

Analyzing Roles and Conflicts of Triumvirate Ministers in Filling Presidential Vacancies in Indonesia

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Abstract: This article examines the constitutional position and legal resolution of disputes surrounding the Triumvirate Minister in Indonesia. The Triumvirate Minister, comprising the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, and Defence, serves as a temporary substitute for the President and Vice President in case of vacancies. However, ambiguity exists regarding their authority and coordination.

Purpose: This study aims to clarify the constitutional position of the Triumvirate Minister and propose legal resolutions for disputes among them. It seeks to address ambiguities in regulations and ensure effective governance in Indonesia's presidential system.

Design/Methodology/Approach: The research is a normative juridical approach, analyzing constitutional provisions, laws, and regulations concerning the Triumvirate Minister. Secondary data from legal literature and documents are collected through library research, followed by qualitative analysis to interpret the legal framework.

Findings: The Triumvirate Minister plays a crucial role as a temporary presidential substitute but lacks clear regulations defining their authority and coordination. Ambiguities may lead to disputes, necessitating resolution by the Constitutional Court to ensure effective governance and adherence to the Constitution.

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Originality/value: This study contributes to understanding the Triumvirate Minister's constitutional role and the legal framework surrounding their authority and coordination. It highlights the importance of clear regulations to prevent conflicts and maintain governance stability in Indonesia's presidential system.

Keywords: Ministerial Triumvirate; President, Constitutions

Paper Type: Article-Research

Introduction

Indonesia is a country that follows a Presidential form of government (Fikri and Ukhwaluddin 2022), where the President holds both the head of state and head of government and possesses executive authority in the functioning of the government. The President and Vice President collectively form the presidential institution. In the 1945 Constitution, the President and Vice President are designated as a pair. Article 6, paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, third amendment, specifies the following: To be eligible for the positions of President and Vice President, individuals must be natural-born Indonesian citizens, without any dual citizenship acquired voluntarily, and must have never committed treason against the country. Additionally, they must possess the physical and mental capabilities necessary to fulfill the responsibilities and obligations associated with the roles of President and Vice President.

The provision about one pair stipulates that the office of President and Vice President is constituted by a singular pair consisting of the President and Vice President. Both are a hybrid presidential system, combining elements of a dual executive and a unitary executive. Similarly, the provisions regarding the oath or commitment of the President and Vice President, as stated in Article 9 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, follow the same pattern (Mujiburohman 2017).

The President and Vice President are elected via popular vote in accordance with the provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The President and Vice President serve five years, with a maximum of two terms after being sworn in. The Chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly, also known as the MPR, administers their inauguration during the MPR session. When executing programmes and policies, it is essential to adhere to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and align with the state objectives stated in the preamble of the constitution. An independently assembled cabinet of ministers should support the President. The cabinet of ministers, which will be formed for a period of five years, has the responsibility of assisting the President in effectively governing the country. This formation of ministers is in accordance with Article 17, paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that "State ministers support the President." Article 17, paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution also specifies that "The President appoints and dismisses the ministers." The allocation of specific government responsibilities to each minister is also outlined in Article 17, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. These constitutional provisions serve as the foundation for minister establishment, assignment, and dismissal.

Indonesia has established regulations governing the procedures for removing the President and Vice President from office, as well as the process for filling vacancies if both positions become vacant during their term. This is a precautionary measure to ensure no vacancies in the central post within the state administration. If the President resigns or is removed from office, the Vice President does not immediately assume blame or face dismissal. Consequently, the Vice President can assume the presidency role (Hidayat 2018). The vacancy of the office of the President is governed by Article 8, paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which stipulates: If the

President perishes, voluntarily steps down, is terminated, or becomes incapable of fulfilling his responsibilities during his tenure, the Vice President assumes the role until the conclusion of the President's term.

Additionally, the procedure for filling the Vice President's office in the event of the President's replacement is stipulated in paragraph (2) of the same article. In the case that the President and Vice President are no longer in office during their tenure, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Home Affairs, and Minister of Defence assume the role of acting presidents. These three ministers are collectively referred to as the Triumvirate Ministers. In Indonesia's constitutional framework, a council operates similarly to a Triumvirate. This council is transitory and possesses the authority to govern the country in the event of a power vacuum occurring concurrently for both the President and Vice President (Permana 2019). Specifically, this matter is governed by Article 8, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states: If the President and Vice President die, cease to exist, are dismissed, or cannot perform their duties simultaneously, the acting presidents will be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Home Affairs, and the Minister of Defence collectively. Within thirty days, the People's Consultative Assembly will convene a session to choose a President and Vice President from the candidates proposed by the political party or coalition of political parties whose pairs received the highest and second highest number of votes in the previous general election. This arrangement will remain in effect until their term of office ends. The aforementioned provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia serve as the legal foundation if the Indonesian Government faces a situation where both the President and Vice President positions are vacant simultaneously.

Thus far, the Government has not yet implemented regulations regarding derivatives from the Article of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. No laws or regulations have been established to officially define the role and position of the Triumvirate Minister as the acting president in the event of a vacancy in office in Indonesia. Indeed, there is a question about the provisions stated in the Indonesian constitution, as they necessitate the creation of implementing rules or derivative regulations. The implementation of rules is derived from the delegation or commands given by higher laws and regulations, with the purpose of specifically governing a specific topic (Niru Anita Sinaga and Atmoko 2023) Furthermore, its objective is to acquire legal assurance from the provisions of the 1945 Constitution as the foundation for governmental management.

Creating rules that deviate from the provisions outlined in Article 8, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia contributes to the uncertainty regarding legal certainty. It undermines the dignity of the Triumvirate Minister. The mentioned legislation is Perpres No. 67/2019, which outlines the tasks and functions of state ministries in the Onward Indonesia Cabinet for the 2019-2024 period. The rule elucidates the organizational structure, responsibilities, and roles of ministers serving during the 2019-2024 term, as the President of Indonesia outlined. The regulation, namely Article 6 paragraph (1) of Presidential Regulation No. 67/2019, addresses the reduction of importance given to the Triumvirate Minister.

The Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, as defined in Article 1, paragraph (1), number 1, is responsible for coordinating:

- a. Ministry of Home Affairs;
- b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- c. Ministry of Defence;
- d. Ministry of Law and Human Rights;

- e. Ministry of Communications and Information Technology;
- f. Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform;
- g. Attorney General's Office;
- h. Indonesian National Army;
- i. Indonesian National Police; and
- j. other agencies as deemed necessary.

The article of the regulation establishes that the Triumvirate Ministers, specifically the Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Defence, are subject to the coordination of the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs. Consequently, the provisions stated in Article 8 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia appear to be rendered null or lacking legal validity.

The imbalance between the Triumvirate Minister and the regulations related to the ministerial arrangement is certainly a problem that needs to be studied juridically (Tutik 2020). The making of a regulation should be based on the principles adopted and enforced in the body of the Indonesian state constitution, one of which is the principle of the rule of law, which means that everyone, including the authorities, must be subject to the law (Hariansah 2022). This also applies to the President in formulating and making a regulation. Moreover, the Indonesian state positions the 1945 Constitution as the highest legal norm (Yani 2018). Moreover, the Indonesian state positions the 1945 Constitution as the highest legal norm (Yani 2018) and is recorded in Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Laws and Regulations. In this problem, the Presidential Regulation in question conflicts with the contents and provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia because it positions the Triumvirate Minister under the coordination of the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs. It will raise an overview that the Triumvirate Minister cannot or is not suitable to be the acting

President in the event of a vacancy in the position of President and Vice President at any time in Indonesia.

After looking at the description above, it is necessary to create legislation that regulates the position of the Triumvirate Minister as a temporary substitute or acting President in the event of a vacancy in office. In this case, the Government and the House of Representatives can compromise to produce a legal product that regulates this matter. Because the vacancy of the office of the President cannot be viewed from a political perspective alone, it involves the fate of the country and its contents. Juridical preventive action is needed because if there is a vacancy in the office of the President, the political situation will become uncontrollable, and the country's situation is certain to experience a decline in all sectors (Aljebra and Rado 2022). A law regulating the Ministerial Triumvirate as the acting President must be created in anticipation of the aforementioned issues. So far, the law that regulates the acting President is Law No. 7/1949 on the Appointment of the Acting President of the Republic of Indonesia; the regulation contains the only article and reads:

Paragraph (1): In the event of the death, cessation, or incapacitation of the President and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia during their term, the Speaker of the House of Representatives will assume their responsibilities until a replacement for the President is appointed."

Paragraph (2): If the Speaker of the House of Representatives cannot fulfill his responsibilities, the Deputy Speaker shall assume his position.

The Act does not explicitly include the three ministers mentioned in the Ministerial Triumvirate. Hence, the legal authority stated in Article 8 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution has not been reinforced.

Furthermore, regarding Presidential Regulation No. 67 of 2019 which regulates the position of the Triumvirate Minister under the coordination of one of the other ministers, a change is

needed in the content of the regulation, at least writing the purpose and purpose of coordinating the ministers of the Republic of Indonesia clearly, so that there are no wild interpretations in the content of the regulation, because the Presidential Regulation contains rules governing the structuring of the duties and functions of ministries. Therefore, the entire legal product must be a harmonious unity (because it is synchronized or consistent vertically and horizontally) both from the material aspect, which includes legal principles/fulfilling the principles of the formation of good laws and regulations, and the principle of content material, and in accordance with legal principles which are the background/reason/ratio legis of legal formation, meaning (both explicit and implied meaning), to the use of terminology; as well as from the formal aspect where the method of preparation must be in accordance with applicable regulations (Isharyanto 2016). Inequalities in the law must be a common concern, especially for policymakers as the wheels of the implementation of state interests. However, in the reality of community life, which is quite complex with various problems and interests, especially political interests associated with applying the applicable legal principles, on the one hand, it is not uncommon to cause conflicts of political interests, so departing from this assumption, the function of law is needed as a basis for neutralizing various conflicts of political interests rather than applying the applicable legal principles (Isharyanto 2016). Based on this explanation, the legal issue raised in this paper is the position of the Triumvirate Minister in the Indonesian constitution and the way of dispute resolution in the composition of the Triumvirate.

The problem addressed in this study is the position of the Triumvirate minister according to the constitution and the legal resolution in case of disputes among Triumvirate ministers. The objective is to determine the constitutional position of the Triumvirate Minister and establish a legal resolution for disputes.

The research is motivated by the need for a policy on acting presidency if both the President and Vice President cease their duties simultaneously during their term. The research aims to provide a juridical solution to the discussed problems.

Previous studies discuss the Triumvirate Ministry, namely the first, the Position of the Triumvirate Ministry According to Law Number 39 of 2008 concerning the Ministry of State in the Perspective of Fiqh Siyasah, by Moch. Amir Abdullah, Sunan Ampel Surabaya State Islamic Institute, 2010. This first previous research discusses the Ministry of State with fiqh siyasah analysis tools; the research tends to look at a problem regarding the Ministry of State from an Islamic religious perspective. Second, Juridical Review of the Formation of State Ministries in the Working Cabinet Based on Law Number 39 of 2008 concerning State Ministries, by Hasanuddin Ismail, Hasanudin University Makassar, 2015. The second previous research contains juridical research on the formation of state ministries from the perspective of Law Number 39 of 2008; the research is based on the provisions of the legislation as a tool of analysis. Based on the two previous studies above, the difference in this study lies in the framework or perspective of the principles built to create a solutive narrative; besides that, there are differences in the analysis tools of previous research with this study.

Methods

In this study, the author employs a normative juridical approach method. This method is chosen because the primary data used is secondary data, specifically data obtained through literature reviews, along with supplementary data from sources that pertain to statutory materials, particularly those that address the role of the Triumvirate Minister in the administration of the Indonesian state. The research is characterized by a descriptive-analytical specification, which aims to offer a comprehensive

overview and description of all aspects pertaining to the position of the Triumvirate Minister in the Indonesian constitution.

To obtain the necessary data, the authors conducted library research to obtain secondary data by collecting data from primary legal materials, namely all legal materials/materials with a juridically binding position. Primary legal materials consist of laws and regulations related to the research (Marzuki 2008). Primary legal materials in this study are Law Number 7 of 1949 concerning the Appointment of Temporary Holders of the Office of the President of the Republic of Indonesia (Marzuki 2008). The primary legal materials in this research are Law No. 7 of 1949 on the Appointment of Temporary Holders of the Office of the President of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 7 of 1949), Law No. 24 of 2003 on the Constitutional Court (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 34 of 2003), Law No. 12 of 2011 on the Formation of Legislation (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 12 of 2011), Presidential Regulation No. 67 of 2019; Secondary legal materials are all publications on law that are not official documents. Publications on law include textbooks, legal dictionaries, legal journals, and commentaries on court decisions (Marzuki 2008). The secondary legal materials used in this research include books related to the issues in this study, legal journals on the Triumvirate Minister, papers, and other literature related to the issues discussed (Soekanto and Mamudji 2019) such as internet searches, encyclopedias, and others.

Discussion and Findings

Role and Responsibilities of the Triumvirate Ministers as Defined by the Constitution

The constitution embodies the law that needs to be obeyed by the authorities and the people. The constitution has many meanings depending on the perspective that defines itself; it can be viewed from an Islamic perspective, such as the Khilafah (Fajar 2019). According to Muslims, the Khilafah itself is a constitutional

system in Islamic civilization (Hidayat 2019). However, in general, the constitution is interpreted as a very important tool to regulate and limit power in a country; the constitution is also an integral part of the administrative requirements of a state (Muhazir [n.d.]). Therefore, the state of the constitution is so important to continue to exist within the framework of the state. The constitution in Indonesia itself has undergone a period of change from 1945 to the present (Jalil and others 2022). If calculated, Indonesia has enacted three kinds of constitutions or Basic Laws in four periods. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is the last constitution used by our country to date, with a complex content that regulates the joints of the state from all sectors, starting from the form of our unitary state, the form of Indonesian government in the form of a republic, the Trias Politica division of power, and our presidential system of government. These things are regulated in the 1945 Constitution in order to become the main foundation in regulating legal products born by power. Therefore, the 1945 Constitution is positioned highest in Indonesia's laws and regulations hierarchy.

The regulation of the triumvirate ministers is outlined in Article 8, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This provision states that the triumvirate consists of three ministers (Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, and Defence) who act as substitutes for the President and Vice President in case of their death or resignation during their term. This regulation is essential in our presidential system of government to prevent any vacancy in the office of the President. The consequences of such a vacancy would be severe, leading to political and economic chaos in the country.

The triumvirate minister's regulation should be considered final and complete because it has been regulated in the Article of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. However, there is still doubt because, hierarchically, there is no other regulation

in the form of a law governing the triumvirate. Moreover, during the current presidency, a regulation emerged that positioned the duties and functions of the triumvirate minister under the corridor or auspices of the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs. The regulation is Presidential Regulation No. 67/2019. The regulation will be considered ambiguous because it is not in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution. Substantially, the Triumvirate Minister is one of the three Ministers who implicitly have such exclusive rights because they can temporarily replace the duties of the President's implementation in the event of a vacancy in the office of the President. Because of this, it is very necessary for the equality of laws and regulations in accordance with the context the laws and regulations made do not collide with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, one of which is the regulation of the Triumvirate Minister. Even regarding this matter, no regulation specifically discusses it.

Understanding this, a regulation on triumvirate ministers is deemed indispensable with complex content. From the perspective of the theory of the rule of law, the formation of laws and regulations on matters relating to the state framework is very important. According to Arief Sidharta, Scheltema formulated a view on the elements and principles of the rule of law, one of which is the enactment of the principle of legal certainty (Redi 2018). Therefore, the formation of laws and regulations on triumvirate ministers should be formed so that the ideals of legal certainty regarding Article 8 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution can be achieved in reality and can reduce the political situation when there is a situation where the President and Vice President stop simultaneously in the middle of the term of office. Indeed, the mandate regarding the triumvirate minister has been recorded in the *grondwet*. Still, it must be strengthened again by at least a law, the second ladder after the 1945 Constitution. The

function of this Act is to make further regulations regarding the provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia because it is known that the 1945 Constitution contains the main rules or basic rules of the state, which are general (Redi 2018). Also, to overcome the position of the Triumvirate Minister, the government must establish a regulation that regulates it in a complex manner. It begins with the formulation of a law that regulates the President's acting in a temporary period and the regulation of the Triumvirate Minister as the executor of the task. The law is one of the forms of legislation held to implement the Constitution or MPR Decree (Kansil 1986). The law must also contain a consideration and dictum that represent the strong reasons for the creation of the regulation.

The presence of the Triumvirate Ministers has significant implications for political and economic stability. In a presidential system as outlined by the 1945 Constitution, the president and vice president play central roles in maintaining the stability of the state. The simultaneous absence of both the president and vice president, which may occur in the event of a vacancy in these positions, could potentially be a source of political and economic chaos. The establishment of clear and consistent regulations regarding the Triumvirate Ministers is crucial in this context. Without clear legal guidelines, uncertainty would prevail, disrupting institutional stability and the overall governance process.

The existence of regulations governing the duties, powers, and obligations of the three co-leaders is an essential foundation to ensure that governance operates in accordance with applicable laws. Clear regulations will determine how decisions are made, how tasks are divided, and how cooperation among the three leaders is organized. Without clear regulations, the likelihood of conflict, power imbalances, and confusion in decision-making processes would increase. This could disrupt political and

economic stability and affect public trust in the government and the legal system as a whole.

Regulation of the roles and powers of the Triumvirate Ministers is key to strengthening the legal system and affirming the roles of relevant institutions in managing power vacuums. Regulation of the Triumvirate Ministers also secures government continuity in situations of power vacuum. By understanding clearly defined roles and procedures, governmental institutions can take necessary steps to maintain stability and smooth governance, without being entangled in legal deadlocks or administrative confusion.

The implications of establishing regulations regarding the Triumvirate Ministers on the principles of the rule of law are significant. The rule of law principle asserts that state power must be limited by law and should not act arbitrarily. Thus, the establishment of regulations governing the Triumvirate Ministers is a direct manifestation of this principle. The regulations set forth instruments to limit and regulate the use of power by the three co-leaders. These regulations establish clear boundaries regarding their duties, powers, and obligations, thus preventing abuses of power that could lead to violations of the rule of law principle.

Furthermore, the existence of the Triumvirate Ministers aims to maintain a balance of power between the central government and regions, as well as between various government institutions. With this mechanism in place, power is not excessively centralized in one entity but is distributed proportionally in accordance with applicable law. This is in line with the rule of law principle, which emphasizes the need for a balance of power to uphold justice and the freedom of society. The existence of the Triumvirate Ministers also aims to prevent constitutional crises that may occur in the event of power imbalances or violations of constitutional principles. By having a

clear and orderly government structure, the state can avoid conflicts that undermine political and legal stability.

Thus, the establishment of regulations regarding the Triumvirate Ministers is not merely administrative regulation but also a concrete implementation of the rule of law principle. Through these regulations, the state reaffirms its commitment to uphold the supremacy of the law, prevent abuses of power, and ensure balance and stability in governance.

Power Dynamics in a Presidential System

Power dynamics in a presidential system play a key role in maintaining the balance between different branches of government. The concept of the Triumvirate Minister, which combines three ministerial positions with significant executive powers, raises serious questions about the effectiveness of the separation of powers in the context of presidential governance. The principle of the separation of powers is a fundamental basis of the presidential system of government, designed to prevent the accumulation of excessive power in one institution or individual. It creates a balance between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, each of which has unique roles and functions. However, with the Triumvirate Minister consolidating the executive powers of three key portfolios (Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, and Defense) into one entity, the principle of the separation of powers may be called into question.

The formation of the Triumvirate Minister may not fully align with the principles of the separation of powers. This is because this position consolidates executive functions that should be separated to maintain the balance of power among government institutions. Placing more power in the hands of the Triumvirate Minister could disrupt the balance of power between branches of government.

In a presidential system, the president plays a significantly influential role as the head of the executive. Therefore, placing

more power in the hands of the Triumvirate Minister could disrupt the balance of power among government institutions. This could trigger internal conflicts and lead to instability in the political system. Therefore, to maintain the balance of power in a presidential system, it is important to evaluate whether the establishment of regulations regarding the Triumvirate Minister aligns with the principles of separation of powers underlying the governance system.

In its regulation, it is important to clearly outline the roles and authorities of the Triumvirate Minister. This includes in-depth discussions regarding the executive authority held by the Triumvirate Minister and the limitations that must be imposed on their power. This clarification is a key step in maintaining stability and clarity in the implementation of government policies. By clearly delineating the roles and authorities of the Triumvirate Minister, the regulations can help prevent overlap in policy implementation between the Triumvirate Minister and other executive institutions. With a clear understanding of the roles of each institution, decisions and actions taken by the Triumvirate Minister can be aligned with the principles of separation of powers and will not encroach upon the functions that should rightfully belong to other executive institutions.

Resolution of Legal Dispute between Triumvirate Ministers

The Triumvirate Minister combines three ministers: the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Home Affairs, and the Minister of Defence. The discussion surrounding the Triumvirate Minister is closely linked to the discussion on the constitution. Therefore, it is necessary first to understand the meaning of the Constitution. The constitution results from a political agreement between citizens and the state through an established mechanism (Sulaiman 2019). The Constitution holds the highest authority in the legal system and possesses a strong nature and position. Consequently, any regulations must not contradict the

Constitution. As a result, all regulations falling under its jurisdiction must align with the principles and content of the Constitution.

The next discussion is about disputes or disputes that may occur between Triumvirate ministers in the future if the vacancy of the President and Vice President occurs simultaneously. Disputes can occur in various cases, but what is so certain is that disputes can occur if a regulation related to the position of Triumvirate ministers does not confirm who will be the top priority or who is more authorized to replace the vacant seat of the President. It is possible that a political party or a coalition of political parties seeking to make one of the candidates of the three Triumvirate ministers the President and Vice-President of the country could conflict (Yusuf and Mawalidin). In such a situation, within the 30-day grace period in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, there will be intense competition among the three of them, causing a dispute. If the dispute relates to the exercise of authority under the 1945 Constitution, then the dispute can only be resolved legally by the Constitutional Court. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia provides authority by attribution to the Constitutional Court as a guardian of the constitution. The Constitutional Court has the authority and obligation, one of which is as the final interpreter of the Constitution. The Constitutional Court is obliged to guard and ensure that the Indonesian constitution runs effectively and protects the administration of the state from violations of the constitution as the executor of the judicial function (Raihan and Nasution 2022).

Therefore, resolving disputes regarding the authority of state institutions in the Constitutional Court is crucial. This is necessary to strengthen and clarify these institutions' responsibilities and powers through the Constitutional Court's

final decisions. Any overlapping authority between these state institutions can be avoided. According to Fikri (2016), the Triumvirate Minister holds a distinct constitutional position and wields more power than other ministers in a presidential system of government. They have more authority than the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs. It is worth noting that in Indonesia, the three Triumvirate ministers are usually subordinate to the coordinating minister, which makes them relatively weaker.

The three Triumvirate Ministers are constitutional legal subjects with direct powers derived from the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. They are responsible for executing presidential duties under specific conditions. In the event of a vacancy in the positions of President and Vice President occurring simultaneously, legal issues may arise regarding the three ministerial positions. Disputes among the three ministers may arise, exacerbated by political party interference in determining the most authorized individual. In such cases, the Constitutional Court has the sole authority and responsibility to provide a legal resolution in accordance with its duties and powers.

It is important to strengthen the mechanism for resolving disputes between government institutions, including the Triumvirate Minister, as part of efforts to avoid protracted conflicts in the political system. A robust dispute-resolution mechanism is a crucial foundation for political stability and the sustainability of democracy. In addressing power dynamics between government institutions, including the Triumvirate Minister, the constitution should consider strengthening the role of the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court plays a key role in interpreting the Constitution and adjudicating disputes between government institutions. By strengthening the role of the Constitutional Court, it can provide a strong legal basis for

resolving disputes arising from interpretations of the Constitution and understanding of the authorities of government institutions.

Additionally, the establishment of specific mechanisms for resolving disputes between government institutions can be an effective step. These mechanisms may include the formation of a mediation body or an independent commission tasked with negotiating and resolving disputes between government institutions fairly and transparently. Thus, it can create a stronger structure for addressing conflicts between government institutions, including the Triumvirate Minister, and prevent protracted conflicts that may disrupt political stability and the balance of power. By strengthening the mechanism for resolving disputes between government institutions, the role of the Constitutional Court can help build a more responsive, transparent, and stable governance system. This will strengthen the foundations of democracy and maintain the balance of power within the country, thus avoiding potential conflicts that could undermine political stability and the sustainability of democratic governance.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, it can be concluded that the Triumvirate minister holds a unique and superior position compared to other ministers in the Indonesian constitution. This is because they are responsible for carrying out presidential duties if both the President and Vice President are unable to fulfill their roles. However, the extent of the Triumvirate ministers' power is still unclear due to various factors. The Coordinating Minister coordinates the three ministers for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, and no specific regulation clearly defines and confirms their position.

A dispute within the Triumvirate formation and the lack of regulations regarding the Triumvirate ministers create the potential for conflicts to arise. One such conflict could involve the

three ministers disputing over who has the highest authority to assume the presidential duties in the event of a vacancy. Consequently, it is the responsibility and jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court to resolve any disputes or conflicts that may arise among the Triumvirate ministers regarding the rightful successor to the presidency.

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