

# Analysis of Regulation Impact Assessment of Large-Scale Land Tenure by Special Economic Zones in Indonesia

Aal hakim<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Law, Universitas Djuanda, Indonesia ;  
<sup>1</sup>aal.lukmanul.hakim@unida.ac.id;

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## Abstract

**Background** - In Indonesia, until 2024, 22 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been designated to operate, and 4 SEZs are being proposed for determination. The total land area controlled by the 22 SEZs that have been designated reaches 20,805.10 ha. With all the facilities and conveniences provided, including one in the land aspect, SEZs have been used as an instrument to attract investment with the potential to carry out large-scale land control, resulting in potential land grabbing. The problem discussed in this study is how alternative policies for large-scale land control by special economic zones prevent land grabbing

**Purpose** - This study aims to produce alternative policies in the implementation of SEZs that prioritize fair access for the people to land. This study offers two alternative actions, namely: Ensuring that land tenure by SEZs meets human rights principles, pays attention to the wisdom of local communities, and uses land actively and productively, and optimizing the benefits of the existence of SEZs to improve the welfare of local communities.

**methodology** - Data analysis was conducted qualitatively. In this data analysis stage, using the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) problem-solving approach, data analysis includes the following stages: (a) Problem formulation; (b) Objective formulation; (c) Formulation of alternative solutions; (d) Analysis of benefits and costs; (e) Stakeholder consultation; (f) Implementation strategy.

**Findings** - The study recommends strategies for alternative actions that can be implemented using the Policy Implementation Process Component approach consisting of 1. Idealized policy; 2. Implementing organization; 3. Target group, and 4. Environmental factors.

**Originality** - This research will greatly support the implementation of sustainable development goals (SDGs), where one of the global targets is in 2030, ensuring that all men and women, especially the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of ownership. The purpose of this research is to produce alternative policies in the implementation of SEZs that prioritize fair access for people to land.

Keywords: Regulatory Impact Assessment; Special Economic Zones; Land Grabbing; Investment; Land Grabbing

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