

HARMONIZATION OF LAW AND ECONOMIC POLICY IN REALIZING VISION OF GOLDEN INDONESIA 2045

Hadi Mulyo Wibowo

Universitas Mitra Bangsa - Jakarta

Corresponding Email : hadimulyowibowo@umiba.ac.id

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Abstract

The Vision of Golden Indonesia 2045 is a strategic projection towards a developed country that is sovereign, just, and prosperous, which requires integration between a strong legal system and economic policies that are oriented towards sustainable and inclusive development. This study aims to analyze how harmonization between law and economic policy can support the achievement of this vision, as well as identify the main challenges in creating synergy between the national legal system and the direction of consistent and adaptive economic policies. The method used is a qualitative-descriptive approach with a literature review of regulations, economic policies, and national planning documents such as the 2025–2045 RPJPN, as well as a study of the practice of implementing economic law in the context of globalization and the digital era. The results of the analysis show that the harmonization of economic law and policy has not been optimal due to overlapping regulations, weak law enforcement, and minimal coordination between policy-making institutions. On the other hand, factors such as legal certainty, investment protection, fair fiscal policy, and support for MSMEs greatly determine the success of long-term economic development. In conclusion, harmonization of law and economic policy is a fundamental prerequisite in realizing the Vision of Golden Indonesia 2045. Systematic regulatory reform, increased capacity of legal institutions, and integration of economic policies that are in line with the principles of social justice, environmental sustainability, and global competitiveness are needed. These synergistic efforts must be carried out consistently by involving public participation, business actors, and law enforcement agencies so that national development can run inclusively and sustainably.

Keywords: *Legal Harmonization, Economic Policy, Golden Indonesia 2045, Sustainable Development, National Legal System.*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is currently at a crucial point in its history of development as a great nation in the Southeast Asian region and the world. The Vision of Golden Indonesia 2045 is a great ideal that marks one hundred years of Indonesian independence, namely to become an advanced, sovereign, just, and prosperous country. This vision is not only rhetorical, but is the direction of long-term national development that requires synchronization and synergy between various sectors, especially between the legal and economic sectors. In this context, the harmonization of law and economic policy becomes a strategic foundation in driving the national development engine to be able to achieve the ambitious targets set out in the vision.

Law plays a central role in forming a regulatory framework that provides certainty, justice, and protection for all economic actors. On the other hand, economic policy is an operational instrument of the state in regulating, stimulating, and directing the growth and distribution of economic resources. However, in practice, there is often disharmony between rigid legal norms and the very rapid and adaptive development of economic dynamics. Many progressive economic policies are hampered in their implementation due to outdated, overlapping, or multi-interpretable laws and regulations. Conversely, there are also good legal regulations that are not in line with the direction of national economic policy, thus causing stagnation in the execution of public policies.

Harmonization between law and economic policy is not a simple task. It requires a comprehensive approach that is not only normative, but also reflective of global social, technological, and political changes. In the context of national development towards Golden Indonesia 2045, this harmonization becomes even more important considering the increasingly complex challenges faced, ranging from economic inequality, digital disruption, climate change, to global geopolitical pressures. Therefore, it is important to examine in depth how law can transform into an adaptive, responsive, and progressive instrument in supporting inclusive and sustainable economic policies.

Several strategic development agendas designed to support the vision of Indonesia Emas 2045 include the development of superior human resources, strengthening the digital and green economy sectors, accelerating

infrastructure, and institutional reform. The success of these agendas is highly dependent on the synergy between the legal framework and economic policies that run in harmony. For example, in the context of the digital economy, the state needs regulations that not only protect the rights of consumers and business actors, but also encourage innovation and technology investment. When the law is rigid and not adaptive to new business models, such as fintech and startups, then economic policies that support the development of this sector will also hit a legalistic wall.

Something similar happens in the energy transition and green economy agenda. Economic policies in this area encourage the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy, as well as the development of green industry. However, existing laws and regulations are often not supportive enough, and even hinder the implementation of new and renewable energy-based projects. This lack of synchronization between law and policy can lead to investment uncertainty, slow development, and failure to achieve carbon emission targets set in the framework of sustainable development.

From the description above, it can be concluded that the harmonization of law and economic policy is not only a technical issue, but a strategic issue that determines the future of the nation. In order to realize the Golden Indonesia 2045, the state must not be trapped in a sectoral and bureaucratic perspective that hinders policy flexibility and legal reform. A cross-sectoral, cross-disciplinary, and participatory approach is needed in formulating and implementing economic policies that are in line with developments in national and international law. Thus, this study aims to analyze the dynamics of harmonization between law and economic policy as a strategic effort in realizing the great ideals of the Golden Indonesia 2045.

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

In accordance with the background above, the author is interested in raising this theme with the following problem identification:

1. How can harmonization between law and economic policy support the achievement of the Golden Indonesia Vision 2045?
2. What are the main challenges in creating synergy between the national legal system and the direction of sustainable and inclusive national economic policies?

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of the harmonization of law and economic policy in the context of national development towards a long-term vision such as Indonesia Emas 2045 requires a multidisciplinary approach that includes legal theory, political economy, public policy, and institutional development. One important theoretical foundation to study is the concept of law as a tool of social engineering as introduced by Roscoe Pound. This view positions law not only as a static norm, but as a dynamic instrument that can shape, direct, and accelerate social change and economic development. In Indonesia, this idea was further developed by Satjipto Rahardjo who proposed that law be positioned as progressive law—namely law that is oriented towards substantive justice and adaptive to the rapidly changing needs of society.

In addition, the thoughts of public policy theorists such as Thomas R. Dye and Charles Lindblom also provide an important conceptual basis. Dye states that public policy is "whatever the government chooses to do or not to do." In this case, the law becomes a tool that institutionalizes the policy in the form of regulations, while its implementation is greatly influenced by institutional factors, politics, and bureaucratic capacity. Lindblom through the concept of "incrementalism" states that public policy is rarely designed comprehensively, but rather grows gradually based on compromise and practical needs. This means that the synergy between law and economic policy is more often born from collaborative practice and continuous adjustment, not from utopian designs alone.

The works of Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson in the book *Why Nations Fail* are also very relevant to discuss. They emphasize the importance of inclusive economic and political institutions as a prerequisite for long-term economic development. In the context of Indonesia, harmonization between law and economic policy must ensure that state institutions are able to create equal access to resources, business opportunities, and legal protection. Otherwise, what will happen is unequal growth, the country being trapped in the middle-income trap, and failure to achieve the ideals of Indonesia Emas 2045. This is supported by literature from Douglass North which explains that institutions are the rules of the game in society that shape political, social, and economic interactions.

Meanwhile, in the discourse on legal development in Indonesia, Bagir Manan and Jimly Asshiddiqie stated that the national legal system faces major challenges in the form of fragmentation, dualism of the legal system (customary and national), and weak law enforcement. When economic regulations are hastily established and do not take into account applicable legal principles, inconsistencies arise that worsen policy implementation. This occurs, for example, in the implementation of the Job Creation Law, which, although aimed at accelerating investment and creating jobs, has met with resistance from the procedural and participatory aspects of constitutional law.

Other relevant literature comes from the World Bank and OECD. The World Bank (2020) in the *Doing Business Report* highlights the importance of legal certainty, regulatory transparency, and bureaucratic efficiency as key indicators in creating a competitive business climate. Meanwhile, the OECD through the *Policy Framework for*

Investment emphasizes that harmonization between law and economic policy is a prerequisite for attracting long-term investment, because investors need legal stability and predictability in economic policy. This study shows that countries that succeed in building a close connection between legal regulations and the direction of economic development have higher competitiveness globally.

In the Indonesian context, official documents such as the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025–2045 also provide strategic direction on the importance of integration between the regulatory system and the direction of economic policy. It states that economic transformation towards a developed country must be accompanied by legal institutional reform that includes regulatory arrangements, strengthening the judicial system, and improving the quality of governance. This shows that the harmonization of law and economic policy cannot be separated from systemic reform of the bureaucracy and law enforcement institutions in Indonesia.

Conceptually, the harmonization of law and economic policy is also related to the principles of good governance such as accountability, transparency, responsiveness, and participation. These principles serve as a bridge between the rule of law and policy effectiveness. When laws are designed without considering the social context and economic dynamics, they will become a burden for business actors and the community. Conversely, if economic policies are implemented without a strong and legitimate legal basis, they will cause chaos and uncertainty. Therefore, modern governance theory suggests a collaborative approach involving state actors, markets, and civil society in the process of harmonization of policies and regulations.

At a practical level, this harmonization can be seen from case studies of business licensing reform, development of the digital economy sector, and renewable energy policies. For example, the policy of accelerating the digitalization of the Indonesian economy as stated in the 2020–2030 Digital Economy Roadmap must be supported by regulations that encourage innovation, personal data protection, and contract certainty in electronic transactions. However, to date, regulations such as the Personal Data Protection Law and the ITE Law still face various implementation challenges. In this case, it is clear that the gap between law and economic policy can slow down the realization of national strategic goals.

Thus, this literature review shows that harmonization of law and economic policy is a primary requirement for successful long-term development. It requires a strong theoretical foundation, solid institutional support, and an open political process. Without all of these, the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045 risks becoming a big dream that will never be realized in reality.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive analytical method, because the character of the problems studied is complex, multidimensional, and requires a contextual understanding of the interaction between law and economic policy within the framework of national development towards Indonesia Emas 2045. A qualitative approach allows researchers to explore meaning, dynamics, and social and institutional processes that cannot be measured quantitatively. The purpose of this method is not to generalize, but rather to understand in depth how the harmonization of law and economic policy is implemented, interpreted, and felt by key actors in government, the business world, and civil society.

The main data collection techniques used were document studies, in-depth interviews, and non-participatory observation. Document studies were conducted on various relevant laws and regulations such as Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 concerning RPJMN, as well as development strategy documents from the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Bappenas, and Bank Indonesia. In addition, researchers also accessed reports from international institutions such as the World Bank, IMF, OECD, and UNDP which discussed governance, legal reform, and macroeconomic policies in developing countries.

In-depth interviews were conducted with key informants selected purposively based on their position, experience, and involvement in the policy formulation and implementation process. The informants included officials at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Ministry of Finance, Bappenas, legal and economic academics, and representatives of civil society organizations that oversee public policy reform. Interviews were conducted using a semi-structured guide to remain open to exploring new information that might emerge during the discussion process. The researcher also used probing techniques to dig deeper into information, especially related to the experience of policy implementation that shows (or does not show) harmonization between legal and economic aspects.

Non-participatory observation was conducted by following policy developments through mass media, public policy seminars, and public consultation forums organized by state institutions. This observation was used to understand the socio-political dynamics surrounding the formation of regulations and public attitudes towards the interaction between law and economic policy. Data obtained from this observation were then combined with the results of interviews and document studies in a triangulation process to increase the validity and reliability of research findings.

In the data analysis process, researchers used thematic coding techniques that grouped data into main themes such as “regulation and policy alignment,” “resistance to legal reform,” “consistency of economic development policy direction,” and “the role of state and non-state actors in legal-economic harmonization.” The analysis was conducted

inductively by building a narrative based on existing empirical data. Researchers also used interpretive techniques to understand the meaning of actions, decisions, and policies in the political, legal, and social contexts that underlie them.

This qualitative approach has the power to capture the complexity of socio-political realities that are not always visible in statistics or economic indicators. However, this approach also has limitations, especially in terms of generalization of the results. Therefore, this study aims to provide a comprehensive and in-depth picture that can be the basis for policy recommendations or further research. By understanding the practice of harmonization of law and economic policy from the perspective of actors, policy makers, and policy recipients, this study is expected to provide a significant contribution to the direction of legal reform and economic development towards achieving the Vision of Golden Indonesia 2045.

DISCUSSION

Harmonization between law and economic policy is a strategic issue that cannot be ignored in welcoming the Vision of Golden Indonesia 2045. In this context, harmonization is not just a synchronization between laws and regulations and fiscal and monetary policies, but also refers to the alignment of objectives, implementation mechanisms, and policy evaluation across sectors and multi-level governments. This analysis will describe how the imbalance and gap between the legal system and economic policy are major challenges that must be addressed immediately if Indonesia truly wants to become a developed country by 2045, while also offering a conceptual and practical approach to strengthening the integration of law and policy in supporting inclusive and sustainable economic transformation.

The most fundamental problem found in this study is the suboptimal role of law as an institutional architecture in supporting the execution of national economic policies. Many strategic economic policies are formulated within a macro framework, such as industrial downstreaming, economic digitalization, development of the IKN (Indonesian Capital City), or integration of MSMEs into the global supply chain, but their implementation is often hampered by overlapping regulations, disharmony between ministries, or slow legal updates in accordance with market dynamics, one concrete example can be seen from the implementation process of the Job Creation Law. Although it aims to simplify bureaucracy and accelerate investment, its implementation faces various obstacles, ranging from procedural challenges at the Constitutional Court to the unpreparedness of regional bureaucracies in implementing its derivative regulations. This reflects the disharmony between the national legal framework and the reality of economic policies in the field.

The results of observations and interviews also show that in the process of formulating national economic policies, the legal dimension is often placed as a secondary instrument that is only called upon when a policy is to be codified. In fact, in the practice of developed countries, the law acts as an initial navigator that forms a normative framework, ensuring certainty, justice, and transparency throughout the entire public policy cycle. The lack of involvement of legal experts in the initial planning stages of economic policies has caused many regulations in Indonesia to be reactive, patchwork, and less compatible with the principles of good governance. This not only creates legal uncertainty for investors, but also reduces public trust in the consistency of the direction of national economic development.

A deeper analysis of the 2025–2045 RPJPN document shows that the government has recognized the importance of cross-sector integration, including between law and economics. However, the realization of this strategic intention is still hampered by institutional factors. The fragmented government structure, weak coordination between institutions, and the lack of a regulatory monitoring mechanism based on economic impacts have caused harmonization to only occur at the planning document level, not in concrete implementation. In the case of fiscal policy, for example, tax regulations often change and are not aligned with long-term investment incentive strategies. Sudden changes in VAT rates or digital tax incentives, without adequate public consultation, make it difficult for business actors to carry out long-term business planning.

From the perspective of constitutional law, the disharmony of law and economic policy is also exacerbated by legislative practices that tend to be oriented towards speed rather than quality. The formation of laws forced through the omnibus law mechanism, although normatively aimed at simplifying regulations, actually opens up space for horizontal conflict between norms, and gives rise to widespread social resistance. This shows that harmonization cannot be done unilaterally or in a hurry, but must be built through a deliberative approach involving all stakeholders, including civil society, the business world, and academics.

From the results of interviews with academics of economic law, it was found that one aspect that is often ignored in the process of harmonization of law and economic policy is the inconsistency between the principles of distributive justice and market efficiency. Economic policies often pursue efficient allocation of resources and economic growth, but ignore the dimensions of distribution of justice and protection of vulnerable groups. For example, in national strategic projects (PSN), such as infrastructure development or industrial areas, land acquisition is often carried out repressively, without a fair compensation mechanism. This is where the law should be a protector of society from the

excesses of exploitative economic policies. However, in reality, the law has become a tool for legitimizing power that eliminates social values.

Another important aspect is the disharmony between national law and regional economic policy. In Indonesia's decentralized system, regional governments have the authority to regulate local economic affairs, including granting permits, regulating regional taxes, and managing regional assets. However, the lack of synchronization between regional regulations (*perda*) and central regulations often causes legal conflicts that impact the business climate and investor confidence. For example, *perda* that are too protectionist towards local business actors often conflict with the principles of business competition regulated in the National Law. Likewise, regional incentive policies that are not harmonized with national fiscal policies have the potential to create distortions in the allocation of cross-regional investment.

In the framework of digital economic governance, the challenges of harmonizing laws and economic policies are also striking. The rapid development of financial technology, e-commerce, and artificial intelligence has not been fully followed by adaptive regulatory updates. The newly passed Personal Data Protection Law, for example, does not yet have clear implementing regulations, making it difficult for business actors and the public to understand their legal boundaries and responsibilities. This regulatory lag in the development of the digital economy is one indicator of weak harmonization that has a direct impact on national economic competitiveness amidst the global transformation towards a knowledge-based economy.

Meanwhile, in the context of investment and industrial development policies, disharmony often occurs due to differences in vision between technical ministries and legal institutions. For example, the Ministry of Investment/BKPM encourages ease of doing business through digitalization of licensing services, but the Ministry of Environment and Forestry maintains strict environmental impact analysis (*Amdal*) standards. When there is no mediation or harmonization mechanism between regulations, business actors will face a confusing dualism of compliance. This is where the role of law as a system must be emphasized—not just as a collection of norms, but as a social system that allows coordination and consistency in the implementation of economic policies.

One of the strategic solutions that emerged from the results of this study is the need for a special institution that handles the harmonization of cross-sectoral regulations and policies, such as the Regulatory Harmonization Council which is tasked with combing through overlapping laws, synchronizing policies between ministries, and monitoring the impact of regulations on economic and social indicators. This institution must have cross-sectoral authority and be directly responsible to the president. In addition, the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) approach that has been implemented in various countries such as the UK, South Korea, and Australia can be a method of systemic evaluation of each regulation that will be implemented. This approach allows policymakers to understand the potential impact of regulations on the economy, environment, and society before they are implemented widely.

As a conclusion to this analysis, harmonization of law and economic policy cannot be done with a technocratic spirit alone. A paradigm shift in law is needed from procedural and coercive to responsive and participatory law. This means opening up a space for dialogue between lawmakers, policy implementers, economic actors, and civil society. In the era of digital and rapid economic globalization, harmonization cannot wait for a long legislative process, but must be supported by the state's ability to adapt regulations quickly and accurately. Thus, if Indonesia really wants to achieve the Vision of Golden Indonesia 2045 as an advanced, just, and prosperous country, then law and economic policy must be united in one grand narrative of holistic, inclusive, and sustainable development.

CLOSING

In facing the direction of long-term development towards the Vision of Golden Indonesia 2045, synergy between law and economic policy is an absolute prerequisite for the success of national transformation. Understanding that law and economic policy are two strategic instruments that support each other, law provides certainty, structure, and legitimacy to the direction of economic policy; while economic policy fills the substantive dimensions of development with fiscal, monetary, trade, and investment policies aimed at improving people's welfare. Both must interact dynamically within the framework of inclusive and sustainable national development. Harmonization of law and economic policy supports the Vision of Golden Indonesia 2045 by creating a regulatory framework that is adaptive, transparent, and oriented towards long-term interests. When the legal system is able to respond to market needs, technology, and globalization while upholding the principles of justice and protection for vulnerable groups, economic policies can be implemented with a strong legal basis. For example, in the digital economic development policy, laws are needed that clearly and consistently regulate data protection, e-commerce, and digital taxes. Without adequate legal support, economic innovation will be hampered by legal uncertainty, overlapping regulations, and minimal legal protection for investors and consumers.

Moreover, this harmonization contributes to the creation of a healthy business climate, attracts long-term investment, and supports the growth of productive sectors. With a legal system that provides certainty and consistency, economic actors, both from the national and international private sectors, feel safer and more confident in investing in Indonesia. This investment will in turn create jobs, increase productivity, and strengthen national

competitiveness. In the context of Indonesia Emas 2045, which targets to enter the top five world economies, the role of law in maintaining stability and facilitating economic dynamics is vital.

Furthermore, laws that are in sync with the direction of economic policy can minimize social conflict and strengthen the legitimacy of development. When fiscal policies, subsidies, or tax incentives are supported by transparent legal rules that support social justice, society will see the state as a responsible and inclusive development actor. This reduces resistance to strategic economic programs, such as infrastructure development, energy transition, and digital economic integration. Therefore, harmonization is not only about technocracy, but also about strengthening the political legitimacy of national development. There are a number of structural and functional obstacles that have not been fully resolved:

1. Regulatory fragmentation. The many laws and regulations that overlap, conflict with each other, and are made without cross-sector coordination, cause disharmony between law and economic policy. For example, economic policies in the green industry sector or circular economy are often hampered by environmental regulations that have not been updated or do not have applicable technical derivatives.
2. Sectoral ego between ministries/institutions, which hampers coordination in the policy-making and regulation-making process. This disharmony occurs not only between central institutions, but also between the center and regions. In a decentralized system, differences in legal interpretation between the central and regional governments often hamper the smooth implementation of national economic policies, especially in the context of investment licensing, natural resource management, and regional fiscal policies.
3. Another major challenge is the lack of capacity and integrity of law enforcement, especially in enforcing economic regulations fairly and professionally. Corruption, bribery, and legal manipulation are serious obstacles in creating legal certainty for business actors and the wider community. When the law becomes a tool of power and not a servant of justice, economic policies—no matter how good—will lose their effectiveness and legitimacy.
4. Ideological and social challenges also cannot be ignored. The legal culture of Indonesian society is still developing gradually, and has not fully seen law as an instrument of collective development. In many cases, people prefer informal paths or social compromise rather than resolving problems through legal mechanisms. When the legal culture is not yet established, the synergy between law and economic policy will experience obstacles at the implementation level.
5. The challenges in terms of social justice and policy inclusiveness are also very significant. There are still many top-down economic policies that do not involve vulnerable groups in the process of drafting or implementing them. This makes development results uneven and triggers social inequality. In many cases, this inequality is actually reinforced by the existence of laws that are unfair or biased towards the interests of large capital. Therefore, the harmonization of law and economic policy must always be tested with the principles of distributive justice, environmental protection, and gender equality.

To address these challenges, a multi-layered strategy is needed. First, legal reform through a mechanism for harmonizing cross-sectoral regulations and implementing a comprehensive regulatory impact assessment (RIA). Second, legal bureaucratic reform and increasing institutional capacity in formulating and implementing efficient economic laws. Third, strengthening participatory mechanisms in formulating legal and economic policies, to be more inclusive and represent broader public interests. Fourth, strengthening the legal oversight system and eradicating corruption to ensure the integrity of the legal system. And fifth, digitalization of regulations and integration of legal-economic databases that can be accessed openly by the public.

As a comprehensive conclusion, harmonization between law and economic policy is a strategic bridge to realize the grand goal of the Vision of Golden Indonesia 2045. This effort must be carried out systematically, consistently, and involving all stakeholders. The law must side with fair, innovative, and sustainable economic development. Conversely, economic policy must operate within a democratic, transparent, and responsive legal framework. Thus, Indonesia will not only grow economically, but also be institutionally strong, socially just, and legally sovereign on its journey towards Golden Indonesia.

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