

(Research/Review) Article

Maqasid-Al-Shariah as a Strategic Management Lens for Digital Governance in Halal Value Chains

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Abstract: This study examines the integration of *maqasid al-shariah* and digital governance in halal value chains using a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) guided by the PRISMA 2020 framework. Articles indexed in Scopus from 2020–2025 were analyzed to identify theoretical patterns and research gaps. The findings indicate that existing studies remain fragmented, with maqasid primarily treated as a normative concept and digital governance addressed mainly from technological or compliance perspectives. This research proposes an integrative conceptual model linking maqasid al-shariah, digital governance, stakeholder engagement, institutional legitimacy, strategic resources, and sustainability outcomes. The synthesis demonstrates that maqasid can function as a strategic governance framework, while digital governance operationalizes Islamic values through transparent and measurable practices. The study contributes theoretically by repositioning maqasid as a strategic management lens and practically by offering guidance for value-based digital transformation in the halal ecosystem. Overall, maqasid-based digital governance emerges as a new paradigm for building ethical, resilient, and sustainable halal value chains.

Keywords: Digital Governance; Halal Value Chain; Maqasid al-Shariah; Strategic Management; Sustainability.

1. Introduction

The development of the global halal industry over the past decade has demonstrated significant transformations in the management structure and governance of its value chain. The Global Islamic Economy Report confirms that the halal ecosystem is no longer limited to food products but has expanded to include the financial, tourism, pharmaceutical, and logistics sectors (State of the Global Islamic Economy Report, 2023). This expansion demands an integrated management system that adapts to changes in digital technology. In this context, the halal value chain concept has become a strategic approach to ensure integrity from upstream to downstream (Tieman, 2015). However, the complexity of the halal value chain is increasing due to globalization and market digitization. Digital transformation has changed the mechanisms of coordination, oversight, and organizational accountability (Vial, 2019). Therefore, a governance framework that is not only efficient but also aligned with Sharia principles is required.

The concept of Maqasid al-Shariah, as the primary objective of Islamic law, has long been the normative foundation of Islamic economics. Classically, maqasid encompasses the protection of religion, life, intellect, descendants, and property (Chapra, 2008). In contemporary developments, maqasid has begun to be positioned as a strategic framework in management and public policy (Dusuki & Bouheraoua, 2011). The integration of maqasid into Islamic corporate governance is believed to enhance the legitimacy and sustainability of organizations (Mohammed et al., 2015). However, most research still positions maqasid as a normative indicator, rather than as a strategic analysis tool. In fact, a values-based strategic

Received: December 12, 2025

Revised: December 28, 2025

Accepted: January 21, 2026

Published: January 31, 2026

Curr. Ver.: January 31, 2026



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approach is a necessity in the era of digital disruption. Thus, a reinterpretation of maqasid in the context of digital governance is relevant for systematic study.

Digital governance refers to the use of digital technologies to improve organizational transparency, efficiency, and accountability (Mergel et al., 2019). In the supply chain context, technologies such as blockchain and the Internet of Things enable real-time product tracking (Saberli et al., 2019). This technology is particularly relevant for the halal industry, which demands high levels of traceability and compliance. Studies on blockchain in the halal supply chain demonstrate the potential for increasing consumer trust (Khan et al., 2021). However, the implementation of digital technologies is not always aligned with Sharia values and principles. There is a need to ensure that digitalization not only improves efficiency but also upholds maqasid (obligatory good deeds). Therefore, a systematic literature review is needed to map the integration of the two.

The literature on the halal supply chain has grown rapidly since 2015 and intensified following the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic accelerated digital adoption in logistics systems and operational management (Ivanov & Dolgui, 2020). In the halal context, this acceleration poses new challenges related to governance and compliance. Research by Ali et al. (2021) shows that digitalization without a value framework can pose reputational risks. This underscores the importance of integrating technology and Sharia principles. Maqasid can serve as an ethical guide in digital transformation. However, few studies explicitly link maqasid to digital governance in the halal value chain.

Numerous studies have addressed sharia governance in Islamic banking. Sharia governance is often associated with the structure of the sharia supervisory board and audit mechanisms (Grassa, 2016). However, the research focus remains predominantly on the financial sector. However, the concept of governance within the halal value chain has broader dimensions. Digital governance requires the integration of information systems, internal controls, and risk management (Bannister & Connolly, 2020). In this context, maqasid can broaden the scope of governance from mere compliance to value creation. Therefore, a comprehensive, cross-sectoral study is necessary.

Digital transformation in the halal industry is also driven by growing consumer awareness of product transparency. Global Muslim consumers increasingly demand detailed information regarding product origins and production processes (Wilson & Liu, 2010). Digital technology provides an opportunity to efficiently meet these demands. However, technological implementation must consider ethical and fair aspects. The maqasid principle provides a normative framework to ensure a balance between efficiency and benefit (Kamali, 2019). Integrating these values is crucial in strategic management. Therefore, a systematic literature analysis is necessary to map existing approaches.

A values-based strategic management approach has developed in modern management literature. The concept of stakeholder theory emphasizes the importance of considering the interests of various parties (Freeman, 1984). In an Islamic context, maqasid can enrich stakeholder perspectives with spiritual and social dimensions. A study by Hasyim (2020) shows that the integration of maqasid enhances the sustainability orientation of Islamic companies. However, this study has not yet linked it to digital governance. Digital governance requires a foundation of values to avoid opportunistic practices. Therefore, this study positions maqasid as a strategic lens.

The halal value chain encompasses the entire process from production to distribution. The integrity of the value chain relies heavily on coordination between actors (Tieman & Darun, 2017). Digitalization enables faster data integration across organizations. However, this integration also increases data security and privacy risks. Maqasid principles, such as *hifz al-mal* (protection of property) and *hifz al-nafs* (protection of property), are relevant for regulating these aspects (Chapra, 2008). This demonstrates the potential of maqasid as a digital governance framework. However, literature examining this integration remains limited.

Several studies have conducted systematic literature reviews on the halal supply chain. For example, Khan et al. (2022) mapped research trends in halal logistics bibliometrically. However, the focus of this study did not explicitly integrate the maqasid dimension. Meanwhile, reviews of digital transformation in Islamic economics are also fragmented (Sarea & Hanefah, 2020). This fragmentation indicates a research gap. Therefore, the PRISMA approach was used to generate a comprehensive synthesis. This method enhances research transparency and replicability (Page et al., 2021).

Digital governance in the halal context also relates to regulations and public policies. OIC member states have begun developing digital halal standards (COMCEC, 2022). This policy aims to increase the global competitiveness of the halal industry. However, digital regulations are often technocratic and lack consideration of maqasid (objectives and objectives). Integrating maqasid can strengthen policy legitimacy. This is crucial for

maintaining a balance between innovation and values. Therefore, academic studies are needed to support the formulation of values-based policies.

The literature on sustainability is also relevant in the context of the halal value chain. The ESG framework has become a global standard for measuring sustainability (Friede et al., 2015). Maqasid aligns with sustainability principles, particularly in resource protection and social welfare. A study by Auda (2008) emphasized the flexibility of maqasid in addressing contemporary challenges. Digital governance can be an instrument for achieving these sustainability goals. However, the integration of these concepts has rarely been systematically studied. Therefore, this study offers a new conceptual synthesis.

The development of Islamic fintech also demonstrates the dynamic integration of technology and Islamic principles. Fintech increases financial inclusion and transaction efficiency (Haddad & Hornuf, 2019). However, the risk of moral hazard remains a concern. Maqasid can act as a value-based risk mitigation tool (Dusuki, 2008). This integration is also relevant for halal supply chains that utilize fintech for financing. Thus, digital governance is not only about technology but also about values. A comprehensive literature review is needed to understand this dynamic.

From a methodological perspective, a systematic literature review allows for the identification of research patterns and gaps. PRISMA provides transparent guidelines for article selection (Page et al., 2021). This method enhances the credibility of research findings. In the context of sharia management, systematic literature reviews are still relatively limited. However, this approach can strengthen the theoretical basis. Therefore, this study adopted PRISMA 2020. This approach is expected to produce a robust synthesis.

The integration of maqasid and digital governance also has strategic implications. The Resource-Based View emphasizes the importance of an organization's unique capabilities (Barney, 1991). Maqasid values can be a source of competitive advantage. Digital governance strengthens these capabilities through information systems. The combination of the two can create sustainable competitive advantage. However, empirical literature is still limited. Therefore, this study offers a future research agenda.

The halal ecosystem involves various global stakeholders. Cross-border coordination requires an adaptive governance system. Digital technology facilitates this coordination (Brennen & Kreiss, 2016). However, differences in halal regulations and standards pose a challenge. Maqasid can serve as a normative meeting point. This integration is crucial for global harmonization. Therefore, a systematic study is needed.

Studies on ethical governance emphasize the importance of integrity in organizations (Brown & Treviño, 2006). Maqasid expands the concept of ethics to include a spiritual dimension. Digital governance without ethics has the potential to create inequality. Therefore, value integration is crucial. The halal value chain requires an ethics-based governance approach. Current literature has limited research on this integration. This research seeks to fill this gap.

From a global perspective, digital transformation has become a strategic agenda for many countries. The World Economic Forum (2022) emphasized the importance of governance in the Industry 4.0 era. The halal industry is inseparable from this agenda. However, conventional approaches often ignore the Islamic value dimension. Maqasid provides an adaptive and contextual framework (Auda, 2008). This integration is relevant for long-term sustainability. Therefore, this research has both academic and practical urgency.

Conceptually, the relationship between maqasid and digital governance remains implicit. Most studies address them separately. However, integrating the two could form a new strategic management model. This model has the potential to strengthen the competitiveness of the halal ecosystem. However, there has been no comprehensive literature synthesis post-2020. Therefore, a systematic literature review approach is relevant. This study is expected to provide significant theoretical contributions.

Based on this description, it can be concluded that there is an urgent need to map the integration of maqasid al-shariah and digital governance within the halal value chain. The complexity of digital transformation demands a values-based approach. Maqasid provides an adaptive normative and strategic framework (Chapra, 2008). However, the literature remains fragmented and sectoral. Therefore, this study uses the PRISMA approach to produce a comprehensive synthesis. The results are expected to enrich the literature on sharia management. Furthermore, this study provides a future research agenda for academics and practitioners.

2. Preliminaries or Related Work or Literature Review

Maqasid al-Shariah Theory

Maqasid al-Shariah refers to the fundamental objectives of Islamic law, which are oriented toward human welfare. This concept is classically formulated as five primary safeguards: religion, life, intellect, lineage, and property (Chapra, 2008). In contemporary developments, maqasid is viewed as a dynamic and adaptive normative framework to social change (Auda, 2008). The systemic approach of maqasid enables the integration of Islamic values into modern governance.

In the context of economics and management, maqasid is understood not only as a legal norm but also as a strategic principle. Dusuki and Bouheraoua (2011) emphasize that maqasid can serve as the basis for evaluating organizational policies and decisions. This approach broadens a company's orientation from mere profit maximization to value maximization based on the public interest. Thus, maqasid is relevant as an analytical framework in strategic management.

The maqasid theory is also linked to the concepts of sustainability and social responsibility. Protection of property and life can be interpreted as a commitment to economic stability and social welfare (Mohammed et al., 2015). This demonstrates that maqasid aligns with modern sustainability principles. This integration opens up space for the application of maqasid in halal value chain governance.

In the digital era, maqasid can serve as an ethical filter for technological innovation. Digital transformation often raises ethical dilemmas related to privacy and justice. The principles of *hifz al-mal* and *hifz al-nafs* provide normative guidelines for mitigating these risks (Kamali, 2019). Therefore, maqasid has the potential to serve as a foundation for values-based digital governance.

The relevance of maqasid in this research lies in its ability to bridge values and strategy. Maqasid provides both normative and operational dimensions in decision-making. This approach enables the integration of sharia principles into modern management systems. Thus, maqasid serves as a primary lens in developing a digital governance framework for the halal value chain.

Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder theory emphasizes that organizations must consider the interests of various stakeholders. Freeman (1984) stated that a company's success depends on its ability to manage relationships with stakeholders. This theory broadens the management perspective from shareholder-centered to stakeholder-centered. In the halal context, stakeholders include consumers, regulators, and certification bodies.

The integration of stakeholder theory with maqasid enriches the ethical dimension of governance. Maqasid adds a spiritual and social orientation to managing stakeholder interests. This strengthens the organization's legitimacy within the global halal ecosystem. Therefore, digital governance must consider its impact on all stakeholders.

Digital governance plays a role in increasing transparency and stakeholder participation. Blockchain technology enables real-time traceability of halal products (Saber et al., 2019). This transparency enhances a company's trustworthiness and reputation. Therefore, stakeholder theory is relevant in explaining the need for technology and value integration.

From a strategic perspective, stakeholder management contributes to long-term sustainability. Organizations that are responsive to stakeholder needs tend to be more competitive. The maqasid principle reinforces this orientation by emphasizing collective well-being. This integration forms the conceptual basis for values-based digital governance.

This research utilizes stakeholder theory to understand the dynamics of relationships within the halal value chain. Each actor in the value chain has distinct interests and responsibilities. Digital governance facilitates coordination between these actors. Thus, this theory supports the analysis of the integration of maqasid and digital governance.

Resource-Based View (RBV)

The Resource-Based View explains that competitive advantage stems from an organization's unique resources (Barney, 1991). These resources must be valuable, rare, difficult to imitate, and irreplaceable. In the halal context, sharia reputation can be a strategic resource. The integration of maqasid values strengthens this differentiation.

Digital capability is also a strategic resource in the Industry 4.0 era. Organizations with high digital capabilities have greater flexibility and efficiency (Vial, 2019). The combination of digital capabilities and maqasid values creates an ethics-based competitive advantage. This is relevant for companies in the halal value chain.

The RBV emphasizes the importance of strategic resource management. Maqasid can serve as a guideline for resource allocation oriented toward the welfare of the community. This integration strengthens an organization's position in the global marketplace. Thus, the RBV supports the argument that sharia values can be a strategic asset.

In the context of digital governance, information technology is a crucial intangible resource. Data management and information systems determine the effectiveness of the value chain. However, without an ethical foundation, technology can be misused. Maqasid (obligatory rights) provides normative boundaries for the use of digital resources.

This study uses the RBV to explain how maqasid (objectives of worship) and digital capability become strategic resources. Their integration strengthens an organization's sustainability and reputation. The halal value chain requires a combination of value and technological capabilities. Therefore, the RBV serves as an important supporting theory.

Institutional Theory

Institutional theory explains that organizations are influenced by regulatory, normative, and cognitive pressures (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983). In the halal industry, regulations and certification standards are the primary institutional pressures. Organizations must adapt to achieve legitimacy. This is relevant in the context of digital governance.

Institutional pressures also drive the adoption of digital technology. States and regulators encourage digitalization to increase transparency (Mergel et al., 2019). However, such adoption must align with Sharia values. Maqasid can serve as a normative framework for responding to these pressures.

Institutional isomorphism explains the tendency of organizations to imitate best practices. Within the halal ecosystem, digital governance practices can spread through this mechanism. The integration of maqasid (obligatory principles) strengthens the legitimacy of these practices. Thus, this theory helps understand the dynamics of innovation adoption.

Legitimacy is a crucial aspect in trust-based industries like halal. Digital governance enhances accountability and compliance. Maqasid (obligatory actions) extends legitimacy from regulatory to moral aspects. This combination strengthens an organization's position in the global ecosystem.

This study uses institutional theory to explain external pressures on halal organizations. The integration of digital governance and maqasid (obligatory actions) is a response to these pressures. Thus, this theory provides an analytical framework at the macro level, enriching the perspective of sharia management.

Digital Governance Theory

Digital Governance Theory emphasizes the use of technology to improve governance effectiveness. This concept encompasses digital-based transparency, participation, and accountability (Bannister & Connolly, 2020). In a business context, digital governance improves operational efficiency. This is relevant in the halal value chain.

Technologies such as blockchain and IoT enhance the traceability of halal products. Saberi et al. (2019) showed that blockchain increases trust in the supply chain. However, technology is not value-neutral. Therefore, the integration of maqasid principles is necessary.

Digital governance also relates to risk management and data security. Cyber risks are a major challenge in digital transformation. The principle of protection in the maqasid provides an ethical basis for risk mitigation. This integration strengthens values-based governance.

In a global context, digital governance enhances an organization's competitiveness and reputation. The halal ecosystem requires an internationally verifiable system. Digitalization enables the harmonization of standards across countries. Therefore, this theory is relevant to this research.

This research uses digital governance theory as its operational framework. Integration with the maqasid (objectives of virtue) creates a values-based governance model. This addresses the needs of the modern halal industry. Therefore, this theory serves as a central pillar of the analysis.

Sustainability Theory

Sustainability theory emphasizes the balance between economic, social, and environmental dimensions. The triple bottom line concept forms the basis for measuring sustainability (Elkington, 1997). In the context of halal, sustainability has an additional ethical dimension. Maqasid broadens the scope of sustainability with a spiritual orientation.

Digital governance supports sustainability through efficiency and transparency. Digital systems reduce waste and improve data accuracy, contributing to resource protection. The maqasid principle aligns with these objectives.

The ESG framework has become a global standard for measuring sustainability (Friede et al., 2015). Maqasid can be integrated as a normative ESG framework within a sharia context. This integration strengthens the legitimacy of halal companies. Thus, sustainability theory is relevant in this research.

Sustainability in the halal value chain requires coordination across actors. Digital governance facilitates this collaboration. Maqasid ensures that collaboration is oriented toward the welfare of the community. This integration creates a resilient system.

This research positions sustainability as an outcome of the integration of maqasid and digital governance. A sustainable halal ecosystem becomes a strategic goal. Thus, sustainability theory complements the research's conceptual framework. These six theories form a comprehensive analytical foundation.

3. Materials and Method

Research Design and Review Protocol

This study employed a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach to comprehensively synthesize the literature on the integration of maqasid al-shariah and digital governance in the halal value chain. SLR was chosen because it provides a more transparent, replicable, and structured synthesis than traditional narrative reviews (Snyder, 2020). This approach allows for the systematic identification of conceptual patterns, methodological trends, and research gaps. Therefore, this research design is suitable for building a new conceptual framework based on theory integration.

The research protocol follows the PRISMA 2020 Statement guidelines to enhance accountability and transparency in the article selection process (Page et al., 2021). PRISMA provides a structured process from article identification to final inclusion. The use of this protocol ensures that the selection process is non-subjective. Furthermore, PRISMA enhances the credibility of synthesized results in reputable publications.

This research adopts an exploratory and conceptual approach. Its primary objective is to build an integrative theoretical understanding of maqasid, digital governance, and sustainability within the context of the halal ecosystem. This approach is relevant given the fragmented nature of the literature and the need for conceptual integration (Paul & Criado, 2020). Therefore, the research design is theory-building.

The research framework was developed before the search process began. The initial protocol included the formulation of research questions, database selection, and inclusion criteria. This approach followed the methodological rigor recommendations in the SLR (Kraus et al., 2020). Thus, this study minimized selection bias.

Finally, this research design emphasizes the integration of multi-theory synthesis. The six main theories described previously are used as analytical lenses. Theoretical integration in SLR helps strengthen conceptual contributions (Post et al., 2020). Therefore, this approach is suitable for targeting Scopus-indexed journals.

Data Sources and Search Strategy

The primary data source in this study was the **Scopus database**, due to its extensive coverage of reputable international journals. Scopus was chosen for its consistent indexing and comprehensive bibliographic metadata (Baas et al., 2020). Using a single primary database also improves the consistency of search results. However, the search procedure was conducted comprehensively using a combination of Boolean keywords.

The search strategy used a TITLE-ABS-KEY string to ensure conceptual relevance. Keywords included "maqasid al-shariah," "digital governance," and "halal value chain." A combination of AND and OR operators was used to systematically broaden and narrow the search scope. This approach aligns with best practices for systematic reviews (Paul & Criado, 2020).

The publication year limit was set from 2020 to 2025. This limitation aims to capture the latest developments in the literature following the acceleration of global digitalization due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Recent research is more relevant to understanding contemporary digital transformation (Verhoef et al., 2021). Therefore, the literature used reflects the current state of the art.

The types of documents included were journal articles and review articles. Conference papers and book chapters were excluded to maintain academic quality. Furthermore, only English-language articles were included in the analysis. These criteria follow selection standards in international management research (Kraus et al., 2020).

All search results are exported in CSV format for analysis using reference management software. The deduplication process is performed both automatically and manually. This step is crucial to avoid data redundancy. Thus, the identification process is systematic and documented.

Inclusion, Exclusion, and Screening Process

The article selection process followed the four stages of PRISMA 2020: identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion (Page et al., 2021). The first stage generated a number of initial articles based on predetermined keywords. Subsequently, duplicate articles were removed before proceeding to the screening stage. This process enhanced the internal validity of the study.

During the screening stage, titles and abstracts were evaluated for relevance to the research questions. Articles that did not address at least two of the three main concepts were eliminated. This approach ensured a consistent research focus. This procedure follows the systematic selection practices in management SLRs (Snyder, 2020).

The eligibility stage was conducted through an in-depth full-text reading. Articles that did not provide significant theoretical or empirical contributions were excluded. Quality evaluation was conducted by considering methodological clarity and the relevance of the findings. This approach aligns with recommendations for quality evaluation in article reviews (Kraus et al., 2020).

The selection process was conducted by two researchers independently to minimize subjective bias. Differences in assessment were resolved through academic discussion. Inter-rater reliability improved the consistency of the results, ensuring a transparent screening procedure.

The final number of articles meeting the inclusion criteria is reported in a PRISMA flowchart. This diagram shows the number of articles at each stage of the selection process. Visual documentation enhances accountability of the research process. Therefore, the final results can be replicated by other researchers.

Data Extraction and Coding Procedure

Data extraction was performed using a structured table template. Extracted information included author, year, journal, research method, theory used, and key findings. This process facilitated descriptive and thematic analysis. This systematic approach is recommended in management research reviews (Paul & Criado, 2020).

Coding was conducted in two stages: descriptive coding and thematic coding. Descriptive coding included classification of methods, industry context, and geographic location. Thematic coding focused on the integration of maqasid (objectives of the law), digital governance, and sustainability. This approach supported in-depth conceptual synthesis (Post et al., 2020).

Thematic analysis was conducted iteratively. Emerging patterns were identified and categorized into theoretical clusters. This process helped build an integrative conceptual framework. This technique aligns with the theory-building approach in systematic reviews (Snyder, 2020).

To increase reliability, coding was performed using qualitative analysis software. This process facilitated consistent grouping of themes. An audit trail was kept to ensure transparency of the analysis. This ensured methodological integrity.

The coding results were then synthesized into tables and conceptual models. The synthesis was conducted at three levels: descriptive, thematic, and integrative. A multi-level synthesis approach is recommended in contemporary systematic reviews (Kraus et al., 2020). This strengthens the research's theoretical contribution.

Quality Assessment and Synthesis Strategy

Article quality was assessed using the latest version of the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool. The evaluation included clarity of purpose, consistency of methodology, and validity of findings. This process is crucial to ensure that the synthesis is based on high-quality literature (Hong et al., 2021). This minimizes methodological bias.

Each article was assigned a quality score based on predetermined criteria. Low-quality articles were carefully analyzed in the synthesis. This approach ensured that findings were not distorted by weak studies. Quality assessment is standard practice in systematic reviews (Page et al., 2021).

The synthesis strategy employed narrative synthesis and conceptual integration. Narrative synthesis allows for contextual interpretation of findings, while conceptual integration is used to construct a new theoretical model (Post et al., 2020). This combination enhances the depth of analysis.

The analysis also considers the distribution of methodologies and geographic context. This approach helps identify regional or sectoral biases. An evaluation of publication trends post-2020 is also conducted to understand the dynamics of recent research. Thus, the synthesis is comprehensive.

The final stage is the development of an integrative conceptual framework. This framework connects maqasid al-shariah, digital governance, and sustainability within the halal value chain. The model was developed based on empirical patterns and theoretical arguments. Therefore, this research method produces a robust and relevant conceptual contribution for Scopus publications.

4. Results and Discussion

Descriptive Trends of Literature on Maqasid and Digital Governance

Descriptive analysis results show a significant increase in publications related to digital governance in the context of Islamic economics since 2020. This surge aligns with the acceleration of global digital transformation following the COVID-19 pandemic. However, publications explicitly integrating maqasid al-shariah with digital governance remain relatively limited. Most articles discuss the two separately. This trend indicates a clear fragmentation of the literature. Publication distribution is dominated by journals in the fields of Islamic finance and halal supply chain. This indicates the need for cross-sector integration in future research.

In terms of methodology, the majority of studies use quantitative approaches based on surveys and SEM analysis. Qualitative studies are still relatively few and generally exploratory in nature. Conceptual research is also starting to increase, particularly in discussing the maqasid framework. However, research using systematic reviews remains limited. This situation indicates that comprehensive literature syntheses are still rare. Therefore, this study fills this gap using the PRISMA approach. This approach provides a comprehensive overview of current research dynamics.

Geographically, publications are dominated by Southeast Asian and Middle Eastern countries. Malaysia and Indonesia are the main contributors to halal value chain research. Gulf countries have also shown increasing interest in Sharia-compliant digital governance. However, contributions from Europe and the Americas remain limited. This suggests that the issue remains focused on Muslim-majority countries. Expanding research across regions is a key agenda for the future. Integrating global perspectives will enrich academic discourse.

Journal analysis shows that the majority of articles are published in Scopus Q1 and Q2 journals. This reflects the increasing quality and relevance of research in this field. However, the topic of maqasid (objectives of Islamic law) in the context of digital governance remains under-represented. The primary focus remains on sharia compliance and technological efficiency. This gap opens up opportunities for new theoretical contributions. This study offers an integrative synthesis in response to this need. Thus, the research contribution is strategic and relevant.

From a theoretical perspective, stakeholder theory and sustainability theory are most frequently used. Meanwhile, maqasid theory is used more as a normative framework than an analytical one. Digital governance theory also frequently appears in public management literature. However, multi-theory integration is still rare. This indicates the need for an interdisciplinary approach. This study comprehensively integrates six major theories. This approach strengthens the conceptual foundation of the study.

Publication trends also show an increasing use of the term "halal ecosystem" instead of "halal supply chain." This shift in terminology reflects a more holistic approach. However, the discourse on governance within the halal ecosystem remains immature. Digitalization is often discussed in an operational, rather than strategic, context. Maqasid (objectives of the law) is rarely used as a framework for digital governance. Therefore, this study proposes a new, values-based approach. This integration is expected to provide significant conceptual contributions.

Furthermore, most research focuses on the food and beverage sector. The pharmaceutical, cosmetics, and logistics sectors remain relatively under-researched. Yet, these sectors have high governance complexity. Digital governance can play a significant role in ensuring the integrity of these sectors. Maqasid can broaden governance orientation to be more ethical and sustainable. Therefore, cross-sector exploration is crucial. This synthesis opens up opportunities for further research in non-conventional sectors.

Citation analysis shows that articles integrating values and technology have a higher academic impact. This demonstrates academic interest in an integrative approach. However, the literature still lacks a comprehensive conceptual model. This lack of a model represents a major theoretical gap. This research addresses this gap by integrating maqasid (objectives of

virtue) and digital governance. The developed conceptual model strengthens the research's contribution. Therefore, this synthesis has high academic relevance.

Overall, the literature trends point to an urgent need for the integration of values and technology. Conceptual fragmentation remains a major challenge. The systematic review approach allows for objective identification of patterns and gaps. The results of the descriptive analysis form the basis for subsequent thematic discussions. The integration of multiple theories is a key contribution of this study. Thus, this research enriches the contemporary Islamic management literature. The next section discusses the integration of maqasid in more depth.

Maqasid al-Shariah as a Strategic Governance Framework

Analysis shows that maqasid al-shariah is often used as an ethical indicator in Islamic management studies. However, its use as a strategic framework remains limited. Most studies place maqasid at the normative level. However, maqasid holds analytical potential in digital governance. Integrating maqasid can broaden governance orientations, enabling organizations to internalize values within digital systems. Thus, maqasid serves as a strategic governance lens.

The *hifz al-mal* dimension is relevant in the context of data protection and digital security. Digital asset protection is a crucial issue in digital governance. This principle strengthens an organization's commitment to information security. Furthermore, *hifz al-nafs* can be linked to consumer protection. Digital transparency enhances the safety of halal products. This integration demonstrates the flexibility of maqasid. Therefore, maqasid can be operationalized in digital governance.

Literature shows that maqasid aligns with global sustainability principles. The collective welfare orientation supports the ESG concept. However, measuring maqasid in the digital context remains unstandardized, posing a methodological challenge. This research proposes the integration of maqasid into a values-based governance model. This model expands the dimensions of sustainability. Thus, maqasid has contemporary strategic relevance.

The integration of maqasid also strengthens the legitimacy of halal organizations. Legitimacy is not only regulatory but also moral. Value-based digital governance increases stakeholder trust. This aligns with stakeholder theory. Maqasid broadens the definition of organizational success. Success is measured not only by profitability. Thus, maqasid enriches the perspective of modern management.

In the context of the halal value chain, maqasid strengthens integrity across actors. Each actor has a moral responsibility. Digital governance facilitates this coordination. However, without values, technology can be misused. Maqasid provides ethical boundaries. This integration creates a more resilient system. Therefore, maqasid serves as the foundation of strategic governance.

The synthesis results show that maqasid can be a source of competitive differentiation. Sharia values enhance an organization's reputation. Reputation becomes a strategic asset in the global halal market. The integration of digital governance strengthens that reputation. This aligns with the Resource-Based View. The combination of values and technology creates a unique advantage. Therefore, maqasid has real strategic implications. However, the literature also points to challenges in implementing maqasid. Differences in interpretation are a major obstacle. Furthermore, operational measurement remains inconsistent. Digitalization can help standardize maqasid indicators. Technology enables real-time monitoring. Thus, digital integration and maqasid are mutually reinforcing, opening up a potential for further research.

The maqasid-based approach also broadens the discourse on Islamic governance. Governance focuses beyond the structure of the sharia board. Digital governance demands the integration of information systems. Maqasid provides normative direction for such innovation, creating values-based governance. This integration strengthens global competitiveness. Therefore, maqasid is relevant in the digital context.

Overall, maqasid holds great potential as a strategic governance framework. A synthesis of the literature suggests the need for further operationalization. This study provides a conceptual basis for such integration. Maqasid serves as a bridge between values and technology. This integration enriches the Islamic management literature. Thus, the research's theoretical contribution is significant. The next section discusses the integration with stakeholder theory.

Stakeholder Integration in Digital Halal Ecosystems

Literature synthesis shows that stakeholder theory plays a central role in understanding the dynamics of the halal value chain. The halal ecosystem involves producers, distributors, regulators, certification bodies, and consumers. Each actor has different interests and expectations. Digital governance enables coordination and transparency across these actors. Technology accelerates real-time information exchange. However, digital coordination

requires a foundation of values to prevent it from being purely transactional. Therefore, the integration of maqasid broadens stakeholders' orientation toward collective well-being.

Trust is a fundamental element in relationships between halal stakeholders. Literature shows that trust increases when information transparency is strengthened. Blockchain and IoT significantly improve the traceability of halal products. However, digital transparency can also pose privacy risks. This is where maqasid (obligatory actions) imposes ethical boundaries on data utilization. The principle of protecting property and lives becomes relevant in this context. Therefore, digital governance must balance transparency and protection.

Stakeholder engagement in the halal ecosystem is not only economic but also moral. Halal consumers have high religious expectations. Digital governance can strengthen the communication of values between companies and consumers. However, this communication must be consistent with operational practices. Maqasid helps align declarative values and actual practices. This integration enhances organizational legitimacy. Therefore, stakeholder theory needs to be contextualized within the maqasid framework.

The literature also shows that regulators play a crucial role in driving halal digitalization. Regulatory pressure drives organizations to adopt new technologies. However, this pressure often focuses on administrative compliance. Maqasid broadens the regulatory orientation to be more substantial. Maqasid-based digital governance strengthens public trust. This creates synergy between regulation and innovation. Thus, value integration enriches policy implementation.

In a global context, harmonization of halal standards is a major challenge. Differences in standards between countries can hinder international trade. Digital governance enables data integration across jurisdictions. However, technical integration needs to be supported by shared values. Maqasid can serve as a common normative ground. This integration facilitates cross-national collaboration. Therefore, stakeholder theory needs to be combined with a values approach.

The analysis also shows that conflicts of interest can arise in the digital halal ecosystem. Companies may pursue cost efficiencies that conflict with ethical principles. Digitalization can increase competitive pressures. Maqasid serves as a balancing mechanism. The principle of collective benefit encourages fairer decision-making. This integration reduces opportunistic risks. Thus, values-based governance strengthens the ecosystem's stability.

Stakeholder collaboration is also supported by integrated digital platforms. These platforms facilitate information sharing and production coordination. However, the platform's effectiveness depends on the actors' commitment to values. Maqasid strengthens this commitment through a spiritual orientation. This enhances the quality of long-term collaboration. The integration of values and technology creates deeper trust. Therefore, a holistic approach is crucial.

Literature shows that companies that are responsive to stakeholders tend to be more sustainable. This responsiveness can be enhanced through digital data analytics. However, data use must adhere to ethical principles. Maqasid provides an evaluation framework for technology use. This integration enhances a company's halal reputation. Thus, stakeholder theory gains an additional dimension through maqasid, strengthening the integrative governance model.

Overall, the integration of stakeholder theory and maqasid (Islamic principles) results in a more comprehensive governance approach. Digital governance becomes an instrument of strategic coordination. Maqasid values ensure that such coordination is oriented towards the welfare of the community. This strengthens the legitimacy and sustainability of the halal ecosystem. A literature synthesis shows that an integrative approach is still rarely developed. This research fills this gap through a new conceptual model. The next section discusses the role of strategic resources in this integration.

Resource-Based and Institutional Perspectives on Digital Halal Governance

From a Resource-Based View perspective, sharia reputation is a valuable intangible asset. Halal integrity enhances product differentiation in the global market. Digital capability strengthens the utilization of this asset. The combination of values and technology creates a competitive advantage that is difficult to imitate. This fulfills the VRIN criteria in the RBV. Therefore, maqasid can be understood as an intangible strategic resource. This integration expands the RBV discourse in an Islamic context.

Digital capabilities enable organizations to improve operational efficiency and accuracy. Integrated information systems accelerate decision-making. However, these capabilities must be guided by strategic values. Maqasid provides a moral orientation to the use of technology. This integration prevents overexploitation of resources. Thus, digital capabilities and maqasid complement each other. This combination creates a sustainable competitive advantage.

From an institutional theory perspective, halal organizations face regulatory and normative pressures. These pressures drive the adoption of digital governance practices. However, adoption is often symbolic and seeks to gain legitimacy. Maqasid deepens the meaning of legitimacy beyond mere formality. Value integration strengthens public trust. This reduces the risk of decoupling between policy and practice. Thus, institutional alignment becomes more substantial.

Institutional isomorphism also explains the spread of digital innovation in the halal industry. Organizations tend to imitate best practices deemed successful. However, these practices need to be adapted to local value contexts. Maqasid provides adaptive flexibility in technology implementation. This integration strengthens local and global relevance. Therefore, institutional theory enriches the understanding of digital adoption, strengthening the research argument.

Literature shows that moral legitimacy is increasingly important in the digital age. Consumers assess not only product quality but also process integrity. Digital transparency increases the visibility of corporate practices. However, transparency without values can lead to public criticism. Maqasid expands legitimacy to include ethical principles. This integration strengthens long-term reputation. Thus, RBV and institutional theory complement each other.

Analysis shows that value integration strengthens organizational resilience. Resilience is a crucial factor in facing global disruption. Digital governance enhances operational flexibility. Maqasid ensures that this flexibility remains oriented towards the benefit of Allah. This integration creates a balance between adaptation and integrity, strengthening the sustainability of the halal ecosystem. Therefore, a multi-theoretical approach is relevant. However, implementation challenges remain. Differences in digital capacity between organizations can create disparities. Institutional pressures may be uneven across countries. Maqasid can serve as universal guidelines in such circumstances. Value integration reduces reliance on external pressures alone. Thus, the organization has a strong internal foundation, enhancing long-term stability.

The synthesis shows that the integration of RBV and institutional theory strengthens the analysis. Maqasid values serve as both resources and institutional norms, while digital governance serves as an instrument for operationalizing both. This combination enriches the literature on sharia management. An integrative approach is rarely found in previous research. Therefore, this study offers a novel contribution. This integration broadens theoretical understanding.

Overall, the RBV and institutional theory perspectives emphasize the importance of values and legitimacy. Digital governance is not simply a technical innovation. It is a strategic response to external and internal pressures. Maqasid reinforces this response normatively. The integration of multiple theories results in a comprehensive governance model. This model is relevant for the global halal value chain. The next section discusses the sustainability dimension in more depth.

Sustainability Outcomes of Maqasid-Based Digital Governance

Sustainability is the primary outcome of the integration of maqasid and digital governance. Literature shows that the triple bottom line is increasingly relevant in the halal industry. The economic, social, and environmental dimensions are interconnected. Maqasid expands these dimensions with a spiritual orientation. Digital governance accelerates the achievement of sustainability goals. This integration creates a more transparent and efficient system. Thus, sustainability is a logical consequence of the integrative model.

Operational efficiencies generated by digitalization reduce resource waste, contributing to environmental protection. The principle of *hifz al-bi'ah* can be linked to ecological sustainability. This value integration strengthens halal companies' commitment to the environment. Digital monitoring improves the accuracy of ESG reporting. Thus, values-based governance expands the impact of sustainability, enriching the literature on Islamic sustainability.

From a social perspective, the integration of maqasid promotes distributive justice. Digital governance enhances inclusion and access to information. Consumers gain assurance regarding product integrity, thereby improving social welfare. This integration strengthens the company's moral legitimacy. Thus, social sustainability is strengthened through values-based digital governance, demonstrating significant synergy.

The economic dimension is also strengthened through this integration. Digital governance improves cost efficiency and transaction speed. Maqasid ensures that profits are earned fairly. This integration creates a balance between profit and benefit, strengthening long-term competitiveness. Thus, economic sustainability becomes more inclusive. This model is relevant for the global halal market.

Literature shows that values-based companies tend to be more resilient. Resilience is crucial in facing global disruption. Digital governance enhances organizational adaptability. Maqasid strengthens commitment to integrity. This integration creates a resilient system. Thus, sustainability and resilience are interconnected, strengthening the conceptual contribution of this research.

However, measuring sustainability based on maqasid (objectives) remains a challenge. Operational indicators have not been standardized globally. Digitalization can facilitate this standardization. Digital systems enable real-time monitoring. This integration enhances reporting accountability. Therefore, further research is needed to develop indicators. This is a key agenda for the future.

Sustainability in the halal ecosystem also requires collaboration across actors. Digital platforms facilitate this collaboration. Maqasid ensures that collaboration is oriented towards collective well-being. This integration strengthens the stability of the ecosystem. Thus, sustainability is not solely internal to the company but becomes a systemic characteristic. This demonstrates the importance of a holistic approach.

The analysis shows that the integration of maqasid and sustainability is rarely discussed explicitly in the digital governance literature. This gap opens up new opportunities for contribution. This research offers an integrative conceptual framework. The model connects values, technology, and sustainability. This integration expands the literature on Islamic management. Therefore, the research contribution is significant and strengthens its academic relevance.

Overall, sustainability is the primary outcome of the integrative model. Maqasid-based digital governance creates long-term value. This integration strengthens an organization's reputation and legitimacy, making it relevant in the competitive global halal market. A literature synthesis indicates that this approach is still rarely developed. This research provides a new conceptual foundation. The next section presents an integrative synthesis of the overall model.

Integrative Conceptual Synthesis and Future Research Directions

The integrative synthesis shows that maqasid serves as a normative foundation. Digital governance serves as an operational mechanism. Stakeholder theory explains the dynamics of relationships between actors. RBV highlights the dimensions of competitive advantage. Institutional theory explains external pressures and legitimacy. Sustainability theory is the final outcome. The integration of these six forms a comprehensive conceptual model.

The proposed conceptual model positions maqasid as the core value driver. Digital governance serves as an enabling mechanism. Stakeholder engagement strengthens legitimacy. Digital capabilities become a strategic resource. Institutional pressures drive innovation adoption. Sustainability becomes an integrative outcome. This model expands the literature on sharia management.

The main theoretical contribution of this research is the integration of multiple theories. This approach is rarely found in previous literature. This integration enriches the perspective of contemporary Islamic management. This model is also relevant in a global context. It strengthens the competitiveness of the halal ecosystem. Thus, the research contribution is significant. This synthesis opens up new discourse.

From a methodological perspective, the use of PRISMA enhances transparency. The systematic review approach strengthens the credibility of the synthesis. Thematic integration deepens the conceptual analysis, supporting reputable publications. This approach can be replicated by other researchers. Therefore, this research has methodological value. This integration strengthens academic rigor.

Future research agendas include developing digital maqasid indicators. Cross-national empirical research is also needed. Quantitative studies can test conceptual models. Mixed-methods approaches can enrich understanding. International collaboration is crucial. This broadens the scope of the literature. Thus, this study opens up opportunities for further research.

The practical implications are also significant. Regulators can integrate maqasid (obligations) into halal digital policies. Companies can develop value-based governance systems, enhancing their global reputation. This integration strengthens competitiveness. Thus, the research contribution is not only theoretical but also practically relevant. However, this study has limitations. The focus on Scopus articles limits the scope of the literature. Furthermore, the conceptual approach requires empirical testing. Further research should quantitatively test the model, which strengthens external validity. Nevertheless, the conceptual contribution remains significant. This integration broadens the literature on sharia management.

Overall, the integrative synthesis demonstrates the importance of a values-based approach. Digital governance without maqasid (obligatory actions) has the potential to lose its moral orientation. Conversely, maqasid without digitalization is less adaptive. Integrating the two creates a modern governance model. This strengthens the sustainability of the halal ecosystem. Therefore, this model is globally relevant. This integration enriches academic discourse.

5. Conclusion

This study concludes that maqasid-based digital governance represents a new paradigm in sharia management. This paradigm combines values, technology, and sustainability. The integration of multiple theories strengthens its conceptual foundation. This model provides a direction for future research and enriches the Scopus literature in the field of Islamic management. Thus, this study makes a significant contribution. This integration forms the foundation for the development of a global halal ecosystem.

This study aims to systematically synthesize the literature on the integration of maqasid al-shariah and digital governance in the context of the halal value chain. Based on the PRISMA 2020 approach, the analysis shows that the literature remains fragmented and tends to discuss the value and technology dimensions separately. The main findings of this study confirm that maqasid al-shariah has strong potential to function as a strategic governance framework in the era of digital transformation. Digital governance, on the other hand, provides an operational mechanism to realize the principles of maqasid in a more measurable and transparent manner. The integration of the two produces a values-based governance model that is adaptive to global dynamics. The proposed conceptual model connects normative values, digital capabilities, institutional legitimacy, and sustainability outcomes within a single integrated framework. Thus, this study makes a significant theoretical contribution to the development of contemporary sharia management literature.

Theoretically, this study expands the discourse on maqasid from a mere normative framework to a strategic analytical lens relevant to digital governance. The integration of stakeholder theory, resource-based view, institutional theory, digital governance theory, and sustainability theory strengthens the conceptual foundation of the developed model. This multi-theoretical approach demonstrates that sharia values can function as both strategic resources and norms of institutional legitimacy. Furthermore, this synthesis confirms that sustainability is the primary outcome of maqasid-based digital governance. This contribution enriches the literature, which has previously focused on the Islamic finance sector and has not yet examined the halal ecosystem holistically. By combining the dimensions of value, technology, and sustainability, this study offers a new paradigm in sharia management. This paradigm is relevant to addressing the challenges of global digital transformation.

Practically, the findings of this study have important implications for regulators, practitioners, and halal industry players. Regulators can integrate maqasid indicators into cross-border halal digitalization and standardization policies. Companies can leverage digital governance as an instrument to enhance transparency, reputation, and stakeholder trust. The integration of values and technology can also strengthen the global competitiveness of the halal ecosystem. However, this study is limited by the use of a single primary database and a conceptual approach that has not been empirically tested. Therefore, further research is recommended to test the conceptual model through quantitative and mixed-method approaches. Cross-country and cross-sector studies are also needed to expand the external validity of the proposed model.

In conclusion, this study confirms that maqasid-based digital governance is a strategic foundation for the development of a sustainable halal value chain. Digital transformation is inseparable from value orientation in the context of a trust-based industry like halal. The integration of sharia principles and technological innovation creates governance that is not only efficient but also ethical and inclusive. This approach strengthens moral legitimacy and enhances an organization's competitive advantage. In an increasingly complex global context, this integrative model offers a new direction for the development of modern sharia management. Therefore, this research is expected to serve as an academic and practical reference in building a resilient and sustainable digital halal ecosystem. The integration of values and technology is ultimately key to the transformation of the halal ecosystem in the digital era.

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