

HARMONIZATION OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY IN JABODETABEKPUNJUR SPATIAL PLANNING BASED ON THE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT LAW AND PRESIDENTIAL REGULATION NO. 60 OF 2020

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Abstract: The implementation of spatial planning in the Jabodetabekpunjur region represents one of Indonesia's most strategic governance challenges due to the intersection of national development priorities and regional autonomy. Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 establishes an integrated spatial planning framework for the Jabodetabekpunjur area, while the Regional Government Law grants local governments authority to manage regional spatial planning. This study aims to analyze the harmonization of regional government authority in spatial planning based on the Regional Government Law and Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020, with a particular focus on the Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Bogor Regency. The research employed a normative legal approach supported by statutory, conceptual, and case approaches. Legal materials were analyzed qualitatively through legal interpretation and systematic regulatory analysis. The findings reveal that although both regulations pursue coherent spatial development objectives, differences in the distribution of governmental authority have generated regulatory overlap, institutional fragmentation, and implementation challenges in regional spatial planning. The study further identifies that effective harmonization requires regulatory synchronization, strengthened intergovernmental coordination, integrated spatial governance, and the reinforcement of regional autonomy principles within the national spatial planning framework. The originality of this study lies in proposing a harmonization model that integrates legal coherence, collaborative governance, and multilevel coordination to achieve legal certainty and sustainable spatial development. These findings contribute to the development of Indonesian spatial planning law and provide policy recommendations for improving coordination between central and regional governments in strategic national areas.

Keywords: Regional Autonomy, Regulatory Harmonization, Spatial Planning, Government Authority.

INTRODUCTION

Spatial planning has become one of the most critical legal and governance instruments for achieving sustainable development, ensuring balanced regional growth, and maintaining environmental sustainability in Indonesia. As a rapidly developing country characterized by decentralization and regional diversity, Indonesia faces significant challenges in harmonizing national spatial policies with regional development priorities. The enactment of Law Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning established the legal foundation for spatial governance, while the

Regional Government Law delegated substantial authority to regional governments to formulate and implement Regional Spatial Plans (RTRW). Nevertheless, the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 concerning the Spatial Plan of the Jakarta–Bogor–Depok–Tangerang–Bekasi–Puncak–Cianjur (Jabodetabekpunjur) Strategic Area has introduced a more centralized framework for managing one of Indonesia's most strategic metropolitan regions. Consequently, balancing national strategic interests with regional autonomy has emerged as a crucial legal issue that requires comprehensive scholarly examination. (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2007; Simamora & Sarjono, 2022; Kasman et al., 2023).

The Jabodetabekpunjur region represents an integrated metropolitan area with complex administrative boundaries, intensive land-use dynamics, and diverse development priorities among local governments. As one of the National Strategic Areas, spatial planning in this region is expected to ensure legal certainty, environmental sustainability, and coordinated infrastructure development. However, the implementation of Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 has raised important questions regarding the distribution of governmental authority, particularly in relation to the constitutional principle of regional autonomy guaranteed under the Regional Government Law. In practice, regional governments, including Bogor Regency, are required to align their Regional Spatial Plans with national spatial policies, creating potential legal tensions between centralized regulatory control and decentralized governance. Such conditions indicate that spatial planning is not merely a technical planning instrument but also a legal mechanism for coordinating governmental authority across multiple administrative levels. (Hasyim Asyari, 2022; Simamora & Sarjono, 2022; Kasman et al., 2023).

Recent legal scholarship has increasingly emphasized the importance of legal harmonization in addressing overlapping governmental authority and improving public policy implementation. Dina Rahmita et al. (2025) argue that harmonization between different legal systems is essential for creating coherent public policies capable of accommodating diverse institutional interests. Similarly, Paramitha and Airlangga (2024) explain that legal harmonization should be grounded in constitutional values to ensure consistency between rights, obligations, and public governance. Khufaya et al. (2021) further highlight that harmonization is a dynamic legal process that enhances the relevance and effectiveness of regulatory systems in responding to contemporary societal developments. From a governance perspective, Lubis (2023) demonstrates that institutional transformation requires adaptive legal frameworks capable of responding to evolving governance structures in Indonesia's digital era. These studies collectively underline that harmonization is not merely legislative alignment but also an institutional process for strengthening governance effectiveness. (Khufaya et al., 2021; Lubis, 2023; Paramitha & Airlangga, 2024; Dina Rahmita et al., 2025).

Although previous studies have provided valuable insights into legal harmonization, regional governance, and spatial development, significant research gaps remain. Existing research has primarily examined harmonization from the perspectives of public policy, Islamic law, constitutional values, and sustainable spatial development, while limited attention has been devoted to the legal harmonization of governmental authority in implementing Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 within the framework of regional autonomy. Furthermore, previous studies generally discuss spatial planning from environmental or development perspectives without comprehensively analyzing the interaction between the Regional Government Law and the regulatory framework governing the Jabodetabekpunjur Strategic Area. Consequently, there remains insufficient scholarly discussion concerning how legal harmonization can reconcile national strategic interests with constitutionally protected regional authority in the preparation and implementation of the Bogor Regency Spatial Plan. This unresolved issue constitutes an important legal and governance challenge that warrants further investigation. (Simamora & Sarjono, 2022; Kasman et al., 2023; Taufiq et al., 2024; Dina Rahmita et al., 2025).

This study offers a distinctive contribution by developing a legal harmonization model that integrates the principles of regional autonomy with the governance of National Strategic Areas in

Indonesia. Unlike previous studies, which predominantly examine spatial planning from environmental, administrative, or public policy perspectives, this research focuses on the legal relationship between the Regional Government Law and Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 in determining the distribution of governmental authority within the Jabodetabekpunjur region. The proposed model emphasizes regulatory synchronization, legal coherence, multilevel governance, and collaborative institutional coordination as essential mechanisms for reducing regulatory overlap while preserving the constitutional autonomy of regional governments. Accordingly, this study extends the existing discourse on spatial planning law by positioning legal harmonization not merely as a legislative adjustment but as a comprehensive governance framework capable of strengthening legal certainty, administrative effectiveness, and sustainable regional development. (Simamora & Sarjono, 2022; Lubis, 2023; Paramitha & Airlangga, 2024; Dina Rahmita et al., 2025).

Based on these considerations, this study aims to analyze the harmonization of regional government authority in the spatial planning of the Jabodetabekpunjur area under the Regional Government Law and Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020, using the Bogor Regency Spatial Plan (RTRW) as a case study. Specifically, the study examines the legal consistency between the two regulatory frameworks, evaluates their implementation in regional spatial planning, and formulates a harmonization model grounded in the principles of regional autonomy. The findings are expected to enrich the development of Indonesian spatial planning law, strengthen the theoretical discourse on legal harmonization and multilevel governance, and provide practical policy recommendations for improving coordination between central and regional governments in managing National Strategic Areas.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a normative legal research design to examine the harmonization of regional government authority in the spatial planning of the Jabodetabekpunjur area under the Regional Government Law and Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020. The research focused on identifying the consistency, coherence, and synchronization of legal norms governing the distribution of authority between the central and regional governments in managing spatial planning within National Strategic Areas. To obtain a comprehensive understanding of the legal issues, the study integrated three complementary approaches: the statutory approach, the conceptual approach, and the case approach. The statutory approach was used to examine relevant laws and regulations, including Law Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning, the Regional Government Law, Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020, and other related legal instruments. The conceptual approach explored legal doctrines and theoretical perspectives concerning legal harmonization, decentralization, regional autonomy, multilevel governance, and spatial planning governance. Meanwhile, the case approach focused on the implementation of the Bogor Regency Spatial Plan (RTRW) as a representative case for analyzing the interaction between national spatial planning policies and regional governmental authority.

The legal materials consisted of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal sources. Primary legal materials included the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, statutory regulations, presidential regulations, and official government documents relating to spatial planning and regional governance. Secondary legal materials comprised books, peer-reviewed journal articles, conference proceedings, and previous studies addressing spatial planning law, administrative law, decentralization, and legal harmonization. Tertiary legal

materials, including legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and official legal databases, were utilized to clarify legal terminology and support the interpretation of legal concepts.

Data were collected through an extensive literature review and systematic document analysis. The collected legal materials were analyzed qualitatively using descriptive, interpretative, and comparative legal analysis techniques. The analysis involved identifying the legal substance of each regulation, comparing the distribution of governmental authority, examining areas of regulatory overlap or inconsistency, and evaluating their implications for the implementation of regional spatial planning in Bogor Regency. Finally, the findings were synthesized to formulate a legal harmonization model based on the principles of regional autonomy, regulatory coherence, collaborative governance, and sustainable spatial development. This methodological framework was expected to generate comprehensive legal recommendations for strengthening coordination between central and regional governments in managing spatial planning within Indonesia's National Strategic Areas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal Harmonization of Regional Spatial Planning Authority

The legal harmonization of spatial planning authority constitutes a fundamental element of Indonesia's decentralized governance system, particularly in the administration of National Strategic Areas such as Jabodetabekpunjur. Within the Indonesian legal framework, spatial planning is not solely an administrative function but also a constitutional instrument for achieving legal certainty, sustainable development, environmental protection, and equitable regional growth. Law Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning establishes the normative foundation for regulating land use, spatial utilization, and development control, while the Regional Government Law distributes governmental authority between the central and regional governments according to the principles of decentralization, deconcentration, and co-administration. Consequently, legal harmonization is essential to ensure that the implementation of spatial planning remains consistent across different levels of government without undermining the constitutional autonomy granted to regional governments. (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2007; Simamora & Sarjono, 2022).

The issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 concerning the Spatial Plan of the Jabodetabekpunjur Strategic Area represents the Government's effort to establish an integrated spatial planning policy for Indonesia's largest metropolitan region. The Regulation was formulated to address increasingly complex urban expansion, infrastructure development, environmental degradation, and interregional connectivity that transcend administrative boundaries. Accordingly, the Regulation strengthens the role of the central government in coordinating spatial planning policies among provinces, regencies, and municipalities within the Jabodetabekpunjur area. From a legal perspective, such coordination is necessary because fragmented spatial planning policies may generate regulatory inconsistency, overlapping development priorities, and legal uncertainty in implementing regional spatial plans. Therefore, harmonization should not be interpreted as limiting regional authority but rather as creating regulatory coherence that enables national and regional development objectives to be achieved simultaneously. (Kasman et al., 2023; Simamora & Sarjono, 2022).

Nevertheless, the relationship between the Regional Government Law and Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 reflects a dynamic interaction between decentralization and centralized policy coordination. The Regional Government Law recognizes regional governments as autonomous entities with the authority to formulate and implement Regional Spatial Plans (RTRW) according to local characteristics and development priorities. In contrast, Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 requires regional governments within the Jabodetabekpunjur area to align their spatial planning policies with nationally determined strategic objectives. Although both legal instruments pursue sustainable spatial development, differences in regulatory orientation may create legal ambiguity regarding the scope of regional discretion, particularly when regional development priorities differ from nationally established strategic programs. This condition illustrates that harmonization involves more than aligning legal texts; it also requires balancing constitutional principles of regional autonomy with the national interest in integrated spatial governance. (Hasyim Asyari, 2022; Solechan & Wilardi, 2019; Simamora & Sarjono, 2022).

From the perspective of legal harmonization theory, regulatory coherence can only be achieved when legislation at different hierarchical levels operates within a consistent constitutional framework and supports effective intergovernmental coordination. Contemporary legal scholarship emphasizes that harmonization should facilitate institutional collaboration rather than reinforce hierarchical dominance. Dina Rahmita et al. (2025) argue that harmonized legal frameworks strengthen policy effectiveness by reducing normative conflicts and promoting institutional consistency. Likewise, Khufaya et al. (2021) explain that harmonization is an adaptive legal process through which regulatory systems maintain their relevance amid evolving governance challenges. Applying these perspectives to spatial planning demonstrates that harmonization should integrate legal certainty, collaborative governance, and coordinated policymaking to ensure that national strategic policies remain compatible with regional autonomy. Consequently, the legal relationship between the Regional Government Law and Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 should be interpreted as complementary rather than contradictory, provided that both regulatory instruments are implemented through transparent coordination, participatory decision-making, and proportional distribution of governmental authority. Such an approach not only reinforces the constitutional foundation of decentralization but also enhances the effectiveness of spatial planning governance in strategically important metropolitan regions such as Jabodetabekpunjur. (Khufaya et al., 2021; Lubis, 2023; Dina Rahmita et al., 2025; Paramitha & Airlangga, 2024).

The findings further indicate that the implementation of legal harmonization in the Jabodetabekpunjur Strategic Area remains constrained by the coexistence of multiple regulatory regimes governing spatial planning. Although Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 establishes a comprehensive framework for integrated metropolitan development, regional governments continue to exercise constitutionally recognized authority to formulate and revise Regional Spatial Plans (RTRW) based on local development priorities. This dual regulatory structure frequently requires regional governments to reconcile local planning objectives with nationally determined strategic programs. In the case of Bogor Regency, the alignment of the Regional Spatial Plan with the spatial policies prescribed by Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 requires continuous legal adjustment, administrative coordination, and institutional consultation. Consequently, legal harmonization should be understood as an ongoing governance process rather than a one-time legislative exercise, requiring sustained cooperation between the central government, provincial

government, and regional authorities. (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2007; Hasyim Asyari, 2022; Kasman et al., 2023).

From the perspective of regional autonomy, this situation illustrates that the exercise of governmental authority in spatial planning is increasingly characterized by interdependence rather than institutional separation. The Regional Government Law grants local governments the authority to regulate regional affairs in accordance with the principles of decentralization, while Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 reinforces national coordination in areas designated as strategically important for economic development, environmental protection, and infrastructure integration. As a result, regional governments are expected to exercise their autonomous powers within a broader national policy framework. Such an arrangement does not necessarily diminish regional autonomy; instead, it reflects the constitutional principle that decentralization must remain compatible with national interests. Effective harmonization therefore depends on the existence of clear legal boundaries, transparent decision-making mechanisms, and equitable coordination among governmental institutions. These elements are essential for preventing regulatory overlap, minimizing institutional conflicts, and ensuring legal certainty in spatial planning governance. (Simanjuntak, 2015; Simamora & Sarjono, 2022; Taufiq et al., 2024).

The analysis also demonstrates that the principal challenge is not the existence of multiple legal instruments but the absence of an integrated mechanism capable of synchronizing planning policies across different levels of government. Regulatory inconsistencies often emerge during the implementation stage, particularly when regional spatial priorities, environmental conservation objectives, and national infrastructure programs intersect within the same geographical area. Similar observations have been reported in studies emphasizing that harmonization requires institutional coordination, participatory governance, and coherent public policy rather than mere legislative conformity. Accordingly, legal harmonization should encompass regulatory synchronization, coordinated implementation, and collaborative governance involving central institutions, provincial governments, regional governments, and relevant stakeholders. Such an approach would strengthen policy legitimacy while improving administrative effectiveness and reducing the potential for legal disputes in spatial planning administration. (Adiyanta, 2018; Solechan & Wilardi, 2019; Dina Rahmita et al., 2025).

The findings confirm that the legal relationship between the Regional Government Law and Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 is fundamentally complementary, as both legal instruments pursue the common objective of achieving sustainable and integrated spatial development. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of this relationship depends on the ability of governmental institutions to harmonize their respective authorities through regulatory coherence, institutional collaboration, and consistent legal interpretation. In the context of Bogor Regency, harmonization should therefore be viewed as a dynamic legal process that balances regional autonomy with national strategic interests while maintaining the principles of legal certainty, proportionality, and sustainable development. These findings provide the normative foundation for formulating a more comprehensive harmonization model, which is discussed in the following section as the principal theoretical contribution of this study.

Implementation of Regional Spatial Planning Authority

The implementation of regional government authority in spatial planning represents a critical dimension of Indonesia's decentralized governance system, particularly within the National

Strategic Area of Jabodetabekpunjur. In Bogor Regency, the preparation and implementation of the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) constitute not only a legal obligation mandated by statutory regulations but also a strategic instrument for balancing regional development, environmental sustainability, and national policy objectives. In practice, the implementation of the RTRW requires the regional government to accommodate local socio-economic priorities while simultaneously complying with the spatial planning framework established under Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020. This dual responsibility reflects the complex interaction between regional autonomy and national strategic planning, requiring continuous coordination among governmental institutions to ensure legal consistency and administrative effectiveness. (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2007; Hasyim Asyari, 2022; Kasman et al., 2023).

The findings indicate that the implementation of spatial planning authority in Bogor Regency has generally reflected the principles of decentralization by allowing the regional government to formulate development priorities based on local characteristics and community needs. Nevertheless, the existence of Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 introduces additional legal obligations that require regional spatial planning policies to remain consistent with broader national development objectives. Consequently, regional authorities must continuously review and adjust planning documents, land-use policies, infrastructure programs, and environmental management strategies to ensure conformity with the integrated spatial planning framework of the Jabodetabekpunjur Strategic Area. This process illustrates that the implementation of regional authority extends beyond administrative decision-making and involves the continuous synchronization of legal norms and policy objectives across multiple levels of government. (Simanjuntak, 2015; Simamora & Sarjono, 2022; Kasman et al., 2023).

Another important finding concerns the institutional challenges encountered during the implementation of the Regional Spatial Plan. Although the existing legal framework clearly defines the respective roles of the central and regional governments, practical implementation frequently requires intensive coordination among ministries, provincial governments, regional governments, and other public institutions responsible for infrastructure, environmental protection, and investment planning. Differences in institutional priorities, administrative procedures, and regulatory interpretation may delay decision-making processes and reduce the effectiveness of spatial planning implementation. Similar observations have been reported in previous studies emphasizing that effective public governance depends not only on clear legal norms but also on strong institutional collaboration, transparent administrative mechanisms, and participatory decision-making processes. Therefore, strengthening intergovernmental coordination remains an essential prerequisite for improving the implementation of regional spatial planning authority. (Adiyanta, 2018; Solechan & Wilardi, 2019; Hasyim Asyari, 2022; Dina Rahmita et al., 2025).

The analysis further demonstrates that sustainable spatial planning cannot be achieved solely through regulatory compliance but requires the integration of legal certainty, environmental sustainability, and regional development objectives. Bogor Regency possesses significant ecological functions as part of the upstream watershed and environmental buffer zone supporting the Greater Jakarta metropolitan area. Consequently, regional spatial planning policies must accommodate environmental conservation alongside infrastructure expansion and economic development. This finding is consistent with previous studies highlighting that sustainable spatial governance depends upon harmonizing environmental protection with regional development

through coherent legal frameworks and integrated public policies. Accordingly, the implementation of the Bogor Regency Spatial Plan should be understood as a collaborative governance process that combines regulatory harmonization, institutional coordination, and sustainable development principles to achieve long-term spatial resilience. (Mukaryanti & Suwedi, 2006; Suweda, 2011; Simamora & Sarjono, 2022; Kurniawan et al., 2025).

The implementation of regional spatial planning authority in Bogor Regency demonstrates that the effectiveness of regional autonomy is closely linked to the quality of legal harmonization between national and regional regulatory frameworks. Rather than creating competing jurisdictions, the interaction between the Regional Government Law and Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 establishes a shared governance framework in which governmental authority is exercised through cooperation, coordination, and mutual accountability. However, achieving this objective requires continuous regulatory synchronization, strengthened institutional capacity, and greater legal certainty in the implementation of regional spatial planning policies. These findings confirm that effective implementation depends not only on the allocation of governmental authority but also on the development of collaborative legal governance capable of integrating national strategic interests with regional development priorities within a sustainable spatial planning system.

Harmonization Model of Spatial Planning Authority

The findings of this study demonstrate that the effectiveness of spatial planning governance in the Jabodetabekpunjur Strategic Area depends not only on the existence of comprehensive legal regulations but also on the establishment of a harmonized governance model capable of integrating national strategic objectives with regional autonomy. The analysis of the Regional Government Law and Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 indicates that both legal instruments pursue the common objective of achieving sustainable, integrated, and legally certain spatial development. Nevertheless, differences in institutional responsibilities, regulatory interpretation, and policy implementation frequently create overlapping authority and administrative fragmentation. Accordingly, this study proposes a harmonization model that positions regional autonomy as a complementary component of national spatial governance rather than as a competing source of governmental authority. Such an approach strengthens legal certainty while ensuring that regional governments retain meaningful discretion in managing local development priorities within the framework of national strategic policies. (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2007; Simamora & Sarjono, 2022; Dina Rahmita et al., 2025).

The proposed harmonization model is founded on four interrelated pillars. The first pillar is regulatory coherence, which requires the systematic synchronization of statutory regulations governing spatial planning at the national, provincial, and regional levels. Regulatory coherence ensures that Regional Spatial Plans (RTRW) are prepared and implemented consistently with Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020 while remaining aligned with the constitutional principles embodied in the Regional Government Law. This process minimizes normative inconsistencies, strengthens legal certainty, and provides clearer guidance for regional governments in exercising their planning authority. Similar studies emphasize that legal harmonization should prioritize consistency among legal norms to improve governance effectiveness and public policy implementation. (Solechan & Wilardi, 2019; Simamora & Sarjono, 2022; Paramitha & Airlangga, 2024).

The second pillar is multilevel governance, which emphasizes institutional coordination among the central government, provincial governments, regional governments, and other relevant stakeholders involved in spatial planning. Spatial governance within the Jabodetabekpunjur Strategic Area inevitably involves multiple administrative jurisdictions with interconnected development interests. Therefore, the implementation of regional authority should be supported by integrated planning mechanisms, transparent communication, and coordinated decision-making processes capable of reducing institutional fragmentation. Rather than centralizing decision-making, multilevel governance encourages shared responsibility and mutual accountability across governmental institutions. Such collaborative interaction strengthens the implementation of regional autonomy while simultaneously safeguarding national strategic interests. (Hasyim Asyari, 2022; Lubis, 2023; Dina Rahmita et al., 2025).

The third pillar consists of collaborative governance and participatory decision-making, recognizing that effective spatial planning requires the active involvement of governmental institutions, local communities, professional organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector. Public participation contributes to greater policy legitimacy, improves transparency, and facilitates the accommodation of diverse regional interests in the planning process. Previous studies have demonstrated that participatory governance strengthens public accountability and enhances the quality of spatial planning policies by ensuring that development decisions reflect both legal requirements and community aspirations. Consequently, harmonization should not be confined to intergovernmental coordination but should also promote meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of Regional Spatial Plans. (Adiyanta, 2018; Wula, 2022; Kasman et al., 2023).

The fourth pillar is sustainable spatial governance, which integrates legal certainty, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic development into a unified planning framework. As an environmentally strategic region supporting the Greater Jakarta metropolitan area, Bogor Regency requires spatial planning policies that balance infrastructure expansion with ecological conservation and disaster risk reduction. Sustainable governance therefore demands that legal harmonization operate not only as a mechanism for resolving regulatory inconsistencies but also as an instrument for promoting long-term environmental resilience and equitable regional development. This perspective is consistent with contemporary approaches to sustainable development that emphasize the integration of governance, environmental protection, and economic growth through coherent legal frameworks. (Mukaryanti & Suwedi, 2006; Suweda, 2011; Kurniawan et al., 2025).

Based on these findings, this study proposes a conceptual model in which regulatory coherence, multilevel governance, collaborative governance, and sustainable spatial governance function as mutually reinforcing dimensions of legal harmonization. The interaction among these dimensions enables regional governments to exercise their constitutionally recognized authority while maintaining consistency with national strategic policies established under Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020. This model extends previous studies by shifting the focus of legal harmonization from regulatory conformity toward an integrated governance framework capable of strengthening institutional coordination, legal certainty, and policy effectiveness. Accordingly, the proposed harmonization model represents the principal theoretical contribution of this research, offering a comprehensive framework for improving the governance of National Strategic

Areas in Indonesia and providing a reference for future reforms in regional spatial planning law under the principles of regional autonomy.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the harmonization of regional government authority in the spatial planning of the Jabodetabekpunjur Strategic Area reflects a complementary legal relationship between the Regional Government Law and Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2020. Both legal instruments share the common objective of promoting integrated, sustainable, and legally certain spatial development within Indonesia's decentralized governance system. Nevertheless, the implementation of these regulations reveals persistent challenges related to regulatory synchronization, institutional coordination, and the distribution of governmental authority, particularly in the preparation and implementation of the Bogor Regency Spatial Plan (RTRW). These challenges demonstrate that legal harmonization extends beyond the alignment of statutory provisions and requires coherent governance mechanisms capable of balancing national strategic interests with the constitutional principles of regional autonomy.

The principal contribution of this study lies in proposing a harmonization model that integrates four essential dimensions: regulatory coherence, multilevel governance, collaborative governance, and sustainable spatial governance. This model provides a comprehensive legal framework for strengthening coordination between central and regional governments while preserving the autonomy of local authorities in spatial planning administration. By emphasizing legal certainty, institutional collaboration, and sustainable development, the proposed model contributes to the advancement of Indonesian spatial planning law and offers practical policy guidance for improving governance within National Strategic Areas. Future studies are encouraged to expand this framework through comparative analyses involving other strategic regions in Indonesia to further validate and refine the proposed harmonization model.

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