

TRANSNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN BORDER TERRITORIES: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

Transnational economic cooperation is a process of cooperation between countries in order to increase global economic growth and development. Transnational economic cooperation can take many forms, such as free trade agreements, investment agreements, and regional integration agreements. Transnational economic cooperation has an important role in maximizing infrastructure development. In fact, infrastructure development can be accelerated if all parties collaborate closely. The economy taking place in border areas must be controlled with various profitable policies, both for producers, consumers and distributors. The government's main role in encouraging opportunities for transnational economic cooperation is to control the economy with various economic policies to make its citizens prosperous. Each form of cooperation has the same goal, namely to facilitate transnational business activities and also accelerate the process of trade liberalization. This article employs a form of literature review that includes hypotheses pertaining to the issue under investigation. This research discusses transnational economic cooperation, opportunities for transnational economic cooperation in border regions, and the challenges of transnational economic cooperation in border regions.

Keywords: transnational economic cooperation, opportunities, challenges, border areas

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INTRODUCTION

A border region is an area that has a strategic role and position in order to maintain the existence of the nation and state. This is because border areas are a space to see the internal conditions of a country or nation. From border areas, you can see directly what the physical conditions of the region are and the living conditions of the people within a country's territory (Makkonen, T., & Leick, B. 2020). Border areas are the entry and exit points for the flow of resources (goods and services, as well as people) between countries. Situated inside the State Territory along the border separating Indonesia from other nations is the Border Area. The border area is located in the subdistrict when it comes to State Territory Boundaries on land (Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2010 concerning the National Border Management Agency, 2010). As an entry and exit point for resources between countries, border areas can have positive or negative impacts from the flow of economic resources in and out. As a result of its position as an entry and exit point for the flow of economic resources between countries, border areas are vulnerable to foreign infiltration, illegal trade or smuggling, timber theft, human trafficking, hiding places for separatist groups, and so on.

Both fresh initiatives for border economic reform and broader initiatives to bring post-socialist economies back into the global capitalist economy. A viable tactic for taking use of opportunities in border regions where capitalism is comparatively impervious is cross-border collaboration (Beck, J. 2021). Generally speaking, local and regional authorities take the initiative to try and build connections with the international arena or to mobilize the resources provided by supranational and international organizations in the context of cooperative exchanges with parties located nearby.

Multinational companies are important transnational agents in the contemporary global political economy (Clark and Chan in Risse Kappen, 1995). Cal Clark and Steve Chan conclude that a country's political culture and the relationship between the state and society have a determining influence on the extent to which MNCs can have access. Both political culture and state-society relations are important aspects of domestic structure (1995:144). Clark and Chan's presentation supports the Risse-Kappen hypothesis about the relationship between state power and transnational access.

In general, the framework presented by Clark and Chan explains that multinational companies have more limited access in a state-dominated system. This view applies to a comparison of India and South Korea, on the one hand, with Hong Kong and the Philippines, on the other. However, if powerful states

were willing to allow access voluntarily, Risse-Kappen estimates that the impact of transnational actors could be enormous. This context, illustrates the situation in Singapore where MNCs play a much larger role than elsewhere in Asia. Furthermore, Thomas Princen (in Risse-Kappen, 1995) discusses the important role and process of Environmental Transnational Coalitions in conservation and environmental advocacy in the domestic and international realms. A growing consensus is emerging within the international conservation community that recognizes that solutions to global environmental problems such as species loss must be tailored to conditions at the local ecosystem and community level and link them to local and global economic management.

In Indonesia, non-state actors are currently also active in encouraging other actors to take policies. Bestari (2018) in his research discussed advocacy for the rights of domestic workers as formal workers in Indonesia. When Human Rights Watch researchers performed ethnographic study on the situation of domestic workers in Indonesia, advocacy on behalf of domestic workers' rights by Indonesian non-governmental groups took on an international dimension. In line with Human Rights Watch, a number of international non-governmental organizations have begun to voice their criticism of the legal practices in force in Indonesia to the Indonesian government. Apart from that, Virgyet al (2020) discussed Greenpeace Indonesia which pressured Wilmar International as the perpetrator of deforestation in Indonesia. By creating a transnational advocacy network that gave it the necessary clout to exert pressure on Wilmar International, Greenpeace Indonesia was able to persuade the company to alter its practices and commit to enforcing the No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation policy. In this research, interactions between non-state actors can be seen with each other as well as with regional organizations on an international scale such as the European Union. Greenpeace Indonesia, in its interactions, uses four strategies from Keck and Sikkink (1998), namely: Information Politics, Symbolic Politics, Leverage Politics, Accountability Politics as a form of political move with other international actors. The concept of transnational cooperation refers to the various ties and interactions that connect people and institutions across nation-state boundaries.

RESEARCH METHOD

This article employs a form of literature review that includes hypotheses pertaining to the issue under investigation. A methodical and iterative strategy was used to acquire a thorough grasp of transnational economic cooperation

in border regions: potential and difficulties during the literature search for this comprehensive review. Clearly defining the scope of the literature study, identifying key themes including the theoretical framework, optimization techniques, social and cultural variables, and practical implementation recommendations are among the first steps (Paré & Kitsiou, 2015). Next, an evaluation of the ideas and concepts used is carried out based on accessible literature, primarily from papers published in various scientific periodicals. Research, particularly scholarly research with the primary goal of advancing theoretical and practical excellence, needs to involve a process of literature review or studies.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Transnational Economic Cooperation

A person's dedication to the benefit of the group as a whole or an attempt to further personal interests might give rise to cooperation. The degree to which one individual feels the other will collaborate is crucial for cooperative behavior (Scott, J. W. 2017). Thus, the major concern of the theory of cooperation is the satisfaction of individual interests, wherein collaborative efforts, as opposed to independent or competitive ones, can produce outcomes that are advantageous to both sides.

According to Gray, K., & Gills, B. K. (2016), there are a number of reasons why nations work together, including:

1. To increase their economic welfare, many nations work together to lower the costs that their own nations must bear when producing a good that is required for their citizens because of their limitations.
2. To boost productivity in the context of cost cutting.
3. As a result of issues endangering everyone's security.
4. In order to reduce negative losses resulting from individual state actions that have an impact on other countries

With people becoming more networked and country borders becoming more hazy, transnationalism is becoming more of a social phenomena and area of interest for scientific inquiry. Although one of Randolph Bourne's colleagues coined the phrase, it was Bourne who popularized it at the start of the 20th century to express a novel way of thinking about relationships between civilizations (Macdonald, K. 2014).

In order to reduce costs, transnationalism as an economic process necessitates reorganizing global production processes such that many stages of any product's manufacturing can take place in multiple nations. With the

development of wireless communications and the Internet in the later half of the 20th century, as well as the decrease in international transportation costs due to containerization, economic transnationalism, often known as globalization, began to take shape. One way to understand multinational corporations is as a type of transnationalism; they operate as profit-maximizing enterprises, cutting costs wherever possible while respecting national boundaries.

Supporters of capitalist transnationalism aim to facilitate cross-regional trade in products, people, and ideas. According to Zhou (2016), there is a growing consensus that transnationalism can coexist with the swift advancement of capitalism globalization. They contend that labor movements, international business, international financial flows, international information flows, and international scientific collaboration are all inextricably tied to nation-state borders. Nonetheless, the critical theory of transnationalism contends that different ruling blocs and powerful groups in the global economy monopolize and concentrate capital to create transnational capitalism. Transnationalism from below, among workers, and between social movements and popular politics is supported by academics who oppose global capitalism, the environmental crisis, and global inequality.

The social scientific literature has been enhanced by the concept, theory, and experience of transnationalism. In actuality, transnationalism is the growing integration of cross-border or cross-relationship process functions as well as mobilization beyond national boundaries among people, groups, and organizations. A nation's cultural and political particularities blend with multilayer and multinational activity as individuals, groups, institutions, and nations engage with one another in a new global environment. Globalization driven by capitalism includes the phenomenon of transnationalism. A network of connections and exchanges between individuals and organizations that transcend national boundaries is referred to as transnationalism (Newman, A., & Posner, 2016).

Some contend that the diasporas—like the Chinese diaspora—are the forerunners of contemporary transnationalism. Nevertheless, unlike transnationalists, the majority of diasporas are not voluntary. According to the area of diaspora politics, contemporary diasporas have the capacity to influence and become transnational political players. The term transnationalism highlights the fact that states can no longer manage conflicts and negotiations to allow social groups to include a global component in their activities;

however, diaspora introduces racial dynamics that underpin the global capitalist system's economic turmoil and the international division of labor.

Transnational economic cooperation is a process of cooperation between countries in order to increase global economic growth and development. It involves the exchange of goods, services, capital, and technology between countries to promote mutual economic benefits. Transnational economic cooperation can take many forms, such as free trade agreements, investment agreements, and regional integration agreements. It is important for countries to cooperate with each other to ensure fair distribution of resources and promote sustainable development.

According to Zhu, W (2020), foreign cooperation is divided into 3, namely:

1. Bilateral Cooperation

A bilateral relationship is one in which the goals of the two nations are mutually beneficial. As of right now, Indonesia has bilateral agreements for cooperation with 162 nations as well as one unique territory in the form of a territory without its own government. Eight regions (Africa, Middle East, East Asia and Pacific, South and Central Asia, North and Central America, South America and the Caribbean, Western Europe, and Central and Eastern Europe) comprise Indonesia's cooperative partner nations.

2. Regional Cooperation

Regional cooperation is cooperation between countries in the region that involves more than 2 (two) countries. Sub-Regional Cooperation is cooperation that supports the acceleration of economic growth in regional areas. This international cooperation is carried out by nations that are situated in a specific region and are typically adjacent to one another.

The goals of regional cooperation are usually in accordance with the interests of each country. However, in general, it is to advance countries in a region or region.

3. Multilateral Cooperation

Multilateral Cooperation is cooperation organized by nations in the world regardless of region for certain interests. The United Nations, International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Trade Organization (WTO), International Labor Organization (ILO), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) are a few examples of multilateral cooperation that Indonesia has participated in.

Opportunities for Transnational Economic Cooperation in Border Areas

A number of sustainable development initiatives addressing various facets of community, state, and national life make up national development. The National Development of the Indonesian State is aimed at realizing the prosperity of people's lives in a fair and equitable manner throughout Indonesia, both in rural and urban areas. Regions whose development is quite lagging behind other regions are border regions. Border areas are synonymous with rural areas, peripheral areas, underdeveloped areas (Ji et al., 2023).

The issue of development in border areas is quite an important issue, so it is included in the priorities of the national medium-term development plan. The goal of national development, which includes ensuring territorial integrity and sovereignty, national defense and security, and enhancing the welfare of those residing in border areas, is tied to the development of border areas. (Ramasamy, B., & Yeung, 2019). Border areas are areas located on the outermost line of a country that borders other countries. Districts that directly border other countries will have good potential and opportunities to develop the area. Examples of regional development can improve the standard of living from several aspects such as social, economic and natural resource aspects which can be managed for the welfare of the community.

With economic development in border areas, it can improve the welfare of the people living in those areas. The local community is developing the livestock sector which has potential for economic development (Dang, G., & Pheng, 2015). This activity provides enormous benefits for the community. However, management in this area still uses traditional methods which results in no increase in the number of livestock that can be obtained by the community. Insufficient knowledge and instruction to boost earnings in the domains of farming and animal husbandry, which is also brought on by those who are content with their current circumstances.

In the fields of fisheries and mining, it is one of the efforts for economic development. In the mining sector such as marble, stone and lime which are the mining wealth in the area. The mining wealth in this area has not yet been fully researched. Meanwhile, in the fisheries sector, people are still carrying out fishing activities, cultivating fish and seaweed using traditional methods so they are not yet making a profit.

Local communities are still unable to utilize their potential due to lack of skills, knowledge, experience, education and motivation. Therefore, it is necessary for government efforts to provide education and training to the community so that they can utilize the potential that exists in their region.

Economic development in border areas experiences obstacles due to the lack of facilities such as education, health and economic facilities which results in the low quality of human resources in border areas. Inadequate road infrastructure also hinders development. This can be seen from the lack of road facilities and infrastructure in very underdeveloped border areas. Low accessibility makes it difficult for the economy in border areas to develop, resulting in low levels of income for people in border areas which makes it difficult to realize community welfare (Zhang et al., 2015).

So far, the welfare approach through the economic growth paradigm has greatly colored the concept of managing border areas, especially borders between countries. In fact, in practice in the field, border areas also face security problems, both internal and external. Cases of illegal border crossing, illegal timber theft, illegal mining, transnational crimes and cross-border migration are examples of security cases that occur in almost all border areas. Departing from this condition, integration between welfare and security approaches becomes important.

One area that has a strategic role and position in maintaining the existence of the nation and state is the border area. This is because border areas are a space to peek or see the internal conditions of a country or nation. From border areas, you can see directly the physical conditions of the area and the living conditions of the people within the territory of a country.

A nation's progress can be encouraged in a more positive path through infrastructure development. A nation's first priority is even the growth of its infrastructure. A well-developed infrastructure can boost the nation's competitiveness and productivity. A well-planned and fairly distributed infrastructure can reduce the startup expenses of a factory. Governments typically supply industrial sites, which enables businesses to acquire operating areas at lower costs and facilitates more efficient factory building. The efficiency of business operations can also be increased by even good infrastructure (Pollozek, S., & Passoth, 2019).

Additionally, efficient infrastructure can help with the mobility and distribution of goods. both processes for moving finished items and raw materials. Product prices are competitive and reasonably priced when delivery times are shortened and optimized. As you would expect, inadequate infrastructure will undoubtedly cause operations to malfunction. As a result, product costs are high and uncompetitive.

Improving a border area's transportation infrastructure also more fairly distributes improvements to amenities and infrastructure. There is no such

thing as underdeveloped places when equality is functioning well, and poverty in a region is more effectively addressed. Infrastructure for communication needs to be addressed in addition to transportation. Gaps won't arise if the domains of communication and transportation continue to advance (Arifin, A., & Rupita, 2021).

Transnational economic cooperation has an important role in maximizing infrastructure development. In fact, infrastructure development can be accelerated if all parties collaborate closely. The economy taking place in border areas must be controlled with various profitable policies, both for producers, consumers and distributors.

The government's main role in encouraging opportunities for transnational economic cooperation is to control the economy with various economic policies to make its citizens prosperous. According to Abbott, K. W., & Snidal, D. (2021), several government economic activities include:

1. Making Fiscal Policy, which is one of the policies made by the government and is related to state income and expenditure.
2. Making Monetary Policy, which is a policy made by the government and is related to regulating the amount of money in circulation to control the rate of inflation.
3. Making International Financial Regulations are all policies in the financial sector and are closely related to the international world, for example, such as international trade, economic cooperation with other countries and many more.
4. The government can also act as a producer and consumer. As a consumer, this means that in carrying out its duties, the government needs goods and services. Consumption activities carried out by the government can include purchasing office equipment, medical equipment, educational support equipment, using family households to carry out their duties, and so on.
5. As a producer, this means that the government participates in producing the goods and services needed to realize the greatest prosperity of the people. In terms of household producers, the government produces electricity, water and energy sources for the community.
6. Policies in managing the economy by maintaining price stability for goods and services, providing basic needs, providing public facilities and infrastructure, preparing short, medium and long term economic plans, granting business permits, determining the amount of taxes, and providing subsidies.

7. From Distributors, this can be seen in the activities of distributing Raskin, distributing BOS funds or School Operational Assistance to assist operational activities in schools, for example through providing textbooks, etc.
8. The state is also tasked with creating public investment, for example providing roads and bridges. Tasked with establishing a state company that will be used as a stabilizer of economic activities.
9. Play a role in collecting direct and indirect taxes. In charge of spending state income which is used to purchase goods for government needs.
10. Make loans from abroad to help finance domestic development.
11. Hire expert workers to help with various government tasks and work as well as carry out monetary policy.
12. Providing currency needs for the community.

Challenges of Transnational Economic Cooperation in Border Regions

Transnational business transaction relationships continue to experience significant development from time to time. Until now, at least business transaction relations are not only carried out by individuals, but also by countries through bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation (Eberlein et al., 2014). Each form of cooperation has the same goal, namely to facilitate transnational business activities and also accelerate the process of trade liberalization. These developments have created new challenges from a legal perspective. Policymakers in every country continue to strive to ensure that regulations governing business transactions must represent the interests of business actors so that they can ensure that business transaction activities run as they should. To answer these challenges, in recent years, the existence of transnational business transaction law has played a very important role.

The existence of business or commercial ties carried out across national borders by business players according to a given system is the distinguishing feature of transnational business transactions. In transnational business transactions, the existence of a system is a patron that shapes and directs transnational business transaction activities towards certain desired goals. Therefore, to realize orderly business transaction relations, it is necessary to create legal rules. The main basis for the formation of this legal rule is to ensure that transnational business transactions are more predictable, competitive and without discrimination and function as a generally applicable reference that must be obeyed, monitored and enforced strictly to eliminate and reduce irregularities that occur in activities. transnational business transactions.

Roy Goode stated that the use of the term "transnational" as a character in business transaction activities has resulted in legal problems and their consequences. This term actually refers to a variety of interrelated and complex issues that are of daily concern to legal practitioners. However, to avoid confusion, we must clearly distinguish two separate uses of the term 'transnational law'. Firstly, any set of legal regulations pertaining to cross-border economic operations is referred to as transnational law. Philip Jessup coined the term "transnational law," which he described as legislation governing acts or occurrences that cross national boundaries. According to Jessup, the subject of both national and international law encompasses non-state actors in addition to states, making them essential components. There are many who disagree with Jessup's (2012) perspective, arguing that national and international law are two distinct fields of study. This is due to the fact that each has different legal origins and subjects. Second, transnational is defined as an effort to unify law. The existence of legal unification is felt to be very important, considering that there are national legal rules that differ from one country to another. It is feared that these differences will affect the smooth running of trade transactions and business relations themselves. Roy Goode in his opinion stated that this legal unification process would later serve the needs of business actors and coordination in the economic sector. Goode stated that this unification effort was identical to *Lex Mercatoria*. Apart from that, uniform law is also defined as the process of unifying sources of international law, for example international agreements and international customs. According to Marwasta (2016), border areas have strategic values that include: 1) border areas play a major role in preserving state sovereignty; 2) border areas are a catalyst for enhancing the social and economic well-being of the local community; 3) border areas are connected to neighboring areas, which have an impact on each other both within and between nations; and 4) border areas have an impact on the circumstances surrounding regional defense and security, both nationally and regionally. Furthermore, as the times have changed, the significance and scope of challenges to national security and defense have also grown. This means that, in order to protect and defend a region, security and defense are no longer solely related to the military or the state apparatus; rather, security and defense require the involvement of other actors in addition to the state, such as private citizens.

As one of the world's developing nations, Indonesia has cooperated with numerous other nations, both in terms of bilateral ties and membership in regional and global cooperation platforms. It should be acknowledged that

Indonesia has gained a great deal from the numerous partnerships that have been formed, gains that stem from both non-economic and economic factors. There is little doubt that Indonesia can benefit much from the expertise and experience gained in other nations. Apart from the various benefits that can be gained from collaborating with other countries, at the same time there are consequences that we must accept. For example, with the existence of a free market between countries, on the one hand the market for Indonesian products is getting bigger. This is because apart from having domestic consumers, domestic producers can now market their products to other countries. However, on the other hand, producers from abroad can also enter the Indonesian market, thereby increasing business competition for domestic producers.

Indonesia's borders continue to be concerning in a number of ways. Lack of public and private initiatives and programs causes economic regression in many border regions. Security forces find it extremely difficult to routinely patrol the lengthy borders, both at sea and on land. Thus, it is common for there to be border infractions, smuggling, and other illicit cross-border operations (Sohn, 2014).

People living along the border actually receive various administrative facilities and public services from bordering nations in several locations that are remote from Indonesian government offices, which causes their nationalism to split (Brambilla et al., 2016). It is also frequently simpler to communicate with and acquire information from nearby nations that have developed their border regions. State sovereignty will undoubtedly soon be in jeopardy if border regions are not swiftly and properly administered. The severity of the border issue has only recently dawned on the government and the general public when there has been discussion of Indonesia losing multiple territories as a result of losing cases in international tribunals or of neighboring nations making unilateral claims to our territory. Furthermore, because border regions often have inadequate infrastructure and social services, many of its citizens interact more socially and emotionally with citizens of adjacent nations. Because our nation pays so little attention to their plight and the development of their region, it is not unusual for people to go through a crisis of national identity.

Border issues are multifaceted and involve many important variables, including politics, social and economic difficulties, state sovereignty and authority, and defense and security. The government must examine various joint border commissions (collaboration), both substantively and operationally, in accordance with current developments and dynamic national interests.

Border issues are cross-border concerns that require cooperation between countries.

CONCLUSION

Transnational economic cooperation is a process of cooperation between countries in order to increase global economic growth and development. It involves the exchange of goods, services, capital, and technology between countries to promote mutual economic benefits. Transnational economic cooperation can take many forms, such as free trade agreements, investment agreements, and regional integration agreements. It is important for countries to cooperate with each other to ensure fair distribution of resources and promote sustainable development.

Transnational economic cooperation has an important role in maximizing infrastructure development. In fact, infrastructure development can be accelerated if all parties collaborate closely. The economy taking place in border areas must be controlled with various profitable policies, both for producers, consumers and distributors. The government's main role in encouraging opportunities for transnational economic cooperation is to control the economy with various economic policies to make its citizens prosperous.

Each form of cooperation has the same goal, namely to facilitate transnational business activities and also accelerate the process of trade liberalization. These developments have created new challenges from a legal perspective. Policymakers in every country continue to strive to ensure that regulations governing business transactions must represent the interests of business actors so that they can ensure that business transaction activities run as they should.

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