

The Urgency of New Renewable Energy Regulation as an Efficiency in The Utilization of Natural Resources in Indonesia

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Abstract: Natural resources are utilized and controlled to achieve the well-being and prosperity of the population, as directed by Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. The state is responsible for designing policies to mitigate the ecological crises and environmental deterioration caused by the usage of natural resources, particularly energy, to prevent ecological disasters. Utilizing New Renewable Energy can help mitigate environmental harm, optimize natural resource potential, and promote community well-being. This research intends to investigate the necessity of controlling the utilization of natural resources, particularly focusing on new and renewable energy (EBT) as a key strategy to optimize the use of natural resources in Indonesia. This study is prescriptive juridical-normative legal research. The legal materials utilized consist of primary and secondary legal materials obtained through library research. The legal materials are evaluated using a logical syllogism tool. The research findings indicate that the advancement of EBT in Indonesia would not only affect the economy but also provide advantages to the society. Using EBT will enhance efficiency and promote the attainment of a pristine and healthy environment. The current EBT restrictions are inadequate to support the ongoing use of EBT due to its dispersion across many laws and regulations. The Government must align and coordinate laws and regulations in the energy sector to prevent any duplication of legislation within the legal framework. Creating a specific law for EBT will help address the legal gaps in the EBT sector, ensuring legal clarity, protection for enterprises involved in procurement, use, and development, as well as promoting sustainable and responsible administration of EBT. Furthermore, under a specific EBT regulation, individuals might face criminal penalties for causing harm to technical facilities or equipment powered by EBT.

Keywords: Urgency; EBT; Natural Resources

1. Introduction

National development cannot be separated from the role of energy. Energy can create a balance between aspects of life whose outcomes lead to sustainable development. Apart from that, energy also plays a role in encouraging the development of other sectors, especially the industrial sector. One indicator to show a country's development progress is the level of energy consumption. A study conducted by Ogunsola exploring the determinants of energy consumption in Africa shows that energy plays a major role in driving sustainable economic growth, where energy consumption influences a country's

economic growth, at the same time policy makers must be active and responsive in seeing emerging opportunities and challenges (Ogunsola & Tipoy, 2022). In line with Ogunsola, the National Energy Council in 2022 states, factors that influence energy consumption, namely, economic growth; population growth; industrial growth; growth of buildings, offices, hotels; increased welfare; and changes in lifestyle (World Energy Council, 2022).

Indonesia is one of the countries with quite high energy consumption in the world (Darran et al., 2023). Indonesia is one of the countries with quite high energy consumption in the world. Based on the latest data from the Central Statistics Agency launched in 2023, final energy consumption in 2022 will be 6,914,802 terajoules, an increase of around 45% compared to 2021 with details; industrial and construction sector consumption amounted to 3,691,993 terajoules (53.4%); household sector consumption amounted to 1,554,160 terajoules (22.5%); followed by transportation of 1,263,435 terajoules (18.3%); and other consumption, including the business or commercial sector, amounted to 385,111 terajoules (5.6%) (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023)

High energy consumption will give rise to new challenges, especially in efforts to be efficient with energy consumption. In 2021 the United Nations (UN) declared energy development carried out by private and public actors to expand the world's population's access to energy (UN, 2021). The international world also calls for strengthening the view that the inclusion of energy as an aspect of sustainable development, production and consumption of national energy (Pan et al., 2023). In addition, in order to contribute to global mitigation efforts, this effort is expected to improve resource management so that increasing energy consumption efficiency can encourage sustainable development. With good management of renewable energy sources, the green economy paradigm can be realized.

The potential for fossil and non-fossil energy in Indonesia is very abundant, almost spread across all regions in the country. However, if we refer to the energy sustainability index, the condition of Indonesia's energy system is not yet well organized and optimal. In 2022 Indonesia was ranked 81st out of 126 countries with the best energy management in the world (World Energy Council, 2022). This shows that we have not been able to achieve optimal energy consumption efficiency. Apart from that, data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources shows that the majority of national energy needs still depend heavily on the use of fossil energy sources such as natural oil, gas and coal. Renewable energy only contributes 5%, while petroleum and coal are at 46% and 21%, and natural gas contributes around 18% (KESDM, 2021).

The characteristics of fossil energy sources are that they cannot be renewed because their availability in nature is limited and continues to decline (depletion) (Dey et al., 2022). This implies a vulnerability to national energy security, which is also driven by the high demand for energy and dependence on the use of fossil fuels which continues to increase. Until now, no new (fossil) energy reserves and non-conventional technologies have been discovered in terms of exploration and exploitation (Ngarayana et al., 2021). Apart from that, the imbalance between energy supply and demand will continue to occur. Thus, as long as new (fossil) energy reserves and non-conventional technologies

are not discovered in their exploration and exploitation, the imbalance between national energy supply and demand will continue to occur (Najicha, 2021).

Apart from that, conditions of climate change and global warming are challenges for the government in meeting the efficient use of renewable energy. The UN Paris Convention for climate change in 2015 shows that the Indonesian government has committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 29% by 2030, which has become known as the Paris Agreement and as ratified by Law number 16 of 2016 concerning Ratification of the Paris Agreement to The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, emphasizing the importance of achieving the target threshold for increasing the earth's temperature to below 2 degrees Celsius and pressing the temperature increase limit to 1.5 degrees Celsius above the earth's temperature in pre-industrial times (Siagian et al., 2022).

Based on the description above, and the large potential of alternative energy sources, especially renewable sources, forcing the government to prioritize the development of new and renewable energy sources (EBT). The aim is of course to achieve sovereignty, resilience and national energy independence. To achieve this effort, the government has established a vision for optimizing the use of EBT through Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 79 of 2014 concerning National Energy Policy (KEN). Indirectly, the policy of implementing the role of EBT has actually also been strengthened politically in Law Number 30 of 2007 concerning Energy.

Optimizing the utilization of the potential of NRE sources is in line with the mandate of national development goals which have been confirmed in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in order to advance general welfare. This mandate is also in line with the meaning of article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution which confirms that the earth, water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people (Najicha et al., 2020; Pelengkahu & Satria, 2023). This policy direction is also aimed at achieving national energy sovereignty, resilience and independence. And what is no less strategic is encouraging access for all communities to energy sources, especially communities on the outer islands. In the framework of achieving this breakthrough effort, it is hoped that the preparation of a comprehensive legal framework for the development of EBT can guarantee its development.

Referring to the background explained above, the author took two main problems to be examined in this research, namely: what are the current conditions and problems with legislation related to new and renewable energy? and what are the strategic targets to be realized, the scope of regulation, and the content of the New and Renewable Energy Draft Law?

2. Method

This research is a juridical-normative legal study (Negara, 2023), the legal material collection technique is carried out through literature study. The legal materials used in this research consist of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. In order to answer the problems raised in this paper regarding the urgency of regulating EBT as an effort to efficiently use natural resources in Indonesia, the author postulates 9 laws and regulations that horizontally regulate energy and the Draft EBT Law as primary legal material. Meanwhile, secondary legal materials presented include books, scientific articles, reports from authoritative institutions, and accountable news. In order to make the analysis easier, the author uses several research approaches, namely the statute approach and the conceptual approach. The legal materials are analyzed using syllogism tools with deductive techniques.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Regulatory Condition of Legislation Related to New and Renewable Energy in Positive Law in Indonesia

Non-renewable energy such as, oil, gas, mineral and coal, etc., are decreasing in quantity and availability in nature day by day. Meanwhile, the availability of new and renewable energy is sufficient, but its use has not been able to be optimized properly. Regulations regarding EBT itself are based on the mandate of the 1945 constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, article 33 paragraphs (1) to paragraphs (4) which regulate the dimensions of economic regulation and social welfare. Therefore, in preparing the draft law on new and renewable energy, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia must be referred to as a basic reference in terms of managing and developing new and renewable energy in a sustainable and fair manner by the government to achieve the goals of prosperity and welfare of the people.

The regulations related to energy are contained in several laws and regulation, as follows:

Table 1. Law and Regulation Related to EBT Law

Law and Regulations	Concerning and Relevancies
Law Number 30 of 2007 Concerning Energy	The relationship between new renewable energy and the Energy Law is the meaning or definition contained in the Energy Law. In the Energy Law, the definition of new energy sources is energy sources that can be produced by new technology, whether from renewable energy sources or non-renewable energy sources, including nuclear, hydrogen, coal bed methane, liquefied coal, and gasified coal (Article 1 number 4);
Law Number 30 of 2009 Concerning Electricity	new and renewable energy is developed in order to support energy security. One form of

	<p>energy security is the availability of electrical energy for every level of society. Providing electricity is a series of energy supplies that are capital intensive and labor intensive. Energy security which is supported by adequate electricity availability aims to increase development so that the supply of electrical energy must be controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people (Shabalov et al., 2021);</p>
<p>Law Number 10 of 1997 Concerning Nuclear Energy</p>	<p>nowadays, the use of nuclear energy has increased in various areas of society, such as research, agriculture, health, industry and energy. However, apart from the enormous benefits, nuclear power also has the potential for radiation hazards to workers, community members and the environment if its use and supervision is not regulated in statutory regulations. Therefore, the Law on Nuclear Energy was formed to regulate all activities related to nuclear energy starting from control, institutions, exploitation, supervision, management of radioactive waste, and liability for nuclear losses;</p>
<p>Law Number 3 of 2020 Concerning Amendments to Law Number 4 of 2009 Concerning Mineral and Coal Mining</p>	<p>this law essentially regulates the types, regions, business areas, stages, permits, business processes and authority for mineral and coal mining. Article 4 paragraph (1) emphasizes the position of minerals and coal as non-renewable natural resources which are national wealth controlled by the state for the greatest prosperity of the people;</p>
<p>Law Number 39 of 2014 Concerning Plantations</p>	<p>the relationship between the Plantation Law and the development of new and renewable energy is that one source of renewable energy comes from bioenergy, especially biomass and biogas. Biomass is a renewable energy source and an alternative energy source to replace fossil fuels. There are a number of special crops that are sources of biomass that are grown commercially and on a large scale. The Plantation Law does not explicitly regulate the development of new and renewable energy, but there are regulations regarding plantation</p>

Law Number 32 of 2014 Concerning Maritime Affairs	<p>crops that can be used as a source of biomass energy;</p> <p>The relationship between the Maritime Law and the development of New and Renewable Energy is that one type of renewable energy is ocean wave energy. In the maritime law, it regulates the definition or understanding of the sea, according to the maritime law what is meant by the sea is the water space on the face of the earth which connects land with land and other natural forms, which constitutes a geographical and ecological unity along with all related elements, and which has boundaries and boundaries. the system is determined by statutory regulations and international law (Article 1 point 1). Apart from the definition of the sea, the connection between the maritime law and the regulation of new and renewable energy is the definition of the sea and marine resources. Maritime Affairs in the maritime Law is defined as matters relating to the Sea and/or activities in the Sea area which includes the Seabed and land beneath it, the water column and the Sea surface, including coastal areas and small islands (Article 1 point 2), while Resources Marine resources are marine resources, both renewable and non-renewable, which have comparative and competitive advantages and can be maintained in the long term. Article 1 paragraph (3). The Marine Law also regulates energy and mineral resources related to the development of new and renewable energy. In Article 20 of the Maritime Law, it is stated that the Government develops and utilizes renewable energy originating from the sea and is stipulated in the national energy policy. The government facilitates the development and utilization of renewable energy originating from the sea in the regions by paying attention to regional potential</p>
Law Number 23 of 2014 Concerning Regional Government as Amended by Law Number 9 of 2015 Concerning	<p>As for the connection between this Law on Regional Governments in the framework of the formation of the Draft Law on New and Renewable Energy, there are several things</p>

the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 Concerning Regional Government

that could be linked, for example firstly, it is related to the division of concurrent government affairs in Article 9 paragraph (3) of the Law on Regional Governments. Concurrent government affairs where government affairs are divided between the central government and provincial and district/city regions. Furthermore, in the following articles, such as Article 11 and Article 12 of the Law on Regional Government, concurrent government affairs are also explained, including mandatory government affairs and also optional government affairs. Furthermore, Article 13 paragraph (1) of the Law on Regional Government also states that government affairs must be based on the principles of accountability, efficiency, externalities and national strategic interests. Government affairs in the energy and mineral resources sector are included in optional government affairs as regulated in Article 12 paragraph (3) letter e of the Law on Regional Government

Law Number 41 of 1999 Concerning Forestry

New and renewable energy has various sources and potential, such as biofuel and biomass processed from plants/plants/trees and animals (Kalak, 2023). Many of these energy sources are found in forests and even rely on forest sustainability. This means that energy potential will certainly be closely related to forests, especially in the context of sustainable energy use and at the same time sustainable use of forests. New and renewable energy regulations really need to be synchronized or at least pay attention to matters related to forest resources, forest areas, forest utilization, especially in production forests, and the role of local communities or customary law communities as regulated in the Forestry Law so that the goal of developing new energy and renewables which are specifically found in forests or in contact with forests can be implemented optimally;

**Law Number 32 of 1999
Concerning Environmental
Protection and Management**

The relevance of the Law on Environmental Protection and Management lies in the regulation of controlling environmental pollution and/or damage which is implemented in the context of preserving environmental functions as explained in Article 13 paragraph (1). Controlling environmental pollution and/or damage includes prevention, mitigation and recovery activities. Each prevention, mitigation and recovery activity have a different instrument and is required to be fulfilled by all industries or businesses utilizing natural resources and energy resources, this is explained in Chapter V of the Law on Environmental Protection and Management. So that the EBT Bill is a legal umbrella to encourage the use of renewable energy sources and provide legal certainty in industry and its businesses, which must be in line with environmental protection and management regulations in the Law on Environmental Protection and Management.

The EBT law currently in use does not sufficiently accommodate EBT, because the regulation of EBT is still spread across various laws and regulations. In the regulatory hierarchy, the Government and/or Regional Governments need to harmonize laws and regulations in the energy sector, so that there is no overlapping of regulations. In the short term, changes can be made to the previous Energy Law so that it can include content related to the management of new and renewable energy.

There needs to be an in-depth study to synchronize the new EBT Law, because there are always overlapping laws and regulations, in terms of substance the EBT Bill is the regulatory object of several laws, such as the Basic Agrarian Law, the Environmental Law, the Regional Government Law, the Electricity Law, the Forestry Law and a number of laws that regulate other resources that have the potential to become sources of EBT. Apart from that, there needs to be confirmation that with the enactment of the EBT Law, all regulations related to EBT will no longer apply in order to ensure that there is no conflict of norms in its implementation.

The establishment of a special EBT law will actually make a more positive contribution in filling the legal vacuum in the field of EBT, guaranteeing legal certainty and legal protection for procurement, utilization and development businesses, even sustainable and responsible management of new and renewable energy. In addition, through special laws on EBT, criminal sanctions can be imposed on parties who damage technological facilities or equipment utilizing EBT energy. In terms of developing EBT provision, it must

refer to regional potential based on credible data. The regional potential includes the potential for renewable energy sources, the potential for energy utilization (demand) which supports the welfare of regional communities.

Apart from that, synergy between the central government and regional governments in its development is also very necessary, in the sense that Indonesian policy should not only be in big cities, but can reach inland areas and small islands so that infrastructure development for renewable energy in regions, inland, or remote areas can be maximized. The role of the government, both central and regional governments in managing new and renewable energy is by preparing regulations and policies, being a facilitator in the development of EBT, providing guidance and supervision, implementing special programs in the field of EBTKE, as well as disseminating information on the EBTKE program itself.

3.2. The Urgency of New and Renewable Energy Bill to Optimize the Utilization of Natural Resources

a. Goals and Direction of Regulation of the EBT Bill

The formation of the EBT Bill is directed at supporting and ensuring the realization of national energy sovereignty, national energy security and national energy independence, while still considering national and international developments. The formation of the EBT Bill must be able to create new and renewable energy business activities that are independent, reliable, transparent, competitive, efficient and environmentally sustainable, as well as encourage the development of the potential and role of domestic economic actors, especially the role of state companies. The following is the scope and direction of the regulation of the EBT Bill:

- a) Renewable energy sources;
- b) Renewable energy management consisting of regulations regarding planning, licensing and exploitation;
- c) Provision and utilization consisting of arrangements regarding provision, EBT portfolio and utilization of EBT;
- d) Development includes regulations regarding EBT prices, intensive, cooperation, human resource development, research and technology development, and EBT development funds;
- e) Guidance and supervision; and
- f) Society participation.

b. Scope and Content of the EBT Bill

1) General Requirements

The general provisions of the EBT Bill contain limitations on meaning or definitions, abbreviations (acronyms) used throughout the law;

2) Principles and Objectives

The implementation of new and renewable energy is carried out based on the principles of benefit, efficiency, justice, preservation and continuity, resilience, sovereignty and independence, accessibility, participatory and integration. Meanwhile, the aim of implementing New and Renewable Energy is to guarantee national energy resilience and independence, position New and Renewable Energy as sustainable development capital that supports the national economy and develop

and strengthen the position of Indonesian industry and trade, support and develop national capabilities in the field of New and Renewable Energy to more able to compete at the national, regional and international levels, guarantee the efficiency and effectiveness of the availability of New and Renewable Energy both as an energy source and as raw material for domestic needs, guarantee public access to New and Renewable Energy sources, develop and provide added value to New and Renewable Energy resources, guaranteeing the effectiveness of implementation and control of business activities for the management and utilization of New and Renewable Energy in an efficient, effective and highly competitive manner through open and transparent mechanisms, and creating employment opportunities, increasing the welfare and prosperity of the people involved fair and equitable while maintaining environmental sustainability;

3) Mastery

Control of New and Renewable Energy by the country is carried out by the Central Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authority. Control is carried out through the functions of policy, regulation, administration, management and supervision;

4) New and Renewable Energy Sources

New energy sources are energy sources that can be produced by/from new technology, whether from renewable energy sources or non-renewable energy sources, including nuclear, hydrogen, coal bed methane gas, liquefied coal, and gasified coal. Regulations regarding this new energy will be regulated separately in law, but specifically for new types of nuclear energy, the regulations will refer to the nuclear energy law. Meanwhile, renewable energy sources are energy sources that are produced from sustainable energy resources if they are managed properly and sustainably, including geothermal heat, wind, bioenergy, sunlight, river flows and waterfalls, rubbish, waste agricultural products, waste or sewage. livestock, as well as movements and temperature differences in the ocean layers. Specifically, regarding the types of renewable energy, nuclear, geothermal and waste, refer to the laws governing geothermal and waste management;

5) Management

Management as a manifestation of control by the state, includes all planning, licensing, and business activities;

6) Provision and Utilization

The Central Government and Regional Governments prioritize the provision of New and Renewable Energy to meet domestic energy needs. The Central Government and Regional Governments are obliged to maintain New Energy Sources and Renewable Energy Sources in a sustainable manner. In order to maintain New Energy Sources and Renewable Energy Sources in a sustainable manner, the Central Government and Regional Governments are obliged to provide facilities and infrastructure. Provision of New and Renewable Energy is carried out through the purchase of electricity from power plants that utilize New Energy Sources and Renewable Energy Sources and/or a combination of Power Plants that utilize two or more New Energy Sources and Renewable Energy Sources;

7) Environmental and Safety Management

Environmental management takes the form of an obligation to prevent and control pollution and restore environmental damage. Business Entities that provide New and Renewable Energy must be responsible for developing the environment and local communities

8) Research and Development

To support and create a national energy industry, the Central Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authority are obliged to facilitate research and development of New and Renewable Energy. The Central Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authority develop a research and development system for New and Renewable Energy which is an integral part of the national system of research and development of science and technology. The obligation to facilitate research and development of New and Renewable Energy in the form of funding, procurement, repairs, additional facilities and infrastructure, increasing human resource capabilities, application of technology, as well as permits for research, both independently and in collaboration across sectors and between countries. Implementation of the development of the research and development system for New and Renewable Energy is carried out in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations;

9) New and Renewable Energy Prices

New and Renewable Energy Prices are determined based on fair economic value taking into account a reasonable rate of return for Business Entities. Determination of New and Renewable Energy Prices in the form of input tariffs based on type, technology, location and/or installed capacity of power plants from New Energy Sources and Renewable Energy Sources; market index prices for biofuel prices; and/or reverse auction mechanism. In the event that the price of New and Renewable Energy is higher than the basic production costs of the state electricity company and/or Business Entity that provides fuel in an area, the Central Government is obliged to provide compensation to the state electricity company and/or Business Entity;

10) Incentives

The Central Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authority provide incentives to Business Entities in the business of New and Renewable Energy. Incentives include: ease in producing and certifying local liquid fuel based on biomass and biofuel; exemption or reduction of import duties; exemption or reduction of value added tax when using domestic technology and services; exemption or reduction of Business Entity income tax for a maximum period of 10 (ten) years; and/or other types of incentives in accordance with other statutory provisions;

11) New and Renewable Energy Fund

The Government and Regional Governments, in accordance with their authority, are obliged to seek funds for New and Renewable Energy to achieve national energy policy targets. New and Renewable Energy Funds come from the state revenue and expenditure budget, regional revenue and expenditure budgets, and grants. Furthermore, the New and Renewable Energy Fund is managed by the Minister and

the minister who handles government affairs in the financial sector is obliged to manage the New and Renewable Energy fund;

12) Guidance and Supervision

The Central Government and Regional Government provide guidance and supervision over the implementation of Renewable Energy. Guidance and supervision include: provision of raw materials; processing; generation; distribution; storage; and/or sales;

13) Public Participation

Public participation in the implementation of Renewable Energy can take the form of: providing input in determining the direction of Renewable Energy policy; identifying various Renewable Energy potentials and problems; providing information, suggestions, considerations or opinions in the preparation of Renewable Energy policies; submitting objections to Renewable Energy regulations or policies; cooperation in research and development of Renewable Energy; monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Renewable Energy regulations and policies. In implementing Renewable Energy, the public has the right to: obtain information relating to Renewable Energy Business through the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with their authority; obtain benefits from Renewable Energy Business activities through the obligation of electricity generation companies to transfer ownership of assets to Regional-Owned Enterprises or Village-Owned Enterprises at the end of the electricity purchase agreement period for companies that receive additional incentives from the regional government; obtain employment opportunities from Renewable Energy implementation activities as long as they meet the required skill requirements;

14) Transitional Provisions

When this regulation comes into effect, all laws and regulations relating to Renewable Energy must conform to this Law within a maximum of 1 (one) year. The implementing regulations of this Law are determined no later than 2 (two) years from the promulgation of this Law;

15) Closing

This regulation comes into force on the date of promulgation. So that everyone is aware, this Law is ordered to be promulgated by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

The EBT law currently in use is not sufficient to accommodate EBT itself, because EBT regulations are still spread across various laws and regulations. In the hierarchy of laws and regulations, the Government and/or Regional Governments need to harmonize laws and regulations in the energy sector, so that there is no overlapping of regulations. In the short term, changes can be made to the previous Energy Law so that it can include content related to the management of new and renewable energy. There needs to be an in-depth study to synchronize the new EBT Law, because there are always overlapping laws and regulations, in terms of substance the EBT Bill is the regulatory object of several laws, such as the Basic Agrarian Law, the Environmental Law, the Regional Government Law, the Electricity Law, the Forestry Law and a number of laws that regulate other resources that have the potential to become sources of EBT.

Apart from that, there needs to be confirmation that with the enactment of the EBT Law, all regulations related to EBT will no longer apply in order to ensure that there is no conflict of norms in its implementation. The establishment of a special EBT law will actually make a more positive contribution in filling the legal vacuum in the field of EBT, guaranteeing legal certainty and legal protection for procurement, utilization and development businesses, even sustainable and responsible management of new and renewable energy. In addition, through special laws on EBT, criminal sanctions can be imposed on parties who damage technological facilities or equipment utilizing EBT energy.

The formation of the new and renewable energy draft law is directed at supporting and ensuring the realization of national energy sovereignty, national energy security and national energy independence, while still considering national and international developments. The formation of the EBT Bill must be able to create new and renewable energy business activities that are independent, reliable, transparent, competitive, efficient and environmentally sustainable, as well as encourage the development of the potential and role of domestic economic actors, especially the role of state companies.

4. Conclusion

The urgency to immediately pass the EBT Bill into Law must be carried out immediately, remembering as the author explained above, where the material, content and substance of this EBT Bill has accommodated all matters in the context of utilizing new and renewable natural resources to the greatest extent possible. prosperity of the people. Apart from that, the current laws and regulations governing new and renewable energy are still scattered in various regulations. Moreover, the policies issued by the government currently related to new renewable energy often undergo changes so that they do not guarantee legal certainty and a strong legal foundation in terms of management and utilization of new renewable energy. Therefore, it is necessary to harmonize specific regulations in a comprehensive special law that regulates new and renewable energy so that it can then be used as a legal reference and reference for the legislation under it.

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