
**How the Existence of International Public Policy in the Economic Field in the Implementation of
a Policy in Indonesia**

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Abstract

Public policy implementation is the implementation of a public policy through action in a way that is related to certain policies. Compiling this paper aims to discuss the concept of national and international public policy. By compiling this paper, it is possible to use the main sources from various literatures and significant discussions with the implementation of public policies, which have been complemented by the author's ideas on the given theme. As a result of this discussion, it has been determined that the implementation of public policy has been influenced by a number of factors including: aspects of authority, resources, and communication.

In this application international economic policy is a science that examines how scarce resources are distributed to meet the needs of human life on a global scale. Indonesian economic policy or economic policy (economic policy) is a method of action taken by the government to regulate the country's economy to achieve certain goals.

Keywords: public policy, implementation of public policy, international and national economic policy.

PRELIMINARY

Public policy is important for the progress of a state government. A country is said to be a developed country if the government succeeds in making a policy that can be obeyed by the people of the country. The term "public policy" refers to the components of a country's government.

Every citizen must follow the public policies made by the government. If these citizens commit an offense related to the policies made by the government, then they will be fined according to the violation they committed. Since many violations occur every day in society, it should be the duty of the government to address this problem through public policy.

Often public policies are made not in the best interest of society, but also for the benefit of certain people. As a result, public policies issued by the government must have an imbalance with the community and really be shown to fix all problems that arise in society. One example is international public policy as a benchmark for making a policy in Indonesia.

International public policy itself has a definition as a flow of guidelines from policy makers to policy implementers that describe the goals and methods to achieve them. There are several understandings of international public policy theory according to experts, namely:

1. International public policy, according to Thomas Dye, is what governments choose to do or not to do.
2. International public policy, according to Harold Lawell and Abraham Kaplan, contains goals, values and social practices that exist in society, which means that public policy should not conflict with the values and practices in society.

METHODS/IDEAS

A. Applied Research Methods

The research method used in this paper uses the document study method where data collection is done indirectly.

B. Data collection technique

Using qualitative data collection techniques in the form of document studies. This technique is the most possible because it is still in the current pandemic condition, one way to find sources through online media is by looking for reading articles or literature online whose answers come from respondents. Searching and retrieving information online is what we take because it is the most effective and efficient way at this time.

C. Data analysis

Data analysis is the process of obtaining raw data which is then converted into useful information for decision making by the organizers. The data analysis carried out is qualitative data analysis, which consists of:

1. Concept creation
2. Category creation
3. Creating a hypothesis
4. Get analysis results

D. Research stages

The research stage this time begins with looking for sources from the internet, which can be in the form of interviews from the relevant sources and can also be through an online E-book (pdf) which contains the contents of this material.

E. Way of Interpretation

The interpretation in this paper contains conclusions by comparing the results of the hypothesis obtained with the results of the analysis we obtained. In the end, the researcher can get the main conclusion. Whether to accept or reject the result.

F. Research targets

The target in this paper is the public, where it is hoped that the public will know more about "How Indonesia Adapts International Public Policy in the field of trade in a Policy in Indonesia"

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Definition

International Economics is the study of how much scarce resources are allocated to meet the needs of human life in the scope of international life. International economics is related to the forms of relations that include trade, investment, loans, aid, and international cooperation. The actors in the international economy include the government, the private sector, as well as international organizations.

This international economy includes two aspects, namely micro aspects and macro aspects. This micro aspect is related to the problem of buying and selling internationally, such as export-import. Where the understanding of the micro aspect itself is a science that describes the behavior of producers and consumers accompanied by determining the quantity of input factors, as well as goods or services that will be traded in the future with reference to market prices. This activity depends on the state of the market for production or the market concerning factors of production. This micro aspect has a scope of analysis that includes market models, industry, benefit analysis, demand theory, cost and supply analysis, elasticity, production theory and also price theory. Apart from that, This micro aspect also plays a role in making a company policy regarding resource management, for example, price management. The existence of micro aspects in the economy will certainly make it easier to understand the behavior, desires, and needs of consumers. The purpose of the micro aspects in the economy, among others, as follows:

- Reviewing the market mechanism procedures from several existing factors. The results of this study will affect the relative prices of goods or services;
- Analyze any market failures and be able to produce realistic results;
- Explain the theoretical conditions required by the market in perfect market competition.

Some community activities related to this micro aspect include: demand, supply, consumer and producer behavior, prices, costs, and markets. In the international economic system, this micro aspect is related to and dependent on foreign investment transactions, international transactions, which also include unilateral international transactions and balance of payments.

Meanwhile, the macroeconomic aspect is a large-scale economic science that is related to all fields such as production, distribution, and use of property or objects, such as finance, trade, and industry. Because it covers the whole such as performance, behavior, to the process of making a decision. The macroeconomic aspect itself is closely related to the problem where each market is related to one another which can affect the acquisition or employment opportunities. Macroeconomics is applied to a policy, including: monetary economic policy, fiscal economic policy, and policy in terms of supply. Like the microeconomic aspect, the macroeconomic aspect also has several objectives, as follows:

- Creating economic growth;

This will increase national income automatically, so that economic activity will increase in the long term.

- Increase national income;

If this can be achieved, the welfare and per capita income of the country will also increase because in that country there is an increase in production activities.

- Stabilizing the state of the economy;

Economic stability is characterized by a balance in the balance of payments and demand for goods supplies.

- Even distribution of income;

If the distribution of income in a country is evenly distributed, then the prosperity of society will be achieved.

- Develop national production capacity;

If the national production capacity increases, the growth and economic development will also increase.

- Create a balanced balance of payments;

By making the balance of foreign payments balanced, it will avoid the state deficit, besides that it can also increase the country's foreign exchange through increasing export activities.

- Increase employment opportunities;

If national productivity increases, in addition to having an effect on production capacity, job opportunities will also increase to a higher level.

- Controlling inflation.

This is done to reduce the prevailing price to a minimum through several policies, such as the cash ratio, open market policy, to discount policy.

Between the micro and macro aspects, there are differences in it which can be seen from the meaning, the microeconomic aspect only examines economic fields in a smaller scope. As for the macroeconomic aspect of the economy, it examines fields that have a larger and wider scope, or it can be said that microeconomics focuses on individual economic units while macroeconomics focuses on the economy as a whole. In addition to differences in meaning, another difference lies in the theory of assumptions used. Microeconomic theory thinks that the market system is a form of perfect competition, with rational economic actors who also have the goal of optimizing profits. Meanwhile, macroeconomic theory argues as a market organizational structure that tends to be more monopolistic which includes asymmetric and imperfect information. Another assumption is that money is said to be a means of storing value that is used to gain profit in macroeconomic theory.

International economics is inherent in problems between several countries, namely:

- a. Mobility in a field of production, which includes labor and relative capital which is more difficult or also known as immobility of factors of production;
- b. Differences that lie in various fields, such as finance, banking, language, culture, and also in terms of politics; The difference lies in the production factors owned or also called the endowment factor, which causes differences in the prices of goods produced.

B. Forms of Policy in International Economics

These policies include policies on export promotion, import substitution policies, and industrial protection policies which can be explained in detail in the following explanation:

1. Export Promotion Policy

This policy is one of the characteristics of international economic policies that will increase the country's foreign exchange. Apart from increasing the country's foreign exchange, this policy can also shape and improve and advance competitiveness or increase the level of productivity of economic actors.

2. Import Substitution Policy

This policy is a regulation for the creation of imported goods. It aims to emphasize foreign exchange.

3. Industrial Protection Policy

This policy has the aim of keeping emerging industries from expanding, until it is felt that they are trying to co-exist with other countries. This policy is temporary. This protection is in the form of tariff perception or by providing allocations for products originating from other countries, which have been selected so that they can be traded in the local market.

C. International Economic Policy Applied in Indonesia

Indonesian economic policy or economic policy (economic policy), especially in taking a step by the government in regulating a national economic life that will be used to regulate national economic life to achieve a nation's ideals. This policy can also determine a system in taxes, interest rates and the general budget as well as the labor market, national ownership and regional autonomy as well as government intervention in the economic system. Economic policy in Indonesia is divided into two, namely monetary policy and fiscal policy. Monetary policy or monetary policy is intended as an effort to manipulate the macroeconomic situation so that it can run as intended by adjusting changes in the amount of money in the flow of the economy,

There are two types of monetary policy, namely:

1. Expansive Monetary Policy or Monetary Expansive Policy, which is a policy aimed at increasing the money supply.
2. Contractive Monetary Policy or Monetary Contractive Policy, which is a policy of reducing the money supply. This policy can be referred to as 'tight money monetary policy'

In addition, monetary policy is also implemented with monetary policy instruments, namely:

1. Open Market Operations

This operation is a means of controlling money in circulation by buying or selling government securities or also known as government securities. So Open Market Operations is a government action where the government wants to increase the amount of money in circulation then it is done by purchasing government securities. On the other hand, if you want to reduce the amount of money in circulation, the government will sell securities owned by the government to the people. For example, the government has securities, namely SBI or also known as Bank Indonesia Certificates, besides that there are gas stations or an abbreviation of Money Market Securities.

2. Discount Facility (Discount Rate)

This instrument is a regulation related to the circulation of the money in circulation based on the interest rate of the central bank and commercial banks. What the government does when it wants to increase the amount of money in circulation, the government will reduce the interest rate

held by the central bank. The opposite is done when the government wants to reduce or reduce the amount of money in circulation, the government will increase the bank's interest rate.

3. Reserve Requirement Ratio (Requirement Ratio)

This instrument is a regulation of the amount of money in circulation by playing with the amount of bank reserves which will later be handed over to the government. If the government wants to increase the amount of money in circulation. Then, if you want to reduce the money supply, the government will increase the required reserve ratio.

4. Moral Appeal (Moral Persuasion)

This regulation is to manage the amount of money in circulation, someone must also be given an appeal or socialization to economic actors.

Furthermore, in addition to monetary economic policy in Indonesia, there is also a fiscal economic policy or fiscal policy where this fiscal policy has an explanation where economic policy is designed to better determine the economic situation by changing the expenditure and income owned by the government. The arrangement has a relationship with the government. because it will focus on regulating government revenues and expenditures, so it is closely related to taxes. Where changes in the applicable tax rates will affect the level of buying and selling power in society. On the other hand, when taxes increase, people's purchasing power will decrease. Changes in tax rates will affect several things, such as:

1. Aggregate demand and the level held in an activity related to the economy;
2. Resource distribution model;
3. Income distribution.

If fiscal policy can be carried out properly, Indonesia will also avoid bad events such as inflation, unemployment, or a decline (deficit) in the international balance of payments, and other undesirable things. The following are some of the analyzes used in the determination of fiscal policy, including:

1. A study of fiscal policy that discusses how an uncomplicated tax system is;
2. Fiscal policy study in an integrated tax system Built-in Flexible. This system is a tax collection by equalizing the distribution of income so that social tensions can be avoided. It is also said to be flexible which means following income. If the income generated is large, the tax paid is also large, so with a small income, the amount of tax payment is also small.

This fiscal policy is expansionary as well as contractionary. Expansive fiscal policy is when the unemployment rate is high, the government will increase public spending by increasing subsidies to the poor or reducing taxes. In addition, this fiscal policy is contractionary, where when the country achieves full employment opportunities or faces inflation, the government will reduce public spending or increase tax rates.

Budget policy or budget policy:

1. Budget Deficit or Expansive Fiscal Policy

This policy is a government regulation with the intention that expenditures greater than state revenues can provide progress to the economy. This policy is usually used when the country's economy is in a recessive state.

2. Surplus Budget / Contractive Fiscal Policy

This budget is a policy made by the government which is intended so that the revenue generated is greater than the state expenditure. This policy can be applied when a developing economy experiences a condition known as overheating in order to reduce demand pressure.

3. Balanced Budget

This budget is usually implemented when the government determines the amount of income equal to state expenditure. The political objective of this budget is to ensure certainty in the state budget, while also increasing discipline.

4. State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN)

a. Definition of State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN)

The State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) is an annual financial plan owned by the state government which has been approved by the House of Representatives or the DPR. This budget is a work plan for the Indonesian government which aims to improve sustainable development outcomes as well as implement fiscal decentralization. The APBN contains an arrangement of state revenues and expenditures within one year and is well prepared, and this budget is contained in a law which is implemented openly and fully responsible for the welfare of the Indonesian people.

b. Functions of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN)

APBN is a tool in terms of regulating state revenues and expenditures in terms of financing an activity and state development, promoting economic growth, increasing national income, achieving economic stability, and being able to determine goals and priorities in overall development.

The APBN has several roles, such as in the authorization function, supervision function, planning function, distribution function, allocation function, as well as a stability function. In this case, an income turns into a right and an expenditure becomes an obligation for the state in every one year of calculation which later must be included in a APBN. The surplus from state revenue will later be used in financing the next state budget expenditure, including several, among others:

a) The function of the state budget is seen from the fiscal policy

- 1) Authorization function, which has the intention that the articles of association become the main foundation to be able to carry out an income and expenditure in the relevant year. It can be concluded that state expenditure or income can be accounted for.
- 2) Planning function, has the intention that the state budget becomes a direction for a country to be able to compile an activity that exists in that year. If a list of expenditures has been prepared beforehand, the state can make an arrangement of plans for which the list of expenditures has been prepared.
- 3) Supervision function, the state budget that has been made must be able to become a guideline for assessing whether the activities of the state government are in accordance with the guidelines that have been made or not. The guidelines made are certainly beneficial for the people because the people can easily evaluate the actions of the state government in using state money, whether it is in accordance with their needs or not.
- 4) Allocation function, the state budget should aim to reduce the unemployment rate, waste of resources and be aimed at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the country's

economy. This budget must be used for allocating funds from the total income owned by the state to expenditure posts for the procurement of goods and public services as well as in terms of financing development and other matters.

- 5) Distribution function, budget policy must pay attention to a sense of justice and propriety which has the aim of creating equity or can reduce the gap between one region and another, social class, or sectoral. The APBN is not only used for the public interest, namely in terms of development and government administration activities, it is also returned to the community in the form of scholarships, subsidies, and pension funds in the form of transfer payments.
 - 6) Stability function, the state budget is a tool to protect and seek fundamental stability in the economy. If there is an instability that crosses the line, the government can intervene through a budget that is intended to return it to a normal state.
- b) Structure of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN)
- 1) State Shopping
Shopping is divided into two types, namely:
 - Central Government Expenditures are expenditures intended to finance development activities carried out by the central government, both central and regional or referred to as deconcentration and assistance tasks. This expenditure is divided into Personnel Expenditures, Goods Expenditures, Debt Interest Financing, Capital Expenditures, Fuel and Non-BBM Subsidies, Social Expenditures, Grants Expenditures, and other Expenditures.
 - Regional Expenditures are expenditures given to the Regional Government and then included in the APBD revenues from each region related to Regional Expenditure itself which is divided into several parts, namely:
 - 2) Profit Sharing Fund, namely:
 - General Allocation Fund
 - Special Allocation Fund
 - Special Autonomy Fund
 - 3) Financing
This financing includes several things, including:
 - Domestic financing, which includes banking financing, privatization, hearing forest certificates, and state capital participation;
 - Foreign Financing, which consists of:
 - Withdrawal of Foreign Loans, which consist of Program Loans and Project Loans.
 - Payment of Foreign Debt Pook Installment, which includes from Maturity and Moratorium.
 - 4) Budget Assumption
In preparing the APBN, the government needs 7 main factors in the macro economy, including:
 - Gross Domestic Product or GDP in rupiah;
 - Annual Economic Growth (%);
 - Inflation (%);
 - Rupiah Exchange Rate per USD.

- SBI Interest Rate for 3 months (%).
- Indonesian Oil Prices in USD or Barrels.
- Indonesian Oil Production (Barrels per one day).

D. The Position of International Law in the Implementation of Policies in Indonesia

Written regulations in Indonesia's 1945 Constitution there are no rules governing the position of international law in the national legal system. However, it cannot be concluded that Indonesia can stand alone without adhering to international law. many considerations, especially regarding the relationship between the international community and the Indonesian people.

Indonesia does not adhere to dualism, but Indonesia prioritizes itself to implement decisions in international agreements and guidelines that have been ratified (ratified) without the need to implement legislation (implementing legislation). Every agreement or convention signed by Indonesia will seek approval from the House of Representatives (DPR) first and then the president's approval to be validated in the form of a law or in the form of a presidential regulation.

After being validated by the House of Representatives (DPR), it can only be implemented after obtaining a law for its ratification, then after that it can only be implemented and practiced in the national legal system, without the need for an organizer Act itself. However, when it comes to important matters, such as the international agreement, it can change national laws and regulations and then directly relate to the interests of its citizens, if the regulation concerns the interests of citizens, it will certainly cause changes in national laws, or things that change the area of its territory. then it certainly requires a separate legislation as its implementing regulations.

In general, the position of international law in national legal policy can be imaged as follows:

1. A number of countries assume that international law has become part of national law, so it is directly practiced without the need for amalgamation.
2. Some countries allow their national courts to advocate customary international law rather than their national law.
3. There is no action in accordance with the implementation of international policy treaty law on national law. As for those who follow the flow of monism (single or alone) with the primacy of international law.

CLOSING

1. Conclusion

Public policy is an important thing for the progress of the state government. A country can be described as a developed country if the government has succeeded in making a policy that its citizens can obey. International policy itself is a flow of part of the task of implementing decisions to implementing policies that have described the ways and objectives to achieve these goals.

International Economics is the study of how many resources are difficult to find and distribute to meet the life of the community in the scope of international life. International Economics has two aspects, namely macro and micro aspects. Policies in the international economy

include: policies for increasing exports, policies for import substitution, and policies for industrial protection.

Indonesia's economic policies include: the Taxation System, Interest Rates and Government Budgets, Markets from Labor, National Ownership, and Regional Autonomy from government intervention in the economy. There are two kinds of economic policies in Indonesia, namely monetary policy and fiscal policy.

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia does not contain the level of international law in the national legal system. Indonesia accepts international law although its implementation requires a lot of consideration. Indonesia does not adhere to the flow of dualism, but Indonesia prioritizes itself to carry out the provisions of international agreements and conventions that have been ratified, without requiring implementing legislation.

2. Suggestion (optional)

The author realizes that this paper is far from perfect, one of which is due to the limited data that the author has. However, based on the results of this discussion, it is hoped that public policies in the international and national economic fields in Indonesia can improve

With the existence of a national economy and an international economy, it is hoped that the relations between these countries will not have a negative impact on economic improvement related to international cooperation.

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