



Political Law Mining Mineral and Coal When Law Number 23 of 2014 Concerning Regional Government is in Effect

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Abstract Enforcement of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Government Area change significantly the governance of the energy and mineral resources (ESDM) sector, including mineral and coal mining (minerba). With this regulation, the authority to manage minerba mining is transferred from the district/city government to the central and provincial governments, thus giving rise to various legal implications. Disharmony between Law Number 23 of 2014 and Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining shows inconsistencies in the division of authority. This study examines the legal politics which underlies the management of mineral and coal mining in Indonesia, the impact of regulations on regional institutions, as well as importance harmonization regulation to prevent overlapping policies. This study also highlights the importance of implementing the principle of *lex specialis derogat legi generali* to resolve conflicts of legal norms. The findings indicate the need for revision of related legal products to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of natural resource governance in order to achieve the goal of equitable public welfare.

Keywords: Legal Politics, Mineral , Coal Mining, Regional Government, Regulatory Disharmony.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is blessed by God Almighty with abundant natural resources and energy. It is mentioned that the potential of natural resources and metallic mineral reserves, spread across 437 locations in Western Indonesia And East like copper And gold in Papua, gold in Island Southeast, nickel in Sulawesi and the Eastern Indonesian Islands, bauxite and coal in Kalimantan.

In the mining world, Indonesia is known as a country Which rich with mineral content that is ready to be lifted at any time. Although Indonesia occupies the position of producer the biggest second for tin commodities, the fourth largest position for copper commodities, the fifth position for nickel commodities, the largest position seventh for gold commodities. Temporary Regarding coal mining, China is still the world's highest coal user as the main fuel for power generation in the country compared to other countries. Based on data from Chinese economic policy expert Christine Susana Tjhin, that on year 2018 China consumes 1,907 MTOE of coal per year. This number makes China the first country in the world as a mineral resource in this case mining has its own characteristics, namely the location of the distribution And the size limited there is in the earth from the surface to a certain depth, can only be mined once because it is not renewable, the time of use is limited, the investment risk is very high, capital and technology intensive, preparation before long-term mining, because the location

of potential mineral resources is generally in inland areas, the opening of a mine become a trigger for development and development of underdeveloped regions and provide a positive multiple impact in various sectors (*Multiplier Effects*). Departing from the potential of natural mineral and coal resources, investment in the field of mineral and coal mining is interesting to study from the legal and governmental aspects, considering that mineral and coal mining is a source of state wealth that is very influential to development the nation's economy. Therefore, the management of mineral and coal mining must be in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Indonesia.

Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945) is the legal basis formation regional government and implementation of regional autonomy by giving broad, real and responsible authority to the regions. The 1945 Constitution has mandated a form of Regional Government, which regulates and manages its own government affairs according to the principles of autonomy and assistance tasks.⁴ However thus, mandate the implementation of Regional Government through decentralization policies in practice is not easy. Difference condition geographical and demographics can give rise to many problems in the implementation of regional autonomy. Basically, the formation of regions is intended to increase independence in the regions and as a public service to accelerate the realization of community welfare in addition to being a means of political education in the regions.

The implementation of regional autonomy is regulated in affairs government Which there is on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (Law on Regional Government 2014), which has undergone two time change namely Law Number 2 of 2015 concerning the First Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, and Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 2014 on Regional Government.

The implementation of Government Affairs in the 2014 Regional Government Law is carried out based on the principles of decentralization, deconcentration, and the principle of assigned tasks. Affairs government consists of on absolute government affairs, concurrent government affairs, and general government affairs. The regulation of concurrent government affairs has a major impact on change. towards the management of Natural Resources (SDA). The 2014 Regional Government Law withdrew many government affairs that were previously delegated to the Regency/City. Through the 2014 Regional Government Law, the authority to manage SDA in the Regency/City in several sectors, including marine and fisheries, forestry and energy And source Power mineral become delete. Next, government affairs in the ESDM sector related to management mineral and coal mining (Minerba) becomes authority of the

Central Government and Regional Government Province. Matter the set up more carry on in the attachment of letter CC of the 2014 Regional Government Law. Thus, the authority of the Regency/City Government that is lost includes making Regional Regulations related to ESDM, granting mining business permits, coaching and supervision. The placement of natural resource management in the decentralization policy cannot be separated from the position of natural resources as resources that generate the state's financial capacity to provide basic services. As a political product, natural resources in laws and regulations regarding decentralization are also the result of compromise in the process of making public policy making. Hal other Which interesting For under review in Act The 2014 Regional Government is related to policies in the field of mineral and coal mining. The emergence of the 2014 Regional Government Law with a centralistic character leaves a question mark about the impact to sectoral laws in the field of resources natural like Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining (Minerba Law).

The provisions in the Minerba Law as a sectoral law that regulates mining activities mineral and coal mining, strengthening control and responsibility in the management of minerals and coal. Article 4 paragraph (1) of the Mineral and Coal Law states that "Minerals and coal as non-renewable natural resources are national wealth controlled by the state for the greatest possible welfare of the people." Furthermore, paragraph (2) It is explained that "Control of minerals and coal by the state as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Government and/or regional government". The provisions of Article 4 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of the Minerba Law emphasize that the responsibility and implementation of control of minerals and coal by the Central Government and the Provincial/District/City Regional Governments. In addition, the article also explains that the authority to manage mineral and coal mining lies with the Central Government and the Provincial/District/City Regional Governments. This certainly conflicts with the provisions contained in in the 2014 Regional Government Law, where the authority to manage mineral and coal mining lies with the Government Central and Provincial Governments. While the Government Area Regency/City No has authority in terms of managing mineral and coal mining.

2. COAL MINING MANAGEMENT

Mining is an activity carried out by digging into the ground (earth) to obtain something in the form of mining products.⁶ Provisions of Article 1 number 1 Act Minerals and Coal explains that: "Mining is part or all stages of activities in the context of research, management and exploitation of minerals or coal which include general investigations, exploration,

feasibility studies, construction, mining, processing and refining, transportation and sales, and post-mining activities.” The definition is broad because it includes various mining activities whose scope can be carried out before mining, the mining process, and after the mining process. There are two things regulated in the Minerba Law, namely mineral and coal mining materials. Salim HS stated Law Mining is one of the fields of legal studies that is experiencing rapid development. this is proven with the enactment of various laws and regulations governing mining. On decade year 1960s, the law regulating mining, namely Law Number 11 of 1967 concerning Basic Provisions on Mining, temporary on decade year 2000 or especially in 2009, then the Government with the approval of the Indonesian House of Representatives has stipulated Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining. Pulau Sumatra has natural wealth of mining products in the form of oil, coal, copper, tin, granite, and several other mining products. Kalimantan Island has mining wealth in the form of coal and oil. Java Island has mining products in the form of oil, iron ore, granite, and other mining products. On Sulawesi Island, manganese, phosphate, copper, nickel, and several other mining products are spread. others, and on the easternmost island in Indonesia, namely Papua, it has riches in oil, gold, silver, copper and several other mining products.

Minerals and coal contained in Indonesia's mining jurisdiction are inexhaustible natural resources. renewable as gift Almighty God has an important role in fulfilling the needs of many people, therefore its management must be controlled by the state. to provide real added value to the national economy in an effort to achieve prosperity and people's welfare in a just manner. Based on Article 33 paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution, the state is given authority by the 1945 Constitution to control natural resources for the greatest possible prosperity of the people. Control rights country containing authority For regulate, manage and supervise the management or exploitation of mining and contains the obligation to use it as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. Normatively, the legal policy of managing natural resources in Indonesia has been determined in Chapter 33 paragraph (2) And paragraph (3) 1945 Constitution. Article 33 paragraph (2) states: "Production branches that are important for the state and which control the livelihoods of many people are controlled by the state." Chapter Article 33 paragraph (3) reads: "The land, water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people". The study in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution is the basis for mining management which aims to create justice. However, justice in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution is more motivated by economic justice than ecological justice. So based on Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution which states that "Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live,

and to have a good and healthy living environment as well as entitled to obtain service "health" means that the right to a good and healthy environment is part of human rights. besides other human rights.

The state as the holder of management rights based on Article 33 paragraph (2) and (3) of the 1945 Constitution must side with the interests of the nation. Ideology of partisanship country to interest The nation is further emphasized in Article 2 of the Mineral and Coal Law which states that mineral and/or coal mining is managed on the basis of:

1. benefit, justice, And balance;
2. partisanship to the point interest nation;
3. participatory, transparency, And accountability;
4. sustainable And insightful environment.

Even though the principle of the state siding with the interests of the nation is written in the Minerba Law, will but in explanation The law does not explain the meaning and essence of the principle of siding with the interests of the nation. So the meaning and essence of the principle of siding with the interests of the state is unclear. The weakness of the Mineba Law is that it does not yet have a law as a supervisor that clarifies the state's siding with the interests of the nation. The purpose of the Law Minerba provides real added value to national economic growth and sustainable national development.

Control of mining materials is not only a government monopoly, but also given the right to individuals and/or legal entities to exploit mining materials optimally. In order for individuals or legal entities to exploit mineral and coal mining, the Central Government and the Provincial, Regency/City Governments should be able to provide mining authority permits as regulated in the Mineral and Coal Law. However, since the enactment of the 2014 Regional Government Law, the authority of the Regency/City Government to issue mining authority permits permission mining be deleted.

3. HARMONIZATION OF REGIONAL AUTHORITY IN THE FIELD MINERAL AND COAL MINING MANAGEMENT

The term harmonization in the study comes from the word harmony (Greek harmonia), which means bound harmoniously and appropriately. Viewed from a philosophical aspect, harmony is interpreted as cooperation between various factors that such that appearance so that factors This produces a noble unity, for example between the bodies of humans there should be harmony, otherwise it cannot be called personal. Harmonization of laws and regulations is harmony between regulation legislation between one and another, whether in vertical (

legislative hierarchy) or horizontal (equal legislation). This harmony means that there is no conflict between one regulation and another. with Which other, will but the regulations mutually reinforce each other or to emphasize And clarify.

The book Tussen en verscheidenheid: Opstellen over harmonisatie in staatsen bertuursrecht as quoted by LM Gandhi, who stated that harmonization in law includes adjustments to laws and regulations, government decisions, and decisions to improve unity law, legal certainty, justice (justice, gerechtigheid) and comparability (equity, billijkheid), the usefulness and clarity of law, without obscuring and sacrificing legal pluralism if it is needed.¹⁰ Therefore, what is meant by harmonization of legislation is an effort or process to realize harmony and compatibility of legal principles and systems so that produce harmonious regulations. In other words, harmonization is an effort to align, adjust, establish and round out Conception a other laws and regulations, whether higher (superior), equal or lower (inferior) And etc besides regulation legislation, so that they are arranged systematically, do not contradict each other or overlap (overlapping).

Harmonization according to Oka Mahendra¹¹ is ideally carried out at the time of drafting legislation. Harmonization of draft laws includes 2 (two) aspects, namely:

1. Harmonization of the contents of the draft law with Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution (vertical harmonization), laws (horizontal harmonization) and the principles of statutory regulations;
2. Harmonization of draft laws with legislative regulation drafting techniques which include the legislative regulatory framework , things special, variety of languages and forms of draft legislation .

Compliance with lower legal norms with higher ones also appearing in a number of principles known in legal science. These principles are usually used in finish conflict of legal norms. PW Brouwer in Armen mentions general legal principles or legal principles (general principles of law) that must be considered in the formation of legislation, namely:

1. *The principle of lex superior derogat legi inferiori* , namely that laws and regulations of a higher level are given priority in their application. than legislation Which more low and On the other hand, lower level laws and regulations may not conflict with higher level laws and regulations .
2. *The principle of lex specialis derogat legi generali* , namely that special laws and regulations take precedence over general laws and regulations. This principle applies to laws and regulations of the same level.
3. *The principle of lex posterior derogat legi priori* , that is, new laws and regulations take

precedence over previous ones.

4. *The principle of lex neminem cogit ad impossibilia* , namely that statutory regulations do not force someone to do something that is impossible to do or is often referred to as the principle of propriety (bilijkheid).
5. *The principle of lex perfecta* , namely that statutory regulations not only prohibit an action but also declare the prohibited action void.
6. *The principle of non-retroactive* , namely that statutory regulations are not intended to... applicable ebb (statue are note intended to have a retroactive effect) because it will create legal uncertainty.

A new problem at present is the overlapping regulations regarding the division of government affairs between center And area And Who authorized to issue Mining Business Permits (IUP). The 2004 Regional Government Law is one of the backgrounds and bases for establishing regulations regarding the issuance of IUP Which set up in Act Minerals and Coal, has been replaced by the 2014 Regional Government Law. This has caused a lack of synchronicity. end on the confusion party Which authorized in the management, granting of permits, supervision and development of mineral and coal mining natural resources.

In general, the Minerba Law regulates the authority in the regions, namely the Regency/City Regional Government, in the pattern of government administration in the management authority. ESDM, especially regarding the issuance of IUP, is carried out by the Regent/Mayor. The provisions in the Minerba Law for policies carried out by the Central Government have the capacity in the form of responsibility for regulating the determination of policies and regulations, the application of standards and guidelines, the determination of criteria for the division of Central and Regional Government affairs, the responsibility for managing nationally impacted mineral and coal mining and cross-province.

While the authority of the Government Area The province is responsible for the management of cross-district mineral and coal resources that have regional impacts. Furthermore, the authority of the Regency Government functions to manage mineral and coal mining in the Regency/City area. Thus, the authority of the Regency/City Government is still quite strong in the management and policy of mineral and coal natural resources.

Another thing regarding the provisions of the 2014 Regional Government Law is that it has a view and spirit regarding the implementation of government authority related to the management of natural resources. inside it mineral and coal mining sector. With the issuance of the 2014 Regional Government Law, the policies and authorities of the Regency/City Regional Government regarding the management of mineral and coal mining and the authority

to grant mining permits mineral and coal are transferred to the Provincial Government and the Central Government. Guidance and supervision of the implementation of government area clearly regulated with various instruments such as evaluation, clarification, agreement, And form others. The role of the Governor as a representative of the Central Government is emphasized and strengthened in providing guidance and supervision to the Regency/City Regional Government.

The disharmony between the 2014 Regional Government Law and the Mineral and Coal Mining Law resulted in... the occurrence overlapping authority. In the Minerba Law, the Regency/City government has the authority to issue IUP, but in the 2014 Regional Government Law, the authority is only held by by Government Center and Provincial Regions. Disharmony between the Minerba Law and the 2014 Regional Government Law is horizontal disharmony, namely opposition between legislation that is equal in hierarchy. The conflict between the provisions in the 2014 Regional Government Law and the Minerba Law is an inconsistency in terms of the substance of the regulation, namely regulations that are hierarchically equal but the substance of one regulation is more general than the substance of the other regulation.

In context disharmony between provision in The 2014 Regional Government Law with the Minerba Law, to resolve it, the preference principle can be used. The preference principle *lex specialis derogat legi generali* is the preference principle that is appropriate to use in the context This. Harmonization legislation with the principle of *lex specialis derogat legi generali* refers to two legislations which hierarchically have the same position, but the scope material load between regulation The legislation is not the same, that is, one is a special regulation of the other.

Legal rules containing the principle of *lex specialis derogate legi generali*, seen according to Hart's legal system theory, are included in the category of rule of recognition, which regulates which legal rules... which is recognized as valid as an applicable rule. The principle of *lex specialis derogat legi generali* is a legal principle that determines the application stage (application policy), so that it is said as principles that determine which legal rules apply.

In the context of the conflict between the 2014 Regional Government Law and the Minerba Law regarding the issuance of IUPs, the Minerba Law regulates more specific and specific substances regarding the issuance of IUPs if... compared to the 2014 Regional Government Law. Based on its substance, the Minerba Law is rule special law, while the 2014 Regional Government Law is a general legal regulation. The provisions in the Minerba Law and the 2014 Regional Government Law Also is at in the regulation regarding the same provisions, namely the authority to issue IUP. However, the provisions in the Minerba Law are

more specific compared to the 2014 Regional Government Law. The position of the Minerba Law and the 2014 Regional Government Law are also equal, because both are well shaped in the law. The three principles of using the principle of *lex specialis derogat legi generali* are fulfilled, this means that the principle of preference of *lex specialis derogat legi generali* can be applied to resolve the disharmony that occurs in between The 2014 Regional Government Law with the Minerba Law regarding the authority to issue IUPs.

Referring to the 2014 Regional Government Law, it is clearly stated that the focus of the division of a government affairs should use the principle of subsidiarity, namely being placed in a location that is closer to the various aspects of the implementation of government affairs. By emphasizing the principle of subsidiarity, the authority giving IUP on WIUP Which located in one district/city area, becomes the authority of the district/city regional government.

More carry on, on Act Local Government 2014, Chapter 13 paragraph (1) understand several principles used in the implementation of government affairs. These principles are the principle of accountability, the principle of efficiency and the principle of externality. These three principles emphasize that the implementation of a government affair is determined based on the efficiency and impact arising from the affair. Based on these three principles, for IUP in WIUP in one district/city, it should be implemented by the district/city regional government.

In the series of implementation of the 2014 Regional Government Law, the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources issued a Circular Letter of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources No.04.E/30/DJB/2015 About the Event Affairs Government in Field

Mineral and Coal Mining After the Enactment of Law Number 23 of 2014 Concerning Regional Government. In the book "Guidelines for the Preparation and Form of Official Documents of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia", a circular letter is an official document containing instructions on matters that must be considered and carried out based on rules/regulations Which there is. The circular is general in nature and is permanently valid. As a form of policy regulation, the circular is not tie in a way law (*wetmatigheid*). Regulations policy No regulation legislation even though it shows the nature or symptoms as a regulation . As a regulation that is not a regulation, policy regulations are not directly legally binding, but contain legal relevance.¹³ Judging from the characteristics of the Circular as a Policy Regulation, then the SE of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 04.E/30/DJB/2015 does not can used as a basis that defeats statutory regulations in regulating the authority to issue IUPs, but only as implementing instructions.

4. COAL MINING MANAGEMENT PASCA APPLICABLE LAW NUMBER 23 OF 2014 CONCERNING REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

The implementation of the 2014 Regional Government Law consistently shows an expression of centralism in the implementation of government. when formulate provisions regarding the transfer of authority (decentralization). In general, the 2014 Regional Government Law significantly withdraws authority in the field of natural resource management.

Currently, the Regional Government is experiencing implications in all areas, one of which is service towards the related community mineral and coal mining governance. The legislation Not yet own regulation technical so that it affects the system, governance and government affairs in the implementation of government, both the Provincial Government and the Regency/City Government. In addition to having an impact on change authority management of the mineral and coal mining sector also has an impact on regional apparatus organizations that carry out these affairs.

The legal consequences of the implementation of the 2014 Regional Government Law will at least affect several matters of authority in the field of ESDM Local Government such as:

a. Institutional

After the authority of the Regency/City Regional Government in terms of ESDM management was abolished, this had an impact on the abolition of the Mining Service as well. and Energy in the Regency/ City Government. Mining and Energy Institutions only exist in the Provincial Government. Furthermore, the Institutions in the Regency/City Government change status to become branches of the Provincial Service or UPTD. Thus, it is necessary to regulate the transfer of P3D (personnel, financing, facilities and infrastructure, and documents).

b. Hand over Accept Personnel, Funding, Facilities and Infrastructure, and Documents (P3)

The provisions of Article 404 of the 2014 Regional Government Law also discuss P3D, it is explained that "The handover of personnel, funding, facilities and infrastructure, and documents as a result of the division of Government Affairs between the Central Government, Provincial Regions and Regency/City Regions regulated by this Law is carried out no later than 2 (two) years from the date this Law is enacted". In the transitional stage, it is carried out through the mechanism for assignment of tasks from the Provincial Government to the Regency/City Government.

Personnel transfer should be done immediately, because if it is not done, it can cause unrest among Regional Civil Servants (PNS) who based on the 2014 Regional Government Law no longer have a place to carry out their duties and functions. Whereas according to the law on State Civil Apparatus (ASN), PNS lifted in his position and certain ranks in government agencies. If the transfer is not carried out immediately, it has the potential to cause losses. for civil servant that is The civil servant did not receive a salary because he was not in any work unit.

Furthermore, regarding funding, after the enactment of the 2014 Regional Government Law, the obligation to budget for the ESDM sector becomes the authority of the Provincial Government. In the future, Central Government financial assistance will only be allocated for the Provincial Government.

Another thing to note is the handover of facilities and infrastructure. Its implementation refers to Government Regulation Number 27 of 2014 about Management Goods State/Regional Property Chapter IX on transfers. The form of transfer can be in the form of sale, exchange, grant and participation. central/regional government capital. In order to transfer of assets between the Central Government and Regional Governments, the possible mechanism is a grant.

c. Change regulation

Licensing related to energy and mineral resources will be transferred to the Provincial Government. Licensing must set up by Norms, Standards, Procedures and Criteria (NSPK) which is clear. In order to carry out maximum public service, then Several regulations were issued which became the basis for guidelines for implementing ESDM management for mineral and coal mining sub-sectors, namely:

- a) Letter from the Secretary General of ESDM Number 2115/30/SDB/2014 16th
- b) December 2014, regarding the Authority for Management of Mineral and Coal Mining.
- c) Circular of the Minister of Home Affairs dated January 16, 2014 concerning the Implementation of Government Affairs after the Enactment of Law Number. 23 2014 on Government Area.
- d) Letter of the Director of Engineering and Environment Number 1116/37.02/DBT/2015 dated 13 April 2015 concerning Supervision of Mining Activities in Districts/Cities.
- e) Circular Letter of the Director General of ESDM Number 04.E/30/DJB/2015, dated 30 April 2015 about Administration of Affairs Government in Mineral Mining Sector And Coal After that Enactment of the Law Number 23 Year 2014 about Regional Government. In general the enactment of Law No. 23 year 2014 about Government

Area, so District/City Government No have authority in matter to form structure work unit device area (Mining Service), drafting regional regulations (Perda) Which relate with mining, and publishing permission business mining (IUP) and people's mining business permits (IUPR)

- f) With thus show that in implementation of the 2014 Regional Government Law, especially the management of mineral and coal mining , shows existence attractive tendency return or recentralization Regional Government Authority Regency/City by Central government through intermediary Government Province which is indeed become extension his hands. In addition, it also shows that there is some overlapping regulation. between Constitution sectoral (UU No. 4 years 2009 about Mining Mineral and Coal) with Act No. 23 year 2014 about Regional Government. So that the need make revisions to various product law which experience mutual contradiction.

5. CONCLUSION

1. Normatively, the legal policy for managing natural resources in Indonesia has been determined in Article 33 paragraph (2) And paragraph (3) UUD 1945. Further regulations related to the management of mineral and coal mining are regulated in Sectoral Law, namely Law Number 4 of 2004. 2009 about Mining Mineral And Coal, Where This law has been adjusted to Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government regarding the authority to manage mineral and coal mining, which has now been revoked and replaced. with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. So that there is disharmony of sectoral legislation (Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining) which is contradictory to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, related to the authority of Concurrent Government Affairs in matters of management of natural resources, mineral and coal mining.
2. The implementation of Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government has an impact on the regional government system. After the enactment of the Law, the Government Area Regency/City no longer own authority to organize concurrent government affairs in the field of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM). In practice, the Regency/City Regional Government no longer has the authority to create Regional Regulations, Issue Mineral Mining Permits and coal (except geothermal), and coaching And supervision E S D M field . This has resulted in legal consequences in the Energy

and Mineral Resources sector, sub-sector of mineral and coal mining, after the enactment of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, namely changes to the ESDM sector institutions, handover of Personnel, Funding, Infrastructure and Documents (P3D), and changes to related laws and regulations . with management of mineral and coal mining.

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