

A Review of Islamic Law on the Management of Halal Products in the Modern Era in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The management of halal products in Indonesia faces various challenges in the modern era, including the complexity of the global supply chain, technological advancements, and regulatory enforcement. This paper examines the management of halal products from the perspective of Islamic law using the theory of maqasid al-shariah, which emphasizes the preservation of religion, soul, intellect, descendants, and property. The purpose of this research is to understand how sharia principles are applied in Indonesia's halal industry as well as to explore the potential of blockchain technology in improving transparency and efficiency. The methods used are literature studies, reviewing regulations, and related industries. The results show that blockchain can provide real-time verification and tracking of halal products, increase transparency, reduce operational costs, and strengthen consumer trust. In addition, collaboration between the government, certification bodies, and industry is essential to strengthen the implementation of Islamic law. Thus, this paper concludes that the adoption of innovative technologies such as blockchain, along with the application of the principles of maqasid al-shariah, can help Indonesia become a leader in the global halal industry, meet the demands of the modern market, and ensure economic fairness and well-being.

Keywords: *maqasid al-shariah, blockchain, halal products*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as a country with the largest Muslim population in the world,¹ has a huge need for halal products.² Halal products, which include food, beverages, cosmetics, medicines, and various other consumer goods, are an

¹ <https://kemenag.go.id/opini/menjadi-muslim-menjadi-indonesia-kilas-balik-indonesia-menjadi-bangsa-muslim-terbesar-03w0yt>

² Bahtiar Adamsah and Eka Subakti, "Perkembangan Industri Halal Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia," *Indonesia Journal of Halal* 5, no. 1 (2022): 71–75.



important aspect of the daily life of Muslim people.³ Halal products not only include aspects of materials and production processes, but also concern business ethics and social responsibility in accordance with sharia principles.⁴

In recent decades, the halal industry has grown rapidly in Indonesia.⁵ This growth is driven by increasing awareness among Muslim consumers of the importance of halal products, as well as increasing demand in both domestic and international markets.⁶ Along with these developments, the management of halal products has become increasingly complex and challenging, especially in the modern era marked by globalization, technological innovation, and lifestyle changes.⁷

Islamic law plays a central role in determining the halalness of products.⁸ Sharia principles provide clear guidance on what is halal (allowed) and haram (forbidden).⁹ The implementation of Islamic law in the management of halal products involves various parties, including the government, certification bodies, scholars, and industry players. Strong regulations and effective monitoring mechanisms are needed to ensure that products on the market meet the set halal standards.¹⁰

However, the management of halal products in Indonesia is not free from challenges. The main challenges faced include, Products circulating in Indonesia often have raw materials or components from various countries.¹¹ Ensuring the

³ Muhammad Afifuddin Al Ariqi, "Pengaruh Gaya Hidup Halal Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia," *SIYAR Journal* 2, no. 2 (2022): 213–23, <https://doi.org/10.15642/siyar.2022.2.2.213-223>.

⁴ Muatasim Ismaeel and Katharina Blaim, "Toward Applied Islamic Business Ethics: Responsible Halal Business," *Journal of Management Development* 31, no. 10 (2012): 1090–1100, <https://doi.org/10.1108/02621711211281889>.

⁵ <https://www.rri.co.id/internasional/619196/pakistan-geser-indonesia-jadi-negara-muslim-terbesar-dunia>

⁶ Elif Izberk-Bilgin and Cheryl C. Nakata, "A New Look at Faith-Based Marketing: The Global Halal Market," *Business Horizons* 59, no. 3 (2016): 285–92, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2016.01.005>.

⁷ Nik Zam et al., "Halal Related Information : Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures by Malaysian Food Industries," *Journal of Applied Environmental and Biological Science* 4, no. January (2014): 35–40.

⁸ Abdul Raufu Ambali and Ahmad Naqiyuddin Bakar, "Halal Food and Products in Malaysia: People's Awareness and Policy Implications," *Intellectual Discourse* 21, no. 1 (2013): 7–32.

⁹ Rahim Mosahab et al., "The Concept of Halal and Halal Food Certification Process In Malaysia: Issues And Concerns," *MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF CONSUMER AND FAMILY ECONOMICS* 4, no. 3 (2011): 410–19.

¹⁰ Hayyun Durrotul Faridah, "Sertifikasi Halal Di Indonesia: Sejarah, Perkembangan, Dan Implementasi," *Journal of Halal Product and Research* 2, no. 2 (2019): 68–78.

¹¹ Francisco J. García-Rodríguez, Carlos Castilla-Gutiérrez, and Carlos Bustos-Flores, "Implementation of Reverse Logistics as a Sustainable Tool for Raw Material Purchasing in

halalness of the entire supply chain requires strict coordination and thorough verification. Evolving technology brings new products that have never existed before, such as genetically modified foods and synthetic ingredients in cosmetics.¹² Determining the halal status of these products requires careful assessment based on Islamic law. Although awareness of the importance of halal products is increasing, there are still segments of society that do not understand the concept and importance of halal certification. Continuous education and socialization are needed to improve this understanding.¹³ Although there are already laws and regulations governing halal product assurance, its implementation and supervision still face obstacles, including limited resources and capacity of supervisory agencies.¹⁴

The research gap that appears in this article is the lack of in-depth research on the influence of the latest blockchain technology in the management of the halal product supply chain in Indonesia. While this technology offers great potential to increase transparency and consumer trust in halal products, more research is still needed investigating the implementation of this technology in the context of the food, beverage, and cosmetics industry in Indonesia. Research focusing on how blockchain technology can be integrated in the halal certification process, product information management, and real-time quality monitoring can provide valuable insights for the development of more efficient and effective industry policies and practices in meeting the demands of an increasingly complex global market.

The novelty of this article lies in its comprehensive approach to integrating aspects of Islamic law, halal product regulation, and the dynamics of the modern era in the Indonesian context. This article not only reviews Islamic legal theories related to the management of halal products but also analyzes realistic implementations in the food and beverage industry. In addition, a discussion of the solutions implemented, and the realistic implications provide an in-depth view of how industry and governments can work together to improve

Developing Countries: The Case of Venezuela,” *International Journal of Production Economics* 141, no. 2 (2013): 582–92, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2012.09.015>.

¹² William Freese and David Schubert, “Safety Testing and Regulation of Genetically Engineered Foods,” *Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering Reviews* 21, no. 1 (2004): 299–324, <https://doi.org/10.1080/02648725.2004.10648060>.

¹³ Anis Najiha Ahmad et al., “Overview of the Halal Food Control System in Malaysia,” *Food Control* 90 (2018): 352–63, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodcont.2018.02.035>.

¹⁴ Muhammad Nusran et al., “Halal Aware Community Model Based on Masjid: Analysis of Level of Care, Awareness, and Satisfaction of Muslim Tourists in Makassar,” *Journal of Industrial Engineering Management* 8, no. 1 (2023): 79–85, <https://doi.org/10.33536/jiem.v8i1.1323>.

compliance with halal standards and what strategies can be implemented to ensure halal products effectively.

In this context, the article "A Review of Islamic Law on the Management of Halal Products in the Modern Era in Indonesia" aims to analyze how Islamic law is applied in the management of halal products in Indonesia. This article will also explore solutions and recommendations to improve the effectiveness of halal product management in the modern era. Thus, it is hoped that this article can make a significant contribution to the understanding and management of halal products in accordance with Islamic law in Indonesia.

RESEACH METHOD

The research method used in this article is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the application of Islamic law in the management of halal products in Indonesia. By relying on secondary data from official literature and documents, as well as using qualitative analysis techniques, this research is expected to produce valid and useful findings for the development of the halal industry in Indonesia.

The study method used to analyze the problems in this article is to search the literature (books) and legal documents that are relevant to the subject matter. Furthermore, with a legal approach, to answer the issue of the main study of the article, use sources of Islamic law in the form of Islamic law rules or Fiqh and legislation. Likewise, legal sources in the form of publications on the law include; textbooks, and other legal products.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Halal Products and Islamic Law and Halal Products

Halal products are products that are allowed to be consumed or used by Muslims according to syariah law.¹⁵ The term "*halal*" comes from the Arabic language meaning "allowed" or "*legal*." In the context of products, halal includes

¹⁵ Ratna Wijayanti and M Meftahudin, "Kaidah Fiqh Dan Ushul Fiqh Tentang Produk Halal, Metode Istinbath Dan Ijtihad Dalam Menetapkan Hukum Produk Halal," *International Journal Ihya' Ulum Al-Din* 20, no. 2 (2018): 241–68, <https://doi.org/10.21580/ihya.20.2.4048>.

the entire production process, from raw materials, and processing methods, to storage and distribution.¹⁶ Halal Product Criteria and Standards:¹⁷

1. Raw Materials, halal products must be made from ingredients that are not prohibited in Islam. For example, the meat used must come from animals that are slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law. Ingredients derived from pigs or alcohol are generally considered haram.
2. Production Process, the production process must ensure there is no contamination with haram or unclean materials. This includes the maintenance of the cleanliness of the production facility and the use of uncontaminated tools.
3. Packaging and Storage, products must be packaged and stored in a manner that prevents contamination with haram or unclean ingredients.
4. Halal Certification, products must go through a certification process by a recognized institution, such as the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), which verifies that the product meets all halal criteria.

Islamic Law and Halal Products

1. Basic Principles of Islamic Law Related to Halal Products¹⁸

- a. Halal and Haram

In Islam, everything consumed or used by Muslims must be halal and tayyib (good). For example, in the Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah verse 168 it is stated: "O people, eat what is halal and good from what is on earth."

- b. Ijtihad and Fatwa

Scholars use ijtihad (intellectual efforts to understand and apply sharia) to establish the halal status of new products that are not explicitly mentioned in Islamic legal sources. Fatwas issued by scholars or fatwa institutions provide guidance for Muslims in determining the halalness of a product.

¹⁶ E Saribanon, O Purba, and ..., "Efektifitas Pelaksanaan Logistik Halal," *Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis* ... 5, no. 3 (2019): 319–30, <https://journal.itltrisakti.ac.id/index.php/jmbtl/article/view/809%0Ahttps://journal.itltrisakti.ac.id/index.php/jmbtl/article/download/809/400>.

¹⁷ Marin Neio Demirci, Jan Mei Soon, and Carol A. Wallace, "Positioning Food Safety in Halal Assurance," *Food Control* 70 (2016): 257–70, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodcont.2016.05.059>.

¹⁸ Edi Krisharyanto, Endang Retnowati, and Noor Tri Hastuti, "Regulation and Provisions for Supervision of Halal Products in Indonesia," *Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues* 22, no. 1 (2019): 1–10.

2. Relevant Qur'anic Verses and Hadiths:

a. Qur'an

In addition to Surah Al-Baqarah verse 168, there is also Surah Al-Maidah verse 3 which specifically mentions several types of food that are forbidden, such as carcasses, blood, and pork.

b. Hadith

The Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad PBUH also provides guidelines on halal and haram foods and drinks. For example, in a hadith narrated by Al-Bukhari, the Prophet Muhammad PBUH said: "What is halal is clear and what is haram is clear, and between the two there are things that are sunnah (vague) that are unknown to many people."

3. The Role of Ulama and Certification Bodies

a. Ulama

Ulama plays an important role in interpreting Islamic law and issuing fatwas related to the halalness of products. They conduct in-depth research and coordinate with food and industry technologists to ensure that products meet syariah standards.

b. Halal Certification Bodies

Institutions such as MUI in Indonesia are in charge of auditing and providing halal certification to products. This certification process involves examining raw materials, production processes, and halal management systems in the company.

The Theory of *Maqasid Al-Shariah* as An Approach

The theory of *Maqasid al-Shariah* provides a strong foundation for the management of halal products by emphasizing sharia goals that must be achieved in every aspect of production and distribution¹⁹. By ensuring that halal products meet the principles of maqasid al-shariah, the management of halal products not only complies with Islamic law but also contributes to the overall well-being of humanity.

Maqasid al-Shariah or Syariah goals is an Islamic legal theory that emphasizes the importance of achieving certain goals and objectives desired by syariah for human welfare. In the context of halal product management, maqasid al-shariah

¹⁹ M. A. Abdullah and M. S.E. Azam, "Halal Entrepreneurship from Maqasid-Al-Sharia'h Perspective: Inseparable Concept for Halalpreneurs," *Food Research* 4, no. February (2020): 34–42, [https://doi.org/10.26656/fr.2017.4\(S1\).S07](https://doi.org/10.26656/fr.2017.4(S1).S07).

provides a framework for understanding how Islamic law guides the production, distribution, and consumption of products in accordance with sharia principles.

Maqasid al-Shariah consists of 5 (five) main goals that must be achieved by every action and law in Islam, namely: Religious Maintenance (*Hifẓ al-Din*): Maintaining the faith and religious practices of individuals and communities. In the management of halal products, this means ensuring that the products consumed do not contradict the teachings of Islam. Maintenance of the Soul (*Hifẓ al-Nafs*): Maintaining human life and health. Halal products must be safe to consume and do not contain harmful ingredients that can damage health. Maintenance of the intellect (*Hifẓ al-'Aql*): Maintaining the intellect and intellectual abilities of man. Halal products must be produced and marketed in an ethical and transparent manner, without deceiving consumers. Preservation of Offspring (*Hifẓ al-Nasl*): Maintaining the continuity of offspring and the honor of the family. Halal products must be produced in accordance with standards that ensure the sustainability and welfare of future generations. Preservation of Wealth (*Hifẓ al-Mal*): Safeguarding the wealth and economy of the people. The management of halal products must ensure fairness in transactions, honesty in business, and prevent adverse economic practices.

In the management of halal products, the theory of *maqasid al-shariah* provides guidance that every step in the production and distribution of products must meet these sharia goals. Ensuring that all raw materials come from halal and *thayyib* sources, which are not only halal but also good and beneficial to human health. The production process must be carried out in an ethical way, does not involve labor exploitation, and maintains product cleanliness and quality. Consumers should be provided with clear and accurate information about halal products, including the ingredients used and the production process, so that they can make informed decisions. Halal certification by authorized institutions such as the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) ensures that the product has gone through a strict verification process in accordance with sharia. The management of halal products must contribute to economic justice, such as paying attention to the welfare of producers and workers, and supporting the local and global economies fairly.

Advanced Analysis

1. Regulations on the Management of Halal Products in Indonesia

Regulations on the management of halal products in Indonesia play an important role in ensuring that the products consumed and used by the Muslim

community are in accordance with sharia principles²⁰. This regulatory system covers various aspects ranging from laws, government regulations, to the role of halal certification bodies²¹. This section will elaborate in depth on the existing regulations, their implementation, and the challenges faced in the management of halal products in Indonesia.

Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance (JPH Law) was passed to provide legal certainty regarding the halalness of products circulating in Indonesia. The law aims to protect Muslim consumers by ensuring that the products they consume meet halal standards.

The scope of the JPH Law covers various types of products, including food, beverages, medicines, cosmetics, and other consumer goods, and includes certain services related to those products. The JPH Law stipulates the halal certification procedure that must be followed by producers. This process involves auditing raw materials, production processes, storage, and distribution of products. Halal certification is carried out by the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) in collaboration with accredited halal inspection institutions (LPH), and involves the role of the Fatwa Commission of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) in determining the halalness of products. After the product is declared halal and receives a certificate, the manufacturer is required to include a halal label on the product packaging. This labeling is important to provide clear and transparent information to consumers.

BPJPH, which is under the Ministry of Religious Affairs, is in charge of regulating, supervising, and managing halal product assurance in Indonesia. BPJPH is responsible for setting halal standards, accrediting LPH, and issuing halal certificates. BPJPH also plays a role in socialization and education about the importance of halal products and increasing public and business awareness about halal regulations. BPJPH accredits LPH which is in charge of conducting inspections and testing of products submitted for halal certification. LPH must meet certain criteria, including having competent halal auditors and adequate laboratory facilities. BPJPH has the authority to supervise products that have been certified halal. This oversight includes periodic audits and surprise inspections to ensure compliance with halal standards. In the event that violations are found, BPJPH can take law enforcement actions, including revocation of halal certificates and the imposition of administrative sanctions.

Supply Chain Complexity

²⁰ Mappasessu, *Pengantar Studi Islam, Pengantar Studi Islam*, 2011.

²¹ Mappasessu Sutrisno, *Metodologi Studi Islam Perspektif Semiotika - Pengantar Studi Islam*, 2024.

Globalization and the complexity of the supply chain pose challenges in ensuring the halalness of raw materials imported from various countries. The process of verification and auditing of international supply chains requires effective coordination and in-depth knowledge of international halal standards.

Technological advances and the emergence of new products such as genetically modified (GMO) foods and synthetic ingredients in cosmetics pose new challenges in determining halal status. This requires studies and fatwas from ulama as well as regulatory adaptations that are responsive to technological developments.

Although awareness of the importance of halal products is increasing, there are still segments of society that do not understand the halal certification process and the importance of consuming halal products. Ongoing education and awareness campaigns are needed to increase consumer understanding.

BPJPH faces challenges in terms of capabilities and resources, including a limited number of halal auditors and limited infrastructure to conduct effective supervision. Capacity strengthening and adequate resource allocation are needed to increase the effectiveness of BPJPH.

2. Implementation of Islamic Law in the Management of Halal Products

The implementation of Islamic law in the management of halal products is a critical step to ensure that the products consumed and used by Muslims are in accordance with sharia principles. This includes the implementation of clear rules regarding ingredients, production processes, distribution, and certification of halal products. This section will elaborate in depth on how Islamic law is applied in the management of halal products in Indonesia, as well as the challenges and solutions faced in this process.

The basic principle in Islamic law is that everything that is halal (allowed) must be clear and everything that is haram (forbidden) must also be clear²². In the context of products, this means that the materials and processes used in production must be clearly halal. A product is considered halal if it does not contain haram ingredients such as alcohol, pork, or other ingredients that are prohibited by sharia. The production process must also be free from contamination with haram materials.

In addition to halal, products must also be tayyib, which means good and healthy. These principles include hygiene, health, and ethics in production.

²² Latifa Bibi Musafar Hameed and Marliana Abdullah, "World Academic and Research Congress 2015 (World-AR 2015) Ar-Rahim Hall, YARSI University, Jakarta, Indonesia, 9th – 10th December 2015," *World Academic and Research Congress 2015*, no. December (2015): 207–14.

Products that are halal but not tayyib (for example, food that is halal but produced in unhygienic conditions) are not in accordance with syariah principles.

In situations where the halalness of a product is unclear or there is a new product that has not been explicitly regulated in sharia, scholars perform ijihad to provide guidance. Fatwas issued by scholars or fatwa institutions play an important role in determining the halal status of products.

The implementation of Islamic law in the management of halal products in Indonesia is a complex and dynamic process, which requires collaboration between ulama, the government, industry, and the community. Despite the various challenges faced, the right solution steps can increase the effectiveness of halal product management. Thus, Indonesia can ensure that the products consumed and used by Muslims truly meet halal and tayyib standards, in accordance with syariah principles.

The management of halal products in the modern era faces various challenges caused by globalization, technological developments, supply chain complexity, and changing consumer preferences. It is important to discuss the main challenges in the management of halal products in Indonesia, so that potential solutions can be found that can be implemented to overcome these problems.

a. Globalization and Supply Chain Complexity

Globalization has resulted in increasingly complex supply chains with raw materials imported from various countries. Halal verification of imported raw materials becomes more difficult because it must ensure that these ingredients are in accordance with halal standards. Different countries have different halal certification standards and processes. Coordination between international halal certification bodies is needed to ensure uniformity and recognition of halal certificates across countries.

b. Technological Development and Product Innovation

The emergence of genetically modified food products raises new questions regarding halal status. The process of testing and determining fatwas for GMO products requires in-depth research and a longer time. The use of synthetic ingredients in cosmetics and medicines is also a challenge in determining halal. Some synthetic materials may not have a clear halal status according to syariah.

c. Capabilities and Resources

The number of competent and certified halal auditors is still limited. This causes the certification process to be slower and inefficient. The lack of adequate

infrastructure to supervise halal products in the market is an obstacle in ensuring compliance with halal standards.

d. Consumer Awareness and Understanding

Not all Muslim consumers have a sufficient understanding of the importance of consuming halal products and the certification process. Broader and deeper education is needed to increase awareness and understanding. Changes in consumer preferences influenced by global trends and popular culture can obscure the importance of halal product consumption. Consumers may be more interested in trending products without considering their halal status.

e. Regulation and Law Enforcement

Although regulations regarding halal products already exist, their implementation still faces obstacles. Some manufacturers may not fully comply with the regulations due to a lack of understanding or awareness. Law enforcement against violations of halal standards is still ineffective. This is due to the limited resources and capabilities of the supervisory agency.

Challenges in the management of halal products in the modern era require a comprehensive and collaborative approach between the government, ulama, industry, and society. By addressing these challenges through strengthening international cooperation, increasing capabilities and resources, educating consumers, adapting to technological developments, and strengthening regulations and law enforcement, Indonesia can ensure that halal products circulating in the market truly meet syariah standards and provide protection to Muslim consumers.

3. Blockchain Technology as a Solution Offer

Blockchain technology offers revolutionary possibilities in real-time monitoring of product quality, which provides valuable insights for the development of more efficient and effective industry policies and practices in meeting the demands of the global market.

Blockchain allows every step in the product life cycle to be recorded in real-time and permanently recorded. Information on raw materials, production processes, quality testing, and distribution can be accessed and verified by all interested parties, including manufacturers, regulatory agencies, regulators, and consumers. This creates a high level of transparency and improves product traceability from upstream to downstream, ensuring that products meet the set quality standards.

With data recorded accurately and in real-time in the blockchain, companies can quickly respond to changes or problems that may occur in the production or

distribution process. For example, in the event of contamination or failure in quality testing, blockchain allows for the rapid identification of the source of the problem and the taking of appropriate corrective action. This reduces the negative impact on the company's reputation and ensures that the products delivered to consumers are of high quality.

The implementation of blockchain in quality monitoring also brings benefits in terms of operational efficiency and cost savings. Improved automation processes and data integration allow companies to manage inventory more efficiently, reduce administrative costs, and increase workforce productivity. The use of blockchain also reduces the need for costly and complex manual audits, as quality information can be verified directly through the blockchain.

The data collected from real-time quality monitoring through blockchain provides a solid foundation for the development of better industry policies. Regulators can use this information to evaluate and improve existing regulations, ensure compliance with established quality standards, and identify trends or patterns that require special attention. Stakeholders can also use this data to develop best practices in product quality management that can improve the company's global competitiveness.

The application of blockchain technology in real-time product quality monitoring not only allows for greater transparency and reduced operational costs, but also provides deep insights for the development of more adaptive and responsive industry policies and practices to the increasingly complex demands of the global market. By harnessing the full potential of blockchain, industries can improve product quality, increase consumer confidence, and strengthen their position in global competition.

CONCLUSION

This article examines the management of halal products in Indonesia from the perspective of Islamic law, especially by using the theory of maqasid al-shariah. In this modern era, the main challenges faced include the complexity of the global supply chain, technological advancements, and the need for stricter regulatory enforcement. Halal product management is not only about ensuring the halalness of raw materials, but also about monitoring quality, safety, and ethics in the entire production and distribution process. By understanding and applying the principles of maqasid al-shariah, manufacturers can meet the demands of the global market that increasingly demands transparency and high quality.

Blockchain technology is emerging as an innovative solution to address some of these challenges, by providing tools for real-time verification and tracking

of halal products. Blockchain can increase consumer transparency and trust by ensuring that information regarding halal products can be easily accessed and verified. In addition, this technology allows for reduced operational costs and increased efficiency in supply chain management. By integrating blockchain in the certification process and monitoring product quality, the halal industry in Indonesia can be more responsive to changes and market demands.

This research also highlights the importance of cooperation between the government, certification bodies, and industry to strengthen the implementation of Islamic law in the management of halal products. Consumer education and improving the capabilities of supervisory agencies are also key in ensuring that halal products circulating in the market truly meet sharia standards. By adopting a comprehensive and innovative approach, such as the one analyzed in this article, Indonesia can strengthen its position as a leader in the global halal industry, which not only meets the needs of Muslims but also contributes to economic well-being and justice more broadly.

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