



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ISLAMIC BUSINESS

<http://e-journal.uum.edu.my/index.php/ijib>

How to cite this article:

Nandala, I.M. & Azrak, T. (2024). Halal Certification: Legal and Ethical Consideration in Islamic Jurisprudence. *International Journal of Islamic Business*, 9(2), 43-60. <https://doi.org/10.32890/ijib2024.9.2.4>

HALAL CERTIFICATION: LEGAL AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATION IN ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE

Ismael Muzamiru Nandala^{*a} & Tawfik Azrak^b

^{a,b}Islamic Economic and Finance Department, Social Sciences University of Ankara

^aCorresponding Author: ismaelmuzamiru77@gmail.com

Received: 13 Oktober 2024 Revised: 22 December 2024 Accepted: 24 December 2024 Published: 31 December 2024

ABSTRACT

The article examines the moral and legal issues related to halal certification within the context of Islamic jurisprudence. This study also aims to examine the halal certification process' guiding principles and how they affect Shariah law compliance. The research employs a qualitative technique to investigate fundamental Islamic scriptures and modern fatwas to define the standards for halal certification and the moral obligations of certifying agencies. The findings show that halal certification reflects wider ethical convictions in Islamic finance and consumer practices, serving as more than just a regulatory instrument. The study identifies key elements affecting halal certification, such as the need for transparency, observance of Islamic dietary regulations, and the function of Shariah supervisory bodies in guaranteeing conformity. It also draws attention to the difficulties certifying bodies confront in upholding integrity and public trust in the face of expanding market demand. The article concludes by stating that halal certification greatly aids in adhering to Islamic beliefs and fostering ethical consumption. To guarantee that halal certification procedures correspond with the developing interpretations of Islamic jurisprudence, it advocates for increased cooperation between Islamic scholars and certifying bodies. This will promote ethical business practices and increase customer confidence in the halal market.

KEYWORDS: Islamic law, halal economy, halal certification

INTRODUCTION

Halal certification is viewed as a third-party verification that a product or service complies with Islamic principles and guidelines, as outlined in the Quran and Hadith (Islamic scriptures). Halal certification can also be a process that verifies a product, or service meets Islamic law (Shariah) standards, ensuring it is permissible for Muslims to consume or use.

Quranic verse: *"O you who believe! Eat of the good things that We have provided for you, and be grateful to Allah, if it is He Whom you worship."* (Al-Baqarah, 2:172) This verse emphasizes the importance of consuming halal (permissible) food.

Hadith: The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said, "Halal is clear, and haram (forbidden) is clear. Between them are doubtful matters... Whoever avoids doubtful matters clears his religion and his honor..." (Sahih Muslim, 1599)

This hadith highlights the significance of distinguishing between halal and haram. By doing so it definitely opens the legal and ethical avenue that shall later be briefly discussed in this study.

The growing Muslim population and the increasing demand for Halal goods have drawn attention to halal certification. Beyond religious compliance, Halal includes moral and legal issues firmly ingrained in Islamic jurisprudence. This essay provides a thorough summary of Islamic jurisprudence's views on the moral and legal aspects of Halal certification. It synthesizes the different aspects of Halal certification, including its influence on consumer behavior, company performance, and the regulatory environment, by drawing on a wide range of scholarly works. This paper attempts to provide a comprehensive knowledge of the legal and ethical aspects of Halal certification within Islamic jurisprudence by combining these many points of view.

In Islamic jurisprudence, halal certification is crucial for guaranteeing that goods and services adhere to Islamic law. The certification procedure also reflects on ideals and tenets of Islamic business ethics and requires adherence to particular ethical and legal requirements. To shed light on the legal and ethical issues of Halal certification within Islamic jurisprudence, this research will also aim to explore the many facets of the certification process phenomenon.

The aim of this study is its ability to shed light on the moral and legal foundations of Halal certification by doing so this will open pace for the Muslim business enthusiasts. It is imperative that companies working in the halal market, as well as regulators and regulatory bodies, comprehend these factors. Additionally, the study will add to the body of knowledge already available on Islamic business ethics and consumer behavior, with useful implications for companies and customers that offer Halal goods and services.

An absence of thorough studies in Islamic jurisprudence about the moral and legal ramifications of Halal certification, particularly in light of global food technology and international trade.

OBJECTIVES

1. To explore the ethical and legal ramifications of Halal certification in Islamic law, taking into account the various viewpoints on Islamic law and ethics.
2. To evaluate how Halal certification influences the growth and performance of businesses
3. To investigate how non-Muslim consumers view and understand Halal certification and how it affects their purchasing decisions.

METHODOLOGY AND FINDINGS OF HALAL CERTIFICATION

The study used a comprehensive qualitative approach to compile the body of information already available on Halal certification. This process involves an extensive search for vital information on the subject to learn more about consumer behavior, market dynamics, and the application of Halal certification. The aim is to lay a foundation for extensive analysis in the future on the above topic. In this study, qualitative data mainly consists of Research papers and reports from across the globe. By evaluating the legal requirements, standards, and regulations in different countries, there was an understanding of the variations and commonalities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Historical background and development of halal certification:

Scholars have traced the evolution of halal certification from its roots in Islamic dietary law to its implementation in modern times. Early works focused on the religious bases of halal requirements (Riaz & Chaudry, 2004), while more recent studies have looked at standardization efforts and the rise of halal certification bodies (Latif et al., 2014).

Legal frameworks and regulatory challenges:

Investigations have addressed the legal dimensions of halal certification across different legal environments, highlighting the challenges in applying Islamic law within secular legal frameworks (Fischer, 2016). Another area that has drawn attention is concerns about fraud and misrepresentation in halal labeling, emphasizing the need for comprehensive regulatory structures (Tieman & Hassan, 2015). Regarding Islamic law and ethics, there are many different perspectives on the ethical and legal ramifications of Halal certification. According to Hamidifani (2023) and Rafianti et al. (2023), halal certification is a means of verifying that goods adhere to Islamic dietary regulations and ethical norms. It gives customers peace of mind about the halal status of products. The legal significance of Halal certification is emphasized by Widiarty (2024), who also emphasizes the significance of legal adherence in certification processes.

Amani, in 2024 contributed to this field when he stated that Islamic law's ethical guidelines for behavior are used by customers to justify halal products, underscoring the significance of ethical factors in consumer decision-making. Legally speaking, laws like Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance, attempt to safeguard consumers, boost the competitiveness of halal products and guarantee legal certainty, control the application of halal certification (Widiarty, 2024; Jubaedah et al, 2023).

Ethical considerations relating to halal certification:

Scholars have examined the ethical dimensions of halal certification beyond mere compliance with Islamic dietary laws. These include animal welfare concerns, environmental sustainability, and fair-trade practices (Fuseini et al., 2017). Some have even suggested that these broader ethical issues be built into the very standards of halal certification (Hashim & Hashim, 2013).

Consumer perspectives and market dynamics:

Much research has examined consumer attitudes toward halal certification and its impact on purchasing decisions (Alam & Sayuti, 2011). Other papers have examined the economic implications of halal certification on businesses and international trade (Lever & Miele, 2012). Aristyanto, 2023 study looked at Halal certification emphasizing the value of halal food, consumer protection, and security while upholding moral standards such as *aqidah*, *Siddiq*, and *Amanah* from an Islamic economic standpoint. Halal certification is important because it affects how consumers behave, affecting their decisions to buy depending on things like perceived brand integrity, religiosity, and halal awareness (Afendi, 2020, Amani, 2024; Husaeni and Zakiah, 2022).

Vitadiar, 2024 in his work said that for Muslims who are looking for items that fit with their values and beliefs, halal certification offers both legal and religious protection. Research by Santoso et al. (2021)

and Talib et al. (2017) suggests that halal certification can improve company performance. Supriyadi, 2024 explained that products, particularly food goods, that have the Halal label have been demonstrated to have a markedly higher sales turnover. According to Rafiki & Wahab (2016), firms can gain a competitive advantage and spur growth by acquiring Halal certification. Wijoyo (2023), certification can be a tactical instrument that gives companies a competitive edge by opening doors to the international halal market and improving their marketability.

According to Majid et al. (2020) and Ruangkanjanases et al. (2019), the existence of Halal certification can have a favorable effect on consumers' attitudes and decisions to buy Halal items. According to research by Shanty (2024) and Khanfani (2023), non-Muslim consumers' perceptions of and knowledge of halal products influence their decisions to buy. According to studies by Hasan et al. (2020) and Lala and Sugianto (2023), the market for halal products is not just restricted to Muslims; non-Muslim consumers have also begun to accept it because of their beliefs about the product's safety, hygienic qualities, and potential health benefits.

Technological advances and halal verification:

Recent research has focused on using emerging technologies in the halal certification processes, such as blockchain technology for traceability and DNA analysis for ingredient validation (Tieman et al., 2019). These articles highlight opportunities for innovation in maintaining halal compliance along complex supply chains.

A review of the existing literature on halal certification in Islamic jurisprudence reveals several gaps: the lack of research connecting Islamic Law with modern food technology, comparative studies on certification schemes lacking in-depth analysis; ijihad under-explored addressing novel challenges; scant examination into potential conflicts with other ethical food labeling schemes, and almost no investigation on feasibility and implications of a united global halal standard.

The significance of this research is rooted in its capacity to fill these voids and advance the establishment of more comprehensive, ethically responsible, and legally adherent halal certification frameworks. With the continued growth of the global halal market, research in this field can help to inform policy development, sharpen industry standards, and increase consumer assurance in products bearing halal certification. It may also enhance broader discussions on how religious principles, through their embedded legal and ethical aspects, interact with and inform contemporary regulatory frameworks and business ethics.

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF HALAL CERTIFICATION

A substantial amount of research and analysis has been done into the historical development of halal certification's analysis of halal certification activity on the Spanish market exports from 2006 to 2021 revealed a fluctuating pattern of evolution, with periods of slow growth, stability, and high increases. The evolution of halal certification has been observed through various lenses, including its impact on markets, supply chain management, and consumer behavior (Bouzraa, 2023). This illustrates how halal certification changes over time underlining the necessity of developing a comprehensive halal supply chain and value chain and the ongoing need for advancement in halal supply chain management and logistics (Tieman et al., 2012). This emphasizes how the halal business must continue to evolve and adapt.

Additionally, the research highlighted the importance of halal certification as a gauge of quality standards, highlighting its high worth and advantages for both customers and food industry producers (Rafiki and Wahab, 2016). This emphasizes how important halal certification is to guarantee quality and satisfying customer demands. Furthermore, the convergence of halal certification between Indonesia and Malaysia was examined, highlighting the historical trends and the crucial role that the state and government play in protecting Muslim consumers concerning halal requirements (Tohe et al.,

2021). This convergence is a reflection of how halal certification is changing in various geographical areas.

Furthermore, the study provided new evidence for the control of Muslim consumption in the context of international trade by shedding light on the effect of halal certification on intra-Muslim trade in South Africa's complicated food technology and trade (Tayob, 2020). This illustrates how halal certification influences changing trade and regulatory dynamics. According to Yener's (2022) study, halal certification has a favorable impact on consumer behavior by boosting purchase intention and product trust. This demonstrates how customer attitudes and actions are being influenced by halal certification in a changing way.

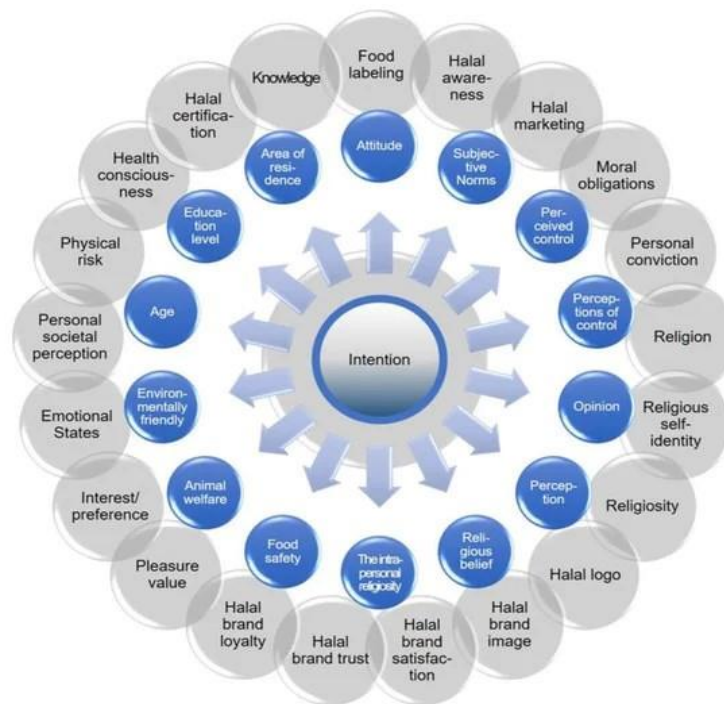


Figure 1. Muslim intention elements.

The above figure shows the intentions of Halal purchase of products in Yener's (2022) study.

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS GOVERNING HALAL CERTIFICATION

The legal frameworks that oversee halal certification have been thoroughly investigated and analyzed, providing insight into the complex aspects of halal certification government laws, commercial practices, and Islamic law. The study highlights the legal responsibilities and the role of Islamic law in ensuring that products consumed by Muslims are guaranteed halal and offers a comparative analysis of the dynamics of halal certification application in medicinal products from the perspectives of positive law and Islamic law (Rafianti et al., 2023). This emphasizes how, when it comes to halal certification, legal frameworks and religious precepts intersect. Furthermore, the study explores the conflicting interpretations and inter-organizational dynamics of Indonesia's halal product assurance regulation, highlighting the competitiveness around the certification of halal goods and how these conflicting interpretations may affect the law (Iswanto & Koeswinarno, 2021).

This demonstrates the intricate legal system and the effects of varying interpretations on the procedures involved in halal certification. Additionally, the study examines how Indonesia's halal certification system moved from being centered on society to being centered on the state, highlighting the requirement for halal certification and the legal oversight exercised by the Ministry of Religion via the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (Akim et al., 2019). This emphasizes how laws are always changing and how government agencies control halal certification. Furthermore, the study sheds light on the legal

and regulatory difficulties associated with halal certification, emphasizing the steps halal cosmetic producers take to uphold their certification and the consequences for suppliers, relevant agencies, as well as authorities (Othman et al., 2023). This emphasizes how difficult it is for businesses to ensure that they conform to the halal certification due to the complexity of the law.

ETHICAL DIMENSIONS IN HALAL PRODUCTION

Scholarly studies have thoroughly examined the ethical aspects of halal production and certification, providing insight into the complex web of ethical issues that exist within the halal sector. Awan et al. (2015) conducted a study on the factors that influence the intention to purchase halal food. The study included the dimension of halal certification, revealing its impact on consumer behavior and ethical considerations. Moreover, emphasizes how non-Muslim Malaysian customers view the ethical issues surrounding halal food goods, especially concerning upholding moral business practices (Haque et al., 2015). This emphasizes how halal certification in corporate practices has ethical ramifications and examines the moral dilemmas raised by halal cosmetics, focusing on the use of strategies to resolve particular moral issues relating to halal science and religious customs in the cosmetics industry (Sugibayashi et al., 2019). This demonstrates how halal cosmetics are produced and certified with ethical considerations in mind.

Furthermore, the research conducted highlighted the ethical implications of halal certification, specifically for underprivileged and precarious Muslim populations globally. This highlights the ethical implications of halal certification for different parts of society (Tayob, 2021). Additionally, a framework for multi-level halal certification was created, emphasizing the ethical obligations incorporated into the halal certification process. This framework included the dimension of responsible halal business (Harsanto & Jatnika, 2017). Moreover, it was highlighted that the halal symbolizes safety, integrity, and ethical standards, highlighting the moral implications of halal certification (Haleem & Khan, 2017). This emphasizes how ethically significant halal certification is for guaranteeing the integrity and safety of goods.

It is also clear that halal certification has ethical ramifications in the attitudes and actions of customers. Examined the elements that drive consumers to transition to halal cosmetic products, such as the impact of sales ethics and reputation, highlighting the ethical aspects influencing consumer behavior (Yasin & Norjanah, 2021). Furthermore, it was noted that non-Muslim customers are becoming more accepting of halal and their foods, linking halal to ethical consumption and demonstrating the wider ethical implications of halal products rather than only religious considerations (Istiasih, 2022).

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON HALAL CERTIFICATION

Global perspectives on halal certification cover a broad range of subjects, such as business, marketing, certification, and ethical issues. Researchers, food firms, and stakeholders can benefit from the study's insights into the drivers behind and constraints associated with the implementation of Halal food certification, which could lead to a greater push for its widespread use (Talib et al., 2015). This study advances knowledge in the realm of halal logistics by shedding light on the potential and obstacles associated with adopting halal logistics (Zailani et al., 2017). Additionally, the study highlights the necessity of a single worldwide framework for Halal certification to overcome the uncertainty produced by multinational firms operating under several certification schemes (Khan & Callanan, 2017).

Furthermore, it stresses the significance of a uniform regulatory framework with standardized certification and accreditation processes, as well as the necessity of cooperation between the authorities of all nations involved in the halal certification process (Abdallah et al., 2021). According to Putri et al. (2023), the study illuminates the global evolution of the halal trend, especially in the State of Japan, which is fostering halal tourism and demonstrating the spread of halal practices outside of conventional markets. Furthermore, the study emphasizes the necessity of writing about halal from the standpoint of global politics and stresses the significance of comprehending the geopolitical aspects of halal certification (Bachtiar, 2022).

International viewpoints also highlight the ethical aspects of halal certification. The research offers a comparison of halal certification from the viewpoints of positive law and Islamic law, emphasizing the moral and legal requirements related to halal certification (Rafianti et al., 2023). Additionally, the study highlights the favorable relationship between customer purchase intention and halal certification, highlighting the moral and commercial consequences of halal certification (Khan et al., 2019).

PRINCIPLES OF ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE (FIQH)

The fundamental principles of Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh) concerning halal certification have strong roots in Islamic law and cover a wide range of aspects of human behavior, such as food restrictions, commercial transactions, and moral issues. For followers of the Islamic faith, these principles go beyond food restrictions and provide the foundation for many facets of human behavior, including beliefs, deeds, nutrition, attire, means of income, relationships, and more (Soon et al., 2017). Before various Muslim cultures and religious contexts interacted through international trade, Muslim-majority countries had not traditionally met many social and technical disparities among the four prominent schools of Fiqh about halal integrity (Randeree, 2019).

Islamic law provides comprehensive guidelines on food safety, which are an integral component of the Halal and Tayyib concept. These guidelines emphasize the significance of cleanliness, safety, and hygienic conditions (Talib et al., 2015). The Khalifah concept, which gave rise to the principles of *insaniyyah* (humanism), morality, fairness, and monotheism are among the halal tourism tenets that are implemented within the context of Islamic Sharia enforcement (Yusuf et al., 2021). Moreover, flesh is the exception to the basic norm in Islamic theology that everything is Halal unless specifically specified otherwise (Khan & Callanan, 2017). The tenets of Islamic jurisprudence also make clear the ethical consequences of halal certification. The ethical aspects of halal certification are highlighted by Islamic principles on alcohol, meat, fat, and certification, which may aid stakeholders in understanding halal norms (Islam, 2021). Islam guarantees the protection of each party's rights in a commercial transaction while also striking a balance between the welfare of society and profit-oriented (Rafiki & Wahab, 2016).

HALAL AND HARAM: UNDERSTANDING LEGAL AND ETHICAL BOUNDARIES

The doctrines of halal and haram are defined by the rules of Islamic jurisprudence, or Fiqh, which establishes moral and legal bounds that regulate many facets of human behavior, such as dietary restrictions, commercial dealings, and ethical considerations. A thorough framework for comprehending the halal and haram status of numerous elements of life, such as food, financial transactions, and social interactions, is provided by Islamic jurisprudence.

Islamic law places a strong emphasis on living a life that is haram (prohibited)-free and halal (permissible) in all respects. Islamic law sets precise restrictions on what is deemed halal when it comes to food and drink intake. For example, it forbids the consumption of pork and intoxicants and permits the consumption of specific meats that are slaughtered in compliance with the principles of Islam (Kosim, 2022). To respond positively to the Muslim community, it is imperative to comprehend Islamic law as it relates to halal and haram status, especially in light of modern concerns such as food safety and immunization (Kosim, 2022).

Islamic jurisprudence, which emphasizes the values of justice, transparency, and ethical business practices, governs moral behavior and financial transactions in the fields of business and finance. Islamic business ethics are based on the ideas of halal and haram, which guarantee that corporate operations adhere to moral and ethical standards and Sharia boundaries (Budiman, 2020). The relevance of the halal-haram component of Islamic Shariah and legal consciousness in forming Muslim consumers' attitudes regarding income tax rebate over zakat on income is highlighted by the rules of Islamic jurisprudence according to Al-Mamun et al. (2019).

Islamic jurisprudence is applied in several areas, such as consumer behavior, tourism, and the food industry. The notion of halal integrity in the food supply chain has its origins in Islamic law, which highlights the significance of making sure that there is no cross-contamination with haram items and upholding moral and legal standards in food production (Soon et al., 2017). Moreover, the tenets of Islamic law inform the understanding of and motivation for obtaining halal certification for micro and small-scale food businesses, emphasizing the impact of religious beliefs and the halal-haram controversy on people's intentions (Oemar et al., 2023). Additionally, Islamic jurisprudence has a significant impact on how consumers behave and perceive products. The comprehension of halal and haram elements, as directed by Islamic legal precedents, impacts the readiness of consumers to cover the cost of halal certification and make judgments about what items to buy that take into account the moral and legal implications of halal certification (Khan et al., 2019). The influence of halal awareness on consumer behavior is further demonstrated by how Islamic jurisprudential principles influence consumers' awareness of and intention to purchase halal products (Jannah and Al-Banna, 2021).

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR HALAL CERTIFICATION IN ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE

The legal and moral parameters of halal certification are established by the conceptual framework, which is based on the precepts of Islamic jurisprudence. It includes the following essential elements:

1. **Legal and Ethical grounds:** Within Islamic law, the framework unifies the legal and ethical grounds of halal certification. This covers knowledge of what is halal and haram, the fundamentals of Islamic law about certification, and the moral implications of halal behavior (Kosim, 2022).
2. **Certification Procedures:** The framework describes the procedures for certifying that goods and services adhere to halal standards. This covers the function of certification authorities, the integration of Halal Food Councils for third-party certification, and the harmonization of halal dietary criteria with safety and hygiene ideas (Khoo et al., 2019; Talib et al., 2015).
3. **Business and Supply Chain Integration:** The conceptual framework takes into account how supply chain management and business procedures relate to halal certification. According to Soon et al. (2017), Talib et al. (2016), and Talib et al. (2015), this includes the application of halal integrity in the food supply chain, important success factors for halal supply chain management, and the application of halal in supply chain management.
4. **Consumer Perception and Behavior:** The framework takes into account how consumer perception and behavior are affected by halal certification. This involves assessing the obstacles to the widespread use of halal certification, gauging the popularity of global halal products, and gauging public opinion on halal food and related animal welfare concerns. (Jalil and colleagues, 2018; Khan et al., 2019).
5. **Global Views and Market Access:** The conceptual framework takes into account various viewpoints from throughout the world on halal certification and how it affects market access. This includes the difficulties facing halal food ecosystems, the rise of the halal food sector in non-Muslim nations, and the special product quality issues that must be taken into account when developing vaccines and implementing new programs (Wilson & Liu, 2011; Nawawi et al., 2019; Randeree, 2019).
6. **Regulatory and Compliance Aspects:** The framework discusses how halal certification relates to regulations and compliance. This covers the application of Islamic legal theory in the context of halal certification, the disparities in religious and legal understandings of halal slaughter, and the unlawful murder of animals for halal production (Fuseini, 2023; Muneeza and Mustapha, 2020; Mathar et al., 2022).

By combining these components, the conceptual framework offers an integrated view of halal certification in Islamic legal theory that takes into account corporate, consumer, ethical, legal, and regulatory aspects. For interested parties, decision-makers, and scholars attempting to negotiate the intricacies of halal certification in the framework of Islamic law, this framework provides a thorough roadmap.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS IN HALAL CERTIFICATION

National and International Halal Certification Standards

Standards for halal certification are essential for guaranteeing that food products adhere to Islamic dietary requirements. These requirements guarantee the quality and safety of Halal food items and are in line with recognized food safety certifications like ISO 22000, HACCP, and GMP (Talib et al., 2017). To address the variety of Halal standards, however, a uniform regulatory framework with unified certification and accreditation processes is required, highlighting the need for a united approach in a globalized market (Abdallah et al., 2021). The halal-Shariah idea, which denotes a measure of quality standards that offers significant value and benefits to producers and consumers, is the foundation for the adoption of Halal certification (Rafiki & Wahab, 2016).

Comparative Analysis of Legal Frameworks

To guarantee a uniform strategy worldwide, the legislative frameworks governing Halal certification must be harmonized and standardized due to their complexity and diversity (Abdallah et al., 2021). It is suggested that, in a relative context, the use of Islamic business principles and appropriate Halal business practices will aid in the implementation of Halal certification (Ismaeel and Blaim, 2012). Moreover, Talib et al. (2017) have shown that Halal certification is a form of food safety certification that complies with recognized standards like HACCP, GMP, or ISO 22000, highlighting its compatibility with current food safety certifications. However, obstacles like the devaluation of Halal certification in some sectors of the economy, limitations imposed by law and government, and the growth of organized crime within the Halal certification industry have made integration more difficult into international marketplaces and national laws (Abdallah, 2021). The Halal certification process is also significantly impacted by legal and regulatory obstacles, as well as the transition of Halal certification systems from society-centric to state-centric (Akim et al., 2019).

Religiosity, awareness of Halal issues, and the assurance of product security for Muslim customers are some of the variables that impact the decision to register for Halal certification (Mutmainah, 2018). Furthermore, studies have shown how important Halal certification is for guaranteeing the authenticity and quality of goods as well as how it affects the efficiency of logistics (Talib et al., 2016; Rafiki & Wahab, 2016). Small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) must ensure Halal certification to meet quality standards and customer expectations. One important sign of adherence to Halal criteria is the desire to apply for certification (Oemar et al., 2022; Ikawati and Rahman, 2022). In addition, the promotion of Halal certification is essential for the growth of micro and small businesses since it aims to persuade customers of the authenticity and superiority of certified goods (Ismail and Kornitasari, 2022).

Role of Regulatory Bodies and Government Agencies

Ensuring the integrity, standardization, and enforcement of Halal standards is largely dependent on the role that government agencies and regulatory bodies play in the certification process. According to a study by Talib et al. (2016), government support has a significant role in affecting the association between logistical performance and Halal certification as an independent moderating factor. Moreover, Abdallah et al. (2021) emphasize how important it is for the authorities of every nation that issues Halal certifications to work closely together to create a uniform regulatory framework with standardized accreditation and certification processes. This is especially important in a globalized market (Abdallah et al., 2021).

In Indonesia, the Ministry of Religious Affairs' official agency, the BPJPH, is crucial in assisting businesses in obtaining Halal certification individuals, (Sujibto and Fakhrudin, 2023). Furthermore, Novianti et al. (2022) emphasize the government's power in the Halal certification procedure by highlighting the function of an organization appointed by the government to provide certificates. According to a study by (Tania et al., 2022) the government's engagement is further demonstrated by the availability of facilities for Halal certification. Anggarkasih and Resma (2022) highlight the significance of government organizations like the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) in collaborating with the Ministry and the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) to implement the Law of JPH. Additionally, as noted by (Abdallah et al., 2021; Abdallah, 2021), the integrity of these bodies is essential to improving the scope and effectiveness of Halal standards. The state plays a crucial role in enabling small businesses to obtain Halal certification, as evidenced by the Department of Cooperative Industry and Trade of Bima City in Indonesia, which has been designated as a government instrument authorized to accommodate SMEs wishing to register for a Halal certificate (Hakim and Putri, 2022).

Case Studies Illustrating Legal Challenges and Successes

Numerous factors have contributed to the success and legal obstacles of Halal certification; these issues have been well studied. To illustrate the intricacies in the sector, Othman et al. (2023) looked at the legal and regulatory obstacles cosmetic producers had to overcome to adhere to Halal regulations during the manufacturing process. Furthermore, Muhammad et al. (2020) outlined difficulties that Malaysia's Halal certification authority was confronting, such as a lack of personnel and problems with the certification procedure, offering insightful information on real-world obstacles that come with overseeing Halal certification.

Furthermore, Wannasupchue et al. (2021) highlighted the difficulties and cost ramifications of the certification procedure to identify obstacles faced by restaurants in northeastern Thailand in gaining Halal certification. All of these studies highlight the operational and regulatory difficulties that Halal-seeking enterprises must overcome for certification, offering insightful information about the real-world challenges associated with overseeing Halal certification. However, there are also chances and successful cases in the field of Halal certification. For instance, Talib et al. (2017) found a relationship between business performance and Halal food certification, emphasizing the advantages and opportunities that may arise from Halal certification, particularly given the growing Muslim population and increased demand for Halal cuisine. Furthermore, Novianti et al.'s study from 2022 concentrated on the assurance information systems design for Indonesian micro, small, and medium-sized blockchain-based businesses, showing a proactive way to resolve issues and guaranteeing the accuracy of Halal certification.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN HALAL PRODUCTION

Ethical Principles in Islamic Business Practices, Fair Trade, and Social Responsibility in Halal Industries

Based on Islamic teachings, the ethical standards of Islamic business practices, fair trade, and social responsibility in the Halal sectors have been thoroughly studied. According to Jumardi et al. (2022), Islamic business ethics include values like balance (fairness), free will, responsibility, and honesty. These guidelines for business conduct and decision-making place a strong emphasis on the value of moral behavior in all facets of the administration of businesses. Additionally, as stated by Saputra et al. (2022), the Quran and As-Sunnah serve as guidelines for implementing Islamic business ethics, highlighting the fundamental significance that Islamic teachings play in forming moral business practices. The Islamic model of normative business ethics is often used to evaluate the ethical practices of Islamic banks, highlighting the incorporation of ethical concepts into financial institutions' activities (Musa et al., 2020).

The use of ethical standards is essential in the context of the halal industries to guarantee social responsibility, fair trade, and responsible corporate conduct. (Ismaeel and Blaim, 2012) underline the need for flexibility and adaptation in applying Islamic business ethics, highlighting the necessity for a new framework and approach to apply these principles effectively. Furthermore, as stated by Saidi (2009), there are important business management implications of the interaction between ethical and Islamic banking systems, suggesting the alignment of Islamic banking practices with ethical frameworks. The ethical foundations of Islamic business practices and their consequences for the management of businesses are emphasized by this alignment. The authorities' enforcement of Halal compliance is crucial for the development of the Halal industry.

Environmental Sustainability and Ethical Sourcing with Case Studies Highlighting Ethical Dilemmas and Solutions in Halal Certification

Several case studies demonstrate ethical conundrums and answers in the context of environmental sustainability and ethical sourcing in Halal certification. For example, a study conducted in 2015 by Prabowo et al. highlights the necessity of a more comprehensive approach to Halal management that takes human values, sustainability, and ethics into account to reflect the ethical issues in the Halal industry. Talib (2017) further emphasizes the value of Halal certification in guaranteeing that every step of the process from sourcing raw materials to production and distribution is carried out in a sanitary and hygienic way under ethical sourcing principles. Additionally, the Talib et al. (2016) study clarifies the difficulties associated with Halal certification, highlighting the significance of resolving these issues to support sustainable development and ethical sourcing in the Halal sector. Furthermore, Talib et al. (2015) emphasize sustainability and economic advantage as crucial success criteria in the Halal supply chain, highlighting the moral implications of Halal certification.

Furthermore, Santosa et al.'s (2022) investigation of the impact of Halal certification on financial and logistical performance sheds light on the significance of ethical sourcing procedures for business success. The ethical implications of Halal certification in advancing sustainability and corporate excellence are better understood thanks to this study. Muhammad et al. (2020) highlight the difficulties and moral quandaries in the certification process by listing the manpower shortages, inadequate guidelines, and competition from foreign certification bodies that Halal certification authorities must contend with. Furthermore, Rafiki and Wahab (2016) talk about outside variables such as a lack of knowledge about Halal food, stringent regulations, and complex documentation as moral conundrums impeding Halal certification, underscoring the necessity of resolving these issues for moral sourcing methods.

CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

The intricacies and factors involved in Halal certification present a multitude of legal and ethical issues. Fairtrade, ethical sourcing, environmental sustainability, and regulatory compliance are among the difficulties. Furthermore, Dragusanu et al. (2014) address ethical conundrums in sustainability and fair trade, illuminating the long-term and long-term sustainability aspects of fair-trade practices. Rehman et al. (2020) have stressed the need for ethical sourcing and environmental management control systems to achieve ecological sustainability.

Ismaeel and Blaim (2012) explore the role of Islamic business ethics in appropriate Halal business operations, stressing the ethical and social behavior difficulties faced by enterprises in the sector of Halal. Furthermore, Muhammad et al. (2020) list the difficulties faced by the Halal certification authority, such as a shortage of personnel and competition from overseas certifying bodies, highlighting the operational and legal barriers in the certification process.

Wannasupchue et al. (2021) address the internal and external obstacles restaurants confront in gaining Halal certification in the context of ethical concerns, offering insights into the real-world problems found in the certification process. Furthermore, Othman et al. (2023) emphasize the difficulties of gaining Halal certification in the cosmetics business, highlighting the intricacies of ethical sourcing in

the industry. These problems include acquiring Halal raw ingredients and dealing with unsupportive suppliers.

ROLE OF EDUCATION AND AWARENESS IN ADDRESSING CHALLENGES

Given that they enhance comprehension, encourage compliance, and promote moral behavior in the Halal sector, education and awareness are essential in resolving issues with Halal certification. Numerous scholarly investigations offer significant perspectives on the importance of education and consciousness in tackling obstacles associated with Halal certification. Kurniawati and Savitri Utami et al. (2022) and Awan et al. (2015) stress the significance of Halal awareness and its influence on purchasing intention and consumer behavior. These studies highlight how education plays a crucial role in shaping consumer choices and elevating the importance of Halal certification. The studies conducted by Musa and Hashim (2022) and Jannah and Al-Banna (2021) center on the topic of Halal awareness among Muslim consumers and students. They emphasize the importance of knowledge transmission and awareness campaigns to improve comprehension and encourage ethical consumption procedures. Additionally, Oemar et al. (2022) and Muhammad et al. (2020) address small-scale businesses' awareness of and desire to register for Halal certification, providing insight into the role that education plays in motivating companies to pursue certification and adhere to moral norms. Furthermore, Prabowo et al. (2015) investigate the difficulties restaurants and other companies encounter in acquiring Halal certification, highlighting the necessity of assistance and education to overcome these obstacles and advance moral behavior. Additionally, the Voak (2021) study highlights the role of education in fostering consumer confidence and trust in Halal products and addresses the significance of consumer awareness and competence development in bolstering the Halal food ecosystem.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The complex and important feature of the Halal industry is the influence of legal and ethical issues on Halal certification methods. Numerous scholarly investigations offer significant perspectives on the obstacles and prospects linked to the legal and ethical aspects of Halal certification procedures. For example, Hosen et al.'s report from 2022 examines the Law on Halal Product Guarantees and the Law on Job Creation, highlighting issues and limitations with their implementation. The present research offers a thorough comprehension of the legal and regulatory obstacles associated with Halal certification procedures, as well as the consequences for sustainability. Additionally, the study examines the difficulties restaurants encounter in gaining Halal certification, highlighting the useful consequences for Halal authorities and owners of businesses. This research emphasizes the operational obstacles and the requirement for workable ways to deal with the difficulties in Halal certification procedures.

Furthermore, the study by Ismaeel and Blaim (2012) enhances Halal regulation and certification practice by focusing on applicable Islamic business ethics and responsible Halal companies. This study emphasizes how important ethical factors are in determining Halal certification procedures and how they affect corporate behavior. Sakti et al.'s research from 2021 also offers legal studies on Indonesia's Halal product certification organization, providing information on the institutional and legal aspects of Halal certification procedures. Understanding the legislative framework and how it affects Halal certification procedures is aided by this study. In conclusion, the difficulties, chances, and practical implications of Halal certification procedures are impacted by legal and ethical issues and ramifications for companies, law enforcement, and the long-term viability of Halal certification procedures.

SOCIETAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Practices for Halal certification have an impact on society and economic aspects in addition to business. Several studies offer insightful information about the social and financial effects of Halal certification procedures. The impact of Halal certification on customer purchase intention is highlighted by Awan et al. (2015) and Khan et al. (2019), who also stress the societal and economic implications of certification

on consumer behavior and market demand. The importance of Halal certification in influencing consumer choices and market dynamics is highlighted by this research. The socio-economic advantages of Halal certification are examined by Haque et al. (2015) and Muneeza & Mustapha (2020), who highlight the certification's ability to advance the participation of non-Muslim entrepreneurs, enhance socioeconomic strata, and spur industry expansion. Additionally, Santosa and colleagues (2022) and Davids and Sabrain (2022) investigate how logistical and financial performance is affected by Halal certification, offering insights into the financial effects of certification on corporate performance and excellence. Furthermore, the goal of micro and small-scale organizations to achieve Halal certification is discussed by Sudarmiatin et al. (2020) and Septiani and Ridlwan (2020), providing insight into the ramifications and economic drivers for small businesses. Additionally, Mahliza (2022) and Kawata et al. (2018) stress the economic consequences of certification on consumer behavior and market expansion, as well as the impact of Halal certification on customer trust, purchase intention, and market acceptance.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Research has indicated that non-Muslims in Malaysia are influenced to make purchases by factors such as halal knowledge, certification, and marketing components. Furthermore, obstacles encountered by the authorities responsible for Halal certification in overseeing the certification procedure have been recognized, such as shortages of personnel, inadequate protocols, and rivalry from overseas certification organizations.

Furthermore, research has examined how Halal certification affects financial and logistical performance, offering insights into how certification affects business performance and excellence economically. Moreover, research has been done on the desire of micro and small businesses to become certified as Halal, which has provided insight into the financial incentives and consequences for these companies. The significance of certification in affecting consumer preferences and market dynamics has been highlighted by Halal certification's function in influencing consumer purchase intention and market demand.

Conclusively, the discoveries and advancements in the field of Halal certification practices cover an extensive range of subjects, such as consumer behavior, business performance, and regulatory compliance. These insights offer a significant understanding of the complex aspects of Halal certification and its influence on multiple industry dimensions.

Several aspects of consumer behavior, corporate performance, and regulatory compliance are covered by the recommendations for further research in Halal certification, as well as the implications for practice and policy. These studies have practical consequences for small and medium-sized businesses, government policymakers, fast food venues, and restaurants.

They provide insights into customer intents, logistic performance, and the factors that drive logistics organizations to implement Halal procedures. Muhammad et al., 2020; Talib et al., 2016; Zailani et al., 2017). Furthermore, the results offer a foundation for policy intervention and enhancement concerning the Halal certification procedure, in addition to offering guidance for forthcoming study endeavors (Santosa et al., 2022; Annabi and Ibidapo-Obe, 2017; Takeshita, 2019). Additionally, the study provides insightful information about the effects of Halal certification on business performance, customer confidence, and purchase intent, offering a helpful instrument to enhance the marketing of food goods with the Halal certification (Nugroho et al., 2021; Talib et al., 2017; Utami and Nurkhasanah, 2021). The consequences encompass the comprehension of individual beliefs that dictate Muslim purchasing patterns, as well as the function of Halal certification in enhancing brand awareness and quality (Jaiyeoba et al., 2019; Rajagopal et al., 2011).

Furthermore, the results enhance the practice of Halal regulation and certification and advance knowledge of the function that trust plays as a mediator between the effect of Halal certification and buy intention (Mahliza, 2022). To sum up, the consequences for policy and practice, along with

recommendations for further study on Halal certification, offer important new perspectives on consumer behavior.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

REFERENCES

- Ab Talib, M. S., Abdul Hamid, A. B., & Chin, T. A. (2016). Can halal certification influence logistics performance? *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 7(4), 461-475.
- Ab Talib, M. S., Abdul Hamid, A. B., & Zulfakar, M. H. (2015). Halal supply chain critical success factors: a literature review. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 6(1), 44-71.
- Abdallah, A., Rahem, M. A., & Pasqualone, A. (2021). The multiplicity of halal standards: a case study of application to slaughterhouses. *Journal of Ethnic Foods*, 8(1), 7.
- Afendi, A. (2020). The effect of halal certification, halal awareness and product knowledge on purchase decisions for halal fashion products. *Journal of Digital Marketing and Halal Industry*, 2(2), 145-154.
- Ag Majid, D. K. Z., Abdul Hanan, S., & Hassan, H. (2021). A mediator of consumers' willingness to pay for halal logistics. *British Food Journal*, 123(3), 910-925.
- Akim, A., Konety, N., Purnama, C., & Korina, L. C. (2019). *The shifting of halal certification system in Indonesia: from society-centric to state-centric*. *MIMBAR: Jurnal Sosial Dan Pembangunan*, 35(1), 115-126.
- Al-Mamun, A., Haque, A., & Jan, M. T. (2020). Measuring perceptions of Muslim consumers toward income tax rebate over zakat on income in Malaysia. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 11(2), 368-383.
- Amani, D. (2024). The mediating effects of perceived brand integrity on brand ethical behavior and corporate brand legitimacy in halal cosmetics. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 15(6), 1461-1478.
- Anggarkasih, M. G., & Resma, P. S. (2022). *The importance of Halal certification for processed food by SMEs to increase export opportunities*. In *E3S Web of Conferences (Vol. 348, p. 00039)*. *EDP Sciences*.
- Annabi, C. A., & Ibidapo-Obe, O. O. (2017). *Halal certification organizations in the United Kingdom: An exploration of halal cosmetic certification*. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 8(1), 107-126.
- Aristyanto, E., Edi, A. S., & Asj'ari, F. (2023). How Is The Implementation Of Halal Self Declaire Certification In Micro And Small Enterprises In Surabaya?. *Jurnal Justisia Ekonomika: Magister Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*, 7(2), 856-868.
- Awan, H. M., Siddiquei, A. N., & Haider, Z. (2015). *Factors affecting Halal purchase intention evidence from Pakistan's Halal food sector*. *Management Research Review*, 38(6), 640-660.
- Bachtiar, F. R. (2022). Halal certification of Indonesian cosmetics products: new protectionism and the rise of Islamic populism in Indonesia. *Nation State: Journal of International Studies*, 5(2), 119-139.
- Bhar, C., & Srivastava, V. (2018). Environmental capability: A Bradley-Terry model-based approach to examine the driving factors for sustainable coal-mining environment. *Clean Technologies & Environmental Policy*, 20(5).
- Bouzraa, T. S., Escudero, U. M., Ruiz, B. B., & Serrano, J. S. (2023). Influence of halal institute certification activity on Spanish market exports. *Ekonomski izzazovi*, 12(24), 31-39.
- Budiman, A. N., & Suyana, H. (2022). A Product Attribute Influencing Halal Product Purchase Decisions: A Field Study in Bogor. *Majalah Sainstekes*, 9(1), 009-022.
- Davids, Z., & Sabrain, D. (2022). The digital Halal era: A look into the new normal. *Ekonomski izzazovi*, 11(22), 10-17.
- Dragusanu, R., Giovannucci, D., & Nunn, N. (2014). The economics of fair trade. *Journal of economic perspectives*, 28(3), 217-236.

- Fischer, J. (2016). Manufacturing halal in Malaysia. *Contemporary Islam*, 10, 35-52.
- Fuseini, A. (2017). Halal food certification in the UK and its impact on food businesses: a review in the context of the European Union. *CABI Reviews*, (2017), 1-7.
- Hakim, L., & Putri, A. K. N. (2022). Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Law in Indonesia by the Department of Industry and Trade Cooperatives of Bima City. *Nurani: Jurnal Kajian Syari'ah dan Masyarakat*, 22(1), 133-144.
- Haleem, A., Khan, M. I., & Khan, S. (2020). Halal certification, the inadequacy of its adoption, modelling and strategising the efforts. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 11(2), 384-404.
- Haque, A., Sarwar, A., Yasmin, F., Tarofder, A. K., & Hossain, M. A. (2015). Non-Muslim consumers' perception toward purchasing halal food products in Malaysia. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 6(1), 133-147.
- Harsanto, B., & Jatnika, D. (2017). Analysis of intention toward halal products: An empirical study of young consumers. *Journal of Economics, Business, & Accountancy Ventura*, 20(2), 203-212.
- Hasan, Z. (2021). Making Indonesia as integrated halal zone and world halal sector hub through the implementation of Halal supply chain. *Journal of Islamic Economic and Business Research*, 1(1), 1-14.
- Hashim, P., & Mat Hashim, D. (2013). A review of cosmetic and personal care products: Halal perspective and detection of ingredient. *Pertanika Journals of Science and Technology*, 21(2), 281-292.
- Husaeni, U. A., & Zakiah, S. (2022). Determinants of buying intention of halal products on private Islamic religious college lecturers in West Java. *Asian Journal of Islamic Management (AJIM)*, 59-71.
- Ikawati, R., & Rahman, A. N. B. (2022). The Awareness and willingness to apply for halal guarantee certification: a study of MSMEs assisted by BAZNAS Yogyakarta. *Journal of Halal Science and Research*, 3(2), 70-78.
- Ismaeel, M., & Blaim, K. (2012). Toward applied Islamic business ethics: responsible halal business. *Journal of Management Development*, 31(10), 1090-1100.
- Ismail, M., & Kornitasari, Y. (2022). Socialization of Halal Certification to Develop MSEs (Case Study in Jabung, Malang Regency). *Journal of Interdisciplinary Socio-Economic and Community Study*, 2(2), 86-92.
- Istiasih, H. Halal Organic Food Consumption Behavior: Health Awareness, Pro-Environmental Motives, Price, Sustainability and Food Safety Among Consumers in Kediri, East Java, Indonesia.
- Iswanto, A., & Koeswinarno, K. Divergent Interpretations and Inter-Organizational Relations of Halal Product Guarantee Policy in Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, 24(1), 67-79.
- Jalil, N. S. A., Tawde, A. V., Zito, S., Sinclair, M., Fryer, C., Idrus, Z., & Phillips, C. J. (2018). Attitudes of the public towards halal food and associated animal welfare issues in two countries with predominantly Muslim and non-Muslim populations. *PLoS One*, 13(10), e0204094.
- Jannah, S. M., & Al-Banna, H. (2021). Halal Awareness and Halal Traceability: Muslim Consumers' and Entrepreneurs' Perspective. *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance*, 7(2), 285-316.
- Jubaedah, D., Nor, M. R. M., Taeali, A., Putra, H. M., Jauhari, M. A., & Aniq, A. F. (2023). Halal Certification in Indonesia: Study of Law Number 6 of 2023 on Job Creation. *Jurisdictie: Jurnal Hukum Dan Syariah*, 14(1), 154-184.
- Jumardi, J., Salam, S., Sabbar, S. D., Nurhayani, N., & Musa, H. A. (2022). The Urgency of Implementing Islamic Business Ethics and Islamic Business Management Post-Pandemic on MSMEs. *FITRAH: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu-ilmu Keislaman*, 8(2), 257-276.
- Kawata, Y., Htay, S. N. N., & Salman, A. S. (2018). Non-Muslims' acceptance of imported products with halal logo: a case study of Malaysia and Japan. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 9(1), 191-203.
- Khan, M., Najmi, A., Ahmed, W., and Aman, A. (2019). The role of consumer willingness to pay for halal certification in Pakistan. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 10(4), 1230-1244.
- Khanfani, M., Diniyah, A., & Putri, G. Z. A. (2023). EXPLORING CONSUMER INTENTIONS TOWARD HALAL COSMETICS WITH THE MODERATING ROLE OF HALAL AWARENESS: THE CASE OF INDONESIAN MUSLIM CUSTOMERS. *Airlangga International Journal of Islamic Economics & Finance*, 6(2).

- Khoo, G. C. (2019). Defining “Modern Malaysian” Cuisine: Fusion or Ingredients? *Culinary Nationalism in Asia*, 111-129.
- Koeswinarno, Sujibto, B. J., Fakhruddin, M., & Atieqoh, S. (2023). Non-Muslim Acceptance of Halal Products in the Context of Business Development. In *Digitalization in Halal Management* (pp. 193-207). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.
- Kosim, K. (2022). Understanding Islamic law in the context of vaccination: Reducing the doubt cast on COVID-19 vaccines. *HTS Teologiese Studies/Theological Studies*, 78(4).
- Kurniawati, O. D., Yani, T. A., & Mansur, T. M. (2022). The Role of LPPOM MPU Aceh in the Framework of Halal Certification in Poultry Products. *De Lega Lata: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 7(1), 65-77.
- Latif, I. A., Mohamed, Z., Sharifuddin, J., Abdullah, A. M., & Ismail, M. M. (2014). A comparative analysis of global halal certification requirements. *Journal of Food Products Marketing*, 20(sup1), 85-101.
- Lever, J., & Miele, M. (2012). The growth of halal meat markets in Europe: An exploration of the supply side theory of religion. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 28(4), 528-537.
- Mahliza, F., & Aditantri, R. (2022). Consumption Behavior of Halal Cosmetic Products: The Mediating Role of Trust on the Effect of Halal Certification on Purchase Intention. *Journal of Economics, Finance and Management Studies*, 5(1), 228-239.
- Muhammad, M. A., Elistina, A. B., & Ahmad, S. O. (2020). The challenges faced by halal certification authorities in managing the halal certification process in Malaysia. *Food Research*, 4(1), 170-178.
- Muneeza, A., & Mustapha, Z. (2021). The halal certification process for fisheries products in Maldives. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 12(2), 451-466.
- Musa, M. K., & Hashim, M. Z. (2022). Halal Awareness among Muslim Undergraduates at a Malaysian University. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 12(12), 2664-2675.
- Mutmainah, L. L. (2018). The role of religiosity, halal awareness, halal certification, and food ingredients on purchase intention of halal food. *Ihtifaz: Journal of Islamic Economics, Finance, and Banking*, 1(1), 33.
- Novianti, D., Haditjaroko, L., and Almunawar, M. N. (2022, July). Assurance information systems design for blockchain-based micro, small and medium enterprises in Indonesia. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 1063, No. 1, p. 012058). IOP Publishing.
- Nugroho, A. A., Pratata, E., and Atikah, A. (2021). Halal certification models in increasing community purchase intention for halal products in Indonesia. *International Journal of Business, Technology and Organizational Behavior (IJBTOB)*, 1(1), 23-34.
- Oemar, H., Prasetyaningsih, E., Bakar, S. Z. A., Djamaludin, D., and Septiani, A. (2022). Awareness and intention to register halal certification of micro and small-scale food enterprises. *F1000Research*, 11.
- Othman, Y., Awang, M. N., & Shah, H. A. R. (2022). Legal and Regulatory Challenges of Halal Certification: Insights from Cosmetic Manufacturers On Halal Built-in Implementation. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*.
- Prabowo, S., Abd Rahman, A., Ab Rahman, S., & Samah, A. A. (2015). Revealing factors hindering halal certification in East Kalimantan Indonesia. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 6(2), 268-291.
- Putri, E. B. P. (2023). Differences in Halal Food Knowledge and Providing Flashcard and Leaflet Media Education to Students. *Journal of Halal Research, Policy, and Industry*, 2(1).
- Rafianti, F., Nurhayati, S., Wakhyuni, E., & Andafi, M. (2024). The Challenges of Implementing the Online Single Submission (OSS) System in Business Licensing (NIB) and Halal Certification Processes. *Pena Justisia: Media Komunikasi dan Kajian Hukum*, 23(3), 586-599.
- Rafiki, A., & Wahab, K. A. (2016). The human capital and the obtainment of halal certification. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 7(2), 134-147.
- Rajagopal, S., Ramanan, S., Visvanathan, R., and Satapathy, S. (2011). Halal certification: implication for marketers in UAE. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 2(2), 138-153.
- Randeree, K. (2019). Challenges in halal food ecosystems: the case of the United Arab Emirates. *British Food Journal*, 121(5), 1154-1167.

- Rehman, S. U., Bhatti, A., Kraus, S., & Ferreira, J. J. (2021). The role of environmental management control systems for ecological sustainability and sustainable performance. *Management Decision*, 59(9), 2217-2237.
- Riaz, M. N., & Chaudry, M. M. (2003). *Halal food production*. CRC press.
- Saidi, T. A. (2009). Relationship between ethical and Islamic banking systems and its business management implications. *South African Journal of Business Management*, 40(1), 43-49.
- Sakti, M., & Imanullah, M. N. (2021). Legal studies on the halal product certification institution in Indonesia after the enactment of the law on the halal product guarantee. In *Halal Development: Trends, Opportunities, and Challenges* (pp. 51-55). Routledge.
- Santosa, C. W., Fahma, F., and Damayanti, R. W. (2022). The Effect of Halal Certification on Logistic Performance and Financial Performance: Case Study: Processed Meat and Cowhide SMEs in Surakarta. *Jurnal Teknik Industri*, 24(2), 117-128.
- Saputra, A. D., Rahmatia, A., Wahyuningsih, S. H., and Azhar, A. (2022). Online Business Practices: A Study of Islamic Business Ethics Perspective in Indonesia. *Jurnal Penelitian*, 97-108.
- Septiani, D., & Ridlwan, A. A. (2020). The effects of halal certification and halal awareness on purchase intention of halal food products in Indonesia. *Indonesian Journal of Halal Research*, 2(2), 55-60.
- Shah Alam, S., & Mohamed Sayuti, N. (2011). Applying the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) in halal food purchasing. *International journal of Commerce and Management*, 21(1), 8-20.
- Shanty, M. K., Apriani, A., & Zulistiawati, F. (2024). Analysis of Non-Muslim Consumer Sentiment Towards Halal Logo Products: A Case in Indonesia. *Halal and Sustainability*, 2(1).
- Soon, J. M., & Wallace, C. (2017). Application of theory of planned behaviour in purchasing intention and consumption of Halal food. *Nutrition & Food Science*, 47(5), 635-647.
- Sudarmiati, S., Anam, F. K., and Wafaretta, V. (2020). The intention of halal certification by micro business. *KnE Social Sciences*, 141-155.
- Sugibayashi, K., Yusuf, E., Todo, H., Dahlizar, S., Sakdiset, P., Arce, F. J., & See, G. L. (2019). Halal cosmetics: A review on ingredients, production, and testing methods. *Cosmetics*, 6(3), 37.
- Sujibto, B. J., & Fakhrudin, M. Non-Muslim Voices on Halal Certification: From Sectoral-Religious Tendencies to State-Mandated Regulations. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, 26(3), 258-270.
- Supriyadi, S., Aulia, R., Nubahai, L., Ab Rahman, R., & Mohamed, R. (2024). Legal Effectiveness of Halal Product Certification in Improving Business Economics in Indonesia and Malaysia. *Al-Ahkam*, 34(1), 193-220.
- Takehita, S. (2020). Halal certification or ingredient disclosure: A comparative analysis of serving food in Japanese tourist destinations. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 11(3), 765-781.
- Tania, N., Santoso, S., Hulu, A. K., and Siwantoro, G. W. (2022, December). Potential Role Analysis of Halal Certification Facilitation and Tangerang Emas Program Activation to Increase Culinary Micro Business Income in Tangerang City. In *19th International Symposium on Management (INSYMA 2022)* (pp. 1127-1134). Atlantis Press.
- Tayob, S. (2020). Trading Halal: Halal Certification and Intra-Muslim Trade in South Africa. *Sociology of Islam*, 8(3-4), 322-342.
- Tieman, M. (2016). Halal diets. *ICR Journal*, 7(1), 128-132.
- Tieman, M., Darun, M. R., Fernando, Y., & Ngah, A. B. (2019). Utilizing blockchain technology to enhance halal integrity: The perspectives of halal certification bodies. In *Services–SERVICES 2019: 15th World Congress, Held as Part of the Services Conference Federation, SCF 2019, San Diego, CA, USA, June 25–30, 2019, Proceedings 15* (pp. 119-128). Springer International Publishing.
- Tieman, M., Van der Vorst, J. G., and Ghazali, M. C. (2012). Principles in halal supply chain management. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 3(3), 217-243.
- Tohe, A., Pratikto, H., & Atan, R. B. (2021). Halal destinations in Asia: A SWOT analysis. In *Halal Development: Trends, Opportunities and Challenges* (pp. 7-13). Routledge.
- Utami, C. B., Hazmi, F., Aulia, R., & Zahro, B. M. (2022). Antecedent of Knowledge, Awareness and Willingness of SMEs Actors to Register for Halal Self Declare Certification. *Iqtishodia: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah*, 7(2), 29-35.

Utami, C. B., Hazmi, F., Aulia, R., and Zahro, B. M. (2022). Antecedent of Knowledge, Awareness, and Willingness of SMEs Actors to Register for Halal Self Declare Certification. *Iqtishodia: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah*, 7(2), 29-35.

Utami, Z. Z., & Nurkhasanah, N. (2021). Public perception of halal medicine certification. *Journal of Halal Science and Research*, 2(2), 51-56.

Voak, A. (2021). Fake: The Rise of Food Fraud in the Halal Supply Chain. *Nusantara Halal Journal*, 2(2), 82-88.

Wannasupchue, W., Mohamad, S. F., Ishak, F. A. C., & Ungku Zainal Abidin, U. F. (2023). Challenges to obtaining halal certification among restaurants in northeast Thailand. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 14(2), 607-621.

Widiarty, W. S. (2024). Legal Effectiveness in the Application of Halal Product Assurance Certification to MSME Business Actors According to Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance. *Jurnal Indonesia Sosial Teknologi*, 5(6), 2886-2895.

Wijoyo, H. S. H., Anam, M. S., & Isyanto, B. (2023). Implementation halal certification for creative economy business actors in the food and beverage sub-sector. *Abdimas: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Universitas Merdeka Malang*, 8(2), 326-335.

Wilson, Jonathan AJ, and Jonathan Liu. "The challenges of Islamic branding: navigating emotions and halal." *Journal of Islamic marketing* 2.1 (2011): 28-42.

Yasin, R. M., & Norjanah, S. (2021). The influenced factors of the switching customer to halal cosmetic products. *Indonesian Journal of Halal Research*, 3(1), 27-33.

Yener, D. (2022). The Effects of Halal Certification and Product Features on Consumer Behavior: A Scenario-Based Experiment. *International Journal of Management Studies (IJMS)*, 29(2), 101-136.

Yusuf, M. Y., Djakfar, I., & Maulana, H. (2021). Halal Tourism to Promote Community's Economic Growth: A Model for Aceh, Indonesia. *Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities*, 29(4).

Zailani, S., Iranmanesh, M., Aziz, A. A., & Kanapathy, K. (2017). Halal logistics opportunities and challenges. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 8(1), 127-139.