HOW DOES HALAL FOOD ON YOUR PLATE PUNCH INDONESIA’S ECONOMY?

SEPIRING MAKANAN HALAL DAN PENINGKATAN EKONOMI INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT
This research’s objective is to analyze the contribution of halal food industry sector to the economy of Indonesia. This research uses Input-Output analysis approach, using the data of processed food industry sector originated from the Input-Output table released by The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in 2010. Corresponds with Fatwah of Indonesian Ulama Council on Halal Standardization number 4, year 2013, this research uses technical variable in the form of food industry sector which excludes the non-halal sector that is alcoholic beverages. Based on the I-O analysis, it is known that halal food industry sector is contributing to Indonesia’s economic growth through multiplier. Primary sector from halal food industry is subsector of animal and vegetable oil which will increase the whole output of economic sectors as much as 1.5 trillion Rupiah. Wherein from the perspective of national income, leading subsector of halal food industry is non-alcoholic beverages with the increase of income multiplier as much as 0.193 trillion Rupiah. From the findings, it can be concluded that halal food industry sector in Indonesia has a more significant potential, production-wise, compare to the national income.

Keywords: Halal Industry, Halal Food, Input-Output, Multiplier analysis, Indonesia.

I. INTRODUCTION

Halal Food Industry in Current Economy

Every day, there are a couple of halal foods served on your plate, whether
they are home-cooked meals or restaurant-bought. Unconsciously, turns out that if the worth of these plates of halal foods are calculated it would sum up a rather huge amount of contribution towards the economy. Indonesia in accounted as the country with highest level of spending over halal foods which reach up to $173 billion in 2019. That number exceeded the ones in Turk with $135 billion, Pakistan with $119 billion, and Egypt with $89 billion (Standard, 2019). The high number of spending on halal foods comes from the number of Muslim population in Indonesia which reach up to 209,2 million souls (Religious, 2010). Besides, the pandemic that has been going on in the world cannot be underestimated. Not only it affects the health, but it also affects the economy of the world, Indonesia is no exception. As an impact of pandemic Covid-19, export value of Indonesia – China decreased as much as 12,07% in January 2020, wherein the value of Indonesian export is contracted to 2,71% (Indonesia, 2020). This is one among many impacts of Covid-19 towards the trade between Indonesia and China.

Interestingly, though the impact in economic sector is relatively bad, but there is a new trend arouse from this circumstances in which the people started to have increasing awareness towards the importance of consuming halal foods (Prasidya, 2020). Thus, the sector of food industry is named as one of a number of sector that actually received a positive impact from the pandemic (The Ministry of Finance, 2020). From 17 sectors which support the economy in Indonesia, some are affected negatively, yet there are also quite a number of sectors which are affected positively. One of which is the food industry sector. This Covid-19 pandemic has become an epiphany to everyone to raise more awareness into the food they consume daily. The World Health Organization (WHO) issued a specific appeal on what kind of foods that are not recommended to be consumed in order to avoid the risk of being sick during the pandemic. Take the suggestion of cutting down on consuming alcohol, for instance. This kind of suggestion is in fact in line with Islamic principle not to consume anything that comes from flesh of pork, dead animals, blood, and anything which contains intoxicating substances (Q.S Al-Baqarah: 168).

Halal foods that are served on your table are also supported by certain infrastructure in form of halal certification bodies which is Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI Majelis Ulama Indonesia in Bahasa) and laws of halal product assurance (Law of Republic of Indonesia number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance, 2014). Reinforcement to support halal industry is also presented in form of institution, Indonesia owns a National Committee for Islamic Economy and Finance (KNEKS Komite Nasional Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah in Bahasa) which aims to accelerate the development of halal industry in Indonesia (Presidential decree...
number 28/2020 on National Committee for Islamic Economy and Finance, n.d.). Furthermore, Indonesia also build a Modern Halal Valley which planned to be the center of business incubation, research, laboratory as well as port to support halal industry in Indonesia. These instruments are the components which support the development of halal food industry in Indonesia.

Empirically, it is proven that several countries are using food industry sector as key sector to support their economy. This sector is categorized as labor intensive sector which will attract a large number of labor and also produces goods to be exported. Moreover, food industry also has solid forward linkage with agriculture sector, thus the countries which are agriculture-based have tendency to push the development of food industry sector. Thailand, for instance, has designed a program to ensure that there is significant economic contribution from the food industry sector (Lekuthai, 2007) towards the country’s economy since 1961. Similar with Brunei, although it is widely known that their economy is very much supported by the production of natural gas, however, in line with the country’s objective, Brunei is also trying other alternatives to support their economy and eventually involving the halal food industry sector (Oh, Youri, Hamir, Ak, Shah, 2018).

In the end, it can be concluded that the food industry is a potentially promising sector for the country’s economy. The moment of Covid-19 as a variable shock on economic sectors in Indonesia is in fact arising the fact that food industry sector is one of the sector affected positively. Therefore, the assumption about how does halal food on your plate can be valued as economic contribution to the country’s economy might be pretty accurate. On that account, this research will analyze more about the contribution of halal food industry towards the economy of Indonesia using the Input-Output analysis. This research is opened by explaining the background of the importance of studying halal food industry using Input-Output analysis. Then, the second section will explain about the conceptual framework which is built based on any relevant theories and literatures with the research. The third section will cover methodology used in this research to find out the quantity of contribution from halal food industry sector to Indonesia’s economy. And the last section will discuss the findings of this research as well as the recommendations based on the result of this research.

Using similar analysis tool and object in the study of food industry sector, the research conducted by (Lekuthai, 2007) concluded that there is a strong backward linkage between food industry sectors with agriculture sector. Contribution wise, although food industry sector has yet to become the key in Thailand’s economy, however the food industry produces the highest net foreign exchange (NFE). This is acquired from the
quantity of high export and low import. Besides contribution from the NFE, food industry sector is also able to absorb more quantity of labor compared to other sectors.

Other study conducted in European Union within 1989-2002 by (Knuutila et al., 2007) confirmed that there is increasing number of imported input, in form of the growth of demand in domestic services industry. However, in the opposite, value added from food industry is decreasing.

A study by (Nurrachmi, 2018) explained the current condition of the development of halal food industry globally. The study concluded that market share of halal food in developed country is bigger than the one in developing country, despite the smaller portion of Muslim population in the developed country compare to the one in developing country. This study used the approach of literature review analysis.

This research is narrowing segmentation of food industry research conducted by (Lekuthai, 2007) into halal food. The study by (Knuutila et al., 2007) becomes the base argument in support towards food industry sector. This research uses alternate research method other than the one already used by (Nurrachmi, 2018) which was literature review into input-output approach.

Objective

Based on the statement of problem: there is a potential of halal food industry in Indonesia; the empirical study on halal food industry sector as a country’s economic support; as well as other kind of support such as regulation and infrastructure by the government of Indonesia. This research aims to analyze the contribution of halal food industry sector towards Indonesia’s economy using input-output analysis. This research also uses a multiplier analysis to explain more details about the contributions of halal food industry towards the income and output in Indonesia.

II. THEORY AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Theory of Production

Nicholsson (2007) explained that production function is a mathematical function which shows a relation between the inputs used to produce with the output in certain level. Systematically, production function can be expressed as \[ Q = f(K, L, R, T) \] where \( Q \) is production output, \( K \) is capital, \( L \) is the number of labor, and \( R \) is resources, while \( T \) is technology used in the production process. This equation of production function illustrates the output from a number of inputs which consists of capital, labor, resources, and technology. Production function in a firm means describing technically the production process which combine the production inputs as efficient and possible that will also enable the use of a combination choices of inputs. In economic theory, production is explained using two kinds of approaches, which are:

1. Production using one input (labor)
Sukirno (2013) explained that production is a relation between the quantity of goods produced or services with the quantity of certain labor. Basic analysis which apply in production analysis is other production factor such as capital, land, and technology in a constant state (ceteris paribus). Based on that assumptions, can be said that the independent variable is production factor in form of labor.

2. Production using two inputs (labor and capital)

The isoquant curve shows a combination of two kinds of different production inputs yielding the same output. The isoquant curve has several characteristics which are: has a negative slope; the position of the curve shows that the more it gets to the right means also more quantity of the output being produced; and that the isoquant curve never intersect with other isoquant curve and is convex towards the origin point (Munir, 2008).

Pindyck (2001) explained that a company in its production process always uses two production inputs with two variations. Labor and capital as inputs used in the production process, then the isoquant shows the combination scale used to yield optimal output. If it was to illustrate the model of input-output in an econometrics model, therefore the main production input is used as endogenous variable, whilst the latter demand becomes the exogenous variable.

**Input Output Theory**

Nazara (2005) and Muryani (2017) explained the analysis of input-output as the tool to analyze general equilibrium. The equilibrium of input and output shows the transaction between economic agents as a whole. The main focus in input and output analysis is in the production side. Other than that, in the input-output analysis on the technology used in the production process has a significant impact towards the use of intermediate inputs.

According to The Central Bureau of Statistics (2015), the data served in input-output table is detail information about input and output of sectoral economic which is able to show the linkage between sectors in economic activity. In accordance with the assumption used, input-output is a static and open model. The input-output table serves information about trades that are occurring between economic sectors in form of percentage and matrix, thus one can obtain information about the allocation of output produced by certain sector to fulfill the sector’s intermediate and final demand.

Some of the function of input-output table are: view the composition of supplying and using goods and services particularly in analyzing sectoral needs, and the chance of import substitution in certain commodity. Then, deciding which sector’s effect is more dominant towards
the economic growth and which sector is sensitive towards it. After that, estimating the effect of final demand towards the output, value added, import, tax revenue, as well as job size in various production sectors. Lastly, projecting and evaluating macro economy variable (CBS, 2015).

**Leontief Input-Output Model**

In I-O model based on trades in economic sector. In the following is the formula which construct the identity of I-O model (Rose & Miernyk, 1989)

\[ X_i = X_{i1} + X_{i2} + \ldots + X_{in} + Y_i (i = 1 \ldots n) \]  \hspace{0.5cm} (1)

Three assumptions:

1. Every commodity is provided by single production sector
2. Every sector input corresponds with sector output
   \[ X_{ij} = \alpha_{ij} X_j \]  \hspace{0.5cm} (2)
3. There are no external economy and diseconomy.

**Conceptual Framework**

This research uses secondary data originated from the publication of input-output table by The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in 2010. In IO table from The BPS, there are three categories which are: total transaction at consumer’s price, total transaction at base price, and total transaction at domestic price. Among the three kinds of IO table based on these prices, this research uses IO table total transaction at domestic price (Statistik, 2010). This is because that this research is not inserting import variable in the intermediate input goods and the total. In the input-output table of Indonesia in 2010 it is known that there are 17 economic sector classifications, this research uses the third sector which is processing industry which includes food industry sector. To analyze halal food industry sector by the sector code of 53-74, this research conducts an insightful data using the methodology of separating halal food product from non-halal food product in GIEI (Standard, 2019), by excluding food industry sector which consists of prohibited elements in Islam according to (Q.S Al-Baqarah: 168) and Fatwah of Halal Standardization of The Indonesian Ulema Council number 4 year 2003 by excluding alcoholic beverages with sector code of 73 from research analysis.

This research is conducted under quantitative approach using the input-output model analysis. Input-output model is used to determine the linkage of subsector halal food industry and to measure the effect of change when the whole subsector of non-halal food is cut off from the equation. This analysis will also produce multiplier index for national income and output. The proportion between halal food subsector inputs originated from other subsector is called...
as Intermediate Input Coefficient which is obtained by the formula:

$$\alpha_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij}}{x_j} \quad (3)$$

$$x_{ij} = \alpha_{ij}x_j \quad (4)$$

Where \( \alpha \) is input coefficient, while \( x_j \) is input multiplier sector from other subsector.

1. Analysis of Output Multiplier

In order to analyze the impact of changes in subsector input of halal food towards its output, therefore input-output model is used by using the supply side approach. In this analysis, the main input is made as exogenous factor meaning that the change in main input will affect the growth of aggregate both sectoral or total. The equation used to calculate the value of input coefficient is:

$$\alpha_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij}}{x_j} \quad (5)$$

Then it is lowered and get the following result:

$$X' = V(I - A)^{-1} \quad (6)$$

Where \( X \) is vector line; \( I \) is matrix inverse output; \( V \) is vector from final demand. If the input is notated \( (a) \), thus the output change is caused by the result from the change of \( (a) \) is as follow:

$$\Delta X' = a\Delta (I - A)^{-1} \quad (7)$$

2. Analysis of Income Multiplier

The value of income multiplier shows the contribution of subsector which changes the amount of household income. This income is formed because of the change on the halal food subsector input. The first thing to do is by calculating the matrix coefficient of income, using the following equation:

$$n_1 = \frac{w_j}{x_j} \quad (8)$$

Where \( n_1 \) describes coefficient of income; \( w_j \) is the total of sectoral income; \( x_j \) is the total of sectoral output. If the coefficient of income is known, thus the change in income can be calculated by using the following equation:

$$\Delta W_i = n1X_j \quad (9)$$

Where \( w_i \) is income multiplier; \( n1 \) is coefficient of income; and \( X \) is sectoral output multiplier.

IV. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The analysis of multiplier is the main analysis which can be conducted by using input-output model. Multiplier index is used to find out the effect of a change in primary input towards the economy’s output/ output multiplier and household income/ income multiplier and labor absorption/employment multiplier on foods and beverages sector. As for this research, we are not really paying attention to the employment multiplier but instead we’re focusing on the multiplier output in aggregate and to the income multiplier as well. In data section, it has explained that this research is using halal food sector in the I-O food category, which excludes alcoholic beverages (073) from the research’s analysis. The criteria of multiplier index that is seen as contributing economically is >1. This research will then explain the multiplier by top three ranking to show the primary subsector, secondary subsector, and tarsier subsector.

| Rank | Halal Food Industry Subsector in Indonesia | Output Multiplier | Income Multiplier |
|------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1    | Animal Oil and Vegetable Oil               | Non-Alcoholic    | Beverages        |
After excluding alcoholic beverages sector, there are 21 subsectors obtained in Indonesia. According to the result of input-output analysis, it is known that each sector has positive impact towards the economy and is potentially become leading sector. This research uses multiplier analysis by arranging multiplier quantity from the highest to the lowest, for each of its output and income multiplier. In appendix 2 it shows the quantity of multiplier for each halal food industry sector, therefore the ranking is obtained for the output and income multiplier as shown in table 1. Amongst these 21 halal food industry sectors, it is discovered that animal and vegetable oil subsector contributes the highest multiplier index with 1.5 trillion rupiah. This means that for every increase in demand for animal and vegetable oil subsector output as much as 1 rupiah, it will punch the output of the whole economic sector as much as 1.5 trillion rupiah. The second highest output multiplier is other foods, in the Indonesia Standard Commodity Classification (KBKI Klasifikasi Baku Komoditas Indonesia in Bahasa), the other food subsector consists of 28 components of food sectors such as salt, vanilla, fast food processing service, etc. output multiplier for the other food subsector is 1.4 trillion rupiah, meaning that in every increase demand of output in other food subsector as much as 1 rupiah will punch the output of the whole economic sector as much as 1.4 trillion rupiah. The third highest output multiplier is chocolate and confectionery with 1.1 trillion rupiah, meaning that for every increase demand in this sector’s output as much as 1 rupiah will punch the output for the whole economic sector with 1.1 trillion rupiah.

To analyze the contribution of halal food industry sector towards Indonesia’s economy, this research uses the income multiplier analysis. In the output multiplier it is obtained 3 main sectors which then became the primary sector, the secondary sector, and the tarsier sector with the highest contribution compare to the other subsectors. Meanwhile, for the index for household income is explained through income multiplier analysis. The index for household income is used to
analyze the quantity of total raise in national income for every raise in output produced by one subsector. According to the input-output table of the halal food industry as a whole, it is known that the establishment of halal food industry has pushed towards the improvement of national income, although its multiplier index hasn’t reached 1 yet. The highest income multiplier from halal food industry sector comes from the non-alcoholic beverages with 0,193 trillion rupiah, meaning that in every 1 rupiah increase demand in the non-alcoholic beverages subsector will punch the increase in sectoral income as much as 0,193 trillion rupiah. Following, the noodle, macaroni and the kinds subsector has 0,136 multiplier index. Meaning that in every 1 rupiah increase demand in this subsector will punch the national income as much as 0,136 rupiah. It goes the same with bread, biscuit and the kinds subsector that will punch the national income as much as 0,135 trillion rupiah.

Based on this analysis, it can be concluded that the three main sector from halal food industry which contribute the highest additional output are the animal and vegetable oil subsector, the other food subsector, and the chocolate and confectionery subsector. Wherein the three main sectors that punch the national income are the non-alcoholic beverages sector, the noodle, macaroni and the kinds sector, also the bread, biscuit and the kinds sector. But, based on the income multiplier analysis, the whole subsector of halal food industry has not contributed significantly enough towards the economy, because the income multiplier index from the 21 subsectors has yet to reach 1.

The sector which has positive output means they play an important role in supporting the country’s economy. Increase in investment in these subsectors will give out a huge impact for the sector’s input and output. Based on the result of multiplier analysis, this research answers the research question about how does halal food industry punch Indonesia’s economy, which is by accumulation and addition from the production and income of the halal food industry. In the analyzed subsector tables in this research, it is known that the subsectors which becomes the ingredients for halal food industry are the kind of foods most people are consuming daily such as beverages, chocolate, and even salt. Based on the findings of this research, it is also known that in 2010 halal food industry has contributed a rather large amount in output perspective. Among the other three main sectors, animal and vegetable oil are well distributed to other subsectors in the halal food industry. Also, this subsector gives the highest number of input in each distribution. Therefore, the findings of this research supported by available data which shows how the distribution of animal and vegetable oil in the halal food industry sector. Yet, it is quite conflicted when the findings were zooming in to KBKI data level because the composition of
animal and vegetable oil are combining all animal oil, where the animal oil in question may include pork oil. Hence it is important to redefine the halal food sectors in the next research so that it can be precise in separating the halal and non-halal sector. However, in the perspective of punching the national income, halal food industry sector has not been able to become the alternative in being the leading sector which support the growth of national income because the multiplier index accomplished is not enough. But, the multiplier which produced by the whole subsector of halal food industry is positive, meaning that there is potential to increase the national income in near future. Other than that, the findings of this research may become the reference when the government policy needs to set on a trade-off between income and production through halal food industry sector.

V. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that halal food on the plate of Indonesian consumers can actually punch Indonesia’s economy through the calculation of production level and has also potential in terms of income. The leading subsectors on the halal food industry are the animal and vegetable oil subsector, the other foods subsector, and the chocolate and confectionery subsector. There are 21 subsectors of halal food in Indonesia which play a role in raising the index of national income by having a positive income multiplier, and even reaching close to 1. If the government has a policy to increase the nation’s wellbeing through halal food industry sector, the government can surely use the findings of this research as a valid and reliable foundation. By considering the potential possessed by the halal food industry sector, if the direction of the policy is to punch the economic growth and to improve the income of its people, then the leading subsector which gives out income index less than 1 or valued as -1 needs to get some attentions. This is hoped that there will be a good change if the government try to fix the income of people working in those area (subsectors). Besides, it is mentioned before that COVID-19 is one of the variables that influence lifestyle. Even before the covid-19, halal food sectors which exclude alcoholic beverage has created a chain in terms of the economy in Indonesia. The hope is that by accumulating output from the halal food industry sector, it can provide a more sustainable growth impact.

This research is absolutely far from perfection, therefore it is fitting to design further researches to develop other findings. One of the lacking in this research is the data, because the source data of this research is very limited to only the area of halal food industry from food subsector, we believe that this research would be even much richer if it uses the data of KBKI level. Then also, from the methodology perspective, input-output has other kind of analysis such as employment multiplier and linkage. It is hoped that in further
researches, these area would be covered and may use a more complex analysis approach to find out an even more comprehensive analysis. In the perspective of time period, as mentioned in literature review section that I-O analysis is the type which is sensitive towards changes of technology and is sure will change in the next five years (Dietzenbacher et al., 2013; Rose & Miernyk, 1989). Therefore, it is hoped that the further researches can use the newest I-O data which will enable to catch the behavior through technology.

From the above conclusion, it raises one recommendation for the policy perspective. Based on the findings, halal food industry sector gives out a relatively high contribution in terms of output. Thus, if the direction of development policy will use the halal food industry sector, then it is hoped that the government will prioritize and target the production of halal food industry, which also hoped can boost the NFE just like Thailand (Lekuthai, 2007). Whereas in the perspective of national income, halal food industry sector has a relatively strong potential to also contribute. However, if the development policy is directed towards the improvement of national income, then it is not recommended to use the halal food industry because the role it plays in this area is not as strong as its output contribution.

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| Code | Sector | 030 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 | 038 | 039 | 060 | 061 | 062 | 063 |
|------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 055  | Slaughter of Livestock | 3,045,077 | 2,055,028 | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| 056  | Meat Processing and Preservation | -   | 365,237 | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| 057  | Fish, Fish Products and Seafood | -   | -   | 5,313 | 10,305 | -   | -   | 1,232 | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| 058  | Meat Processing and Preservation | -   | -   | 3,602 | 10,393 | -   | 1   | 47   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| 059  | Processing and Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables | -   | -   | 15,809 | 79,158 | 181 | -   | 38,911 | 5,949 | -   | -   | -   |
| 060  | Animal Oil and Vegetable Oil | 795,465 | 36,926 | -   | 3,563 | 120,093 | 39,234,114 | -   | 2,344,538 | 102,295 | -   | -   |
| 061  | Copra | -   | 207,266 | -   | -   | 1,132 | 5,622,491 | 21,180 | 1,515,672 | 60   | -   | -   |
| 062  | Food and Beverages Made from Milk | -   | -   | -   | 217 | 4,237 | -   | 20   | 3,549,795 | 5,077 | -   | -   |
| 063  | Cereals | -   | 287,849 | -   | 3,509 | 81,875 | 17,656 | -   | 1,059,473 | 737,481 | 57,345 | -   |
| 064  | Wheat Flour and Milled Flour | -   | 22,349 | -   | 50 | 2,994 | 1,236 | -   | 13,011 | 154,138 | 9,979,497 | -   |
| 065  | Rice Milling and Rice Processing | -   | -   | -   | -   | 163 | -   | -   | -   | 6,014,516 | 19,579 | -   |
| 066  | Bread, Biscuits and the Kind | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | 2 | -   | 2,060 | 459 | -   | -   |
| 067  | Sugar | -   | 44,248 | 11 | 34 | 111,081 | 2,078 | -   | 2,675,644 | 365,742 | 433,005 | -   |
| 068  | Chocolate and Confectionery | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | 1,014,156 | 7,981 | -   |
| 069  | Mincing, Mincing and the Kind | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | 933 | -   | -   |
| 070  | Processed Coffee | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| 071  | Processed Tea | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| 072  | Processed Soybeans | -   | 181 | -   | -   | 82 | -   | -   | 546 | 148 | -   | -   |
| 073  | Other Foods | 44,165 | 303,232 | 3,540 | 35,344 | 38,011 | 89 | 8 | 238,759 | 10,359 | -   | -   |
| 074  | Processed Pet Food | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | 15 | -   | -   |
| 075  | Alcoholic Beverages | -   | -   | -   | 157 | -   | -   | 65 | 1 | -   | -   | -   |
| 076  | Non-Alcoholic Drinks | -   | -   | -   | -   | 275,200 | -   | -   | 8 | -   | -   | -   |

APPENDIX 1.
Food Industry Input Output Table in Indonesia 2010
### Output Multiplier and Income Multiplier

| I-O Code | Subsector Halal Food and Beverage | Output | Rank | Income | Rank |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--------|------|--------|------|
| 053      | Slaughter of livestock            | 1,050  | 13   | 0.113  | 7    |
| 054      | Meat Processing And Preservation  | 1,033  | 14   | 0.073  | 17   |
| 055      | Dried Fish and Salted Fish        | 1,000  | 21   | 0.072  | 18   |
| 056      | Fish Processing and Preservation  | 1,001  | 18   | 0.053  | 21   |
| 057      | Processing and Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables | 1,013 | 16 | 0.107 | 9 |
| 058      | Animal Oil and Vegetable Oil      | 1,503  | 1    | 0.135  | 4    |
| 059      | Copra                             | 1,000  | 19   | 0.085  | 15   |
| 060      | Food and Beverages Made from Milk | 1,160  | 6    | 0.088  | 13   |
| 061      | Other Flours                      | 1,076  | 11   | 0.076  | 16   |
| 062      | Wheat flour and meslin flour      | 1,116  | 9    | 0.068  | 19   |
| 063      | Rice Milling and Rice Farming     | 1,000  | 20   | 0.057  | 20   |
| 064      | Bread, Biscuits and the kinds     | 1,137  | 7    | 0.135  | 3    |
| 065      | Sugar                             | 1,123  | 8    | 0.100  | 12   |
| 066      | Chocolate and Confectionery       | 1,190  | 3    | 0.134  | 5    |
| 067      | Noodles, Macaroni and the kinds   | 1,174  | 4    | 0.136  | 2    |
| 068      | Processed Coffee                  | 1,190  | 3    | 0.134  | 5    |
| 069      | Processed Tea                     | 1,019  | 15   | 0.100  | 11   |
| 070      | Processed Soybeans                | 1,006  | 17   | 0.111  | 8    |
| 071      | Other Foods                       | 1,052  | 12   | 0.125  | 6    |
| 072      | Processed Pet Food                | 1,106  | 10   | 0.087  | 14   |
| 074      | Non-Alcoholic Drinks               | 1,172  | 5    | 0.193  | 1    |

Source: Input-Output Table, 2010