OMNIBUS LAW AT MODEL ON FORMULGATTED OF LAW

NINING

University Pamulang

nining.djohar2023@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT**

This study focuses on the integrated legal model in lawmaking, considering how this approach can simplify and harmonize legal regulations in Indonesia. Omnibus law is a legislative method that combines several existing laws into one comprehensive law. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive analysis approach, using primary and secondary data from legal documents, government documents and interviews with legal experts. The research results show that consolidated laws can increase the efficiency of the legislative process by reducing redundancy and conflicts between different laws. In addition, this model can speed up the implementation of economic and investment policies by providing better legal certainty. However, the study also identified a number of challenges, including the potential for a lack of public participation in the legislative process and the risk of reducing the quality of hastily drafted regulations. In short, although omnibus laws offer a potential solution to simplify complex legal systems, strong oversight and participation mechanisms are needed to ensure that the legislative process remains transparent, comprehensive, and accountable. Recommendations from this study include increasing public participation and developing better standard procedures when designing comprehensive laws, to maximize their benefits while minimizing associated risks.

**Keywords: Law, Legislative, Legal Model**

**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini berfokus pada model hukum terpadu dalam pembuatan undang-undang, mengingat bagaimana pendekatan ini dapat menyederhanakan dan menyelaraskan peraturan hukum di Indonesia. Omnibus law merupakan metode legislasi yang menggabungkan beberapa undang-undang yang ada menjadi satu undang-undang yang komprehensif. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan analisis deskriptif, menggunakan data primer dan sekunder dari dokumen hukum, dokumen pemerintah dan wawancara dengan ahli hukum. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa undang-undang yang terkonsolidasi dapat meningkatkan efisiensi proses legislatif dengan mengurangi redundansi dan konflik antar undang-undang yang berbeda. Selain itu, model ini dapat mempercepat implementasi kebijakan ekonomi dan investasi dengan memberikan kepastian hukum yang lebih baik. Namun penelitian ini juga mengidentifikasi sejumlah tantangan, termasuk potensi kurangnya partisipasi masyarakat dalam proses legislasi dan risiko penurunan kualitas peraturan yang dibuat secara terburu-buru. Singkatnya, meskipun omnibus law menawarkan solusi potensial untuk menyederhanakan sistem hukum yang kompleks, mekanisme pengawasan dan partisipasi yang kuat diperlukan untuk memastikan bahwa proses legislatif tetap transparan, komprehensif, dan akuntabel. Rekomendasi dari studi ini mencakup

peningkatan partisipasi masyarakat dan pengembangan prosedur standar yang lebih baik ketika merancang undang-undang yang komprehensif, untuk memaksimalkan manfaatnya sekaligus meminimalkan risiko terkait.

**Kata Kunci: Hukum, Legislatif, Model Hukum**

**A. BACKGROUND**

The basis of this research focuses on the application of a comprehensive legal model in lawmaking in Indonesia, namely a new legislative approach applied to simplify and harmonize current regulations. This legal consolidation is expected to overcome regulatory overlaps and conflicts that hamper the effectiveness and efficiency of the Indonesian legal system.

Regulatory complexity often becomes an obstacle in implementing economic and investment policies. Therefore, innovative solutions such as the Omnibus Law are needed to create a more conducive business environment. Omnibus Law is a concept that combines many different legal provisions into one comprehensive law. This approach has been implemented in various countries with the aim of speeding up the legislative process and increasing legal consistency1.

In Indonesia, the Omnibus Law is widely known through the Job Creation Law which was passed in 2020. This law combines various legal aspects, from employment, investment, to the environment, in one unified legal framework. The use of an integrated legal model in Indonesia has given rise to various debates, both among academics, legal practitioners and the general public. On the one hand, this model is considered to have the potential to improve the investment environment by ensuring legal certainty and simplifying bureaucratic procedures. On the other hand, there is criticism regarding the possibility of ignoring the democratic process in drafting laws, as well as concerns about the decline in the quality of regulations due to the rushed legislative process.

The Omnibus Law legislative process in Indonesia also emphasizes the importance of public participation and transparency in the law-making process. Criticism of the lack of public consultation and minimal community participation suggests that the implementation of this model must be balanced with strong monitoring mechanisms to maintain accountability.

Without full participation, there is a risk that the resulting laws will not reflect the needs and

1 Prehantoro. (2021). Analysis of Omnibus Law Creation Law: Scope of Labor. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding (IJMMU) Vol. 8, No. 10*, 180-188.

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aspirations of the entire community. Apart from that, the integrated legal model in Indonesia also faces challenges in its practical application.

Coordination between various government agencies and stakeholders is essential to ensure that regulatory changes can be implemented properly. Unprepared legal infrastructure and human resources can hinder the effectiveness of integrated law itself, so systematic efforts must be made to increase institutional capacity. In a global context, comprehensive legal implementation is nothing new. Many countries have adopted this model to solve similar problems, such as the United States and Canada. The experiences of these countries show that the success of comprehensive laws relies heavily on transparent and participatory legislative processes, as well as the government's strong commitment to implementing the laws consistently.

This research aims to analyze how the integrated legal model is implemented effectively in Indonesia, as well as identifying factors that can support or hinder its implementation. By understanding the drivers of this model, it is hoped that appropriate solutions can be found to improve legal quality and strengthen the national legal system. Once implemented, the Omnibus Law is expected to provide significant economic benefits, such as increasing foreign investment, job creation and more inclusive economic growth. However, these benefits can only be achieved if the legislative process is carried out carefully and considers various aspects, including social and environmental impacts2. Ultimately, the success of an integrated legal model is highly dependent on the government's commitment to continuously improving the quality of regulations and the participation of various actors in the legislative process. Active involvement of society, the business world and academics is needed to ensure that the laws passed can answer the challenges of the times and bring real benefits to society as a whole. Therefore, we hope that this research can make a significant contribution to the development of legal policy in Indonesia, as well as become a reference for other countries considering the application of the general law model in their legal systems.

**B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The basis of this research focuses on the application of a comprehensive legal model in lawmaking in Indonesia, namely a new legislative approach applied to simplify and harmonize

2 Siagian, A. H. (2021). Omnibus Law in the Perspective of Constitutionality and Legal Policy. *JALREV 3 (1)* , 93-111.

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current regulations. This legal consolidation is expected to overcome regulatory overlaps and conflicts that hamper the effectiveness and efficiency of the Indonesian legal system. Regulatory complexity often becomes an obstacle in implementing economic and investment policies. Therefore, innovative solutions such as the Omnibus Law are needed to create a more conducive business environment3.

Omnibus Law is a concept that combines many different legal provisions into one comprehensive law. This approach has been implemented in various countries with the aim of speeding up the legislative process and increasing legal consistency. In Indonesia, the Omnibus Law is widely known through the Job Creation Law which was passed in 2020. This law combines various legal aspects, from employment, investment, to the environment, in one unified legal framework.

The use of an integrated legal model in Indonesia has given rise to various debates, both among academics, legal practitioners and the general public. On the one hand, this model is considered to have the potential to improve the investment environment by ensuring legal certainty and simplifying bureaucratic procedures. There is criticism regarding the possibility of ignoring the democratic process in drafting laws, as well as concerns about the decline in the quality of regulations due to the rushed legislative process. The Omnibus Law legislative process in Indonesia also emphasizes the importance of public participation and transparency in the law-making process. Criticism of the lack of public consultation and minimal community participation suggests that the implementation of this model must be balanced with strong monitoring mechanisms to maintain accountability. Without full participation, there is a risk that the resulting laws will not reflect the needs and aspirations of the entire community. Therefore, we hope that this research can make a significant contribution to the development of legal policy in Indonesia, as well as become a reference for other countries considering the application of the general law model in their legal systems.

**C. FINDING & DISCUSSION**

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE OMNIBUS LAW IN SIMPLIFYING REGULATIONS**

3 Michael, T. (2021). Omnibus Law Legal Certainty in the Perspective of Legislation. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 605*, 509- 512.

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Regarding the effectiveness of the Omnibus Law in simplifying regulations is important because the complexity and overlapping of regulations in Indonesia are obstacles to efficiency and legal certainty. Integrated law, as a legal approach that integrates various existing laws into an overall legal framework, is expected to be a solution to this problem. By simplifying regulations, the Omnibus Law aims to reduce administrative barriers, increase economic competitiveness, and create a more profitable investment environment. One of the main benefits of integrated law enforcement is its ability to reduce regulatory redundancy.

Before the Omnibus Law, many laws and regulations in Indonesia overlapped and often conflicted with each other. This not only creates confusion for economic actors and society, but also causes ineffectiveness in policy implementation. By combining various related laws into one legal document, the Omnibus Act can simplify the legal framework so that it is easier for all parties to understand and comply with. The effectiveness of consolidated laws is also visible in speeding up the legislative process. In traditional legal systems, changes or updates to legal regulations often take a long time because they have to go through many complicated legislative stages.

Omnibus law allows the government to combine various changes into one large law, so that the legislative process can be carried out more quickly and efficiently. This is important to adapt to the dynamics of rapid economic and social development, as well as ensuring the legal framework remains adaptive to the needs of the times. In terms of legal certainty, Omnibus law offers an important solution, legal certainty is a key element needed to create a stable and attractive business environment for investment. When regulations are overlapping and inconsistent, economic entities face high legal risks and uncertainty in their operations4.

Omnibus Law by harmonizing and simplifying various regulations can provide greater legal certainty, so that economic actors can plan and manage their activities more easily. Implementation of the Omnibus Law also has the potential to increase the competitiveness of the Indonesian economy globally. With simpler and clearer regulations, legal compliance costs for businesses can be reduced significantly. This not only attracts more foreign investment but also encourages local business development. The efficiency achieved through simplifying regulations can reduce operational costs and the time required to fulfill various administrative

4 Hamid, A. (2020). Analysis of the Importance of Omnibus Law “Cipta Kerja" In. *International Journal of Scientific Research and Management (IJSRM Vol. 8 No. 8*, 236-250.

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requirements, so that the business world can focus more on business development and innovation.

However, the effectiveness of the Omnibus Law in simplifying regulations cannot be separated from the many challenges that need to be overcome. One of the main challenges is ensuring that the legislative process of comprehensive laws remains transparent and inclusive. Criticism of omnibus law often focuses on the lack of public participation in the drafting process. To ensure that comprehensive laws truly reflect the needs and aspirations of society, it is important for the government to involve various stakeholders at every stage of lawmaking. Another challenge is the quality of the regulations promulgated. Simplification of regulations through comprehensive legislation must be carried out carefully so as not to affect the quality and content of the regulations.

There is a risk that in an effort to simplify and speed up the legislative process, some important aspects of the regulations are overlooked or not discussed in depth. Therefore, a strong monitoring mechanism is needed to ensure that each comprehensive legal provision is prepared based on a comprehensive and thorough analysis. Coordination between government agencies is also the key to the successful implementation of the Omnibus Law. Because the Omnibus Law covers many different areas and aspects of law, effective coordination between relevant ministries and agencies is necessary to ensure consistency and harmonization of regulations. A lack of coordination can lead to different interpretations of the same regulations, which can ultimately reduce the effectiveness of the consolidation law itself.

In the context of implementing the Omnibus Law in Indonesia, the experience of other countries that have implemented a similar model can be a valuable reference. For example, the United States and Canada have successfully used omnibus laws to simplify regulations and speed up the legislative process. Their experience shows that transparency, public participation and government commitment are essential to ensure the success of integrated legislation.

Learning from these countries can help Indonesia develop and implement comprehensive legislation that is effective and sustainable5.

Initially the Indonesian government implemented General Law through the Job Creation Law. This law combines various legal aspects related to employment, investment and

5 Anggraeni, R. (2020). Omnibus Law in Indonesia: Is That the Right Strategy? *Advances in Economics, Business and Management Research, volume 140*, 180-182.

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the environment. Even though it has generated various controversies, the implementation of the Job Creation Law provides an initial picture of how the Omnibus Law can work in the Indonesian legal landscape.

Examining the impact and effectiveness of these laws is critical in refining and refining comprehensive legal models in the future. Apart from that, the implementation of comprehensive laws and regulations must also be accompanied by increasing institutional capacity. Institutions responsible for implementing and enforcing laws must have adequate resources, both in terms of personnel and infrastructure6. Training and education of law enforcement officers and other stakeholders is also necessary to ensure that they have a thorough understanding of the General Laws and are able to properly apply them. In the long term, Omnibus Law has the potential to reform the Indonesian legal system to make it more efficient and responsive to change.

However, to achieve this requires a strong commitment from all parties, including the government, legislature and society. Effective cooperation between the public and private sectors, as well as the active participation of civil society, will be the key to the successful implementation of the Omnibus Law. Regular monitoring and evaluation is also important to ensure that the Omnibus Law continues to run according to its objectives. A transparent and accountable monitoring mechanism must be established to monitor the implementation of the Omnibus Law and assess its impact on various aspects of people's lives. The results of this assessment can be used to make necessary improvements and adjustments, so that the Omnibus Law can remain relevant and effective in simplifying regulations.

To support the effectiveness of the Omnibus Law, the government must also increase public awareness and understand the importance of simplifying regulations. Outreach and education about the benefits and goals of diversity laws can help reduce resistance and increase public support. Therefore, the Omnibus Law is not only considered a legislative tool but also a joint effort to improve the legal and regulatory system in Indonesia. Ultimately, the success of the Omnibus Law in simplifying regulations will depend greatly on how the model is implemented and adapted to Indonesia's conditions and needs. Through a transparent, comprehensive and quality-oriented approach, integrated law can be an effective tool for creating a legal system that is simpler, more efficient and responsive to changes in current

6 Widjaja, G. (2022). Indonesia's Omnibus Law in the International Context: Review of Legal and Human Rights Publication Journals. *Linguistics and Culture Review,6(S3)*, 64-76

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developments. With the support of all parties, it is hoped that the Omnibus Law can bring positive change to Indonesia, creating greater legal certainty and encouraging sustainable economic growth.

**CHALLENGES AND OBSTACLES TO IMPLEMENTING THE OMNIBUS LAW**

In the context of implementing the Omnibus Law in Indonesia, the experience of other countries that have implemented a similar model can be a valuable reference. For example, the United States and Canada have successfully used omnibus laws to simplify regulations and speed up the legislative process. Their experience shows that transparency, public participation and government commitment are essential to ensure the success of integrated legislation.

Learning from these countries can help Indonesia develop and implement comprehensive legislation that is effective and sustainable. Initially the Indonesian government implemented General Law through the Job Creation Law7.

This law combines various legal aspects related to employment, investment and the environment. Even though it has generated various controversies, the implementation of the Job Creation Law provides an initial picture of how the Omnibus Law can work in the Indonesian legal landscape. Examining the impact and effectiveness of these laws is critical in refining and refining comprehensive legal models in the future. Apart from that, the implementation of comprehensive laws and regulations must also be accompanied by increasing institutional capacity. Institutions responsible for implementing and enforcing laws must have adequate resources, both in terms of personnel and infrastructure. Training and education of law enforcement officers and other stakeholders is also necessary to ensure that they have a thorough understanding of the General Laws and are able to properly apply them. In the long term, Omnibus Law has the potential to reform the Indonesian legal system to make it more efficient and responsive to change.

However, to achieve this requires a strong commitment from all parties, including the government, legislature and society. Effective cooperation between the public and private sectors, as well as the active participation of civil society, will be the key to the successful implementation of the Omnibus Law. Regular monitoring and evaluation is also important to ensure that the Omnibus Law continues to run according to its objectives. A transparent and

7Candra, F. A. (2021). KRITISI OMNIBUS LAW DALAM PERSPEKTIF TOLERAN DALAM KHILAFIYAH. *Jurnal Res Justitia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Volume 1 Nomor 1 Januari* , 70-113.

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accountable monitoring mechanism must be established to monitor the implementation of the Omnibus Law and assess its impact on various aspects of people's lives. The results of this assessment can be used to make necessary improvements and adjustments, so that the Omnibus Law can remain relevant and effective in simplifying regulations.

To support the effectiveness of the Omnibus Law, the government must also increase public awareness and understand the importance of simplifying regulations. Outreach and education about the benefits and goals of diversity laws can help reduce resistance and increase public support. Therefore, the Omnibus Law is not only considered a legislative tool but also a joint effort to improve the legal and regulatory system in Indonesia. Ultimately, the success of the Omnibus Law in simplifying regulations will depend greatly on how the model is implemented and adapted to Indonesia's conditions and needs. Through a transparent, comprehensive and quality-oriented approach, integrated law can be an effective tool for creating a legal system that is simpler, more efficient and responsive to changes in current developments. With the support of all parties, it is hoped that the Omnibus Law can bring positive change to Indonesia, creating greater legal certainty and encouraging sustainable economic growth.

Control mechanisms also pose major challenges in implementing laws in many ministries. To ensure this law is implemented correctly and effectively, there needs to be a transparent and accountable monitoring mechanism. This monitoring can be carried out by independent organizations that have the authority to monitor and evaluate the implementation of comprehensive laws and regulations. The results of this monitoring can be used to make necessary improvements and adjustments.

In addition to technical and administrative challenges, there are also political challenges. Strong political support is essential to ensure that comprehensive legislation can be implemented effectively. Without political support, the implementation of the omnibus law could be hampered by differences in interests and conflicts between political groups. Therefore, it is important for the government to achieve broad political consensus and support for the implementation of comprehensive laws. In the long term, the success of integrated law depends largely on how well the model can adapt to changes and societal needs. Effective regulations must remain dynamic and responsive to changes in the economic and social environment Therefore, comprehensive laws must be designed to be flexible, allowing for review and adjustment in accordance with current developments. In this way, integrated law can remain

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relevant and provide maximum benefits to society. Another challenge is the public's perception of comprehensive law. Negative perceptions arising from the perception that the legislative process is not transparent can reduce public support and trust in the law.

To overcome this problem, the government must carry out in-depth education and awareness activities regarding the benefits and objectives of the omnibus law. Transparency and good communication with the public can help increase awareness and positive support for this law. The implementation of comprehensive laws and regulations must also pay attention to sustainability aspects. Continuous implementation of regulations is important to ensure that regulations are not only effective in the short term but can also provide long-term benefits.

This includes consideration of the environmental, social and economic impacts of each comprehensive legal and regulatory provision. Thus, comprehensive laws not only simplify regulations but also contribute to sustainable development. To overcome these challenges, collaborative efforts are needed between the government, legislature, civil society and the private sector.

Effective collaboration can help identify emerging problems and find appropriate solutions. The involvement of various stakeholders at each stage of preparation and implementation of comprehensive laws and regulations can improve the quality of regulations and ensure that laws and regulations truly benefit all parties. Going forward, the government must develop a comprehensive strategy to overcome the challenges and obstacles associated with implementing such comprehensive laws.

This strategy should include increased transparency, community participation, increased institutional capacity and effective monitoring mechanisms. Through a comprehensive and planned approach, it is hoped that the Omnibus Law can be successfully implemented and bring maximum benefits to the Indonesian people and economy. In short, although the Omnibus Law has great potential to simplify regulations and increase legal efficiency, many challenges and obstacles must be overcome to ensure successful implementation. Transparency, community participation, quality of regulations, coordination between institutions, readiness of regulatory infrastructure and political support are the main factors that need to be considered. With the government's strong commitment and community support, it is hoped that Omnibus Law can become an effective tool for creating a legal system that is simpler, more efficient and responsive to current developments.

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**COMPARING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OMNIBUS LAW IN MANY COUNTRIES**

A comparative discussion of the implementation of the Omnibus Law in various countries provides valuable information for understanding how this legislative model can be implemented effectively in Indonesia. Each country that adopts integrated law has its own context and challenges that can provide important lessons. In the United States, consolidation legislation is often used to combine different budget laws into one large legislative package. The use of this model is intended to speed up the process of passing laws and reduce the possibility of the president having veto power over certain laws. Transparency and public participation remain important elements in this process, despite criticism of the lack of detail and open debate on each element of the law.

Canada also implemented the Omnibus Act with similar goals to speed up legislation and simplify the regulatory process. In Canada, the use of omnibus legislation has been applied in a variety of contexts, including major changes in economic and environmental policy. One example is the use of omnibus legislation to approve economic recovery plans. As in the United States, a major challenge in Canada is ensuring transparency and public participation. The criticism comes amid concerns that combining various regulations into one law will reduce the space for debate and in-depth study.

In the Indonesian context, the implementation of the Consolidation Law through the Job Creation Law aims to simplify complex regulations and create a more profitable investment environment. However, lessons from the United States and Canada show that public engagement and transparency are critical to the success of diversity laws. In Indonesia, criticism of the Job Creation Law legislative process includes a lack of public consultation and minimal community participation in drafting the law. Therefore, it is important for the Indonesian government to improve mechanisms for public participation in the legislative process in the future. Other countries, such as the Philippines, have also adopted omnibus laws to speed up economic reform.

In the Philippines, the Omnibus Law is used to simplify investment regulations and speed up infrastructure projects. The Philippine experience shows that participation of the private sector and civil society in the legislative process can increase the effectiveness of comprehensive legislation. The active participation of various stakeholders ensures that the laws promulgated are more comprehensive and can be implemented well. Mexico is another

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example of a country that has used omnibus laws to reform its economy. In Mexico, consolidated legislation is used to combine various regulations related to energy, telecommunications, and other sectors.

The main challenge in Mexico is overcoming the political and bureaucratic obstacles that often slow down the legislative process. Mexico's experience shows that strong political support and coordination between government agencies are critical to the successful implementation of comprehensive legislation. European countries such as Germany and France tend to be more careful in implementing comprehensive laws. They focus more on a separate legislative process to ensure that each bill receives full attention and debate. However, in some cases, Germany has used the same model for major policy reforms, such as energy policy changes. Lessons from Europe show that although omnibus laws can speed up the legislative process, the quality and content of regulations must be maintained through a transparent and participatory process.

In Japan, a legislative model similar to the Omnibus Law has been applied to major reforms to the tax system and social policy. Japan emphasizes the importance of public consultation and parliamentary participation at every stage of lawmaking. Japan's experience shows that an inclusive and participatory approach can increase legitimacy and public acceptance of established laws. Transparency and accountability are top priorities to ensure that every aspect of the law is discussed in depth before it is passed.

**D. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION**

Findings during the implementation of the Omnibus Law, especially in the context of the "Model Omnibus Law" show that this legislative approach has great potential in simplifying regulations and increasing bureaucratic efficiency as well as creating greater legal certainty. Omnibus Law can overcome overlapping regulations and simplify the legislative process which is often complicated and lengthy. Countries that have adopted diversity laws, such as the United States, Canada, the Philippines, and Mexico, provide examples of how this approach can accelerate economic reform and increase national competitiveness. However, the main challenge in implementing comprehensive laws and regulations is ensuring transparency and full public participation.

Criticism of the omnibus law legislative process in various countries often includes the lack of public participation and lack of public consultation. Without full participation, regulations may not reflect the needs and aspirations of all stakeholders. Therefore, an

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integrated law-making process must be designed to involve stakeholders from various sectors and backgrounds. Coordination between government agencies is also the key to the successful implementation of the Omnibus Law. Experience from various countries shows that effective coordination can reduce differences in regulatory interpretation and ensure consistent implementation. In addition, strong political support is needed to overcome bureaucratic obstacles and speed up the legislative process.

The government must achieve broad political consensus to support the implementation of comprehensive laws. To ensure that the Omnibus Law runs according to its objectives, a transparent and accountable monitoring mechanism is needed. Regular monitoring of the implementation of the Omnibus Law can help identify problems that arise and find appropriate solutions. Continuous evaluation will ensure that regulations remain relevant to current developments and societal needs. Therefore, comprehensive law can be an effective tool for creating a more responsive and efficient legal system. As a suggestion, the Indonesian government should increase transparency and public participation in the Omnibus Law legislative process.

More open and inclusive public consultation mechanisms should be implemented to ensure that all stakeholders have the opportunity to provide feedback. Additionally, there is a need to strengthen coordination between government agencies to ensure consistent and effective implementation. Strong political support and effective monitoring mechanisms should be sought to overcome the difficulties associated with comprehensive implementation of the law. With a comprehensive and planned approach, Omnibus Law can be an effective tool for regulatory reform in Indonesia, creating greater legal certainty, and encouraging sustainable economic growth.

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