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Halal Label Analysis on Packaging Products at the Nutrition Installation of General Hospital in Caruban Madiun, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Halal-labeled food is needed, especially by the Muslim consumer community which is the largest population in Indonesia. The Assessment Institute for Foods, Drugs and Cosmetics, the Indonesian Council of Ulama or abbreviated as LPPOM MUI is here to provide halal assurance solutions for the business actors who provide halal products and the community who use the halal products. The research was conducted at the nutrition installation of the general hospital in Caruban Madiun, Indonesia. The research design used descriptive analysis by analysis of halal labels on packaged products. The samples came from packaged food ingredients that had the LPPOM MUI halal label, Indonesian Food and Drug Authority Number (BPOM number) and Household Industry Food Permit (P-IRT) were used. The result showed there were 21 packaging products labelled halal MUI that had been registered on the official website of LPPOM MUI, 10 other packaged products were not registered on the official website of LPPOM MUI but had a halal label on the packaging and 1 other product still utilized P-IRT. Two products did not have the MUI halal label despite having BPOM number.

Keywords: Halal label analysis; Indonesian Ulema Council; Packaging products

1 Introduction

Nowadays, a law of consumer protection becomes a highlight of attention because it involves rules for the welfare of society, not only the community as consumers who receive protection but also businessmen. They have the same rights to receive protection, each of them having rights and obligations. The government has the role of regulating, supervising, and controlling to create a system that is conducive to being interrelated with others. Thus, the goal of welfare for society broadly can be achieved [1].

Halal-labeled food is needed, especially by the Muslim community which is the largest population in Indonesia. Therefore, a Muslim must identify products that are either halal or not halal. In addition, government regulation No. 69 of 1999 concerning Food Labels and Advertisements article 2 paragraph 1 "That everyone who produces or imports packaged food



into Indonesian territory for trade is required to include labels inside and or on food packages” [2].

Inclusion of food certification labels such as halal labels, BPOM numbers and P-IRT is important for the life of society, especially Muslim communities, Food certification is essential since people can determine which food products are safer for consumption [1].

The Nutrition Installation of the General Hospital in Caruban (RSUD Caruban) regulates the availability of food ingredients to be processed into patient food every day. The availability of certified labelled food is mandatory. Food is a nutritional therapy that supports the patient's healing process. Furthermore, it is necessary to guarantee halal, hygienic, and safe elements [3]. Therefore, we were interested in researching the analysis of halal labels on food products in the administration of food at the nutrition installation of Caruban Hospital.

2 Materials and Methods

The research design used descriptive analysis. The location of this research was in the Nutrition Installation of Caruban Hospital. The time of research was carried out from 4 July 2022 to 19 October 2022. The samples came from packaged food ingredients that had the LPPOM MUI halal label, BPOM number and P-IRT were still used by the nutrition installation at Caruban Hospital. Analysis of this study applied univariate analysis. This analysis aimed to explain and describe the MUI halal label, BPOM number and P-IRT on food ingredients. The results obtained were presented in tabular form.

3 Results

There are 116 types of food ingredients in the nutrition installation at Caruban Hospital, with a percentage of fresh side dishes (example: tempeh, tofu, and fish) 17 %, vegetables 32 %, fruit 8%, spices 17%, and packaged products 27%. The percentage of food ingredients classification is shown in Figure 1. In packaging products that have MUI halal labels, there are 31 products out of 34 total packaged products in storage warehouses.

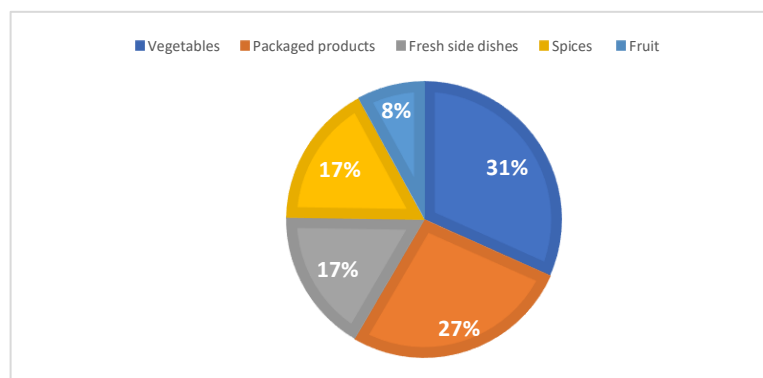


Figure 1: Graph of Food Ingredients Classification

Among the 116 food ingredients, several types of ingredients are included in the halal positive list of materials. There are 73 types of ingredients in the positive list in the nutrition installation

consisting of 20 types of spices, 9 types of fruit, 37 types of vegetables, and 7 types of side dishes.

Halal label analysis at the Caruban Hospital nutrition installation was carried out by checking using the LPPOM MUI online site, namely halalmui.org. on the official website, there is a search for halal products to find out the halal certification period. From 31 packaged food products in Caruban Hospital that have a halal label and BPOM number, 1 product showed a P-IRT number, and 2 products did not have a halal label.

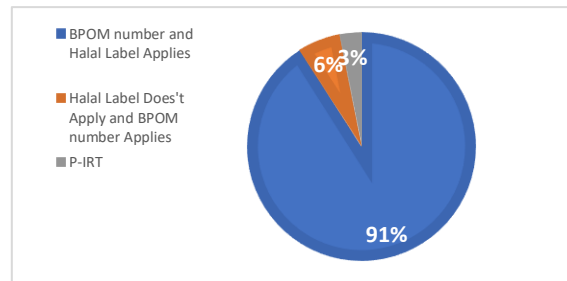


Figure 2: Packaging Product Label Graphics

Figure 2 shows the number of food ingredients contained in the kitchen of the nutrition installation in Caruban Hospital. There were 31 packaged products that were labelled both halal MUI and BPOM logos, 2 packaged products only have BPOM, and 1 other product only has P-IRT. However, after tracing the halal products on the official website of LPPOM MUI, there were 21 packaged products that were labelled halal from MUI and BPOM, and their labels were still active. While 10 other packaged products presented the inactive validity period of halal logos although the products still have active registration in BPOM.

4 Discussion

This research was carried out by directly selecting food products in the storage warehouse for the nutrition installation at Caruban Hospital. The food products studied were packaged products that have halal labels, BPOM, and P-IRT. Most of the fresh food ingredients at the research site were in the positive list category. A halal positive list of materials is a list of non-critical materials from the halal aspect which are generally used in the processing industry. The existence of the non-critical list is fundamental for the LPPOM MUI and businessmen. The faster documents are available, logically, the faster the halal certification process will be completed [4].

There were 21 packaged products with active halal labels in the kitchen of Caruban Hospital, which meant that these halal products have received halal guarantees. Packaging must have an active MUI halal label and the active registration number in BPOM. Furthermore, it could be ascertained that the packaged product is halal, healthy, and safe for consumption. If Halal Inspection Body (LPH) LPPOM MUI played a role in checking a product from a halal perspective, BPOM had the authority to check product safety from a health point of view (toyyiban) [5].

In the food ingredients that we examined, there were food ingredients that had reached the expiry date of the halal guarantee certification. Packaged products that have been recorded and checked through the official MUI halal website, namely @halalmui.org which could be accessed on the official page. From the analysis of the MUI halal label, 10 food ingredients showed the MUI halal label but were not listed on the official website of LPPOM MUI. This could occur if the packaging product company did not extend the halal label certification period.

As many as 2 packaged products did not have the MUI halal label listed so they could not be found in an online search, but listed BPOM number which was still active. The reasons for food having an active BPOM but not having a halal logo, especially on Outer Food (Makanan Luar, ML) packaging products were the first, this could occur if the foreign product company did not cooperate with the local Halal Certification Agency (LSH) in that country. The second, they received halal certification from LSH in the local country, the basic regulations for halal certification could not be accepted in Indonesia then LPPOM MUI could not provide halal certification for these packaged products [4].

5 Conclusions

Analysis of halal labels on packaged products at the nutrition installation in Caruban Hospital used an online checking system through the official website of LPPOM MUI. There were 21 packaging products labelled halal MUI that had been registered on the official website of LPPOM MUI, 10 other packaged products were not registered on the official website of LPPOM MUI but had a halal label on the packaging and 1 other product still utilized P-IRT. Two products that did not have the MUI halal label despite having BPOM number because the products have an ML code (foreign food) which might not have registered their products in LPPOM MUI to obtain halal certification. All packaging products in the installation of Caruban Hospital that have an active halal label must have an active registered number of BPOM. The products which received the permit from BPOM and a halal certificate from the MUI. It could be ensured that the products were halal, healthy, and safe for consumption. Most packaged food products at Caruban Hospital already have a halal label and registered number of BPOM. However, to promote the trust of Muslim patients, it is necessary to carry out in-depth checks regarding the active period of the halal certificate for each food product in the storage warehouse.

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