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GOVERNMENT POLICY IN MITIGATING THE ECONOMIC CRISIS DUE
TO THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak has spread significantly throughout the world. The threat from various sectors also haunted affected countries, including Indonesia. In addition to having an impact on health emergencies, the presence of this virus also has implications for several financial sectors that have caused the economic system to become unstable. With the worst possibility, an economic crisis could occur due to recession as a result of the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on these conditions requires the state's role to be responsive and active. Various policies of each country were also presented to prevent the spread and to guarantee protection and maintain the stability of the country. In the concept of constitution, the role of the state through the government is the initial foundation and the frontline to address a situation which will be supported by various sector lines. This research will comprehensively examine the situation of the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak in Indonesia, and the role of the government in handling pandemics, as well as efforts to mitigate the country's economic crisis. This research uses normative research using a statutory approach and legal materials obtained through library research as a source of reference supported by data from state and non-state institutions. The results of this study explain the role and effort of the state in handling pandemics as a form of risk mitigation against economic crises due to pandemic outbreaks. This is to manifest the purpose of the state's presence, namely to protect the entire Indonesian nation.

Introduction

The pandemic outbreak of Corona Virus Disease 2019 or known as Covid-19 massively spread throughout the world. The impact of its spread has adverse effects on various countries. Threats of health, sovereignty, and well-being are not a concern. At a macro level, the focus of various countries due to this pandemic is the impact of the pandemic on the world economy.

Responsively, to break the chain of distribution, various countries issued restrictions policies, such as; lockdown and quarantine. As stated by WHO, that one of the actions for handling and protecting the health of the world community is by asking each country to take measures through quarantine, including individual quarantine measures (WHO, Statement on the second meeting of the international health regulations (2005) emergency committee regarding the outbreak of novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV), 2020).

The term "Quarantine" is explained in article 1 of the International Health Regulation 2005, namely: "... the restriction of activities and/or separation from others of suspect persons who are not ill or of suspect baggage, containers, conveyances, or goods in such a manner as to prevent the possible spread of infection or contamination" (International Health Regulation, 2005).

Although the policy has a good impact, it cannot be denied that the policy has a sufficient effect on the stability of the world economy, namely the decline in national and global economic growth.

Under the statement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), that world economic growth declined by 3.3% in 2020. In line with the opinion of the IMF, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) estimates the adverse effects of this outbreak, which will occur a slowdown in world economic performance due to reduced supply chains and declining demand for commodities. It indicates that there will be a crisis and world recession that will lead to the death of the world economy.

Responding to the problematics, as part of the world wheel, the role of the state at this time is needed. Following the ideals of the presence of the state, it must be able to reduce the turmoil that can threaten the existence of the people and the state. Based on this, various policies from each country were then presented on the basis to improve the welfare of the people, protect and maintain economic stability. Including the country of Indonesia which was also affected by Covid-19, requires fiscal and monetary stimulus in the form of policy. This is to maintain national economic stability to avoid a recession that has led to an economic crisis.

Based on the postulate, several questions arise as the object of research, namely; What is the Corona Virus Disease 19 spread? What is the economic impact of the Corona Virus Disease 19 outbreak? What is the role of the government in mitigating the economic crisis caused by this pandemic?

Literature Review

There is relevant literacy about the economic crisis from the impact of the spread of Covid-19. Chairul Iksan Burhanudin and Muhammad Nur Abdi (2020) explained that the discussion of the negative economic effects of the capitalist system had not yet been completed in 2020, the Indonesian state and even countries in the world were horrified by the emergence of a new type of virus called the Corona Virus or in its scientific designation called as Covid-19. Coronavirus began to spread in the city of Wuhan and has now infected more than 100 countries.

Coronavirus then emerged and gave so much influence in various sectors. One sector that is affected and felt is the economic sector. This has become the latest issue and therefore the author is interested in discussing the impact of the Coronavirus on the current global economic crisis.

In the last few months in the first quarter of 2020, there were some global economic fluctuations, both from the financial sector to the ever-increasing gold exchange rate. Besides, penetration also occurred in the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE) market. Corona has an impact on the global economy by affecting three sectors, namely the stock market, bonds,

and the value of gold. Besides, the country also affected because most of Indonesia's export-import transactions come from China.

Methods

This research focuses on the development of the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak, and its impact on various sectors, especially the economic sector, as well as the efforts made by the state in responding to it as an effort to mitigate the risk of an economic crisis. Scientifically, this study uses normative juridical research. Normative juridical writing is a literature study that searches secondary material (Soemito, 1998, p. 11). To support research, the researchers used a statutory approach, a concept approach (Marzuki, 2005, p. 133), and a comparative approach (Muhammad, 2004, p. 113). The data source as a reference for this research uses literature studies, and data from the World Health Organization, Ministries, and other Institutions relating to the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak.

Results and Discussion

1. Spread rate of the Covid-19 Pandemic Outbreak

The world is currently faced with the presence of a new outbreak, namely Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19). This outbreak directly not only threatens public health but also destabilizes the country's economy. Based on the records, all stems from a report received by the World Health Organization (WHO) on December 31, 2019, regarding an unknown etiology pneumonia case detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China (WHO, Pneumonia of unknown cause – China, 2020).

During the disease was determined as pneumonia unknown etiology that is ongoing in Wuhan. The identification process continues to be done to find out the cause of the emergence of the disease. On January 7, 2020, China confirmed that the disease was a new outbreak called Corona Virus Disease or what is now familiarly called Covid-19 (Direktorat Jendral Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Penyakit RI, Pedoman Kesiapsiagaan Menghadapi Infeksi Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV), 2020, p. 11).

Coronavirus is a collection of viruses from the subfamily Orthocoronavirus in the Coronaviridae family and the order of Nidovirales. This disease is a type of infectious disease due to the new Coronavirus. The spread of Covid-19 can occur through fluids from the body, such as saliva, fluids from the nose, and from coughing or sneezing. This disease is very vulnerable to attack people who have weak immune, especially the elderly or those who have medical health problems, such as cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases. Common symptoms of people infected with Covid-19 are experiencing respiratory problems, coughing fever, diarrhea, loss of senses, and inflammation.

The spread of this virus takes place quickly. As a result, humans are infected not only in the area of origin of the disease but extensively spread to many parts of the country, including Indonesia. With a high death rate and is considered to endanger the existence of the country. Beginning on 30 January 2020 through WHO it is stated that the spread of the outbreak is determined as a public health emergency that is troubling the world. Then on March 11, 2020, the outbreak has declared a pandemic (WHO, 2020).

The spread of the virus continues to increase every day. Based on data from the World Health Organization recorded from the beginning of the spread in January to May 17, 2020, that confirmed that the virus has reached 4534,731 people with 307,537 cases of death from this virus. In the inter-state scope, the United States was recorded as of May 17, 2020, as the country with the highest cases of infection with a total of 1,409,452 people with a death rate of 85,860

people, then Russia with a total of 281,752 people infected, Britain with a total of 240,165 people infected, Spain with a total of 230,698 people are infected, and in fifth place in Italy with 224,760 people infected.

According to records of the spread of the virus in Indonesia, this pandemic outbreak has spread evenly throughout the country. At least it was recorded until May 16, 2020, that the number infected with this virus reached 17,025 people with 1,089 deaths, and 3,911 people recovered (Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan COVID-19, 2020). As a whole, it was recorded as of May 13, 2020, that this virus had spread to 34 Provinces with 496 Regencies/Cities that were infected. Until March 25, 2020, there were only 790 confirmed cases of Covid-19 from 24 Provinces (Direktorat Jendral Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Penyakit RI, 2020, p. 12).

To respond to this pandemic, various countries then took their role by presenting various policies to break the chain of the spread of the virus. Indonesia is no exception in issuing policies to prevent the spread of the virus and making policies to maintain economic prosperity and stability. Besides, each country issued a policy in eradicating and managing this pandemic. They competed and worked together to find a vaccine to cure the victims who were infected with COVID-19. This is based on efforts to eradicate Covid-19, whose spread has been very significant.

2. Impact of the Spread of the Covid-19 Coronavirus Pandemic Against State Economic Stability

According to historical records, the 2019 Corona Virus Disease pandemic is the worst in the past 50 years. At least this outbreak has a very significant harmful effect, proven to hit the world economy hard, in addition to affecting economic growth.

In the analysis of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that world economic growth will fall to -3.0 (IMF, 2020). Meanwhile according to the CF that the world economy will experience a slowdown in the number -0.9. When analyzed by several countries that are also affected, such as the United States, the economy is expected to fall at -5.9, resulting in the unemployment of the United States reaching 33.3 million people (BBC, 2020). While China will be in the number 1.2. With these conditions, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) predicts that the loss of the world economy caused by Pandemic Covid-19 can reach US \$ 5.8 Trillion and US \$ 8.8 Trillion (ADB, 2020).

Meanwhile, if analyzed on Indonesia's economic growth in 2020, according to the World Bank at least Indonesia will fall to -2.1%. Furthermore, when referring to ADB, predicts that Indonesia will be at 2.5%, then according to Moody's prediction that Indonesia's growth will be at 3.0% (Tobing, 2020). However, if it refers to IMF predictions, at least Indonesia's growth in 2020 will be at 0.5% (IMF, 2020).

Observing these figures, the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) predicts that the number of unemployed will reach more than 10 million people. The figure is calculated from the number of employees laid off and termination of employment in all industry sectors and MSMEs (Yunianto, 2020).

Therefore, at least this pandemic outbreak had an impact on the global economy which affected several sectors. Like, the stock market, debt securities, the value of gold and very impactful. As a result, global equity markets are moving unstable or with very high volatility. This is reflected in the Chicago Board Options Exchange volatility index which is at the highest level in five years. Then this pandemic also affected the existence of debt securities trading. The yield (yield) of 10-year US debt is at the lowest level in history. The yield of 10-year US government bonds is at 0.7070%. This indicates that investors in

the last 3 years have made a sudden decision amid a pandemic by deciding not to be interested in US debt securities. In the gold trading sector, the price of gold bounced back and set a record high in the last seven years (Burhanuddin & Abdi, 2020).

Based on these conditions, the period of the collapse of the national and global economy is getting longer. Also, the Asia Pacific economy which also affected, such as Japan, Thailand, Singapore, and South Korea is threatened to be dragged into the brink of recession. Recession in the economic world is a decline in economic activity that occurs due to normal growth (Alvin, 1951, p. 8). At a macro level, a recession is also defined as a period in which gross domestic product (GPD) declines when negative real economic growth.

Pandemics and economic recession have a very close relationship. Based on research by the National Bureau of Economic Research, states that there are at least two outbreaks of flu that have led to the economic crisis. History records that the Russian Flu in 1889-1890 and the Spanish Flu at the end of the First World War in 1918 were outbreaks that caused a recession.

A country can be said to experience a state of recession if it fulfills several factors. These factors such as global economic turmoil, market mechanisms, until the outbreak. Some literature explains that the country can be categorized as experiencing a recession when GDP growth has been negative in two consecutive quarters or more.

The effects of an economic recession will be felt and lead to a domino effect that causes paralysis and even economic death. At least the falling investment value will lead to reduced employment, so the unemployment rate will increase significantly. Production of goods and services will decline, thereby reducing GDP. Especially if it is not resolved immediately, then the domino effect will spread to various sectors such as bank credit defaults until inflation is difficult to control or even vice versa, namely a deflation. Then the trade balance is minus and will impact a country's foreign exchange reserves which result in a financial crisis (Aria, 2020).

Comprehensively, the impact of the financial crisis has affected various aspects in many countries, including Indonesia. If this situation lasts a long time, there will be a 'once in century' financial crisis which will continue to have an impact on the global economy. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) sees this situation as the "largest financial shock since the Great Depression" as happened from 2007 to 2008. It is described as the impact of the crisis that occurred so significantly and continues to gradually (Hamid, 2009).

Observing the adverse effects that will occur as a result of the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, various policies and stimuli were issued by various countries including Indonesia. This will be done to ward off Covid-19 and form efforts to mitigate the risk of economic crisis due to Covid-19.

Government Policies in Mitigating the Economic Crisis

Directly, the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak had a negative impact on the economic sector. In its worst scheme, the threat of a recession will greatly affect various countries which at the base gave birth to an economic crisis. Seeing the possibility that bad things will happen, through consideration of the safety of the country's economic sovereignty and the welfare of the people, the public policy package in the economic sector began to be presented by various countries as an effort to mitigate the risk of bad economic risk.

The policy is a series of program plans, activities, actions, decisions, attitudes, to act or not act carried out by the parties (actors), as a stage for solving the problem at hand. Policy determination is an important factor for an organization to achieve its objectives (Iskandar, 2012). By definition, public policy is "anything a government chooses to do or not to do" (Dye, 1972, p. 2).

In terms of regulating rules as public policy, formally a public policy can be manifested legally in the form of Laws, Government Regulations, Provincial Government Regulations, City/Regency Government Regulations, and Mayor/Regent Decrees (Dwidjowijoto, 2003).

However, as an effort to optimize the implementation of a policy, a policy must be supported by several aspects. There are at least four aspects that can fundamentally affect the existence of the policy. George Edward III explained four aspects including; communication, sources, behavioral attitudes, and bureaucratic structures (Edward, 1980, p. 9). This aspect is a unity to support the successful implementation of a policy, so it must be done optimally and mutually sustainable.

Reflecting on several other countries such as Australia, Malaysia, and Singapore in responding to the existence of this pandemic outbreak, they have their policy mechanisms (ABC, 2020). Like Australia, to minimize the impact of this epidemic on the economy as a whole, the government issued a series of policies. By using the term "hibernation" that is an effort to put the country's economy to sleep that has been sluggish since the outbreak was present. To carry out this policy, the government provides direct financial assistance to workers so that their lives can be guaranteed to be good during the pandemic until the completion of the Covid-19 pandemic.

In the initial scheme, the Australian government issued a financial policy of AU \$ 213.7 billion divided into 3 policy packages. In its largest package of AU \$ 130 billion, details of employees will receive a wage subsidy of up to AU \$ 1500 every two weeks for six months with an estimated 6 million workers in Australia. Then the country issues an economic package worth AU \$ 17.6 billion to its people who receive benefits social issues, in this case, including retirees, child caregivers, veterans, and young people who are looking for work with the assistance of AU \$ 750.

As with Malaysia, the country issued an economic stimulus package to tackle this pandemic outbreak with a value of RM250. Technically, the stimulus package includes special benefits for health providers, cash assistance, and micro-credit schemes for small and medium-sized businesses.

In contrast to the two countries, Singapore spent around S \$ 48 billion used to support the business and household sectors and a total of S \$ 6.4 billion to sustain the economy and health care nurses in overcoming this outbreak. Moreover, Singapore also uses state reserves with a total of S \$ 17 billion. To support economic stability, companies will receive wage subsidies with a percentage of 25% and 75% for all local workers with a "Job Support" scheme worth S \$ 15.1 billion.

When referring to the country of Indonesia, the government has endeavored to issue several regulations, such as Law Number 4 of 1984 concerning Communicable Disease; Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management; Law Number 6 Year 2018 concerning Health Quarantine; Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 concerning Stipulation of Covid-19 Public Health Emergency; Presidential Decree Number 12 of 2020 concerning Determination of Non-Natural Disasters to Spread Covid-19 as a National Disaster; Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning PSBB in the Context of Handling Covid-19, Government Regulation in Lieu of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) and/or in the Context of Facing Threats that Harm National Economy and/or Financial System Stability; PMK Number 9 of 2020 concerning PSBB Guidelines in the Framework of Accelerating Handling of Covid-19, and KMK Number HK.07 / MENKES / 231/2020 concerning

Determination of PSBB Teams in the Framework of Accelerating Handling of Covid-19.

In simple terms, economic policy is divided into three, namely fiscal stimulus Volume I, II, and III (Kementerian Keuangan RI, 2020). In the form of fiscal stimulus, Volume I, in the form of intensive food staples, amounted to IDR 4.6 trillion and an additional housing interest subsidy of IDR 1.5 trillion. Then in fiscal policy II in the form of PPh relaxation of IDR 8.6 Trillion, Relaxation of PPh 22 Imports of 8.15 Trillion, Relaxation of Corporate Income Tax of IDR 4.2 Trillion and Relaxation of VAT Restitution of IDR 1,97 Trillion.

Furthermore, in the form of fiscal stimulus Volume III through the issuance of Government Regulation in Lieu of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policies and Financial System Stability for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) and / or in the Context of Facing Threats Endanger the National Economy and / or Financial System Stability. The regulation is budgeted at least 430.4 trillion in the form of Health stimulus worth IDR 75 Trillion including BPJS contribution of IDR 3 Trillion, Central medical intensive IDR 13 Trillion, Regional medical intensive IDR 4.6 Trillion, Death Benefit IDR 0.3 Trillion, Health Care Expenditures IDR 65.8 Trillion. Furthermore, the Safety Net Stimulus includes additional PKH distribution of IDR 8.3 trillion, additional recipients of IDR 10.9 trillion basic food incentives, additional IDR 10 trillion pre-employment budget, 450 & 900 VA electricity subsidy of IDR 3.5 trillion, additional interest subsidy of IDR 1.5 trillion, social security net others (TBD) IDR 25 trillion and adjustments to the education budget of IDR 20 trillion. Then industry support in the form of assistance amounted to Rp70.1 trillion, industry support through below the line financing of Rp150 trillion, and a reduction in the 25 corporate income tax rates from 25% to 22% for non-publicly traded companies and by 19% for go-public companies.

The President shall issue a policy in the form of Government Regulation in Lieu of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) and/or in the Context of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability. The presence of these regulations as a form of legality in taking action to handle the Covid-19 pandemic and to maintain national economic stability. At least the Government Regulation in Lieu of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia contains policies to maintain national economic stability and the recovery of the Covid-19 affected communities through activities to increase spending to mitigate health risks, protect the community, and maintain business activities by contributing additional funds of Rp.430.4 trillion to reduce the impact of the Indonesian economy. In this amount allocated for spending on health, social protection, tax incentives and stimulus for people's business credit (KUR), as well as financing the national economic recovery program including credit restructuring, as well as guarantees and financing of the business world, in particular, especially micro-businesses, small businesses, and businesses intermediate.

Comprehensively, there are several actions to maintain the stability of the country's economy, as stipulated in the Government Regulation in Lieu of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia which includes policies in taxation, financial system stability policies, and state financial policies, in this case, one of them by issuing state bonds. Considering that the Covid-19 Pandemic has had a significant impact on the economy and given the higher number of people infected, financial sectoral support to restore economic stability is truly needed. Based on that, by referring to Government Regulation in Lieu of the Law of the

Republic of Indonesia Number 1 the Year 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) and/or in the Framework of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability, through the Ministry of Finance issued a policy on Sovereign Debt Instruments which is legally compliant with Law Number 24 of 2002 concerning Sovereign Debt Instruments.

To meet the needs of financing the state budget, and including to deal with this pandemic outbreak, the Ministry of Finance issued 3 series of Government Securities, namely RI1030, RI1050 and RI0470 series. The Government Securities have a total face value of USD 4.3 billion consisting of USD 1.65 billion for a 10.5-year tenor, USD 1.65 billion for a 30.5-year tenor, and USD 1 billion for a 50-year tenor.

Technically, this policy is an attempt by the government to continue to carry out fiscal policy in a credible, sustainable, and disciplined manner amid the turbulent global economic conditions, especially during the Covid-19 virus pandemic. On the other hand, responsively and effectively that this fiscal policy is to support three priority and fundamental programs in handling Covid-19 in this case, including handling health issues, supporting the business world such as MSMEs, and providing social safety nets.

In implementing the financial system stability in the MSME sector, there are 5 priority program schemes prepared. The policy includes; poor MSMEs as social aid recipients; tax intensive; postponement of installment and interest subsidies; emergency working capital assistance; and ministries or institutions, government SOEs as MSME buffer.

The first scheme regarding the program of poor MSME actors as recipients of social assistance explained that MSMEs who were categorized as poor and vulnerable groups from the impact of Covid-19 had to be ascertained as beneficiaries of social assistance, be it PKH, food packages, village social assistance (BLT) villages, and exemption/electricity reduction, and the Workers card. The second tax intensive scheme, which in this case is tax intensive for MSME actors with a turnover of under Rp4.8 billion per year, gets relief by reducing the final tariff for MSMEs from 0.5% to 0% for 6 months from April to September 2020.

The second scheme is delaying installment and interest subsidies, relaxation mechanism and restructuring of MSME loans with the scheme of delaying installments and interest subsidies, among others, aimed at KUR recipients, Ultra Micro Credit (UMI), PNM Mekar with 6.4 million debtors and as many as pawnshops 10.6 million debtors, Micro businesses receiving the credit from the Revolving Fund Management Institution (LPDB), beneficiaries of capital assistance from various ministries, and micro-businesses receiving business assistance from the ministries. While the fourth scheme is related to emergency working capital assistance in the form of expanding MSME financing in the form of emergency work assistance.

In the final scheme, namely ministries or institutions, government SOEs as MSME buffer. In its implementation, ministries or institutions, SOEs and local governments must be a buffer in the MSME ecosystem, especially in the initial stages of recovery of business consolidation. Within the scope of the regional government, a regional government budget reallocation will be held to be directed at the economic stimulus program that touches the MSME sector, so that MSMEs can survive in the Covid-19 Pandemic.

In addition to the policy, the government also presents policies on the Procurement of Goods and Services in handling Covid-19 which is regulated in Presidential Instruction Number 4 of 2020 concerning Refocusing Activities, Budget Reallocation, and Procurement of Goods and Services in the Context of

Acceleration of Corona Virus Disease 2019, Official Circular Government Goods/Services Procurement Policy Agency Number 3 of 2020 concerning Explanation of the Implementation of Procurement of Goods/Services in the Context of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), Official Circular of the Head of BPKP Number 6 of 2020 concerning the procedures for review by the government internal control apparatus for the procurement of goods/services in the context of accelerating the handling of coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19), Official Circular of the Chairperson of the Corruption Eradication Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2020 dated April 2, concerning the Use of the Budget for the Implementation of Goods/Services Procurement in the context of Accelerating Covid-19 Handling related to Prevention of Criminal Acts Corruption.

Referring to the President's Instruction, the purpose of issuing Covid-19 Handling Goods and Services procurement policies is to support the acceleration of Covid-19 handling, creating effective and efficient Procurement of Goods and Services and to expect Covid-19 to be handled properly. When the Procurement of Goods and Services goes well, the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak will run well and smoothly and be able to keep the national economic turnaround stable.

Simply stated, the procedure of procuring goods and services goes through several stages, including; planning, implementation, and payment. In practice, there are at least general risks and risks at the activity level. In terms of risks generally include operational risks in the form of failures in processes, systems, and procedures, so that the objectives of the activity are not achieved. Financial risks can be seen from the occurrence of waste caused by activities that are not following the needs, and compliance risk in the form of using situations and rules for the benefit of yourself, others, or the corporation.

At the activity level, it is divided into the planning phase, the implementation phase, and the payment stage. In the planning stage scheme, there are several risks with mitigation efforts, including; The Operational Plan does not yet exist with the mitigation of the Task Force that sets the Covid-19 Handling Operation Plan; Joint Work Plans for Procurement of Goods / Services that are not based on Operational Plans with mitigation in the form of a Task Force to prepare Operational Plans, or Budget Users / Authorized Budget Users compile a list of identified needs of Goods / Services in the framework of Accelerating Handling of Covid-19, and Budget/Proxy Users Budget users adjust the Joint Work Plan to the Operational Plan, and; Budget Users/Authorities Budget Users do not order Commitment-Making Officials to implement the Procurement of Goods/Services with mitigation in the form of Budget Users/Proxy of Budget Users by issuing an order to Commitment-Making Officials to implement the provisions.

Whereas the implementation phase includes several risks including there is no local provider that can carry out the Procurement of Goods/Services with mitigation in the form of Commitment Making Officials by prioritizing the nearest provider, or a credible provider (registered, once contracted, closest supply chain, and capable) and document the selection process carried out; Providers are not willing to provide proof of the reasonableness of the price and the price of the offer is more expensive than the normal price during an emergency with mitigation in the form of a Commitment Making Officer inviting a credible provider and who is willing to submit proof of the fairness and structure of the offer price if the provider is not willing, then the Commitment Making Officer asks the provider to make a statement of price fairness that will be tested in a post-audit, and document the results of negotiations conducted.

Procurement results that are not in accordance with the order with mitigation will be carried out monitoring and evaluation periodically, then the realization of the work results is checked by the Work Results Inspection Committee and stated in the Minutes, if it concerns volume or time, the Commitment Making Officer makes adjustments according to the procurement results and is outlined in contract, if it involves a type or specification, the Commitment Making Official refuses the results of the procurement or if the time is still possible the Commitment Making Officer orders the provider to provide in accordance with the order and documents the results of the procurement carried out; The preparation of the contract is not in accordance with the realization of work with mitigation in the form of a Commitment-Making Officer to ensure that the preparation of the contract is based on the Minutes of the Inspection Results of the Work Results Committee and documents the process of contract preparation.

Then at the payment stage, there is a risk of payment not following the realization of the work/contract results with mitigation efforts in the form of Commitment Making Officials and ensuring the suitability of payment requests following the contract prepared following the Minutes of the Inspection Results of the Work Results Committee and documenting the payment process that has been carried out.

Based on the postulate, the country has issued a scenario to handle and mitigate the risk of economic crisis. At least the policy must be followed and implemented by the parties in this case the government and the people to solve a particular problem (Haerul, Akib, & Hamdan, 2016). Comprehensively, policies must be carried out sustainably and supported by all elements including the community itself. If aspects of the formation of law, application of the law, and law enforcement in a pandemic situation can run optimally, then the law can work well. So that the existence of Indonesia as a state of law can run optimally, namely in terms of carrying out protection and providing public welfare, especially in the context of maintaining the country's economic stability (Arumanadi & Sunarto, 1993, p. 38).

Conclusion

The pandemic outbreak of Corona Virus Disease 2019 or known as Covid-19 massively spread throughout the world. The impact of its spread has adverse effects on various countries. Threats of health, sovereignty, and well-being are not a concern. At a macro level, the focus of various countries due to the pandemic is related to the impact of the pandemic on the world economy.

This pandemic outbreak significantly affected economic growth, both at national and global levels. Adverse effects due to economic growth that falls to zero or minus can lead to a recession. The recession effect of the economic impact will be felt and lead to a domino effect that causes paralysis and even economic death. At least the falling investment value will lead to reduced employment, so the unemployment rate will increase significantly. Production of goods and services will decline, thereby reducing GDP. Especially if it is not immediately addressed, the domino effect will spread to various sectors such as bank credit defaults to inflation that is difficult to control or even vice versa, namely deflation. Then the trade balance is minus and will impact a country's foreign exchange reserves which result in a financial crisis.

As an effort to mitigate the economic crisis, various countries then issued economic stimulus policies. In this case, including Indonesia, which also issued a scenario in the form of economic stimulus policies to avoid an economic recession that led to the economic crisis. However, for policies to function as they should and be able to maintain national economic stability,

policies must be carried out sustainably and supported by all elements including the community itself.

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