

THE RELEVANCE OF *ISTITĀBAT AL-‘ARAB* TO ANIMAL-BASED FOOD SOURCES IN MALAYSIA

ALI, S. R. S.^{1*} – MAHAİYADIN, M. H.¹ – MUSTAFFA, K. A.¹

¹ *Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM), Selangor, Malaysia.*

**Corresponding author
e-mail: shahrulridhwan85[at]gmail.com*

(Received 11th September 2025; revised 13th November 2025; accepted 24th November 2025)

Abstract. The principle of *Istitābat al-‘Arab*, traditionally used in Islamic jurisprudence to determine the permissibility of matters where explicit Qur’anic or ḥadīth-based evidence is lacking, remains underexplored in Malaysia’s contemporary halal regulatory framework, particularly in addressing the complexities of modern animal-based food production. However, the principle of *Istitābat al-‘Arab*, though historically developed for determining the legality of ambiguous practices in the absence of explicit textual evidence, has not been thoroughly explored in the context of Malaysia’s growing complexities in animal-based food production. This paper aims to explore the relevance of the principle of *Istitābat Al-‘Arab* to contemporary issues of animal-based food sources in Malaysia by examining how this classical Islamic legal mechanism, used to assess permissibility in the absence of explicit textual evidence, can be applied to modern uncertainties surrounding halal status. This study employed a qualitative review analysis methodology to investigate the relevance of the principle of *Istitābat al-‘Arab* in contemporary issues related to animal-based food sources in Malaysia. The review analysis reveals several Relevance of the Principle of *Istitābat Al-‘Arab* to Contemporary Issues of Animal-Based Food Sources in Malaysia, including: (a) Reaffirmation of *Istitābat al-‘Arab* as a Supplementary Legal Principle, (b) Divergent Scholarly Interpretations in Contemporary Contexts, (c) Limited Integration within Malaysia’s Halal Governance System; and (d) Contemporary Relevance for Emerging Food Technologies. In conclusion, the principle of *Istitābat al-‘Arab* holds significant potential to enrich Malaysia’s halal regulatory framework by addressing ambiguities in animal-based food sources where explicit textual guidance is absent. Future research should explore how *Istitābat al-‘Arab* can be operationalized across emerging food sectors, and how collaboration between Islamic jurists, scientists, and policy actors can ensure both religious authenticity and practical compliance in Malaysia’s evolving halal ecosystem.

Keywords: *Istitābat al-‘Arab, halal certification Malaysia, Islamic jurisprudence food, halal animal feed, fiqh al-at’imah*

Introduction

The principle of *Istitābat al-‘Arab*, traditionally used in Islamic jurisprudence to determine the permissibility of matters where explicit Qur’anic or ḥadīth-based evidence is lacking, remains underexplored in Malaysia’s contemporary halal regulatory framework, particularly in addressing the complexities of modern animal-based food production. This includes issues like ambiguous ingredient origins, use of animal by-products, and the transformation of substances through processes like *istihalah*, all of which raise questions about halal status that could benefit from a principle like *Istitābat al-‘Arab* (Miswanto and Musaffa, 2023). Malaysia’s halal governance, though advanced, often emphasizes certification protocols and fatwa rulings without fully engaging classical interpretive tools for novel cases (Edris, 2021). Additionally, emerging issues such as the halal status of animal feed and imported ingredients

underscore the need for more nuanced jurisprudential analysis beyond administrative standards (Saidin et al., 2024).

However, the principle of *Istitābat al-'Arab*, though historically developed for determining the legality of ambiguous practices in the absence of explicit textual evidence, has not been thoroughly explored in the context of Malaysia's growing complexities in animal-based food production. As Malaysia advances toward becoming a global halal hub, novel challenges have emerged, including the use of animal by-products in processed foods, ambiguous sources of ingredients, and inconsistencies in halal certification practices, requiring renewed scrutiny through classical principles like *Istitābat al-'Arab*. Studies have highlighted ongoing concerns with halal risk in animal feed chains, where improper practices can compromise the halal integrity of the end product (Saidin et al., 2024), the transformation of najis to halal through *istihalah* in food processing (Miswanto and Musaffa, 2023), ethical oversight in halal product certification (Edris, 2021), and the use of ethanol and animal bones in imported food products (Mustapa et al., 2025). These realities call for an updated fiqh-based framework that can integrate traditional legal reasoning like *Istitābat al-'Arab* to ensure the continued integrity of halal food for Malaysia's Muslim majority.

This paper aims to explore the relevance of the principle of *Istitābat Al-'Arab* to contemporary issues of animal-based food sources in Malaysia by examining how this classical Islamic legal mechanism, used to assess permissibility in the absence of explicit textual evidence, can be applied to modern uncertainties surrounding halal status. As Malaysia navigates challenges like ambiguous ingredient origins, imported animal derivatives, and concerns over halal integrity in feed supply chains, the application of *Istitābat al-'Arab* offers a juristic tool to address gaps not covered by existing fatwas or certification standards (Saidin et al., 2024). Furthermore, as the transformation of impure substances into halal products through *istihalah* becomes more common in food production, this principle can help guide decisions in cases where textual sources remain silent or inconclusive (Miswanto and Musaffa, 2023).

Literature review

The principle of *Istitābat al-'Arab* is a key method for determining the legality of animal-based food sources in Malaysia, particularly in situations where explicit textual evidence from the Qur'an or ḥadīth is not available. This principle draws upon local Arabic customs and practices, providing flexibility in the application of Islamic dietary laws as it relates to contemporary food sourcing and consumption challenges. In Malaysia, the halal certification system serves as a crucial framework to ensure that food products comply with Islamic principles, influencing consumer behavior significantly (Agustian et al., 2023; Oemar et al., 2023a; Usman et al., 2021). Research highlights a correlation between awareness of halal certification and the intention to obtain it, underscoring how consumer knowledge impacts the legal status of food products under Islamic law. As *Istitābat al-'Arab* is dependent on local customs aligning with halal criteria, it plays a vital role in defining what is permissible or prohibited in modern dietary practices. Moreover, the integration of *Istitābat al-'Arab* with Maqasid al-Sharī'ah principles is essential to the contemporary halal certification process, which aims not only to comply with Islamic law's spirit but also to respond to Malaysian socio-economic realities. The work by Hasan and Latif supports the need for a holistic halal certification model rooted in these principles, ensuring that products fulfill legal mandates while also promoting social welfare (Hasan and Abd Latif, 2024).

By comprehending Maqasid al-Sharī'ah, halal market stakeholders can align their operations with the ethical tenets of Islamic law, enhancing both sustainability and community welfare.

As the halal certification landscape evolves, self-declaring halal certifications are becoming increasingly vital for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Malaysia. Research by Agustian et al. acknowledges the role of *Istitābat al-'Arab* in assisting SMEs with the halal certification process, emphasizing how adherence to Islamic values can improve marketability and consumer trust (Syu'aibi, 2023; Ikomatussuniah and Maler, 2021). This trend reflects a broader shift towards inclusivity and adaptation of Islamic legal principles in response to modern economic practices, resonating with ongoing discussions about Islamic economic models (Mokodenseho et al., 2024; Karimullah, 2023; Suryani et al., 2023). Thus, the relevance of *Istitābat al-'Arab* to contemporary issues surrounding animal-based food sources in Malaysia encompasses legal, cultural, and ethical dimensions. By utilizing this principle alongside robust halal certification strategies, Malaysia can effectively manage the complexities of modern food systems while adhering to Islamic dietary requirements. Furthermore, greater scholarly engagement is needed to standardize the application of *Istitābat al-'Arab* across various food industries, ensuring consistency and minimizing ambiguities in halal rulings. Collaboration between religious authorities, food scientists, and industry stakeholders can enhance the reliability of halal assessments, especially in emerging sectors like biotechnology and synthetic meat. As Malaysia aspires to lead the global halal economy, embracing dynamic interpretive tools like *Istitābat al-'Arab* ensures the adaptability and integrity of its halal certification system in an ever-changing food landscape.

Materials and Methods

This study employed a qualitative review analysis methodology to investigate the relevance of the principle of *Istitābat al-'Arab* in contemporary issues related to animal-based food sources in Malaysia. The review process involved systematic searches of academic databases such as Scopus, Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, and ResearchGate using keywords including "*Istitābat al-'Arab*," "halal certification Malaysia," "Islamic jurisprudence food," "istihalah," "halal animal feed," and "*fiqh al-at'imah*." Literature was selected based on its relevance to Islamic legal principles, Malaysia's halal regulatory framework, and contemporary food production challenges, with an emphasis on peer-reviewed journal articles, recent fatwa discourses, and credible policy reports published between 2018 and 2025. Studies were included if they addressed theoretical interpretations of *Istitābat al-'Arab*, its practical implications, or broader ethical and legal challenges in halal food production. Irrelevant or duplicate entries were excluded. Selected literature was thematically analyzed to identify patterns, gaps, and interdisciplinary linkages between classical jurisprudential concepts and modern halal governance in Malaysia.

Results and Discussion

The review analysis reveals several Relevance of the Principle of *Istitābat Al-'Arab* to Contemporary Issues of Animal-Based Food Sources in Malaysia, including: (a) Reaffirmation of *Istitābat al-'Arab* as a Supplementary Legal Principle, (b) Divergent

Scholarly Interpretations in Contemporary Contexts, (c) Limited Integration within Malaysia's Halal Governance System; and (d) Contemporary Relevance for Emerging Food Technologies.

Reaffirmation of Istitābat al-'Arab as a supplementary legal principle

The findings reveal that the principle of *Istitābat al-'Arab* continues to hold juristic significance as a supplementary tool in determining the halal or haram status of animal-based food products that lack explicit textual evidence. Malaysian Shāfi'ī scholars view it as a complementary interpretive principle that works in harmony with *qiyās* (analogy) and *'urf*(custom), particularly in assessing ambiguous food categories such as insects, amphibians, or processed animal derivatives. This finding underscores the adaptability of *Istitābat al-'Arab* in providing ethical and legal clarity in situations where modern food production methods exceed the scope of traditional textual rulings. Moreover, the recognition of this principle strengthens the moral foundation of Malaysia's halal certification by embedding spiritual accountability within legal reasoning. Consequently, it demonstrates that *Istitābat al-'Arab* can function as an ethical safeguard to ensure food practices align with both divine guidance and cultural sensibilities. *Istitābat al-'Arab* serves as a vital legal mechanism for determining the permissibility of animal-based foods in the absence of direct textual evidence from the Qur'an or ḥadīth. In the context of Malaysia, where halal certification plays a crucial role in the food industry, the application of *Istitābat al-'Arab* assists in ensuring compliance with Islamic dietary laws. The significance of halal certification is underscored by its contributions to operational performance for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) engaged in halal food production, thus indicating a broader socio-economic impact (Rafiuddin et al., 2024; Husin et al., 2021) and legitimizing food sources under Malaysian standards (Sari et al., 2021). Beyond serving as a legal reference, this principle strengthens the moral foundation of halal assurance systems by embedding ethical consciousness into business practices. Consequently, *Istitābat al-'Arab* reinforces both religious and economic integrity, ensuring that halal certification upholds the values of trust (*amanah*) and transparency within Malaysia's food ecosystem.

Moreover, the integration of *Istitābat al-'Arab* in contemporary food sourcing addresses the complexities of modern global halal supply chains, facilitating better food safety and sustainability practices critical in today's market (Bux et al., 2022). Enhancing halal certification protocols through established methodologies ensures both consumer protection and adherence to Islamic dietary principles (Oemar et al., 2023b; Sakti and Ramadhani, 2023). Incorporating this principle allows halal authorities to respond effectively to emerging challenges such as food fraud, contamination, and ethical concerns in sourcing. It also provides a jurisprudential foundation for harmonizing scientific validation with Shariah-based decision-making, thereby strengthening Malaysia's reputation as a global leader in halal governance. Ultimately, *Istitābat al-'Arab* bridges the gap between traditional legal thought and the evolving demands of the global halal market, ensuring that Islamic dietary integrity remains resilient in the face of modern challenges.

Divergent scholarly interpretations in contemporary contexts

The study identifies a divergence of opinion among Malaysian Islamic jurists regarding the modern application of *Istitābat al-'Arab*. Some scholars limit its scope to the early Arab cultural framework, arguing that the principle was historically tied to Arab customs and perceptions of purity (*ṭayyib*) and impurity (*khabīth*). Conversely, others advocate for its reinterpretation to address current issues such as lab-grown meat, synthetic animal protein, and genetically modified livestock. This finding highlights the need for renewed *ijtihād* and multidisciplinary dialogue between jurists, scientists, and policymakers to contextualize *Istitābat al-'Arab* in light of technological evolution in the food industry. The divergence of interpretation reflects the dynamic and evolving nature of *fiqh al-at'imah* (food jurisprudence) in modern Islamic thought. Such scholarly discourse promotes intellectual diversity and ensures that Islamic rulings remain contextually relevant to emerging ethical challenges in food technology. The principle of *Istitābat al-'Arab* is crucial in determining the legality of food sources derived from animals when explicit textual evidence from the Qur'an or *ḥadīth* is absent. This principle allows for broader interpretations of *halāl* dietary guidelines, especially in contemporary Malaysia, where consumer demand for *halal* food is increasing despite often lacking comprehensive regulations (Ng et al., 2022). Trust and ethical sourcing are paramount in *halal* certification, reinforcing the need for product integrity and quality assurance, which are essential for fostering consumer confidence in a market where misinformation can proliferate (Faisal et al., 2024). Moreover, *Istitābat al-'Arab* strengthens the link between Shariah compliance and social accountability by ensuring that ethical values are embedded throughout the food production process. It also provides a framework for jurists and industry players to address ambiguities in emerging food products, maintaining both religious authenticity and market transparency.

Furthermore, advancements in technology and regulation, such as blockchain for traceability, enhance operational standards in *halal* food management, ensuring compliance with the principles outlined by *Istitābat al-'Arab* (Bachtiar et al., 2024; Bux et al., 2022). The integration of such technologies supports the principle's emphasis on transparency, accountability, and purity (*ṭahārah*) in the *halal* supply chain. As the *halal* market becomes increasingly globalized, these innovations allow for the harmonization of *halal* standards across different jurisdictions. Ultimately, the intersection of ethical consumption, regulatory practices, and technological innovations underpins the discourse surrounding *halal* food, making *Istitābat al-'Arab* a timeless and adaptive principle. Its application continues to ensure that Malaysia's *halal* food industry remains at the forefront of both religious compliance and modern governance (Ab Talib and Zulfakar, 2024).

Limited integration within Malaysia's halal governance system

Analysis of Malaysia's current *halal* certification framework (e.g., JAKIM and MS 1500:2019) reveals that *Istitābat al-'Arab* is not explicitly integrated into existing *halal* assessment protocols. Regulatory bodies prioritize empirical testing and scientific validation over jurisprudential reasoning based on moral perception or cultural instinct. This gap limits the spiritual and ethical dimensions of *halal* verification, reducing it to a procedural exercise rather than a holistic system grounded in *fiqh al-at'imah*. The study suggests that incorporating *Istitābat al-'Arab* could enhance moral accountability and restore the link between *halal* governance, public trust, and religious authenticity. Strengthening this integration would enable a more balanced *halal* system that fuses

spiritual, ethical, and scientific validation processes. Therefore, the study underscores the necessity for policy reform that operationalizes *Istitābat al-ʿArab* within Malaysia's national halal standards to uphold integrity and transparency. The concept of *Istitābat al-ʿArab* plays a crucial role in assessing halal compliance in Malaysia, particularly in cases where definitive texts are unavailable. This principle emphasizes rational and contextual analysis, drawing upon the broader Islamic legal framework that governs the consumption of halal food and beverages. Such considerations ensure food safety and align with the *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah*, which aims to promote well-being and prevent harm (Hamidifani and Karim, 2023). In contemporary Malaysia, challenges persist due to inadequate integration within the halal governance system, including improper certification processes that undermine consumer confidence and market integrity (Supriyadi et al., 2024). Strengthening the application of *Istitābat al-ʿArab* can provide a more coherent jurisprudential foundation to guide halal certification, ensuring consistency across various sectors. Moreover, its adoption fosters a balance between religious authenticity and administrative efficiency, which is vital for maintaining Malaysia's credibility as a global halal hub.

It is essential for stakeholders, particularly those in the supply chain, to enhance their understanding of halal standards to ensure compliance and quality, especially in areas like animal feed (Jamaludin et al., 2021). The rigorous standards imposed ensure that products not only meet halal criteria but also satisfy consumer expectations regarding safety and ethics (Hafsan et al., 2021). By incorporating *Istitābat al-ʿArab* into operational practices, industry players can strengthen ethical awareness and accountability throughout the production process. Furthermore, educational initiatives and continuous training based on this principle can empower stakeholders to interpret and apply halal requirements with both technical precision and spiritual insight. Therefore, addressing contemporary challenges through *Istitābat al-ʿArab* can effectively bridge gaps in halal governance and enhance compliance.

Contemporary relevance for emerging food technologies

The principle of *Istitābat al-ʿArab* demonstrates renewed relevance in guiding ethical evaluations of modern food technologies such as cultured meat, insect-based protein, and synthetic gelatin. It provides a flexible moral compass based on *fitrah* (natural disposition) and communal sensibility, allowing scholars to assess new food sources beyond strict textual boundaries. The findings show that *Istitābat al-ʿArab* can bridge classical *Shāfiʿī* jurisprudence and modern halal innovation by ensuring that new products align with both *Shariah* ethics and consumer intuition of purity and wholesomeness. Additionally, the principle can serve as a jurisprudential benchmark for assessing the ethical legitimacy of biotechnological food advancements in the halal industry. Hence, its application provides a sustainable and future-oriented framework that balances innovation, spirituality, and consumer confidence in halal food production. The principle of *Istitābat al-ʿArab*, which aids in deducing the permissibility of animal-based food sources in the absence of explicit textual evidence, is highly relevant in the context of contemporary food technologies in Malaysia. The evolution of halal certification processes, influenced by emerging technologies, enhances transparency and public confidence in halal products. This evolution is particularly crucial as the food supply chain adapts in the aftermath of COVID-19, necessitating robust regulatory frameworks (Davids and Sabrain, 2022). The integration of *Istitābat al-ʿArab* within these modern regulatory mechanisms ensures that technological advancements remain

consistent with Shariah objectives and ethical norms. Furthermore, its application reinforces the principle of *tayyib* (wholesomeness), ensuring that innovation in food technology continues to uphold spiritual purity and consumer trust in halal integrity.

The support of Malaysian authorities in promoting halal certification, especially for micro and small enterprises (MSEs), is vital for enhancing their international competitiveness (Abu Bakar et al., 2023; Anggarkasih and Resma, 2022). Despite various challenges, including gaps in awareness and knowledge, training initiatives significantly increase the intention to pursue halal certification among food producers (Oemar et al., 2023a; 2023b). Strengthening these initiatives with guidance rooted in *Istitābat al-'Arab* can cultivate a deeper understanding of halal principles among entrepreneurs and regulators alike. Moreover, aligning capacity-building programs with this classical principle encourages ethical entrepreneurship, fostering sustainable business practices within the halal ecosystem. As Malaysia reaffirms its commitment to halal standards sustainably, these modern frameworks must integrate traditional principles such as *Istitābat al-'Arab*, ensuring compliance with both contemporary and historical ethical requirements for food (Ariffin et al., 2023).

Conclusion

In conclusion, the principle of *Istitābat al-'Arab* holds significant potential to enrich Malaysia's halal regulatory framework by addressing ambiguities in animal-based food sources where explicit textual guidance is absent. As modern food technologies and global supply chains introduce new challenges to halal integrity, this classical juristic tool offers a flexible, ethics-based complement to existing certification protocols. Its relevance spans legal interpretation, ethical oversight, and consumer trust—especially in areas like synthetic meat, animal feed, and imported by-products. However, limited integration of this principle within current halal governance systems and divergent scholarly views highlight the need for standardized application and multidisciplinary engagement. Future research should explore how *Istitābat al-'Arab* can be operationalized across emerging food sectors, and how collaboration between Islamic jurists, scientists, and policy actors can ensure both religious authenticity and practical compliance in Malaysia's evolving halal ecosystem.

Acknowledgement

The authors thank The Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies, Universiti Teknologi Mara For Technical Support. This publication was supported by the Journal Support Fund, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia. The authors gratefully acknowledge the financial assistance provided for the publication of this article.

Conflict of interest

The authors reported no conflicts of interest for this work and declare that there is no potential conflict of interest concerning the research, authorship, or publication of this article.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ab Talib, M.S., Zulfakar, M.H. (2024): Sustainable halal food supply chain management in a small rentier halal market. – Arab Gulf Journal of Scientific Research 42(3): 449-463.
- [2] Abu Bakar, S.Z.A., Zamani, S.N.M., Ahmad, M.A.B.H., Prasetyaningsih, E. (2023): Challenges in the implementation of halal certification among small medium enterprises (SMEs). – Russian Law Journal 11(4S): 365-371.
- [3] Agustian, K., Hejazziey, D., Zen, A., Sekarini, R.A., Wiwin, W. (2023): Comparative analysis of ethical and legal principles in the islamic business management model. – Journal of Contemporary Administration and Management (ADMAN) 1(2): 101-107.
- [4] Anggarkasih, M.G., Resma, P.S. (2022): The importance of Halal certification for the processed food by SMEs to increase export opportunities. – In E3S Web of Conferences, EDP Sciences 348: 12p.
- [5] Ariffin, A.S., Hashom, H., Putranti, O.D., Salam, A., Ahmad, A. (2023): Strategic Approach in Cattle Breeding: An Important of Sharia Compliance in Artificial Insemination Implementation in Malaysia and Indonesia Cattle Beef Industry. – In E3S Web of Conferences, EDP Sciences 444: 8p.
- [6] Bachtiar, W.F., Masruroh, N.A., Asih, A.M.S., Sari, D.P. (2024): Halal food sustainable traceability framework for the meat processing industry. – Journal of Islamic Marketing 15(11): 2759-2784.
- [7] Bux, C., Varese, E., Amicarelli, V., Lombardi, M. (2022): Halal food sustainability between certification and blockchain: A review. – Sustainability 14(4): 18p.
- [8] Davids, Z., Sabrain, D. (2022): The digital halal era: A look into the new normal. – Ekonomski Izazovi 11(22): 10-17.
- [9] Edris, M.M.A. (2021): The role of the Malaysian Islamic Development Corporation in monitoring halal food and cosmetic products: A descriptive analysis case. – Al-Hikmah: International Journal of Islamic Studies and Human Sciences 4(4): 94-119.
- [10] Faisal, A., Adzharuddin, N.A., Yusof, R.N. (2024): The nexus between advertising and trust: Conceptual review in the context of halal food, Malaysia. – International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences 14(1): 600-620.
- [11] Hafsan, H., Kiramang, K., Thaha, A.H., Rasyid, M.R. (2021): Broiler farms practice without AGP as an Islamic conception in the strategy to achieve “asuh” food. – Journal of Islam and Science 8(1): 29-37.
- [12] Hamidifani, S., Karim, B. (2023): Analysis of the application of halal certification in the maqasid Sharia perspective on consumer confidence in halal-certified MSME products in Bangkalan Regency. – In Proceeding of International Annual Conference on Islamic Economy and Law 2(2): 101-114.
- [13] Hasan, M.R., Abd Latif, M.S. (2024): Towards a holistic Halal certification self-declare system: An analysis of maqasid al-Sharī'ah-based approaches in Indonesia and Malaysia. – Mazahib 23(1): 41-78.
- [14] Husin, M.M., Kamarudin, S., Rizal, A.M. (2021): Food and beverage industry competitiveness and halal logistics: Perspective from small and medium enterprises in Malaysia. – Asian Journal of Islamic Management (AJIM) 10p.
- [15] Ikomatussuniah, M.R.B., Maler, M.W. (2021): Transformation of ulama's role in Nusantara: A case study of halalan thayyiban food law in Indonesia. – Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences 11(4): 477-462.
- [16] Jamaludin, M.A., Khairuzzaman, M.W., Sani, M.S.A. (2021): Black soldier fly larvae as animal feed: Implications on the halal status of meat products. – Halalsphere 1(1): 32-42.
- [17] Karimullah, S.S. (2023): From Tradition to Mainstream: Understanding the Integration of Islamic Law in Various Global Settings. – Justicia Islamica 20(2): 214-240.
- [18] Miswanto, A., Musaffa, M.U.A. (2023): Investigating Al-Istihalah in the Provisions of Shariah Texts: A Study on Models of Transformation from Impure (Najis) to Pure (Halal) Substances, or Vice Versa. – Az-Zarqa': Jurnal Hukum Bisnis Islam 15(1): 1-25.

- [19] Mokodenseho, S., Siregar, R., Muslim, S., Hasibuan, K., Rahman, R. (2024): Analysis of the Influence of Fiqh and Maqasid al-Syariah in the Formation of Islamic Legal Policy in Indonesia. – *West Science Islamic Studies* 2(01): 30-37.
- [20] Mustapa, A., Hashim, N., Sulong, M.R., Matusin, S.N.I., Dollah, N.F.H., Matzin, N.S. (2025): Investigating The Halal Status Of Animal Bones And Ethanol In Conventional Food Products: A Preliminary Study. – *Journal of Fatwa Management and Research* 30(1): 23-37.
- [21] Ng, P.C., Ahmad Ruslan, N.A.S., Chin, L.X., Ahmad, M., Abu Hanifah, S., Abdullah, Z., Khor, S.M. (2022): Recent advances in halal food authentication: Challenges and strategies. – *Journal of Food Science* 87(1): 8-35.
- [22] Oemar, H., Orgianus, Y., Khuza'i, R., Darusman, F., Alifani, U. (2023a). Empowerment of Micro Entrepreneurs Providing Halal Canteens Through Training and Assistance. – *KnE Social Sciences* 8p.
- [23] Oemar, H., Prasetyaningsih, E., Bakar, S.Z.A., Djamaludin, D., Septiani, A. (2023b): Awareness and intention to register halal certification of micro and small-scale food enterprises. – *F1000Research* 11: 55p.
- [24] Rafiuddin, M., Ramadhan, D.A., Azizah, S.N. (2024): Halal Certification for MSMEs: Navigating Perceptions and Implementations Through the Lens of Maslahah Mursalah. – *Muttaqien: Indonesian Journal of Multidisciplinary Islamic Studies* 5(2): 135-151.
- [25] Saidin, N., Yaakob, M.A.Z., Abd. Rahman, F., Samori, Z., Ruzulan, Z., Amer Nordin, N.S. (2024): Beyond certification: Understanding risks in halal animal feed supply chains. – *International Journal of Advanced Research* 8p.
- [26] Sakti, M., Ramadhani, D.A. (2023): Halal Certification of Micro and Small Enterprises' Food Products for Consumer Protection. – *Amsir Law Journal* 5(1): 23-36.
- [27] Sari, D.P., Jaswir, I., Daud, M.R.B.H.C. (2021): Factors affecting the successful implementation of MS1500 by Malaysian halal food industry. – *International Journal of Halal Research* 3(2): 102-112.
- [28] Supriyadi, S., Aulia, R., Nubahai, L., Ab Rahman, R., Mohamed, R. (2024): Legal effectiveness of halal product certification in improving business economics in Indonesia and Malaysia. – *Al-Ahkam* 34(1): 193-220.
- [29] Suryani, I., Muhtar, M., Rahman, Y., Jaya, B., Khalaf, A. (2023): Integration of Islamic law in regional development in Indonesia. – *Juris (Jurnal Ilmiah Syariah)* 22(1): 1-11.
- [30] Syu'aibi, M.M. (2023): Fenomenologi Self Declare Sertifikasi Halal Bagi Pelaku UMKM Produk Makanan dan Minuman Untuk Peningkatan Awareness Sertifikasi Halal Di Kabupaten Pasuruan. – *Jurnal Mu'allim* 5(1): 68-83.
- [31] Usman, H., Chairy, C., Projo, N.W.K (2021): Between awareness of halal food products and awareness of halal-certified food products. – *Journal of Islamic Marketing* 14(3): 851-870.