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JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF LEUSER ECOSYSTEM AREA IN NANGGROE ACEH DARUSSALAM ABSTRACT Abundant Natural Resources is a priceless gift. In some region, maximum utilization of the natural resources is a must, but often without considering many other aspects including the environmental impact. The indication of natural resources exploitation can be seen from the creation of many regulations by the Indonesian Supreme Court. One of the regulation is the Regulation of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) Governor No. 5 Year 2014 about KEL. This research describes on how to manage the Leuser Ecosystem Area (KEL) viewed from regional autonomy aspect especially in NAD. This research is also based on writers' dissertation that was done in 2005. This research uses normative law methods, uses primer, secondary and tertiary data sources by doing literature and descriptive-qualitative review. This paper describes the environmental law which is connected with other fields. The result shows that the NAD government need to review and to reconsider their policy and regulation related to KEL in accordance to the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 53 Year 2011 about the Establishment of Regional Legal Products. It is expected that the natural resources exploitation will no longer be oriented only towards economical profit. The natural resources should be used to develop prosperous society. Some real, precise and fast action must be done immediately whether by the Indonesia government and the NAD government regardless of egocentric ideology of each party to save KEL that are belongs to the World Heritage. Key words : KEL, NAD, Law Management

INTRODUCTION Abundant Natural Resources is a gift that is invaluable to a region in the era of regional autonomy as it is today. Utilization as much as possible is a must area in order to increase local revenue in order to realize the people's welfare. Unfortunately, the use of many who do not heed the environmental problems caused by it. Ranging from the lack of community participation in oversight, lax obtaining permission to ease the issuance of local regulations that are not characterized by siding with the effort to save the environment. This is compounded by the vagueness of the rules governing so it looks overlapping regulation mainly relating to the rights and obligations of local government and central government. It is evident from the many local regulations juridical review by the Supreme Court. One is the Regulation of the Governor of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) No. 5 of 2014 regarding Procedure Area Utilization Cultivation In The Leuser Ecosystem The Territory NAD were sued by WALHI to the Supreme Court and Register Number 42P / HUM / 2014 MA. The existence of this regulation is considered to threaten the sustainability of the ecology that is in them because of this regulation opens the opportunity for converting forests into plantations region, agriculture and mining. Since 2006, the Government of Aceh has been granted the privilege of authority to regulate its own territory, including how to manage the abundant natural resources. Regional autonomy envisioned to be the welfare of the area considered not able to meet the philosophical foundation of the autonomous region itself. According to the Leuser International Foundation and Fauna Flora Indonesia, forest damage NAD average number each year, reaching 23,124,41 hectares (2006-2012). Forests in Subulussalam have destroyed about 3,946 hectares, Nagan Raya district 2,581,90 hectares, and Gayo Lues district covers 2,064 hectares (theglobejournal.com) In addition, survey results refer to a number of timber industry players in NAD by Transparency International Indonesia in 2013, the destruction of forests NAD 99 percent due to rampant illegal logging (info.jpik.or.id). Therefore, it is necessary, it seems to know how exactly this Leuser Ecosystem Management from the aspect of local autonomy, especially in the area of NAD.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY This study is a continuation of the Dissertation Writers written in 2005 by the Legal Study Title Leuser Ecosystem Management Research type used in this paper is a normative legal research using secondary data through primary materials, secondary materials and tertiary materials. Collection and analysis of data using qualitative methods and descriptive literature. Because of this writing is the writing of environmental law related to other disciplines will be used supporting sciences such as political science, ecology, social science and science culture for the results obtained to solve the existing problems.

LEUSER ECOSYSTEM AREA (KEL) Leuser Ecosystem Located in the two northernmost province of Sumatra (Aceh and North Sumatra), with an area of 2.6 million hectares of very rich biodiversity. Stretches of lowland in East and West until the Bukit Barisan mountain peak of Leuser Mountain. This area covers the area of Leuser Mountain National Park conservation, protection and cultivation area. Where 80% of its territory is located in NAD by Ministerial Decree 190 / Kpt-II / 2001 with an area of forests and other land uses ± 2,255,577 Ha. This area covers 13 districts in NAD (Aceh Barat, Nagan Raya, Aceh Barat Daya, South Aceh, Aceh Singkil, Subulussalam, Southeast Aceh, Gayo Lues, Aceh Tengah, Bener Meriah, Aceh Utara, Aceh Timur and Aceh Tamiang). (Wikipedia) The dramatic topography makes this area ecosystems function as a life-support system of more than four million people living in the surrounding area. The Leuser Ecosystem is one of the most important conservation areas in the face of the earth. This ecosystem is where the greatest protection from the rain forest Malesian undisturbed in the world. Leuser is also a rain forest that has a variety of animals and are well known in the world of science, such as species of mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, invertebrates, plants and other organisms. **Leuser also has the highest number of fauna in the region.** This ecosystem is home to 105 species of mammals, 382 species of birds and at least 95 species of reptiles and amphibians (54% of the terrestrial fauna of Sumatra) (wikipedia).

Sources	Similarity
Sustaining Collective LifeCompare text leuser also has the highest number of fauna in the region. this ecosystem is a sanctuary for 105 species of mammals, 382 species of. birds and at least 95 species of reptiles and amphibians. all of these represent 54% of the terrestrial fauna of sumatra. see: wikipedia 7lea which ideally functions... http://www.ijhssnet.com/journals/Vol_5_No_10_October_2015/28.pdf	3%