

Legal Certainty Regarding The Validity Period of Halal Certificates In Indonesia

Kuntari Angrani^{1*}, Yenny Eta Widyanti¹, Siti Rohmah¹

¹Faculty of Law, Brawijaya University Malang, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author Email: kuntariangrani@student.ub.ac.id

Article History: Received: March 21, 2026; Accepted: May 26, 2026

ABSTRACT

Regulations regarding the validity period of halal certificates in Indonesia have undergone significant changes following the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Job Creation. Previously, Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance stipulated that halal certificates are valid for four years and must be renewed periodically as a form of state supervision of the consistency of product halalness. However, after the amendment through the Job Creation Law, halal certificates are declared valid as long as there are no changes in the composition of ingredients and/or halal product processes. This study aims to analyze the shift in regulations regarding the validity period of halal certificates and assess the legal certainty of these regulations based on Gustav Radbruch's theory. The novelty of this research lies in its critical analysis of the transition from a periodic monitoring model to a perpetual halal certification model within the framework of legal certainty, justice, and utility. This research is a normative legal study using a legislative approach and a conceptual approach. The legal materials used consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials collected through literature studies and analyzed descriptively and qualitatively. The results show that changes in regulations regarding the validity period of halal certificates reflect a shift in legal orientation from a periodic monitoring system to administrative simplification and economic efficiency. While these changes provide administrative and economic benefits for businesses, they also create legal challenges in the form of unclear norms, weak post-certification oversight, and the potential for reduced legal protection for Muslim consumers. According to Gustav Radbruch's theory, these regulations tend to prioritize utility over legal certainty and justice. Therefore, regulatory harmonization and strengthening of the oversight system are needed to ensure optimal legal protection for Muslim consumers in Indonesia.

Keywords: Halal Certificate, Legal Certainty, Halal Product Guarantee, Consumer Protection, Gustav Radbruch.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the country with the largest Muslim population in the world. This situation makes the need for product halal assurance an integral part of community life. A product's halal status is not only related to religious aspects but also concerns the constitutional rights of Muslims to obtain protection when consuming products that align with their beliefs. Therefore, the state has a responsibility to provide legal certainty for halal products circulating in the community through an effective and sustainable regulatory system. The globalization of trade and advances in industrial technology have led to increasingly broad and complex product distribution flows. Food, beverages, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and other consumer goods are produced using raw materials from various countries and through modern production processes that are difficult for the general public to understand. This situation has created a need for a halal monitoring system



capable of ensuring that products in circulation continue to meet halal standards as stipulated in Islamic law.

The need for halal product protection is fundamentally part of consumer protection. Muslim consumers have the right to obtain accurate, clear, and honest information regarding a product's halal status. In this context, halal certification serves as a legal instrument that provides assurance to the public that the products they consume have undergone an inspection process and been declared halal by an authorized institution. Therefore, halal certification serves not only an administrative function but also a legal protection function. Prior to the enactment of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, halal certification in Indonesia was generally carried out by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) through the Assessment Institute for Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics of the Indonesian Ulema Council (LPPOM MUI). This system was initially voluntary, so not all products in circulation were halal-certified. This situation raised concerns about the weak protection of Muslim consumers due to the lack of a binding legal obligation for all business actors to guarantee the halal status of their products. (Miru & Yodo, 2015; Sutedi, 2008).

The enactment of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance is a significant step by the state in providing legal certainty for halal products. Through this law, halal certification changed from being voluntary to a legal obligation for business actors. The state, through the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH), was given the authority to implement a national Halal Product Assurance system to ensure the protection of Muslim consumers in Indonesia. One important regulation in Law Number 33 of 2014 is the provision regarding the validity period of halal certificates as stipulated in Article 42. This provision stipulates that halal certificates are valid for 4 (four) years from the date of issuance and must be renewed no later than 3 (three) months before the expiration date. This regulation indicates the existence of a periodic evaluation mechanism for halal products as a form of state supervision of the consistency of halal products circulating in the community. (Law Number 33 of 2014).

The four-year halal certificate renewal mechanism essentially aims to ensure that certified products continue to meet halal standards. Periodic evaluations allow the government to monitor potential changes in raw materials, production processes, packaging, distribution, and product storage that could impact halal status. Thus, this system reflects the precautionary principle of protecting Muslim consumers. In addition to providing oversight, regulating the validity period of halal certificates also serves to create legal certainty. Through this periodic evaluation mechanism, the public is assured that the products they consume remain under the supervision of the government and authorized institutions. Therefore, regulating the validity period of halal



certificates is closely linked to protecting the rights of Muslim consumers to feel safe about the products they consume.

However, regulations regarding the validity period of halal certificates have changed following the issuance of Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law. Through this amendment, Article 42 of the Halal Product Guarantee Law was amended so that halal certificates are valid from the date of issuance and remain valid as long as there are no changes to the composition of the ingredients and/or the halal product process. This regulatory change indicates a shift in the legal paradigm in the halal certification system in Indonesia. While previously the halal certification system used a periodic evaluation mechanism through certificate renewal every four (4) years, after the amendment to the Job Creation Law, halal certificates are valid indefinitely as long as there are no changes to the composition of the ingredients and/or the halal product process. This shift indicates a new orientation towards administrative simplification and ease of doing business.

The government, through its deregulation policy in the Job Creation Law, seeks to create bureaucratic efficiency and improve the national investment climate. Eliminating the requirement to renew halal certificates is seen as reducing the administrative burden and costs faced by businesses. Therefore, this policy is considered capable of providing economic benefits and supporting business growth, particularly for micro and medium enterprises (MSMEs). From a business perspective, this regulatory change offers significant benefits. Businesses are no longer required to renew their halal certificates periodically, simplifying and streamlining the administrative process. Furthermore, the previously periodic costs of halal certification can be minimized, thus supporting business continuity. (Asshiddiqie, 2010; Fuady, 2013).

However, the changes to the halal certificate validity period also raise various legal issues, particularly regarding legal certainty and consumer protection. The phrase "as long as there is no change in the composition of the ingredients and/or halal product process" creates ambiguity in its implementation because the regulation does not provide clear indicators regarding the monitoring mechanism for changes in ingredients after the halal certificate is issued. The absence of regular evaluations makes monitoring of product halal consistency highly dependent on the good faith of business actors. In practice, there is a possibility that business actors make changes to raw materials without reporting them to BPJPH. This situation has the potential to create moral hazard that can harm Muslim consumers because the products they consume may no longer meet halal standards even though they still hold a halal certificate. (Soekanto, 2014).



Furthermore, regulatory changes also create the potential for disharmony between Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Job Creation, and their various implementing regulations. This lack of synchronization of norms can create legal uncertainty in the implementation of the Halal Product Assurance system, both for businesses and the public as consumers. Legal certainty is a crucial element in a state based on the rule of law. Legal certainty requires clear, consistent, and effectively enforceable regulations. In the context of halal certification, legal certainty is necessary to ensure that the products they consume truly meet halal standards in accordance with Islamic law. Therefore, changes to the regulations regarding the validity period of halal certificates require in-depth study to determine their implications for Muslim consumer protection. The issue of legal certainty in regulating the validity period of halal certificates is relevant to analyze using Gustav Radbruch's theory. Gustav Radbruch argues that the law must be able to balance three basic legal values: justice, benefit, and legal certainty. In the context of changes to halal certification regulations, deregulation policies do provide administrative and economic benefits for businesses, but on the other hand, they have the potential to reduce legal certainty regarding the protection of Muslim consumers. Based on this description, it is understandable that changes to the regulations regarding the validity period of halal certificates create a dilemma between the interests of economic benefits and the legal certainty of consumer protection. Therefore, research on the legal certainty of the regulations regarding the validity period of halal certificates in Indonesia is important to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the legal implications of these regulatory changes and the ideal concept of regulations that can balance legal certainty, benefits, and justice. (Mertokusumo, 2007; Rahardjo, 2012). (Radbruch, 1950; Wantu, 2011).

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a normative legal research conducted by examining legal norms, legal principles, and the synchronization of laws and regulations related to the regulation of the validity period of halal certificates in Indonesia. The approaches used in this research include a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. The statutory approach is carried out by examining the provisions of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Job Creation, and Government Regulation Number 42 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Assurance Sector. Meanwhile, the conceptual approach is used to analyze the concept of legal certainty based on Gustav Radbruch's theory which emphasizes the values of justice, benefit, and legal certainty. Gustav Radbruch's theory is considered relevant because it provides a comprehensive framework for evaluating whether



changes in halal certification regulations have proportionally balanced the interests of business efficiency, consumer protection, and legal certainty. The legal materials in this research consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials consist of laws and regulations related to halal certification and consumer protection, while secondary legal materials consist of books, scientific journals, and opinions of legal experts relevant to the research object. The legal material collection technique was carried out through library research, then analyzed qualitatively using descriptive-analytical methods to gain an understanding of the problems of legal certainty regarding the regulation of the validity period of halal certificates in Indonesia after the amendment to the Job Creation Law. (Marzuki, 2019; Ibrahim, 2013; Soekanto & Mamudji, 2014).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Shifting Regulations on the Validity Period of Halal Certificates in Indonesia

Regulations regarding the validity period of halal certificates in Indonesia have undergone significant changes following the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Job Creation. Prior to this amendment, the validity period of halal certificates was regulated in Article 42 of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, which stipulates that halal certificates are valid for four years from the date of issuance by the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) and must be renewed no later than three months before their expiration. This regulation demonstrates the state's implementation of a periodic evaluation system as a form of oversight of the consistency of halal products circulating in the community. Law Number 33 of 2014 was essentially established as a form of state responsibility in providing legal protection to the Muslim community as consumers. The state strives to ensure that every product entering, circulating, and traded in Indonesia meets halal standards in accordance with Islamic law. In this context, regulating the validity period of halal certificates is an important instrument for maintaining the quality of supervision of halal products.

The four-year halal certificate renewal mechanism serves as a periodic evaluation of a product's halal consistency. This evaluation involves not only administrative inspections but also potential changes in raw materials, production processes, processing, storage, distribution, and the use of production equipment, all of which could impact a product's halal status. With this periodic evaluation, the government has the opportunity to ensure that products that have received halal certification continue to meet halal standards. Furthermore, the periodic renewal system reflects the precautionary principle of protecting Muslim consumers. The government does not simply issue halal certificates as an administrative formality but also ensures that certified products remain under continuous supervision. Therefore, the regulation of the validity period of halal certificates



in the Halal Product Guarantee Law is closely linked to the principles of legal certainty and consumer protection.

The existence of regulations regarding the validity period of halal certificates also demonstrates that halal certification is inherently a dynamic process. Products manufactured by business actors can experience changes over time, whether in terms of raw materials, suppliers, production technology, or distribution methods. These changes have the potential to impact a product's halal status, necessitating a continuous evaluation mechanism. In practice, periodic evaluations through halal certificate renewals provide the government with the opportunity to actively monitor business actors. Through this mechanism, the BPJPH, along with related institutions, can re-examine the consistency of the company's implementation of the halal assurance system. Thus, the government has a relatively stronger oversight instrument than a perpetual halal certification system.

However, these regulations underwent changes following the issuance of Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Job Creation. Through amendments to Article 42 of the Halal Product Guarantee Law, halal certificates are declared valid from the date of issuance by the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) and remain valid as long as there are no changes to the composition of the ingredients and/or the Halal Product Process (PPH). Thus, the obligation to renew halal certificates every four years was eliminated. This change indicates a shift in the legal paradigm in the halal certification system in Indonesia. While previously the supervision system was carried out through a periodic control mechanism by the state, after the amendments to the Job Creation Law, supervision places greater emphasis on business actors' compliance in reporting any changes in ingredients or production processes. The supervision system shifted from an active supervision model to a supervision model based on self-declaration and administrative compliance by business actors.

This policy shift is inextricably linked to the Job Creation Law's emphasis on deregulation and bureaucratic simplification. The government is striving to facilitate business by streamlining various administrative processes, including the halal certification system. Eliminating the requirement to renew halal certificates is seen as reducing administrative costs and accelerating business activities. From an economic perspective, changes to the halal certificate validity period are considered to increase business efficiency. Businesses are no longer burdened with the obligation to renew their halal certificates periodically, thereby reducing certification costs. This policy is considered to provide significant benefits, particularly for micro and medium enterprises (MSMEs) that previously faced financial and procedural constraints in the halal certificate renewal process.



Furthermore, this policy is also considered capable of supporting increased national investment. Simplifying regulations is seen as a strategic step by the government to create a more competitive and efficient business climate. In the context of economic globalization, ease of licensing and streamlined bureaucracy are crucial factors in increasing the competitiveness of national industry. Changes to regulations regarding the validity period of halal certificates also demonstrate the influence of the omnibus law concept in the Indonesian legal system. The Job Creation Law was essentially created to simplify various regulations deemed to hinder investment and economic growth. Therefore, changes to the validity period provisions for halal certificates are part of an effort to harmonize national economic policy.

However, the changes to the halal certificate validity period also raise various legal issues. One major issue lies in the phrase "as long as there is no change in the composition of the ingredients and/or PPH," which creates ambiguity in its implementation. The regulation does not provide clear parameters regarding the types of changes that must be reported by business actors or a mechanism for active monitoring of such changes. The absence of regular evaluations makes monitoring of product halal consistency highly dependent on the good faith of business actors. In practice, it is possible for business actors to make changes to raw materials, suppliers, or production processes without reporting them to BPJPH. This situation has the potential to create moral hazard that can harm Muslim consumers. (Soekanto, 2014).

Furthermore, weak post-certification oversight can also erode public trust in the national halal certification system. Muslims fundamentally require assurance that the products they consume continue to meet halal standards throughout their distribution. If oversight is not optimal, the legitimacy of halal certification as a form of legal protection may be questioned. This problem is further complicated by the lack of detailed regulations regarding post-certification audit mechanisms. In a sustainable halal certification system, the government should have a robust monitoring system to ensure that businesses maintain the consistent halal status of their products. However, regulations regarding active post-certification oversight remain relatively limited.

In addition to oversight issues, regulatory changes also create potential disharmony between Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Job Creation, and Government Regulation Number 42 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Assurance Sector. This lack of synchronization of norms can create legal uncertainty in the implementation of the Halal Product Assurance system. From a consumer protection perspective, the existence of halal certificates should not only be viewed as an administrative instrument, but also as a form of state guarantee of the rights of the Muslim community. Therefore, changes to the regulations on the validity period of halal certificates must



be balanced with a strengthened supervisory system to ensure legal protection for consumers. Therefore, changes to the regulations on the validity period of halal certificates indicate a shift in legal orientation from a periodic control system toward administrative simplification and economic efficiency. While these changes provide benefits for business actors, they also give rise to various legal problems related to the effectiveness of supervision, consumer protection, and legal certainty within the Halal Product Assurance system in Indonesia.

Analysis of Legal Certainty in Regulating the Validity Period of Halal Certificates Based on Gustav Radbruch's Theory

The issue of regulating the validity period of halal certificates is fundamentally related to the concept of legal certainty in a modern constitutional state. Legal certainty is a fundamental element that must be realized in every legislative regulation. In the context of halal certification, legal certainty is crucial because it directly relates to the right of the Muslim community to obtain assurance regarding the products they consume. Legal certainty is not only defined as the existence of written regulations but also encompasses clarity of norms, consistency of regulations, and the effectiveness of legal implementation in practice. A regulation is said to provide legal certainty if the norms it regulates can be clearly understood and consistently implemented by all interested parties. Therefore, changes to the regulations regarding the validity period of halal certificates require in-depth analysis to determine whether the regulation is able to provide optimal legal protection to the public.

In the Halal Product Assurance system, halal certificates serve a strategic role as a form of state legitimacy for a product's halal status. A halal certificate is not merely an administrative document but also a form of legal assurance that a product meets halal standards in accordance with Islamic law. Therefore, legal certainty regarding halal certificates is a crucial element in protecting Muslim consumers. Analysis of the validity period of halal certificates can be examined using Gustav Radbruch's theory of three basic legal values: justice (*gerechtigheit*), utility (*zweckmassigkeit*), and legal certainty (*rechtssicherheit*). According to Gustav Radbruch, good law is law that creates a balance between these three values. These three legal values cannot be separated because each has a complementary function in creating a just and effective legal system.

From Gustav Radbruch's perspective, legal certainty requires clear, consistent, and effectively enforceable rules. Laws must provide guidelines that are understandable to the public so that everyone knows their rights and obligations. If a regulation contains unclear or difficult-to-implement norms, it has the potential to create legal uncertainty. Changes to the halal certificate validity period through the Job Creation Law essentially demonstrate a strong focus on legal benefits. The government is striving to create bureaucratic efficiency and ease of doing business by



simplifying halal certification procedures. Eliminating the requirement to renew halal certificates every four years is considered capable of reducing the administrative burden and costs faced by businesses.

From an economic perspective, this policy does provide significant benefits. Businesses are no longer required to periodically renew their halal certificates, thus increasing efficiency. Furthermore, the previously periodic costs of halal certification can be minimized, thus contributing to business sustainability, particularly for micro and medium enterprises. This deregulation policy is also considered capable of supporting increased national investment. The government, through the Job Creation Law, seeks to create a more competitive business climate by simplifying various regulations deemed to hinder economic growth. In this context, changes to the validity period of halal certificates are part of the government's broader policy of bureaucratic and investment reform.

However, when analyzed from a legal certainty perspective, these regulatory changes actually create various new problems. One of the main issues lies in the phrase "as long as there is no change in the composition of the ingredients and/or the halal product process," which does not provide clear parameters regarding the types of changes that must be reported by business actors. This ambiguity in the norm has the potential to lead to multiple interpretations in the implementation of the law. The regulation does not specify in detail the limits of changes in ingredients that are considered to affect the halal status of the product or the verification mechanism for such changes. This situation indicates that the regulation does not fully meet the elements of legal certainty as stated by Gustav Radbruch.

Furthermore, changes to the halal certificate validity period have made monitoring of product halal consistency highly dependent on business compliance. Under the previous system, the government had an active control mechanism through periodic evaluations every four years. However, following the amendments to the Job Creation Law, this mechanism was removed, resulting in more passive oversight. This situation has the potential to create moral hazard in business practices. Businesses may make changes to raw materials, suppliers, or production processes without reporting them to the BPJPH. If this occurs, products circulating in the market may no longer meet halal standards even if they still hold valid halal certificates. (Soekanto, 2014).

From a consumer protection perspective, this situation certainly raises serious problems. Muslim consumers are fundamentally dependent on halal certification as a form of state assurance of product halalness. Therefore, if supervision of halal products is not optimal, legal certainty for Muslim consumers could potentially be reduced. Furthermore, weak post-certification oversight could also undermine public trust in the national halal certification system. Halal certificates that



are valid indefinitely can raise public doubts if not accompanied by an effective monitoring mechanism. In the long term, this situation could impact the legitimacy of the Halal Product Assurance system in Indonesia.

The issue of legal certainty is also evident in the suboptimal regulations regarding post-certification audits. In a continuous halal certification system, the government should have a periodic audit mechanism to ensure that businesses maintain the consistency of their products' halal status. However, current regulations do not yet detail the form of audits or active supervision conducted by the BPJPH. Furthermore, changes to the validity period of halal certificates also create the potential for regulatory disharmony. There is a close relationship between Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Job Creation, and Government Regulation Number 42 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of the Halal Product Assurance Sector. This lack of synchronization in regulations can create legal uncertainty in the implementation of the Halal Product Assurance system.

In Gustav Radbruch's perspective, the law should not solely pursue economic benefits. It should also provide protection and a sense of justice to society. Therefore, regulations regarding halal certification should not only focus on bureaucratic efficiency and ease of investment, but also consider the rights of Muslim consumers as parties in need of legal protection. The value of justice in Gustav Radbruch's theory requires a balance of protection between businesses and consumers. However, changes to the halal certificate validity period tend to prioritize the interests of businesses through administrative simplification. Meanwhile, protection for Muslim consumers has the potential to be weakened due to the reduction of regular monitoring mechanisms.

In the context of a state governed by the rule of law, protecting Muslim consumers is a state responsibility. The state is not only obligated to create a conducive investment climate but also to guarantee the public's right to feel safe consuming products that align with their beliefs. Therefore, regulations regarding the validity period of halal certificates must be formulated in a proportional and balanced manner. Legal certainty regarding halal certification is also related to public trust in the state. The public places trust in the state, through the BPJPH (Indonesian Food and Drug Supervisory Agency), to ensure that products in circulation truly meet halal standards. If oversight of halal products is not optimal, public trust in the legal system can decline.

Furthermore, strengthening the halal monitoring system is crucial in addressing modern industrial developments. Globalization of trade has led to increasingly complex product flows, increasing the risk of changes in materials and production processes. Therefore, the halal monitoring system must adapt to technological developments and industry dynamics. In practice, post-certification monitoring can be conducted through periodic audits, digital monitoring, and



mandatory periodic reporting by business actors. These mechanisms are crucial to ensure that halal-certified products continue to meet halal standards while circulating in the community.

The government also needs to strengthen coordination between the Halal Product Supervisory Agency (BPJPH), the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), and halal inspection agencies within the halal product monitoring system. Synergy between these agencies is crucial for a more effective and integrated halal product monitoring process. Furthermore, more detailed regulations are needed regarding sanctions against businesses that fail to report changes in ingredients or production processes. Clarity in legal sanctions is crucial for increasing business compliance in maintaining the halal consistency of their products. (Azheri, 2012).

Strengthening administrative and criminal sanctions can be a preventive measure to prevent violations within the Halal Product Assurance system. With strict sanctions, business actors are expected to develop legal awareness and maintain consistent, sustainable halal product certification. In addition to strengthening sanctions, the government also needs to develop an information technology-based monitoring system. Digitizing the reporting system for changes in materials and production processes can help BPJPH conduct monitoring more effectively and efficiently. The digital system also enables real-time monitoring, allowing for faster detection of potential violations.

In the context of consumer protection, transparency of information regarding a product's halal status is also crucial. Consumers need access to clear information regarding the validity period of halal certificates, changes in ingredients, and product monitoring status. This transparency is part of the consumer's right to receive accurate and honest information. Furthermore, legal education for businesses needs to be improved so that they understand their legal obligations in maintaining consistent halal product certification. Business actors' legal awareness is a crucial factor in supporting the effectiveness of the Halal Product Assurance system in Indonesia.

From Gustav Radbruch's theoretical perspective, ideal law must strike a balance between utility, legal certainty, and justice. If one value becomes too dominant, the law has the potential to lose its function as a means of protecting society. In this context, regulating the validity period of halal certificates should not only pursue economic efficiency but also ensure the protection of Muslim consumers. Therefore, the changes to the validity period of halal certificates through the Job Creation Law have not fully balanced the values of utility, legal certainty, and justice. While current regulations provide administrative and economic benefits for businesses, they still pose various legal challenges related to the effectiveness of supervision and protection of Muslim consumers. Therefore, regulatory harmonization and strengthening of the post-certification



monitoring system are needed so that the Halal Product Assurance system in Indonesia continues to provide optimal legal protection for the Muslim community. Regulations on the validity period of halal certificates should not only be oriented towards bureaucratic simplification but also ensure legal certainty and justice for all stakeholders.

4. CONCLUSION

Changes to the validity period of halal certificates in Indonesia through Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning Job Creation indicate a shift in the legal paradigm from a periodic monitoring system to administrative simplification and economic efficiency. Previously, Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance stipulated that halal certificates were valid for four years and required periodic renewal to monitor the consistency of product halalness. However, following the amendments through the Job Creation Law, halal certificates are declared valid continuously as long as there are no changes to the composition of ingredients and/or halal product processes. This change provides administrative and economic benefits for businesses by simplifying halal certification procedures and reducing certificate renewal costs.

However, based on Gustav Radbruch's theoretical analysis, these regulations have not fully balanced the values of utility, legal certainty, and justice. Current regulations continue to create legal problems in the form of unclear norms regarding post-certification oversight mechanisms, the potential for multiple interpretations of changes in materials and production processes, and weak state control over the consistency of product halalness. These conditions have the potential to reduce legal protection for Muslim consumers who rely on halal certification as a form of state guarantee for the products they consume. Therefore, regulatory harmonization and strengthening of the post-certification oversight system are needed through regular audits, digital monitoring, and stricter sanction arrangements so that the Halal Product Assurance system in Indonesia can continue to provide legal certainty, justice, and optimal protection for the Muslim community. In addition, the government should formulate clearer technical regulations regarding post-certification supervision, strengthen digital monitoring systems, and conduct periodic audits to ensure the consistency of halal products circulating in the market. (Nurhayati, 2023; Wibowo, 2022; Prasetyo, 2024).

REFERENCES

Ali, Z. (2018). *Legal research methods*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

Asshiddiqie, J. (2010). *The Indonesian constitution and constitutionalism*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.



- Azheri, B. (2012). Corporate social responsibility: From voluntary to mandatory. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Fuady, M. (2013). Grand theories in law. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Hadjon, P. M. (1987). Legal protection for the Indonesian people. Surabaya: Bina Ilmu.
- HS, S., & Nurbani, E. S. (2016). Application of legal theory in thesis and dissertation research. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Ibrahim, J. (2013). Theory and methodology of normative legal research. Malang: Bayumedia Publishing.
- Kansil, C. S. T. (2002). Introduction to Indonesian law and legal system. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Marzuki, P. M. (2019). Legal research. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Miru, A., & Yodo, S. (2015). Consumer protection law. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Mertokusumo, S. (2007). Understanding law: An introduction. Yogyakarta: Liberty.
- Rahardjo, S. (2012). Legal science. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Radbruch, G. (1950). Legal philosophy. Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.
- Soekanto, S. (2014). Factors influencing law enforcement. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Soekanto, S., & Mamudji, S. (2014). Normative legal research: A brief review. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Subekti. (2005). Principles of civil law. Jakarta: Intermasa.
- Sutedi, A. (2008). Product liability in consumer protection law. Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Wantu, F. M. (2011). Idee des recht: Legal certainty, justice and benefit. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. (2014).
- Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation to become law. (2023).
- Nurhayati, S. (2023). Consumer protection in Indonesian e-commerce transactions. *Journal of Digital Law*, 8(2), 115–130.
- Prasetyo, A. (2024). Marketplace liability and digital platform governance in Indonesia. *Indonesian Journal of Cyber Law*, 10(1), 45–60.
- Wibowo, R. (2022). Legal responsibility in electronic transactions and consumer protection. *Journal of Business Law*.