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STUDY OF HALAL FOOD EXPORT POLICY IN INDONESIA Nikmatul Masruroh Email: nikmatul.masruroh82@iain-jember.ac.id Abstract: Indonesia as the big moslem country couldn’t play a role in halal food exports. It’s indicated with the position of Indonesia in halal food exports. Indonesian’s halal food industry couldn’t reach in the top 10.

The top 10 countries that are Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Brazil, Oman, Jordan, Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Pakistan, Sudan dan Qatar. Nowadays, pricely Indonesia be a biggest country in halal food import, even its value until 170 billion USD or similar with Rp.2.465 billion (at exchange rate Rp. 14.500) . The data shows, Indonesia is in the first position of 10 countries with the largest amount of halal food expenditure in the world.

This is detrimental to the Indonesian nation which incidentically has the largest muslim population in the world. Researcher’s attention to Indonesian’s position in halal food exports is very limited. All this time, some studies only the quantity exports and imports involving Indonesia.

Even though, the potential of commodities halal food production in Indonesia is huge, because it need to study carefully for influence halal food export policy. The purpose of this research is analyze the conditions that cause the limited role of Indonesia in halal food exports. The approach in this research is qualitative research.

The literature study is used to explore halal food exoort policies by Indonesia, so that they can compete in international markets, especially in several ASEAN countries. The result of this study are: firstly; currently halal food exports, especiallya processed Indonesian food be able to only develop in some countries that have same culture as Indonesia, such as Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines.

Second, several aspects that influence the policy of halal food export are legal construction related to the halal food law which until now has not been implemented, convoluted bureaucracy and halal food labeling for producers is still minimal. Introduction Indonesia as the largest Muslim country has been able to play a central role of halal food exports.

According to the GIEI report on 2018/2019, sharia-based industries in Indonesia has rank on 11th out of 15 countries that was surveyed based on GIEI incators. The 11th position was driven by the halal food industry. The industry of food and beverages as a whole is driving the d the growth of GDP until 34% (based on BPS and Data was processed by the Ministry of Industry).

It explained the Indonesian halal food industry has not been able to reach the top 10 rank. The 10 countries that rank are Saudia Arabia, Malaysia, Brazil, Oman, Jordan, Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Pakistan, Sudan and Qatar._ Instead of exporting halal food, actually Indonesia spend 170 billion US dollars on halal food products or equivalent to Rp.

2,465 trillion (with exchange rate of 14.500 per dollar)._ The following tabel about 10 countries that the highest expenditure in the halal food sector, are: Figure 1.1 the highest expenditure in halal food sector Number _Country _Halal food sector expenditure (US Dollar) _Halal food sector expenditure (Rupiah) _ _1 _Indonesia _US$ 170 Bn _Rp. 2.465 trilion _ _2 _Turkey _US$127 Bn _Rp. 1.841,5 trilion _ _3 _Pakistan _US$ 118 Bn _Rp.1.711 trilion _ _4 _Egypt _US$ 86 Bn _Rp. 1.247 trilion _ _5 _Bangladesh _US$ 76 Bn _Rp. 1.102 trilion _ _6 _Iran _US$ 63 Bn _Rp. 913,5 billion _ _7 _Saudi Arabia _US$ 51 Bn _Rp.

739,5 billion _ _8 _Nigeria _US$ 47 Bn _Rp. 681,5 billion _ _9 _Rusia _US$ 41 Bn _Rp. 594,5 billion _ _10 _India _US$ 38 Bn _Rp. 551 billion _ _Source: from Global Islamic Index 2018/2019 The data shows Indonesia is in the first position of 10 countries with the largest amount of halal food expenditure in the world.

This phenomena of course detrimental to Indonesian nation which it has the largest Muslim population in the world, about 215 million Muslims that 13% representing the world's Muslim population (in 2015)._ When we correlated with the Ministry of Trade Report, Indonesia has imported food and beverage consumption goods both processed and don't process yet or raw material food has been imported is totaling US$ 158.762.449.395. This amount is more than other commodities such as fuel which is only US $ 4.125.740.064,00._

While the 10 main export commodities carried out by Indonesia were none of the food, the export commodities included TPT, technology, rubber and rubber products, palm oil, forest products, footwear, automotive, shrimp, cocoa and coffee. Though thera are several potential export commodities that can be developed, that are leather and leather products, medical equipment, medicinal plants, processed foods, essensial oils, fish and fishery products, crafts, jewelry, spices and office equipment.

The reality, Indonesia as the largest Muslim country should be able to play a role in the export activities, especially halal food exports._ All this time, researcher's attention for the position of Indonesia in halal food exports is very limited. As research by Acinta Bunga Putri and Suhadak_, the discussion about Indonesian export before and after trade war.

This research didn't discuss about positioning of halal food Indonesian export in International trade. As well as S Mashari and R Nurmalina's research, only has focus on Indonesian trade position for frozen and processed shrimp_, didn't discuss about Indonesiaon position on halal food export yet.Other than that, such researches about halal food none has discussed the position of Indonesia for halal food export in International Market.

Some discussion only discuss around the regulation and strengthening halal food in Indonesia._ For example Edi Kriharyanto etc research it discuss about the regulation and provisions for halal product Indonesia supervision. This studi also has done by Haryono, Dwi Iryaning Handyani, it discuss about halal supply chain in the context of marketing halal products._

On Other that, the study about halal food more discuss about consumer behavior and halal food's consumer awareness_ There is no research on halal product that addresses exports, especially it has correlation with the position of Indonesia in halal foods export in international trade.._ From some studies only discuss food export quantity that have been done by Indonesia.

As study conducted by Suryono, or Harbi_ that told export value of Indonesia from 2013 until 2017 was fluctuate. In 2016, export's quantities decreased. The slowdown in exports affected the national economic slowdown, this is suitable with Balassa statemen on poscolonial_, that economic growth always influenced by export and import factor._ From research's limitation then it is necessary to study carefully to influence halal food export policy.

Because the potential for halal food production in Indonesia is very large_ and be able to be Indonesia as center of halal in the world as Malaysia._ That potential can be seen form number of Indonesian Muslim population which reached 215 million inhabitants, it's meaning The need for halal food will be in line with the increasing number of Muslim population in Indonesia._

The study of halal food exports will focus on processed food exports that are labeled halal and only ASEAN countries including Singapore, Malaysia and Philippines. The choice of processed foods as research objects due to the presence of economic digitalization, modern humans prefer packaged foods._ Thus, processed foods have a great opportunity to be traded, especially in the ASEAN market._

The ASEAN market is a potential market for Indonesia, because it has geographical proximity and cultural similarity._ Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to analysze the conditions that cause Indonesia's limited role in the export of halal food, particularly in ASEAN. The objective will examined through two questions, firstly how is Indonesia's involvements in the export of halal food, in this case related to process food in ASEAN countries, especially Singapore, Malaysia and Philippines?.

Second, How are aspects affecting export policies in Indonesia related halal processed foods? Method The paper about the policy of halal food export in Indonesia is a study of Indonesia's involvement and position in the field of halal foods exports in international trade a research about involvement and Indonesian potition in the field of halal food export in International trade, especially the ASEAN region.

In the completing the data was needed the approach taken in this study is qualitative approach. Qualitative research is used to explore policies undertaken by Indonesia to promoting the competitiveness of Indonesian halal food in the International market, particularly ASEAN region._ For describing qualitative reseacrrch, the type used is descriptive.

The data collection method used to obtain information on Indonesia's position in the export of halal food uses documentation studies and first related literature studies, patterns of Indonesia's involvement in halal food exports; secondly, some aspects affect export policy in Indonesia. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive analysis. This description is done to describe comprehensively about Indonesia's involvement in halal food exports.

This policy is demandes starting from the halal food policies in Indonesia, the export policies implemented by Indonesia in the export of halal processed foods, and the policies of destination countries in accepting halal processed foods. From this policy, analyzed descriptively related to the pattern of Indonesia's involvement in halal food export and aspects that affect the policy of halal food export in Indonesia. Results and Discussion The study on this matter, arranged clearly and systematically based on the objectives to be achieved.

Some questions in this study are discussed in detail as follows; a) The Pattern of Indonesia's Involvement in Halal Food Exports In the international trade industry, Indonesia is one of the countries that have an active role in import and export trade. However, currently in the midst of free trade it turns out that many countries do protection and use various ways to prevent the entry of Indonesian products, while in their own country Indonesia must face the invasion of products from abroad which often carry out dumping and unfair trade practices._

Indonesia's involvement in world trade is marked by the signing of the FTA (Free Trade Agreement), this is done in order to obtain comparative advantages. The countries that agree to this agreement will certainly benefit from the results of trade formation and trade diversion. New trends in the world of trade, the countries joined in the FTA, many trade agreements were made to facilitate bilateral and plurilateral relations.

Bilateral agreements refer to preferential trading arrangements. Conversely, a plurilateral agreement is a preferential trading arrangement that involves more than two parties. Until now, Indonesia already has 7 agreements in progress, and 8 agreements that are still in the stage of negotiation or further study._

Indonesia is incorporated in AFTA and ASEAN, so Indonesia's main export markets are China and ASEAN countries. Even in export competition, Indonesia must compete with ASEAN countries. China, ASEAN countries, Asian countries and the United States are Indonesia's main destinations, because they have cultural and historical similarities, although there are some differences. However, trade agreements between these countries can still be fulfilled.

Some of Indonesia's export destinations include Japan, China, Singapore. The three destination countries have their own historical relations. Likewise, Indonesia's relations with ASEAN countries began in 1967. Indonesia is incorporated as an ASEAN member and has trade relations with ASEAN countries. Especially since 31 December 2015, Indonesian trade has become more open with the presence of the ASEAN Economic Community and Indonesia is incorporated in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC).

ASEAN policy related to halal food trade is actually almost the same as the others, which is currently following the ASEAN Single Window, which is a system of sending trade files on line without having to physically send form D. Before Indonesia use the ASEAN Single Window, importers had to physically send form D to the country of origin of the goods to get an ATIGA preference tariff of 0 percent or free of entry fees. The existence of the ASEAN Single Window cuts the cost of export and import transaction costs.

From the ASEAN Single Window model, Indonesia embodies it in the form of the Indonesia National Single Window (INSW). The existence of INSW to cut logistics costs imposed on Indonesian products, so that the flow of goods can be smooth. NSW is a single electronic service to facilitate the submission of standard information to complete all the fulfillment of terms and conditions, as well as all activities related to the smooth flow of export, import and transit goods in order to improve national competitiveness.

This NSW service provides convenience and integration of services to exporters and importers in Indonesia. So that export and import activities are more efficient. In carrying out the export of processed food, of course the thing that must be considered is the regulations in the destination country. Because the acceptance of destination countries varies from country to country.

ASEAN countries that are the export destinations of Indonesian processed foods include Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines. In trade between countries there are several obstacles imposed by export destination countries in the context of protection of goods entering their respective countries. These obstacles are in the form of tariff barriers, which are a protectionist policy for goods produced in the country from the threat of a flood of similar goods imported from abroad. This tariff is in the form of trade barriers in the form of taxation on imported goods or goods that cross the customs area (custom area).

Various types of tariff determination include export duties, transit fees, import duties. In addition to barriers in the form of tariffs, a country also implements non-tariff barriers, these barriers in the form of trade policies in addition to import duties that can cause distortion, thereby reducing the potential benefits of international trade. A.M. Rugman and R.M

Hodgets group non-tariff barriers as follows: First; specific restrictions consisting of absolute import prohibitions, import restrictions (quota system), regulations and technical provisions for the importation of certain products, health/quarantine regulations, state defense and security regulations, cultural regulations, import licensing, embargo and barriers marketing/marketing.

Second; customs regulations include: certain import procedures (procedures), fixing customs prices, setting forex rates and foreign exchange control, consulate formalities, packaging / labeling regulations, document needed, quality and standard testing, administrative decisions (fees) and tariff classifications. Third; government participation consists of government procurement policies, export subsidies and incentives, countervaling duties, domestic assistance programs and trade diverting. Fourth; import deposits, supplementary duties and variable levies.

In the current development, things that must be considered in the processed food trade are about the environment, food safety, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) as technical obstacles. Likewise, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines, like other countries, also impose tariff and non-tariff barriers on the goods they was imported. In Malaysia several rules regarding processed foods include: the legal framework for food and food additives in Malaysia, the Food Act (Ministry of Health) Food Act 1983 and the Food Regulations 1985 in Malaysia regulates various aspects of food safety and quality control including food standards, food hygiene , food import and export, food advertising and laboratory accreditation.

Enforcement of the Food Law of 1983 and the Food Regulations of 1985 is targeted at reducing food hazards and ensuring that food is safe for human consumption, Regulation of Packages for Food, Food Additives and Add Nutrition procedures and halal procedures. Whereas in the Philippines applying the rules of food product and safety regulation and halal food development Institute of the philipines.

Even so in Singapore applies regulations regarding the import of processed foods with regulations on food that are safe and not harmful to health. Currently in strengthening the halal industry, ASEAN countries have agreed to have a joint regulation on halal food, while this is already a guide to the meat trade. So, it is expected that later will have the same understanding related to the export of halal food products.

Indonesia and the Philippines are currently incorporated in the world halal food council, an organization engaged in halal food as a halal mainstreaming of products consumed by Muslims as a form of consumer protection. Until now, processed foods were exported by Indonesia include meat and fish, tobacco, chocolate, cereals, coffee and tea, fruits, some foods containing sugar, some food made from vegetables and some food made from milk.

The volume of Indonesian processed food exports to Singapore with an export value of US $ 217, 23 million, Malaysia with an export value of US $ 179.54 million and the Philippines with an export value of US $ 18.08 million. The following is a flowchart of

Indonesia's involvement in the export of halal processed foods in several countries in ASEAN. Figure.1.1

patterns of Indonesia's involvement in exports in ASEAN / Source: processed from various source That pattern has shown that Indonesia always joint in bilateral trade with some other countries in ASEN. It means, Indonesian government in food exports policy was influenced from it relationship and cooperation in trading, without professional trade cooperation trade rules will not be created that can benefit various parties who become traffickers.

Through a number of provisions and rules agreed in ASEAN, trade between countries in the region has become smooth. In addition, every meeting is always carried out innovations in order to facilitate trade flows between countries in ASEANWhen analyzed, from the cooperation model there is no specific classification regarding the acceptability of halal processed foods in countries that are export destinations.

This means that Indonesia has not specifically classified processed foods sent to destination countries. Thus, it is difficult to identify whether the processed food exported is halal or not. So that the export policy of halal processed food still follows the export policy in general, as explained above.

b) The Aspects That Affect The Export Policies of Halal Food in Indonesia Indonesia halal food export position is still not able to occupy the first position of the world, it can not be separated from the implementation of halal food policy in Indonesia. In Indonesia, the application of halal labeled product obligations has not yet been fully implemented.

Although the law on the guarantee of halal products has been passed, and on October 17, 2019 this law was officially enacted, meaning that every business actor must have a halal label on his product. However, until this moment the reverberation of the act has not been apparent or even does not exist at all. Even though PP No. 31 of 2019 which regulates the implementation of the Act, but has not been able to touch halal food producers to lower levels.

Although on one hand, there has been an increase in the certification of halal products from year to year. The following is the LPPOM MUI halal product certification data, are: Figure 1.2 Halal data sertification by LPPOM MUI YEAR _The Number of Companies _The Number of SH _The Number of Products _ _2011 _4,325 _4,869 _39,002 _ _2012 _5,829 _6,157 _32,890 _ _2013 _6,666 _7,014 _64,121 _ _2014 _10,180 _10,322 _68,576 _ _2015 _7,940 _8,676 _77,256 _ _2016 _6,564 _7,392 _114,264 _ _2017 _7,198 _8,157 _127,286 _ _2018 _11,249 _17,398 _204,222 _ _TOTAL (2011 - 2018) _59,951 _69,985 _727,617 _

_ Source: MUI halal product statistic From these statistics, the development of halal products in Indonesia has experienced growth on the one hand, but on the other hand it has not been able to boost the competitiveness of exports of halal products. Indonesia's inability to become an international center for halal food is influenced by the seriousness in the enactment of Law JPH No. 33 of 2014.

Actually the Act was formulated with all forms of ideals, but in reality it has not been able to be implemented massively and producers' concern for labeling is still limited. According to the Chairman of LPPOM MUI, Lukmanul Hakim in 2018 there were still around 3.5 million companies that had not conducted halal certification from a total of 3.6 million companies.

This means that if it will boost competitiveness in the export sector, then the issue of domestic halal certification must be resolved. In addition, the institutional change in the halal certification process is also the cause of the slowing growth rate of halal certification products in Indonesia. Since the enactment of Law No.33 of 2014 sertfikasi halal process is handled by the Ministry of Religious BPJPH, but then the law was amended to restore the MUI halal certification process.

This indicates that the legal issues and regulations regarding halal certification have not been resolved. So impressed as the halal certification process tends to be convoluted and unclear. Law socialization also needs to be done so that producers are increasingly aware of halal certification.

Some socialization programs and literacy certification of halal products are carried out by LPPOM MUI through several programs; namely INDHEX (Indonesia International Halal Expo), Halal Olympics, Halal Food Goes To School, Halal Tourism (Halal Tour), Halal Talkshow Seminar, Halal Competition, Halal Socialization to SMEs/Large Companies, Halal Competition, Facilitation of Free Halal Certification, Halal Socialization through Media and Social Media and Merchandise._

The program's implementation has not been able to touch thoroughly the halal awareness that occurs both in terms of consumers and producers. The literacy has not been able to touch the lowest level, especially in terms of producers, so producers, especially MSMEs do not feel it is important to certify the products they sell.

The policies related to halal food exports in Indonesia continue to be evaluated along with evaluations on halal certification policies in Indonesia. Deregulation and debureaucratization were carried out in the effectiveness of the halal certification process. The deregulation was realized by cutting the halal product certification procedure, initially the procedure was as follows: Figure 1.3

halal certification flow before Law No. 33 of 2014: No yess yess animal based products yess No No No Source: LPPOM MUI The process that must be passed by producers to certify halal must go through a long bureaucracy, so that by Law No.

33 of 2014 the process was made to be shorter and not convoluted in hopes of more effective and companies that certify halal products is increasing. Following is the flow of halal product certification after Law No. 33 of 2014 Figure 1.4 halal certification flow after Law No. 33 of 2014 Source: LPPOM MUI From the picture above, the halal certification process is getting shorter and more straightforward, but unfortunately it hasn't been implemented yet. From this picture, there is a debureaucratization carried out to facilitate the halal certification process carried out by producers.

From the process of regulation and bureaucracy, if implemented it can boost the number of halal products. If the domestic halal product certification increases, the performance of Indonesian halal food exports can also increase. The formulation of this resolution model is expected to be able to boost Indonesia's halal food export competition.

Deregulation and bureaucratization requires serious follow-up from policy makers, especially the government so that export competitiveness is able to penetrate the international world market. Of course regulations and bureaucracy must be continuously improved and shortened so that the effectiveness of the halal certification process can be achieved and Indonesia can realize its ideals as an international halal hub.

Conclusion This study provides the first result that currently Indonesian halal food exports have not been classified as related to halal food or not, it is still a policy of exports between halal and non-halal food, so that the development of halal food exports has not been identified in a perfect way. The second result is some aspects that affect the halal food export policy, the construction of halal food laws that have not t been implemented yet, convoluted policy bureaucracy and halal food labeling literacy for producers is still minimal.

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