

IMPLEMENTATION OF MINISTERIAL INSTRUCTION NO. 1 OF 2023 CONCERNING HALAL AND CANTEN CERTIFICATION IN THE MINISTRY OF RELIGION WORK UNIT ENVIRONMENT (ANALYSIS OF THE PTKIN CHANCELLOR'S POLICY IN NORTH SUMATERA)

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to analyze the implementation of Ministerial Instruction No. 1 of 2023 concerning Halal Certification of Products and Canteens within the Ministry of Religious Affairs Work Unit, a case study of the policy of the Rector of State Islamic Religious Universities Se – North Sumatra. The research method used is empirical law research by looking at and observing the rules related to the implementation of the acceleration of canteen halal certification in the PTKIN campus environment throughout North Sumatra. The results showed that the rector's policy related to the Instruction of the Minister of Religious Affairs which appealed to coordinate the acceleration of halal certification of products and canteens in the campus environment until now has not been circulated. The Rector's Certificate about every canteen business actor is required to have Halal Certification because this regulation is still relatively new, therefore the Rector still uses the old rules / policies by selling halal products in accordance with the agreed contract together with canteen business actors. It is hoped that the Rector's policy will not only become a legal instrument, but also as a guide and spur to carry out the instruction of the Minister of Religious Affairs No. 1 of 2023 effectively and ensure that Islamic values are well maintained in the campus environment.

Keywords: *Halal Certification, Canteen Halal Products, Rectorate Policy*

A. INTRODUCTION

State Islamic Religious College (PTKIN) is a tertiary institution in Indonesia whose management is under the Ministry of Religion, functions as a means of teaching high-level Islamic religion and is a center for the development and deepening of Islamic religious knowledge. Currently in North Sumatra there are 3 State Islamic Religious Universities, namely the North Sumatra State Islamic University (UINSU) Medan, the Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary State Islamic University Padang Sidempuan, and the State Islamic Religious College (STAIN) Mandailing Natal. Each PTKIN has canteen facilities which are managed by the campus to become a place to meet the food needs of the academic community while on campus. Even though the menu prices are kept relatively cheap, the halal aspect of the products needs to be considered. The need to consume halal food is not only for Muslims, but also for non-Muslims for safety reasons (Nurrachmi, 2017). State Islamic Religious Universities (PTKIN) are universities with a Muslim majority, and it is mandatory for all academics to consume proper food in accordance with Islamic law. Allah SWT commands humans to consume food and drinks that are not only halal but must also be good. In the Qur'an, the word halal is mentioned 49 times. Thus, most uses of the word halal refer to Muslim food. As Allah SWT says in QS Al Maidah (5): 88 as follows:

وَكُلُوا مِمَّا رَزَقَكُمْ اللَّهُ حَلَالًا طَيِّبًا وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي هُوَ مَوْلَاكُمْ
O Allah bless him and give him peace of mind may A

"And eat halal and good food from what Allah has provided for you, and fear Allah in whom you believe." (Ministry of Religion, 2022a)

The verse above tells us to eat food that is halal and good, two inseparable entities, which can be interpreted as halal in terms of sharia and good in terms of health, nutrition, aesthetics and others. The obligation to consume halal food in the letter is emphasized by the hadith of the Prophet, namely: "Indeed, what is halal is clear and what is haram is clear. Between the two there are doubtful (vague) matters that are unknown to many people. So, whoever is afraid of doubt means he has saved his religion and honor. And whoever falls into a matter of doubt, he will fall into a matter that is forbidden." (HR. Bukhari and Muslim). This hadith explains that what is halal is clear and what is haram is also clear. And between the two there is something vague, which most people don't know about. So whoever protects himself from that which is vague (syubhat), then he has purified his religion and his honor. And whoever falls into an unclear path, then he has fallen into something that is haram. (Utomo, 2003).

Viewed from an Islamic perspective, the concept of halal is vital for a Muslim. Halal means permissible or permitted in the Islamic religion. (MUI, January 2020) Halal products are products that meet the halal requirements according to Islamic Sharia, namely: (1) Do not contain pork or ingredients derived from pork. (2) Does not contain prohibited ingredients such as ingredients derived from human organs, blood, feces, etc. (3) All materials originating from halal animals that are slaughtered according to Islamic sharia procedures (4) All storage, sales, processing, management and transportation areas must not be used for pork. If it has been used for pork or other non-halal items, it must first be cleaned using procedures that have been regulated according to Islamic law. (5) All food and drinks that do not contain alcohol. (Izuddin, 2018).

The halal certification body in Indonesia is LPPOM MUI (Institute for the Study of Food, Drugs and Cosmetics of the Indonesian Ulema Council). LPPOM MUI has been given a mandate by the Government through the issuance of Decree of the Minister of Religion (KMA) 518 of 2001 and KMA 519 of 2001, which strengthens MUI as a halal certification institution and carries out inspections/audits, determines fatwas, and issues halal certificates. (Nur, 2016).

In accordance with the rules in Article 68 of Government Regulation no. 31 of 2019 Government Regulation (PP) concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees, based on Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees, Article 4 states that halal product certification is mandatory. The mandatory halal certification provisions for business actors who produce food or import food into Indonesia for trade must state that the food in question is halal for Muslims. Products that must have a halal certificate basically consist of two main types, namely goods and services. Halal certification in question is the inclusion of halal writing or statements on product packaging to show that the product in question has the status of a halal product. (Kristiyanti, 2018).

In order to accelerate the implementation of halal standards, one of which is needed is halal certification, the Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia Instruction Number 1 of 2023 concerning Halal Certification of Products and Canteens within the Ministry of Religion Work Units was issued. The aim of this halal certification is to provide certainty of halal status, so that it can eliminate consumers' doubts about consuming it. In this case, the Instruction of the Minister of Religion emphasizes that all Chancellors/Heads of State Islamic Religious Universities (PTKIN) must coordinate the acceleration of Halal Product and Canteen Certification within the campus environment. This is in line with the problem that is currently emerging regarding the Chancellor of PTKIN in North Sumatra who has not issued regulations to speed up halal certification for canteen business actors.

Several previous studies have shown discussions regarding the implementation of halal certification for business actors. Like research conducted by Debbi Nukeriana, implementing halal certification on food products in the city of Bengkulu (Debbi, 2018). Then research conducted by Rasyid Dynamics of Implementing Halal Certification on Food and Beverage Products in the Cities of Medan, Sibolga and Padangsidempuan (Rashid, 2019). Then DQ Alva Salam's research, Implementation of halal product guarantees through halal certification for MSME food and beverage products in Sampang district (Alva, 2022). The difference between this research and previous research lies in the research location and the implementation policy of halal certification for business actors based on the Instruction of the Minister of Religion No. 1 of 2023 concerning Halal Certification of Products and Canteens within the Ministry of Religion Work Units.

Based on the facts above, the researcher aims to find out the policy of the Chancellor of PTKIN in North Sumatra regarding canteen management. Pre-Instruction of the Minister of Religion No. 1 of 2023 and to find out how PTKIN throughout North Sumatra implements the Instruction of the Minister of Religion No. 1 of 2023.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

This type of legal research uses empirical legal research by looking at and observing regulations related to the accelerated implementation of halal canteen certification in the PTKIN campus environment in North Sumatra. This research is also field research, because primary data was obtained through field research. Furthermore, the research approach used is a case approach (living case study approach) where this approach is used to research that there is no policy from the Chancellor of PTKIN throughout North Sumatra regarding halal canteen certification and a conceptual approach (conceptual approach) to find out what the concept of PTKIN throughout Sumatra actually is. North in implementing the policy of Minister of Religion Instruction No. 1 of 2023. Field data was collected through observation and interviews, then complemented by document study. Next, the data is managed using

qualitative methods. This research will describe and explain the policies of the Chancellor of PTKIN in North Sumatra regarding halal and canteen certification in accordance with the Minister of Religion Instruction No. 1 of 2023.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Halal Certification Regulations in Indonesia

Halal certification issued by the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Research Institute (LPPOM-MUI) states that a product is in accordance with Islamic law. This halal certificate can be used to make halal labels. Halal certification is also a guarantee of safety for a Muslim consumer to be able to choose food that is good for him and in accordance with religious rules. Food products that have a halal certificate are products that in the processing process meet standards for safety and cleanliness.(Aditya Tamara, 2021). The obligation for halal certification in accordance with the JPH Law began to be implemented on 17 October 2019. Implementation of certification will be carried out in stages. At this initial stage, certification is more focused on food and beverages first. Then it expanded to cosmetic products, medicines and medical devices. During this five year period, BPJPH will be more persuasive in conducting outreach and guidance to business actors. Providing opportunities for business actors to process halal certification. Products that do not yet have halal certification are not immediately subject to punishment, but are still given the opportunity to process halal certification until October 17 2024(CNN, 2019).

Islam teaches Muslims to consume halal products. Halal in Arabic means permitted, usable and legal(Yusoff, 2004). Meanwhile, according to Yusuf Qardawi, halal is something that removes dangerous knots and Allah allows it to be done. In general, the definition of halal is a matter or action that is permissible, permitted, or permitted by Islamic law. So halal food is food that is permissible to eat according to the provisions of Islamic law, namely everything in the form of plants, fruit, or animals that is basically halal. eaten, unless there is evidence from the Qur'an and Al-Hadith that prohibits it(Hasan, 2014). The opposite of halal is haram, which means not permitted, cannot be used, and is not valid according to law, while mushbooh (syubha, shubhah, and mashbuh) means black and white, is still questionable, and doubtful, therefore it should be avoided. Whether or not a product is legal for consumption by Muslims has very clear boundaries. This has been explained in the Koran and also the Hadith. In Surah al-Baqarah: 168 Allah says:

اَوَّلَا تَتَّبِعُوا خُطُوَاتِ الشَّيْطَانِ إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ مُبِينٌ God bless you

O Human, eat what is halal and good from what is found on earth, and do not follow the steps of the devil, because indeed the devil is a real enemy for you.(QS. Al – Baqarah [2]: 168)

According to the Al-Quran, Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 168, the basic principles of halal certification are halal (permissible) and thoyyiban (beneficial). This gives an idea to Muslims in the world that anything that enters the body must be legal according to Islamic law and also beneficial for itself. Halal certification is a basic issue that originates from Islamic religious principles and procedures that prove that a product must be good, safe and suitable for consumption by Muslims. Halal certification guarantees the safety of a product so that it can be consumed by Muslims.

The following are several regulations governing halal products in Indonesia, including (MUI, 2021):

1. (UU no. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees.
2. Government (PP) No. 31 of 2019 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law no. 33 of 2014 (JPH Law).
3. Minister of Religion Regulation no. 26 of 2019 concerning Implementation of Halal Product Guarantees.
4. Decree of the Minister of Religion (KMA) No. 982 of 2019 concerning Halal Certification Services.
5. Government Regulation (PP) no. 39 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Halal Product Guarantee Sector.

Halal certification involves 3 parties, namely BPJPH, LPPOM MUI as the halal inspection institution (LPH), and MUI. BPJPH implements halal product guarantees. LPPOM MUI checks the adequacy of documents, schedules audits, carries out audits, holds auditor meetings, publishes audit memorandums, submits minutes of audit results at MUI Fatwa Commission meetings. The MUI through the Fatwa Commission determines the halalness of products based on audit results and issues the MUI Halal Decree(MUI, 2021).

2. Halal and Canteen Certification Regulations within the Ministry of Religion

College canteens that are easily accessible to consumers make this business grow. College canteen consumers include students, lecturers, employees and the general public. PTKIN canteens throughout North Sumatra offer various types of food and drinks. Synchronization of halal policies occurred in 1996 between the religious department, the health department and the MUI starting with the signing of a cooperation charter regarding the inclusion of the halal logo on food. In 1996 the health department issued Decree Number 924/Menkes/SK/VIII/1996 where the company issued the label halal must go through the director general of POM based on a fatwa issued by the MUI, after halal certification is carried out and it is declared that the product is free from non-halal ingredients, a halal certificate will be issued by the MUI (Hidayat, 2015). In 2001 the Ministry of Religion issued a regulation, namely number 518 of 2001 dated 30 November 2001 concerning guidelines and procedures for examining and determining halal food. This regulation regulates the enforcement and revocation of certificates if the producer holding the certificate violates the applicable regulations.

Seeing that there is a halal certification policy implemented by the government, however, the policy that has been made to protect the Muslim community in Indonesia is not yet based on binding law and not all business actors produce halal certificates, so in 2014 the government issued Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees and followed by Government Regulation No. 31 of 2019 concerning the implementation of Law No. 33 of 2014, where the authority of Halal Product Guarantee is under the Ministry of Religion whose aim is to guarantee halal products in accordance with Islamic law. The existence of this Law is due to the implementation of halal product guarantees carried out by LPPOM-MUI is only based on the decision of the Ministry of Religion and does not yet have a strong legal umbrella regarding regulating halal standards and certification institutions that provide legal certainty and guarantees for the Muslim community so that Law No. 33 of 2014 is mandatory for business actors. Products regulated in this law include goods related to food, beverages, medicines, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, and genetically engineered products as well as consumer goods that are used, utilized, or exploited by the public. (Patel & Goyena, 2019).

There is a law regarding the implementation of Halal Product Guarantees, where the regulation of halal certificates will be carried out by the Ministry of Religion, which is a mandatory program and a challenge for the regional office of the Ministry of Religion, North Sumatra Province. The implementation program for halal product guarantees becomes mandatory in accordance with article 4 which states that every product that enters, circulates and is traded in Indonesia must be certified halal. The mandatory halal certification program is carried out in stages, in accordance with the mandate in Law Number 33 of 2014 where BPJPH is obliged to prepare NSPK (Norms, Standards, Procedures and Criteria) for guaranteeing halal products, BPJPH makes regulations that food and beverage products must be halal certified in In the near future, the regional office of the Ministry of Religion, especially in North Sumatra Province, has problems related to the implementation of the mandatory halal certificate policy so that business actors, especially food, know that this policy is mandatory and can immediately make halal certificates based on the regulations that have been implemented. (Patel & Goyena, 2019).

In this case, the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia is taking steps to accelerate Halal Certification of Products and Canteens. Director General of Islamic Education to coordinate and carry out accelerated monitoring of Halal Certification of Products and Canteens within State Islamic Religious Universities, Private Islamic Universities, State Madrasas, Private Madrasas, and Islamic Boarding Schools within the work unit of the Ministry of Religion must have Halal Certification, Instructions This applies from 8 February 2023. The purpose of Ministerial Instruction No. 1 of 2023 concerning Halal Certification of Canteens within the Ministry of Religion's work unit is to ensure that all operational canteens provide products that have received halal certification from BPJPH. This is an important step in supporting the availability of food and drinks that comply with halal principles for every student, lecturer and campus staff.

3. PTKIN Chancellor's Policy Regarding Halal Certification and Canteen Pre-Instruction Religious Meter No. 1 of 2023

The canteen is one of the business units managed by the North Sumatra PTKIN business center, where the products offered are halal tayyiban products. The halal tayyiban product in question is a product that meets the halal requirements in accordance with Islamic Sharia, namely:

(1) Does not contain pork and ingredients derived from pork. (2) Does not contain prohibited ingredients such as ingredients derived from human organs, blood, feces, etc. (3) All materials originating from halal animals that are slaughtered according to Islamic sharia procedures (4) All storage, sales, processing, management and transportation areas must not be used for pork. If it has been used for pork or other non-halal items, it must first be cleaned using procedures that have been regulated according to Islamic law. (5) All food and drinks that do not contain alcohol. (Izuddin, 2018).

Decree of the Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia Number 518 of 2001 dated 30 November 2001 article 1 explains that halal food is food that does not contain haram elements or ingredients or is prohibited for consumption by Muslims and its processing does not conflict with Islamic law. Halal food inspection is an examination of the condition of additional and auxiliary materials as well as production processes, production personnel and equipment, halal management systems, and other matters that are directly or indirectly related to halal food production activities.

Prior to the Minister of Religion Instruction no. 1 of 2023 regarding halal certification of products from canteen business actors within the Ministry of Religion work unit, the Chancellor of PTKIN in North Sumatra already had regulations regarding halal products in the form of a contractual agreement where the contract stated that the campus would coordinate canteen business actors by selling their products. halal products that have been mutually agreed upon. (Interview, 2023)

4. Concept for Implementing Instruction of the Minister of Religion No. 1 of 2023 at PTKIN throughout North Sumatra

The law regarding the implementation of Halal Product Guarantees, where the regulation of halal certificates will be carried out by the Ministry of Religion, is a mandatory program and a challenge for the regional office of the Ministry of Religion of North Sumatra Province. The implementation program for halal product guarantees is mandatory in accordance with article 4 which states that Every product that enters, circulates and is traded in Indonesia must be certified halal. The mandatory halal certification program is carried out in stages, in accordance with the mandate in Law Number 33 of 2014 where BPJPH is obliged to prepare NSPK (Norms, Standards, Procedures and Criteria) for guaranteeing halal products, BPJPH makes regulations that food and beverage products must be halal certified in In the near future, the regional office of the Ministry of Religion, especially in North Sumatra Province, has problems related to the implementation of the mandatory halal certificate policy so that business actors, especially food, know that this policy is mandatory and can immediately make halal certificates based on the regulations that have been implemented. (Patel & Goyena, 2019).

The obligation to accelerate halal certification as mandated by the Instruction of the Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 2023 in the PTKIN canteen area of North Sumatra which is strong with Islamic values which view absolutes in the consumption of halal goods, it already exists and is a general part of the food and beverage products in the PTKIN canteens of North Sumatra which not only have the potential to be halal food but For business actors among PTKIN canteens throughout North Sumatra, this has not yet been realized, there are still many canteen business actors who do not have and implement halal certification themselves. Therefore, on February 8 2023, Minister of Religion Instruction No. 1 of 2023 as a basis for accelerating canteen business actors to have halal certification.

Although halal canteen certification has not been realized according to the Minister of Religion Instruction No. 1 of 2023, but canteen business actors within the PTKIN area of North Sumatra already have an agreement in the form of a mutually agreed contract, namely selling halal tayyiban products, from production to serving, PTKIN canteen business actors throughout North Sumatra do so in accordance with Islamic Sharia. PTKIN canteens throughout North Sumatra are in accordance with the halal canteen certification requirements contained in the Instruction of the Minister of Religion No. 1 of 2023 include:

1. The location area/area is allocated for business actors producing halal culinary products
2. Already has facilities and infrastructure that support the processing of halal food and beverage products
3. Do not provide food and drinks that are not halal
4. The location given for the production process is located far from pig farms or pig slaughter areas, so as to prevent contamination through employees and equipment.
5. The place provided has a flat floor and is easy to clean
6. Has sanitation facilities such as hand washing facilities equipped with running water.

5. The Urgency of the Chancellor's Policy in Implementing the Instruction of the Minister of Religion No. 1 of 2023

Instruction of the Minister of Religion Number 1 of 2023 concerning Halal Certification of Products and Canteens in the Ministry of Religion Work Unit Environment which was stipulated on February 8 2023 in Jakarta is intended to encourage a mandatory halal certification program by implementing halal certification for products and canteens within the Ministry of Religion work unit environment as well as aims to ensure that all canteens operating in the area of North Sumatra State Islamic Religious Universities including UIN North Sumatra, UIN Syahada Padangsidimpuan, and STAIN Mandailing Natal provide products that have received halal certificates from BPJPH (Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency). This is an important step in supporting the availability of food and drinks that comply with halal principles for students, lecturers and campus staff.

The importance of the Chancellor's policy in implementing the Minister of Religion Instruction No. 1 of 2023 is very significant, because the chancellor's policy will be the main basis for implementing and ensuring compliance with these instructions in the tertiary environment. In line with instructions from the Ministry of Religion regarding No. 1 of 2023, North Sumatra State Islamic Religious Universities have inaugurated the existence of Halal Canteens in Work Unit Environments, including:

1. The North Sumatra State Islamic University has inaugurated the Halal Canteen on July 21 2023 which was held at the Maimun Palace which was inaugurated by the Chancellor of the North Sumatra State Islamic University named Prof. Dr. Nurhayati, M.Ag. Apart from that, the Chancellor of UIN North Sumatra Prof. Dr. Nurhayati said that UIN North Sumatra would continue to take part in creating a halal ecosystem, strengthening sharia finance and implementing a halal lifestyle. To the UINSU Halal Canteen Management, chaired by Dr. Sugianto, MA, Chancellor advised to immediately realize the program that has been designed, especially in building awareness of halal lifestyles both within the UINSU community and the community, encouraging business actors, especially MSMEs, to obtain halal certification through mentoring activities and preparing UINSU to obtain permission from BPJPH to become an institution. Halal Inspectors (LPH) to play a greater role in participating in the halal certification process. Apart from that, the Chancellor encouraged the UINSU Halal Center to continue working and collaborating with all parties in encouraging a halal lifestyle and creating a halal ecosystem.
2. The Syahada Padangsidimpuan State Islamic University which has inaugurated the Halal Canteen was held on June 7 2023 at the Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan Auditorium which was inaugurated by the Chancellor of UIN Syahada Padangsidimpuan named Dr. Muhammad Darwis Dasopang. Apart from that, the Chancellor of UIN Syahada Padangsidimpuan said that it is hoped that in the future the Halal Canteen will become a center for developing knowledge, research and innovation in order to improve the quality of halal-based products and services. Apart from that, there will be a mentoring and guidance program for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in developing halal businesses.
3. The Mandailing Natal State Islamic College which has inaugurated the Halal Canteen was held on June 7 2023 in the Regent's Hall which was inaugurated by the Chancellor of STAIN Mandailing Natal named Dr. H. Sumper Mulia Harahap, M.Ag. Meanwhile, the Chancellor of STAIN Mandailing Natal said he hoped that this canteen would not only provide halal food but also thayyib (good) food and a comfortable place. He emphasized that halal food is not only determined by its halal status but also by the process and hygiene factors. "A lot of hala food is served, but not thayyib,"

These instructions apply to work units at the central, regional, technical implementation units (UPT), and state Islamic religious universities (PTKIN). For this reason, instructions were given to central Echelon I officials, PTKIN leaders, Head of Provincial Ministry of Religion Regional Offices, Secretary of Baznas, Head of Regency/City Ministry of Religion Offices, Head of UPT, Head of State Madrasas, and Head of District Religious Affairs Office (KUA). This is part of efforts to accelerate the implementation of halal certification. The Ministry of Religion must move quickly, while also setting an example. Therefore, the acceleration of halal certification must start from the products and canteens at the Ministry of Religion.

In this instruction, the Minister of Religion asked his staff to take the necessary steps according to their respective duties, functions and authorities in order to accelerate Halal Product and Canteen Certification. It is hoped that State Islamic Religious Universities will educate, encourage and assist business actors who produce and/or sell products and canteen managers within their respective work units to carry out Halal Certification of Products and Canteens, including products that must be certified halal and produced as well. sold by work units within the Ministry of Religion.

For products that fall into the halal certification category through a business actor's halal statement (self-declare), they must coordinate with the Provincial Halal Product Guarantee Task Force at the Provincial Ministry of Religion Regional Office, the Halal Product Process Assistance Agency (LP3H), and the Halal Product Process Assistance Agency (P3H) in their respective regions. For the halal certification process for products that fall into the regular category, they must coordinate with the Provincial Halal Product Guarantee Task Force at the Provincial Ministry of Religion Regional Office and the Halal Inspection Institute (LPH) in their respective regions,

Instructions from the Minister of Religion regarding Number 1 of 2023 concerning Halal Certification of Products and Canteens in Work Unit Environments have been sufficiently implemented in the Campus Environment of State Islamic Universities in North Sumatra. Basically, producers in the North Sumatra State Islamic College Campus have a variety of legal knowledge regarding halal certification and all the laws and regulations that regulate it. There are those who know and understand halal food regulations well, food production owners who already know and understand the law regarding the importance of halal certification so they choose to register with BPJPH (Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency) to get a certificate. Moreover, when the manufacturer extends the halal certificate before it expires, it shows that halal certification has become an option. This means that even without certification regulations, they still consider it important to have a halal certificate for the food and beverage products they process.

The role of the Chancellor's policy in implementing the Minister of Religion Instruction no. 1 of 2023 regarding halal certification of products and canteens in work unit environments is very important and strategic. The following are a number of reasons why the Chancellor's policy has high urgency in this context:

1. The Chancellor's policy can provide direction and determine the orientation of the institution regarding the implementation of these instructions. This includes an emphasis on Islamic values, halal certification policies, and the importance of compliance with Minister of Religion regulations.
2. The Chancellor can establish internal policies that support the implementation of the Minister of Religion's instructions. This internal policy can include procedures for obtaining certification, canteen management, and criteria for selecting halal products.
3. The Chancellor's policy can ensure that the implementation of these instructions is not only a formal obligation but is also reflected in daily life on campus. This involves the integration of Islamic values in various aspects of activities and services on campus.
4. The Chancellor can provide support and empowerment of human resources on campus to increase their understanding of halal certification policies. Training and competency development can be implemented to support compliance.
5. In implementing instructions that involve changes or adjustments, the Chancellor's policies can help manage potential challenges or resistance from various parties on campus. This involves effective communication and problem solving.
6. The Chancellor has an important role in coordinating with related parties, including halal certification bodies, religious authorities, and product suppliers. Good coordination can expedite the implementation process.
7. The Chancellor can establish a monitoring and evaluation system to ensure that the halal certification policy is implemented effectively and sustainably. This includes internal audits, compliance monitoring and periodic reviews.
8. The Chancellor's policy can emphasize the institution's commitment to the quality and safety of products consumed by campus members. This can build trust and reputation of the institution in the eyes of the public.
9. The Chancellor can prioritize education and awareness regarding halal certification among students and campus staff. This can be realized through educational programs and outreach campaigns.

Thus, the Chancellor's policy is not only a legal instrument, but also a guide and incentive to carry out the instructions of the Minister of Religion no. 1 of 2023 effectively and ensure that Islamic values are well maintained in the campus environment.

D. CLOSING

From the analysis of the discussion regarding the Chancellor's Policy Regarding the Implementation of Ministerial Instruction No. 1 of 2023 concerning Halal and Canteen Certification within the Ministry of Religion Work Units, it can be concluded that:

1. Regarding the Chancellor's policy regarding the minister's instructions calling for coordinating the acceleration of halal certification of products and canteens within the campus, until now there has been no circulation of the Chancellor's statement regarding every canteen business actor being required to have halal certification because this regulation is still relatively new, therefore the Chancellor is still using the old rules/policies by selling halal products in accordance with the contract that has been agreed with the canteen business actor.
2. Most producers/sellers in the Canteen have general knowledge about the laws and regulations governing halal food and the requirement to obtain halal certification for their food and beverage products. Canteen readiness at State Islamic Universities in North Sumatra is in good criteria. This shows that the canteen is ready to be certified halal in accordance with the Instruction of the Minister of Religion Number 1 of 2023 concerning Halal Certification of Products and Canteens in Work Unit Environments. Here we need the commitment of the canteen management and support from the campus to work together to create a halal canteen at PTKIN, especially in North Sumatra. The Chancellor's policy is not only a legal instrument, but also a guide and incentive to carry out the instructions of the Minister of Religion no. 1 of 2023 effectively and ensure that Islamic values are well maintained in the campus environment.

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