

## **Systematic Literature Review of Halal Purchasing in Value Chain Management. A Qualitative Research Era from 2011 to 2022**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**In observing the rapid competition among businesses in halal market demand, the globe forces to seek competitive advantages and halal purchasing practice as one of way to improve a company's performance. Over the last decade researchers have studied halal supply chain management from various perspectives in relation to different industries. However, there is limited literature in halal purchasing and value chain since start of twenty-first century. The number of publication papers is still pegged to the lowest ebb. This paper aims to systematically review all qualitative research papers, published in reputed journals on the practices of halal purchasing. This paper will employ a systematic literature review methodology extracted from Scopus database and Google Scholar search engine ranging from 2011 until 2022 totaling 17 articles. The authors review the items of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) on halal purchasing and value chain have operationalized systematic reviews. The analysis reveals three research clusters: halal purchasing practices, value chain management, and halal supply chain. The findings of this study will help to explore the understanding of halal in purchasing practices and value chain. This study will be useful for researchers and practitioners in their fields as well as to assist the businesses in halal industry and purchasing management.**

**Keywords:** Halal Purchasing, Value Chain, PRISMA, systematic review

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Islamic view of the halal and haram is very simple and clear [1]. From another perspective, the halal and haram are parts of the total legal system of Islam, it's Sharia a system whose primary objective is the good of mankind. The fact that halal purchasing is synchronize along

with value chain with halal supply chain management is important to the Muslim around the world which has a systematic way of life. For Muslims, Islam is a way of life came with its complete comprehensive and external Sharia law for the whole mankind [2]. Halal industry is not static but halal is going through an evolution. Halal product is based on an assessment and confirmation of ingredient component and extend beyond production process and finally it will be audited by halal certification body with continuous process of improvement [3]. The halal supply chain addresses halal requirement from source of the farmer raw materials or the supplier of the farmer and the point of consumer purchase retailers such as supermarket, restaurants or consumer doorstep via online services [4]. Successful businesses of all kinds rely on the purchasing management to negotiate optimal price for quality materials, control low inventories and maintain efficient work process [5]. Halal purchasing is a part of supply chain that becomes crucial in developing off its halal product and entire value chain in order managing the firm's external resources. The substance of relationship between buyer and supplier evolves based on the maturity of a supplier relationship [6,7]. There are many types of researches have been conducted in different aspects of the halal, for instance, halal food quality [8], halal logistics [9], halal supply chain management [10] or halal certification [11]. Both kinds of methods have been performed, i.e., qualitative and quantitative. In quantitative studies, the methods have been conducted by using theory of planned behavior, theory of social identity and social dominance, theory of animosity and other theories. In qualitative studies, halal food quality and logistics services have been explored various aspects which have given deeper insight into this area. There is dire need to gather data for qualitative studies to give a holistic view of literature which can be a guide for future researchers [12]. Therefore, the aim of this study is to conduct a systematic literature review and to develop a database of qualitative studies for future research. This study has carried out a systematic literature review of all the qualitative studies conducted on halal purchasing, halal supply chain and halal value chain management in various cultures and contexts. The studies published from 2011 to 2022 were taken for this review as per criteria guidelines in methodology section of this paper. Based on these assumptions the current study was conceived to address the need to analyze the quality of systematic review in halal purchasing in a more comprehensive fashion, paying particular attention to the specific guidelines followed in this review. More specifically, by considering the items of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and meta-analysis (PRISMA) [13]. A comprehensive analysis of systematic reviews in halal purchasing against the PRISMA checklist would contribute to having a better understanding of the execution quality and rigor of systematic reviews. Overall, through the use of a systematic review of review studies in the field, the current study aims to provide recommendations to improve the validity and reliability of future reviews in halal purchasing and procurement.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

In halal purchasing concepts, the important in supply chain process of buyer-supplier partnership is purchasing management. The complexity of sourcing the products is increasingly dealing with halal requirements. As halal is extending towards purchasing, an effective process is required between the purchasing concept itself which are halal policy, procurement strategy and purchasing process [14]. Porter (1985) discovers in a firm's value chain, purchasing is playing an important supporting roles activity [15]. Muslim's consumer perspective is very concerned regarding the food components and also inquisitive regarding all activities involved along the whole food supply chain [16]. In halal purchasing, the process explained every step of purchasing required halal certification for items such as raw materials, ingredients,

additives, and packaging materials. It also includes services such as logistics, sertu (washing) and purchased insurance shall be specified in the halal purchasing for order specification. For the animal (raw material) was a machine, it would have been slaughtered in accordance with the Islamic standards and its function in creating and controlling the upstream network supply chain structure would be critical for animal-based products [14]. In compliant with halal purchasing guarantees to all products and services, the sources must observe with halal certification requirements such as the applications, enforcement and controls a sustainable suppliers base with the authorities of halal certifications and validity of halal certificates; ensures all suppliers restricted by the company are halal compliant enforced through valid contract agreement and supplier audits; screen and identify halal purchase market developments by providing intelligence of the supply risk. In developing halal purchasing process, the focus is not just on the purchasing department or the buyer-supplier relationship. The organization in purchasing function is wide and involves all activities of the purchasing process, services or work supplied and the administration actions. The latest emerging business that has captured global attention is now halal supply chain. Ngah & Zainuddin (2012) pointed the activities in the halal supply chain are warehousing, sourcing, transport, handling and delivery of halal products, inventory management and other business management strategies such as lean management and values-based management. Omar, Jaafar and Osman (2012) highlighted the imposition of the Islamic laws in supply chain management acts as the basic requirements for a Shariah-based halal management process: meaning everything must be halal (permissible) and *toyyib* along the whole chain. According to Kamaruddin, Iberahim, & Shabudin (2018) the consumers' consumption trends are not only towards halal products but also halal logistics. In the context of halal logistics, the halal products must be ensured its totally halal throughout the logistics activities including transportation, storage and warehousing and retailing must be observe to Shariah principles. Syazwan, Lim Rubin, and Vincent Khor (2013) discovered in halal logistics, halal products must be protected from non-halal products or substances until they arrive at the destination. Though, there is high tendency of halal products might be cross contaminated during stuffing and delivering due to the transportation being contaminated. Halal integrity assurance is the key factor in developing a well trusted halal food supply chain in the current complex and competitive environment. The halal integrity means the products sourced, produced, processed, stored and distributed with compliance with the Islamic values and these are in line with the universal values such as high quality, safety, hygienically produced and respect for animal welfare and traded. Ab Talib, Hamid, & Zulfakar (2015) discovered factors hindering halal logistics adoption were due to lack government support, collaboration issues among logistics service providers, lack of knowledge on halal matters such as cleanliness of transport and containers, and the perception of additional and increase in operation costs. [19] pointed halal integrity encompass cleanliness, sertu cleansing of transport. Containers and trucks, operations' compliance with Shariah laws and tracking and traceability. Sertu cleansing is warranted for machines, utensils or equipment that are being used previously in manufacturing of non-halal food products. Sertu ritual cleansing also needs to be carried out if severe najis such as dogs, pigs and its derivatives are present in the warehouse. The strength of the Porter's Value Chain Analysis is its approach. The Porter's Value Analysis focuses on the system and activities with customers as the central principle rather than on departments and accounting expense categories. This system links systems and activities to each other and demonstrates which effect this has on costs and profit. Consequently, the value chain analysis makes clear where the sources of value and loss amounts can be found in the organization [20]. Value chain can be divided into primary and supporting

activities. According to Michael Porter, the primary activities consist of primary activities in the value chain consists of inbound logistics; purchasing from external suppliers, receiving, storing and distributing raw materials, operations; converting the raw materials into a product, outgoing logistics; receiving, storing and delivering or sending the end product, marketing and sales; advertising, determining the proposition, price of the product, sales, etc, service; customer inquiries, repair, training, etc [21]. Supporting activities in the value chain consists of purchasing - the purchase of raw materials or merchandise, technology development; research and development, ICT (hardware and software), human resource management; personnel policy, recruitment & selection, training, etc., infrastructure - general management, planning, finance, accounting, etc. Total income of all business units within the value chain, and subtract the costs, you retain the margin as the operating result. Whilst the value chain is understood within purchasing organisations, its use beyond the organisation itself is unclear [22]. Value chains are perceived to fail because of lack of supplier integrity. In the global arena, they perceived to fail for a variety of reasons including foreign exchange, quality, political instability, and logistics difficulties. These perceptions come from the purchasing organization [23]. Many organisations have clearly failed to realise the importance of examining their value chains and identifying what is the strategic in terms of supply exposure [24].

## METHODOLOGY

The study was guided by the PRISMA statement (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses). PRISMA is often utilized by its inventor, Moher et.al (2009), can either be used for a systematic review that focuses on randomized trials or as a basis for other types of research particularly intervention, is actually facing several issues especially when it comes to reviewing involving qualitative and mix-method research design [25]. A systematic literature review in halal purchasing was performed to identify how scholars in this field conducted and reported systematic qualitative literature reviews. For the purposes of this study, a comprehensive literature search was undertaken to identify systematic review papers. The study is designed; firstly, to examine the findings of previous qualitative research reported between 2011 to 2022 on halal value chain, halal purchasing and halal supply chain in various aspects of business. Secondly, it had developed a comprehensive database of qualitative research studies published in reputed journals during these eras of 11 years. Relevant studies published between 2011 to 2022 were searched using various electronic databases including Scopus, Google Scholar, Science Direct, Emerald and Web of Science. Some other materials on halal perspectives in food and business were collected for reading and knowledge purposes. These studies were identified through keywords searches including halal supply chain, purchasing and procurement in food industries, and value chain management.

**Identification:** Based on several basic concepts, researchers should focus on comprehensiveness and accuracy when conducting the search. More general keywords will produce more articles; however, it might include too many irrelevant articles. At any circumstance, too specific keywords will result in more articles but at the risk of losing records [13]. TITLE-ABS-KEY ((halal purchasing\*” OR “halal value chain\*” OR “halal food industry\*”))

**Screening Based on The Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria:** Another strategy is screening the articles based on systematic searching strategy that includes or exclusive articles from the review and it is automatically assisted by the database. The process is based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria as determined by the researchers [26].

**Eligibility:** The process of screening is manual. The identification and screening procedure are assisted by computer, and they are vulnerable to error. According to Moher (2019) the researchers might include articles that do not justify to the criteria based on after the screening process, thus the researchers can manually exclude them from consideration [27].

**Table I: Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria**

Parameter	Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
Articles	Only journal articles reporting halal purchasing, supply chain and value chain	Any article does not based on halal purchasing and supply chain, research thesis and other reports
Journals	Included in ABS/ABCD list, ISI/Master list of ISI (Clarivate Analytics)	Any article published except in these categories and journals
The period	Studies published between 2011 and 2022	Studies published prior to 2011
The study type	Qualitative studies	Quantitative studies
The setting	Purchasing and procurement studies carried out related to value chain in halal perspectives in all Muslim and non-Muslim's countries in English language	The studies done in language other than English and done on aspects other than halal purchasing and value chain

The searches generated 374 independent papers, which were then screen according to the inclusion/exclusion criteria each related articles and was read many times for better understanding of nature, methodology and finding of studies from these journals [28]. The authors independently reviewed titles of 374 papers for potential relevant to the research problem and excluded 110 papers at this level because of irrelevant to the research objectives. The potential full text eligible papers ( $n=264$ ) then accessed, and another 247 papers were excluded based on the inclusion criteria, remaining 17 papers were based on qualitative studies nature and finally selected for systematic review which were fulfilling the selection criteria as given in above table. Figure I provide a flow chart outlining the screening and eligibility process. Full details of the included papers are given in the result tables.

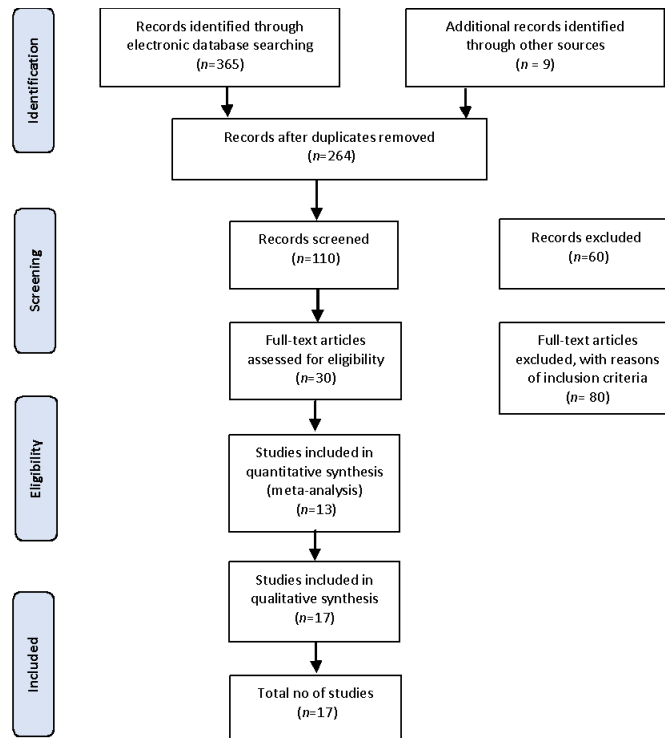


Figure I: PRISMA Flow Diagram adopted from Moher et.al (2009)

**RESULT**

For this study, the qualitative research papers were selected and analyzed. There are several elements the authors would consider in the study: geographical location of authors, type of qualitative research methodology, journal-wise type of study, detail of article citations, details of respondents’ religious affiliation and most prolific journals.

**Table II: Geographical Location of Authors**

Sr No.	Country	Total no. of papers	Author(s)
1.	Malaysia	9	Sara Shakira Binti Shari, Muzairihana Binti Mohd Moid, Kamisah Binti Supian, Al Sarah Alyaa Al Buhari, Vikneswaran Kajendran (2022) Mohamed R., Ismail I.N.A. (2021) Sara Shakira Binti Shari, Muzairihana Binti Mohd Moid, Kamisah Binti Supian, Anora Shaliaty Binti Suhaimi (2021) Bernadhetta Vivi Kristiana, Anita Indrasari, Ida Giyanti (2020) Ali M.H., Tan K.H., Ismail M.D. (2017) Ali M.H., Tan K.H., Makhbul Z.M., Ngah A.H. (2016) Ali M.H., Tan K.H., Pawar K., Makhbul Z.M. (2014) Tieman M., Ghazali M.C. (2013), Tieman M. (2011)
2.	European Countries	2	Ilyas Masudin, Bima Bagos Rahmatullah, Muhammad Armand Agung, Inka Amalia Dewanti and Dian Palupi Restuputri (2022) Tiem an M., van der Vorst J.G.A.J., Ghazali M.C. (2012)
3.	UK	2	McElwee G., Smith R., Lever J. (2017), Soon J.M., Chandia M., Regenstein J.M. (2017)

4.	Pakistan	1	Bukhari S.F.H., Woodside F.M., Hassan R., Hussain S., Khurram S. (2022)
5.	Australia	1	Zulfakar M.H., Chan C., Jie F. (2018)
6.	India	1	Khan, M.I., Haleem, A., Khan, S. (2018)
7.	Brazil	1	Macau F.R., da Cunha J.A.C., Alssabak N.A.M., Souza L.J. (2016)

Geographical location of authors in Table II shows as per set criteria, a total number of 17 studies were included for this systematic literature review. Selected 9 out of 17 studies are from Malaysia. Two studies were included based UK and European countries respectively. One study which fulfills the inclusion criteria was included from Pakistan, one study was based on Australia, one study was based on India and one study was based on Brazil. These studies were conducted by different authors in different years (from 2011 to 2022) on halal purchasing and supply chain.

**Table III: Types of Qualitative Techniques**

No.	Author(s) name	Study Title	Journal name	Type of qualitative technique		
				Interview	Focus Group	Other
1.	Bukhari S.F.H., Woodside F.M., Hassan R., Hussain S., Khurram S(2022)	Exploring the motives behind the purchase of western imported food products. A phenomenological study from a Muslim-dominated region	Journal of Islamic Marketing	√		
2.	Ilyas Masudin , Bima Bagos Rahmatullah, Muhammad Armand Agung, Inka Amalia Dewanti and Dian Palupi Restuputri (2022)	Traceability System in Halal Procurement: A Bibliometric Review	MDPI Basel Switzerland			Literature Review
3.	Sara Shakira Binti Shari, Muzairihana Binti Mohd Moid, Kamisah Binti Supian, Al Sarah Alyaa Al Buhari, Vikneswaran Kajendran (2022)	Development of Halal Procurement Practices: A Meta-Analysis	Selangor Business Review			Literature Review
4.	Mohamed R., Ismail I.N.A. (2021)	Understanding Malaysians Bumiputera Entrepreneurs Involvement in Halal Business: A Case Study	Central Asia and the Caucasus			Case Study
5.	Sara Shakira Binti Shari, Muzairihana Binti Mohd Moid, Kamisah Binti Supian, Anora Shaliaty Binti Suhaimi (2021)	Enhancing Halal Procurement Practice among hotel in Malaysia	International Journal of Business and Management Future		√	
6.	Bernadhetta Vivi Kristiana , Anita Indrasari , Ida Giyanti (2020)	Halal Supply Chain Management dalam Optimalisasi Penerapan Sertifikasi Halal UMKM	Performa: Media Ilmiah Teknik Industri (2020)			Observation
7.	Zulfakar M.H., Chan C., Jie F. (2018)	Institutional forces on Australian halal meat supply chain (AHMSC) operations	Journal of Islamic Marketing	√		
8.	Khan, M.I., Haleem, A., Khan, S. (2018)	Defining Halal Supply Chain Management	Supply Chain Forum			Literature Review
9.	McElwee G., Smith R., Lever J. (2017)	Illegal activity in the UK halal (sheep) supply chain: Towards greater understanding	Food Policy	√		
10.	Soon J.M., Chandia M., Regenstein J.M. (2017)	Halal integrity in the food supply chain	British Food Journal			Literature Review
11.	Ali M.H., Tan K.H., Ismail M.D. (2017)	A supply chain integrity framework for halal food	British Food Journal			Literature Review
12.	Ali M.H., Tan K.H., Makhbul Z.M., Ngah A.H. (2016)	Augmenting halal food integrity through supply chain integration	Jurnal Pengurusan			Case Study
13.	Macau F.R., da Cunha J.A.C., Alssabak N.A.M., Souza L.J. (2016)	Food value chains: Social networks and knowledge transfer in a Brazilian halal poultry network	International Food and Agribusiness Management Review	√		
14.	Ali M.H., Tan K.H., Pawar K., Makhbul Z.M. (2014)	Extenuating food integrity risk through supply chain integration: The case of halal food	Industrial Engineering and Management Systems	√		
15.	Tieman M., Ghazali M.C. (2013)	Principles in halal purchasing	Journal of Islamic Marketing			Case Study
16.	Tieman M., van der Vorst J.G.A.J., Ghazali M.C. (2012)	Principles in halal supply chain management	Journal of Islamic Marketing		√	
17.	Tieman M. (2011)	The application of Halal in supply chain management: In-depth interviews	Journal of Islamic Marketing	√		

Type of qualitative research methodology in Table III shows the research methodology, which is being used in different studies, but all of these studies were based on qualitative methodology for sure. The six studies used interview techniques, two studies used focus group techniques, one study used observations, five studies used literature review and three studies used case study approaches.

**Table IV: Journal-Wise Type of Study**

Sr.no.	Research titles	Author(s)	Journal-wise type of study
1.	The application of Halal in supply chain management: In-depth interviews	Tieman M. (2011)	Journal of Islamic Marketing
2.	Principles in halal supply chain management	Tieman M., van der Vorst J.G.A.J., Ghazali M.C. (2012)	
3.	Principles in halal purchasing	Tieman M., Ghazali M.C. (2013)	
4.	Institutional forces on Australian halal meat supply chain (AHMSC) operations	Zulfakar M.H., Chan C., Jie F. (2018)	
5.	Exploring the motives behind the purchase of western imported food products. A phenomenological study from a Muslim-dominated region	Bukhari S.F.H., Woodside F.M., Hassan R., Hussain S., Khurram S. (2022)	
6.	Halal integrity in the food supply chain	Soon J.M., Chandia M., Regenstein J.M. (2017)	British Food Journal
7.	A supply chain integrity framework for halal food	Ali M.H., Tan K.H., Ismail M.D. (2017)	
8.	Defining Halal Supply Chain Management	Khan, M.I., Haleem, A., Khan, S. (2018)	Supply Chain Forum
9.	Extenuating food integrity risk through supply chain integration: The case of halal food	Ali M.H., Tan K.H., Pawar K., Makhbul Z.M. (2014)	Industrial Engineering and Management Systems
10.	Illegal activity in the UK halal (sheep) supply chain: Towards greater understanding	McElwee G., Smith R., Lever J. (2017)	Food Policy
11.	Augmenting halal food integrity through supply chain integration	Ali M.H., Tan K.H., Makhbul Z.M., Ngah A.H. (2016)	Jurnal Pengurusan
12.	Halal Supply Chain Management dalam Optimalisasi Penerapan Sertifikasi Halal UMKM	Bernadhetta Vivi Kristiana, Anita Indrasari, Ida Giyanti (2020)	Performa: Media Ilmiah Teknik Industri (2020)
13.	Food value chains: Social networks and knowledge transfer in a Brazilian halal poultry network	Macau F.R., da Cunha J.A.C., Alssabak N.A.M., Souza L.J. (2016)	International Food and Agribusiness Management Review
14.	Understanding Malaysians Bumiputera entrepreneurs' involvement in halal business: a case study	Mohamed R., Ismail I.N.A. (2021)	Central Asia and the Caucasus
15.	Enhancing Halal Procurement Practice among hotel in Malaysia	Sara Shakira Binti Shari, Muzairihana Binti Mohd Moid, Kamisah Binti Supian, Anora Shaliaty Binti Suhaimi (2021)	International Journal of Business and



			Management Future
16.	Traceability System in Halal Procurement: A Bibliometric Review	Ilyas Masudin, Bima Bagos Rahmatullah, Muhammad Armand Agung, Inka Amalia Dewanti and Dian Palupi Restuputri (2022)	MDPI Basel Switzerland
17.	Development of Halal Procurement Practices: A Meta-Analysis	Sara Shakira Binti Shari, Muzairihana Binti Mohd Moid, Kamisah Binti Supian, Al Sarah Alyaa Al Buhari, Vikneswaran Kajendran (2022)	Selangor Business Review

Table IV shows the journal-wise type of study. Five studies were taken from Journal of Islamic Marketing and two studies were taken from British Food Journal. Only one study was taken from the journals respectively i.e., Supply Chain forum, Industrial Engineering and Management system, Food policy, Jurnal Pengurusan, Performa: Media Ilmiah Teknik Industri, International Food and Agribusiness Management Review, Central Asia and the Caucasus, International Journal of Business and Management Future, MDPI Basel Switzerland and Selangor Business Review.

**Table V: Details of Articles Citation**

Sr.no.	Research titles	Author(s)	Total Citations
1.	The application of Halal in supply chain management: In-depth interviews	Tieman M. (2011)	172
2.	Principles in halal supply chain management	Tieman M., van der Vorst J.G.A.J., Ghazali M.C. (2012)	129
3.	Principles in halal purchasing	Tieman M., Ghazali M.C. (2013)	47
4.	Institutional forces on Australian halal meat supply chain (AHMSC) operations	Zulfakar M.H., Chan C., Jie F.	28
5.	Exploring the motives behind the purchase of western imported food products. A phenomenological study from a Muslim-dominated region	Bukhari S.F.H., Woodside F.M., Hassan R., Hussain S., Khurram S.	4
6.	Halal integrity in the food supply chain	Soon J.M., Chandia M., Regenstein J.M. (2017)	76
7.	A supply chain integrity framework for halal food	Ali M.H., Tan K.H., Ismail M.D. (2017)	62
8.	Defining Halal Supply Chain Management	Khan, M.I., Haleem, A., Khan, S. (2018)	37
9.	Extenuating food integrity risk through supply chain integration: The case of halal food	Ali M.H., Tan K.H., Pawar K., Makhbul Z.M. (2014)	30

10.	Illegal activity in the UK halal (sheep) supply chain: Towards greater understanding	McElwee G., Smith R., Lever J. (2017)	24
11.	Augmenting halal food integrity through supply chain integration	Ali M.H., Tan K.H., Makhbul Z.M., Ngah A.H. (2016)	16
12.	Halal Supply Chain Management dalam Optimalisasi Penerapan Sertifikasi Halal UMKM	Bernadhetta Vivi Kristiana, Anita Indrasari, Ida Giyanti (2020)	6
13.	Food value chains: Social networks and knowledge transfer in a Brazilian halal poultry network	Macau F.R., da Cunha J.A.C., Alssabak N.A.M., Souza L.J. (2016)	3
14.	Understanding Malaysians Bumiputera entrepreneurs' involvement in halal business: a case study	Mohamed R., Ismail I.N.A. (2021)	1
15.	Enhancing Halal Procurement Practice among hotel in Malaysia	Sara Shakira Binti Shari, Muzairihana Binti Mohd Moid, Kamisah Binti Supian, Anora Shaliaty Binti Suhaimi (2021)	1
16.	Traceability System in Halal Procurement: A Bibliometric Review	Ilyas Masudin, Bima Bagos Rahmatullah, Muhammad Armand Agung, Inka Amalia Dewanti and Dian Palupi Restuputri	1
17.	Development of Halal Procurement Practices: A Meta-Analysis	Sara Shakira Binti Shari, Muzairihana Binti Mohd Moid, Kamisah Binti Supian, Al Sarah Alyaa Al Buhari, Vikneswaran Kajendran	1

Details of article citations in Table V show the number of citations of all selection studies with the name of authors and years. These citations were taken from Scopus and Google Scholar. Tieman (2011) research paper was found to have the maximum number of citations (172), the second highest of citations (129) were found for Tieman, van der Vorst, Ghazali and the third number of citations (47) were found for the study of Tieman, and Ghazali. Thus, the table shows all studies included in this systematic literature review with respective citations, authors, years, and research titles.

**Table VI: Details of Respondent's Religious Affiliation**

Sr.no.	Author(s)	Research titles	Research Context	Respondent's Religious affiliation
1.	Tieman M. (2011)	The application of Halal in supply chain management: In-depth interviews	Malaysia	Muslim
2.	Tieman M. (2012)	Principles in halal supply chain management	European Countries	Muslim and non-Muslim
3.	Tieman M., Ghazali M.C. (2013)	Principles in halal purchasing	Malaysia	
4.	Zulfakar M.H. (2018)	Institutional forces on Australian halal meat supply chain (AHMSC) operations	Malaysia	

5.	Bukhari S.F.H. (2022)	Exploring the motives behind the purchase of western imported food products. A phenomenological study from a Muslim-dominated region	Pakistan	Muslim
6.	Soon J.M. (2017)	Halal integrity in the food supply chain	UK	Muslim
7.	Ali M.H (2017)	A supply chain integrity framework for halal food	Malaysia	
8.	Khan, M.I (2018)	Defining Halal Supply Chain Management	India	
9.	Ali M.H. (2014)	Extenuating food integrity risk through supply chain integration: The case of halal food	Malaysia	
10.	McElwee G (2017)	Illegal activity in the UK halal (sheep) supply chain: Towards greater understanding	UK	
11.	Ali M.H. (2016)	Augmenting halal food integrity through supply chain integration	Malaysia	
12.	Bernadhetta Vivi Kristiana (2020)	Halal Supply Chain Management dalam Optimalisasi Penerapan Sertifikasi Halal UMKM	Malaysia	
13.	Macau F.R (2016)	Food value chains: Social networks and knowledge transfer in a Brazilian halal poultry network	Brazil	Muslim
14.	Mohamed R. (2021)	Understanding Malaysians Bumiputera entrepreneurs' involvement in halal business: a case study	Malaysia	Muslim
15.	Sara Shakira Binti Shari (2021)	Enhancing Halal Procurement Practice among hotel in Malaysia	Malaysia	Muslim and non-Muslim
16.	Ilyas Masudin (2022)	Traceability System in Halal Procurement: A Bibliometric Review	European Countries	Muslim
17.	Sara Shakira Binti Shari (2022)	Development of Halal Procurement Practices: A Meta-Analysis	Malaysia	Muslim

Details of respondent's religious affiliation in Table VI show the respondent's religious affiliation. A total of seven studies are based on Muslims from Malaysia, Pakistan, UK, Brazil and European countries. On the other hand, two studies based on European countries and Malaysia. It was found that some studies which were conducted in Malaysia and European countries selected both Muslim and non-Muslim as their respondents.

**Table VII: Most Prolific Journals**

Journal name	Articles	Authors
Journal Islamic Marketing	5	Tieman M. (2011) Tieman M., van der Vorst J.G.A.J., Ghazali M.C. (2012) Tieman M., Ghazali M.C. (2013) Zulfakar M.H., Chan C., Jie F. (2018) Bukhari S.F.H., Woodside F.M., Hassan R., Hussain S., Khurram S. (2022)
British Food	2	Soon J.M., Chandia M., Regenstein J.M. (2017) Ali M.H., Tan K.H., Ismail M.D. (2017)
Supply Chain Forum	1	Khan, M.I., Haleem, A., Khan, S. (2018)
Industrial Engineering and Management Systems	1	Ali M.H., Tan K.H., Pawar K., Makhbul Z.M. (2014)
Food Policy	1	McElwee G., Smith R., Lever J. (2017)
Jurnal Pengurusan	1	Ali M.H., Tan K.H., Makhbul Z.M., Ngah A.H. (2016)
Performa: Media Ilmiah Teknik Industri (2020)	1	Bernadhetta Vivi Kristiana, Anita Indrasari, Ida Giyanti (2020)
International Food and Agribusiness Management Review	1	Macau F.R., da Cunha J.A.C., Alssabak N.A.M., Souza L.J. (2016)
Central Asia and the Caucasus	1	Mohamed R., Ismail I.N.A. (2021)
International Journal of Business and Management Future	1	Sara Shakira Binti Shari, Muzairihana Binti Mohd Moid, Kamisah Binti Supian, Anora Shaliaty Binti Suhaimi (2021)
MDPI Basel Switzerland	1	Ilyas Masudin, Bima Bagos Rahmatullah, Muhammad Armand Agung, Inka Amalia Dewanti and Dian Palupi Restuputri (2022)
Selangor Business Review	1	Sara Shakira Binti Shari, Muzairihana Binti Mohd Moid, Kamisah Binti Supian, Al Sarah Alyaa Al Buhari, Vikneswaran Kajendran (2022)

Most prolific journals in Table VII shows the most prolific journals from which studies are selected for this systematic literature review. These studies were selected from the specific journals which met “inclusion and exclusion criteria” set in this paper. Thus, five studies were taken from Journal of Islamic Marketing: two studies from British Food Journal. The rest of the journals including Supply Chain Forum, Industrial Engineering and Management Systems, Food Policy, Jurnal Pengurusan, Performa: Media Ilmiah Teknik Industri (2020), International Food and Agribusiness Management Review, Central Asia and the Caucasus, International Journal of Business and Management Future, MDPI Basel Switzerland and Selangor Business Review have only one paper each.

## DISCUSSION

According to Porter (1985), the firm’s value chain should be covering purchasing and procurement process as a part of supporting activities roles [29]. In compliance with halal purchasing guarantees to all products and services, the sources or raw materials must observe with halal certification requirements including applications, enforcement and controls a

sustainable suppliers base with the authority to ensure all suppliers restricted are halal compliant enforced through valid contract agreement and supplier audits [7].

**Table VIII: Adaptation Strategies covered from previous studies.**

Author/Country	Themes	HVC	HI	HFI	LA	RC	HR	HC	HSC	HP
Tieman M. (2011) / Malaysia	Risk Contamination			√	√	√			√	
Tieman M. (2012) / Malaysia	Halal Robust				√		√		√	
Soon J.M (2017) / UK	Halal Integrity		√			√		√		
Ali M.H. (2017) / Malaysia	Halal Robust			√			√			
Tieman M. (2013) / Malaysia	Halal Purchasing									√
Khan, M.I (2018) / India	Halal Performance								√	
Ali M.H. (2014) / Malaysia	Halal Integrity		√	√			√		√	
Zulfakar M.H. (2018) / Australia	Halal Certification			√				√	√	
McElwee G. (2017) / UK	Illegal halal trade			√				√	√	
Ali M.H. (2016) / Malaysia	Halal Integrity		√	√				√	√	
Bernadhetta (2020) / Malaysia	Halal Brand								√	
Bukhari S.F.H. (2022) / Pakistan	Halal Commitment			√						√
Macau F.R. (2016) / Brazil	Halal Business	√		√						
Mohamed R. (2021) / Malaysia	Halal Procurement									
Sara Shakira (2021) / Malaysia	Halal Procurement								√	√
Ilyas (2022) / Switzerland	Halal Procurement			√						√
Sara Shakira (2022) / Malaysia	Halal Procurement			√						√

HVC: Halal value chain, HI: Halal integrity, HF: Halal food industry, LA: Logistics activities, RC: Risk contamination, HR: Halal robust, HC: Halal certification, HSC: Halal supply chain, HP: Halal purchasing, BE: Business/Entrepreneur

Table VIII above describes the details of qualitative analysis done on previous studies by different authors. According to Tieman (2011) risk of contamination are very critical for Muslim and it requires a higher assurance in halal food [30]. Several studies have identified that halal robust in food supply chain are significantly long and complex supply chain. It is suggested that generalization has included a comprehensive view of the concept domain [31,32]. Halal integrity is another important theme extracted by different author’s research selected for this study. Soon and Chandia (2017) suggested that the key to improving halal integrity in international trade is being transparency especially for food supply chain, policy makers, halal certification and accreditation bodies and research institutions. It is crucial for halal market to be successful in handling halal integrity if the halal status of the food products is breached and did not follow the cross contamination with haram products and ill intentions [31]. In the meantime, supply chain integration has been able to open a new horizon of mitigation the halal integrity risk [33]. The study also shows that by providing evidence of explaining the halal integrity initiative in segment of halal food industry, it relatively established supply chain strategy in addressing a potential solution in managing complex food integrity [34]. Authenticity is considered as a major stimulus for Muslim buyers irrespective of the price, the majority of consumers though those supermarkets charge higher prices as compared to local market, halal certification is found as a major attribute for customers’ trust. In extending towards halal purchasing, an effective alignment is required between the halal policy procurement strategy and purchasing process [14]. Sara (2021) suggested that halal supply chain management or halal procurement is still in developing stages [35]. Ilyas Masudin (2022) supported that halal purchasing management is essential to ensure the halalness of raw materials and choose the best quality raw materials [36]. Since halal purchasing and

procurement is still at the infant level, the discussion is limited to the food industry and restricted to the production stage only.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the scenario, it shows that halal purchasing is still at the infant level which the field discussing the element of sourcing the raw materials and the process of halal purchasing at a very limited to the food industry and restricted to the production stage only. The scenario indicates that halal purchasing heavily holds on practices of integrity for both products and services. As halal expands into the realm of purchasing, there must be an effective alignment between the halal policy, procurement strategy and purchasing process. However, the previous studies were limited to understanding the complete scenario. This paper introduces the halal purchasing in value chain management using qualitative study. Based on the study, there are very limited studies that could be found on the halal purchasing management. There were several shortcomings in the search for various articles on this study. Since halal purchasing is the main process in value chain management, it is essential to have more research and further study to help other researchers to understand and attain the importance of halal food industry. It is recommended that the study expand more on the process of halal purchasing towards the food industry that significantly impacts the economy. In addition, it will help a better understanding of the purchasing and procurement function in halal value chain and expand to the challenges and solution surrounding the sourcing practice of halal certified food industries. In an academic context, dimensions have been identified to indicate how those elements can be effectively measured.

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