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Collaborative Governance in Developing a Sustainable Tin Trading Model

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the current condition of the tin trade system, analyze the sustainable tin trade model in Indonesia, and provide recommendations related to sustainable tin trade. This study uses samples in the Bangka Belitung Islands region. This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method. The sample used was 34 people from collaborative governance and pentahelix. The findings of this study include the need for harmonization, synchronization, and innovation of various policies, so as to be able to create a new sustainable tin trade system that is driven by collaborative governance; the importance of the pentahelix model in the process of implementing collaborative governance as a more neutral party or has no direct interest in tin mining; there is a strategic plan in the form of a policy formulation of four aspirations for sustainable tin trade, namely the community who get a living, the rules are enforced, the state gets non-tax state revenue, and the environment is maintained; revising tin legislation into policies that must be carried out by referring to nine instruments for developing a new sustainable tin trade system; and implementing policies with three types of activities that need to be considered, namely organization, interpretation, and application.

Keywords: Commerce, Tin, Sdgs, Collaborative Governance, Pentahelix.

Introduction

Indonesia comes with diverse tribes, cultures, and abundant natural resources, one of which is in the mining sector. Indonesia's mining sector wealth ranges from oil and gas, gold, coal, copper, nickel, bauxite, silver, manganese, to tin mining. Seeing this, it is not surprising that the mining sector has long been the center and main pillar in increasing Indonesia's economic growth and development. The mining sector has contributed to contributing tax revenue and non-tax state revenue. The report of the Ministry of Finance, stated that the realization of state revenue in March 2022 from tax revenue was 322.5 trillion (Annur, 2022). Meanwhile, state revenue from non-tax state revenue in March 2022 was 99.1 trillion. The study by the Directorate General of Minerals and Coal on the Grand Strategy of Minerals and Coal stated that the estimate of Non-Tax State Revenue and taxes is estimated to reach IDR 3.79 trillion in 2045 (Supriyanto et al., 2021).

Indonesia is the region with the second largest tin reserves in the world after the People's Republic of China. Meanwhile, Indonesia, especially in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, is the region with the largest tin reserves compared to other regions in Indonesia. Mining in

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China and Burma respectively produced 92,000 tons and 54,000 tons of tin in 2016, while Indonesia was at 52,000 tons. The increase in tin supply from Burma occurred due to the operation of a new mine in Wa State (Irzon, 2021).

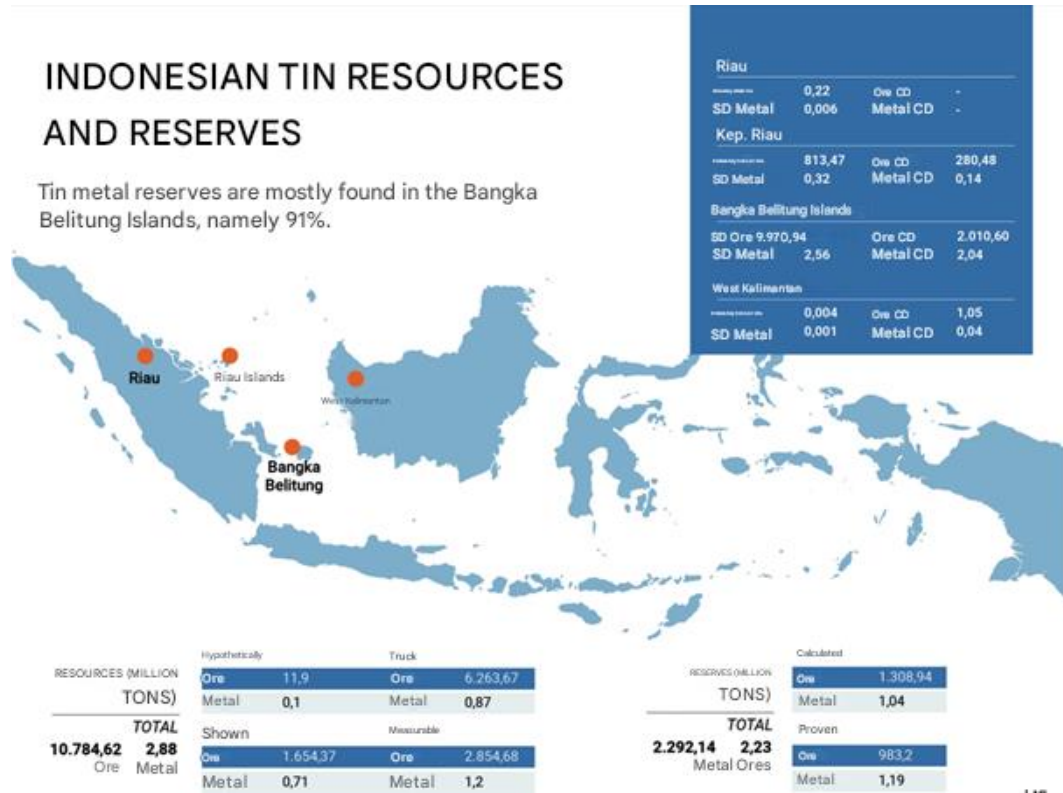


Figure 1. Tin Resources and Reserves in Indonesia

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (2023)

This is reinforced by the Indonesian Mining and Energy Forum (IMEF) data stating that the world's current tin reserves are around 4.74 million tons. Widagdo stated that Indonesia has the second largest tin reserves in the world, namely, 800,000 tons or around 17% (Setiawan, 2021). This figure is almost close to China, which is 23%. While in third and fourth positions are Brazil at 15% and Australia at 8%.

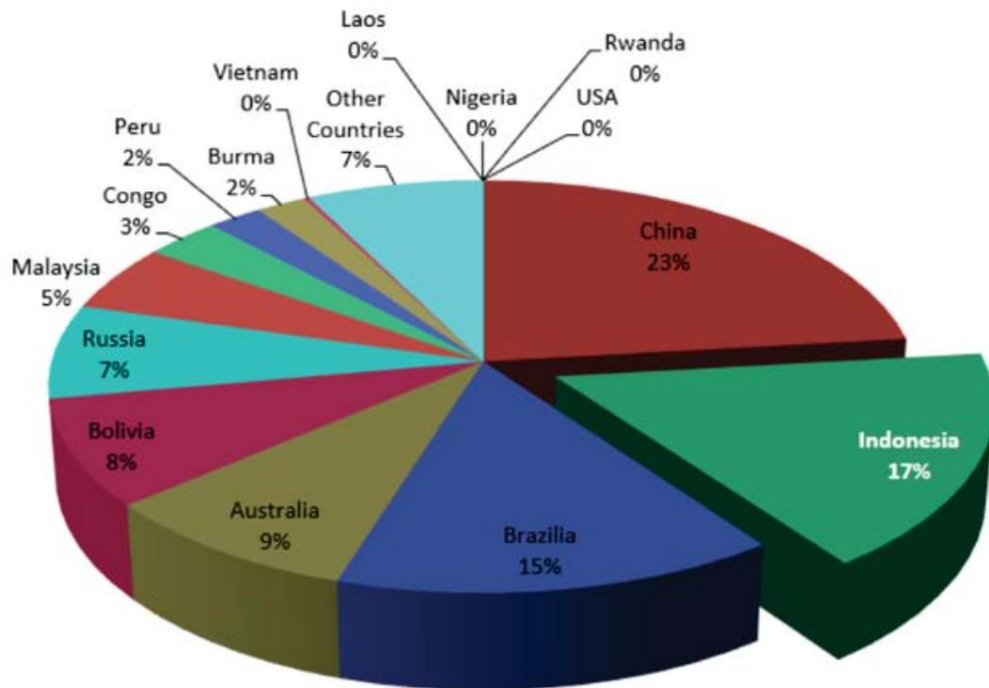


Figure 2. World Tin Reserves

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (2021)

On the other hand, changes in various national and local political structures have had a complex impact on the management of tin mining both upstream and downstream. Upstream, the presence of tin trade regulations has not been able to answer the problems that have occurred so far. Law Number 3 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining emphasizes that the granting of mining business permits is the authority of the central government. The shift in the granting of mining business permits has become a polemic for mining areas, including in the Bangka Belitung Islands. These regulations can conflict with spatial and regional planning that has been regulated by the local government.

The takeover of mining business permits aims to limit the granting of mining business permits so that environmental impacts that occur on land, rivers, and seas can be overcome. However, the transfer that was originally in the regions to the center will create problems, with this it could create a more conducive investment climate but it could also be that the central government does not necessarily have the ability and capacity to carry out the licensing process and supervision of mining areas throughout Indonesia. Not only that, it has become a polemic, including in the discussion of the revision until its ratification, it did not involve participants from the community (Redi & Marfugah, 2021).

Downstream, the problem of tin trade actually increases the potential for conflict, both between the central government, regional entrepreneurs, miners and the general public who are not miners, such as fishermen or other communities affected by tin mining. On the other hand, the abundant natural resources of tin are faced with the lack of human resources in the mining and mineral processing sector. In line with the results of the study by the Directorate General of Minerals and Coal on the Grand Strategy of Minerals and Coal which states that the technology

for processing and refining primary type tin ore and SHPP tin is currently still not mastered. In addition, it is also necessary to develop offshore mining technology that is capable of mining at a depth of more than 50 meters below sea level (Supriyanto et al., 2021).

The minimal or limited human resources in the mining and mineral sector ultimately have a major impact on regulations and policies formulated or implemented by the government. The formulation of these regulations and policies does not even involve stakeholders in the community. Friedman & Miles (2006) explain that stakeholders are individuals, communities, social groups, or organizations that have direct or indirect interests in planning and decision making. Grimble & Chan (1995) state that stakeholders are groups of people who are organized or not who have economic interests in the natural resource management system. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting an in-depth study on the development of a sustainable tin trading model.

The interest of this research is related to previous research that is more sectoral in nature and has not integrated much collaborative governance approach in the context of tin mining trade. On the other hand, there is no strong model involving the five pentahelix elements (government, business, society, academics, media) in a structured manner in tin mining trade governance. Thus, this study aims to analyze the sustainable tin trade model in Indonesia.

The objectives of this study are twofold. First, it aims to formulate a new model for tin trading that addresses the current challenges and inefficiencies in the existing system. Second, the study seeks to provide practical and strategic recommendations for the effective implementation of the proposed tin trading model, ensuring that it aligns with market demands, regulatory frameworks, and the broader goals of economic development.

Literature Review

In order to realize the aspirations of sustainable tin trade development, collaboration is needed from various parties (stakeholders) in society. Therefore, it is important to use the collaborative governance model proposed by Ansell & Gash. Collaborative governance according to Ansell & Gash (2008) is a new strategy in governance that brings various policy makers together in the same forum to create a joint consensus. Charalabidis et al. (2012), explained that collaborative governance is present along with the development of society, which causes various problems to arise, especially by the government. On the other hand, the government also has limited time to overcome these problems so that it requires collaboration with external actors. Collaborative governance provides opportunities for all parties, including government, private sector, society, organizations, and communities to be involved in public policy implementation activities. Thus, it can also be said that collaborative governance is a form of government structure, where one or more public agencies directly relate to non-state stakeholders in a formal decision-making process, oriented towards consensus, deliberative and leading to the formulation or implementation of public policy, or can also be in the management of public programs or assets (Ansell & Gash, 2008). The implementation of collaborative governance is important in the effort to formulate a new tin trade policy in order to realize Indonesia's sustainable development goals. This means that the government is no longer the sole actor in formulating tin trade policies. Based on the concept offered through collaborative governance, the government must involve private actors and the community.

collaborative governance model is further strengthened by the pentahelix model which can connect various stakeholders, be it government, business world (businessmen), academics,

communities to the role of mass media. All of them carry out synergy to create solutions in the form of innovation or creativity in solving a problem. Soemaryani (2016), explains that the pentahelix model is a reference in developing synergy between agencies to achieve goals. The use of the pentahelix model is expected to further strengthen the role of all parties in the formulation of new tin trade policies, in order to create inclusive and sustainable economic development. The same opinion was expressed by Rampersad et al. in Halibas et al. (2017) which explained that the role of pentahelix collaboration has the goal of innovation and contributing to regional socio-economic progress.

The implementation of public policy from Charles O. Jones is a reinforcement in implementing this sustainable tin trade policy. The use of public policy implementation is very reasonable, because after the collaborative governance stage is completed by producing legal products, rules, or appropriate policies in the new tin trade, the next stage is to implement or carry out implementation to the community. Implementation in Jones' perspective is defined as those activities directed toward putting a program into effect (Mulyadi, 2015). Meanwhile, Dye (1995) states that public policy is whatever government chooses to do or not to do. Van Mater & Van Horn (1974) in Widodo (2001), state that policy implementation encompasses those actions by public and private individuals (or groups) the area directed at the achievement of objectives set forth in prior policy decisions. This includes both one-time efforts to transform decisions into operational terms, as well as continuing efforts to achieve the large and small changes mandated by policy decisions. It can be interpreted that policy implementation emphasizes actions, whether carried out by the government or private individuals (or groups), which are directed at achieving the goals that have been set in a previous policy decision.

Methodology

This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method. The focus of the analysis is the formulation of a new tin trade model that can provide justice for all, both countries and regions, society, and no less important is a protected environment. Analysis data can be obtained through understanding the conditions of a context by directing a detailed and in-depth description of the portrait of conditions in a natural context (natural setting), about what actually happens according to what is in the field of study (Nugrahani, 2014). Analysis data is obtained through describing the conditions of the tin trade system which continues to experience various problems, both in the upstream sector related to regulations and in the downstream sector closely related to the rampant occurrence of social conflicts in society. This is in line with the objectives of qualitative research, which aims to find answers to a phenomenon or question through the application of scientific procedures systematically using a qualitative approach (Yusuf, 2013).

Nugrahani (2014), explains that there are several reasons why people conduct research with a qualitative approach. One of them is because there is a researcher's stability based on his experience. This means that researchers conduct research related to sustainable tin trade with a qualitative approach based on the experience and tasks carried out, both in Commission VII and Commission XII of the Indonesian House of Representatives, one of which is in charge of mining. The tasks carried out related to regulations and coordination with related institutions in order to resolve various mining problems, are the main support for researchers in finding data and formulating solutions related to existing tin trade. Another reason is the characteristics of the nature of the problem being studied. In this case, the problems that occur are not only related to trade policies alone. More than that, the problems that occur are also related to the social conditions of the community, both the community as miners, and the community affected by tin

mining.

The use of a descriptive approach is a step that according to Sutopo (2002) is an applied research of the evaluation, policy, and development or action types. Evaluation is related to this research to see the objectives, results, and impacts of the implementation of policies or regulations governing mining, in this case Law Number 3 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining (evaluation of the upstream tin sector). On the other hand, the evaluation is carried out related to the impact of tin mining on the country or region, the pro and con communities towards mining, and evaluation of the environment (evaluation of the downstream tin sector). The next stage is to formulate policies, in the form of developing a sustainable tin trade model. The resulting tin trade model is an alternative policy that is carefully designed to answer the problems that occur. The final stage is development or action, namely in the form of discovering and implementing a new tin trade model that is based on inclusive and sustainable economic development.

Through this descriptive qualitative research, the researcher then conducted interviews with parties involved in policy making on tin mining. In order to strengthen the data, the researcher conducted Hearing Meetings and Public Hearing Meetings and focus group discussions. Which were carried out by Commission VII of the Indonesian House of Representatives together with the Acting Directorate General of Minerals and Coal, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (Dirjen Minerba KESDM), President Director of PT. Timah Tbk., Acting Governor of the Bangka Belitung Islands, Regent of East Belitung, Regent of Central Bangka, and Joint Secretariat of the East Belitung Community Organization. The FGD was carried out by Commission VII or now Commission XII of the People's Representative Council together with the Director General of Minerals and Coal, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources together with the Assistant Deputy for Energy and Mineral Resources Coordination, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs; Representatives from the Deputy for Strategic Investment Downstreaming/BKPM; Regional Secretary of West Bangka Regency; Secretary of the Directorate General of Minerals and Coal; Director of Mineral Business Development; Director of Mineral and Coal Program Development; Director of Engineering and Environment of Minerals and Coal; Director of Mineral and Coal Receipts; Director of PT Mineral Industry Indonesia (MIND ID); Director of PT Timah Tbk; Chairman of the Indonesian Mining Experts Association; Chairman of the Indonesian Tin Exporters Association, Lecturer in Criminology at the Muhammadiyah University of Bangka Belitung; Coordinator and Sub-Coordinator in the Directorate General of Minerals and Coal; and Representative of the Mass Media Bangka Post.

In addition, this study also conducted observations and interviews with village officials and communities who are pro and con tin mining, such as in Pusuk Village, Kelapa District, West Bangka Regency, Pangkal Niur Village, Riau Silip District, Bangka Regency, Rias Village, Toboali District, South Bangka Regency, and Mandi Village, Damar District, Belitung Regency. The type of observation used in this study is a form of participant observation. In relation to this study, researchers conducted observations and collected various information and field data related to regulations, policies, social conditions of the community due to conflict, and environmental impacts due to tin mining. All of this was done to make it easier for researchers to become part of the ethnic group, and truly as participant observers who live, understand the pulse of life, and the views on life that apply in the ethnic group in question (Sumaryono, 2017). The type of interview used in this study is an unstructured interview. This type of interview was chosen with the aim of providing opportunities for researchers to develop questions related to regulations, policies, social conditions of the community due to conflict, and environmental

impacts due to tin mining in more depth to the subject or object of research. Idrus (2009) explains that through this type of research, researchers must have a focus of discussion from the start that they want to ask so that all interviews conducted are directed at the predetermined focus.

Results and Discussion

The process of formulating a new sustainable tin trade policy is measured using four indicators as proposed by Ansell & Gash, namely starting conditions, institutional design, facilitative empowerment, and outcomes. In the institutional design process, there is a collaborative design that is carried out, namely face-to-face dialogue, building trust, commitment in the process, shared understanding, and interim results.

Development of a Sustainable Tin Trading Model with Collaborative Governance Strategy

Starting Conditions

The large amount of natural resources owned by Indonesia is certainly an economic strength, not only in regional development, but also in efforts to improve the welfare of the community. In practice, the exploitation of the wealth of natural resources owned by tin is largely dominated by state-owned and private mining companies, namely PT. Timah and smelter companies. The community does not have strong access to tin mining. This condition eventually gave rise to illegal mining practices carried out by the community. Minimal skills and knowledge in the mining world, made the community massively carry out tin mining without any effort to repair or re-green the land where the tin was mined. The same is true for illegal mining conditions in rivers and seas. Communities with minimal experience, expertise, and concern for the environment, both in rivers and seas, ultimately have an impact on river shallowing, cloudy water, damaged coral reefs, and pollution of river and sea water from oil waste carried out by miners.

The presence of Law Number 3 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining, strengthened by Government Regulation Number 25 of 2023 concerning Mining Areas provides a breath of fresh air for miners. The government provides an opportunity for the community to apply for a people's mining permit. This means that the government is trying to reduce the dominance of state and private mining companies in tin mining and provide the greatest opportunity for the community to carry out tin mining legally by applying for a people's mining permit. However, in practice, it is difficult for the community to obtain a people's mining permit. There are at least three factors that make it difficult for the community to obtain a people's mining permit. First, the lack of knowledge about the laws and regulations. Added to this is the absence of socialization regarding laws and government regulations governing mining. Second, the lengthy bureaucratic process that is carried out makes the community reluctant to take care of people's mining permits. Mining communities ultimately prefer to mine illegally, without going through the lengthy process of applying for a people's mining permit. And third, there is no longer any potential land that can be used as a tin mining area, especially mining on land.

On the other hand, the abundance of natural resources of tin owned by the Bangka Belitung Islands actually causes conflict in society. In the management of this non-renewable natural resource, society is divided into two groups, namely the pro and anti-tin mining community. The conflict that occurs is not only between the pro and anti communities, but also involves state-owned tin mining companies, private companies, and local governments. This complicated condition ultimately reduces the level of public trust (both pro and anti) in the government. The

pro tin mining community believes that the government and authorities are trying to hinder their activities in earning a living for their families. On the other hand, the anti community believes that the government and authorities allow the miners (pro community) to damage forests, rivers, and seas.

Institutional Design

Seeing the complexity of the tin trade problems that occur, strategic steps need to be taken, one of which is to carry out institutional design, namely through collaborative design. There are five sub-indicators that are passed, namely First, face to face dialogue (face-to-face dialogue). This first sub-indicator is part of the communication carried out by the government, both central and regional governments with tin stakeholders, including the pro and anti tin mining community. This direct communication is carried out to identify problems, profit opportunities, and what solutions can be taken in the chaos of the tin trade system. This is certainly in line with the understanding of collaborative governance. Holzer (2012) in Feblianto et al. (2024) stated that collaborative governance is the ethical condition of government and private make an effort reach a objective together For community. Interestingly, in collaborative governance, the community is not only an object, but also part of the subject or party that participates in formulating new tin trade policies. This is done so that the resulting policies can directly affect their daily lives, both pro and anti tin mining communities. Face-to-face dialogues are carried out as much as possible to explore and find the best solutions, concerning the problems of community income, the development of the tin industry, environmental issues, state revenues, to the submission of people's mining permits.

Second, trust building. In redesigning the new tin trade policy, steps need to be taken to build trust between the pro and anti tin mining community, as well as with the government, government-owned tin mining companies or private tin mining companies (smelters). The chaos in the tin trade that has occurred so far has directly caused a lot of mutual suspicion to the point of reducing the level of trust, both between the pro and anti communities, as well as towards the government, government-owned tin mining companies or smelters. Through this trust-building process, a more neutral party is needed or one that does not have a direct interest in tin mining. These parties include academics, practitioners, communities, and the mass media. This is where we can see the importance of the pentahelix model in the process of implementing collaborative governance. Soemaryani (2016) in Vani et al. (2020) states that the pentahelix model is a reference in developing synergy between agencies to achieve goals. In other words, the presence of this pentahelix model perfects the collaborative governance process. If the sub-indicator of building trust can be implemented well, then the actors or *stakeholders* involved will no longer feel worried about the steps or strategies that have been taken. This is certainly because the collaboration carried out can have a positive impact on the new sustainable tin trade policy.

Third, commitment to process. The trust that is built in the process of formulating tin trade policies does not only focus on the community. Building trust between other interested actors is also important. The establishment of trust from all these actors will create a strong commitment, especially a commitment to solving problems and a commitment to creating tin trade policies that are truly able to accommodate all interests, both pro and con interests towards tin mining. Fourth, shared understanding. Commitment to this process also shows the desire of the actors involved to build a common view or understanding in achieving the desired goals in this process.

Fifth, intermediate outcomes. In this process, there is an agreement between the policy makers. This indicates that there has been an increase in results in the process of formulating a new

sustainable tin trade policy. The interim results formulate a strategic plan in the form of a policy formulation of four sustainable tin trade aspirations, namely the community getting a living, the rules being enforced, the state getting PNPB, and the environment being protected. These four aspirations for a new sustainable tin trade are formulated based on existing facts, both the results of meetings, discussions, and the results of observations and interviews in the field.

Facilitative Empowerment

Leadership in the formulation of this policy becomes the driving force and mediator of the actors involved with different backgrounds. This is in line with the meaning of leadership, namely every action carried out by individuals or groups to coordinate and provide direction to individuals or groups who join in a certain container to achieve a goal that has been determined and agreed upon together beforehand (Danim, 2012). The large number of actors involved in the formulation of a new sustainable tin trade policy requires the presence of facilitative leadership. Collaborative or facilitative leadership as a steward of the process (transforming, servant, or facilitative leadership) whose leadership style is "... characterized by its focus on promoting. And safeguarding the process (rather than on individual leaders taking decisive action). It can be interpreted as a collaborative or facilitative leader as a service process manager (transforming, serving, or facilitative leadership) whose leadership style is characterized by a focus on promoting and securing the process (rather than on individual leaders taking decisive action) (Sholeha et al., 2023).

The involvement of facilitative leaders in the formulation of new tin trade policies is very visible from the role of Commission VII or now Commission XII of the Indonesian House of Representatives as the main actor connecting to establish collaboration. From this process, it then presents leaders from other institutions, such as the Director General of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Director of PT. Timah Tbk, Acting Governor of the Bangka Belitung Islands, Regent of Central Bangka Regency, Regent of East Belitung Regency, Chairperson of the Indonesian Tin Exporters Association, Joint Secretariat of Community Organizations, Academics, smelter companies, village governments, community leaders, religious leaders, pro and con communities. The steps taken by Commission VII or now Commission XII of the Indonesian House of Representatives as the main actor connecting various actors are in line with the characteristics of the facilitative leadership model, namely focusing on groups, delegating authority, stimulating creativity, providing enthusiasm and motivation, being creative and proactive, paying attention to human resources, discussing competition, building character, culture and organizational climate, and collaborating with the community (HE, 2017).

Outcomes

Various collaboration processes have been implemented, so the final result must emerge as a form of final problem solving that is present in the new sustainable tin trade system. From the various stages that have been passed, developing a sustainable tin trade system model. The following is a model for sustainable tin trading.

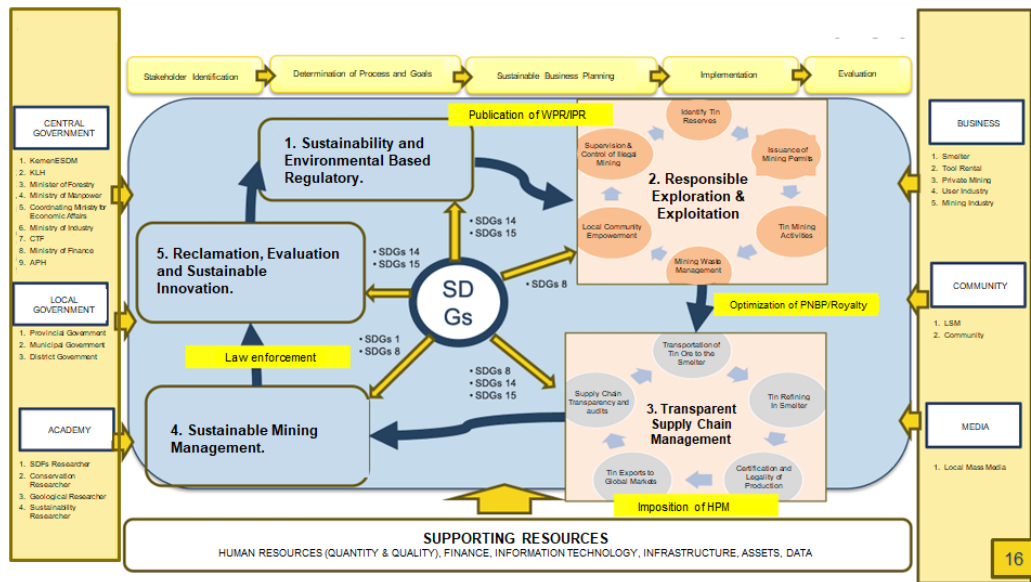


Figure 3. Sustainable Tin Trade Development Model

Source: Personal

Figure 3 shows the development of a sustainable tin trade model in accordance with the four goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely ending all poverty (goal number 1); increasing equitable and sustainable economic growth, providing full and productive employment opportunities, and decent work for all (goal number 8); sustainably conserving oceans, seas, and marine resources (marine ecosystems) for sustainable development (goal number 14); and protecting and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, managing forests, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss (15). The flow carried out in the tin trade system, starting from stakeholder identification (collaborative governance and pentahelix), implementation of processes and objectives (planning and regulation, responsible exploration and exploitation, transparent supply chain management, sustainable mining management, and reclamation, evaluation and sustainable innovation), designing sustainable tin trade systems (SDGs Number 1, 8, 14, and number 15), implementation of the prepared process (support for human resources, finance, technology, infrastructure, assets, and data) and finally conducting an evaluation.

In addition, from the various stages that have been passed, proposing changes to regulations or policies of laws and regulations is a step that must be taken. The proposed changes to regulations must of course be based on the formulation of the four aspirations of the new sustainable tin trade policy. There are several things that must be adjusted to current conditions, which are referred to as the nine instruments for the development of the new sustainable tin trade, including: first, strengthening the role of PT. Timah Tbk. so that its presence is truly felt and has an impact on development for the Bangka Belitung Islands. The re-establishment of tin as a strategic mineral is the spirit in optimizing state revenues and increasing the economy, especially increasing the economy and welfare of the people in the Bangka Belitung Islands. Second, strengthening regional policies, especially the provincial government in its authority to regulate tin mining areas and permits. Third, increasing tin royalties by 10% and providing shares from PT. Timah Tbk. to the Bangka Belitung Islands Provincial Government.

Fourth, Establishment of community mining areas with sufficient numbers for the community. Fifth, creation of regulations or legal umbrellas related to norms, standards, procedures, and criteria in issuing community mining permits. Sixth, Shorten and simplify all requirements and provisions in the community mining permit application process, and conduct massive socialization related to these regulations to the community. Seventh, strengthening the mining service partnership program between IUP holders and mining communities, facilitating the legality of the types and number of mining equipment used by the community. Eighth, Harmonization of cross-sector policies that are closely related to tin mining, such as the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources with the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. This harmonization is an important key in preventing overlapping in the use of space, conflicts, and preventing even more severe environmental damage, both on land, rivers, and at sea due to the presence of illegal tin mining. Ninth, the formation of a task force team or work unit team with the application of the pentahelix method that focuses on socialization of prevention and legal action if violations are found.

Implementation of the New Sustainable Tin Trading Policy

After going through various required processes and new sustainable tin trade regulations are established, then the important step that must be taken is to implement the policy. In carrying out the program implementation activities or the implementation of the policy, there are three types of activities that need to be considered, namely organization, interpretation, and application or implementation. Organization is related to the organization implementing the policy (Abidin, 2002).

Policy Implementation Organization

The presence of this organization is related to the availability of human resources, budget, facilities, and infrastructure in supporting the implementation of the policy. This is done so that the policies that have been set can be realized as expected. From the organization, the division of units and division of tasks to be carried out is carried out. The targets and objectives to be achieved in the implementation of the new sustainable tin trade policy are efforts to protect the community (pro and anti-mining communities), prevention of illegal mining, control of tin prices, and overcoming the impacts that have been caused. Jones (1996) explains that an organization is the formation or rearrangement of resources, units, and methods to make the program run.

Interpretation of Policy

Interpretation is one of the factors of success in implementing the new sustainable tin trade policy. The interpretation or understanding in question is related to the parties or actors involved in the implementation and the policy objects both understand the policies made. Based on this, the government also needs to form a team of experts tasked with explaining the articles in full to the organizational team. This step must be taken considering that the organizational team has different backgrounds. Edward in Jones (1996) stated that those who implement decisions or policies must know what they should do.

Application (Implementation) of Policy

Application is a permanent provision in service to achieve program targets. Through this application, it is expected that there will be a response from the target group (Jones, 1996). In this case, through the implementation of the new tin trade policy, the response shown by the

community will be visible. The response can be in the form of acceptance or rejection of the policy.

Looking at the various processes that will be carried out in the implementation of the new sustainable tin trade policy above, it can be categorized as a bottom-up policy model. This is in accordance with the opinion put forward by Sabatier (1986) who said that policy implementation can be categorized as a bottom-up model if policy makers and implementers focus on initiation, creation, and adjustment of policies at the lower level (community). The bottom-up policy model in the implementation of this new sustainable tin trade policy can be seen from the methods used, namely starting from promotive, preventive, rehabilitative, and repressive.

Conclusion

The current condition of the tin trade is not good. This can be seen from the complexity of the problems that occur in both the upstream and downstream sectors of tin mining. The concept of sustainability is the right and important step as a strategy for formulating tin trade policies that combine social, economic, and environmental aspects. This is done to ensure welfare, safety, and security at work, as well as maintaining the environment. This new tin trade is summarized in the four-aspiration policy model for a new sustainable tin trade, namely the community getting a living, the law being enforced, the state/region getting income, and the environment being maintained. The four-aspiration policy model is also carried out to realize Indonesia's SDGs. Through the collaborative governance model, the policy formulation process is carried out in stages. After these stages have been passed, all that remains is to wait for the final result, namely making proposals for improvements to legislative policies, thus creating trade policies. When the new sustainable tin legislation policy has been ratified, the steps taken are to implement the public policy.

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