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## Research Article

### Legal Analysis in Mitigating Environmental Impacts Due to Coal Mining in Batanghari Regency, Jambi Province

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#### ABSTRACT

Jambi Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia with natural mining wealth which contains many natural resource reserves. The processing of these natural resources has the potential to be managed as an energy source very well, such as the natural resources contained in it are coal. one of the areas in Kotoboyo village, Dalam subdistrict XXIV, Batanghari Regency, Jambi Province, is one of the largest coal producing areas in Indonesia, this area has been very productive in recent years, several coal mining companies have been located in the area, this does not necessarily mean that This means that the results of coal reserves can have a positive impact on the people who live in the surrounding area. In fact, there tends to be no visible environmental impact on the community. The mining activity process around the mine still uses national public road access, causing traffic jams that last for kilometers and disrupt traffic. crossing public roads in local communities, the Central, Regional Government and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources should firmly work together to face the polemics that occur in the community as quickly as possible to provide solutions so that special road access to reduce the massive mobility of coal mining movements can be realized immediately for the prosperity of the community's economic movement.

**Keywords:** Coal mining, Community, Environment, Natural resources

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#### Introduction

Mining management coal must adapt to change environment, rights human rights and the environment. In Province Jambi management area mining coal based on Law No.23 In 2014, regional governments are still far from expectations in enforcing environmental laws. Indonesia is one of the largest coal producers

and exporters in the world. In 2022, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) targets coal production of 663 million tons, around 70 percent of which will be used for export purposes and the rest for domestic needs, both for power plants and other industries. This figure is lower than the 2021 target of 614 million tonnes (Vivoda, Kemp, & Owen,

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2019). This was done because there was a significant increase in the needs of the two electricity and non-electricity sectors (Moomaw, Law, & Goetz, 2020). Coal is one of them potency existing non-renewable natural resources in management target areas as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. For that the state was given authority by the 1945 Constitution based on Article 33 paragraph (3) organize, supervise mining management as far as possible for the prosperity of the people. Meanwhile, what happens is that it is difficult to voice community opinions and aspirations from community complaints by local officials so that the problems faced by the community are followed up (Emmanuel, Jerry, & Dzigbodi, 2018). However, the massive movement of thousands of trucks carrying coal every day on national roads is inevitable because there is no clarity regarding special coal roads, even though Article 91 Paragraph (1) and the explanation in Law Number 3 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Laws Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining mandates that IUP and IUPK holders are required to use mining roads in carrying out mining business activities that operate continuously in coal businesses. The government must be firm in continuing to check the mining permit regulations to see whether the permit is still valid or not extended to be operational (Panagopoulos & Haralambous, 2020).

Stone Mining coals is a natural resource fundamental to meeting human needs, apart from mining coal is one field which supports the country's economy and well managed area environment This implementation is carried out as optimally as possible, efficiently, transparently, sustainably and with environmental insight. In the massive mobility of trucks from coal mining companies located in Kotoboyo village, Bathin XXIV District, Batanghari Regency, Jambi Province, the people of Jambi regret the attitude of the regional government and officials law enforcers tend to allow the movement of coal transport which causes various problems on public roads, such as long traffic jams for miles which result in long travel times making it difficult to find fuel resulting in long queues at Pertamina gas stations, some people prefer buy a liter/ketengan

on the side of the road to avoid queuing and save time (Tayebi-Khorami, Edraki, Corder, & Golev, 2019). There is also doubt about the fuel sold on the side of the road, but there is no other choice to avoid queuing because of the scarcity of fuel so that it can be conducive to carrying out activities. Road damage is getting worse, resulting in queues piling up, resulting in increased repair costs, high risk of accidents ranging from injuries to death, resulting in ambulances carrying patients who are not treated quickly due to long queues that are not conducive to traveling to the hospital, and in the distribution of food accommodation. For daily needs, consumption is disrupted resulting in soaring prices of commodities on the market as a result of which raw materials do not arrive or some of them, such as fish, fruit and vegetables and so on, rot before reaching their destination due to road congestion (Law et al., 2018). This condition also worsened Jambi's inflation, which reached 8.55 percent, the highest in Indonesia, in August 2022 (Zhu, Fan, Shi, & Shi, 2019).

In Figure 1 and the distribution shown, we can see that the peak of the traffic jam started with a traffic jam for almost 22 hours that occurred in early March 2023, which resulted in the temporary suspension of coal transport for all coal mining business permit (IUP) holders. Even though the decision by the provincial and regional governments is considered to be too late in responding to this problem, it seems that they will delay making decisions regarding setting operational hours for coal mining, so that traffic jams can be resolved quickly. so that residents can once again find a normal street atmosphere as usual so that residents' mobility is not hampered so that the wheels of the economy can turn as usual. However, the polemic on the extractive industry commodity route is actually not over yet, even though the government has suggested the Upper-Downstream river route as an alternative, but the impact on the ground has not really resulted in a solution. As long as the special coal road has not been realized, long traffic jams will always be a problem for residents using public roads, and at the same time the resulting access will happen again, again and again. At the same time, the Jambi Province APBD continues to be

disbursed through the relevant regional apparatus to resolve this problem, although in its implementation it is more about reactive steps

and seems partial rather than an anticipatory, integrated and sustainable solution (Truby, 2018).



*Figure 1. The Peak of The Traffic Jam Started with A Traffic Jam for Almost 22 Hours That Occurred in Early March 2023*

In enforcing environmental law, local governments have an important role in being responsible for managing coal mining businesses. Thus, regional governments should prioritize sustainability aspects in managing coal mining businesses. Cases like this show that it is difficult to realize environmental law enforcement in coal mining, influenced by juridical (legal) factors related to regulations which also regulate the implementation of law enforcement and the application of sanctions for violations. in the coal mining business sector, we are still confused. This confusion is evident in Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining (UUMinerba) as well as in Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (UUPPLH) where there are no clear provisions regarding the responsibilities of regional governments in the field of requirements. environmental law for coal mining management (Zhang, Yu, & Kong, 2019).

Coal mining based on Law no. 11 of 1967 tends to be centralized and does not give broad authority to regions. For this reason, it is necessary to update the management of coal mining in order to create sustainable development

by paying attention to environmental principles, transparency and community participation. As the Mining Law was issued, the central government was given the mandate and authority to reorganize mining management. As a first step in the regional autonomy framework, regional governments identify all potential coal mines in their area. However, along the way, there was 'euphoria' in the mining sector (Tang, 2019). coal, where regional governments compete to issue IUPs and WIUPs. Forest areas were also targeted under the pretext of increasing regional PAD in Jambi Province (Percival, Schroeder, Miller, & Leape, 2021).

Responding to this problem, the government issued PP no. 24 of 2012 concerning Implementation of Mineral and Coal Mining Businesses. This provision gave rise to conflict in Jambi Province, where IUPs based on the Mineral and Coal Law are essentially KPs based on UUPP No. 11 of 1967 in the form of exploitation and exploration spread across nine districts in Jambi Province. In this regard, there is a conflict of norms or overlap in coal mining areas based on the Minerba Law. In the context of the Indonesian legal system, if there is an overlap like

this, it will be returned to the Minerba Law (Kuriqi, Pinheiro, Sordo-Ward, Bejarano, & Garrote, 2021). This condition will give rise to conflict between local/customary communities and coal mining entrepreneurs, while the government sides with capital owners on the basis of PAD (Dunn, 2018). The consequence of this coal mining exploitation is violence in conflicts between local/customary communities and

state administrators and capital owners involving defense and security forces (Ding, 2018). Conflicts like this are a violation of the rights of indigenous peoples over natural coal resources. Moreover, every protest action from the community always ends up being accused of being anti-development and includes 8 (eight) names of mining companies listed as follows (Sosa & Zwarteveen, 2018).

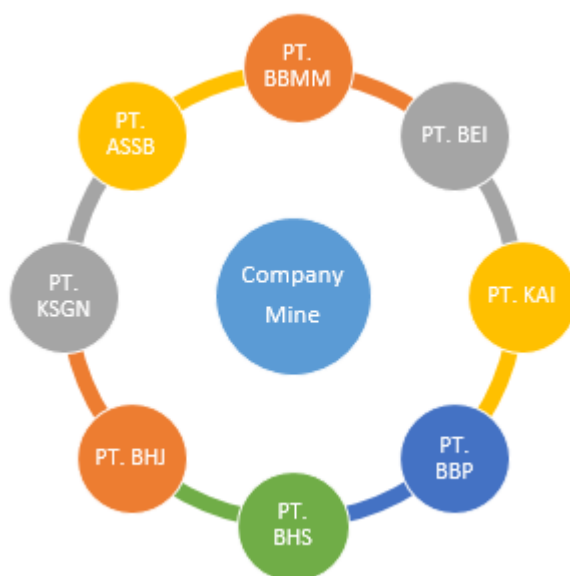


Figure 2. Mining Company Name

Thus the names are 1. PT. BBMM (Bumi Bara Makmur Mandiri), 2. PT. BEI (Bangun Energi Indonesia). 3. PT. KAI (Kurnia Alam Investema). 4. PT. BBP (Bumi Bara Perkasa). 5. PT. BHS (Behaestex). 6. PT. BHJ (Batu Hitam Jaya). 7. PT. KASONGAN. 8. PT. ASSB (Coal Success Universe). It was recorded that there were eight coal companies holding IUPs in the village of Kotoboyo Inner XXIV, Batanghari, Jambi, holding a meeting regarding alternative road repairs in appreciation of the village head who was representing 8 companies by PT. BEI (Bangun Energi Indonesia). Construction of the road. In environmental law enforcement in coal mining management it is difficult to realize due to the lack of attention of mining businesses to the PPLH Law, especially in environmental conservation. Environmental conservation is a systematic and integrated effort carried out to preserve the function of the environment and prevent environmental pollution and damage which includes planning, control, maintenance,

supervision and enforcement of environmental law (Abdullah et al., 2019). This provision is an embodiment of providing legal certainty in preserving the function of the environment. on coal mining exploitation. For this reason, a feasibility study in the mining business activity stage is one of the requirements for obtaining a coal mining business location in addition to the economic and technical feasibility that must be carried out to obtain permits. In terms of licensing requirements. coal mining business, one of the requirements is environmental permit requirements (Aghbashlo et al., 2021).

The management of mineral and coal mining as stated in the objectives above contains various elements of interest, including economic, social and environmental interests. This is related to the characteristics of mineral and coal natural resources as non-renewable natural resources, so that the concept of sustainable development seeks to collaborate economic, social and environmental aspects in one

cumulative mineral and coal mining management concept. This is a form of response to conventional development concepts which only succeeded in increasing economic growth, but failed in social and environmental aspects. Conventional development only focuses on the economic sector as the center of growth problems, while social and environmental factors are considered less important things to pay attention to (Habert et al., 2020).

In fact, mineral and coal natural resources are natural resources that are not renewed so that if only economic growth is the orientation of mineral and coal exploitation then social and environmental impacts will arise, because in principle mineral and coal exploitation is carried out in order to meet (industrial) needs. and energy) of the present without sacrificing meeting the needs of future generations. In reality, development activities that require increasing amounts of natural resources have impacts in the form of environmental pollution and damage. This condition causes the carrying capacity, carrying capacity and productivity of the environment to decrease which ultimately becomes a social burden. If you compare the current natural and environmental conditions with conditions several decades ago, you can feel the difference is very large. On the one hand, development has brought great progress to the welfare of the people, but on the other hand, it has damaged the environment (Raghavan, Barocas, Kleinberg, & Levy, 2020).

## **Methods**

This method is to seek and find the correct knowledge to answer a problem. It is necessary to carry out research which is a scientific activity, which is based on certain methods, systematics and thinking, which aims to study certain things and certain legal phenomena by analyzing them.

### **1. Research specifications**

The specifications in this research are analytical descriptive, namely providing an overview of phenomena or symptoms relating to environmental pollution and destruction, which then explains the criminal liability system of corporations as perpetrators of environmental pollution and destruction in accordance

with Law Number 32 of 2009, concerning the Environment and Management. Environment.

### **2. Type of research**

The type of research used is normative and empirical juridical (socio-legal re-search), namely a type of research that does not only look at the level from the perspective of legislation regarding Environmental Protection and Management and so on, but also looks at the legal (juridical) aspects in its implementation or implementation. Are the cases of environmental pollution and destruction in the community that occurred in Koto Boyo Village, Dalam District XXIV, Batanghari Regency, Jambi Province, have legal norms been implemented?

### **3. Data source**

Library Research (Library Research), In library research, data is obtained either through searching related laws and regulations, documents and scientific literature and expert research that is appropriate and related to the object of research. Secondary data used as the main source in this research consists of 3 (three) types, namely (Rabaia et al., 2021):

- Primary legal materials include the 1945 Constitution, Legislation relating to environmental pollution and destruction, Government Regulations and Court Decisions relating to perpetrators of environmental pollution and destruction and have legal force.
- Secondary legal materials include, among others, writings from experts related to the problem being researched or related to primary legal materials, including literature in the form of books, papers, journals and research results relating to the criminal liability of perpetrators of environmental pollution and destruction.
- Tertiary legal materials, including materials that support primary and secondary legal materials such as legal dictionaries, language dictionaries, articles in newspapers and magazines.

### **4. Data collection techniques**

Apart from observation and interviews, data collection techniques were also carried out through document study. Document study is a data collection technique by obtaining information from various written sources/offi-

cial documents from government agencies/institutions containing various types of statutory regulations, decrees, court decisions, text books, the internet and others related to environmental pollution and destruction.

### **5. Data analysis**

The data obtained from the results of field research and library materials originating from primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials related to corporate criminal liability for environmental pollution and destruction in the Batanghari Regency area, Jambi Province, were analyzed qualitatively to produce an answer to The research problem, which is explained in the form of a description, is depicted in this paper, how the criminal responsibility system for corporations as perpetrators of environmental pollution and destruction is, what obstacles are faced in corporate criminal responsibility, and how to overcome these obstacles.

### **Result and Discussion**

Coal Mining is a long-term coal mining activity, involving high technology and capital intensive. Apart from that, the fundamental characteristic of the coal mining industry is clearing land and changing the natural landscape so that it has the potential to have an impact on the environment, social and economic aspects of society. Environmentally, the presence of coal mining has an impact on changes in the landscape, decreased soil fertility, threats to biodiversity, decreased water quality, decreased air quality and environmental pollution. The mining industry in post-operation also leaves behind mine holes and acid mine drainage. Former coal mining pits have the potential to cause environmental impacts related to water quality and quantity. The social impacts of coal mining include conflicts between the community and the company, a decline in the quality of public health, changes in people's mindsets and changes in the social structure of society. The existence of coal mining activities is capable of pioneering the economy, encouraging regional development, providing regional and national economic benefits, providing supporting business opportunities, building new infrastructure, providing employment opportunities, opening isolation in remote areas and increasing knowledge by transferring technology to

communities around mining. Mining activities will almost certainly have an impact on the environment. The negative impacts of mining activities are land movement, loss of water catchment areas in hilly areas, damage to the natural landscape, muddying into rivers, increased erosion in hilly areas, damaged roads used by vehicles transporting mining materials, disrupting groundwater conditions, and the occurrence of large puddles filled with water, as well as affecting the social life of residents around the mining site. Benefit is a legal goal that has a legal role during the adjudication process by ignoring justice and legal certainty. Good law is if the application of legal norms provides benefits and welfare for society. For this reason, law enforcers in implementing laws and regulations in the environmental sector prioritize the community while still paying attention to the environment (Prata et al., 2019).

However, the factor of the availability of mineral and coal reserves and their contribution to the national economy so far must not be forgotten about good governance in their exploitation. More than that, this sector demands wise and sustainable management. Because, it is a natural resource contained in the earth and is not renewable. Moreover, mining activities are always faced with two interests that often conflict: the need for natural resources and aspects of environmental damage. In fact, environmental damage is not the only negative impact that can be caused; There can also be conflicts between communities and companies and land conversion. Meanwhile, the realization of coal Production Sharing Funds (DBH) for 2022 received by the Jambi provincial government from the central government is IDR 101,080,812,904 from the 2022 DBH target of IDR 64,487,608,213. Meanwhile, the DBH target for coal in 2023 is IDR 90,638,625,546. Meanwhile, Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) from coal mining in Jambi Province for the fourth quarter or from 01 January to 30 November 2022 was recorded at more than IDR 657 billion with a PNBP distribution scheme of 20 percent for the Central Government, 16 percent for the Provincial Government, 32 percent for Coal producing districts and the remaining 32 percent are divided into City Districts in Jambi.

In the conditions of the Jambi Province APBD which is limited and regional expenditure continues to increase, this has consequences for regional fiscal capacity, in that attention should be paid to accommodation in the fields of public service infrastructure, education, health, supervision and development of regional administrators' competence. The current dilemma of society apart from confirming the paradox of the country of Jambi in the midst of a development regime (ism) that is so dependent on non-renewable energy. A country that has been blessed by God because of its abundant agricultural products is actually faced with a profit sharing system which is considered not commensurate with the domino effect that has arisen, that all this time Jambi has been a coal producing area (which could reflect similar things in other areas of the country). water) is proud to ensure that the national trade balance which is in conflict with the oil, gas and coal sectors is not corrected. In other words, in order to boost the engine of growth which creates the economic performance of the Jambi province and the national economy, what ultimately happens is that we return to relying on the export-oriented primary sector.

Data from the Jambi Province Central Statistics Agency shows that the value of coal exports rose 244 percent, contributing 14 percent of total exports. In January to November 2022, the value will reach 392 million US dollars. Compared with the same period in 2021, coal exports reached 113.9 million US dollars. So far, Jambi's coal reserves according to data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) have reached 1.9 billion tons spread across districts in Jambi Province. It is not surprising that Jambi coal has become a favorite commodity for countries such as China, Malaysia, India, Japan and others.

The Jambi provincial government cannot make its own policies because it is dealing with the authority of the central government which has been regulated in Law (UU), one of which is Law Number 3 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining which states that Minerals and coal as non-renewable natural resources are national wealth controlled by the

state for the greatest welfare of the people. Furthermore, Article 5 Paragraph (2) of Law Number 3 of 2020 confirms that to carry out national interests as intended in paragraph (1), the Central Government has the authority to determine the amount of production, sales and prices of certain types of metallic minerals, non-metallic minerals, or coal (Healy, Stephens, & Malin, 2019). This means that the government has the authority to determine the production amount of each commodity per year for each province and regional governments are obliged to comply with the provisions on the amount determined by the government as intended. This is the origin of the polemic regarding coal transportation in Jambi amidst the condition of the required special road infrastructure being non-existent. Meanwhile, in 2023, Jambi province will receive a production quota of 27.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 12.7 million tonnes compared to the 2022 target of 40.2 million tonnes. However, actual coal production in 2022 will only be around 15.3 million tons, very far from the production target set by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (Walker et al., 2019).

In Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2015 concerning the Implementation of special roads, attention must also be paid to how, in this case, regulations are not used properly in coal mining. One of the obstacles to community mobility in Jambi is transportation problems, especially poor management of coal transportation accompanied by law enforcement. traffic is half-assed, causing social and economic impacts such as traffic jams, risk of accidents and hampered distribution of food commodities. The Jambi provincial government has used various methods to overcome the invasion of coal transportation via public highways, but until now there has not been a truly effective solution. In fact, even though the Governor of Jambi's instruction Number 8 of 2022 was issued regarding Regulation of Coal Transport Traffic in the Jambi Province Region, in fact conditions on the ground often show irregularities. Likewise, circular letter from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Number 3.E/MB.05/DJB.B/2023 concerning the Arrangement and Regulation of Coal Transport



Vehicle Traffic in Jambi Province, is not guided in its implementation (Paolini et al., 2018).

So, even if it is not popular, the firmness of the Provincial Government together with the relevant regional apparatus is very necessary, supported by the joint commitment of the Forkopimda ranks. In line with this, the central government, in this case across related ministries (Ministry of Finance, Energy and Mineral Resources, Transportation and PUPR) must jointly carry out a comprehensive evaluation (upstream-downstream) of coal mining activities in Jambi. Not to mention that since the publication of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (Ciptaker) which regulates the licensing and investment sector, the sanctions put forward are the application of the ultimatum remedium principle or administrative sanctions. Although the Job Creation Law does not

eliminate criminal sanctions as the ultimate (final) sanction in law enforcement, especially for business actors who can be subject to criminal sanctions if they violate Health, Safety, Security and Environment (K3L), in practice this is very likely to create national interests (state) is under the control of investors who have an interest in extracting as much mineral and coal resources as possible. Paying attention to the coal polemic and matters that have not been resolved until now, we are actually reminded that natural resources are a gift that can turn into a disaster. Natural resource wealth that is managed in order to reap maximum profits, without regard for the sustainability of nature, the environment and local communities, let alone being careless and violating the law, will only benefit a few people and be a disaster for many people (Wang, Xu, & Ren, 2019).



*Figure 3. The Mobility of The Movement of Natural Resources in the Mining Area in the Local Kotoboyo Village*

In Figure 3 above, it shows the mobility of the movement of natural resources in the mining area in the local Kotoboyo village, especially coal, which has become a very potential natural resource. The process of processing mineral raw materials by operating companies is the activity of trucks queuing to load coal with various various types of company heavy equipment in operation, views through the air using drones, it can be described that several coal companies with mining mobility in the morning at 10.30 we can see that activities from morning to afternoon are still running massively, including loads in queues between

trucks carrying goods. coal cargo, the Government must be firm regarding operational regulations for transportation so that more regulations are laid out for operational hours on public roads in the community so that there will no longer be a commotion in the local community due to truck traffic jams on the road resulting in endless long queues, Planning to create special access for the construction of a road for coal transport cars so that it can be realized as quickly as possible and not just a mere promise so that the community does not make too many demands for the Government's lack of firmness regarding the community environment and the



company. We can see every day that coal transportation has become a scourge on public roads so that road mobility does not result in delayed public access and the road is in place to carry out daily activities so that economic movements run as usual, which is experienced by people who use public roads to earn a living (Rissman et al., 2020).

Apart from that, the capacity of the licensing bureaucracy also influences, which is not reformist, which is characterized by the corrupt, nepotistic, slow and complicated behavior of bureaucrats, resulting in poor public services and poor implementation of mining business activities, therefore the community wants to make legal efforts so that The voice of the community was heard more and protested against the government. Therefore, the Jambi Community Alliance sued (AMJM), chaired by the Chairman of YLKI (Indonesian Consumers Institution Foundation), filed a lawsuit against unlawful acts (PMH). The first defendant against the government included the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Defendant. the two Governors of Jambi and followed by 8 Coal Mining Companies as well as the Director General of Taxes, the National Police Chief, the Jambi Regional Police Chief and the Chairman of the Jambi Provincial DPRD, for the material value sued by the Jambi Community Alliance (AMJM) regarding the National Road used by the mining companies' activities. coal which disturbs the community's public and national roads. Therefore, SAPTA JUSTICE, the Advocate Office, Legal Consultant Attorneys are authorized by the Community to sue the Jambi District Court for Unlawful Actions in this Case demanding Rp. 5 trillion and if granted, if it is proven, it will be for compensation and will be used to repair national roads and efforts to improve public health which is affected by environmental and road damage due to the increase in coal transportation which is the subject of various problems in the field which must be taken as quickly as possible and which are conducive to the creation of decisions. justice for road users, especially local communities (Mancini & Sala, 2018). Because the people's right to live a healthy life being taken away is not in accordance with Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and

Management, Law Number 39 of 2009 concerning Health, Law Number 39 concerning Human Rights. Hopefully we will continue to monitor this problem so that it will have a positive impact on accelerating government policy decisions and can also realize things that the government must pay attention to regarding environmental problems caused by coal mining (Miller, Thompson, Johnston, & Santillo, 2018).

In the journal research process that has been carried out on the subject of discussion regarding " Legal Analysis in Mitigating Environmental Impacts Due to Coal Mining in Batanghari Regency, Jambi Province" it is hoped that this journal can provide positive impacts for all levels of Government and Society (Dong et al., 2019).

## **Conclusion**

The management of coal mining in Indonesia is influenced by the mining legal political system before and after Indonesia's independence. Before Indonesia's independence, the management of mining businesses in Indonesia was regulated by the Indische Minjwet. Then in the New Order era, UUPP no. 11 of 1967. During the enactment of the 1967 UUPP, coal mining management appeared to be centralized so that it did not give authority to regions. With the Reformation, there were quite significant changes in coal mining management.

This change is in terms of the coal mining management paradigm based on a regional autonomy system which influences environmental law enforcement. As a consequence, in the context of regional government, there is overlapping regulations between the Mining and Coal Law and the PPLH Law which gives rise to conflicting norms in the environmental law enforcement system in Indonesia. In Jambi Province, environmental law enforcement in the coal mining business sector is difficult to realize due to changes in regional government law. By granting authority to local governments in the coal mining business sector, environmental law enforcement should be able to be carried out through supervision, both repressive and preventive supervision through administrative law instruments, criminal law and civil law.

Thus, to realize environmental law enforcement, it can be carried out through supervision,

both by the central government, provincial government and district/city governments so that action can be taken against perpetrators who destroy the coal mining environment in Jambi Province. Enforcement of environmental law in the coal mining sector is complex because it is influenced by several factors, including: (1) normative juridical factors, namely the existence of unclear legal norms in the implementation of environmental law enforcement in the coal mining sector in Jambi Province; and (2) the law enforcement officer factor, meaning that law enforcement officers are discriminatory in environmental law enforcement in the coal mining sector; and (3) factors of a socio-logical juridical nature, meaning they involve considerations that influence the function of law enforcement regarding violations in the coal mining business sector in addition to the function and culture of law enforcement officers which causes the ineffectiveness of enforcing environmental law in Jambi Province. With the enactment of Law no. 23 of 2014, it is hoped that the concept of justice will be realized in enforcing environmental law against perpetrators of environmental destruction in the management of coal mining in Jambi Province.

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