



COPY

REGENT SUKOHARJO  
PROVINCE OF CENTRAL JAVA  
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT  
NUMBER 5 YEAR 2023  
ABOUT  
PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

- Considering: a. that based on the provisions of Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is stated that a good and healthy living environment is a human right of every Indonesian citizen;
- b. that the quality of the environment and natural resources which function to support the lives of the people of Sukoharjo Regency must be in good and healthy condition so as to create harmony between the economic interests of the community and environmental sustainability;
- c. that with the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation, it becomes a Law that changes, deletes, and/or establishes new arrangements for several provisions in Law Number 32 of 2009 regarding Environmental Protection and Management, then Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2013 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, needs to be replaced;
- d. that based on the considerations as intended in letters a, b, and c, it is necessary to stipulate Regional Regulations on Environmental Protection and Management;

Bearing in mind: 1. Article 18 Paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

2. Law Number 13 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Regency Regions within the Province of Central Java as amended by Law Number 9 of 1965 concerning the Establishment of the Batang II Level Region by amending Law No. 13 of 1950 concerning Regional Establishment - Regency areas within the Province of Central Java (State Gazette of 1965 Number 52, Supplement to State Gazette 2757);

3. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 140, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5059) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Determination of Regulations The Government Substitutes Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);
  
4. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Determination of Government Regulations in Lieu of Laws -Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation becomes Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 41, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);

With Mutual Consent

REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT

And

REGENT SUKOHARJO

DECIDE:

Establish: REGIONAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING PROTECTION AND  
MANAGEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

PIG

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Part One

Understanding

article 1

In this Regional Regulation what is meant by:

1. The region is Sukoharjo Regency.
2. The Regent is the Regent of Sukoharjo.

3. The Regional Government is the Regent as an element  
Regional Government administrators who lead the implementation of government affairs which fall under the authority of the autonomous region.
4. The environment is the unity of space with all objects, forces, conditions and living creatures, including humans and their behavior, which influence nature itself, the continuity of life, and the welfare of humans and other living creatures.
5. Environmental Protection and Management is a systematic and integrated effort carried out to preserve the function of the Environment and prevent pollution and/or damage to the Environment which includes planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision and law enforcement.
6. Sustainable Development is a conscious and planned effort that combines environmental, social and economic aspects into development strategies to ensure the integrity of the environment as well as the safety, capabilities, welfare and quality of life of present and future generations.
7. Environmental Protection and Management Plan  
hereinafter abbreviated as RPPLH is a written plan that contains potential, environmental problems, as well as efforts to protect and manage them within a certain period of time.
8. An ecosystem is an arrangement of environmental elements which constitutes a comprehensive whole and influences each other in forming balance, stability and productivity of the environment.
9. Conservation of Environmental Functions is a series of efforts to maintain the continuity of the carrying capacity and capacity of the Environment.
10. Environmental Carrying Capacity is the ability of the Environment to support human life, other living creatures, and the balance between the two.
11. The capacity of the environment is the ability of the environment to absorb substances, energy and/or other components that enter or are introduced into it.
12. Natural Resources are elements of the Environment consisting of biological and non-biological resources which as a whole form a unified Ecosystem.
13. Strategic Environmental Studies, hereinafter abbreviated to KLHS, is a series of systematic, comprehensive and participatory analyzes to ensure that the principles of Sustainable Development have become the basis and are integrated in the development of a region and/or policies, plans and/or programs.

14. Environmental Impact Analysis, hereinafter referred to as Amdal, is a careful and in-depth study of the Significant Impacts of a business plan and/or activity.
15. Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts, hereinafter referred to as UKL-UPL, are a series of Environmental management and monitoring processes outlined in standard form to be used as prerequisites for decision making and included in Business Licensing, or approval from the Central Government or Regional Government.
16. Environmental Quality Standards are a measure of the limits or levels of living things, substances, energy, or components that exist or must exist and/or pollutant elements that are allowed to exist in a particular resource as an element of the Environment.
17. Environmental pollution is the entry or entry of living creatures, substances, energy, and/or other components into the environment by human activities so that it exceeds the established environmental quality standards.
18. Standard Criteria for Environmental Damage is a measure of the limit of changes in the physical, chemical and/or biological characteristics of the Environment that can be tolerated by the Environment in order to continue preserving its functions.
19. Environmental Damage is the action of a person that causes direct or indirect changes to the physical, chemical and/or biological characteristics of the Environment so that it exceeds the Standard Criteria for Environmental Damage.
20. Environmental Damage is a direct and/or indirect change to the physical, chemical and/or biological characteristics of the Environment that exceeds the Standard Criteria for Environmental Damage.
21. Natural Resources Conservation is the management of Natural Resources to ensure their wise use and continued availability while maintaining and improving their quality, value and diversity.
22. Climate change is a change in climate that is caused directly or indirectly by human activities, causing changes in the composition of the atmosphere globally and apart from that, also in the form of changes in natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.
23. Business and/or Activities are all forms of activities that can cause changes to the environment and cause an impact on the environment.
24. Waste is the remainder of a Business and/or Activity.

25. Hazardous and Toxic Materials, hereinafter abbreviated as B3, are substances, energy, and/or other components which, due to their nature, concentration, and/or amount, either directly or indirectly, can pollute and/or damage the Environment, and/or endanger the environment, health and survival of humans and other living creatures.
26. Hazardous and Toxic Waste, hereinafter referred to as B3 Waste, is the remainder of a Business and/or Activity that contains B3.
27. Non-Hazardous and Toxic Waste, hereinafter referred to as non-B3 Waste, is the remainder of a Business and/or Activity that does not show the characteristics of B3 Waste.
28. B3 Waste Management is an activity that includes reducing, storing, collecting, transporting, utilizing, processing and/or landfilling.
29. Dumping is the activity of throwing, placing, and/or inserting waste and/or materials in certain quantities, concentrations, times, and locations with certain requirements into certain environmental media.
30. Environmental Disputes are disputes between 2 (two) or more parties arising from activities that have the potential and/or have had an impact on the Environment.
31. Environmental Impact is the effect of changes to the Environment caused by a Business and/or Activity.
32. Significant Impacts are very fundamental environmental changes caused by a Business and/or Activity.
33. Environmental Organizations are groups of people organized and formed of their own free will whose goals and activities are related to the Environment.
34. Environmental Audit is an evaluation carried out to assess the compliance of the person in charge of the Business and/or Activity with legal requirements and policies set by the government.
35. An ecoregion is a geographical area that has similar characteristics of climate, soil, water, native flora and fauna, as well as patterns of human interaction with nature that illustrate the integrity of natural systems and the environment.
36. Local Wisdom is the noble values that apply in community life to, among other things, protect and manage the environment sustainably.
37. Every person is an individual or business entity, whether a legal entity or not a legal entity.

38. Environmental Economic Instruments are a set of economic policies to encourage Regional Governments, or Every Person towards Preserving Environmental Functions.
39. Serious threats are threats that have a broad impact on the environment and cause public unrest.
40. Environmental Approval is a Decision on Environmental Feasibility or a Statement of Environmental Management Capability that has received approval from the Central Government or Regional Government.
41. Environmental Feasibility Decision is a decision stating the Environmental Feasibility of a Business Plan and/or Activity which must be accompanied by an Amdal.
42. Statement of Environmental Management Capability is a standard for Environmental management and Environmental monitoring of the person in charge of the Business and/or Activity that has received approval from the Regional Government for Businesses and/or Activities that require UKL-UPL.
43. Statement of Capability for Environmental Management and Monitoring, hereinafter referred to as SPPL, is a statement of the capability of the person in charge of the Business and/or Activity to carry out Environmental management and monitoring of the Environmental Impact of the Business and/or Activities outside the Business and/or Activity. mandatory Amdal or UKL-UPL.
44. Business Licensing is the legality given to business actors to start and run their Business and/or Activities.
45. Government Approval is a form of decision issued by the Regional Government as a basis for implementing activities carried out by government agencies.
46. Business Actors are individuals or business entities that carry out Business and/or Activities in certain fields.
47. Government Agency is a ministry/non-ministerial government agency/ regional apparatus that carries out activities in certain fields.
48. Administrative Sanctions are a set of administrative legal means in the form of imposition of obligations/orders and/or withdrawal of state administrative decisions imposed on the person in charge of the Business and/or Activity on the basis of non-compliance with the provisions stipulated in the laws and regulations in the field of Protection and Environmental Management and Business Licensing or Government Approval.

49. Community is all parties, both citizens and residents as individuals, groups and legal entities who are involved in the field of Environmental Protection and Management, either directly or indirectly.

### The second part

#### Principle

#### Section 2

Environmental Protection and Management in the Region is carried out based on the principles:

- a. responsibility;
- b. sustainability and sustainability;
- c. harmony and balance;
- d. cohesiveness;
- e. benefit;
- f. caution;
- g. justice;
- h. Ecoregion;
- i. biodiversity;
- j. polluters pay;
- k. community participation;
- l. Local wisdom;
- m. good governance;
- n. regional autonomy; And
- o. legal certainty.

### Part Three

#### Objective

#### Article 3

Environmental Protection and Management aims to:

- a. protect the Regional area from pollution and/or Environmental Damage;
- b. guarantee safety, health and life man;
- c. guarantee the continuity of life of living creatures and the preservation of the ecosystem; d. maintain the sustainability of environmental functions; e. achieve harmony, harmony and balance Environment;
- f. guarantee the fulfillment of justice for the present generation and future generation;

- g. guarantee the fulfillment and protection of environmental rights as part of human rights;
- h. controlling the utilization of Natural Resources in an appropriate manner wise;
- i. realizing Sustainable Development; And
- j. anticipate global, national, regional and environmental issues local.

#### Part Four

#### Scope

#### Article 4

Scope of Environmental Protection and Management  
Living in the Region includes:

- a. duties and authority;
- b. planning;
- c. utilization;
- d. control;
- e. maintenance;
- f. management of B3, B3 Waste and non-B3 Waste;
- g. information Systems;
- h. rights, obligations, and prohibitions;
- i. society participation;
- j. guidance and supervision;
- k. environmental dispute resolution;
- l. investigation and evidence; And
- m. criminal provisions.

#### CHAPTER II

#### DUTIES AND AUTHORITY

#### Article 5

In Environmental Protection and Management,  
The Regional Government has the duty and authority to:

- a. establish regional policies relating to environmental protection and management;
- b. establish and implement KLHS;
- c. determine and implement regional policies regarding RPPLH;
- d. determine and implement policies regarding Amdal and UKL-UPL;
- e. carry out an inventory of Natural Resources and greenhouse gas emissions;



- f. develop and implement cooperation and partnership;
- g. develop and implement Environmental instruments Life;
- h. facilitate the resolution of environmental disputes in the Region;
- i. carry out guidance and supervision of compliance with the person in charge of the Business and/or Activity in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations;
- j. implement minimum service standards in the field Environment;
- k. implement regional policies regarding procedures for recognizing the existence of environmentally concerned communities;
  
- l. managing Regional Environmental information;
- m. develop and implement environmental information system policies; n. providing education, training, coaching and awards in the field of Environment;
  
- o. issue Environmental Approval for Businesses and/or Activities whose Business Permit or Government Approval is issued by the Regional Government;
- p. issue business permits or government approval; And
  
- q. enforce environmental laws.

CHAPTER III

PLANNING

Article 6

- (1) Environmental Protection and Management Planning Life is carried out through stages:
  - a. Environmental inventory;
  - b. determination of Ecoregion areas; And
  - c. preparation of RPPLH.
  
- (2) Environmental inventory and determination of Ecoregion areas as intended in paragraph (1) letters a and b, are carried out in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

Article 7

- (1) RPPLH as intended in Article 6 paragraph (1) letter c, is a Regional RPPLH.

- (2) RPPLH as intended in paragraph (1) is prepared based on: a. RPPLH Central Java Province; And  
b. Ecoregion level inventory.

#### Article 8

- (1) RPPLH as intended in Article 7 is prepared by Regent.
- (2) The preparation of the RPPLH as intended in paragraph (1) takes into account:
- a. diversity of ecological characters and functions; b. population distribution;
  - c. distribution of Natural Resources potential;
  - d. Local wisdom;
  - e. Community aspirations; And
  - f. Climate change.
- (3) RPPLH as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated by Local regulation.
- (4) RPPLH as intended in paragraph (3) contains plans regarding:
- a. utilization and/or reservation of Resources Natural;
  - b. maintenance and protection of the quality and/or function of the Environment;
  - c. control, monitoring, and utilization and preservation of Natural Resources; And
  - d. adaptation and mitigation to Climate Change.
- (5) The RPPLH as intended in paragraph (4) is the basis for preparing and is included in the Regional Long Term Development Plan and Regional Medium Term Development Plan documents.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### UTILIZATION

#### Article 9

- (1) Utilization of Natural Resources is carried out based on RPPLH.
- (2) In the event that the RPPLH as intended in paragraph (1) has not been prepared, the utilization of Natural Resources is carried out based on the carrying capacity and Capacity of the Environment by taking into account:
- a. sustainability of environmental processes and functions;
  - b. sustainability of environmental productivity; And
  - c. safety, quality of life and community welfare.

- (3) Determination of the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment as intended in paragraph (2) and ecoregions in the region is determined by the Regent in accordance with his authority.

CHAPTER V

CONTROL

Part One

General

Article 10

- (1) Control of environmental pollution and/or damage is carried out in the context of preserving environmental functions.
- (2) Control of pollution and/or Environmental Damage  
Life as intended in paragraph (1) includes:
- a. prevention;
  - b. countermeasures; And
  - c. recovery.
- (3) Control of pollution and/or Environmental Damage as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Regional Government, and the person responsible for the Business and/or Activity in accordance with their respective authorities, roles and responsibilities.

The second part

Prevention

Paragraph 1

General

Article 11

Pollution and/or Damage prevention instruments  
The Living Environment consists of:

- a. SEA;
- b. spatial;
- c. Environmental Quality Standards;
- d. Standard Criteria for Environmental Damage;
- e. Amdal;
- f. UKL-UPL;
- g. licensing;
- h. Environmental Economic Instruments;
- i. Environmental-based laws and regulations  
Life;
- j. environmentally based budget;

- k. environmental risk analysis;
- l. Environmental Audit; And
- m. other instruments according to needs and/or development of science.

Paragraph 2

Strategic Environmental Studies

Article 12

- (1) The Regional Government prepares KLHS.
- (2) Preparation of KLHS as intended in paragraph (1) to ensure that the principles of Sustainable Development have become the basis and are integrated in Regional development and/or policies, plans and/or programs.
- (3) The Regional Government implements KLHS as intended in paragraph (2) in the preparation or evaluation of:
  - a. Regional Spatial Planning and its detailed plans, Regional Long Term Development Plan, and Regional Medium Term Development Plan; And
  - b. policies, plans and/or programs that have the potential to cause environmental impacts and/or risks.
- (4) KLHS as intended in paragraph (1) is implemented with mechanism:
  - a. assessment of the influence of policies, plans and/or programs on environmental conditions in the region;
  - b. formulation of alternative improvements to regional policies, plans, and/or programs; And
  - c. recommendations for improvements for making Regional policy decisions, plans and/or programs that integrate the principles of Sustainable Development in the Region.

Article 13

KLHS as intended in Article 12 contains studies:

- a. carrying capacity and environmental capacity for development;
- b. estimates of environmental impacts and risks;
- c. performance of Ecosystem services/services;
- d. efficient use of Natural Resources;
- e. level of vulnerability and adaptive capacity to Climate change; And
- f. level of resilience and potential for biodiversity.

Article 14

- (1) The KLHS results as intended in Article 12 become the basis for Regional development policies, plans and/or programs.
- (2) If the KLHS results as intended in paragraph (1) state that the carrying capacity and carrying capacity have been exceeded then:
  - a. the development policies, plans and/or programs must be improved in accordance with KLHS recommendations; And
  - b. All businesses and/or activities that have exceeded the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment are no longer permitted.

Article 15

KLHS as intended in Article 12 is implemented by involving the community and stakeholders.

Paragraph 3

Spatial

Article 16

- (1) To preserve the function of the Environment and Community safety, KLHS becomes the basis for the Regional Spatial Planning Plan.
- (2) The Regional Spatial Plan as intended in paragraph (1) is determined by taking into account the carrying capacity and environmental capacity.

Paragraph 4

Environmental Quality Standards

Article 17

- (1) Determination of the occurrence of Environmental Pollution measured through Environmental Quality Standards.
- (2) Environmental Quality Standards as intended in paragraph (1) include:
  - a. water quality standards;
  - b. waste water quality standards;
  - c. ambient air quality standards;
  - d. emission quality standards;
  - e. interference quality standards; And
  - f. other quality standards in accordance with developments in science and technology.

- (3) Every person is permitted to dispose of waste into environmental media with the following conditions:
  - a. fulfill Environmental Quality Standards in accordance with statutory provisions; And
  - b. obtain approval from the Regional Government in accordance with its authority.
- (4) Environmental Quality Standards as intended in paragraph (2) are determined in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

Paragraph 5

Standard Criteria for Environmental Damage

Article 18

- (1) Determination of the occurrence of Environmental Damage determined based on Standard Criteria for Environmental Damage.
- (2) Standard Criteria for Environmental Damage as referred to in paragraph (1) include standard criteria for Ecosystem damage and standard criteria for damage due to Climate Change.
- (3) Standard criteria for Ecosystem damage as intended in paragraph (2) includes:
  - a. standard criteria for soil damage for biomass production;
  - b. Standard Criteria for Environmental Damage related to forest and/or land fires;
  - c. standard criteria for karst damage; and/or
  - d. other standard criteria for ecosystem damage in accordance with developments in science and technology.
- (4) Standard criteria for damage due to climate change as intended in paragraph (2) is based on parameters which include:
  - a. temperature rise;
  - b. sea level rise;
  - c. storm; and/or
  - d. drought.
- (5) The standard criteria for damage as intended in paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) are determined in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

Paragraph 6

EIA

Article 19

- (1) Every Business and/or Activity that has a significant impact on the Environment is required to have an Amdal.

- (2) Important impacts as intended in paragraph (1) determined based on the criteria:
  - a. the large number of people who will be affected by the planned Business and/or Activities;
  - b. wide area of impact distribution;
  - c. the intensity and duration of the impact; d. the number of other environmental components that will be affected;
  - e. cumulative nature of impacts;
  - f. reversal or non-reversal of impact; and/or
  - g. other criteria in accordance with developments in science and technology.
- (3) Persons in charge of Businesses and/or Activities that have a significant impact on the Environment that do not have an Amdal as intended in paragraph (1) are subject to Administrative Sanctions.
- (4) Administrative Sanctions as intended in paragraph (3) in the form of:
  - a. written warning;
  - b. government coercion;
  - c. freezing of Business Licensing; and/or
  - d. revocation of Business License.
- (5) Provisions regarding procedures for the imposition of Administrative Sanctions as intended in paragraph (4) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

#### Article 20

- (1) Criteria for businesses and/or activities that have significant impacts, as intended in Article 19 paragraph (2), which must be completed with an Amdal consist of:
  - a. changing landforms and natural landscapes;
  - b. exploitation of Natural Resources, both renewable or non-renewable;
  - c. processes and activities that could potentially cause environmental pollution and/or damage as well as waste and degradation of natural resources in their utilization;
  - d. processes and activities whose results can influence the natural environment, the artificial environment, as well as the social and cultural environment;
  - e. processes and activities whose results will influence the preservation of Natural Resources Conservation areas and/or protection of cultural heritage;

- f. introduction of types of plants, animals and bodies small;
  - g. manufacture and use of biological and non-biological materials;
  - h. activities that have a high risk and/or affect national defense; and/  
or i. the application of technology that is estimated to have great potential to influence the environment.
- (2) Types of Business and/or Activities that have important impacts that must be completed with Amdal as intended in paragraph (1) are determined in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

#### Article 21

- (1) The Amdal document as intended in Article 19 is the basis for Environmental feasibility testing for Business and/or Activity plans.
- (2) The Environmental feasibility test as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Environmental feasibility test team.
- (3) The Regional Government determines the Environmental Feasibility Decision based on the results of the Environmental Feasibility Test.
- (4) The Environmental Feasibility Decision as intended in paragraph (3) which has received approval from the Regional Government is:
  - a. Environmental Approval form; And
  - b. prerequisites for issuing a Business License or Government Approval.

#### Article 22

The Amdal document as intended in Article 19 contains:

- a. assessment of the impact of Business plans and/or Activity;
- b. evaluate activities around the business plan location and/or Activity;
- c. input suggestions and responses from communities directly impacted that are relevant to business plans and/or activities;
- d. estimates of the magnitude of the impact and the significant nature of the impact that will occur if the planned Business and/or Activity is implemented;



- e. holistic evaluation of the impacts that occur to determine the feasibility or infeasibility of the environment; And
- f. Environmental management and monitoring plans.

#### Article 23

- (1) The Amdal document as intended in Article 19 is prepared by the initiator by involving the Community.
- (2) Preparation of Amdal documents is carried out by involving communities directly affected by business plans and/or activities.
- (3) The community involvement process as intended in paragraph (2) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

#### Article 24

- (1) In preparing the Amdal document, the initiator as intended in Article 23 paragraph (1) may appoint another party.
- (2) Drafting Amdal as intended in Article 23 paragraph (1), and in paragraph (1) it is mandatory to have a certificate of competence in preparing Amdal.
- (3) Certification and competency criteria for AMDAL compilers as intended in paragraph (2) are determined in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.
- (4) Amdal preparers who do not have an Amdal drafter competency certificate as intended in paragraph (2) are subject to Administrative Sanctions.
- (5) Administrative Sanctions as intended in paragraph (4)  
in the form of:
  - a. written warning;
  - b. government coercion;
  - c. freezing of Business Licensing; and/or
  - d. revocation of Business License.
- (6) Provisions regarding procedures for imposing sanctions Administration as intended in paragraph (5) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

#### Article 25

- (1) The Regional Government can assist in the preparation of Amdal for Micro and Small Enterprises and/or Activities that have an important impact on the Environment.

- (2) Assistance for preparing Amdal as intended in paragraph (1) in the form of facilitation, costs and/or preparation of Amdal.
- (3) Determination of Micro and Small Enterprises and/or Activities as referred to in paragraph (1) is based on criteria in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.
- (4) Further provisions regarding Regional Government assistance in preparing Amdal as intended in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Regent's Regulation.

#### Article 26

The Amdal as intended in Articles 19 to Article 25 is implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

#### Paragraph 7

Environmental Management Efforts-Monitoring Efforts  
Environment

#### Article 27

- (1) Every business and/or activity that does not have a significant impact on the environment is required to meet UKL-UPL standards.
- (2) Fulfillment of UKL-UPL standards as referred to in paragraph (1) is stated in the Environmental Management Capability Statement.
- (3) Statement of Environmental Management Capability as intended in paragraph (2) which has received approval from the Regional Government is:
  - a. Environmental Approval form; And
  - b. prerequisites for issuing a Business License or Government Approval.
- (4) Types of Business and/or Activities that must be equipped with UKL UPL as intended in paragraph (1) are determined in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.
- (5) Persons in charge of Businesses and/or Activities which are not included in the criteria required to be equipped with an Amdal as intended in paragraph (1) which are not equipped with a UKL-UPL, are subject to Administrative Sanctions.
- (6) Administrative Sanctions as intended in paragraph (5)  
in the form of:
  - a. written warning;
  - b. government coercion;
  - c. freezing of Business Licensing; and/or
  - d. revocation of Business License.

- (7) Provisions regarding procedures for the imposition of Administrative Sanctions as intended in paragraph (6) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

#### Article 28

- (1) Businesses and/or Activities that are not required to be equipped with a UKL UPL as intended in Article 27 paragraph (1) are required to create a SPPL that is integrated into the Business Identification Number.
- (2) Determination of the type of Business and/or Activity as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out for activities included in the low risk category.
- (3) SPPL as intended in paragraph (1) is implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.
- (4) Persons in charge of Businesses and/or Activities which are not required to be equipped with UKL-UPL who do not create SPPLs which are integrated into the Business Identification Number as intended in paragraph (1) are subject to Administrative Sanctions.
- (5) Administrative Sanctions as intended in paragraph (4)
  - in the form of:
    - a. written warning;
    - b. government coercion;
    - c. freezing of Business Licensing; and/or
    - d. revocation of Business License.
- (6) Provisions regarding procedures for the imposition of Administrative Sanctions as intended in paragraph (5) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

#### Article 29

Business Licensing as intended in Article 21 paragraph (4) letter b, and Article 27 paragraph (3) letter b, can be canceled in the event that:

- a. the requirements submitted in the Business Licensing application contain legal defects, errors, misuse, as well as untruths and/or falsification of data, documents and/or information;
- b. its issuance without fulfilling the requirements as stated in the Environmental Feasibility Decision or Environmental Management Capability Statement; or
- c. The obligations stipulated in the Amdal or UKL UPL documents are not carried out by the person in charge of the Business and/or Activity.

Article 30

- (1) The Environmental Feasibility Decision is announced to Society.
- (2) The announcement as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out via an electronic system and/or other means in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

Paragraph 8

Environmental Economic Instruments

Article 31

- (1) In order to preserve the function of the Environment, the Regional Government develops and implements Environmental Economic Instruments.
- (2) Environmental Economic Instruments as follows referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
  - a. development planning and economic activities;
  - b. environmental funding; And
  - c. incentives and/or disincentives.

Article 32

- (1) Development planning and economic activity instruments as intended in Article 31 paragraph (2) letter a include:
  - a. balance sheet of Natural Resources and Environment;
  - b. preparation of gross regional domestic product which includes depletion of Natural Resources and Environmental Damage;
  - c. environmental compensation/reward mechanisms;  
And
  - d. internalization of environmental costs.
- (2) Environmental funding instruments as intended in Article 31 paragraph (2) letter b, include:
  - a. environmental recovery guarantee fund;
  - b. Pollution and/or Damage mitigation funds and Environmental Restoration; And
  - c. trust/aid funds for conservation.
- (3) Incentives and/or disincentives as intended in Article 31 paragraph (2) letter c, are applied in the form of:
  - a. procurement of environmentally friendly goods and services  
Life;
  - b. application of environmental taxes, levies and subsidies  
Life;
  - c. development of a friendly financial institution system  
Environment;

- d. development of a trading system for waste and/or emissions disposal permits;
- e. development of a payment system for environmental services Life;
- f. development of environmental insurance;
- g. development of an environmentally friendly label system;  
And
- h. performance reward system in the field of Protection and Management of the environment.

Article 33

Further provisions regarding Environmental Economic Instruments as intended in Article 31 and Article 32 are regulated in the Regent's Regulation.

Paragraph 9

Environmentally Based Budget

Article 34

The Regional Government allocates a budget for financing:

- a. Environmental Protection and Management activities;  
And
- b. Environmentally sound development programs  
Life.

Article 35

In addition to the provisions as intended in Article 34, in the context of restoring the condition of the Environment, the quality of which has experienced pollution and/or damage at the time this Regional Regulation is stipulated, the Regional Government allocates a budget for the restoration of the Environment.

Paragraph 10

Environmental Risk Analysis

Article 36

- (1) Every business and/or activity that has the potential to cause significant impacts on the environment, threats to the ecosystem and life, and/or human health and safety shall carry out an environmental risk analysis.
- (2) Environmental risk analysis as intended in paragraph (1) includes:
  - a. risk assessment;

- b. risk management; and/or
  - c. risk communication.
- (3) Further provisions regarding procedures for environmental risk analysis as intended in paragraph (1) carried out in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

Paragraph 11  
Environmental Audit  
Article 37

- (1) The Person in Charge of the Business and/or Activity carries out an Environmental Audit in order to improve Environmental performance.
- (2) The implementation of the Environmental Audit as in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

Part Three  
Countermeasures  
Article 38

- (1) Every person who pollutes and/or damages the environment is obliged to counteract the pollution and/or damage Environment.
- (2) Prevention of pollution and/or damage Environment as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by:
- a. providing warning information about pollution and/or environmental damage to the public;
  - b. isolation of pollution and/or Damage Environment;
  - c. termination of sources of pollution and/or damage Environment; and/or
  - d. other ways that are in line with developments in science and technology.

Part Four  
Recovery  
Article 39

- (1) Every person who pollutes and/or damages the environment is obliged to restore the function of the environment.

- (2) Restoration of Environmental functions as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out in stages:
- a. stopping sources of pollution and cleaning pollutant elements;
  - b. remediation;
  - c. rehabilitation;
  - d. restoration; and/or
  - e. other ways that are in line with developments in science and technology.

#### Article 40

- (1) Environmental Approval Holders are required to provide guarantee funds for the restoration of Environmental functions.
- (2) Provisions regarding guarantee funds for the restoration of environmental functions as intended in paragraph (1) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.
- (3) Environmental Approval Holders who do not provide guarantee funds for the restoration of Environmental functions as intended in paragraph (1) are subject to Administrative Sanctions.
- (4) Administrative Sanctions as intended in paragraph (3) in the form of:
- a. written warning;
  - b. government coercion;
  - c. freezing of Business Licensing; and/or
  - d. revocation of Business License.
- (5) Provisions regarding procedures for the imposition of Administrative Sanctions as intended in paragraph (4) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

#### CHAPTER VI

### WATER QUALITY PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

#### Article 41

- (1) Water Quality Protection and Management is carried out on water in a body of water.
- (2) Water Bodies as intended in paragraph (1) include: a. Surface Water Bodies include:
1. rivers, streams, and the like; 2. lakes and the like; 3. swamps and other wetlands; and/or b. aquifer.
- (3) Implementation of Water Quality Protection and Management as intended in paragraph (1) includes: a. planning;

b. utilization; c.  
control; and D. maintenance.

- (4) Further provisions regarding the implementation of water quality protection and management as intended in paragraph (3) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

CHAPTER VII

AIR QUALITY PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

Article 42

Implementation of Air Quality Protection and Management includes: a. planning; b. utilization; and c. control.

Article 43

Air Quality Protection and Management Planning is carried out through: a. district air inventory; b. preparation and determination of WPPMU; and c. preparation and determination of RPPMU.

Article 44

Utilization is carried out in accordance with statutory provisions.

Article 45

(1) Air pollution control is carried out in accordance with the RPPMU.

(2) Control of air pollution as intended in paragraph (1) includes:

- a. prevention of air pollution;
- b. air pollution control; And
- c. restoration of air quality in accordance with human health and environmental standards.

Article 46

Implementation of Air Quality Protection and Management carried out in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

CHAPTER VIII

MAINTENANCE

Article 47

(1) Environmental maintenance is carried out through efforts:

- a. Natural Resources Conservation;



- b. Natural Resources reserves; and/or
  - c. preservation of atmospheric functions.
- (2) Conservation of Natural Resources as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, includes activities:
- a. protection of Natural Resources;
  - b. preservation of Natural Resources; And
  - c. sustainable use of Natural Resources.
- (3) Natural Resource Reserves as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b, are Natural Resources that cannot be managed within a certain period of time.
- (4) Preservation of atmospheric functions as intended in paragraph (1) letter c, includes:
- a. Climate Change mitigation and adaptation efforts;
  - b. efforts to protect the ozone layer; And
  - c. protective measures against acid rain.

## CHAPTER IX

MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC MATERIALS, WASTE  
HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC MATERIALS, AND WASTE  
NON DANGEROUS AND TOXIC SUBSTANCE

## Part One

Management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials  
Article 48

Every person who produces, transports, distributes, stores, utilizes, disposes of, processes and/or hoards B3 is obliged to manage B3.

## The second part

## Management of hazardous wastes and toxic

## Article 49

- (1) Every person who produces B3 Waste is obliged to manage the B3 Waste they produce.
- (2) In the event that B3 as intended in Article 48 has expired, its management follows the provisions on B3 Waste Management.
- (3) In the event that each person as intended in paragraph (1) is unable to carry out the management of B3 waste himself, the management will be handed over to another party.
- (4) B3 Waste Management must obtain a Business License or Government Approval according to its authority.

- (5) The Regional Government includes Environmental requirements that must be met and obligations that must be complied with by B3 Waste managers in Business Licensing or Government Approval.
- (6) The decision to grant Business Licensing or Government Approval is announced.
- (7) Management of B3 Waste is carried out in accordance with provisions legislation.

#### Article 50

- (1) Every person who carries out Business and/or Activities without having a Business License or Government Approval as intended in Article 49 paragraph (4), is subject to Administrative Sanctions.
- (2) Every person who carries out Business and/or Activities that has a Business License or Government Approval as intended in Article 49 paragraph (4) which is not in accordance with the obligations in the Business License or Government Approval, and/or violates the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of Environmental Protection and Management, subject to Administrative Sanctions.
- (3) Administrative Sanctions as intended in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is in the form:
  - a. written warning;
  - b. government coercion;
  - c. freezing of Business Licensing; and/or
  - d. revocation of Business License.
- (4) Provisions regarding procedures for the imposition of Administrative Sanctions as intended in paragraph (3) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

#### Article 51

- (1) Implementation of B3 Waste Management as follows referred to in Article 49 paragraph (1) includes:
  - a. determination of B3 Waste;
  - b. reduction of B3 Waste;
  - c. storage of B3 waste;
  - d. collection of B3 Waste;
  - e. transportation of B3 Waste;
  - f. utilization of B3 Waste;
  - g. B3 Waste processing;
  - h. dumping of B3 waste;
  - i. Dumping (disposal) of B3 Waste;

- j. B3 Waste exception;
  - k. cross-border movement of hazardous waste;
  - l. prevention of Environmental Pollution and/or Environmental Damage and restoration of Environmental functions;
  - m. emergency response system in B3 Waste Management;  
And
  - n. financing.
- (2) Provisions regarding procedures for implementing B3 Waste Management as intended in paragraph (1) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

### Part Three

#### Management of non-hazardous and toxic waste

##### Article 52

- (1) Non-B3 Waste Management is carried out on:
- a. Registered non-B3 waste; And
  - b. Special non-B3 waste.
- (2) Provisions regarding registered non-B3 waste as intended in paragraph (1) letter a, and special non-B3 waste as intended in paragraph (1) letter b, are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

##### Article 53

- (1) Management of non-B3 waste is registered as intended in Article 52 paragraph (1) letter a includes:
- a. reduction of non-B3 waste;
  - b. storage of non-B3 waste;
  - c. utilization of non-B3 waste;
  - d. landfill of non-B3 waste;
  - e. cross-border movement of non-B3 waste;
  - f. prevention of Environmental Pollution and/or Environmental Damage and restoration of Environmental functions; And
  - g. reporting.
- (2) Provisions regarding procedures for managing registered non-B3 waste as intended in paragraph (1) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

Article 54

In managing registered non-B3 waste as intended in Article 53 paragraph (1), every person is prohibited from:

- a. Dumping (disposal) of non-B3 waste without approval from the Central Government;
- b. open burning ;
- c. mixing non-B3 waste with B3 waste; And
- d. stockpiling non-B3 waste at the final processing facility.

Part Four

Dumping (Disposal)

Article 55

- (1) Every person is prohibited from dumping Waste and/or materials into environmental media without permission.
- (2) Provisions regarding dumping as referred to in paragraph (1) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

CHAPTER X

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Article 56

- (1) The Regional Government develops an Environmental information system to support the implementation and development of Environmental Protection and Management policies.
- (2) The environmental information system is carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner and published to the public.
- (3) The Environmental information system must at least contain information regarding Environmental status, Environmental hazard maps, and other Environmental information.

CHAPTER XI

RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

Part One

Right

Article 57

Everyone has the right:

- a. getting a good and healthy living environment as part of human rights;

- b. obtain environmental education, access to information, access to participation, and access to justice in fulfilling the right to a good and healthy environment;
- c. submit proposals and/or objections to Business plans and/or Activities that are expected to have an impact on the Environment;
- d. participate in Environmental Protection and Management in accordance with statutory regulations; And
- e. make complaints due to alleged pollution and/or Environmental Destruction in the Region.

#### The second part

#### Obligation

#### Article 58

- (1) Every person is obliged to protect and preserve the function of the environment and control pollution and/or damage to the environment.
- (2) Every person who does not safeguard and preserve the functions of the Environment and control pollution and/or Environmental Damage as intended in paragraph (1) will be subject to administrative sanctions.
- (3) Administrative Sanctions as intended in paragraph (2)  
in the form of:
  - a. written warning;
  - b. government coercion;
  - c. freezing of Business Licensing; and/or
  - d. revocation of Business License.
- (4) Provisions regarding procedures for the imposition of Administrative Sanctions as referred to in paragraph (3) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

#### Article 59

- (1) Every person who carries out business and/or activities must:
  - a. provide information related to Protection and Environmental Management in a correct, accurate, open and timely manner; b. maintain the sustainability of environmental functions; And
  - c. comply with provisions regarding Environmental Quality Standards and/or Environmental Damage Standard criteria.
- (2) Every person who carries out Business and/or Activities who does not carry out the obligations as intended in paragraph (1) is subject to Administrative Sanctions.

(3) Administrative Sanctions as intended in paragraph (2)

in the form of:

- a. written warning;
- b. government coercion;
- c. freezing of Business Licensing; and/or
- d. revocation of Business License.

(4) Provisions regarding procedures for the imposition of Administrative Sanctions as referred to in paragraph (3) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

Part Three

Prohibition

Article 60

(1) Every person is prohibited from:

- a. carry out acts that cause pollution and/or Environmental Destruction;
- b. discharge waste water into environmental media that exceeds the waste water quality standards stipulated in statutory regulations;
- c. dispose of waste gas or emissions into the environment that exceed the quality standards determined by the authorized official based on the provisions of statutory regulations;
- d. dispose of B3 and B3 waste into environmental media Life;
- e. carry out disposal, storage, stockpiling, processing and transportation of B3 waste and/or processed products or businesses and/or activities, both solid and liquid, without permission from the authorized official;
- f. releasing genetic engineering products into environmental media which is contrary to statutory regulations or environmental approvals;
- g. provide misleading information, omit false information, destroy information, or provide incorrect information;
- h. carry out illegal logging, alteration, destruction of forest areas and green open spaces designated by the Region as buffer areas for the preservation of Natural Resources;
- i. catching fish and other biota in aquatic environments and rice fields using poison, electric shock and explosives;
- j. carry out utilization, changes and destruction of water source areas and areas that support water sources; And

- k. carry out hunting, keeping or breeding, trading and/or consuming rare animals or animals whose existence is a protected type of animal without the permission of the authorized official.
- (2) Every person who violates the prohibition as intended in paragraph (1), namely committing an act that results in environmental pollution and/or damage as intended in paragraph (1) letter a, where the act is carried out due to negligence and does not result in health hazards. human and/or injuries and/or serious injuries, and/or death of people are subject to Administrative Sanctions and requires the person responsible for the action to carry out restoration of the function of the Environment and/or other necessary actions.
- (3) Every person who, through negligence, commits an act that results in exceeding the ambient air quality standards, water quality standards, or the Standard Criteria for Environmental Damage which is not in accordance with the Business License they hold is subject to Administrative Sanctions.

#### Article 61

- (1) Administrative Sanctions as intended in Article 60 paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) in the form of:
  - a. written warning;
  - b. government coercion;
  - c. freezing of Business Licensing; and/or
  - d. revocation of Business License.
- (2) Provisions regarding procedures for the imposition of Administrative Sanctions are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

#### CHAPTER XII

### SOCIETY PARTICIPATION

#### Article 62

- (1) The community has the same rights and opportunities to play an active role in Environmental Protection and Management in the Region.
- (2) Community participation can take the form
  - of: a. social supervision;
  - b. providing suggestions, opinions, suggestions, objections, complaints; and/or
  - c. submission of information and/or reports related to Environmental Protection and Management.

- (3) Community Participation is carried out to:
- a. increase awareness and concern in efforts to protect and manage the environment;
  - b. increasing independence, community empowerment, and partnerships in environmental protection and management;
  - c. developing community capabilities and pioneering;
  - d. developing community responsiveness to carry out social supervision;  
And
  - e. develop and maintain local values, culture and wisdom in efforts to protect and manage the environment.

CHAPTER XIII

GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION

Part One

Coaching

Article 63

- (1) The Regent provides guidance to:
- a. person in charge of Business and/or Activities whose Environmental Approval is determined by the Regent; And
  - b. public.
- (2) Guidance as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out through:
- a. dissemination of laws and regulations;
  - b. technical guidance;
  - c. education and training;
  - d. assistance with facilities and infrastructure;
  - e. pilot programs;
  - f. technical guidance and/or consultation forums;
  - g. counseling
  - h. study;
  - i. development;
  - j. awards; and/or
  - k. other forms in accordance with developments in science and technology.



The second part

Supervision

Article 64

- (1) The Regent supervises the compliance of the person in charge of the Business and/or activity with the provisions stipulated in the Business Licensing or Government Approval related to Environmental Approvals and laws and regulations in the field of Environmental Protection and Management.
- (2) Supervision as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out based on norms, standards, procedures and criteria in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.
- (3) The Regent has the authority to supervise the compliance of the person in charge of the Business and/or Activity which includes:
  - a. Business Licensing related to Environmental Approval issued by the Regional Government; or
  - b. Government Approvals regarding Environmental Approvals.
- (4) In carrying out supervision as intended in paragraph (1), the Regent may delegate supervisory authority to regional officials/instruments who carry out government affairs in the field of Environmental Protection and Management.
- (5) In carrying out supervision, the Regent appoints an Environmental Supervisory Officer who is a functional official.
- (6) The determination of Environmental Supervisory Officials as referred to in paragraph (5) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations governing the functional position of Environmental supervisors.

CHAPTER XIV

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Part One

General

Article 65

- (1) Environmental Dispute Settlement can be achieved through court or outside court.
- (2) The choice to resolve Environmental Disputes is made voluntarily by the parties to the dispute.
- (3) A lawsuit through the court can only be pursued if the chosen effort to resolve the dispute outside the court is declared unsuccessful by one or the parties to the dispute.

The second part  
Settlement of Environmental Disputes Outside of Court  
Article 66

- (1) Environmental Dispute Settlement outside of court is carried out to reach an agreement regarding:
  - a. the form and amount of compensation;
  - b. recovery actions due to pollution and/or Environmental Destruction;
  - c. certain actions to ensure that pollution and/or damage will not recur  
Environment; and/or
  - d. actions to prevent negative impacts to the Environment.
- (2) Out-of-court dispute resolution does not apply to environmental crimes as regulated in this Regional Regulation.
- (3) In resolving Environmental Disputes outside of court, the services of mediators and/or arbitrators can be used to help resolve Environmental disputes.

Article 67

- (1) The community can form institutions that provide free and impartial Environmental Dispute resolution services.
- (2) Regional Governments can facilitate the establishment of institutions that provide free and impartial Environmental Dispute resolution services.

Part Three

Right to Complaint

Paragraph 1

Regional Government's Right to Complaint

Article 68

Regional apparatus that administers government in the field of environmental protection and management has the authority to submit claims for compensation and certain actions against businesses and/or activities that cause environmental pollution and/or damage resulting in environmental losses.

Paragraph 2

Community's Right to Complaint

Article 69

- (1) The community has the right to file a class action lawsuit for its own interests and/or for the interests of the Community if it experiences losses due to environmental pollution and/or damage.
- (2) A lawsuit can be filed if there are similarities in facts or events, legal basis, and type of claim between the group representatives and their group members.
- (3) Provisions regarding the Community's right to sue are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

Paragraph 3

Environmental Organizations' Right to Sue

Article 70

- (1) In the framework of implementing the responsibility for Environmental Protection and Management, Environmental Organizations have the right to file a lawsuit in the interests of Preserving Environmental Functions.
- (2) The right to file a lawsuit is limited to demands for certain actions without any claim for compensation, except for real costs or expenses.
- (3) Environmental Organizations can file a lawsuit if it meets the requirements:
  - a. in the form of a legal entity;
  - b. confirms in its articles of association that the organization was established for the benefit of preserving environmental functions; And
  - c. has carried out real activities in accordance with its basic budget for at least 2 (two) years.

CHAPTER XV

PROVISIONS OF INVESTIGATION

Article 71

Apart from the Investigating Officers of the Republic of Indonesia State Police who are tasked with investigating criminal acts, investigations into criminal acts as referred to in this Regional Regulation can be carried out by Civil Servant Investigating Officials within the Regional Government whose appointment is determined in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

## CHAPTER XVI

## CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

## Article 72

Every person who violates the provisions as intended in Article 48 and Article 60 paragraph (1) letters a to g will be subject to a criminal offense in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations governing Environmental Protection and Management.

## Article 73

Every person who is proven to have violated the provisions as regulated in Article 49 paragraph (4), Article 54, and Article 55 paragraph (1) which results in casualties/damage to health, safety and/or the environment, is threatened with a criminal offense based on statutory regulations. which regulates Environmental Protection and Management.

## Article 74

- (1) Every person who is proven to have violated the provisions as regulated in Article 38 paragraph (1), Article 39 paragraph (1), and Article 60 paragraph (1) letters h to letter k shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months or a fine of a maximum of IDR 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).
- (2) The criminal act as intended in paragraph (1) is a violation.

## CHAPTER XVII

## TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

## Article 75

When this Regional Regulation comes into force:

- a. environmental permits, Protection and Management permits Environment, Environmental Feasibility Decree, UKL-UPL recommendations, or Environmental documents that have received approval prior to the enactment of this Regional Regulation, are declared to remain valid and are a prerequisite and are included in the Business Licensing or Government Approval;
- b. a license that has been held by the Regional Environmental Impact Assessment Commission remains permanent valid and can be extended until formation of an environmental due diligence team;
- c. Regional Amdal assessment commissions continue to carry out their duties carry out AMDAL feasibility tests up to formation of an environmental due diligence team; And
- d. in the event that the Regional Government has not established water quality standards for surface water bodies, use class 2 water quality standards as regulated in the provisions of statutory regulations.

## CHAPTER XVIII

## CLOSING

## Article 76

When this Regional Regulation comes into force, Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2013 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2013 Number 6, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 207), is revoked and declared invalid.

## Article 77

Implementing regulations for this Regional Regulation must be established no later than 1 (one) year from the promulgation of this Regional Regulation.

## Article 78

This local regulation are applied at the date stated.

So that everyone is aware, this Regional Regulation is ordered to be promulgated by placing it in the Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency.

Set in Sukoharjo

on April 3, 2023

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

signed.

ETIK SURYANI

Promulgated in Sukoharjo

on April 3, 2023

REGIONAL SECRETARY

SUKOHARJO DISTRICT,

signed.

WIDODO

SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGIONAL GAZETTE YEAR 2023 NUMBER 5

The copy corresponds to the original  
HEAD OF LEGAL SECTION,

signed.

TEGUH PRAMONO, SH, MH

Level I Supervisor

NIP. 19710429 199803 1 003

SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGIONAL REGISTRATION NUMBER,  
CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE : (3-73/2023)

EXPLANATION  
ON  
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT  
NUMBER 5 YEAR 2023  
ABOUT  
PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

I. GENERAL

Every person has the right to a good and healthy living environment which is a human right, as stated in Article 28 H Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which reads: "Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, in a place live, and get a good and healthy living environment and have the right to receive health services."

Fulfilling this right is the responsibility of the state, especially the government.

Sukoharjo Regency is inseparable from various environmental problems both on a large, medium and small scale.

To overcome the environmental problems of Sukoharjo Regency, it is necessary to carry out environmental control efforts in a concrete, comprehensive, principled and integrated manner.

One of these concrete efforts is the implementation of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Protection and Management

Environment, as has been amended several times, most recently by Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation, in this Law there is a strict division of authority between the Central Government and Regional Governments. Regional Government has the authority in matters of Environmental Control which are mandatory Regional affairs but are not related to basic services, so it is necessary to regulate efforts to prevent, overcome and restore the Environment with Regional Regulations.

Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulations on Environmental Protection and Management are one of the efforts to preserve natural resources in Sukoharjo Regency so that a clean, healthy, neat and beautiful Sukoharjo Regency is created and is sustainable for now and in the future in order to create a good and healthy environment as mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

article 1

Quite clear.

Section 2

Letter a

What is meant by "principle of responsibility" is:

- a. The state guarantees that the use of natural resources will provide maximum benefits for the welfare and quality of life of the people, both present and future generations.

- b. The state guarantees citizens' rights to the environment good and healthy.
- c. The State prevents activities from utilizing Natural Resources that cause pollution and/or Environmental Damage.

Letter b

What is meant by "principles of sustainability and sustainability" is that every person assumes obligations and responsibilities towards future generations and towards each other within one generation by making efforts to preserve the carrying capacity of the ecosystem and improve the quality of the environment.

Letter c

What is meant by "principle of harmony and balance" is that the use of the Environment must pay attention to various aspects such as economic, social, cultural interests, and the protection and preservation of the Ecosystem.

Letter d

What is meant by the "principle of integration" is that environmental protection and management is carried out by combining various elements or synergizing various related components.

Letter e

What is meant by "principle of benefit" is that all business and/or development activities carried out are adapted to the potential of natural resources and the environment to improve community welfare and human dignity in harmony with the environment.

Letter f

What is meant by "precautionary principle" is that uncertainty regarding the impact of a Business and/or Activity due to limited mastery of science and technology is not a reason to postpone steps to minimize or avoid threats to pollution and/or Environmental Damage.

Letter g

What is meant by "principle of justice" is that environmental protection and management must reflect proportional justice for every citizen, both across regions, across generations and across gender.

Letter h

What is meant by "ecoregional principles" is that environmental protection and management must take into account the characteristics of natural resources, ecosystems, geographical conditions, local community culture and local wisdom.

## Letter i

What is meant by the "principle of biodiversity" is that environmental protection and management must pay attention to integrated efforts to maintain the existence, diversity and sustainability of biological natural resources consisting of vegetable natural resources and animal natural resources together with the surrounding non-biological elements. as a whole forms an Ecosystem.

## Letter j

What is meant by "polluter pays principle" is that every person responsible whose business and/or activities cause pollution and/or environmental damage is obliged to bear the costs of environmental restoration.

## Letter k

What is meant by "community participatory principle" is that every member of the Community is encouraged to play an active role in the decision-making process and implementation of Environmental Protection and Management, both directly and indirectly.

## Letter l

What is meant by "the principle of Local Wisdom" is that in the Protection and Management of the Environment there must be pay attention to the noble values that apply in the order of social life.

## Letter m

What is meant by "principles of good governance" is that environmental protection and management is imbued with the principles of participation, transparency, accountability, efficiency and justice.

## Letter n

What is meant by the "principle of Regional Autonomy" is that the Government and Regional Governments regulate and manage government affairs themselves in the field of Environmental Protection and Management by taking into account the specificities and diversity of the Regions within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

## Letter o

What is meant by "principle of legal certainty" is the principle that prioritizes the basis of statutory regulations, propriety and justice in every state administration policy.

## Article 3

Quite clear.

## Article 4

Quite clear.

## Article 5

Quite clear.



Article 6

Quite clear.

Article 7

Quite clear.

Article 8

Quite clear.

Article 9

Quite clear.

Article 10

Quite clear.

Article 11

Quite clear.

Article 12

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

The environmental impacts and/or risks referred to include:

- a. climate change;
- b. damage, decline and/or extinction of biodiversity; c. increasing the intensity and coverage of flood, landslide, drought and/or forest and land fire disaster areas;
- d. decline in the quality and abundance of Natural Resources;
- e. increasing conversion of forest and/or land functions; f. an increase in the number of poor people or threats to the sustainability of the livelihoods of a group of people; and/or
- g. increased risk to human health and safety.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Article 13

Quite clear.

Article 14

Quite clear.

Article 15

Community involvement is carried out through dialogue, discussion and public consultation.

Article 16

Quite clear.

## Article 17

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

What is meant by "Water Quality Standards" is a measure of the limits or levels of living creatures, substances, energy, or components that exist or must exist and/or pollutant elements that are allowed to exist in water.

Letter b

What is meant by "Wastewater Quality Standards" is the limit or acceptable levels of pollutants to be introduced into water media.

Letter c

What is meant by "Ambient air quality standards" is a measure of the limits or levels of substances, energy, and/or components that should be present, and/or pollutant elements whose presence is allowed in ambient air.

Letter d

What is meant by "Emission Quality Standards" is the limit or acceptable levels of pollutants to be introduced into the air media.

Letter e

What is meant by "Nissance Quality Standards" is a measure of the limits of pollutant elements whose presence is tolerated, which includes elements of vibration, noise and odor.

Letter f

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

## Article 18

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

What is meant by "biomass production" are forms of utilizing land resources to produce biomass.

What is meant by "standard criteria for soil damage for biomass production" is the limit of changes in basic soil properties that can be tolerated in connection with biomass production activities.

The standard criteria for land damage for biomass production include agricultural land or cultivation land and forests.

Letter b

What is meant by "Environmental Damage related to forest and/or land fires"

is the effect of changes on the environment in the form of environmental damage and/or pollution related to forest and/or land fires caused by a business and/or activity.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear.

Article 19

Quite clear.

Article 20

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Letter f

What is meant by the introduction of types of plants, animals and microorganisms (living creatures consisting of one or several groups of cells with a size of several microns/0.001 mm) is a conscious or unconscious effort to introduce a type of animal or plant into a new habitat. . The microorganisms in this letter are products of genetic engineering.

Letter g

Quite clear.

Letter h

Quite clear.

Letter i

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Article 21

Self-explanatory.

Article 22

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Letter f

Environmental management and monitoring plans are intended to avoid, minimize, mitigate and/or compensate for the impacts of a business and/or activity.

Article 23

Quite clear.

Article 24

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "other parties" include, among others, AMDAL preparation institutions or consultants.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (6)

Quite clear.

Article 25

Quite clear.

Article 26

Quite clear.

Article 27

Quite clear.

Article 28

Quite clear.

Article 29

Quite clear.

## Article 30

Paragraph (1)

The announcement in this article is an implementation of information disclosure. This announcement allows for public participation, especially those who have not used objection procedures, hearings, etc., in the permit decision-making process.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

## Article 31

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

What is meant by "development planning and economic activities" is efforts to internalize environmental aspects into the planning and implementation of development and economic activities.

Letter b

What is meant by "Environmental funding" is a system and mechanism for collecting and managing funds used to finance efforts to protect and manage the environment.

Environmental funding comes from various sources, for example levies, grants, and others.

Letter c

Incentives are an effort to provide monetary and/or non-monetary encouragement or attraction to every person or regional government to carry out activities that have a positive impact on natural resource reserves and the quality of environmental functions.

Disincentives are the imposition of monetary and/or non-monetary burdens or threats on every person or regional government that carries out activities that have a negative impact on natural resource reserves and the quality of environmental functions.

## Article 32

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

What is meant by "Natural Resources balance sheet" is a description of Natural Resources reserves and their changes, both in physical and monetary units.

Letter b

What is meant by "gross domestic product" is the value of all goods and services produced by a country in a certain period.

What is meant by "gross regional domestic product" is the value of all goods and services produced by a region in a certain period.

Letter c

What is meant by "compensation/reward mechanisms for environmental services between regions" are methods of compensation/reward carried out by people, communities and/or regional governments as users of environmental services to providers of environmental services.

Letter d

What is meant by "internalization of environmental costs" is including the costs of environmental pollution and/or damage in the calculation of production costs or costs of a business and/or activity.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

What is meant by "Environmental recovery guarantee fund" is a fund prepared by a business and/or activity to restore the quality of the environment damaged by its activities.

Letter b

What is meant by "control funds" are funds used to overcome pollution and/or environmental damage that arises as a result of a business and/or activity.

Letter c

What is meant by "trust/aid funds" are funds originating from grants and donations for the benefit of environmental conservation.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

What is meant by "procurement of environmentally friendly goods and services is procurement that prioritizes goods and services labeled as environmentally friendly."

Letter b

What is meant by "Environmental taxes" are levies by the Government and Regional Governments on every person who uses natural resources, such as taxes on underground water extraction, fuel oil taxes and swallow's nest taxes.

What is meant by "Environmental levies" is a levy made by the Regional Government on every person who uses the facilities prepared by the Regional Government, such as a waste water treatment levy.

What is meant by "Environmental Subsidies" is the convenience or burden reduction provided to every person whose activities have an impact on improving the function of the Environment

Letter c

What is meant by "environmentally friendly financial institution system" is a financial institution system that implements Environmental Protection and Management requirements in the financing policies and practices of bank and non-bank financial institution systems.

Letter d

What is meant by "trading in waste and/or emission disposal permits" is the buying and selling of waste and/or emission quotas that are permitted to be disposed of into environmental media between persons in charge of businesses and/or activities.

Letter e

What is meant by "payment for environmental services" is the payment/reward given by environmental service users to environmental service providers.

Letter f

What is meant by "Environmental insurance" is insurance that provides protection in the event of environmental pollution and/or damage.

Letter g

What is meant by "environmentally friendly label system" is the provision of marks or labels to products that are environmentally friendly.

Letter h

Quite clear.

Article 33

Quite clear.

Article 34

Quite clear.

Article 35

Quite clear.

Article 36

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "environmental risk analysis" is a procedure used, among other things, to assess the release and distribution of genetic engineering products and clean *up* B3 waste.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

In this provision, "risk assessment" includes the entire process starting from identifying hazards, interpreting the magnitude of the consequences or results, and interpreting the possibility of undesirable impacts, both on human safety and health and the environment.

Letter b

In this provision, "risk management" includes risk evaluation or selection of risks that require management, identification of risk management options, selection of actions for management, and implementation of the selected actions.

Letter c

What is meant by "risk communication" is the interactive process of exchanging information and opinions between individuals, groups and institutions that are concerned with risk.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Article 37

Quite clear.

Article 38

Quite clear.

Article 39

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

What is meant by "remediation" is recovery efforts for environmental pollution to improve the quality of the environment.

Letter c

What is meant by "rehabilitation" is restoration efforts to restore the value, function and benefits of the environment, including efforts to prevent land damage, provide protection and improve the ecosystem.

Letter d

What is meant by "restoration" is a restoration effort to make the environment or its parts function again as before.

Letter e

Quite clear.



Article 40

Quite clear.

Article 41

Quite clear.

Article 42

Quite clear.

Article 43

Quite clear.

Article 44

Quite clear.

Article 45

Quite clear.

Article 46

Quite clear.

Article 47

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "environmental maintenance" is efforts made to preserve environmental functions and prevent environmental degradation or damage caused by human actions.

Letter a

Natural Resource Conservation includes, among others, conservation of water resources, forest ecosystems, marine coastal ecosystems, energy, and karst ecosystems.

Letter b

Natural Resource Reserves include Natural Resources that can be managed over the long term and over time according to specific needs. To implement Natural Resource Reserves, governments and individuals can build:

- a. biodiversity parks outside forest areas;
- b. Green Open Space (RTH) at least 30% of the area; And
- c. planting and maintaining trees outside the area forest.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

What is meant by "preserving Natural Resources" is an effort to maintain the integrity and authenticity of Natural Resources and their ecosystems.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Letter a

What is meant by "climate change mitigation efforts" are actions to reduce the impact of climate change that can be carried out before climate change occurs, including preparedness and long-term risk reduction measures.

What is meant by "climate change adaptation efforts" is a form of adjustment in natural or human systems as a response to climate change stimuli.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Article 48

Quite clear.

Article 49

Paragraph (1)

B3 Waste Management is a series of activities that include reducing, storing, collecting, transporting, utilizing and/or processing, including landfilling B3 Waste.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

What is meant by "other party" is a business entity that carries out B3 Waste Management and has obtained a permit.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (6)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (7)

Quite clear.

Article 50

Quite clear.

Article 51

Quite clear.

Article 52

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Registered non-B3 waste is waste that no longer has B3 characteristics and is compliant provisions for the minimum use of the best and environmentally friendly technology.

Letter b

Special non-B3 waste is waste that was previously B3 waste from general specific sources and specific specific sources that have gone through an exception procedure.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Article 53

Quite clear.

Article 54

Quite clear.

Article 55

Quite clear.

Article 56

Paragraph (1)

The environmental information system contains, among other things, diversity of ecological characteristics, population distribution, distribution of natural resource potential, and local wisdom.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Article 57

Quite clear.

Article 58

Quite clear.

Article 59

Quite clear.

Article 60

Quite clear.

Article 61

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Forms of Government Coercion include:

- a. temporary suspension of production activities;
- b. transfer of production facilities;
- c. closure of wastewater or emissions channels;
- d. demolition;
- e. confiscation of goods or tools that have the potential to cause violations;
- f. temporary suspension of all activities; or g. other actions aimed at stopping violations and actions to restore environmental functions.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Article 62

Quite clear.

Article 63

Quite clear.

Article 64

Quite clear.

Article 65

Paragraph (1)

The provisions in this paragraph are intended to protect the civil rights of the parties to the dispute.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

The provisions in this paragraph are intended to prevent different decisions regarding an Environmental Dispute to ensure legal certainty.

Article 66

Quite clear.

Article 67

Quite clear.

Article 68

What is meant by "Environmental loss" is loss arising from environmental pollution and/or damage which is not private property.

Certain actions are measures to prevent and control pollution and/or damage as well as restore the function of the Environment in order to ensure that negative impacts on the Environment will not occur or recur.

Article 69

Quite clear.

Article 70

Quite clear.

Article 71

Quite clear.

Article 72

Quite clear.

Article 73

Quite clear.

Article 74

Quite clear.

Article 75

Quite clear.

Article 76

Quite clear.

Article 77

Quite clear.

Article 78

Quite clear.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGIONAL GAZETTE NUMBER 316