



## PATTERN OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE NUSANTARA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

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### Abstract:

The position of the Nusantara Capital City as the capital of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia in the territory of East Kalimantan Province, not only refers to Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital City but also refers to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and its amendments. The status of the Nusantara Capital City as a provincial-level regional government, as a special region, and its implementation is carried out by the Authority raises a new paradigm in the administration of regional government. The equality between the Archipelago Capital and East Kalimantan Province also has consequences in the relationship of governance in the two local governments. This paper will elaborate on the pattern of relations between the Nusantara Capital City Authority and the East Kalimantan Provincial Government, its potential implications, and solutions. Based on the literature study, it is concluded that the pattern of relations between the Nusantara State Capital Authority as a provincial-level special regional government and the East Kalimantan Provincial Government is coordination, potential problems arising from the unclear position of the Nusantara State Capital Authority as a ministerial-level special regional unit, and the implementation of unregulated government affairs such as environmental management and protection, budget management, local business development, population data on the Nusantara Capital which has implications for citizens' political rights, problem solving through the establishment of implementing regulations regarding the resolution of potential problems.

**Keywords:** Archipelago Capital Authority; local government; regional autonomy.

### Abstrak:

Posisi Ibukota Nusantara sebagai ibu kota negara kesatuan Republik Indonesia di wilayah Provinsi Kalimantan Timur, tidak hanya merujuk pada Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2022 tentang Ibukota Negara tetapi juga merujuk pada Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah dan perubahannya. Status Ibukota Nusantara sebagai pemerintahan daerah tingkat provinsi, sebagai daerah khusus, dan implementasinya dilakukan oleh Otoritas, menimbulkan paradigma baru dalam administrasi pemerintahan daerah. Kesetaraan antara Ibukota Nusantara dan Provinsi Kalimantan Timur juga memiliki konsekuensi dalam hubungan tata kelola di kedua pemerintahan daerah tersebut. Makalah ini akan menguraikan pola hubungan antara Otoritas Ibukota Nusantara dan Pemerintah Provinsi Kalimantan Timur, potensi implikasinya, dan solusinya. Berdasarkan kajian literatur, disimpulkan bahwa pola hubungan antara Otoritas Ibukota Nusantara sebagai pemerintah daerah khusus tingkat provinsi dan Pemerintah Provinsi Kalimantan Timur adalah koordinasi, masalah potensial yang timbul dari posisi yang tidak jelas dari Otoritas Ibukota Nusantara sebagai unit daerah khusus tingkat menteri, dan implementasi urusan pemerintah yang tidak diatur seperti manajemen dan perlindungan lingkungan, pengelolaan anggaran, pengembangan bisnis lokal, data populasi di Ibukota Nusantara yang berdampak pada hak politik warga, penyelesaian masalah melalui pembentukan peraturan pelaksana tentang penyelesaian masalah potensial.

**Kata Kunci:** Otoritas Ibukota Nusantara; pemerintahan daerah; otonomi daerah.

## A. Introduction

Regional autonomy is conceptually interpreted as internal regional authority *zelfwetgeving* (formation of own norms) and *zelfbestur* (self-government). (Wibowo, 2022) According to Van Der Pot, regional autonomy can be understood as authority *eigenhuishouding* take care of or running their household. (Akbal, 2016) Apart from that, Philipus M. Hadjon interprets regional autonomy as a handover to every lower government to fully regulate and manage certain government affairs, both regarding its basic principles and how to carry it out. Likewise, in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, it is emphasized that regional autonomy is the scope of the rights, authority, and obligations of autonomous regions to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of local communities within a system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on this, a conclusion can be drawn that regional autonomy is the authority of a region to regulate and manage the interests and affairs of regional government independently by adjusting needs based on the conditions of the region to realize regional prosperity.

The terms regional autonomy and decentralization are often confused. However, when viewed from the perspective of the division of power, the two terms are interrelated, so they cannot be separated from each other. Regional autonomy is a general principle of regional government and decentralization is a principle of implementation. (Istania & Junaedi, 2012)

One of the strategies to realize the state's goals is to improve the governance of the national capital region. To implement this strategy, Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital (UU IKN) was enacted, which was passed on February 15, 2022. This law is a concrete form of the Government's intention to move the national capital from the DKI Jakarta Province to the Regency. North Sand Sharpener, East Kalimantan Province. President Joko Widodo's enthusiasm in his 2019 state address is now becoming more evident. The process of building the new National Capital of the Republic of Indonesia has also been implemented, and plans for the relocation of State Civil Apparatus and State Officials have even begun to be prepared.

Technically, preparations for moving the nation's capital must continue. Although in various studies of moving the capital, there are pros and cons, such as determining the location of the National Capital in the IKN Law which is deemed inappropriate, because it takes up a large budget, environmental problems such as threats to water systems, risks of climate change, threats to flora and fauna, displacing indigenous people's land. On the other hand, in the constitutional concept, there are constitutional issues that also need to be studied. These include the special regional forms at the provincial level and the administration of government in the National Capital, called Nusantara, which will be carried out by the Authority. (Metho P. Sihombing, 2022)

The Archipelago Capital is not a regional government that is given autonomy like the DKI Jakarta Province which is the current National Capital based on Law Number 29 of 2007 concerning the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta as the Capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This is not emphasized in the IKN Law, but the absence of characteristics of autonomous regions illustrates that IKN is different from autonomous regions.

Article 18 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945) states that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) is divided into provincial areas and provincial areas are divided into districts and cities. Each has a regional government which is regulated by law, and

regulates and manages its government affairs according to the principles of autonomy and assistance duties. This formulation explains the application of the concept of regional autonomy in a unitary state to regional governments called provinces, districts, and cities. If we examine the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, provinces, districts, and cities are referred to as autonomous regions if: (Indonesia, 1945)

- a. has a Regional People's Representative Council whose members are elected through general elections;
- b. Regional governments exercise the broadest possible autonomy except for government affairs which are determined by law to be the affairs of the Central Government;
- c. The Governor as the Head of the Provincial Region, the Regent as the Head of the Regency Region, and the Mayor as the Head of the City Region are elected democratically;
- d. Establish regional regulations and other regulations to carry out autonomy and assistance tasks.

Based on the characteristics of the autonomous region, IKN is not an autonomous region due to the absence of a Regional People's Representative Council, and the position of head of regional government in IKN is not called Governor but is called Head of the IKN Authority whose position is at Ministerial level, appointed, appointed and dismissed by the President after consulting with the DPR. Apart from that, regional government administrators in IKN are also not named after provinces, districts, or cities, but are called the IKN Authority. The IKN Authority is the implementer of government activities for the IKN Special Region, including preparation, construction, and relocation activities of the National Capital City carried out by an institution called the Nusantara Capital Authority.

If we look at the provisions of Article 1 point 2 of the IKN Law, the phrase "special regional government units" further refers to Article 5 of the IKN Law, are:

- a. The capital city of the archipelago is the place where central government activities are held, as well as the seat of representatives of foreign countries and representatives of international organizations/institutions;
- b. The IKN Special Regional Government regulates and manages its government affairs as determined and regulated by the IKN Law;
- c. IKN only holds national-level general elections.
- d. The Head of the IKN Authority is the head of the IKN Special Regional Government who has a ministerial level position, appointed, appointed, and dismissed by the President after consultation with the DPR.
- e. The IKN Special Regional Government carries out the functions and roles of the special regional government regulated in the IKN Law, except those which are determined by statutory regulations to be matters of the central government;
- f. The IKN Authority has the right to establish regulations to organize the Special IKN Regional Government and/or carry out activities for the preparation, development, and relocation of the National Capital.

Government affairs specifically stipulated in the IKN Law include granting investment permits, ease of doing business, as well as providing special facilities to parties who support financing in the context of activities for the preparation, development, and relocation of the National Capital, as well as the development of the Archipelago Capital and partner regions. On the other hand, the authority of the Authority should be limited to implementing preparatory activities leading up to the

relocation of the National Capital, not only administering regional government in the future.(Hariati & Saputri, 2022)

IKN's position as a special region equivalent to a province in East Kalimantan Province certainly has the potential to give rise to overlapping authorities. Therefore, an explanation is needed regarding the relationship pattern between the Nusantara Capital Authority and East Kalimantan Province as the main autonomous region after IKN officially became the country's capital.

Based on the above analysis, it can be determined that this article will attempt to examine and analyze first, the pattern and type of relationship between the National Capital Authority of the Archipelago as a special regional government at the provincial level and the East Kalimantan Provincial Government; second, the problems in the relationship between the Nusantara National Capital Authority as a special regional government at the provincial level and the East Kalimantan Provincial Government; and third, to discuss resolving problems arising from the relationship pattern between the Nusantara National Capital Authority as a special regional government at the provincial level and the East Kalimantan Provincial Government.

## **B. Research Method**

This research is a juridical-normative research with qualitative data processing methods. In answering the problem, this research uses a statutory approach (statute approach) and the history of the formation of laws (historical approach). The type and source of data used in this research comes from secondary data, namely data obtained from library research in the form of statutory regulations, books, theses, scientific journals, and research reports related to the problem. The inventory data is then analyzed conceptually based on the research problem to obtain conclusions.

## **C. Discussion**

### **1. Pattern and type of relationship between the National Capital Authority of the Archipelago as a special regional government at the provincial level and the East Kalimantan Provincial Government**

The relocation of the National Capital to the East Kalimantan Province region has implications for regional regulation in the East Kalimantan Province which was originally regulated in Law Number 25 of 1956 concerning the Establishment of Autonomous Regions in the Provinces of West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and East Kalimantan, then in 2022 it was replaced by Law Number 10 of 2022 concerning East Kalimantan Province.

Article 39 of Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning National Capital provides simple arrangements regarding government relations between the Regional Government of East Kalimantan Province as the parent region and the Capital City of the Archipelago, namely the Regional Government of East Kalimantan Province, the Regional Government of Kutai Kartanegara Regency and the Regional Government of Panajam Regency Paser Utara continues to carry out regional government affairs in its territory and continues to collect regional taxes and levies by the provisions of statutory regulations, except regarding authority and permits related to preparation, construction and relocation of the National Capital, up to the determination of the relocation of the state capital to IKN.(Retno mulyaningrum, 2023) Article 39 paragraph (1) of the IKN Law confirms that the determination of the transfer of the state capital is carried out through a Presidential Decree concerning the Transfer of the State Capital from the

Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province to the Archipelago Capital. The Presidential Decree also stipulates that the Nusantara Capital Authority will begin to organize the Special Regional Government for the Archipelago Capital City.

Further regulations regarding the Capital City Authority are Presidential Regulation Number 62 of 2022 concerning the National Capital Authority (Perpres OIKN). In this Presidential Regulation, there are several special functions. The special functions that relate to the East Kalimantan Provincial Government as the parent region include:(Fauzi & Sujadi, 2023) 1) implementation of investment licensing services, ease of doing business, as well as providing special facilities to parties who support financing in the context of preparation, construction and transfer and development of IKN and Partner Regions; 2) development, guidance, direction and supervision of Authority Business Entities and/or service agencies to carry out activities for the preparation, development and relocation of the National Capital City, not only the administration and development of the Special Capital Region of the Archipelago, but also the development of Partner Regions; 3) implementation and management of cooperation between IKN and partner regional governments and other regional governments; 4) implementation of basic infrastructure, basic human resource service infrastructure, and social development infrastructure in IKN, including at least: a. housing and settlements; b. waste; c. waste water management; d. water; e. public facilities and social facilities; f. mobility and connectivity; g. energy; h. information and communication technology; i. health; j. education; and K. Employment, based on the Archipelago Capital Master Plan and Details of the Archipelago Capital Master Plan; 5) regional and economic development in the Archipelago Capital and Partner Regions; and 7) implementation of community involvement in the Archipelago Capital and Partner Regions.

The function of the IKN Authority is also emphasized regarding the relationship between the IKN Authority and the Regional Government. The Regional Government in the IKN Authority Presidential Decree is the regional head of the regional government organizing element who leads the implementation of government affairs which is the authority of the autonomous region. This means that the Provincial Regional Governments and Regency/City Regional Governments touch the National Capital, one of which is East Kalimantan Province as the Parent Region. The function of the National Capital Authority is to coordinate, direct, monitor, and control the implementation of activities carried out by the Regional Government, in the preparation, construction, and relocation of the National Capital, as well as the administration of the Special Regional Government for the Archipelago Capital. Likewise, the function of the IKN Authority is to implement and manage cooperation with Regional Governments in Partner Regions and other Regional Governments. Thus, the Nusantara Capital City Authority will certainly have communication, coordination, or cooperation relations with the surrounding autonomous regions, one of which is East Kalimantan Province.

Don't just focus on relationships The Nusantara Capital Authority and East Kalimantan Province, in terms of empowering local entrepreneurs, are also strictly regulated in the Presidential Decree of the IKN Authority, Article 22 paragraph (12) states that non-small business actors originating from outside the island of Kalimantan are obliged to carry out business cooperation with business actors local small scale businesses on the island of Kalimantan in the form of partnerships, subcontracts or other forms of cooperation. This can be interpreted as saying that the Archipelago Capital

Authority and the Province of Kalimantan must build a system to realize these provisions.

Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government also regulates regional cooperation. Regional cooperation is expected to improve the welfare of the people in the regions based on considerations of efficiency and effectiveness of public services as well as mutual benefits. (Tinambunan, 2022) One of the regional cooperation in question is carried out by the Region with other Regions. Cooperation with other regions is categorized into mandatory cooperation and voluntary cooperation. Mandatory cooperation is cooperation between bordering regions in the context of administering government affairs with the classification: a) having cross-regional externalities; and b) More efficient provision of public services if managed jointly. (I. R. A. S. Putra, 2013) The scope of cooperation must include cooperation between a) provincial regions; b) provincial regions and districts/cities within their territory; c) Provincial regions and regencies/cities from different provinces; d) Regency/city areas from different provincial areas; and e) Regency/city areas in one provincial area. (I. Putra, 2013)

In implementing cooperation between provincial regions and between district/city regions, if it is not implemented, the Central Government takes over the implementation of the Government Affairs being collaborated. However, the costs of implementing the cooperation are still calculated from the APBD of each collaborating region, however, in the provisions of Article 364 paragraph (10) of Law Number 23 of 2014, the Central Government can also provide financial assistance to carry out mandatory cooperation between regions through the APBN. In the category of voluntary cooperation, it is carried out by bordering or non-bordering regions to carry out government affairs which are the authority of the region, but it is considered more effective and efficient if carried out in cooperation.

In the context of regional government administration, one of the relationships between one region and another is finance. Article 281 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government confirms that in the implementation of Government Affairs handed over by the Central Government, it has financial relations with other regions, namely regarding:

- a. Sharing of tax and non-tax revenues between regions;
- b. Funding for Government Affairs which is the authority of the Regions which is a shared responsibility as a consequence of cooperation between Regions;
- c. Inter-regional loans and/or grants;
- d. Inter-Regional financial assistance; And
- e. Implementation of special autonomy funds stipulated in law

Based on the classification of regional cooperation with other regions, cooperation is carried out based on government affairs and the division of authority. In Law Number 23 of 2014, government affairs are divided into 3 (three) classifications, namely: 1) Mandatory Government Affairs, which is the authority of the central government and in its implementation can be delegated or assigned to the Regional Government; 2) Concurrent Government Affairs which are government affairs that can be divided between the Central Government and Provincial and Regency/City Governments as stipulated in the provisions of statutory regulations based on the principles and criteria for the division of concurrent government affairs, namely the principles of accountability, efficiency, externalities and national strategic interests; and 3) General Government Affairs which is the authority of the President as head of government.

By granting special status to the Archipelago Capital City, the Archipelago Capital Authority has special authority in providing infrastructure and goods/services. However, if Ministries, institutions, and/or Regional Governments wish to contribute to this provision, they must coordinate with the Head of the Archipelago Capital Authority.(Nugrohosudin, 2022b)

Based on this description, the Nusantara Capital Authority, which is a special government unit equivalent to a province, is given special authority as regulated in the IKN Law and Presidential Regulation Number 62 of 2022 concerning the National Capital Authority. When compared with East Kalimantan Province which is an autonomous region, its authority refers to the provisions of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. In terms of the pattern of relations between the National Capital Authority and the Province of East Kalimantan, is certainly influenced by their similar status as province-level regions and provincial areas. Therefore, the relationship pattern that is formed is coordination in nature.(Nugrohosudin, 2022a)

## **2. Problems in the relationship between the Nusantara National Capital Authority as a special regional government at the provincial level and the East Kalimantan Provincial Government**

The dilemma of the position of the National Capital as a special regional government unit, but not as an autonomous region, raises various problems in the current conception of legal regulations. As is known, in the current Law on Regional Government, the concept of Region in Article 1 number 12 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government is defined as a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries and has the authority to regulate and manage Government Affairs and interests. local communities according to their initiatives based on community aspirations in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia referred to as Autonomous Regions.

According to Djohermansyah, a region is a legal entity that has the right to act legally for itself and has its rights or assets and obligations as a political unit or entity. Meanwhile, authority is a central government organizational unit whose officials receive delegation from the central government to carry out certain authorities. In this sense, the authority is not regional, nor is it a legal entity. Furthermore, the criticism conveyed by Djohermansyah regarding the mention of authority as a form of government is inappropriate. Because the Government's intention in the IKN Draft is to form a special government whose head of government is administrative, or appointed by the President, the most appropriate form for the IKN is a special government.

Article 1 number 9 of Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the Archipelago Capital, the IKN Authority is the Special Regional Government for the Archipelago Capital as the implementer of activities for the preparation, development, and relocation of the National Capital, as well as the administrator of the Special Region for the Archipelago Capital. The term Authority as a government administrator in IKN certainly gives rise to various views, especially about the understanding of regional government which is special or special in nature as stated in Article 18B paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

If we look at the meaning of the provisions of Article 18B paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is not emphasized that a special or special government unit is an autonomous region, but it only emphasizes that the State respects government units that are special and special. regulated by law. The lack of

clarity regarding the position of the IKN Authority as an autonomous region or administrative region has given rise to legal uncertainty in the administration of government, especially regarding regional authority as an autonomous region or not. This can be reviewed through the definition of Region in the Law on Regional Government as previously explained.(Rachim et al., 2022)

Apart from administering government affairs, the birth of the IKN in the East Kalimantan Province region also influenced the number of electoral districts for members of the Regional People's Representative Council in areas directly bordering the IKN. In line with these political implications, the form of government administration led by the choice of the Central Government also has the potential to neglect the principles of democracy in the construction of regional autonomy.(Saputra et al., 2021)

In addition, the position of the IKN authority which is declared to be equivalent to a province and is led by a Head of Authority at the Ministerial level in government administration practices has the potential to create overlap with other ministries, institutions, and regional governments. This is because the authority nomenclature was not formed as a body to administer regional government. Huge consequences must be borne, such as the consequences of regional budgets which so far have not explained in detail the sources of income, collection, management, use, and reporting.(Carolina, 2023)

Another potential problem concerns competition between the original colors of East Kalimantan Province and immigrants. Many local human resources (HR) in East Kalimantan are worried about their fate if many immigrants from the Jakarta and Java areas come to IKN. With limited education and mastery of communication and information technology, immigrants will be able to displace residents from their original places. Local human resources must be given justice by the government in developing IKN, and must be involved in development activities so that they are not marginalized.

### **3. Resolving problems arising from the relationship pattern between the Nusantara National Capital Authority as a special regional government at the provincial level and the East Kalimantan Provincial Government.**

Based on the identification carried out in the previous sub-chapter, it is known that there are problems that have the potential to occur about the relationship between the IKN Authority and the Regional Government of East Kalimantan Province. Problems encountered in terms of the unclear position of the National Capital as a special regional unit at the provincial level, and the administration of government affairs that have not been regulated, such as environmental management and protection, budget management, local business development, population data for the Indonesian Capital, which has implications for political rights citizen.(Kayran & Nadler, 2022)

In the context of regional autonomy, the difference in authority between one region and another is the basic concept of regional autonomy because the administration of government in the region adapts to the conditions of the local community. On the one hand, the concept of a special government unit chosen as the form of government in the capital of a new country is correct, but the non-determination of IKN as an autonomous region is a new paradigm in interpreting the provisions of Article 18 B paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, legal instruments or appropriate interpretation are needed to interpret the phrase "government unit" as an autonomous region or not necessarily as an autonomous region. Another alternative is to



reconstruct the regulations in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and its amendments to accommodate the form of government units as intended in Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning National Capital. (Failaq & Arelia, 2022)

Another problem concerns the lack of regulation regarding the implementation of specifically regulated government affairs or confirmation regarding the implementation of regional government affairs as in the Law concerning regional government. Judging from the website [www.ikn.go.id](http://www.ikn.go.id), Up to one year after the formation of the National Capital Authority, regulations supporting the administration of the IKN government have been formed, including Government Regulations, Presidential Regulations, Regulations of the Head of the IKN Authority, and Circulars and Decrees of the Head of the IKN Authority.

The regulations that have been formed by the IKN Authority do not regulate in detail the implementation of government affairs and the authority carried out by the National Capital Authority. However, the Government's current attention is at the preparation stage for relocating the nation's capital through various spatial planning regulations, the economic and business sectors, and the provision of land for the development of the nation's capital.

There are provisions in Article 13 paragraph (2) of The IKN Law, regarding adjustments to changes in calculations in determining the seats for members of the Regional People's Representative Council in regions directly bordering the capital city of the archipelago, (Riris Katharina, 2021) which requires further provisions to determine the number of seats for members of the Regional People's Representative Council. These provisions must be prepared before the relocation of the capital city is determined. Apart from that, it is also necessary to pay attention to the political rights of people who move in the early stages to the capital city of the archipelago. Therefore, regulations and policies regarding population administration in the archipelago capital must also be considered before moving residents to the archipelago capital. (Benia & Nabilah, 2022)

#### **D. Conclusion**

The relationship pattern between the National Capital Authority of the Archipelago as a special regional government at the provincial level and the East Kalimantan Provincial Government is in the form of coordination. This is shown in the regulations in Government Regulation Number 62 of 2023 concerning the National Capital Authority. However, the coordination in question is still limited to the implementation of special authority as regulated in Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning National Capital, and does not yet discuss the relationship in the administration of government affairs in detail. Problems in the relationship between the National Capital Authority of the Archipelago as a special regional government at the provincial level and the East Kalimantan Provincial Government include the unclear position of the National Capital Authority as a special regional unit at the ministerial level, and the implementation of government affairs that have not been regulated, such as regarding environmental management and protection, budget management, local business development, and population data for the Indonesian capital which has implications for the political rights of citizens. The resolution of problems arising from the pattern of relations between the National Capital Authority of the Archipelago as a special regional government at the provincial level and the East Kalimantan Provincial Government is starting to be anticipated by the Government through the establishment

of several regulations. This is still not enough to anticipate problems in the administration of government in the capital city of the archipelago. For this reason, the Central Government, East Kalimantan Regional Government, and the Archipelago Capital Authority must assess the potential causes of the problem. The difference in interpretation of the provisions in Article 18B paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia regarding "special or special government units" creates uncertainty regarding the position of the National Capital Authority as an autonomous region or administrative region, so it is necessary to confirm the meaning of "government unit" or through amendments to the Law. Law Number 23 of 2014 regulates that "Regions" are not only interpreted as autonomous regions but also the National Capital Authority as a special regional unit at the provincial level. It is necessary to form a Government Regulation regarding the division of implementation of government affairs which falls under the authority of the National Capital Authority and the surrounding Regional Governments, especially East Kalimantan Province as the Parent Region.

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