

A Systematic Review on Halal Supply Chain: Mapping New Directions and Future Research

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ABSTRACT

The halal supply chain has gained increasing scholarly and industrial attention since 2012, driven by rising consumer awareness among Muslim and non-Muslim populations. While extensive research has explored its evolution, trends, and key focus areas, a systematic synthesis of this literature remains lacking. This study addresses this gap by comprehensively reviewing existing research on the halal supply chain, mapping its development, and identifying critical areas for future inquiry. Using the Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus databases, the review analyses publications from 2012 to 2022, following the PRISMA framework to ensure methodological rigour. After systematic screening, 79 relevant articles were selected and analysed based on citation trends, geographical distribution, theoretical foundations, methodologies, and disciplinary perspectives. The findings categorise the halal supply chain into six major industries: food and beverage, logistics, halal parks (infrastructure), retail, cosmetics, and the broader halal industry. The analysis reveals a growing emphasis on compliance, traceability, and sustainability, with significant regional and sectoral variations. Despite progress, several gaps persist, including limited cross-industry comparisons and insufficient exploration of emerging halal supply chain management technologies. This study consolidates key insights from prior research while proposing future directions, such as deeper investigations into industry-specific challenges, consumer perceptions, and digital integration. Researchers and practitioners can enhance halal supply chains' efficiency, transparency, and global credibility by addressing these gaps. The study contributes to the literature by providing a structured overview of the field and guiding future scholarly and practical advancements.

Keywords: Halal, Halal Logistics, Halal Supply Chain Management, Halal Value Chain, Systematic Literature Review (SLR)

1. INTRODUCTION

Maintaining cleanliness and sanctity is a fundamental commitment conferred upon individuals who hold the power to increase the general quality of life by adopting responsibility for cleanliness. Within the Islamic faith, adherents are encouraged by the Quran to indulge in Halal food, which refers to commodities deemed permissible, while simultaneously refraining from consuming Haram food, which implies forbidden goods. According to Rosly (2010), Haram means activities or behaviours judged illegal, criminal, and prohibited. The majority of consumers in Malaysia belong to the Islamic faith. Therefore, the evolution of the Halal logistics industry may be driven by customer demands to guarantee that all food items adhere to Islamic rules in their production and distribution procedures.

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When anything is referred to as halal in the Quran, it signifies that it is authorised, lawful, legal, or allowed, whereas haram relates to things forbidden in daily life. Halal and Haram's ideas embrace all aspects of human intake and utilisation. Muslim consumers greatly desire to employ numerous items and services without major reservations. Muslim individuals are expected to consume items and services that adhere to the principles of Halal, which involve the correct processing techniques under Shariah law.

Non-Muslim individuals opt for halal products voluntarily due to the purported health advantages associated with such products (Krishnan et al., 2017). The halal business has witnessed tremendous expansion in secular nations like Japan, South Korea, Thailand, and New Zealand, which produce halal-certified goods for both local and worldwide markets (Masood, 2022). This expansion is driven by worldwide demand, increased consumer awareness, and a preference for halal standards. Halal is more than certification; it involves the full supply chain, from manufacturing to logistics and distribution (Zailani et al., 2018). Halal logistics is critical in maintaining product purity and compliance across the supply chain. Zailani et al. (2017) underline the need for tight controls to prevent contamination, supported by effective tracking systems to maintain halal status. Studies also reveal customers are willing to pay a premium for halal-certified items, underscoring the value of halal integrity (Khan et al., 2019; Siska et al., 2020).

The novelty of this review lies in its comprehensive approach to synthesising existing literature, a growing area of focus, proposing future research directions, and determining how far research trends are in this area. Halal supply chain management has evolved significantly since its inception, driven by the increasing demand for halal products among Muslim and non-Muslim consumers. This evolution is characterised by integrating halal principles into traditional supply chain frameworks, emphasising the importance of maintaining halal integrity throughout the supply chain process (Handayani et al., 2021). The halal supply chain encompasses all stages, from procurement to consumption, ensuring that each link adheres to Islamic law, which is crucial for consumer trust and market acceptance (Mohamed et al., 2020).

A systematic literature review thoroughly assesses prior research by evaluating, summarising, and synthesising the obtained data (Petticrew & Roberts, 2006). In addition, according to Hanley and Cutts (2013), the fundamental purpose of a systematic review is to strengthen rigour and decrease prejudice while also serving as a tool to reassess research within a given context. Despite the substantial study on the halal supply chain, insufficient attempts have been made to perform a systematic review of this subject. This article bridges the knowledge gap by comprehensively analysing prior study patterns. Furthermore, the current study is led by the key research issue while completing the necessary systematic reviews. What are the primary focus areas, and what is the strategic direction of the halal supply chain? In the context of the halal supply chain, the primary purpose of this research is to investigate topics that have been investigated in earlier studies. In addition, this research aims to discover which scholarly papers published in the preceding ten years have garnered the most citations. Hence, this work intends to perform a systematic review of this subject. It would be beneficial to perform a complete analysis of the halal supply chain field within the next ten years to map the present discussions in halal supply chain-related topics.

2. METHODOLOGY

This section thoroughly explains the method employed to acquire commodities associated with the halal supply chain. The reviewers used the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) approach in their study. The present study outlines the methodology employed, which encompasses utilising two databases, Web of Science (WOS) and Scopus, as resources for conducting a systematic review. Additionally, it delineates the criteria

for determining eligibility and exclusion and the many stages involved in the review process, namely identification, screening, and eligibility. Furthermore, it elucidates the methods employed for data abstraction and analysis.

2.1 Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA)

This review followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement. Environmental management often uses PRISMA. Sierra-Correa and Kintz (2015) argue that utilising a systematic review methodology offers several notable benefits. Firstly, it allows for the formulation of precise research inquiries, facilitating a structured approach to investigation. Secondly, it enables the establishment of inclusion and exclusion criteria, ensuring a focused and rigorous selection process. Lastly, it facilitates examining extensive scientific literature within a specified timeframe. The PRISMA Statement facilitates a comprehensive exploration of the terminologies of the halal supply chain. It provides a framework for academics undertaking similar investigations to address emerging trends and knowledge gaps that may impact the area.

2.2 Sources of Database

This article primarily relies on two prominent journal databases, WoS and Scopus. As Falagas et al. (2008) emphasised, WoS is a comprehensive and resilient database comprising 33,000 publications. It provides extensive coverage throughout 256 disciplines, encompassing many fields such as environmental studies, multidisciplinary social sciences, social concerns, and development and planning. The data utilised in this study consists of a comprehensive collection of back files and citation records spanning over a century, which Clarivate Analytics produced. Subsequently, the system assigns a ranking to each individual based on three specific metrics: the aggregate count of citations received, the cumulative count of published publications, and the mean count of citations per publication. The subsequent database that was utilised for this study was Scopus. The database under consideration is a substantial repository of abstracts and citations about scholarly literature that has undergone rigorous peer assessment. It encompasses an impressive collection of 22,800 journals sourced from a diverse array of 5000 publishers around the globe. Scopus encompasses diverse subject areas, encompassing the biological, environmental, agricultural, and social sciences.

2.3 Systematic Review Process

The systematic review method encompasses four distinct steps, namely, (i) identification, (ii) screening, (iii) eligibility, and (iv) inclusion. The process of identification is conducted through a series of phases. The initial phase involves the integration of specific phrases into the search procedure to locate comparable publications within the WoS and Scopus databases. Based on previous scholarly investigations and vocabulary equivalents, terms such as halal distribution, halal logistics, Islamic supply chain, and halal value chain have been identified.

2.4 Identification

The current study adopted a three-stage systematic review technique to discover related literature. At first, we identified keywords and then looked for related terms using thesauri, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and current research. By drawing on information from prior research and recognising equivalent phrases in the thesaurus, keywords were developed, such as halal, halal supply chain management, halal logistics, and halal value chain. After identifying

all relevant keywords, the study was able to gather a total of 497 articles from the designated databases, as presented in Table 1.

Table 1 The Search Strings

	Database Search String
WOS	TS= " halal "AND " halal supply chain management " AND " halal logistic " AND " halal value chain "
SCOPUS	TITLE-ABS-KEY(("halal") AND ("halal supply chain management ") AND ("halal logistic") AND ("halal value chain"))

2.5 Screening

In particular, the researchers defined many criteria for the inclusion and exclusion process to ensure the article search was completed accurately and appropriately (Strech & Sofaer, 2012). The initial screening process was intended to eliminate duplicate articles, resulting in the removal of 231 articles. In the subsequent step, 266 articles were assessed based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria set by the researchers. The key inclusion criterion centered on the type of literature, specifically limiting the scope to scholarly journal articles (research articles). Consequently, publications such as systematic reviews, general reviews, meta-analyses, meta-syntheses, book series, books, book chapters, and conference proceedings were removed.

Furthermore, the review was constrained to research published in English within ten years (2012–2022). Notably, 61 articles were excluded for failing to meet these criteria. Furthermore, papers from adjacent disciplines, like agricultural science and biology, are omitted to maintain the relevance of the chosen studies, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 The Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Criterion	Eligibility	Exclusion
Literature Type	Research Articles	Book Series, Books, Book Chapters, And Conference Proceedings
Language	English	Non-English
Timeline	2012-2022	<2012
Subject Area	Business, Management and Accounting, Social Sciences, Economics, Econometrics and Finance	Computer Science, Decision Sciences, Engineering, Psychology, Energy, Medicine

2.6 Eligibility

In the third step, termed eligibility, a total of 205 articles moved for further scrutiny. During this essential phase, all articles' titles, abstracts, and primary contents underwent a careful examination to establish their conformity with the inclusion criteria, guaranteeing their acceptability for admission into the present study and alignment with the research aims. Notably, 126 papers were eliminated from consideration due to their lack of emphasis on

empirical data and designation as hard sciences articles that did not mainly cover halal supply chains. It is crucial to note that the search primarily targeted halal supply chain management, with any unrelated articles being excluded after the conclusion of the screening procedure. Therefore, a total of 79 remaining articles are ready for study.

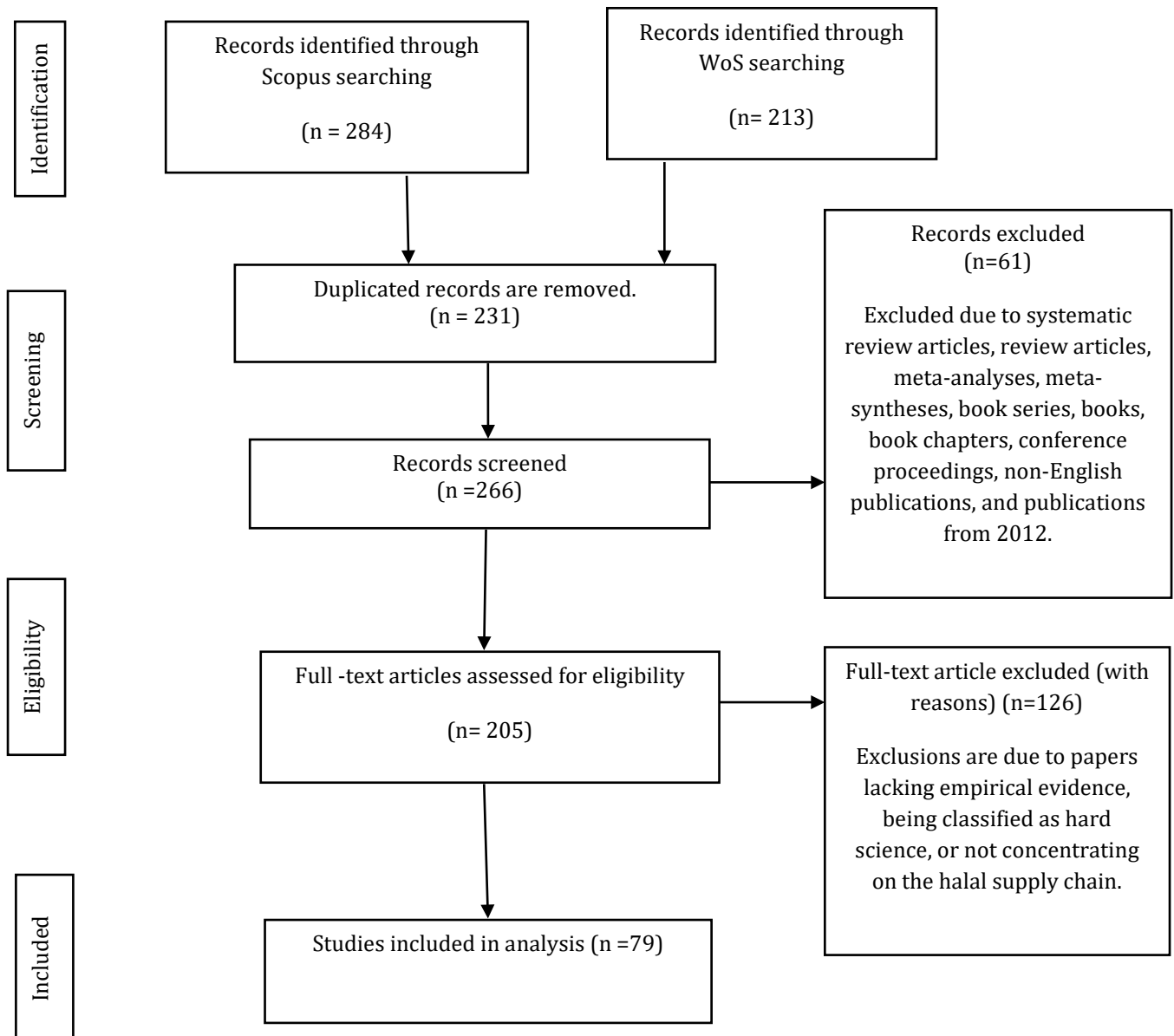


Figure 1. The Flow Diagram of PRISMA

3. ANALYSIS

The present study aims to evaluate the articles retrieved from the Scopus database. In the course of searching the Scopus database, the following search query was employed, leading to the identification of 284 publications containing relevant information in their abstracts, titles, or

keywords TITLE-ABSTRACT-KEY (("halal" OR "halal supply chain management" OR "halal logistic" OR halal value chain")). The search for publication citations encompassed the years 2012 and 2022.

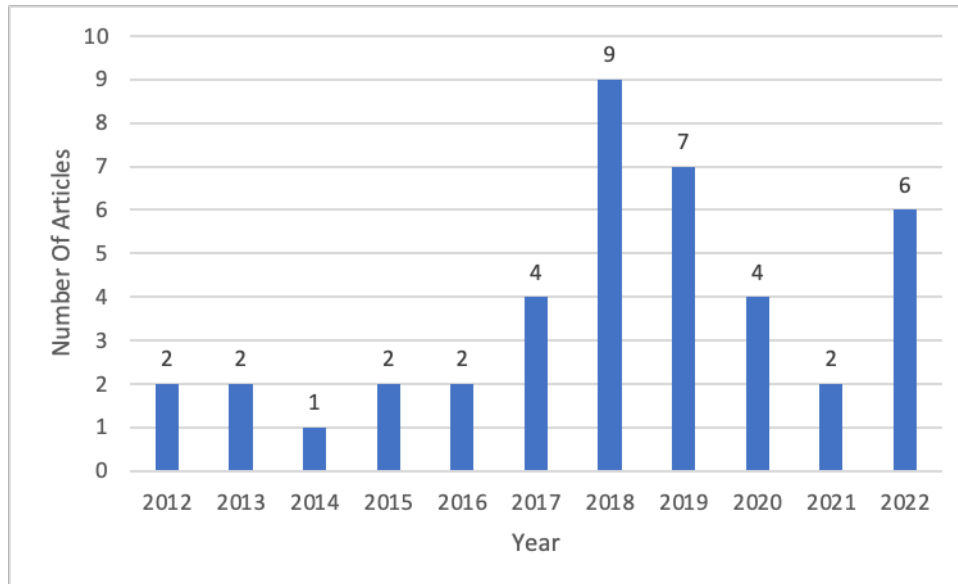


Figure 2. Number of Articles in Scopus Database

Figure 2 represents the total number of articles that were published in Scopus between the search years of 2012 and 2022. The examination of the number of publications was carried out by the paternity over 10 years. Information obtained from the database Scopus revealed that the number of published articles on the halal supply chain was generally favourable, and the distribution ranged from two to eight on average. From 2012 to 2016, the number of articles remained at two. However, in 2014, just one article was recorded. In the subsequent two years, a modest increase occurred in 2017 and 2018. It is important to point out that the number of publications for the halal supply chain management article declined significantly in 2019 and continued until 2021. Despite this, the article reports an increase in 2022 compared to 2021. The Scopus database provides extensive studies across several disciplines, including but not limited to corporate accounting and management, the social sciences, and economics.

The present study analyses scholarly articles from the WoS database. By employing the specified search parameters inside the WoS database, 65 articles that conformed to the predetermined criteria outlined in the abstracts, article titles, or keywords were identified. TS stands for "halal," "halal supply chain management," "halal logistics" and "halal value chain". The article search encompassed the period from 2012 to 2022, and the detailed information pertaining to each item is illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 3 illustrates the number of publications published from 2012 to 2022, as recorded in the WoS database, which aligns with the duration of the conducted search. A group of researchers studied the aggregate quantity of publications over a decade. The researchers observed a substantial volume of scholarly articles pertaining to the halal supply chain, with an average distribution ranging from two to eight. The researchers observed this phenomenon throughout their utilisation of the WoS database. In addition, the production started in 2012 and reported two articles, but in 2013, there was just one. Then, from 2014 through 2015, there was an

increase in the number of articles published, but in 2016 and 2017, there was a decline compared to the prior year. Beginning in 2018 and continuing through 2022, the highest number of reported articles was eight in 2022. This WoS database's overall analysis includes science, operations research, management, business management, and other relevant fields.

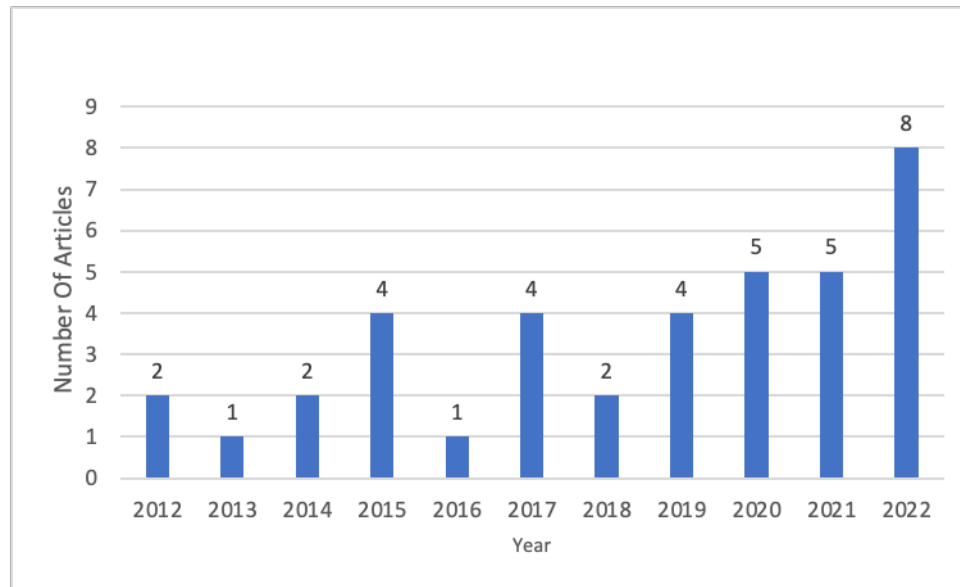


Figure 3. Number of Articles in Scopus Database

3.1 Research Setting of The Country of Origin

In the context of the study setting, it has been categorised into two groups based on their country of origin, mostly Muslim and non-Muslim nations. This classification is exclusively predicated on the overall number of individuals identified as Muslim within the nation. The predominant religion in a country is adhered to by over 50% of its population. Table 1 indicates that 58 studies on the halal supply chain were mainly undertaken in Muslim nations, whereas only 25 were conducted in non-Muslim countries. Malaysia and Indonesia are prominent Muslim nations within the ASEAN area for research on the halal supply chain, with 46 studies conducted in Malaysia and 10 studies exclusively in Indonesia. This finding can be attributed to country-specific factors, particularly the influence of Islamic values in shaping economic practices. In Muslim majority nations such as Malaysia and Indonesia, business activities are deeply intertwined with religious principles, particularly the concepts of halal (permissible) and thoyyib (wholesome, pure, ethical, and of good quality as per Islamic teachings) (Ab Talib et al., 2017). As an officially Muslim country, Malaysia integrates Islamic law into various aspects of governance and daily life. Similarly, Indonesia, with approximately 90% of its population adhering to Islam, also emphasises these religious guidelines in its economic framework.

Table 3 Country of Origin

Country	Number of Studies
Predominantly non-Muslim	
Austria	1
Germany	1
India	9

	Country	Number of Studies
3.2	Italy	2
	Netherlands	2
	Taiwan	1
	United Kingdom	5
	Australia	4
	Predominantly Muslim	
	Malaysia	46
	Indonesia	10
	Lebanon	1
	Oman	1
	Kazakhstan	1

Analysis of the Number of Citations Received for Articles

Citation is an essential component utilised by researchers, wherein it is incorporated within the main body of their work whenever they directly quote, paraphrase, summarise, or reference another author's scholarly output (Aksnes et al., 2019). Out of the many publications cited in prior studies, the researchers for this study have chosen to list just ten of them. The researchers searched two databases, namely Scopus and WoS. By looking at it only one article had the highest citation value in both databases, An Integrative Conceptual Framework of Food Certifications: Systematic Review, Research Agenda, and Micromarketing Implication by Latino et al. (2022) and Halal Value Chain: A Bibliometric Review Using review of Potentials, Challenges and Future Research Directions (Antonio et al., 2020).

Table 4 List of the 10 Most Cited Articles in the WoS Database

Title	Authors/Year	Number of Citations
An integrative conceptual framework of food certifications: Systematic review, research agenda, and micromarketing implications	(Latino et al., 2022)	172
Mapping research trends on food supply chain: a bibliometric analysis	(Lwesya & Achanta, 2022)	153
An investigation of adoption intention of halal traceability system among food SMEs	(Kamarulzaman et al., 2022)	136
Principles in halal supply chain management	(Tieman et al., 2012)	129
Halal certification, the inadequacy of its adoption, modelling and strategising the efforts	(Haleem et al., 2020)	101
Impact of supply chain integration on halal food supply chain integrity and food quality performance	(Ali et al., 2022)	100
Halal certification organisations in the United Kingdom An exploration of halal cosmetic certification	(Annabi & Ibadapo, 2017)	99
Italian halal food market development: Drivers and obstacles from experts' opinions	(De Boni & Forleo, 2019)	98
Consumer perception of halal products an empirical assessment among sunni versus shiite Muslim consumers	(Farah, 2021)	98
Challenges and practices in Halal meat preparation: A case study investigation of a UK slaughterhouse	(Thomas et al., 2015)	93

Table 5 List of the 10 Most Cited Articles in the Scopus Database

Title	Authors/Year	Number of Citations
Halal value chain: A bibliometric review using review of potentials, challenges and future research directions	(Antonio et al., 2020)	66
Communicating food safety, authenticity and consumer choice. Field experiences	(Syntesa, 2013)	65
The mediating impact of Halal logistics on supply chain resilience: An agency perspective	(Aigbogun et al., 2016)	62
Supplier management in halal food supply chain: A preliminary case study	(Fujiwara, 2015)	49
Foreign consumers purchasing intention towards halal product in Malaysia	(Misnan et al., 2018)	48
Contributing factors of Halal warehouse adoption	(Ngah et al., 2014)	37
Halal labeling effect on muslim consumers attitude and behaviour	(Fahmi, 2017)	32
Halal clusters	(Tieman, 2015)	32
Halal logistics certificate in Malaysia: Challenges and practices	(Roslan et al., 2016)	28
Extenuating food integrity risk through supply chain integration: The case of halal food	(Ali et al., 2015)	25

3.3 Analysis of Research Setting of The Industry

The research settings explain an environment or situation in terms of lifestyle and culture, politics, society, and other characteristics that enable an improved comprehension of economic activity, which refers to a situation in particular. Contextual communication establishes a link between the environment, the conditions, and the company prospects (Welter, 2011). Researchers revealed that food and beverage is the most regularly used industry/sector category (44 of 78 papers) for examining the halal supply chain. Considering the delicate nature of the food and beverage industry, this comes as no surprise; it is inextricably tied to the existence of halal-related considerations like procedure and source. The logistics industry is the second most prevalent sector in which halal supply chain students study. Warehousing, transportation, and terminal operations comprise the logistics industry. Susanty et al. (2020) argued that contamination is the most significant issue in the logistics sector, emphasising that non-halal products must not be present in the same vicinity as halal products until total segregation is ensured and acknowledged. To ensure segregation, moist materials pose a risk, although in a dry environment, they do not. The halal and non-halal segmentation is primarily based on perception (Han et al., 2019). The researcher also discovered that just two studies were undertaken in the context of infrastructure (halal park). According to Fischer (2016), a Halal Park is a community of manufacturing and service firms located on a company property. It is regarded as one of the Halal sector pillars. The halal park is a production and service enterprise focused on a shared location intended to uphold the integrity of halal products. Halal parks may encompass green infrastructure design, sustainable manufacturing, pollution control, resource availability and accessibility, energy efficiency, inter-company connections, centralised governmental services, and marketing relationships. Although few studies have been on halal

parks, the subject is essential for future research. The halal park is concurrently being built into a halal zone that will adhere to Sharia principles and foster the region's economic development (Widodo, 2019). Furthermore, certain studies on the halal supply chain have examined multiple business contexts, exemplified by the research undertaken by Maman et al. (2015) within the food and beverage, logistics, and retail sectors.

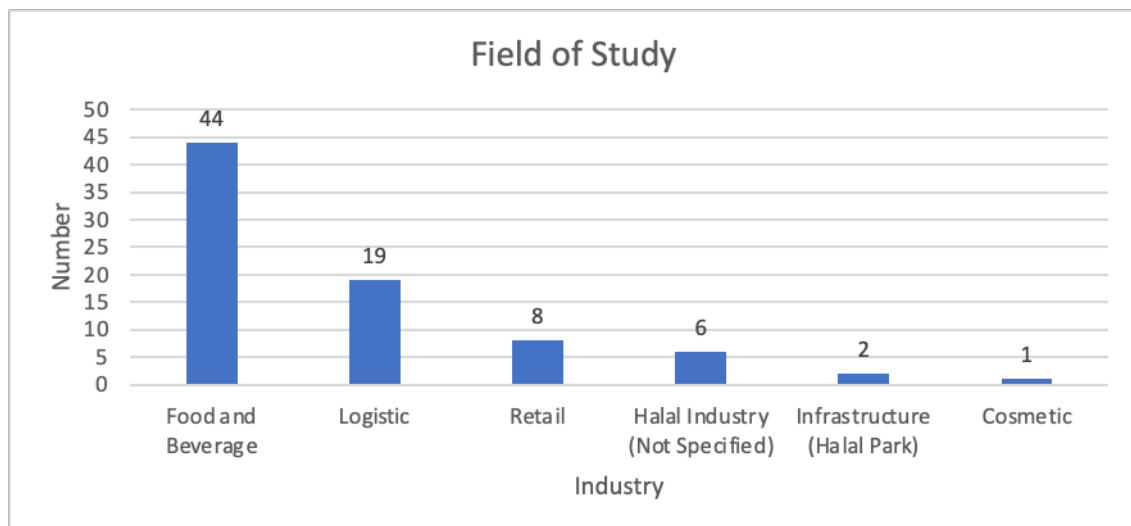


Figure 4. Research Setting

4. THEORIES USED IN HALAL SUPPLY CHAIN STUDIES

Based on the review of research methods within quantitative paradigm, the most commonly used approach was the survey method, employed in 35 studies. Additionally, three studies utilised mathematical modeling approaches such as Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) and Best-Worst Method (BWM). These findings are based on the data presented in Figure 5, which shows the evaluation of 79 research papers. Apart from the 27 empirical studies, the literature review also comprises conceptual papers that discuss various aspects of the halal supply chain. Within the qualitative paradigm, 27 studies were identified, with 13 employed interviews, 10 utilised case study approaches, and 4 focused on focus group discussions. In addition, this research discovered that many empirical studies integrated more than one method, such as surveys and modeling, or modeling and case studies, to deliver a more comprehensive and in-depth analysis, as shown in Figure 5.

Table 4 reveals that 16 different theories were applied to the research on the halal supply chain. The table also shows that the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), the Resource-Based View (RBV), institutional theory, and brand personality theory are the most commonly utilised classical theories in this area. For instance, studies employing the TPB suggest that consumer perceptions of halal products are significantly affected by their understanding of halal principles and the perceived authenticity of the supply chain. Implementing traceability systems in halal supply chains bolsters customer confidence by guaranteeing that products adhere to halal requirements throughout production and consumption (Nazri et al., 2022). This corresponds with the TPB, wherein favourable views towards halal items may enhance consumers' buying intentions.

Additionally, subjective norms, which signify the impact of social forces, might influence consumer behaviour in the halal market. Research indicates that when consumers believe their peers appreciate halal items, they are more inclined to adopt purchasing behaviours consistent with those values (Fuadi et al., 2022). TPB can also inform the strategies of halal supply chain initiatives. Knowing what influences consumer intentions helps organisations customise their marketing and operations to consumer expectations. Company halal certification and supply chain transparency can improve consumer attitudes and perceived behavioural control (Che Hassan & Osman, 2024). Strategic alignment ensures halal compliance and market competitiveness, benefiting consumers and halal supply chains.

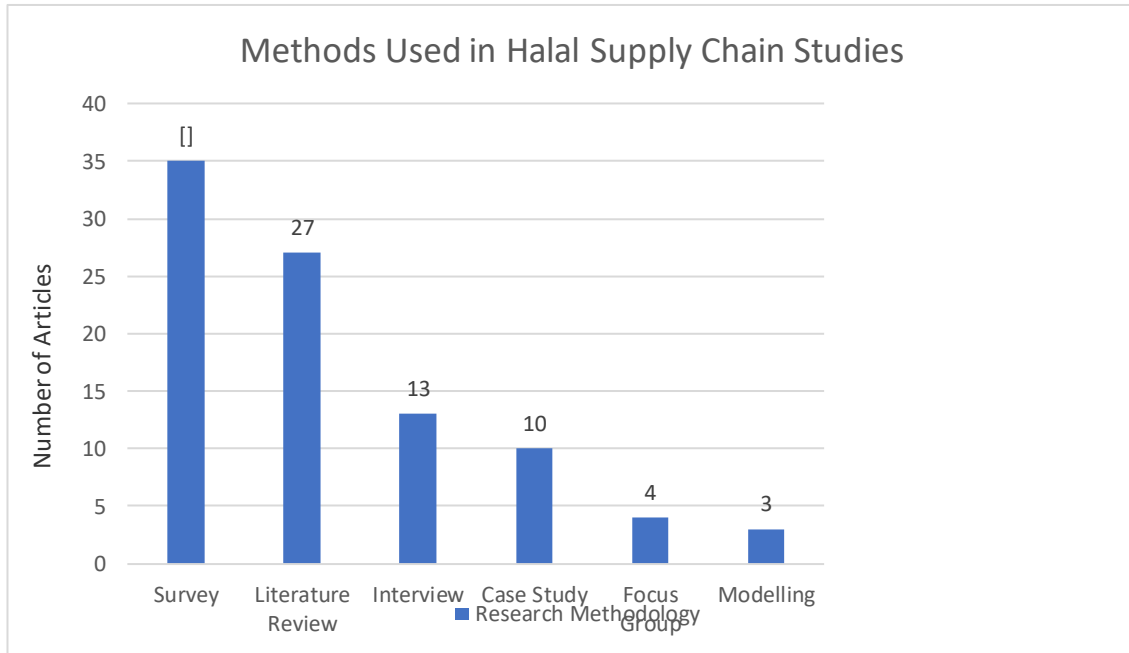


Figure 5. Number of Methodologies Used in Halal Supply Chain Studies

Table 6 List of the 16 Theories and Approaches

No	Theories and Approaches	Number of Used
1	Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB)	6
2	Research Base View (RBV)	4
3	Institutional Theory	3
4	Brand Personality Theory	2
5	Diffusion of Innovation Theory (DOI)	2
6	Agency Theory	2
7	Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA)	1
8	The Social Capital Theory	1
9	A Multi-Agent System Approach	1
10	Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)	1
11	House of Risk Approach	1
12	Decision - Making Theory	1
13	Knowledge Based View Theory (KBV)	1
14	Leadership Theories	1

No	Theories and Approaches	Number of Used
15	Best-Worst Method Approach	1
16	D-Number Theory	1

5. DISCUSSION AND DIRECTION OF FUTURE RESEARCH

Of the 79 studies examined, several aspects need attention. In 10 years, food and beverage will be the highest in the research, and most researchers are trying to fill the gap in how halal supply chain management can give an advantage to enhance quality, traceability, transparency, etc. Most research has focused on the food industry, with limited studies on non-food sectors. Recent studies indicate that many seminal Islamic theories need to be expanded upon for theoretical and practical purposes. These include Maqasid al-Shariah (goals of the shariah) and halal thoyyib (halal food that is halal and wholesome). Maqasid al-Shariah refers to the universal objectives of Islamic law, which aim to protect religion, life, intellect, progeny, and property (Rohmadi et al., 2024). Recent research indicates that the application of Maqasid al-Shariah in contemporary contexts should be explored more extensively, particularly in the fields of finance, sustainability, and bioethics (Raimi et al., 2024). At a deeper level, halal thoyyib goes beyond what is merely permissible (halal) to incorporate ethics, hygiene, and wholesomeness (thoyyib) in consumption. It is showcased in halal industry research, such as food safety, pharmaceutical, and sustainable production (Nazaruddin et al., 2023). More research is required to interface halal thoyyib principles with international regulations and consumer perceptions.

Current research emphasises the value of halal thoyyib going beyond compliance to include quality and ethical sourcing, but future studies might examine its use in different businesses and regions. The relationship between consumer views of thoyyib and market demand for ethical sourcing needs further analysis (Kuokkanen & Sun, 2020). Halal supply chain management might benefit theoretically from the RBV and supply chain integration. The RBV emphasises the importance of distinctive resources and competencies in competitive advantage, but future research might examine how halal enterprises can use innovative technology or certifications to differentiate themselves. SCI emphasises supply chain partner collaboration, but research could examine how digital platforms and blockchain technologies can improve collaboration and ensure compliance across global supply chains. Institutional and agency theories help explain halal supply chain management compliance and stakeholder interactions. Changing regulatory environments and cross-border certification processes influence institutional pressures and reshape inter-organisational connections by imposing compliance demands and fostering collaborative or competitive dynamics (Jones & Zeitz, 2019). These shifts may compel organisations to adapt their strategies to align with transnational standards, thereby altering network structures (van der Heijden & Schalk, 2020).

Future research should examine how harmonised halal standards reduce conflicts and build worldwide trust in halal certificates. Halal certification agency-related conflict mitigation research may also improve supply chain responsibility. Risk management is crucial in halal supply chain management, especially for halal-specific concerns like contamination and labelling. Current research emphasises risk mitigation strategies, but future studies could develop halal supply chain-specific risk assessment frameworks with predictive analytics and real-time monitoring tools to improve resilience (Masudin et al., 2023).

Research deficiencies exist in domains such as halal procurement, halal clusters, and the halal value chain, necessitating an expansion of inquiry outside Malaysia to explore halal supply chains in non-food sectors. Future research fields in the halal supply chain encompass halal

blockchains, halal supply chain management, halal performance, halal risk management, and halal supply chain sustainability. The predominant study in the halal supply chain has utilised conceptual and quantitative survey methodology as the main data collection techniques, whereas modelling and focus group interviews are hardly applied. A qualitative study technique allows researchers to investigate complex events in their natural surroundings. It can be a productive way to generate theory, evaluate programmes, and develop solutions when utilised effectively. Despite large increases in publications, the citation rate for halal supply chain research remains low, and many publications are in unindexed journals.

6. CONCLUSION

Within the context of the supply chain management area, which has experienced significant expansion over the last ten years, the study examined 79 papers associated with halal supply chain research. Although halal supply chain studies are still in the preliminary stages of development, they have already garnered the attention of many international journals, as the review findings indicate. Despite the fact that the number of publications has increased from one year to the next, the majority of the publications in which the papers are published are indexed journals. Most of the halal supply chain research was empirical studies that utilised quantitative survey methodologies. Additionally, some of these studies were carried out in specific national settings (primarily countries with a Muslim majority) and at the organisational level.

Nevertheless, this study does have some limitations that need to be addressed. As a first point of interest, the research only utilised two databases, WoS and Scopus, which might not have adequately covered all halal supply chain studies. Additionally, to answer the research questions, this study relied on particular keywords during the search phase, which may have excluded certain topics. It is possible to do extra research in these areas by addressing a variety of aims contained within an expanded literature review. Third, the study is theoretical, which may limit its practicality. On the other hand, the findings of this systematic study can serve as a foundation for further research on halal supply chain policy, which will improve its practical relevance.

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