

Integrating Halalan Thayyiban Principles in Herbal and Cosmetic Regulation: A Model for Religious and Scientific Convergence

Najib Aulia Rahman

Universitas Islam Internasional Malaysia, Malaysia

Correspondent: najibar1296@gmail.com

Received : June 18, 2025

Accepted : July 26, 2025

Published : August 31, 2025

Citation: Rahman, N.A., (2025). Integrating Halalan Thayyiban Principles in Herbal and Cosmetic Regulation: A Model for Religious and Scientific Convergence. Sinergi International Journal of Islamic Studies, 3(3), 177-190.

<https://doi.org/10.61194/ijis.v3i3.896>

ABSTRACT: The convergence between religious compliance and scientific safety protocols has become increasingly important in developing halal-certified cosmetics. This study investigates the integration of Halalan Thayyiban principles rooted in Islamic law and modern regulatory standards within Indonesia's herbal and cosmetic industries. The objective is to develop a regulatory-scientific model that aligns the requirements of halal certification (HAS 23000, UU 33/2014) with quality assurance protocols (ISO 22716, PerBPOM 16/2024). Using a normative-qualitative approach, the study analyzes regulatory documents, certification procedures, and safety test standards. Key elements of the halal certification process are examined, including the SIHALAL platform, halal-critical ingredient mapping, and the documentation framework. Parallel to this, thayyib criteria are addressed through microbiological and chemical safety evaluations, product stability assessments, and patch testing protocols aligned with international benchmarks. Findings reveal strong compatibility between halal and thayyib systems, enabling the development of an integrated compliance model. The proposed framework incorporates regulatory checkpoints, supplier documentation, GMP alignment, and technological innovations such as RFID and blockchain for traceability. The study also identifies institutional roles, implementation challenges particularly among SMEs and strategic support mechanisms to enhance certification readiness. The integrated Halalan Thayyiban framework offers a dual benefit: it ensures syariah compliance while upholding modern safety standards, thus improving consumer trust and market positioning. These findings contribute to the discourse on regulatory harmonization and provide practical guidance for producers, auditors, and policymakers.

Keywords: Halal Cosmetics, Halalan Thayyiban, GMP, Halal Certification, ISO 22716, SIHALAL, Product Safety.



This is an open access article under the
CC-BY 4.0 license

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the global halal cosmetics industry has witnessed unprecedented growth, underpinned by a combination of demographic, economic, and ethical drivers. The increasing Muslim population,

projected to surpass 2 billion by 2030, constitutes a substantial consumer base with specific religious and lifestyle expectations. This demographic expansion, coupled with rising purchasing power and an enhanced awareness of ethical consumption, has propelled the halal cosmetics sector into mainstream markets. Estimates suggest that the market is set to grow from USD 64 billion in 2018 to approximately USD 95 billion by 2024, reflecting a compound annual growth trajectory that underscores both its current relevance and future potential (Azam & Abdullah, 2020; Isa et al., 2023).

The consumer appeal of halal cosmetics transcends religious boundaries. While traditionally targeted at Muslim consumers, these products are increasingly favored by non-Muslims due to their reputation for safety, ethical sourcing, and environmental sustainability. This shift reflects a broader transformation in global consumption patterns, where trust, transparency, and ethical standards play a central role in purchase decisions (Khan et al., 2020; Sugibayashi et al., 2019). Within this context, the concept of Halalan Thayyiban has emerged as a critical benchmark, linking syariah-compliant product requirements (halal) with modern expectations for purity, safety, and wholesomeness (thayyib).

The concept of Halalan Thayyiban is rooted in Islamic jurisprudence, where it has traditionally been understood as encompassing both the permissibility (halal) and the quality or wholesomeness (thayyib) of consumables. In modern interpretations, however, this concept has expanded beyond basic ingredient compliance. Scholars now argue that it encompasses not only the end product but also the ethicality of the production process, environmental impact, and long-term health implications for consumers (Handriana et al., 2020; Tukiran & Anuar, 2022). Thus, Halalan Thayyiban presents a comprehensive evaluative framework that merges religious doctrine with contemporary standards of consumer safety and ethical production.

Indonesia has positioned itself as a pioneer in the institutionalization of halal assurance systems, particularly through the enactment of Law No. 33/2014 on Halal Product Assurance (Jaminan Produk Halal JPH). This law mandates the halal certification of all products that enter, circulate, and are traded within the Indonesian market, including cosmetics. The establishment of the National Halal Certification Agency (*Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal* BPJPH) under the Ministry of Religious Affairs further operationalizes this mandate, laying down comprehensive guidelines for compliance, documentation, and surveillance (Khanfani et al., 2023; Maysyarah & Rusydiana, 2023).

Subsequent milestones include the integration of the Halal Assurance System (*Sistem Jaminan Halal* SJH) under HAS 23000 developed by the Indonesian Council of Ulama's assessment body (LPPOM MUI), and the deployment of the SIHALAL digital platform to streamline the certification process. These developments have not only enhanced consumer trust but also contributed to the expansion of the halal cosmetics sector, establishing Indonesia as a reference point in the global halal ecosystem (Malini et al., 2022).

Despite these trends, consumer perceptions of halal cosmetics remain heterogeneous across global markets. In predominantly Muslim regions such as the Middle East and Southeast Asia, halal

certification is often a decisive factor in consumer choice. In contrast, in Western markets, where religious motivations may be less prominent, consumers are more likely to be influenced by the ethical and environmental dimensions of halal products (Abdullah et al., 2020; Annabi & Ibidapo-Obe, 2017). As a result, producers and marketers must tailor their branding strategies to reflect regional values and cultural norms, ensuring relevance and resonance across diverse demographics (Othman et al., 2022).

The Asia-Pacific and MENA regions offer particularly strong growth prospects for halal-certified cosmetics. In Asia-Pacific, the rising middle class and increasing disposable income have created favorable market conditions for premium halal personal care products. In the MENA region, strong cultural adherence to Islamic principles sustains a robust demand for syariah-compliant products, positioning these regions as pivotal growth drivers for the global halal cosmetic industry (Shahid et al., 2022).

Nonetheless, efforts to harmonize halal certification standards across national and international jurisdictions face several challenges. National frameworks, such as Indonesia's JPH system, are often tailored to domestic conditions and regulatory environments. In contrast, international bodies like the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (SMIIC) aim for standardized benchmarks applicable across member states. While both approaches offer distinct advantages, they may also produce discrepancies in certification protocols, documentation requirements, and consumer interpretation of halal assurance (Annabi & Ibidapo-Obe, 2017; Mohezar et al., 2016).

Cross-border regulatory cooperation and mutual recognition agreements are essential to building a unified global halal market. Enhanced collaboration can reduce technical barriers, facilitate trade, and improve consumer confidence, particularly for multinational companies seeking to scale halal product offerings across different jurisdictions.

Against this backdrop, this study aims to develop a synthesized operational model that aligns the requirements of Halalan Thayyiban within the regulatory frameworks of both Indonesia and international standards. The proposed model will serve as a practical reference for stakeholders involved in the production, certification, and distribution of halal-certified herbal and cosmetic products. By integrating syariah principles with scientifically validated safety protocols, this research offers a pathway toward more robust and credible halal assurance systems that meet the evolving expectations of global consumers.

METHOD

This study adopts a normative-qualitative approach to explore the integration of Halalan Thayyiban principles within regulatory frameworks governing herbal and cosmetic product development. The research is grounded in a document analysis of legal, regulatory, and institutional texts, complemented

by insights from relevant literature on halal certification, supply chain management, and quality assurance.

The analysis begins with a comprehensive review of primary regulatory instruments, including Indonesia's Law No. 33/2014 on Halal Product Assurance, the Halal Assurance System (HAS 23000), and the ISO 22716:2007 guidelines for Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) in cosmetics. In addition, PerBPOM No. 16/2024, which governs contaminant limits and product safety in cosmetic formulations, was examined to understand the thayyib dimension of product assurance. These documents provide the legal and procedural foundation for aligning halal requirements with safety and quality standards.

To assess the operational implementation of these frameworks, the study examines the halal certification process administered by the Indonesian National Halal Certification Agency (BPJPH) via the SIHALAL digital system. The certification flow encompasses stages such as document submission, raw material verification, facility audits, issuance of fatwas, and surveillance. Particular attention is paid to the mapping of halal-critical ingredients, documentation standards, and the alignment of Good Manufacturing Practices with syariah compliance protocols.

From a methodological standpoint, halal regulatory systems have been analyzed using various approaches in prior research. Qualitative methodologies, including ethnographic and interpretive analyses, have been applied to understand the socio-cultural and ethical factors influencing halal compliance (Mustapha et al., 2024; Randeree, 2019). These approaches reveal the cultural and moral dimensions of halal assurance, especially within food and cosmetic supply chains, where values such as cleanliness, purity, and ethical sourcing are deeply embedded.

In contrast, quantitative methods have been employed to examine the systemic impact of halal regulations. System dynamics modeling and structural equation modeling have proven useful in identifying the interdependencies among regulatory variables, supply chain performance, and compliance behaviors (Khan et al., 2021; Tan et al., 2017). These frameworks offer predictive capabilities and insights into the optimization of regulatory practices. Furthermore, bibliometric studies and keyword co-occurrence analyses have highlighted the scholarly convergence between halal regulation and scientific safety standards, emphasizing the evolving interdisciplinary landscape of halal studies (Sari & Rahayu, 2024; Yaacob et al., 2024).

To map the intersections between religious principles and safety protocols, this study draws upon such methodological foundations. A comparative matrix was constructed to identify overlapping checkpoints between halal (HAS 23000) and thayyib (ISO 22716, PerBPOM 16/2024) requirements. These include shared concerns such as ingredient traceability, facility hygiene, documentation transparency, and risk mitigation. Through this synthesis, the study establishes a unified framework suitable for herbal and cosmetic product development under Halalan Thayyiban standards.

Technological advancements in supply chain traceability were also reviewed to understand how modern tools enhance halal documentation and compliance. Blockchain technology, in particular, was

recognized for its potential to improve transparency across halal supply chains. Studies propose that blockchain enables secure and immutable recording of halal-critical processes, thereby supporting real-time traceability and consumer confidence (Abidin & Perdana, 2020; Alamsyah et al., 2022). Similarly, the integration of Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) systems offers dynamic tracking capabilities, ensuring that halal-certified products maintain their integrity throughout storage, transport, and retail stages (Lathifah & Narulidea, 2017).

The Halal Assurance System (HAS) remains a cornerstone framework for ensuring operational performance and compliance across the halal supply chain. It sets clear benchmarks for internal audits, supplier documentation, risk-based control points, and staff training all of which are essential for consistent implementation. HAS 23000 provides a structured approach for producers to manage critical control points (CCPs), verify the halal status of raw materials, and prevent cross-contamination with non-halal substances (Mohamed et al., 2020).

Based on the literature and regulatory synthesis, three core datasets were extracted and structured:

1. **Ingredient Mapping Dataset:** Focuses on halal-critical ingredients (e.g., stearic acid, glycerin, cetyl alcohol) that require verification of origin, halal certification, and control documentation. This dataset supports risk classification and control strategy development.
2. **Thayyib Testing Parameters Dataset:** Includes microbiological tests (TPC, yeast, mold, pathogens), heavy metal screening (Pb, As, Hg, Cd), and cosmetic stability indicators (pH, viscosity, separation). The dataset aligns each parameter with its regulatory threshold as specified in PerBPOM 16/2024.
3. **Regulatory Framework Alignment Dataset:** Maps regulatory documents and agencies to their corresponding areas of control halal certification, product safety, documentation requirements, and supply chain validation. This dataset supports the development of the integrated Halalan Thayyiban model.

In conclusion, the methodological design of this study integrates normative legal analysis with documentary synthesis and industry-specific data structuring. It leverages both qualitative insights and quantitative frameworks from prior research to propose a coherent and operational model for implementing Halalan Thayyiban standards in herbal and cosmetic product development. The inclusion of technological tools further reinforces the feasibility and scalability of the proposed model, making it a relevant contribution to the evolving landscape of halal assurance systems.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Halal Certification Compliance

The Halal Assurance System (HAS) 23000 forms the core structure of halal certification in Indonesia and serves as a comprehensive guideline to ensure syariah-compliant operations in product development. It delineates a structured halal management system that covers roles, responsibilities,

and traceability across the supply chain. This includes the maintenance of documented halal procedures and records to support consistent implementation (Hasan & Latif, 2024).

Internal auditing is a vital feature of HAS 23000, ensuring continuous monitoring and improvement. Regular inspections and assessments are mandated to detect deviations, with clearly established corrective action procedures in place (Azmi et al., 2021). These audits are supported by robust employee training programs aimed at fostering awareness and a culture of halal compliance throughout the organization (Adham et al., 2023).

The SIHALAL platform developed by BPJPH has significantly streamlined the halal certification process. It enables digital submission of applications, provides automated document verification, facilitates agency-applicant communication, and tracks certification progress. This system enhances transparency, minimizes manual errors, and increases accessibility for businesses across Indonesia (Judijanto et al., 2024).

Documentation remains central to the halal certification process. Required documents include Halal Declarations, Certificates of Analysis (COAs), supplier verification statements, production flow diagrams, and employee training records (Liew & Karia, 2024; Putro et al., 2024). These documents provide auditors with the necessary data to assess compliance and support the certification decision-making process.

When facing non-halal or uncertain ingredients, producers implement rigorous substitution protocols. This includes ingredient review, consultation with certified suppliers, and documentation of acceptable alternatives based on established halal criteria (Hilme & Raffi, 2024). Maintaining a digital database of approved ingredients and halal status further supports quick, informed decision-making and ensures ongoing compliance.

Thayyib Safety Indicators

The “thayyib” aspect of product assurance is operationalized through strict adherence to safety and quality standards. PerBPOM No. 16/2024 mandates thresholds for microbiological contaminants, heavy metals, and banned chemicals in cosmetic products, aligning closely with international benchmarks such as ISO 22716 and FDA safety regulations (Liew & Karia, 2024; Aziz et al., 2024).

Safety testing focuses on evaluating microbial content (e.g., TPC, yeast and mold, pathogens such as *E. coli* and *Salmonella*) and chemical profiles (e.g., Pb, As, Hg, Cd). These indicators are essential for safeguarding consumer health and ensuring product efficacy (Ismail & Nabila, 2024).

Stability and compatibility assessments are also integral to thayyib compliance. Techniques such as accelerated aging tests, real-time stability monitoring, and packaging compatibility studies are conducted to simulate storage conditions and evaluate product resilience (Liew & Karia, 2024; Aziz et al., 2024).

Patch tests and HRIPT (Human Repeat Insult Patch Tests) are employed to assess skin compatibility and detect any potential irritants or allergens. These trials involve test panels and thorough documentation of observed effects to support safety claims and regulatory submissions (Aisyi et al., 2024).

Ingredient Documentation and Mapping

Critical ingredients including alcohols, porcine derivatives, and other animal-based compounds require careful scrutiny and documentation. These components, if improperly sourced, can render the final product non-halal (Hammad, 2024).

To address these risks, producers follow stringent documentation protocols, including COAs, halal certificates, and traceability records. Verification is often performed through direct engagement with certification bodies and supplier audits (Khairuddin, 2023). Regular review of supplier compliance is essential to maintain an up-to-date and reliable halal ingredient registry.

Supply chain traceability is enhanced through documentation systems and technological tools. RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification) tags and blockchain-based systems are increasingly adopted to maintain real-time visibility and immutable records of raw material sourcing and handling (Aidid, 2024; Farooqi et al., 2022). These systems support the chain of custody principle, ensuring that all inputs can be traced back to verified halal sources.

Integrated Regulatory Framework

The integration of halal and thayyib standards creates a regulatory synergy focused on holistic product assurance. While halal standards ensure syariah-compliant origin and handling of products, thayyib standards address safety, hygiene, and environmental responsibility. Together, they create a balanced and comprehensive assurance model (Huda et al., 2024).

Challenges to integration stem from structural and procedural differences between GMP and halal systems. GMP emphasizes safety and efficiency, whereas halal focuses on religious permissibility. This can lead to discrepancies in timelines, audit procedures, and material acceptability (Jalili et al., 2024).

In Indonesia, a multi-agency structure supports the implementation of this integrated framework. BPOM oversees product safety and efficacy; BPJPH is responsible for halal certification, and LPPOM MUI conducts religious and technical assessments (Nugroho et al., 2024). This division of labor ensures comprehensive regulatory coverage across compliance domains.

Internationally, differences in regulatory scope and enforcement mechanisms exist. JAKIM in Malaysia enforces country-specific standards, while global entities like the International Halal Integrity Alliance aim for cross-border harmonization but lack unified enforcement (Sumarta et al., 2024;

Suryani et al., 2022). Ongoing collaboration and mutual recognition efforts are vital to reducing certification disparities and fostering global halal market integration.

The integration of religious and scientific compliance frameworks presents multifaceted advantages, particularly in industries where product integrity and consumer trust are paramount. The convergence of syariah-based halal standards and modern thayyib safety protocols provides a robust foundation for quality assurance. Numerous studies affirm that this dual-system compliance enhances product credibility and fosters consumer confidence by addressing both ethical and technical expectations (Azmi et al., 2024; Hidayati et al., 2024).

In the realm of herbal and cosmetic production, adherence to Halalan Thayyiban principles ensures that products are not only permissible under Islamic jurisprudence but also manufactured under stringent scientific standards. This approach results in products that are traceable, ethically sourced, and safe for end users. From a production standpoint, the application of standardized scientific criteria such as those outlined in PerBPOM 16/2024 and ISO 22716 enables companies to streamline operations, reduce material waste, and improve manufacturing efficiencies. These improvements, in turn, can significantly enhance a company's competitive edge in both domestic and international markets (Hidayati et al., 2024; Tan et al., 2017).

The Halalan Thayyiban model also strengthens brand positioning and consumer loyalty by projecting an ethical brand image. Brands that adopt this integrated approach project a strong ethical image, appealing to value-driven consumers who prioritize health, sustainability, and social responsibility. The transparent nature of such compliance allows consumers to perceive products as trustworthy and aligned with their values. As a result, customers often form emotional connections with these brands, contributing to increased loyalty and repeat purchases (Anatasha & Malahayatie, 2024; Elizabeth et al., 2021). Word-of-mouth promotion and community advocacy further amplify the brand's market presence, establishing resilience in a competitive consumer landscape (Fajri, 2020).

Despite its potential, the widespread adoption of halal-thayyib certification models faces considerable challenges, particularly among Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Many SMEs operate with limited financial and human resources, making it difficult to fulfill the rigorous documentation, audit, and system requirements inherent in halal certification frameworks (Fajri, 2020; Rahman & Rahman, 2024). Misconceptions about the cost and complexity of certification further deter adoption, even though certification could unlock new market opportunities and improve internal quality controls. Education and outreach are thus essential to demystify the process and communicate its long-term benefits (Daud et al., 2021).

To address these barriers, regulatory authorities must implement proactive strategies to support local producers. Enhancing communication channels and educational outreach especially in under-resourced areas can significantly improve awareness and preparedness among SME operators (Mirajiani & Susihono, 2021). The adoption of digital platforms like SIHALAL is one promising development, offering an accessible and efficient interface for managing certification applications and

compliance updates (Fibrianti et al., 2023). Moreover, mentorship initiatives and tailored training programs can help producers navigate certification pathways, understand documentation requirements, and integrate quality management systems effectively (Eris et al., 2023; Yanthy et al., 2020).

These institutional supports not only facilitate compliance but also elevate the overall standard of halal product development. As global demand for halal-certified goods continues to rise, particularly in cosmetics and personal care, equipping local producers with the tools and knowledge to meet integrated Halalan Thayyiban standards is both a regulatory necessity and a strategic economic opportunity.

CONCLUSION

This study highlights the integration of *Halalan Thayyiban* principles into the regulatory and operational frameworks of herbal and cosmetic product development. By synthesizing the religious imperatives of halal certification with the scientific rigor of safety and quality assurance, this research presents an applied framework that strengthens product integrity, consumer confidence, and regulatory compliance. The model integrates key elements such as the Halal Assurance System (HAS 23000), the digital certification infrastructure (SIHALAL), and alignment with ISO 22716 and *PerBPOM No. 16/2024*. Technological innovations particularly blockchain and RFID further reinforce transparency and traceability across supply chains. Through this dual compliance structure, *Halalan Thayyiban* ensures that products meet both *syariah* requirements and modern safety benchmarks, thus enhancing ethical branding and global competitiveness.

From a broader perspective, the *Halalan Thayyiban* model represents a strategic pathway for harmonizing religious and scientific standards in the halal industry. Its implementation offers significant advantages for producers, auditors, and policymakers seeking to elevate quality management and expand market access. While adoption challenges remain especially among SMEs targeted education, digital support systems, and institutional mentorship can enhance readiness for certification and sustainable compliance. Future studies could empirically evaluate the proposed framework, assess its applicability across non-cosmetic sectors, and analyze its economic impact on halal-driven market expansion. Such inquiries would advance the global discourse on halal standardization and strengthen the convergence of faith-based ethics with scientific innovation.

REFERENCES

- Abdullah, N., Nor Azaruddin Husni Haji Nuruddin, & Abdullah, L. C. (2020). Determinants of the Halal Cosmetics Adoption Among Young Consumers in the Klang Valley. *Tafhim Ikim Journal of Islam and the Contemporary World*, 13(2), 55–83. <https://doi.org/10.56389/tafhim.vol13no2.3>

- Abidin, N. Z., & Perdana, F. F. P. (2020). A Proposed Conceptual Framework for Blockchain Technology in Halal Food Product Verification. *Journal of Halal Industry & Services*, 3. <https://doi.org/10.36877/jhis.a0000079>
- Adham, K. A., Masood, A., Muhamad, N. S., & Senik, Z. C. (2023). Halal Industry in Uzbekistan: Analysis Using the Viable System Model. *Kybernetes*, 53(10), 3549–3567. <https://doi.org/10.1108/k-11-2022-1598>
- Aidid, M. A. (2024). The Transformation of Interest Prohibition. *Mazahibuna*, 113–127. <https://doi.org/10.24252/mazahibuna.vi.44469>
- Aisyi, G. R., Putri, D. A., & Dadah, D. (2024). Analisis Zakat Profesi Dalam Zakat Mal Berdasarkan Kajian Hadis. *Elnubuwah*, 2(2), 235–263. <https://doi.org/10.19105/elnuwuh.v2i2.14581>
- Alamsyah, A., Hakim, N., & Hendayani, R. (2022). Blockchain-Based Traceability System to Support the Indonesian Halal Supply Chain Ecosystem. *Economies*, 10(6), 134. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies10060134>
- Anatasha, S., & Malahayatie, M. (2024). Jaminan Industri Halal Di Negara Singapura Dan Taiwan. *Al-Dzqahab*, 5(2), 86–94. <https://doi.org/10.32939/dhb.v5i2.3908>
- Annabi, C. A., & Ibidapo-Obe, O. O. (2017). Halal Certification Organizations in the United Kingdom. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 8(1), 107–126. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jima-06-2015-0045>
- Azam, M. S. E., & Abdullah, M. A. (2020). Global Halal Industry: Realities and Opportunities. *International Journal of Islamic Business Ethics*, 5(1), 47. <https://doi.org/10.30659/ijibe.5.1.47-59>
- Azmi, N. A. N., Noor, N. A. M., & Elgharbawy, A. A. (2021). Bibliometric Analysis on Halal Cosmetics Over Twenty Years. *Halalsphere*, 1(1), 53–71. <https://doi.org/10.31436/hs.v1i1.9>
- Daud, M. Z., Zarmani, N. F., & Tumiran, M. A. (2021). Analysis of Halal Assurance Management on Imported Food Products in Malaysia. *Ijhemp*, 1(1), 08–19. <https://doi.org/10.35631/ijhemp.11002>
- Elizabeth, I. R., Suyatma, N. E., Yuliana, N. D., Ranasasmita, R., & Syaifullah, S. J. (2021). Integration of ISO 22000 (2018) and HAS 23000 Through Management System Audit: Case Study in Corned Beef Producer. *Indonesian Journal of Halal Research*, 3(2), 43–55. <https://doi.org/10.15575/ijhar.v3i2.13515>
- Eris, F. R., Najah, Z., Rusbana, T. B., Wulandari, P., Annadzifah, N., & Riyanto, R. A. (2023). Halal Critical Point of Beneng Taro Products Identification Produced by Micro Enterprise in Serang City, Banten. *Food Sciencetech Journal*, 5(1), 93. <https://doi.org/10.33512/fsj.v5i1.20914>
- Fajri, M. (2020). Integrated Food Assurance System. *Iop Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science*, 443(1), 012095. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/443/1/012095>

- Farooqi, M. A., Rizvi, A., & Ramzan, M. (2022). The Classical and Contemporary Approaches Towards International Law: Conceptual and Thematic Study of Siyar (Islamic International Law). *International Journal of Social Science & Entrepreneurship*, 2(2), 494–505. <https://doi.org/10.58661/ijssse.v2i2.85>
- Fibrianti, N., Niravita, A., Rahayu, S. A. P., Damayanti, R., & Ningsih, A. S. (2023). Halal Certification Systems: A Comparison Between Indonesia and Turkey. *Pandecta Research Law Journal*, 18(2), 424–456. <https://doi.org/10.15294/pandecta.v18i2.48095>
- Handriana, T., Yulianti, P., Kurniawati, M., Arina, N. A., Aisyah, R. A., Aryani, M. G. A., & Wandira, R. K. (2020). Purchase Behavior of Millennial Female Generation on Halal Cosmetic Products. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 12(7), 1295–1315. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jima-11-2019-0235>
- Hasan, M. R., & Latif, M. S. A. (2024). Towards a Holistic Halal Certification Self-Declare System: An Analysis of Maqasid Al-Shari'ah-Based Approaches in Indonesia and Malaysia. *Mazhabib*, 23(1), 41–78. <https://doi.org/10.21093/mj.v23i1.6529>
- Hidayati, L., Sucipto, S., Cheumar, M. T., & Juliana, J. (2024). Integrating Halal Assurance and Quality Management: A Strategic Framework for Sustainable Growth in the Food Industry. *Industria Jurnal Teknologi Dan Manajemen Agroindustri*, 13(2), 239–254. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.industria.2024.013.02.8>
- Hilme, S. I., & Raffi, R. M. (2024). Maqasid Approach and Shariah Rules Towards Halal Industry. *Jhasib*, 2(2), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.31098/jhasib.v2i2.2691>
- Huda, M., Shofia, N., Solehudin, E., Rozikin, O., & Ahyani, H. (2024). Development of Progressive Islamic Law in Indonesia Regarding □ Apostasy□ as Grounds for Divorce: Insights From Maqasid Sharia. *Ulul Albab Jurnal Studi Dan Penelitian Hukum Islam*, 6(1), 73. <https://doi.org/10.30659/jua.v6i1.36754>
- Isa, R. M., Man, S., Rahman, N. N. A., & Aziz, A. (2023). Determinants of Consumer Adoption of Halal Cosmetics: A systematic Literature Review. *Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology*, 22(3), 752–762. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jocd.15486>
- Ismail, A. A., & Nabila, N. (2024). Analysis of the Concept of Ta'zir in Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators of Sexual Harassment. *Syariat*, 1(3), 148–155. <https://doi.org/10.35335/khmyvr58>
- Jalili, I., Syaifuddin, H., Ulfa, F., Gusmansyah, W., & Zaim, M. A. (2024). The Legitimacy of Abortion: A Socio-Legal Analysis of Islamic Jurisprudence and Indonesian Law. *De Jure Jurnal Hukum Dan Syar Iah*, 16(2), 382–405. <https://doi.org/10.18860/j-fsh.v16i2.29077>
- Judijanto, L., Sudarmanto, E., Harsono, I., Afandy, C., & Lucky, M. (2024). Identification of Research Trends in Islamic Financial Product Innovation. *West Science Interdisciplinary Studies*, 2(02), 467–474. <https://doi.org/10.58812/wsis.v2i02.680>

- Khairuddin, K. (2023). Protection and Status of Children Born Outside of Marriage. *Tasyri Journal of Islamic Law*, 4(2), 781–808. <https://doi.org/10.53038/tsyr.v4i2.320>
- Khan, M. T., Khan, T. I., & Ahmed, Mr. S. (2020). Halal Products: Not Restricted to Food and Its Marketing Opportunity in the Muslim World. *Research Journal of Social Sciences & Economics Review (Rjsser)*, 1(4), 101–112. [https://doi.org/10.36902/rjsser-vol1-iss4-2020\(101-112\)](https://doi.org/10.36902/rjsser-vol1-iss4-2020(101-112))
- Khanfani, M., Diniyah, A., & Putri, G. Z. A. (2023). Exploring the Influence of Consumer Behavior on Purchase Decision and Purchase Intention for Halal Cosmetics: The Moderating Role of Halal Awareness. *Airlangga International Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance*, 6(02), 144–160. <https://doi.org/10.20473/aijief.v6i02.50743>
- Lathifah, A., & Narulidea, W. (2017). Business Model Financially Viable for a Radio Frequency Identification (Rfid) Application to Halal Food System. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam (Journal of Islamic Economics and Business)*, 3(1), 12. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jebis.v3i1.3169>
- Liew, C. W. S., & Karia, N. (2024). Halal Cosmetics: A Technology-Empowered Systematic Literature Review. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 15(7), 1722–1742. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jima-09-2023-0295>
- Malini, H., Arulanandam, B. V., & Maghribi, R. (2022). The Reality on the Ground – Placing Indonesian Halal Cosmetics Onto the International Pedestal. *Asian Journal of Islamic Management (Ajim)*, 67–82. <https://doi.org/10.20885/ajim.vol3.iss2.art1>
- Maysyaroh, S., & Rusydiana, A. S. (2023). Twitter Sentiment Analysis on Halal Cosmetics. *Imr*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.58968/imr.v2i1.232>
- Mirajiani, & Susihono, W. (2021). *The Evaluation of Has-23000 Implementation in Sate Bandeng Industry Certified of Halal*. <https://doi.org/10.2991/absr.k.210304.017>
- Mohamed, Y. H., Rahim, A., & Ma'aram, A. (2020). The Effect of Halal Supply Chain Management on Halal Integrity Assurance for the Food Industry in Malaysia. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 12(9), 1734–1750. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jima-12-2018-0240>
- Mohezar, S., Zailani, S., & Zainuddin, Z. (2016). Halal Cosmetics Adoption Among Young Muslim Consumers in Malaysia: Religiosity Concern. *Global Journal Al-Thaqafah*, 6(1), 47–59. <https://doi.org/10.7187/gjat10220160601>
- Mustapha, M. R., Ahamad, F., Hazahari, N. Y., & Samsudin, N. (2024). Ethical Issues in the Halal Food Supply Chain: A Systematic Bibliometric Review. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 15(12), 3804–3819. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jima-07-2023-0210>
- Nugroho, K., Fiddarain, Z., Hilmie, M., & Hidayatulloh, M. K. (2024). Conceptual Analysis of Food Safety Based on Ethical and Legal Perspectives in the Qur'an and Hadith. *Taqaddumi Journal of Quran and Hadith Studies*, 4(2), 135–147. <https://doi.org/10.12928/taqaddumi.v4i2.12484>

- Othman, Y., Ali, M. N. A., & Shah, H. A. R. (2022). Halal Built-in Approach to Regulation of Halal Cosmetic Products. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 12(12). <https://doi.org/10.6007/ijarbss/v12-i12/16067>
- Putro, D. H., Nurwahidin, N., Hannase, M., Nafis, M. C., Fatwa, N., & Muttaqin, M. I. (2024). Contextualization of Ushul Fiqh in Muamalah and Modern Banking: Sharia Solutions in the Global Economic System. *International Journal of Integrative Sciences*, 3(11), 1243–1254. <https://doi.org/10.55927/ijis.v3i11.12424>
- Rahman, S. A., & Rahman, U. H. A. (2024). A Systematic Literature Review on Success Factors, Issues and Challenges in Halal Assurance Management System (HAS) Implementation in the Production of Halal Products. *Current Trends in Biotechnology and Pharmacy*, 18(3s), 50–70. <https://doi.org/10.5530/ctbp.2024.3s.4>
- Randeree, K. (2019). Challenges in Halal Food Ecosystems: The Case of the United Arab Emirates. *British Food Journal*, 121(5), 1154–1167. <https://doi.org/10.1108/bfj-08-2018-0515>
- Sari, M., & Rahayu, S. S. (2024). Sentiment Analysis on Halal Traceability: Dimensions-Based Literature Index. *Hs*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.58968/hs.v2i1.496>
- Shahid, S., Parray, M. A., Thomas, G., Farooqi, R., & Islam, J. U. (2022). Determinants of Muslim Consumers' Halal Cosmetics Repurchase Intention: An Emerging Market's Perspective. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 14(3), 826–850. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jima-08-2021-0265>
- Sugibayashi, K., Yusuf, E., Todo, H., Dahlizar, S., Sakdiset, P., Arce, F., & See, G. L. (2019). Halal Cosmetics: A Review on Ingredients, Production, and Testing Methods. *Cosmetics*, 6(3), 37. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics6030037>
- Sumarta, S., Burhanudin, B., & Zamzami, Z. (2024). Interpretasi Dan Pengembangan Hukum Islam Dalam Konteks Perkembangan Zaman. *Kbulasab Islamic Studies Journal*, 6(2), 48–61. <https://doi.org/10.55656/kisj.v6i2.124>
- Suryani, W., Subri, I. M., Rafiki, A., Tobing, F., & Hidayat, S. E. (2022). Overview of Halal Cosmetics in a Decade: A Bibliometric Analysis. *Al-Iqtishad Journal of Islamic Economics*, 14(1). <https://doi.org/10.15408/aiq.v14i1.23361>
- Tan, K. H., Ali, M. H., Makhbul, Z. K. M., & Ismail, A. (2017). The Impact of External Integration on Halal Food Integrity. *Supply Chain Management an International Journal*, 22(2), 186–199. <https://doi.org/10.1108/scm-05-2016-0171>
- Tukiran, N. A., & Anuar, N. A. A. (2022). Halal Cosmetics: A Review on Halalan Toyyiban Concept in Soap Production. *Halalsphere*, 2(2), 86–93. <https://doi.org/10.31436/hs.v2i2.57>
- Yaacob, T. Z., Majid, M., Hashim, H. I. C., & Hasan, M. Z. (2024). A Systematic Review of Traceability and Monitoring in Port Transportation Processes for Halal Compliance and Certification.

Journal of Accounting Business and Management (Jabm), 32(1), 116.
<https://doi.org/10.31966/jabminternational.v32i1.1458>

Yanthy, E., Purwanto, A., Pramono, R., Cahyono, Y., & Asbari, M. (2020). Pengaruh Gaya Kepemimpinan Transformasional Dan Transaksional Terhadap Kinerja Sistem Jaminan Halal HAS 23000. *Bisnis Jurnal Bisnis Dan Manajemen Islam*, 8(1).
<https://doi.org/10.21043/bisnis.v8i1.7045>