

Legal Review of Procedures for Granting Rock Mining Business Permits

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the process of granting mining permits, originally issued by the Central Government. Following the enactment of Presidential Decree Number 55 of 2022 concerning the Delegation of Authority in Granting Business Licenses in the Mineral and Coal Mining Sector, some mining permits have been transferred from the Central Government to the Provincial Government. However, this delegation is limited to the issuance of Mining Business Permits (IUP) for non-metallic mineral groups, certain types of non-metallic minerals, and rocks. The legal research method employed in this study is normative juridical research, which focuses exclusively on written regulations. This descriptive-analytical approach aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the subject under investigation. The data source utilized is secondary data, analyzed quantitatively. The findings of this study indicate that the procedure for granting Rock Mining Business Permits involves submitting an application to the regent or mayor if the mining area is within a district or city; to the governor if the mining area spans multiple districts or cities; and to the minister if the mining area crosses provincial borders. The steps involved in this permitting process include the determination of the mining area by authorized officials, the designation of mining business areas, the issuance of mining business permits, and the regulation of mining permits in cases of violations. Supervision of Rock Mining Activities following the issuance of a business permit is conducted by the ESDM Service in the relevant jurisdiction. Dispute resolution regarding Rock Mining Permits may be pursued through a non-adjudicative process.

Keywords:

Permits, Mining, Rocks.

INTRODUCTION

Natural resources serve as a cornerstone of a nation's economy, particularly regarding state revenues generated from the processing and exportation of these resources. As a country abundant in natural resources, Indonesia leverages these assets as a critical source of state income. One significant contributor to state revenue is the management and processing of mining resources. Given that mining resources are non-renewable, their management requires caution and precision to ensure equitable benefits for all stakeholders. The inherently risky nature of mining necessitates legal protections and guarantees of certainty for communities, entrepreneurs, investors, and regulators.

Thus, a legal framework is essential to embody principles of social justice, balance, good governance, equality, and sustainability, ultimately fostering general welfare and maximizing prosperity for the populace. The state's authority over mining resources, particularly minerals, coal, and rocks, is grounded in Article 33, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, which stipulates: "The land, water, and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and utilized for the greatest prosperity of the people." This provision serves as both the philosophical and legal foundation for resource management in Indonesia.

Regulatory frameworks concerning mining are primarily encapsulated in Law No. 4 of 2009 on Mineral and Coal Mining, along with Law No. 3 of 2020, which amends the previous legislation. Further elucidation of these laws is provided through implementing regulations, notably Government Regulation No. 96 of 2021, which governs mineral and coal mining business activities.

The mining sector significantly impacts Indonesia's revenue, contributing to Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP). As reported by the Directorate General of Mineral and Coal (Ditjen Minerba) of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources at the close of 2023, mining sector revenues reached Rp173.5 trillion, approximately 170% of the target set at Rp101.8 trillion. The enactment of Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government has fundamentally transformed national mining policies, emphasizing regional autonomy as a crucial aspect of formulating mining policies, especially concerning the balance between central and regional finances. While regional autonomy allows for the exploration of local potential, it does not grant unrestricted authority over the entire mining sector, thereby limiting the freedom to formulate policies.

One provision of the regional government law pertains to profit-sharing funds (DBH), derived from specific APBN revenues and allocated to producing regions based on a predetermined percentage. This aims to mitigate financial disparities between central and regional governments.

The introduction of the new Regional Government Law is accompanied by implementing regulations, including Regulation No. 34 of 2017 by the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia, which outlines licensing in the mineral and coal mining sector. This regulation serves as a guideline for organizing business operations in this sector, fostering business development, ensuring legal and operational certainty, and streamlining the licensing process.

Initially, mining permits were issued exclusively by the Central Government. However, with Presidential Regulation No. 55 of 2022 delegating certain licensing responsibilities to Provincial Governments, some mining permits are now issued at the provincial level, specifically for non-metallic mineral groups and certain types of minerals and rocks. Other permits include Rock Mining Permits (SIPB), People's Mining Permits (IPR), and Mining Service Business Permits (IUJP) within individual provinces, as well as transportation and sales permits for specified non-metallic minerals.

METHOD

This research employs a normative juridical approach, characterized by descriptive analysis. It describes, examines, explains, and analyzes legal regulations, specifically the Procedures for Granting Mining Business Permits. The legal materials utilized are secondary data, which include official documents, academic publications, and various forms of research pertinent to the study's focus, such as reports, journals, theses, dissertations, and relevant statutory regulations. The data analysis technique adopted is qualitative analysis, producing analytical descriptive data through the systematic collection of materials and data alongside applicable regulations and legislation, followed by logical legal reasoning.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Every mining company must obtain a permit from the authorities before carrying out mining business activities. The term mining business comes from the English translation, namely mining permit. One form of permit required is the Mining Business Permit (IUP). The Minerba Law has explained the meaning of IUP, namely in Article 1 number 7: "Mining Business Permit, hereinafter referred to as IUP, is a permit to carry out mining business" The mining business in question is an activity in the context of mineral or coal business which includes the following stages of activity:

1. General investigation
2. Exploration
3. Feasibility study
4. Construction
5. Mining
6. Management and refining
7. Transportation and sales

The principle contained in the granting of IUP is that IUP is only allowed for 1 (one) type of mining. As regulated in Article 41 of the Minerba Law, namely: "IUP cannot be used other than as intended in the granting of IUP" So the granting of IUP may not be used for more than 1 (one) type of mine. One IUP is only allowed for one mining material. If in its implementation the party that has obtained the IUP finds another mining material in the Mining Business Permit Area (WIUP) other than that mentioned in the IUP that has been owned, then the IUP holder is given priority to be able to exploit the mining material.

If the IUP holder intends to exploit the management of mining materials, then the process is not immediate, where the person concerned can immediately exploit it. However, the IUP holder is required to submit a new IUP application to the authorized official (Minister, Governor, Regent and/or Mayor according to their authority). However, if the IUP holder is not interested in exploiting the newly discovered mining material, then the IUP holder has an obligation to ensure that the mining material is not exploited by other parties.

a. Mineral mining

1. Mineral mining is the mining of a collection of minerals in the form of ore or rocks, excluding geothermal, oil and natural gas, and groundwater. Mineral mining is still divided into several groups including:

1. Radioactive Mineral Mining
2. Metal Mineral Mining
3. Non-Metal Mineral Mining
4. Rock Mining

b. Coal Mining

Coal mining is the mining of carbon deposits found in the earth, including solid bitumen, peat, and asphalt rock

The mining business cannot be carried out if the mining company does not have an IUP. As regulated in Article 36 of the Minerba Law, IUP can be categorized into two, namely:

1. Exploration IUP
2. Production Operation IUP

If in carrying out exploration activities and feasibility study activities, the holder of the Exploration IUP obtains minerals or coal from the excavated, then the person concerned is required to report this to the party that issued the IUP.

The status of the mining results obtained is controlled by the state. So if the holder of the Exploration IUP wants to sell the minerals or coal, then the procedure is mandatory to apply for a temporary permit to carry out transportation and sales. In connection with the profits obtained from the sale of the excavated mining products, the holder of the temporary permit is required to pay production fees to the state which indirectly constitutes a profit sharing

The government divides government affairs in the energy and mineral resources sector related to mineral and coal mining into central government affairs and provincial government affairs. Sub-provincial affairs in mineral and coal mining consist of:

- a. Determination of the area of non-metallic mineral and rock mining business permits in 1 (one) provincial area and sea areas up to 12 miles.
- b. Issuance of metal mineral and coal mining business permits in the context of domestic investment in the mining business permit area of the Region located in 1 (one) provincial area including sea areas up to 12 nautical miles.
- c. Issuance of non-metallic mineral and rock mining business permits in the context of domestic investment in the mining business permit area located in 1 (one) provincial area including sea areas up to 12 nautical miles.
- d. Issuance of people's mining permits for metal mineral, coal, non-metallic mineral and rock commodities in people's mining areas.
- e. Issuance of mining business permits for special production operations for processing and refining in the context of domestic investment whose mining commodities originate from 1 (one) same provincial region.
- f. Issuance of mining service business permits and registered certificates in the context of domestic investment whose business activities are in 1 (one) provincial region.
- g. Determination of benchmark prices for non-metallic minerals and granting

Mining areas as part of the national spatial plan are the basis for mining activities determined by the government after coordinating with the regional government and consulting with the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia. Determination of mining areas is carried out in a transparent, participatory, and responsible manner, carried out in an integrated manner by considering the opinions of related government agencies, the community and by considering ecological, economic and socio-cultural aspects, as well as being environmentally aware, and by considering regional aspirations. The government and regional governments are required to conduct mining investigations and research in order to prepare mining areas. If the IUP or IUP holder is not interested in commodities that are not associations or different groups, the opportunity to operate them can be given to other parties and held by auction. Other parties who obtain WIUP or WIUPK through the auction process must coordinate to prepare a joint land use agreement with the IUP or IUPK holder facilitated by the Minister or governor in accordance with their authority. In the event that a WIUP for non-metallic minerals or a WIUP for rocks is designated as a WIUP for metal minerals or a WIUP for coal, the holder of a WIUP for non-metallic minerals or a WIUP for rocks shall not receive priority to operate metal minerals and coal. The Director General on behalf of the Minister shall

Determine the guidelines for implementing the determination of a WIUP or WIUPK. The IUP granted cannot be used other than as intended in the granting of the IUP. Exploration IUP for metal mineral mining may be granted for a maximum period of 8 (eight) years and Exploration IUP for non-metal mineral mining may be granted for a maximum period of 3 (three) years and certain types of non-metal minerals may be granted for a maximum period of 7 (seven) years. Exploration IUP for rock mining may be granted for a maximum period of 3 (three) years, while exploration IUP for coal mining may be granted for a maximum period of 7 (seven) years

Mining areas as part of the national spatial plan are the basis for mining activities determined by the government after coordinating with the regional government and consulting with the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia. Determination of mining areas is carried out in a transparent, participatory, and responsible manner, carried out in an integrated manner by considering the opinions of related government agencies, the community and by considering ecological, economic and socio-cultural aspects, as well as being environmentally aware, and by considering regional aspirations. The government and regional governments are required to conduct mining investigations and research in order to prepare mining areas.

Mining Areas are areas that have mineral and/or coal potential, both on the surface of the land and underground, which are located in land areas or sea areas for mining activities. Areas that can be designated as mining areas must meet the following criteria:

- a. Indication of mineral and/or coal-bearing rock formations; and/or
- b. Potential for solid and/or liquid material resources.

The determination of WUP is carried out by the Government after coordinating with the regional government and submitted in writing to the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia based on data and information held by the government and regional government. The government can delegate some of its authority in determining WUP to the provincial government in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. One WUP consists of 1 (one) or several WIUPs located across provincial areas, across districts/cities and/or in 1 (one) district/city area. WUP consists of:

- a. Radioactive mineral WUP;
- b. Metallic mineral WUP;
- c. Coal WUP;
- d. Metallic mineral WUP; and/or
- e. Rock WUP.

WUP is determined by the Minister, specifically for radioactive mineral WUP, the determination is carried out by the Minister based on proposals from agencies that organize government affairs in the nuclear energy sector. (Article 19) In the preparation of the WUP determination plan, the minister or governor in accordance with their authority shall prepare a plan to determine a mining area within the WP to become a WUP based on a map of mineral and/or coal potential and a map of mineral and/or coal potential/reserves.

The WUP that is determined must meet the following criteria:

- a. has a coal-bearing rock formation, a metal mineral-bearing rock formation, and/or a radioactive mineral-bearing rock formation, including offshore areas based on a geological map;
- b. has geological outcrops for radioactive minerals, metal minerals, coal, non-metallic minerals and/or rocks;
- c. has potential mineral or coal resources;
- d. has 1 (one) or more types of minerals including associated minerals and/or coal;
- e. does not overlap with WPR and/or WPN
- f. is an area that can be utilized for mining activities sustainably; and
- g. is a mining area in accordance with the spatial plan.

Furthermore, the area within the WP that meets the criteria is determined as a WUP by the minister after coordinating with the local governor and regent/mayor. The determination of the WUP is submitted in writing by the Minister to the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia. WUP consists of:

- a. radioactive WIUP;
- b. metal mineral WIUP;
- c. coal WIUP;
- d. non-metal mineral WIUP; and/or
- e. rock WIUP.

To determine the WIUP in a WUP must meet the following criteria:

- a. geographical location;
- b. conservation principles;
- c. environmental carrying capacity;
- d. optimization of mineral and/or coal resources; and
- e. population density

Parties that can apply for IUP are:

- a. Business Entity

A Business Entity is any legal entity engaged in the mining sector established under Indonesian law and domiciled within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The business entity in question can be a private business entity, BUMN or BUMD. The private business entity includes private business entities in the context of domestic investment or in the context of foreign investment.

- b. Cooperative

What is meant by a cooperative is a legal entity established by an individual or a Cooperative legal entity, with the separation of the wealth of its members as capital to run a business, which fulfills shared aspirations and needs in the economic, social, and cultural fields in accordance with the values and principles of the Cooperative

- c. Individual

Individuals in this case can be individual Indonesian citizens, firms, or limited partnerships. Business entities, cooperatives and individuals who have obtained IUP will be burdened with rights and obligations in carrying out mining businesses as regulated in Articles 90 to 112 of the Minerba Law

Officials who have the authority to grant IUP are:

- a. Regent/Mayor Regent/Mayor

has the authority to issue IUP if the WIUP is located within one district/city area.

- b. Governor

The Governor has the authority to issue IUP if the WIUP is located across districts/cities in 1 (one) province after obtaining a recommendation from the local regent/mayor in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations

c. Minister

has the authority to issue IUP if the WIUP is within a cross-provincial area after obtaining a recommendation from the governor and local regent/mayor in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

The three parties above issue IUP in accordance with their respective authorities. To be more specific, the parties authorized to issue Exploration IUP and Production Operation IUP are as follows:

a Officials authorized to issue Exploration IUP are:

1. Regent/Mayor For WIUP located in one district/city area and/or sea area up to four miles from the coastline
2. Governor For WIUP located across districts/cities in one province and/or sea area four miles to twelve miles from the coastline
3. Minister For WIUP located across provincial areas and/or sea area more than twelve miles from the coastline.
4. In order for an IUP to be issued, there are several requirements that must be met by prospective IUP holders.

These requirements as stated in Article 65 paragraph (1) of the Minerba Law include:

a. Administrative Administrative requirements for applicants for business entity IUP include:

1. For Exploration IUP and Production Operation IUP for metal and coal minerals:
 - a. Application letter
 - b. Board of directors and list of shareholders
 - c. Certificate of Domicile
2. For Exploration IUP and Production Operation IUP of non-metallic minerals and coal:
 - a. Application letter
 - b. Profile of business entity
 - c. Deed of establishment of business entity engaged in mining business submitted by official that has been authorized by authorized official
 - d. Taxpayer Identification Number
 - e. Board of Directors and list of shareholders
 - f. Certificate of Domicile

Administrative requirements for applicants for cooperative IUP include:

1. For Exploration IUP and Production Operation IUP of metallic minerals and coal:
 - a. Application letter
 - b. Board of Management
 - c. Certificate of Domicile
2. For Exploration IUP and Production Operation IUP of non-metallic minerals and coal:
 - a. Application letter
 - b. Cooperative profile
 - c. Deed of establishment of cooperative engaged in mining business that has been authorized by authorized official
 - d. Taxpayer Identification Number
 - e. Board of Management

f. Certificate of Domicile

Administrative requirements for individual IUP applicants include:

1. For Exploration IUP and Production Operation IUP of metal and coal minerals:
 - a. Application letter
 - b. Certificate of Domicile
2. For Exploration IUP and Production Operation IUP of non-metal and coal minerals:
 - a. Application letter
 - b. Resident ID card
 - c. Taxpayer Identification Number
 - d. Certificate of Domicile
3. Administrative requirements for firm and commodity company IUP applicants include:
 1. For Exploration IUP and Production Operation IUP of metal and coal minerals:
 - a. Application letter
 - b. Management structure and list of shareholders
 - c. Certificate of Domicile
 4. For Exploration IUP and Production Operation IUP of non-metal and coal minerals:
 - a. Application letter
 - b. Company profile
 - c. Deed of establishment of a company engaged in the mining business
 - d. Taxpayer Identification Number
 - e. Management structure and list of shareholders
 - f. Certificate of domicile
- b. Technical requirements that must be met by applicants for Exploration IUP include:
 - 1) Curriculum vitae and statement letter of mining and/or geology experts with at least three years of experience
 - 2) WIUP map equipped with latitude and longitude geographic coordinate boundaries in accordance with the provisions of the nationally applicable geographic information systemTechnical requirements that must be met by applicants for Production Operation IUP include:
 - a) Area map equipped with latitude and longitude geographic coordinate boundaries in accordance with the provisions of the nationally applicable geographic information system
 - b) Complete exploration report
 - c) Feasibility study report
 1. Reclamation and post-mining plan
 2. Work plan and budget
 3. Plan for the development of supporting facilities and infrastructure for production operations activities
 4. Availability of mining and/or geology experts with at least 3 years of experience

c. Environment

Environmental requirements that must be met by applicants for Exploration IUP include a statement to comply with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of environmental protection and management

Environmental requirements that must be met by applicants for Production Operation IUP include:

1. Statement of commitment to comply with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of environmental protection and management
 2. Approval of environmental documents in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations
- d. Financial requirements that must be met by the applicant for Exploration IUP include:
1. Proof of placement of guarantee of seriousness in carrying out exploration activities
 2. Proof of payment of the price of compensation value of information data auction results for metal or coal mineral WIUP in accordance with the auction bid value or proof of payment of area reserve costs and payment for printing maps of non-metal or rock mineral WIUP areas of application
- Financial requirements that must be met by the applicant for Production Operation IUP include:
- a. Financial report for the last year that has been audited by a public accountant
 - b. Proof of payment of fixed contributions for the last 3 years
 - c. Proof of payment of investment replacement in accordance with the auction bid value for the winner of the WIUP auction that has ended.

IUP is granted through 2 stages, namely:

1. Granting of WIUP
2. Granting of IUP

In submitting an application for an Exploration IUP, if the applicant has obtained a WIUP and meets the requirements, the applicant must submit an application for an Exploration IUP to the Minister, Governor, or Regent/Mayor in accordance with their authority within a maximum period of five working days after the announcement of the winner of the WIUP auction is determined/ The area of the rock mining business permit itself is different from other mining, the area of the rock mining business permit is 5-5000 (five thousand) hectares for a maximum period of 3 years. Then in the second year the exploration area that can be maintained is a maximum of 2,500 (two thousand five hundred) hectares; and in the third year or at the end of the exploration stage when upgrading to IUP Production Operations, the area maintained is a maximum of 1,000 (one thousand) hectares. The Minister or governor in accordance with their authority prepares a plan to determine an area within a mining area or commonly abbreviated as WP to become a mining business permit area or commonly abbreviated as WUP based on a map of mineral and/or coal potential, and the potential for mineral and/or coal reserves must meet the criteria of having information on coal-bearing rocks, information on metal mineral-bearing rocks, and/or information on radioactive mineral-bearing rocks, including offshore areas based on geological maps; having geological outcrops for radioactive minerals, metal minerals, coal, non-metallic minerals, and/or rocks; having potential mineral or coal resources; having 1 (one) or more types of minerals including associated minerals and/or coal; does not overlap with the people's mining area and/or national mining area; is an area that can be utilized for mining activities sustainably; and is a mining designation area in accordance with the spatial plan. For

rock mining itself, the area is not included in the forest area but rather other use areas or commonly abbreviated as APL which are determined by the government.

Discussion

Legislation plays a crucial role in regional governance, particularly in the regulation and management of Energy, Mineral, and Coal Resources (ESDM) as well as Environmental Protection and Management (PPLH). Regional governments must maximize the economic potential of ESDM within their jurisdictions while also addressing the aspects of PPLH. This necessitates a synergistic and interconnected approach to utilizing ESDM alongside environmental protection efforts.

The primary objective of legislation is to safeguard both the community and the environment. Effective legislation governing ESDM and PPLH should benefit the community while preventing environmental degradation that could adversely affect it. In regulating, controlling, and protecting mining activities and promoting environmental conservation, it is essential to adhere to the mandate of Article 33, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that "The land, water, and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the State and utilized for the greatest prosperity of the people." Additionally, Article 18 outlines the following:

1. The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into provincial regions, which are further subdivided into districts and cities, each with its own regional government regulated by law.
2. Provincial, district, and city governments manage their affairs according to the principles of autonomy and assistance tasks.
3. These regional governments have a Regional People's Representative Council, with members elected through general elections.
4. The Governor, Regent, and Mayor are democratically elected as heads of the respective regional governments.
5. Regional governments exercise the broadest possible autonomy, except in matters designated by law as the purview of the Central Government.

Mining is a significant economic potential that contributes to local revenue (PAD), and thus, it must be managed effectively to ensure that the benefits of mining activities are enjoyed by the community. While the financial returns from mining are vital for local development and prosperity, the environmental impacts of these activities require careful attention. Mining operations can lead to severe environmental consequences, including habitat destruction, air pollution, and the degradation of local ecosystems.

If left unaddressed, these impacts can disrupt the life cycles of living organisms, adversely affecting both human and environmental health. For instance, the removal of vegetation in mining areas can lead to a loss of habitat for wildlife, resulting in food scarcity and mortality among local fauna. Additionally, diminished water absorption in hilly regions can increase the risks of flooding and landslides, posing significant threats to nearby communities.

To mitigate and eliminate the negative effects of mining activities, the government's responsibilities extend beyond issuing mining permits through the Energy, Mineral, and Coal Resources Service (ESDM Service) and environmental permits via the Environmental Service (DLH). The government must also supervise these mining operations to ensure compliance with regulations. Supervision involves

monitoring mining activities by verifying company data, mining permits, environmental permits, and adherence to operational procedures.

The framework for supervising mining activities in relation to environmental sustainability is outlined in Article 72 of the Environmental Management Law, which mandates that "the minister, governor, or regent/mayor, in accordance with their authority, are required to supervise compliance by businesses and/or activities with environmental permits." Furthermore, Article 73 empowers the minister to oversee compliance in cases where serious violations of environmental protection and management have occurred.

CONCLUSION

The procedure for obtaining a mining permit for rocks is carried out by means of an application to the regent or mayor if the mining area is in a district or city, to the governor if the mining area is across district or city borders, to the minister if the mining area is across provincial borders. The procedures carried out in the procedure for obtaining a mining permit for rocks are the determination of the mining area carried out by an authorized official, determination of the mining business area, mining business permit, regulation of mining permits if there is a violation of the mining permit. Supervision of Rock Mining Activities After Obtaining a Mining Business Permit, it is carried out by the ESDM Service in the mining permit area or by the Service or administrative institution related to mining in the mining permit area. After supervision is carried out, there are two conditions that can occur, namely the business actor is not compliant or the business actor has complied. Business actors have an obligation to do or fulfill something, and if the entrepreneur is negligent or unable to do it, the administrative official has the authority to impose administrative legal sanctions.

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