



Harmonization of Halal Certification in Indonesia with Maqashid Syariah Principles: an In-Depth Study of Jasser Auda's System Approach

Muhammad Syihabuddin¹, Suwandi²

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang^{1,2}

230204210037@student.uin-malang.ac.id¹, suwandi@syariah.uin-malang.ac.id²

Abstract

The phenomenon of halal certification in Indonesia has become a public spotlight in the face of the complexity of the industrial world. The principle of Maqashid Sharia, which puts forward the highest goals in Islamic law to protect and promote the welfare of mankind, has become a critical foundation in the effort to achieve harmony between religious requirements and the practical needs of industry. Through a systematic system approach, Jasser Auda is expected to be the ideal foundation for integrating Islamic law based on Maqashid Sharia with halal certification. This study used a literature research method involving primary sources, namely Jasser Auda's book entitled "Maqasid Al-Shariah as Philosophy of Islamic Law: a Systems Approach" and as a secondary source of research related to the discussion of halal certification in Indonesia. The results of this study revealed three things: 1) The relationship between sharia maqashid and halal certification is very visible and includes five important points in maqashid, namely religious protection (hifz ad-din), soul (hifz an-nafs), reason (hifz al-Aql), offspring (hifz an-Nasl), and property (hifz al-Mal). 2) Through 6 features in Auda's thinking system approach, it is very helpful in harmonizing the existence of a halal certification program. This is through many considerations and the role of all stakeholders in order to achieve the objectives of halal certification in accordance with maqashid sharia. 3) The dynamics of the existence of halal certification are certainly faced with various problems, thus an integrative approach is needed in an effort to achieve effective and inclusive harmonization for all parties.

Keywords: Harmonization, Halal Certification, Maqashid sharia, System Approach

Abstrak

Fenomena sertifikasi halal di Indonesia menjadi sorotan publik dalam menghadapi kompleksitas dunia perindustrian. Prinsip maqashid syariah, yang mengedepankan tujuan-tujuan tertinggi dalam hukum Islam untuk melindungi dan mempromosikan kesejahteraan umat manusia, telah menjadi landasan kritis dalam upaya mencapai keselarasan antara persyaratan agama dan kebutuhan praktis industri. Melalui pendekatan sistem yang sistematis milik Jasser Auda diharapkan menjadi landasan ideal dalam mengintegrasikan hukum Islam berbasis Maqashid syariah dengan sertifikasi halal. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian pustaka dengan melibatkan sumber primer yaitu buku karya Jasser Auda yang berjudul "Membumikan Hukum Islam Melalui Maqashid syariah" dan sebagai sumber sekunder berupa penelitian terkait pembahasan sertifikasi halal di Indonesia. Adapun hasil penelitian ini mengungkap tiga hal: 1) Relasi antara maqashid syariah dan sertifikasi halal sangat terlihat dan mencakup lima hal poin penting dalam maqashid yaitu perlindungan agama (hifz ad-din),

jiwa (hifz an-nafs), akal (hifz al-aql), keturunan (hifz an-nasl), dan harta benda (hifz al-mal). 2) Melalui 6 fitur dalam pendekatan sistem pemikiran Auda sangat membantu dalam mengharmonisasikan adanya program sertifikasi halal. Hal tersebut melalui banyak pertimbangan dan peran dari segala stakeholder agar tercapai tujuan sertifikasi halal sesuai maqashid syariah. 3) Dinamika keberadaan sertifikasi halal tentu dihadapkan dengan berbagai problematika, dengan begitu pendekatan integratif sangat dibutuhkan sebagai upa mencapai harmonisasi yang efektif dan inklusif bagi semua pihak.

Kata Kunci: Harmonisasi, Sertifikasi Halal, Maqashid Syariah, Pendekatan Sistem

INTRODUCTION

Halal certification in Indonesia has become an important component in ensuring that products on the market meet the halal standards set by Islamic law. This certification is not only important for Muslims who are the majority of Indonesia's population, but also plays a role in maintaining consumer confidence in the products they consume. In recent decades, the demand for halal products has increased significantly, driving the development of the halal industry in various sectors. However, the main challenge faced is how to maintain the authenticity and credibility of halal certification amid technological developments and globalization. Maqashid sharia, as the main goal of Islamic law, offers a holistic framework for achieving the welfare of mankind. The principles of Maqashid sharia include the protection of religion (hifz ad-din), the soul (hifz an-nafs), reason (hifz al-Aql), offspring (hifz an-nasl), and property (hifz al-mal) (Auda, 2015).

In the context of halal certification, the application of Maqashid sharia means ensuring that the certification process not only complies with sharia rules textually but also covers broader aspects such as health, security, and business ethics (Chanifah, 2021). It is important to ensure that the certified products actually provide benefits for consumers and society as a whole. A contemporary thinker, Jasser Auda offers a new approach to understanding Maqashid sharia that is more flexible and contextual. According to him, Maqashid sharia must be applied taking into account the social, economic, and cultural context in which the law is applied (Tahir, 2023). This approach is particularly relevant for Indonesia, which has a complex cultural diversity and social dynamics. By adopting the Auda approach, halal certification can be more responsive to changes and community needs, without ignoring the basic principles of sharia. One important aspect of Jasser Auda's approach is the emphasis on virtue or public interest (Maulidi, 2022).

In the context of halal certification, this means that the certification process must pay attention to its broad impact on society, including aspects of health, environment, and economic well-being. For example, halal-

certified products must be produced in a way that is safe for consumers and environmentally friendly. In addition, the production process must pay attention to social justice, such as fair treatment of workers and the use of materials that do not harm the community. The application of Maqashid sharia in halal certification requires a transparent and accountable approach. Transparency in the certification process will increase consumer confidence and ensure that all steps in the process are in accordance with Sharia principles (Widayat et al., 2020). Accountability is also important to ensure that certification bodies are accountable for their decisions and actions. With this approach, every product that obtains halal certification can be held accountable for its halal both sharia-wise and morally and ethically. In addition, the integration of Maqashid sharia principles in halal certification also requires adequate education and training for industry players and regulators (Adiwijaya, 2019). A deep understanding of Maqashid sharia will help them in applying these principles effectively in the certification process. This education must cover theoretical and practical aspects, as well as pay attention to the dynamics and challenges faced by the halal industry (Aprilia & Priantina, 2022). Thus, all parties involved in the certification process can work synergistically to achieve the desired goals.

The application of Jasser Auda's approach also emphasizes the importance of dialogue and collaboration between various stakeholders, including the government, certification agencies, industry, and society (Yaqin, 2018). This dialogue is important to ensure that all parties understand and support the principles of Maqashid sharia in halal certification. Collaboration will also facilitate the resolution of problems that arise and strengthen the shared commitment to maintaining the integrity of the certification process (Shofiyah & Qadariyah, 2022). With good cooperation, the certification process can run more effectively and efficiently. Halal certification that harmonizes with Maqashid sharia principles can also contribute to improving the competitiveness of Indonesian halal products in the global market. With the growing demand for halal products worldwide, products certified to high standards and strong integrity will be easier to accept in the international market (Kristiana et al., 2020). This will open wider export opportunities for Indonesian halal products and improve the national economy. In addition, the reputation as a country with a trusted halal certification system will improve Indonesia's image in the eyes of the world.

Ultimately, the successful application of Maqashid sharia principles in halal certification is highly dependent on the commitment and cooperation of all parties involved. Governments, certification bodies, industry players, and communities must work together to create a credible and integrated

certification system (Malau & Svinarky, 2020). With a strong commitment, Indonesia can be an example for other countries in implementing halal certification that is by sharia principles and provides maximum benefits to the community. The application of Maqashid sharia principles in halal certification can also make a positive contribution in strengthening moral and ethical values in business. By paying attention to aspects such as fairness, honesty, and social responsibility, halal certification can be an instrument to encourage more ethical and sustainable business practices (Rahmi, 2021). This will have a long-term positive impact on the halal industry and society as a whole, and support the creation of a more inclusive and equitable economy.

In the context of growing globalization and digitalization, Indonesia needs to continue to adapt and update the halal certification system to remain relevant and effective. The flexible and contextual approach of Maqashid sharia can be a guide in facing new challenges that arise. By continuously developing and refining the halal certification system, Indonesia can maintain and improve its position as one of the leaders in the global halal industry (Zain et al., 2024). Overall, this paper strives to offer a comprehensive and innovative perspective. This approach not only guarantees compliance with Sharia law but also pays attention to the interests and welfare of the wider community. By integrating these principles, halal certification in Indonesia can achieve higher standards, provide greater benefits, and serve as a model for other countries looking to develop their halal industries.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study is a qualitative research. Literature research is a series of research on library research (Zed, 2004). This research is a study of the phenomenon of halal certification in Indonesia which is a reference in several ways. With this theme, the analysis used is the theory of the system approach from Jaser Auda with the title *"Maqasid Al-Shariah as Philosophy of Islamic Law: a Systems Approach"* (Auda, 2015) as the primary reference. While the secondary reference, this research refers to the latest scientific journals that are relevant to the discussion of this theme.

RESULT

The Conception of Maqashid Sharia in The Context of Halal Certification

The Maqashid conception of Sharia focuses on the highest goal of Islamic law designed to protect five fundamental aspects of human life: religion, life, reason, descent, and property (Kurniawan, 2018). In the context of halal certification, these principles can be implemented to ensure that products consumed by the community not only meet the requirements of Sharia law but also provide wider benefits for the welfare of the people.

In integrating the principles of Maqashid sharia into halal certification, this system not only ensures compliance with religious laws but also promotes the overall welfare of society. This holistic approach confirms the importance of halal certification which not only focuses on the legalistic aspects but also pays attention to the social, health, and economic impacts of the certified products (Hasibuan, 2017).

First, religious protection (hifz al-din) in halal certification ensures that the products consumed are in accordance with Islamic teachings. This is the most obvious and direct aspect, where every product that gets halal certification must meet the halal standards set by Sharia law. *Second*, life protection (hifz al-nafs) emphasizes the importance of consumer safety and health. Halal-certified products must be free of harmful ingredients and ensure that their production processes meet strict hygiene standards, thus protecting the health of consumers. *Third*, the protection of reason (hifz al-aql) is related to ensuring that halal products do not contain substances that can damage or interfere with brain function, such as alcohol and narcotics. Halal certification, in this case, aims to maintain the mental health and intelligence of the community.

Fourth, hereditary protection (hifz al-nasl) emphasizes the importance of good and nutritious food to support the growth and development of future generations. Halal-certified products must support the reproductive health and development of children who consume them. *Fifth*, property protection (hifz al-mal) requires that the halal certification process also considers economic aspects, namely that halal products must be affordable and not burdensome to consumers. It also includes fairness in trade and production, ensuring that the entire halal supply chain is conducted fairly and transparently.

The five principles above are universal and static, without considering the specific context that changes over time (Syihab, 2023). In the context of halal certification, this classic approach was quite adequate in the past when food production systems were more simple and local. However, with globalization and the complexity of the modern food industry, the classical approach has become less relevant. Halal certification must now accommodate various aspects such as food technology, global supply chains, and international regulations. In this context, a contemporary approach to maqashid sharia is needed to answer new challenges. Jasser Auda, for example, introduced systemic and holistic methods that emphasize context flexibility and relevance (Izazi Nurjaman, 2021). Thus, the shift of maqashid sharia from classical to contemporary reflects the need to adapt Islamic law to modern realities. In the context of halal certification, this approach enables the achievement of broader sharia goals, including welfare and justice for all stakeholders (Matnin et al., 2022).

Harmonization of Halal Certification in Indonesia: Analysis of The Jasser Auda System Approach

Jasser made a major contribution to the renewal of Islamic legal methodology. One of his inspiring works is; *Maqashid al-Shari'ah as Philosophy of Islamic Law: A Systems Approach* (Matnin et al., 2022). In this book, Jasser seeks to discuss three sciences at once: maqashid al-shari'ah, ushul fiqh, and system philosophy (Yaqin, 2018). These three knowledge were previously separate and not connected to each other (Murti & Syah, 2021). In addition, Auda's approach to *maqasid sharia* emphasizes the importance of avoiding approaches that are dogmatic or literalistic. (Anwar, 2014) Rather, it encourages understanding Islamic laws in a broader context and to apply them wisely, taking into account the actual needs of society. This opens the door for the renewal of Islamic thought in accordance with the times, while still adhering to the basic principles of Islam that underlie the *maqasid sharia* (Rofiah, 2018).

A *system approach* Jasser Auda's perspective is an approach that focuses on understanding systems comprehensively in the context of human life. Jasser Auda, a contemporary Islamic scholar, developed this view to understand the basic principles of Islam and apply them in a contemporary context (Chanifah, 2021). Auda's view of the systems approach emphasizes the importance of understanding the relationships between the various parts of the system and how they interact with each other (Susanti, 2020). In the Islamic context, this includes understanding sharia laws, moral values, ethical principles, and social governance (Kurniawan, 2018). Some of the key concepts in Auda's perspective on the systems approach include: (Putra & Sumbulah, 2020) (Hasibuan, 2017) 1). *Cognition*, meaning there is a separation between revelation and human cognition (interpretation). 2). *Wholeness*, thus, leads to the need to stay away from atomistic and reductionist approaches (simplifying complex symptoms incompletely). 3). *Openness* (open), mujtahids should open themselves to receive various kinds of knowledge. 4). *Interrelated hierarchy*, that everything is related, not mutually exclusive. 5). *Multidimensionality*, everything must be viewed through various dimensions. 6) *Purposefulness*, which is the main target is 'intent; al-maqasidiyah'.

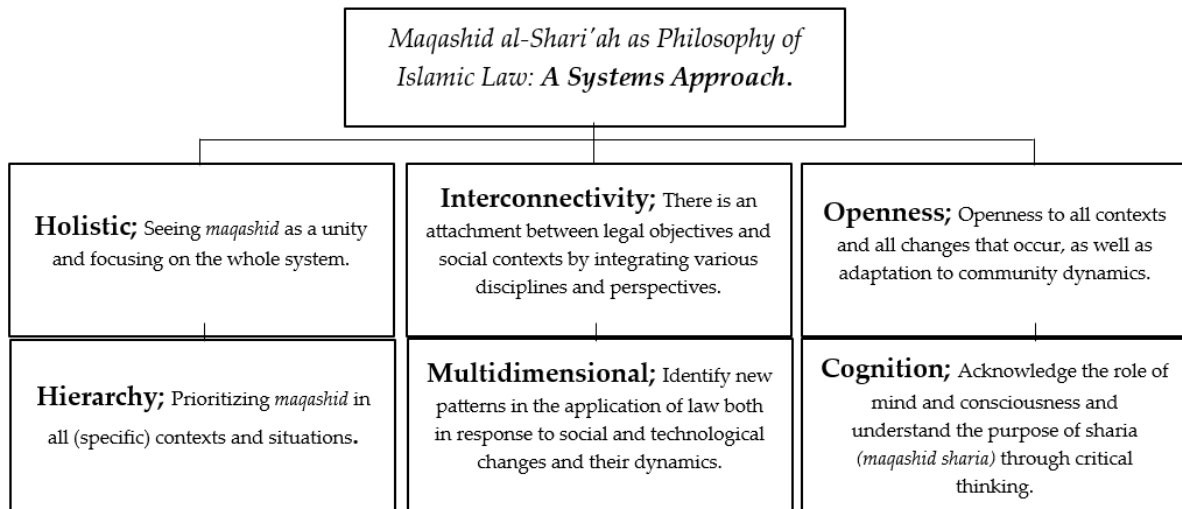
Harmonization of halal certification in Indonesia through Jasser Auda's holistic system approach provides a holistic view of all aspects involved. This approach ensures that certification not only focuses on meeting halal standards, but also considers social, economic, and environmental impacts (Mursadad et al., 2024). Thus, each element in the certification process is seen as part of a larger, interconnected, and influencing whole. The interconnection approach emphasizes the importance of the relationship between the various components in the halal

certification system. In this context, every actor, from producers, and regulators, to consumers, has an interrelated role (Zaki et al., 2023). This approach helps identify and overcome obstacles that may arise in the certification process, as well as ensuring all parties contribute to optimal results.

Auda's open approach underscores the need for transparency and inclusivity in the halal certification process. By involving various stakeholders, including the public, scientists, and industry players, the certification system can be more responsive to the needs and expectations of the public (Budiman, 2020). This approach also encourages constructive dialogue, allowing for continuous adjustment and improvement. The hierarchy in the Auda system approach places the main objective of maqashid sharia as the top priority in halal certification. These principles, such as the protection of life, reason, and property, lay the foundation for decision-making. Thus, each step in the certification process must be in line with these values, ensuring that the end result is beneficial to society at large.

Multidimensional Auda's approach recognizes that halal certification is not only related to legal or religious aspects, but also includes economic, health, and ethical dimensions (Rico Khashogi, 2022). This approach allows a more comprehensive and integrative analysis so that each policy implemented can meet various needs and challenges. Finally, the cognition approach emphasizes the importance of in-depth knowledge and (Murti & Syah, 2021) understanding of the principles of halal and maqashid sharia. By promoting continuing education and research, this approach ensures that all parties involved in halal certification have the necessary competencies (Syafitri et al., 2022). This not only improves the quality of certification but also strengthens public trust in the existing system (Anwar, 2014).

Maqashid Al-Shariah as Philosophy of Islamic Law: a Systems Approach



Problems of Integration of the Halal Certification System with Maqashid Sharia: A Reality Reading

Harmonizing halal certification with Maqashid sharia principles in Indonesia faces a number of complex challenges. First of, definitions and interpretations of what is included in Maqashid sharia can vary among scholars and scholars, which complicates consistency in policy implementation (Tahliani & Renaldi, 2023). In addition, in-depth knowledge and understanding of Maqashid Sharia principles are not always possessed by all related parties in the halal certification process. Limited resources, both in human and financial terms, are also a significant obstacle in ensuring that every halal certification process takes into account well the aspects of Maqashid sharia (Qomaro, 2018). This can affect the sustainability and consistency of the application of these principles in daily practice.

Furthermore, the legal and regulatory frameworks that support harmonization between halal certification and Maqashid sharia may not be fully mature or well coordinated at the national and local levels (Warto & Samsuri, 2020). Differences in interpretation or enforcement in different regions can create uncertainty and gaps in the application of these principles. In the context of globalization and international trade, the harmonization of halal certification with Maqashid sharia can pose challenges related to internationally recognized standards. The need to accommodate local requirements to international standards can confuse and slow down the harmonization process.

Furthermore, technical challenges such as the development of infrastructure that supports the supervision and implementation of halal

certification are also crucial. This includes improving laboratory capacity, developing information technology, and reliable tracking systems to ensure compliance with Maqashid Sharia (Tahliani & Renaldi, 2023). The existence of diverse commercial interests behind halal certification is also a challenge. This can create potential conflicts of interest between efforts to meet the principles of Maqashid Sharia by optimizing business profits for producers and industry players (Abmi et al., 2024). In addition, challenges in building public awareness and education about the importance of halal certification based on Maqashid sharia should not be ignored (Harahap, 2018). A better understanding of the community will help support better implementation of these principles in everyday practice.

Political and social aspects can also affect the process of harmonizing halal certification with Maqashid sharia. Changes in policy or pressure from various community groups can affect the direction and success of these harmonization efforts (Aliyudin et al., 2022). Therefore, the need for development and increased collaboration between government agencies, civil society organizations, academia, and industry in overcoming these challenges should not be ignored. Strong collaboration can strengthen the implementation and monitoring of halal certification based on the principles of Maqashid sharia.

The importance of transparency and accountability in the halal certification process is also a challenge that must be overcome (Suhendar et al., 2023). Greater information disclosure and public feedback mechanisms can help build public trust and ensure that Maqashid sharia principles are well met in every step of the certification process (Hafizh Pandhithio, 2022). No less important, the need for a research-based approach and an evidence-based approach in developing policies and practices related to the harmonization of halal certification with Maqashid sharia (Nurdiansyah, 2023). Strong research can provide a solid foundation for better decision-making and more effective implementation of those principles in a practical context.

Problems of Integration of The Halal Certification System with Maqashid Sharia

No	Problematics	No	Problematics
1.	Definitions and interpretations of Maqashid sharia that vary among scholars and scholars	7.	Development of technical infrastructure for the supervision and implementation of halal certification

2.	Uneven knowledge and understanding of Maqashid sharia principles among related parties	8.	Potential conflicts of commercial interest in the implementation of Maqashid sharia principles
3.	Limitations of human and financial resources in considering aspects of Maqashid sharia	9.	Public awareness and education about the importance of halal certification based on Maqashid sharia
4.	Maturity and coordination of legal and regulatory frameworks to support harmonization	10.	The influence of political and social aspects in the harmonization process of halal certification
5.	Uncertainties and gaps in interpretation and enforcement in various areas	11.	The need for better collaboration between government agencies, civil society, academia, and industry in addressing challenges
6.	Challenges related to international standards in harmonizing halal certification	12.	Transparency and accountability challenges in the halal certification process—need research and evidence-based in developing harmonization policies and practices

CONCLUSION

Harmonization of halal certification in Indonesia with the principles of Maqashid sharia, based on the approach of the Jasser Auda system, faces a number of complex challenges. Diverse definitions and interpretations of Maqashid sharia among scholars and scholars complicate consistency in policy implementation. In addition, limited human and financial resources are a serious obstacle in ensuring that any halal certification process adequately considers the principles of Maqashid sharia. The development of a mature legal framework, good coordination between regions in law enforcement, as well as the challenges of harmonization with international standards, all add to the complexity of efforts to achieve a fair and effective halal certification system in Indonesia. Nonetheless, strong collaboration between government, industry, and civil society can better address these challenges. Increased public awareness of the importance of Maqashid sharia-based halal certification is also needed to support better implementation of these principles in daily practice. With a comprehensive approach and strong commitment from all relevant parties, Indonesia can achieve a halal certification system that not only meets the religious aspects

but also provides tangible benefits for the welfare of society and the development of the industry as a whole.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Anwar, M. M. (2014). Studi Pemikiran Maqasid Syariah Perspektif Jasser Audah. In *Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology*. Universitas Islam Indonesia.
- Auda, J. (2015). *Membumikan Hukum Islam Melalui Maqashid Syariah Pendekatan Sistem (Terj. Maqashid Shariah as Philosophy of Islamic Law A System Approach)* (Rosidin & A. A. El-Mun'im (eds.)). Mizan Media Utama.
- Zed, M. (2004). *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan*. Yayasan Obor.

Journals

- Abmi, M., Fachrurrazy, M., & Hasan, H. (2024). Penerapan Sertifikasi Halal Menurut UU Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 Tentang Jaminan Produk Halal (Studi Kasus Pelaku Usaha D' Star Capres di Kota Palopo). *International Journal Mathla'ul Anwar of Halal Issues*, 4(1), 7823–7830.
- Adiwijaya, A. J. S. (2019). Menyongsong Pemberlakuan Kewajiban Sertifikasi Halal Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Living Law*, 11(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.30997/jill.v11i1.1641>
- Aliyudin, A., Abror, K., Khairuddin, K., & Hilabi, A. (2022). Sertifikasi Halal di MUI Lampung Pasca Undang -Undang Nomor 34 Tahun 2014 Serta Problematika UMKM. *Al Maal: Journal of Islamic Economics and Banking*, 3(2), 194. <https://doi.org/10.31000/almaal.v3i2.5459>
- Aprilia, S., & Priantina, A. (2022). Analisa Strategi Peningkatan Sertifikasi Halal Sektor Kuliner Di Bangka Selatan. *International Journal Mathla'ul Anwar of Halal Issues*, 2(1), 50–71. <https://doi.org/10.30653/ijma.202221.46>
- Budiman, F. (2020). Sertifikasi Halal Bagi Masyarakat Kabupaten Boyolali Jawa Tengah (Studi Tentang Keputusan Pembelian Produk Herbal Penawar Alwahida Indonesia). *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 6(2), 379. <https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v6i2.1192>
- Chanifah, N. (2021). Formulasi Etika Bisnis Halal Thayyib Dalam Perspektif Maqashid Syariah Kontemporer Jasser Auda. *Arena Hukum*, 14(3), 604–625. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.arenahukum.2021.01403.10>
- Hafizh Pandhitio. (2022). *Relevansi Maqasid Syariah Kontemporer Jasser Auda Terhadap Kewenangan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Sebagai Lembaga Pengawas Perbankan Syariah*. [https://repository.uinsaizu.ac.id/13163/1/HAFIZH_PANDHITIO - SKRIPSI.pdf](https://repository.uinsaizu.ac.id/13163/1/HAFIZH_PANDHITIO_-_SKRIPSI.pdf)

- Harahap, R. Z. (2018). Pengawasan dan Koordinasi Sertifikasi Halal. *DE LEGA LATA: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 3(1), 108–118. <https://doi.org/10.30596/dll.v3i1.3145>
- Hasibuan, H. H. (2017). Pemikiran Maqasid Syariah Jasser Auda. *Aqlam: Journal of Islam and Plurality*, 4(17200010102), 1–21.
- Izazi Nurjaman, M. (2021). Membedah Kedudukan Maqashid Syariah Dalam Fatwa MUI Tentang Jual Beli Emas Secara Tidak Tunai Menurut Teori Pendekatan Sistem Jasser Auda. *El-Faqih: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Hukum Islam*, 7(1), 19–37. <https://ejournal.iaifa.ac.id/index.php/faqih/article/view/243>
- Kristiana, B. V., Indrasari, A., & Giyanti, I. (2020). Halal Supply Chain Management dalam Optimalisasi Penerapan Sertifikasi Halal UMKM. *Performa: Media Ilmiah Teknik Industri*, 19(2), 113–120. <https://doi.org/10.20961/performa.19.2.46379>
- Kurniawan, R. (2018). Maqasid Syariah Dan Pembangunan Hak Asasi Manusia. *Al-Mazaahib: Jurnal Perbandingan Hukum*, 6(2), 227. <https://doi.org/10.14421/al-mazaahib.v6i2.1539>
- Malau, P., & Svinarky, I. (2020). Halal Dalam Upaya Perlindungan Konsumen. *JUSTITIA : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Humaniora*, 7(3), 547–559.
- Mashuri, I. (2020). Pendekatan Sistem Dalam Teori Hukum Islam (Perspektif Jasser Auda). *FITRAH: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu-Ilmu Keislaman*, 5(1), 11–28. <https://doi.org/10.24952/fitrah.v5i1.1106>
- Matnin, Saiban, K., & Munir, M. (2022). Analisis Pendekatan Sistem dalam Ekonomi Islam (Sebuah Pemikiran Maqashid Al-Syariah as Philosophy of Islamic Law Jasser Auda). *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Pelita Bangsa*, 7(01), 12–24. <https://doi.org/10.37366/jespb.v7i01.262>
- Maulidi, M. (2022). Maqasid Syariah sebagai Filsafat Hukum Islam: Sebuah Pendekatan Sistem Menurut Jasser Auda. *Al-Mazaahib: Jurnal Perbandingan Hukum*, 7(1), 113. <https://doi.org/10.14421/al-mazaahib.v7i1.2860>
- Mursadad, A., Sissah, & Budianto, A. (2024). Peran Sertifikasi Halal Terhadap Peningkatan Penjualan Pada UMKM di Kecamatan Telanai Pura Jambi. *Musytari: Neraca Manajemen Ekonomi*, 5(2). <https://doi.org/10.8734/mnmae.v1i2.359>
- Murti, A., & Syah, T. A. (2021). Menelaah Pemikiran Jasser Auda Dalam Memahami Maqasid Syariah. *Citizen: Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin Indonesia*, 1(2), 60–67. <https://doi.org/10.53866/jimi.v1i2.9>
- Nurdiansyah, M. R. D. (2023). Sinergitas akselerasi lembaga Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal Dan Lembaga Pemeriksa Halal dalam implementasi sertifikasi halal industri di Indonesia. *Journal of Halal Industry Studies*, 2(1), 39–48. <https://doi.org/10.53088/jhis.v2i1.566>

- Putra, M. H. A., & Sumbulah, U. (2020). Memaknai Kembali Konsep Nusyuz Dalam Kompilasi Hukum Islam Perspektif Gender & Maqashid Syariah Jasser Auda. *Egalita*, 15(1), 42–60. <https://doi.org/10.18860/egalita.v15i1.10179>
- Qomaro, G. W. (2018). Sertifikasi Halal Dalam Persepsi Konsumen Pada Produk Pangan di Kabupaten Bangkalan. *KABILAH: Journal of Social Community*, 3(2), 241–251. <https://doi.org/10.35127/kbl.v3i2.3412>
- Rico Khashogi, L. (2022). Menakar Rekonstruksi Maqashid Syariah Telaah Genealogis Pendekatan System Jasser Auda. *POLITEA: Jurnal Politik Islam*, 5(1), 64–82.
- Rofiah, K. (2018). Teori Sistem sebagai Filosofi dan Metodologi Analisis Hukum Islam yang Berorientasi Maqashid al-Syari'ah (Telaah atas Pemikiran Jasser Auda). *Istinbath*, 15(1), 83–106. <https://doi.org/10.20414/ijhi.v15i1.138>
- Shofiyah, R., & Qadariyah, L. (2022). Pemaknaan Sertifikasi Halal bagi Pelaku UMKM Sektor Pangan yang Telah Bersertifikat Halal di Kabupaten Bangkalan. *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Dan Bisnis*, 5(2), 246–259. <http://ejournal.unma.ac.id/index.php/Mr/index>
- Suhendar, H., Ulum, M., & Pratami, B. D. (2023). Perlindungan Data Pribadi dalam Penyelenggaraan Fintech Lending Syariah. *El Hisbah: Journal of Islamic Economic Law*, 3(1), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.28918/el_hisbah.v3i1.7355
- Susanti, S. E. (2020). Epistemologi Manusia Sebagai Khalifah Di Alam Semesta. *HUMANISTIKA: Jurnal Keislaman*, 6(1), 85–99. <https://doi.org/10.55210/humanistika.v6i1.321>
- Syafitri, M. N., Salsabila, R., & Latifah, F. N. (2022). Urgensi Sertifikasi Halal Food Dalam Tinjauan Etika Bisnis Islam. *Al Iqtishod: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Penelitian Ekonomi Islam*, 10(1), 16–42. <https://doi.org/10.37812/aliqtishod.v10i1.305>
- Syihab, M. B. (2023). Telaah Kritis Pemikiran Jasser Auda dalam Buku “Maqasid Al-Shariah as Philosophy of Islamic Law: A Systems Approach.” *AN NUR: Jurnal Studi Islam*, 15(1), 114–136. <https://doi.org/10.37252/annur.v15i1.455>
- Tahir, M. S. (2023). Implementasi Pendidikan Holistik dalam Al- Qur ' an : Suatu Tinjauan Maqashid Al-Syariah Jasser Auda. *Edukasi Islami: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 12(2), 1991–2006. <https://doi.org/10.30868/ei.v12i02.4266>
- Tahliani, H., & Renaldi, R. (2023). Sertifikasi Halal Dan Implikasinya Untuk Meningkatkan Daya Saing Perusahaan. *Syar'ie: Jurnal Pemikiran Ekonomi Islam*, 6(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.51476/syarie.v6i1.444>
- Warto, W., & Samsuri, S. (2020). Sertifikasi Halal dan Implikasinya Bagi Bisnis Produk Halal di Indonesia. *Al Maal: Journal of Islamic Economics*

- and Banking*, 2(1), 98. <https://doi.org/10.31000/almaal.v2i1.2803>
- Widayat, W., Sulardjaka, S., Al-Baarri, A. N., & Nurjannah, R. (2020). Pendampingan Sertifikasi Halal Pada UMKM Hanum Food (Halal Certification Support in UMKM Hanum Food). *Indonesian Journal of Halal*, 3(1), 83-87. <https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/ijh/article/view/9189>
- Yaqin, A. (2018). Rekonstruksi Maqashid al-Syariah dalam Pengembangan Metodologi (Kajian Eksploratif Pemikiran Jasser Auda). *Madina*, 22(1), 63-82.
- Zain, A. R., Hafidz, M. Y., Izza, N., & Azizah, S. N. (2024). Analisis Penerapan Lembaga Sertifikasi Halal di Kawasan Asean. *Tadayun: Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*, 5(1), 1-28. <https://doi.org/10.24239/tadayun.v5i1.246>
- Zaki, K., Suhirman, Marhani, Q. Z., Husnawiyah, & Masruroh, I. (2023). Penguatan Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) Layanan Sertifikasi Halal di Universitas Perspektif Emlove Branding. *International Journal Mathla'ul Anwar of Halal Issues*, 3(1), 104-116.

Website/ Internet

- Rahmi, M. (2021). Maqasid Syariah Sertifikasi Halal. *Bening Media Publishing*, 1-174. https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Maqasid_Syariah_Sertifikasi_Halal/ezqoEAAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0