

THE URGENCY OF STRENGTHENING HALAL CERTIFICATION INSTITUTIONS AS A MEANS OF LEGAL PROTECTION FOR MUSLIM CONSUMERS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Trini Handayani¹, Azzahra Salsabila Ramadani², Nazwa St May³,
Muhamad Fahri Mawardi⁴

¹Faculty of Law, Suryakancana University
Email: trinihandayani@unsur.ac.id

²Faculty of Law, Suryakancana University
Email: azzahra2829@gmail.com

³Faculty of Law, Suryakancana University
Email: nazwast214@gmail.com

⁴Faculty of Law, Suryakancana University
Email: fahrimawardi44@gmail.com

Abstract

Halal products are now a major necessity for the global community, both in Muslim and non-Muslim countries. However, the number of institutions authorised to issue halal certification at the global level is still very limited. This condition has resulted in suboptimal supervision of the halal supply chain. This study aims to analyse the concept of halal certification as an effort to provide protection and legal guarantees for Muslim consumers, while also examining the urgency of establishing and strengthening halal certification institutions in various countries. The method used is a descriptive narrative method with a qualitative approach. Meanwhile, the technique used to test the validity of the data is data triangulation. The results of the study show that the increasing demand for halal products in line with the growth of the global Muslim population requires an integrated halal supply chain system. Therefore, strengthening halal certification institutions in each country is important to ensure protection, legal certainty, and the trust of Muslim consumers in order to realise halal product guarantees with high quality standards.

Keywords: Consumers; Law; Muslims; Products; Halal

Abstract

Produk halal kini menjadi kebutuhan utama bagi masyarakat global, baik di negara-negara Muslim maupun non-Muslim. Namun, jumlah lembaga yang berwenang menerbitkan sertifikasi halal di tingkat global masih sangat terbatas. Kondisi ini telah menyebabkan pengawasan rantai pasokan halal menjadi kurang optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis konsep sertifikasi halal sebagai upaya memberikan perlindungan dan jaminan hukum bagi konsumen Muslim, sekaligus mengkaji urgensi pembentukan dan penguatan lembaga sertifikasi halal diberbagai negara. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif naratif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Sementara itu, teknik yang digunakan untuk menguji validitas data adalah triangulasi data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meningkatnya permintaan akan produk halal sejalan dengan pertumbuhan populasi Muslim global memerlukan sistem rantai pasokan halal yang terintegrasi. Oleh karena itu, penguatan lembaga sertifikasi halal di setiap negara penting untuk memastikan perlindungan, kepastian hukum, dan kepercayaan konsumen Muslim guna mewujudkan jaminan produk halal dengan standar kualitas yang tinggi.

Kata Kunci: Halal; Hukum; Konsumen; Produk; Muslim

INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalisation, halal certification bodies play a central role in ensuring the halal status of products while providing legal protection for Muslim

consumers at the international level. Halal certification is no longer merely a religious matter, but has evolved into a legal, economic and trade instrument that guarantees the integrity, safety and accountability of products in the global

market.¹ Through the existence of halal certification bodies, countries can provide legal certainty regarding the halal status of a product while strengthening public confidence in the halal industry. As global awareness of *the halal lifestyle* increases, the need for credible and internationally recognised certification bodies is becoming increasingly urgent, especially in the context of Southeast Asia, which has great potential to become the world's halal economic centre.²

In the context of Islamic law and consumer protection, halal certification bodies serve as legal instruments that provide guarantees and certainty regarding the status of a product. Halal is not merely a religious label, but a legal concept that regulates the relationship between producers and consumers based on the principles of honesty, fairness, and responsibility.³ Thus, strengthening halal certification bodies is part of efforts to build a legal protection system that guarantees the rights of Muslim consumers to be free from fraudulent practices, deception, or manipulation of information that could potentially mislead them. This is important considering that the halal label is now also used as a global marketing strategy with

high economic value, so strong supervision is needed to maintain its integrity.

In Southeast Asia, halal certification plays a strategic role because the region is home to more than 240 million Muslims and is one of the largest halal markets in the world. However, this enormous potential has not been matched by the strength of halal certification institutions in every country.⁴ Indonesia and Malaysia have established robust halal certification systems through regulatory and institutional support from the state, such as the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) in Indonesia and the Malaysian Islamic Development Department (JAKIM) in Malaysia.⁵ In contrast, several other countries in the region, such as Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, do not yet have effective national halal certification bodies. As a result, they rely on certifications issued by institutions from other countries and incur high certification costs.⁶ This situation highlights the gap in capacity and legitimacy between countries, which can lead to legal uncertainty in cross-border transactions.

This imbalance is not merely an administrative issue, but has direct implications for the legal protection of Muslim consumers. The absence of a strong

¹ Rachmania Nurul et al., 'Risk Assessment of Trade Barriers: The Implications of Indonesia's Halal Certification Law on International Commerce', *International Journal of Islamic Economics* 6, no. 2 (2024): 132–45.

² Halal Ecosystem and Challenges Dan, 'THE ROLE OF HALAL CERTIFICATION INSTITUTIONS IN BUILDING A HALAL ECOSYSTEM: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES Rahayu', *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL MATHLA'UL ANWAR OF HALAL ISSUES* 4, no. September (2024): 34–44; Risma Hermawati et al., 'Implications of International Halal Certification Standards on Indonesia's Global Trade in Halal Products', *Journal of Management and Economic Research* 3, no. 4 (2025): 185–201.

³ Iain Lhokseumawe and Iain Lhokseumawe, 'The Implications of Halal Certification in the Management of the Food and Beverage Industry', *Great: Journal of Islamic Management and Business* 1, no. 2 (2024): 116–29.

⁴ Hermawati et al., 'Implications of International Halal Certification Standards on Indonesia's Global Trade in Halal Products'.

⁵ Maisyarah Rahmi Hasan et al., 'Legal Regulations on Halal Product Guarantees in Indonesia', *De Jure Critical Law Journals* 5, no. 2 (2024): 13–26.

⁶ Endy Muhammad Astiwara, 'Halal Certification Regulation on Health Products: A Global Comparative Study', *International Journal of Science and Society* 5, no. 3 (2023): 470–83.

national halal certification body has the potential to lead to misuse of halal labels, weak supervision of the supply chain, and low public confidence in products claimed to be halal. On the other hand, weak coordination among ASEAN countries in terms of recognition and harmonisation of halal certification systems also weakens the region's position in global trade. With the increase in free trade flows in the ASEAN region, the need for an integrated halal certification system with cross-border legal legitimacy is becoming increasingly urgent in order to protect consumers and ensure the integrity of products circulating in regional and international markets.⁷

Previous studies related to halal certification show that institutional aspects and legal legitimacy play an important role in maintaining the integrity of the halal system and providing legal protection for Muslim consumers. Risma Hermawati et al. (2025), in their study entitled *Implications of International Halal Certification Standards on Indonesia's Global Trade in Halal Products*, published by JRIME ITB Semarang, emphasise that the harmonisation of halal certification standards between countries is a strategic factor in increasing the competitiveness of Indonesian halal products in the global market. The study found that differences in standards and weak coordination between halal certification bodies in various countries can create *trade barriers* and reduce international consumer confidence in the halal status of products. The results of this study emphasise the importance of credible, integrated, and internationally recognised halal certification agencies for

product halalness. The results of this study emphasise the importance of credible, integrated, and internationally recognised halal certification agencies to ensure transparency, accountability, and legal certainty in cross-border trade of halal products.⁸

Furthermore, research conducted by Rachmania Nurul Fitri Amijaya, et al (2024) entitled *Risk Assessment of Trade Barriers: The Implications of Indonesia's Halal Certification Law on International Commerce in the International Journal of Islamic Economics* (IJIE) examines the legal and economic implications of the implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Law (UU JPH) on international trade. Through a risk analysis approach, the study shows that Indonesia's halal certification policy has the potential to create non-tariff barriers for trading partner countries that do not yet have an equivalent certification system. Therefore, this study recommends strengthening halal diplomacy and implementing *mutual* recognition mechanisms between countries as an effort to avoid product discrimination and ensure legal equality in global trade transactions. This study focuses on international trade aspects, while institutional dimensions and consumer legal protection have not been the main subjects of study.⁹

The research conducted by Hartini et al. (2024) in an article entitled *Implications of Halal Certification in Food and Beverage Industry Business Management*, published in the *Great: Journal of Management and Islamic Business*, examines halal certification from a business management perspective. The results of the study show

⁷ Astiwaru.

⁸ Hermawati et al., 'Implications of International Halal Certification Standards on Indonesia's Global Trade in Halal Products'.

⁹ Nurul et al., 'Risk Assessment of Trade Barriers: The Implications of Indonesia's Halal Certification Law on International Commerce'.

that the existence of halal certification has a significant effect on increasing consumer trust, company reputation, and brand loyalty in the food and beverage industry. Although this study contributes to the understanding of the economic value of halal certification, the focus of the analysis is still limited to managerial aspects and does not highlight the dimensions of institutional law, state legitimacy, or consumer protection as a whole.¹⁰

Compared to previous studies, this study has different characteristics and focus. While previous studies focused more on economic aspects, trade, and halal industry management, this study focuses on analysing the urgency of strengthening halal certification institutions as a legal protection instrument for Muslim consumers in the Southeast Asian region. The research approach aims to examine institutional gaps between ASEAN countries and assess the need for harmonisation of cross-border recognised halal certification systems. Thus, this study not only seeks to explain the role of halal certification in an economic context, but also examines its position as a legal instrument that guarantees the rights of Muslim consumers to halal products that are safe, guaranteed, and in accordance with sharia principles.

Previous studies have a number of advantages, including high global relevance, contributions to understanding the relationship between halal certification and international trade, and an emphasis on the importance of halal certification legitimacy in building consumer trust. However, these studies have limitations

because they have not thoroughly examined institutional legal aspects, gaps between countries in the ASEAN region, and legal protection mechanisms for Muslim consumers. Therefore, this study attempts to fill this gap by presenting a comprehensive analysis of strengthening halal certification institutions at the regional level as a legal instrument to ensure fairness, certainty, and legal protection for Muslim consumers. Thus, this study is expected to provide conceptual and practical contributions to the establishment of a credible, harmonious, and internationally recognised halal certification system within the framework of economic integration in Southeast Asia ().

Based on these conditions, this study focuses on analysing the urgency of strengthening halal certification institutions as a legal protection measure for Muslim consumers in the Southeast Asian region. This study is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the importance of strengthening the capacity, legitimacy, and coordination among ASEAN countries in the halal certification system, as well as formulating strategic steps to create a credible, harmonious, and internationally recognised certification body to ensure justice and legal certainty for Muslim consumers.

PROBLEM FORMULATION

Based on the background description above, in order for this research discussion to be more focused and targeted, it is

¹⁰ Lhokseumawe and Lhokseumawe, 'Implications of Halal Certification in Food and Beverage Industry Business Management'.

necessary to formulate the issues that form the basis for analysing the subject matter. The issues formulated in this research are as follows:

1. What are the forms of inequality in halal certification institutional capacity and strength among ASEAN countries?
2. How do differences in schools of thought and legal systems in ASEAN countries become factors that hinder the harmonisation of halal certification?

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method in this study uses a normative-sociological legal approach by examining legislation, legal doctrines, fiqh principles, and halal certification institutional practices in ASEAN countries. This study combines a legislative approach, a comparative approach, a conceptual approach, a historical approach, and a fiqh muqaran approach to examine regulatory gaps, differences in halal standards, and variations in certification models between countries. The research data was obtained from primary data in the form of national regulations, official documents from halal certification institutions, international standard guidelines (WHC and OIC-SMIIC), as well as secondary data in the form of scientific journals, international reports, and supporting literature. Data collection techniques were carried out

through literature and documentation studies, with source triangulation as a method of data validity testing. Data analysis was conducted qualitatively and descriptively through deductive and inductive reasoning, as well as comparative analysis to describe the differences in institutional strength and legal systems that influence the harmonisation of halal certification in the ASEAN region. With this approach, this study produced a comprehensive picture of the urgency of strengthening halal certification institutions as instruments of legal protection for Muslim consumers.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Disparities in Halal Certification Institutional Capacity and Strength Among ASEAN Countries

The existence of halal food in the Southeast Asian region within the framework of the implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) emphasises the importance of food security as a top priority, which includes aspects of availability, affordability, and food safety as existential needs of the community.¹¹ In the context of regional trade liberalisation, each member country is required to meet various standards applicable in the international market, including halal certification.¹² The application of these standards is not only a form of compliance with trade regulations, but also reflects moral and social responsibility in ensuring the quality and safety of consumption for the Muslim community, which is very large in this region.

In response to these demands, several ASEAN member countries have developed

¹¹ Akhmad Rifqi Zain et al., 'ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HALAL CERTIFICATION INSTITUTIONS IN THE ASEAN REGION' 5, no. 1

(2024): 1–28, <https://doi.org/10.24239/tadayun.v5i1.246>.

¹² Helza Nova Lita, *International Recognition of*, 2023.

halal certification institutions to ensure that products on the market comply with halal principles recognised by Sharia and science.¹³ The main objective of halal product certification is to guarantee the safety and availability of halal products for public consumption, while providing economic added value and global reputation for businesses that produce and market these products.¹⁴ With advances in science and technology, particularly in the fields of food, medicine, and cosmetics, production processes have become increasingly complex, with the potential for accidental mixing of halal and non-halal ingredients.¹⁵ Therefore, the halal verification process requires multidisciplinary expertise, involving the fields of food science, chemistry, biology, engineering, pharmacy, and Sharia law.

However, the implementation of halal certification at the ASEAN level still faces fundamental challenges, particularly in terms of disparities in capacity and institutional strength among member countries.¹⁶ These differences are a crucial issue in efforts towards regional economic and legal integration. Although Southeast Asia has great potential as a global halal industry hub, supported by a large Muslim population and a strategic geographical position connecting Eastern and Western markets, this potential has not yet been fully realised.¹⁷ This is due to imbalances in institutional readiness, with countries such as Indonesia and Malaysia already having strong and internationally recognised halal

certification systems, while other countries are still in the early stages of developing their institutional structures.¹⁸ In this context, the existence of halal certification bodies in Southeast Asia also shows significant variation in terms of international legitimacy. Several countries have become members of *the World Halal Council* (WHC), such as *the Islamic Da'wah Council of the Philippines* (IDCP) from the Philippines, Halal Vietnam from Vietnam, and the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), which now manages halal certification in Indonesia together with BPJPH. This membership provides global recognition and enhances the credibility of halal certification in these countries.

Meanwhile, a number of other institutions in the region, such as *the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia* (JAKIM), the Islamic Religious Council of Singapore (MUIS), the Islamic Religious Council of Brunei (MUIB), and *the Central Islamic Council of Thailand* (CICOT), are not yet members of the WHC, despite having full authority in their respective countries and being widely recognised in international trade. This difference in membership status further highlights the imbalance in legitimacy and harmonisation of halal standards in the ASEAN region.¹⁹

The differences in the capacity and institutional strength of halal certification between ASEAN countries are fundamental issues that need serious attention in the context of regional economic and legal

¹³ Halal and Dan, 'THE ROLE OF HALAL CERTIFICATION BODIES IN BUILDING A HALAL ECOSYSTEM: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES Rahayu'.

¹⁴ Abdur Rohman, Trunojoyo University Madura, and Telang Inda Housing, 'Analysis of Factors for Registering Halal Certification for Bariklana AMDK Products in Parseh Bangkalan Village' 3, no. 6 (2025).

¹⁵ A Fahrur Rozi, 'The Dynamics of Halal Fatwas in the Cosmetics and Pharmaceuticals Industry' 02, no. 03 (2024): 43–52.

¹⁶ The Role of Food Assessment Institutions, 'Padjajaran Journal of International Relations

(PADJIR) The Role of Food, Pharmaceutical, and Cosmetics Assessment Institutions of the Indonesian Ulema Council (LPPOM MUI) as a Non-State Actor in the Development of the Halal Industry in ASEAN' 6, no. 2 (2024): 272–87, <https://doi.org/10.24198/padjirv6i2.56370>.

¹⁷ Lokot Zein Nasution, 'Strengthening the Halal Industry for Regional Competitiveness: Challenges and Policy Agenda', 2020.

¹⁸ Zain et al., 'ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HALAL CERTIFICATION BODIES IN THE ASEAN REGION'.

¹⁹ Zain et al.

integration. Southeast Asia has great potential to become the centre of the global halal industry, supported by its large Muslim population and strategic position as a link between Eastern and Western markets.²⁰ However, this potential has not been optimally realised due to significant disparities in institutional readiness among ASEAN member countries.

Countries such as *Indonesia* and *Malaysia* are at the forefront because they have strong, structured and internationally recognised halal certification systems.²¹ In Indonesia, halal certification is managed by the *Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH)* together with the *Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI)* based on *Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee (JPH)*.²² Meanwhile, the *Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM)* has long been a global model for efficient and credible halal certification governance. These two countries demonstrate how strengthening halal institutions can provide legal and economic legitimacy at the global level.²³

Conversely, countries such as *Vietnam*, *Cambodia*, and *Laos* still face institutional limitations. Many businesses in these countries rely on foreign certification bodies, particularly *JAKIM Malaysia*, in order for their products to be recognised in international markets.²⁴ This dependence indicates that institutional equality among ASEAN countries has not yet been achieved and raises issues of legal legitimacy in cross-border trade. Weak policy coordination at the regional level also widens the gap that should be the main focus of the *ASEAN Economic Community*

(AEC) in promoting halal economic integration.²⁵

Demographic factors also reinforce these differences. According to the *2023 edition of the Royal Islamic Strategic Studies Centre (RISSC) Muslim 500 Report*, the Muslim population in ASEAN is as follows:

1. Indonesia: 237,558,000 people
2. Malaysia: 19,840,357 people
3. Philippines: 6,127,000 people
4. Thailand: 3,769,199 people
5. Myanmar: 2,339,621 people
6. Singapore: 912,653 people
7. Brunei Darussalam: 353,921 people
8. Cambodia: 334,379 people
9. Vietnam: 97,339 people
10. Laos: 7,276 people
11. East Timor: 1,318 people

This data shows that countries with large Muslim populations, such as Indonesia and Malaysia, consider halal policy a strategic national issue, while countries with minority Muslim populations place it as a secondary priority. It is this difference in policy priorities that widens the institutional gap and slows down the harmonisation of halal certification systems in the ASEAN region.

The impact of this imbalance is not limited to administrative aspects, but also has legal and economic consequences. Countries with strong halal certification systems, such as Indonesia and Malaysia, have a competitive advantage because their certification is recognised globally. Conversely, countries that do not yet have an established system, such as Vietnam and Cambodia, experience *economic dependency* on foreign institutions, which

²⁰ Oktoviana Banda Saputri et al., 'Mapping Indonesia's Potential as a Halal Industry Hub', *Journal of Islamic Economics and Banking* 5, no. 2 (2020).

²¹ Saputri et al.

²² Saputri et al.

²³ Elfirda Ade Putri, 'The Authority of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) Following the Issuance of Government Regulation No. 31 of 2019 Concerning the Implementation Regulations of Law No. 33 of

2014 Concerning Halal Product Guarantees' 15, no. 2 (2021): 333–50.

²⁴ Jicn Jurnal, Cendikiawan Nusantara, and Rifa Kamilah, 'Opportunities and Threats of Free Trade in Halal Chicken Products and Halal Licensing Policy in Export Cooperation: A Case Study of Indonesia and Malaysia', 2025, 1654–61.

²⁵ Mega Utami et al., 'Indonesia's Strategy in Facing the Challenges and Opportunities of Regional Economic Cooperation' 2, no. 5 (2025).

leads to increased production costs and decreased competitiveness of local halal products.²⁶

From an international economic law perspective, this condition reflects *institutional asymmetry* that contradicts the principle of equality among ASEAN member states as stipulated in *the ASEAN Charter* and *the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint*. Without harmonisation and policy equalisation measures, this disparity has the potential to weaken ASEAN's position in the global halal industry supply chain.²⁷

To that end, the establishment of *the ASEAN Halal Council* is an urgent necessity as a regional coordinating body that sets inclusive and mutually recognised halal standards. Countries with more advanced certification systems, such as Indonesia and Malaysia, can act as *mentor states* through knowledge transfer, halal auditor training, and regulatory assistance for other countries. In addition, ASEAN partnerships with international institutions such as *the World Halal Council (WHC)* and *the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation – Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (OIC–SMIIC)* are necessary to ensure the legitimacy and equality of standards at the global level.²⁸ Thus, institutional inequality in halal certification in ASEAN is not merely an administrative issue, but is also closely related to legal sovereignty, structural justice, and the economic competitiveness of the region. Strengthening halal institutions in all ASEAN member countries is a key

prerequisite for building a fair and sustainable halal economic integration that will position ASEAN as the centre of the global halal industry in the future.

2. al Differences and Legal Systems as Factors Hindering the Harmonisation of Halal Certification in ASEAN

One of the main challenges in achieving harmonisation of halal certification in the ASEAN region is the differences in fiqh schools and legal systems in each country. These differences not only concern theological understandings of what is halal and haram, but also relate to variations in legal norms, state policies, and the institutional mechanisms underlying the implementation of halal certification. In the context of fiqh, the diversity of schools of thought is a consequence of different methods of *ijtihad* and interpretations of Islamic legal sources. However, when these differences are applied in transnational legal systems, disharmony arises, which has implications for the trade, legal, and political sectors.²⁹

Countries with Muslim-majority populations such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam generally adhere to the Shafi'i school of thought. This school emphasises the principle of caution in the slaughter of animals, such as ensuring that the slaughtering tools are used by a Muslim of sound mind and avoiding slaughter in the name of anyone other than Allah. Reciting Bismillah during slaughter is recommended (*sunnah mu'akkadah*), but it is not a

²⁶ 'Development of the Halal Ecosystem Based on Waqf Innovation: A Study of Theory and Practice in Indonesia and Malaysia', n.d.

²⁷ Desy Churul Aini, 'With International Provisions on the ASEAN Economic Community 2015 (AEC 2015) Harmonisation of the 1945 Constitution with International Conditions of the ASEAN Economic Community 2015' 9, no. 3 (2015): 365–95.

²⁸ Lembaga and Pangan, 'Padjadjaran Journal of International Relations (PADJIR) The Role of the Indonesian Ulama Council's Food, Drug and

Cosmetics Assessment Agency (LPPOM MUI) as a Non-State Actor in the Development of the Halal Industry in ASEAN'.

²⁹ Junaid Akbar et al., 'Global Trends in Halal Food Standards: A Review', *MDPI* 12 (2023): 1–15; Marin Neio Demirci, Jan Mei Soon, and Carol A Wallace, 'Positioning Food Safety in Halal Assurance', *Food Control*, 2016, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodcont.2016.05.059>; Rozaidah Idris et al., *The Halal Industry in Asia*, 2025.

requirement for the slaughter to be valid.³⁰ These principles are reflected in the national regulations of each country. Indonesia, through Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee, makes halal certification mandatory for all products on the market.³¹ Malaysia implements a similar system based on *the Trade Descriptions Act 2011* with JAKIM as the national authority, while Brunei Darussalam regulates halal certification through *the Halal Certificate and Label Order 2005* under the Majlis Ugama Islam Brunei (MUIB). These three countries share the same basic school of thought and Islamic legal views, but differ in administrative and technical aspects. For example, Malaysia is more open to the use of mechanical slaughter and reversible stunning, while Indonesia still restricts its use because it is considered inconsistent with the Shafi'i school of thought. Such differences in interpretation have an impact on cross-border recognition, where halal products from one country may not necessarily be accepted in another country that applies stricter fiqh standards.³²

Meanwhile, unlike these three countries, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines have adopted a more flexible

halal certification system. Although it still refers to the general principles of Sunni fiqh, its application is adapted to the social context of a predominantly non-Muslim society. In Singapore, the Islamic Religious Council of Singapore (MUIS) regulates halal certification based on *the Administration of Muslim Law Act* with a voluntary approach. Thailand, through *the Central Islamic Committee of Thailand (CICOT)*, implements a similar system without a binding national legal basis, while the Philippines entrusts halal certification to independent institutions such as *the Halal Development Institute of the Philippines (HDIP)* and *the Philippine Accreditation Bureau (PAB)*.³³ This market-based system has grown due to consumer demand for halal products, so that halal certification serves as an instrument of public trust rather than a binding legal obligation.³⁴

Several other countries in the ASEAN region, such as Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos, and Cambodia, are still in the early stages of developing halal certification systems. Vietnam, for example, relies on bilateral cooperation with Malaysia's JAKIM in the halal product certification process, especially for export purposes.³⁵ Meanwhile, the implementation

³⁰ Amrin Borotan, 'THE LAW OF SLAUGHTERING WITHOUT MENTIONING THE NAME OF ALLAH (AN ANALYSIS OF THE THOUGHTS OF IMAM ASY-SYAFI' 150 H - 204 H)', *Journal of Islamic Law* 4, no. 1 (2021): 1–14; Mahbib Khoiron, 'Differences Among Scholars Regarding Meat Slaughtered Without Reciting Basmalah', *NU Online*, 2018, https://nu.or.id/syariah/perbedaan-ulama-soal-daging-sembelihan-tanpa-mengucap-basmalah-NobRc?utm_source=chatgpt.com.

³¹ Central Government of Indonesia, 'LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 33 OF 2014 CONCERNING HALAL PRODUCT GUARANTEES' (2014).

³² Constitution of Brunei Darussalam, 'Halal Certificate and Halal Label Order' (2005); Malaysian Protocol for the Halal Meat & Poultry Productions (MS 1500:2009), *Malaysian Protocol for the Halal Meat & Poultry Productions (MS 1500:2009)*, 2009; CONSTITUTION OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, 'HALAL

CERTIFICATE AND HALAL LABEL ORDER, 2005' (2005).

³³ National Commission on Muslim Filipinos, 'Halal Development Institute Of The Philippines', National Commission on Muslim Filipinos - Public Information's Post, 2025, <https://www.hdiphilippineshalal.com/>.

³⁴ SchoolMediaNews, 'MUI Does Not Question Halal Certification as Not Mandatory', SchoolMediaNews, 2020, <https://schoolmedia.id/lipsus/1198/mui-tidak-persoalkan-sertifikasi-halal-jadi-tidak-wajib>.

³⁵ Báo Công Thương, 'Halal Cooperation between Vietnam', Vietnam.VN, 2024, <https://www.vietnam.vn/en/hop-tac-halal-giua-viet-nam>; Tin Shine Aung, 'Myanmar's Halal Certification Dilemma: A Call for Innovation and Sustainability', *The Halal Times*, 2024, <https://www.halaltimes.com/myanmars-halal-certification-dilemma-a-call-for-innovation-and-sustainability>; Thongsavannasane Souvanna, 'Laos Launches Halal Certification Project to Boost

of halal certification in Myanmar and Cambodia still depends on the initiatives of local Muslim communities without strong national regulatory support. On the other hand, Laos does not yet have a legal framework or an authoritative institution that specifically handles halal certification.³⁶ This condition shows a significant institutional gap between countries that have an established Islamic legal system and countries that have not yet clearly established a religious legal basis for the implementation of halal certification at the national level.³⁷

The differences in religious schools of thought and legal systems give rise to various practical problems. In terms of slaughtering, for example, *mechanical slaughter* is accepted in Malaysia and Singapore as long as Sharia principles are fulfilled, but it is not recognised in Indonesia. These differing standards hinder the trade of halal products between ASEAN countries because halal certificates do not have cross-jurisdictional validity. For example, Malaysian JAKIM-certified meat products must undergo a re-verification process by BPJPH in Indonesia before they can be legally distributed. This procedure lengthens the distribution chain, increases certification costs, and creates *non-tariff barriers*. In addition, differences in the legal status of halal certification are also a factor hindering the harmonisation process in the ASEAN region. Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam have made halal certification a legal requirement (*mandatory*), while Singapore, Thailand,

and the Philippines have made it *voluntary*. This difference in approach has implications for the lack of integration between countries' supervisory systems and accreditation mechanisms. In a voluntary system, the legitimacy of halal products is determined more by the credibility of the certification body than by the legal authority of the state. Conversely, in a *mandatory* system, legal certainty is better guaranteed through government supervision and the application of administrative sanctions for violations.³⁸

As an implication of these differences in schools of thought and legal systems, at the international law level, the absence of a *Mutual Recognition Agreement* (MRA) in the ASEAN region is one of the main factors hindering the harmonisation of halal certification among member countries. Normatively, an MRA serves as a legal instrument that regulates mutual recognition of halal certificates between countries, thereby ensuring equal standards and trust between certification authorities. However, to date, this mechanism has not been implemented regionally. As a result, each country still applies its own domestic standards, requiring businesses to undergo a re-certification process in the country of export destination. This situation demonstrates a discrepancy between national practices and the objectives of ASEAN economic integration, which emphasises the creation of a single market, regulatory harmonisation, and the removal of non-tariff barriers to cross-border trade.³⁹

Exports', *The Laotian Times*, 2025, <https://laotiantimes.com/2025/05/14/laos-launches-halal-certification-project-to-boost-exports>.

³⁶ M. Priatna, R. ., Fadillah, N. ., Ibrahim, M. Y., & Isa, 'A Comparative Study on Halal Policy in Southeast Asian Countries.', *Journal of Halal Product and Research* 6, no. 2. (2023): 77–92, <https://e-journal.unair.ac.id/JHPR/article/view/48992?>

³⁷ Adistiar Prayoga and Eka Dewi Satriana, 'Unlocking ASEAN's Halal Economy: Muhammadiyah's Strategic Contributions' 10, no. 1 (2025): 37–55.

³⁸ Ab Rahman et al., 'HALAL STANDARDS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GROWTH OF HALAL ECONOMY IN MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA' 3, no. 2 (2023): 54–68, <https://doi.org/10.33096/injhss.v3i2.278>; Lidia Yustianingsih et al., 'Comparison Study of Halal Management System in Indonesia and Malaysia' 4, no. 3 (2024): 28–44.

³⁹ Arinal Nasir, 'International Halal Standards and Certification: Comparative Analysis, Harmonisation Challenges, and Global Trade Implications' 3, no. 1 (2025): 266–76.

Considering the differences in legal approaches between countries, it can be understood that from a legal theory perspective, the halal certification system in the ASEAN region represents two major models of legal policy development. First, the administrative-normative model, which places halal certification as a public legal obligation, as implemented in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam. Second, the market-based voluntary model, as in Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines, where halal certification is optional according to industry needs and consumer preferences. These two models show that the legal structure and religious values embraced by each country have a significant influence on the application of the Halalan Thayyiban principle in the context of the modern economy. In addition, differences in madhhab also have social and political dimensions that cannot be ignored. Countries that adhere to the Shafi'i madhhab tend to be stricter in determining halal requirements, while countries with Hanafi or Hanbali madhhab influences are more flexible and contextual. This diversity is a source of richness in Islamic fiqh, but at the same time poses a challenge in creating common halal standards. In the context of ASEAN, this plurality of schools of thought requires a comparative fiqh approach so that the principles of halal can be understood in a complementary, rather than exclusive, manner.⁴⁰

From the perspective of *good governance*, differences in legal schools and systems give rise to two main problems. First, institutional capacity disparities between countries lead to the domination of countries with strong halal authorities over other developing countries. Second, the emergence of institutional dependence has the potential to undermine national legal sovereignty. The case of Vietnam, which relies on halal certification

from Malaysia, shows how such dependence can shift a country's bargaining position. Therefore, strengthening halal institutions in each country is a crucial first step before establishing common regional standards.

Efforts to harmonise halal certification in ASEAN cannot be achieved solely through the unification of technical standards, but require a more inclusive legal and fiqh approach. A comparative fiqh approach is important to find common ground between different schools of thought, while from a regional legal perspective, it is necessary to establish a joint halal accreditation body such as *the ASEAN Halal Accreditation Board*. This body can serve as a liaison to assess the equivalence of standards, facilitate mutual recognition between countries, and ensure that the principles of justice and legal sovereignty are respected.

Thus, harmonising halal certification in ASEAN does not mean standardising all halal standards, but rather building a mutually recognised system. The Halalan Thayyiban principle, which emphasises purity, safety and ethics, must be the main foundation for the integration of the halal system in this region to have both sharia legitimacy and global competitiveness.

CONCLUSION

The existence of halal certification within the framework of the ASEAN Economic Community shows that although Southeast Asia has great potential to become the centre of the global halal industry, harmonisation efforts are still faced with institutional capacity imbalances and differences in religious schools of thought and legal systems among member countries. Countries with Muslim-majority populations such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam have strong and mandatory halal certification systems,

⁴⁰ Astiwara, 'Halal Certification Regulation on Health Products: A Global Comparative Study'.

while other countries such as Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Cambodia still rely on voluntary approaches or foreign institutions, creating structural gaps and non-tariff barriers in halal trade. Differences in fiqh interpretations, particularly regarding slaughter methods and halal technical standards, further reinforce disharmony, which has implications for the absence of mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) at the regional level. This situation not only affects legal legitimacy and economic competitiveness, but also creates interdependence between countries that can influence domestic regulatory sovereignty. Therefore, strengthening national institutions, developing a comparative fiqh approach, and establishing regional coordinating bodies such as the ASEAN Halal Council or the ASEAN Halal Accreditation Board are strategic steps towards realising an inclusive, fair, and competitive halal certification system, while ensuring the application of the Halalan Thayyiban principle in the future integration of the ASEAN halal economy.

REFERENCES

- Aini, Desy Churul. 'With International Provisions on the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community (AEC 2015) Harmonisation of the 1945 Constitution with International Conditions of the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community' 9, No. 3 (2015): 365–95.
- Akbar, Junaid, Maria Gul, Muhammad Jahangir, Muhammad Adnan, Shah Saud, Shah Hassan, Taufiq Nawaz, and Shah Fahad. 'Global Trends in Halal Food Standards: A Review'. *MDPI* 12 (2023): 1–15.
- Astiwar, Endy Muhammad. 'Halal Certification Regulation on Health Products: A Global Comparative Study'. *International Journal of Science and Society* 5, No. 3 (2023): 470–83.
- Aung, Tin Shine. 'Myanmar's Halal *The Halal Times*, 2024. <https://www.halaltimes.com/Myanmar-Halal-Certification-Dilemma-A-Call-For-Innovation-And-Sustainability>.
- Borotan, Amrin. 'The Law of Slaughtering Without Mentioning Allah's Name (A Study of the Thoughts of Imam Asy-Syafi'i 150 H - 204 H)'. *Journal of Islamic Law* 4, No. 1 (2021): 1–14.
- Darussalam, Constitution of Brunei. Halal Certificate and Halal Label Order, 2005 (2005).
- Darussalam, Constitution of Brunei. Halal Certificate and Halal Label Order (2005).
- Demirci, Marin Neio, Jan Mei Soon, and Carol A Wallace. 'Positioning Food Safety in Halal Assurance'. *Food Control*, 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodcont.2016.05.059>.
- Filipinos, National Commission on Muslim. 'Halal Development Institute of the Philippines'. National Commission on Muslim Filipinos - Public Information's Post, 2025. <https://www.hdphilippineshalal.com/>.
- Halal, Ecosystem, and Challenges and Opportunities. 'The Role of Halal Certification Institutions in Building a Halal Ecosystem: Challenges and Opportunities'. *International Journal Mathla'ul Anwar of Halal Issues* 4, No. September (2024): 34–44.
- Hasan, Maisyarah Rahmi, Sultan Aji Muhammad Idris State Islamic University, Samarinda, Halal Certification, and Halal Products. 'Legal Regulations on Halal Product Guarantees in Indonesia'. *De Jure Critical Law Journals* 5, No. 2 (2024): 13–26.
- Hermawati, Risma, Naila Alya, Fadila Hilman, Diana Putri Utari, Anabilla Alma, and Lina Marlina. 'Implications of International Halal Certification Standards on Indonesia's *Journal of*

- Management and Economic Research* 3, No. 4 (2025): 185–201.
- Idris, Rozaidah, Mohammad Ali Tareq, Siti Fatimahwati, Pehin Dato, and Wardah Hakimah Sumardi. *The Halal Industry in Asia*, 2025.
- Indonesia, Central Government. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee (2014).
- Journal, Jicn, Cendikiawan Nusantara, and Rifa Kamilah. 'Opportunities and Threats of Free Trade of Halal Chicken Products and Halal Licensing Policy in Export Cooperation: A Case Study of Indonesia and Malaysia Opportunities and Threats of Free Trade of Chicken Products Halal and Halal Licensing Policy in Export Cooperation: Case Study of Indonesia and Malaysia', 2025, 1654–61.
- Khoiron, Mahbib. 'Differences Among Scholars Regarding Meat Slaughtered Without Reciting Basmalah'. *Nu Online*, 2018. https://Nu.Or.Id/Syariah/Perbedaan-Ulama-Soal-Daging-Sembelihan-Tanpa-Mengucap-Basmalah-Nobrc?Utm_Source=Chatgpt.Com.
- Institutions, Roles, and Food Research. 'Padjadjaran Journal of International Relations (Padjir) The Role of the Indonesian Ulama Council's Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Research Institute (LPPOM MUI) as a Non-State Actor in the Development of the Halal Industry in ASEAN' 6, No. 2 (2024): 272–87. <https://doi.org/10.24198/padjirv6i2.56370>.
- Lhokseumawe, Iain, and Iain Lhokseumawe. 'The Implications of Halal Certification in the Management of the Food and Beverage Industry'. *Great: Journal of Islamic Management and Business* 1, No. 2 (2024): 116–29.
- Lita, Helza Nova. *International Recognition of Halal Certification*, 2023.
- Malaysian Protocol for Halal Meat & Poultry Production (Ms 1500:2009). *Malaysian Protocol for Halal Meat & Poultry Production (Ms 1500:2009)*, 2009.
- Nasir, Arinal. 'International Halal Standards & Certification: Comparative Analysis, Harmonisation Challenges, and Global Trade Implications' 3, No. 1 (2025): 266–76.
- Nasution, Lokot Zein. 'Strengthening the Halal Industry for Regional Competitiveness: Challenges and Policy Agenda', 2020.
- Nurul, Rachmania, Fitri Amijaya, Asa Prayarsni Korina, Rochmatulloh Alaika, Hilda Lutfiani, Universitas Jember, Sultan Sharif, and Ali Islamic. 'Risk Assessment of Trade Barriers: The Implications of Indonesia's Halal Certification Law on International Commerce'. *International Journal of Islamic Economics* 6, No. 2 (2024): 132–45.
- 'Development of the Halal Ecosystem Based on Waqf Innovation: A Study of Theory and Practice in Indonesia and Malaysia', N.D.
- Prayoga, Adistiar, and Eka Dewi Satriana. 'Unlocking ASEAN's Halal Economy: Muhammadiyah's Strategic Contributions' 10, No. 1 (2025): 37–55.
- Priatna, R., Fadillah, N., Ibrahim, M. Y., & Isa, M. 'A Comparative Study on Halal Policy in Southeast Asian Countries.' *Journal of Halal Product and Research* 6, No. 2. (2023): 77–92. <https://E-Journal.Unair.Ac.Id/Jhpr/Article/View/48992?>
- Putri, Elfirda Ade. 'The Authority of MUI Following the Issuance of Government Regulation No. 31 of 2019 Concerning the Implementation of Law No. 33 of 2014 Concerning Halal Product Guarantees' 15, No. 2 (2021): 333–50.
- Rahman, Ab, Nur Izyana, Binti Abd, and Muhammad Nusran. 'Halal Standards and Their Contributions to the Growth

- of the Halal Economy in Malaysia and Indonesia' 3, No. 2 (2023): 54–68. <https://doi.org/10.33096/Injhss.V3i2.278>.
- Rohman, Abdur, Trunojoyo University Madura, and Telang Inda Housing. 'Analysis of Factors for Registering Halal Certification for Bariklana AMDK Products in Parseh Bangkalan Village' 3, No. 6 (2025).
- Rozi, A Fahrur. 'The Dynamics of Halal Fatwas in the Cosmetics and Medicines Industry' 02, No. 03 (2024): 43–52.
- Saputri, Oktoviana Banda, University of Indonesia, Halal Ecosystem, Halal Value Chain, and Halal Lifestyle. 'Mapping Indonesia's Potential as a Halal Industry Centre'. *Journal of Islamic Economics and Banking* 5, No. 2 (2020).
- Schoolmedianews. 'MUI Does Not Question Halal Certification as Not Mandatory'. Schoolmedianews, 2020. <https://schoolmedia.id/lipsus/1198/MUI-Does-Not-Question-Halal-Certification-as-Not-Mandatory>.
- Souvanna, Thongsavannasane. 'Laos Launches Halal Certification Project To Boost Exports'. *The Laotian Times*, 2025. <https://laotiantimes.com/2025/05/14/Laos-Launches-Halal-Certification-Project-To-Boost-Exports>.
- Thuong, Báo Công. 'Halal Cooperation Between Vietnam'. Vietnam.Vn, 2024. <https://www.vietnam.vn/en/hop-tac-halal-giua-viet-nam>.
- Utami, Mega, Dwi Hasmiyanti, Muhammad Akbar Budiman, and Nasekhatul Kholifa. 'Indonesia's Strategy in Facing the Challenges and Opportunities of Regional Economic Cooperation' 2, No. 5 (2025).
- Yustianingsih, Lidia, Ali Mufid, Mohm Hafidz, Mahamad Maifiah, and Setiyo Gunawan. 'Comparison Study of Halal Management Systems in Indonesia and Malaysia' 4, No. 3 (2024): 28–44.
- Zain, Akhmad Rifqi, M Yusril Hafidz, Nur Izza, and Siti Nur Azizah. 'Analysis of the Implementation of Halal Certification Institutions in the ASEAN Region' 5, No. 1 (2024): 1–28. <https://doi.org/10.24239/Tadayun.V5i1.246>.
- Aini, Desy Churul. 'With International Provisions on the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community (AEC 2015) Harmonisation of the 1945 Constitution with International Conditions of the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community' 9, No. 3 (2015): 365–95.
- Akbar, Junaid, Maria Gul, Muhammad Jahangir, Muhammad Adnan, Shah Saud, Shah Hassan, Taufiq Nawaz, and Shah Fahad. 'Global Trends in Halal Food Standards: A Review'. *MDPI* 12 (2023): 1–15.
- Astiwar, Endy Muhammad. 'Halal Certification Regulation on Health Products: A Global Comparative Study'. *International Journal of Science and Society* 5, No. 3 (2023): 470–83.
- Aung, Tin Shine. 'Myanmar's Halal Certification Dilemma: A Call For Innovation And Sustainability'. *The Halal Times*, 2024. <https://www.halaltimes.com/myanmar-halal-certification-dilemma-a-call-for-innovation-and-sustainability>.
- Borotan, Amrin. 'The Law of Slaughtering Without Mentioning Allah's Name (A Study of the Thoughts of Imam Asy-Syafi'i 150 H - 204 H)'. *Journal of Islamic Law* 4, No. 1 (2021): 1–14.
- Darussalam, Constitution of Brunei. Halal Certificate and Halal Label Order, 2005 (2005).
- Darussalam, Constitution of Brunei. Halal Certificate and Halal Label Order (2005).
- Demirci, Marin Neio, Jan Mei Soon, and Carol A Wallace. 'Positioning Food

- Safety in Halal Assurance'. *Food Control*, 2016.
- Filipinos, National Commission on Muslim. 'Halal Development Institute of the Philippines'. National Commission on Muslim Filipinos - Public Information's Post, 2025. <https://www.hdiphilippineshalal.com/>.
- Halal, Ecosystem, and Challenges and Opportunities. 'The Role of Halal Certification Institutions in Building a Halal Ecosystem: Challenges and Opportunities Rahayu'. *International Journal Mathla'ul Anwar of Halal Issues* 4, No. September (2024): 34–44.
- Hasan, Maisyarah Rahmi, Sultan Aji Muhammad Idris State Islamic University, Samarinda, Halal Certification, and Halal Products. 'Legal Regulations on Halal Product Guarantees in Indonesia'. *De Jure Critical Law Journals* 5, No. 2 (2024): 13–26.
- Hermawati, Risma, Naila Alya, Fadila Hilman, Diana Putri Utari, Anabilla Alma, and Lina Marlina. 'Implications of International Halal Certification Standards on Indonesia's Global Trade in Halal Products'. *Journal of Management and Economic Research* 3, No. 4 (2025): 185–201.
- Idris, Rozaidah, Mohammad Ali Tareq, Siti Fatimahwati, Pehin Dato, and Wardah Hakimah Sumardi. *The Halal Industry in Asia*, 2025.
- Indonesia, Central Government. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee (2014).
- Journal, Jicn, Cendikiawan Nusantara, and Rifa Kamilah. 'Opportunities and Threats of Free Trade of Halal Chicken Products and Halal Licensing Policy in Export Cooperation: A Case Study of Indonesia and Malaysia', 2025, 1654–61.
- Khoiron, Mahbib. 'Differences Among Scholars Regarding Meat Slaughtered Without Reciting Basmalah'. *Nu Online*, 2018. https://Nu.Or.Id/Syariah/Perbedaan-Ulama-Soal-Daging-Sembelihan-Tanpa-Mengucap-Basmalah-Nobrc?Utm_Source=Chatgpt.Com.
- Institutions, Roles, and Food Research. 'Padjajaran Journal of International Relations (Padjir) The Role of the Indonesian Ulama Council's Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Research Institute (LPPOM MUI) as a Non-State Actor in the Development of the Halal Industry in ASEAN' 6, No. 2 (2024): 272–87. <https://doi.org/10.24198/Padjirv6i2.56370>.
- Lhokseumawe, Iain, and Iain Lhokseumawe. 'The Implications of Halal Certification in the Management of the Food and Beverage Industry'. *Great: Journal of Islamic Management and Business* 1, No. 2 (2024): 116–29.
- Lita, Helza Nova. *International Recognition of Halal Certification*, 2023.
- Malaysian Protocol for Halal Meat and Poultry Production (MS 1500:2009). *Malaysian Protocol for Halal Meat and Poultry Production (MS 1500:2009)*, 2009.
- Nasir, Arinal. 'International Halal Standards & Certification: Comparative Analysis, Harmonisation Challenges, and Global Trade Implications' 3, No. 1 (2025): 266–76.
- Nasution, Lokot Zein. 'Strengthening the Halal Industry for Regional Competitiveness: Challenges and Policy Agenda', 2020.
- Nurul, Rachmania, Fitri Amijaya, Asa Prayarsni Korina, Rochmatulloh Alaika, Hilda Lutfiani, Universitas Jember, Sultan Sharif, and Ali Islamic. 'Risk Assessment of Trade Barriers: The Implications of Indonesia's Halal Certification Law on International Commerce'. *International Journal of Islamic Economics* 6, No. 2 (2024): 132–45.

- ‘Development of the Halal Ecosystem Based on Waqf Innovation: A Study of Theory and Practice in Indonesia and Malaysia’, N.D.
- Prayoga, Adistiari, and Eka Dewi Satriana. ‘Unlocking ASEAN’s Halal Economy: Muhammadiyah’s Strategic Contributions’ 10, No. 1 (2025): 37–55.
- Priatna, R., Fadillah, N., Ibrahim, M. Y., & Isa, M. ‘A Comparative Study on Halal Policy in Southeast Asian Countries.’ *Journal of Halal Product and Research* 6, No. 2. (2023): 77–92. <https://E-Journal.Unair.Ac.Id/Jhpr/Article/View/48992?>
- Putri, Elfirda Ade. ‘The Authority of MUI Following the Issuance of Government Regulation No. 31 of 2019 Concerning the Implementation of Law No. 33 of 2014 Concerning Halal Product Guarantees’ 15, No. 2 (2021): 333–50.
- Rahman, Ab, Nur Izyana, Binti Abd, and Muhammad Nusran. ‘Halal Standards and Their Contributions to the Growth of the Halal Economy in Malaysia and Indonesia’ 3, No. 2 (2023): 54–68. <https://doi.org/10.33096/Injhss.V3i2.278>.
- Rohman, Abdur, Trunojoyo University Madura, and Telang Inda Housing. ‘Analysis of Factors for Registering Halal Certification for Bariklana AMDK Products in Parseh Bangkalan Village’ 3, No. 6 (2025).
- Rozi, A Fahrur. ‘The Dynamics of Halal Fatwas in the Cosmetics and Medicines Industry’ 02, No. 03 (2024): 43–52.
- Saputri, Oktoviana Banda, University of Indonesia, Halal Ecosystem, Halal Value Chain, and Halal Lifestyle. ‘Mapping Indonesia’s Potential as a Halal Industry Centre’. *Journal of Sharia Economics and Banking* 5, No. 2 (2020).
- Schoolmedianews. ‘MUI Does Not Question Halal Certification as Not Mandatory’. Schoolmedianews, 2020. <https://schoolmedia.id/lipsus/1198/MUI-Does-Not-Question-Halal-Certification-as-Not-Mandatory>.
- Souvanna, Thongsavannasane. ‘Laos Launches Halal Certification Project To Boost Exports’. *The Laotian Times*, 2025. <https://laotiantimes.com/2025/05/14/Laos-Launches-Halal-Certification-Project-To-Boost-Exports>.
- Thương, Báo Công. ‘Halal Cooperation Between Vietnam’. Vietnam.Vn, 2024. <https://www.vietnam.vn/en/hop-tac-halal-giua-viet-nam>.
- Utami, Mega, Dwi Hasmidyani, Muhammad Akbar Budiman, and Nasekhatul Kholifa. ‘Indonesia’s Strategy in Facing Challenges and Opportunities in Regional Economic Cooperation’ 2, No. 5 (2025).
- Yustianingsih, Lidia, Ali Mufid, Mohm Hafidz, Mahamad Maifiah, and Setiyo Gunawan. ‘Comparison Study of Halal Management Systems in Indonesia and Malaysia’ 4, No. 3 (2024): 28–44.
- Zain, Akhmad Rifqi, M Yusril Hafidz, Nur Izza, and Siti Nur Azizah. ‘Analysis of the Implementation of Halal Certification Institutions in the ASEAN Region’ 5, No. 1 (2024): 1–28. <https://doi.org/10.24239/Tadayun.V5i1.246>.
- Aini, Desy Churul. ‘With International Provisions on the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community (AEC 2015) Harmonisation of the 1945 Constitution with International Conditions of the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community’ 9, No. 3 (2015): 365–95.
- Akbar, Junaid, Maria Gul, Muhammad Jahangir, Muhammad Adnan, Shah Saud, Shah Hassan, Taufiq Nawaz, and Shah Fahad. ‘Global Trends in Halal Food Standards: A Review’. *MDPI* 12 (2023): 1–15.

- Astiawara, Endy Muhammad. 'Halal Certification Regulation on Health Products: A Global Comparative Study'. *International Journal of Science and Society* 5, No. 3 (2023): 470–83.
- Aung, Tin Shine. 'Myanmar's Halal Certification Dilemma: A Call For Innovation And Sustainability'. *The Halal Times*, 2024. <https://www.halaltimes.com/Myanmar-Halal-Certification-Dilemma-A-Call-For-Innovation-And-Sustainability>.
- Borotan, Amrin. 'The Law of Slaughtering Without Mentioning Allah's Name (A Study of the Thoughts of Imam Asy-Syafi'i 150 H - 204 H)'. *Journal of Islamic Law* 4, No. 1 (2021): 1–14.
- Darussalam, Constitution of Brunei. Halal Certificate and Halal Label Order, 2005 (2005).
- Darussalam, Constitution of Brunei. Halal Certificate and Halal Label Order (2005).
- Demirci, Marin Neio, Jan Mei Soon, and Carol A Wallace. 'Positioning Food Safety in Halal Assurance'. *Food Control*, 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodcont.2016.05.059>.
- Filipinos, National Commission on Muslim. 'Halal Development Institute of the Philippines'. National Commission on Muslim Filipinos - Public Information's Post, 2025. <https://www.hdiphilippineshalal.com/>.
- Halal, Ecosystem, and Challenges and Opportunities. 'The Role of Halal Certification Institutions in Building a Halal Ecosystem: Challenges and Opportunities'. *International Journal Mathla'ul Anwar of Halal Issues* 4, No. September (2024): 34–44.
- Hasan, Maisyarah Rahmi, Sultan Aji Muhammad Idris State Islamic University, Samarinda, Halal Certification, and Halal Products. 'Legal Regulations on Halal Product Guarantees in Indonesia'. *De Jure Critical Law Journals* 5, No. 2 (2024): 13–26.
- Hermawati, Risma, Naila Alya, Fadila Hilman, Diana Putri Utari, Anabilla Alma, and Lina Marlina. 'Implications of International Halal Certification Standards on Indonesia's Global Trade in Halal Products'. *Journal of Management and Economic Research* 3, No. 4 (2025): 185–201.
- Idris, Rozaidah, Mohammad Ali Tareq, Siti Fatimahwati, Pehin Dato, and Wardah Hakimah Sumardi. *The Halal Industry in Asia*, 2025.
- Indonesia, Central Government. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee (2014).
- Journal, Jien, Cendikiawan Nusantara, and Rifa Kamilah. 'Opportunities and Threats of Free Trade of Halal Chicken Products and Halal Licensing Policy in Export Cooperation: A Case Study of Indonesia and Malaysia Opportunities and Threats of Free Trade of Chicken Products Halal and Halal Licensing Policy in Export Cooperation: Case Study of Indonesia and Malaysia', 2025, 1654–61.
- Khoiron, Mahbib. 'Differences Among Scholars Regarding Meat Slaughtered Without Reciting Basmalah'. *Nu Online*, 2018. https://nu.or.id/Syariah/Perbedaan-Ulama-Soal-Daging-Sembelihan-Tanpa-Mengucap-Basmalah-Nobrc?utm_source=Chatgpt.Com.
- Institutions, Roles, and Food Research. 'Padjadjaran Journal of International Relations (Padjir) The Role of the Indonesian Ulema Council's Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Research Institute (LPPOM MUI) as a Non-State Actor in the Development of the Halal Industry in ASEAN' 6, No. 2 (2024): 272–87. <https://doi.org/10.24198/Padjirv6i2.56370>.
- Lhokseumawe, Iain, and Iain Lhokseumawe. 'The Implications of

- Halal Certification in the Management of the Food and Beverage Industry'. *Great: Journal of Islamic Management and Business* 1, No. 2 (2024): 116–29.
- Lita, Helza Nova. *International Recognition of Halal Certification*, 2023.
- Malaysian Protocol for Halal Meat and Poultry Production (MS 1500:2009). *Malaysian Protocol for Halal Meat and Poultry Production (MS 1500:2009)*, 2009.
- Nasir, Arinal. 'International Halal Standards & Certification: Comparative Analysis, Harmonisation Challenges, and Global Trade Implications' 3, No. 1 (2025): 266–76.
- Nasution, Lokot Zein. 'Strengthening the Halal Industry for Regional Competitiveness: Challenges and Policy Agenda', 2020.
- Nurul, Rachmania, Fitri Amijaya, Asa Prayarsni Korina, Rochmatulloh Alaika, Hilda Lutfiani, Universitas Jember, Sultan Sharif, and Ali Islamic. 'Risk Assessment of Trade Barriers: The Implications of Indonesia's Halal Certification Law on International Commerce'. *International Journal of Islamic Economics* 6, No. 2 (2024): 132–45.
- 'Development of the Halal Ecosystem Based on Waqf Innovation: A Study of Theory and Practice in Indonesia and Malaysia', N.D.
- Prayoga, Adistiar, and Eka Dewi Satriana. 'Unlocking ASEAN's Halal Economy: Muhammadiyah's Strategic Contributions' 10, No. 1 (2025): 37–55.
- Priatna, R., Fadillah, N., Ibrahim, M. Y., & Isa, M. 'A Comparative Study on Halal Policy in Southeast Asian Countries.' *Journal of Halal Product and Research* 6, No. 2. (2023): 77–92. <https://E-Journal.Unair.Ac.Id/Jhpr/Article/View/48992?>
- Putri, Elfirda Ade. 'Rahman, Ab, Nur Izyana, Binti Abd, and Muhammad Nusran. 'Halal Standards and Their Contributions to the Growth of the Halal Economy in Malaysia and Indonesia' 3, No. 2 (2023): 54–68. <https://doi.org/10.33096/Injhss.V3i2.278>.
- Rohman, Abdur, Trunojoyo University Madura, and Telang Inda Housing. 'Analysis of Factors for Registering Halal Certification for Bariklana AMDK Products in Parseh Bangkalan Village' 3, No. 6 (2025).
- Rozi, A Fahrur. 'The Dynamics of Halal Fatwas in the Cosmetics and Medicines Industry' 02, No. 03 (2024): 43–52.
- Saputri, Oktoviana Banda, University of Indonesia, Halal Ecosystem, Halal Value Chain, and Halal Lifestyle. 'Mapping Indonesia's Potential as a Halal Industry Centre'. *Journal of Sharia Economics and Banking* 5, No. 2 (2020).
- Schoolmedianews. 'MUI Does Not Question Halal Certification as Mandatory'. Schoolmedianews, 2020. <https://schoolmedia.id/lipsus/1198/MUI-Does-Not-Question-Halal-Certification-as-Mandatory>.
- Souvanna, Thongsavannasane. 'Laos Launches Halal Certification Project To Boost Exports'. *The Laotian Times*, 2025. <https://laotiantimes.com/2025/05/14/Laos-Launches-Halal-Certification-Project-To-Boost-Exports>.
- Thương, Báo Công. 'Halal Cooperation Between Vietnam'. Vietnam.Vn, 2024. <https://www.vietnam.vn/en/hop-tac-halal-giua-viet-nam>.
- Utami, Mega, Dwi Hasmiyanti, Muhammad Akbar Budiman, and Nasekhatul Kholifa. 'Indonesia's Strategy in Facing Challenges and Opportunities in Regional Economic Cooperation' 2, No. 5 (2025).
- Yustianingsih, Lidia, Ali Mufid, Mohm Hafidz, Mahamad Maifiah, and Setiyo

- Gunawan. 'Comparison Study of Halal Management Systems in Indonesia and Malaysia' 4, No. 3 (2024): 28–44.
- Zain, Akhmad Rifqi, M Yusril Hafidz, Nur Izza, and Siti Nur Azizah. 'Analysis of the Implementation of Halal Certification Institutions in the ASEAN Region' 5, No. 1 (2024): 1–28.
<https://doi.org/10.24239/Tadayun.V5i1.246>.
- Aini, Desy Churul. 'With International Provisions on the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community (AEC 2015) Harmonisation of the 1945 Constitution with International Conditions of the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community' 9, No. 3 (2015): 365–95.
- Akbar, Junaid, Maria Gul, Muhammad Jahangir, Muhammad Adnan, Shah Saud, Shah Hassan, Taufiq Nawaz, and Shah Fahad. 'Global Trends in Halal Food Standards: A Review'. *MDPI* 12 (2023): 1–15.
- Astiwar, Endy Muhammad. 'Halal Certification Regulation on Health Products: A Global Comparative Study'. *International Journal of Science and Society* 5, No. 3 (2023): 470–83.
- Aung, Tin Shine. 'Myanmar's Halal Certification Dilemma: A Call For Innovation And Sustainability'. *The Halal Times*, 2024.
<https://www.halaltimes.com/Myanmar-Halal-Certification-Dilemma-A-Call-For-Innovation-And-Sustainability>.
- Borotan, Amrin. 'The Law of Slaughtering Without Mentioning Allah's Name (A Study of the Thoughts of Imam Asy-Syafi'i 150 H - 204 H)'. *Journal of Islamic Law* 4, No. 1 (2021): 1–14.
- Darussalam, Constitution of Brunei. Halal Certificate and Halal Label Order, 2005 (2005).
- Darussalam, Constitution of Brunei. Order on Halal Certificates and Halal Labels (2005).
- Demirci, Marin Neio, Jan Mei Soon, and Carol A Wallace. 'Positioning Food Safety in Halal Assurance'. *Food Control*, 2016.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodcont.2016.05.059>.
- Filipinos, National Commission on Muslim. 'Halal Development Institute of the Philippines'. National Commission on Muslim Filipinos - Public Information's Post, 2025.
<https://www.hdphilippineshalal.com/>.
- Halal, Ecosystem, and Challenges and Opportunities. 'The Role of Halal Certification Institutions in Building a Halal Ecosystem: Challenges and Opportunities'. *International Journal Mathla'ul Anwar of Halal Issues* 4, No. September (2024): 34–44.
- Hasan, Maisyarah Rahmi, Sultan Aji Muhammad Idris State Islamic University, Samarinda, Halal Certification, and Halal Products. 'Legal Regulations on Halal Product Guarantees in Indonesia'. *De Jure Critical Law Journals* 5, No. 2 (2024): 13–26.
- Hermawati, Risma, Naila Alya, Fadila Hilman, Diana Putri Utari, Anabilla Alma, and Lina Marlina. 'Implications of International Halal Certification Standards on Indonesia's Global Trade in Halal Products'. *Journal of Management and Economic Research* 3, No. 4 (2025): 185–201.
- Idris, Rozaidah, Mohammad Ali Tareq, Siti Fatimahwati, Pehin Dato, and Wardah Hakimah Sumardi. *The Halal Industry in Asia*, 2025.
- Indonesia, Central Government. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee (2014).
- Journal, Jicn, Cendikiawan Nusantara, and Rifa Kamilah. 'Opportunities and Threats of Free Trade of Halal Chicken Products and Halal Licensing Policy in Export Cooperation: A Case Khoiron, Mahbib. 'Differences Among

- Scholars Regarding Meat Slaughtered Without Reciting Basmalah'. *Nu Online*, 2018. https://Nu.Or.Id/Syariah/Perbedaan-Ulama-Soal-Daging-Sembelihan-Tanpa-Mengucap-Basmalah-Nobrc?Utm_Source=Chatgpt.Com.
- Institutions, Roles, and Food Research. 'Padjajaran Journal of International Relations (Padjir) The Role of the Indonesian Ulama Council's Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Research Institute (LPPOM MUI) as a Non-State Actor in the Development of the Halal Industry in ASEAN' 6, No. 2 (2024): 272–87. <https://doi.org/10.24198/padjirv6i2.56370>.
- Lhokseumawe, Iain, and Iain Lhokseumawe. 'The Implications of Halal Certification in the Management of the Food and Beverage Industry'. *Great: Journal of Islamic Management and Business* 1, No. 2 (2024): 116–29.
- Lita, Helza Nova. *International Recognition of Halal Certification*, 2023.
- Malaysian Protocol for Halal Meat and Poultry Production (MS 1500:2009). *Malaysian Protocol for Halal Meat and Poultry Production (MS 1500:2009)*, 2009.
- Nasir, Arinal. 'International Halal Standards & Certification: Comparative Analysis, Harmonisation Challenges, and Global Trade Implications' 3, No. 1 (2025): 266–76.
- Nasution, Lokot Zein. 'Strengthening the Halal Industry for Regional Competitiveness: Challenges and Policy Agenda', 2020.
- Nurul, Rachmania, Fitri Amijaya, Asa Prayarsni Korina, Rochmatulloh Alaika, Hilda Lutfiani, University of *International Journal of Islamic Economics* 6, No. 2 (2024): 132–45.
- 'Development of the Halal Ecosystem Based on Waqf Innovation: A Study of Theory and Practice in Indonesia and Malaysia', N.D.
- Prayoga, Adistiari, and Eka Dewi Satriana. 'Unlocking ASEAN's Halal Economy: Muhammadiyah's Strategic Contributions' 10, No. 1 (2025): 37–55.
- Priatna, R., Fadillah, N., Ibrahim, M. Y., & Isa, M. 'A Comparative Study on Halal Policy in Southeast Asian Countries.' *Journal of Halal Product and Research* 6, No. 2. (2023): 77–92. <https://ejournal.unair.ac.id/jhpr/article/view/48992>.
- Putri, Elfirda Ade. 'The Authority of MUI Following the Issuance of Government Regulation No. 31 of 2019 Concerning the Implementation of Law No. 33 of 2014 Concerning Halal Product Guarantees' 15, No. 2 (2021): 333–50.
- Rahman, Ab, Nur Izyana, Binti Abd, and Muhammad Nusran. 'Halal Standards and Their Contributions to the Growth of the Halal Economy in Malaysia and Indonesia' 3, No. 2 (2023): 54–68. <https://doi.org/10.33096/injhss.v3i2.278>.
- Rohman, Abdur, Trunojoyo University Madura, and Telang Inda Housing. 'Analysis of Factors for Registering Halal Certification for Bariklana AMDK Products in Parseh Bangkalan Village' 3, No. 6 (2025).
- Rozi, A Fahrur. 'The Dynamics of Halal Fatwas in the Cosmetics and Medicines Industry' 02, No. 03 (2024): 43–52.
- Saputri, Oktoviana Banda, University of Indonesia, Halal Ecosystem, Halal Value Chain, and Halal Lifestyle. 'Mapping Indonesia's Potential as a Halal Industry Centre'. *Journal of Islamic Economics and Banking* 5, No. 2 (2020).
- Schoolmedianews. 'MUI Does Not Question Halal Certification as Not Mandatory'. Schoolmedianews, 2020. <https://schoolmedia.id/lipsus/1198/MUI-Does-Not-Question-Halal->

- Certification-as-Not-Mandatory.
- Souvanna, Thongsavannasane. 'Laos Launches Halal Certification Project To Boost Exports'. *The Laotian Times*, 2025.
<https://Laotiantimes.Com/2025/05/14/Laos-Launches-Halal-Certification-Project-To-Boost-Exports>.
- Thương, Báo Công. 'Halal Cooperation Between Vietnam'. Vietnam.Vn, 2024.
<https://Www.Vietnam.Vn/En/Hop-Tac-Halal-Giua-Viet-Nam>.
- Utami, Mega, Dwi Hasmiyanti, Muhammad Akbar Budiman, and Nasekhatul Kholifa. 'Indonesia's Strategy in Facing Challenges and Opportunities in Regional Economic Cooperation' 2, No. 5 (2025).
- Yustianingsih, Lidia, Ali Mufid, Mohm Hafidz, Mahamad Maifiah, and Setiyo Gunawan. 'Comparison Study of Halal Management Systems in Indonesia and Malaysia' 4, No. 3 (2024): 28–44.
- Zain, Akhmad Rifqi, M Yusril Hafidz, Nur Izza, and Siti Nur Azizah. 'Analysis of the Implementation of Halal Certification Institutions in the ASEAN Region' 5, No. 1 (2024): 1–28.
<https://Doi.Org/10.24239/Tadayun.V5i1.246>.