

TRACEABILITY OF LOGISTICS IN HALAL MEAT SUPPLY CHAIN ACCORDING TO ISLAMIC LEGAL MAXIM

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ABSTRACT

The paper explores the intersection of Islamic jurisprudence, specifically Islamic legal maxim, with the Halal meat supply chain, emphasizing the crucial role of traceability in ensuring transparency and accountability. Halal, denoting lawful or permissible, extends beyond dietary preferences, embodying Islamic principles dictating meat production. The study addresses contemporary challenges and opportunities in Halal meat logistics. The mixing of frog meat in the fish meat section poses a challenge despite existing Halal and Haram divisions. To elucidate traceability in the Halal meat supply chain, explain Islamic legal maxims, and identify applicable maxims to Halal meat supply chain issues. Qualitative research via library research methods, including scientific books, articles, and trusted websites, was employed. The study required meticulous investigation of reliable reference sources. Crucial for governments, industry players, and consumers, the research strengthens regulatory compliance, upholds Islamic principles, fosters consumer trust, and opens market expansion opportunities. It contributes to academic and practical knowledge in supply chain management, Islamic ethics, and consumer behaviour. The study investigates a traceability system in the Halal meat supply chain guided by Islamic legal maxim covering sourcing, processing, distribution, and retail. Key stakeholders and ethical considerations are central. Limitations include regional variations in Islamic legal maxim interpretation, industry-specific factors, technological constraints, and the dynamic nature of legal interpretations. This research contributes to the understanding and enhancement of the Halal meat supply chain, aligning with Islamic principles and ensuring transparency, compliance, and consumer confidence.

Introduction

In the intricate tapestry of Islamic jurisprudence, Islamic legal maxim, or the principles of Islamic jurisprudence, serve as the foundational pillars guiding various aspects of Muslim life. Among the many domains influenced by these principles, the Halal meat supply chain stands as a critical intersection where religious compliance, ethical considerations, and logistical intricacies converge. This intricate connection is heightened by the imperative of traceability, a crucial element ensuring transparency and accountability in the journey of Halal meat from farm to table. The significance of Halal, denoting lawful or permissible in Arabic, extends beyond mere dietary preferences for Muslims. It embodies a set of principles derived from Islamic teachings that dictate the permissible methods of production, slaughter, and distribution of meat. Islamic legal maxim, as an analytical framework, provides a systematic approach to understanding these principles, offering a lens through which we can explore the nuanced relationship between Islamic jurisprudence and the logistics of the Halal meat supply chain.

In this exploration, our focus is on traceability a fundamental aspect of contemporary supply chain management that aligns with the Islamic legal maxim to ensure the Halal integrity of the meat consumed by Muslims. Traceability involves the ability to track the origin, processing, and distribution of products, allowing stakeholders to verify compliance with Halal standards at every stage of the supply chain.

This discussion delves into the multifaceted dynamics of traceability in the Halal meat supply chain, examining how Islamic legal maxim principles contribute to the ethical and legal framework governing the logistics of Halal meat production and distribution. As we navigate through this exploration, we unravel the intricate tapestry that connects the principles of Islamic jurisprudence with the contemporary challenges and opportunities presented by the global logistics of Halal meat.

Literature Review

"*Al-Furuq*" by Al-Qarafi (2000) is a significant work in Islamic jurisprudence, providing a detailed examination of legal distinctions and differentiations within the framework of Islamic law. The book provides a comprehensive understanding of the principles and criteria that guide legal rulings in various situations. Al-Qarafi's meticulous approach to elucidating the finer points of Islamic jurisprudence contributes to its enduring relevance among scholars, jurists, and students of Islamic law. One notable aspect of "*Al-Furuq*" is its focus on the ethical and moral dimensions of legal distinctions. It explores the concept of justice (*adl*) within the Islamic legal system, emphasizing the importance of equity and fairness in legal rulings. The work delves into the principles that govern the differentiation between permissible (*halal*) and impermissible (*haram*) actions, shedding light on the nuanced considerations that shape Islamic legal thought. *Al-Furuq* also addresses the intersection of law and ethics, emphasizing the broader objectives of Islamic law (*maqasid al-sharia*). The enduring impact of "*Al-Furuq*" lies in its ability to bridge classical Islamic legal thought with contemporary contexts, navigating the ethical and legal challenges faced by Muslims today.

Farooqui's research article, "Halal Assurance in Food Supply Chain" contributes significantly to the discourse on Halal practices, particularly in the context of the food supply chain. The article highlights the growing awareness and demand for Halal products among Muslim consumers worldwide, creating a need for robust systems to ensure the authenticity and compliance of products throughout the supply chain. Farooqui's work explores the complexities associated with Halal assurance, focusing on the challenges faced by stakeholders in the food supply chain, from sourcing raw materials to final distribution of products. The article also critically examines the role of certification bodies and regulatory frameworks in ensuring Halal assurance, suggesting potential areas for improvement. Farooqui's research also explores the implications of Halal assurance on consumer behavior and trust. The article highlights the interconnectedness of ethical considerations, religious beliefs, and market dynamics in shaping consumer trust in Halal products. The article enriches the academic understanding of Islamic marketing and Halal practices by addressing challenges, scrutinizing certification processes, and exploring the impact on consumer behavior. Its publication in the Journal of Islamic Marketing underscores its relevance within the academic community dedicated to exploring the intersection of Islamic principles and contemporary business practices.

Hashim and Marimuthu's (2012) literature review, "A Comprehensive Literature Review on Halal Food Compliance Issues", provides a comprehensive analysis of the challenges and compliance issues associated with Halal food. The review highlights the increasing significance of Halal food in the global

marketplace and the demand for credible Halal assurance. It delves into the complexities surrounding Halal compliance, acknowledging that various stakeholders in the supply chain encounter challenges in adhering to Halal standards. The review categorizes the issues into different domains, including sourcing, processing, certification, and distribution, offering a comprehensive overview for researchers and practitioners. It critically evaluates the role of certification bodies and the regulatory landscape in ensuring Halal compliance, identifying potential gaps and suggesting areas for improvement. The review contributes to the ongoing discourse on standardization and harmonization within the Halal food industry. The authors also explore the impact of non-compliance on consumer trust and confidence, highlighting the interconnectedness of ethical considerations, religious beliefs, and market dynamics. Addressing compliance issues is integral to maintaining the credibility of Halal products in the eyes of consumers. In conclusion, Hashim and Marimuthu's literature review provides a comprehensive and systematic analysis of Halal food compliance issues, contributing significantly to the understanding of Halal assurance in the food supply chain.

Abd Rahman and Abdul-Rahman's (2014) "Halal Supply Chain: A Review" is a comprehensive review published in the *International Journal of Production Economics*, providing valuable insights into the dynamics, challenges, and advancements within the Halal supply chain. The authors emphasize the global significance of Halal products and the need for a robust Halal supply chain to meet the increasing demand for products compliant with Islamic principles. The review covers the diverse components of the Halal supply chain, including sourcing, production, certification, and distribution, providing a holistic perspective on the challenges and opportunities inherent in each stage. The review also examines the role of certification bodies and the standardization of Halal practices, shedding light on the need for harmonization and consistency across Halal standards globally. The authors also address the role of stakeholders, including consumers, in shaping the Halal supply chain, discussing the impact of consumer awareness and preferences on strategies adopted by businesses in ensuring Halal compliance. In conclusion, Abd Rahman and Abdul-Rahman's literature review provides a comprehensive and up-to-date analysis of the Halal supply chain, offering a nuanced understanding of the multifaceted challenges and opportunities within the Halal supply chain domain.

Huda and Ibrahim's (2015) study on traceability in the Halal food supply chain, published in *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, contributes significantly to the discourse on ensuring the integrity of Halal products. The study highlights the importance of traceability within the Halal industry, emphasizing the need for transparent and traceable supply chain practices to meet Halal-conscious consumers' expectations. The authors also explore the technological dimensions of traceability, integrating advancements in information systems like barcode systems and information databases to enhance traceability. The study also addresses challenges associated with implementing traceability in the Halal supply chain, such as the need for standardized protocols, stakeholder collaboration, and technological infrastructure. By addressing these challenges, the study provides a realistic appraisal of the current state of traceability within the Halal industry and offers potential avenues for improvement and development. The authors also examine the implications of traceability for stakeholders across the supply chain, examining the perspectives of producers, regulators, and consumers. This inclusive approach enhances the relevance and applicability of the findings to a diverse range of stakeholders. In conclusion, Huda and Ibrahim's preliminary study on traceability in the Halal food supply chain is a foundational exploration of the subject, emphasizing technological solutions, acknowledging challenges, and considering stakeholder perspectives. Published in *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, this study lays the groundwork for further research and advancements in ensuring the traceability and authenticity of Halal products.

Khan, et al., (2017) present a conceptual model for Halal supply chain management in the food industry, focusing on the unique considerations and challenges within the Halal context. The authors acknowledge the global surge in demand for Halal products and emphasize the importance of developing an effective Halal supply chain to meet the unique requirements and expectations of Halal-conscious consumers. The model focuses on identifying Halal sources, ensuring the integrity of the entire supply chain by sourcing raw materials and ingredients from certified Halal suppliers. This aligns with Islamic principles and ethical considerations. The authors propose integrating technology and information systems in the Halal supply chain, aiming to enhance transparency and traceability by incorporating real-time tracking and monitoring. This technological dimension is presented as a catalyst for efficiency and reliability throughout the supply chain. Khan, and other's work also emphasizes collaboration among stakeholders

within the Halal supply chain, fostering strong relationships between producers, manufacturers, certifying bodies, and distributors. This collaborative approach is essential for overcoming challenges unique to the Halal context and ensuring the overall effectiveness of the supply chain. The model also addresses the complexities associated with certification and labeling in the Halal food industry, emphasizing the significance of transparent communication to build consumer trust and confidence. In conclusion, the authors' exploration of Halal supply chain management provides a robust foundation for understanding and addressing the intricacies of managing Halal products in the food industry.

Ali and Radzi's (2014) research, presented in "Factors influencing the adoption of Halal supply chain among food companies: A proposed framework," contributes significantly to the understanding of the factors that shape the adoption of Halal supply chain practices within the food industry. The study, published in *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, provides a comprehensive framework that sheds light on the intricate dynamics influencing the integration of Halal principles into the supply chain. The literature review begins by establishing the context of the research within the broader landscape of the food industry, emphasizing the rising global demand for Halal products and the subsequent need for effective supply chain strategies. The authors acknowledge the unique challenges faced by food companies striving to meet Halal requirements, including complex certification processes, sourcing difficulties, and the necessity for traceability and transparency. The proposed framework by Ali and Radzi (2014) revolves around several key factors that play pivotal roles in shaping the adoption of Halal supply chain practices. One of the central elements explored in literature is the role of certification. The authors delve into the challenges associated with obtaining and maintaining Halal certification, discussing its impact on companies' decisions to embrace Halal supply chain practices. This certification-focused dimension aligns with the broader theme of ensuring compliance with Islamic principles and meeting the expectations of Halal-conscious consumers.

The literature review also delves into the significance of sourcing practices within the proposed framework. Ali and Radzi (2014) emphasize the importance of securing raw materials and ingredients from Halal-compliant sources, reflecting the foundational role of sourcing in building a robust Halal supply chain. This dimension resonates with Islamic principles of ethical and Halal procurement, underscoring its critical impact on the overall Halal integrity of the supply chain. The authors explore the role of technology in the adoption of Halal supply chain practices, discussing the potential of information systems, tracking mechanisms, and data analytics in enhancing traceability and transparency. This technological dimension aligns with contemporary supply chain trends while addressing the unique requirements of Halal products. Furthermore, the literature review sheds light on the organizational culture and commitment as factors influencing the adoption of Halal supply chain practices. Ali and Radzi (2014) discuss how a company's internal culture and dedication to Halal principles play a crucial role in shaping its approach to supply chain management. This organizational perspective adds depth to the understanding of the intricate factors influencing Halal adoption. In conclusion, Ali and Radzi's (2014) research contributes a valuable framework for understanding the multifaceted factors influencing the adoption of Halal supply chain practices among food companies. The integration of certification, sourcing, technology, and organizational culture provides a comprehensive lens through which researchers, practitioners, and policymakers can analyze and enhance Halal supply chain strategies. Published in *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, this study offers insights that are relevant not only for academics in the field but also for industry professionals seeking to navigate the complexities of Halal supply chain management in the global food market.

In their study "Traceability in the Halal food supply chain: Challenges and potential solutions, Hamdan and Zainuddin (2015) focus on the intricate issues surrounding traceability within the Halal food industry. The research underscores the paramount importance of traceability for maintaining integrity, transparency, and consumer confidence in Halal products. The authors identify and thoroughly examine challenges such as information sharing complexities among stakeholders and the unique logistics of the Halal supply chain. Despite these challenges, the study offers constructive solutions, emphasizing the role of technology and collaborative efforts. The research contributes significantly to both academic understanding and practical considerations for stakeholders involved in the Halal food supply chain, providing a foundational resource for enhancing traceability practices within the industry.

Abd Rahman and Abdul-Rahman's (2014) paper "Halal logistics: A review," provides a comprehensive overview of the emerging field of Halal logistics. The study delves into the unique challenges and considerations involved in the transportation, storage, and distribution of Halal products, emphasizing the significance of maintaining the integrity of these goods throughout the supply chain. The authors explore various aspects, including certification processes, storage conditions, and distribution challenges specific to the Halal industry. This review serves as a valuable resource for scholars and practitioners seeking insights into the evolving landscape of Halal logistics, offering a foundational understanding of the key factors influencing the efficient and Halal-compliant movement of goods.

Abd Rahman and Abdul-Rahman's (2014) paper, "Halal logistics: A review," provides an insightful examination of the field of Halal logistics. The review addresses the unique challenges and considerations associated with the transportation, storage, and distribution of Halal products. It explores key factors such as certification processes, storage conditions, and distribution challenges specific to the Halal industry. By synthesizing existing literature, the authors contribute to a better understanding of the complexities involved in Halal logistics. This review serves as a valuable resource for scholars, researchers, and practitioners seeking comprehensive insights into the dynamics of Halal supply chain management and logistics.

Ayub's (2013) paper, "Halal Supply Chain in Malaysia: Some Critical Issues and Opportunities," offers a thorough exploration of the Halal supply chain within the Malaysian context. The literature review delves into critical issues and opportunities that shape the Halal supply chain landscape. Ayub addresses aspects such as sourcing, processing, certification, and distribution, providing a comprehensive overview of the challenges and potential advancements in Halal supply chain management. This review serves as a valuable resource for academics, researchers, and practitioners interested in understanding the nuances of the Halal supply chain in Malaysia and offers insights that contribute to the broader discourse on Halal logistics and management.

Hashim and Marimuthu's (2012) paper, "Compliance, Integrity and Safety in Halal Food Supply Chain," delves into the intricacies of the Halal food supply chain with a focus on compliance, integrity, and safety. The literature review explores key dimensions such as sourcing, processing, certification, and distribution within the context of Halal food. The authors critically analyze challenges related to compliance and integrity while emphasizing the paramount importance of ensuring the safety of Halal products. This review contributes to a nuanced understanding of the complexities and requirements of maintaining compliance, integrity, and safety in the Halal food supply chain. It is a valuable resource for scholars, practitioners, and policymakers interested in enhancing the efficacy and ethical considerations of the Halal food industry.

Huda and Ibrahim's (2015) paper, "Halal Food Traceability and Transparency: A Conceptual Framework", presents a conceptual framework for Halal food traceability and transparency. The literature review encompasses key aspects of traceability within the Halal food supply chain, shedding light on the importance of transparency in maintaining the integrity of Halal products. The authors explore the challenges and opportunities associated with traceability, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive framework to ensure the authenticity of Halal food. This review provides valuable insights into the theoretical foundations and practical considerations of implementing traceability and transparency measures in the Halal food industry. It serves as a foundational resource for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers seeking to enhance traceability practices and transparency in the Halal food supply chain.

According to Khan et al., (2017), the authors propose a comprehensive conceptual model for Halal supply chain management in the food industry. The literature review provides an in-depth analysis of the existing challenges within the Halal food supply chain and offers a structured model to address these challenges. The authors delve into the key components of Halal supply chain management, emphasizing the need for a systematic approach to ensure compliance with Halal standards from sourcing to distribution. The conceptual model presented in this review serves as a valuable guide for industry professionals, policymakers, and researchers aiming to enhance the efficiency and integrity of the Halal food supply chain. The paper contributes to the broader understanding of Halal supply chain management practices and provides a solid foundation for future research and practical implementations in the field.

Methodology

For this study, qualitative research method was utilized. In this method, there are several types of qualitative research that have been used. The researcher chose the library research methods such as referring to scientific books, articles, brochures, magazines, and trusted authoritative websites that were used to facilitate the study. Based on library research, there are various sources that can be obtained where it requires careful research to find out more based on some sources that can be trusted as reference sources.

Results and Discussion

The results and findings of the study provide a comprehensive understanding of traceability within the logistics of the Halal meat supply chain, elucidating its meaning as a fundamental aspect of contemporary supply chain management. Drawing on the Islamic legal maxim, the study explores the Islamic legal maxim, shedding light on its meaning and conceptual framework within Islamic jurisprudence. Furthermore, the research identifies specific Islamic legal maxims that are directly applicable to the challenges encountered in the Halal meat supply chain. Notable among these is "What cannot be fully understood by its words should not be entirely abandoned in its pursuit/scope." emphasizing the importance of persistent efforts even when complete traceability is challenging, aligning with the broader principles of accountability and transparency in Islamic business practices (Al-Qarafi, 2000). This finding underscores the intricate relationship between traceability and Islamic legal maxims, providing valuable insights for stakeholders navigating the complexities of the Halal meat supply chain.

Halal Meat Supply Chain

The Halal meat supply chain operates as a sophisticated and intricate system, encompassing various stages that span from the initial sourcing of animals to the final distribution of Halal-certified meat products. Central to its operation is a steadfast adherence to Islamic dietary laws, ensuring that every step in the process aligns with the fundamental principles of Halal. This overview of the Halal meat supply chain is underpinned by relevant references that shed light on its complexities and nuances.

The sourcing of animals marks the inception of the Halal meat supply chain, playing a pivotal role in establishing a foundation deeply rooted in Islamic principles. At this crucial stage, Ayub (2013) accentuates the paramount significance of meticulously selecting animals that have been raised in strict accordance with Halal standards. The emphasis is not solely on the physical aspects of sourcing but extends to the ethical and religious considerations inherent in Islamic teachings. Adherence to these principles in the sourcing process ensures that the Halal meat supply chain initiates with a strong commitment to ethical practices and aligns with the sacred teachings of Islam. The sourcing stage, therefore, sets the tone for the entire supply chain, laying the groundwork for subsequent phases that uphold the sanctity and integrity of the Halal meat production process.

In the continuum of the Halal meat supply chain, the subsequent stage is marked by the Halal slaughter and processing of animals, a process intricately guided by the principles embedded in Islamic jurisprudence. Kamali (2003) provides a comprehensive exploration of these principles, shedding light on the nuanced details that underpin the methods employed during Halal slaughter. This stage is pivotal, as it not only ensures compliance with the sacred teachings of Islam but also plays a fundamental role in upholding the overall integrity of the Halal meat supply chain. The meticulous adherence to Islamic jurisprudence in the slaughter and processing phase reflects a commitment to ethical and religious considerations, affirming the sanctity of the Halal meat production process. As a result, this stage stands as a cornerstone in the broader framework of the Halal meat supply chain, where religious principles guide the methods employed, ensuring that the final products align with the Halal standards prescribed by Islam.

In the intricate tapestry of the Halal meat supply chain, the Certification and Labeling stage emerges as a pivotal checkpoint, where the meticulous verification of adherence to rigorous Halal standards takes center stage. Abd Rahman and Abdul-Rahman (2014) meticulously explore the significance of certification in their work, emphasizing its role as a guarantor of the Halal integrity of products within the supply chain. This phase involves the scrutiny and endorsement by certification bodies, ensuring that every facet of the supply chain aligns with the stringent standards dictated by Halal principles. The certification and labeling process, therefore, extends beyond a mere formality; it becomes a cornerstone in fostering consumer confidence. By providing consumers with tangible evidence of adherence to Halal standards, this stage becomes an assurance of authenticity, contributing to the integrity of the overall Halal meat supply chain. In essence, certification and labeling serve as the visible imprints of religious and ethical adherence, ensuring that consumers can make informed choices in alignment with their beliefs.

The Distribution phase in the Halal meat supply chain marks the juncture where processed and certified Halal meat products embark on their journey to reach consumers through diverse channels. Hashim and Marimuthu (2012) provide valuable insights into the intricacies of this stage, elucidating the challenges and compliance issues that can surface within the Halal food supply chain during the distribution process. This phase assumes paramount significance as it directly influences the accessibility of Halal products to consumers on a global scale. The challenges addressed in this context may include issues related to transportation, storage, and maintaining the Halal integrity of products throughout the distribution network. Navigating these challenges effectively becomes essential to uphold the ethical and religious considerations inherent in the Halal meat supply chain. Through a robust and compliant distribution network, stakeholders endeavour to make Halal products accessible to consumers, thereby ensuring the widespread availability of meat that aligns with Islamic dietary laws.

In the intricate tapestry of the Halal meat supply chain, the stage of Traceability stands out as a pivotal element, playing a vital role in ensuring the verification of the Halal status at every phase of the supply chain. Huda and Ibrahim (2015) delve into the significance of traceability, elucidating its critical role in maintaining the integrity of the entire Halal meat supply chain. At its core, traceability involves the ability to track the origin, processing, and distribution of Halal products, thereby offering a comprehensive mechanism for transparency and accountability. This stage serves as a robust framework that allows stakeholders, including producers, certifying bodies, and consumers, to verify and authenticate the adherence to Halal standards throughout the intricate journey from farm to table. The integration of traceability into the supply chain not only ensures the ethical sourcing and processing of Halal meat but also provides a foundation for fostering consumer confidence in the authenticity of the products they consume.

Supply Chain Management plays a pivotal role in optimizing the Halal meat supply chain. In the intricate web of the Halal meat industry, the efficient coordination and management of processes are essential for ensuring the seamless flow of products from production to consumption. The conceptual model presented by Khan et al. (2017) provides valuable insights into the complexities of Halal supply chain management within the food industry. This stage involves strategic planning, effective communication, and collaboration among various stakeholders to enhance productivity, minimize waste, and maintain the highest standards of Halal integrity. A well-managed supply chain not only addresses logistical challenges but also reinforces the commitment to ethical and religious principles embedded in the Halal meat supply chain.

Navigating challenges within the Halal meat supply chain is an indispensable aspect of ensuring its sustained effectiveness. Hamdan and Zainuddin (2015) illuminate the complexities surrounding traceability and compliance issues within the Halal food supply chain, shedding light on potential solutions. This critical stage of the supply chain demands a proactive approach to address emerging challenges, fostering continuous improvement and adaptation to the dynamic landscape of the industry. By identifying and implementing solutions to these challenges, stakeholders can fortify the resilience of the Halal meat supply chain, reinforcing its commitment to adhering to Islamic principles and meeting the diverse demands of consumers in a rapidly changing environment.

In conclusion, the references provided offer a robust foundation for comprehending the multifaceted nature of the Halal meat supply chain. The insights garnered from these sources illuminate the complexities of each stage, from sourcing and processing to certification, distribution, and the nuanced challenges inherent in this specialized supply chain.

Meaning and Significance of Traceability Logistics

Traceability in logistics is a critical aspect that involves the ability to trace and track the movement of products, materials, or components throughout the supply chain. It plays a crucial role in enhancing transparency, accountability, and efficiency in logistics operations. The significance of traceability in logistics is multifaceted and extends across various industries, ensuring compliance with regulations, improving operational efficiency, and building trust among stakeholders.

Compliance and quality assurance play pivotal roles in traceability within logistics, ensuring the integrity and reliability of the supply chain. This involves systematic monitoring and documentation at each logistics stage, guaranteeing adherence to regulatory standards and maintaining product quality. Traceability facilitates strict compliance with local, national, and international regulations, showcasing a commitment to prescribed standards. The meticulous documentation of logistics processes, including product origin, handling procedures, and transportation methods, enhances transparency and accountability. Traceability also contributes to quality assurance by monitoring product conditions from production to destination, allowing timely interventions to maintain quality standards. It plays a vital role in risk mitigation by identifying potential non-compliance risks and implementing corrective measures. Consumer confidence is bolstered as traceability assures adherence to regulatory standards and product quality, offering transparency in the product journey. In summary, compliance and quality assurance in traceability are fundamental for meeting standards, mitigating risks, and building consumer trust, supported by a robust documentation framework (Mannan & Rahman, 2016).

Traceability in logistics is a crucial mechanism for responding to recalls and errors swiftly and effectively. It empowers companies to pinpoint specific products, batches, or shipments that may be affected, allowing for targeted interventions. This capability minimizes the impact on consumers and prevents the spread of defective or unsafe products throughout the supply chain. The systematic documentation and monitoring provided by traceability contribute to a streamlined and efficient process during recall situations, ensuring that corrective measures are implemented promptly and with precision (Keršulienė & Zavadskas, 2009).

Traceability serves as a cornerstone for augmenting supply chain visibility, offering real-time insights into the location and status of products throughout the transportation process. The provision of such comprehensive information empowers companies to enhance overall supply chain efficiency by facilitating informed decision-making. With improved visibility, businesses can better plan their operations, reduce lead times, and optimize inventory management practices. Christopher (2016) underscores the pivotal role of traceability in achieving these efficiencies, as it transforms supply chain processes by providing a transparent and data-driven approach to logistics management.

Traceability in logistics emerges as a linchpin for effective risk management strategies within supply chains. By enabling companies to trace products at every stage of the logistics chain, businesses gain a comprehensive understanding of potential risks, including disruptions, delays, or quality issues. This foresight allows for the implementation of proactive measures, enhancing the resilience of the supply chain and safeguarding against potential threats. As emphasized by Gattorna (2003), traceability transforms risk management from a reactive process to a proactive one, empowering companies to anticipate challenges and maintain the uninterrupted flow of logistics operations.

The implementation of traceability in logistics has a direct impact on customer trust and satisfaction. By providing increased transparency into the entire supply chain process, customers gain the ability to track the journey of products from manufacturing to delivery. This heightened transparency not only meets the growing demand for information among consumers but also assures them that the products they receive have adhered to specified standards and quality measures. As highlighted by Mentzer et al. (2001), this transparency fosters a sense of reliability and accountability, ultimately enhancing customer satisfaction and building trust between consumers and the logistics operations. Customers are more likely to be satisfied and loyal when they have clear visibility into the handling and sourcing of the products they purchase.

The integration of traceability into logistics operations reflects a commitment to environmental and social responsibility. Companies employing traceability measures can meticulously track and assess the environmental impact of their logistics processes, promoting sustainability by identifying areas for improvement and minimizing ecological footprints. Furthermore, traceability supports fair labor practices by offering visibility into the conditions and treatment of workers involved in the logistics chain. As emphasized by Seuring and Müller (2008), this transparency not only contributes to ethical and responsible business practices but also enables companies to address social and environmental concerns proactively. In doing so, traceability becomes a powerful tool for organizations striving to align their logistics operations with broader principles of environmental conservation and social responsibility.

Traceability in logistics serves as a cornerstone for companies aiming to meet legal and regulatory standards governing the complex landscape of transportation, storage, and handling of goods. This commitment to compliance is paramount, especially in industries subject to rigorous regulatory frameworks. By systematically documenting and tracing each step in the logistics process, companies can provide concrete evidence of adherence to established laws, ensuring that their operations align with local, national, and international regulations. As highlighted by Christopher (2016), this adherence not only safeguards companies from legal repercussions but also fosters a culture of responsible and accountable business practices, contributing to the overall integrity of the supply chain.

In conclusion, traceability in logistics is a foundational element for ensuring the integrity and efficiency of supply chain operations. By implementing robust traceability systems, companies can navigate the complexities of modern logistics, comply with regulations, and meet the expectations of both regulators and consumers.

Definition of Traceability in The Halal Meat Supply Chain

Traceability in the Halal meat supply chain involves the systematic recording and tracking of every step, from the sourcing of animals to the distribution of Halal-certified meat products. This process ensures transparency, accountability, and adherence to Islamic principles throughout the supply chain. The traceability system includes documenting the origin of animals, the methods used in their slaughter (Dhabiha), the processing and certification procedures, and the distribution channels. This comprehensive approach aims to provide consumers with assurance regarding the Halal status of meat products, aligning with Islamic dietary laws. While specific references related explicitly to the definition of traceability in the Halal meat supply chain are limited, the broader concepts of Halal meat production, Islamic principles, and traceability practices can be explored in works by scholars such as Ayub (2013), Kamali (2003), and Huda and Ibrahim (2015). These scholars provide insights into the broader context of Halal principles and the importance of traceability in ensuring compliance with Halal standards.

In summary, traceability in the Halal meat supply chain is about creating a transparent and documented trail, enabling stakeholders to trace and verify the authenticity of Halal products, thereby upholding the integrity of the entire supply chain according to Islamic principles.

Dimensions of Traceability

The dimensions of traceability in the context of the Halal meat supply chain encompass several crucial aspects, ensuring the integrity and adherence to Islamic principles. These dimensions can be elucidated as follows:

The initial stage of the traceability process in the Halal meat supply chain involves sourcing animals raised in strict accordance with Islamic principles. Ayub (2013) underscores the critical significance of selecting animals from practices that adhere to Halal standards within the Halal supply chain. This sourcing phase is pivotal as it establishes the foundation for the entire supply chain, ensuring that ethical and religious considerations are integrated into the sourcing and husbandry practices. The emphasis on Halal-compliant animal husbandry practices at the outset of the supply chain underscores the commitment to maintaining the integrity of the Halal meat production process, aligning with the principles outlined in Islamic teachings and ethical considerations associated with Halal consumption.

In the Halal meat supply chain, the Halal slaughter and processing phase are guided by the principles of Islamic jurisprudence, ensuring compliance with the specific requirements of Halal meat production. Kamali (2003) offers valuable insights into these principles, elucidating the intricate details that govern Halal slaughter. This phase is fundamental for upholding the integrity of the entire Halal meat supply chain, as it ensures that the processing methods align with the religious and ethical guidelines set forth in Islamic teachings. By emphasizing the importance of Halal slaughter practices, this dimension underscores the commitment to maintaining the sanctity of the Halal meat production process and meeting the stringent requirements of Islamic dietary laws, reinforcing the trust and confidence of consumers in the authenticity of Halal products.

The Certification and Labeling dimension within the Halal meat supply chain is a critical component of traceability, ensuring the Halal integrity of products. Abd Rahman and Abdul-Rahman (2014) highlight the significance of certification bodies in verifying and guaranteeing adherence to rigorous Halal standards throughout the supply chain. This phase involves comprehensive evaluation and verification processes that attest to the compliance of products with Islamic dietary laws. Certification serves as a credible assurance for consumers, indicating that the Halal meat products meet the prescribed religious and ethical standards. Additionally, the labeling aspect contributes to transparency, providing consumers with clear information about the Halal status of the products. By focusing on certification and labeling, this dimension reinforces the credibility and authenticity of Halal meat, fostering consumer confidence and trust in the Halal supply chain.

Distribution and Supply Chain Visibility constitute pivotal dimensions of traceability within the Halal meat supply chain. Hashim and Marimuthu (2012) shed light on the challenges and compliance issues encountered during the distribution phase, emphasizing the need for meticulous traceability practices. This stage involves the systematic movement of Halal meat products through various channels to reach consumers. Simultaneously, supply chain visibility, as discussed by Huda and Ibrahim (2015), plays a crucial role in verifying the Halal status at each stage of the supply chain. Visibility ensures real-time tracking of products, offering insights into their location and conditions. Together, the Distribution and Supply Chain Visibility dimensions contribute to maintaining the integrity of the Halal meat supply chain, addressing challenges, and ensuring the accessibility of Halal products while upholding traceability standards.

Consumer Trust and Transparency represent integral dimensions of traceability in the Halal meat supply chain, fostering confidence and assurance among consumers. Mannan and Rahman (2016) underscore the significance of traceability in building trust by providing consumers with transparent insights into the journey of products from sourcing to distribution. The meticulous documentation and monitoring facilitated by traceability offers a framework for consumers to trace the origin, processing, and handling of Halal meat products. This transparency instills confidence in the integrity of the supply chain, assuring consumers that the products align with Halal standards. The Consumer Trust and Transparency dimensions are vital for enhancing the Halal meat supply chain's credibility, reinforcing ethical considerations, and meeting the expectations of discerning consumers who prioritize adherence to Islamic principles in their dietary choices.

Environmental and Social Responsibility constitute significant dimensions of traceability, reflecting a commitment to sustainability and ethical practices in the Halal meat supply chain. Seuring and Müller (2008) elaborate on the broader implications of traceability, emphasizing its role in tracking and mitigating the environmental impact of logistics operations. By enabling companies to monitor and manage their ecological footprint, traceability contributes to sustainable practices within the supply chain. Moreover, traceability supports fair labor practices by providing visibility into the conditions and treatment of workers involved in the logistics process. This dimension ensures that social responsibility is integrated into the supply chain, aligning with ethical considerations, and reinforcing the commitment to environmentally friendly and socially conscious business practices.

While specific references directly addressing the dimensions of traceability in the Halal meat supply chain are limited, these scholars provide insights into the broader concepts of traceability, Halal principles, and the significance of adherence to Islamic standards in the Halal meat industry.

Islamic Legal Maxim

The Arabic phrase *al-qawa'id al-fiqhiyah*, which means "basis, rule, or benchmark general" is translated as "fiqh rules". Al-Ashfihani suggests that *al-qawa'id* denotes base or foundation. Verse 127 and Verse 26 of the Qur'an include the word. On the other hand, *al-fiqhiyah* is derived from the phrase *al-fiqh* yang, which means comprehension or in-depth comprehension, and is prefixed with *ya' an-nisbah* to denote classification. Fiqh norms, then, are the foundation or standards for broad matters falling under the purview of fiqh.

Islamic legal scholars create fiqh norms in a variety of methods. While an-Nadwi reports at-Tahanawi as saying rules are something broad that covers all its components, at-Taftazani claims that rules are laws of a general character (*kulli*) that contain all its parts (*juz'i*). According to As-Subki, fiqh rules are a body of law that correlates to numerous particulars, or branch laws, from which the laws of each specific law or branch law are derived. According to Az-Zarqa, cited by A. Rahman (1976), the fundamentals of fiqh are (*kulli*) in character and encompass sharia regulations concerning universal happenings.

Generalizations of certain fiqh laws, known as *kulli*, are derived from specialized jurisprudence, or *juz'iyah*. To be sure, all *kulli* rules, including those pertaining to fiqh, must have exceptions (*istitsna*), specialization (*takhshish*), explanations (*tabyin*), and details (*tafshil*), following custom. This is because, due to particularities or specifics, certain branches may have laws that are not covered by these regulations. In each rule's example, these exclusions will be covered.

Conceptual Framework and Role in Legal Reasoning

Islamic legal maxims, or *Qawaid Fiqhiyyah*, represent overarching principles derived from Islamic jurisprudence that provide a conceptual framework for legal reasoning within Islamic law. These maxims are general rules that serve as guiding principles for deriving legal rulings in various situations. They are derived from the Quran, Sunnah (teachings and practices of Prophet Muhammad PBUH), consensus (*Ijma*), and analogy (*Qiyas*). The conceptual framework involves the understanding that these maxims encapsulate fundamental legal principles that guide the application of Islamic law across diverse circumstances.

Islamic legal maxims play a crucial role in guiding legal reasoning within the context of Islamic jurisprudence. Acting as foundational principles derived from Islamic teachings, these maxims serve as guiding lights for jurists and scholars engaged in the intricate task of interpreting and deriving legal rulings. In specific cases, they function as fundamental touchpoints, providing a structured and principled approach to legal reasoning. Offering overarching guidelines, these maxims play an essential role in helping navigate the complexities inherent in legal issues within the Islamic legal system.

An integral aspect of the role played by Islamic legal maxims is in ensuring the consistency and equity of legal rulings. Adherence to these principles fosters a level of uniformity in legal decisions, promoting fairness and justice within the Islamic legal system. By grounding legal reasoning in these maxims, the system aims to maintain a balanced and just application of Islamic law across various situations and circumstances.

While Islamic legal maxims provide a structured framework for legal reasoning, they also exhibit a notable flexibility in their application. This adaptability allows jurists to address changing circumstances and contemporary challenges while staying rooted in the foundational teachings of Islam. The balance between structure and flexibility ensures that the maxims remain relevant and applicable across diverse contexts.

One of the significant roles of Islamic legal maxims is their contribution to resolving ambiguities within legal texts. When faced with unclear or ambiguous situations, jurists can turn to these maxims as guiding principles to derive legal conclusions that align with the spirit and objectives of Islamic law. This ensures that legal reasoning remains principled and rooted in the broader ethical and moral considerations of Islamic teachings.

The broad applicability of Islamic legal maxims underscores their relevance to diverse legal issues. Whether dealing with contracts, family law, commerce, or other legal domains, these maxims provide a comprehensive framework for legal reasoning. Their ability to transcend specific areas of law reflects the universal and holistic nature of these guiding principles within the Islamic legal system.

Islamic legal maxims are fundamental principles derived from Islamic teachings that guide legal reasoning within the Islamic jurisprudence. They provide a structured and principled approach to interpreting and deriving legal rulings, helping to navigate the complexities of legal issues within the Islamic legal system. These maxims ensure consistency and equity in legal decisions, fostering fairness and justice. They also exhibit flexibility, allowing jurists to address changing circumstances while remaining rooted in Islamic teachings. They also help resolve ambiguities within legal texts, ensuring that legal reasoning remains principled and rooted in Islamic teachings. These maxims are applicable to various legal domains, including contracts, family law, and commerce, reflecting their universal and holistic nature within the Islamic legal system.

Application of Islamic Legal Maxim in The Halal Meat Supply Chain

Islamic legal maxims play a significant role in guiding ethical and legal considerations within the Halal meat supply chain. Drawing from the principles of Islamic jurisprudence, these maxims offer a framework that influences various aspects of the industry. This section explores their application in ensuring compliance with Islamic principles throughout the supply chain.

One fundamental application of Islamic legal maxims in the Halal meat supply chain is in the sourcing of animals. The maxim “*Lā darara wa lā dirār*” (do not harm or reciprocate harm) emphasizes the importance of ethical sourcing and humane treatment of animals. Adhering to this maxim ensures that the animals are raised and slaughtered in accordance with Islamic principles, contributing to the overall integrity of the Halal meat production process (Kamali, 2003).

Islamic legal maxims contribute to the transparency of processing practices in the Halal meat industry. The maxim "*Al-yaqīnu lā yuzālu bish-shakk*" (certainty is not removed by doubt) underscores the importance of clarity and certainty in all stages of meat processing. This applies to ensuring that Halal standards are maintained throughout the processing, packaging, and labeling stages, providing consumers with confidence in the Halal authenticity of the products (Al-Qarafi, 2000).

In the distribution phase of the Halal meat supply chain, the application of Islamic legal maxims is evident in ensuring equitable practices. The maxim "*al-'adl muqaddam 'ala al-qubh*" (justice is prioritized over repulsiveness) highlights the significance of fairness in distribution. This can be applied to pricing, market access, and fair treatment of suppliers and consumers, aligning with Islamic principles of justice and fairness (Al-Shawkani, n.d.).

Islamic legal maxims offer a guiding framework for addressing challenges and mitigating risks within the Halal meat supply chain. The maxim "*Al-mashaqqatu tajlibut-taysīr*" (hardship begets facility) encourages the industry to adopt measures that simplify compliance with Halal standards. This may involve implementing technology for traceability or streamlining certification processes to enhance overall Halal integrity (Al-Qarafi, 2000).

Specific Maxims Relevant to Industry Challenges

Islamic legal maxims offer specific principles that address challenges within the Halal meat supply chain. Examining these maxims in the context of industry challenges provides insights into how they guide ethical and legal considerations.

The "*Mā lā yudraku qawluhu, lā yutraku jawluhu*" principle, which means "What cannot be completely reached, do not completely abandon," is a principle of Islamic law that emphasizes taking action when it may be difficult or impractical to achieve a goal. In the context of the halal meat supply chain, this principle suggests that despite the difficulty in achieving complete traceability, steps should still be taken to trace the meat back to its source as far as possible. This aligns with the principles of accountability and transparency in Islamic business practices. The application of this method in the halal meat supply chain can involve tracking technology, sophisticated inventory management systems, and strong collaboration between various parties. By practicing "*Mā lā yudraku qawluhu, lā yutraku jawluhu*", involvement in actions can improve the tracking of halal meat and ensure the integrity of the supply chain (Al-Qarafi, 2000).

The "*Ad-dararu lā yuzālu bi-dirār*" principle in Islamic law emphasizes the importance of avoiding actions that could cause harm or danger, minimizing risk to oneself and others. This principle is particularly relevant in the halal meat supply chain, requiring ethical practices in animal catching and slaughtering, storage, and distribution processes. The application of this principle is also related to avoiding actions that may harm the environment, as it is not only limited to human safety but also involves the sustainability of the environment and the ecosystem (Kamali, 2003).

The "*Lā darara wa lā dirāra*" principle in Islamic law, which translates to "Do not cause harm and do not return harm," emphasizes avoiding actions that may cause harm to oneself, others, or society. It also emphasizes the need not to reciprocate harm with like harm. In the context of the halal meat supply chain, this principle requires all parties involved to take steps to reduce or avoid harm to consumers and society. This includes ensuring animal safety during rearing and slaughtering, as well as storage and distribution practices that do not compromise the quality and integrity of halal meat. This principle is crucial for maintaining harmonious relations in society and promoting mutual respect and cooperation (Kamali, 2003).

The "*Al-yaqīnu lā yuzālu bish-shakk*" principle in Islamic law emphasizes the importance of confidence and determination in making decisions or evaluations. It emphasizes the need to overcome or investigate doubts to ensure certainty in law and transactions. In the context of halal meat and the supply chain, this principle highlights the need for certainty in determining the halal status of products and processes. This involves careful verification and validation of sources, preservation, and slaughtering processes. The application of "*Al-yaqīnu lā yuzālu bish-shakk*" helps ensure trust and confidence in the community towards the halal of halal meat products, aligning with the values of transparency and justice in Islamic law (Kamali, 2003).

Implications For Traceability

Islamic legal maxims, or *Qawaid Fiqhiyyah*, carry implications that align with the concept of traceability within the Halal meat supply chain. Examining these maxims provides insights into how they contribute to ensuring transparency, accountability, and adherence to Islamic principles in traceability practices.

The maxim "*Mā lā yudraku qawluhu, lā yutraku jawluhu*" which means "What cannot be attained entirely should not be forsaken entirely", underscores the importance of persistent efforts in achieving traceability, even if complete transparency throughout the entire supply chain is challenging. In the context of Halal meat traceability, stakeholders are urged not to abandon traceability measures entirely, aligning with broader principles of accountability and transparency in Islamic business practices (Al-Qarafi, 2000).

The maxim "*Al-yaqīnu lā yuzālu bish-shakk*" emphasizing "Certainty is not removed by doubt", directly influences traceability in the Halal meat supply chain. This implies that uncertainties or doubts at any stage of production, processing, or distribution must be addressed to maintain the certainty of the Halal status. Robust traceability mechanisms are essential to eliminate doubts and ensure the authenticity of Halal products (Al-Qarafi, 2000).

The maxim "*Lā darara wa lā dirāra*" advocating "Do not harm or reciprocate harm", suggests that traceability measures should not compromise the integrity of the meat or harm the environment. In the Halal meat supply chain, it underscores the importance of adopting traceability practices aligned with ethical considerations, ensuring that tracking processes do not harm the quality or Halal status of the products (Kamali, 2003).

"*Al-mashaqqatu tajlibut-taysīr*" meaning "Hardship begets facility", encourages the facilitation of ease in the face of challenges. Applied to traceability, it suggests simplifying and streamlining processes. In the Halal meat supply chain, this maxim encourages the adoption of technologies and practices that make traceability more accessible and feasible for all stakeholders (Al-Qarafi, 2000). These legal maxims collectively contribute to a robust and ethically aligned traceability system in the Halal meat supply chain.

Applications of Issues

The issue of mixing frog meat in the fish section, despite the presence of labeling for halal and non-halal meat areas, poses a significant challenge to the adherence to Islamic principles in the Halal meat supply chain. Viewing this issue through the lens of Islamic legal maxims provides valuable insights into potential applications and implications, offering a framework to address ethical and practical concerns.

The maxim "*Mā lā yudraku qawluhu, lā yutraku jawluhu*" emphasizes the need for continuous effort even if achieving complete separation of halal and non-halal meats is challenging. The mixing of frog meat challenges this maxim, prompting stakeholders to actively work towards maintaining the integrity of halal sections. Efforts should be made to minimize or eliminate the mixing of prohibited meats, reinforcing the commitment to upholding halal standards (Al-Qarafi, 2000).

The maxim "*Al-yaqīnu lā yuzālu bish-shakk*" stresses the importance of certainty in matters, particularly in the labeling of halal and non-halal meat areas. The mixing of frog meat challenges the certainty of the labeling system, emphasizing the need for reliable and credible labeling practices. Measures should be enhanced to ensure the authenticity and accuracy of labeling, leaving no room for doubt or confusion among consumers seeking halal products (Al-Qarafi, 2000).

The maxim "*Lā darara wa lā dirāra*" underscores the principle of avoiding harm, indicating that the mixing of frog meat introduces harm to consumers seeking halal products. This violation of the maxim calls for measures to prevent harm, including stricter oversight, clearer labeling, and improved separation in the meat sections. Such actions are necessary to align with Islamic legal principles and protect individuals following Islamic dietary laws (Kamali, 2003).

The maxim "*Al-mashaqqatu tajlibut-taysīr*" encourages the facilitation of ease in the face of challenges. In response to the mixing of frog meat, measures should be taken to simplify adherence to halal standards, making it easier for consumers to identify and purchase halal products. This includes enhancing traceability, implementing stricter separation protocols, and employing advanced labeling technologies, aligning with the spirit of this maxim to address challenges effectively (Al-Qarafi, 2000).

In conclusion, applying these Islamic legal maxims offers a principled approach to addressing the concerns raised by the mixing of frog meat in the fish section of the Halal meat supply chain. Stakeholders are guided to actively work towards maintaining halal integrity, ensuring labeling certainty, preventing harm to consumers, and facilitating ease in adherence to halal standards. These maxims provide a robust ethical framework for addressing challenges within the Halal meat industry.

Connection Between Traceability and Legal Maxims

The connection between traceability and legal maxims within the Halal meat supply chain is intricate, rooted in the ethical and legal considerations of Islamic principles. Islamic legal maxims provide a framework that aligns with the goals of traceability, emphasizing the importance of transparency, accountability, and adherence to Halal standards.

The Islamic legal maxim "*Mā lā yudraku qawluhu, lā yutraku jawluhu*" is crucial in ensuring transparency and accountability in the Halal meat supply chain. This maxim, which translates to "What cannot be attained entirely should not be forsaken entirely," emphasizes the importance of continuous effort and incremental improvements. In the realm of traceability, achieving perfection in tracking the entire journey of Halal meat may be challenging due to logistical complexities. Stakeholders in the supply chain, including producers, distributors, and retailers, are encouraged to actively work towards continuous enhancement of traceability systems. These efforts minimize potential issues, ensuring consumers can trust the integrity of the Halal meat supply chain.

The Islamic legal maxim "*Al-yaqīnu lā yuzālu bish-shakk*" emphasizes the importance of maintaining clear and unambiguous information in the Halal meat supply chain. This maxim, which means "Certainty is not removed by doubt," is crucial in ensuring the reliability and certainty of information related to Halal meat sourcing and processing. To eliminate uncertainties and doubts in traceability systems, stakeholders in the supply chain should implement robust oversight, use advanced technologies for accurate tracking, and enhance communication channels. By adhering to these principles, traceability systems within the Halal meat supply chain can align with the Islamic legal maxim, providing a transparent and trustworthy framework for consumers.

The Islamic legal maxim "*Lā darara wa lā dirāra*" emphasizes the importance of traceability in the Halal meat supply chain. This maxim, which means "Do not harm or reciprocate harm," aims to prevent harm to individuals. Traceability systems are crucial in ensuring consumers seeking Halal products are not exposed to non-Halal meat. The maxim encourages stricter oversight, clearer labeling, and improved separation in meat sections, aligning with Islamic legal principles and promoting harm avoidance in the Halal meat supply chain. This underscores the need for robust traceability systems to protect consumers.

The Islamic legal maxim "*Al-mashaqqatu tajlibut-taysir*" emphasizes the importance of traceability in the Halal meat supply chain. This maxim, which translates to "Hardship begets facility," simplifies adherence to Halal standards. In the realm of traceability, complexities may arise in tracking the entire journey of Halal meat. Stakeholders in the supply chain are encouraged to adopt measures that simplify the implementation of traceability systems, such as user-friendly technologies, standardized protocols, and advanced labeling techniques. By aligning with these principles, traceability systems within the Halal meat supply chain can effectively address challenges while ensuring accessibility and straightforward adherence to Halal standards.

In summary, the connection between traceability and legal maxims lies in their shared emphasis on ethical conduct, transparency, and accountability. The legal maxims provide a principled foundation that guides traceability practices, ensuring that the implementation aligns with Islamic principles, and the Halal meat supply chain remains in adherence to ethical and legal standards.

Application of Legal Maxims to Address Supply Chain Issues

The Islamic legal maxim "*Mā lā yudraku qawluhu, lā yutraku jawluhu*" emphasizes the importance of continuous effort and incremental improvements in addressing supply chain issues related to mixing frog meat in the fish section. This maxim, which translates to "What cannot be attained entirely should not be forsaken entirely," encourages stakeholders, including retailers and suppliers, to actively work towards maintaining the integrity of halal sections within the supply chain. While achieving complete separation of halal and non-halal meats may be challenging due to logistical complexities, adhering to these principles encourages ongoing efforts to minimize or eliminate the mixing of prohibited meats. This may involve refining labeling practices, enhancing separation protocols, and ensuring the supply chain operates with a commitment to upholding halal standards. Continuous efforts aligned with this maxim reinforce the commitment to transparency and accountability in the Halal meat supply chain. In conclusion, the application of the maxim "*Mā lā yudraku qawluhu, lā yutraku jawluhu*" urges stakeholders to persist in their efforts to address supply chain issues related to mixing frog meat.

The Islamic legal maxim "*Al-yaqīnu lā yuzālu bish-shakk*" emphasizes the importance of clarity and certainty in matters, particularly in the labeling and identification of halal products. In the context of frog meat mixing, doubts may arise regarding the accuracy of labeling or the authenticity of the halal status. The application of "*Al-yaqīnu lā yuzālu bish-shakk*" calls for enhanced measures to eliminate uncertainties. Stakeholders in the supply chain, including retailers and suppliers, should strive to reinforce the certainty of the halal status of meat products by improving and maintaining the reliability of labeling practices. Measures to address doubts may include implementing more rigorous oversight of the supply chain, employing advanced labeling technologies to ensure accurate and transparent information, and enhancing communication to consumers about the sourcing and processing of Halal meat. The goal is to align with the principles of "*Al-yaqīnu lā yuzālu bish-shakk*" ensuring consumers have unwavering confidence in the authenticity of the halal labeling.

The Islamic legal maxim "*Lā darara wa lā dirāra*" is crucial in addressing supply chain issues related to the mixing of frog meat in fish sections. This maxim, which means "Do not harm or reciprocate harm," emphasizes the avoidance of actions that may cause harm to individuals. In the context of frog meat mixing, it calls for a thorough examination of potential harm to consumers seeking halal products. The inadvertent mixing of prohibited meats poses harm to individuals following Islamic dietary laws who may unknowingly consume non-halal meat. Stakeholders, including retailers and suppliers, are urged to implement measures that align with "*Lā darara wa lā dirāra*" such as stricter oversight, clearer labeling practices, and enhanced separation protocols within the meat sections. In conclusion, the application of "*Lā darara wa lā dirāra*" prompts stakeholders to prioritize the prevention of harm in the Halal meat supply chain.

The application of the Islamic legal maxim "*Al-mashaqqatu tajlibut-taysir*" meaning "Hardship begets facility," plays a crucial role in addressing supply chain challenges, specifically the mixing of frog meat in the fish section within the context of halal and non-halal meat areas. This maxim encourages stakeholders to simplify adherence to halal standards despite the challenges encountered in maintaining the integrity of halal sections. By adopting practices such as advanced labeling techniques, user-friendly technologies, and standardized protocols, the supply chain can enhance traceability and separation between halal and non-halal meat areas. This application aligns with the principles of "*Al-mashaqqatu tajlibut-taysir*" aiming to facilitate ease in adhering to halal standards for both suppliers and consumers. Stakeholders are urged to implement measures that alleviate the complexities associated with ensuring the purity of halal products, ultimately promoting transparency and accessibility within the supply chain.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Halal meat supply chain is a complex system intricately tied to Islamic principles and legal maxims, necessitating meticulous attention at every stage to ensure adherence to Halal standards. The systematic approach, guided by *Qawaid Fiqhiyyah* and Islamic legal maxims, underscores the importance of transparency, accountability, and harm avoidance in the Halal meat supply chain. The sourcing, slaughter, processing, certification, and distribution phases of the Halal meat supply chain are all governed by Islamic principles, ensuring the sanctity and authenticity of the Halal products. Traceability emerges as a vital tool in upholding these principles, allowing for the verification of Halal status at each stage. Supply chain management becomes instrumental in optimizing the Halal meat supply chain, addressing logistical challenges, and maintaining the highest standards of Halal integrity. The legal maxims, such as "*Mā lā yudraku qawluhu lā yutraku jawluhu, al-yaqīnu lā yuzālu bish-shakk, lā darara wa lā dirāra, al-mashaqqatu tajlibut-taysir.*", play a crucial role in guiding ethical and practical considerations in the Halal meat supply chain. They emphasize the importance of continuous efforts, certainty, harm avoidance, and facilitation of ease in addressing challenges and uncertainties. The challenge of mixing frog meat in the fish section of the Halal meat supply chain highlights the need for active measures to ensure the integrity of Halal sections. Legal maxims guide the response, encouraging stakeholders to strive for continuous improvement, transparency, and harm avoidance. In essence, the research on the traceability of logistics in the Halal meat supply chain, guided by Islamic legal maxims, contributes to the broader understanding of how religious principles intersect with contemporary supply chain practices. It provides insights for governments, industry players, and consumers, fostering regulatory compliance, consumer trust, and opportunities for market expansion. The research also underscores the ongoing efforts needed to address challenges and ensure the Halal meat supply chain operates with the highest standards of integrity. In order to enhance the integrity and sustainability of the Halal meat supply chain, it is imperative to strengthen an integrated traceability system. The implementation of information and communication technology, such as blockchain, can be an effective solution to ensure product traceability from source to consumer. Involvement of relevant stakeholders, including regulatory bodies, industry players, and consumers, needs to be intensified to ensure effective collaboration in improving compliance with Halal principles. Consumer education and awareness regarding the importance of traceability in ensuring the authenticity of Halal products are also crucial steps. Additionally, international collaboration in the development of standards and regulations is required to facilitate global trade. Enforcing the principles of *Qawaid Fiqhiyyah* at every stage of production and distribution is the cornerstone to achieve these objectives.

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