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Legal Implications of Revocation of Mining Licenses in Raja Ampat: A Case Study of Four Mining Companies and The Government's Consideration of PT GAG's Mining Licenses

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“Legal Implications of Revocation of Mining Licenses in Raja Ampat: A Case Study of Four Mining Companies and The Government’s Consideration of PT GAG’s Mining Licenses.”

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Abstract

Mining plays a vital role in Indonesia’s economic growth. It provides raw materials, creates jobs, and boosts state revenue through taxes and royalties. On June 10, 2025, the government canceled four out of five nickel mining permits in Raja Ampat because of environmental violations by PT Anugerah Surya Pratama (ASP), PT Mulia Raymond Perkasa (MRP), PT Kawei Sejahtera Mining (KSM), and PT Nurham. The permit for PT Gag Nickel is still active. Most of the companies that lost their licenses did not get Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and broke regulatory rules. This resulted in serious marine pollution and higher coastal turbidity, which harmed the local marine ecosystem. Bahlil Lahadalia, the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, stated that PT Gag Nickel’s operations will be closely monitored. This includes environmental impact assessments and reclamation. This study uses a mix of legal research methods, a conceptual approach, and a case approach. The results indicate that the revocation of the four IUPs is legally valid according to applicable laws. The companies that lost their licenses still have legal responsibilities for reclamation, cleanup, and restoring the environment, even though they can no longer operate. At the same time, PT Gag Nickel must follow strict government oversight, meet requirements for corporate social responsibility, and manage the land sustainably after mining ends. This study concludes that firm law enforcement, transparent supervision, and community participation are essential to ensure environmentally responsible mining activities in conservation areas such as Raja Ampat.

Keywords: Mining, Raja Ampat, Revocation.

I. Background

Mining activities plays a crucial role in Indonesia's economic development by providing raw materials for industry, creating jobs, and increasing state revenue. Mining operates based on the *domein verklaring* principle, which evolved into the state control principle as regulated in Undang-Undang Dasar 1945 Pasal 33 Ayat (3) of the 1945 Constitution. This article states that the land, water, and natural resources are controlled by the state for the greatest prosperity of the people.¹ Indonesia's geological position along the Pacific Ring of Fire and mineral belt makes it one of the countries with the largest mineral reserves in the Asia-Pacific region. However, this also brings challenges related to licensing governance, conflicts of interest among stakeholders, and environmental damage risks that need serious attention.²

To carry out mining business activities, companies must have a Mining License (IUP). An IUP is a legal instrument given to conduct mineral and coal exploration or production operations. Based on Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2020 Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2009 tentang Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara (Law No 3/2020 Amending Law No 4/2009), IUPs are divided into two main types: Exploration IUP, which grants authority for searching and identifying mineral reserves, and Production Operation IUP, which allows mining, processing, and selling of mining products. The process of obtaining an IUP involves a series of administrative and technical steps, starting from designating a Mining Area (WIUP), submitting an application, verifying feasibility, to issuing the permit by the central or regional government according to their authority.³ In practice, various challenges in issuing IUPs often arise, such as overlapping concession areas among several permit holders, conflicts with indigenous communities, and weak oversight from local governments.⁴

The Raja Ampat Islands in West Papua Province are known as an area with the world's highest marine biodiversity. It consists of hundreds of small islands, coral reefs, and coastal areas with very high ecological sensitivity. Raja Ampat also holds mineral

¹ Undang-Undang Dasar Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945, Pasal 33 Ayat (3)

² Salim HS, *Hukum Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara*, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2014, hlm.62.

³ Tri Hayati, "Hak Penguasaan Negara Terhadap Sumber Daya Alam dan Implikasinya Terhadap Bentuk Pengusahaan Pertambangan", *Jurnal Hukum dan Pembangunan*, Vol 49 No 3, 2019, hlm 778.

⁴ Ragil Mustofa dan Anita, "Implikasi Hak Atas Tanah Masyarakat Adat dalam Penyelenggaraan Kegiatan Pertambangan Minerba di Indonesia", *Jurnal Jendela Hukum*, Vol 12 No 2, 2025, hlm 124.

potential like nickel and bauxite ore. However, its status as a conservation area means mining activities here require extra attention. Mining in Raja Ampat is governed by several special regulations, such as Undang-Undang Nomor 1 tahun 2014 Tentang Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil (Law No. 1/2014), which explicitly prohibits mining on small islands. National regulations like the Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 Tentang Cipta Kerja and its derivatives also emphasize the importance of environmental permits and environmental impact assessments as mandatory requirements for any mining activity. Yet, in reality, mining in Raja Ampat remains a controversial issue because it could threaten the ecosystem and the rights of indigenous communities that depend on the sustainability of their living spaces.⁵

There are five companies in Raja Ampat that have drawn attention due to licensing issues: PT Anugerah Surya Pratama, PT Nurham, PT Mulia Raymond Perkasa, PT Kawei Sejahtera Mining, and PT Gag Nickel (PT GAG). The first four companies obtained IUPs in areas that overlapped with conservation zones and indigenous lands. These findings led to the revocation of their permits.⁶ Meanwhile, PT GAG is in a different position. Considerations related to investment value, legal stability, and environmental management commitments were reasons why PT GAG's permit was not revoked.

The revocation of mining permits for four companies in Raja Ampat, while allowing PT GAG to continue operating, illustrates the practical challenges in enforcing state control over natural resources, environmental sustainability, and mining licensing regulations. Although Indonesian law mandates the protection of indigenous rights, environmental preservation, and alignment with spatial planning, the situation reveals ongoing tension between legal principles and economic interests. This study aims to analyze the legal consequences arising from the permit revocations and examine the necessary supervisory measures to ensure PT GAG's continued compliance with applicable environmental and administrative regulations. Unlike previous research that

⁵ Hendra Sani dan Syamsuddin, "Konflik Penambangan Nikel di Raja Ampat: Analisis Etika Lingkungan dan Rekayasa Pertambangan untuk Konservasi Berkelanjutan", *Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Business (RIGGS)*, Vol 4 No 2, 2025, hlm 3435.

⁶ Firda Cynthia Anggrainy, "Daftar 4 Izin Tambang di Raja Ampat yang Dcabut, Tak Termasuk PT GAG Nikel", 2025, <<https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7956863/daftar-4-izin-tambang-di-raja-ampat-yang-dicabut-tak-termasuk-pt-gag-nikel>> [14/11/2025]

focused solely on either environmental aspects or mining law, this study integrates coastal and environmental legal frameworks to provide a more comprehensive perspective. It offers a new perspective by addressing the legal implications of the revoked permits and proposing an oversight model to support lawful, sustainable mining operations in conservation areas such as Raja Ampat.

II. Problem Identification

1. What are the potential legal consequences arising from the revocation of the IUP of four mining companies operating in Raja Ampat, according to the applicable laws and regulations?
2. How should the management and supervision of PT GAG be conducted to ensure that the company's operational activities remain compliant with environmental regulations and applicable laws?

III. Analysis

1. Potential Legal Consequences of the Revocation of the IUPs of Five Mining Companies in Raja Ampat

Five businesses received IUPs for nickel exploration and exploitation from the Raja Ampat Regency between 2004 and 2006: PT Anugerah Surya Pratama, PT Nurham, PT Mulia Raymond Perkasa, PT Kawei Sejahtera Mining, and PT Gag Nikel. Four of these businesses disregarded fundamental administrative and environmental regulations, according to later evaluations.

According to a joint assessment done in early 2025 by KLHK ESDM (The Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources) and related agencies, some permit holders mishandled mining waste. They operated outside their authorized areas, cleared over 500 hectares without proper mitigation, and lacked effective environmental management systems and necessary documents like Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan (AMDAL) or Persetujuan Penggunaan Kekayaan Hutan (PPKH). The extremely delicate ecosystem of Raja Ampat, home to one of the world's richest coral reef systems, was seriously threatened by these infractions. Regulations on small island

management, mining administration, and environmental protection govern the revocation of IUPs in Raja Ampat. These regulations outline the reasons for revocation and the consequences for noncompliance.

Pasal 22 Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (Law No. 32/ 2009) states that “Every business and/or activity that has a significant impact on the environment is required to have an environmental impact assessment (AMDAL).”⁷ AMDAL is crucial for community and government oversight, but it was missing from many companies whose IUPs were revoked. For the government, AMDAL ensures proper environmental management, prevents resource waste, reduces conflicts, provides public benefits, supports sustainable development, strengthens accountability, aids regional planning, and encourages science and research.⁸

Pasal 23 ayat (2) Undang-Undang Nomor 27 Tahun 2007 juncto Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 27 Tahun 2007 tentang Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil (Law No. 27/2007 in conjunction with Law No 1/2014), stated that activities conducted on small islands must not degrade or undermine the ecological functions of the island and its surrounding waters.⁹ In this case, open-pit nickel mining, land clearing, and heavy equipment operation pose a high risk of soil erosion, watershed damage, increased sedimentation, and coral reef destruction, all of which undermine ecological functions. Thus, the companies' activities did not meet this requirement. Article 35, subsection K also prohibits mining activities that threaten environmental sustainability on small islands. Nickel mining poses significant risks to biodiversity and coastal stability, especially in Raja Ampat, where the islands are narrow, steep, and highly sensitive. Sediment runoff from mining can directly damage marine ecosystems, making the companies' operations clearly fall under the type of activity explicitly banned by this rule.

⁷ Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup.

⁸ Dwi Rizka N., "Dasar Hukum Pelaksanaan AMDAL", (2022), <<https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/dasar-hukum-pelaksanaan-amdal-lt61f096a74e0ca/>> [14/11/2025].

⁹ Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 27 Tahun 2007 tentang Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil.

Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2020 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2009 tentang Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara (Law No. 3/2020 or The Minerba Law), serves as the primary legal basis for issuing, monitoring, and revoking IUPs. All administrative actions related to mining permit cancellations must be assessed under this Act, which is the main *lex specialis* for the mining sector. In such cases, administrative sanctions are governed by Article 151 (2) of The Minerba Law, which states, administrative sanctions include written warnings, fines, temporary suspension of operations, or revocation of IUPs and related permits for exploration, production, or sales, as stipulated in the relevant regulations.¹⁰ Since these companies violated the law, the sanctions outlined in Article 151 (2), including IUP revocation, may be applied as has been done. According to reports, the IUPs were withdrawn for the following reasons;

1. The Issue of AMDAL Compliance

PT Anugerah Surya Pratama, PT Nurham, PT Mulia Raymond Perkasa, and PT Kawei Sejahtera Mining have all violated the AMDAL requirement under Article 22 of Law No 32/2009 by operating without the required environmental impact assessment documents. ASP's activities have caused significant marine pollution and high turbidity along the coastline, directly harming the local marine ecosystem.¹¹ This constitutes a violation of Pasal 69 Law No 32/2009, which prohibits environmental pollution. The absence of AMDAL violates procedural environmental requirements and undermines its preventive function. This demonstrates the risks AMDAL is meant to prevent and justifies strict administrative action. Therefore, the revocation of the IUP is consistent with current legal and regulatory provisions.

The AMDAL process itself requires companies to prepare the KA-ANDAL, complete the ANDAL and its supporting documents, and go through an evaluation by the AMDAL Assessment Commission under KLHK. These

¹⁰ Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2020 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2009 tentang Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara.

¹¹ Metrotvnews, "Ini Profil Perusahaan Tambang PT Anugerah Surya Pratama yang Disegel KLHK" (2023), <<https://www.metrotvnews.com/read/bD2CMI8x-ini-profil-perusahaan-tambang-pt-anugerah-surya-pratama-yang-disegel-klh>> [14/11/2025].

stages must be finished before a Production Operation IUP can be issued under The Minerba law (Law No.3/2020) Although an Exploration IUP may still use a UKL–UPL in the early phase, a full AMDAL becomes a fixed requirement once the project moves toward operational activities. In practice, however, permits can still be issued without a completed AMDAL because the OSS-RBA system separates licensing verification, handled by ESDM, from the validation of environmental documents by KLHK. This separation creates space for an IUP to appear formally valid even when essential environmental requirements have not been met. This is better understood as an administrative weakness rather than a regulatory gap, since the current rules already require these processes to be aligned.

PT Nurham filed a lawsuit at Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara (PTUN) under case number 345/G/TF/2023/PTUN.JKT and prevailed through the cassation stage. The IUP for Waigeo Island was issued on February 24, 2025, signed by the Regent of Raja Ampat, and was valid until November 2033. However, before operations commenced, the permit was revoked by Bahlil, the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM).¹² The revocation of the IUP is legally justified, upholds environmental protection and precautionary principles, and ensures compliance with statutory mandates.

The revocation of Mining Business Permits (IUPs) for various mining companies in Indonesia usually happens only after significant public pressure. This pressure takes the form of advocacy and appeals to the government. People believe that some companies are mining without following environmental sustainability principles, leading to harm to the ecosystem and the quality of life for nearby communities. Even though the law clearly outlines the rules for punishing illegal operations, enforcement has not been effective. This issue arises from several challenges, such as limited oversight, complex legal procedures, and poor coordination among relevant stakeholders. To improve oversight and law enforcement in the mining sector, a more proactive approach

¹² Tim KumparanNEWS, "Sosok-Sosok di Balik Perusahaan Tambang Raja Ampat" (2024), <<https://kumparan.com/kumparannews/sosok-sosok-di-balik-perusahaan-tambang-raja-ampat-25HapYIWBqE/full>> [14/11/2025].

and stronger teamwork among the central government, local governments, and environmental regulatory stakeholders are necessary.

2. Forestry Law Violations

PT Mulia Raymond Perkasa conducted mining activities on Manyafun Island and Batang Pele without valid environmental approvals and forest-use permits (PPKH). The revocation of its IUP was not just because the mining took place on small islands. It was due to the flaws in the licensing process. These flaws occurred because the permit was granted without fulfilling the required legal standards for environmental protection and forest use. This situation raises the legal question of why the permit was revoked rather than canceled. Revocation means that the permit was initially accepted but later taken back after violations were found during its use. In contrast, cancellation applies to permits that are flawed from the start. In this case, the government used its power to revoke the IUP after discovering non-compliance with important licensing requirements.

Law Number 3 of 2020 as an amendment to Law Number 4 of 2009 on Mineral and Coal Mining (Minerba Law) regulates administrative sanctions for violations in mining activities, including IUP revocation as stipulated in Article 119. Although the Minerba Law does not explicitly detail the criteria for administrative defects, the absence of environmental approval and PPKH constitutes serious administrative violations. Additionally, Law Number 30 of 2014 on Government Administration provides a broader legal basis for revoking administrative decisions due to legal errors, misuse of authority, or breaches of regulations. Therefore, the revocation of PT Mulia Raymond Perkasa's IUP is legally justified because of administrative flaws and legal violations.

Meanwhile, PT Kawei Sejahtera Mining conducted mining activities on Kawe Island, which is located within a production forest area. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLH) found that the company operated outside the permitted area and without the required forest-use permit. This directly violates Article 38 paragraphs (3) and (4) of Law Number 41 of 1999 on Forestry, which stipulates that the use of forest areas for mining activities must be conducted

through a forest-use permit granted by the minister, with due consideration to area limitations, time periods, and environmental sustainability. Furthermore, open-pit mining is strictly prohibited in protected forest areas. These forestry violations represent serious legal breaches that justify the revocation of PT Kawei Sejahtera Mining's IUP.

Thus, even though both companies had their IUPs revoked, the legal reasons differ. PT Mulia Raymond Perkasa's IUP was revoked due to flaws in the licensing process, while PT Kawei Sejahtera Mining's IUP was revoked for serious violations of forestry law. This difference shows that IUP revocation serves as both an administrative control mechanism and a way to enforce environmental protection and forest sustainability.

3. Violations of the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands

According to Hanif Faisol Nurofiq, Minister of Environment and Forestry, PT Mulia Raymond Perkasa violated Article 35 subsection K Law No. 27 of 2007, which prohibits mining activities that threaten environmental sustainability on small islands.¹³ These illegal operations not only endanger fragile ecosystems and marine biodiversity but also violate statutory obligations for coastal area management. As a result, the company's IUP was revoked by the authorities, demonstrating that non-compliance with environmental regulations carries direct legal consequences.

With the legal basis established, the revocation carries practical consequences. Article 151–155 of the Minerba Law outline administrative penalties, including written warnings, fines, temporary suspension, and permit revocation. The strictest penalty was applied by canceling the IUPs. As a result, the four companies are barred from applying for new permits for the same or overlapping areas until compliance is achieved, lose the legal right to conduct mining or exploration in their licensed areas, and may face increased scrutiny if they seek to operate elsewhere. The government's actions are consistent with the Minerba Law and environmental regulations, confirming the lawfulness of the revocation.

¹³ Tim Kumparan NEWS, *Ibid*, [diakses pada 14/11/2025].

According to Article 88 Law No. 32 of 2009, PT Anugerah Surya Pratama, PT Nurham, PT Mulia Raymond Perkasa, and PT Kawei Sejahtera Mining must address the environmental impacts of their previous operations, even after their IUPs have been revoked. They are required to implement reclamation, remediation, and mitigation measures, such as soil stabilization, replanting mangroves and vegetation, safe disposal of hazardous mining waste, and restoration of affected coral reefs. If these obligations are not met, the government may conduct remediation at the companies' expense.

The central government has announced the collective revocation of four IUPs, and the companies are named in official news releases. However, no public SK specifying the legal grounds for each revocation has been released.

2. Management and Supervision Measures for PT GAG's Environmental and Legal Compliance

On June 10, 2025, the government revoked four of five nickel mining permits in Raja Ampat due to environmental violations, retaining only PT Gag Nikel's permit. Minister of ESDM, Bahlil Lahadalia stated that PT Gag Nikel will be subject to close monitoring, including environmental impact assessments and rehabilitation, to ensure compliance with regulations. Mining operations must integrate equitable efficiency, sustainability, and environmental awareness. Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2009 tentang Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara (Mining Law) assigns management authority to the central, provincial, and city governments, highlighting the importance of stakeholder involvement.¹⁴ The Mining Law emphasizes fairness, legal certainty, and balance, with management based on environmental, social, and economic studies. Implementation should address economic outcomes, environmental preservation, and community well-being. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) serves as a key link between business objectives and social and environmental responsibilities.

CSR refers to a company's commitment to sustainable economic development that improves the quality of life and the environment for the

¹⁴ Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2009 tentang Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara

company, the local community, and society.¹⁵ Pasal 108 ayat (1) Mining Law requires Mining Business Permit (IUP) and Special Mining Business Permit (IUPK) holders to develop community development and empowerment programs. IUP holders are business entities. Pasal 179 ayat (1) Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 96 Tahun 2021 tentang Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Usaha Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara (Government Regulation Number. 96/2021) requires mining companies to prepare a master plan for these programs for areas around the Mining Business License Area (WIUP) and Special Mining Business Permit Areas (WIUPK). The programs must prioritize communities near WIUP and WIUPK, in accordance with established legal blueprints. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is closely linked to corporate compliance because CSR includes legal obligations, risk management, and the advancement of sustainability. Compliance ensures organizations follow relevant values, norms, and legal standards. This process helps mitigate legal and reputational risks. At the same time, CSR initiatives improve relationships with stakeholders and local communities. These initiatives also boost corporate reputation and encourage sustainable business practices. These practices generate long-term value for organizations and society.

Companies' non-compliance with CSR obligations remains a challenge. Such failures may lead to legal consequences. Pasal 184 ayat (1) Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 96 Tahun 2025 (Government Regulation No. 96/2025) prescribes administrative sanctions for non-compliance, including written warnings, temporary suspension of exploration or production, or revocation of IUP, IUPK, People's Mining Permit, Rock Mining Permit, or IUP for sales. Moreover, PT Gag Nikel should prioritize the implementation of effective CSR programs to demonstrate its commitment to the people of Papua. A key initiative is converting post-mining land into productive agricultural areas, beginning with the application of microorganisms to restore soil fertility. The program also provides direct guidance to the community on cultivating vegetables and staple

¹⁵ Fransiscus Juan Palempung, (et.al), "Kajian Yuridis Penerapan Asas Berkelanjutan dan Berwawasan Lingkungan Dalam Kegiatan Investasi Di Bidang Pertambangan Minerba", Jurnal Tana Mana, Vol. 4, No. 2, Desember 2023, hlm. 26.

crops. This approach supports local livelihoods and sustainability while aligning with environmental stewardship.

Sustainable, environmentally conscious mine management is necessary but not sufficient to ensure that PT GAG Nikel's operations comply with applicable laws and regulations. Effective oversight from multiple stakeholders remains essential for ensuring legal compliance. Under Peraturan Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral Nomor 26 Tahun 2018 (Ministerial Regulation No. 26/2018), PT GAG must conduct regular inspections which conducted by mining inspectors appointed by either the Minister or the Governor, depending on jurisdiction. Mining inspectors are responsible for supervising adherence to good mining practices, including processing and refining activities. Their authority includes entering mining sites at any time, temporarily suspending operations that pose risks to worker safety or the environment, and recommending permanent suspension to the Chief Mining Inspector. Inspectors must report their findings to both the Minister and the Governor. The Governor is obligated to submit biannual reports on mining management, maintain mining business records, and develop community development plans based on recommendations from the Director General, which are then submitted to the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM). Supervision also encompasses the evaluation of periodic reports and program outcomes by officials appointed by the Minister or Governor, thereby ensuring comprehensive oversight of mining operations. The overall supervision framework includes the Minister, Governor, Director General of Minerals and Coal, and Mining Inspectors.

Each stakeholder plays a different role in ensuring mining activities comply with laws and regulations. Community involvement is also crucial, as local residents are directly affected by mining operations. However, according to Henri Subagiyo, the Executive Director of the Indonesia Center for Environmental Law (ICEL), the Ministry of ESDM has not established a dedicated channel for communities to report alleged violations. As a result, affected communities often resort to demonstrations, which are ineffective at

resolving issues or protecting their right to a healthy environment.¹⁶ The government should enable community participation in monitoring mining activities by providing integrated complaint services for reporting alleged harmful practices. Stakeholders must also collaborate to fulfill their supervisory roles and promote sustainable, environmentally responsible mining.

Effective management and supervision of PT Gag Nikel's mining activities must incorporate sustainability, fairness, and environmental awareness, in line with related regulations. PT Gag Nikel should consistently implement its CSR programs, such as converting former mining land into productive agricultural areas to restore the environment and support local communities. Moreover, oversight should involve collaboration among the government, mining inspectors, and other stakeholders, with clear authority to conduct inspections and enforce sanctions. Community participation in reporting and monitoring is also essential, although improved reporting mechanisms from the Ministry of ESDM are needed. This approach will help ensure compliance, transparency, and accountability, while supporting economic growth and environmental preservation on Gag Island.

IV. Conclusion

In conclusion, the four businesses lost their IUPs as a result of serious administrative and environmental infractions, which led not only to the loss of their operating rights but also to continued duties to repair the harm they had caused. These legal consequences include administrative sanctions such as fines, restrictions on applying for new permits in the same or overlapping areas, and obligations to carry out reclamation, remediation, and proper environmental management. These actions demonstrate that the government's revocation decisions were consistent with statutory mandates, environmental protection principles, and sustainable development requirements.

¹⁶ Nanda Narendra Putra, "Jalur Pengaduan Masyarakat Korban Tambang Masih Tertutup", Hukum Online, Agustus 2017, <<https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/jalur-pengaduan-masyarakat-korban-tambang-masih-tertutup-lt59a54f24bef4b/>>, [diakses pada 15/11/2025].

Meanwhile, PT Gag Nikel retained its permit as it complied with all legal requirements. However, to ensure sustainable operations and legal compliance, PT Gag Nikel must implement ongoing corporate social responsibility programs, restore post-mining land, and engage local communities. Its activities should be closely monitored through regular inspections by government authorities at both central and regional levels, with clear reporting mechanisms and enforcement of sanctions if violations occur. Community participation in monitoring and reporting should also be facilitated to support transparency, accountability, and environmental stewardship in Raja Ampat.

V. Suggestions

1. Based on the analysis above, The government should immediately issue an official decree confirming the revocation of the four mining permits and clearly state the legal basis for this action to ensure transparency and legal certainty. This step is necessary given the serious violations, including the absence of AMDAL and PPKH, operations outside approved areas, and environmental damage. After the revocation is formalized, the companies must also be required to carry out environmental restoration through reclamation, remediation, and proper waste management.
2. The government must also ensure that PT Gag Nikel's continued operations fully comply with sustainability principles and environmental standards, supported by consistent and coordinated supervision from both central and regional authorities. Regular inspections, clear reporting requirements, and firm enforcement are necessary to maintain compliance. Additionally, an accessible reporting mechanism should be provided for communities to submit concerns directly. Enhanced monitoring, stronger coordination, and active community involvement will help ensure that PT Gag Nikel operates responsibly and supports long-term environmental and social well-being in Raja Ampat.

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