

The Omnibus Law in Indonesia: Legal and Technological Dimensions of Policy Reform in a Civil Law Context

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Abstract

In the digital governance era, the Omnibus Law also reflects Indonesia's attempt to modernize its regulatory system through integrated and technology-driven policymaking. The Omnibus Law signifies a crucial reform in Indonesia's legislative and policy framework, especially affecting infrastructure and policy growth. Inspired by common law traditions, the legislation seeks to streamline restrictions and expedite economic progress. This article analyzes the implementation of omnibus legislation in Indonesia in relation to legal reforms within common law and civil law frameworks, highlighting their effects on infrastructure initiatives and policy efficacy. This study employs a comparative and qualitative research methodology to examine legal reforms, their execution, and the difficulties encountered in applying the omnibus law model inside a civil law jurisdiction. The findings underscore the Omnibus Law's capacity to optimize governance, draw investment, and improve regulatory clarity, while simultaneously mitigating the risks of legal inconsistency and public opposition. The study contributes to the discourse on how legal modernization and regulatory simplification reshape governance and society in Indonesia's civil law context. This study contributes to the emerging discourse on digital constitutionalism within civil-law jurisdictions, highlighting Indonesia's effort to balance innovation with constitutional accountability.

Keywords: *digital constitutionalism, digital governance, omnibus law, regulatory technology, law and society transformation.*

Introduction

The Omnibus Law on Job Creation is Indonesia's first attempt to integrate civil law with technology, aiming for enhanced digital governance and efficiency¹. This groundbreaking legislation (Law No. 11 of 2020) introduces digital licensing, integrated information systems, and a risk-based regulatory approach, reflecting a shift towards smart governance within a traditionally inflexible system². Despite its goals to streamline regulations, improve bureaucratic processes, and attract investments, the law faces challenges inherent in adapting a common law-inspired model to Indonesia's codified civil law framework³. Issues such as procedural

¹ Siska Ambarwati, "Omnibus Law on Job Creation: State Capture?," *Jurnal Media Hukum* 28, no. 1 (2021): 29–46, <https://doi.org/10.18196/jmh.v28i1.10654>.

² Gunawan Widjaja, "Indonesia's Omnibus Law in the International Context," *Linguistics and Culture Review* 6, no. August 2021 (2021): 64–76, <https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v6ns3.2005>.

³ Tri Anggoro Putro, "Establishment of Omnibus Law in Solving Investment Issues in Indonesia," *Indonesian Comparative Law Review* 3, no. 2 (2021): 105–23, <https://doi.org/10.18196/iclr.v3i2.12738>.

inconsistencies, limited public engagement, and varying technological capabilities across government institutions hinder its implementation⁴. The law embodies a fundamental tension: the desire for fast-paced policymaking through technological means clashes with the need to maintain the legal traditions of clarity and stability⁵. Ultimately, its success hinges on transforming the interplay between law, technology, and society while addressing the implications for constitutional integrity and public accountability⁶.

These delays undermine Indonesia's infrastructure development targets, including its ambition to achieve full connectivity by 2045. While the Omnibus Law seeks to address these issues by simplifying procedures and consolidating permits, its implementation has exposed significant gaps, including legal inconsistencies and a lack of clarity in procedural frameworks⁷. While the law seeks to enhance efficiency through automation and risk-based digital licensing, it simultaneously destabilizes long-standing foundations of transparency, inclusiveness, and constitutional accountability. The core problem lies not only in the technical construction of the law, but in the broader question of how Indonesia reconciles digital acceleration with normative stability – how a civil law state ensures that innovation remains subordinate to justice, and not vice versa.

Normatively, questions remain about the law's alignment with constitutional principles, environmental safeguards, and digital transparency standards⁸. However, despite its ambitious objectives, the implementation of the Omnibus Law has revealed several empirical and normative challenges that have hindered its full potential. The centralized approach to policymaking and the reduction of public participation in the legislative process have sparked widespread criticism and protests⁹. Critics argue that the law prioritizes economic growth at the expense of transparency, environmental protection, and social equity¹⁰.

The convergence of law, technology, and society has transformed how modern states design and enforce regulation. Indonesia's Omnibus Law on Job Creation marks the nation's first attempt to merge civil-law codification with technology-based governance. By introducing digital licensing through the Online Single Submission (OSS) platform and data-driven supervision, the government seeks to simplify bureaucracy and foster economic growth. This shift symbolizes an

⁴ Adam M Dodek, "Omnibus Bills: Constitutional Constraints and Legislative Liberations," *Ottawa Law Review* 48, no. 1 (2017): 1–42.

⁵ Adam M. Dodek, "Omnibus Bills: Constitutional Constraints and Legislative Liberations," SSRN Scholarly Paper no. 2889773 (Rochester, NY: Social Science Research Network, December 24, 2016), <https://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=2889773>.

⁶ Hadry Harahap, B F Sihombing, and Adnan Hamid, "Impact of the Omnibus Law/Job Creation Act in Indonesia," *International Journal of Scientific Research and Management* 8, no. 10 (2020): 266–81, <https://doi.org/10.18535/ijstrm/v8i10.lla01>.

⁷ Antoni Putra, "Penerapan Omnibus Law Dalam Upaya Reformasi Regulasi," *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia* 17, no. 1 (2020): 1, <https://doi.org/10.54629/jli.v17i1.602>.

⁸ Hotma P Sibuea, "Constitutional Court Rejection on Omnibus Law," *Linguistics and Culture Review* 5, no. S1 (2021): 1659–70, <https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v5ns1.2026>.

⁹ Zainal Arifin Mochtar and Idul Rishan, "Autocratic Legalism: The Making of Indonesian Omnibus Law," *Yustisia* 11, no. 1 (2022): 29–41, <https://doi.org/10.20961/yustisia.v11i1.59296>.

¹⁰ Adhi Setyo Prabowo, Andhika Nugraha Triputra, and Yoyok Junaidi, "Politik Hukum Omnibus Law Di Indonesia," *Pamator Journal* 13, no. 1 (2020): 1–6, <https://doi.org/10.21107/pamator.v13i1.6923>.

aspiration to modernize the civil-law framework by aligning it with the technological rationality of twenty-first-century governance.

Theoretical contributions from scholars such as Anggono (2020)¹¹, Sibuea (2021)¹², and Fauzia et al. (2023)¹³ highlight that successful legal innovation in civil law jurisdictions depends not only on formal legal design but also on institutional coordination and technological accountability. Similarly, studies by Misbahul Mujib et al. (2022) and Roihan (2021) emphasize that the digitization of administrative procedures through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system reflects a significant step toward techno-legal governance, yet its success requires clear legal frameworks for data protection, digital signatures, and electronic evidence.

Comparative experiences from common law jurisdictions such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada demonstrate that legal flexibility in implementing omnibus legislation is enhanced by precedent-based reasoning and judicial adaptation. Conversely, civil law jurisdictions like France and Indonesia face structural rigidity due to the primacy of codification, necessitating explicit legislative amendments to accommodate technological innovation¹⁴. This literature collectively reveals that while the Omnibus Law represents an effort to modernize Indonesia's legal framework, it also exposes institutional and normative gaps in harmonizing technological advancement with constitutionalism.

Despite growing scholarship on the economic and administrative effects of the Omnibus Law, limited attention has been given to its legal-technological dimension – particularly how digital mechanisms interact with the doctrinal rigidity of civil law traditions and the principles of democratic governance. Existing studies tend to focus on sectoral impacts such as labor reform, environmental regulation, or investment facilitation, leaving a gap in understanding the broader constitutional and techno-legal implications of the reform. This study, therefore, seeks to fill that gap by examining how Indonesia's Omnibus Law embodies both a legal and technological transformation within a civil law context. It aims to explore the law's capacity to harmonize digital governance with constitutional integrity, and to evaluate whether Indonesia's shift toward techno-legal modernity signifies an evolution of its legal system or a departure from the very foundations of rule-based constitutionalism.

Existing literature tends to focus on economic and administrative effects – investment, labor, or environmental policy – while neglecting the broader techno-legal and constitutional dimensions. This research fills that gap by analyzing how Indonesia's Omnibus Law represents a dual transformation – legal and technological – and evaluates whether such reform advances a hybrid model of digital civil-law governance or risks weakening constitutionalism itself. This paradox forms the core of the present study, which seeks to examine how a codified legal system integrates

¹¹ Bayu Dwi Anggono, "OMNIBUS LAW SEBAGAI TEKNIK PEMBENTUKAN UNDANG-UNDANG: PELUANG ADOPTASI DAN TANTANGANNYA DALAM SISTEM PERUNDANG-UNDANGAN INDONESIA," *Jurnal Rechts Vinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional* 9, no. 1 (April 2020): 17, <https://doi.org/10.33331/rechtsvinding.v9i1.389>.

¹² Sibuea, "Constitutional Court Rejection on Omnibus Law."

¹³ Ana Fauzia et al., "Implementation of the Omnibus Law Concept and Consolidated Texts: Amalgamation of the Common Law and Civil Law Legal Systems," *Journal of Law and Legal Reform* 4, no. 2 (2023): 235–54, <https://doi.org/10.15294/jllr.v4i2.68256>.

¹⁴ Widjaja, "Indonesia's Omnibus Law in the International Context"; Dodek, "Omnibus Bills."

technological governance while preserving its constitutional identity. However, this legal experiment exposes structural and constitutional tensions within Indonesia's codified system

Problem Formulation

The adoption of the Omnibus Law on Job Creation in Indonesia presents a paradox within the nation's legal landscape: a civil law system built on codified certainty and procedural rigidity is now confronted with the demands of technological modernization and legislative flexibility. This convergence of law and technology exposes a fundamental tension—between the pursuit of regulatory efficiency and the preservation of constitutional integrity. While the Omnibus Law aims to streamline governance through digital licensing, integrated data systems, and administrative automation, it simultaneously challenges the doctrinal coherence of Indonesia's civil law tradition, which historically resists adaptive experimentation. The core problem, therefore, lies not merely in the technical design of the law, but in the deeper question of how a civil law jurisdiction can reconcile the speed and fluidity of digital transformation with the normative values of justice, participation, and legal certainty. In this context, the Omnibus Law becomes a litmus test for Indonesia's capacity to evolve toward a techno-legal governance model without undermining its constitutional foundations or the societal trust upon which law ultimately depends.

Methodology

This study uses a qualitative comparative socio-legal method to explore how techno-legal reforms operate within a civil-law structure. Primary sources—Law No. 11 of 2020, implementing regulations, and Constitutional Court decisions—form the doctrinal foundation for assessing compliance with constitutional principles and rule-of-law values. Secondary sources include academic literature, policy papers, and comparative studies on RegTech and digital governance.

The comparative analysis examines experiences in common-law jurisdictions (UK, US, Canada) and civil-law jurisdictions (France, Japan, Indonesia) to identify institutional and cultural patterns in adopting omnibus legislation. Through content analysis, the study maps how legislative hierarchy, administrative discretion, and participatory rights are redefined in digital settings. Three analytical dimensions guide the inquiry: Legal Coherence – alignment of omnibus legislation with codified constitutional norms; Technological Adaptation – the role of digital instruments such as OSS in improving regulatory efficiency; Societal Accountability – the impact of technological governance on transparency and participatory democracy.

The following discussion presents comparative and empirical findings illustrating how legal traditions shape the implementation of technology-driven reforms.

Discussion and Result

Legal-Technology Reform in Civil Law Jurisdictions: A Comparative Perspective

In common law systems, the flexibility of omnibus laws aligns with their precedent-based approach, allowing dynamic legislative adjustments. In contrast, civil law systems require

codified consistency, making the implementation of omnibus laws more complex and prone to resistance¹⁵.

The flexibility of omnibus laws in policy-making and regulation varies significantly between common law and civil law systems, primarily due to their distinct legal traditions and legislative processes (33). In common law jurisdictions, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, the legal framework is heavily influenced by judicial precedents¹⁶. This precedent-based system allows for a more adaptable and evolutionary approach to lawmaking. Omnibus laws in these systems can be more flexible, as judges have the authority to interpret and apply laws in ways that can adapt to new circumstances without the need for legislative amendments¹⁷. This adaptability is rooted in the common law tradition of case-based reasoning, where courts develop legal principles through the resolution of individual cases¹⁸. In common law systems, technology-driven regulation, such as the UK's 'Better Regulation Framework,' demonstrates how digital tools enhance policy adaptability, a lesson relevant for Indonesia's civil law reform.

Conversely, civil law systems, prevalent in countries like France and Germany, are characterized by comprehensive codifications and a more rigid legislative structure. In these jurisdictions, laws are systematically codified, and judicial decisions are generally not considered a source of law (37). This codified nature can limit the flexibility of omnibus laws, as any significant changes or interpretations typically require formal legislative amendments. The emphasis on written statutes and codes means that legal reforms must go through a more structured and often lengthier legislative process, reducing the system's ability to quickly adapt to new policy needs¹⁹.

The adaptability of common law systems allows for more dynamic policy-making through omnibus legislation, as judicial interpretations can evolve with changing societal needs. In contrast, civil law systems may experience rigidity due to their reliance on codified statutes, making the implementation of omnibus laws more challenging and less responsive to immediate policy demands. This divergence underscores the importance of considering the underlying legal system when designing and implementing omnibus legislation, as the inherent flexibility or rigidity can significantly impact the effectiveness of such policy tools²⁰.

Understanding these differences is crucial for policymakers and legal practitioners, especially in jurisdictions contemplating the adoption of omnibus laws within a civil law framework.

¹⁵ Fauzia et al., "Implementation of the Omnibus Law Concept and Consolidated Texts: Amalgamation of the Common Law and Civil Law Legal Systems."

¹⁶ Stephanie Juwana, Gabriella Gianova, and Gridanya Mega Laidha, *Sistem Dan Praktik Omnibus Law Di Berbagai Negara Dan Analisis RUU Cipta Kerja Dari Perspektif Good Legislation Making* (Jakarta, 2020), www.oceanjusticeinitiative.org.

¹⁷ Anggono, "OMNIBUS LAW SEBAGAI TEKNIK PEMBENTUKAN UNDANG-UNDANG: PELUANG ADOPTASI DAN TANTANGANNYA DALAM SISTEM PERUNDANG-UNDANGAN INDONESIA."

¹⁸ Fauzia et al., "Implementation of the Omnibus Law Concept and Consolidated Texts: Amalgamation of the Common Law and Civil Law Legal Systems"; Hadry Harahap and Adnan Hamid, "Analysis of The Importance of Omnibus Law "Cipta Karya" in Indonesia," *International Journal of Scientific Research and Management* 8, no. 08 (2020): 236–50, <https://doi.org/10.18535/ijrsm/v8i08.la01>.

¹⁹ Fauzia et al., "Implementation of the Omnibus Law Concept and Consolidated Texts: Amalgamation of the Common Law and Civil Law Legal Systems."

²⁰ Angga Dwi Prasetyo, Abdul Rachmad Budiono, and Shinta Hadiyantina, "Politik Hukum Perubahan Norma Perizinan Dan Iklim Investasi Dalam Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja Menggunakan Metode Omnibus Law," *Media Iuris* 5, no. 2 (2022): 159–88, <https://doi.org/10.20473/mi.v5i2.36165>.

Adapting such legislative tools requires careful consideration of the existing legal traditions to ensure coherence and effectiveness in policy implementation²¹. Law's fast formulation and approval have raised questions about its clarity and consistency. This uncertainty can affect the planning and execution of infrastructure projects, potentially causing legal disputes and delays²².

Findings indicate that flexibility in common-law systems stems from judicial precedent, allowing laws to evolve organically with social and technological change. Civil-law jurisdictions, in contrast, depend on codified statutes, limiting rapid adaptation. Indonesia's Omnibus Law illustrates this friction: technology-based mechanisms such as risk-based licensing and centralized databases collide with hierarchical legal formalism. Hence, effective reform demands not merely digital innovation but institutional adjustment within the codified system.

Challenges and Prospects for Digital Constitutionalism

The Omnibus Law demonstrates Indonesia's ambition to emulate the efficiency of common law systems. However, the lack of harmonization with existing laws and limited public engagement have raised concerns about its legitimacy and long-term impact²³. The Omnibus Law on Job Creation has substantial ramifications for policymaking in Indonesia. The law has unified multiple statutes into a singular legislative framework, so streamlining regulatory processes, diminishing bureaucratic obstacles, and rethinking the interplay between policy, governance, and economic development.

Indonesia's 2020 Job Creation Law (Omnibus Law) has been praised for introducing major improvements in a variety of areas, including Indonesian laws on investment, employment, immigration, environmental standards, company licensing, and construction permits. As part of our Omnibus Law Insights series, we explore the potential impact on investors in the energy, resources, and infrastructure sectors. The first thing to note about the Omnibus Law is that it makes no substantial changes to the energy, resource, or infrastructure sectors. The mining, upstream oil and gas, and electricity sectors will continue to be controlled individually²⁴. This framework facilitates accelerated policy implementation²⁵ in areas such as infrastructure and industrial development, particularly for large-scale initiatives like strategic national projects (*Proyek Strategis Nasional*).

²¹ Muhammad Irham Roihan, "Omnibus Law Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Sistem Perundang-Undangan Di Indonesia (Studi Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 Tentang Cipta Kerja)," 2021, 166.

²² I.G.N.P. Widiatedja and I N Suyatna, "Job Creation Law and Foreign Direct Investment in Tourism in Indonesia: Is It Better than Before?," *Udayana Journal of Law and Culture* 6, no. 1 (2022): 62-82, <https://doi.org/10.24843/UJLC.2022.v06.i01.p04>; Bayu Dwi Anggono and Fahmi Ramadhan Firdaus, "Omnibus Law in Indonesia: A Comparison to the United States and Ireland," *Lentera Hukum* 7, no. 3 (2020): 319-36, <https://doi.org/10.19184/ejllh.v7i3.19895>.

²³ Muhamad Azhar, "Omnibus Law Sebagai Solusi Hiper-Regulasi Menuju Sonkronisasi Peraturan Per-Undang-Undangan Di Indonesia," *Administrative Law & Governance Journal* 2, no. 1 (2019): 170-78.

²⁴ Dhani Maulana M Pattinggi et al., "Omnibus Law Insights: Guide to Impact on Indonesia's Energy, Resources and Infrastructure Sectors - Licensing, Environmental, Forestry and Construction Reforms," in <https://www.Herbertsmithfreehills.Com/>, 2020, 1.

²⁵ K D P Yoga et al., "The Concept of Omnibus Law in The Indonesian Legislation System: Is Integration Possible?," *Baltic Journal of Law & ...* 15, no. 3 (2022): 844-61, <https://doi.org/10.2478/bjlp-2022-002061>.

The Omnibus Law has altered more than 75 current laws and would need the central government to create more than 30 government rules and other implementing regulations within 3 months. The major points include among others: - It focuses on boosting the ease of doing business in Indonesia (e.g., streamlining licensing processes, simplifying land acquisition processes, formalizing economic zones, offering additional incentives to free-trade zones, creating a land bank regulatory authority). - It provides a new notion of risk-based business²⁶.

The Omnibus Law's most major influence on the energy, resources, and infrastructure sectors is the revision and probable relaxation of environmental, forestry, and construction regulatory standards. The Omnibus Law's infrastructure-related implementing laws include toll roads, traffic and land transportation, shipping, aviation, and railways.

The business licensing reforms outlined in the Omnibus Law also apply to the infrastructure sector. In general, this has been accomplished by replacing the need for multiple specific licences with a single business licence issued by the Central Government. The Omnibus Law now requires a single business license for the railway sector, eliminating the need for separate licenses for construction and operation. In the aviation industry, a single business license has replaced the former requirement for separate airport development, airport operating, and other airport-related licenses. In the water sector, the use of water resources for commercial purposes will be subject to a single business license, whereas the use of water resources for non-business activities (i.e., for daily consumption and community farming)²⁷.

In an attempt to empower micro and small-scale enterprises as part of infrastructure projects, the Omnibus Law requires public infrastructure owners and operators to ensure that at least 30 percent of the total commercial and/or promotional area in all public infrastructure is allocated for the promotion and development of micro and small-scale enterprises. Previously, a 30% priority for micro and small-scale enterprises was only required for toll roads in development (with a minimum of 20% for toll roads that were already in operation). This new 30 percent minimum allocation applies to public infrastructure within terminals, airports, ports, railway stations, toll road rest and service areas and other public infrastructure that may be determined by the Central Government or relevant regional government²⁸.

In the field of Domestic Sea Transportation related to the consolidation of authority in the Central Government, the Job Creation Law states that fixed routes for domestic sea transportation are now fully determined by the Central Government (and no longer require the involvement of regional governments or national sea transportation company associations)²⁹.

Impact of the Omnibus Law on foreign investment, the Omnibus Law requires the issuance of a new Presidential Regulation (to be known as the Investment Priority List) that sets out, among

²⁶ "Investment Policy Monitor | UNCTAD Investment Policy Hub," accessed October 30, 2025, <https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/investment-policy-monitor>.

²⁷ Pattinggi et al., "Omnibus Law Insights: Guide to Impact on Indonesia's Energy, Resources and Infrastructure Sectors - Licensing, Environmental, Forestry and Construction Reforms."

²⁸ Pattinggi et al.

²⁹ Pattinggi et al.

other things, sectors that are open to investment, with certain provisions³⁰. Since it is not legally permissible for a Presidential Regulation to be inconsistent with a law passed by the Indonesian Parliament (such as the Omnibus Law), the Omnibus Law removes certain foreign ownership restrictions set out in previous laws passed by the Parliament, thereby allowing business sectors to be regulated in the future by the Investment Priority List as a Presidential Regulation³¹. One example is the Aviation Law, amended by the Omnibus Law to remove the requirement for majority local ownership of airport service businesses. This reform allows the Indonesian Government to increase the maximum foreign ownership of companies engaged in airport service businesses in Indonesia and potentially attract more foreign investors to Indonesian airport projects³².

The study's findings suggest that the Omnibus Law represents a transitional experiment in techno-legal governance—an attempt to merge the normative rigidity of civil law with the adaptive logic of digital systems. The success of such transformation depends on three interconnected policy pathways:

1. Normative Harmonization – revising the Omnibus Law's implementing regulations to ensure consistency with Indonesia's constitutional hierarchy, particularly Articles 28D and 28F of the Constitution on legal certainty and access to information.
2. Institutional Integration – establishing clear coordination between digital regulators (such as the OSS Agency and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights) to prevent data fragmentation and overlapping authority.
3. Participatory Digital Infrastructure – developing open, multilingual digital consultation tools that expand access for citizens, local governments, and SMEs, ensuring that digital transformation enhances rather than restricts democratic engagement.

If implemented effectively, these measures could recalibrate Indonesia's omnibus legislative model into a coherent, transparent, and constitutionally grounded digital governance framework. However, if left uncorrected, the law risks consolidating executive power under the guise of efficiency—turning technological progress into an instrument of centralization rather than inclusion.

Indonesia's transition toward techno-legal governance can succeed through three policy directions: Normative Harmonization – align implementing regulations with constitutional guarantees of legal certainty and information access; Institutional Integration – strengthen coordination among digital regulators to prevent data fragmentation; Participatory Digital Infrastructure – develop multilingual, open-access consultation systems that democratize digital policymaking. Adopting these pathways would transform the Omnibus Law from a technocratic

³⁰ Muhamad Rosyid Jazuli, Maimanah Mohammed Idris, and Penlope Yaguma, "The Importance of Institutional Quality: Reviewing the Relevance of Indonesia's Omnibus Law on National Competitiveness," *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications* 9, no. 1 (2022): 1–13, <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-022-01343-w>.

³¹ Pattinggi et al., "Omnibus Law Insights: Guide to Impact on Indonesia's Energy, Resources and Infrastructure Sectors – Licensing, Environmental, Forestry and Construction Reforms."

³² "Investment Policy Monitor | UNCTAD Investment Policy Hub."

instrument into a constitutionally grounded framework for inclusive modernization. Otherwise, technological progress risks centralizing authority and weakening public oversight.

Conclusion

The Omnibus Law on Job Creation embodies Indonesia's ambition to harmonize civil-law rigidity with technological modernization. Its comparative experience demonstrates that digital reform in codified systems requires balancing efficiency with constitutionalism. While the law improves administrative coherence, unresolved gaps in accountability, participation, and legal adaptation persist. Future reforms should emphasize legal harmonization, institutional transparency, and citizen inclusion to ensure that digital transformation strengthens rather than supplants democratic governance. Ultimately, Indonesia's journey toward a techno-legal state will be measured not by regulatory speed but by its fidelity to justice and constitutional integrity. The findings reaffirm that digital constitutionalism can serve as a framework for reconciling technological modernization with the normative stability of civil-law systems.

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