



ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE ROLE OF HALAL AUTHORITY ON THE ECONOMY

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Abstract

Halal Value Chain has an essential role in a country, but many countries ignore halal authority. In addition, based on the results of previous research studies discussing halal authority, halal authority can reduce information asymmetry in a product. Muslims around the world very need this. This study aims to determine the relationship between a dynamic transformation, on which includes three sectors contributing services, agriculture, and industry with the halal authority in a country. This study uses panel data consisting of 228 countries. All of the total countries, only 45 countries have halal authority. This data processing process uses stata. This study uses a static panel analysis method, namely the random effect model and common effect regression and dynamic panels. The results of this study state that the existence of a halal value chain affects the transformation of a country that details are halal authorities have a significant relationship to service contributions, halal authorities have a significant relationship to agricultural contributions, halal authorities have a significant relationship to industry contributions to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by including control variables such as access electricity, individual using the internet, domestic credit to private sector, household and final consumption expenditure.

Keywords: *Dynamic Structural Transformation; Halal Authority; Gross Domestic Product.*



Muslims are scattered throughout the country; this is evidenced by the position of Islam as the second largest religion in the world. Overall the Muslim population in the world is 1,876,229,602 spread across all countries of the total world population of 78,724,172,331 (Muslim Population By Country 2021). The Global Islamic Economy Report 2016/2017 shows the value of spending on halal food and lifestyle in the world reached US\$ 1.9 trillion in 2015 and is predicted to increase to US\$ 3 trillion in 2021. Seeing this great potential, Muslim countries and non-Muslims are competing to work on sharia-based businesses (Standard, 2017).

However, there is a phenomenon where there is a significant change in the halal market even though with a wide range of differences in terms of geography and culture. recent years have seen a marked increase in the appreciation of the potential of the halal market, and the recognition that halal can play an active role in the economic development of related sectors. The results of research conducted by (Bonne & Verbeke, 2008) The results show that a large number of Muslims live in countries where Islam is not adopted as the state religion, such as India, Australia, Egypt, Bangladesh, China, European countries, the United States, and Canada. Thus, the Muslim population provides a sizeable market segment in the modern food market. Lately, the halal label has become the hottest and most interesting issue in the industry and production world around the world (Bonne & Verbeke, 2008).

Due to widespread fears around the world about food safety and security, such as the threat of disease, there is strong evidence that non-Muslims are also now preferring Halal food for added safety, hygiene and quality assurance features. The efforts of various countries to commit to marketing halal-labeled products should be a momentum in expanding the market share of the Islamic economy through policies implemented by policy makers, especially governments in countries where the majority of the population is Muslim. (Ambali & Bakar, 2013).

Muslims have an obligation to consume halal products obtained through halal mechanisms and it is the responsibility of every Muslim to follow the norms and values as given by the Qur'an and Hadith as best as possible in their daily lives, even though it is contradicting if you are in a non-Muslim majority in the vicinity (Khan & Haleem, 2016). The halal certification process provides benefits for consumers and a competitive advantage for food manufacturers. For consumers, the benefits of reliable Halal certification are obvious, namely, consumers don't have to bother checking all ingredients and learning all about production. It also allows consumers to confidently make choices based on the information offered (Khan & Haleem, 2016). This can stimulate the development of Halal supply chains throughout the world if in its application it is not only focused on the products produced but the processes and transactions used do not conflict with Islam.

If you look at the business field, there are 17 business fields that should be related to halal policies, but Islamic economists only focus on a few business fields. For example, mining business

fields that have not been touched by halal policies such as the provision of halal labels in the mining sector, even though there are many things that can be assessed from the work process of the mining business field so that it can be feasible to issue a halal label on these business fields.

One of the most focused attentions is whether the mining process carried out has damaged the environment or not. If there is an indication that the process has damaged the environment, it is certainly not in accordance with Islamic teachings so that the company is not entitled to halal labeling, and vice versa. If Islamic economists and the government also have a focus on halal policies by paying attention to the impact in the field, this will be a new benchmark for companies that care about halal policies, as well as being information for investors when making investment decisions in Islamic companies.

Thus, there are other things that need to be considered, one of which is the belief of policy makers such as the government in each country, including countries where most of the population is non-Muslim. To generate confidence from policy makers in each country, an argument is needed about the substance and urgency of the halalness of a product considering the large potential market share of the Muslim community around the world. When the policy can be implemented, it is hoped that it can strengthen the Halal Value Chain in all countries that are associated with export and import activities between countries that have a halal authority.

Halal supply chain differs from conventional supply chain in the aspect that the main objective of the halal supply chain is not only to ensure customer satisfaction is achieved, but also to ensure that the halal status of the product remains intact throughout the entire supply chain process. Based on the existing phenomena, this encourages the author to hypothesize that halal authority can lead to structural transformation (Ambali & Bakar, 2013) .

The Halal life style policy is a special concern for countries that have especially Muslim-majority countries such as Indonesia. In Indonesia, there is Law Number 33/2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantees, the implications of which are facing challenges in international trade, especially from countries that ratify the World Trade Organization (WTO). Indonesia is considered to implement a Non-Tariff Barriers system that has the potential to result in discriminatory actions in international trade. Non-Tariff Barriers or Non-Tariff Measures are non-tariff policies imposed by the government in order to support and protect domestic producers that are able to inhibit the entry of foreign products into the domestic market. These barriers are in the form of technical requirements that must be met by a product before entering the Indonesian market, including the obligation of halal certification for all foreign products that will enter Indonesia. This can affect the structure of a country's economy.



Source: halal authority Indonesia

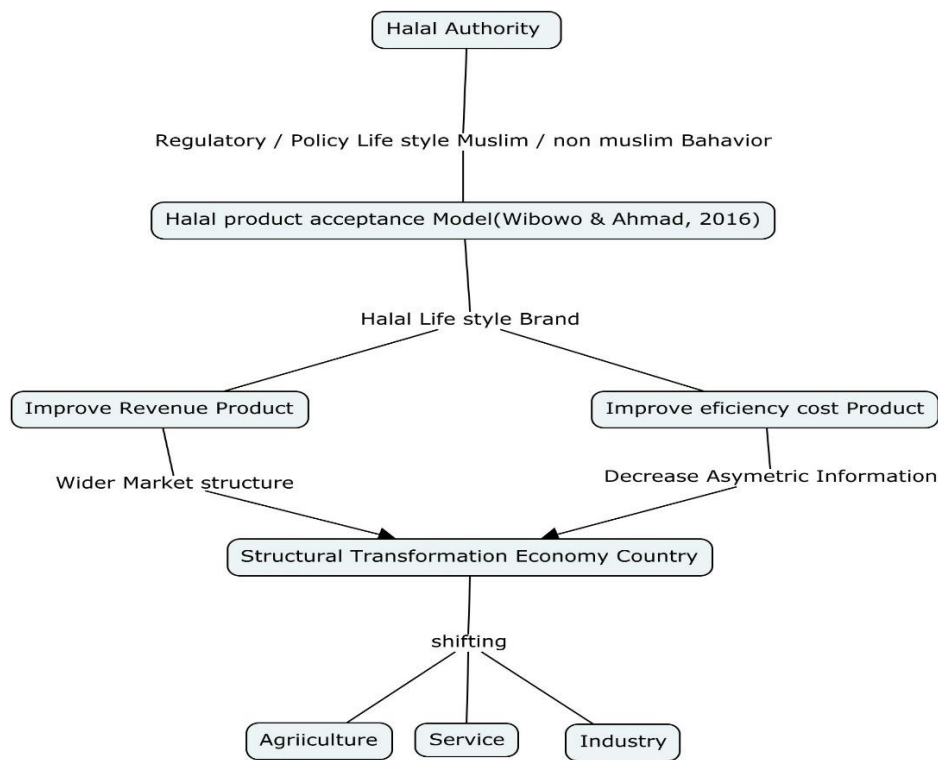
The results of research conducted by Dartanto, et al, (2017) that structural transformation, in the service sector in general, has a negative impact on income distribution (Dartanto, et al, 2017), Lee et al., (2021) argues that the structural transformation of the economy affects economic growth and changes in work patterns. Widespread structural changes are both a cause and a consequence of very fast economic growth and are driving a region to raise living standards and reduce poverty at an unprecedented rate. (Lee et al., 2012). This is also in line with research conducted by (Huang, 2004). However, this is contrary to research conducted by (Deininger & Squire, 1998; Frazer, 2006) that found no empirical evidence of the Kuznets Curve using data collected from various countries. Talking about the economy, there are 3 economic sectors that are the main focus, namely agriculture, industry, and service. Meanwhile, research on the impact on the halal industry on the economy is also widely carried out, such as studies conducted by (Badi, 2019) that halal industry has a positive impact on a country's GDP.

In Indonesia, halal authority plays a very important role in halal economic activities the authority has functions and roles, namely: Issuance of halal provisions, Accreditation of Halal Guarantee Institutions, Halal auditor training. the above is the authority of the MUI as a partner of the Government in this case BPJPH, in terms of implementing the new rules, the MUI does not encounter obstacles, this further strengthens the legitimacy of the halal certification law (Aliyudin, 2022).

Basically, every country has its own economic base based on one of the three economic sectors. For example, America with its economic base in the service sector, Indonesia with agriculture. This has the opportunity to experience a shift that tends to the service sector through a halal authority. Based on the phenomenon and previous research, researchers are interested in conducting research on Dynamics Structural Transformation and Halal Authority.

This research tries to see the impact of halal authority in each country, can be connected with several theories related to producer behavior, while in the study (Wibowo & Ahmad, 2016) looked at

consumer behavior about acceptance of existing halal product brands. This is because the halal lifestyle brand is very important to provide trust value to consumers. According to Euromonitor Global Market Research, there are several trends in consumer behavior in the future, including awareness to consume healthy, ethical, sustainable, and authentic products. In addition, according to Dinar Standard (2022), in the future Muslim consumers will be dominated by young people who like products that are ethical (including in the production process), natural / organic, and in accordance with Islamic values (Rahmatina A. Karsi, 2022). So that innovation and product adaptation are important. In halal *lifestyle this brand* will have an impact on producer behavior to pursue the level of business performance and cost efficiency.



Source: researcher analysis

Halal life style has an impact on the economy can be approached with a producer behavior approach, Declining (Ab Talib et al., 2017) the existence of halal products adopted in products can improve business performance. This finding is also supported by (Silalahi et al., 2021) studies on MSMEs. According to a study from Kadir (2020) explained that the existence of halal products can increase product efficiency because as a result of a decrease in *asymmetric information* on the product. Thus, if the behavior of these producers is aggregated at the state level, it will have an impact on the economic structure of a country. Then this can affect the displacement of the main structure of a country's economy. The shifting event in the main economy of a country I ni is called structural transformation in a country.

METHOD ← 11pt, bold, UPPERCASE*Data*

The data used in this study uses panel data collected by the Worldbank in the World Development Indicators edition. This data contains several sources from the statistical agency of the country of origin. This data can be compared between countries so we can use it properly

*Empirical Strategy.***Table 1. Research Indicators**

No	Indicator	Definition	Hypothesis
1.	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)(NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS)	Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. (World bank)	Dependent variable
2.	Services, value added (% of GDP)(NV.SRV.TOTL.ZS)	Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. (World bank)	Dependent variable
3.	Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)(NV.IND.TOTL.ZS)	Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. (World bank)	Dependent variable
4.	Dummy halal Authority	List Of Approved (LPOM MUI Indonesia)	Positive (+)/ negative (-)
5	Access to electricity (% of population)(EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS)	Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources. (World bank)	Positive (+)/

No	Indicator	Definition	Hypothesis
6	Individuals using the Internet (% of population)(IT.NET.USER.ZS)	Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc. .(World bank)	Positive (+)
7	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)(FS.AST.PRVT.GD.ZS)	Domestic credit to private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector by financial corporations, such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. .(World bank)	Positive (+)
8	Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)(NE.CON.PRVT.ZS)	Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. (World bank)	Positive (+)

Source: World bank Open data

Econometric model

To see the relationship between halal authority and value added in the industrial, service and agricultural sectors, this study uses a simple model approach as follows:

$$value\ added\ sector_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta_1 X_{halalauthority(it)} + \delta_{it} control + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Then this model is carried out robustness checks to see the results of consistency, how the effect of halal authority on value added in each industry, service and agriculture sector. In the halal authority variable, there is a problem that all years in the observation have the same treatment. This problem can be solved by using the Two-way fix effect model. Two-way Fixed Effects (TWFE) with Group-Time Average Treatment on Treated (ATT) is Estimator (Sant ‘Anna & Callaway, 2020) The optimal approach to measure the dynamic impact during pre- and post-authority halal in the country. This method is used to solve the problem on did (difference indifference in a method of impact evaluation of a government program).

This study uses the treatment of countries that have implemented halal authorities in their respective countries. The countries that are the control group are countries that have not implemented halal authority. The following is a list of countries that have halal authorities in the world:

Table 2. Name of Halal Certification Bodies

No	Name of Halal Certification Bodies	country code	Country name
ASIA			
1	Majelis Ugama Islam Singapore (MUIS)	SGP	Singapore
2	Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM)	MYS	Malaysia
3	Bahagian Kawalan Makanan Halal Jabatan Hal Ehwal Syariah	BRN	Brunei Darussalam
4	Muslim Professional Japan Association (MPJA)	JPN	Japan
5	The Japan Moslem Association (JMA)	JPN	Japan
6	Taiwan Halal Integrity Development Association (THIDA)		Taiwan
7	Jamiat Ulama Halal Foundation	IND	India
8	Jamiat Ulama I-Hind Halal Trust	IND	India
9	Asia Pacific Halal Council Co Ltd (APHC)	HKG	Hong Kong SAR, China
10	The Central Islamic Council of Thailand (CICOT)	THA	Thailand
11	Halal Certification Agency (HCA)	VNM	Vietnam
12	Halal Development Institute of the Philippines (HDIP)	PHL	Philippines
13	Halal Accreditation Council (Guarantee) Limited	LKA	Sri Lanka
14	NPO Japan Halal Association	JPN	Japan
Australia & New Zealand			
15	The Islamic Coordinating Council of Victoria (ICCV)	AUS	Australia
16	Supreme Islamic Council of Halal Meat in Australia Inc. (SICHMA)	AUS	Australia
17	Australian Halal Development & Accreditation (AHDAA)	AUS	Australia

No	Name of Halal Certification Bodies	country code	Country name
18	Global halal Trade Center Pty Ltd (GHTC Pty.Ltd)	AUS	Australia
19	Western Australian Halal Authority (WAHA)	AUS	Australia
20	Australian Halal Authority & Advisers (AHAA)	AUS	Australia
21	Global Australian Halal Certification (GAHC)	AUS	Australia
22	Asia Pasific Halal Service New Zealand, Pty 2011 Limited (APHSNZ-Pty 2011 ltd)	NZL	New Zealand
23	New Zealand Islamic Development Trust (NZIDT)	NZL	New Zealand
24	The Federation of Islamic Association of New Zealand, Inc (FIANZ)	NZL	New Zealand
EUROPE			
25	Halal Food Council of Europe (HFCE)	BEL	Belgium
26	The Muslim Religious Union of Poland (MRU)	POL	Poland
27	Halal Quality Control (HQC)	DEU	Germany
28	Halal Quality Control Austria	AUT	Austria
29	Halal Quality Control Denmark	DNK	Denmark
30	Instituto Halal De Junta Islamica (Halal Institute of Spain)	ESP	Spain
31	World Halal Authority (WHA)	ITA	Italy
32	Total Quality Halal Correct Certification (TQHCC)	NLD	Netherlands
33	Halal Certification Europe (HCE)	GBR	United Kingdom
34	Halal Food Authority (HFA) – UK	GBR	United Kingdom
35	Halal Feed and Food Inspection Authority (HFFIA)	NLD	Netherlands
36	Halal Certification Services (HCS)	CHE	Switzerland
37	Eurasia Halal Services Cetre	TUR	Turkey

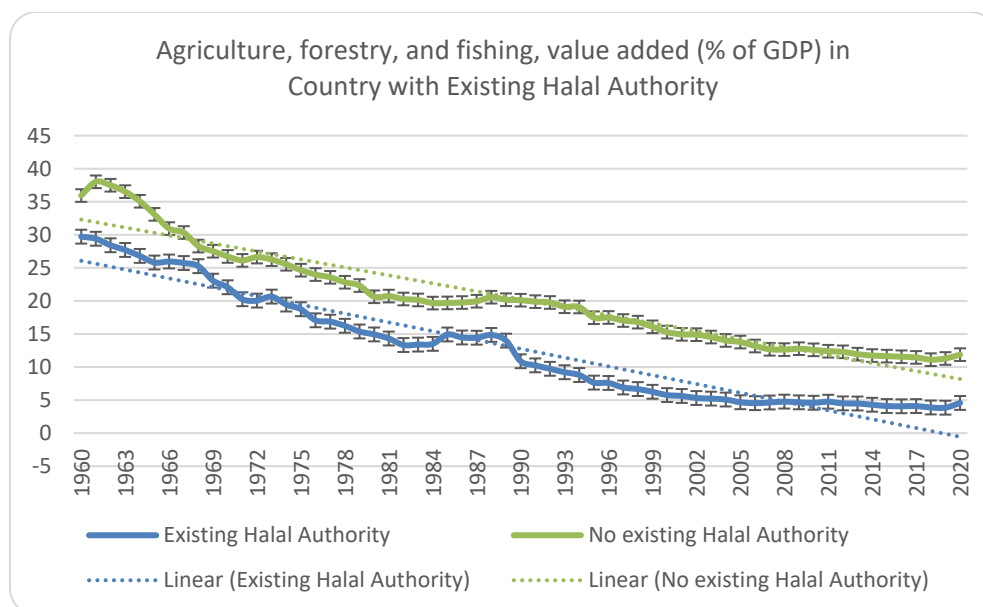
No	Name of Halal Certification Bodies	country code	Country name
38	HAFSA Halal Certification and Food Imp&Exp Ltd	TUR	Turkey
39	Islamic Foundation of Ireland (IFI)	IRL	Ireland
AMERICA			
40	Islamic Services of America (ISA)	USA	United States
41	Halal Transaction of Omaha	USA	United States
42	The Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA)	USA	United States
43	Halal Food Council USA (HFC USA)	USA	United States
44	American Halal Foundation (AHF)		
45	Federation of Muslims Associations in Brazil (FAMBRAS)	BRA	Brazil
46	Islamic Dissemination Centre for Latin America (CDIAL) Brazil	BRA	Brazil
SOUTH AFRICA			
47	National Independent Halal Trust (NIHT)	ZAF	South Africa

Source: Foreign Halal Certification Bodies

Results and Discussion

Agriculture, mining, food, drink, fashion, communication

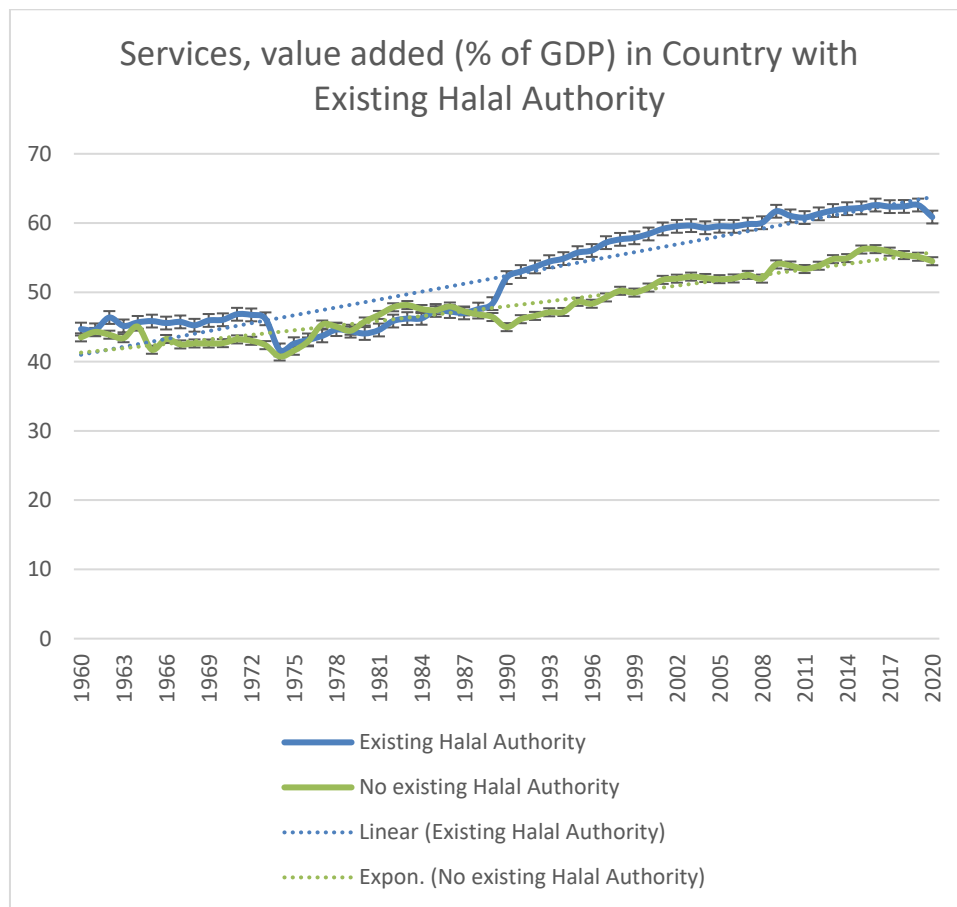
Figure 1. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) in Country with Existing Halal Authority



Source : data processed by researchers (2021)

In general, in the Agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors, there is a downward trend in the two groups of countries that have halal authority and do not have halal authority. In the group of countries that have halal authority, the value added is smaller than countries that do not have halal authority.

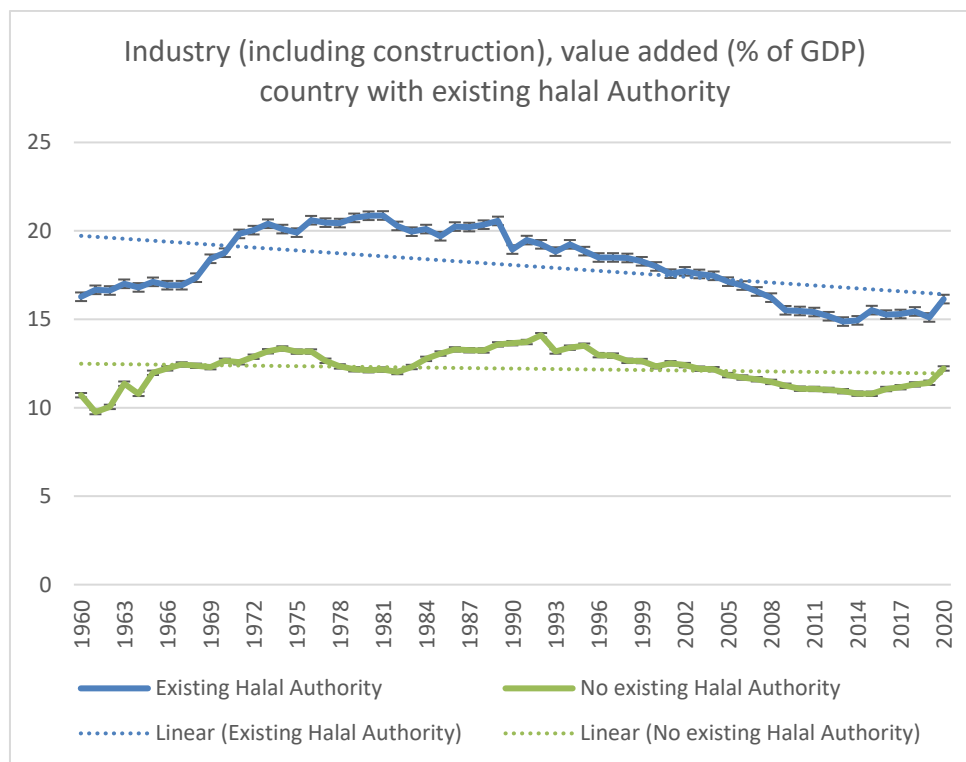
Figure 2. Services, value added (% of GDP) in Country with Existing Halal Authority



Source : data processed by researchers (2021)

Then, in the services sector, there is an increasing trend in the two groups of countries that have halal authority and do not have halal authority. The group of countries that have halal authority has greater value added than countries that do not have halal authority. Uniquely, in 1976, the year of the Islamic economic revival, there was an intersection of value-added services in groups of countries that have halal authority, which is actually lower than countries without halal authority.

**Figure 3. Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)
country with existing halal Authority**



Source: data processed by researchers (2021)

Meanwhile, in the industrial sector there is an unstable trend in the two groups of countries that have halal authority and do not have halal authority. The group of countries that have halal authority has greater value added than countries that do not have halal authority.

Table 3. Tabulation of halal authority

RECODE of _merge	%Agriculture	%Service	%Manufacture
No exist Halal Authority	17.505	50.029	12.167
Halal Authority	9.836	55.513	17.693

Source: data processed by researchers (2021)

Based on the table above, the average value added is based on the existence of halal authority. In the value-added sector of the service and manufacturing sectors, the group of countries that have halal authentication is higher by 55.513% in the service sector and 17.69% in the manufacturing sector. On the other hand, the value-added sector of agriculture in countries that have halal authority has a figure of 9.8% smaller than countries that do not.

Table 4. Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
nv srv totl zs	2902	53.799	11.404	21.879	91.922
nv agr totl zs	3008	11.883	11.893	.03	65.598
nv ind manf zs	2889	13.2	6.136	0	49.193
halalauthority	3008	.176	.381	0	1
eg elc accs zs	3008	77.473	31.854	.01	100
it net user zs	3008	29.955	30.327	0	99.653
fs ast prvt gd zs	3008	51.602	45.407	0	304.575
ne con prvt zs	3008	64.49	17.041	12.775	228.364
income
High income	3008	.365	.481	0	1
Low income	3008	.128	.334	0	1
Lower middle income	3008	.27	.444	0	1
Upper middle income	3008	.238	.426	0	1

Source: data processed by researchers (2021)

Table 5. Fix Effect Model Regression

	(2)	(3)	(4)
VARIABLES	Dependent: % Value Added Jasa GDP	Dependent: % Value Added Agriculture	Dependent: % Value Added Industry
Halal Authority (1: the country has halal authority, 0: vice versa Halal Authority (1: the country has halal authority, 0: vice versa	2.456***	-2.144***	3.144***
	(0.444)	(0.331)	(0.334)
Control Variables			

Access to electricity (% of population	0.0461***	-0.125***	0.0712***
	(0.0113)	(0.00778)	(0.00822)
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	0.0526***	-0.0257***	-0.0320***
	(0.00692)	(0.00510)	(0.00520)
Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	0.0818***	-0.0224***	-0.0172***
	(0.00483)	(0.00360)	(0.00363)
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)	0.249***	0.120***	-0.0561***
	(0.0111)	(0.00804)	(0.00825)
Income group base on world bank			
2, Low income	-15.86***	14.19***	2.052***
	(0.913)	(0.648)	(0.690)
3, Lower middle income	-10.38***	7.157***	2.734***
	(0.590)	(0.432)	(0.440)
4, Upper middle income	-8.060***	2.469***	0.750**
	(0.438)	(0.322)	(0.332)
Constant	34.46***	11.80***	11.38***
	(1.200)	(0.832)	(0.872)
Observations	2,902	3,008	2,889
R-squared	0.442	0.619	0.106
Number of regional	7	7	7

Standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1, Source : data processed by researchers (2021)

DISCUSSION

Halal Authority has an influence on value added in the main sector in an economy. The regression table above shows that halal authority has a significant relationship to the percentage of Value added to GDP in the service sector by 2.4%, but can reduce value added in the agriculture sector by 2.1% and increase value added in the industrial sector by 3.1%. The existence of this halal authority has a role to be considered in the development of economic allocation in the dominant sector. Given the Muslim population is very concerned about the lifestyle of halal certification. This result provides

a confirmation with the findings (Badi, 2019) that the halal industry has an impact on the economy of a country.

This phenomenon shows that halal authority has an important role in the structural transformation of a world economy. Halal and toyib on products are always eagerly awaited by Muslim customers in the world. Given that it is one of the teachings of Islam that is very important in consumption. Halal authority as an agency that provides halal certification is very considerate of the halal chain from upstream to downstream.

Robustness check

To see the consistency of the results, this study uses several approaches, namely the ordinary least square, random effect model, fix effect model and two-way fix effect model. Full figures can be seen in the appendix. These coefficient figures are compiled for comparison so that this can provide justification that the results shown in this study are consistent.

Summary Estimate average treatment Effect

No	Method	Dependent: % Value Added Jasa GDP	Dependent: % Value Added Agriculture	Dependent: % Value Added Industry
1.	OLS	1.267***	-0.430	3.711***
2	Random effect model	5.701***	-3.001**	5.541***
3	Fix Effect Model	2.456***	-2.144***	3.144***
4	Two Way Fix Effect	0.935**	-2.333***	3.439***

Significant Level *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1, Source : data processed by researchers (2021)

In general, the coefficients generated from several approaches have consistent numerical values. As for the positive influence of halal authority on the industrial sector, it ranges from 0.93%-5.7%, in the agriculture sector there is a negative influence ranging from 2.3% -3% while in the industrial sector there is a positive influence ranging from 3.1%-5.54%.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This phenomenon shows that halal authority has an important role in the structural transformation of a world economy. Significant findings between countries that have halal authority and value added in the agriculture, industry and service sectors provide evidence that halal authorities have contributed to the world's structural transformation. The regression results show that halal authority has a significant relationship with the percentage of Value added to GDP in the service sector by 2.4% but can reduce value added in the agriculture sector by 2.1% and increase value added in the industrial sector by 3.1%. The implication of this research is to call on the government to have serious attention to the existence of a halal authority. Because the market will judge the products in the market are halal certified or not.

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