ABSTRAK

Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (UMKM) merupakan pilar utama perekonomian Indonesia dengan kontribusi lebih dari 61% terhadap Produk Domestik Bruto (PDB) dan menyerap sekitar 97% tenaga kerja. Di Kota Lhokseumawe, perkembangan UMKM periode 2021–2025 didominasi sektor perdagangan dan industri, namun jumlah UMKM bersertifikat halal masih terbatas, menunjukkan adanya kesenjangan antara potensi pasar halal dan kesiapan pelaku usaha memenuhi standar halal. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh akses pembiayaan syariah, manajemen keuangan, dan keberlanjutan usaha terhadap pertumbuhan UMKM halal di Lhokseumawe, baik secara parsial maupun simultan, dengan dilandasi teori *Resource-Based View* (RBV). Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan analisis regresi linear berganda berbasis SPSS. Data primer diperoleh melalui kuesioner kepada pelaku UMKM halal, sedangkan data sekunder berasal dari Dinas Perindustrian, Perdagangan, Koperasi, dan UKM Kota Lhokseumawe periode 2021–2025. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa akses pembiayaan syariah dan manajemen keuangan secara parsial tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan UMKM halal, sedangkan keberlanjutan usaha berpengaruh positif dan signifikan. Secara simultan, ketiga variabel tersebut berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan UMKM halal dengan kemampuan menjelaskan variasi sebesar 13,3%, sementara 86,7% sisanya dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain di luar model penelitian. Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa keberlanjutan usaha menjadi faktor dominan dalam mendorong pertumbuhan UMKM halal, sementara akses pembiayaan syariah dan pengelolaan keuangan belum termanfaatkan secara optimal oleh pelaku usaha. Hasil penelitian diharapkan memberi kontribusi teoritis bagi pengembangan literatur UMKM halal berbasis syariah, serta manfaat praktis bagi pelaku UMKM, lembaga keuangan syariah, dan pemerintah daerah dalam memperkuat ekosistem UMKM halal. Kebaruan penelitian ini terletak pada integrasi tiga variabel utama sekaligus, serta penambahan dimensi religius (halal dan syariah) dalam konsep keberlanjutan usaha yang melengkapi pendekatan *triple bottom line* (ekonomi, sosial, lingkungan).

Kata kunci: UMKM halal, pembiayaan syariah, manajemen keuangan, keberlanjutan usaha, *Resource-Based View* (RBV)

ABSTRACT

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the backbone of Indonesia's economy, contributing more than 61% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and absorbing about 97% of the workforce. In Lhokseumawe City, MSME growth during 2021–2025 has been dominated by the trade and industry sectors, yet the number of halal-certified MSMEs remains limited, highlighting a gap between the potential of the halal market and business actors' readiness to meet halal standards. This study aims to examine the effect of access to Islamic financing, financial management, and business sustainability on the growth of halal MSMEs in Lhokseumawe, both partially and simultaneously, framed by the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory. The research applies a quantitative approach using multiple linear regression analysis with SPSS. Primary data were collected through questionnaires distributed to halal MSME actors, while secondary data were obtained from the Department of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives, and MSMEs of Lhokseumawe for the period 2021–2025. The results show that access to Islamic financing and financial management have no significant partial effect on the growth of halal MSMEs, whereas business sustainability has a positive and significant effect. Simultaneously, the three variables significantly affect the growth of halal MSMEs, explaining 13.3% of the variance, while the remaining 86.7% is influenced by other factors outside the research model. These findings indicate that business sustainability is the dominant factor driving halal MSME growth, while access to Islamic financing and financial management have not yet been optimally utilized by business actors. The findings are expected to provide theoretical contributions to the literature on halal MSMEs in the context of Islamic economics and finance, as well as practical implications for MSME actors, Islamic financial institutions, and local governments in strengthening the halal MSME ecosystem. The novelty of this research lies in integrating three key variables simultaneously and adding a religious dimension (halal and sharia) to the concept of business sustainability, complementing the triple bottom line approach (economic, social, and environmental).

Keywords: *Halal MSMEs, Islamic financing, financial management, business sustainability, Resource-Based View (RBV)*