



## The Omnibus Law in the legislative drafting model in Indonesia

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### Abstract

This study centres on an integrated legal model in the legislative process, examining how this approach can simplify and harmonise legal regulations in Indonesia. The omnibus law is a legislative method that consolidates multiple existing laws into a single, comprehensive statute. The study employs a qualitative method with a descriptive analysis approach, utilising primary and secondary data from legal documents, government records, and interviews with legal experts. The findings indicate that consolidated laws can enhance legislative efficiency by reducing redundancy and conflicts between different laws. Furthermore, this model can expedite the implementation of economic and investment policies by providing greater legal certainty. However, the research also identifies several challenges, including the potential lack of public participation in the legislative process and the risk of diminished quality in hastily crafted regulations. In summary, while the omnibus law offers a potential solution for simplifying a complex legal system, robust oversight and participatory mechanisms are essential to ensuring that the legislative process remains transparent, comprehensive, and accountable. The study recommends increasing public involvement and developing better standard procedures when drafting comprehensive laws to maximise benefits while minimising associated risks.

**Keywords:** Law, legislature, legal model

### Introduction

The foundation of this research centres on the application of a comprehensive legal model in the legislative process in Indonesia, which represents a new legislative approach aimed at simplifying and harmonising existing regulations. This legal consolidation is expected to address overlapping and conflicting regulations that hinder the effectiveness and efficiency of Indonesia's legal system. The complexity of regulations often poses challenges in implementing economic and investment policies. Therefore, innovative solutions like the Omnibus Law are necessary to create a more conducive business environment. The Omnibus Law is a concept that merges various legal provisions into a single, comprehensive statute. This approach has been adopted in several countries to expedite the legislative process and enhance legal consistency<sup>[1]</sup>.

In Indonesia, the Omnibus Law gained widespread recognition through the Job Creation Law enacted in 2020. This law integrates various legal aspects, from employment and investment to environmental regulations, into a unified legal framework. The adoption of an integrated legal model in Indonesia has sparked considerable debate among academics, legal practitioners, and the general public. On one hand, this model is seen as potentially improving the investment climate by ensuring legal certainty and simplifying bureaucratic procedures. On the other hand, there are concerns that the democratic process in lawmaking might be overlooked, and the quality of regulations could decline due to a rushed legislative process.

The legislative process of the Omnibus Law in Indonesia also underscores the importance of public participation and transparency in lawmaking. Criticism regarding the lack of public consultation and minimal community involvement highlights the need for strong oversight mechanisms to maintain accountability. Without full participation, there is a risk that the resulting laws may not reflect the needs and aspirations of the entire population. Additionally, the

practical implementation of an integrated legal model in Indonesia faces challenges.

Effective coordination between various government agencies and stakeholders is crucial to ensuring that regulatory changes are properly implemented. Insufficient legal infrastructure and unprepared human resources could undermine the effectiveness of the integrated law itself, making systematic efforts to enhance institutional capacity essential. In a global context, the implementation of comprehensive legal frameworks is not new. Many countries, such as the United States and Canada, have adopted this model to address similar issues. The experiences of these countries demonstrate that the success of comprehensive laws heavily depends on a transparent and participatory legislative process, as well as a strong government commitment to consistently enforce the laws.

This research aims to analyse how the integrated legal model can be effectively applied in Indonesia and to identify the factors that may support or hinder its implementation. By understanding the drivers of this model, the study hopes to identify appropriate solutions to improve the quality of laws and strengthen the national legal system. If implemented, the Omnibus Law is expected to bring significant economic benefits, such as increased foreign investment, job creation, and more inclusive economic growth. However, these benefits can only be realised if the legislative process is conducted carefully, taking into account various aspects, including social and environmental impacts<sup>[2]</sup>. Ultimately, the success of the integrated legal model heavily depends on the government's commitment to continually improving the quality of regulations and fostering participation from various stakeholders in the legislative process. Active involvement from the public, the business community, and academia is essential to ensure that the laws enacted are responsive to contemporary challenges and provide tangible benefits to society as a whole. Therefore, we hope that this research will make a significant contribution to the development of legal policy

in Indonesia and serve as a reference for other countries considering the adoption of a general legal model within their legal systems.

### Research method

This research is grounded in the application of a comprehensive legal model in Indonesia's legislative process, representing a new approach aimed at simplifying and harmonising existing regulations. This legal consolidation is expected to resolve the overlapping and conflicting regulations that undermine the effectiveness and efficiency of Indonesia's legal system. The complexity of regulations often poses challenges to the implementation of economic and investment policies. Therefore, innovative solutions such as the Omnibus Law are necessary to create a more favourable business environment<sup>[3]</sup>.

The Omnibus Law is a concept that consolidates numerous disparate legal provisions into a single, comprehensive statute. This approach has been adopted in various countries to expedite the legislative process and enhance legal consistency. In Indonesia, the Omnibus Law gained prominence through the Job Creation Law, enacted in 2020. This legislation integrates multiple legal aspects, including employment, investment, and environmental regulations, into a unified legal framework.

The use of an integrated legal model in Indonesia has sparked considerable debate among academics, legal practitioners, and the general public. On one hand, this model is seen as potentially improving the investment environment by ensuring legal certainty and simplifying bureaucratic procedures. On the other hand, there are concerns about the possible neglect of democratic processes in lawmaking and the risk of reduced regulatory quality due to a hurried legislative process. The legislative process for the Omnibus Law in Indonesia also highlights the importance of public participation and transparency in lawmaking. Criticisms regarding the lack of public consultation and minimal community involvement suggest that the implementation of this model must be accompanied by robust oversight mechanisms to ensure accountability. Without full participation, there is a risk that the resulting laws may not reflect the needs and aspirations of the entire population. Consequently, we hope that this research will make a significant contribution to the development of legal policy in Indonesia and serve as a reference for other countries considering the adoption of a general legal model within their legal systems.

### Result and discussion

#### Effectiveness of the omnibus law in providing regulations

The effectiveness of the Omnibus Law in simplifying regulations is crucial, given that the complexity and overlap of regulations in Indonesia have impeded efficiency and legal certainty. Integrated law, as a legal approach that consolidates various existing laws into a comprehensive legal framework, is expected to address these issues. By streamlining regulations, the Omnibus Law aims to reduce administrative barriers, enhance economic competitiveness, and create a more favourable investment environment. One of the key benefits of this integrated legal approach is its ability to reduce regulatory redundancy.

Prior to the Omnibus Law, many regulations in Indonesia were overlapping and often conflicting. This not only caused confusion for economic actors and the public but

also led to ineffective policy implementation. By merging related laws into a single legal document, the Omnibus Law can simplify the legal framework, making it easier for all parties to understand and comply with. The effectiveness of consolidated laws is also evident in expediting the legislative process. In the traditional legal system, changes or updates to legal regulations often took a long time due to the need to navigate numerous complex legislative stages.

The Omnibus Law allows the government to combine various amendments into one large piece of legislation, making the legislative process faster and more efficient. This is crucial for adapting to the rapid pace of economic and social development and ensuring that the legal framework remains responsive to contemporary needs. In terms of legal certainty, the Omnibus Law provides a vital solution. Legal certainty is a key element required to create a stable and attractive business environment for investment. When regulations are overlapping and inconsistent, economic entities face high legal risks and operational uncertainties<sup>[4]</sup>.

The Omnibus Law, by harmonising and simplifying various regulations, can provide greater legal certainty, allowing economic actors to plan and manage their activities more easily. The implementation of the Omnibus Law also has the potential to enhance Indonesia's global economic competitiveness. With clearer and simpler regulations, the legal compliance costs for businesses can be significantly reduced. This not only attracts more foreign investment but also stimulates the growth of local businesses. The efficiencies gained through regulatory simplification can lower operational costs and the time required to meet various administrative requirements, enabling businesses to focus more on development and innovation.

However, the effectiveness of the Omnibus Law in simplifying regulations is not without its challenges. A major challenge is ensuring that the legislative process for creating comprehensive laws remains transparent and inclusive. Criticisms of the Omnibus Law often centre on the lack of public participation in its drafting process. To ensure that comprehensive laws truly reflect the needs and aspirations of the community, it is crucial for the government to involve various stakeholders at every stage of the legislative process. Another challenge is the quality of the enacted regulations. Simplifying regulations through comprehensive legislation must be done carefully to avoid affecting the quality and substance of the rules.

There is a risk that, in the effort to simplify and expedite the legislative process, some important aspects of the regulations may be overlooked or inadequately addressed. Therefore, strong oversight mechanisms are necessary to ensure that every legal provision is based on thorough and comprehensive analysis. Coordination between government agencies is also key to the successful implementation of the Omnibus Law. Given that the Omnibus Law encompasses many different fields and legal aspects, effective coordination between ministries and related agencies is required to ensure consistency and harmonisation of regulations. A lack of coordination could lead to differing interpretations of the same regulations, ultimately diminishing the effectiveness of the consolidated law.

In the context of implementing the Omnibus Law in Indonesia, the experiences of other countries that have adopted similar models can serve as valuable references. For instance, the United States and Canada have successfully used omnibus laws to simplify regulations and expedite the

legislative process. Their experiences demonstrate that transparency, public participation, and government commitment are crucial for the success of integrated legislation. Learning from these countries can help Indonesia develop and implement effective and sustainable comprehensive laws<sup>[5]</sup>.

Initially, the Indonesian government implemented the General Law through the Job Creation Law. This legislation integrates various legal aspects related to employment, investment, and the environment. Despite generating considerable controversy, the implementation of the Job Creation Law offers an early glimpse into how the Omnibus Law might function within Indonesia's legal landscape.

Assessing the impact and effectiveness of this law is crucial for refining the comprehensive legal model in the future. Moreover, the implementation of comprehensive legislation must be accompanied by enhancements in institutional capacity. Institutions responsible for enforcing and upholding the law must have adequate resources, including both personnel and infrastructure<sup>[6]</sup>. Training and education for law enforcement officials and other stakeholders are also necessary to ensure they have a comprehensive understanding of the Omnibus Law and are able to apply it correctly. In the long term, the Omnibus Law has the potential to reform Indonesia's legal system to make it more efficient and responsive to change.

However, achieving this goal requires strong commitment from all parties involved—government, legislature, and society. Effective collaboration between the public and private sectors, as well as active participation from civil society, will be key to the successful implementation of the Omnibus Law. Regular monitoring and evaluation are also crucial to ensure that the Omnibus Law continues to meet its objectives. Transparent and accountable monitoring mechanisms must be established to oversee the implementation of the Omnibus Law and assess its impact on various aspects of society. The findings from these assessments can be used to make necessary improvements and adjustments, ensuring the Omnibus Law remains relevant and effective in streamlining regulations.

To support the effectiveness of the Omnibus Law, the government should also work to raise public awareness and understanding of the importance of regulatory simplification. Outreach and education about the benefits and objectives of the law can help reduce resistance and increase public support. Thus, the Omnibus Law should be viewed not only as a legislative tool but also as a collaborative effort to enhance 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-focused approach, integrated law can become an effective tool for creating a simpler, more efficient, and responsive legal system. With the support of all stakeholders, the Omnibus Law is expected to bring positive change to Indonesia, providing better legal certainty and promoting sustainable economic growth.

### **Challenges and obstacles in the implementation of the omnibus law**

In the context of implementing the Omnibus Law in Indonesia, the experiences of other countries that have adopted similar models can provide valuable insights. For instance, the United States and Canada have successfully

utilised omnibus laws to streamline regulations and expedite the legislative process. Their experiences demonstrate that transparency, public participation, and government commitment are crucial for the success of integrated legislation. Learning from these countries could assist Indonesia in developing and implementing effective and sustainable comprehensive laws. Initially, the Indonesian government applied the General Law through the Job Creation Law<sup>[7]</sup>.

In the context of implementing the Omnibus Law in Indonesia, the experiences of other countries that have adopted similar models can offer valuable insights. For example, the United States and Canada have successfully utilised omnibus laws to simplify regulations and expedite the legislative process. Their experiences highlight that transparency, public participation, and government commitment are crucial for the success of integrated legislation. Drawing lessons from these countries could aid Indonesia in developing and applying effective and sustainable comprehensive laws. Initially, the Indonesian government introduced the General Law through the Job Creation Law.

This law integrates various legal aspects related to employment, investment, and environmental protection. Although it has sparked considerable controversy, the implementation of the Job Creation Law provides an initial view of how the Omnibus Law might function within Indonesia's legal landscape. Examining the impact and effectiveness of this legislation is crucial for refining the comprehensive legal model in the future. Furthermore, the application of comprehensive legislation must be accompanied by enhancements in institutional capacity. Institutions responsible for enforcing the law need adequate resources, including personnel and infrastructure. Training and education for law enforcement officials and other stakeholders are also necessary to ensure they fully understand and correctly apply the General Law. In the long term, the Omnibus Law has the potential to reform Indonesia's legal system to make it more efficient and responsive to change.

However, achieving this requires strong commitment from all parties involved—government, legislature, and society. Effective collaboration between the public and private sectors, along with active civil society participation, will be key to the successful implementation of the Omnibus Law. Regular monitoring and evaluation are also essential to ensure that the Omnibus Law remains aligned with its objectives. Transparent and accountable monitoring mechanisms should be established to oversee the implementation of the Omnibus Law and assess its impact on various aspects of society. The results of these assessments can guide necessary improvements and adjustments to keep the Omnibus Law relevant and effective in streamlining regulations.

To support the effectiveness of the Omnibus Law, the government must also raise public awareness about the importance of regulatory simplification. Outreach and education on the benefits and goals of the law can help reduce resistance and enhance public support. Therefore, the Omnibus Law should be seen not only as a legislative tool but also as a collective effort to improve Indonesia's legal and regulatory system. Ultimately, the success of the Omnibus Law in simplifying regulations will depend on how well the model is implemented and adapted to Indonesia's conditions and needs. Through a transparent,

comprehensive, and quality-focused approach, integrated law can become an effective tool for creating a simpler, more efficient, and responsive legal system. With the support of all stakeholders, the Omnibus Law is expected to bring about positive changes for Indonesia, providing better legal certainty and promoting sustainable economic growth. Challenges related to control mechanisms also pose significant difficulties in applying the law across numerous ministries. To ensure that the law is implemented correctly and effectively, transparent and accountable monitoring mechanisms must be established. This monitoring could be conducted by independent organisations with the authority to oversee and evaluate the execution of comprehensive regulations. The results of this monitoring can inform necessary adjustments and improvements.

In addition to technical and administrative challenges, there are also political challenges. Strong political support is crucial for the effective implementation of comprehensive laws. Without political backing, the implementation of the Omnibus Law could be hindered by conflicting interests and political disputes. Therefore, it is essential for the government to achieve broad political consensus and support for the implementation of comprehensive legislation. In the long term, the success of integrated law will heavily rely on how well the model adapts to changing needs and societal demands. Effective regulations must remain dynamic and responsive to shifts in the economic and social environment. Thus, comprehensive laws should be designed to be flexible, allowing for review and adjustments in line with current developments. This way, integrated law can stay relevant and provide maximum benefits to society.

Another challenge is public perception of comprehensive laws. Negative perceptions, stemming from views that the legislative process is not transparent, can undermine public support and trust in the law. To address these issues, the government must undertake thorough education and awareness campaigns about the benefits and objectives of the Omnibus Law. Transparency and effective communication with the public can help increase awareness and foster positive support for the law. The implementation of comprehensive legislation must also consider sustainability. Ongoing implementation is crucial to ensure that regulations are not only effective in the short term but also provide long-term benefits. This includes evaluating the environmental, social, and economic impacts of each legal provision. Comprehensive laws should not only simplify regulations but also contribute to sustainable development. To tackle these challenges, collaborative efforts between the government, legislature, civil society, and the private sector are necessary.

Effective collaboration can help identify emerging issues and find appropriate solutions. Engaging various stakeholders at every stage of drafting and implementing comprehensive regulations can enhance regulatory quality and ensure that the legislation benefits all parties involved. Going forward, the government should develop a comprehensive strategy to address the challenges and obstacles associated with implementing comprehensive laws. This strategy should include enhancing transparency, public participation, institutional capacity, and effective monitoring mechanisms. Through a comprehensive and planned approach, the Omnibus Law can be successfully implemented and deliver significant benefits to Indonesian society and its economy. In summary, while the Omnibus

Law has significant potential to simplify regulations and enhance legal efficiency, numerous challenges and obstacles must be addressed to ensure successful implementation. Key factors include transparency, public participation, regulatory quality, inter-agency coordination, regulatory infrastructure readiness, and political support. With strong government commitment and public backing, the Omnibus Law is expected to be an effective tool for creating a simpler, more efficient, and responsive legal system.

### **Comparing the implementation of omnibus law in various countries**

A comparative discussion of the implementation of Omnibus Laws in various countries provides valuable insights into how this legislative model can be effectively applied in Indonesia. Each country that adopts a consolidated law faces its own unique context and challenges, offering important lessons. In the United States, consolidation laws are frequently used to combine various budgetary laws into a single large legislative package. This approach is intended to expedite the legislative process and reduce the likelihood of the President exercising a veto on specific laws. Transparency and public participation remain crucial elements of this process, although there is criticism regarding the lack of detail and open debate on each element of the legislation<sup>[8]</sup>.

Canada similarly applies Omnibus Acts with the goal of speeding up legislation and simplifying regulatory processes. In Canada, Omnibus legislation has been used in various contexts, including major changes in economic and environmental policies. An example includes the use of omnibus legislation to approve economic recovery plans. As in the United States, the major challenge in Canada is ensuring transparency and public participation. Criticism arises amid concerns that merging various regulations into a single law reduces the space for debate and thorough examination<sup>[9]</sup>.

In the context of Indonesia, the implementation of the Consolidation Law through the Job Creation Law aims to simplify complex regulations and create a more favourable investment environment. However, lessons from the United States and Canada indicate that public involvement and transparency are crucial for the success of comprehensive legislation. In Indonesia, criticisms of the Job Creation Law include a lack of public consultation and minimal participation in the law's drafting process. Therefore, it is essential for the Indonesian government to improve public participation mechanisms in future legislative processes.

Other countries, such as the Philippines, have also adopted omnibus laws to expedite economic reforms. In the Philippines, Omnibus Laws have been used to simplify investment regulations and accelerate infrastructure projects. The Philippine experience shows that the involvement of the private sector and civil society in the legislative process can enhance the effectiveness of comprehensive legislation. Active participation from various stakeholders ensures that the enacted laws are more comprehensive and can be effectively implemented<sup>[10]</sup>.

Mexico is another example of a country using omnibus laws to reform its economy. In Mexico, consolidation laws are used to merge regulations related to energy, telecommunications, and other sectors. The main challenge in Mexico is overcoming political and bureaucratic obstacles that often slow down the legislative process. Mexico's experience demonstrates that strong political

support and coordination among government agencies are crucial for the successful implementation of comprehensive laws<sup>[11]</sup>.

European countries such as Germany and France tend to be more cautious in applying comprehensive legislation. They focus more on separate legislative processes to ensure each bill receives full attention and debate. However, Germany has used a similar model for major policy reforms, such as changes in energy policy. Lessons from Europe suggest that while omnibus laws can expedite the legislative process, the quality and content of regulations must be maintained through transparent and participatory processes<sup>[12]</sup>.

In Japan, a legislative model similar to the Omnibus Law has been applied to massive reforms in the tax system and social policies. Japan emphasises the importance of public consultation and parliamentary participation at every stage of law-making. The Japanese experience indicates that an inclusive and participatory approach can enhance the legitimacy and acceptance of existing laws. Transparency and accountability are top priorities to ensure that every aspect of the law is thoroughly discussed before enactment.

### Conclusion

Findings from the implementation of the Omnibus Law, particularly in the context of the "Omnibus Law Model," suggest that this legislative approach has significant potential to simplify regulations, enhance bureaucratic efficiency, and create greater legal certainty. The Omnibus Law can address regulatory overlaps and streamline often convoluted and lengthy legislative processes. Countries that have adopted comprehensive laws, such as the United States, Canada, the Philippines, and Mexico, provide examples of how this approach can expedite economic reforms and boost national competitiveness. However, a key challenge in implementing comprehensive laws and regulations is ensuring transparency and full public participation.

Criticisms of the omnibus legislative process in various countries often highlight a lack of public involvement and consultation. Without full participation, regulations may fail to reflect the needs and aspirations of all stakeholders. Therefore, the process of crafting integrated legislation should involve stakeholders from diverse sectors and backgrounds. Effective coordination among government agencies is also crucial for the successful implementation of the Omnibus Law. Experiences from different countries show that effective coordination can reduce discrepancies in regulatory interpretation and ensure consistent implementation. Additionally, strong political support is necessary to overcome bureaucratic obstacles and expedite the legislative process.

The government must achieve broad political consensus to support the implementation of comprehensive laws. To ensure the Omnibus Law meets its objectives, transparent and accountable oversight mechanisms are required. Regular monitoring of the Omnibus Law's implementation can help identify emerging issues and find appropriate solutions. Ongoing evaluation will ensure that the regulations remain relevant to current developments and societal needs. Therefore, comprehensive laws can be an effective tool for creating a more responsive and efficient legal system. It is advisable for the Indonesian government to enhance 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 among government agencies to ensure consistent and effective implementation. Strong political support and effective monitoring mechanisms should be pursued to address difficulties associated with the comprehensive application of the law. With a comprehensive and well-planned approach, the Omnibus Law can serve as an effective tool for regulatory reform in Indonesia, providing greater legal certainty and fostering sustainable economic growth.

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