

## Towards a Sustainable Future: Integrating Maqashid Shariah into Green Halal Supply Chain

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### ABSTRACT

*The global halal industry has witnessed substantial growth alongside increasing environmental and ethical concerns, prompting the need for an integrated approach to halal supply chain management. However, existing Green Halal Supply Chain (GHSC) models tend to focus on technical and operational aspects, lacking a robust Islamic ethical foundation. This study aims to develop a conceptual model that integrates the principles of maqashid shariah, into GHSC practices. Using a qualitative library research method, this study analyzes relevant literature, fatwas, and regulatory frameworks to construct a value-based model applicable to upstream, internal, and downstream supply chain activities. Findings indicate that embedding maqashid shariah within GHSC not only guarantees compliance with halal principles, but also encourages sustainability, social justice, and ethical responsibility. This integrative model offers practical implications for halal industry stakeholders by providing a holistic framework that aligns operational efficiency with Islamic moral objectives. In addition, it plays a role in narrowing the divide between shariah principles and modern sustainability practices, thereby positioning the halal industry as a catalyst for advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Further studies are encouraged to translate these values into quantifiable indicators and auditing systems for broader application.*

### ABSTRAK

#### Kata Kunci:

*Maqashid  
Shariah; SDGs;  
Islamic  
Financial  
Institutions;  
Islamic Ethics;  
Sustainable  
Development*

Industri halal global mengalami pertumbuhan pesat seiring meningkatnya perhatian terhadap isu lingkungan dan etika bisnis. Namun, pendekatan Green Halal Supply Chain (GHSC) yang pada umumnya masih bersifat teknis dan belum berbasis nilai-nilai Islam secara mendalam. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengembangkan model konseptual GHSC berbasis maqashid syariah. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif melalui studi kepustakaan, penelitian ini menganalisis literatur, dan regulasi yang relevan untuk membangun kerangka kerja berbasis nilai yang dapat diterapkan pada aktivitas rantai pasok hulu, internal, dan hilir. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa integrasi maqashid syariah dalam GHSC tak sekadar menjamin kepatuhan terhadap prinsip halal, melainkan juga menggalakkan keberlanjutan, keadilan sosial, dan tanggung jawab etis. Model ini memberikan kontribusi praktis bagi pelaku industri halal dengan menawarkan pendekatan holistik yang menyelaraskan efisiensi operasional dan tujuan moral Islam. Selain itu, hal ini berperan dalam menjembatani kesenjangan antara prinsip-prinsip syariah dan praktik keberlanjutan kontemporer, sehingga menempatkan industri halal sebagai agen

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transformasi dalam pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs). Penelitian selanjutnya disarankan untuk mengoperasionalkan nilai-nilai ini ke dalam indikator terukur dan mekanisme audit guna mendukung implementasi yang lebih luas.

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## INTRODUCTION

Over the past decade, the global halal industry has undergone remarkable growth (Azam & ABDULLAH, 2020) (Nor et al., 2023). As reported in the Global Islamic Economy Report (2023), Muslim consumer expenditure on halal-related sectors including food, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and fashion reached USD 2.29 trillion and is projected to rise to USD 3 trillion by 2025 (SGIER, 2023). At the same time, the global community faces escalating environmental challenges such as climate change, pollution, and natural resource degradation (Semenova, 2020). These issues compel the business sector, including the halal industry, to move beyond a sole focus on halal compliance by incorporating environmental sustainability throughout the supply chain a concept referred to as the Green Halal Supply Chain (GHSC) (Abdullah et al., 2018).

Green Halal Supply Chain (GHSC) reflects an integrated approach that aligns halal requirements with sustainable environmental practices throughout the halal supply chain. (Abdullah et al., 2018) (Firdiansyah et al., 2021). GHSC not only ensures halal products from the aspect of raw materials and production processes, but also pays attention to energy efficiency, waste management, carbon footprint, and Islamic business ethics principles (Njonge, 2023). Although the GHSC concept is starting to be implemented by several large companies in the food sector (Abdullah et al., 2018) and halal cosmetics (Ardiantono et al., 2022), comprehensive implementation is still very limited, especially in developing countries such as Indonesia. On the other hand, the integration of fundamental Islamic values, particularly maqashid sharia principles, has not been explicitly part of the GHSC's strategic approach.

As the overarching goal of Islamic sharia, Maqashid sharia is directed toward safeguarding five critical domains: religion (din), life (nafs), intellect (aql), lineage (nasl), and wealth (mal). (Hidayat et al., 2023) (Muhammad Amin, 2020). In the contemporary context, maqashid sharia has also been developed to include environmental aspects and social justice (Munawar et al., 2024) (Maulana & Rosmayati, 2020) (Firdiansyah et al., 2021). This concept should be the foundation of every aspect of life, including economic activity (Anisa et al., 2020) and halal supply chain management. However, in practice, the GHSC approach still often focuses on technical operational management and certification, rather than a deeper value or spiritual approach.

A number of previous studies have discussed GHSC from various perspectives. For example, the study by Ahmad et al. (2023) discussed the importance of halal and environmentally friendly logistics systems in the food industry, but did not discuss the integration of maqashid sharia principles (Ahmad et al., 2023). Iqbal et al.,s (2020) study

highlights energy efficiency and waste management in Green Supply Chain. (Iqbal et al., 2020), but focuses more on technical approaches and does not explore Islamic normative aspects. Research by Khan et al. (2022) tried to examine the relationship between halal business practices and sustainability principles (Khan et al., 2022), but has not specifically included the maqashid sharia dimension as the main conceptual framework.

This indicates a research gap, namely the lack of studies that place maqashid sharia as a philosophical and operational foundation in the practice of GHSC. In fact, the integration of maqashid sharia is very important to provide spiritual depth and a stronger ethical dimension, and distinguish GHSC from conventional sustainability approaches that are secular in nature. This is important to avoid mere formalization of halalness and encourage the creation of a more holistic and transformative halal economic system.

Additionally, considering Indonesia as home to the largest Muslim community globally, should be a pioneer in developing maqashid sharia-based GHSC models. However, until now there is no clear conceptual model or practical guidance that confirms how maqashid sharia can be internalized into supply chain activities, starting from the selection of raw materials, production processes, distribution, to post-production. The absence of this model hinders business actors in translating Islamic values into concrete and sustainable business practices.

The urgency of this research is also driven by the increasing demands of Muslim consumers for halal products that are not only pure in substance, but also good in process, value, and impact on society and the environment. Consumers now not only ask “is this product halal”, but also “is this product processed fairly, sustainably and ethically?”. This reflects the increasing awareness of ethics in consumption, which is actually in line with maqashid sharia principles and Islamic values in general.

With this background, this study aims to explore in depth how the concept of maqashid sharia can be integrated in the practice of Green Halal Supply Chain. This research is qualitative and uses a library research approach, by examining relevant literature, academic documents, fatwas, and regulations. The focus is on developing a conceptual framework that combines maqashid sharia values with GHSC principles, as an academic and practical contribution to the development of a sustainable halal economy. Through this study, it is hoped that a model or framework will be found that can be a reference for academics, halal industry practitioners, and policy makers in developing a supply chain system that is not only efficient and halal, but also based on transformative and benefit-oriented Islamic values. This research will also enrich the treasury of contemporary Islamic economic literature with a value-based approach in sustainable halal supply chain management.

## RESEARCH METHODS

Utilizing a descriptive qualitative methodology and relying on library-based research, this study seeks to examine how Maqashid Sharia is integrated into the Green

Halal Supply Chain model. A conceptual approach is used to develop a theoretical framework or model of Maqashid Sharia integration in Green Halal Supply Chain. Data were collected from various academic studies, journal articles, and scientific publications relevant to the research topic. The selection of sources is based on thematic relevance, currentness (published in the last 5-10 years), and credibility as national or international academic sources. Data collection was conducted through literature documentation techniques relevant to this study. A content analysis technique was applied to examine and extract significant themes and trends from the gathered data.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Green Halal Supply Chain Concept (GHSC)

Green Halal Supply Chain (GHSC) is a supply chain management approach that integrates the principles of halalness in Islam with holistic environmental and social sustainability practices (Abdullah et al., 2018). GHSC not only ensures that products meet halal standards from the sharia side, but also pays attention to aspects of environmental responsibility, energy efficiency, and business ethics throughout the supply chain (Junejo et al., 2023). GHSC covers all activities from raw material procurement, production process, packaging, distribution, to consumption that must be free from unclean contamination, while being environmentally friendly and promoting social welfare.

The main components of Green Halal Supply Chain (GHSC) consist of halalness, sustainability, and ethics, which synergistically form a supply chain management framework that not only meets sharia requirements but is also environmentally and socially responsible (Abdullah et al., 2018). Halal is a fundamental aspect that ensures that the entire production and distribution process is free from materials and practices prohibited by Islam, such as the avoidance of impure substances or procedures that contradict sharia principles ensures that the final products are acceptable to Muslim consumers. Hasibuan et al., (2025). Sustainability in GHSC emphasizes efficient resource management, waste reduction, and environmental protection, so that the supply chain is not only environmentally friendly but also contributes to maintaining resource sustainability for the benefit of upcoming generations. Meanwhile, the ethical aspect includes the principles of fairness, transparency and social responsibility in the relationship between all stakeholders, including workers, producers and consumers, in accordance with Islamic values that promote shared prosperity and avoid exploitation (Maulida et al., 2024). The combination of these three components makes GHSC a holistic business approach, where the spiritual and moral goals of Islam are realized alongside the achievement of economic and environmental sustainability.

The application of GHSC within the global halal industry framework and Indonesia shows promising developments, although it still faces various implementation challenges. Globally, the halal industry is increasingly placing sustainability as an integral part of production standards (Rahman, Razimi, et al., 2024), as Muslim consumers

become more conscious of the need for halal products that adhere to Islamic law while also being eco-friendly and ethically produced. Countries like Malaysia (Rahman, Ahmad, et al., 2024), United Arab Emirates, and Turkey have started to integrate sustainability principles in their halal certification and supply chain practices (Freyr, 2024), encouraging companies to implement green technology and ethical business practices. In the context of Indonesia, recognized as the world's most prominent halal market, the implementation of GHSC is still in its early stages but has great potential, supported by government commitment through various halal regulations and green economy programs. Companies in the halal food, cosmetics and pharmaceutical sectors are starting to adopt environmentally friendly practices (Malik et al., 2025) such as good waste management (Soulthoni, 2024) and the use of organic raw materials (Al et al., 2025), although comprehensive implementation is still limited by lack of understanding and adequate infrastructure. With increasing consumer demands and policy support, The Green Halal Supply Chain (GHSC) holds significant potential to transform Indonesia's halal industry into a sector that promotes economic growth while also upholding social responsibility and environmental sustainability.

The practical implementation of Green Halal Supply Chain (GHSC) faces various complex challenges, especially in developing countries such as Indonesia. One of the main obstacles is the lack of a comprehensive understanding of the concept of integration between halal and sustainability, both among business actors and consumers, so that awareness and commitment to GHSC practices are still low. In addition, the lack of adequate infrastructure and green technology (Khalidy et al., 2024) is a significant obstacle in implementing green and efficient production and distribution processes. The cost factor is also a challenge, where initial investments in waste management, sustainable halal certification, and the use of organic raw materials are often considered expensive and do not immediately provide tangible financial returns in the short term (Khalidy et al., 2024). In addition, the lack of strict regulations and standardization that integrate halal and sustainability aspects means that GHSC practices are not yet mandatory or widely followed industry standards. The complexity of coordination between stakeholders in the supply chain, from producers to distributors to consumers, also adds to the challenges of synchronizing and transmitting the information needed to ensure both halalness (Ellahi et al., 2025) and sustainability. Overcoming these challenges therefore requires a collaborative approach involving education, supportive policies, and affordable technological innovations to effectively implement GHSC and deliver long-term benefits.

## **B. Principles of Maqashid Shariah in Economics and Business**

The fundamental idea of Maqashid Sharia represents a structured set of core goals that Islamic law aims to fulfill in order to promote holistic human well-being. These objectives encompass five essential dimensions, including hifz al-din (safeguarding

religion), hifz al-nafs (preserving life), and hifz al-aql (protecting intellect) (Abdurrahman, 2020). Hifz al-din emphasizes the importance of maintaining faith and religious practices so that humans remain on the path that Allah blesses. Hifz al-nafs is concerned with the protection of life and health, ensuring that humans can live safely and prosperously. Hifz al-aql is concerned with maintaining the function of reason and the human capacity for thought, which is the basis for decision-making and the development of knowledge. Hifz al-nasl focuses on the preservation of offspring and family through rules governing marriage, family relationships, and social morality. Meanwhile, hifz al-mal focuses on protecting and managing wealth fairly and responsibly so that there is no exploitation or economic injustice. These five objectives are interrelated and form the foundation of holistic Islamic ethics and law, which takes into account spiritual as well as social, economic, and intellectual elements in pursuit of holistic public benefit (Mufid Lc., M.H.I., 2018).

The relevance of maqashid sharia in the Islamic economic system is fundamental because maqashid serves as a philosophical foundation and the main goal that directs all economic activities to be consistent with Islamic legal principles and focused on public benefit, maqashid sharia guides economic actions to prioritize not just profit, but also fairness, long-term sustainability, and societal prosperity, in accordance with Islamic values (Riwanto & Suryaningsih, 2022) (Lubis et al., 2025). As an illustration, safeguarding wealth (hifz al-mal) advocates for fair and efficient resource utilization, while safeguarding life (hifz al-nafs) and intellect (hifz al-aql) obligates the economy to deliver halal, health-conscious, and mentally safe products and services. In addition, Maqashid sharia disallows detrimental economic behaviors, particularly those involving usury, gharar (uncertainty), and exploitation (Chanifah, 2021) (Syah & Rahmadani, 2024), thus creating an ethical and sustainable economic system. Thus, maqashid sharia is not only a normative framework, but also a practical guide that strengthens the integrity and sustainability of the Islamic economy in the face of modern challenges.

The expansion of maqashid sharia into a modern context reflects an effort to adapt Islamic principles to the challenges and needs of contemporary times, one of which is the addition of the concept of hifz al-bi'ah or environmental protection as an integral part of the objectives of sharia (Karimullah, 2024). In the classical tradition, maqashid sharia focused on five main protections, but the development of global awareness of the environmental crisis prompted Islamic scholars and scholars to expand the scope of maqashid to include environmental protection as a moral and religious responsibility. Hifz al-bi'ah emphasizes the importance of preserving nature, preventing damage to ecosystems, and managing resources sustainably as part of fulfilling the benefit of the people and safeguarding God's creation (Annisa et al., 2023). This concept is in line with Islamic teachings that emphasize balance, prohibition against waste (israf), and respect for nature as a trust. Thus, this expansion of maqashid not only strengthens the relevance



of sharia in the modern ecological context, but also provides a strong ethical basis for environmentally friendly business practices and social life, including in the development of Green Halal Supply Chain..

The implications of maqashid sharia for business decision-making are significant because maqashid provides a value framework that directs business actors not only to pursue financial gain, but also to ensure that every decision taken is in line with the goals of benefit and justice according to Islamic principles. In practice, business decision-making based on maqashid sharia must consider the impact on five main aspects, such as maintaining halal products (hifz al-din), protecting the welfare of consumers and workers (hifz al-nafs), ensuring clear and honest information so as not to mislead the mind (hifz al-aql), maintaining the continuity of the family and harmonious social relations (hifz al-nasl), and managing assets in a fair and responsible manner (hifz al-mal). With this approach, business decisions are not only oriented towards short-term profits, but also on business sustainability, consumer confidence, and positive contributions to the wider community. Therefore, maqashid sharia becomes an important moral and ethical guide in building a business (Eva Andriani et al., 2023) with integrity and provide maximum benefits without neglecting social and environmental responsibility.

### **C. Meeting Point between GHSC and Maqashid Shariah**

The compatibility of the Green Halal Supply Chain (GHSC) principle with maqashid sharia is evident in the similarity of the objectives of both which emphasize the balance between spiritual, social and environmental aspects to achieve the benefit of the people (Zahra & Agung, 2024). The Green Halal Supply Chain (GHSC) encompasses various key elements, both explicit and implicit, that embody the values of maqashid sharia and align with its fundamental goals. Explicitly, the halal aspect in GHSC directly reflects protecting religion (hifz al-din) through the fulfillment of strict halal standards, maintaining the purity and sanctity of products according to Islamic law so that consumers can worship in peace without worrying about haram elements, and protecting the soul (hifz al-nafs) by ensuring products are safe and healthy for consumers. In addition, the environmental sustainability aspect of GHSC implicitly adopts the value of hifz al-bi'ah (preservation of the environment) which is now expanded in modern maqashid which emphasizes the protection of ecosystems and responsible management of natural resources for the long-term welfare of humanity (R. W. A. Utama et al., 2019). The principles of justice and social responsibility inherent in GHSC also reinforce the maqashid of safeguarding wealth (hifz al-mal) and posterity (hifz al-nasl), by ensuring that business processes do not harm society or future generations. With such integration, GHSC not only fulfills the requirements of Islamic law, but also creates a supply chain system that is ethical, sustainable and contributes to the overall welfare of the people. Thus, GHSC holistically reflects maqashid values that integrate spiritual, social and ecological dimensions in sustainable halal supply chain practices.

The spiritual dimension in a sustainable halal supply chain is very important because it is the main foundation that distinguishes halal supply chains from conventional supply chains. This dimension is rooted in sharia beliefs and principles that demand that Every phase in the supply chain of halal goods must avoid haram and najis components to ensure the product remains clean and aligned with Islamic legal principles. This spirituality does not only limit materials and processes, but also includes the intention and sincerity of business actors in running their business as a form of worship and moral responsibility to Allah SWT. Thus, this spiritual dimension ensures that the halal supply chain not only fulfills technical and legal aspects, but also religious values that provide peace and confidence to Muslim consumers. The integration of spiritual values in a sustainable halal supply chain also encourages awareness of social and environmental responsibility, because maintaining God's mandate for His creation is part of worship that must be carried out as a whole. The concept of maqasid aims to bring about benefits in this world and the hereafter. This concept encompasses justice, mercy, benefits, and wisdom for all of humanity (Farida & Soraya Dewi, 2017).

Meanwhile, ethical considerations highlight the significance of upholding fairness, clear communication, and social responsibility at every stage of the supply chain. This ethic requires business actors to operate honestly, avoid exploitation, and ensure the welfare of all stakeholders, from farmers or raw material producers, workers in factories, to end consumers. Consistent with maqashid sharia, which upholds the preservation of life, intellect, and assets, a sustainable halal supply chain must ensure safe products, just wages and working conditions, and ethical resource utilization. This business ethic also includes a commitment to environmental sustainability, preventing damage and waste of natural resources, reflecting social and ecological concerns as part of moral responsibility. With the combination of spiritual and ethical dimensions, this model supports a business structure that achieves not just profit, but also fulfills ethical, spiritual, and societal values.

#### **D. Integrative Model of Maqashid Syariah in GHSC**

The main activities in the supply chain consist of three main components: upstream supply chain, internal supply chain management, and downstream supply chain. The upstream supply chain includes supplier management, raw material procurement, and inbound logistics, which focuses on the flow of materials and information from suppliers to the company. Internal supply chain management involves production processes, inventory management, and coordination of internal activities to ensure operational efficiency. Meanwhile, the downstream supply chain focuses on the distribution of finished products to customers through distribution channels, outbound logistics, marketing, and after-sales service. The integration and coordination of these three components is critical to creating an efficient, responsive supply chain capable of providing added value to customers as well as a competitive advantage for the company (Helmold, 2020).



The integration of maqashid sharia principles into the three main components of supply chain activities can be done as follows:

**a. Upstream Supply Chain**

In the upstream supply chain, activities involve coordination between the manufacturer and its primary distributors, which may include producers, assemblers, or both, along with their relationships with second-tier distributors (Hofstetter, 2018). Relationships with suppliers can involve various tiers, starting at the point where materials are initially sourced. In the upstream supply chain component, the main activities are raw material procurement and supplier selection.

Maqashid Shariah principles can be deeply integrated to ensure that procurement is done in accordance with Islamic values. First, the aspect of hifz al-din or protecting religion requires that all materials used in production come from halal and thayyib sources. This means companies must ensure that suppliers comply with halal standards from the very beginning of the process, such as animal slaughter methods in the food industry. Second, hifz al-nafs or protecting the soul demands that the raw materials obtained are safe for consumers, free from hazardous materials or contamination that can endanger human health. Third, hifz al-mal or safeguarding wealth is applied through the principles of fairness in contracts and efficiency in corporate spending on raw materials. By adopting this method, both long-term economic resilience and product credibility in the eyes of consumers are supported. Certifying halal compliance from the initial stages of the supply chain is a crucial effort to preserve trust and adherence to sharia regulations, as noted by (Zainuddin et al., 2019).

**b. Supply Chain Internal Management**

The internal supply chain management encompasses all activities related to receiving and processing inputs from suppliers, converting them into the final products of the organization. This process begins as soon as the inputs arrive at the facility. Key elements within the internal supply chain include overseeing production, managing the manufacturing process, and maintaining effective inventory control (D. M. Utama et al., 2022) (Harland, 1996). The integration of the concept of Maqashid Sharia in the internal management of the supply chain can be done by making the basic values of sharia an ethical and operational foundation in all internal activities of the organization, starting from the receipt of raw materials in the warehouse, the production process, to inventory management.

The principle of hifz al-din (safeguarding religion) requires that all internal processes of the company uphold halal values. This means that all stages of production, processing, and storage must be free from contamination of haram or unclean substances. Companies need to implement a standardized internal halal assurance (SJH) system, including employee training, halal SOPs, and hygiene policies in accordance with sharia

guidelines (Anggi & Rahayu, 2022). Warehouses and production lines must be separated between halal and non-halal products, if both still exist in one company.

The principle of hifz al-nafs (safeguarding the soul) is realized through ensuring product safety and quality during internal processes. The use of additives, processing techniques, and packaging must pay attention to food safety and occupational health standards. In addition, the protection of workers is also part of the implementation of this maqashid. A work system that is fair, safe, and free from physical and mental hazards needs to be prioritized, including the provision of a hygienic work environment, adequate lighting, and humane working hours.

The principle of hifz al-'aql (maintaining reason) can be applied through improving the competence of human resources involved in the internal supply chain. Technical training, halal awareness training, and organizational culture that supports critical and innovative thinking will support the performance of the halal supply chain. On the other hand, the management of honest and non-misleading information (for example, in product labels or audit reporting) is also a form of keeping the public and consumers' minds from being misled.

The principle of hifz al-mal (safeguarding wealth) in this context encourages efficiency and effectiveness in the production process and inventory control. A lean manufacturing strategy and a good stock management system will prevent companies from waste, overproduction, or the accumulation of damaged goods. This efficiency is not only economically valuable but also shari'i, because avoiding waste is an important principle in Islam. In addition, good management of assets and equipment is also a form of protection for the company's assets. Fifth, although hifz al-nasl (safeguarding offspring) is more often associated with social aspects, in the context of internal supply chains, this value can be associated with operational sustainability and protection for future generations. Production that pays attention to environmental impacts, factory waste, and carbon emissions is a form of responsibility for the sustainability of nature and future life. Therefore, companies that integrate sharia maqashid must also pay attention to green industry practices and environmentally friendly energy use.

### **c. Downstream Supply Chain**

The downstream part of the supply chain encompasses all processes related to getting the product into the hands of the final customer. This includes a focus on logistics areas such as distribution, inventory storage, transportation, and services provided after the sale. Key operations in this stage involve managing how products are distributed, stored, delivered, and supported once received by the consumer (Dobrzykowski, 2019). Maqashid Syariah plays an important role in shaping fair, safe, and sustainable distribution practices. The principle of hifz al-din can be applied through the delivery of clear and honest product information to consumers, especially in halal labeling so that consumers' purchase decisions are in line with Islamic law. Hifz al-nafs serves as a guide

in ensuring that products reach consumers in safe and suitable conditions for consumption, for example by maintaining a cold chain system for food and pharmaceutical products so that quality is maintained during distribution. Meanwhile, the principle of *hifz al-mal* encourages efficiency in the distribution process, with reasonable logistics costs and does not burden consumers, and provides fair and satisfactory after-sales service. In the modern context, technologies such as blockchain are beginning to be applied to increase transparency and accountability in the distribution of halal products, as explained by (Surjandari et al., 2021). With the integration of Maqashid Syariah in the downstream segment, consumer trust in halal products is not only maintained but also strengthened through ethical and professional services.

The sharia maqashid has evolved into an important ethical-operational framework in contemporary business and management practices, particularly in the context of Islamic economics. Various literature of the last decade emphasizes that maqashid is not merely a normative goal of Islamic law, but also a practical guide that integrates moral, social, and economic values holistically. Maqashid sharia guides business people to prioritize justice, social welfare, and environmental sustainability, in addition to adhering to halal and *thayyib* principles. By upholding the five main aspects of maqashid—*hifz al-din* (religion), *hifz al-nafs* (soul), *hifz al-aql* (intellect), *hifz al-nasl* (heredity), and *hifz al-mal* (wealth)—this framework directs companies to make decisions that are not only profit-oriented, but also ethical and socially responsible. A study by Darus et al. (2024) confirms that the integration of maqashid in corporate governance (Darus et al., 2024) encourage transparency, accountability (Darma et al., 2022), and sustainable business practices, thereby increasing stakeholder trust and business sustainability.

In addition, the expansion of modern maqashid to include environmental aspects, such as *hifz al-bi'ah* (environmental protection) (R. W. A. Utama et al., 2019), further strengthening the role of maqashid as an ethical-operational framework in today's business. Hasan's research (2022) shows that the application of maqashid in the context of sustainability provides a normative basis for companies to adopt more holistic eco-friendly practices and corporate social responsibility (CSR) (Hasan, 2022). Thus, maqashid not only guides businesses to comply with sharia law, but also to contribute to environmental preservation and social welfare at large. Recent literature such as by Haniffa and Hudaib also emphasizes that maqashid serves as an ethical foundation that connects Islamic spiritual values with pragmatic business strategies, helping organizations adapt to the challenges of globalization and socio-economic change (Haniffa & Hudaib, 2007). Overall, maqashid sharia offers a comprehensive, relevant, and adaptive ethical-operational framework for managing business sustainably and fairly in the modern era.

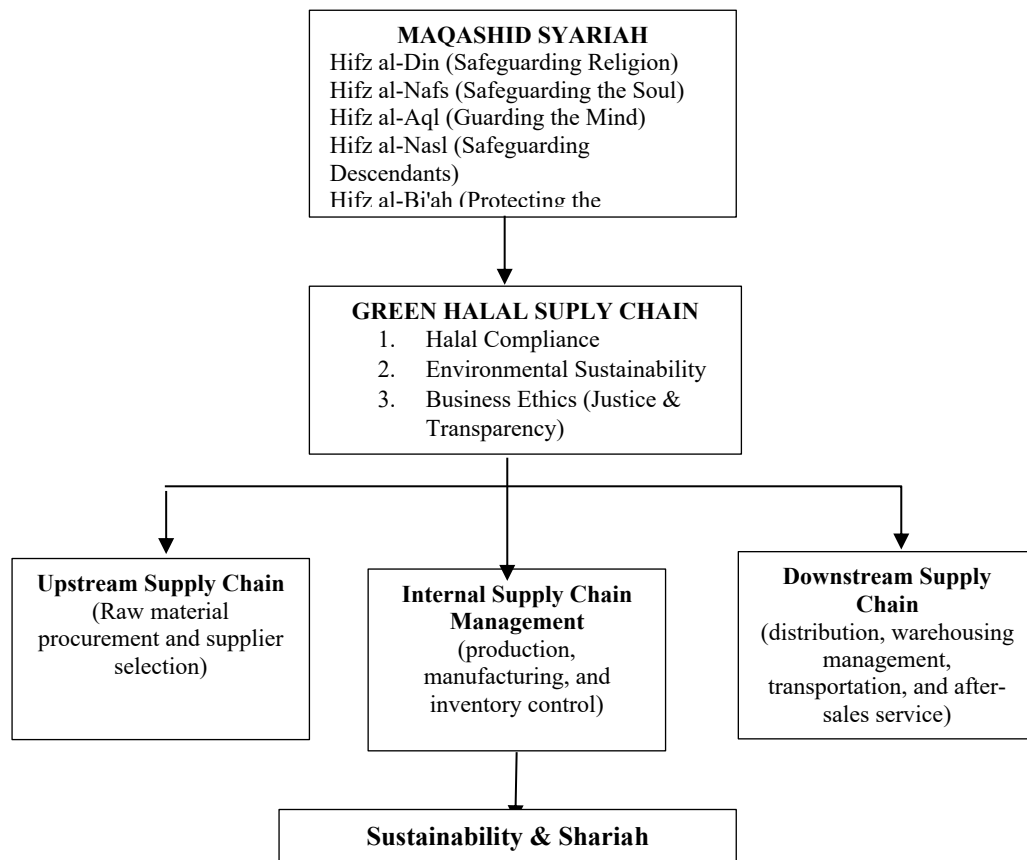


Figure 1. Conceptual Model of Integration

### E. Analysis of Past Literature

The Green Halal Supply Chain (GHSC) literature over the past decade shows that despite efforts to combine halal principles and environmental sustainability, many studies have not explicitly integrated the framework of sharia maqashid as an ethical-operational foundation. For example, research by (Abdullah et al., 2018) emphasizing the identification of green practices implemented in the halal supply chain, but not associating it with the concept of sharia maqashid. Similarly, a study by Albakarat (2023) discusses green supply chain practices in the chemical industry in Jordan without considering the dimensions of sharia maqashid (Albrakat et al., 2023). The absence of a sharia maqashid perspective in these studies suggests a gap in the GHSC literature that can hinder a holistic understanding of the integration of Islamic values in sustainable supply chain practices.

However, some studies have begun to bridge this gap by proposing the integration of sharia maqashid in the GHSC. Fageh (2022) emphasized the importance of synergy between the halal industry and the green industry through the framework of sharia maqashid (Fageh, 2022). However, it is still in the conceptual stage without and does not directly and specifically relate it to the purpose of the sharia maqashid. Meanwhile, a study by (Nurcahyo et al., 2024) shows that the application of the principles of maqashid

sharia can improve business sustainability through marketing strategies oriented to Islamic values. However, this study focuses more on the marketing aspect than the integration of sharia maqashid in the entire supply chain. Therefore, further research is needed that comprehensively develops a sharia maqashid-based GHSC model, covering all stages of the supply chain from upstream to downstream, to ensure that business practices not only meet halal standards and environmental sustainability, but are also in line with sharia goals in safeguarding religion, soul, intellect, descendants, property, and the environment.

The technical-secular approach in the Green Halal Supply Chain (GHSC) tends to focus on operational aspects such as logistics efficiency, compliance with industry standards, and environmental management, but often ignores the ethical and spiritual dimensions that are at the core of sharia maqashid. The main drawback of this approach is the lack of integration of holistic Islamic values, such as justice, social responsibility, and religious intent at every stage of the supply chain. For Example, (Zulkifli & Yusuf, 2023) highlight that many halal supply chain systems only focus on formal certification without considering the principles of sharia maqashid, thus risking losing the transcendental meaning of the halal practice itself. Moreover, technical-secular approaches often fail to build consumer trust in depth, as they do not touch on the moral and spiritual aspects that are the main considerations for Muslim consumers. Thus, to achieve true sustainability in GHSC, it is necessary to integrate sharia maqashid as a comprehensive ethical-operational foundation, including spiritual, social, and environmental aspects in every business decision.

The value-based approach to realizing a Green Halal Supply Chain (GHSC) offers significant advantages over the technical-secular approach, as it integrates the principles of sharia maqashid as an ethical and spiritual foundation in the entire supply chain. By emphasizing sharia goals, this approach ensures that every business decision not only meets halal standards and environmental sustainability, but also reflects the values of justice, transparency, and social responsibility. For example, (Zulkifli & Yusuf, 2023) emphasized that the integration of sharia maqashid principles in the digital transformation of the halal supply chain can increase transparency and accountability, as well as build consumer trust in halal products. Thus, the value-based approach not only strengthens the ethical legitimacy of the GHSC, but also encourages long-term sustainability that is in line with the goals of sharia and the needs of modern society.

#### **F. Theoretical and Practical Implications**

The Green Halal Supply Chain (GHSC) model based on sharia maqashid makes a real contribution to the development of today's Islamic economy by combining aspects of sustainability, halal, and ethics into one integrated operational system. This approach not only ensures the conformity of economic activities with Islamic law, but is also able to address global challenges such as environmental crises, unethical production practices, and lack of transparency in the supply chain. By making the sharia maqashid the basis, Islamic economics is no longer limited to formal compliance, but is geared towards building a fair, inclusive, and sustainable economic system. This strengthens the role of

Islamic economics in responding to multidimensional crises in the modern era, while expanding its application in the halal industry at the national and international levels.

The sharia maqashid-based GHSC also plays a strategic role in strengthening the halal industry, especially in terms of long-term planning and reputation. Through the application of Islamic ethical principles such as environmental conservation (*hifz al-bi'ah*), social justice, and moral responsibility, halal supply chains can be built efficiently, in accordance with sharia, and sustainably. This approach provides competitive added value, especially in the face of a global market that increasingly demands ethical and sustainability standards in the production process. In addition, the integration of sharia maqashid helps strengthen the halal brand identity, increases the trust and loyalty of Muslim consumers, and opens up opportunities for value-based international partnerships. In the long term, this approach supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and strengthens the moral legitimacy of the halal industry on the global stage.

For regulators and standard-setting institutions, the implementation of sharia maqashid in the GHSC is important to develop a more comprehensive and value-based halal policy. So far, halal standards generally only emphasize legal and technical aspects, such as raw materials and production processes, without accommodating the dimensions of ethics, sustainability, and social responsibility. By making sharia maqashid the main reference, halal standards can be developed to include indicators of environmental protection (*hifz al-bi'ah*), labor welfare (*hifz al-nafs*), and fair distribution (*hifz al-mal*). This will drive the transformation from a certification system based on minimum compliance to one that comprehensively reflects Islamic values, as well as increase the competitiveness of halal products and strengthen cooperation between countries in formulating global halal standards that are relevant to today's challenges.

To support this implementation, further research needs to be focused on the development of operational indicators of each of the principles of sharia maqashid in supply chain activities, starting from the initial stage of raw material procurement to distribution and final consumption. These indicators can be used as a basis for building a GHSC audit and certification system that is not only sharia-compliant, but also value-oriented and sustainability-oriented.

## CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the application of sharia maqashid principles in the Green Halal Supply Chain (GHSC) can strengthen ethical and spiritual aspects in the management of the halal supply chain. By prioritizing values such as safeguarding religion, soul, intellect, ancestry, property, and the environment, GHSC not only ensures the halalness of products, but also supports social justice, environmental sustainability, and business responsibility. The integration model prepared in this study provides practical guidance for halal industry players in applying the maqashid principle at every stage of the supply chain, from upstream to downstream.



This approach based on sharia maqashid is a more comprehensive alternative to the technical approach that only focuses on operational standards. In addition to being beneficial for the business world, this model is also useful for policymakers and academics in designing a more meaningful and sustainable halal system. In the future, further research is needed to develop operational indicators of sharia maqashid and design a value-based GHSC audit system so that it can be widely applied in various halal industry sectors.

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