

# Challenges of Halal Certification for Floating Stall Entrepreneurs

Chici Rima Putri Pratama\*, Mail Hilian Batin, Malikal Mulki Octadyla, Sella Herlinia

Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah

Jl. Prof. K. H. Zainal Abidin Fikri No.Km.3, RW.05, Pahlawan, Kec. Kemuning, Kota Palembang, Sumatera Selatan 30126, Indonesia

Email: <sup>1,\*</sup>[chicipratama@radenfatah.ac.id](mailto:chicipratama@radenfatah.ac.id), <sup>2</sup>[mail.batin\\_uin@radenfatah.ac.id](mailto:mail.batin_uin@radenfatah.ac.id), <sup>3</sup>[malikalmulkiocadyla@gmail.com](mailto:malikalmulkiocadyla@gmail.com), <sup>4</sup>[herliniasella@gmail.com](mailto:herliniasella@gmail.com)

Correspondence Author Email: [chicipratama@radenfatah.ac.id](mailto:chicipratama@radenfatah.ac.id)

Submitted: 13/10/2025; Accepted: 31/10/2025; Published: 31/10/2025

**Abstract**—This study identifies the key challenges faced by floating stall entrepreneurs at Benteng Kuto Besak Palembang in complying with mandatory halal certification. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, data were collected through in-depth interviews with two business owners and analyzed using thematic analysis. The findings reveal that despite the entrepreneurs' belief in their products' halal status, none have obtained certification. The primary challenges include: (1) a critical lack of awareness regarding the certification procedure and the government's free self-declare program, (2) difficulties navigating the online SIHALAL registration system, and (3) an absence of guidance from halal assistants (Pendamping PPH). The study concludes that enhanced targeted socialization, dedicated on-ground mentoring, and a simplified digital registration process are crucial to facilitate certification. These measures are essential for integrating these micro-enterprises into Indonesia's formal halal economy, thereby improving their market competitiveness and ensuring consumer protection.

**Keywords:** Halal Certification; Micro-Enterprise; Floating Stalls; Entrepreneurs; Challenges

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The implementation of Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance represents a transformative regulatory framework in Indonesia's economic landscape, requiring all products circulating in the country to obtain halal certification by specified deadlines (BPJPH RI, 2024). While this regulation aims to provide religious certainty for Muslim consumers and enhance product competitiveness, its implementation at the micro-enterprise level reveals substantial challenges that threaten to exclude smallest businesses from the formal halal economy (Susilawati & Joharudin, 2023)

This study focuses specifically on the floating food stalls (*Warung Terapung*) at Benteng Kuto Besak (BKB), Palembang - unique micro-enterprises that operate directly on the Musi River while serving as both culinary destinations and cultural attractions. These family-owned businesses have preserved traditional Palembang cuisine since 2004, offering authentic dishes like *pempek*, *tekwon*, and *model* to tourists and local communities. Preliminary investigations, however, identify a critical implementation gap: despite the October 2024 deadline for mandatory certification of food products, none of the BKB floating stall entrepreneurs have obtained halal certification, creating a significant disconnect between national policy and local practice (Santoso & Rachman, 2023)

Indonesia's strategic position in the global halal industry underscores the urgency of addressing this implementation gap. According to the State of the Global Islamic Economy Report (Dinar Standard, 2022), Indonesia maintains a leading position in several halal sectors:

**Table 1.** Indonesia's Ranking in Global Halal Industry

Sector	Global Rank	Leading Country
Halal Food	2nd	Malaysia
Islamic Finance	6th	Malaysia
Modest Fashion	3rd	United Arab Emirates
Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics	9th	Singapore

Source: Dinar Standard (2022)

The economic significance of Indonesia's halal sector continues to grow substantially. Recent data from the Ministry of Industry (2024) indicates the halal economy contributes approximately IDR 2,861 trillion (24%) to national GDP, increasing from IDR 2,437 trillion in 2022. This growth is further supported by the massive participation of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), with approximately 38 million units (60% of total MSMEs) engaged in halal-related businesses (Kemenkop UKM, 2024).

**Table 2.** Key Indicators of Indonesia's Halal Economy Development

INDICATOR	VALUE	YEAR	SOURCE
Muslim Population	240.6 million (86.7%)	2023	RISSC (2023)
Halal Certified Products	2.1 million	2025	BPJPH (2025)
MSMEs in Halal Sector	38 million units	2024	Kemenkop UKM (2024)
Halal Economy Growth In South Sumatra	7.5% Annually	2024	BI PALEMBANG (2024)

Source: Processed by researchers from various official sources (2024)

The Warung Terapung at Benteng Kuto Besak represent a distinctive category of micro-enterprises that combine culinary services with cultural tourism. Operating from small boats along the Musi River, these stalls face unique operational challenges that differentiate them from conventional food businesses. Their supply chain involves daily procurement of fresh ingredients from local markets, preparation in limited spaces aboard floating structures, and direct service to customers in an open-air marine environment (Dinas Pariwisata Kota Palembang, 2023)

These businesses maintain strong social capital through mutual assistance networks, particularly during adverse weather conditions or operational emergencies (Azad & Pritchard, 2023). However, their informal nature and physical isolation from mainstream business districts create distinctive barriers to regulatory compliance (Nakpodia et al., 2023). The floating stalls' remote operation limits their access to government socialization programs, digital registration systems, and halal assistance services that are typically designed for land-based businesses (Heriani S, 2022).

**Table 3.** Profile of BKB Floating Stalls Operations

ASPECT	CHARACTERISTIC	IMPACT ON HALAL CERTIFICATION
<i>Business Structure</i>	<i>Family-owned, informal</i>	<i>Lack of formal documentation</i>
<i>Operation Hours</i>	<i>3:00 PM - 9:30 PM (extended to 11:00 PM weekends)</i>	<i>Limited access to government services</i>
<i>Supply Chain</i>	<i>Daily Market Procurement, Traditional Recipes</i>	<i>Complex Ingredient Traceability</i>
<i>Customer Base</i>	<i>Mixed (Tourists And Locals)</i>	<i>Diverse Consumer Expectations</i>

Source: Field research data (2024)

This research is grounded in institutional theory, which explains how organizations respond to regulatory pressures. The coercive isomorphism created by Law No. 33 of 2014 represents a top-down regulatory pressure that micro-enterprises must navigate. However, the theory of planned behavior suggests that behavioral adoption depends on attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control - factors that may be significantly constrained in informal sector contexts (Ahmed et al., 2024).

The concept of "regulatory distance" (Andrews, 2017) is particularly relevant for understanding the implementation gap observed at BKB floating stalls. This framework helps explain how geographical, informational, and administrative distances between regulators and regulated entities can hinder policy implementation, especially in unique operational environments like floating food businesses (Song & Zhao, 2024).

Previous research has identified several common barriers to halal certification among MSMEs. (W. , & S. S. Wanto, 2020) emphasized the strategic importance of halal labeling for enhancing consumer confidence and market access. Kamila (2021) documented the halal industry's substantial economic potential, projecting growth from US\$218.8 billion (2017) to US\$330.5 billion (2025) in Indonesia. More recent studies by (Yuanitasari et al, 2023) and (Syamsu, 2024) have identified persistent challenges including limited awareness, administrative complexity, technological barriers, and financial constraints.

Despite the growing literature on halal certification, a significant research gap remains in understanding the specific challenges faced by unique micro-enterprises operating in culinary tourism settings, particularly floating stalls in heritage locations like BKB Palembang. Existing studies have predominantly focused on conventional MSMEs in urban settings, neglecting the distinctive operational characteristics, supply chain complexities, and customer dynamics of water-based food businesses in tourist destinations.

This research offers both theoretical and practical contributions. Academically, it enriches the literature on halal certification implementation by providing empirical evidence from a unique, understudied micro-enterprise context and extending regulatory compliance theory to informal water-based businesses. Practically, the findings offer actionable insights for policymakers, halal assistance providers (PPH), and local governments in designing more effective, targeted strategies to integrate culturally significant food enterprises into the national halal ecosystem while preserving their unique characteristics and economic viability.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Concept of Halal and Halal Certification

The concept of *halal* originates from Arabic, meaning "permissible" or "lawful." According to Roswien (2018), halal encompasses everything permitted under Islamic law, free from elements that are harmful or prohibited (*haram*). In Islamic jurisprudence, food and goods are considered halal unless explicitly forbidden by the Qur'an or Hadith. The Qur'an emphasizes the consumption of *halal* and *tayyib* (good and wholesome) food, as stated in *Surah Al-Baqarah* verse 168:

*"O mankind, eat from whatever is on earth [that is] lawful and good and do not follow the footsteps of Satan. Indeed, he is to you a clear enemy."*

This command forms the theological foundation for the global halal movement. The concept of *halal* now extends beyond food to encompass finance, tourism, fashion, cosmetics, media, and healthcare sectors (Ameliora, 2020). Halal

certification is a formal recognition that a product complies with Islamic law. In Indonesia, the certification process was initially managed by the *Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI)* through *LPPOM-MUI*, but after the enactment of Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance, the authority was transferred to the *Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH)*. The certification verifies raw materials, production processes, and the Halal Assurance System (LPPOM MUI, 2008). Halal labeling regulated under *Law No. 7 of 1996 on Food* requires producers to include halal information on packaging, serving as a key reference for Muslim consumers (W. Wartyo & Samsuri, 2020)

## 2.2. Development of the Global and Indonesian Halal Industry

The global halal industry continues to grow rapidly, driven by the increasing Muslim population and consumer awareness. The *State of the Global Islamic Economy Report (Dinar Standard, 2018)* ranks Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Indonesia among the top four countries with the strongest halal ecosystems. Indonesia ranks 2nd in Halal Food, 6th in Islamic Finance, and 3rd in Modest Fashion. Recent data also highlight Indonesia's strategic position in the global halal economy. The *Ministry of Industry (2024)* reported that the halal sector contributed approximately IDR 2,861 trillion or 24% of Indonesia's GDP, increasing from IDR 2,437 trillion in 2022. Meanwhile, *BPJPH (2025)* recorded 2.1 million halal-certified products nationwide, including 10,124 products in South Sumatra, placing the province in the top 15 for halal certification achievements. Furthermore, the *Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs (2024)* stated that Indonesia has 64.2 million MSMEs, of which around 60% (38 million units) are engaged in halal-related businesses. The *(Bank Indonesia Palembang, 2024)* also noted a 7.5% annual growth of halal-based MSMEs in South Sumatra. These statistics demonstrate the expanding role of small and medium enterprises in supporting Indonesia's halal economy.

## 2.3. Halal Lifestyle and Consumer Awareness

The rise of the halal lifestyle reflects a broader cultural transformation among Muslim consumers worldwide. According to *BSI Maslahat (2023)*, the *halal lifestyle* movement promotes holistic adherence to Islamic principles in all aspects of daily life, including food, fashion, finance, education, and leisure. This trend is not limited to upper-class consumers but has also spread widely among the middle and lower classes, showing the inclusivity and universality of halal consumption. In Indonesia, this shift is accompanied by growing demand for certified halal products. *Halal Indonesia (2023)* reported that provinces such as West Java (219,511 certificates), Central Java (169,513), and East Java (154,174) lead in certification numbers, while South Sumatra ranks 11th with 9,757 halal certificates. This indicates increasing regional awareness and participation in halal assurance processes. Studies such as *Rojabiah et al. (2023)* emphasize that halal consumption is not only a matter of faith but also a form of ethical and sustainable consumption, as it ensures cleanliness, safety, and fairness in production. This perspective strengthens the argument that halal certification benefits both Muslim and non-Muslim consumers alike.

## 2.4. Challenges in Implementing Halal Certification

Despite rapid growth, challenges remain in ensuring comprehensive halal certification. Many MSMEs, especially in local culinary hubs such as the *Warung Terapung* at Benteng Kuto Besak (BKB) in Palembang, have not yet registered for certification due to limited awareness, administrative complexity, and cost barriers. According to *BPJPH (2024)*, about 40% of MSME products in the food and beverage sector remain uncertified. (W. Wartyo & Samsuri, 2020) argue that halal certification provides not only religious assurance but also a strategic business advantage by improving consumer trust and competitiveness. Moreover, global market trends indicate that countries with strong halal certification systems gain greater access to international trade networks, especially in Southeast Asia and the Middle East. Hence, empowering MSMEs through training, digitalization, and affordable certification mechanisms is crucial. Strengthening collaboration between BPJPH, local governments, and educational institutions can accelerate the growth of a fully certified halal ecosystem in Indonesia (Ahmad Musadad et al., 2025).

## 2.5. Previous Studies

Several previous studies provide important insights into the development and challenges of halal certification:

- a. *(Roswim, 2018)* highlighted the theological and moral imperatives of consuming halal and *tayyib* products.
- b. (W. Wartyo & Samsuri, 2020) discussed the significance of halal labeling in enhancing consumer confidence and the competitiveness of local businesses.
- c. *(Rojabiah, 2023)* emphasized the importance of public awareness and ethical responsibility in promoting halal practices.
- d. *(Dinar Standard, 2022)* underlined Indonesia's global position and the strategic importance of codification and digitization of halal certificates.

These studies collectively indicate that halal certification is not only a matter of religious compliance but also an economic catalyst with profound implications for national competitiveness and global trade integration.

## 2.6 Conceptual Framework

Based on the synthesized literature, this study is built upon a conceptual framework that integrates three key dimensions influencing halal certification adoption among unique micro-enterprises: (1) the Regulatory Dimension, comprising the mandates and procedures of Law No. 33 of 2014; (2) the Enterprise Dimension, encompassing the specific operational

characteristics, resource limitations, and supply chain complexities of the floating stalls; and (3) the Behavioral Dimension, involving the entrepreneurs' awareness, perceptions, and perceived behavioral control. The interplay of these dimensions forms the basis for analyzing the specific challenges and formulating contextually appropriate solutions for the implementation of halal certification at the Warung Terapung BKB Palembang.

## 2.7 Research Design

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach. This design was chosen to gain an in-depth, nuanced understanding of the real-world conditions, perceptions, and challenges faced by the entrepreneurs regarding halal certification. A qualitative method is particularly appropriate for exploring complex social phenomena where the primary goal is to interpret meaning and context rather than to quantify data (Ishtiaq, 2019).

## 2.8 Research Location and Participants

The research was conducted at the Benteng Kuto Besak (BKB) complex in Palembang, South Sumatra, Indonesia. This location was purposefully selected because it hosts the unique micro-enterprises that are the focus of this study: the *Warung Terapung* (Floating Stalls). Data were collected from two primary informants, who are the owners and operators of two different floating stalls: Cek Merry and Mang Ujuk. They were selected as they represent the typical, family-owned micro-enterprises operating in this unique context. The small number of participants is consistent with the in-depth nature of qualitative research, which prioritizes rich, detailed data over statistical generalizability.

## 2.9 Data Collection Technique

The primary data collection technique was in-depth, semi-structured interviews. This method allowed for flexibility to explore emerging themes while ensuring all key research topics were covered. The interview guidelines were designed to elicit information on: (1) the entrepreneurs' awareness and understanding of halal certification, (2) their perceptions of its benefits and challenges, (3) their experiences with the registration process, and (4) their needs for assistance. Secondary data were obtained from relevant literature, government reports (e.g., from BPJPH, the Ministry of Industry), and official documents to provide context and support the analysis.

## 2.10 Data Analysis Technique

The data were analyzed using thematic analysis, following the systematic steps outlined by (Clarke & Braun, 2013)). This method was chosen for its effectiveness in identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns (themes) within qualitative data. The process involved:

- a. Familiarizing with the data: Transcribing interviews and repeatedly reading the transcripts.
- b. Generating initial codes: Systematically coding interesting features of the data across the entire dataset.
- c. Searching for themes: Collating codes into potential themes and gathering all data relevant to each potential theme.
- d. Reviewing themes: Checking if the themes work in relation to the coded extracts and the entire dataset.
- e. Defining and naming themes: Refining the specifics of each theme and generating clear definitions and names.
- f. Producing the report: Selecting vivid, compelling extract examples and relating the analysis back to the research question and literature.

This inductive analysis allowed the findings to emerge from the data itself, ensuring they are grounded in the participants' own experiences and perspectives.

# 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

## 3.1 Profile of the Floating Stall Business at Benteng Kuto Besak

The floating stalls at Benteng Kuto Besak are unique micro-enterprises operated from small boats on the Musi River. The four main stalls, *Warung Terapung Cek Merry*, *Cek Sri*, *Mang Ujuk*, and *Mba Desi*, are family-run businesses originating from Tanggo Rajo Cindo Village. Operating since 2004, they primarily sell traditional Palembang food such as *pempek*, *tekwan*, *model*, *lenggang*, and *otak-otak*, along with various beverages. Their operational hours are typically from 3:00 PM to 9:30 PM, extending to 11:00 PM on weekends. Despite initial struggles, their popularity has grown with the rise of BKB as a tourist destination, with current daily revenue reported to be between Rp 2,000,000 to Rp 2,500,000.

## 3.2 Business Owners' Awareness and Readiness for Halal Certification

In-depth interviews with the owners of *Warung Cek Merry* and *Warung Mang Ujuk* revealed critical findings regarding halal certification:

- a. Lack of Regulatory Awareness: Both respondents stated they were completely unaware of the mandatory halal certification policy and the October 2024 deadline. As one owner expressed, "*We have never heard about this rule from anyone. No one from the government has come here to explain.*"
- b. Unfamiliarity with Procedures and Assistance: The entrepreneurs were not familiar with the online SIHALAL registration system ([ptsp.halal.go.id](https://ptsp.halal.go.id)) or the existence of Halal Product Process Assistants (PPH). Furthermore, they had no knowledge of the government's free self-declare program for micro-enterprises.

- c. Perceived Halal Status and Willingness to Comply: Both business owners firmly believed their products were halal, emphasizing the use of fresh, local ingredients and the absence of prohibited substances. They showed a positive attitude toward compliance, conditional on receiving guidance. One owner stated, "If it is mandatory and there is clear, easy guidance, of course we will follow the rules. We want our customers to be safe and trust us."

### 3.3 Discussion

#### 3.3.1 The Awareness Gap and Its Implications

The findings reveal a profound gap between national policy and on-the-ground awareness, aligning with studies that identify a lack of socialization as a primary barrier to halal certification among MSMEs (Syamsu, 2024; Yuanitasari, 2023). The complete unfamiliarity of the respondents with the regulation, the SIHALAL platform, and the free self-declare program underscores a critical failure in the outreach strategy for unique, location-specific micro-enterprises. This suggests that standard socialization channels (e.g., government offices, mainstream media) are ineffective for reaching isolated business operators like the floating stall owners. The respondents' willingness to comply, once properly informed, highlights that the challenge is not resistance but a lack of accessible information and facilitation.

#### 3.3.2 Bridging the Digital and Administrative Divide

The technological barrier identified difficulty navigating the online SIHALAL system is a common challenge for traditional MSMEs in the digital era (Ahmad, 2023). This problem is exacerbated for the floating stall owners due to their remote operational nature and potentially limited digital literacy. This finding reinforces the argument by Wartyo & Samsuri (2020) that simplifying administrative processes is crucial for inclusive policy implementation. The absence of Halal Product Process Assistants (PPH) in their business ecosystem further widens this divide, leaving the entrepreneurs with no clear point of contact for guidance. This aligns with the concept of "regulatory distance," where geographical and informational isolation hinders policy adoption (Andrews, 2017).

#### 3.3.3 Strategic Solutions for Effective Certification

To address these challenges, a multi-faceted approach is necessary:

- Targeted and On-Ground Socialization: BPJPH and local government agencies need to conduct direct, on-site outreach programs at the BKB complex. This could involve face-to-face meetings, workshops, and the distribution of easy-to-understand visual guides in the local language.
- Deployment of Dedicated Halal Assistants: Assigning Pendamping PPH specifically to tourist culinary hubs like BKB can provide the hands-on support needed for registration, document preparation, and understanding the self-declare pathway.
- Simplified Digital Interface: Developing a more user-friendly, mobile-first version of the SIHALAL platform with intuitive navigation would significantly reduce the technological barrier for micro-entrepreneurs.

These solutions are not merely administrative but are strategic investments to integrate valuable yet vulnerable micro-enterprises into the formal halal economy, thereby enhancing consumer trust and the long-term competitiveness of these culturally significant businesses (BPJPH RI, 2024; Dinar Standard, 2022).

## 4. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the implementation of mandatory halal certification faces significant obstacles at the micro-enterprise level, as evidenced by the case of the floating stalls at Benteng Kuto Besak, Palembang. The primary challenges identified are a critical lack of awareness and socialization regarding the regulation and available free certification schemes, difficulties in navigating the digital registration system, and an absence of on-the-ground assistance. Despite these barriers, the entrepreneurs demonstrated a willingness to comply, indicating that the problem lies not in resistance but in accessibility and support. Therefore, the study emphasizes that strengthening targeted, localized outreach, deploying dedicated halal assistants to unique business locales, and simplifying digital procedures are essential strategies to bridge the gap between national policy and local practice. For future research, it is recommended to conduct a broader quantitative study to measure the prevalence of these challenges across different types of micro-enterprises and to develop and test the effectiveness of specific intervention models, such as a mobile mentoring unit for geographically isolated food vendors.

## REFERENCES

- Ahmad Musadad, Taufiqur Rahman, Baihaqi, B., Mustaniroh, M., & Tri Pujiati. (2025). Accelerating Halal Certification: Al-Siyasah Shar'iyah Analysis of Local Government Strategies and Systemic Challenges for Madura's MSMEs. *Milkiyah: Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*, 4(2), 87–98. <https://doi.org/10.46870/milkiyah.v4i2.1507>
- Ahmed, H., Ekman, L., & Lind, N. (2024). Planned behavior, social networks, and perceived risks: Understanding farmers' behavior toward precision dairy technologies. *Journal of Dairy Science*, 107(5), 2968–2982. <https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2023-23861>
- Andrews, R., B. M. J., & M. A. M. (2017a). Organizational capability in the public sector: A configurational approach. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 27(1), 1–17.

- Andrews, R. , B. M. J. , & M. A. M. (2017b). Organizational capability in the public sector: A configurational approach. . *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 27(1), 1–17.
- Azad, J., & Pritchard, B. (2023). Climate Risk Management Bonding , bridging , linking social capital as mutually reinforcing elements in adaptive capacity development to flood hazard : Insights from rural Bangladesh. *Climate Risk Management*, 40(March), 100498. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.crm.2023.100498>
- Bank Indonesia Palembang. (2024). *Laporan perkembangan ekonomi halal Sumatera Selatan triwulan IV 2023*.
- BPJPH RI. (2024). Produk Ini Harus Bersertifikat Halal di Oktober 2024, BPJPH Imbau Pelaku Usaha Segera Urus Sertifikasi Halal. *BPJPH Kementerian Agama RI*.
- Clarke, V., & Braun, V. (2013). Teaching thematic analysis: Overcoming challenges and developing strategies for effective learning. *The Psychologist*, 26(2).
- Dinar Standard, T. R. and. (2018). State of the Global Islamic Economy Report 2018/19. *Dubai International Financial Centre*.
- Dinas Pariwisata Kota Palembang. (2023). *Laporan perkembangan pariwisata dan ekonomi kreatif Kota Palembang 2023*.
- Heriani S. (2022). Pendampingan sertifikasi halal bagi UMKM makanan dan minuman di Kota Palembang. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam*, 8(1), 88–102.
- Ishtiaq, M. (2019). Book Review Creswell, J. W. (2014). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches (4th ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. *English Language Teaching*, 12(5). <https://doi.org/10.5539/elt.v12n5p40>
- Kemenkop UKM. (2024). *Profil UMKM Indonesia 2024*.
- LPPOM MUI. (2008). *Pedoman penyelenggaraan sistem jaminan halal*.
- Nakpodia, F., Adegbite, E., & Ashiru, F. (2023). Corporate governance regulation: a practice theory perspective. *Accounting Forum*, 47(1), 73–98. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01559982.2021.1995934>
- Rojabiah, N. , S. S. , & F. A. (2023). Correlation of halal and thoyyib foods to health in the perspective of the Qur'an. *Journal of Islamic Medicine*, 7(1), 45–56.
- Roswien, A. P. (2018). *Pocket book of halal food and beverage products*.
- Santoso, L., & Rachman, A. (2023). DIGITALISING HALAL CERTIFICATION: The Dynamic of Regulations and Policies Concerning Halal Certification in Indonesia. *Jurisdiction: Jurnal Hukum Dan Syariah*, 14(2). <https://doi.org/10.18860/j.v14i2.24115>
- Song, W., & Zhao, K. (2024). Navigating the innovation policy dilemma: How subnational governments balance expenditure competition pressures and long-term innovation goals. *Heliyon*, 10(15), e34787. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e34787>
- Susilawati, C., & Joharudin, A. (2023). LABELISASI HALAL DAN PURCHASE INTENTION PADA PRODUK HALAL NON MAKANAN. In *WIDINA BHAKTI PERSADA BANDUNG*.
- Syamsu, K. (2024). Tantangan implementasi sertifikasi halal bagi UMKM di era digital. *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Indonesia*, 12(1), 112–125.
- Warto, W. , & S. S. (2020). Halal certification and its implications for halal product business in Indonesia. . *Al Maal: Journal of Islamic Economics and Banking*, 2(1), 98–110.
- Warto, W., & Samsuri, S. (2020). Sertifikasi Halal dan Implikasinya Bagi Bisnis Produk Halal di Indonesia. *Al Maal: Journal of Islamic Economics and Banking*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.31000/almaal.v2i1.2803>
- Yuanitasari, D. , S. A. , & S. H. (2023). Challenges of halal regulation for micro and small business actors: A socio-legal study in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara. *Acta Diurnal Journal of Notary Law and PPAT-An*, 6(2), 254–267.