

Reorientation of Indonesian Economic Law Reform in the Era of Economic Modernization and Globalization

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Abstract

Economic modernization and globalization have significantly transformed the structure and dynamics of national economies, including Indonesia's economic system. These developments pose substantial challenges to the existing framework of economic law, which must adapt to rapid technological advancements, cross-border economic activities, and increasing global competition. This study aims to analyze the influence of economic modernization and globalization on Indonesian economic law and to examine the necessity of reorienting economic law reform to address these challenges effectively. This research employs a normative legal research method with a statutory and conceptual approach, examining relevant laws, regulations, and legal doctrines related to economic law in Indonesia. The analysis focuses on identifying structural limitations within current legal frameworks and evaluating their responsiveness to global economic changes. The findings indicate that Indonesian economic law reform has not fully accommodated the complexities of economic modernization and globalization, particularly in ensuring regulatory



adaptability, legal certainty, and balanced protection between national economic interests and global market demands. Therefore, a reorientation of economic law reform is essential to create a more adaptive, inclusive, and competitive legal framework. This study contributes to the development of economic law by offering a conceptual framework for reorienting Indonesian economic law reform in line with contemporary economic realities and global economic integration.

KEYWORDS

Reorientation, Law, Economic, Modernization, Globalization.

Introduction

The increasingly dynamic development of the global economy over the past two decades has encouraged many countries, including Indonesia, to undertake economic law reform in order to remain responsive to economic modernization and globalization. Economic globalization has brought structural changes to national economies through market integration, increased investment flows, and the intensification of cross-border trade and technology penetration. In this context, national economic law plays a crucial role in providing an adaptive regulatory framework that ensures legal certainty for business actors while safeguarding national economic interests.¹

In general indicate that economic globalization has significantly influenced commercial law and Indonesia's economic system by creating opportunities for market expansion as well as intensifying competition for domestic business actors. These conditions require progressive regulatory adjustments to maintain economic stability and competitiveness. Other

¹ Nuzulia Kumala Sari Achmad Muthar, Ermanto Fahamsyah, "Globalisasi Ekonomi Dalam Pembangunan Hukum Ekonomi Di Indonesia," *Syntax Literate* 9, no. 9 (2024): 1–7, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36418/syntax-literate.v9i9.17300>.

research highlights the relationship between economic globalization and the development of national economic law, showing that globalization promotes economic growth while simultaneously exerting pressure on local industries that must compete with imported goods. Consequently, innovation within the economic legal system is necessary to strengthen domestic competitiveness.² And also in the era of modernization, globalization is not the sole driving factor of change. Rapid technological advancement and the growth of new economic sectors, including the expansion of Islamic economic and financial systems, demand legal harmonization between traditional legal principles and modern economic practices in Indonesia. Furthermore, recent regulatory reforms such as investment law reforms introduced through omnibus legislation reflect the government's efforts to improve the investment climate and enhance national economic competitiveness. Nevertheless, scholarly critiques continue to highlight issues related to social justice, regulatory consistency, and implementation challenges arising from these reforms.³

The study economic law reforms in the ASEAN emerging economies comprehensively explains that economic law reform in emerging ASEAN countries cannot be separated from the pressures of globalization and the demand for legal certainty for business actors. These reform patterns demonstrate a growing tendency for states to align their domestic economic regulations with regional and international standards. This provides an important comparative framework for Indonesia in formulating the direction of its economic law reform to remain relevant and competitive in the global economic arena.⁴ Beyond general economic law reform, studies

² Erna Amalia Riza Suseno Nugraha Putra, Syafrida, "Hubungan Antara Globalisasi Ekonomi Dengan Pembangunan Hukum Ekonomi Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Hukum Majalah Keadilan* 23, no. 2 (2023): 1–48, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32663/b6qv6325>.

³ Marulak Pardede, "Investment Regulatory Reform in Indonesia (an Effort to Increase the Competitiveness Climate of Investment)," *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 23, no. 2 (2023), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2023.V23.231-244>.

⁴ Yuka Kaneko Terukazu Suruga, Phanhpakit Onphanhdala, *Economic Law Reforms in the ASEAN Emerging Economies: A Review of Three Decades' Paths* (Singapore: Springer Singapore, 2023), <https://doi.org/DOI: 10.1007/978-981-99-1556-9>

on insolvency law reform in developing Asian countries further emphasize the importance of adaptive regulatory responses to contemporary economic dynamics. The book *Insolvency Law Reforms in Asian Developing Countries* highlights that responsive and efficient insolvency systems are an integral component of economic law reform, particularly in maintaining investment confidence and market stability. This suggests that economic law reform extends beyond trade and investment regulation to include dispute resolution mechanisms and the protection of economic interests.⁵

At the national level, scholarly perspectives on Indonesian legal reform within the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and globalization underscore the urgency of adapting domestic economic law. Emirzon emphasizes that structural economic changes, digitalization, and globalization demand a legal system that is more adaptive, responsive, and oriented toward the needs of society and business actors. Consequently, Indonesian economic law reform must be understood as an inseparable part of broader national legal reform efforts.⁶ Meanwhile, the studies on banking law principles in the era of modernization and globalization provide both theoretical and practical foundations that strengthen this research. These works affirm that developments in international and domestic economic law occur simultaneously and are mutually influential. Therefore, the reform of Indonesian economic law must take into account the interaction between international legal regimes and national regulatory needs in order to effectively address the challenges of economic modernization and globalization.⁷

⁵ Yuka Kaneko, *Insolvency Law Reforms in Asian Developing Countries: An Epitome of Legal Transplants* (Singapore: Springer Singapore, 2022), <https://doi.org/DOI:10.1007/978-981-16-8302-2>.

⁶ Joni Emirzon, *Pembaharuan Hukum Nasional Indonesia Di Era Industri 4.0*, 2nd ed. (Jakarta: Rajagrafindo Persada, 2022), <https://doi.org/https://www.rajagrafindo.co.id/produk/pembaharuan-hukum-nasional-indonesia-di-era-industri-4-0-jilid-2-prof-dr-h-joni-emirzon-s-h-m-hum-fcbar>.

⁷ Elyana Novira, *Asas-Asas Hukum Perbankan Pada Era Modernisasi Dan Globalisasi*, ed. Komarudin (Green Publisher Indonesia, 2024), <https://doi.org/https://greenbookstore.id/product/asas-asas-hukum-perbankan-pada-era-modernisasi-dan-globalisasi/>.

Several studies also emphasize the importance of developing Indonesian economic law based on Pancasila values as the philosophical foundation of the national legal system, particularly in response to the pressures of liberal market ideology brought about by globalization. Despite the growing body of literature on economic law reform, many existing studies have not comprehensively examined how the direction of Indonesian economic law reform should be reoriented to address the complex challenges posed by economic modernization and globalization.⁸ Based on these empirical and theoretical considerations, it is evident that changes in Indonesia's economic law paradigm must go beyond mere regulatory adaptation and instead focus on reorienting the objectives of legal reform. Regulatory uncertainty, imbalances in legal protection between domestic interests and global market pressures, and the need to ensure legal certainty for investment and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) constitute pressing issues that warrant further academic examination. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the reorientation of Indonesian economic law reform in order to establish a more responsive, equitable, and competitive legal framework in the era of economic modernization and globalization.

In Indonesia, economic modernization has been driven by liberalization policies, digital transformation, and increasing participation in regional and global economic frameworks. However, these rapid changes have revealed structural weaknesses within Indonesia's economic law framework, including regulatory fragmentation and institutional inefficiency. Such conditions raise concerns about legal certainty and effective economic governance.⁹ Although Indonesia has undertaken various legal reforms to support economic growth and investment, many of these reforms remain reactive in nature. Legal changes are often introduced as short-term

⁸ Teuku Daudsyah Bina Era Dany, "Pancasila Economic System a Legal Reform In Globalization Era," *Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum* 9, no. 1 (2022), <https://doi.org/https://dx.doi.org/10.26532/jph.v9i1.19971>.

⁹ World Bank, *Doing Business 2020: Comparing Business Regulation in 190 Economies*, *Journal DSPACE* (World Bank, 2020), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-1440-2>.

responses to economic pressure rather than as part of a comprehensive and coherent reform agenda. Consequently, the normative direction of economic law reform remains unclear.¹⁰

Furthermore, it is important to recognize that without a clearly defined reform direction, economic law development has the potential to be reduced to a mere technocratic tool aimed at supporting the smooth operation of market mechanisms. Under such conditions, law is positioned more as a facilitating tool for economic efficiency, deregulation, and accelerating investment flows, without deeply considering the normative dimensions inherent in the law's function. An orientation that overemphasizes market efficiency tends to encourage the formation of pragmatic and short term regulations, thus neglecting fundamental principles such as legal certainty, protection of the public interest, and a balanced relationship between the state, business actors, and society. As a result, economic law no longer functions as an instrument for controlling and balancing market forces but merely complements growth-oriented economic policies. This situation can give rise to regulatory inconsistencies, overlapping authority, and weak law enforcement, ultimately creating uncertainty for economic actors themselves.¹¹

Neglecting the normative objectives of economic law also has the potential to create structural inequalities in long-term economic development. When public accountability and economic justice are not placed as the primary foundations of legal reform, economic policies risk benefiting only certain groups and widening social disparities. In this context, economic law loses its role as a means of ensuring the fair and sustainable distribution of development benefits. This imbalance between market efficiency and normative values can also weaken the legitimacy of law in the eyes of society, as the law is perceived as no longer protecting the

¹⁰ Emirzon, *Pembaharuan Hukum Nasional Indonesia Di Era Industri 4.0*

¹¹ Philipus M. et al. Hadjon, *Pengantar Hukum Administrasi Dan Regulasi Ekonomi* (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2021), <https://doi.org/https://ugmpress.ugm.ac.id/id/product/sosial-humaniora/pengantar-hukum-administrasi-indonesia>.

common good. Ultimately, the sustainability of economic development is threatened, as growth without justice and legal certainty tends to be fragile and easily disrupted by economic crises, social conflicts, and global pressures. Therefore, economic law reform must be directed comprehensively to balance the demands of market efficiency with normative values that guarantee justice, accountability, and legal certainty as the foundation of sustainable economic development.

Departing from the background of this problem, the author is of the opinion that the discussion on the Reorientation of Indonesian Economic Law Reform in the Era of Economic Modernization and Globalization is important to be studied and analyzed, especially in the context of technological progress and legal developments that must be discussed significantly, with the aim of understanding the dynamics that occur and increasing the effectiveness of regulations and ongoing law enforcement.

Methods

The research method used in this paper is normative legal research which refers to legal norms contained in laws and regulations. Normative legal research is research using the positivist concept of legis, and views a legal concept as identical to written norms and promulgated by related institutions or authorized officials.¹² The research focuses on examining legal norms, doctrines, and principles governing economic law reform in Indonesia within the context of economic modernization and globalization and also Data collection is conducted through an extensive literature review, and the collected materials are analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis to identify patterns, gaps, and normative orientations of existing economic law reforms.

¹² Ronny Hanintjo Soemitro, *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Dan Jurimetri* (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 1988), <https://doi.org/https://balaiyanpus.jogjaprovo.go.id/opac/detail-opac?id=81474>.

Result and Discussion

1. Legal Transformation in Indonesia and The Direction of Indonesian of Modern and Global Legal Development

Development and advancement law is basically very necessary for continue struggle nation independent after let go from shackles colonizers western colonialism, as well as is existence as a sovereign state naturally need presence law national that reflects cultural and cultural values nation. And then the development process law covering business stage updates to the nature and content from provision applicable law as well as efforts that are directed to formation law new required in development public.¹³ Various activity change the laws implemented in Indonesia have characteristics alone, some renewal provision Applicable laws are also influenced by developments need society, especially from aspect economy. As time goes by time and development, development law this is also felt not enough adequate again for arrange life in environment society, things this pushed with Indonesian society itself moment this already experience purposeful fundamental change for create Indonesian people who follow current developments of the times and wrapped with living law in public. Then in case in point something system law, law economy national own characteristic features as following:

- a. Cooperative as pillar of the economy
- b. The wheels of the economy no only driven by stimuli economically, but also through consideration social and moral.
- c. Equalization (in matter distribution income and opportunities work) as embodiment from attitude solidarity and nationalism.

¹³ Iin Indriani, "Pengaruh Perkembangan Pembangunan Nasional Sebagai Aspek Pengubah Hukum Dari Segi Ekonomi," *Jurnal Hukum* 2, no. 1 Agustus (2019): 590–91, <https://doi.org/https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/PENGARUH-PERKEMBANGAN-PEMBANGUNAN-NASIONAL-SEBAGAI-Indriani/cdd293740951fb221d015d620040759ae1127b57>.

- d. There is a clear balance between planning at the level national with decentralization in implementation activity economy.¹⁴

The objectives and development of law are directed toward realizing a national legal system that embodies the values enshrined in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In the context of economic life and activities, particularly in anticipation of global economic integration, national legal ideals require deeper and more systematic examination to ensure Indonesia's active and secure participation in the global economic order without disadvantaging other parties.¹⁵ Furthermore, statutory law enacted through legislation and jurisprudence developed through judicial processes have long shaped the legal landscape in Indonesia. Economic law, in particular, has gained increasing significance and influence, operating not only within the national sphere but also extending to the international domain. With the strengthening position of economic law amid borderless trade and universal legal norms, law indirectly facilitates social transformation by shaping institutional structures that exert direct influence on society.¹⁶ The continuity of legal transformation and modernization through the establishment or modification of fundamental social institutions has had a substantial impact on Indonesia's economic development.¹⁷

In addressing the rapid pace of modernization, Pancasila plays a crucial role in mitigating its potential negative impacts across several dimensions. Socially, the erosion of traditional customs and communal values necessitates the reinforcement of mutual cooperation and kinship

¹⁴ Edi Pranoto, "Pembangunan Sistem Hukum Ekonomi Indonesia Berlandaskan Pada Nilai Pancasila Di Era Globalisasi," *Jurnal Spektrum Hukum* 1, no. 1 April (2018): 109, <https://doi.org/https://dx.doi.org/10.35973/sh.v15i1.1111>.

¹⁵ Hartono & Sri Redjeki, *Pembinaan Cita Hukum Dan Asas-Asas Hukum Nasional*, ed. Husni Syawali & Neni Sri Imaniyati (Bandung: Mandar Maju, 2000), <https://doi.org/https://journal.unpas.ac.id/index.php/litigasi/article/view/52>.

¹⁶ Akhmad Kumaedi Ja'far, "Pengaruh Globalisasi Terhadap Pembangunan Hukum Di Indonesia," *Jurnal ASAS* 2, no. 2 Juli (2010): 20–21, <https://doi.org/https://ejournal.radenintan.ac.id/index.php/asas/article/view/1628>.

¹⁷ Rohadi & Tri Budi Prasetyo, "Transformasi Sosial, Hukum, Pembangunan Dan Modernisasi Masyarakat," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Legal Standing* 4, no. 2 (2020): 326, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24269/lis.v4i2.3268>.

principles. Culturally, the decline of local wisdom has prompted renewed initiatives to preserve and integrate local cultural identities. Economically, the increasing influence of foreign economic forces underscores the importance of strengthening cooperative-based economic principles. In governance, challenges related to bureaucratic inefficiency and public trust demand the revitalization of national unity. Politically, Pancasila serves as a unifying foundation to foster healthy, democratic, and people-oriented political practices.¹⁸ And the concept of modernization, as theoretically articulated during the 1950s and 1960s, may be understood through historical, relative, and analytical perspectives. Historically, modernization was equated with Westernization and Americanization, representing a movement toward a model society. Relatively, modernization denotes efforts to achieve standards deemed modern by society or governing authorities. Analytically, modernization describes the essential dimensions of modern society intended to be introduced into traditional or pre-modern communities.¹⁹

The increasing demand for digital services is unavoidable in light of rapid advancements in information technology and financial technology, which have transformed societal behavior and expectations. Digital-based services are required to enhance efficiency, accessibility, and cost-effectiveness without spatial and temporal limitations. In responding to modernization and development, Indonesian law must support initiatives such as the establishment of industrial and business information institutions, the development of skilled technical personnel, the enhancement of national industrial competitiveness, the regulation of orderly corporate relations, and the adaptation of legal frameworks to

¹⁸ Ricco Andreas & Bambang Suryadi, "Nilai Islam Dan Pancasila Pengaruh Globalisasi Dan Modernisasi Dalam Pembangunan Sistem Hukum Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Nizham* 7, no. 1 (2019): 81–82, <https://doi.org/https://journal.metrouniv.ac.id/nizham/article/view/1520/1252>.

¹⁹ Sztompka Piort, *Sosiologi Perubahan Sosial* (Jakarta: Prenada Group, 2004), https://doi.org/https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Irwan-Irwan-4/publication/349009416_Strategi_dan_Perubahan_Sosial/links/601b3b9f299bf1cc269ffe5f/Strategi-dan-Perubahan-Sosial.pdf.

accommodate rapid business development with appropriate governmental intervention.²⁰

Furthermore, the current focus of attention is the development of modern national law in Indonesia, which is inseparable from the current of legal globalization, which is characterized by increasing harmonization of regulations with international standards. Global economic integration, international trade agreements, and Indonesia's membership in various international organizations are encouraging the adjustment of national law to align with global principles such as legal confidentiality, transparency, and accountability. This phenomenon is clearly visible in the fields of economic law, investment law, competition law, and international trade law. According to Friedman, legal globalization is transforming the function of law from a local one to part of an interconnected transnational legal system.²¹

However, the direction of modern legal development in Indonesia must not ignore the nation's fundamental values. Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution remain the primary normative foundations for filtering global influences so they do not conflict with national interests and social justice. Therefore, the primary challenge for Indonesian law going forward is balancing the demands of globalization with national legal characteristics rooted in local values. This approach demands legal reform oriented toward social justice, protection of the public interest, and the sustainability of national economic development, as emphasized by Hadjon and other thinkers on Indonesian constitutional law.²²

²⁰ Andhika Persada Putera, *Hukum Perbankan: Analisis Mengenai Prinsip, Produk, Risiko Dan Manajemen Risiko Dalam Perbankan* (Surabaya: Scopindo Media Pustaka, 2019).

²¹ Lawrence M. Friedman, *The Human Rights Culture: A Study in History and Context* (New Orleans: Quid Pro Books, 2011), <https://doi.org/https://www.amazon.com/Human-Rights-Culture-History-Context/dp/1610270703>.

²² Hadjon, *Pengantar Hukum Administrasi Dan Regulasi Ekonomi*.

2. Transformation of Economic Law After Modernization and Globalization

Social transformation, legal development, modernization, and economic growth are closely interconnected. In Indonesia, government-led modernization and development initiatives have inevitably generated social transformation. Fundamentally, social transformation arises from internal factors such as population changes, technological innovation, conflict, and revolution, as well as external factors including environmental influences, cultural interaction, and warfare. Conversely, factors such as traditionalism, entrenched vested interests, and resistance to innovation may hinder social transformation.²³

Furthermore, the presence of modernization has influenced the legal structure. The placement of Pancasila as the supreme norm serves as a guide for every legal norm formation in Indonesia. As modernization progresses, it also has an impact on existing development. However, further study is needed to ensure sustainable development and avoid problems within society and government bureaucracy. This legal aspect of modernization also encompasses the political sphere, where achieving political stability must play a role in strengthening national unity and the strengthening of a constitutional, democratic, and harmonious legal system. Efforts to improve order and legal certainty in protecting the community are prerequisites for national stability. Therefore, government officials in general, and law enforcement officials in particular, need to be fostered and developed to enhance their capabilities and authority.²⁴ Therefore, modernization can be defined as a process of economic and social transformation within society, reflecting the beginnings of industrialization, which can be accepted as a

²³ Prasetyo, "Transformasi Sosial, Hukum, Pembangunan Dan Modernisasi Masyarakat."

²⁴ Suryadi, "Nilai Islam Dan Pancasila Pengaruh Globalisasi Dan Modernisasi Dalam Pembangunan Sistem Hukum Di Indonesia."

traditional society, replacing or modernizing old attitudes, authority, relationships, and values with new ones.²⁵

In influencing legal structures, modernization necessitates the positioning of Pancasila as the supreme normative foundation guiding legal development in Indonesia. While modernization stimulates development, it must be critically examined to ensure sustainability and to prevent societal and bureaucratic challenges. Modern legal development also encompasses political dimensions, aiming to strengthen political stability, national unity, constitutional governance, and democratic values. Enhancing legal order and certainty is essential for national stability, requiring improved capacity and authority among governmental institutions and law enforcement bodies. Comprehensive national development extends beyond economic growth to encompass the protection of human rights as guaranteed by the constitution, including civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. Such development fosters public participation and aims to achieve equitable social justice. Accordingly, Indonesia's development strategy is integrative, seeking balanced growth and social equity.²⁶

The role and evolution of law in economic development cannot be separated from the interaction between legal and economic analysis. Global economic integration compels legal systems to adapt through the harmonization of domestic regulations with international legal standards. This process, often referred to as legal globalization, requires the incorporation of international norms through treaty ratification and regulatory reform.

Significant change through legal procedures, whether in the form of legislation or various judicial policies in Indonesia, is preferable to irregular change through the use of power alone. Both change and order are the goals

²⁵ Akmal Ramadhan, *Sosiologi Pendidikan* (Yogyakarta: CV Bintang Semesta Media, 2022), <https://doi.org/http://repository.uinsu.ac.id/view/year/NULL.type.html>.

²⁶ M. Sidqon Prabowo, "Pengaruh Globalisasi Ekonomi Dan Hukum Ekonomi Internasional Dalam Pembangunan Hukum Ekonomi Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Litigasi* 16, no. 1 (2015): 2748, <https://doi.org/https://www.doi.org/10.23969/litigasi.v16i1.52>.

of a developing society, making law an indispensable tool in the development process. According to development theory, put forward by Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, laws enacted within the community must be appropriate and consider the community's legal awareness, and they must not hinder the process of modernization.²⁷ As a form of change in law, especially written law, three bodies are generally recognized as capable of changing the law: law-making bodies, law enforcement bodies, and law-implementing bodies. The lag of law behind developments in other fields creates obstacles for these areas. Thus, the lag in legal principles can also lead to anomie, a state of chaos and disarray that leaves citizens with no basis for measuring their activities.²⁸

Ultimately, a law can also be used as a tool to establish regulations that regulate the realization of a just and prosperous society. It continues to evolve to meet societal needs. The rapid development of law is driven by several factors, including changes in societal habits and the role of state legislative bodies in pursuing legal reforms that adapt to changing times. The function of law itself is to create an orderly social order and ensure that rights and obligations within social relationships are not conflicting. This objective implies that law plays a persuasive role in minimizing conflicts that may arise in interactions between society and its environment.²⁹ So in general, the basic values that need to be formed and realized in law, especially in advancing national law in Indonesia, need to be formulated in various ways, namely³⁰:

1. National law is developed by considering rational criteria and upholding spiritual, ethical, and moral values to maintain noble human character and uphold the moral ideals of the people. This

²⁷ Indriani, "Pengaruh Perkembangan Pembangunan Nasional Sebagai Aspek Pengubah Hukum Dari Segi Ekonomi."

²⁸ Prasetyo, "Transformasi Sosial, Hukum, Pembangunan Dan Modernisasi Masyarakat."

²⁹ Suryadi, "Nilai Islam Dan Pancasila Pengaruh Globalisasi Dan Modernisasi Dalam Pembangunan Sistem Hukum Di Indonesia."

³⁰ Pranoto, "Pembangunan Sistem Hukum Ekonomi Indonesia Berlandaskan Pada Nilai Pancasila Di Era Globalisasi."

principle is derived from the principle of “Belief in One Almighty God” and the fourth principle of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution.

2. National law is built on the principle of respect for human dignity by guaranteeing the human rights and social rights of citizens in a harmonious, balanced, and equitable manner. Furthermore, national law must be able to prevent injustice in society. This principle is derived from the principle of “Just and Civilized Humanity” and the second principle of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution.
3. National law protects the entire independent Indonesian nation, the entire Indonesian nation, and the independent, united, sovereign, just, and prosperous Indonesian state. It strengthens the unity of the nation, where there is only one national law that serves the national interest. Concluded from the principle of “Indonesian Unity” and the first principle of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution.
4. National law is established in accordance with the principle of a sovereign state, meaning with the consent of the people through deliberation and representation, so that national law aligns with the aspirations of the people and can serve as a means to develop awareness, responsibility, and stimulate participation in development and foster the dynamics of national life in an orderly and regular atmosphere. Concluded from the principle of “democracy guided by the wisdom of deliberation and representation” and the third principle of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution.
5. National law mediates the value of social justice, meaning that national law paves the way for the realization of equal justice for all Indonesian people. Concluded from the principle of “social justice for all Indonesian people” and the second principle of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution.

Conclusion

This discussion concludes that the reform of Indonesian economic law in the era of economic modernization and globalization requires a clear and coherent reorientation grounded in both global economic dynamics and national legal values. Legal reform cannot be limited to facilitating market efficiency or accommodating international economic pressures; rather, it must also ensure legal certainty, fairness, and the protection of national interests. The findings demonstrate that without a well-defined reform orientation, economic law risks becoming a purely instrumental framework that prioritizes economic growth while neglecting broader normative objectives, including social justice and public accountability.

Furthermore, this research emphasizes that the future direction of Indonesian economic law reform must balance global legal harmonization with the constitutional and philosophical foundations of the Indonesian legal system, particularly Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. In this context, economic law should function as a strategic instrument for sustainable development, capable of integrating international legal standards while safeguarding domestic economic sovereignty and social welfare. Therefore, a responsive, adaptive, and value-oriented approach to legal reform is essential to ensure that Indonesian economic law remains relevant, resilient, and equitable amid ongoing global economic transformation.

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