

Research Article

Implementation of Domestic Component Level Certification Policy for Manufacturing MSMEs in Bogor Regency, Indonesia

Oemmy Ramadhany^{1*}, Edy Sutrisno¹, and Ferri F. A. Tambunan²

¹NIPA School of Administration, Jakarta, Indonesia

²GE Vernova APAC, Indonesia

ORCID

Oemmy Ramadhany: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-8352-7382>

Abstract.

Micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) is the economic sector that contribute significantly to Indonesia's economic stability and growth, yet they often face challenges in accessing opportunities to purchase government goods due to strict certification processes. This study examines the implementation of the Domestic Component Level (TKDN) certification policy for manufacturing MSMEs in Bogor Regency, Indonesia. Using Edward III's policy implementation model, this research explores four key factors affecting policy effectiveness: communication, resources, disposition of implementers, and bureaucratic process. Data were collected through document analysis and in-depth interviews with government officials, members of the Reformasi Birokrasi team, and MSME's representatives. The results highlight significant challenges in digital literacy, resource allocation, and bureaucratic process, which restrict MSMEs from obtaining TKDN certificate. Moreover, while there are positive initiative among government officials to enhance the process, limited technical training is affecting the outcome quality after support provided to MSMEs. Results indicate the need for improved communication strategies, improved resources capability, and streamlined administrative procedures to foster greater MSME participation in government goods procurement. This research advances our understanding of policy implementation by emphasizing the necessity of adaptable frameworks that address technological and administrative disparities within target groups.

Keywords: MSMEs, manufacturing, TKDN certification, policy implementation, Edward III policy model

1. INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a crucial role in the economic development of the country, particularly in developing economies like Indonesia [1,2]. They already exist for long period to be the primary engine of economic growth in Indonesia. The contribution of MSMEs to job creation, income distribution, and national economic resilience is widely recognized [3,4,5]. As of August 2023, MSMEs contributed

Corresponding Author: Oemmy Ramadhany; email: oemmy_ramadhany@yahoo.com

Published: 21 July 2025

Publishing services provided by
Knowledge E

© Oemmy Ramadhany et al. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ICoGPASS 2024: Transformation and Innovation Conference Committee.



around 61% of Indonesia’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP), equating to IDR 9,580 trillion, and provided jobs to 97% of the national workforce [6], [7]. This demonstrates their crucial role in ensuring economic stability and promoting inclusive growth, highlighting the need for supportive policies to maximize their impact on the national economy.

In Indonesia, the economic structure has remained stable over recent years, with the manufacturing sector maintaining its position as a primary economic driver. In 2023, manufacturing accounted for 18.67% of the GDP, or IDR 3.9 trillion [8]. This sector involves transforming raw materials from agriculture, forestry, and mining into finished or semi-finished products, thus adding value and boosting the competitiveness of Indonesian goods in global markets. MSMEs, particularly in manufacturing, contribute significantly to these processes by engaging in global value chains, allowing them to access new markets, adopt advanced technologies, and benefit from economies of scale [9].

TABLE 1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 2010 Current Prices by Industry, 2023

Industry	GDP(Billion rupiahs)	Distribution(%)
A. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	2,617,670.00	12.53%
B. Mining and Quarrying	2,198,018.10	10.52%
C. Manufacturing	3,900,061.70	18.67%
D. Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	218,250.90	1.04%
E. Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	13,285.30	0.06%
F. Construction	2,072,384.80	9.92%
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	2,702,445.60	12.94%
H. Transportation and Storage	1,231,241.90	5.89%
I. Accommodation and Food Service Activities	526,263.50	2.52%
J. Information and Communication	883,637.00	4.23%
K. Financial and Insurance Activities	869,167.80	4.16%
L. Real Estate Activities	505,457.40	2.42%
M,N. Business Activities	383,091.90	1.83%
O. Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	616,444.40	2.95%
P. Education	583,612.40	2.79%
Q. Human Health and Social Work Activities	251,998.50	1.21%
R,S,T,U. Other Services Activities	405,191.50	1.94%
Gross Value Added of Basic Price	19,978,222.70	95.62%
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	914,154.00	4.38%
Gross Domestic Product	20,892,376.70	100.00%

To strengthen the role of MSMEs, the Indonesian government has implemented several strategic and policies that designed to improve their capacity and competitiveness. Key legislative measures include the Job Creation Law (Law Number 11 of 2020) and Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2021, which highlight the government's commitment to supporting MSMEs and promoting local products [10]. These regulations have expanded MSMEs' access to government goods procurement by increasing the procurement project threshold from IDR 2.5 billion to IDR 15 billion and mandating that at least 40% of government procurement budgets be allocated to MSME products [11]. Moreover, to Support *Bangga Buatan Indonesia* (Proud of Indonesian Products/BBI) National Movement for Government Goods/Service Procurement, launched by Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2022 on Acceleration of Domestic Product and Micro Enterprise, Small Enterprise, and Cooperative, the government actively encourages to using domestic products, aiming to bolster their competitiveness both locally and internationally [12]. This movement not only aims to increase the consumption of domestic goods but also seeks to position Indonesian products as competitive options in the global market.

Central to these initiatives is the Program to accelerate domestic product use intensification and empowerment of micro enterprises, small enterprises, and cooperatives which promotes the utilization of local materials and components across various sectors [5]. A key aspect of P3DN is the Domestic Component Level (TKDN) certification, which quantifies the local content in products and services. TKDN certification is designed to improve the competitiveness of Indonesian products, as certified goods receive preferential treatment in government goods procurement. For manufacturing MSMEs, obtaining TKDN certification offers new opportunities to engage in government projects, thus enhancing their participation in the domestic economy.

In 2022, the Ministry of Industry introduced Industry Regulation Number 46 of 2022 on the Provisions and Procedures for Calculating TKDN Values for Small Industries, establishing specific requirements and procedures for the assessment of TKDN content, with a particular emphasis on small enterprises [13]. This regulation serves as an incentive for MSMEs to enhance their production capacity and product quality to meet the standards required for TKDN certification. Moreover, to reduce barriers of certification, the government has facilitated access to this process by offering complimentary services through the National Industrial Information System (SIINas). This initiative aims to promote greater participation of MSMEs in government goods procurement by simplifying the certification process and making it more accessible to small industries.

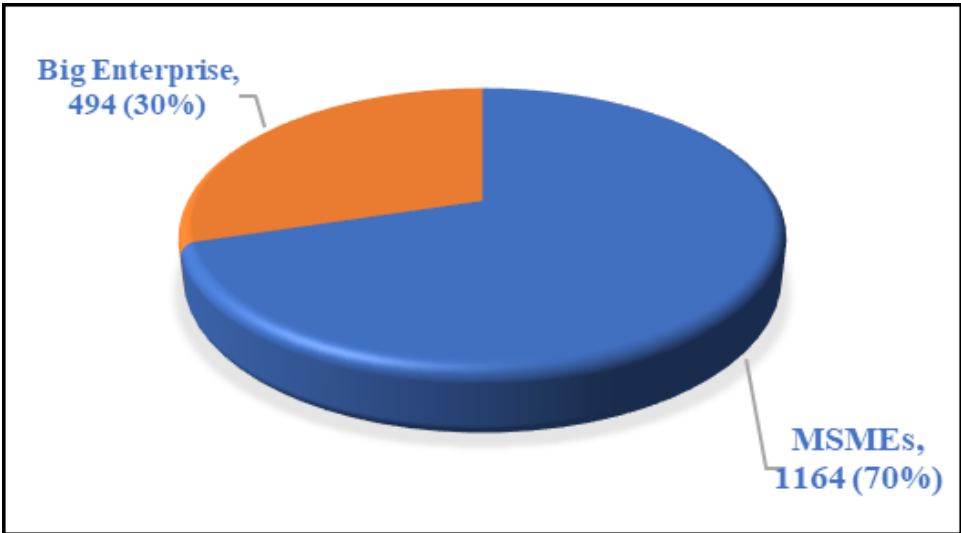


Figure 1: Business Actors in the Manufacturing Sector in Bogor Regency, 2024.

Despite these policies, the uptake of TKDN certification among MSMEs in Bogor Regency remains low. In 2023, only 55 of the 1,164 MSMEs in the manufacturing sector, or 4.73%, had obtained TKDN certification. This gap suggests that challenges persist, including limited access to information, complexity in the certification process, and resource constraints, which prevent MSMEs from meeting certification requirements. Addressing these challenges is crucial to ensuring that MSMEs can fully participate in the P3DN program and contribute to its goals.

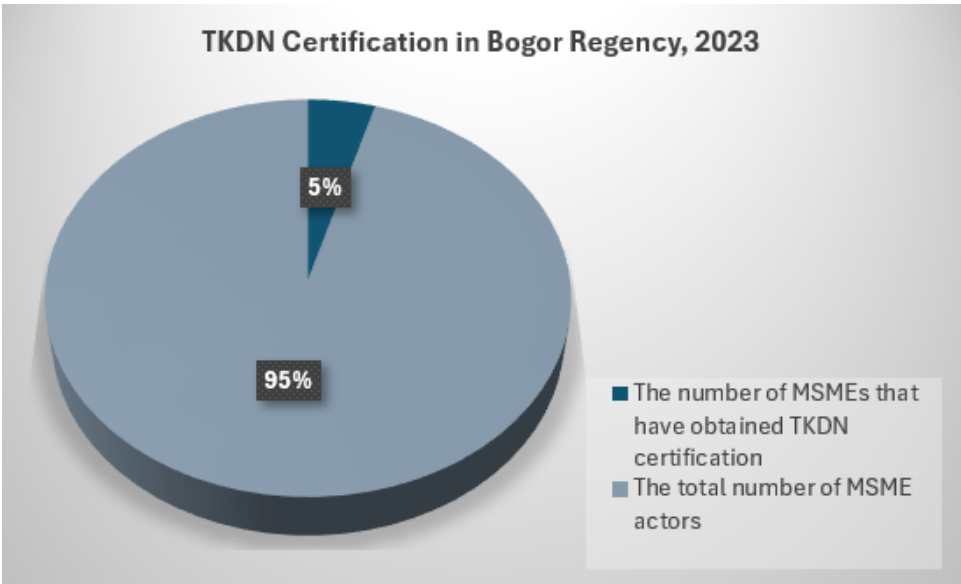


Figure 2: TKDN Certification in Bogor Regency, 2023.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze the implementation of the TKDN certification policy for MSMEs in Bogor Regency. Using Edward III's policy implementation model, which

assesses communication, resources, implementers' disposition, and bureaucratic structure, this research seeks to identify the factors contributing to low certification uptake and provide recommendations for improvement [14]. Understanding these dynamics, the study contributes to more effective policy implementation and enhanced support for MSMEs in the region.

2. THEORETICAL STUDY

2.1. Public Policy

Public policy is a deliberate system of principles and courses of action adopted by governmental bodies to address public issues. The policy-making process encompasses several stages: problem identification, policy formulation, adoption, implementation, and evaluation. Public policy serves as a means through which the government responds to societal needs and promotes the welfare of its citizens. A well-formulated public policy should address not only the immediate issues but also anticipate future challenges while considering the political, social, and economic context.

In modern governance, the design and implementation of public policies must involve a participatory approach, ensuring that the interests of various stakeholders are considered. This is particularly relevant in the context of MSMEs, where public policy can significantly impact their growth and development. Policies such as government goods procurement, financial support, and capacity-building programs are crucial for enabling MSMEs to compete in local and international markets.

However, the success of public policy is contingent on its implementation. The greatest challenge in public policy often lies in translating policy decisions into practical actions. In this regard, the field of policy implementation has emerged as a vital area of study. Understanding the complexities involved in policy execution is essential for improving governance and ensuring that policies achieve their intended outcomes.

2.2. Policy Implementation

Policy implementation refers to the process of converting policy decisions into operational actions and achieving the desired outcomes. It is the stage in the policy cycle

where the theoretical aspirations of a policy are tested against practical realities. Implementation involves various actors, from government agencies to private sector participants, as well as the targeted beneficiaries. The success or failure of a policy largely depends on the effectiveness of its implementation, and several factors can influence this process, such as the clarity of the policy, the allocation of resources, and the capacity of the implementing institutions.

The Edward III model is among the most influential frameworks for analyzing policy implementation, focusing on four critical variables that determine the success of a policy: communication, resources, disposition of implementers, and bureaucratic structure. As noted by Nugroho in Manyoe, Edward III's model emphasizes that to achieve effective and impartial policy execution, it is essential to consider these four aspects [15].

- 1) Communication: Effective communication between policy formulators and implementers is essential. Policies must be communicated clearly to ensure that the implementers fully understand the policy's objectives, requirements, and procedures. Miscommunication or ambiguity can lead to inconsistent implementation or even non-compliance. Furthermore, continuous communication between the different stakeholders—such as government officials, MSME actors, and certification bodies—ensures alignment and reduces resistance to the policy.
- 2) Resources: Adequate resources are critical to policy success. These include not only financial resources but also human, technical, and material resources. For policies like TKDN certification, MSMEs require financial support, technical assistance, and access to the necessary tools and training to meet the certification standards. A lack of resources often hampers the implementation of policies, as implementers may struggle to provide the required services or the target group may find it difficult to comply with the policy's demands.
- 3) Disposition: The attitude and commitment of the policy implementers play a vital role in determining the success of policy implementation. If the implementers—whether government officials or certification bodies—are not fully supportive or do not have a positive disposition toward the policy, its implementation may be hindered. This is especially important in contexts where policies introduce new procedures, such as the certification processes for MSMEs, which may require significant changes in behavior or additional workload for the implementers.

- 4) **Bureaucratic Structure:** The structure and efficiency of the bureaucracy tasked with implementing the policy can either facilitate or obstruct its success. An overly complicated bureaucratic process, lack of coordination between agencies, or inflexible administrative procedures can delay or frustrate policy implementation. Conversely, a streamlined, well-coordinated bureaucratic structure can ensure that the necessary steps are taken efficiently, thereby improving compliance and outcomes. In the context of TKDN certification, multiple agencies and stakeholders are involved, and their coordination is essential to ensuring a smooth process for MSMEs.

The Edward III model provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing the key factors that influence policy implementation. By evaluating these four variables, policymakers can identify gaps in the implementation process and develop strategies to address them. This study applies Edward III's model to assess the implementation of the TKDN certification policy for MSMEs in Bogor Regency and to explore how these factors impact the overall effectiveness of the policy.

2.3. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

MSMEs are defined as enterprises with a certain level of annual sales turnover, number of employees, and assets. In Indonesia, MSMEs have been categorized into three groups based on these factors: micro enterprises, small enterprises, and medium enterprises. This sector is recognized for its flexibility and ability to adapt to market changes. MSMEs are particularly important in developing economies because they provide a substantial proportion of jobs, enhance social stability, and contribute to poverty reduction.

MSMEs are also seen as a key driver for innovation and economic growth. They have the potential to add significant value to local economies, particularly in sectors like manufacturing, where they contribute to the production of goods that incorporate local materials and labor. However, MSMEs face several challenges, including limited access to finance, inadequate infrastructure, and low levels of technology adoption. Moreover, their small scale often means that they struggle to meet the standards required to compete in larger markets, both domestically and internationally.

Government policies to accelerate domestic product use intensification through TKDN certification are strategically designed to address some of these challenges by

offering incentives and support to MSMEs. Through such policies, MSMEs are encouraged to participate in government goods procurement and improve their production processes to meet domestic content requirements. However, as the implementation of these policies involves multiple actors and complex procedures, MSMEs often struggle to take full advantage of the opportunities provided, necessitating a more nuanced approach to policy execution.

2.4. Program to Increase Domestic Product Use Intensification (P3DN)

The Program to Increase Domestic Product Use Intensification (P3DN) is a strategic initiative by the Indonesian government to promote the use of locally produced goods and services in government goods procurement. The program aims to reduce dependency on imports, enhance the competitiveness of domestic products, and support national industrialization efforts. The P3DN program is aligned with broader economic goals to increase national resilience and foster economic independence by leveraging local resources.

At the heart of the P3DN program is the TKDN certification system, which incentivizes industries to incorporate more domestic components into their products. The certification helps ensure that local businesses, particularly MSMEs, can compete for government contracts and benefit from government goods procurement processes. The government has mandated that a minimum of 40% of government goods procurement must consist of products and services from MSMEs, with preference given to those with high TKDN ratings. This provides a significant opportunity for MSMEs to grow and expand, but it also places a burden on them to comply with certification requirements, which can be financially and technically challenging.

2.5. Domestic Component Level (TKDN)

The Domestic Component Level (TKDN) is a measure used to assess the proportion of local content in goods and services produced in Indonesia. TKDN certification is a critical element of the P3DN program and is required for businesses seeking to participate in government goods procurement processes. TKDN is calculated by the ratio of domestic inputs to total production inputs, expressed as a percentage. The higher the TKDN value,

the more a product is considered locally produced, and the greater the preference it receives in procurement decisions.

The calculation of TKDN involves assessing three key aspects:

- 1) Material: The use of local raw materials and components in the production process.
- 2) Labor: The employment of local labor in production.
- 3) Overhead: The use of local infrastructure and services to support production.

Achieving a high TKDN value can be a challenge for MSMEs, especially those that rely on imported materials or lack the technical capacity to meet certification standards. However, obtaining TKDN certification opens up opportunities for MSMEs to access new markets and increase their competitiveness. The government's initiative to provide free TKDN certification through the SIINas is aimed at reducing the barriers to certification and promoting greater participation from MSMEs.

By integrating the TKDN certification into its broader industrial policy, the Indonesian government seeks to stimulate the growth of domestic industries and promote economic self-sufficiency. For MSMEs, the TKDN certification is not only a pathway to increased market access but also a means of improving product quality and competitiveness.

3. METHODS

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach to analyze the implementation of the TKDN certification policy for manufacturing MSMEs in Bogor Regency. Edward III's policy implementation model serves as the framework for evaluating the key factors influencing the success or failure of the policy. Data collection involved in-depth interviews and document analysis to gather comprehensive insights from relevant stakeholders, including government officials, MSME owners, and public policy experts.

3.1. Data Collection

In-depth Interviews: Interviews were conducted with structural officials from the Department of Trade and Industry in Bogor Regency, members of the Reformasi Birokrasi Team, and MSME representatives who successfully obtained TKDN certification in 2024. These interviews aimed to explore the communication strategies, resource allocation,

disposition of implementers, and the bureaucratic structures influencing the TKDN certification process. The interviews were conducted both face-to-face and via telephone, depending on the availability and preferences of the participants. Each interview session lasted between 30 to 60 minutes, focusing on specific themes aligned with Edward III's model, such as clarity of policy communication, access to support resources, and procedural challenges in the certification process.

Document Analysis: Relevant policy documents, official reports, and statistical data were reviewed to provide contextual insights into the implementation process. Documents from the Department of Trade and Industry, as well as internal reports from the Reformasi Birokrasi Team, were analyzed to support the interview findings and provide a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced by MSMEs. This analysis also facilitated cross-referencing with the information gathered from interviews.

3.2. Data Analysis

The collected data were analyzed using the interactive analysis model by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana [16], which involves three key stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. During the data reduction phase, irrelevant information was discarded to focus on data relevant to communication, resources, implementers' disposition, and bureaucratic structures. Qualitative data, including interview transcripts and document excerpts, were categorized and coded according to these themes. The findings were then organized into narrative and tabular formats to facilitate easy interpretation.

Cross-verification was conducted through triangulation, comparing data from different sources (interviews and documents) to ensure the reliability of the results. This approach allowed for a detailed exploration of how the TKDN certification policy is implemented in Bogor Regency and provided insights into factors affecting policy uptake among MSMEs.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study evaluates the implementation of the TKDN certification policy for MSMEs in Bogor Regency using Edward III's policy implementation model. The model emphasizes four key variables: communication, resources, disposition of implementers, and bureaucratic structure. Interviews with government officials, MSME owners, and certification

bodies offer a comprehensive view of the challenges and successes in implementing the TKDN policy.

4.1. Communication

Effective communication is critical to the successful implementation of the TKDN policy. According to interviews, one significant challenge faced by the Department of Trade and Industry in Bogor Regency is the limited digital literacy among MSME operators. The certification application process requires the use of the National Industrial Information System (SIINas), which is optimized for computers or laptops. Many MSMEs, however, are unfamiliar with these digital processes, as highlighted by government officials who noted limited human resource capacity in digital communication.

Additionally, while information regarding the TKDN certification is available through the Department, MSME owners expressed that they first learned about the certification from government outreach but were largely unaware of its benefits. This indicates a need for improved outreach on the advantages of certification to stimulate greater interest. MSMEs also found certain steps in the certification process, particularly the semi-annual production reporting on SIINas, to be cumbersome due to the extensive data input required. This suggests that although communication efforts exist, adjustments are needed to ensure clarity and accessibility, particularly in guiding MSMEs through digital submission processes.

4.2. Resources

The resources available for supporting TKDN certification include technical assistance and financial support. The local government provides training and mentoring through SIINas, both online and in-class. However, resource limitations were noted by both officials and MSME operators.

For the Department of Trade and Industry, the establishment of a specialized service counter for TKDN certification, similar to services provided for ID registration, could significantly streamline support for MSMEs. This would facilitate more direct assistance and potentially increase certification uptake. MSMEs also highlighted the value of technical guidance, particularly through workshops and mentoring on the certification process. Expanded technical support and resources could further enhance the capacity

of MSMEs to navigate the certification process, particularly if additional resources are allocated for training sessions.

4.3. Disposition of Implementers

The attitudes and commitment of implementers are crucial for the effective execution of the TKDN policy. Government officials recognized the economic impact of TKDN certification on local economies and have promoted awareness within their teams. However, they acknowledged that not all personnel are fully equipped with the technical knowledge needed to adequately support MSMEs.

Positive interactions were reported by MSMEs regarding the attitudes of government officials, who were seen as supportive throughout the process. The Department has conducted internal dissemination sessions to reinforce the significance of TKDN certification, emphasizing its benefits for the local economy. Ensuring ongoing training for officials about the technical aspects of TKDN could enhance support and make interactions with MSMEs even more effective.

4.4. Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic procedures for TKDN certification present certain challenges for MSMEs, particularly those unfamiliar with formal processes. Government officials pointed out that having an integrated system where MSMEs automatically receive a SIINas account upon obtaining a Business Identification Number (NIB) would simplify the certification process. This could potentially reduce steps and improve efficiency.

Additionally, providing local government access to monitor certification applications could enable more responsive policy adjustments based on real-time challenges faced by MSMEs. MSME owners, however, found the production reporting requirements particularly complex and data-intensive, which they cited as a significant bureaucratic hurdle. Streamlining these reporting requirements or providing additional support to navigate them would likely improve the experience for MSMEs and reduce procedural bottlenecks.

4.5. General Discussion

The findings from this study reveal that, despite concerted efforts to support TKDN certification among MSMEs, several challenges persist. Improved digital literacy and more accessible resources are needed to address gaps in communication. Additionally, increasing financial and technical resources would enable more robust support for MSMEs, particularly through expanded mentorship and training initiatives.

The attitudes of implementers have been generally positive, but there is a need for enhanced technical training within government agencies to ensure consistent and knowledgeable support. Lastly, the bureaucratic structure could benefit from streamlining, particularly through integrating SIINas registration with the NIB process and simplifying data reporting requirements.

This study underscores the importance of tailored communication, sufficient resource allocation, committed implementers, and efficient bureaucratic processes in the successful implementation of TKDN certification. By addressing these areas, the government can enhance the policy's effectiveness and better support the growth of MSMEs in Bogor Regency.

5. CONCLUSION

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the TKDN certification policy for MSMEs in Bogor Regency, utilizing Edward III's policy implementation model. The research identifies key challenges and areas for improvement across four crucial factors: communication, resources, disposition of implementers, and bureaucratic structure. Through the lens of these variables, the study reveals that while significant strides have been made to support MSMEs in obtaining TKDN certification, there remain gaps that hinder the full potential of policy effectiveness.

The findings contribute to the body of scientific knowledge on policy implementation by highlighting the importance of tailored communication strategies that consider digital literacy limitations among MSMEs. This highlights the necessity for policy frameworks to address varying levels of technological proficiency within target groups. The study also emphasizes the need for adequate resource allocation, suggesting that financial and technical assistance is vital to support MSMEs in navigating complex certification processes.

In terms of implementers' disposition, the research confirms that positive and informed initiative among government officials can significantly enhance policy uptake among MSMEs. This adds to existing literature by reinforcing the role of implementer commitment in successful policy execution. Furthermore, the analysis of bureaucratic structures presents new insights on how to integrating automated systems, such as linking SIINas with the Business Identification Number (NIB), can streamline processes and reduce procedural barriers for MSMEs.

Overall, this research advances the understanding of policy implementation by illustrating how Edward III's model can be applied to specific regional contexts, particularly in developing economies. The insights derived from this study can inform future policy adjustments and aid in designing more inclusive and efficient public service frameworks that effectively support MSME development.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to thank all individuals and organizations who supported this research. We are particularly grateful to the government officials, MSME representatives, and certification experts for sharing their time and insights, which greatly contributed to this study.

We also acknowledge the contributions of each author. Author 1 was responsible for designing and conducting the research, including developing the hypothesis, methodology, data collection, and analysis. Author 2 provided supervision and guidance throughout the research design and methodology stages, offering valuable feedback during the study. Author 3 contributed with insights from an industry perspective, which helped to align the study with the practical realities of MSME implementation.

References

- [1] Reswita AI, Sukiyono K. THE ROLE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SME) ON THE ECONOMY. *Int J Soc Sci (Islamabad)*. 2021 Dec;1(4):467–72.
- [2] Escobar-Castillo A, et al. Factors that impact the innovation capability in MSMEs: Case of Colombia's Atlantico Department. *Procedia Computer Science*. Elsevier B.V.; 2023. pp. 490–4.
- [3] R. Arifin, A. Agus, T. Ningsih, and A. K. Putri, "THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF MSMEs IN IMPROVING THE ECONOMY," *South East Asia Journal of Contemporary Business*,

Economics and Law, vol. 24, no. 6.

- [4] Al-Shami SA, Damayanti R, Adil H, Farhi F, Al Mamun A. Financial and digital financial literacy through social media use towards financial inclusion among batik small enterprises in Indonesia. *Heliyon*. 2024 Jul;10(15):e34902.
- [5] Heriqbaldi U, Esquivias MA, Samudro BR, Widodo W. Do National Export Promotion Programs in Indonesia support export competitiveness? *Heliyon*. 2023 Jun;9(6):e16918.
- [6] Koordinator K. "Dorong UMKM Naik Kelas dan Go Export, Pemerintah Siapkan Ekosistem Pembiayaan yang Terintegrasi." Accessed: May 21, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/5318/dorong-umkm-naik-kelas-dan-go-export-pemerintah-siapkan-ekosistem-pembiayaan-yang-terintegrasif>
- [7] Srimulyani VA, Hermanto YB, Rustiyaningsih S, Setiyo Waloyo LA. Internal factors of entrepreneurial and business performance of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in East Java, Indonesia. *Heliyon*. 2023 Oct;9(11):e21637.
- [8] "[Seri 2010] Indeks Implisit PDB Menurut Lapangan Usaha Seri 2010 - Tabel Statistik - Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia." Accessed: Aug. 08, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MTI5Izl=-seri-2010-indeks-implisit-pdb-menurut-lapangan-usaha-seri-2010.html>
- [9] L. Anatan and N. Nur, "A Review of MSME's Competitiveness in Indonesia," *European Alliance for Innovation n.o.*, Mar. 2022. <https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.27-7-2021.2316891..>
- [10] Pemerintah Indonesia, "Undang-undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja," 2020.
- [11] "Peraturan Presiden Nomor 12 Tahun 2021 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Presiden Nomor 16 Tahun 2018 tentang Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah."
- [12] "Instruksi Presiden Nomor 2 Tahun 2022 tentang Percepatan Peningkatan PDN dan Produk UMKK dalam rangka menyukseskan Gerakan Nasional Bangga Buatan Indonesia pada Pelaksanaan Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah."
- [13] "Ketentuan dan Tata Cara Penghitungan Nilai Tingkat Komponen dalam Negeri untuk Industri Kecil," 2022. [Online]. Available: www.peraturan.go.id
- [14] Puaddi M, Handari Adji W, Piksi Ganesha P. "Pengaruh Sosialisasi Perpres 12/2021 Tentang Pengadaan Barang Dan Jasa Terhadap Partisipasi Usaha Mikro Kecil Dan Menengah (UMKM) Di Wilayah Kerja DPRD Provinsi Jawa Barat (Study Kasus Kota Bandung)," 2023. [Online]. Available: <http://journal.yrpioku.com/index.php/msej>
- [15] E. T. Manyoe, "Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Pelatihan Pola Satu Pintu Dengan Model Edward III Di Kabupaten Gorontalo," 2022. <https://doi.org/10.51878/knowledge.v2i3.1599>.

- [16] D. D. Prakoso, M. Wahyono, and A. Puspaningtyas, "Implementasi Kebijakan Peraturan Bupati Sidoarjo Nomor 107 Tahun 2018 Dalam Pengawasan Pendirian Bangunan," 2021.