

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussions that have been carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The implementation of the economic pillar of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in ASEAN Member States established from the ASEAN Community that consists of three main pillars, namely the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community/ASCC), and the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) that is set to be one of the end goals of ASEAN economic integration by the end of 2020 and accelerated to 2015. The AEC that was officially established at the end of 2015 as scheduled, not all measures of the AEC Blueprint were realized. All of the four goals of Blueprint-2015 and five characteristics of Blueprint-2025 focused on creating and integrated, cohesive, dynamic, competitive, and global ASEAN. AEC 2015 is not the final goal but an important milestone toward a new phase of ASEAN economic integration. The ASEAN economic integration has benefited each one of the Member States varies from Bruneian local companies development to access larger markets and Malaysia's open market reforms and better relations with its neighbors. The ASEAN has also benefited Cambodia by became one of the economic stability stimuli and policy

reforms. The reduced tariff rates, an issued investment law, and an establishment of one-stop service center for investment benefited Indonesia from ASEAN and the AEC. The Lao PDR also helped by ASEAN in terms of reducing tariffs and the adoption of policy. The AEC contributed to political transitioning in Myanmar and established various agreements and investment ties in Vietnam. The Singapore, one of ASEAN's biggest contributor, got a big benefits by ensures its security, become its external wing, and acts as economic hinterland. The tariff reduction, trade liberalization, and policy and regulation development in the Philippines also came from the AEC's benefit. In Thailand, ASEAN and AEC helped through the increase of cross border of goods, investment, and labour.

The implementation of the 2019 ASEAN Agreement on E-Commerce that has yet to be regulated in Indonesia within the Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions including alternative dispute resolution, validity of electronic documents, online consumer protection, and stakeholder rights. Several other regulations that follows the current existing law of e-commerce such as Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade, Government Regulations Number 74 of 2017 on Road of E-Commerce 2017 to 2019, Government Regulations Number 80 of 2019 on E-Commerce Transaction, and Minister of Trade Regulation Number 50 of 2020 concerning Business Licensing, Advertising, Advocating, and Supervision of Business in Electronic Commerce adds up the missing pieces of government's effort in support of supervising e-commerce environment in Indonesia.

B. Recommendation

In its efforts to realize the ASEAN Community 2025, ASEAN has exerted its maximum efforts through various ways such as frameworks and agreements, but this will not achieve maximum results if ASEAN member states themselves do not participate directly, through various ways such as regulatory adjustments that apply in the country, law enforcement against violations committed, and the coordination among the member of ASEAN itself. ASEAN Member States also needs to acknowledge the importance of infrastructure development and eradicate external challenges such as the lack of integration among Southeast Asian nations, the disparities in interest, development, and feeling of emergency. The urgency of Indonesia government to create a separated chapter or regulation exclusively for e-commerce also needs to be considered.

