

The Role Of Government In Promoting The Growth Of The Halal Logistics Industry: A Systematic Literature Review From The Perspective Of Islamic Development Economics

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Abstract: *The Role Of Government In Promoting The Growth Of The Halal Logistics Industry: A Systematic Literature Review From The Perspective Of Islamic Development Economics. This study examines the strategic role of government in the development of halal logistics through a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) of studies published between 2021 and 2025, applying PRISMA-based selection criteria to ensure the reliability and comprehensiveness of the review. The findings reveal a significant gap between the conceptual frameworks advocating government involvement in halal logistics and the fragmented, often underdeveloped, real-world policy implementation. Although literature widely acknowledges the importance of state intervention through regulation, infrastructure, education, and financing, actual practices in many Muslim-majority countries remain uncoordinated and inconsistent. This study integrates developmental state theory with Islamic economic principles and proposes a halal logistics policy framework aligned with national development strategies. Strengthening halal logistics governance requires coordinated government action, positioning it as a strategic instrument for inclusive and ethical Islamic economic transformation*

Keywords: *Halal Logistics, Government Policy, Islamic Economics.*

INTRODUCTION

The halal logistics industry has witnessed substantial growth in recent years, driven by increasing global demand for halal-certified products and the rising awareness among Muslim and non-Muslim consumers regarding halal standards. However, despite its rapid expansion, the industry's development remains hindered by a lack of active governmental support, particularly in areas such as regulatory frameworks, infrastructure development, and educational initiatives surrounding halal supply chain management (Rizki et al., 2024). These constraints have led to inefficiencies in maintaining halal integrity throughout the logistics chain, which ultimately affects the credibility and competitiveness of halal logistics services (Rizki et al., 2023). Additionally, the fragmented coordination among halal authorities and the inconsistent application of standards have further complicated the regulatory environment for service providers (Fitriya & Darno, 2024). Without strategic state intervention, the potential of halal logistics as a driver of economic growth in Islamic economies remains underutilized.

Although various studies have explored the role of government in economic development, there is still a lack of comprehensive theoretical frameworks that specifically address the unique institutional and religious dimensions of halal logistics. Conventional development models often neglect the religious compliance factors essential in halal systems, while most existing studies on halal logistics focus on operational challenges rather than institutional interventions (M. S. Ab Talib et al., 2021). Moreover, while some literature suggests that government incentives and policies are essential in fostering logistics innovation, few systematically address how Islamic economic principles could shape public sector roles in halal logistics development (Haleem et al., 2021). This reveals a critical gap in both policy and academic discourse, where the intersection of Islamic economics, state involvement, and logistics governance remains insufficiently explored. Consequently, a more integrative and systematic approach is required to frame government intervention within the context of Islamic developmental goals.

This article aims to systematically identify and analyze the strategic role of government in supporting the development of the halal logistics sector, particularly from the lens of Islamic development economics. Through a systematic literature review method, this study seeks to consolidate fragmented academic discussions and policy analyses into a coherent framework that emphasizes the importance of government intervention in halal logistics. Specifically, the

research focuses on how public policies in areas such as regulation, infrastructure provision, education, and institutional coordination contribute to the efficiency and growth of the halal logistics industry (Ismail et al., 2022). The objective is not only to map these roles but also to interpret their relevance within the broader goals of Islamic economic development, where ethical governance and socio-economic justice are central.

Given the rapid expansion of the global halal economy and the centrality of logistics in maintaining product integrity and consumer trust, a focused study on the role of government becomes essential. The lack of regulatory clarity, fragmented policy initiatives, and inadequate educational outreach suggest that state institutions have yet to fulfill their strategic potential in supporting halal logistics systems. Anchored in the theory of the Developmental State, which posits that governments must actively guide strategic sectors for economic progress, this study offers a conceptual lens to reassess public sector roles in an Islamic economic context (Zailani et al., 2017). Moreover, by aligning the goals of economic policy with Shariah principles, this research contributes to a more values-based policy framework that can address the limitations currently observed in the halal logistics industry. Ultimately, the study serves both academic and policy audiences by offering practical insights grounded in both theory and empirical observation.

METHOD

Given Research Object

The rapid growth of the halal logistics industry is evident across various Muslim-majority and Muslim-minority countries, driven by increasing demand for Sharia-compliant supply chain solutions. Despite this expansion, the role of governments remains constrained, particularly in delivering the necessary infrastructure, regulatory support, and human capital development tailored to halal supply chain management. These gaps contribute to inefficiencies, limiting the industry's scalability and regional integration. For instance, the lack of harmonized halal standards and fragmented certification processes hinders operational efficiency and increases logistical costs. Moreover, insufficient investment in education and training programs specific to halal logistics curtails the development of skilled professionals capable of managing the sector's unique requirements. These structural constraints not only challenge the competitiveness of halal logistics firms but also obstruct broader goals of Islamic economic development that prioritize ethical trade, socio-economic justice, and inclusive growth.

Therefore, it is essential to understand and systematically examine how strategic government intervention can enhance institutional and logistical frameworks that support the halal supply chain ecosystem. A comprehensive study of this issue through a structured review of the academic literature is necessary to inform evidence-based policymaking and institutional reform (Husna et al., 2024).

Type of Study and Data

This research adopts a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach to explore the strategic role of government in promoting halal logistics, positioning the study within the paradigm of Islamic development economics. As a literature-based study, the primary data is derived from peer-reviewed academic journals and scholarly sources discussing case specific phenomena related to government involvement in halal logistics. This includes empirical studies that highlight gaps in infrastructure, legal frameworks, certification processes, and capacity building. Secondary data is extracted from conceptual and theoretical literature that address broader issues within the domains of halal supply chains, public policy, and Islamic economic development. Sources include open-access journal articles indexed in Scopus, Web of Science, and DOAJ, published between 2021 and 2025. The review also integrates literature addressing the three core keywords of this study halal logistics, government policy, and Islamic economics ensuring that the analysis remains comprehensive and multidimensional. The integration of both empirical findings and theoretical frameworks strengthens the analytical foundation of this research, providing a balanced understanding of practice and policy gaps. This methodological design allows the study to generate a holistic synthesis of how governments can facilitate inclusive growth through effective halal logistics strategies (Mahadi & Ab Talib, 2023).

Theoretical Foundation

The theoretical underpinning of this research is grounded in the Developmental State Theory proposed by Chalmers Johnson in 1982. This theory emphasizes the proactive role of the state in steering economic development by focusing on key strategic sectors, particularly through institutional coordination, targeted investment, and regulatory innovation. Johnson's model asserts that state-led interventions are not merely supportive but are catalytic, often enabling market actors to overcome structural constraints and engage in globally competitive production. In the context of halal logistics, this theory is particularly relevant, as the industry

demands state-backed certification systems, public investment in logistical infrastructure, and harmonized regulatory frameworks aligned with Shariah principles. The developmental state framework facilitates the examination of how governments can act as enablers in the halal economy, turning logistical challenges into opportunities for socio-economic transformation. It also allows for the investigation of policy failures where governmental neglect or passive regulatory frameworks have led to inefficiencies in halal supply chains. Applying this theoretical lens enables the research to assess both the normative and practical dimensions of state involvement, aligning with the goals of Islamic development economics, which center on justice, ethical governance, and shared prosperity (Al-Jayyousi et al., 2022).

Research Process

The research process follows a structured SLR methodology involving clearly defined stages to ensure transparency, replicability, and academic rigor. The first step is the formulation of a research question: "What is the role of government in promoting the development of halal logistics within the framework of Islamic development economics?" A detailed review protocol was developed, including inclusion and exclusion criteria, data sources, and quality assessment methods. Relevant literature was searched using combinations of keywords such as "halal logistics," "Islamic development," "government policy," and "Sharia compliant supply chains" across Scopus, Google Scholar, and DOAJ. After identification, all retrieved articles were screened for relevance, then filtered by accessibility (open access only) and publication years (2021–2025). This process ensured that only the most relevant and recent contributions were included. Each selected article underwent quality appraisal using criteria such as methodological rigor, citation count, and journal impact. Finally, key data from eligible studies were extracted and categorized into thematic areas for analysis. This structured protocol minimizes bias, enhances consistency, and allows for a nuanced synthesis of insights (Azarian et al., 2023).

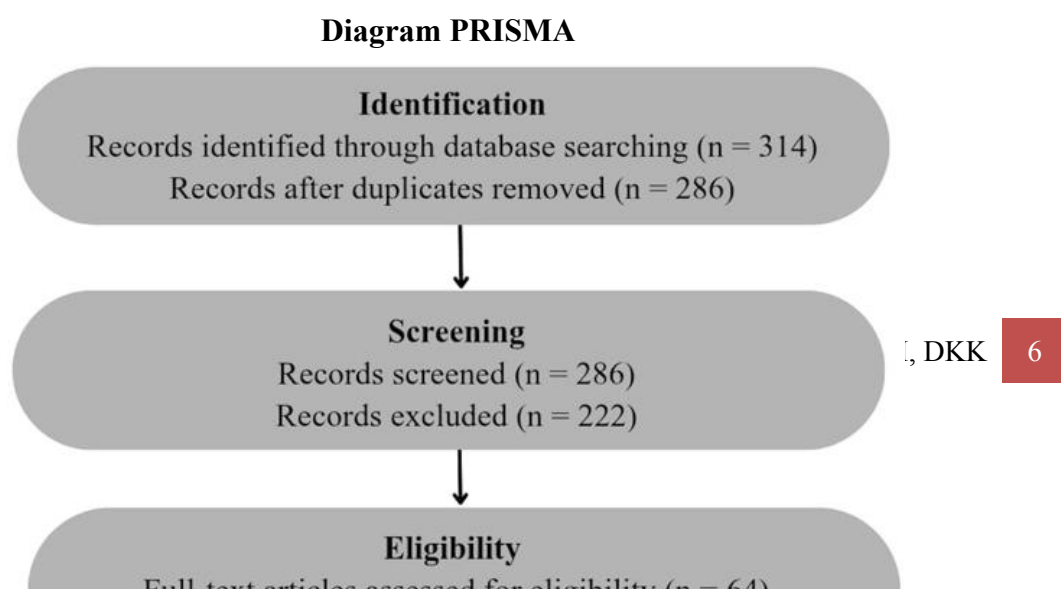
Data Analysis Techniques

This study utilizes content analysis as its primary data analysis technique, a method particularly suitable for identifying patterns, themes, and relationships within textual data. After systematically gathering and selecting relevant literature, the content of each study is examined to extract insights related to government interventions in halal logistics, such as infrastructure

support, certification mechanisms, tax incentives, and capacity building programs. The analysis follows a coding procedure, where keywords and concepts are categorized under broader thematic clusters. This allows the researcher to track how frequently and in what context these themes appear across studies, enabling the recognition of consistent trends and divergent perspectives. Using content analysis ensures that both qualitative depth and thematic consistency are maintained, allowing for the synthesis of actionable insights. Additionally, this method facilitates comparison across different geographic contexts, regulatory frameworks, and institutional models of government involvement in the halal logistics sector. The analytical output contributes to a grounded understanding of best practices, policy gaps, and areas for future development within the framework of Islamic economic principles (Fernando et al., 2025).

PRISMA Flow Statement and Diagram

Garamond, The process of selecting articles in this study follows the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta Analyses) framework. Initially, 314 records were identified through database searches. After removing duplicates, 286 articles were screened based on title and abstract relevance. From these, 64 full-text articles were assessed for eligibility, resulting in the exclusion of 25 articles due to access restrictions or methodological weaknesses. Finally, 39 studies were included in the qualitative synthesis. This transparent selection protocol enhances the reliability of the findings by ensuring that only high-quality, open-access sources within the specified timeframe (2021–2025) are included. The PRISMA approach ensures that the review process is structured and systematic, reducing the risk of selection bias and improving reproducibility for future research. The flowchart diagram below visualizes the complete selection process:



Source: Processed Data, 2026

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Literature Review Description (Halal Logistics)

Halal logistics has increasingly become a central theme in contemporary discussions surrounding the global halal economy, especially in Muslim majority countries that aim to position themselves as international halal hubs. The literature emphasizes that halal logistics refers to the entire process of managing the flow of goods particularly those requiring halal integrity through transportation, storage, and handling, ensuring compliance with Islamic principles from origin to end user. According to recent studies, the concept not only encompasses avoiding contamination with non-halal elements but also ensuring cleanliness, safety, and quality, as per the concept of *halalan tayyiban* (Sulistiawati et al., 2023). The development of halal logistics is further reflected in how various countries have begun to formulate specific logistical standards and certification mechanisms that guide logistics providers in implementing Shariah-compliant operational protocols. For example, literature identifies an increasing trend in the use of halal-only warehouses, vehicles, and handling procedures, especially for food, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics. The integration of halal logistics has also expanded to digital traceability and blockchain based systems that help track the halal status of goods across the supply chain, reinforcing transparency and consumer trust. Collectively, these descriptions reflect the evolving scope of halal logistics, as recognized in academic literature, which increasingly positions it not merely as a subset of general logistics,

but as a discipline with unique standards grounded in religious and ethical obligations.

Literature Review Explanation (Halal Logistics)

The reviewed literature provides detailed explanations of how halal logistics is operationalized across different countries and sectors. These operationalizations typically include clear segregation between halal and non halal products during transportation and storage, the use of halal-certified materials and equipment, and regular auditing by certified halal authorities to maintain compliance. For example, logistics service providers in countries like Malaysia, Indonesia, and the United Arab Emirates have adopted specialized infrastructure such as designated halal transport units and storage zones to preserve product integrity during distribution (Supriadi et al., 2023). These practices are reinforced by standardized guidelines such as Malaysia's MS2400 series and Indonesia's BPJPH regulations, which provide logistical benchmarks to prevent cross-contamination and ensure Shariah compliance throughout the supply chain. Moreover, several studies describe how technological integration, including IoT and blockchain, is increasingly employed to enhance traceability and transparency in halal logistics systems. These tools allow businesses and regulators to track the halal status of goods in real time, providing greater assurance to consumers. In addition, the literature outlines the growing demand for human resource development in this field, emphasizing the need for training programs that equip logistics professionals with specialized knowledge in halal practices. These explanatory findings illustrate the progressive institutionalization of halal logistics as a distinct, systematized domain within global trade logistics.

Relationship Between the Literature on Halal Logistics and the Problem Reality

The patterns revealed in the literature concerning halal logistics closely mirror the challenges identified in the actual development of this industry, particularly the limited governmental support in infrastructure, regulation, and education. While academic sources describe a structured and expanding model of halal logistics, in practice, these standards are often inconsistently implemented due to fragmented state policies and a lack of unified regulatory enforcement. For instance, despite the existence of national guidelines, several regions lack the necessary logistics infrastructure such as halal-certified warehouses and transportation fleets, which hinders the uniform adoption of Shariah compliant supply chain systems (Judijanto et al., 2024). Furthermore, although literature highlights the importance of digitalization and traceability, many small to medium logistics providers face barriers in

accessing or adopting such technologies due to limited financial and institutional support. Additionally, while the academic discourse underscores the role of trained human capital in maintaining halal integrity, actual educational and training initiatives in the field remain minimal and often disconnected from industrial needs. These disparities between academic frameworks and field realities highlight the pressing need for strategic government interventions that align policy and infrastructure with the operational requirements of the halal logistics ecosystem.

Literature Review Description (Government Policy)

Academic literature discussing government policy in the context of halal logistics emphasizes the strategic role of the state in regulating, facilitating, and incentivizing the development of this sector. Governments are described as having the authority to provide formal regulatory frameworks, establish halal certification bodies, develop infrastructure, and promote awareness through national agendas and educational campaigns. According to recent studies, various countries have approached halal logistics policy through different models ranging from top down regulatory mandates to collaborative public private partnerships each influencing the success of the logistics ecosystem differently (Masood et al., 2025). In Malaysia, for instance, the government's role is evident in the establishment of the Halal Industry Development Corporation (HDC) and specific halal logistics guidelines that support national branding efforts. In Indonesia, similar initiatives are managed through BPJPH and supported by national logistics roadmaps aimed at strengthening halal supply chains. These policies are also complemented by fiscal mechanisms such as tax incentives, grant schemes, and halal logistics infrastructure funding designed to encourage private sector participation. Overall, the literature presents government policy as a multidimensional tool encompassing legal, institutional, financial, and educational elements all of which shape the operational environment for halal logistics development and ensure alignment with national economic and religious objectives.

Literature Review Explanation (Government Policy)

The literature provides deeper explanations on how governmental policies influence the structure, efficiency, and expansion of halal logistics systems. Regulatory initiatives, for instance, serve as foundational mechanisms that define halal logistics standards, accreditation procedures, and compliance enforcement, ensuring uniformity and legal certainty across jurisdictions. In countries with well developed halal policies, such as Malaysia and the UAE, state-backed institutions actively coordinate inter agency efforts and develop sector-specific

logistics corridors to support halal trade flows (Mustofa, 2024). These initiatives are often complemented by financial policies such as subsidies for halal logistics certification and public investments in infrastructure projects like halal ports and storage zones. Furthermore, several studies describe how governments support human resource development by incorporating halal logistics modules into vocational and higher education curricula, often in partnership with industry stakeholders. The literature also highlights policy initiatives aimed at enhancing international cooperation through mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) and cross-border halal standards alignment, which are particularly vital in globalized supply chains. Digital transformation is another focal area, where governments promote halal logistics innovation through smart regulation and incentives for tech adoption, such as digital traceability and integrated customs systems. These explanations reveal how diverse policy instruments regulatory, financial, educational, and technological contribute to shaping a cohesive and competitive halal logistics environment that aligns with both economic goals and religious mandates.

Relationship Between the Literature on Government Policy and the Problem Reality

The existing academic literature on government policy in halal logistics presents an idealized framework of how state intervention can support and accelerate industry development. However, in practice, many countries particularly those with emerging halal economies face significant gaps between policy formulation and implementation. Although several nations have introduced regulatory instruments and halal logistics guidelines, the effectiveness of these policies is often undermined by institutional fragmentation, limited funding, and lack of technical capacity. For example, despite the strategic intentions laid out in Indonesia's halal logistics roadmap, the operationalization of these policies is frequently hindered by overlapping mandates among government agencies and insufficient infrastructure investment (Masood et al., 2025). Furthermore, while education and training programs are noted in the literature as essential components of government policy, in reality, such initiatives are often sporadic, underfunded, or disconnected from industry needs. The discrepancy between the policy frameworks outlined in academic studies and the realities encountered in the field reflects a broader implementation gap, where the state's potential to facilitate halal logistics remains underutilized. These challenges underscore the importance of aligning policy instruments with actionable strategies, adequate resource allocation, and inter-agency coordination to bridge the divide between theoretical policy design and tangible industry support.

Literature Review Description (Islamic Economics)

The concept of Islamic economics (ekonomi syariah) as reflected in the literature emphasizes an economic system that upholds justice, ethical values, and social welfare, grounded in Shariah principles. It advocates for an inclusive economic model that integrates moral and material dimensions of development, aiming not only at profit maximization but also equitable distribution and societal well-being. Core principles such as prohibition of riba (usury), encouragement of risk-sharing through contracts like mudarabah and musharakah, and the promotion of halal business practices are central to this framework. According to scholarly sources, Islamic economics also places significant importance on institutional roles including the government in ensuring that economic systems serve both individual needs and collective prosperity (Setiawan, 2023). This includes developing policies that support ethical trade, financial inclusion, and the growth of halal industries such as food, finance, tourism, and logistics. The literature recognizes that the halal logistics sector is not only a commercial activity but an extension of Islamic economic values, reflecting a commitment to integrity, transparency, and social responsibility in trade. Therefore, the development of halal logistics is inherently aligned with the broader objectives of Islamic economic development, making it a key sector for governments to engage with when formulating policies under the Islamic economics paradigm.

Literature Review Explanation (Islamic Economics)

The literature elaborates that Islamic economics functions not only as a theoretical framework but also as a practical guide for policy and institutional design that promotes ethical governance, distributive justice, and socioeconomic empowerment. Within this paradigm, the government plays a central role in shaping markets to reflect Islamic values, such as fair trade, trustworthiness, and mutual benefit. Specifically, the halal industry including logistics is interpreted as an economic extension of Islamic teachings, requiring comprehensive regulation, certification, and support mechanisms to ensure that all processes align with Shariah norms. For example, governments are expected to provide enabling environments for halal sectors by integrating Islamic economic principles into national development plans, fiscal policies, and capacity-building programs (Raimi et al., 2025). Studies also highlight the significance of public investment in halal-related infrastructure as part of broader Islamic economic

development, where resource allocation is viewed not only through an efficiency lens but also through the ethical imperative to uplift communities. Furthermore, Islamic finance tools such as sukuk, zakat based financing, and waqf institutions are cited as innovative mechanisms that can be mobilized to fund halal logistics initiatives, linking religious obligations with economic functionality. These insights explain how Islamic economics provides both normative justification and structural direction for the promotion of halal logistics within a faith-driven development model.

Relationship Between the Literature on Islamic Economics and the Problem Reality

The insights presented in the literature on Islamic economics align conceptually with the goals of promoting ethical, inclusive, and value-driven logistics systems. However, the application of these principles to real world halal logistics development often encounters significant implementation gaps. While Islamic economics emphasizes the centrality of government in facilitating just and equitable market systems, many governments have yet to operationalize this mandate effectively within the halal logistics domain. For instance, although the theory supports the use of Islamic finance tools and public infrastructure investment to advance halal sectors, such instruments are rarely applied in a coordinated or large scale manner to the logistics industry. Additionally, policy frameworks that should ideally reflect Shariah economic values frequently remain fragmented, lacking integration across ministries or agencies responsible for religious affairs, trade, and transport (Destriyansah et al., 2023). This disconnect results in policy outcomes that fall short of the Islamic economic ideal of fostering prosperity through ethical governance and market development. Moreover, despite strong theoretical support for capacity building, many regions continue to experience a shortage of institutions and programs that embed Islamic economic values into halal logistics education and certification. These discrepancies highlight the need for more deliberate and coordinated efforts by governments to translate Islamic economic principles into actionable strategies that strengthen the halal logistics sector.

Discussion

The findings of this study highlight a critical intersection between the state's strategic role and the structural development of the halal logistics industry. While the literature reveals a growing sophistication in halal logistics practices including infrastructure segregation, certification, and compliance many of these advancements are not sufficiently supported by

government driven policies, resulting in fragmented implementation across countries (Asmadi & Saimy, 2024). The results show that the state's role in providing regulatory clarity, fiscal incentives, and educational support remains underdeveloped in most jurisdictions, despite being acknowledged as necessary by both industry actors and policy analysts (M. Ab Talib et al., 2021). Additionally, the gap between Islamic economic principles and their operationalization in logistics is evident, particularly when policies lack alignment with the *maqasid al-shari'ah* and broader developmental state frameworks. These gaps signify the disconnect between strategic development goals in the Islamic economy and the on-the-ground logistics capabilities that support it (Fageh, 2022).

When compared with existing studies, this research presents a more integrative analysis that situates halal logistics within the broader framework of Islamic economic development and the developmental state theory. Previous studies often emphasize either the operational standards of halal logistics or the regulatory dimension in isolation, without offering a systemic perspective that connects policy design with Islamic macroeconomic objectives. For example, Ab Talib et al. (2021) discuss the importance of government support in halal logistics but fall short of articulating how these policies contribute to the structural goals of the Islamic economy (M. Ab Talib et al., 2021). In contrast, this study advances the discourse by bridging halal supply chain practices with Shariah-based economic visions and the active role of the state as theorized by Johnson's developmental framework. Furthermore, while studies such as Fageh (2022) have explored green logistics in the halal context, this research uniquely contributes by mapping how fragmented governance and weak institutional integration hinder the halal sector from reaching its developmental potential (Fageh, 2022). As such, the novelty of this research lies in its synthesis of regulatory, infrastructural, and ideological dimensions of halal logistics into a cohesive analytical model grounded in Islamic development economics.

The results of this study reflect a broader realization that the advancement of halal logistics cannot be sustained purely through market mechanisms or industry led innovation; rather, it requires deliberate and sustained intervention by the state, aligned with the ethical and developmental goals of Islamic economics. The lack of integration between policy frameworks and operational logistics practices underscores a missed opportunity for governments to activate the halal sector as a catalyst for inclusive economic development. This realization reaffirms the study's foundational objective: to identify and systematize the strategic roles that government can and should play in nurturing halal logistics. By doing so, it becomes clear that

government action is not a supplementary variable but a structural necessity in the Islamic economic ecosystem. The study's alignment with the developmental state theory illustrates that states must transcend passive regulatory functions and adopt proactive roles as facilitators, investors, and educators in the halal logistics domain. These reflections not only confirm the relevance of the research focus but also indicate its potential utility in informing national strategies and policy reforms geared toward strengthening halal industry governance (Asmadi & Saimy, 2024).

The implications of this study extend beyond academic discourse, offering practical guidance for policy makers, institutional planners, and industry stakeholders engaged in halal logistics and Islamic economic development. From a governance perspective, the findings urge governments particularly in Muslim-majority countries to institutionalize halal logistics within broader economic development agendas and national industrial strategies. Rather than treating halal logistics as an isolated sectoral issue, the study suggests integrating it into national policy instruments such as infrastructure development blueprints, digital economy frameworks, and human capital enhancement programs. This positioning transforms halal logistics into a driver of inclusive growth, aligned with *maqasid al-shari'ah* and national competitiveness goals. In the academic realm, the study provides a structured model that links theoretical constructs such as the developmental state and Islamic economics with empirical realities in logistics policy and implementation. Such a model can serve as a reference for future research exploring the intersection of faith-based economic principles and sectoral development. Moreover, the implications are significant for international collaboration, where the findings call for harmonized halal standards and cross-border policy coordination to ensure consistency in logistics practices throughout global supply chains (Aufi et al., 2024).

The patterns identified in this research particularly the fragmented government involvement in halal logistics can be attributed to a combination of institutional inertia, policy misalignment, and inadequate capacity in aligning sectoral development with Islamic economic objectives. One key reason for this disjunction is the lack of a unified regulatory architecture that explicitly connects halal logistics to national development plans and Islamic economic visions. While various ministries or agencies may engage with halal issues independently, the absence of central coordination leads to redundancy, inefficiency, and missed synergies. Furthermore, the methodology of this research, which employed a systematic literature review (SLR), revealed that much of the existing literature either focuses on technical compliance or

general policy frameworks, but rarely synthesizes both within a coherent developmental model. This gap reflects broader tendencies within policy research, where halal logistics is often treated as a peripheral concern rather than a strategic developmental priority (Voak & Fairman, 2020). Moreover, the findings suggest that ideological commitments to Islamic economic principles are not always matched with institutional capacities to implement them effectively, resulting in symbolic rather than substantive policy outcomes. These factors collectively explain why, despite the conceptual alignment between halal logistics and Islamic economic development, the actual implementation remains inconsistent and under optimized.

Based on the findings, a multi level policy response is necessary to institutionalize the strategic role of government in advancing the halal logistics industry as a pillar of Islamic economic development. First, governments must establish inter ministerial task forces or halal economic councils that integrate efforts across transportation, trade, religious affairs, and digital innovation to streamline halal logistics governance. Second, national development plans should explicitly incorporate halal logistics infrastructure such as halal certified ports, cold chains, and smart warehouses as part of broader industrial policy frameworks. Third, there is a need for state backed human capital development programs, including university curricula and vocational training, focused specifically on halal logistics and Shariah-compliant supply chains. Fourth, governments should explore Islamic finance mechanisms, such as sukuk or waqf based funding models, to mobilize capital for halal logistics infrastructure thereby aligning financial tools with developmental and religious objectives (Firdaus, 2025). Lastly, regional cooperation through mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) should be expanded to facilitate cross border halal logistics, ensuring standardization and interoperability within global halal supply chains. These actions are essential not only to enhance industry efficiency but also to fulfill the ethical and socio-economic aspirations embedded in the Islamic economic paradigm.

CONCLUSION

This study is the profound disconnect between the theoretical recognition of the government's vital role in developing halal logistics and the actual fragmented, often minimalistic, policy support observed across many jurisdictions. Despite the strategic significance of halal logistics within the broader framework of Islamic economic development, governments especially in Muslim-majority countries have largely failed to mobilize their institutional capacity to nurture and scale this industry. This is not due to a lack of awareness or

conceptual clarity, but rather a systemic underutilization of state power and coordination mechanisms. It is unexpected that while halal compliance in products has gained widespread attention, the logistical processes that ensure the integrity of those products remain underregulated, underfinanced, and underdeveloped. The study unveils an urgent need to reposition halal logistics not merely as a technical subset of trade, but as a strategic instrument of economic justice, religious compliance, and industrial growth.

This research contributes significantly to the scholarly discourse by offering a synthesized perspective that bridges Islamic economic principles, developmental state theory, and the operational realities of halal logistics. Theoretically, it expands the understanding of how state intervention when guided by *maqasid al-shari'ah* can serve not only as a facilitator but also as a driver of faith-based industrial development. Practically, it provides a structured framework for policymakers to reimagine halal logistics governance through coordinated regulatory, infrastructural, educational, and financial strategies. The model introduced in this study serves as a useful reference for future academic inquiry and can inform national development planning, particularly in Muslim-majority economies seeking to enhance their positioning in the global halal supply chain. By doing so, the study offers both conceptual clarity and actionable insights that elevate halal logistics from a niche concern to a cornerstone of integrated Islamic economic planning.

While this research offers valuable insights, its scope is limited by its reliance on secondary data through a systematic literature review approach. This methodology, though rigorous and comprehensive, does not capture the nuances of on-the-ground implementation or the perspectives of practitioners and policymakers directly involved in halal logistics. However, this limitation should not be viewed as a weakness, but rather as an opportunity for future research to deepen the empirical understanding of halal logistics governance. Subsequent studies could employ fieldwork-based methods such as case studies, interviews, or policy evaluation across specific countries or regions to validate and expand upon the framework proposed here. Moreover, there is ample room to explore the role of digital technologies, Islamic finance instruments, and regional integration in shaping the future trajectory of halal logistics under the umbrella of Islamic economic development.

Tabel 1. Tabular Presentation of Research Findings

No	Strategic Role Dimension of	Systematized Findings
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Government		
1	Regulation and Standardization	Government policies on halal logistics remain fragmented and lack centralized regulatory frameworks aligned with Islamic economic principles.
2	Infrastructure Development	Public investment in halal-certified infrastructure (e.g., ports, warehouses, cold chains) is limited and not prioritized in national development agendas.
3	Education and Human Capital Support	Halal logistics is insufficiently integrated into formal education systems and professional training programs supported by the government.
4	Financial Incentives and Islamic Financing Tools	There is a lack of targeted fiscal policies and Shariah-compliant financing mechanisms (e.g., sukuk, zakat funds) dedicated to the halal logistics sector.
5	Cross-Sectoral and Institutional Coordination	Inter-agency collaboration is weak, leading to overlapping mandates and inefficient policy execution in halal logistics governance.
6	Integration of Islamic Economic Values	Shariah values such as fairness, transparency, and social welfare are not yet embedded systematically into logistics-related policy and planning instruments.
7	International Harmonization and Cooperation	Governments are underutilizing opportunities for regional cooperation (e.g., MRAs) that would standardize and globalize halal logistics systems across borders.

Source: Processed Data, 2026

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