Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Ekonomi syariah

Transformation of Administrative Law in a Sharia Based Economy Comparative Study Before and After Job Creation Law

Rifqi Farisa[1], Dewi Sulastri[2]
[1,2] Postgraduate Program, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia
Email: [1]rifqifarisa@gmail.com, [2] dewisulastri@uinsgd.ac.id

Abstract

This study examines the transformation of Indonesian administrative law in the sharia-based economy, focusing on changes in business licensing and central–regional governmental authority before and after the enactment of the Job Creation Law. Using a normative juridical method with statutory, conceptual, and comparative approaches, this study analyzes relevant legislation and legal literature through grammatical, systematic, and teleological interpretation. The findings reveal that licensing reform has strengthened national regulatory standardization, risk-based administration, and digital governance through the Online Single Submission Risk-Based Approach (OSS-RBA). These developments have improved the regulatory framework for legal certainty and administrative coordination while constraining certain aspects of regional discretion. Within the sharia-based economy, the reform facilitates administrative coordination between business licensing and halal certification, while the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) maintains distinct statutory responsibilities. From an administrative law perspective, this transformation reflects a reconfiguration of governmental authority rather than the complete elimination of regional autonomy. Furthermore, integrating good governance with Islamic economic principles, particularly trustworthiness (*amanah*), justice (*'adl*), transparency, and economic fairness, provides a normative basis for evaluating administrative accountability and substantive justice. The study concludes that sustainable licensing reform requires balancing national regulatory consistency, regional autonomy, institutional capacity, and equitable access to administrative services.

Keywords: Administrative Law; Good Governance; Halal Certification; Job Creation Law; Sharia Economy

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis transformasi hukum administrasi negara dalam penyelenggaraan ekonomi berbasis syariah di Indonesia, dengan fokus pada perubahan sistem perizinan berusaha dan kewenangan pemerintah pusat serta daerah sebelum dan sesudah berlakunya Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja. Penelitian menggunakan metode yuridis normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan, konseptual, dan komparatif melalui analisis bahan hukum menggunakan penafsiran gramatikal, sistematis, dan teleologis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa reformasi perizinan memperkuat standardisasi regulasi nasional, penerapan perizinan berbasis risiko, dan tata kelola digital melalui sistem Online Single Submission Risk-Based Approach *(OSS-RBA). Transformasi tersebut memperkuat kerangka kepastian hukum dan koordinasi administratif, tetapi sekaligus membatasi aspek tertentu dari diskresi pemerintah daerah. Dalam ekonomi berbasis syariah, reformasi ini mendorong koordinasi administratif antara perizinan berusaha dan sertifikasi halal, dengan tetap mempertahankan kewenangan kelembagaan Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal (BPJPH). Dari perspektif hukum administrasi negara, perubahan tersebut menunjukkan rekonfigurasi kewenangan*

pemerintahan, bukan penghapusan otonomi daerah. Integrasi prinsip tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik dengan nilai-nilai ekonomi syariah, khususnya amanah, keadilan ('adl*), transparansi, dan keseimbangan ekonomi, memberikan landasan normatif bagi penguatan akuntabilitas administratif dan keadilan substantif. Penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa keberlanjutan reformasi perizinan memerlukan keseimbangan antara keseragaman regulasi nasional, otonomi daerah, kapasitas kelembagaan, dan pemerataan akses pelayanan administrasi.*
Kata kunci: *Ekonomi Syariah; Hukum Administrasi Negara; Sertifikasi Halal; Tata Kelola Pemerintahan yang Baik; Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja*

Introduction

Business licensing constitutes an essential instrument of state administrative law, serving to regulate economic activities, ensure legal compliance, and provide legal certainty for business actors. Before the enactment of the Job Creation Law, Indonesia's licensing system was characterized by overlapping regulations, fragmented institutional authority, and complex administrative procedures involving central and regional governments. These conditions increased compliance costs, reduced administrative efficiency, and created uncertainty in business operations, despite the system's primary objective of ensuring lawful and accountable economic activities (Afandi et al., 2024; Hariyanto, 2022; Pawestri et al., 2024). The persistence of these problems demonstrated that licensing reform required not only procedural simplification but also stronger regulatory coordination and institutional accountability.

The complexity of business licensing was closely associated with Indonesia's decentralization framework under Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government. Although regional autonomy provided local governments with responsibilities for administering licensing within their respective governmental affairs, differences in regulatory interpretation, institutional capacity, and administrative requirements frequently produced inconsistencies between central and regional policies. Weak regulatory synchronization and overlapping authority further complicated licensing procedures, undermining legal certainty and administrative effectiveness (Hariyanto, 2022; Noerdin, 2022; Republic of Indonesia, 2014a). These conditions highlighted a fundamental challenge in administrative governance: maintaining regional flexibility while ensuring nationally coherent regulatory standards.

These regulatory challenges were particularly relevant to Indonesia's expanding sharia-based economy, which encompasses Islamic finance, halal industries, and other economic activities governed by Islamic legal principles. The development of this sector has been supported by institutions such as the National Committee for Sharia Economy and Finance (KNEKS) and the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH), alongside growing domestic demand for halal products and services (Santoso, 2023; Utami et al., 2024). Indonesia's

substantial Muslim population and expanding halal industry also provide opportunities to strengthen its position within the global Islamic economy (Hasna, 2025; Jaswir et al., 2026). Nevertheless, regulatory fragmentation and limited administrative coordination have constrained business development, particularly where general business licensing intersects with halal certification and the institutional requirements of sharia compliance (Maghfirotun & Wirdyaningsih, 2022; Sukri, 2021).

In response to these challenges, Indonesia introduced Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, followed by the legal framework established under Law Number 6 of 2023, to strengthen regulatory harmonization, simplify licensing procedures, and facilitate investment (Republic of Indonesia, 2023). The reform expanded risk-based business licensing through the Online Single Submission Risk-Based Approach (OSS-RBA), initially regulated by Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021 and subsequently updated through Government Regulation Number 28 of 2025 (Government Regulation, 2025). This framework emphasizes nationally established norms, standards, procedures, and criteria (NSPK), thereby strengthening administrative coordination while reshaping the discretionary space of regional governments (Helmi, 2021; Salsabiila et al., 2026; Samudera, 2025). Although these changes are intended to improve regulatory efficiency and legal certainty, they also raise questions concerning regional autonomy, institutional accountability, and equitable access to licensing services.

Furthermore, the expansion of Indonesia's sharia economy has revealed broader regulatory challenges, including legal ambiguities in the resolution of sharia economic disputes and inconsistencies between the Compilation of Sharia Economic Law (KHES) and fatwas issued by the National Sharia Council (DSN-MUI) (Yasardin & Kooria, 2025; Pradini, 2023). These challenges reflect the need for greater coherence between state regulations, institutional authority, and Islamic legal principles, particularly in supporting legal certainty and sustainable economic development (Nabbila et al., 2024). Although these issues extend beyond business licensing, they highlight the importance of regulatory harmonization and institutional coordination within the sharia economic system. In this context, the Job Creation Law represents a specific regulatory reform aimed at simplifying business licensing and improving administrative integration rather than resolving all dimensions of Islamic economic law.

The implications of licensing reform extend beyond administrative efficiency to the compatibility of regulatory governance with the principles of good governance and Islamic economic law. In the sharia-based economy, administrative procedures should support not only legality and transparency but also ethical principles such as trustworthiness (*amanah*), justice (‘*adl*), contractual clarity, and fairness in economic participation. These considerations are

consistent with the broader principles of Islamic commercial jurisprudence concerning mutual consent, the prohibition of *ribā, gharar*, and *maysir*, economic freedom within sharia boundaries, and balanced economic relations (Zuḥaylī, 2011). Although these principles primarily regulate economic transactions, they provide a relevant normative perspective for evaluating whether administrative reforms facilitate lawful, accountable, and equitable economic activities. Accordingly, licensing transformation should be examined not only through changes in regulatory structures but also through its implications for substantive justice and the protection of legitimate economic interests.

Previous studies have examined different dimensions of Indonesia's business licensing transformation. Helmi (2021) and Wandi et al. (2025) address the redistribution of licensing authority and its implications for regional autonomy, while Salsabiila et al. (2026) examine administrative simplification and the implementation of OSS-RBA. Other research highlights the normative importance of good governance principles in administrative decision-making and the institutional challenges associated with public administration reform (Ikhsan & Sulastri, 2025). Although these studies provide important insights, they predominantly examine regulatory authority, licensing procedures, and administrative governance as separate issues. A more integrated comparative analysis is therefore needed to explain how changes in central–regional authority interact with licensing modernization, halal assurance administration, and the ethical principles governing Indonesia's sharia-based economy.

To address this gap, this study comparatively examines the transformation of Indonesia's administrative law governing business licensing before and after the Job Creation Law, with particular emphasis on its implications for the sharia-based economy. The analysis focuses on changes in the distribution of central and regional government authority, the implementation of risk-based licensing, and the institutional relationship between business administration and halal certification. It further evaluates these developments through the principles of legal certainty, regional autonomy, good governance, and relevant Islamic economic values, particularly *amanah, 'adl*, and fairness in economic transactions. By integrating comparative administrative law analysis with the normative principles of Islamic commercial jurisprudence, this study seeks to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of regulatory transformation and provide a foundation for accountable, inclusive, and legally coherent governance within Indonesia's sharia economic system.

Methods

This study employs a normative juridical research method grounded in the perspective of administrative law to examine the transformation of Indonesia's business licensing system before and after the enactment of the Job Creation Law, particularly within the sharia-based economy. The research applies three complementary approaches: a statutory approach to examine the Regional Government Law, the Job Creation Law, the Halal Product Assurance Law, and their implementing regulations; a conceptual approach to analyse the principles of legality, governmental authority, attribution, delegation, administrative discretion, decentralization, legal certainty, and good governance; and a comparative approach to identify changes in the distribution of administrative authority and licensing mechanisms across the two regulatory periods. These approaches establish administrative law as the principal analytical framework for assessing regulatory transformation, institutional responsibilities, and the relationship between central and regional governments (Huda, 2021; Sukmawan & Damayanti, 2025).

The research utilizes primary legal materials consisting of relevant legislation and implementing regulations, supported by secondary legal materials comprising scholarly books, journal articles, and previous legal studies. Legal materials were collected through library research and examined qualitatively using grammatical, systematic, and teleological interpretation to evaluate the consistency of legal norms, the allocation of governmental authority, and the objectives of licensing reform. The comparative analysis emphasizes changes in administrative competence, regulatory standardization, regional discretion, and institutional accountability, particularly in the relationship between business licensing and halal certification. Islamic economic principles are employed as a supplementary normative perspective to assess the ethical and substantive justice dimensions of administrative governance without replacing administrative law as the primary analytical framework (Zuḥaylī, 2011). This methodological integration enables a comprehensive evaluation of licensing reform in relation to legal certainty, regional autonomy, good governance, and the regulatory needs of Indonesia's sharia-based economy (Hafizd et al., 2026).

The Business Licensing System Before the Job Creation Law

Before the enactment of the Job Creation Law, Indonesia’s business licensing system was characterized by decentralization, sectoral fragmentation, and complex administrative procedures. Under the regional autonomy framework established by Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, regional authorities exercised significant responsibilities in

administering business licensing according to their respective governmental affairs. Although decentralization was intended to improve public services and accommodate local economic conditions, differences in regulatory requirements and institutional coordination frequently generated administrative inefficiencies and legal uncertainty (Hariyanto, 2022; Noerdin, 2022).

Regulatory overlap was a major structural problem within the pre-reform licensing system. Business activities were often subject to multiple sectoral regulations involving different ministries, government agencies, and regional authorities, resulting in overlapping requirements and inconsistent administrative procedures. The absence of effective regulatory harmonization complicated legal compliance and created uncertainty for business actors, particularly when different regulatory instruments governed similar activities (Dewi et al., 2026). These conditions increased administrative burdens and weakened the coherence of the national business licensing framework.

Another significant challenge was disharmony between central and regional government policies. Although regional autonomy provided flexibility in managing local economic activities, differences in regulatory interpretation and institutional interests frequently produced inconsistencies in licensing requirements across regions. Weak coordination and sectoral interests further complicated the implementation of national policies, creating potential conflicts of authority and additional administrative obligations (Kasri et al., 2022; Prasetyo, 2023). Consequently, business actors operating across multiple regions faced varying procedural requirements that could undermine legal certainty and investment efficiency.

Administrative inefficiency also affected the quality and accessibility of licensing services. Multilayered procedures, limited transparency, and dependence on separate administrative processes increased compliance costs and prolonged licensing decisions, while insufficient coordination between government institutions complicated service delivery. These weaknesses created opportunities for administrative misconduct and reduced the effectiveness of public oversight (Hariyanto, 2022; Susanto et al., 2022). From a good governance perspective, such conditions demonstrated the need for stronger institutional accountability, regulatory coordination, and standardized public service mechanisms.

These structural problems were particularly relevant to the development of Indonesia's sharia-based economy, including the administration of halal certification. Historically, halal certification was primarily administered through the Indonesian Ulema Council (Majelis Ulama Indonesia/MUI), with technical examination undertaken by its Assessment Institute for Foods, Drugs, and Cosmetics (LPPOM MUI). However, Law Number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance established a state-administered framework through the Halal Product Assurance

Agency (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal/BPJPH), marking an institutional transition that preceded the Job Creation Law (Arief, 2024; Republic of Indonesia, 2014b). Despite this transition, halal certification and general business licensing continued to operate through distinct administrative mechanisms, requiring business actors to navigate different regulatory procedures.

The halal certification process also involved several institutional stages, including application, examination of product compliance, halal determination, and certificate issuance. Under the framework established by Law Number 33 of 2014, BPJPH was assigned responsibility for administering halal certification, while halal inspection bodies conducted examinations and MUI retained its role in determining product halal status. Although this arrangement strengthened the legal foundation of halal assurance, procedural complexity, certification costs, and limited institutional accessibility remained challenges, particularly for micro and small enterprises (Maghfirotun & Wirdyaningsih, 2022; Mustika et al., 2025). These conditions indicated that institutional reform required further administrative coordination to improve the accessibility and effectiveness of halal certification services.

Regional governments also played an important role in supporting halal-based micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), particularly through business development, administrative assistance, training, and entrepreneurship programs. However, their involvement in halal certification was primarily facilitative rather than constituting independent authority to determine product halal status or issue national halal certificates. Limited coordination, insufficient information, and procedural barriers could therefore restrict MSMEs' access to halal certification, notwithstanding regional initiatives to strengthen local halal industries (Maghfirotun & Wirdyaningsih, 2022). This distinction illustrates the importance of separating regional economic development responsibilities from the nationally regulated halal assurance mechanism.

Overall, the business licensing system before the Job Creation Law faced interconnected challenges involving regulatory fragmentation, central–regional policy disharmony, and administrative inefficiency. In the sharia-based economy, these challenges were reflected in the limited integration between general business licensing and halal certification, despite the institutional reforms initiated under Law Number 33 of 2014. The principal concern was therefore not decentralization itself, but the insufficient coordination and regulatory coherence needed to ensure accessible, accountable, and legally certain administrative services. These conditions provided an important justification for subsequent licensing reforms aimed at strengthening national standardization, institutional integration, and administrative efficiency.

The Business Licensing System After the Job Creation Law

Following the enactment of the Job Creation Law, Indonesia's business licensing system underwent substantial regulatory and institutional transformation through risk-based licensing, digital service integration, and national standardization. Although the Online Single Submission (OSS) system had been introduced under Government Regulation Number 24 of 2018, the Job Creation Law strengthened its regulatory framework by introducing risk-based business licensing through Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021, subsequently replaced by Government Regulation Number 28 of 2025. These reforms sought to simplify administrative procedures, strengthen legal certainty, and improve coordination between central and regional governments through a more integrated licensing framework (Government Regulation, 2025; Salsabiila et al., 2026).

Digitalization through the Online Single Submission Risk-Based Approach (OSS-RBA) has become a central instrument of business licensing reform. The system facilitates electronic registration, application processing, and licensing administration through a nationally coordinated platform, with the Business Identification Number (Nomor Induk Berusaha/NIB) serving as the principal business identification document. This mechanism is intended to reduce fragmented procedures, improve administrative transparency, and strengthen coordination among licensing authorities (Duri et al., 2024; Sari & Rahayu, 2025). Nevertheless, its implementation continues to face challenges involving digital infrastructure, institutional coordination, and human resource capacity, particularly at the regional level (Leonardi & Tundjung, 2025).

Another fundamental reform is the adoption of risk-based licensing, which determines administrative requirements according to the risk level of business activities. Under Government Regulation Number 28 of 2025, business activities are classified into four categories: low, medium-low, medium-high, and high risk, with corresponding requirements involving the NIB, standard certificates, or business licenses. This proportional approach seeks to reduce unnecessary administrative burdens on lower-risk activities while maintaining stricter regulatory requirements and supervision for higher-risk sectors (Masori et al., 2025). From an administrative law perspective, risk-based licensing reflects a shift toward more differentiated and preventive regulatory control.

National standardization constitutes a further dimension of licensing reform, particularly through the application of norms, standards, procedures, and criteria (NSPK). These nationally established requirements provide a common regulatory framework for business licensing across regions, thereby reducing inconsistent administrative practices and strengthening legal

certainty. However, standardization also reshapes central–regional relations by limiting certain aspects of regional discretion while maintaining regional governments' responsibilities within their legally assigned affairs (Helmi, 2021; Wandi et al., 2025). This development reflects a tendency toward stronger central coordination rather than the complete elimination of regional licensing authority.

The redistribution of administrative authority presents both opportunities and challenges for regional autonomy. Centralized standards and integrated licensing mechanisms can improve regulatory consistency, reduce administrative duplication, and facilitate supervision across governmental institutions. Conversely, excessive reliance on centrally determined procedures may restrict regional flexibility in responding to local economic conditions and institutional capacities (Helmi, 2021; Yunizar et al., 2024). The effectiveness of this reform therefore depends on maintaining an appropriate balance between national regulatory coherence and meaningful regional participation in licensing governance.

Within the sharia-based economy, these reforms have important implications for the relationship between general business licensing and halal certification. The NIB provides formal business identification and may serve as supporting documentation for halal certification applications, while the certification process remains governed by the Halal Product Assurance framework administered by the Halal Product Assurance Agency (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal/BPJPH). Accordingly, the relationship between OSS-RBA and halal certification should be understood as administrative coordination between distinct regulatory mechanisms rather than the complete incorporation of halal certification into a single business licensing procedure (Government Regulation, 2024; Maghfirotun & Wirdyaningsih, 2022). This arrangement strengthens the legal foundation for coordinating business administration with the requirements of sharia compliance.

The digitalization of halal certification further supports the modernization of administrative services within Indonesia's sharia-based economy. Through the BPJPH electronic certification system, commonly known as SIHALAL, business actors can submit applications and supporting documents electronically, while the relevant institutions conduct verification, halal examination or assessment, halal determination, and certificate issuance according to applicable procedures. This mechanism reflects efforts to improve accessibility, procedural transparency, and institutional accountability without eliminating the distinct responsibilities of BPJPH, halal inspection bodies, and authorized halal determination institutions (Government Regulation, 2024; Sukri, 2021). From an administrative law

perspective, digital halal certification demonstrates the integration of public service modernization with the legal requirements of halal assurance.

These regulatory developments also provide opportunities to strengthen the national halal industry, particularly by improving administrative accessibility for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Simplified procedures, electronic certification services, and government facilitation programs are intended to reduce barriers faced by smaller business actors seeking formal recognition and halal certification. Nevertheless, their effectiveness remains dependent on digital literacy, institutional assistance, the availability of competent halal personnel, and the capacity of business actors to satisfy substantive certification requirements (Maghfirotun & Wirdyaningsih, 2022; Sukri, 2021). Consequently, administrative simplification must be accompanied by adequate institutional support to ensure that the benefits of reform are accessible across different business scales.

Overall, the Job Creation Law and its subsequent regulatory framework have transformed Indonesia's business licensing system toward a more standardized, risk-based, and digitally coordinated model. In the sharia-based economy, this transformation supports stronger administrative coordination between general business licensing and halal certification while preserving the distinct legal requirements governing halal assurance. Nevertheless, regulatory integration does not automatically guarantee effective implementation, particularly where institutional capacity, digital accessibility, and central–regional coordination remains uneven. Sustainable reform therefore requires a balance between administrative efficiency, legal certainty, regional autonomy, and equitable access to services within the national sharia economic ecosystem.

A Comparative Analysis of Regional Authority in the Sharia Economy

The transformation of Indonesia's business licensing system under the Job Creation Law has reshaped the distribution of administrative authority between central and regional governments. Before the reform, business licensing operated within a decentralized framework that provided regional governments with varying degrees of authority to regulate and administer licensing according to their respective governmental affairs. Although this arrangement accommodated local economic conditions, regulatory fragmentation, overlapping requirements, and weak institutional coordination frequently undermined administrative efficiency and legal certainty (Helmi, 2021; Noerdin, 2022). The subsequent reforms introduced greater national standardization and integrated licensing mechanisms, raising

important questions concerning the balance between administrative efficiency and regional autonomy.

Before the Job Creation Law, regional governments exercised licensing responsibilities within the decentralization framework established by Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government. Their authority included administering permits and implementing sectoral regulations within the governmental affairs assigned to them, allowing licensing procedures to accommodate regional economic characteristics. However, differences in regulatory interpretation, institutional capacity, and administrative requirements often produced inconsistent licensing practices across regions (Helmi, 2021; Prasetyo, 2023). These variations demonstrated that decentralized authority required effective coordination and harmonization to ensure legal certainty without eliminating regional flexibility.

Following the enactment of the Job Creation Law, the distribution of licensing authority became increasingly structured around nationally determined regulatory standards and integrated digital procedures. Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021, subsequently replaced by Government Regulation Number 28 of 2025, established risk-based licensing mechanisms administered through the Online Single Submission Risk-Based Approach (OSS-RBA) system. Within this framework, central and regional governments perform licensing functions according to their respective legal competences while applying nationally established norms, standards, procedures, and criteria (NSPK) (Government Regulation, 2025; Yunizar et al., 2024). Consequently, regional discretion has become more closely regulated, although regional governments retain administrative and supervisory responsibilities in sectors falling within their authority.

The shift toward national standardization reflects a broader tendency toward stronger central coordination in business licensing governance. The central government determines the general regulatory framework, risk classifications, and licensing standards, while regional governments implement their assigned responsibilities within these requirements. This arrangement may strengthen regulatory consistency and reduce administrative disparities, but it also limits opportunities for regional governments to independently establish licensing conditions beyond nationally prescribed standards (Helmi, 2021; Wandi et al., 2025). Nevertheless, the extent of this redistribution varies across economic sectors, making it necessary to distinguish administrative standardization from the complete transfer of regional authority.

The differences between the two regulatory frameworks can be examined through the distribution of authority, licensing procedures, institutional coordination, and implications for

the sharia economy. Such a comparison demonstrates that the principal transformation concerns not only the digitalization of administrative services but also the legal configuration of governmental responsibilities. Table 1 summarizes these changes based on the relevant regulatory frameworks and administrative law literature.

Table 1. Comparative Framework of Regional Authority Before and After the Job Creation Law

Dimension	Before the Job Creation Law	After the Job Creation Law
Regulatory framework	Decentralized licensing under Law No. 23/2014 and sectoral regulations	Risk-based licensing under the Job Creation Law, implemented most recently through Government Regulation No. 28/2025
Distribution of authority	Central and regional responsibilities distributed across sectoral frameworks	Greater national standardization while maintaining legally assigned central and regional competences
Regional discretion	Relatively greater variation in regional licensing procedures	More constrained by nationally established NSPK
Licensing mechanism	Sectoral procedures with varying degrees of administrative integration	Integrated risk-based licensing through OSS-RBA
Administrative coordination	Fragmented coordination between governmental institutions	Nationally coordinated electronic administration
Regulatory supervision	Supervision distributed according to sectoral and regional authority	Risk-oriented supervision within nationally established regulatory standards
Halal certification	Transition from MUI-led certification to the BPJPH framework under Law No. 33/2014	Strengthened BPJPH administration under the amended halal assurance framework
Regional role in the halal economy	Facilitation, business development, and support for halal MSMEs	Continued facilitation and local support within the national halal assurance framework
Administrative implications	Greater procedural variation and potential regulatory overlap	Greater consistency, accompanied by concerns over regional flexibility

Source: Authors' comparative analysis based on Law No. 23/2014, Law No. 33/2014, Law No. 6/2023, Government Regulation No. 28/2025, and Government Regulation No. 42/2024

The comparison demonstrates a shift from relatively fragmented administrative arrangements toward a nationally coordinated licensing framework. The implementation of OSS-RBA and NSPK provides a common basis for licensing decisions, potentially reducing procedural differences and strengthening legal certainty across regions. However, administrative standardization does not necessarily eliminate regional authority, because the allocation of licensing and supervisory responsibilities continues to depend on sector-specific legislation and governmental affairs (Government Regulation, 2025; Yunizar et al., 2024). The central issue is therefore the extent to which national regulatory uniformity can coexist with meaningful regional participation in economic governance.

This redistribution of authority presents both opportunities and challenges for regional autonomy. Stronger national coordination can improve administrative consistency, reduce overlapping procedures, and facilitate supervision, thereby supporting a more predictable investment environment. Conversely, limited regulatory discretion may restrict regional

governments' capacity to develop administrative responses suited to local economic characteristics, particularly where infrastructure and institutional capacities differ (Helmi, 2021). From a constitutional perspective, the challenge is to reconcile licensing efficiency with the decentralization principles underlying Indonesia's regional government system, rather than treating centralization and regional autonomy as mutually exclusive arrangements.

Within the sharia-based economy, the redistribution of administrative authority is particularly evident in the development of the halal certification framework. Historically, halal certification was primarily associated with the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), whereas Law Number 33 of 2014 established the legal foundation for state administration of halal assurance through the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH). The Job Creation Law subsequently amended aspects of this framework, while Government Regulation Number 42 of 2024 further regulated halal assurance administration and institutional responsibilities (Government Regulation, 2024; Maulana et al., 2023). Accordingly, the development of BPJPH authority should be understood as a gradual institutional transformation rather than a change initiated exclusively by the Job Creation Law.

Under the current halal assurance framework, BPJPH performs the principal administrative functions related to halal certification, including regulatory administration, certificate issuance, and supervision in accordance with its statutory authority. Halal determination involves authorized institutions under the applicable procedures, including MUI and other bodies recognized within the regulatory framework, while regional governments primarily support business facilitation, public awareness, and MSME development. Government Regulation Number 42 of 2024 also recognizes the role of the Halal Product Fatwa Committee in specified certification procedures, demonstrating that halal determination is not exclusively performed by a single institution (Government Regulation, 2024; Mustika et al., 2025). This institutional arrangement illustrates the distinction between centralized certification administration and the supporting functions of regional governments.

The implications of this arrangement extend beyond administrative authority to the effectiveness of regional halal economic development. Nationally coordinated certification procedures can strengthen legal consistency and facilitate the application of uniform halal assurance standards, while regional governments remain important in assisting MSMEs, improving access to information, and supporting local halal industries. However, differences in regional institutional capacity, digital infrastructure, and business readiness may affect the accessibility of certification services, indicating that centralized regulatory standards require effective local implementation (Maghfirotun & Wirdyaningsih, 2022; Mustika et al., 2025). In

this context, coordination between BPJPH, regional governments, and relevant institutions is essential for ensuring that national halal assurance policies respond to local economic needs.

Overall, the comparative analysis indicates that the Job Creation Law has strengthened national coordination and standardization in business licensing while reshaping the discretionary space of regional governments. In the sharia economy, this development operates alongside the institutional consolidation of halal certification under BPJPH, with regional authorities retaining important facilitating and developmental responsibilities. The resulting governance arrangement reflects a form of coordinated administration in which national regulatory consistency and regional implementation are complementary rather than inherently contradictory. Its effectiveness ultimately depends on maintaining legal certainty, institutional accountability, and sufficient regional flexibility to support inclusive and sustainable sharia economic development.

The Paradigm Transformation of State Administrative Law

The transformation of Indonesia's business licensing system following the Job Creation Law reflects a broader shift in administrative law, extending beyond procedural simplification to changes in regulatory governance and institutional accountability. This transformation is characterized by two interconnected developments: the transition from relatively broad regional discretion toward nationally standardized administration and the movement from conventional bureaucratic procedures toward digital governance. These developments have reshaped the relationship between central and regional governments while introducing new expectations concerning transparency, efficiency, and legal certainty in public services (Judijanto & Al-Amin, 2025; Silalahi & Putri, 2025). From an administrative law perspective, the reform represents an effort to reconcile regulatory uniformity with the principles of decentralization and accountable governance.

Before the Job Creation Law, regional discretion constituted an important instrument for adapting licensing policies to local economic conditions and administrative needs. Although such discretion provided flexibility in governmental decision-making, differences in regulatory interpretation and institutional practices frequently contributed to inconsistent licensing requirements and legal uncertainty. The subsequent strengthening of nationally established norms, standards, procedures, and criteria (NSPK) has encouraged greater regulatory consistency while limiting certain aspects of regional administrative discretion (Helmi, 2021; Putri et al., 2026). Nevertheless, this development should not be interpreted as the elimination

of regional authority, but rather as a reconfiguration of discretion within a more coordinated national regulatory framework.

The transition toward standardized administration also changes the legal and institutional responsibilities of government officials. Under the risk-based licensing framework, administrative decisions are increasingly guided by predetermined regulatory requirements, risk classifications, and electronically documented procedures rather than varying local administrative practices. This arrangement can strengthen legal certainty and procedural accountability, although regional authorities continue to exercise legally assigned responsibilities in licensing administration and supervision (Silalahi & Putri, 2025; Yunizar et al., 2024). Consequently, the principal challenge is to maintain sufficient administrative flexibility while preventing arbitrary decisions and ensuring compliance with national standards.

Alongside regulatory standardization, digital governance has become a defining feature of contemporary administrative transformation. The implementation of the Online Single Submission Risk-Based Approach (OSS-RBA) facilitates electronic administrative procedures, improves the traceability of licensing decisions, and strengthens opportunities for institutional oversight. Digitalization also changes bureaucratic responsibilities by requiring government officials to develop technological competence, coordinate electronically, and maintain accountable administrative records (Judijanto & Al-Amin, 2025; Silalahi & Putri, 2025). However, these improvements depend on reliable digital infrastructure, institutional readiness, and equitable access to electronic public services, particularly in regions with limited technological capacity.

The development of digital governance further transforms interactions between the state and business actors. Electronic licensing mechanisms can reduce unnecessary direct interactions, improve access to administrative information, and provide more transparent procedures for monitoring applications and decisions. Nevertheless, excessive dependence on standardized digital systems may create accessibility barriers for business actors with limited technological resources and reduce flexibility in addressing exceptional administrative circumstances (Judijanto & Al-Amin, 2025; Leonardi & Tundjung, 2025). Accordingly, digital transformation should be accompanied by accessible assistance mechanisms, responsive administrative oversight, and safeguards that preserve substantive fairness alongside procedural efficiency.

Within the sharia-based economy, administrative transformation also involves the accommodation of Islamic legal principles within the national regulatory framework. Law

Number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance established the legal foundation for incorporating halal assurance into state-administered regulatory mechanisms, with subsequent reforms strengthening the institutional responsibilities of the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH). The relationship between BPJPH's administrative authority and the involvement of authorized institutions in halal determination demonstrates how religious requirements can be institutionalized through formal legal procedures (Republic of Indonesia, 2014b). Rather than indicating a comprehensive shift from general administration to religious administration, this development reflects the integration of sharia-related regulatory requirements into specific areas of Indonesia's administrative law system.

This integration provides a normative foundation for administrative governance informed by the principles of halal assurance, justice (‘*adl*), and trustworthiness (*amanah*). In this context, *amanah* emphasizes integrity and responsibility in exercising public authority, while ‘*adl* requires fairness in administrative decisions and equitable access to regulatory services. These principles complement the administrative law requirements of legality, transparency, accountability, and legal certainty, particularly in the implementation of halal certification and the supervision of sharia-related economic activities (Miswanto et al., 2025; Mustika et al., 2025) . Their significance lies not in replacing established principles of administrative law but in strengthening the ethical and substantive dimensions of governance within the sharia economic sector.

Overall, the paradigm transformation of state administrative law following the Job Creation Law reflects a movement toward more standardized, digitally coordinated, and accountable regulatory governance. In the sharia-based economy, this transformation is accompanied by the institutionalization of halal assurance and the incorporation of relevant Islamic ethical principles into administrative practices. Nevertheless, regulatory standardization and digitalization should not be regarded as sufficient guarantees of good governance without effective institutional oversight, regional participation, and equitable public access. The sustainability of this transformation therefore depends on balancing administrative efficiency and legal certainty with regional autonomy, substantive justice, and ethical responsibility in public administration.

Implications for Good Governance from a Sharia Perspective

The transformation of Indonesia's business licensing system through the Job Creation Law has important implications for the implementation of good governance, particularly in promoting transparency, accountability, efficiency, and equitable access to administrative

services. The Online Single Submission Risk-Based Approach (OSS-RBA) provides an institutional framework for improving regulatory coordination and strengthening procedural transparency, although its effectiveness remains dependent on administrative capacity and institutional readiness (Gunawan et al., 2025; Silalahi & Putri, 2025). Within the sharia-based economy, these developments should be evaluated not only through administrative performance but also through their conformity with Islamic legal principles governing economic justice, contractual certainty, and ethical responsibility. Accordingly, the relationship between good governance and sharia governance provides a broader normative foundation for assessing the substantive quality of licensing reform.

Transparency and accountability constitute fundamental requirements of administrative governance and have direct relevance to Islamic ethical principles. Digital licensing mechanisms facilitate access to procedural information, enable the monitoring of administrative decisions, and provide electronic records that can strengthen institutional oversight (Gunawan et al., 2025; Silalahi & Putri, 2025). From a sharia perspective, these mechanisms reflect the principle of *amanah*, which requires public authorities to exercise entrusted responsibilities with integrity, honesty, and accountability. Transparency represents one manifestation of *amanah*, while accountability requires officials to justify their decisions and prevent the misuse of administrative authority. Thus, administrative compliance should be accompanied by ethical responsibility to ensure that public services protect legitimate economic interests and maintain institutional trust.

The normative relationship between administrative governance and Islamic economic principles can be further examined through the framework of fiqh al-mu‘āmalāt elaborated in Wahbah al-Zuhayli's Al-Fiqh al-Islāmī wa Adillatuh. For analytical purposes, this study organizes the relevant principles into eight indicators: mutual consent (*al-tarāḍī*), prohibition of ribā, prohibition of gharar, prohibition of *maysir/qimār*, clarity of contractual terms and obligations, trustworthiness and transparency (*amanah*), economic freedom within sharia boundaries, and economic justice and balance (*al-‘adl wa al-tawāzun*). These principles primarily govern economic transactions and contractual relationships, but they also provide evaluative criteria for assessing whether administrative regulations facilitate lawful, transparent, and equitable economic activities (Hafizd, 2026; Zuḥaylī, 2011). Their application to business licensing therefore constitutes a normative extension of Islamic commercial jurisprudence rather than a direct equation between administrative permits and private contractual obligations.

The principle of mutual consent (*al-tarāḍī*) emphasizes that economic transactions must be undertaken voluntarily, without coercion, deception, or unjustified interference. In administrative governance, this principle can be understood as requiring regulatory procedures that enable business actors to make informed economic decisions without arbitrary bureaucratic pressure. Although administrative licensing constitutes an exercise of public authority rather than a contractual agreement, transparent requirements, accessible information, and predictable procedures help protect the conditions necessary for voluntary economic participation. Similarly, economic freedom within sharia boundaries recognizes the legitimacy of entrepreneurship and commercial activities while restricting practices that violate Islamic legal and ethical requirements (Zuḥaylī, 2011). Accordingly, licensing reform should facilitate legitimate business activities without imposing disproportionate administrative restrictions or weakening necessary public safeguards.

The prohibitions of *ribā, gharar*, and *maysir/qimār* provide additional normative considerations for evaluating the relationship between regulatory governance and economic integrity. The prohibition of ribā addresses unlawful financial gain within specified transactional relationships, while *gharar* concerns excessive uncertainty and ambiguity in contractual arrangements, and *maysir/qimār* prohibits gambling-based transactions and impermissible speculative gains. These prohibitions do not directly determine the legality of administrative licensing procedures; nevertheless, their underlying objectives support a governance framework that discourages exploitative economic practices, arbitrary financial burdens, and uncertainty affecting business actors (Hafizd, 2026; Zuḥaylī, 2011). In this context, predictable licensing requirements, clearly established official fees, and effective administrative oversight can contribute to an economic environment that protects lawful transactions and reduces opportunities for misconduct. Such an interpretation connects Islamic commercial principles with regulatory integrity without extending their technical legal meanings beyond their appropriate scope.

Clarity of contractual terms, objects, prices, benefits, and obligations constitutes another essential principle of Islamic commercial jurisprudence. In contractual relationships, such clarity protects the parties against excessive uncertainty and disputes arising from ambiguous rights or obligations, particularly where uncertainty affects the substance of an agreement (Zuḥaylī, 2011). Applied analogically to administrative governance, this principle supports the establishment of clear licensing requirements, transparent official charges, identifiable institutional responsibilities, and predictable decision-making procedures. The OSS-RBA framework can facilitate these objectives by providing standardized information and

electronically documented administrative processes, although actual legal certainty depends on the consistency of implementation and regulatory interpretation (Devita et al., 2024; Sari & Rahayu, 2025). Therefore, legal clarity should be understood not merely as procedural simplification but as protection against arbitrary administrative practices that may adversely affect economic activities.

The principles of economic justice and balance (*al-'adl wa al-tawāzun*) require that economic arrangements avoid unfair treatment and disproportionate burdens while maintaining a reasonable relationship between individual interests and collective welfare. Within business licensing governance, these principles provide a normative basis for evaluating whether administrative requirements are proportionate to business risks and whether regulatory services are accessible to different categories of economic actors. Although digital licensing can improve administrative efficiency, unequal technological infrastructure, limited digital literacy, and inadequate institutional assistance may disadvantage micro and small enterprises and businesses operating in less-developed regions (Joseph et al., 2025; Leonardi & Tundjung, 2025). Such disparities demonstrate that formal equality in licensing procedures does not necessarily produce substantive justice. From a sharia perspective, regulatory effectiveness should therefore be assessed through its capacity to maintain proportionality, prevent exclusion, and protect equitable economic opportunities.

The application of these principles also highlights the importance of institutional accountability and administrative participation. Technological integration cannot independently guarantee ethical governance when public officials lack professional competence, oversight mechanisms remain ineffective, or business actors face obstacles in accessing administrative remedies. Research on OSS-RBA implementation identifies persistent difficulties involving inter-agency coordination, digital infrastructure, and regulatory synchronization, indicating that procedural modernization must be accompanied by institutional reform (Devita et al., 2024; Hidayatullah et al., 2025). In Islamic governance, *amanah* and '*adl* reinforce the responsibility of public authorities to prevent administrative misconduct and ensure that regulatory decisions serve legitimate public interests. Therefore, effective governance requires accessible complaint mechanisms, transparent supervision, and opportunities for affected business actors to seek administrative clarification or remedies.

Within the sharia-based economy, the integration of these principles becomes particularly relevant to halal certification and the development of micro, small, and medium enterprises. The administration of halal assurance requires not only compliance with formal certification procedures but also institutional integrity, clarity of requirements, and equitable access to

services. The relationship between administrative regulation and sharia compliance demonstrates that lawful economic governance involves both procedural legality and substantive conformity with Islamic ethical principles (Miswanto et al., 2025; Mustika et al., 2025). Nevertheless, halal certification should not be treated as the sole measure of sharia governance, because the broader framework also encompasses fairness in economic relationships, protection against prohibited transactions, contractual certainty, and responsible public administration. Consequently, the contribution of licensing reform to the sharia economy depends on whether administrative modernization creates conditions that support these interconnected legal and ethical objectives.

Overall, the implications of licensing reform for good governance extend beyond administrative efficiency to the realization of substantive justice and ethical responsibility. The eight indicators derived from the broader principles of Islamic commercial jurisprudence provide a normative framework for evaluating whether licensing governance supports voluntary economic participation, lawful transactions, legal clarity, transparency, accountability, proportionality, and equitable access. Their relevance does not imply that every principle directly regulates administrative procedures; rather, they collectively illuminate the ethical and legal objectives that public regulation should protect within the sharia-based economy. Sustainable governance therefore requires the integration of technological efficiency, institutional accountability, and regional inclusiveness with the principles of *amanah, 'adl*, and the protection of legitimate economic interests.

Conclusion

The transformation of Indonesian administrative law following the Job Creation Law reflects a shift from fragmented business licensing arrangements toward nationally standardized, risk-based, and digitally coordinated administrative governance. The implementation of OSS-RBA and nationally established norms, standards, procedures, and criteria (NSPK) has strengthened the regulatory framework for legal certainty, procedural efficiency, and institutional accountability while reshaping the distribution of authority between central and regional governments. Although national standardization has constrained certain aspects of regional discretion, it has not eliminated regional governments legally assigned administrative and supervisory responsibilities. Within the sharia-based economy, these reforms have facilitated administrative coordination between business licensing and halal certification, while the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) retains its distinct statutory authority. From an administrative law perspective, this transformation represents a

reconfiguration of governmental authority and regulatory governance rather than a complete shift toward centralized administration. Furthermore, the integration of *good governance* with Islamic economic principles, particularly trustworthiness (*amanah*), justice (*'adl*), transparency, and economic fairness, provides a normative foundation for strengthening administrative accountability and substantive justice. Consequently, sustainable licensing reform requires balancing regulatory consistency, administrative efficiency, regional autonomy, and equitable access to public services.

This study is limited by its normative juridical approach, which examines legislative frameworks, institutional authority, and legal principles without empirically measuring the effectiveness of OSS-RBA implementation or halal certification services. Its analysis also focuses primarily on regulatory transformation and administrative governance at the national level, leaving variations in regional institutional capacity, administrative practices, and business actors' experiences insufficiently explored. Future research should therefore employ empirical or socio-legal approaches to evaluate the practical implementation of risk-based licensing, the coordination between BPJPH and regional governments, and the accessibility of administrative services for micro, small, and medium enterprises. Comparative studies across regions and economic sectors would further clarify how national standardization interacts with regional autonomy, while assessments of administrative accountability and Islamic economic principles could strengthen the development of more inclusive, equitable, and responsive regulatory governance.

Bibliography

Afandi, R., Sensuse, D. I., Lusa, S., Safitri, N., & Elisabeth, D. (2024). Designing a knowledge-based chatbot to elevate business licensing services in Indonesia. *Jurnal RESTI*, *8*(5), 681–689.

Arief, F. (2024). Sejarah dan Perkembangan Lembaga Penjaminan Halal di Indonesia. *AL-IQTISHAD: Jurnal Ekonomi*, *16*(2), 351–360. https://doi.org/10.30863/aliqtishad.v16i2.7875

Devita, R. G., Widjajanti, K., & Wardoyo, P. (2024). Strategi peningkatan layanan perizinan melalui online single submission risk-based approach (oss rba) di Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Riset Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, *17*(1), 12. https://doi.org/10.26623/jreb.v17i1.7938

Dewi, L. K., Rahayu, B. D., Valenko, M. F., Tapiheru, S. L. S., Hadji, K., & Rachmad, A. P. (2026). Urgensi Harmonisasi Peraturan Perundang-undangan sebagai Upaya Mengatasi Tumpang Tindih Regulasi di Indonesia. *PESHUM : Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial Dan Humaniora*, *5*(2), 3756–3763. https://doi.org/10.56799/peshum.v5i2.13872

Duri, R., Hidayat, B. A., & Sinaga, R. D. (2024). Effectiveness of the Online Single Submission Risk-Based Approach (OSS RBA) Innovation in Licensing for Micro and Small

Businesses in Urban Areas. *Matra Pembaruan: Jurnal Inovasi Kebijakan*, *8*(2), 103–116. https://doi.org/10.21787/mp.8.2.2024.103-116

Faricha Lita Nabbila, Andriani, Dewi Fatmala Putri, & Widya Ratna Sari. (2024). Peran Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) Dalam Mendorong Pertumbuhan Industri Halal Di Indonesia. *Dinamika: Jurnal Manajemen Sosial Ekonomi*, *4*(1), 54–61. https://doi.org/10.51903/dinamika.v4i1.427

Government Regulation. (2024). *Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 42 Tahun 2024 tentang Penyelenggaraan Bidang Jaminan Produk Halal*.

Government Regulation. (2025). *Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 28 Tahun 2025 tentang Penyelenggaraan Perizinan Berusaha Berbasis Risiko*.

Gunawan, H., Alfitri, A., Lionardo, A., Thamrin, M. H., & Adam, R. (2025). Digitalization of Licensing Services Through OSS-RBA as a Modern Governance Innovation in Lubuk Linggau City. *Eduvest - Journal of Universal Studies*, *5*(11), 13313–13328. https://doi.org/10.59188/eduvest.v5i11.52317

Hafizd, J. Z. (2026). *Konvergensi prinsip-prinsip syariah dalam regulasi otoritas jasa keuangan sebagai upaya transformasi norma hukum pembiayaan syariah dan dampaknya terhadap kebijakan keuangan nasional*. UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

Hafizd, J. Z., Nurfuadah, I., Ramadhan, F. B., Aini, F. N., & Musthafa, B. (2026). *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Islam dan Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*. CV. Strata Persada Academia.

Hariyanto, H. (2022). Risk-Based Business License and Problems Arising After The Job Creation ACT. *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum Dan Keadilan*, *10*(2), 354–366.

Hasna, A. (2025). Potensi Industri Halal Indonesia Dalam Peta Ekonomi Syariah Global. *JEI: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, *2*(1), 1–20.

Helmi, H. H. (2021). Kewenangan Daerah Dalam Perizinan Berusaha Dalam Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja. *Simbur Cahaya*, *28*(1), 15–39. https://doi.org/10.28946/sc.v28i2.1170

Hidayatullah, B. T., Pratama, A. P., Fadhillah, M. A., Lumenta, S. J., & Andray, N. N. (2025). OSS RBA dan Problem Keadilan Agraria dalam Analisis Terhadap Sistem Perizinan Digital pada Pertambangan di Indonesia Review. *CENDEKIA : Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengkajian Ilmiah*, *2*(6), 960–970. https://doi.org/10.62335/cendekia.v2i6.1403

Huda, M. C. (2021). *Metode Penelitian Hukum (Pendekatan Yuridis Sosiologis)* (I. Muhsin, Ed.). The Mahfud Ridwan Institute.

Ikhsan, F., & Sulastri, D. (2025). Kedudukan Asas-Asas Umum Pemerintahan Yang Baik (AUPB) Sebagai Tolak Ukur Normatif atas Keputusan Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Dalam Mewujudkan Reformasi Yudisial. *Qanuniya : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, *2*(2), 1–16. https://doi.org/10.15575/qanuniya.v2i2.1796

Jaswir, I., Hendri, R., Lestari, W., Ismail, S., & Hassan, A. (2026). Establishment of Halal Industrial Park Indonesia 2.0: Basic concepts and underlying theory. In *Beyond Halal* (pp. 99–126). Elsevier.

Joseph, D. G., Mamonto, F. H., & Tarore, S. V. (2025). Management of the Online Single Submission–Risk-Based Approach (OSS-RBA) System at the Investment and Integrated One-Stop Service Office of North Minahasa Regency. *International Journal of Information Technology and Education*, *4*(3), 20–27.

Judijanto, L., & Al-Amin, A.-A. (2025). Transformasi Digital Dalam Pelayanan Publik: Implikasi Dan Tantangan Hukum Administrasi Negara. *Jurnal Administrasi Negara*, *3*(2),

1–7.

Kasri, R. A., Indrastomo, B. S., Hendranastiti, N. D., & Prasetyo, M. B. (2022). Digital payment and banking stability in emerging economy with dual banking system. *Heliyon*, *8*(11), e11198. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.HELIYON.2022.E11198

Leonardi, L., & Tundjung, T. (2025). Reconstruction of Business Licensing Governance Through Online Single Submission (OSS) from the Perspective of Efficiency and Legal Certainty: Rekonstruksi Tata Kelola Perizinan Usaha Melalui Online Single Submission (OSS) Menurut Perspektif Efisiensi dan. *Indonesian Journal of Law and Economics Review*, *20*(4), 6–11. https://doi.org/10.21070/ijler.v20i4.1391

Maghfirotun, M., & Wirdyaningsih, W. (2022). Kedudukan Penyelia Halal Dalam Sertifikasi Halal Setelah Berlakunya Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja Pada Sektor UMK. *PALAR | PAKUAN LAW REVIEW*, *8*(1), 463–472. https://doi.org/10.33751/palar.v8i1.5073

Masori, M., Hamamah, F., & Walim, W. (2025). Efektifitas Kebijakan Perizinan Berusaha Melalui Sistem Online Single Submission Risk Bassed Approach Oss Rba Dan Kemudahan Berusaha Dalam Asas Fiktif Positif. *JPeHI (Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Indonesia)*, *6*(2), 244–261. https://doi.org/10.61689/jpehi.v6i02.815

Maulana, M. A., Khair, A., & Sarkawi, S. (2023). Implikasi Sentralisasi Perizinan Tambang Pasca Berlakunya Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja Terhadap Kewenangan Daerah. *Jurnal Diskresi*, *2*(1). https://doi.org/10.29303/diskresi.v2i1.3205

Miswanto, A., Fatimah, S., & Anwar, S. (2025). Fatwa Produk Halal di Indonesia : Analisis Dualitas Kelembagaan antara MUI dan DSN-MUI dalam Sistem Jaminan Halal. *Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*, *8*(2), 113–126. https://doi.org/10.30595/jhes.v8i2.28377

Mustika, R., Duhriah, D., Hendra, T., & Wira, A. (2025). Implementasi Sertifikasi Halal Oleh BPJPH Dalam Perspektif Hukum Ekonomi Islam. *Jurnal Ekuilnomi*, *7*(3), 932–950. https://doi.org/10.36985/wdcx5b28

Noerdin, W. (2022). Relationship for the Establishment of Local Regulations in the Job Creation Law. *Administrative and Environmental Law Review*, *3*(2), 85–96.

Pawestri, W. D., Sutanto, V., Aditya, K. L. S., Maajid, Q. N., & Adila, K. N. (2024). Investment in infrastructure: A comparative study of the regulation of online single submission in Indonesia, Canada, and New Zealand. *European Journal of Comparative Law and Governance*, *11*(1), 129–163.

Pradini, A. Y., & Faozan, A. (2023). Sharia financial literacy and inclusion: opportunities and challenges. *Al-Mustashfa: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*, *8*(2), 205-214.

Prasetyo, H. (2023). Reformasi Regulasi Melalui UU Cipta Kerja Sebagai Landasan Sinergitas Nasional Dalam Upaya Mengantisipasi Resesi Global. *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia*, *20*(1), 136–150. https://doi.org/10.54629/jli.v20i1.1034

Putri, A. A. D., Zahrani, A., & Aprilian, M. D. (2026). Efektivitas Sistem Oss Berbasis Risiko (Risk-Based Approach) Dalam Penanaman Modal Asing Di Indonesia Pasca UU Cipta Kerja. *Causa: Jurnal Hukum Dan Kewarganegaraan*, *16*(5), 481–490. https://doi.org/10.6679/71q9h990

Republic of Indonesia. (2014a). *Undang-undang (UU) Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah*.

Republic of Indonesia. (2014b). *Undang-Undang No. 33 Tahun 2014 tentang Jaminan Produk Halal / Halal Product Guarantee*.

Republic of Indonesia. (2023). *Undang-undang (UU) Nomor 6 Tahun 2023 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2022 tentang Cipta Kerja menjadi Undang-Undang*.

Salsabiila, S. A., Ramadhani, S. P., Usman, M., & Tarina, D. D. Y. (2026). Kemudahan Perizinan Berusaha Dengan Penerapan Online Single Submission Risk Based Approach (OSS RBA) Pasca UU Cipta Kerja. *Quantum Juris: Jurnal Hukum Modern*, *8*(1), 244–257.

Samudera, R. S. (2025). The Implementasi Kebijakan UU Cipta Kerja Dalam Tata Kelola Ketenagakerjaan, Lingkungan, dan Perizinan Berusaha Berbasis Risiko di Indonesia Pasca-Pandemi. *Development Policy and Management Review (DPMR)*, *5*(1), 68–80. https://doi.org/10.61731/dpmr.v5i1.44206

Santoso, M. T. P. (2023). Ekonomi Syariah Di Indonesia: Sebuah Telaah Literatur. *Jurnal Penelitian Akuntansi*, *4*(1), 81–90.

Sari, C. F., & Rahayu, S. A. P. (2025). Analisis Penerapan OSS Berbasis Risiko dalam Mewujudkan Kepastian Hukum bagi Investor di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Nusantara*, *2*(3), 577–591. https://doi.org/10.61722/jinu.v2i3.4556

Silalahi, W., & Putri, M. (2025). Tanggung Jawab Administrasi Pemerintah dalam Era Digital: Analisis Implementasi Sistem OSS-RBA dalam Penyelenggaraan Perizinan Berbasis Risiko. *Majelis: Jurnal Hukum Indonesia*, *2*(4), 206–218.

Sukmawan, Y. A., & Damayanti, D. (2025). Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Empiris sebagai Strategi Penguatan Perspektif Kajian Ilmu Hukum. *Notary Law Journal*, *4*(3), 114–128. https://doi.org/10.32801/nolaj.v4i3.116

Sukri, I. F. (2021). Implementasi Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja Terhadap Penyelenggaraan Sertifikasi Halal Dan Produk Halal Di Indonesia. *Majalah Hukum Nasional*, *51*(1), 73–94. https://doi.org/10.33331/mhn.v51i1.139

Susanto, I., Ikhwan, M. N., & Nugara, N. (2022). Problematika Uu Cipta Kerja Dalam Implementasi Perizinan Usaha Berbasis Resiko (Risk Based Licencing). *Kajen: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Pembangunan*, *6*(01), 32–41. https://doi.org/10.54687/jurnalkajenv6i01.3

Utami, M., Aqila, C., Andini, P., & Nasution, Y. S. J. (2024). Analisis Pertumbuhan Konsumsi Produk Halal Di Berbagai Sektor Ekonomi Indonesia Hingga Tahun 2025. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam*, *3*(2), 131–147. https://doi.org/10.57210/j-ebi.v3.i02.78

Wandi, W., Ardiansyah, A., & Riauan, M. A. I. (2025). Kewenangan Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir Dalam Penerbitan Perizinan Berusaha Pasca Lahirnya Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja. *Jurnal Kajian Pemerintah: Journal of Government, Social and Politics*, *11*(2), 741–751. https://doi.org/10.25299/jkp.2025.vol11(2).27067

Yasardin, Y., & Kooria, S. B. (2025). Revisiting the Compilation of Islamic Economic Law in Indonesia: Legal Challenges and Pathways to Harmonization. *JURIS (Jurnal Ilmiah Syariah)*, *24*(1), 127–136.

Yunizar, D., Saptomo, P., & Wulandari, R. (2024). Kewenangan dan Pelaksanaan Perizinan Berusaha Online Single Submission Risk-Based Approach (OSS-RBA) Oleh Pemerintah Daerah. *Nestor : Tanjungpura Journal of Law*, *2*(2). https://doi.org/10.26418/nestor.v2i2.82979

Zuḥaylī, W. al. (2011). *Fiqih Islam wa Adillatuhu terj. Abdul Hayyie al-Kattani dkk.* Gema Insani.