

OMNIBUS LAW

Indonesia is a country that has many regulations, the number in 2017 has reached 42,000 (forty-two thousand) regulations. Specifically in terms of the economy and investment, the Government has mapped 74 (seventy-four) laws that have the potential to hamper the economy and investment. Of the 74 (seventy-four) laws, the government enacted 2 (two) major laws, namely the Working Love Law and the Empowerment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to improve competitiveness and encourage investment in Indonesia.

The problem is whether the number of regulations is the problem or there are other factors that hinder, such as disharmonious regulations that become a problem. If many regulations are a problem, then simplifying regulations through the concept of omnibus law is certainly the right step. Because the omnibus law is a law that focuses on simplifying the number of regulations because it revises and revokes many laws at once. The problem will certainly be different if the problem of regulation is not only in terms of number, for example, such as the existence of overlapping regulations, inappropriate content material, uncontrolled sectoral ego problems in the formation of regulations, to the problem of a non-participatory formation process so that the regulations that are born receive rejection from the community.

If this is the case, it is certainly not enough to overcome regulatory problems with an omnibus law. At first glance, the omnibus law is indeed good for overcoming the problem of too many regulations. However, without other efforts, the problem of disharmony, sectoral ego and the problem of non-participatory regulations, of course the application of the omnibus law will not be effective. Therefore, before proceeding further, the government needs to thoroughly review the plan before the omnibus law is actually implemented.

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