ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country that has the largest Muslim population in the world. With the largest Muslim population in the world, it shows that Indonesia as a large market share for Sharia products and services, especially Indonesia has the potential for the halal food industry. This is because consuming halal food and drinks is an order contained in the Qur'an. With the continued development of the halal food industry, it is necessary to have support in the form of halal supply chain management which is often called Halal Supply Chain Management (HSCM). With the application of HSCM, it can ensure that the supply chain implementation process in the industry is in accordance with halal standards

Every product produced must be guaranteed halal. To guarantee the halalness of a product, the Indonesian government issued a regulation, namely Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee, which explains that halal certificates are mandatory for all products circulating and traded in Indonesia as a guarantee that the product is guaranteed to be halal. Therefore, it is necessary to implement HSCM in the industry, as a guarantee that the supply chain running in the industry is guaranteed to be halal. The current problem is that there are still many industries that already have halal certification but in the process of activity in these industries they have not implemented HSCM in them.

In addition, Law Number 33 of 2014 also regulates halal product guarantees which are then adjusted to halal standards in Indonesia related to the Halal Management System, namely SNI 99001: 2016. This shows that in the implementation of the halal management system there are several standards that must be considered, such as in SNI 99001: 2016 Clause 3.4.1 which contains processes in the halal management system including input and output processes, interactions between processes, criteria, methods, including related measurements and indicators needed to ensure effective operation, interprocess control, required resources and ensure their availability, as well as assignments in the form of responsibility and authority for each. Thus, the organization or

company is required to establish company criteria, methods and measurement of performance indicators in order to ensure effectiveness in the process.

The purpose of this study is to determine the criteria for measuring the performance of the halal supply chain in the planning process, to design a system and interface for measuring the performance of the halal supply chain in the planning process based on SNI 99001: 2016. In the process of completing this research, the SCOR model and the AHP, OMAX, and TLS. The SCOR model is used because it can develop the supply chain into 5 processes consisting of plan, make, source, deliver, and return. In addition, the SCOR model can also help determine the company's performance criteria in general. This research only focuses on the planning process which is divided into 3 parts, namely planning for the procurement of raw materials, planning for production, and planning for distribution. Next is to determine halal based on SNI 99001: 2016. After obtaining general criteria and halal criteria, then weighting is carried out on each criterion and sub-criteria in the planning process using AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process). After getting the weights for each criterion and sub-criteria, the scale is equalized using OMAX (Objective Matrix) and assisted with categorizing productivity performance using TLS (Traffic Light System). The last stage is the design of a halal supply chain performance system, which in designing the interface uses Microsoft Excel 2017 software.

The results of the performance measurement for the Criteria and sub-criteria are obtained. In this study produced three criteria for each part of the planning, namely reliability, responsiveness, and cost. For planning the procurement of raw materials, there are 6 sub-criteria of reliability, 1 sub-criteria of responsiveness, and 1 sub-criteria of cost. For production planning, there are 5 sub-criteria of reliability, 3 sub-criteria of responsiveness, and 1 sub-criteria of cost. For planning the procurement of raw materials, there are 7 sub-criteria for reliability, 3 sub-criteria for responsiveness, and 1 sub-criteria for cost.

Keywords—Halal, HSCM, performance measurement system, SCOR, AHP, OMAX, and TLS