred in 2022 continuously every month to reach 3.92 million visits shows that the tourism sector has a strategic position to support the increase in foreign exchange. Therefore, the tourism sector really needs to be developed, especially in this case the Muslim-friendly tourism industry. Based on data compiled by the National Committee for Sharia Economics and Finance, 5 (five) national strategies have been formulated in the development of Indonesia's halal industry, also known as GRIPS ([Komite Nasional Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah, 2020](#)). Which is :

- 1) Global Hub Development Strategy
This strategy seeks to create Indonesia as a Halal Hub in the production and trade of halal products in the world.
- 2) Research and Regulation Strategy
This strategy focuses on strengthening research and regulations and policies for the development of the Islamic economy and the halal industry.
- 3) Industrialization strategy

This strategy aims to increase added value for halal products in Indonesia so as to make the halal industry effective, competitive and updated with new technology (digital economy) and also sustainable (sustainability).

4) Halal Preference Strategy

This strategy seeks to achieve an increase in halal preference with a social approach to society and social engineering.

5) SME's Development Strategy

This strategy focuses on increasing MSMEs to become global players in the halal industry.

The existence of these strategies is a means for the development of the halal industry as a whole. While specifically for the development of the halal industry in the Muslim-friendly tourism sector, in this case, of course, it has its own strategy which is carried out through local governments in Indonesia. In this regard, local governments throughout Indonesia have a high awareness to support the development of halal tourism ([Komite Nasional Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah, 2020](#)). This is based on the participation of local governments that have provided various facilities and infrastructure to support the development of the Muslim-friendly tourism industry, for example improving road access to tourism destinations, accommodation, transportation, souvenir centers and souvenirs and Muslim-friendly tourism destination conditions.

Guidelines and strategic plans for the development of halal tourism industry or Muslim-friendly tourism have also been prepared by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy as a standard for the Muslim tourism industry in Indonesia. The existence of guidelines made by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy is also motivated by an increase in public awareness of Muslim-friendly tourism. In addition to an increase in public awareness of Muslim-friendly tourism, in this case the tourism business actors also have at least a little understanding in connection with Muslim-friendly tourism. Where the understanding related to Muslim-friendly tourism is divided into 2 (two) aspects, namely with respect to places of worship and restaurants ([Desi, 2022](#)). But actually Muslim-friendly tourism or halal tourism actually has a broader meaning not only limited to dealing with these two aspects. Where it also relates to aspects of guaranteeing safety and comfort during travel and halal facilities or infrastructure that support the basic needs and additional needs of Muslim visitors or tourists while heading to, being and returning from a tourist destination ([Komite Nasional Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah, 2020](#)). The above is in line with consumer preferences in choosing a tourist destination, which is divided into 3 (three) clusters as follows ([Komite Nasional Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah, 2020](#)) :

1) Cluster 1

Relates to matters related to environmental safety during tourism trips, services and facilities (toilets that provide water) and ease of accessing communications.

2) Cluster 2

Related to the number of restaurants that sell food that is guaranteed halal, the absence of non-halal activities around tourist attractions and the quality of places of worship.

3) Cluster 3

Related to matters related to the total costs incurred by consumers in visiting tourism destinations (airplanes, hotels, recreation prices, and so on), accessibility of tourist destinations, and the number of tourist destinations and recreation areas.

The three clusters are indicators that become the main focus in order to develop the Muslim-friendly tourism industry.

Relation between Self-Declare and Muslim-Friendly Tourism Industry

The halal industry development strategy or Muslim-friendly industry which in this study based on a development strategy called GRIPS proposed by the National Committee for Sharia Economics and Finance. As mentioned earlier, the GRIPS development strategy initiated by KNEKS is divided into

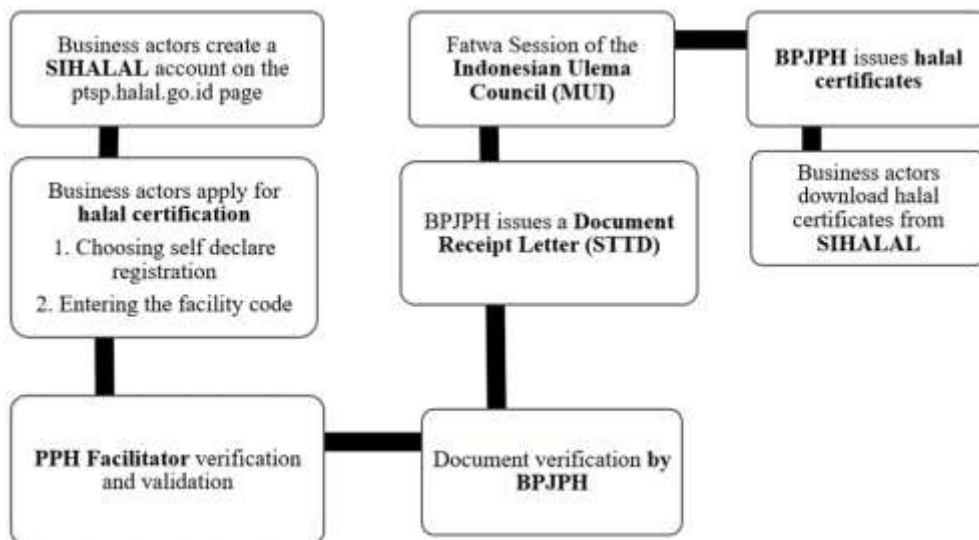
5 (five) aspects, namely 1) Global hub development strategy; 2) Research and regulation strategy; 3) Industrialization strategy; 4) Halal preference strategy; and 5) Sme's development strategy. The development strategy put forward by KNEKS is realized in various forms, one of which is the existence of self-declaration. The existence of a self-declaration that appears in the Job Creation Law if it is connected to the development strategy initiated by KNEKS, the self-declaration in this case is related to strengthening aspects of the research and regulation strategy and strengthening aspects of the sme's development strategy. The emergence of self-declaration is part of strengthening these two aspects because the self-declaration that appears in the Job Creation Law has changed the regulations related to halal certification which were previously contained in the JPH Law. The change in regulation is intended to facilitate investment in order to create wider employment opportunities. Furthermore, with the ease of investment, it is hoped that it can encourage MSME businesses to become global players in the halal industry or Muslim-friendly industry.

The existence of self-declaration in the Job Creation Law is closely related to Law Number 44 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. Although the concept of self-declaration is contained in the Law, it still has a relationship with the JPH Law because Law Number 44 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee has brought changes in which the establishment of the Halal Product Guarantee Organization (BPJPH) in collaboration with other institutions such as the ministry, LPH, and MUI ([Suparto, 2016](#)). Self-declaration that appears in the Job Creation Law is something that still raises pros and cons. Where there are differences regarding halal certification for micro and small businesses as stipulated in the JPH Law with the Job Creation Law. Where the differences are as follows ([Istianah & Dewi, 2022](#)) :

No.	Law No. 44 / 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee	Law No. 6 / 2023 About Determination of Government the Regulations Regarding Job Creation Of Law Number 2 Of 2022.
1.	<p>Law on Halal Product Guarantee There are no provisions regarding halal certification obligations for micro and small businesses to carry out halal self-declaration.</p>	<p>Article 4 (A) The existence of mandatory halal certification rules based on the statement of business actors, especially micro and small businesses.</p>
2.	<p>Article 29 Law on Halal Product Guarantee Application for halal certification to BPJPH is made in writing and there is no verification period for halal certificate applications by BPJPH.</p>	<p>Article 29 The word "written" is deleted, and there is a verification period for halal certificate applications by BPJPH, which is a maximum of 1 working day.</p>
3.	<p>Article 30 Law on Halal Product Guarantee Determination of LPH as an examiner and / or examiner of the halalness of a product no later than 5 working days from the application document is declared complete.</p>	<p>Article 30 Determination of LPH no longer than 1 working day.</p>

No.	Law No. 44 / 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee	Law No. 6 / 2023 About Determination of Government the Regulations Regarding Job Creation Of Law Number 2 Of 2022.
4.	<p>Article 31 Law on Halal Product Guarantee There is no provision for the period of inspection and / or testing of product halalness by halal auditors.</p>	<p>Article 31 The period of examination and / or testing of product halalness by halal auditors is a maximum of 15 working days.</p>
5.	<p>Article 33 Point (4) on Halal Product Guarantee The halal fatwa hearing is carried out no later than 30 working days after MUI gets the examination report from BPJPH.</p>	<p>Article 33 Point (3) The fatwa session is carried out no later than 3 working days after MUI gets the report on the results of the examination of the Halal Examining Agency (LPH).</p>
6.	<p>Article 35 Law on Halal Product Guarantee The halal certificate is issued by BPJPH no later than 7 working days from the decision on product halalness received from MUI.</p>	<p>Article 35 Issued by BPJPH no later than 1 working day from the fatwa of product halal.</p>

It needs to be understood again that the concept of self-declare is a statement of the halal status of MSE products independently carried out by business actors can self-declare if they meet certain conditions, namely there must be assistance by a registered halal product process assistant (PPH). The existence of these differences certainly has a positive and negative impact on its implementation. If you look at its implementation in the field, the concept of self-declaration has a positive impact on micro and small business actors. For example, in restaurant businesses in Bhumi Merapi tourist destinations, where the owner states that restaurants whose food and drinks sold in restaurants located in Bhumi Merapi tourism destinations are halal (Desi, 2022). This is because the food is cooked by Muslim employees and the ingredients are purchased from supermarkets and not provide alcoholic beverages (Desi, 2022). The existence of this halal statement is a form that is also recognized in Article 4A Point (1) of Law Number 6 of 2023 about Determination of Government the Regulations Regarding Job Creation Of Law Number 2 Of 2022. Even though there is no halal certification owned by the restaurant business actors. So, in this case the concept of self-declare can be said to provide economic benefits. Because with this concept, business actors, especially micro and small, can declare halal first eventually to apply for halal certification. But with a relatively short and easy submission time and free of charge. Submission of halal certification through self-declaration for micro and small business actors has a significant difference with regular certification applications. The difference in this case is related to the submission time until the issuance of halal certification which takes less than 1 (one) month. Furthermore, the flow of applying for halal certification through is as follows :



Bagan 1. Schema for applying for halal certification through self-declaration
Source : BPJPH Kementerian

The process of applying for halal certification for micro and small business actors as the process flow mentioned above in this case requires a relatively shorter time because there is a simplification of aspects of the mechanism in connection with supervision of business licensing and various licenses into business licensing adopted from the concept of Risk-Based Regulation (RBR) (Al-Afghani & Bisariyadi, 2021). Therefore, self-declaration in this case only applies specifically to micro and small businesses which are low-risk businesses.

In addition to this positive impact, the concept of self-declare also still has issues. The relatively fast process of applying for halal certification for micro and small businesses in this case is not in line with the Halal Product Guarantee Law. The existence of a relatively short time and simplification of certain aspects of the mechanism, makes the quality of halal certification in this case less maintained. Because, originally in the JPH Law, applying for certification took three to six months. Meanwhile, in the Job Creation Law, which refers to the flow of the halal certification process through a self-declaration system, it only takes 21 working days. But, since the issuance of Law Number 6 of 2023 about Determination of Government the Regulations Regarding Job Creation Of Law Number 2 Of 2022. The processing time for halal certification for micro and small businesses has been shortened to 12 working days since submission to BPJPH and validation verification by the Halal Product Process (PPH) assistant.

The change in time which has become very short makes the quality of halal certification doubtful. Especially when referring to the halal industry development strategy, in connection with halal certification in this case, it is oriented towards halal certification that has the quality to be recognized worldwide. Because in relation to the Muslim-friendly industry. It is intended to strengthen the global hub aspect such as in food and beverage, tourism, pharmacy, and halal lifestyle to create Indonesia as an international hub in trade and production of world halal products. The implementation of self-declaration based on the omnibus law makes it easier for micro and small businesses to obtain halal certification. Apart from that, self-declaration provides legal certainty for micro and small business actors. However, in its implementation in the field are many still micro and small business actors who know the concept of self-declaration but the concept of self-declaration has a positive impact on micro and small business actors.

5. Conclusion

Halal certification for micro and small businesses in Indonesia, refer to Law Number 6 of 2023 about Determination of Government the Regulations Regarding Job Creation Of Law Number 2 Of 2022 through *self-declare* mechanism. However, this mechanism halal of *Self-declare* that appears in the current Job Creation Law is has issues because it is instead to Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. It cause the concept of halal *Self-declare* is considered to the basic principles of halal itself because halal certification is actually to protect Muslim consumers from eating or consuming materials that are not halal in terms of Islam. *Self-declare* mechanism has differences regarding halal certification for micro and small businesses in the JPH Law with the Job Creation Law. The existence of these differences certainly has a positive and negative impact on its implementation. However *Self-declare* mechanism can help micro and small business to declare halal first eventually must to apply for halal certification. But with a short and convenience submission time and free of charge. It cause in Law Number 6 of 2023 about Determination of Government the Regulations Regarding Job Creation Of Law Number 2 Of 2022, the processing time for halal certification for micro and small businesses has been shortened to 12 working days since submission to BPJPH and validation verification by the Halal Product Process (PPH) assistant.

Author Contribution Statement

The first author of this article conceived of the presented idea, developed the theory and analytical methods. The second author verified the analytical methods. All authors discussed the results and contributed to the final manuscript. The first contributed to the design and implementation of the research, to the analysis of the results and to the writing of the manuscript.

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