
Polarization Conflicts and Stakeholders Interests in Tin Mining Industry Policies in Bangka Belitung Islands Province, Indonesia between 2000 and 2019

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Abstract

Bangka Belitung Islands Province is the second largest tin producer that has been widely known in the international market. It has been exploited since the 18th century. In the New Order era, tin mining was exploited by two large companies, namely PT. Timah, Indonesia Tbk and PT. Koba Tin, Malaysia. The purpose of this study was to analyze the polarization of conflicts and stakeholders interests in tin mining policies in Bangka Belitung Islands Province between 2000 and 2019. This study used a qualitative approach with phenomenological analysis techniques. Data collection was carried out by conducting interviews with key informants, Focus Group Discussion, with 30 supervisors, in-depth interviews, and documentation. This study concluded that the polarization of various interest groups in tin mining policies is related to how the stakeholders in the policy reacted to the direct and indirect impact of certain policies to their values and interests. The implication of this research is that the central government must consider the stakeholders relationship interests in formulating mining policies and implementation.

Keywords: Indonesia, tin mining, stakeholders, polarization, conflicts, interests.

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has the potential of the wealth of natural resources in the mining sector such as oil, gas, gold, iron, coal, copper, silver and so on which are spread in various regions. In fact, some regions, such as Kalimantan, Sumatra, Riau, and Irian Jaya, make the natural wealth of the mining sector as the main resource to promote their regional economic growth.

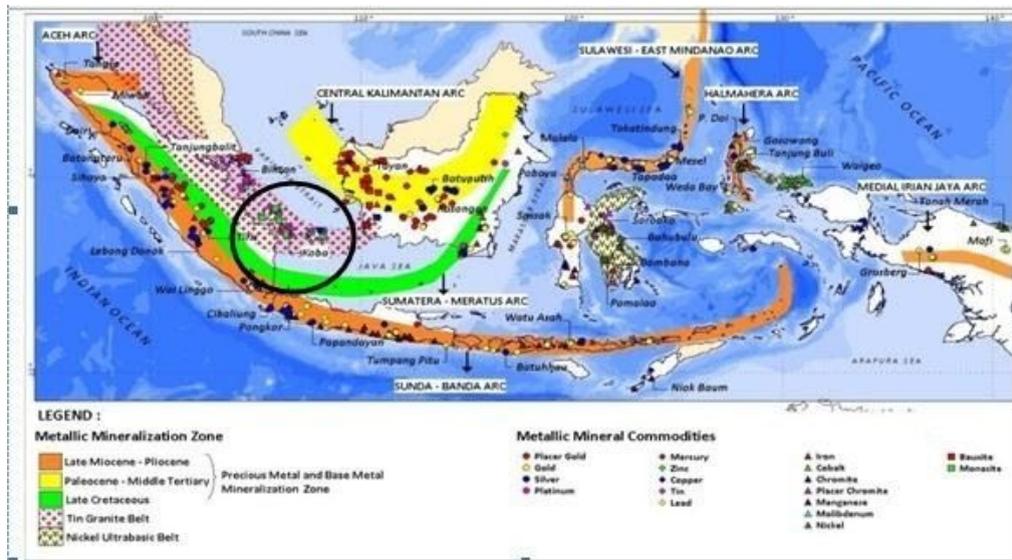


Fig. 1. Worth of Natural Resources in Indonesia

Source: Directorate General of Mining and Energy, 2012[1]

Bangka Belitung Islands Province is the second largest tin producer after China which has been widely known in the international market with the Bangka Tin Mining trademark (see Figure 2). Tin mining in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province has been exploited since the 18th century by Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (Dutch East India Company).

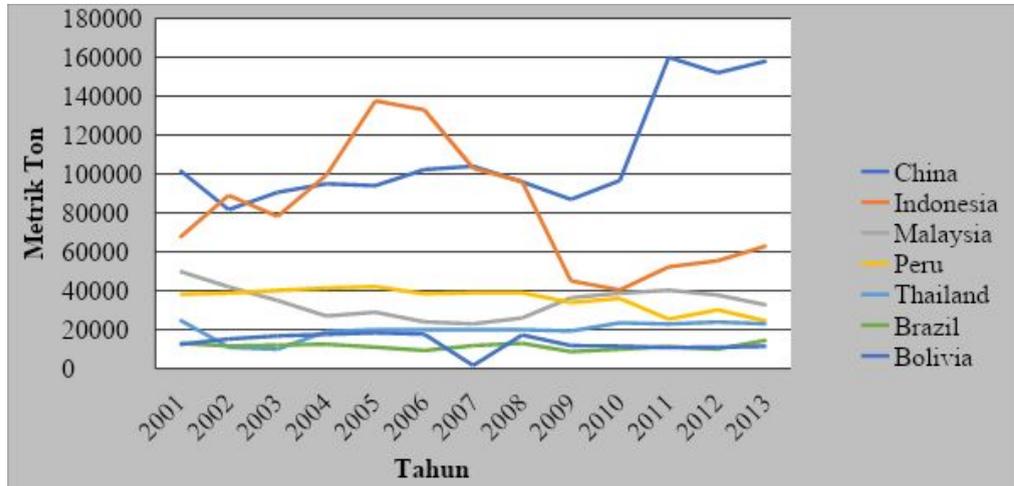


Fig. 2. Producing Countries and World Tin Production in 2001-2013

Source: Processed from PT Timah's Financial Report [2]–[14]

In the New Order era, tin mining was carried out by two large companies, namely PT. Timah Tbk and PT. Kobatin. However, since the era of regional autonomy, tin minerals have also been exploited by foreign and domestic smelter companies and communities.

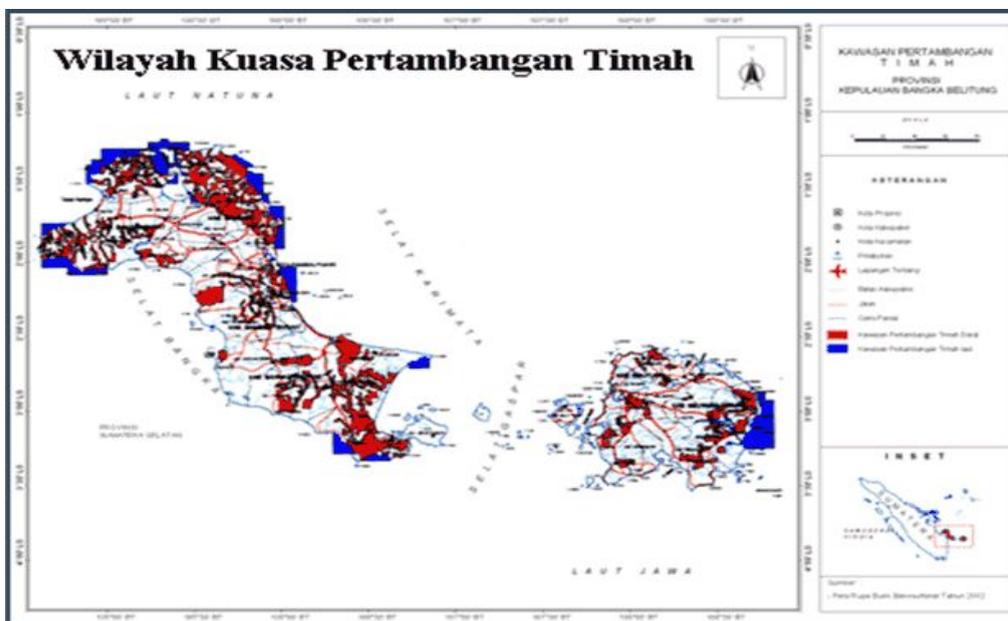


Fig. 3. Tin Mining Exploration Licence Map in Bangka Belitung Islands Province

Source: PT Timah (2013)[6]

Several studies [15, pp. 1][16] [17]–[20] find that the natural resource management policy of mining does not create proportional alignments in the economic, social, political, environmental, technological aspects and institutional changes. The mining policy tends to have more pro-economic and exploitative motive and brings negative impacts to social and institutional aspects [15, pp. 2], [21], [22, pp. 42], [23], [17], [19]

Rigg [24] states that the development of the mining sector in several regions in Indonesia is an enclave model. Some provinces in Indonesia that are rich in natural resources such as East Kalimantan, Irian Jaya, Riau, South Sumatra and Aceh have high Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) but also have high levels of poverty. There are two reasons for this: First, the existence of extractive industries, namely the wealth flowing from enclave industries which does not contribute to the prosperity of local people. Thus, the main impact of the natural endowment booming is only benefited by industry and elite groups outside the region. Second, mining revenues have been taken by the central government and deposited in other provinces.

The World Bank continues to encourage several countries that have relatively low performance in natural resource governance such as Angola, Iraq, Indonesia, Congo, Colombia, Mexico, Nigeria, Sudan to conduct institutional reforms in their mining policy sector [21], [25], [26]. The World Bank concern is also outweighed by weak institutional capacity and natural resource conflict in those countries that have abundant natural resources [15, pp. 239]. Therefore, efforts are needed to build strong institutional mechanisms and capacities to support the creation of legal certainty and joint commitment [15, pp. 227].

The main analysis of this chapter focuses on the nature of competing interest groups [15, pp. 231]. Politics is often related to the struggle between competing interests, and shows that group competition can create bad incentives for the public. Political competition often contains a battle between representatives of different interest groups to control public wallets and their use for the benefit of their own groups. Politicians compete for the opportunity to side with their own groups at the expense of others will influence the country's fiscal policy. Dixit et al. [27] show how the budget division in the election period depends on the situation of political competition, especially the possibility of a change of government in the following period.

Specifically, Freeman [28] promotes the importance of stakeholder analysis in management of natural resource management. This is due to one of the main obstacles in the success of natural resource management policies because the regulatory aspects in most countries are not enough to adequately address the interests of all parties involved by

identifying the interests and influence of each stakeholder, then the regulation will achieve its objectives: Empirical studies of the need to involve various stakeholders in achieving mining policy objectives in various countries such as Namibia, China, Peru, Africa and other countries provide empirical support to bring up new ideas that the involvement of all stakeholders is very important.

This study focuses on the analysis of stakeholders in the tin mining industry policies in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, Indonesia. The analysis was carried out following a series of analyzes conducted by [29] which includes: 1) identification of stakeholders, 2) making groupings and categorizing stakeholders, and 3) investigating the polarization of the interests and influence of stakeholders.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Concept of Institutional

In the various institutional literature, many institutional definitions were put forward by experts. Some institutional definers are rules, collective actions, structures and rules of the game.

North [30] says that institutions are a set of rules, procedures that are adhered to behavioral, ethical and moral norms to limit individual behavior. In this case the institution includes the basic rules of the game in which the economy operates. North [31] describes institutions as rules (rules of the game) in society. Furthermore, institutions as boundaries are made to form a pattern of harmonious interaction between individuals in carrying out political, social and economic interactions. Based on its form, North [31] divides institutions into two categories: informal and formal. Informal institutions are institutions whose existence in the community is generally not written. Customs, traditions, agreements, conventions and the like with various names and designations are grouped as informal institutions. Whereas formal institutions are written regulations such as legislation, agreements, contractual agreements, regulations in the fields of economy, business, politics and others. Agreements that apply both at international, national, regional and local levels are included in formal institutions.

The definition of institution that is most often a reference is understanding according to North which defines institutions as constraints created by humans to regulate and shape political, social and economic interactions. These rules consist of formal and informal rules and enforcement processes (enforcement) [30, pp. 257].

Institutions are built by humans to create a good order and reduce uncertainty in social life. North said that the institutional role of both formal institutions and informal

institutions is very important in economic development. Without a good institution, transaction costs in each economic activity will be higher. The presence of institutions is very important as a tool to regulate and control economic actors in the market. Good institutions will be able to create fair and dynamic competition [30, pp. 232].

The rules of the game include regulations that make the community more established in interacting. At this level, institutional definition can be divided into two classifications: first, in terms of processes, institutions refer to efforts to design patterns of interaction between economic actors so that they can make transactions. Second, in terms of objectives, the institution concentrates on creating economic efficiency based on economic, political and social power structures between actors [33].

By expanding the rational theory of human economics, it can be said that tin mining industry policies emerge from certain historical and social settings [34]. This theory shows that institutions are ways to support interests and deal with conflicts between individuals, organizations or groups and environmental forces and actor [35].

B. Analysis and Mapping of Stakeholders

The stakeholder approach was initially introduced into management theory in response to dissatisfaction with financial effectiveness criteria. Its roots are found in Richard E. Freeman's book *Strategic Management: A Stakeholders Approach*. According to him [28], the main assumption of stakeholder theory is that organizational effectiveness is measured by its ability to fulfill not only shareholders, but also agents who have shares in the organization [28]. Since then, many articles have been published which aim to contribute to compiling and developing the theory.

The stakeholders term means "every group or individual who can influence or be influenced by the achievement of organizational goals" [34, pp.46]. Bryson [36] proposes a more comprehensive definition, namely "every person, group, or organization that can place on the attention, resources, or output of the organization or which is influenced by results".

In business management, the growing awareness of stakeholders can influence the success of the company. This approach analyzes stakeholders to understand their interests and influences, and how this can support or threaten company performance [37]. Thus, stakeholder analysis is used to mobilize, neutralize or weaken stakeholders to achieve the company's strategic goals. However, in terms of policy analysis, development and management of natural resources, stakeholders' analysis is increasingly seen as an approach that can empower marginalized stakeholders to influence the decision-making process.

One of the root causes of the stakeholder approach is based on the practical fact that limited resources, limited time and attention, and limited patience of managers to deal with external constraints. In general, the views of stakeholders try to determine which groups have relations directly related to the economic interests of the company. Some experts define stakeholders in terms of their needs for the sustainability of the company [38], [39]. Clarkson [38] defines stakeholders as people who have put something at risk in relation to the company, while [41], and [42] talk about stakeholders as contractors or participants in conjunction with exchange.

Policy analysts have been tried for a long time to understand how information, institutions, decisions and policy agendas involve interest groups in social networks. In policy research, stakeholder analysis is seen as a way to produce information about relevant actors to understand behavior, interests, agendas, and influence on the decision-making process [35, pp. 48]. The views of civil society groups need to be involved and asked to foster appreciation so as to foster political will.

In political science, stakeholder research application helps policies to work more effectively with stakeholders, facilitate transparent policy implementation of decisions or objectives, understand the policy context, and assess the future feasibility of policy choices [35, pp. 51]. The stakeholder approach is adapted from business management that is currently used in policy, development and natural resource management [43].

Stakeholder analysis can be used primarily to support a project management in managing the strategic activities of public and private sector organizations [28]. Stakeholder analysis can help to support various forms of policy analysis.

Stakeholder theory is often also used to analyze the development of natural resources including the mining sector and continues to develop as a knowledge that aims to explain the relationship between certain organizations and people, groups and other organizations in their environment [18], [44]–[46].

Grimble and Wellard [47] in his study of the principles and methods and application of stakeholder analysis in natural resource management, argued that stakeholder analysis has been developed in response to the challenges of various interests and goals where trade needs to be negotiated between the interests of economic efficiency, environmental goals and justice. Stakeholder analysis is an approach to gain an understanding of the whole system and assessing the impact of system changes by identifying key actors or stakeholders and assessing each other's interests in a system [45, pp. 175].

The importance of institutional analysis in development has related changes in the form values social values and institutions [15, pp. 229], [46, pp. 2-3]. The importance of

institutional approach is due to the nature of the policy process which contains various values of interest and influence of stakeholders. Stakeholder influence in a policy system can affect the development objectives achievement. It also determines the impact of a project, program and policy [47], and [48]. Institutional analysis is also conducted by describing the policy changes of tin mining policy at the central as well as district levels in the province of Bangka Belitung Islands. This analysis is necessary because the existence of the regulation can affect the dynamics of economic development in the region.

III. METHODS

This research is a qualitative study and applied the institutional analysis to address questions related to the polarization of interests and influence of stakeholders to explain the policy dynamics of tin mining industry development in Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The importance of institutional analysis in development has changed pertaining social systems values and institutions [15, pp. 229], [46, pp. 2-3].

Unit of analysis is at the government level, entrepreneurs and communities (civil society) which become stakeholders involved in the tin mining industry policy. Stakeholders in the tin mining industry can be explained as follows.

1. PT Timah Tbk is the largest state-owned tin mining company in Indonesia. The company began commercial operations on August 2, 1976.
2. PT Koba Tin is a joint venture company between Kajuara Mining Corporation Pty Ltd - a company from New South Wales, Australia and PT Timah Tbk. PT Koba Tin began its operations in 1974.
3. The Central Government is represented by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources which has authority in formulating and evaluating tin mining policies in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.
4. The provincial government is a stakeholder who has the authority and responsibility for formulating, granting mining exploration licenses and mining related-rule
5. Regency Governments are stakeholders who have the authority and responsibility for formulating, granting mining exploration licenses and mining related-rule in the area of the local administration.
6. Indonesian Police (POLRI) is an institution that enforces the law of illegal tin mining business that coordinates with local government officials.

7. Suppliers/tin collectors are communities who operate inside and outside the tin mining authority.
8. The mining community is a community that was initially used by PT Timah Tbk to refer to its mining partners. Eventually, the mining community conducted illegal mining activities without having the government license.
9. The tin traders association is an association that organizes tin traders to accommodate and deliver aspirations related to tin mining policies.
10. Smelter is a company which is operated by private parties. The smelter generally has an operating permit from the local government and produces tin without a brand and a low quality for export. The smelter products are purified in Malaysia or Singapore.
11. Indonesian Forum for the Environment (WALHI) is a non-governmental organization whose role is to supervise tin mining activities that have an impact on the environment.
12. NGOs are organizations that are actively involved in advocating and monitoring tin mining activities in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province for example rescuing coral reefs and empowering communities pertaining to the environmental issue.
13. Mass media is an institution that reports on tin mining policy issues in order to conduct social control roles in the local development.
14. Higher Education is an element of an institution that has a role in conducting research and community empowerment. This function is carried out by implementing educational programs on tin mining activities, environmental monitoring and management.

Respondents were selected using the purposive sampling method. The respondents were selected deliberately based on their understanding of the implementation problems of the tin mining industry policy in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

The selection criteria of respondents were adapted from the selection criteria of respondents proposed by [51], which were adjusted to the development of the tin mining industry in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Respondents were selected with the following criteria:

1. Having responsibility in implementing the tin mining industry policy in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province;

2. Understanding policies related to the implementation of the tin mining industry policy in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province;
3. Having interests related to the implementation of the tin mining industry policy in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province;
4. Having the possibility to relate or be influenced by policies related to the development of the tin mining industry in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

The method of analyzing institutional dimensions uses stakeholder analysis. Stakeholder analysis is expected to map the position, interests and influence of stakeholders [49, pp. 80]. Stakeholder analysis is often used to analyze management of natural resource policy management [18], [19], [53]. In this section, the sources and types of data, data collection and analysis methods will be explained.

Source of data collection in stakeholder analysis is divided into two categories, namely primary and secondary :

1. Primary data is collected through questionnaires, interviews and direct observation to the research locus, namely the provincial and district/city governments, mining companies, community organizations and communities with an interest in the tin mining industry policy.
2. Secondary data are collected from the results of reports and documents of agencies/institutions related to the tin mining industry policy. Secondary information was obtained from publications, documents, films, local newspapers and national archival records in relation to the phenomenon of the tin mining industry policy during the period 2004-2013.

Primary data and secondary data are needed to provide comprehensive data for this study. In addition, using secondary information and primary data allows researchers to cross check findings and find more accurate research result.

This technique is used to obtain and disclose more in-depth information relating to the explanation of the interests and influence of each stakeholder in the tin mining industry of Bangka Belitung Islands Province period 2004-2013.

The researcher recorded and noted that the data from the interview could be recorded properly. Therefore, in conducting interviews the researchers used interview guidelines and radio tapes. Interviews are one of the most important ways to get various and deep information. The method of in-depth interviews was conducted to provide opportunities to

engage in social interaction with respondents. This method also helps to compare the truth of answers with observation methods and questionnaires. In other words, in-depth interviews allow researchers to identify their perspectives on stakeholders and other institutions in tin mining policies.

The technique of Focus Group Discussion is used to obtain information in determining stakeholders involved and affected in tin mining sector activities. This technique is used to help researchers in the field to get clearer data and information. Group discussion activities involve experts and competent parties as well as those affected in tin mining activities.

Documentation techniques are used to obtain written data through available literature. Documentation as a data source that is complementary to the main data that is relevant to the problem and the focus of the research includes the results of meetings, discussions, legislation, print and electronic media and reports. This data is used to complete the results of interviews and observations of places and events.

Observation technique is direct observation and systematic recording to the field in order to search data and complete data which are not obtained in interviews. This observation also involves observing activities or behavioral and non-behavioral observation. With this observation, it is expected to be able to record events in situations related to propositional knowledge and knowledge directly obtained from the data; understand difficult situations in the field; and re-check data mechanisms [54]. In addition, according to [55], observations also require perceived concepts that provide a basic framework for attracting an important core of a particular event, activity or behavior.

From the data processing using interest affects matrix (interest influence matrix), stakeholders for each category in tin mining industry development policy as Figure.

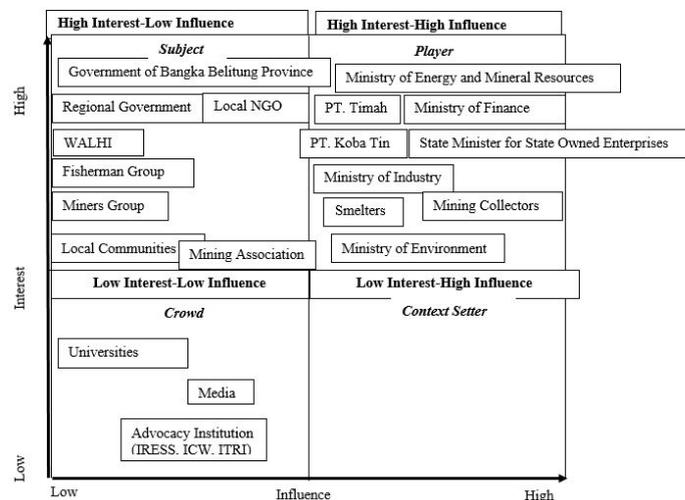


Fig. 4. Map of Interest and Influence of Stakeholders in Tin Mining Industry Policy

Source: Primary Data (2016)

1. Key players are stakeholders with high interest and influence consisting of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, PT. Timah, PT. Koba Tin, Smelter, mining associations, and tin collectors.
2. Context setters are stakeholders who have high influence and low interest. There are no stakeholders context setters in the development policy of the tin mining industry.
3. Subjects are stakeholders with high interests but low influence consists of the Provincial Government of Bangka Belitung Islands Province, district government, law enforcement, community tin mining, mining communities, fisher groups, and the general public.
4. Crowd is a stakeholder who has a low level of importance and influence consists of universities, media, and advocacy institutions.

Based on the results of in-depth interviews, FGDs, field observations, and documentary searches from print and electronic media there is a polarization of interests and influences of key stakeholders, major and supporters of the tin mining industry policy in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The following is a result of the identification of the interests of various stakeholders in the tin mining industry.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. *Interest and Influence of Key Player*

The results of stakeholder analysis show that the central government consisting of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry, and Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, and The State Minister for State Owned Enterprises, is a key player that has a high level of importance and influence on tin mining industry policies. The central government institutions are institutions that have the authority to formulate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies for the realization of the tin mining industry policy objectives. Key players can influence the tin mining industry policy through the formulation of policies that support the realization of mining industry policies that play a role in national economic development. In general, the authority of the central government in the tin mining sector includes investment, trade, and revenue determination for the central government and local governments in the tin mining sector.

a. *Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources*

i. *Interests*

The central government through the ESDM Ministry has a high level of importance and influence in the development of the tin mining industry. The ESDM Ministry as key players has economic, social, environmental and political interests in the tin mining industry. The ESDM Ministry has economic and social interests so that the mining sector contributes to national development and people's welfare. The political interest of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources is to implement the success of policies in the tin mining sector in the interests of state revenues that have been politically charged by the government.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources through mining sector policies is encouraged to support the development achievement goals outlined in the national RPJMN for the period 2010-2014. The National RPJMN 2010-2014 contains national development targets to reduce the number of poor people and unemployed people by using four track strategies, namely pro growth, pro job, pro poor and pro environment. This development policy is directed at increasing growth that generates employment, reduces poverty and does not damage the environment [56].

ii. *Influence*

The ESDM Ministry has a strong influence through its authority to formulate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies in giving licenses, providing protection, formulating and ratifying regulations in the tin mining industry. Since the era of regional autonomy, the central government through the ESDM Ministry has issued several policies in the management of the tin mining industry.

b. *Ministry of Industry*

i. *Interests*

The Ministry of Industry has a high interest and influence in the tin mining industry. The Ministry of Trade has economic and political interests to realize the management of the tin mining industry so that it can provide value addition for increasing state revenues. This policy is to maintain that the tin mining industry contributes significantly to state revenues in the short and long term.

ii. *Influence*

The Ministry of Industry has influence through authority in the formulation, development policies of the tin mining industry. The influence of the Ministry of Trade through its political authority in formulating regulations in giving authority to permit tin

mining management, providing protection for tin trade, formulating and ratifying regulations in the field of tin trade. Since the era of regional autonomy, the central government through the Ministry of Trade has issued several policies related to the trade in tin mining.

c. Ministry of Finance

The Ministry of Finance includes key player stakeholders, namely stakeholders who have high interests and influence. The Ministry of Finance has political and economic interests so that state and regional revenues will increase through the distribution of taxes and non-taxes to local governments in the general mining sector that have been determined by the political policies of the central government.

i. Interests

The Ministry of Finance has an economic interest so that the tin mining industry business plays a strategic role for state revenues. The Ministry of Finance has the role of distributing income proportionally to the regions in stipulating regional income provisions. This was accommodated by the existence of the Revenue Sharing Fund policy for the central government to the regional government. This fiscal policy has a political mission to manage state income funds in order to create a fiscal balance in the region. Another political interest is also one of the interests of the Ministry of Finance, considering that it is a burden on the state revenue target submitted to the Ministry of Finance to increase revenue from the mining sector.

ii. Influence

The Ministry of Finance has a high influence with its political authority in formulating, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating policies related to the determination of the composition of taxes and non-taxes received by the central government and local governments from the mining sector. Since the era of regional autonomy the central government through the Ministry of Finance has issued policies related to the determination of the composition of taxes and non-taxes received by the central government and local governments in the mining sector.

The high influence of the Ministry of Finance as a regulator is the technical policy formulator in determining Revenue Sharing Fund producing regions as well as facilitators and evaluators in the preparation and evaluation of the performance of the tin mining sector. The Ministry of Finance politically

economically considers aspects of the importance of distribution the Revenue Sharing Fund function for the provincial and district districts of the city from the ecological and social aspects to the community and other interests.

The Ministry of Finance has an interest in carrying out regulation number 25 of 1999, in which the central government provided Revenue Sharing Funds based on certain percentages for the government, provincial and district governments. State revenues divided by these results include tax revenues including: (a) Land and Building Tax (b) Fees for Acquisition of Land and Building Rights (BPHTB), and (c) Personal Income Tax.

d. Ministry of Environment

Based on the results of the Ministry of Environment's analysis including key player stakeholders, stakeholders who have high interests and influence. The Ministry of Environment has an interest so that state, private, and community companies that carry out mining activities must pay attention to environmental management aspects.

i. Interests

The Ministry of Environment has environmental political interests so that all parties conducting tin mining activities must pay attention to environmental protection and management based on regulations. The Ministry of Environment has a role to formulate, monitor and evaluate the performance of state and private companies and the community in the mining and post-mining processes. One of the important things for the Company in its efforts is to always carry out company activities in accordance with applicable regulations, including in terms of the impact of company activities in the environmental field. The company has the authority to compile and practice the preparation of Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) documents and environmental permits which are prerequisites that must be fulfilled by business actors to achieve sustainable development goals.

ii. Influence

The Ministry of Environment has a high level of importance and influence in formulating and implementing policies related to the preparation and implementation of environmental governance policies carried out by tin mining companies. Some legislative policies that have been issued by the

government related to environmental management must be obeyed by the company.

e. State Minister for State Owned Enterprises

The State Minister for State Owned Enterprise includes key player stakeholders, namely stakeholders who have high influence and high interests. The Ministry of SOEs has an interest so that state companies (PT. Timah) carry out tin mining activities can contribute to state revenues. The Ministry of BUMN also encourages state companies to collaborate with small businesses and conduct community development programs.

i. Interest

The State Minister for State Owned Enterprises has political and economic interests so that all state companies (PT. Timah Tbk) became the driving force in contributing to the state revenue from the tin mining industry. The Ministry of BUMN has the role to formulate, monitor and evaluate the performance of state enterprises so that they can play a strategic role in contributing to state revenues. The Ministry of BUMN also has an interest in encouraging state companies to realize good corporate governance practices in accordance with the principles of Good Corporate Governance (GCG).

ii. Influence

The State Minister for State Owned Enterprises has influence through political authority to formulate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies related to good state corporate governance policies to realize Good Corporate Governance (GCG). Some legislative policies that have been issued by the government are related to the management of state companies that must be obeyed by mining companies.

The State Minister for State Owned Enterprises also seeks to increase the effectiveness of the success of the policies that have been formulated. The State Minister for State Owned Enterprises organizes various forms of activities such as seminars and training, socialization of legislative products, State Minister for State Owned Enterprises company FGD forums, meetings, socialization workshops, Integrated Enterprise Risk Management (IERM) Implementation workshops, State Minister for State Owned Enterprises Executive Club Workshop, State Minister for State Owned Enterprises Workers Media workshop.

f. Private Company (Smelter)

i. Interests

Smelter has a high level of importance and influence in the tin mining industry policy. Smelter as a private company has economic interests to maintain the sustainability of the company's business in the long term. The political interests of smelters are to comply with the regulations set by the central government and local governments in running the tin mining industry business. Smelter also has an interest in carrying out its obligations as a driving force for both national and regional revenues from tax and non-tax revenues from the tin mining sector.

In terms of meeting its production needs, the smelter company relies on the supply of tin ore produced by community mines to meet production needs. Thus, there is interdependence between the tin smelter companies as buyers with people's minds as the supply. However, the presence of a private tin smelter company has opened new jobs, in addition to opening up the people's mining business itself

ii. Influence

Smelter has a strong political and economic influence in the tin mining industry policy. The form of influence that the smelter has through the relationship between the company owner and the local government. Strong relations between the authorities and business due to the authority of the regional government to issue permits for the construction of smelters. Smelters generally have operating licenses from the district government and produce tin without a brand and / or with low quality, which is then exported and purified in Malaysia and Singapore

g. PT. Timah Tbk

i. Interests

PT. Timah Tbk has a high level of importance and influence. Tin companies have political, economic, business, social and environmental management interests. Politically and economically, the company seeks to maintain the business continuity of the company in order to be able to carry out the political mandate of policy as a driving force for national income from tax and non-tax revenues obtained from the tin mining sector. This contribution is given

through, Taxes (Income Tax, VAT), PBB, Royalties, IUP contributions, Production Contributions, Dividends and Stamp Duty.

For regional governments, the presence of tin companies with social interests has a significant contribution to improving the regional economy, especially in terms of revenue sharing from general mining taxes and good employment that are directly related to mining activities and follow-up activities from the presence of tin companies.

ii. Influence

PT. Timah Tbk is the largest company that has the authority to manage tin natural resources in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. As a state company, PT. Timah is responsible for maintaining the company's business sustainability. In addition, the company also has influence through its political authority to implement and supervise all policies set by the central government. Therefore, changes in laws and regulations greatly influence the company and its impact on the company's financial statements.

The tin company is the largest state-owned enterprise that manages tin mining in Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The existence of PT Timah Tbk. As a state company, it is expected to be able to improve the standard of living and people's welfare in Bangka and Belitung. In addition to obtaining the authority to carry out mining activities, the company is given a regulation on land tenure with the Mining Authority. The ownership of PT Timah's mining authority in the area of Bangka Island reaches 360,000 hectares (which means 35% of the total area of Bangka Island). Whereas Belitung Island covers an area of 57,470.25 hectares (30% of the area of Belitung Island) [6].

h. PT. Koba Tin

i. Interests

PT. Koba Tin has a high level of importance and high influence. The company has rights and obligations in implementing central government policies related to interests as a driving engine for national income from both tax and non-tax revenues from the tin mining sector.

PT. Koba Tin has an interest in maintaining the company's business continuity. The company as the mining authority holder is obliged to pay PNBK to the state in the form of fixed contributions, exploration fees and / or exploitation contributions and payments related to the mining authority

concerned. The mining authority holder must deposit all PNBP directly to the state treasury.

ii. Influence

The Koba Tin Company is the largest private company that has the authority to manage tin natural resources in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. PT. Koba Tin is one of the partners of PT. Timah Tbk where 7% of the total IUP determined by the Government is controlled by PT Koba Tin. As a private company, PT. Koba Tin is collegially responsible for maintaining the company's business continuity. In addition, the company also has influence through its political authority to implement and supervise all policies set by the central government.

i. Tin Collectors

i. Interests

Tin collectors have a high degree of importance and influence on the tin mining industry. The tin collector has an interest in buying the results of community mining activities for personal interests, community miners and state and private tin companies.

ii. Influence

There were significant changes in the situation that occurred in tin mining in Bangka Belitung Island Province. In 2000, a portion of the community en masse uncontrolled mining in the PT.Timah mining authority with simple, small-capacity equipment in PT.Timah's reserves.

j. Tin Mining Association

i. Interests

The tin mining association has a high level of importance and influence on the tin mining industry. This association has an interest in maintaining the business continuity of their company. They articulate their business interests through the formation of associations. This group has a fairly extensive network and tends to develop its activities from other types of interest groups such as with community miners.

ii. Influence

In an effort to safeguard its interests, this association group has polarized interests. The owner of the association has a smelter company trying to

maintain the sustainability of their business. This is because the source of their tin production is very dependent on the people's mining business. While on the other hand, the mining community is very dependent on the smelter company to distribute tin mining products. The community sells tin mining products to smelters rather than to PT. Tin because of the higher price.

B. Interest and Effect of Stakeholders Subject

Local government agencies such as the Provincial Government of Bangka Belitung Islands, district / city governments, community miners, groups of fishermen, community miners, and the general public are included in the category of subject stakeholders, namely stakeholders who have high interests but have low influence in the tin mining industry policies.

a. Provincial Government of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province

i. Interests

The government of Bangka Belitung Islands Province has economic, political, social and environmental interests in the tin mining industry. In consideration of the Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 3 of 2004 concerning Management of General Mining Business, it states that management and utilization need to be developed for the welfare of the community so that balance and harmony between aspects of mining, occupational safety and health and the environment are continuously achieved. Management of mining business can be taken through the establishment of territories with authority as mining business areas, so that the impact is very positive on the efforts of people's welfare, which at the same time will increase Regional Original Income (PAD). Thus, the interests of managing the tin mining business for the Provincial Government of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province are also directed to be able to protect and maintain in the efforts of mining activities that are sustainable and environmentally sound.

ii. Influence

The Provincial Government of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province has a low level of influence. The Provincial Government of Bangka Belitung Islands Province has political influence through its authority to formulate, implement, monitor, and evaluate regional regulations related to efforts to preserve the environment, determine the composition of taxes and non-taxes received by

local governments from the mining sector. The Government of Bangka Belitung Islands Province seeks to make tin mining a significant contribution to regional development.

b. Regional Governments in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province

i. Interests

Regional governments in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province are concerned that the tin mining industry provides economic, social and environmental benefits to local governments. Taxes and various revenues from tin mining contributions will increase regional income. As for the district community, tin mining will also increase new jobs. In addition to the activities of state-owned companies, tin mining is also accompanied by the establishment of smelter companies built in various districts / cities which are expected to be able to increase Original Local Government Revenue and will be able to absorb formal workers from the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

ii. Influence

Local governments have influence in the policies of the tin mining industry through political authority to formulate and implement regional regulations in the tin mining sector. Local governments have an influence in managing tin mining policies after changes in the national political map that have impacted changes in regional governance.

c. Miners Community

i. Interests

The mining community has a high level of importance but its influence is low in the tin mining industry policy. The mining community has an interest in carrying out small-scale mining activities in the mining concession area owned by the tin company and outside the mining company owned by the tin company to make ends meet.

ii. Influence

The tin mining community has an influence in carrying out mining activities based on regulations set by the central government and local governments. The existence of unconventional tin mines, better known as TI, began in 1998 after the May 1998 riots in Jakarta where many Chinese people who went to Bangka became unemployed. Bangka Regent asks PT. Timah to allow the community to mine in part of the mining concession area that has been abandoned. As a consequence, people have to sell tin sand only to PT. Lead.

The IT activity has become increasingly widespread since the issuance of the Minister of Industry and Trade Decree Number. 146 / MPP / Kep / 4/1999 dated 22 April 1999 that Tin is categorized as free goods (unattended) and revocation of tin status as a strategic commodity, so that it is no longer monopolized by one BUMN and can be exported freely by anyone.

d. Fishermen Society

i. Interests

The fishing community has a high level of importance but has a low influence on the tin mining industry. The fishing community has an interest in managing marine products to meet their daily needs. However, due to mining activities in the sea area has caused disruption to the income of fishermen.

ii. Influence

These fishing communities have a low but high importance. In an effort to safeguard its interests, several groups of fishermen made agreements and actions against the presence of mines in their catchment area. The community asked the government and tin companies to stop and not issue mining permits in the sea area.

Tin mining activities carried out by PT. Floating tin and unconventional mines have caused protests by fishing communities in the mining area. These protests were carried out by fishermen because mining activities have caused a decline in fishermen's catches.

e. Local Communities

i. Interests

From the local community, those who supported tin mining activities were found in village elites and village government apparatus. The attitude tendency of the village elites is usually followed by local villagers who get direct benefits from tin mining activities in the village area. This support is related to compensation given by company partners and by tin companies to the village government as income for the village government. The amount of compensation funds is determined based on an agreement between the village elite and the tin company. The proceeds provided by the company and the smelter are used for physical and social development activities.

On the other hand, rejection and opposition to tin mining activities emerged from local community groups who deliberately developed forms of

organization to mobilize refusal actions. This movement of community groups is supported by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). One group that openly rejects mining activities is the people who do not receive compensation in the form of money. Opposing groups consider compensation not to provide long-term benefits and detrimental to their daily income. Mining operations on marine areas assessed by local residents can damage the environment and marine habitats that influence the reduction in catches of people who work as fishermen.

f. Indonesian Forum for the Environment (WALHI)

i. Interests

Based on interviews with the chairman of WALHI Province of Bangka Belitung that WALHI has an interest in preserving the environment due to tin mining activities. According to WALHI, the tin mining industry has caused environmental damage on land and at sea. The government and companies lack adequate controls to minimize environmental damage, resulting in insecure quality of environmental management especially carried out by unconventional miners, which is caused by the two companies not having concrete and holistic-systemic steps that are able to overcome the complexity of unconventional mining problems in the areas of Mining Authority that they manage, as well as weak supervision from companies and local government

ii. Influence

WALHI is an environmental organization that conducts an environmental campaign that works with fishing communities directly affected by tin mining. The campaign movement was carried out by conducting demonstrations in the field as well as going directly to the location of mining activities in the coastal marine mining area. The results of the movement are published on the internet so that they can be accessed by all people at the local, national and international levels.

g. Law Enforcement

i. Interests

Law enforcement has an interest so that industrial activities in tin mining management are carried out based on regulations set by the government to create conducive conditions in the region. This effort cannot be separated from the performance of law enforcement officers. Law enforcement officials are the actual motorized drivers of the implementation of all the tin mining industry development policies in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

ii. Influence

The problem that arises related to the tin mining policy is the emergence of mining without permission. Community mining activities without this permit have had a broad negative impact, namely environmental damage including the presence of critical lands, under-land and ex-mining land, illegal mining, smelters without sources of production, tin smuggling, and unclear environmental management commitments, labor accidents, and management of associated minerals containing radioactive elements.

C. Interests and Influence of Crowd Stakeholders

Colleges, Indonesian Forum for the Environment (WALHI), and Non-Governmental Organizations Community stakeholders are stakeholders who have high interests but have low influence on the tin mining industry policies.

a. Universities

i. Interests

Universities are stakeholders who have a low level of importance and influence. Universities have an interest in dedicating their knowledge to practice the Tri Dharma of Higher Education. In the tin mining industry policy, the role of universities is to conduct research, service and policy advocacy to the public and the government.

ii. Influence

Higher education has low importance and influence related to the tin mining industry policy. This is because all policies in the mining sector are owned by the central government. Higher education is one of the nation's moral strengths having the obligation to play an active role in contributing both in the form of thoughts and concrete actions for the progress of the nation. In accordance with the mission that the university wants to develop through the

Tri Dharma College which covers the fields of education, research, and community service, all of which lead to the goal of progress for the community.

b. Advocacy Institutions and Private and Government Professional Organizations

i. Interests

Advocacy institutions and private professional organizations and governments are stakeholders who have a low level of importance and influence. This organization has a concern for tin mining policies that adopt goals for achieving development and people's welfare. The role of this organization is the publication of research results in print and electronic media and influencing the government through the delivery of research results for government decision-making materials in the tin mining sector. The issue of tin mining has entered an alarming condition due to mining activities that are not managed properly. Policies made by the central government and local governments should not marginalize the interests of the general public and the environment. Critics from various NGOs and CSOs about the government were unable to dampen tin mining activities. The tin mining policy should need to be looked at comprehensively considering that all the policies of the regional and central government must always prioritize the principle of benefits for the community and the environment.

ii. Influence

Advocacy institutions and private professional organizations and governments are stakeholders who have a low level of importance and influence. This organization is involved in the ITRI and CIRESS, JATAM, and ICW tin mining sectors. Print and electronic media organizations convey information to the public regarding the production and income of tin companies, tin mining activities and the marketing process of tin. The concern of the mass media is shown by the intensity of the news regarding tin smuggling that occurred in Bangka Belitung, environmental damage carried out by tin mining in prohibited areas such as protected forest areas, production forests, coastal areas, residential areas, watersheds and so on. This information is material for interested parties to carry out monitoring and evaluation to be followed up as material for policy making.

c. Mass Media

i. Interests

Print and electronic media consisting of local and national media are stakeholders who have a low level of importance and influence. The media has an interest in conveying information to the public about various tin mining activities in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

ii. Influence

The media plays an important role in conveying development information so that it can be known to the public. Various local media including national contributes in conveying information about tin mining activities. Publications submitted by the media can be known by local and national governments as well as other interested parties to be subject to evaluation. Tin mining activities in Bangka Belitung have had a wide impact both in the environmental, social, economic and political fields. The role of the local press is not only to disseminate information about the activities and impacts of tin mining activities in influencing the social, political and economic climate in Bangka Belitung Island Province. In addition, the press has also become an important part of overseeing the performance of various interest groups in carrying out their functions and duties. Almost every time the newspapers photograph about the effects of environmental damage, labor accidents, tin smuggling. This information is an important material for interest groups to be a follow-up material for the interests of development and people's welfare.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Polarization of interests between the central government and local governments concerning the proportion of Revenue Sharing Funds. The Ministry of Finance has a high interest and influence so that the tin mining industry contributes significantly to state revenues. The central government has the authority to determine Revenue Sharing Fund through Law No.33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance between Central and Regional Governments. Revenue Sharing Fund for the regional government can contribute to the development and welfare of the people. Local governments have a high degree of importance towards and a low influence on the fair distribution of Revenue Sharing Fund between the central government and regional governments.

Polarization of interests between the regional government and WALHI, NGOs, universities, media with PT. Tin is related to environmental damage. Tin companies and foreign investors have a high interest and influence to conduct mining because the ownership of Mining Authority is supported by the central government. Local governments, WALHI, and NGOs have high interests but do not have a strong influence.

Polarization of interests between regional governments and smelters related to taxes and contributions, and environmental management. Smelter has an interest in carrying out exploration, reclamation and tax payments. Local governments have an interest in getting tax revenues and post-mining environmental management. In this case, the local government has high interests and low influence. While the smelter has high importance and high influence.

Polarizing the interests of the mining community with tin companies related to community livelihoods. The tin company has an interest in safeguarding the potential of tin reserves in the mining authority. The community has an interest in making ends meet through mining activities. The company has high interests and high influence. While the community has high interests and low influence.

Polarizing the interests of the smelter and tin company related to tin mining power and the price of buying and selling tin. The smelter has a business continuity interest, the company can play an important role in contributing to state and regional income. The tin company has a high importance and influence through the authority to carry out production and exploration activities and the marketing of tin commodities. Conflict occurs when the smelter company buys tin from the community from mining in the tin mining power. In this case the smelter has a high interest and low influence. While tin companies have high influence and importance.

Polarization of interests between the provincial and district/city governments with companies related to livelihoods and community access to tin. The Bangka Belitung Islands Provincial Government has an interest so that tin natural resources can contribute to the local government and the welfare of the community. The Provincial Government of Bangka Belitung Islands has a high interest and low influence through the authority to issue governance policies related to tin mining in Bangka Belitung and lobby to the Central Government so that natural resources can play an important role for local government and community welfare

Polarization of interests that occur between fishing communities and tin companies related to community livelihoods. The fishing community has an interest in safeguarding sea damage which has an impact on the decline of community income. The tin company has an

interest in increasing tin production through marine mining activities owned by the company's Mining Authority. In this regard, the company has high interests and high influence. Whereas fishermen communities have high importance but low influence.

Polarization of interests that occur between law enforcement officials and the mining community is related to illegal mining activities. Law enforcement officials have an interest so that tin natural resource management is carried out in accordance with the regulations set by the central government. While the mining community has an interest in fulfilling living needs. Law enforcement has high importance and low influence. Whereas the mining community has high importance and low influence.

Polarization of interests between tin companies and foreign investors with universities and the media related to issues of environmental damage and public welfare. Universities and media are independent institutions that have an interest so that mining activities pay attention to environmental sustainability and community welfare. The company has an interest in the company's business sustainability. Related to this, universities and media have low interests and influence through publications, advocacies and research activities.

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