

## The Role of Law Enforcement Officers in Administrative Aspects of Environmental Pollution and Damage

Andy Tonggo Michael Sihombing<sup>1</sup>, Rolib Sitorus<sup>2</sup>, Japansen Sinaga<sup>3</sup>

Universitas Pelita Harapan

**Corresponding Author:** Andy Tonggo; [mike291183@yahoo.com](mailto:mike291183@yahoo.com)

### ARTICLE INFO

*Keywords:* Debtor's Justice, Repossessed Collateral, Rural Bank

*Received :* 20, October

*Revised :* 25, November

*Accepted:* 20, December

©2024 Sihombing, Sitorus, Sinaga (s): This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Atribusi 4.0 Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



### ABSTRACT

Global issues of environmental pollution and damage have become a serious topic of discussion in the international arena. In this context, this research aims to understand the role of administrative law in enforcing environmental law in Indonesia, identify the obstacles faced in environmental law enforcement from an administrative perspective, and explore efforts to enhance the effectiveness of environmental law enforcement through administrative means. The research method employed is normative legal research, with an approach centered on legislation, focusing on legal products governing environmental pollution and damage. The findings indicate that administrative law plays a crucial role in environmental law enforcement in Indonesia. As the foundation and primary mechanism for environmental management, administrative law governs all aspects, including regulation formulation, implementation, supervision, and dispute resolution in environmental matters. However, environmental law enforcement in Indonesia continues to face significant challenges, particularly in the administrative aspects. These obstacles hinder efforts to achieve the primary goal of sustainable environmental management.

## INTRODUCTION

### Background

Human life on Earth is inseparable from its environment, as is the life of humans with other living beings such as animals and plants. Humans require other living beings to fulfill their needs, creating an interdependence between humans and other creatures. Humans, along with animals, plants, and microorganisms, inhabit a particular space. Besides living beings, this space also contains non-living entities such as air composed of various gases, water in vapor, liquid, and solid forms, soil, and rocks. The space inhabited by living beings along with non-living entities is referred to as the living environment of those beings.

Humans, as part of living creatures, coexist and interact with other living and non-living entities. To sustain their lives, humans rely on other beings. For biological needs, humans consume food derived from animals and plants. Apart from food, humans also depend on other entities such as soil, water, air, and solid objects. To utilize these resources, humans engage in processes such as cutting down forests to build houses, processing clay into bricks, or felling trees for timber.

The food consumed by humans also involves various processes, including harvesting crops and using water for cooking, until the food is ready to eat. Eventually, these processes produce waste or by-products. Other human activities, such as deforestation for housing, factory construction, airport runway development, mining, oil drilling, and other natural resource exploitations, also have significant environmental impacts. These activities lead to environmental damage, destruction of animal habitats, soil degradation from mining, pollution from factory processes, and industrial waste production.

Household activities also contribute to environmental degradation through leftover resource usage, resulting in various forms of waste causing pollution and environmental damage. Therefore, humans must be conscious of how to manage and utilize resources properly, including recycling waste materials.

Efforts to raise awareness about not just waste, pollution, reforestation, and wildlife protection but also instilling a deeper environmental consciousness in Indonesians, especially the youth, are crucial. This includes fostering love for the land and water to build a just, prosperous, and sustainable Indonesia. Such environmental awareness encourages individuals to live harmoniously with nature, fostering a sense of spirituality and admiration for God's creation as reflected in nature and the Earth's contents. Thus, environmental protection and management are needed as control instruments for mitigating the impacts of pollution and environmental damage.

Environmental protection and management in Indonesia have undergone a long process, in line with the global development of environmental management. International awareness of the importance of environmental protection has sparked intergovernmental meetings that resulted in several agreements, which were declared and transformed into international soft law instruments. These include the 1972 Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, the 1982 World Charter for Nature, the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg.

In Indonesia, global environmental law principles were integrated into the national legal system through the ratification of international laws or direct adoption of these principles into national legislation. However, implementation at the regulatory level in Indonesia began a decade after the Stockholm Declaration with the enactment of Law No. 4 of 1982 on Basic Provisions for Environmental Management. It took another fifteen years to restructure Indonesia's environmental administration, culminating in the promulgation of Law No. 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management on September 19, 1997. One reason for this update was the evolving public awareness and lifestyle concerning environmental management, necessitating improvements to previous legislation.

Post-reform, the 1945 Constitution underwent amendments, including the addition of Article 28H paragraph (1), which states: "Every person shall have the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, and to enjoy a good and healthy environment, and shall have the right to obtain medical care." This marked the first recognition of the right to a healthy environment as a human right and a constitutional right for every Indonesian citizen. It obligates the state to manage and protect the environment, encompassing natural, cultural, and human resources. Additionally, every person is entitled to a good and healthy environment.

In general, environmental issues can be divided into two categories: pollution and environmental destruction. According to Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, Article 13 Paragraph (3) states: "Control of environmental pollution and/or damage shall be carried out by the Government, local governments, and those responsible for businesses and/or activities in accordance with their respective authorities, roles, and responsibilities."

The role of business actors and/or activities in controlling environmental pollution and/or damage is to equip their enterprises with environmental documents as stated in Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021 on the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management. Article 4 stipulates: "Every business and/or activity plan that impacts the environment must have an AMDAL (Environmental Impact Analysis); UKL-UPL

(Environmental Management and Monitoring Efforts); or SPPL (Statement of Environmental Management and Monitoring Capability)."

In managing and monitoring the environment in relation to their businesses and/or activities, business actors and/or activities must refer to the environmental documents approved by the government based on the environmental impact of their operations to ensure sustainability and environmental preservation. Similarly, oversight (Article 493 of Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021), which is an instrument of environmental law enforcement, is conducted by the Regent/Mayor based on the environmental documents held by the business and/or activity operators.

Environmental law enforcement is an effort to achieve compliance with regulations and requirements under the prevailing environmental law through supervision and recommendations for follow-up enforcement actions, including the application of sanctions (administrative, civil, and criminal) as stipulated in Article 500 Paragraph (4) of Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021. Administrative sanctions are preventive instruments implemented without judicial proceedings, making them more time-efficient and result-effective compared to civil or criminal enforcement, which require longer processes. Nevertheless, applying administrative sanctions does not preclude the possibility of enforcing environmental law through repressive measures (criminal) when violations by business operators have a significant impact on areas or populations and pose a serious threat to environmental sustainability.

Persuasive steps within the framework of environmental law enforcement involve applying legal rules known as *Ultimum Remedium*, where criminal sanctions are considered the last resort in environmental law enforcement. The goal is to ensure compliance and adherence of business operators to environmental regulations. Using a medical analogy, prescribing medication for a patient should correspond to the severity of their condition to avoid overdosing. Similarly, if a violation of environmental protection and management provisions can still be addressed through administrative enforcement, criminal sanctions become the ultimate alternative to ensure compliance with the applicable regulations.

"Environmental law enforcement in Indonesia remains a significant challenge. Environmental issues such as pollution, ecosystem degradation, and climate change are becoming increasingly urgent to address. Environmental law, as a vital instrument in preserving the environment, holds a strategic role. However, in practice, environmental law enforcement still faces various obstacles, particularly in administrative aspects. Complicated licensing processes, weak oversight, and ineffective sanctions are some of the common problems encountered. Therefore, an in-depth study is needed on the role of administrative law in environmental law enforcement and efforts to improve its effectiveness."

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method employed is normative legal research, using a regulatory approach focused on legal products governing environmental pollution and damage. The legal sources used include primary legal materials, such as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management; Regulation of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia No. 17 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Community Involvement in the Environmental Impact Analysis Process and Environmental Permits; Government Regulation No. 27 of 2012 on Environmental Permits; and the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP).

Secondary legal materials are derived from literature studies, such as books relevant to law, research findings from legal experts, legal journals, and online sources available on the internet.

## DISCUSSION

The definition of the environment, according to Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, is a unified space encompassing all objects, forces, circumstances, and living beings, including humans and their behaviors, which influence the environment, the continuity of life, and the welfare of humans and other living creatures. Protection and management of the environment, as defined in Article 1 of Law No. 32 of 2009, involve systematic and integrated efforts to preserve environmental functions and prevent pollution and environmental damage. These efforts encompass planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision, and legal enforcement.

This law outlines the principle of state responsibility, which includes the following points:

1. The state is responsible for ensuring that the use of natural resources maximizes benefits for the welfare and quality of life of society, both for current and future generations.
2. The state guarantees every citizen's right to a good and healthy environment.
3. The state prevents activities exploiting natural resources that may cause environmental pollution or damage.

Excessive human activities in Indonesia, particularly post-regional autonomy, often involve competing to exploit natural resources for personal and group interests without considering the negative impacts on current and future generations. Thus, a control mechanism through a penal system is essential. Environmental criminal law aims to educate the public, entrepreneurs, and

governments about the moral consequences of prohibited environmental actions, prevent irresponsible environmental damage, and deter potential offenders.

To prevent environmental pollution and/or damage, systematic and integrated protection and management of the environment are necessary. These efforts, as mandated by Law No. 32 of 2009, include planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision, and legal enforcement. One critical aspect is the principle of "state responsibility," which requires a thorough analysis of the environmental impacts of any proposed activity or business, documented in an Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL). This requirement is regulated under Government Regulation No. 27 of 2012 on Environmental Permits.

The AMDAL serves as a critical prerequisite for the issuance of an environmental permit, ensuring that any business or development activity adheres to environmental protection and management standards as mandated by Law No. 32 of 2009.

Environmental law functions as a legal instrument for environmental protection and management, fundamentally rooted in administrative or governmental law principles. According to Takdir Rahmadi, using administrative legal instruments and sanctions involves governmental institutions, communities, and legal entities. Environmental law enforcement is a collective obligation, requiring capable authorities and public compliance with regulations. It spans three legal domains: administrative, criminal, and civil law.

Preventive law enforcement involves active monitoring to ensure adherence to regulations without specific incidents suggesting violations. Instruments for preventive enforcement include outreach, monitoring, and supervisory powers such as sampling and halting machinery operations. Here, government officials authorized to grant permits and prevent pollution play a central role.

In contrast, repressive law enforcement addresses regulatory violations directly and aims to terminate prohibited actions immediately. This enforcement mechanism is essential for addressing environmental infractions effectively. **1. The Role of Administrative Law in Environmental Law Enforcement** Regarding aspects related to the environment, particularly concerning the impact of exploration on the environment, these include administrative law, civil law, and criminal law aspects. Administrative law plays a crucial role in enforcing environmental law. It acts as the foundation and mechanism that regulates how environmental regulations are made, implemented, and monitored.

The significant roles of administrative law include the following:  
**a. Regulation Formation:**

- **Legislation:** Administrative law regulates the process of drafting laws and government regulations related to the environment, from planning to

enactment. This part is vital to ensure sound regulations aligned with the principles of good governance.

- **Standards and Criteria:** Establishing environmental quality standards, environmental permit criteria, and environmental impact assessment (EIA/AMDAL) procedures.

#### **b. Regulation Implementation:**

- **Issuance of Permits:** Granting authority to government agencies to issue environmental permits, business permits, and other permits related to activities that may harm the environment.
- **Monitoring:** Supervising the implementation of environmental regulations by businesses and society. Local government authorities must ensure proper oversight in granting environmental management permits, as decentralization principles dictate certain authorities have been devolved to local governments. Proper supervision is crucial to prevent misuse of power, which could lead to corruption.

#### **c. Dispute Resolution:**

- **Administrative Claims:** Providing mechanisms for dispute resolution through administrative channels, such as objections and appeals against administrative decisions. Care must be taken to avoid mistakes or overlaps in authority between litigation resolutions through general or administrative courts and non-litigation mechanisms like arbitration.
- **Civil Lawsuits:** Providing legal grounds for the public to file civil lawsuits against parties violating environmental laws.

#### **d. Law Enforcement:**

- **Administrative Sanctions:** Establishing types and measures of administrative sanctions for environmental law violators, such as permit revocation, administrative fines, and government coercion.
- **Interagency Coordination:** Facilitating coordination between various government agencies in environmental law enforcement.

Referring to the general principles of good governance, the principles of administrative law related to the environment are:

- Legality Principle:** Every administrative action must have a clear legal basis.
- Legal Certainty Principle:** Legislation must be clear, not ambiguous, and predictable in its legal consequences.
- Justice Principle:** Environmental law enforcement must be fair and non-discriminatory.

- d. **Transparency Principle:** Environmental information must be open and accessible to the public.
- e. **Public Participation Principle:** The public must be given opportunities to participate in environmental decision-making processes.

Efforts to enhance the role of administrative law in environmental law enforcement regarding pollution and environmental damage include:

- a. **Capacity Building:** Increasing the capacity of government officials in environmental law.
- b. **Bureaucratic Reform:** Reforming bureaucracy to improve efficiency and effectiveness in environmental governance.
- c. **Public Participation:** Enhancing public participation in decision-making and regulation enforcement.
- d. **Improving Access to Information:** Facilitating public access to environmental information.

The increasing implementation of development through natural resource exploration results in growing impacts on the environment. Development activities and natural resource exploration in Indonesia require a specific study of the risks of pollution and environmental damage.

## 2. Challenges in Environmental Law Enforcement through Administrative Aspects

Environmental law enforcement in Indonesia, particularly through administrative aspects, faces significant challenges. These challenges hinder efforts to achieve the primary goal of sustainable environmental management.

The challenges in environmental law enforcement through administrative aspects include:

- The imposition of administrative sanctions deemed too lenient, such as written warnings, which fail to create a deterrent effect.
- The imposition of excessively severe administrative sanctions, potentially causing social and economic unrest.
- Administrative environmental law enforcement involves governmental agencies or officials functioning as oversight mechanisms and implementing administrative sanctions.

Types of administrative sanctions applicable to polluters or environmental destroyers include written warnings, government coercion, license suspension, and license revocation. Besides administrative enforcement, environmental law enforcement can also be pursued through civil and criminal law instruments.

Administrative environmental law enforcement, carried out by government institutions (officials or agencies) with the authority to issue permits, functions as an oversight mechanism and applies administrative sanctions, as well as

administrative court lawsuits. Administrative enforcement has advantages over other legal enforcement methods, such as civil and criminal law. Its preventive function aims to prevent violations, particularly environmental pollution by industries.

### Regulatory Weaknesses

- **Overlapping Regulations:** Numerous environmental laws and regulations often overlap and are inconsistent, causing confusion in implementation.
- **Lack of Detail:** Some regulations fail to provide clear details on procedures, criteria, and sanctions, leading to varying interpretations.
- **Dynamic Developments:** Rapid technological changes and increasingly complex human activities often render environmental regulations outdated and irrelevant.

Environmental law comprises all regulations governing individuals' behavior regarding what should be done to the environment. These regulations can be enforced with sanctions by authorized parties.

Legal actions taken against companies that cause pollution and environmental damage consist of administrative, civil, and criminal aspects. Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, Article 76 paragraph (2) specifies that administrative sanctions consist of: written warnings, government coercion, suspension of environmental permits, and revocation of environmental permits. For the resolution of environmental disputes to claim compensation or the cost of environmental restoration, there are two routes (Article 84): resolution outside the court and resolution through the court. If an environmental crime is committed on behalf of a business entity or company, the criminal charges and sanctions are imposed on the business entity or the person who ordered the criminal act or the person acting as the leader of the activity in the criminal act (Article 116 paragraphs (1) and (2)). The criminal threats outlined in the articles are imprisonment and fines. Additionally, there are supplementary penalties or disciplinary actions against business entities in Article 119 of Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management.

The factors hindering the enforcement of environmental law result in the ineffectiveness of supporting factors in environmental law enforcement. Many regulations have been issued by the government, but implementation on the ground still faces numerous challenges and obstacles. These challenges lie in factors such as:

1. **Legal Infrastructure:** Legal infrastructure is a factor that hinders environmental law enforcement. Various operational policies issued are often inconsistent with the principles of environmental protection and management in Law No. 32 of 2009 or other laws related to environmental

management. In environmental law enforcement efforts, human factors are more likely to shape the success of law enforcement compared to the legal factors themselves.

2. **Law Enforcement Officers:** Many environmental cases are hampered because the number of professional law enforcement officers capable of handling environmental cases is still very limited. Moreover, it is unrealistic to expect law enforcement officers to master various aspects of the environment. Environmental issues cover a very broad and complex scope involving multiple disciplines. The limited knowledge and understanding of environmental aspects by law enforcement officers become a dominant obstacle in creating a common perception in handling environmental cases.
3. **Facilities and Resources:** Facilities and resources are tools to achieve the goals of environmental law enforcement. The absence or limitation of supporting facilities and resources (including funding) will significantly impact the success of environmental law enforcement. The reality shows that handling environmental cases often involves advanced technology (laboratory equipment), which requires experts and substantial costs for its operationalization.
4. **Licensing:** Licensing is indeed one of the issues that offers more opportunities for environmental problems to develop rather than limiting them. This is because Article 36 of Law No. 32 of 2009 can still be bypassed by entrepreneurs, especially if the permits are issued by the Ministry of Industry, after a company is ready to operate.
5. **Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) System:** In practice, AMDAL is more focused on fulfilling administrative requirements rather than its substantive aspects. The rapid demand for AMDAL has become a mandatory link in the licensing process or is viewed as a performance indicator to obtain credit agreements or investment permits. The transparency process and the mechanism for the openness of AMDAL documents to the public have not met expectations, and even the affected communities are often unaware of the activities taking place.
6. **Public Legal Awareness on the Environment:** Adherence to and compliance with environmental law provisions is an indicator of public legal awareness. Community participation, according to environmental management laws, is a main component, along with the presence of law enforcement, to achieve legal goals through enforcement efforts, by carrying out environmental law enforcement.

### **Institutional Weaknesses**

Coordination between institutions means a lack of effective coordination among various agencies with authority in the environmental field, leading to overlapping responsibilities and weak law enforcement. Human resources are another constraint, as there is a shortage of competent and professional human resources in environmental fields, especially in regions, which hampers monitoring and law enforcement. Additionally, the limited budget allocated for

environmental monitoring and law enforcement often proves inadequate, thus limiting the scope and effectiveness of these activities.

**Environmental Legal Awareness in Society** begins with how the community views its environment. If a person's perception of the environment is negative, meaning they do not understand or appreciate the importance of environmental conservation for the continuity of life, they tend to be indifferent toward the environment. The limited public awareness of environmental law is due to the lack of understanding of environmental aspects and the unaware of the consequences of polluting or damaging the environment.

Public perceptions and awareness of the environment can be developed and increased through efforts like counseling, guidance, examples, and community involvement in environmental issues. Therefore, it is essential to improve law enforcement activities that are educational, persuasive, and preventive in nature.

### **Weaknesses in Law Enforcement**

Ineffective sanctions, especially administrative sanctions applied to environmental law violators, are often considered too lenient, failing to provide a deterrent effect. Furthermore, the long judicial process causes environmental litigation to be prolonged and complicated, making business operators reluctant to comply with environmental regulations. Additionally, the difficulty in obtaining strong evidence in environmental violation cases is another challenge in law enforcement. The lack of strong evidence often leads to improper prosecution and results in environmental damage perpetrators, especially corporations involved in resource exploitation, escaping legal consequences.

### **Social and Cultural Factors**

Low environmental awareness, along with society's limited understanding of the importance of protecting the environment, makes it difficult to change behaviors that harm the environment. Additionally, the short-term economic orientation, which is common in communities with lower economic capacity and education levels, pressures for rapid economic growth often disregards environmental aspects. There is also dependency on natural resources, as many people still rely heavily on natural resources to meet daily needs, making it difficult to shift to more environmentally friendly lifestyles.

### **Political Pressure**

Political intervention can occur in a country, especially in conditions where security is not stable. Political pressure in decision-making regarding environmental issues can hinder the enforcement of strict laws. Economic

development priorities often take precedence over environmental protection, causing environmental policies to be sidelined.

To address these challenges, efforts will be made to prevent and rectify these issues

- a. **Improvement of Regulatory Quality:** Simplifying, adjusting, and enhancing the quality of environmental regulations.
- b. **Strengthening Institutional Capacity:** Enhancing coordination between agencies, strengthening human resource capacity, and allocating adequate budgets for monitoring and law enforcement activities.
- c. **Improvement of Law Enforcement Effectiveness:** Strengthening administrative sanctions, accelerating judicial processes, and increasing the capacity of law enforcement officers.
- d. **Raising Public Awareness:** Conducting campaigns and socialization on the importance of preserving the environment.
- e. **Strengthening Public Participation:** Providing space for the public to participate in decision-making processes and monitoring the implementation of environmental policies.

Through efforts to address the challenges above, it is expected that environmental law enforcement in Indonesia will be more effective and the goals of sustainable environmental management can be achieved.

### 3. Efforts to Improve the Effectiveness of Environmental Law Enforcement through Administrative Aspects

Effective environmental law enforcement is key to preserving the environment. The administrative aspect plays an important role in this process. Here are some efforts that can be made to enhance the effectiveness of environmental law enforcement through administrative aspects:

1. **Strengthening Regulations, Simplification, and Harmonization of Regulations:** Simplifying environmental regulations to avoid overlaps and inconsistencies.

**Improving Detail and Clarity:** Clarifying and detailing provisions in the regulations, including procedures, criteria, and sanctions, so that they are easy to understand and implement.

**Adapting to Changes:** Periodically evaluating and updating regulations to adapt to technological developments and socio-economic dynamics.

2. **Strengthening Institutional Capacity, Enhancing Coordination between Agencies:** Strengthening coordination and synergy between agencies with environmental authority through the formation of coordination forums or task forces.

**Improving Human Resource Capacity:** Conducting training and capacity building for human resources in the environmental field, both at the central and regional levels.

**Increasing Budget Allocation:** Allocating sufficient budgets for environmental monitoring and law enforcement activities, including procurement of necessary equipment and technology.

3. **Improving Law Enforcement Effectiveness, Consistent Law Enforcement:** Applying principles of fairness and equality in environmental law enforcement, without discrimination.  
**Strengthening Sanctions:** Establishing effective administrative sanctions that provide a deterrent effect, such as fines, permit revocations, and other sanctions.

**Accelerating Judicial Processes:** Simplifying and speeding up the environmental judicial process, and providing adequate legal protection for reporters and witnesses.

**Utilizing Technology:** Using information and communication technology to facilitate monitoring, reporting, and handling environmental violations.

4. **Increasing Public Participation, Socialization and Education:** Conducting socialization and education for the public about the importance of preserving the environment and applicable regulations.  
**Empowering the Public:** Empowering the public to actively participate in monitoring and reporting environmental violations.  
**Complaint Mechanism:** Providing an easy and secure mechanism for the public to report environmental violations.

5. **Strengthening Preventive Aspects, Risk Analysis:** Conducting risk analysis of potential environmental violations and taking necessary preventive actions.  
**Effective Licensing System:** Perfecting the environmental licensing system to ensure that every activity with potential environmental impact undergoes a strict assessment process.

**Regular Monitoring:** Conducting regular monitoring of environmental permit implementation and overall environmental conditions.

6. **International Cooperation, Knowledge Exchange:** Engaging in knowledge and experience exchange with other countries in environmental management.  
**International Partnerships:** Building partnerships with international organizations to gain support in environmental protection efforts.
7. **Evaluation and Continuous Improvement, Performance Evaluation:** Periodically evaluating the performance of environmental law enforcement to identify weaknesses and shortcomings.  
**Policy Development:** Adjusting and developing policies based on the results of evaluations.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation presented in the discussion above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. **Administrative Law** plays a crucial role in environmental law enforcement efforts in Indonesia. As the foundation and primary mechanism in environmental management, administrative law regulates all aspects, from the formation of regulations, implementation, supervision, to the resolution of environmental disputes. Administrative law has a very strategic role in achieving sustainable environmental management goals. However, to achieve optimal results, comprehensive and continuous efforts from various parties, including the government, society, and the private sector, are required.
2. **Environmental Law Enforcement** in Indonesia still faces several significant challenges, particularly in the administrative aspect. These obstacles hinder efforts to achieve the main goal of sustainable environmental management. Although environmental law enforcement in Indonesia faces many challenges, systematic efforts involving all parties are expected to overcome these issues, ensuring the preservation of Indonesia's environment for future generations.
3. **Efforts to Improve the Effectiveness of Environmental Law Enforcement** through the administrative aspect are crucial in maintaining environmental sustainability. Various efforts have been and continue to be made to address the existing obstacles. The improvement of environmental law enforcement effectiveness through administrative aspects is a long-term and ongoing process. With strong commitment and cooperation from all parties, the goal of achieving a sustainable environment is expected to be realized.

Overall, the enforcement of administrative law concerning pollution and environmental damage in Indonesia aims to protect public health, preserve ecosystems, and ensure the quality of life for future generations. Consistent implementation and synergy between the government, society, and business actors are essential to reducing the negative impacts of pollution and promoting sustainability practices across various sectors.

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Fauzi, Abdul Ropik, 2023, *Penegakan Hukum Administrasi Lingkungan Hidup Terhadap Pencemaran Pembuangan Limbah Kulit*, Jurnal Juris Scientia, Yayasan Merasa Indonesia Publikasi.
- Gatot Supramono, (2013) *Penyelesaian Sengketa Lingkungan Hidup di Indonesia*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta.
- <https://doi.org/10.35814/jlr.v6i1.3120>
- Kristianto Pustaka Halomoan, "Tantangan Pengaturan Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Pasca Undang-Undang No. 11 Tahun 2020 dan Pasca Pandemi Covid 2019," *Jurnal Bina Hukum Lingkungan*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (2021).
- Laode M. Syarif dan Andri G. Wibisana, ed., *Hukum Lingkungan: Teori, Legislasi dan Studi Kasus*, (Jakarta: Kemitraan Partnership, USAID, dan The Asia Foundation, 2014).
- Nafi' BS, Sahman, *Penegakan Hukum Administrasi Dalam Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup di Indonesia*, 2024, Unes Law Review.
- Andini, Desita, dkk, 2020, *Instrumen Administrasi Dalam Penegakan Hukum Atas Pelaksanaan Izin Lingkungan*, Jurnal Yustisiabel – Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhammadiyah Luwuk.
- N.H.T. Siahaan, *Hukum Lingkungan, Cet. Ke-2, Jakarta: Pancuran Alam* (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2009)
- Negara Republik Indonesia, *Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup*, 2009
- Nugroho, Wahyu, *Hukum Lingkungan Dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam* (Yogyakarta: Genta Publishing, 2022)
- Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 22 Tahun 2021, *Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 22 Tahun 2021 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup, Penyelenggaraan Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup*, 2021.
- Priyatna, Maret. "Penerapan Konsep Konstitusi Hijau (Green Constitution) di Indonesia sebagai Tanggung Jawab Negara dalam Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup." *Jurnal Konstitusi*, 7, 4 (2010): 113-130. <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk746>

- Rachman, Cipta Indralestari dan Endra Wijaya. "Persetujuan Lingkungan dalam Perspektif Hukum Administrasi Negara." *Jurnal Legal Reasoning*, 6, 1 (2023): 42-68.
- Rimbawan, Andhika Yuli dan Wafda Vivid Izziyana. "Omnibus Law dan Dampaknya Pada Agraria dan Lingkungan Hidup." *RECHTMATIG: Jurnal Hukum Tata Negara*, 6, 2 (2020): 19-28.
- Syarif, Laode M. dan Andri G. Wibisana, ed. *Hukum Lingkungan: Teori, Legislasi dan Studi Kasus*. Jakarta: Kemitraan Partnership, USAID, dan The Asia Foundation, 2014.
- Undang-Undang Tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2022 tentang Cipta Kerja Menjadi Undang-Undang*. UU Nomor 6 Tahun 2023. LN Tahun 2022 No. 238 TLN No. 6841.
- Undang-Undang Tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup*. UU Nomor 32 Tahun 2009. LN Tahun 2009 No. 140 TLN No. 5059.
- Wibisana, Andri Gunawan. "Tentang Ekor yang Tak Lagi Beracun: Kritik Konseptual atas Sanksi Administratif dalam Hukum Lingkungan di Indonesia." *Jurnal Hukum Lingkungan Indonesia*, 6, 1 (2019): 41-71. <https://doi.org/10.38011/jhli.v6i1.123>
- Yanti, Aviany dan Winda Fitri. "Sanksi Pencemaran Lingkungan Hidup dalam Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja: Studi Komparatif Negara Jepang." *Mulawarman Law Review*, 7, 1 (2022): 31-48. <https://doi.org/10.30872/mulrev.v7i1.772>
- <<http://www.jdih.setjen.kemendagri.go.id/>>
- Risqi, Dimas Moch., *Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan*, JHP17 (*Jurnal Hasil Penelitian*) (PT Alumni, 2022), VI <<https://doi.org/10.30996/jhp17.v6i2.6214>>
- Solikin, *Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan*, *Kanun: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 2010,
- Samsul Wahidin, (2014) *Dimensi Hukum Perlindungan & Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup*, Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta.