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Legal Protection Of Non-Halal Certified Food And Beverages In Lhokseumawe City

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Regulation on halal labeling of a product actually already exists, namely law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee, Law Number 7 of 1996 concerning Food, Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Food Labels and Advertisements. But in general, in the market there are still many circulating food products that include unauthorized labels. The inclusion of the halal label does not necessarily go through the appropriate and correct halal certification process. Therefore many consumers are at a disadvantage. Based on the results of the study, it is known that in Lhokseumawe City there are still many producers or business actors who have not taken care of certificates and halal in the instasi in protecting consumers against the circulation of packaged food products without halal labeling. In addition, the absence of laws given to producers or business actors results in producers or business actors not taking care of halal certification and labeling. Legal remedies so far have been carried out by the government as stated in the law. However, the cost factor and the requirements of a long process and ignorance make the issuance of halal certificates and labels require costs and a long time so that producers or business actors are reluctant to take care of it. To producers or actors to pay attention to the rights of Muslim consumers. To related parties to carry out strict supervision, provide legal consequences for those who do not include halal labels, and immediately set cost standards for handling halal certification and labeling, and immediately set cost standards for handling halal certificates and labeling. It is recommended that the government take the issue of inclusion of halal labels more seriously and be proactive in carrying out its obligations.

Keywords

Consumer Protection, Food and Beverage, Halal Certificate

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1. Intrduction

The development and growth of the Indonesian nation's need for goods and services from year to year is very increasing, both material needs and basic needs such as: clothing (clothing), food (food), and proper board (housing). The 1945 Constitution Article 27 paragraph (2) affirms that every citizen has the right to obtain a decent life for humanity, therefore to obtain a decent life it is necessary to have a decent life available in sufficient quantities, of good quality and at a price that is affordable to the public. In Indonesia there are various kinds of industries related to goods and services, both in large industries and small industries. The development and growth of the Indonesian nation's need for goods and services from year to year is very increasing, both material needs and basic needs such as: clothing (clothing), food (food), and proper board (housing). The 1945 Constitution Article 27 paragraph (2) affirms that every citizen has the right to obtain a decent life for humanity, therefore to obtain a decent life it is necessary to have a decent life available in sufficient quantities, of good quality and at a price that is affordable to the public. In Indonesia there are various kinds of industries related to goods and services, both in large

industries and small industries.

The growth and development of the goods and services industry has a positive impact. One of the positive impacts given is that business actors always try to meet the availability of goods and services needed by consumers and always try to innovate the goods and services they offer, resulting in the availability of demand for goods and services can be fulfilled, the quality of goods and services is good and alternative consumer choices become diverse. However, the growth and development of the goods and services industry not only has a positive impact, but can also have a negative impact.

The negative impact given is the emergence of increasingly strict business behavior so that business actors try various ways to attract the attention of consumers even though the method taken is not justified in Indonesian legislation. Given the weak position of consumers compared to the relatively stronger position of producers, consumer discussions will always feel actual and always important to review.

Protection of consumers is considered very important, considering the development of science and technology which is a driver for the productivity and efficiency of producers of goods or services produced in order to achieve business targets.

In consumer protection law, the problem is how the legal provisions in running their business by business people as much as possible do not harm consumers and how consumers can be protected their rights as consumers. Manufacturers automatically follow standards in producing their products and the government plays an important role in implementing product standardization, coaching and supervising production, and distributing a product. However, there is still deviant behavior from producers or business actors. The responsibility for products marketed to consumers should receive serious attention from the government for the sake of ensuring consumer rights.

Consumer protection includes two forms of protection, the first is protection against losses to consumers due to consumers using or consuming goods or services that are not in accordance with what consumers want. The second consumer protection is protection against the application of unfair conditions by business actors producers to consumers when obtaining goods they need, for example regarding prices, costs for carrying out agreements (contracts), both as a result of the use of standard agreements and fraudulent behavior from producers or business actors. Producers or business actors must carry out their obligations to provide clear information about the products they market. For example, regarding the use of halal labels or certificates regarding a product.

The nature of consumers as users of goods and services/services available in the community is a priority that needs to be protected so as not to become victims of producers or business actors who misbehave in order to provide certainty and guarantees for consumer law. Consumer protection in Indonesia itself is still very lagging behind compared to countries around Indonesia. Such as Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Singapore.

Residents of Lhokseumawe City, whose majority is Muslim, certainly need legal protection and certainty that can provide guarantees not only from just labels, but have halal labels that state that the packaged food in circulation is really halal, so there is no fear and hesitation in consuming it. From the halal label, consumers can find out information about the "halal" or "haram" of a product. So giving halal labels to packaged foods is very important, especially in the Lhokseumawe City area which carries out Islamic law. Shari'a that must be carried out for Muslims is to consume halal food. it is affirmed in the Qur'an surah Al-Baqarah verse (168): "O people of faith, eat among the good sustenance we give to God and pray to Allah, if indeed to Him you worship." This explains that the function of food

for Muslims is related to the fulfillment of basic needs. It also has to do with faith and worship, even with behavior.

The Ulema Consultative Assembly of Aceh province, hereinafter referred to as MPU, an institution engaged in Halal Inspection, stated that almost all producers or business actors in Lhokseumawe City who produce packaged food do not register their products with MPU to obtain halal certificates. It is stated that only a few manufacturers or business actors register their products with MPU to obtain the halal certificate. And the Aceh Consumer Foundation, hereinafter referred to as YaPKA, a foundation engaged in consumer protection, from the data obtained by YaPKA still found packaging products circulating without halal labels, the data can be seen in this table.

Currently, there are also many business actors who sell products such as food that is classified as haram for consumption by Muslims but do not tell whether the product is halal or not, there are even business actors who put a halal label on their product packaging even though there is an illegitimate element in the product. For example, in June 2014, precisely the city of Lhokseumawe, Aceh province, yellow noodles, which were sold an average of Rp. 7000 per kilogram, were proven to contain harmful substances, after the Aceh Food and Drug Control Center (BBPOM) conducted food raids, especially yellow noodles, at peunayoung market, new market, and Impres Lhokseumawe market.

The results of the borax and formalin content test conducted at the laboratory of the Lhokseumawe City Health Office showed that there were several wet noodle manufacturers in three different market locations using borax and formalin. Based on the background of the problems described above, several interesting problems can be drawn to be studied, namely:

1. What is the legal protection of consumers against food and beverages that are not halal certified in the city of Lhokseumawe?
2. What are the factors that cause food and beverages that are not halal certified in the city of Lhokseumawe?
3. What are the efforts to resolve food and beverages that are not halal certified in the city of Lhokseumawe?

This research is carried out to obtain theoretical data by studying textbooks, scholars' opinions, papers, newspapers, and laws and regulations as well as other materials that are related to this problem will be obtained from the theories and concepts needed in writing this proposal to obtain theoretical basics as a basis for discussing the results of field research. The data obtained from literature research and field research are processed systematically to get an idea that is in accordance with the problems in this research. Then the processed data is analyzed using qualitative proximity, namely a study that produces data in the form of information, then described in the form of writing linked to other data, so that clarity is obtained on a truth, in addition to obtaining a new picture or strengthening an existing picture.

2. Discussion

2.1 Consumer Protection Against Food and Beverages That Are Not Halal Certified In Lhokseumawe City

Food is the most essential basic human need, so the fulfillment of its needs is everyone's human right. The definition of packaging is orderly, clean and tidy. While the definition of packaged food is not standard. So that everyone can define packaged food with

any sense. Based on the definition of packaging, packaged food is food that is neatly wrapped, clean, which has an identity and a certain amount of information about the food in it. The identity and information in question is a label. Labels are one way to provide legal protection to consumers in packaged products. Packaged food products with the inclusion of halal labels are as important as the inclusion of labels. The inclusion of the halal label can provide information that is the right of Muslim consumers about a packaged food product that is consumed.

Lhokseumawe as a city that adheres to Islamic law and is a civil city with the majority of the population embracing Islam certainly needs a hukum protection against the different packaged food products without halal labels. The legal protection provided to consumers is by conducting an immediate supervision. YaPKA as a foundation that protects Acehese consumers along with other institutions such as the Department of Industry and Trade came down to inspect as far as shopping in Lhokseumawe City is related to protect consumers from the circulation of packaged food products without halal labels and other dangerous products.

This implementation is carried out a year to supervise the entry and circulation of packaged food products that are not in accordance with the regulations of the Joint Decree (SKB) of the Minister of Religious Affairs Momor 427 / Menkes / SKB / VIII / 1985 and number 68 of 1985 concerning the Recording of Halal Writings on Food and Beverage Labels. Furthermore, as the implementer of the SKB sari, a decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 82 / Menkes / SKI / 1996 was issued concerning the Inclusion of Halal Writing on Food and Beverage Labels and its changes to the decision of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 924 / Menkes / SK / VII / 1996 concerning the inclusion of Halal Writings on Food Labels. This implementation is carried out a year to supervise the entry and circulation of packaged food products that are not in accordance with the regulations of the Joint Decree (SKB) of the Minister of Religious Affairs Momor 427 / Menkes / SKB / VIII / 1985 and number 68 of 1985 concerning the Recording of Halal Writings on Food and Beverage Labels. Furthermore, as the implementer of the SKB sari, a decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 82 / Menkes / SKI / 1996 was issued concerning the Inclusion of Halal Writing on Food and Beverage Labels and its changes to the decision of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 924 / Menkes / SK / VII / 1996 concerning the inclusion of Halal Writings on Food Labels.

In article 3 paragraph (2), which contains the obligation to produce food, ya g must meet the requirements for halal food based on Islamic law. The halalness of a new product is guaranteed if it has met the halal food processing method regulated in the decision of the minister of health.

The process of conducting the inspection by YaPKA is by buying packaged food products without halal labels, then the examination is carried out in the laboratory by the pihak of the Food and Drug Control Center (BPOM). In this case, the role of BPOM is to determine the halalness of a food product. The Ulema Consultative Assembly (MPU) and BPOM admitted that they had never carried out direct supervision of the circulation of packaging business actors who had included halal labels but did not comply with the specified halal labels or did not carry out management first.

The implementation to provide protection to consumers against the flow of packaged food products can be done by producers or business actors by providing consumers with a halal label, namely including halal labels on packaged food products without halal labels.

However, only a few producers or business actors have taken care of halal certification and labels, namely halal information obtained after going through registration and inspection by the audit of authorized institutions to obtain halal certificates.

According to a statement from five producers or business actors, with the supervision carried out by YaPKAdan Disprendag, they are not afraid and deterred. Because the inspection carried out so long ago was just a normal inspection, there was never any warning. And merka also said that there is actually no need to register their products with MPU or BPOM, because according to them, the food they produce is definitely halal. It is also said that so far the packaged food products it produces are selling well and are in demand by the community even without a halal label. According to a statement from five producers or business actors, with the supervision carried out by YaPKAdan Disprendag, they are not afraid and deterred. Because the inspection carried out so long ago was just a normal inspection, there was never any warning. And merka also said that there is actually no need to register their products with MPU or BPOM, because according to them, the food they produce is definitely halal. It is also said that so far the packaged food products it produces are selling well and are in demand by the community even without a halal label.

Of the 15 respondents interviewed, homogeneous data was obtained, namely they strongly agreed with the supervision provided by YaPKA and the Disperindag on packaged food and beverage products without halal labels, but it would be nice to follow with a firm warning. So that producers or business actors can immediately take care of halal certifications and labels on their products. And meraka said there is actually a sense of worry and hesitation in consuming food without a halal label, but because of the good taste, they still consume it. This is because there is still a lack of consumer knowledge of their rights and lack of attention to the security, comfort and safety of their bodies.

When viewed from the information above, it can be concluded that so far there is still a lack of protection provided by related institutions in protecting consumers against the circulation of packaged food and beverage products without halal labels. The fulfillment of consumer rights to packaged food with halal labels is also still not implemented by producers or business actors. This is because there is still a lack of consumer awareness in consuming halal food both according to Islamic law, which makes producers or business actors continue to produce packaged food drinks without managing halal certification and halal labeling.

2.2 Factors Causing Food and Beverages That Are Not Halal Certified in Lhokseumawe City

The trigger for this is because there are several factors. that is:

a. Cost

Every management process certainly requires costs, including the management of halal certificates and labels. In the inclusion of labels on packaged food products, it must meet the elements of halalan thayiban. Thayiban is filed at BPOM. This thayiban element examination is like an examination such as containing chemicals in food da or not, such as formalin and borax, on the packaging there are listed numbers MD (domestic food), P-IRT (household industry extension) or ML (foreign food). Each of these initials has its own meaning in the form of identifying the type of business and the origin of processed food products. For inspection of food that uses slaughter animals, the inspection is immediately

carried out to the place of business of the business actor.

Meanwhile, food products that use additives such as food alcohol are carried out at the instansi laboratory related to charging fees to the manufacturer or business owner. Until now, BPOM does not have a budget for the distribution of management costs. The standard is Rp.1000,000 to Rp.5000,000 for medium to upper companies, and for companies with lower grades of Rp.1000,000 to Rp.2500,000, this inspection depends on the location or place of the production process and the many types of materials used in the production process.

This examination is halal submitted to the MPU. MPU checks and issues halal certificates to be able to include on packaged products. The management of halal certificates and labels has not been charged by the MPU, before the Qanun prepared by the MPU takes effect. This is the main trigger for producers or business actors not to take care of halal certificates and halal labels because they do not know the exact amount of costs incurred.

b. Long terms and process

Some producers or business actors admit that it is difficult to get a halal certificate from MPU. This difficulty can be seen in the requirements and the long process to register/manage halal certificates and labels for the packaged food processing industry at LPPOM MPU Aceh. There are several expectations that must be met by producers or business actors. Some of the persnyas are:

1. A letter of application for halal certification signed by the owner / leader of the company on a stamp of Rp. 6000.- ;
2. Fitting photo of the owner / company selection size 3 x 4 cm 2 sheets;
3. Photocopy of Internal Halal Auditor ID Card 1 Sheet;
4. Photocopy of Internal Halal Auditor ID Card 1 Sheet;
5. List of raw materials for all products that are certified halal;
6. Maktriks raw materials for all products that are certified halal;
7. Photocopy of previous Halal Certificate(fordevelopment/ certificate renewal);
8. Halal Assurance System Manual (SJH) for new companies or revised SJH manual for companies that already have a Halal Certificate;
9. Photocopy of SJH status or SJH certificate (for companies that already have Halal certificates);
10. Flow chart of the production process of certified products; Location map and layout/Lay Out of companies and factories. If the company/factory is part of a site/complex. Then also attach the Lay Out site of the company / factory as a whole;
11. Affidavit of production facilities free from illegitimate and unclean elements;
12. Address list of factories, maklon, warehouses (including dudang produkintermediet), and pre-production preparation facilities (e.g. mixing facilities, weighing, drying);
13. Decree on the approval of Halal auditors (AHI) pleh company owners/leaders.

The process for managing halal certification and labeling on packaging products carried out by MPU, namely:

1. Every producer or business actor prepares a Halal guarantee system;
2. Producers or business actors register / submit halal certification documents;
3. Examination of the adequacy of documents; Auditable;
4. Cannot be audited (Pre Audit Memorandum) back to registration/submission of halal certification documents. If it can be audited, the MPU auditor team conducts an

- inspection / audit of the location of producers or business actors after checking the completeness of documents;
5. The results of the examination/audit and laboratory results are evaluated in auditor meetings by MPU experts;
 6. Laboratory analysis is carried out when necessary, especially for animal-based products;
 7. If producers or business actors whose expectations are met, an audit report is made to be submitted to the MPU fatwa commission meeting to decide on their halal status;
 8. The MPU fatwa commission meeting may reject the audit report if it is deemed that it has not met the specified requirements;

The issuance of halal certification by MPU has been determined halal status by the MPU fatwa commission. According to Mr. Hasbi Yusuf, his party has never made it difficult to manage / issue halal certification, but some products that are not issued halal certification from MPU because there are several pressurizations and in the submissions above that are not enough to be submitted for certification by the manufacturer or business actor (entrepreneur). The presses and processes are recognized by the Aceh MPU Secretariat Staff as quite strict, because they concern the health and safety of consumers in consuming halal food. Five producers or business actors interviewed, they said that legal remedies to provide protection to consumers by putting halal labels on packaged food and beverage products can be implemented, as long as they are at a lower cost and in the absence of a long process. Because it is said that with the management *baiaya* that burdens producers or business actors, it certainly makes a high selling value and can make consumers no longer want to buy packaged food and beverage products at their place. They also concluded that the government should also pay attention to producers or business actors by charging cheaper management costs and with a short process, so that the inclusion of halal labels can be carried out by all producers or business actors, both producers or business actors who are above, upset or below.

As a legal remedy, consumers can see their concern for eating the packaging consumed, namely by interviewing 15 respondents. Some of the questions asked to respondents that were deemed sufficiently representative as well as critical.

In interviewing five respondents by asking several questions, there were different answers, and the respondents chosen were Muslim respondents. 10 out of 15 respondents paid close attention to the ingredients or composition of the packaged food and beverage products purchased, while 5 more said no. This illustrates that consumers care about the foodstuffs they consume. Furthermore, 10 respondents said they strongly agreed with the inclusion of halal writing on packaged food products and was one of the factors in choosing the product, while 5 people said no. Then 15 respondents also replied that halal labeling on packaged food products is a must.

Regarding the inclusion of labels, consumers also really expect producers or business actors to take care of halal labels properly / take care of properly. This is because consumers can only know and believe that the product is halal from the halal writing on the consumer, the rights that consumers are aware of legal action, the answer is obtained 2 saying yes, 5 people say no, 7 people say do not know. When encountering the problems caused by the packaged food product, 10 consumers chose to complain to BPOM and 5 consumers chose to complain to YaPKA.

The head of the Aceh Consumer Protection Foundation (YaPKA), Mrs. Fahmiwati, according to her, could not deny that products that were not labeled halal were not halal.

However, the regulations on applying for halal certificates should be implemented. One more thing he wondered, why until the product that has included the BPOM RI code but does not have a halal label. Therefore, it all comes back to consumer fraud in choosing goods. Consumers have the right to know the composition and content of the goods they are going to buy.

In this case, a serious government role is needed in supervising and protecting consumers from food and beverage products circulating without halal labels. overseeing it is the responsibility of the government through BPOM and the Disperindag. Because, as a country with a Muslim majority, the government should pay serious attention to this halal and haram problem.

2.3 Settlement Efforts against Food and Beverages That Are Not Halal Certified in Lhokseumawe City

Efforts to resolve food and beverages that are not halal certified have been carried out by the government and other institutions. As intended, legal remedies are to protect the interests of consumers. One of the interests of consumers is related to the health of the body and the safety of his life from all the daily necessities of life that he consumes. Therefore, all basic needs that it consumes must be absolutely guaranteed so that it does not interfere with the health of the body and the safety of life.

Efforts to provide consumer protection are like UUPK as a basis for protecting consumers, one of which discusses the goals, rights and obligations for consumers and producers, Food Law No.18 of 2012 in article 97 which discusses labeling packaged food products, Law No.69 of 1999 concerning food labels and advertisements in article 10 and Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 82 / Menkes / SK / VII / 1996 concerning The inclusion of Halal Writing on Food Labels, issued as an implementer of the Joint Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and the Minister of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 427 / Menkes / SKB / VII / 1985 and No. 68 of 1985 concerning the Inclusion of "halal" Writing on food labels.

The government's many efforts in providing protection to consumers against the circulation of packaged food products without halal labels can also be seen in the Draft Law on Halal Product Guarantee (JPH). JPH is legal certainty on the subject matter as evidenced by halal certificates, halal registration numbers, and halal labels, and halal labels. In Article 3 it is explained that the administration of this JPH is ;

- a. Providing comfort, security, and safety to the community in consuming or using Halal Products;
- b. Creating a JPH system to ensure the availability of halal products;
- c. Growing awareness of the importance of JPH;
- d. Improving the ability of Business Actors to guarantee product halalness;
- e. Increase openness and access to information on halal products;

Other efforts were also made by the MPU and YaPKA. A statement from Mr. Hasbi Yusuf, that MPU has designed Qanun where in the Qanun there is an article that requires producers or business actors to include halal labels on packaged food products. Actually, for the City of Lhokseumawe itself, this obligation is indeed an obligation and a necessity. This is based on Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2000 concerning the Implementation of Islamic Law.

Violations committed by producers who do not include halal labeling on packaged food products can be seen in Chapter V Article 16 of the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 82 / Menkes / SKI / 1996 stipulates the sanctions that will be imposed for producers or business actors who commit these violations. In article 16 paragraph (1) it is stipulated that producers who violate this decision are subject to criminal sanctions based on Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning health and/or the Criminal Code. Then paragraph (2) of this article states that violations of this provision may be subject to administrative sanctions.

Article 102 paragraph (3) of Law No. 18 of 2012 on food confirms that administrative actions taken against violations of the provisions of the Law are:

- a. Fine
- b. Temporary suspension of activities, production, and/or circulation
- c. Withdrawal of food from circulation by producers
- d. Indemnification and/or
- e. License revocation

In article 62 paragraph (1) of the UUPK also says that business actors who violate the provisions as referred to in article 8 letter h are punished with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 2000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).

Article 61 paragraph (2) PP No.69 of 1999 concerning Food Labels and Advertisements which includes a written warning. Prohibition of temporary circulation and or orders or to withdraw food products from circulation, destruction of food if it is proven to endanger human health and life. Temporary suspension of production for the imposition of a fine of Fifty million Rupiah, and/or revocation of a production license or business license.

The implementation of consumer protection carried out such as going directly to the field by supervising various places of purchase can certainly sanction producers or business actors. YaPKA said that they are not authorized to sanction producers or businesses. YaPKA said that they did not have the obligation to sanction producers or business actors who did not record halal labels even though they carried out surveillance and found various packaged food products without halal labels. The chairman of YaPKA, Mrs. Fahmawati, also said that those who have the right to give legal sanctions to producers or actors who do not label halal are by the MPU.

The statement from BPOM, namely by Mrs. Syamsuliani as the Head of Inspection and Investigation of the BPOM Center for Aceh Province, they did not give any sanctions to producers or business actors who listed halal labels but did not have certificates or were invalid. The statement from BPOM, namely by Mrs. Syamsuliani as the Head of Inspection and Investigation of the BPOM Center for Aceh Province, they did not give any sanctions to producers or business actors who listed halal labels but did not have certificates or were invalid.

Of the five producers or business actors, they have given the assurance that so far they do not include halal labels on packaged food products that they produce or trade because they do not know the legal consequences that can be imposed on them. From the description of producers or business actors, they never get any legal consequences or sanctions. So far, they are also unaware of any rules that require the inclusion of halal labels on packaged products, so they continue to produce as usual and are reluctant to carry out the management of "halal" labels that are tested for halal by competent and authorized parties.

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From the information above, it can be concluded that so far there has been no sanction for producers or business actors who do not include halal labels on packaged food products. Each party salaing appoints their responsibilities to each other. This is what makes many packaged food products traded not labeled halal in Lhokseumawe City.

Theoretically, the solution to social problems is not only through giving a legal consequence to producers or business actors who do not include a halal label. But the most important thing is the form of awareness and compliance with the law. This is because the inclusion of halal labels on packaged food products can run without any coercion from any party. As is the case with Singapore. Although there is no obligation and provision of legal consequences, through the Islamic Relegions Council of Singapore (MUIS) has developed a halal MUIS.

Every year there is a significant increase in halal certification submitted by producers or business actors to MUIS. This is due, among others, to support and increase awareness about the potential of the halal food industry, consumers who choose halal products, and the growth of food exports to the Islamic world. Sigapura has benefited from the halal licensing system with an opinion turnover of 20-25%. Things like this should be exemplified by Indonesia regarding halal certification in packaged foods. Where the management of halal certification and labeling is not only able to protect consumers, but also can increase the profits of producers or business actors and increase state profits.

3. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study and the data obtained, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The implementation of consumer legal protection for packaged food and beverages that are not halal certified or halal labels in Lhokseumawe City has not been carried out properly as expected. And there are still many producers or business actors who have not taken care of halal certifications and labels.
2. The inclusion of halal labels on packaged food products has several factors that make producers or business actors reluctant to take care of it. These factors are costs and long terms and processes that make the issuance of halal certificates and labels require biya and a long time.
3. Even though legal remedies have been taken, the absence of legal consequences or the application of sanctions given to producers or business actors makes producers or business actors ignore and do not apply to obtain halal certifications and labels in Lhokseumawe City.

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