




HALAL CULINARY INDUSTRY 2026 TO SUPPORT THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) IN SUPPORTING THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE HALAL INDUSTRY MAQASHID SYARI'AH

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Abstract

Research background: The growth of the halal culinary industry continues to grow both domestically and globally. The halal industry, which includes goods and services, has its own attraction for many players and is in line with the Government's target by 2026 by increasing the halal culinary industry in Indonesia by going through several changes starting from the Halal Certification Obligations. Halal consumption patterns are not only a concern for Muslims but also many parties, so that the halal culinary industry can play a role in the economy.

Purpose of the article: The purpose of this research is to identify the development of the halal culinary industry and describe the role of the halal industry in supporting the SDGs agenda towards the 2026 halal industry.

Methods: The method used in this study is qualitative, with a literature study research approach, from several sources that are considered relevant to the research theme. The data source used is secondary data. The data collection technique is literature, and the data analysis technique used is qualitative descriptive.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Currently, the demand for halal products globally continues to increase. For the Southeast Asian market, exports of halal products reached 100 million dollars in 2007. This amount increased by 100 percent compared to the previous year which was only 50 million dollars. Meanwhile, in the European Union, although the Muslim population is a minority and the number is small, the growth is largely due to high purchasing power, as in France and the Netherlands. For example, Muslims in France spend 30 percent of their income on halal food. The amount of meat consumption is around 400 thousand metric tons per year. Meanwhile, in the Netherlands, halal food is not only consumed by Muslims but also non-Muslims, so the total market demand can reach 2.8 billion dollars per year. The Philippines is also responding to the growing demand for halal-certified products by encouraging companies to certify their products. Now there are around 50 companies that have obtained halal certification issued by the Philippine Islamic Da'wah Council (IDCP). Some of the world's major manufacturers are also interested in investing in halal

products in Malaysia, including Nestle. The growth rate of sales of halal/sharia products and services is quite high in each sector, this is supported by the growth of consumers from among the Muslim population and non-Muslim consumers who believe in the quality of halal/sharia products and services. (Sofyan, 2011) with the following data:

Table 1. Total World Halal Product Shopping in 2024

No.	Halal Industry Sector	Realization Value (USD, Billion)	Contribution
1	Halal food	1.370	28,92
2	Islamic Finance	2.520	53,19
3	Halal Travel	0,189	3,99
4	Mode Halal	0,283	5,97
5	Media/Recreation	0,220	4,64
6	Pharmacy Halal	0,092	1,94
7	Halal Cosmetics	0,064	1,35

Source: Thomson Reuters (2019) in *Halal Ecosystem Book, Bank Indonesia 2024*

The data above, shows that the total expenditure on halal products in the world and the halal food sector ranks 2nd in the world in several halal industry sectors continue to grow well. The largest portion is found in the halal finance industry at 53.19 percent, then the second largest portion is the halal food industry at 28.92 percent. The rest are divided into several sectors, namely the halal fashion industry, halal media and recreation, halal travel, halal pharmaceuticals, and halal cosmetics. From the data of all existing developments in the world halal industry, here are the developments of the countries with the best SDGs development with the following data:

Table 2. Data of the Top 10 Countries with SDGs scores 2024

No.	Country	Score SDGs
1.	Finland	86,35
2.	Swedish	85,70
3.	Denmark	85,00
4.	Jerman	83,45
5.	Perancis	82,76
6.	Austria	82,23
7.	Norway	82,23
8.	Croatian	82,19
9.	English	82,16
10.	Polish	81,69

Sumber : *Sustainable Development Report 2024*

In the latest evaluation, three countries in the Nordic region occupy the top position in achieving the sustainable development goals by 2024. Encouraging sustainable development in the Environmental Sector, Finland has an index of 86.79, Sweden 85.98, and Denmark 85.68. The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) around the world has stalled since

2020, only 16 percent of the target has been achieved so far. It is hoped that all 17 SDGs goals can be achieved by 2030. However, in 2024, there are still less than six years left until 2030, and many of the progress has actually been stuck since 2020. Based on the 2024 Sustainable Development report, the achievement of the SDGs currently only reaches 16% of the target set for 2030.

The element of creativity in the culinary subsector is found in terms of presentation, aesthetics, local culture that supports taste so that it attracts people's interest in buying. Creativity in the culinary subsector stimulates the growth of companies engaged in this subsector. The food and beverage industry sector is still the biggest supporter of the national economy. The global halal industry continues to experience significant growth, not only in Muslim-majority countries but also in non-Muslim countries.

The halal industry introduces the concept of consumer kindness to ensure that the products or services produced are of the highest quality. Indonesia has strong potential to capture global market opportunities in the halal industry, but policy strengthening is still needed. The biggest challenges lie in: (i) social diversity that affects the consumption patterns of the halal industry; (ii) the relatively weak capacity of industrial companies, especially SMEs, to understand the halal supply chain; (iii) lack of upstream and downstream integrity in the halal industry; (iv) low integrity of halal industrial products due to regulations; and (v) the level of knowledge about halal industrial products is still low.

The policy agenda is considered important to mitigate challenges related to institutional effectiveness to ensure the integrity of the halal industry supply chain. Institutional effectiveness refers to the integration of the halal industry ecosystem including regulations, policies, processes, procedures, regulations and laws that guide stakeholders, especially halal industry players, to comply with Sharia law. This process is important to increase regional competitiveness because it involves all production processes and services that are connected in the supply chain. This proposal is important in developing halal industry literature as an integral part of the concept of sharia economic development and its relevance for regional consolidation. Indonesia has a great opportunity to capture the potential of the halal industry. Demographically, the majority of the Indonesian population is Muslim and is very aware of its halal status, both in the fields of food and beverages, fashion, tourist attractions and other products and services consumed. Indonesia also has a strong source of capital to support the development of the halal industry, especially the Islamic economic and financial ecosystem which is growing relatively quickly (Nasution, 2020a).

Table 3. Indonesia Halal Category Ranking Data 2024

No.	Category	Indonesia Ranking
1.	Halal Food	1
2.	Halal Cosmetics and Medicines	4
3.	Islamic Media and Entertainment	10
4.	Sharia Finance	1
5.	ENGLISH	4
6.	Halal Tourism	7
7.	Fashion Halal	2

More and more Indonesians are interested in the trend of halal products. Indonesia is also experiencing rapid growth in the halal industry. In table 2, it can be seen that Indonesia's ranking in the world halal industry is on average in the top 10 positions, starting from Sharia Finance and Halal Food is located in the first place, the Halal Fashion Category is located in the second place,

then followed by the GIEI category and Cosmetics and Medicines in the fourth place, the Halal Tourism Category is ranked seventh and followed by the Islamic Media and Entertainment category in tenth place. These industries include the food and beverage, fashion, and tourism industries that uphold halal values. Industrial growth is becoming more and more real and leading in a better direction for economic development in Indonesia. Generally, problems often arise when it comes to funding for the halal industry. The Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) collaborates with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) to make it easier for halal industry players to enter the sharia capital market with various types of funding products, including IPO, Sukuk, and ECF. With the passage of time, interest in the sharia economy is increasing in Indonesia. This is undeniable because the majority of Indonesia's population is Muslim. This makes the majority of buyers interested in halal goods. Halal goods are goods that meet Islamic standards, so halal goods producers are increasingly encouraging the growth of this industry (Melisa & Khikmawati, 2021)

In the evaluation of four regions that show high economic growth but have a low impact on environmental damage, four regions were identified, namely East Java, Central Java, North Sumatra, and South Sumatra. These four regions are areas that can achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs), where economic growth can occur without damaging the ecosystem in the future. The Islamic Economic View considers that the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia is very possible. This can be observed from the results of tests with various models, Islamic banking deposits always have a positive impact on poverty alleviation efforts. In other words, the larger the amount of money deposited in Islamic banks which is then used to help finance and loans to people in need, the poverty rate will decrease. In line with the principles of Islamic banking, it not only focuses on making profits, but also has a social orientation that can help more underprivileged people. Sustainable development is a process that aims to meet current needs without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their needs. (Ferawati, 2018) The development of the halal industry sector as a component of the sharia economy has the potential to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Indonesia's potential in the development of the halal industry is huge. Some of these potentials include an abundant Muslim population estimated to reach 256 million people by 2050, the growth of various halal industry sectors, especially in the financial, tourism, and fashion sectors, recognition of Indonesia's achievements at the international level, and Indonesia's unique geographical conditions. Changes in population structure, technological advancements, and the ratification of the Halal Product Assurance Law number 33 of 2014 have affected the economic situation. This potential can spur economic growth by increasing the value of exports and foreign exchange reserves. On the other hand, Indonesia also faces challenges in advancing the halal industry. Indonesia is faced with challenges both from within and outside the country. From an external perspective, Indonesia faces various challenges such as competition from many countries and no globally recognized halal certification. Domestically, Indonesia faces several difficulties such as a lack of halal awareness among the public, obstacles in the implementation of the Halal Product Assurance Law, and low competitive spirit among the community (Fathoni, 2020)

From the explanation presented above, it is very important to conduct a more detailed analysis of the growth of the halal industry by focusing on its contribution to the economy and also to the achievement of the SDGs program. This research was conducted with the aim of understanding how the halal industry develops and describing how the role of business in the halal industry can support the achievement of the SDGs.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW and HYPOTHESIS

2.1. Literature Review

a. Halal Industry

The halal product business is an industry that undeniably plays a big role in global economic growth. The product sector that meets sharia is the main advantage in the international trade business. With the number of Muslims reaching more than 1.6 billion people worldwide, it is not surprising that the market potential of halal products is increasing. This is also driven by the change in halal lifestyle which is increasingly popular among non-Muslim communities. The combination of these two factors makes the halal product market have huge potential. Halal products are a small blessing for all those who use or consume them, as well as for business actors in the halal industry. Halal products not only provide benefits for consumers, but also create economic value for halal product entrepreneurs. With the largest population of Muslim communities in the world, Indonesia has a great opportunity to play a leading role in the global halal products market. To ensure the rapid growth and development of the domestic halal product industry, as well as to achieve a global balance in halal product trade, it is necessary to make great efforts to support the progress of the halal product industry in Indonesia. The development of Indonesia's halal industry requires the right strategy in order to produce products that are liked by the public and have appeal in foreign markets. This will have a positive impact on the growth of the real sector and the national economy. Manufacturing industry (Yulia, 2015)

The halal food sector is currently a new opportunity to increase economic growth and development. It is said to be a new opportunity because not only countries with a Muslim majority but also Muslim minority countries are also taking part in the development of the halal industry. Therefore, the Indonesian government is also trying to develop the domestic halal food and beverage industry to encourage the growth of the halal industry. It is necessary to have a deep understanding of the world of the halal industry, which can be enlightened by understanding how to implement halal product certification and assurance first.

In the world, halal food is growing rapidly because not only Muslims are tempted by halal food but also non-Muslims because halal food is guaranteed in terms of hygiene and health. The invasion of imported food is quite a challenge, especially since Indonesia is a country where the majority of the population is Muslim, other countries will compete to reach consumers to gain profits for their companies (Peristiwa, 2019).

Halal culinary is food that can be eaten according to the provisions of Islamic law. For a Muslim, the food eaten must meet two conditions, namely: *halalan tayyiban*. There are people who state that it is difficult to be able to get halal food. However, there are also many people who are able to take care of themselves so that the food that enters their body is maintained for its halalness. The halal of food and beverages includes the following three criteria:

1. Halal according to its form
 - a) Food is called halal by Allah and His Messenger.
 - b) Food that is not dirty and not disgusting.
 - c) Food that does not cause harm, does not harm the health of the body, does not damage the intellect, and does not damage morals and faith.

Halal foods and drinks according to their substance are foods that do have halal status to be consumed. These halal foods and drinks have been determined to be halal in the holy book of the Quran and Al-Hadith. Examples are beef, chicken, goat, fruits such as apples, dates, grapes, and so on.

2. Halal in terms of getting it

Apart from food that has been forbidden, all food and beverages found on earth are allowed to be consumed by us. However, this is still not necessarily halal. Halal food and beverages must be accompanied by obtaining them halal as well. If we obtain food in an unlawful way such as stealing, then still any food will be haram if consumed. And if we continue to consume it, we will get sin as a reward.

3. Halal in the processing process

Any food and beverages that are halal in content will turn into haram if the management process is not carried out in accordance with Islamic law. For example, beef that does not go through the slaughter process in accordance with Islamic law. The cow is slaughtered not in the name of Allah Swt. and is intended for worship activities other than Allah Swt. If the cow is not slaughtered according to Islamic law, then the meat is haram for us to consume. In addition to cows that are not slaughtered properly, there are also other examples such as grapes. Basically, grapes are a type of fruit that is halal to eat or drink. But if the wine is processed to make an alcoholic liquor, it is haram to eat the wine for us to drink. Self-intoxicating drinks are clearly prohibited in Islam. Because with intoxicating drinks it can cause other immoral acts.

2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Development is a continuous transformation process towards better progress to achieve the goal, which is to realize a fair, competitive, modern, and prosperous Indonesian society throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Growth must be mandated in such a way that each step is closer to the target. Economic bankruptcy is a dilemma faced by all countries around the world, especially developing countries. Social inequality is a complex problem that is influenced by many interconnected factors, such as income, lack of work, health, education, accessibility of goods and services, region, geography, gender, and environmental conditions (Safuridar & Damayanti, 2018).

The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be fought for until 2030. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which were implemented from 2000 to 2015 have indeed produced a lot of development. As many as 70 percent of all measures of measurement of achievement of MDGs targets have been successfully achieved by Indonesia. Indonesia, as a country that has agreed to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has committed to ensuring the successful implementation of the SDGs through various initiatives and has taken strategically important steps. A number of steps that Indonesia has taken until the end of 2016 include (i) setting the SDGs goals and objectives as national development priorities, (ii) evaluating the availability of SDGs data and indicators for each goal and target, including replacement indicators, (iii) preparing operational definitions for each SDGs indicator, (iv) drafting presidential regulations related to the implementation of sustainable development goals, and (v) preparing national action plans and regional action plans for the implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia. (Central Statistics Agency, 2016)

Sustainable Development (SDGs) aim to ensure sustainable economic improvement for society, maintain social survival, protect the environment, and ensure justice for all. Effective governance must be able to maintain the improvement of the quality of life from one generation to the next. The SDGs are global and national commitments to improve people's welfare by focusing on 17 goals, including (1) Poverty Eradication; (2) Overcoming hunger; (3) providing quality health and well-being; (4) ensuring access to quality education; (5) Promoting gender equality; (6) providing affordable clean water and sanitation; (7) Promote the use of clean energy; (8) encouraging decent work and economic growth; (9) Improving industrial innovation and

infrastructure; (10) Reducing the gap; (11) Building Sustainable Cities and Settlements; (12) encourage responsible consumption and production; (13) Managing Climate Change; (14) Maintaining the balance of the marine ecosystem; (15) Preservation of terrestrial ecosystems; (16) Support peace, justice and strong institutions; (17) Building partnerships to achieve goals. The achievement of the SDGs is the main focus in national development, which requires coordination of planning policies at the national, provincial, and district/city levels (<http://sdgs.bappenas.go.id> 2016).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are programs designed to encourage the involvement of all parties. The seven SDG goals clearly highlight people with disabilities, and in addition to the six emergency goals, there are also seven goals that are general in nature and two goals to combat discrimination. These signs are used to provide opportunities for civil society participation. In maintaining the balance of the three aspects of development, the SDGs have 5 main principles, namely people, earth, wealth, peace, and cooperation which aim to achieve three important goals by 2030, namely poverty alleviation, achieving equality, and poverty alleviation. Changes in weather patterns. The problem of poverty remains a concern and priority, in addition to two other achievements (Raharjo & Ishartono, 2014).

3. SDGs in Islamic Economic Perspective

Islamic economics and the factors within it play an important role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as in eradicating poverty. Islamic banks have an important role in facilitating the collection and distribution of funds, which can play a role in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The productive use of invested funds can help Islamic banks in supporting business actors, especially for Small, Micro, and Medium Enterprises, through a profit-sharing scheme. IKNB Syariah has the potential to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With a variety of products available from IKNB Syariah, people can easily obtain sharia-based financial services, get additional funds, and take advantage of investment opportunities. The role of social institutions in collecting and disseminating zakat, infaq, shadaqah, waqf, and other social tools is very helpful in achieving sustainable development goals. Efforts to reduce poverty also include achieving equal distribution of wealth and income with the support of social institutions. Caring for others is a form of empathy and concern for fellow humans (Trimulato & Rahmatia, 2020).

Indonesia has a great opportunity to develop the halal industry sector. These potentials include an abundant Muslim population expected to reach 256 million people by 2050, the growth of halal industry sectors such as the financial, tourism, and fashion sectors, recognition of Indonesia's achievements in the international arena, and also Indonesia's favorable geographical conditions. Changes in the population, technological advancements, and the implementation of the Halal Product Assurance Law number 33 of 2014 have changed the demographic situation and bonuses. This potential can encourage economic growth by increasing the value of exports and foreign exchange reserves. But on the other hand, Indonesia also faces obstacles in developing this halal industry. The problems faced by Indonesia come from abroad and domestically. From an outside perspective, Indonesia faces challenges as a country that competes in the global market because it does not yet have internationally recognized halal certification. Indonesia faces several challenges from within the country, namely the lack of public awareness of the importance of halal products, difficulties in implementing the Halal Product Assurance Law, and lack of awareness to compete in the market. By offering education and guidance, it is hoped that Indonesia can transform from a country that only consumes halal products to a country that produces halal products in the future (Fathoni, 2020).

3. METHODS

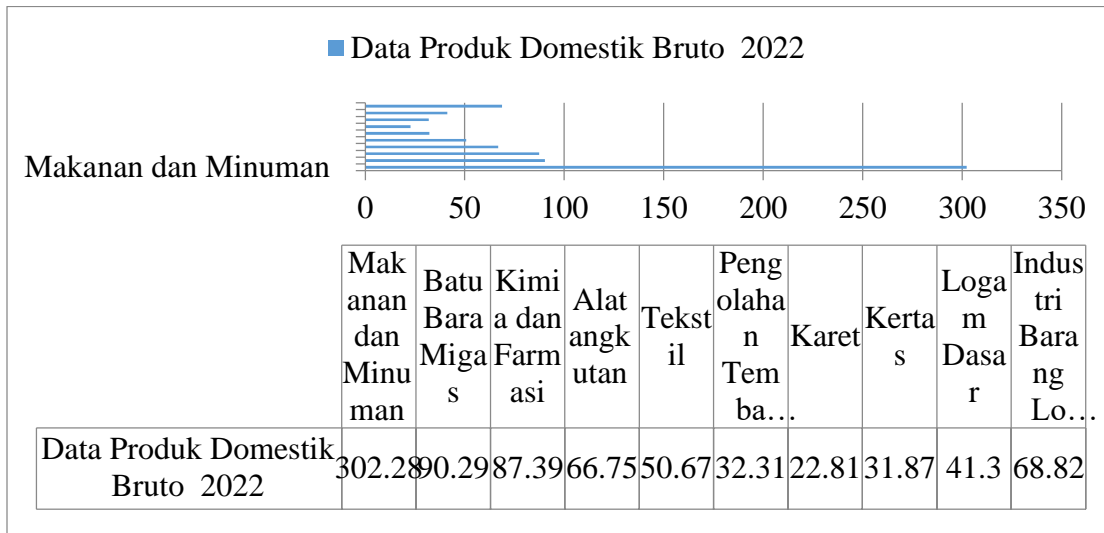
The research method used in this study is a qualitative method. Using a literature approach, various references related to the growth of the halal industry, the increase in consumption of halal products, and the contribution of the halal industry in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been reviewed and assessed in terms of Maqashid Sharia. If we look at the concept of Maqashid Sharia, the SDGs are part of the principles of Islamic sharia as long as they do not contradict sharia. This is because Ibn Qayyim's definition of maqasyid sharia is not limited and even broader than 17 points in the SDGs.

The data used in this study comes from secondary sources, namely information that has been presented by certain institutions to be processed. The data used in this study came from the National Committee for Sharia Economics and Finance (KNEKS) and LPPOM MUI. From a variety of different sources. The data collection method in this study was carried out through a literature study from several sources that were considered related to the research topic. The halal industry, SDGs, and the involvement of the halal industry are topics that will be discussed. From various sources including books, journals, and so on.

The analysis method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method which includes analysis, description, and explanation of the condition of the research object. This paper discusses the evolution of the halal industry, its important role in the economy, and various efforts to develop the halal industry to support the Sustainable Development (SDGs) program.

4. RESULTS

As the country with the largest number of Muslims in the world, Indonesia's population spends around USD 220 billion in the halal industry sector. This figure is not small to support the economy of a nation. However, it is unfortunate that the high value of expenditure on halal products does not confirm Indonesia as a leader in the halal industry in the world, where Indonesia is only in the 5th position. This position is below Malaysia, and the main countries in the Gulf region (Gulf Cooperation Council). The element of creativity in the culinary subsector is found in terms of presentation, aesthetics, local culture that supports taste so that it attracts people's interest in buying. Creativity in the culinary subsector stimulates the growth of companies engaged in this subsector. The food and beverage industry sector is still the biggest supporter of the national economy. The data can be seen from the 2022 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data graph according to BPS below:



Source: Data Books (2022)

A. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Data in 2022 According to BPS

Based on the above data, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2022), explains that the gross domestic product (GDP) on the basis of prevailing prices (ADHB) of the food and beverage sub-sector industry sector is the largest contributor to the GDP of the industrial sector, reaching Rp302.28 trillion (34.44%). This shows that the food and beverage industry sector has great opportunities in the largest contributors and has opportunities for competitiveness in the global industry and increases economic growth, especially in Indonesia.

The shopping value of halal products is expected to increase in line with the increase in population and awareness of the benefits of halal-labeled products. The shopping value of halal products is expected to increase in line with the increase in population and awareness of the benefits of halal-labeled products. Data from the State of the Global Islamic Economic Report 2018-2019 shows that the market size of the Islamic economy (halal industry) was USD 2.2 trillion in 2018, and is expected to increase five years later (2024) to reach USD 3.2 trillion. Where this figure is outside the Islamic finance sector. The size of the Islamic financial market in 2018 was USD 2.524 billion, and it is estimated that in the next five years (2024) it will increase to USD 3.472 billion. From the size of the market, it can be seen that in each sector of the halal industry there is growth ranging from 5.0-7.7%. The highest percentage of growth occurred in the Islamic finance sector, followed by halal travel, halal cosmetics & pharmaceuticals, and halal food. Indonesia has a great opportunity to become a leader if these opportunities are well optimized. Call it the halal food industry, a sector that contributes greatly to halal industry spending. If the focus is only on the development of this sector, by maximizing the participation of the domestic food industry, both large industries, and SMEs, then Indonesia will be empowered in the world halal industry. Indonesia has natural resources in the form of agricultural products, fisheries, livestock, and plantations that are quite large. If large industries and SMEs are mobilized to carry out halal certification, then the world's halal leadership is likely to fall into Indonesia's hands (Bank Indonesia, 2020).

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia September 2015-September 2016, stated that Indonesia has made better progress in terms of timeliness and participatory processes. The challenges faced in the implementation of the SDGs are not only in these two things. In substance, the ambition of the SDGs to eliminate the negative components of development is an effort that is close to utopia. In terms of the process, the implementation of the

SDGs at the national level still leaves homework, such as accountability mechanisms, data receipts from non-governmental parties, and the participation process itself. This should not be used as a burden but a challenge that must be faced to improve performance for the acceleration of Indonesia's national development until 2030. The active role of the government is certainly the main capital for the implementation and achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia (Panuluh & Fitri, 2016).

The strategy to achieve Indonesia's vision as the world's leading sharia economic center is to strengthen the halal value chain. In it, there are several industries related to the needs of the Muslim community which are divided into several clusters. Halal food and drinks These two things are the basic needs of every human being. For Muslims, halal food and drinks are a must, because the consumption of both is a form of obedience to the Creator. The Qur'an as stated in Surah An-Nahl (16): 114 mentions the need to consume halal and good food and drinks. The consumption of these two things that contain these two values will affect the quality of nutrition and the clarity of the heart that determines attitudes. Halal food in the country is plentiful, especially in areas where the majority of the population is Muslim. The variety of Indonesian specialties, the uniqueness of various appetizing dishes, so that it becomes an attraction for the world community to come to Indonesia. Indonesian halal tourism has developed this kind of tourism. Halal tourism areas in the country are growing rapidly in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), for example. There is the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (SEZ) which displays the beauty of its coastline.

Muslim fashion has become an attraction for designers and Muslims in various parts of the world. They want an elegant style that beautifies the appearance so as to increase confidence. Indonesia is now a reference for these developments. Several Muslim fashion designers were born and raised in this country. The hijab community has also emerged as an association that pays attention to and consumes the latest Muslim fashion. This trend is a gathering place that strengthens brotherhood and gives birth to ideas and movements that support the development of world Muslim fashion trends. Their interactions are carried out face-to-face and also online through social media. Halal and recreational media. The creative industry with Muslim nuances is a special attraction for the people of Indonesia. Among them are creative works in the form of films and animations ranging from novels. Halal Medicines and Cosmetics Drug and cosmetic products are now more attractive if they are labeled halal. Indonesian Muslims are reluctant to consume these two products if they contain ingredients that are not halal. Furthermore, the global and national conditions of each cluster, the challenges and obstacles faced, as well as the main strategies and program action plan proposals will be explained (National Committee for Sharia Finance, 2018).

As the country with the largest number of Muslims in the world, Indonesia's population spends around USD 220 billion in the halal industry sector. This figure is not small to support the economy of a nation. However, it is unfortunate that the high value of expenditure on halal products does not confirm Indonesia as a leader in the halal industry in the world, where Indonesia is only in the 5th position. This position is below Malaysia, and the main countries in the Gulf region (Gulf Cooperation Council). The shopping value of halal products is expected to increase in line with the increase in population and awareness of the benefits of halal-labeled products. The shopping value of halal products is expected to increase in line with the increase in population and awareness of the benefits of halal-labeled products. Data from the State of the Global Islamic Economic Report 2018-2019 shows that the market size of the Islamic economy (halal industry) was USD 2.2 trillion in 2018, and is expected to increase five years later (2024) to reach USD 3.2 trillion. Where this figure is outside the Islamic finance sector. The size of the Islamic financial market in 2018 was USD 2.524 billion, and it is estimated that in the next five years (2024) it will increase to USD 3.472 billion. From the size of the market, it can be seen that in each sector of the halal industry there is growth ranging from 5.0-7.7%. The highest percentage of growth occurred

in the Islamic finance sector, followed by halal travel, halal cosmetics & pharmaceuticals, and halal food. Indonesia has a great opportunity to become a leader if these opportunities are well optimized. Call it the halal food industry, a sector that contributes greatly to halal industry spending. If the focus is only on the development of this sector, by maximizing the participation of the domestic food industry, both large industries, and SMEs, then Indonesia will be empowered in the world halal industry. Indonesia has natural resources in the form of agricultural products, fisheries, livestock, and plantations that are quite large. If large industries and SMEs are mobilized to carry out halal certification, then the world's halal leadership is likely to fall into Indonesia's hands (Bank Indonesia, 2020).

B. The Role of the Halal Industry in Supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program in the Perspective of Maqasid Syariah

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia September 2015-September 2016, stated that Indonesia has made better progress in terms of timeliness and participatory processes. The challenges faced in the implementation of the SDGs are not only in these two things. In substance, the ambition of the SDGs to eliminate the negative components of development is an effort that is close to utopia. In terms of the process, the implementation of the SDGs at the national level still leaves homework, such as accountability mechanisms, data receipts from non-governmental parties, and the participation process itself. This should not be used as a burden but a challenge that must be faced to improve performance for the acceleration of Indonesia's national development until 2030. The active role of the government is certainly the main capital for the implementation and achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia. (Panuluh & Fitri, 2016)

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Social Welfare. Concluding that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are documents that will be a reference in the development and negotiation framework of countries in the world. Where the SDG'S concept continues the MDG'S concept which ended in 2015. The MDGs and SDGs have the same similarities and goals. The SDGs continue the noble ideals of the MDGs, which is to reduce hunger and poverty in the world. The SDGs are not separate from the MDGs, but are a form of improvement of the MDGs. SDGs are a continuation of what has been built on the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals). The SDGs have 5 foundations, namely people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnerships that want to achieve three noble goals by 2030 in the form of poverty alleviation, achieving equality, and combating climate change. (Wahyuningsih, 2018)

The halal economy has become a very crucial issue in the context of the development of the global sharia economy. The halal economy is a holistic and integral concept with sharia values. The biggest problem is the absence of an integrated system between the halal industry and Islamic financial institutions in Indonesia. An alternative strategy related to the strategic partnership between the Islamic finance industry and the halal industry in Indonesia is to strengthen regulations and policies. Building a halal lifestyle strategy and strengthening the capacity of human resources in the financial sector and the sharia industry in general. The strategic aspect is a priority, a strategic partnership criterion for Islamic finance and the halal industry, where regulatory and policy criteria rank first and foremost (Amali & Nurhidayah, 2020).

If a goal can benefit the community, then it can be incorporated into sharia principles by including the following SDGs points:

Table 3.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Points from Maqashid's Sharia Perspective

No.	Classification of Maqashid Sharia	Poin SDGs	Level of Requirements
1	Hifdz Nafs	(5) Gender Equality	Daruriyah
2	Hifdz Aql	(4) Quality Education	Daruriyah
		(17) Partnership to achieve the Goals	
3	Hifdz Maal	(1) Without Poverty	Daruriyah
		(8) Economic growth and decent employment	
		(10) Reducing the gap	
		(12) Responsible consumption and production	

The table above shows the matrix matching of three main variables, namely SDGs initiatives, SDGs information and needs level categories. If the definition of Maqashid Syariah used is the definition of Al-Ghazali, then only 53% of the 17 points owned by the SDGs can be accommodated by Maqashid Sharia. The reason is, Al-Ghazali only considers the fulfillment of needs that are daruriyah. Meanwhile, many SDGs points are no longer included in the daruriyah category, but hajiyah (47%).

5. DISCUSSION

Halal certification by MUI plays an important role because it is interpreted as an inspection of certain production processes and meets hygiene, sanitation, and safety requirements. Products certified Halal by the board can use the Halal logo of the registered trademark. Currently, halal certification is voluntary, but in 2019 it became mandatory. By having a halal certificate, the product will have many competitive advantages. Currently, a halal certificate is a guarantee that a product has been thoroughly researched and declared in accordance with sharia law. Therefore, convincing Muslims to consume the product. (BAPPENAS, 2018)

One way for the sharia ecosystem in Indonesia to develop rapidly is to improve the halal ecosystem (halal value chain) through strengthening regulations. Contribution to the importance of the concept of institutional strengthening as an integral part of strengthening the integrity of the halal industry supply chain. Supply chains have a dominant role in strengthening regional competitiveness, especially in poverty alleviation, gap reduction, and labor absorption. Institutional strengthening is aimed at minimizing the challenges of developing the domestic halal industry, strengthening regional competitiveness towards a quality development model. The most in-depth discussion lies in the factors that can improve the integrity of the halal industry supply chain (Nasution, 2020)

The halal industry, which is currently developing, can play a role in increasing the share of the national economy. The potential and character of the halal industry that contributes to the economy of this sector can be increased, especially by providing maximum support in the development of the halal industry. Many countries are interested in developing this sector in order to contribute to development in development. If the halal industry sector can continue to grow, it can increase the development of the real sector, opportunities to increase employment. The existence of several regions that specialize in developing the halal industry encourages the local economy to grow. Providing opportunities for the emergence of many business actors in the real sector, wider business development opportunities. Production of goods and consumption that are

more halal. The concept of sharia encourages the halal industry to be able to grow with the concept of justice. The role of Islamic financial institutions is to be able to encourage halal industry businesses, with a more equitable partnership pattern. All parties involved in the halal industry can encourage the realization of the SDGs on several points such as poverty alleviation, hunger reduction, healthy and prosperous living, decent work and economic growth, industrial innovation, and infrastructure. Responsible consumption and production. And partnerships to achieve the goal of advancing the halal industry.

6. CONCLUSION AND LIMITATION

The development of the halal industry has increased the number of halal certification products issued by LPPOM from 2015 to September 2021, all of which have experienced a very significant increase. The number of companies that label their products with business grew by 1,502.28 percent, then the number of halal certificates grew by 2,801.14 percent, and the number of products that have obtained halal certification grew by 2,531.49 percent. Total expenditure on halal products in the world, in several sectors of the halal industry, continues to grow well. The largest portion is found in the halal finance industry at 53.19 percent, then the second largest portion is the halal food industry at 28.92 percent.

The growth of the halal culinary industry can realize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program, focus on a strong economic sector, encourage the halal industry more broadly, and present various halal businesses. The emergence of business actors in the halal industry can provide business opportunities and open more job opportunities. The development of the halal industry contributes to poverty alleviation, job opening, and hunger reduction, the existence of the halal industry has given birth to many innovations in halal products. Halal products bring a lot of consumption to consumption from the production of more responsible goods so as not to be destructive. The role of Islamic financial institutions and other parties in encouraging the halal industry to form a more fair, transparent, and profitable partnership for all parties. Halal industry activities are in line with its principles, which aim to prosper all parties, not only for Muslims but for all groups. The growing halal industry is not exclusive but inclusive for all parties, friendly, and provides easier access.

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