

Global Research Trends of Scientific Publications on Halal Food Supply Chain: A Bibliometric Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The halal food supply chain attracts significant interest from researchers and practitioners globally, especially in Muslim-majority countries. **Method:** This study maps and analyzes existing halal food supply chain literature using a bibliometric approach with RStudio and the Bibliometrix package through Biblioshiny. **Results:** Results reveal that 2024 saw the highest number of publications, with 234 documents. Universiti Putra Malaysia is the top institution, and Khan S. is the most prolific author. Malaysia, China, and Indonesia lead in scientific output on this topic. **Novelty:** This research deepens understanding of trends in halal food supply chain studies and lays a foundation for further research. It also encourages exploration of integrating technological innovation and Sharia values into global halal logistics and supply chain systems.

INTRODUCTION

The halal industry plays a strategic role in driving national economic growth. Halal products are not limited to providing halal assurance for Muslims but also include guaranteed standards of cleanliness, safety, and product quality for all Muslim and non-Muslim consumers [1]. This growth is driven by the increasing Muslim population worldwide and the rising awareness and demand for products verified for their halal status. In other countries, many studies have been conducted on the consumption of halal products that are also used by non-Muslim communities. In Malaysia, the consumption of halal products is influenced by good product quality, product price, easy availability, and product safety [2].

The halal market is becoming increasingly globalised, with significant economic implications. Muslim spending on halal food and beverages is projected to grow at a CAGR of 6.3% to reach \$2.0 trillion by 2024 [3]. This growth continues, as evidenced by 2022 data showing halal food and beverage spending by 2 billion Muslim consumers reaching \$1.4 trillion [4]. These estimates are expected to rise further with the development of halal infrastructure and industry digitisation. This data indicates that the halal food sector has transformed from a market oriented mainly by religious values into a global economic system with substantial potential.

In line with the growth of the halal food and beverage consumer market, there arises a need to ensure integrity, traceability, and efficiency throughout the entire halal product distribution system. This gave rise to the concept of Halal Supply Chain Management (HSCM), a logistics and distribution system that guarantees Sharia

compliance and ensures that the processes from production to consumption consistently meet halal standards. This becomes increasingly important because halal challenges are related to raw materials and transportation, storage, and packaging processes that are vulnerable to cross-contamination [5]. The halal supply chain concept is not only a concern in Muslim-majority countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia but also gains attention in Western countries like the United Kingdom, Germany, and Australia. This is reflected in the increasing number of international halal certifications and the development of cross-border logistics networks. In Malaysia, for example, the government actively develops the Halal Logistics Standard MS2400, a benchmark for many other countries in developing national halal logistics infrastructure [6]. On the other hand, through the Halal Product Guarantee Organising Agency (BPJPH), Indonesia has also accelerated the halal certification process, integrated with micro-enterprises up to large exporters [7].

As the global halal food industry develops, various studies have been conducted to map the scientific knowledge landscape in the Halal Food Supply Chain (HFSC) field through a bibliometric approach. Several previous studies have made significant contributions in identifying trends, themes, and scientific collaborations related to HFSC. The first study, with 200 publications and the highest 58 citations, conducted by [8] specifically discussed traceability systems in halal procurement, emphasising the importance of product tracking in the complex halal supply chain. The second study reviewed 149 publications from Scopus and WoS, finding five main focuses in halal supply chain management, including logistics efficiency and performance [9]. A recent bibliometric study on publication trends in HFSC analysed the 100 most cited articles from the Scopus database, focusing on sustainability, halal integrity, and technologies such as blockchain [10]. Although this provides a comprehensive overview of key dimensions in HFSC, the study did not cover publications from the latest period (2022–2024) nor adopt web-based visualisation tools like Biblioshiny, which can display the knowledge structure interactively and in depth. A second bibliometric study evaluated 222 publications using VOSviewer and outlined technological innovation trends in HFSC [11]. While successfully identifying innovation potential and industrial opportunities, this research also did not utilise Biblioshiny's capabilities to map researchers' conceptual and intellectual structure in detail, which could offer a more holistic understanding of how HFSC themes and collaborations evolve.

Although the four studies mentioned above have contributed to understanding the trends and central themes of the Halal Food Supply Chain (HFSC), these studies have not yet adopted interactive visual analysis methods using Biblioshiny nor included the most recent data post-2022. It can be concluded that while bibliometric mapping of HFSC has been widely conducted, most have been limited to general spatial and statistical analyses without thoroughly exploring the conceptual, intellectual, and social knowledge structures in this field. This is where the significant contribution of using Biblioshiny lies, as it enables multidimensional, interactive visualisations accessible to researchers without programming expertise [12].

Discussions about global scientific research trends related to the halal food supply chain should be mapped and analyzed systematically using web-based tools. This research is expected to support a deep understanding of the direction and tendencies of scientific publications, which can help researchers and policymakers take strategic steps to develop a more comprehensive, reliable, and data-based halal system.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a quantitative research method with a bibliometric approach. Bibliometric analysis is a key measure to evaluate scientific output. This analysis systematically examines the literature in the Scopus database [13]. The primary objective of this study is to statistically analyse and evaluate prior research [14]. The population of this research consists of scientific publications related to the halal food supply chain indexed in Scopus. Using the keyword "halal food supply chain" in the "All Fields" search category, 5,073 documents were found (June 2025).

Publications with this keyword have been recorded from 2003 to 2025. The researchers limited the publication years to 2015–2025, the subject area and keywords to only seven elements with data above 150 publications, and document types to article, review, and conference paper. After filtering, 1,048 documents were identified and exported in Comma Separated Values (CSV) format [15]. The researchers analysed data based on main information data, most relevant Authors, country scientific production, most relevant sources, most relevant affiliations, Wordcloud, and country collaboration map. Bibliometric analysis was performed using the computer software R Studio (<https://rstudio.com/>, version 4.3.1, accessed June 2025), activating the Bibliometrix R-package on the Biblioshiny Web Interface. This program visualised and explored bibliometric knowledge maps (<https://www.bibliometrix.org/>, version 5.0.1, accessed June 2025).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Main Information Data

This main information section provides an overview of the transformation developments in the halal food industry based on scientific publications recorded in the Scopus database. The following table contains important information covering data characteristics, document types, document content, authors, and forms of collaboration among authors. The data covers the period from 2015 to 2025, with a total of 416 sources (journals, books, and others) producing 1,048 scientific documents. The annual growth rate reached 23.81%, increasing research attention to the halal food sector. The average age of documents is 3 years, while the average citations per document reach 30.08. The total number of references cited is 8,269, indicating a broad reference coverage and deep use of the literature. In terms of content, there are 4,149 Plus keywords (ID) and 2,859 author keywords (DE), reflecting the broad and deep discussion of topics in this research. The total number of authors involved is 3,381, with 52 authors contributing to more than one document. Documents written by a single author number 55, while the average

number of authors per document is 3.99. As many as 35.21% of the documents involve international collaboration, showing this topic is global and collaborative across countries. The identified documents consist of 809 articles, three conference papers, and 236 reviews, illustrating the variation in forms of scientific publications in the halal food supply chain field.

Table 1. Main Information Data

Description	Results
Main Information About Data	
Timespan	2015-2025
Sources (Journals, Books, etc.)	416
Documents	1048
Annual Growth Rate %	23,81
Document Average Age	3
Average citations per doc	30,08
References	82669
Document Contents	
Keywords Plus (ID)	4149
Author's Keywords (DE)	2859
Authors	
Authors	3381
Authors of single-authored docs	52
Authors Collaboration	
Single-authored docs	55
Co-Authors per Doc	3,99
International co-authorships %	35,21
Document Types	
article	809
conference paper	3
review	236

Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny & R Packages, 2025

Subjects Area

The visualisation image "Documents by Subject Area" obtained from the Scopus database shows that scientific publications related to the topic of the halal food supply chain are widely distributed across various scientific fields. Although data retrieval was restricted to seven specific subject areas, the results still show the participation of documents from other subject areas such as Environmental Science, Engineering, Energy, and even Biochemistry. This phenomenon occurs because, within the Scopus indexing system, a single article or scientific document can be categorised into more than one subject area simultaneously, depending on the journal's multidisciplinary scope. This

means that even though the search was conducted with strict subject filters, the system still displays documents that are technically relevant and indexed under additional subject areas [16].

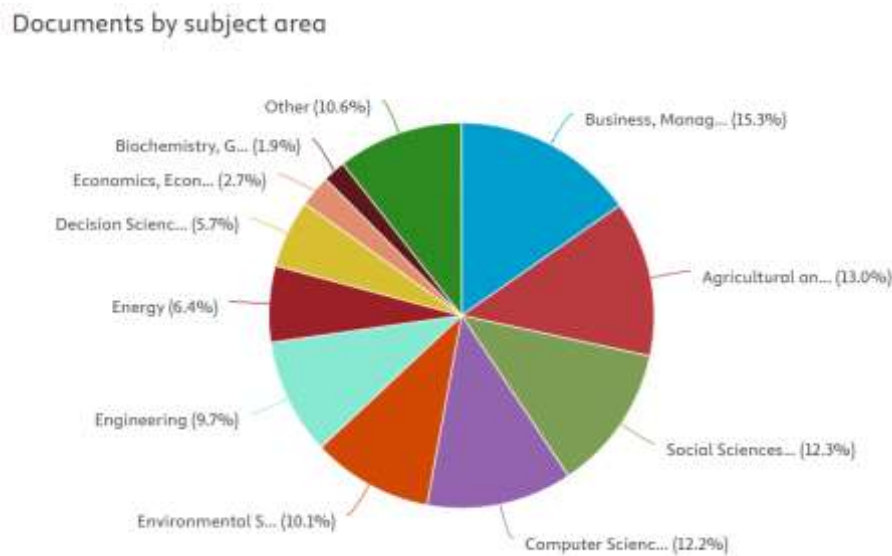


Figure 1. Subjects Area of HFSC's Topic
Source: Scopus Database, 2025

In detail, this visualization shows that the field of Business, Management, and Accounting has the highest proportion at 15.3%, totaling 375 documents, followed by Agricultural and Biological Sciences (13.0%) with 319 documents, Social Sciences (12.3%) with 300 documents, and Computer Science (12.2%) with 299 documents. The involvement of other fields beyond the seven focused areas proves that research on the halal food supply chain is multidisciplinary and complex. This topic not only revolves around the management aspect and the halal food industry but also involves the development of information technology, environmental sustainability, and broader supply chain engineering.

This analysis confirms that a bibliometric approach to the halal food supply chain topic needs to consider the existing literature's multidisciplinary characteristics. Furthermore, understanding the Scopus categorisation system becomes important so researchers can accurately interpret the data results and avoid misinterpreting the distribution of subject areas displayed in the graph.

Document by Year of Halal Food Supply Chain

The graph below shows the publication trend of scientific articles related to the Halal Food Supply Chain (HFSC) in the Scopus database from 2015 to 2025. Starting with a modest number of publications, around 13 documents in 2015, the field has shown steady growth over the years, reaching 51 documents by 2019. This steady increase reflects growing scholarly attention and research investment in understanding and

improving the HFSC. Most notably, there was a significant surge in publication volume that peaked in 2024 with 234 documents. This sharp rise indicates an accelerating interest as the topic gains global recognition, possibly driven by expanding halal markets, technological advancements, and increasing demand for transparency and efficiency in halal supply chains.

It is important to note that the publication numbers reported for 2025 have dropped to 110 documents; however, this decline does not necessarily indicate waning interest. Instead, it stems from the fact that data for the current year is still incomplete, and ongoing indexing processes in the Scopus database have not yet captured all relevant publications. Therefore, the actual number for 2025 is likely to increase as more articles are published and indexed throughout the year.

This trend highlights the growing urgency and relevance of research on the Halal Food Supply Chain, particularly in supporting the digital transformation and automation of modern technologies within supply networks and systems. The increasing body of literature reflects efforts to address complex challenges in certification, logistics, traceability, compliance, and sustainability that are vital for the continued growth and integrity of halal food markets worldwide.

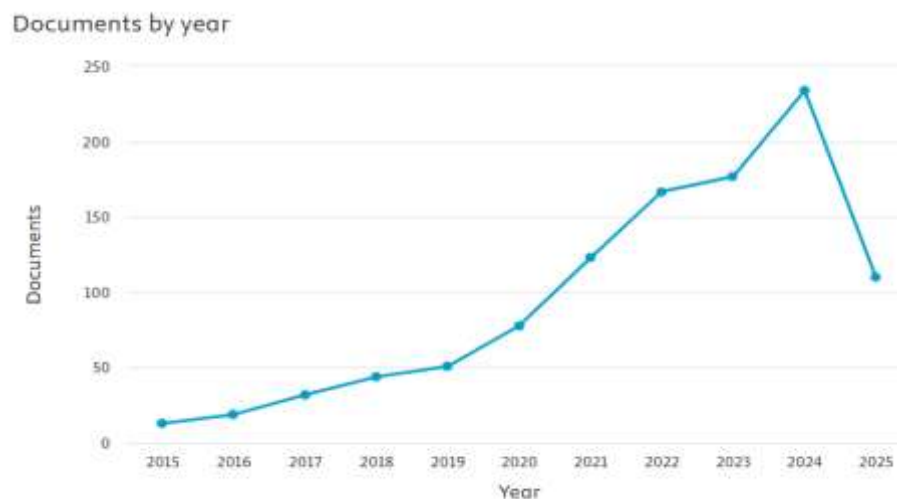


Figure 2. Document by Year of Halal Food Supply Chain
Source: Scopus Database, 2025

Most Relevant Authors

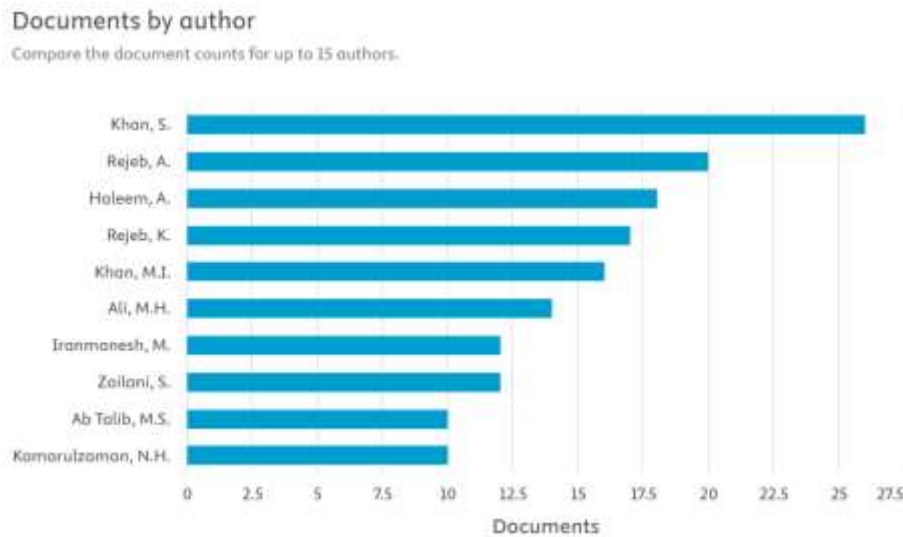


Figure 3. Most Relevant Authors of HFSC Journals

Source: Scopus Database, 2025

Based on data from the Biblioshiny Web Interface and R Packages, Khan S is the most productive Halal Food Supply Chain author with 28 publications. His contributions align with research trends focusing on applying advanced technologies in the halal supply chain. The study titled "Integrating the Internet of Things in the halal food supply chain: A systematic literature review and research agenda" explains that IoT (sensors, RFID, monitoring systems) enhances traceability, efficiency, and authentication of halal status throughout the supply chain [17]. Therefore, the author's productivity and recent literature findings highlight research focus on digitalisation, automation, and the use of AI and IoT to maintain integrity, transparency, and efficiency in the halal supply chain, consistent with the distribution of author contributions in this field.

Table 2. Most Relevant Authors of Halal Food Supply Chain

Authors	Articles	Article
		Fractionalized
Khan S	28	8,98
Rejeb A	20	4,89
Haleem A	18	6,03
Rejeb K	17	4,14
Khan Mi	16	5,12
Ali Mh	15	3,44
Iranmanesh M	12	2,38
Zailani S	12	2,70
Ab Talib Ms	10	5,00

Authors	Articles	Article Fractionalized
Kamarulzaman		
Nh	10	2,95
Liu Y	9	2,10
Sumarliah E	9	2,55
Tan Kh	9	2,22
Li Y	8	1,38
Singh R	8	2,35
Centobelli P	7	2,03
Cerchione R	7	2,65
Vanany I	7	1,74
Wang X	7	1,51
Ali A	6	1,57

Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny & R Packages, 2025

Document by Year of Khan S

Khan S's publications have demonstrated remarkable growth since the early 2000s, reflecting his increasing prominence in his field. This growth became particularly pronounced during the 2010s, when his published documents surged sharply, culminating in over 18,000 documents by 2025. This substantial volume of work underscores Khan's critical role as a thought leader and active contributor to cutting-edge technological research, especially in areas aligned with rapid innovation and disruption.

The slight decline in publication counts noted for 2026 is likely attributable to the incompleteness of data for the current year, as indexing and reporting processes usually lag behind real-time outputs. Thus, it should not be interpreted as a decrease in Khan's research productivity or influence. Moreover, analysing global publication patterns reveals a broader surge in scholarly activity driven by widespread interest in disruptive technology domains, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), digital transformation in industries, and other emerging technological advancements. Khan's body of work sits prominently within this larger trend, reflecting the dynamic evolution of research priorities and the importance of digital and technological advancements in shaping modern scientific inquiry and industry practices.

This growing corpus of scientific literature highlights how the field is rapidly expanding with contributions that help to shape the future of technology deployment and innovation ecosystems worldwide. The rising trajectory of publications marks technological progress and signals the increasing need for interdisciplinary research to address complex challenges posed by these transformative technologies [18].

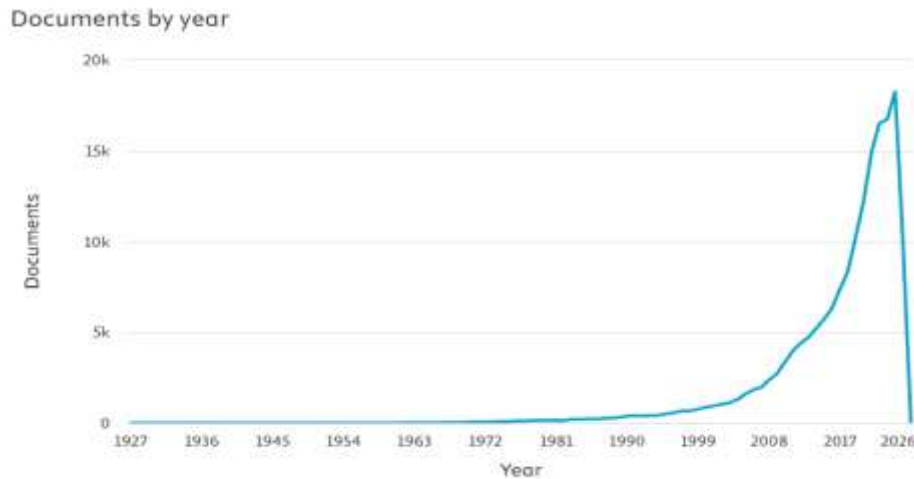


Figure 4. Documents by Year of Khan S
Source: Scopus Database, 2025

Country Scientific Production

Indonesia is recorded as one of the countries that is very active in scientific publications, ranking third globally with a total of 382 documents. This position reflects Indonesia's significant role in driving global research advancement. Next, Malaysia holds the top position in scientific publication contributions related to the halal food supply chain, with a total of 646 documents. This dominance reflects Malaysia's strong commitment to being a pioneer in the development of knowledge and technology that supports the global halal food industry.

As an International Halal Ecosystem Centre, Malaysia consistently promotes strengthening the halal food supply chain system through various innovative approaches, from implementing halal standards based on traceability, integrating halal logistics systems, and digitalising certification processes. According to [5] in "Halal logistics in Malaysia: A SWOT analysis," the efficiency of distribution, monitoring of product quality, and control of contamination risks have significantly improved thanks to a structured and standardised supply chain management system in the halal context. Using technologies such as blockchain and the Internet of Things (IoT) to track halal products from upstream to downstream further emphasises Malaysia's efforts to ensure the authenticity and integrity of halal products in the global market [19].

Country Scientific Production

**Figure 5.** Countries of Scientific Production

Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny & R Packages, 2025

Table 3. Countries of Scientific Production

Country	Frequency	Country	Frequency	Country	Frequency
Malaysia	646	Turkey	87	France	38
China	499	Pakistan	74	Greece	37
Indonesia	393	Spain	74	Hungary	34
India	382	Brazil	61	New Zealand	30
UK	266	Canada	55	South Africa	28
Italy	229	Saudi Arabia	52	Colombia	27
Usa	128	Germany	47	Portugal	27
Australia	110	Bangladesh	45	Belgium	26
Iran	107	United Arab Emirates	44	Thailand	25

Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny & R Packages, 2025

With a high level of scientific publications and the implementation of systemic strategies in managing the halal food supply chain, Malaysia not only holds a global leadership position in this sector but also serves as a tangible example of how collaboration among research, policy, and industry players can drive sustainable transformation and competitive excellence in the international halal market.

Most Relevant Sources

The bibliometric analysis conducted utilising advanced tools such as the Web Interface Biblioshiny and R Packages [20] provides a robust understanding of the academic landscape surrounding the halal food industry. The identification of the most productive and relevant journals highlights key focal points within this research domain. The journal Sustainability (Switzerland), leading with 88 articles, exemplifies the strong scholarly emphasis on sustainable practices in the halal food sector. This focus is critical

given the increasing global demand for environmentally conscious and ethically sound food production and distribution systems. Following closely, the British Food Journal and the Journal of Islamic Marketing signify significant scholarly attention to traditional food science and the unique marketing strategies catering to muslim consumer bases. The British Food Journal's 59 articles and the Journal of Islamic Marketing's 43 articles underscore how research efforts are not only concentrated on product quality and safety but also on culturally tailored marketing practices that adhere to Islamic principles.

This publication pattern reflects broader research trends discussed in the study "Halal Supply Chain Management: A Bibliometric Study" [9], which categorises halal supply chain management (HSCM) research into five thematic clusters. These clusters include critical logistical challenges unique to halal products, opportunities for innovation in halal logistics, and the maintenance of halal integrity throughout the supply chain. The rigorous bibliometric analysis of 149 research articles gathered from esteemed databases like Scopus and Web of Science between 2011 and 2021 consolidates the understanding of how this research field evolves. This growing body of academic literature highlights the interdisciplinary nature of halal food industry research, encompassing sustainability, marketing, supply chain logistics, and quality assurance. It also reflects the increasing institutional and market recognition of halal products' significance on a global scale, necessitating focused and innovative research to overcome the challenges posed by halal certification, traceability, and consumer trust.

Table 4. Most Relevant Sources on HFSC's Publications

Sources	Articles
Sustainability (Switzerland)	88
British Food Journal	59
Journal Of Islamic Marketing	43
International Journal Of Supply Chain Management	27
Foods	18
Food Research	17
Journal Of Cleaner Production	17
Ieee Access	14
Meat Science	14
Logistics	12
Logistics	12
Trends In Food Science And Technology	12
Business Strategy And The Environment	11
Critical Reviews In Food Science And Nutrition	11
International Journal Of Environmental Research And Public Health	11
Comprehensive Reviews In Food Science And Food Safety	10

Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny & R Packages, 2025

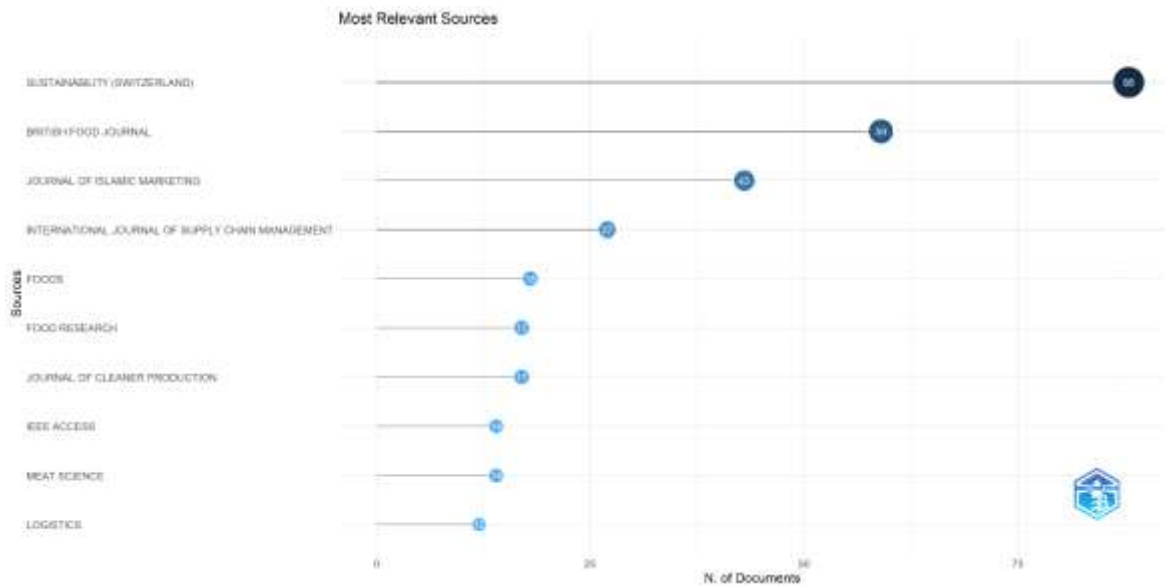


Figure 6. Most Relevant Sources on HFSC's Publications
(Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny & R Packages, 2025)

Most Relevant Affiliations

The Scopus analysis, combined with Biblioshiny and R-Packages, demonstrates the prominent role played by Malaysian academic institutions in the halal food supply chain research domain. Universiti Putra Malaysia stands out as a leader with 79 publications, representing 7.53% of the total output, followed by Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia with 54 articles (5.15%) and Universiti Utara Malaysia contributing 39 articles (4.67%). Other notable Malaysian institutions include Universiti Teknologi MARA, University of Malaya, and Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, indicating a broad institutional base supporting halal supply chain scholarship within the country. Post-2023, Universiti Putra Malaysia has maintained an active publication trend, underscoring its sustained research commitment [20]. Beyond Malaysia, international contributions come from Beijing Technology and Business University (2.67%) and GLA University (2.09%), while Indonesia participates through institutions like IPB University and Universitas Brawijaya, each with 20 articles (1.91%). Additionally, cross-country engineering faculties contribute 19 articles (1.81%), reflecting transnational academic cooperation. Institutional support is pivotal for maintaining supplier integrity by fostering core values, transparency, adopting advanced technologies, and standardised processes [21]. These findings affirm Malaysia's central role alongside other contributing institutions in advancing halal food supply chain research, bridging technology innovation and multidisciplinary collaboration to elevate the quality and reliability of halal supply chains globally.

Table 5. Most Relevant Affiliations of HFSC Journal's Publications

Affiliations	Articles	% (ND = 1048)
Universiti Putra Malaysia	79	7.53%
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	54	5.15%
Universiti Utara Malaysia	39	4.67%
Universiti Teknologi Mara	35	3.34%
University Of Malaya	32	3.05%
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	30	2.86%
Beijing Technology And Business University	28	2.67%
Universiti Sains Malaysia	26	2.48%
Gla University	22	2.09%
Ipb University	20	1.91%
Universitas Brawijaya	20	1.91%
Faculty Of Engineering And Technology	19	1.81%

Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny & R Packages, 2025

Wordcloud

A wordcloud is a visual tool that highlights keywords in publications through varying sizes and colors, helping to quickly identify dominant themes in research [22]. In HFSC studies, key terms like "supply chain management," "sustainability," and "blockchain" emerge as the largest, indicating major research focuses. "Sustainability" stresses the importance of integrating environmental, ethical, and economic aspects, while "blockchain" reflects the growing use of digital technologies to guarantee halal product authenticity.

Additional keywords such as "traceability," "food safety," and "IoT" reveal a trend towards adopting innovative, digital approaches in halal supply chain research. This aligns with studies like those by [19], that develop Blockchain- and IoT-based systems in Indonesia to improve transparency, safety, and sustainability in HFSC. These technologies enable continuous monitoring and secure verification, essential for consumer trust and compliance with halal standards.

Overall, the wordcloud offers a clear visualization of global research priorities, emphasizing sustainability and digital traceability as pillars for a trustworthy halal supply chain. This visualization aids researchers and policymakers in identifying emerging trends and strategic areas for future R&D, supporting a more integrated and technology-driven halal logistics ecosystem worldwide.



Figure 7. WordCloud's Visualization of HFSC's Publication Keywords

Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny & R Packages, 2025

Country Collaboration Map

The analysis of international collaboration in scientific publications related to the halal food supply chain reveals strong relationships between certain countries, as reflected in the country collaboration map and partnership frequency data. Based on the table resulting from data processing using the Web Interface Biblioshiny and R Packages, the most intensive collaborations occurred between Malaysia and Indonesia, Malaysia and the United Kingdom, each with 16 collaborative documents. As a global halal industry hub, this indicates that Malaysia actively forges strategic partnerships in cross-national research development. Other significant collaborations include those between China and the United Kingdom and between China and the USA, each with 13 collaborative documents. Partnerships between Malaysia and Australia and Malaysia and China also show high frequency, with 12 collaborations each, indicating the importance of transnational research networks in developing sustainable and standardised halal food supply chain systems.

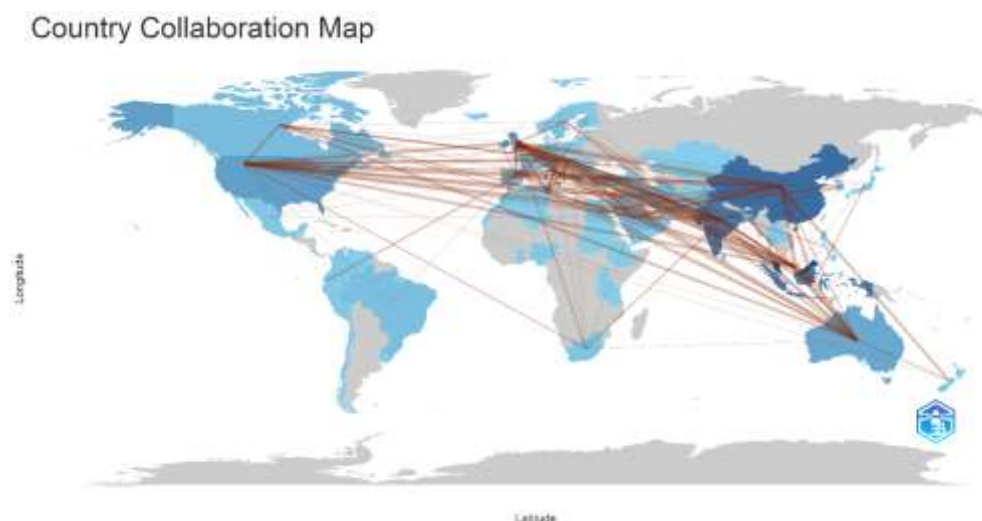


Figure 8. Country Collaboration Map of HFSC's Publications
Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny & R Packages, 2025

Table 6. Country Collaboration Map of HFSC's Publications

From	To	Frequency
Malaysia	Indonesia	16
	United	
Malaysia	Kingdom	16
	United	
China	Kingdom	13
China	Usa	13
Malaysia	Australia	12
Malaysia	China	12
United		
Kingdom	Italy	12
Hungary	Tunisia	11
	United	
India	Kingdom	11
India	Saudi Arabia	9
United		
Kingdom	Australia	9
United		
Kingdom	Usa	8
China	Egypt	7
China	Indonesia	7

Source: Web Interface Biblioshiny & R Packages, 2025

Specifically for Indonesia, important bilateral collaborations are noted with Malaysia (16 documents) and China (7 documents), underscoring Indonesia's position as a key actor in strengthening halal research in the Southeast Asian region. This is further

supported by findings which state that international collaboration is vital for developing traceability systems and adopting digital technology in halal food supply chains in developing countries like Indonesia and Malaysia [8].

The global collaboration map overall depicts a close interconnectedness among key countries in the halal ecosystem, such as Malaysia, China, the United Kingdom, India, and Indonesia, which not only strengthens each country's strategic position but also drives the formation of a mutually supportive research ecosystem to advance the halal food supply chain worldwide.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding: Bibliometric analysis using Biblioshiny was employed for Main Information Data, Most Relevant Author, Country Scientific Production, Most Relevant Sources, Most Relevant Affiliations, Wordcloud, and Country Collaboration Map. The findings show that the highest number of publications occurred in 2024, totaling 234 documents, with Universiti Putra Malaysia identified as the most relevant source. The most prolific author contributing is Khan S., and Universiti Putra Malaysia is the institution with the highest contributions in this research. Scientific publications are dominated by Malaysia, China, and Indonesia. Analysis based on the Scopus database also reveals that the scientific fields in publications on the halal food supply chain topic need to consider the multidisciplinary characteristics of existing literature to avoid misinterpretation of subject area distribution shown in graphs. **Implication:** This research plays a crucial role in opening new horizons for the broader and deeper development of scientific studies related to the halal food supply chain (HFSC). The integration of these three issues is highly relevant to addressing the increasingly complex challenges of the global halal industry while ensuring end-to-end compliance with halal standards, from raw material sources to the hands of end consumers. This research not only contributes to mapping existing literature but also serves as an important starting point for future researchers to expand the scope of analysis and present innovative solutions based on technology and Sharia values in the global halal logistics system. **Limitation:** Analysis based on the Scopus database also reveals that the scientific fields in publications on the halal food supply chain topic need to consider the multidisciplinary characteristics of existing literature to avoid misinterpretation of subject area distribution shown in graphs. **Future Research:** Considering that the halal food supply chain topic is multidimensional and continuously evolving, there remain many aspects with wide exploration potential for future research. Several strategic themes require further attention, including the application of supply chain management concepts aligned with halal principles, sustainability issues in the production and distribution of halal products, and the use of digital technologies such as blockchain to enhance transparency, security, and integrity in halal product tracking processes.

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