

Government's Law Strategy in Dealing With Global Recession Turmoil 2023 to Strengthen Society's Economy

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Abstract

Introduction: The threat of a global economic recession in 2023 has been a topic of discussion lately. Various forms of trade both domestically and abroad are predicted to experience a decline. Of the potential economic threats that can occur due to two factors, both external and internal.

Purposes of the Research: This study aims to analyze the Government's law strategy in dealing with global recession turmoil 2023 to strengthen society's economy in Indonesia.

Methods of the Research: To analyze the problems in this article, the author uses empirical legal research types and then analyzes them with descriptive-analytic methods and uses a statutory approach related to the case approach as well as a philosophical, sociological approach. and juridical.

Results of the Research: Facing these alarming global conditions, the Government of Indonesia has taken concrete steps, including by issuing Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 Concerning Job Creation (Perpu Cipta Kerja), which was promulgated on December 30, 2022, LN. 2022/No.238, TLN No.6841. The Job Creation Perpu contains content material that is loaded with the interests of the Indonesian state and people and in optimizing public services there is no violation of the law or the constitution, for the steps taken by the President. Our legal system has also regulated further procedures after the Perpu is promulgated, through the legal mechanisms and procedures that apply in parliament. It is time for us to see phenomena based on real facts and data clearly, based on academic logic. Not just an analysis without facts and different origins.

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INTRODUCTION

The threat of a global economic recession in 2023 has been a topic of discussion lately. Various forms of trade both domestically and abroad are predicted to experience a decline. Economic recession as a threat entity according to Hutagaol et al¹ explains that potential economic threats can occur due to two factors, both external and internal. External factors provide opportunities for economic threats such as the impact of trade wars or economic sanctions carried out by a country against countries or corporations through trade restrictions, tariffs or economic embargoes. An economic recession is also an economic

¹ Yobel Rayfinando Tua Hutagaol, Ronaldo Putra Pratama Sinurat and Sulthan Muhammad Shalahuddin, "Strategi Penguatan Keuangan Negara Dalam Menghadapi Ancaman Resesi Global 2023 Melalui Green Economy," *Jurnal Pajak dan Keuangan Negara* 4, no.1S (2022): 378-385

threat that can have an economic impact such as a crisis or economic recession in affected countries with sanctions for certain countries.

The threat of an economic recession will cause a country to experience bigger problems such as social, legal, economic and political problems. This condition has also been experienced by Indonesia in 1998 where the economic crisis that occurred was categorized as an economic depression². Economic threats are non-military threats that have a major impact on national security if they are not anticipated and handled with good mechanisms. History records that the threat of the 1998 economic crisis was a big threat and caused problems in various social, legal, economic and political sectors. The form of response to economic threats also cannot be carried out in the usual way, usually the practice of dealing with threats in normal circumstances, because of the impact that threatens national security, economic threats should be categorized as part of a state of danger, so that with the mechanism of a state of emergency, the government has full control over policies to recover economic conditions. In short, a recession can be considered an emergency that requires a precise and definite solution to restore the country's economy³.

A recession marked by declining global economic growth can have serious social and economic impacts, including poverty, rising prices of goods, high levels of unemployment, and up to financial market turmoil. The recession that will occur in 2023 is caused by several conditions, including the declining economy after the Covid-19 pandemic, rising world oil prices, pressure on commodities, and also due to the war between Russia and Ukraine. Economic growth needs to be stimulated to reverse the increase in economic growth in preventing the recession⁴. The recession which is predicted to occur in 2023 and is evenly distributed in almost all countries, demands that the state, in this case the government, make efforts both preventive and repressive as a form of legal protection for the community⁵. In the global economy, the recession brought massive changes to market expansion, both in developed and developing countries. Changes in market expansion in industrialized countries have had a changing impact on consumptive behavior among people of various generations regardless of age or social strata⁶. Excessive consumptive behavior that cannot be controlled can lead to various social problems in society such as lifestyles that turn into extravagance, the emergence of higher levels of corruption and crime rates and a series of problems for which the solution is uncertain. Based on the portrait of the consequences of an economic recession which shows the uncertainty of life with its implications in the multisector, this paper will academically break down the problem of economic recession from a business law perspective to provide an overview of certainty of solutions from a business law perspective⁷.

In addition, the economic recession also affects the dynamics of development which is triggered by advances in global trends which greatly affect the legal order, so that legal

² Shohibul Itmam, "Resesi Ekonomi dan Implikasinya dari Perspektif Hukum Bisnis," *EQUILIBRIUM: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah* 9, no. 1 (2021): 179-198

³ Wahyuni, "Perlindungan Hukum Pemerintah Atas Gejolak Resesi Tahun 2023," *Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Syariah* 4 no.1 (2023): 79-94

⁴ Ermoshina, Ksenia, Benjamin Loveluck, and Francesca Musiani "A market of black boxes: The political economy of Internet surveillance and censorship in Russia," *Journal of Information Technology & Politics* 19 (2022): 18-33

⁵ Goloshchapova, Tatiana, Vladimir Yamashev, Natalia Skornichenko, and Wadim Strielkowski, "E-Government as a Key to the Economic Prosperity and Sustainable Development in the Post-COVID Era," *Economies* 11, no. 4 (2023): 112. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies11040112>

⁶ Wardley-Kershaw, Julia, and Klaus R. Schenk-Hoppé, "Economic Growth in the UK: Growth's Battle with Crisis" *Histories* 2, no. 4 (2022): 374-404. <https://doi.org/10.3390/histories2040028>

⁷ Nyimas Latifah Letty Aziz, R. Siti Zuhro, Yusuf Maulana, dan Dini Rahmiati, "Pola Relasi Pusat dan Daerah Era Pandemi Covid-19," *Jurnal Penelitian Politik* 18, no.1 (2021): <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.14203/jpp.v18i1.967>

development must be examined critically and innovatively. In the existing legal reality, how effective is the ITE law and other Indonesian national legal regulations governing business law in being able to become a bulwark against the behavior of activities in cyberspace⁸. Because activities in the real world are very different from activities in the real world, so can conventional laws governing real-world relations be applied to regulate activities in cyberspace, especially when crossing national jurisdictions. From various sources of literacy related to the economic recession which provides more severe opportunities and challenges, the development of threats as a condition of danger in the current modern era is a special challenge for democratic countries where the threat of a state of emergency is multi-character, both military and non-military threats. and often both of them occur together to quickly formulate a more definite solution during a pandemic. In line with the issues and projections for Indonesia's economic growth in 2023, the government needs to prevent the threat of a recession. Recession prevention needs to be done to minimize the impact, even to avoid the quite extreme impact of a recession on society. Impacts such as soaring commodity prices, increasing levels of layoffs, even to the energy crisis. This is what will be a big homework for the government to prevent recession. A reliable instrument is needed to ward off this economic threat.

The volatility of the global economy in the fourth quarter of 2022 is quite high. Significant spikes in prices in the food and energy sector have begun to be felt around the world. This is caused by a decrease in the level of stocks of global food and energy supplies. Crises in food and energy make global countries aware of inflationary pressures as well as recessions. This volatility also causes the world's economies to fluctuate one another. The occurrence of global market turmoil such as the capital market, foreign exchange (forex) market and money market has caused the world economy to fluctuate. The oscillation of the global economy is the beginning of the global economic crisis⁹. Today, the world is being overshadowed by major phenomena that have the potential to disrupt the process of global economic recovery. For the first phenomenon is the increase in interest rates in the United States (The Fed). This increase in interest rates makes it difficult for money to circulate. This also causes the cost of borrowing to increase, reduces investment incentives, weakens manufacturing and ultimately causes a slow economic recovery. The third phenomenon facing the world is the issue of geopolitical tensions between Russia and Ukraine¹⁰.

The Russian military invasion caused global tension to increase significantly because there were pros and cons between countries in the world. This increase in global tension caused the world economy to shake. The shock of the world economy was marked by rising energy prices such as crude oil and food prices globally. The third phenomenon facing the world is the Scarring Effect due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Yesterday's Covid-19 pandemic had quite a negative impact on the world economy, for example for Indonesia in 2020 the formal job market decreased below 40%. This decline in the labor market has resulted in an increase in the number of layoffs, which is a clear manifestation of the scarring effect.

Economic growth is Gross Domestic Product (GDP) regardless of the factor of increasing or decreasing population growth. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects that

⁸ Ahmed Ibrahim. "A mapping towards a unified municipal platform: An investigative case study from a Norwegian municipality". *Sustainable Futures* 4 (2022).

⁹ Zulgani, Junaidi Dwi Hastuti, Ernani Rustiadi, Andrea Emma Pravitasari, and Fadwa Rhogib Asfahani, "Understanding the Emergence of Rural Agrotourism: A Study of Influential Factors in Jambi Province, Indonesia" *Economies* 11, no. 7 (2023): 180. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies11070180>

¹⁰ World Economic Forum, "The Global Risks Report 2023, 18th Edition" (Switzerland: Cologny/Geneva, 2023)

world economic growth in 2022 will be 3.2%. This projection is clearly lower than last January, the IMF projected the global economy at 4.1%. This projection is also much lower than in 2021, which is 5.7%. In 2023, the IMF surprisingly publishes bad news for the world economy. The IMF surprisingly cut its global economic growth projection to 2.9% in 2023. With this IMF projection, many countries will have difficulties in obtaining state spending funds and difficulties in managing financing. Eventually, many countries will encounter inflation and end up in a dismal economic recession. The 2023 recession will be triggered by several things, namely, the strengthening of the US dollar, the Russia-Ukraine conflict, climate change, inflation and also the weakening of cargo (cargo crisis). Indonesia as part of a world country should naturally have to prepare itself to face the threat of the upcoming 2023 recession.

The IMF speculates that Indonesia's economic growth rate this year and in 2023 will still be haunted by the global deceleration. Indonesia's economic progress has grown very impressive in the second quarter of 2022 at 5.4%. Indonesia's economic growth is estimated at 5.1% on an annual basis. However, volatility and global economic turmoil resulted in Indonesia experiencing an economic slowdown in 2023. As a developing country, Indonesia is predicted to experience inflation of 9.5% and will experience economic growth of 3.9%. With momentum like this, Indonesia must begin to be careful in setting economic policies to minimize the impact of the 2023 global recession.

From the various literatures, it shows that national and global economic conditions can be said to be concerning, even among MSMEs as productive economic enterprises that are quite strong, turmoil or crises still occur with such a sad impact¹¹. Even so, MSMEs can be said to be more sustainable than other large companies, because of the principle of independence which means they have their own capital and are not too dependent on other institutions. Meanwhile, in the context of an economic recession, the government realizes that the use of information technology needs to be regulated in a law in order to create legal certainty in conducting business activities. on the one hand and anticipating the emergence of misuse of information technology as a means to commit crimes through cyberspace (cyber-crime) on the other hand. As explained in Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Technology (ITE), it is stated that the development and progress of information and communication technology has led to changes in human life activities in various fields and the occurrence of world relations to become as if borderless which causes significant changes to social, economic and cultural activities .

In addition, the economic recession also affects the dynamics of development which is triggered by advances in global trends which greatly affect the legal order, so that legal development must be examined critically and innovatively. In the existing legal reality, how effective is the ITE law and other Indonesian national legal regulations governing business law in being able to become a bulwark against the behavior of activities in cyberspace. Because activities in the real world are very different from activities in the real world, so can conventional laws governing real-world relations be applied to regulate activities in cyberspace, especially when crossing national jurisdictions¹².

¹¹ Xiaowen Wang and Meiyue Li. "Determinants of Regional Economic Resilience to Economic Crisis: Evidence from Chinese Economies" *Sustainability* 14, no. 2 (2022): 809. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14020809>

¹² Soesi Idayanti, Suci Hartati, and Toni Haryadi. "Pembangunan Hukum Bisnis Dalam Perspektif Pancasila Pada Era Revolusi Industri 4.0." *Jurnal Jurisprudence* 9, no.1 (2019): 90-101.

METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

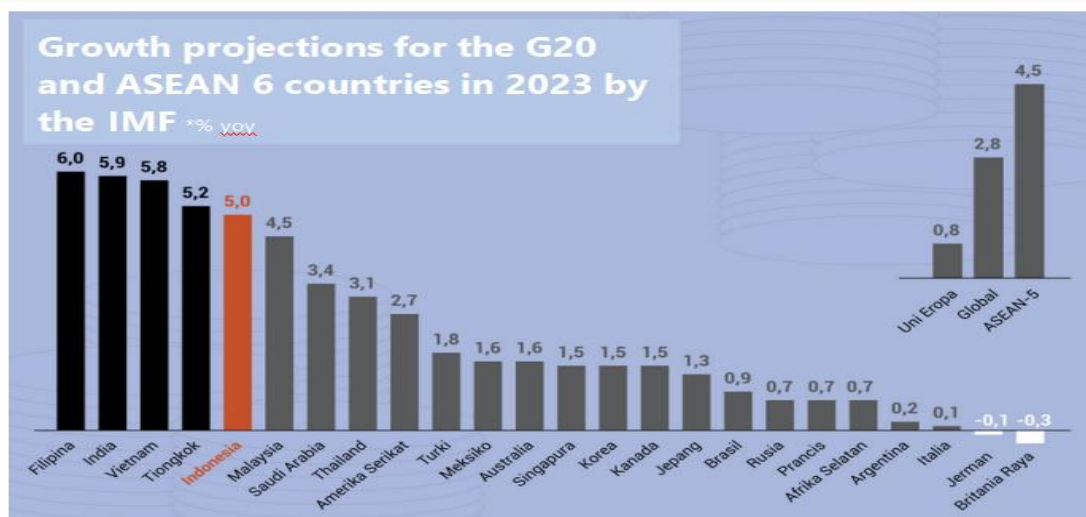
The method is optional for original research articles. This method is written in descriptive and should provide a statement regarding the methodology of the research. The goal of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. This research is more concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened. Therefore, observation and survey tools are often used to gather data¹³. This method as much as possible to give an idea to the reader through the methods used. This Method are optional, only for original research articles¹⁴.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Global Manufacturing Purchasing Manager 's Index (PMI)

The projections of world financial institutions that the global economy will face severe challenges in 2023 are starting to be proven. Currently, developed countries still have to deal with rising interest rates due to inflation which has weakened their economies. Global manufacturing activity contracted again at the end of the first quarter of 2023. The manufacturing purchasing manager's index (PMI) in almost 60% of the G-20 and ASEAN-6 countries is still weakening. Even Vietnam, which has been quite resilient, has experienced a weakening blow from the manufacturing PMI as a result of the weakening of Vietnam's export destination countries. While 27.3% of other countries including Thailand, Russia and China are in the expansion zone but are slowing down. In the midst of a slowdown in the global PMI, Indonesia along with India and Turkey are a small proportion (13.6%) of countries whose manufacturing PMI is expansive and continues to accelerate¹⁵.

In the midst of the global economic downturn, Indonesia remains resilient. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that Indonesia's economy in the first quarter of 2023 grew by 5.03%, exceeding most market analyst estimates and above China's economic growth which was at the level of 4.5% in the same quarter.



Source: kemenkeu.go.id

¹³ Sandra Siedlecki, "Understanding Descriptive Research Designs and Methods. Clinical nurse specialist CNS," 34 (2020): 8-12. 10.1097/NUR.0000000000000493.

¹⁴ Hossein Nassaji, "Qualitative and descriptive research: Data type versus data analysis. Language Teaching Research," 19 (2015): 129-132. 10.1177/1362168815572747.

¹⁵ Media Keuangan. "Aktivitas Global Indek PMI 2023" Accessed on 7 September, 2023, <https://mediakeuangan.kemenkeu.go.id/>

As quoted from the Media Keuangan website 2023 Indonesia is predicted to be one of the countries that is still capable of strong growth in 2023. The IMF projects Indonesia to grow at 5.0% in 2023. The outlook for domestic economic growth is relatively stable, driven by increased domestic demand, both household consumption and investment.

"Indonesia is a country that can still maintain its economic growth above 5%. Few countries can still survive. And this is certainly one of the things that we keep in momentum," said Sri Mulyani.

The outlook for the domestic economy, both in terms of production and consumption, is still quite strong. This is shown by the Indonesian Manufacturing PMI which is at an expansive level for 19 months in a row with results in March 2023 of 51.9. Since early 2023, the Indonesian Manufacturing PMI has continued to strengthen, supported by, among other things, demand expectations ahead of Eid.

In addition, strengthening from the production side was also shown by the high growth in business electricity consumption and relatively stable industrial electricity consumption, although it contracted slightly.

Public consumption activity also shows a positive trend. Car and motorcycle sales were far above the 2019 average. Annual wholesale car sales grew by 2.6%. Likewise, motorcycle sales which even recorded a fairly high growth of 40.5%.

B. Government Legal Protection for the 2023 Recession

Law was created as a tool or means to regulate the rights and obligations of legal subjects, so that every legal subject can fulfill their obligations properly and obtain their rights. fairly. In addition, the law also functions as an instrument to protect legal subjects¹⁶.

According to Alwi and Nirawati¹⁷ every country has its ways and its own mechanism on how to realize this legal protection, and also to what extent legal protection is provided. 14 In connection with the turmoil of the 2023 recession, the government needs appropriate concrete steps so as not to harm its citizens. A simple recession is a condition in which a country's economy is deteriorating as seen from a negative Gross Domestic Product (GDP), rising unemployment, and negative real economic growth for two quarters or more in a row.

Facing these alarming global conditions, the Government of Indonesia has taken concrete steps, including by issuing Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 Concerning Job Creation (Perpu Cipta Kerja), which was promulgated on December 30, 2022, LN. 2022/No.238, TLN No.6841. The Job Creation Perpu contains content material that is laden with the interests of the Indonesian state and people and optimization of public services in dealing with current conditions.

Perpu Cipta Kerja includes 11 clusters, namely simplification of business licensing like the OSS RBA to obtain a business license for both micro, small medium¹⁸ and prominent

¹⁶ Nike K. Rumokoy, "Strategi Pembangunan Hukum Ekonomi Indonesia," *Jurnal Hukum Unsrat* 18, no.5 (2010): 14–28

¹⁷ Alwi, Alwi, and Nirawati, "Pengaruh Inflasi, Suku Bunga Bank Indonesia, dan Nilai Tukar Rupiah (USD/IDR) terhadap Indeks Saham Bisnis-27 di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI)" *Al-Kharaj: Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan & Bisnis Syariah* 5, no.2 (2022): 620– 635. <https://doi.org/10.47467/alkharaj.v5i2.1242>

¹⁸ Mukidi, Suhaidi, Sri Sulistyawati, Andriani, Nelvitia Purba, "Teori-Teori Perijinan Ukm Dan Prinsip Ekonomi Kerakyatan". (Banten: CV. AA. RIZKY Puri Citra Blok B2 No. 34 Kecamatan Walantaka, Serang, 2021a.)

business actors¹⁹, investment requirements, employment, convenience and protection of MSMEs²⁰, ease of doing business, support for research and innovation, government administration, land acquisition, investment and government projects, economic zones, including the telecommunications and broadcasting postal sector as supporters of the digital economy. Perpu Cipta Kerja is a regulation that provides legal certainty, after previously the Constitutional Court ruled that Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation was declared conditionally unconstitutional, through a formal test decision No 91/PUU-XVIII of 2020 dated 25-11-2021.

Although a Perpu in principle can be stipulated based on the subjective considerations of the President, President Joko Widodo's government does this based on reality and objective logical considerations, according to global and national developments while remaining based on legal and constitutional principles. Regarding the pressing urgency, and current world conditions, I have attended various discussions with economists regarding this matter. At present all countries have positioned themselves on alert to face all the worst possibilities.

Quoted from Kompas.id, According to Agnes Theodora Next year's APBN spending must be more selective amid the threat of a global recession and the state's need to reduce the fiscal deficit by 2.84 percent. Although Indonesia's economic fundamentals are relatively strong because supported by domestic factors, the impact of inflationary trends and monetary tightening developed countries can still shake up the domestic economy.

The government claims the posture of the Draft State Revenue and Expenditure Budget The new 2023 Fiscal Year (RAPBN) was agreed at the Budget Agency level The People's Representative Council (Banggar DPR) with the government, Tuesday (27/9/2022), has been designed to anticipate the global economic turmoil.

In the 2023 Draft State Budget, the government sets an economic growth assumption of 5.3 percent, the inflation rate is 3.6 percent, and the rupiah exchange rate is Rp. 14,800 per US dollar. The state budget deficit is set at 2.84 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) or IDR 598.2 trillion, in line with the government's target of keeping the fiscal deficit below 3 percent.

On the one hand, the Indonesian economy is indeed helped by domestic factors that support it up to around 80 percent of the domestic economic structure, particularly from consumption household. Only about 20 percent depend on trade internationally, so that the impact of the global recession and declining export performance will not hit the Indonesian economy too hard. However, the impact of the inflation trend which is also driven by rising fuel prices (BBM), as well as the condition of the business world which will be burdened by the impact of monetary tightening in developed countries, could also weaken domestic consumption and prospects for economic growth.

In the context of legal protection for citizens, the existence of the general principles of good governance (AAUPB) also has an important role in connection with the turmoil of the 2023 recession, referring to Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, it is

¹⁹ Mukidi, Marzuki, Nelvitia Purba, Patiorang, Pramono and Juliana, "Implementation of Integrated Business Licensing Applications Online with a Risk-Based Approach (OSS-RBA) for Legal Assurance of Business Affairs in Langkat District", *International Journal of Safety and Security Engineering* 12, no.3 (June 2022): 339-344

²⁰ Mukidi, Marzuki, Patiroang, "Penerapan Program Perizinan Berusaha Online Single Submission(Oss) One Stop Service Untuk Membangun Kesejahteraan Masyarakat". (Medan: Format Publishing. Kompleks Griya Sei Rotan Syakinah Blok 5 Jalan Sugeng, Percut Sei Tuan, 2021b).

emphasized that the government in providing services to society must be based on principles including 1) the principle of the public interest; 2) Principle of Legal Certainty; 3) Equal Rights; 4) Balance of Rights and Obligations; 5) Professionalism; 6) Participatory; 7) Equal Treatment/non-discriminatory; 8) Openness; 9) Accountability; 10) Facilities and Special Treatment for Vulnerable Groups; 11) Accuracy and 12) Speed, Convenience and Affordability. This principle must be adhered to as a governance norm in anticipating a recession in 2023. Many forget that it is this general principle of good governance that is in essence an embodiment of the rule of law and democracy principles.

The recession turmoil in 2023 is fully realized by the government that it must provide legal protection to the public by issuing policy regulations (Beleidsregel) as demands from public services. This policy regulation contains 3 (three) the main components are:

a. Subjectum component, policy regulations (Beleidsregel) are made by state administrative bodies or officials as a manifestation of the use of Ermessen freies (discretionary power) in written form which are announced out and then bind citizens;

b. The material (substantive) component, content (content) of policy regulations (beleidsregel) contain separate general rules (algemene regel) that go beyond the scope of the rules (materialsphere) of laws and regulations that are made operational arrangements.

c. The Authority Component (Bevoegdheid), the state administrative agency or official who makes policy regulations (beleidsregel) does not have statutory authority (geen bevoegdheid tot wetgeving) but indirectly binds citizens, as is the case with the juridische regels rules.

In the current era of globalization, making the government expand the use of Freies Ermessen's authority which is increasingly attached to his public office. Freies Ermessen is the freedom given to the government as a consequence of the modern welfare state²¹. Therefore, by responding to the recession turmoil in 2023, the government can only use this policy regulation in order to describe the forms of legal protection provided by the government. The other side of the impact of providing legal protection by the government is also regarding maladministration²². The government needs to be reminded about this maladministration so that it is not reckless and weak in using its government's legal instruments in dealing with the recession turmoil in 2023. Maladministration today is increasingly felt to be very important in its development. Maladministration is not only an indicator of the existence of personal or official mistakes, but also to determine whether maladministration in any act of government is the responsibility of an individual or job responsibilities. Maladministration refers to negative behavior that involves deviating or not complying with the norms of good behavior for government officials.

CONCLUSION

External factors provide opportunities for economic threats such as the impact of trade wars or economic sanctions carried out by a country against countries or corporations through trade restrictions, tariffs or economic embargoes. An economic recession is also an economic threat that can have economic impacts such as crises or economic recessions in

²¹ Muhammad Rifkie Aditama, Ni Putu Ayu Y.D.L., and Norbertus Oriwardana, "Global Economic Recession on Indonesian Immigration Policy With Visa-Free Subjects," *International Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting Research* 6, no.4 (2022): 1929-1936

²² European Economy, "Impact of the current economic And financial crisis on potential output. Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs" (Belgium: Publications B-1049 Brussels, 2009).

affected countries with sanctions for certain countries. The threat of an economic recession will cause a country to experience bigger problems such as social, legal, economic and political problems. Perpu Cipta Kerja is a concrete step by the Government in following up on the decision of the Constitutional Court's formal review Number 91/PUU-XVIII of 2020 in accordance with current national and global conditions. Perpu Cipta Kerja is a quick step to provide legal certainty. In whichever country the wheels of investment and the running of the economy will depend heavily on legal certainty. Economic actors will choose countries that have legal certainty. The legal product form of the Perpu was chosen due to consideration of various conditions and legal reasons as stated above. Objectively, the Job Creation Perpu is also an answer to the complaints of many parties, including legal experts themselves. Regulatory obesity, and overlapping content material that is not in sync and not in harmony with each other, often causes legal uncertainty and sub-optimal public services. Perpu Cipta Kerja is a constitutional legal product, which is recognized by the 1945 Constitution. Thus, it must be understood, that there is no violation of the law, let alone the constitution, for the steps taken by the President. Our legal system has also regulated further procedures after the Perpu is promulgated, through the legal mechanisms and procedures that apply in parliament. It is time for us to see phenomena based on real facts and data clearly, based on academic logic. Not just an analysis without facts and different origins. Cooperation between the government, the public and business actors is a major aspect in suppressing the recessionary turmoil both at home and abroad. By strengthening this support system, it is hoped that Indonesia can better face economic challenges and reduce the negative impact of the recession.

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