

ADAPTATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW TO INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Gunawan Widjaja

Senior Lecturer Faculty of Law Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta

widjaja_gunawan@yahoo.com

Abstract

This study examines the adjustment of Indonesia's national economic law in facing two major phenomena, namely international integration and digital transformation, through a literature review method. Economic globalisation requires regulatory harmonisation so that Indonesia can actively participate in international trade and investment without sacrificing national interests. Meanwhile, the rapid development of digital technology has changed the economic paradigm and created a need for regulations that are responsive to innovation and personal data protection. This literature review identifies the challenges, opportunities, and legal adjustment strategies that must be undertaken to maintain a balance between domestic interests and global demands, while creating an inclusive and sustainable digital economic ecosystem. The results of this study are expected to serve as a reference for policymakers and academics in developing adaptive and progressive economic legal regulations.

Keywords: national economic law, international integration, digital transformation, literature review, digital economy regulation.

Introduction

The rapid development of globalisation and advances in digital technology have brought significant changes to various aspects of life, one of which is the economic sector. National economic systems can no longer stand alone without paying attention to the dynamics of the global economy, which continues to integrate. International economic integration has become a necessity that requires every country to adjust its economic governance in order to compete and collaborate optimally on the world stage (Pratama, 2025). Therefore, national economic law as a normative framework that regulates economic activities in the country must be able to adapt and adjust to these developments in order to remain relevant and applicable (Wibowo, 2024).

International economic integration not only presents great opportunities such as wider market access and increased foreign investment, but also its own challenges, especially in terms of regulatory harmonisation and the protection of national interests. The adjustment of national economic law to international standards requires in-depth study because not all foreign regulations can be applied directly without considering domestic social, cultural, and political conditions. This is one of the main focuses of this study, namely how national economic law can adapt amid the pressures of globalisation without losing its identity and sovereignty as national law (Mustofa & Hardiati, 2023).

On the other hand, rapid advances in digital technology have changed the economic paradigm from a conventional economy to a digital economy. This digital transformation has brought about various innovations, such as online transactions, e-commerce, digital banking, the use of big data, artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain, and so on, all of which have had a major impact on the implementation and regulation of economic activities. The transition from a traditional economy to a digital economy has also triggered the need for regulatory changes that can accommodate new business models that have not been covered by conventional economic law (Sari & Baidhowi, 2025).

The adjustment of national economic law faces major challenges in this era of digitalisation, ranging from personal data protection and cyber security to electronic dispute resolution mechanisms. Regulations in many countries, including Indonesia, are still in the process of adaptation and refinement in order to accommodate the uniqueness and complexity of the digital economy (Setiantoro, 2018). Therefore, this literature review is important to explore literature and case studies related to economic law adjustments in the face of digital transformation in order to obtain a comprehensive picture of the developments and challenges that occur.

The combination of international integration and digital transformation as two interrelated phenomena requires simultaneous and synergistic legal adjustments. On the one hand, globalisation demands uniform standards and regulatory convergence between countries, while digitalisation adds a new layer of legal complexity that is more dynamic and rapidly changing. This creates space for in-depth academic study to examine how national economic law responds to these two major currents of change using a relevant and comprehensive approach (Novita & Santoso, 2021).

This study uses a literature review approach to collect and analyse scientific sources, legislation, and policy documents relevant to the topic of national economic law adjustment. Through this method, it is hoped that existing legal gaps can be identified, along with the best solutions offered by scientific literature in the Indonesian context, while also comparing them with practices in other countries as normative and empirical considerations.

The challenges faced in adjusting national economic law are not only technical in nature, but also contextual and political. The influence of international actors, market pressures, rapid technological developments, and the interests of various domestic stakeholders are variables that complicate the legal adjustment process.

Thus, this research is expected to make a real contribution to the development of economic law, particularly in the context of Indonesia, which is currently undergoing major changes due to globalisation and digitalisation.

Research Methodology

The research method used in this study is library research with a legal-normative and qualitative approach. Data was collected through a literature study covering legislation, scientific journals, books, policy documents, and other relevant academic sources discussing national economic law, international integration, and digital transformation (Eliyah & Aslan, 2025). Data analysis was conducted descriptively and comparatively to explore the relationships, compatibility, and challenges of adjusting national economic law in the face of global economic integration and changes triggered by digital transformation, with the aim of producing a comprehensive understanding and appropriate policy proposals (Liberati et al., 2020).

Results and Discussion

Adjustment of National Economic Law to International Integration

Economic globalisation has become an inevitable worldwide phenomenon in this modern era. Countries around the world are increasingly connected to one another through trade, investment and massive technology exchanges, forming a complex international economic network. As a developing country, Indonesia has a strategic position in the global economic map and cannot escape the influence of international economic integration. This requires adjustments to national economic laws in order to support Indonesia's active role in the global environment while protecting national interests (Sundari, 2021).

One important aspect of international integration is the harmonisation of regulations that enable the smooth flow of cross-border trade and investment with adequate legal certainty. National economic law must be developed dynamically in accordance with the standards and rules applicable in international forums such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), and other bilateral or multilateral trade agreements. This adjustment aims to avoid legal conflicts that could hamper economic activity and increase foreign investors' confidence in the domestic business climate (Dikrurahman, 2025).

The adjustment of national economic law to international integration must also take into account the sovereign rights of the state. Despite demands for regulatory harmonisation, countries still need to protect their domestic interests, such as the protection of national businesses, the regulation of domestic production, and environmental and social issues. Therefore, the main challenge faced is striking a balance between national interests and international commitments without sacrificing national development values and objectives (Fauzi & Primasari, 2017).

In Indonesia, the adjustment of economic laws to international integration has been marked by the emergence of a number of regulations that harmonise national standards with global rules. An example is the Job Creation Law (Law No. 11 of 2020), which creates a more conducive investment climate and simplifies licensing procedures.

This law is an important foundation for harmonising domestic regulations with WTO provisions and free trade agreements, while providing flexibility in accommodating developments in global market dynamics (Masturi et al., 2025).

Trade law harmonisation also involves the application of international standards related to intellectual property protection, product quality, and sanitation and phytosanitary measures in export-import. Indonesia needs to ensure that its domestic regulations meet these requirements so that national products can compete effectively in the global market and avoid non-tariff barriers that often arise from non-compliance with standards (Ghozali & Hardyanti, 2024). In addition to trade regulations, international integration also requires legal adjustments in the field of investment. To attract foreign direct investment (FDI), investment rules must be clear, transparent, and provide legal certainty. These adjustments include restructuring foreign ownership rights, protecting investments, and resolving investment disputes in accordance with international practices (Wahyuni, 2021).

This adjustment process does not run smoothly. One of the obstacles that often arises is the complexity of bureaucracy and resistance from various domestic stakeholders who feel that they are losing space or rights over national policies. Changes in international rules often require the revision of long-standing laws and policies, thus demanding a lengthy process and good coordination between institutions (Nandayani & Marwanto, 2020).

Another challenge is the gap in the capacity of human resources and law enforcement institutions to understand and effectively implement international legal provisions. This can affect the implementation of regulations and create legal uncertainty that is detrimental to both domestic and foreign businesses (Brilyana Baso et al., 2023).

On the other hand, international economic integration opens up great opportunities for Indonesia to increase its competitiveness and economic growth. By actively participating in global trade agreements, Indonesia can take advantage of broader market access, technology transfer, and the ability to collaborate in various strategic industrial sectors (Sulistianingsih et al., 2023).

Therefore, the adjustment of national economic laws is not merely a matter of adopting international rules, but also anticipating global economic dynamics by providing flexible and adaptive regulations. This means that national laws must be prepared to respond to technological changes, new trade patterns, and evolving global challenges.

This adjustment also covers aspects of consumer protection and effective law enforcement. In an era of open international trade, consumer protection is crucial to maintaining market confidence and preventing harmful trade practices, such as product fraud and quality standard violations (Hartono, 2023).

The role of the state in regulation and supervision must also be strengthened to prevent monopolistic practices, unfair competition, and abuse of market position that could harm national interests and consumers. Regulation of business competition is an important instrument in adjusting economic laws to promote a healthy and fair business climate (Rahman, 2023).

The development of digital technology, which is an important part of international economic integration, also requires adjustments to national economic laws. The digital era presents new challenges related to data protection, electronic transactions, and information security, which are an integral part of today's international trade.

Therefore, national economic regulations also need to be integrated with international regulations related to the digital economy, such as cooperation agreements on cyber law, cyber security, and cross-border data protection. This adjustment is important so that Indonesia does not fall behind in the increasingly competitive global digital economy ecosystem.

The adjustment of national economic laws to be responsive to international integration requires a strong foundation from various parties, including the government, the legislature, academics, and business actors. Multilateral dialogue and collaboration will result in regulations that not only meet international requirements but are also in line with national needs and characteristics (Irsyadi et al., 2023).

Thus, the adjustment of national economic law to international integration is a complex and multidimensional process that must be able to balance global and national interests. With the formulation of harmonious, inclusive, and progressive regulations, Indonesia can maximise its economic potential in the era of globalisation and build a strong legal foundation so that the national economy remains strong in the face of future challenges.

Adjustments to National Economic Law in Response to Digital Transformation

The adjustment of national economic laws in response to digital transformation is a crucial aspect of modern economic development. The rapid advancement of digital transformation has brought fundamental changes to the way economic activities are conducted, such as the emergence of online commerce, digital financial services, and various other technological innovations that have transformed business transactions and interactions. Indonesia, as a country with significant digital economic growth, is faced with the urgent need to update and adjust its national economic legal framework in order to accommodate these changes effectively and responsively (Sardjoko et al., 2023).

Previously applicable national economic laws were largely based on conventional economic concepts and practices that were not fully capable of responding to the demands and characteristics of the digital economy. Therefore, legal

adjustments are necessary to regulate various new dimensions that have emerged, including personal data protection, electronic transaction security, digital infrastructure management, and taxation provisions in the digital ecosystem. These adjustments must also accommodate the development of new business actors, such as digital platform providers and fintech, which are not yet fully regulated in the old regulations (Bachtiar, 2018).

The Indonesian government has responded to this need by issuing a number of new regulations that support digital economic growth while providing a clear legal umbrella for businesses and consumers. An example is Minister of Finance Regulation No. 37 of 2025, which regulates the appointment of other parties as tax collectors from digital businesses through an electronic-based trading mechanism. This regulation reflects efforts to adapt the taxation system to be more modern and in line with the rapidly growing digital business model (Arlyan, 2018). In addition, the issue of personal data protection has also become a major concern in legal adjustments. The digital economy is highly dependent on the collection, management, and utilisation of large amounts of data, making the protection of user data crucial.

Indonesia has passed a Personal Data Protection Law that provides a legal basis for protecting the privacy and security of citizens' data and establishes responsibilities for data managers, including technology companies and digital platforms (Danrivanto, 2022). Digital transformation also requires new regulations related to cyber security and digital crime risk mitigation.

With the increase in electronic business transactions and interactions, threats such as data theft, online fraud, and cyber attacks are becoming increasingly complex. Therefore, national economic law needs to be supplemented with strong cybersecurity provisions and effective law enforcement mechanisms to maintain public and business confidence in the digital ecosystem (Nursanti et al., 2024).

Regulatory adjustments should not only focus on technical aspects, but also include institutional and governance structures that support the development of an inclusive and sustainable digital economy. For example, the establishment of special agencies or task forces focused on the supervision and development of digital technology in the economy is essential to bridge the gap between technological developments and rapidly changing regulatory requirements (Bintarawati, 2024).

In this context, it is also necessary to pay attention to the imbalance of obligations between old and new business actors in the digital economy. Some digital players, such as online platforms, often do not have the same strict obligations or regulations as conventional operators, which creates unfairness and business competition issues. Therefore, legal adjustments must ensure fair and inclusive regulations for all players in the digital economy ecosystem (Prayuti, 2024).

Various challenges also arise in relation to digital literacy and human resource capacity, which must be able to understand and implement these complex new

regulations. Strengthening national capacity in the fields of law, technology, and the digital economy is an urgent need so that legal adjustments do not only occur on paper, but can actually be operationalised and enforced in the field. The extraordinary speed of digital technology development also demands more flexible and adaptive regulations. The use of mechanisms such as regulatory sandboxes is one example of how the law can keep pace with new technological innovations without hindering progress, while providing space for limited testing and evaluation of new business models before they are widely implemented (Poernomo, 2023).

In addition, adjustments to national economic law must also include aspects of collaboration between the public and private sectors. The government needs to engage with technology industry players and digital business associations to jointly formulate policies that are not only firm but also realistic and supportive of innovation growth. This multi-stakeholder cooperation is important to ensure that the resulting regulations are relevant and acceptable to all stakeholders (Setiantoro, 2018).

In this case, the emergence of strategic forums such as the Indonesia Digital Forum 2025 has become an important platform that brings together the government, industry players, academics, and civil society to discuss issues related to the digital ecosystem. This forum functions as a forum for discussion and consultation, the results of which are expected to serve as a reference for the formation of collaborative and inclusive national digital policies (Sundari, 2021).

Tax regulations are also an important aspect in adjusting digital economy laws. In the digital era, income and transactions are often cross-border in nature, so the government must find effective tax mechanisms without hindering innovation and digital economic growth. The latest regulation that gives digital platforms the authority to collect taxes is an adaptive measure that facilitates supervision while ensuring state revenue (Novita & Santoso, 2021).

On the other hand, Indonesia must be able to maintain national digital sovereignty in the face of the dominance of foreign technology companies that often control the domestic digital market. Effective data management and domestic data storage policies are important strategies to ensure that Indonesian citizens' data does not leave the country without control and can be utilised for local economic growth (Dikrurahman, 2025).

Adjustments to national economic law must also be forward-looking, anticipating the emergence of new technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and the Internet of Things (IoT). Regulations must be able to create an ecosystem that enables innovation while mitigating the risks that arise so that digital transformation can proceed in a healthy and sustainable manner (Fauzi & Primasari, 2017).

Thus, the adjustment of national economic law is not merely an adaptation to technology, but a comprehensive transformation process that includes regulatory,

institutional, resource capacity, and stakeholder collaboration aspects. The success of this adjustment will determine Indonesia's position in the global digital economy map and the welfare of its people in the future.

Overall, the adjustment of national economic law in the face of digital transformation must prioritise the principles of fairness, transparency, and accountability so that the digital ecosystem can grow healthily and provide maximum benefits for all levels of society, as well as encourage inclusive and sustainable national economic development.

Conclusion

The adjustment of national economic laws to international integration and digital transformation is a strategic necessity that cannot be delayed any longer in the face of today's global economic dynamics. International integration requires regulatory harmonisation so that Indonesia can participate effectively in the global market while maintaining its sovereignty and national interests. On the other hand, digital transformation brings fundamental changes to business models and transaction patterns, thus requiring regulations that are adaptive and responsive to technological innovation and adequate data protection. This literature review shows that successful legal adjustment requires a holistic approach that combines normative, technical, and institutional aspects.

The adjustment of national economic law must be carried out simultaneously and in a balanced manner between adopting international standards and accommodating local needs and characteristics. The resulting regulations must be able to support inclusive economic growth, create a conducive investment climate, and anticipate risks arising from integration and digitalisation. In addition, strengthening human resources and the capacity of law enforcement institutions is an important factor in ensuring that the implementation of regulations is effective and provides legal certainty for all stakeholders.

Thus, the adjustment of national economic law will be an important foundation for strengthening Indonesia's competitiveness in an increasingly complex and technology-based global economy. The recommendations from this study are expected to serve as a reference for policymakers, academics, and legal practitioners to continue developing adaptive and inclusive regulations and to promote a balance between digital innovation and the protection of national interests, thereby creating a sustainable and equitable economic ecosystem.

References

- Arlyan, R. (2018). Implikasi Perkembangan Ekonomi Digital Terhadap Kebijakan Fiskal di Indonesia: Studi Kasus Pajak Penghasilan Google di Indonesia. Universitas Katolik Parahyangan.
- Bachtiar, B. (2018). Metode Penelitian Hukum. Unpam Press.
- Bintarawati, F. (2024). Efektifitas Undang-Undang Perlindungan Konsumen Bagi Pengguna E-Commerce Di Era Ekonomi Digital. *Risalah Hukum*, 20(2), 102–112. <https://doi.org/10.30872/risalah.v20i2.1570>
- Brilyana Baso, A. N., Asnawi, & Pramono, A. S. (2023). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Hak Atas Informasi Konsumen Jual Beli Online Ditinjau Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1999 Tentang Perlindungan Konsumen. *Jurnal Res Justitia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.46306/rj.v3i1.114>
- Danrivanto, B. (2022). Hukum Ekonomi Digital di Indonesia. Z-Lib.
- Dikrurahman, D. (2025). Tinjauan Yuridis dan Praktik Bisnis terhadap Perlindungan Konsumen dalam Transaksi E-Commerce di Indonesia. *Inovasi: Jurnal Sosial Humaniora Dan Pendidikan*, 4(2), 58–73. <https://doi.org/10.55606/inovasi.v4i2.3955>
- Elijah, E., & Aslan, A. (2025). STAKE'S EVALUATION MODEL: METODE PENELITIAN. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Indonesia*, 3(2), Article 2.
- Fauzi, S. N., & Primasari, L. (2017). Tindak Pidana Penipuan Dalam Transaksi di Situs Jual Beli Online (E-Commerce). *Recidive*, 6(3). <https://doi.org/10.61166/recidive.v6i3.216>
- Ghozali, F. A., & Hardyantih, T. (2024). Perlindungan Konsumen pada Platform E-Commerce: Regulasi dan Peran Pemerintah. *Ethics and Law Journal: Business and Notary*, 2(3), 136–141. <https://doi.org/10.61292/eljbn.220>
- Hartono, S. (2023). Pendahuluan Proporsionalitas Pembangunan Hukum Ekonomi dan Sosial di Indonesia: UU No. 17 Tahun 2007 tentang Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional 2005-2025 (UU RPJPN).
- Irsyadi, A. R., Priyanto, E., Kuntadi, C., Arifin, A. L., Mahfudz, N., & Rizki. (2023). Menuju Sukses Transformasi Digital.
- Liberati, A., Altman, D. G., & Tetzlaff, J. (2020). The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate health care interventions: Explanation and elaboration. *PLOS Medicine*, 6(7), e1000100. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1000100>
- Masturi, F. N., Herlan, A., Iryatin, A. F. N., & Mardianto, A. (2025). Tantangan dan Peran Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen pada Era Ekonomi Digital. *Jurnal Soedirman Law Review*, 7(1), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.slr.2025.7.1.16095>
- Mustofa, A., & Hardiati, R. (2023). Sumber Hukum dalam Ekonomi Syariah: Pendekatan Multi-dimensi.
- Nandayani, P. I. & Marwanto. (2020). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Konsumen Atas Produk Barang Palsu Yang Dijual Secara E-Commerce Dengan Perusahaan Luar Negeri. *Jurnal Kertha Semaya*, 8(2).
- Novita, Y. D., & Santoso, B. (2021). Urgensi Pembaharuan Regulasi Perlindungan Konsumen Di Era Bisnis Digital. *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia*, 3(1), 46–58. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v3i1.46-58>

- Nursanti, A., Wijayanto, G., & Rama, R. (2024). Ekonomi Digital: Tantangan dan Peluang di Era Revolusi Industri 5.0 dan Metaverse. Takaza.id.
- Poernomo, S. L. (2023). Analisis Kepatuhan Regulasi Perlindungan Konsumen Dalam E-Commerce Di Indonesia. *Review-Unes.Com*, 6(1), 1772–1782. <https://doi.org/10.31933/unesrev.v6i1>
- Pratama, D. (2025). Transformasi Hukum sebagai Pondasi Ekonomi Digital serta Inovasi Regulasi di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kelola: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial*, 8(1).
- Prayuti, Y. (2024). Dinamika Perlindungan Hukum Konsumen Di Era Digital: Analisis Hukum Terhadap Praktik E-Commerce Dan Perlindungan Data Konsumen Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Interpretasi Hukum*, 5(1), 903–913. <https://doi.org/10.22225/juinhum.5.1.8482.903-913>
- Rahman, M. R. (2023). Analysis of the Effects of Globalization and Climate Change on a Sustainable Indonesian Economy. *Publiciana*, 16(1), 25–32. <https://doi.org/10.36563/pAnalisis>
- Sardjoko, S., Hadiat, & Amalia, F. (2023). Menuju Indonesia Emas 2045: Refleksi dan Visi Pembangunan 2005–2045. BAPPENAS.
- Sari, E. M. & Baidhowi. (2025). Revolusi Regulasi dalam Ekonomi Syariah: Integrasi Teknologi Digital untuk Optimalisasi Penerapan Prinsip Syariah. *Jurnal Nuansa*, 3(3). <https://doi.org/10.61132/nuansa.v3i1.1882>
- Setiantoro, A. (2018). Urgensi Perlindungan Hukum Konsumen dan Penyelesaian Sengketa E-Commerce di Era Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN. *Jurnal Rechts Vinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.33331/rechtsvinding.v7i1.220>
- Sulistianingsih, D., Utami, M. D., & Adhi, Y. P. (2023). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Konsumen Dalam Transaksi E-Commerce Sebagai Tantangan Bisnis Di Era Global. *Jurnal Mercatoria*, 16(2), 119–128. <https://doi.org/10.31289/mercatoria.v16i2.8042>
- Sundari, S. (2021). Urgensi Pembaruan Sistem Hukum Ekonomi Indonesia. *Jurnal Yustisia*.
- Wahyuni, R. D. (2021). Dynamics of Corporate Governance Practices in State-Owned Enterprises. *Journal of Indonesian Business*, 17(4), 355–368. <https://doi.org/10.1007/jib.17.4.355>
- Wibowo, A. (2024). Globalisasi Digital. STEKOM Digital Library.