

# ROLES AND CHALLENGES PANCASILA STATE TO WELCOME AND ENTERING ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY 2015

*by Derry Angling Kesuma*

---

**Submission date:** 12-May-2022 10:29AM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1834322345

**File name:** A\_STATE\_TO\_WELCOME\_AND\_ENTERING\_ASEAN\_ECONOMIC\_COMMUNITY\_2015.doc (886K)

**Word count:** 5496

**Character count:** 30915

Legal System

ROLES AND CHALLENGES AS PANCASILA STATE To WELCOME AND ENTERING ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY 2015

By: Dr. Derry Angling Kesuma, SH., M. Hum

Abstract :

As pancasila state countries, the ASEAN Economic Community that will soon be facing is an opportunity and also includes a challenge. Indonesia Opportunities for Entering AEC 2015 according to the author can be described as follows: a) a Potential Market World, b) Indonesia can become Exporting Countries, c) Indonesia may be the Country of Destination Investors; d) improve competitiveness; e) enhance the Open Services Sector; f) may increase the flow of capital. As a challenge: a) Rate of Export and Import. The challenges faced by Indonesia enters ASEAN economic integration is not only that is internal in the country but even more competition with fellow ASEAN countries and other countries outside ASEAN, China and India, b) Indonesia's inflation rate is still relatively high when compared with other countries in the ASEAN kasawan. Macro stability remains a constraint increase Indonesia's competitiveness and prosperity level in Indonesia is still lower than other countries. c) Negative Impact of Capital Flows Widened. Freer capital flows to support financial transactions more efficient, is one source of financing for development, facilitating international trade, supporting the development of the financial sector and ultimately improve the economic growth of a country. d) The similarity of the main export products (agriculture, fisheries, rubber products, wood-based products, and electronics) is one cause of the share of intra-ASEAN trade range that only 20-25 percent of total ASEAN trade. Indonesia needs to carry out the strategy of adding value to their product so it has its own characteristics with products from ASEAN countries. e) Level of Economic Development. The level of economic development of Member States of ASEAN are still diverse. High levels of inequality which is one of the problems in the region that is quite urgent to be solved in order not to hinder the acceleration region to the AEC in 2015.

Keywords: AEC (ASEAN Economic Community), Opportunities, Challenges

Background

Indonesia is one of the largest state population in the ASEAN region. Indonesian society different types of tribes, languages and customs are spread from Sabang to Merauke.

It became the capital necessary to prepare the People of Indonesia to the ASEAN Economic Community or the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015.

If viewed from the side of the demographics of Human Resources, Indonesia in the

Community is actually one of the country

Indonesia has a pretty good economic strength. productive. If viewed from the age factor, the majority of Indonesia's population, or about 70% of them are of childbearing age. If we look

at the two of its region, the local-advantage remain a strong appeal to the natural that are so large can be used as capital to Indonesia side ASEAN Economy Community 2015. we addition to the largest population can provide have power work. Economic conducive Indonesia 110 is an opportunity million Indonesia will become a force of its own. worker

s (BPS, 2007).

Constructing Compatible

Indonesia's natural resource wealth that no that resource s meet in that stabilit y where Indo-

For ASEAN Economic Community

National Standard) in order to increase the competitiveness of national products and the protection of the public interest. Law No. 20 Year 2014 on Standardization and Conformity Assessment recently passed some 26 ime ago mandates the importance of synergy between the central government and local governments in providing guidance to the businesses and people in the implementation of SNI (Indonesian National

Proceeding :

Legal System

nesia should immediately improve itself to prepare Indonesia Resources of very competi- ve and global in order to realize the ASEAN Economy Community 2015. To investigate further the role and challenges facing Indonesia

as a country Pancasila state, the authors

interested to discuss further in writing with the title "The Role and Challenges of Indonesia Welcoming MEA 2015".

Challenges and obstacles ahead of Indonesia to the increasingly complex and multidimensional. In 2015, Indonesia will enter the era of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). With the enactment of the MEA, the people within ASEAN could do a good trade transactions in goods and services are free. This situation will require Indonesia to have strong competitiveness.

Therefore, Indonesia needs to do the preparatory steps to anticipate the conditions that will be encountered in the hope that can take advantage of the momentum to positive, and not to be a target market of products and services

from ASEAN member countries, given the potential City Palembang big enough and able to compete the member countries of ASEAN.

Currently, BSN (National Standardization Agency) continues to pioneer cooperation with various parties, including the Local Government which aims to establish cooperation in the development and application of SNI (Indonesian

A tangible manifestation of the cooperation agreement that one of them is the implementation of an incentive in the form of guidance application-based quality management system standard ISO 9001: 2008 in a public service organization under the auspices of local government such as Services Agency and the

pital. In addition, this guidance is also given to SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises) for the implementation of quality management system standards, food safety and the application of SNI (Indonesian National Standard) for superior product,

Indonesian nation must have the competitiveness to take advantage of the development of globalization. Therefore, standardization and conformity assessment becomes a tool to improve the quality, production efficiency, facilitate trade transactions, realize fair competition and transparent. Standardization and conformity assessment is also needed in various sectors of life, commerce, industry, agriculture, science and technology, and the environment.

Therefore, the involvement of all stakeholders including the Local Government needed to encourage the development a application of standards. The following articles in Law No. 20 Year 2014 on Standardization and Conformity Assessment related to the role of Local Government in Standardization and Conformity Assessment. In order to improve the quality of goods and/or services in the regions, the regional government may propose a plan formulating SNI to BSN (Article 10, paragraph 5). SNI can be applied voluntarily by the business communities, ministries

proceeding • Constructing Compatible

and/or government agencies non-ministerial, and/or local government (Article 21). Article 24 states the Local Government shall implement regulation or regulation of the Head of Government Institution Non ministry on the implementation of mandatory SNI. And Article 25 of Local Government must have a certificate SNI compulsorily applied.

Local government can do the coaching and development of LPK by observing the needs of the market and society. Local governments can organize to increase the competence of human resources in the field of Standardization and Conformity Assessment. Local Government in coordination to conduct surveillan-

ce of

Personal-certified and / or use of SNI Mark and/or marks of conformity. Information system Standardization and Conformity Assessment referred integrated with information systems of ministries, government agencies non-ministerial and Local Government.

B, problem what Formulation has been stated

authors are interested in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015 in the form of writing with a focus on the problem:

above, the are interested to investigate further the

I. How is the potential of Indonesian Resources To welcome and Entering ASEAN Community Economy in 2015?

2. What role can Indonesia be given to

AEC 2015?

C, Benefits

The authors hope that with this article the author can add information and knowledge through a variety of sources such as (books, internet, etc.) regarding Potential Resources Enters Indonesia to ASEAN Economy Community, So that the formation of this paper.

For ASEAN Economic Community

And for readers of this writing the results are expected to provide benefits to all parties and may be used by readers as a summary or the study of learning in order to add insight and knowledge about the potential of Indonesian Resources to Enter ASEAN Economy Community 2015.

D. Discussion

1. Potential Resources Facing Indonesia in the framework of MEAs

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015 is a program for ASEAN countries to further improve the quality of the economy, especially trade in order to become an easier access such as applying the elimination of customs duties (Free Trade Area) to create a single market, Surely this makes a lot of opportunities, especially for Indonesia to further improve the quality of its products as well as the professional Work force within the scope of the challenge

between the central government, local ment, and a whole although still disharmony between the central govern-

tutional preparatory efforts towards AEC 2015.

Needs to be formulated a policy to implement seven strategic

mented by the Indonesian government, namely socialization Massive, Improving the Quality of Human Resources (HR), Empowerment, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Capital, Repair Infrastructure, Institutional Reform & Government, Investment Climate Reform.

ASEAN development entered a new phase with the adoption of the ASEAN Vision 2020 in

Kuala Lumpur in 1997 that envisioned ASEAN as a Community of South-East Asian countries are open, peaceful, stable,

prosperous, mutual care, tied together in a dynamic partnership (15) 2020. Furthermore, ASEAN also adopted the

Bali Concord II at the 9th ASEAN Summit in (10) Bali in 2003 which approved the establishment of the ASEAN Community. The establishment of the ASEAN Community is part of ASEAN's efforts to further strengthen ASEAN integration. There was also an attempt evolutive ASEAN to adjust perspective in order to be more open in discussing domestic problems that affect the region without leaving principle-main principles of ASEAN, namely: mutual respect (Mutual Respect), no interference in domestic affairs (Noninterference), consensus, dialogue and consultation. ASEAN Community consists of three pillars, including cooperation in the economic (7) field, namely: Komunitas Keamanan ASEAN (ASEAN Security Community/ASC), the ASEAN Economic Community (ASEAN Economic Community/AEC) and the Socio-Cultural Community ASEAN (ASEAN Socio-Cultural

to enter (3) the ASEAN community.

In the face of the realization of the ASEAN Economic Community by 2015, ASEAN member countries including Indonesia should make an effort to prepare. One of the devices that need to be prepared is the government of a state regulation through legislation or public policies (public policy),

In Order setting the country, to face the 2015 AEC needed policies disseminated filled

Community / ASCC),

The achievement of (7) ASEAN Community is getting stronger with the signing of the Cebu Declaration on the establishment of an ASEAN

Community by 2015" by the pemimpin ASEAN at the 12th ASEAN Summit in Cebu Philippines, January 13, 2007. By signing this

accelerate the establishment of Community ASEAN/ASEAN Community from 2020 to 2015.

Then this commitment, especially in the economic field, followed by the signing of the ASEAN Charter / Charter and the blueprint for the AEC in 2015 at the 13th ASEAN Summit in Singapore, on November 20, 2007. The signing of the ASEAN Charter as well as the AEC blueprint is a new chapter in cooperation ASEAN economic kempat at the age of twenty years.

As already mentioned above, that the AEC is one of the three main pillars of the ASEAN Community in 2015, which wants to establish economic integration in the ASEAN region of Southeast. AEC has five PLAR primary, namely the free flow of goods (free flow of goods), the free flow of services (free flow of service), the free flow of investment (free flow of investment), alran free skilled labor (free flow of skilled labor), and the free flow of capital (free flow of capital).

In the face of the realization of the ASEAN Economic Community by 2015, ASEAN member countries including Indonesia should make an effort to prepare. One of the devices that need to be prepared is the government of a state regulation through legislation or policy (policy). This is important because it can create grooves and guidelines for a country to achieve the expected goals and also can direct the public as well as the other countries to the stage to be achieved, thus setting through the policy (policy) is the first step in an effort to prepare Indonesia and countries Other ASEAN members in the face of the Asean Economic Community in 2015 later, This study was conducted to provide insight into how the readiness of Indonesia in tems of setting policy (policy) as a preparation to meet the Asean Economic Community in 2015.

Regulatory policies (policy) in relation to the general principles of good governance made to keep ketaat-asasan actions carried out by the state administration as the government authorities,

be the happy condition also become a form of concern for Indonesia in the face of the single market in 2015, it needed through setting appropriate policies for the purpose of ASEAN and National Objectives can be achieved in tandem.

Not a few opinions or criticism related to the unpreparedness of Indonesia in facing the AEC- This condition is certainly not a good thing for Indonesia because it can affect the views of other countries against Indonesia. Fears and stigma that are in the community both nationally and internationally must be addressed and handled with care by the government because all the efforts taken or to be taken must suit the aim to eliminate or minimize contention pessimistic, because a little mistake could be a threat to Indonesia dipenghujung 2015 later.

## 2. The condition of Indonesia's Competitiveness

The report is based on the Global Competitiveness Index 2013-2014, World Economic Forum 2013 Indonesia conditions to carry out the investment considered not competitive enough as shown in the table below:

Table 2.1  
The Global Competitiveness Index

	Countr	Rank	Score
1	Sin a ore	2	5.61
2	Mala sia	24	5.03
3	Brunei	26	4.95
4	Thailand	37	4.54
5	Indonesia	38	4.53
6	Laos	48	4.08
7	Philli ines	59	4.29
8	Vietnam	70	4.18
9	Kambo'a	88	4.01
10	Timor leste	138	3.25
	M anmar	139	3.23

Proceeding : Constructing Compatible Legal System For ASEAN Econ

among others the principle of equal treatregion can

2013-2014

ment, the principle of legal certainty, and the Source: World Economic Forum 2013 // WWW. principle can be trusted. In practice, the policy rules can be decisions, instructions, circulars, Teforum.org instructions, announcements, and more.

ched 617.68 Until the million year ASEAN 2012, the and population Indonesia rea-thethe position ASEAN of region, Ind

country with the largest population in the Asean rankings. This position puts Indonesia ranked below Singapore (1), Malaysia (24), Brunei (26), and Thailand (27), so that for the presence

#### Constructing Compatible Legal System For ASEAN Economic Community

Indonesian Investment is still unable to

compete lth the four countries.

The relatively low competitiveness of Indone.sla. the main cause of the year to year almost unchanged, namely high corruption, in the efficiency of government bureaucracy and inadequate infrastructure supply. Now, Indonesia IS in a group of other developing countries such as Brazil, although still better than the Philippines, Mexico, South Africa and Russia.

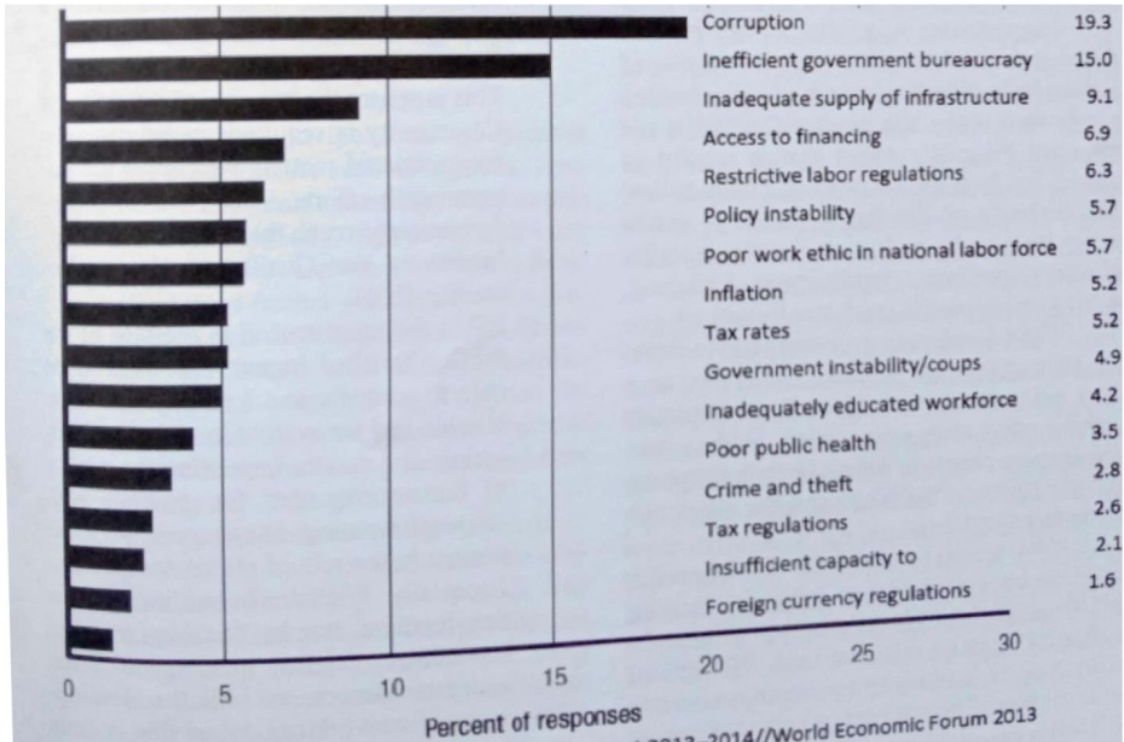
SWhile the International Institute for Management **Development** (IMD) Competitive Center states that the main factor inhibiting business in Indonesia, are:

1. The quality and quantity of human resources has not increased
2. Not inefficient bureaucracy and too much deregulation package
3. Not improved infrastructure
4. Regulation burdensome taxation
5. Economic growth menigkat but 65% supported by domestic consumption remaining export
6. Policies that are not solid, lead to the implementation of regional autonomy policies directed dult / obstacles
7. CCN (Corruption, Colusion and Nepotism)

proceeding •

23

Furthermore based report The Global Competitiveness Report 2013-2014 // World Economic Forum, which was released at the end of 2013 suggests several factors that cause obstacles Indonesia to be able to start a business (The Most Problematic Factors for Doing Business), as shown in the following table



Sumber : The Global Competitiveness Report 2013-2014//World Economic Forum 2013

The report from the report shows that Indonesia to be a [player] or not the audience will have already started fixing things in facing the AEC 2015.

**3. Public Policy (Public Policy)**  
Various definitions of public policy raised by experts according to Rian Nugroho (2012: 119-123) can be formulated, public policy (po-



Proceeding :

Policy) is an authoritative decision. Decision made by the one who hold the authority, formal or informal. Public is a group of people bound by a particular issue. so, "The public is not common, people, society, or simply stakeholders, the Public is a sphere where people become a citizen, a space where citizens interact, state and society exist". Thus, public policy are: Any state or Government (as the holder of the authority) decision to manage public life (as a sphere) in order to reach the mission of the nation (remember, the nation is consist of two institutions: the state and society)(1)

In simple terms it can be said that public policy is: Any decision made by the State, as a strategy to realize the goals of the State. Public policy is a strategy for delivering community in the early days, entering society in transition, towards society aspired(2)

The dynamics of public policies provide direction for understanding policies developed and underdeveloped countries. Understanding put forward is that the developed world is not measured by public policy that is created or owned, but from the character of public policy. The tendency of developed countries, public policy leads to the protection and sustainability of natural resources, empowerment, managing, moving and responding to future human.

While developing countries tend to develop policies that extract natural resources on a large scale, more on policies that completely prohibit rather than empowering, tend to control, keeping people to not move from his place, and put Amasa orderly ago and the status quo rather than the future,

MEA are like two blades for Indonesia, could be an opportunity to bring the benefits and blessings (land of opportunities) can also be a disaster (loss of opportunities), We will be many export manufacturers or importers became an easy target. The answer is on the readiness of

Indonesia to face the MEA. How prepared Indonesia face the MEA?

Many parties urged the government to make preparations to welcome AEC 2015 which if not soundless. Strategic measures should also be implemented immediately. The next year is

For ASEAN Economic Community

not a scry short time to prepare for this tough competition. At least need to be formulated a

policy to implement seven strategic steps that need to be implemented by the Government of ndone

#### 1. Socialization Massive

Dissemination efforts stool AEC in 2015, was not evenly distributed. Confined to certain circles. Arguably, only the upper middle class. Meanwhile, down to the ordinary people do not know her very well, Instead of preparing, know not.

In comparison Atmospheric ASEAN and AEC in Thailand is felt. The Thai government looks not underestimate the implementation of the AEC, a lot of banners, banners and boards in various public facilities that inform the implementation of the AEC, print media, and television also actively promote the message through a countdown counting backwards every day.

This is where the big role of the ASEAN Community is required, namely socialization related matters welcomed the government's efforts AEC. In order for information to reach the wider community.

#### 2. Improving the Quality of Human Resources (HR)

HR is the most crucial in the face of the AEC. Qualified human resources to be able to compete and a strong challenge. Nimble and innovative in taking an idea, action, and action. Improving the quality of human resources for example with language training. Language is very important in the role of global competition. Especially English. In addition, skills development

proceeding •

can be done by training, workshops, regular meetings between economic actors, as well the development of networking. All of this is done so that economic actors always follow the latest developments of the economy. Indonesia optimism could be possessed of qualified human resources.

### 3. Empowerment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

SME is a sector of the national economy

in the development of economy. This empowerment can create business climate and reduce high cost economy. the competitiveness MSME is necessary of the

economy. Competition in terms of quality and quantity not only for local and national markets, but also export. More and more SMEs are able to export, the greater the economic competitiveness of Indonesia. Training the use of the website in order to expand the consumer segment is also indispensable in today's digital era. It is sometimes still rarely carried out by SMEs.

#### 4 Capital

This capitalization is essential to increasing the production capacity of a business, Therefore, it takes pemodalan institutions are easily accessible by businesses of all sizes. Especially SMEs which are often difficulties in the capital increase.

#### 5, Infrastructure Improvements

Infrastructure in the form of facilities and infrastructure such as logistics, electricity, telecommunications, transportation revitalization, highways, railways, ports, airports, and others. We know that all of these factors greatly affect the production and distribution process. Therefore, the improvement of this infrastructure should be expedited. Logistics delays could increase inflation. Because competitiveness is also determined how quickly out of the goods.

#### 6. Institutional Reform and Government

Institutional and governmental law-abiding and impartially is expected. The attitude of institutional and government cooperative to businesses is one thing that should be corrected. Not complicate the paperwork and bureaucracy prolonged.

Strengthening legal institutions should be improved, especially in terms of institutional independence and accountability Of law, so as to create an institutional climate of legal professionalism and

parency Efforts to improve the welfare institutions and also continue to be implemented in order to prevent actions leading and potential-

#### 7. Investment Climate Reforms

Indonesia should be to reform the investment climate through the improvement of economic infrastructure, macro-economic stability, and the rule of law and policy, and cut high-cost economy.

ASEAN Blogger Community active role in supporting the dissemination of the AEC should be done regularly and periodically until the time comes December 31, 2015. It does not stop only at the moment. ASEAN Blogger Community is expected to continue to disseminate the latest information broadest also supervise the government's performance in terms of preparation to welcome AEC. Contribute some ideas and input for the government and businesses in an effort to meet the AEC 2015. Perhaps, countdown, countdown birth AEC needs to be applied. At least in the sidebar of our website respectively. So it will continue to remind us of how far and matangkah our preparation. The seventh such policies should be carried out by the government, and very difficult to implement if it is to be done by the business world,

ASEAN Economic Community which was formed with the mission of making economies in ASEAN to be better and be able to compete with countries whose economies are more advanced than the current condition of the ASEAN countries. There was also the realization of the ASEAN Community that deal that includes AEC, can make the position of ASEAN to be more strategic in the international arena, in the hope that with the establishment of community ASEAN economic community is able to open the eyes of all parties, so that there is a dialogue between the sectors where the latter also complementarity among stakeholders

economic sectors in ASEAN countries is very important.

When viewed from the economic potential, Indonesia is one country that is now emerging to be one of ASEAN economic power, Where the average Indonesian economic growth of 6.3 percent compared with 5.4 of Ma-

aysia, Thailand 5 percent, Singapore's 1.2 per-81 cent, the Philippines 6.6 percent, and Vietnam 5.7. In terms of population, Indonesia is the most populous nation that is 247 million people as a potential market and labor. Prospects Indonesia as a country with an economy in the world number 16, number 4 in Asia after China, Japan and India, as well as the largest in Southeast Asia, the more promising because it is supported by the abundance of natural resources, growth in private consumption and investment climate more conducive.

Indonesian opportunities to compete in AEC 2015 is actually quite large, Indonesia is currently ranked 16th in the world for economies of scale. Economies of scale are also supported by the proportion of productive age population and the growth of a large middle class. Indonesia positive economic outlook is also supported by the improvement of Indonesia's investment rating by the rating agencies as well as the inclusion of Indonesia as the world number four prospective destinations based on UNCTAD World Investment report. Main fundamentals of the Indonesian economy can be seen when many countries are "fallen" buffeted by the global economic slowdown, the Indonesian economy can still be maintained for positive growth. To realize the opportunities of AEC 2015, it's time we clean up and perform actions effective and focused supported by various parties. Of the 12 priority sectors that will implemented on MEA 2015, we should be able to inventory the potential sectors seeded.

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) is actually a form of economic integration potential in the region and the world. Goods, services, capital and investment to move freely in the region. Regional economic integration is indeed a trend and a necessity in today's global era. This implies that the competition aspect of thrusting the opportunities and challenges for all countries.

2015 AEC scheme of employment, for example, impose a liberalization of professional personnel on board, such as a doctor. Unfortunately unskilled labor which is the "power" Indonesia is not included in this liberalization program. Precisely informal workers who had been a source of non-oil foreign exchange potential enough for Indonesia, tends to be limited movement in 2015 AEC era.

88

### ASEAN Economic Community

Indonesia into the category of middleincome countries, which demands the transformation of economic growth than previously dependent on natural resources and the allocation of cheap labor (resources and low cost-driven growth) into demands to produce higher productivity by utilizing physical capital and resources handy man (productivity-driven growth), so that Indonesia's economic growth is not stagnant and

avoid the trap of middle-income countries (middle income trap).

Indonesia has potential and a very strong capital in the success of the ASEAN Economic Community, due to the geographical extent of our country, also supported by natural resources and also very much qualified human resources, Support resources needed to manage the potential that is currently owned by Indonesia in preparation to enter the ASEAN Economic Community. The government can apply local knowledge vary greatly in explored natural resources, Meanwhile Indonesia has authorized capital or capital base is important, namely human resources, natural resources, Indonesia's experience in overcoming the crisis, foreign relations are well established, and the strategic location of Indonesia as capital stepped into the ASEAN Economic Community.

Opportunities, Challenges and Indonesia Readiness for Entering AEC 2015 according to the author can be described as follows:

#### 1. Opportunities

- Potential Market  
World. Embodiments of AEC 2015 will put ASEAN as the third largest market region in the world, supported by the third-largest total population (8 percent

of the total world population) after China and India.

- Exporting Countries.

With rising international commodity prices, most of the ASEAN countries recorded a surplus on the current account.

Economic prospects are quite good causes

ASEAN  
Economic

ASEAN  
become  
an

investment destination. ■ Investors  
Destination Countries.

In the framework of AEC 2015 various regional cooperation to improve the infrastructure (gas pipelines, information technology) or by financing the agenda. The opportunities opened up opportunities for improvement of the investment climate in Indonesia. Especially in the conduct of domestic infrastructure programs.

#### Competitiveness

1. ASEAN goods trade liberalization would ensure the smooth flow of goods to the supply of raw materials and finished materials in the ASEAN region due to tariff and non tariff barriers that do not exist anymore.

- Open Services Sector

The services sector that has been set, namely tourism, health, aviation, and the e-ASEAN, and then in succession with logistics.

- Capital Flow

In terms of the withdrawal of foreign capital inflows, ASEAN as a region known as a destination for global capital investment, including the CLMV especially Vietnam.

## 2. Challenges

- The rate for Export and Import The challenges faced by Indonesia enters ASEAN economic integration is not only that is internal in the country but even

14. more competition with fellow ASEAN countries and other countries outside ASEAN, China and India.

- Inflation

1. another challenge is Indonesia's inflation rate is still relatively high when compared with other countries in the ASEAN kasawan. Macro stability remains a constraint increase Indonesia's competitiveness and prosperity level in Indonesia is still lower than other countries.

- Negative Impact of Capital Flows Wider nancial sector and ultimately improve the economic gov,th of a

- Similar Products Country.

The similarity of the main export products (agriculture, fisheries, ber products, wood-based products and electronics) is one cause of the share of intra-ASEAN berkias that only 20-25 percent of to. tal ASEAN trade. Indonesia needs to carry out the strategy of adding value to their product so it has its characteristics with products from ASEAN countries.

- Level of Economic Development The level of economic development of Member States of ASEAN are still diverse. High levels of inequality which is one of the problems in the region that is quite urgent to be solved in order not to hinder the acceleration region to the AEC in 2015.

As the country Pancasila state Some characteristics of economic principles based 1945 article 33:

1. The economy is a joint effort based on family principles.
2. Branches of production which is impottant for the state and dominate the life of people controlled by the state.
3. Earth and water and natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by

state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people.

4. The national economy shall be organized based on economic democracy the principles of togetherness, efficiency with justice, sustainability, environmental friendliness, independence, and Freer capital flows to support financial transactions more efficient, IS one source of financing for development, facilitating international trade, Supporting the development of the fi-

develop liberal economic system that has characteristics:

1. Implement a system of free competition
2. Consumer Sovereignty and freedom in

89

3. The role of government is limited idea, Economics Pancasila as

the economic system is not-not, not capitalism nor socialism, offered hope in the form of an alternative economic system that is comprehensive integral for millions of Indonesian people to realize the ideals of the nation as stated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution.

In this context then necessary to reform not only in terms of implementation of the economy, but also the transformation of the mindset of the dominant neo-liberal economy to become more humane and social justice imbued with the values of Pancasila. Not impossible if one day become an icon Hattanomics term Pancasila economy and could shift the dominance perspective and Thatcherisme-Reagenomics main icon idea Neoliberal Economics.

Similarly, the attack of globalization and all the social problems that arise, we no longer need to fear as long as we faithfully use the grip of ideology Pancasila as the nation's life. Pancasila economic system is an economic system moralistic, humane, nationalistic, and populist, which has been shown to achieve social justice for all Indonesian people.

nesia may be the Country of Destination Inves- bility of adequate infrastructure. May all people

Yalancing progress and national economic

5. Further provisions on the implementation of this article are regulated by law.

In this case is contrary to MEA that can

## E. CLOSING

### 1. Conclusion

As Pancasila state countries, the ASEAN Economic Community that will soon be facing is an opportunity and also includes a challenge. Indonesia Opportunities for Entering AEC 2015 according to the author can be described as follows: a) a Potential Market World, b) Indonesia can become Exporting Countries, c) Indonesia enters ASEAN economic integration is only that is internal in the country but more competition with fellow ASEAN

and other countries outside ASEAN, China

India. b) Indonesia's inflation rate is still tively high when compared with other in the ASEAN kasawan. Macro stability mains a constraint increase Indonesia's tiveness and prosperity level in Indonesia is lower than other countries. c) Negative support financial transactions more efficient, is one source of financing development, facili. tating international trade, supporting the development of the financial sector and ultimately improve the economic growth of a country. d) The similarity of the main export products (agriculture, fisheries, rubber products, wood-based products, and electronics) is one cause of the share of tra-ASEAN trading ranges that only 20-25 percent of total ASEAN trade. Indonesia needs to carry out the strategy of adding value to their product so it has its own characteristics with products from ASEAN countries. e) Level of Economic Development. The level of economic development of Member States of ASEAN are still diverse. High levels of inequality which is one of the problems in the region that is quite urgent to be solved in order not to hinder the acceleration region to the AEC in 2015.

### 2. Suggestions

Indonesia challenge ahead is to create meaningful change to the lives of everyday people. Indonesia must improve in all respects both the regulatory side where the rule of law must be firm, government should be clean, economic justice must be created as well as equity, the need for political stability, social order and

tors; d) improve Competitiveness; e) enhance the open Services sector; f) may increase the flow of capital. As a challenge: a) Rate of Ex- port and Import. The challenges faced by Indo- of Indonesia can help to realize the economic and social life that deserves to be immediately realize the ASEAN economic community by 2015

Constructing Compatible Legal System For  
Proceeding : ASEAN Economic Community  
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Departemen Perdagangan RI. 2015 ---. Menuju Asean Economic Community. Rian, Nugroho.  
2012, Public Policy, Jakarta: Gramedia.

Eka Juliantari. (2014, 10 November). CJMEA 2015: Tantangan dan Solusinya. Ekajuliantari.blogspot. <http://ekajuliantari.blogspot.com/2014/11/artikel-tentang-meja.html>

Hindra, S. (2013, 21 November), CJMEA (Masyarakat Ekonomi Asean) 2015, sebuah Peluang atau Ancaman bagi Indonesia Kompasiana, <http://ekonomi.kompasiana.com/bisnis/2013/11/21/meja-masyarakat-ekonomi-asean-2015-apakah-sebuah-peluang-atau-ancaman-bagi-indonesia-611854.html>

<http://www.weforum.org/reports/global-competitiveness-report-2013-2014>. The Global Competitiveness Report 2013-2014//World Economic Forum 2013

<http://www.weforum.org/reports/global-competitiveness-report-2013-2014>. The International Institute for Management Development (IMD) Competitive Center

[http://www.setneg.go.id/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=6992&Itemid=1](http://www.setneg.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=6992&Itemid=1)

<https://www.facebook.com/notes/arip-perbawa/kesiapan-masyarakat-indonesia-menuju-masyarakat-ekonomi-asean-2015/541098025904073>

<http://www.irmangusman.com/pidato/read/materi-seminar-tantangan-menghadapi-asean-2015>

<http://hankam.kompasiana.com/2013/05/07/kesiapan-indonesia-hadapi-asean-economic-community->

<http://pldcunpar.blogspot.com/2011/07/ekonomi-pancasila-dan-demokrasi-ekonomi.html>

<http://sistem-pemerintahan-indonesia.blogspot.com/2014/02/sistem-ekonomi-di-indonesia.html>



# ROLES AND CHALLENGES PANCASILA STATE TO WELCOME AND ENTERING ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY 2015

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

12%

SIMILARITY INDEX

7%

INTERNET SOURCES

4%

PUBLICATIONS

7%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Submitted to University of Greenwich Student Paper	1%
2	<a href="http://www.mcser.org">www.mcser.org</a> Internet Source	1%
3	Submitted to University of South Australia Student Paper	1%
4	<a href="http://ojs.unm.ac.id">ojs.unm.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
5	Submitted to Universitas Sebelas Maret Student Paper	1%
6	Submitted to Indonesia Australia Language Foundation Student Paper	1%
7	Submitted to Universitas Negeri Jakarta Student Paper	1%
8	<a href="http://de.scribd.com">de.scribd.com</a> Internet Source	1%

[saridewi1ea03.wordpress.com](http://saridewi1ea03.wordpress.com)

9	Internet Source	1 %
10	Submitted to Goethe-Universität Frankfurt Student Paper	1 %
11	Submitted to Universitas Pelita Harapan Student Paper	<1 %
12	<a href="http://www.koreascience.or.kr">www.koreascience.or.kr</a> Internet Source	<1 %
13	Submitted to Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia Student Paper	<1 %
14	Widya Fernanda Putri, Sukaria Sinulingga, Juliza Hidayati. "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise strategy to improve competitiveness in the era of the ASEAN economic community (AEC)", IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, 2020 Publication	<1 %
15	Submitted to Surabaya University Student Paper	<1 %
16	<a href="http://jurnal.fh.unila.ac.id">jurnal.fh.unila.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
17	Submitted to Universitas Brawijaya Student Paper	<1 %

18	<a href="http://journal.uin-alauddin.ac.id">journal.uin-alauddin.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
19	Submitted to Binus University International Student Paper	<1 %
20	<a href="http://repository.ubaya.ac.id">repository.ubaya.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
21	<a href="http://www.scribd.com">www.scribd.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
22	<a href="http://smartlib.umri.ac.id">smartlib.umri.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
23	<a href="http://imj.ut.ac.ir">imj.ut.ac.ir</a> Internet Source	<1 %
24	<a href="http://www.coursehero.com">www.coursehero.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
25	<a href="http://globalnewsmatters.com">globalnewsmatters.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
26	<a href="http://klangable.com">klangable.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %

Exclude quotes  On

Exclude matches  Off

Exclude bibliography  On