

# Economic Impact of Implementing Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 on the Environmental Performance of the Sumber Indah Perkasa Limited Liability Company in South Lampung Regency

Thirta Sansanthia<sup>1</sup>, Ketut Seregig<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Bandar Lampung University; ketut.seregig@ubl.ac.id

Economic Impact of Implementing Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 on the Environmental Performance of the Sumber Indah Perkasa Limited Liability Company in South Lampung Regency

## Abstract

The Provincial Environmental Service has responsibility for monitoring environmental performance related to industrial activities. This research aims to investigate the implementation of Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 in the mechanism for monitoring environmental management performance by the Lampung Province Environmental Service for the Sumber Indah Perkasa Limited Liability Company in South Lampung Regency, as well as identifying inhibiting factors in its implementation. The research methods used are normative juridical and empirical, with secondary and primary data collection through literature studies and field studies. Data analysis was carried out qualitatively. The research results show that the implementation of Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 in the mechanism for monitoring environmental management performance by the Lampung Province Environmental Service for PT. Sumber Indah Perkasa is not yet optimal. The obstacles involve problems in monitoring the implementation of environmental performance, completeness of documents, and licensing of PT's business activities. Sumber Indah Mighty. Inhibiting factors involve a shortage of supervisory team personnel, limited supervisory budget, and lack of transportation. Research recommendations include increasing the number of personnel and adjusting the workload of the Lampung Province Environmental Service to ensure optimal supervision. Apart from that, it is hoped that the government can increase the budget allocation of funds, considering the operational needs required for routine supervision.

**Keywords:** Implementation of PP no. 22/2021, Environmental Performance Monitoring, Inhibiting Factors.

## 1. Introduction

Indonesia has wealth in the form of abundant natural resources on land, water and air. This wealth becomes the basic capital for national development in various sectors (Sari, DAA, 2019). The importance of protecting, maintaining, preserving and optimizing the use of natural resources is an obligation for the welfare of the Indonesian people and the overall quality of human life (Khairina, E., Purnomo, EP, & Malawani, AD, 2020).

Management of biological natural resources and their ecosystems is an integral part of sustainable national development, in accordance with Pancasila values (Sasialang, ROK, 2023). Biological natural resources and their ecosystems have an important role in forming a living environment that cannot be replaced (Sastrawan, GA, 2021). Therefore, conservation of natural resources is the responsibility of every generation.

Development as an effort to increase people's prosperity must be carried out with attention to environmental sustainability. Major changes in development, such as changes in economic structure, physical areas, consumption patterns, technology and

value systems, must be balanced with policies that support the environment (Prihatin, RB, 2015). The development of science and technology needs to be directed to provide benefits for sustainable development (Rosana, M., 2018).

The importance of preserving the environment requires an understanding that the environment must be maintained in its current state (Hapsari, DR, 2016). Even though it is experiencing changes, the environment must be maintained so that it can still support normal life (Septemuryantoro, SA, 2021). Environmentally sound development is a conscious effort to use and manage resources wisely to improve the quality of life (Rosana, M., 2018).

Environmental law plays an important role in preventing environmental pollution and destruction (Listiyani, N., Hayat, MA, & Mandala, S., 2018). The law must be a means of taking action against actions that are detrimental to the environment (Nisa, ANM, 2020). In this context, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management is the basis for environmental protection efforts.

Environmental management and protection, in accordance with the PPLH Law, requires wise control over the use of natural resources. Article 68 of the PPLH Law emphasizes that every business and activity is obliged to maintain the sustainability of environmental functions and comply with quality standards and standard criteria for environmental damage.

The Provincial Environmental Service plays an important role in implementing environmental policy. The functions and duties of this department include policy formulation, policy implementation, evaluation, reporting, administration and guidance of technical implementation units in the environmental sector (Utami, HS, 2017). In this context, monitoring environmental permits becomes the main focus to ensure compliance with environmental regulations.

This research will discuss the implementation of Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 in the mechanism for monitoring environmental management performance by the Lampung Province Environmental Service for PT. Sumber Indah Perkasa in South Lampung Regency. The main problems identified include the mechanism for implementing these regulations and the inhibiting factors. It is hoped that this research can provide theoretical and practical contributions to the development of environmental science and policy in Lampung Province.

**2. Literature Review**

Administration is an activity that aims to organize activities so that they are more systematic in achieving predetermined goals. This activity involves every individual and requires administration as a means of achieving goals that are influenced by the implementation of administration.

The definition of administration in the modern context is human activity working together with a high level of rationality (Sonia, NR, 2021). This level of rationality is related to the fact that human cooperation differs in the effectiveness of achieving goals, both formal goals and the goals of the members involved in the collaboration (Fathy, R., 2019). From the description above, it can be concluded that administration is an activity carried out by humans to achieve effectiveness in achieving certain goals.

State Administration is an extension of constitutional law or as a secondary law that is related to the deeper diversity of the public legal order (Zamroni, M., 2021). State Administrative Law is closely related to the power and activities of the ruler (Ibad, S., 2021).

Evidence of the success of law in a country is reflected in the attitudes, behavior, actions, even political or legal decisions of state administrators (Pardede, M. (2016). Good law must pay attention to the principles of the rule of law, including justice, equality,

recognition and protection human rights, free justice, welfare and obedience of the people (Astomo, P., 2014).

The concept of the State of Law in Indonesia is stated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution which states that the State of Indonesia is a State of Law. Indonesia as a Unitary State in the form of a Republic has strong local wisdom, is based on Pancasila and respects ethnic, tribal, cultural and customary diversity (Dwintari, JW, 2018).

The rule of law places law as the basis of state power, achieving state, government and social activities that focus on justice, peace and benefit (Timon, A., 2020).

Government is defined as the highest body or apparatus that has governmental authority in a country or region. Government as an organization in the form of a state aims to regulate people's lives to achieve justice and prosperity (Yanto, D., Kristhy, ME, & Kristanto, K., 2022).

Regional autonomy provides limited freedom to regions to manage their own interests, in line with the principles of decentralization and deconcentration. Regional autonomy can optimize local resources for community progress, encourage empowerment, creativity and increase community participation.

The definition of the environment includes everything around life, both inanimate and moving objects (Trisiana, A., 2020). The living environment is divided into natural and artificial, influencing the lives of humans and other living creatures (Sompotan, DD, & Sinaga, J., 2022).

In enforcing environmental law, administrative sanctions, civil sanctions and criminal sanctions can be applied (Wibisana, AG, 2019). Environmental monitoring is carried out to ensure compliance with statutory regulations, with the application of administrative sanctions as the main principle (Syaprih, A., 2016).

Strategic Environmental Studies (KLHS) is part of the instrument for preventing pollution and environmental damage (Wedanti, IGAJM, 2016). KLHS is the basis for regional development policies, plans and programs. Environmental protection and management involves integrated efforts to preserve environmental functions and prevent damage.

In a theoretical context, the Legal System includes legal substance, legal structure and legal culture (Santiago, F., 2014). The function of law as a tool of social control can change people's lives (Sudjana, S., 2021). Public Policy Theory states that public policy is the government's choice to carry out or not to carry out.

### 3. Research Methods

This research uses a normative and empirical juridical approach. The problem approach in this research includes normative and empirical juridical approaches. A normative juridical approach is carried out by literature study of legal principles in theory and applicable laws and regulations. Meanwhile, the empirical approach is carried out through direct observation of research objects regarding the Implementation of Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 on Environmental Performance Monitoring at PT. Sumber Indah Perkasa in South Lampung Regency.

The data obtained is secondary data sourced from literature, legal journals, newspapers, print and electronic media, as well as the results of field research. This type of data involves secondary data consisting of primary legal materials such as statutory regulations, and secondary data from literature and journals. Secondary data is divided into primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Primary data was obtained through direct observation and interviews with related sources.

Data collection procedures include a literature study carried out to detail the direction of thought and research objectives. The field study involved observations and interviews at the Lampung Province Environmental Service and PT. Sumber Indah Mighty. The

data processing procedure is carried out by classifying the data by grouping the data according to the problems discussed. Data inventory aims to determine the completeness, quality and certainty of the data. Data systematization to place data systematically based on the position of the main problem.

Data analysis was carried out qualitatively by describing problems based on research and discussion. The results of the analysis are used to draw up deductive conclusions as answers to the problems studied.

**4. Results and Discussion**

**Implementation of Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 in the mechanism for monitoring environmental management performance by the Lampung Province Environmental Service for the Sumber Indah Perkasa Limited Liability Company in South Lampung Regency.**

Poor and wise environmental management can reduce environmental quality standards. On the other hand, good and wise environmental management will improve environmental quality standards. The importance of managing the environment well and wisely is an important aspect in realizing sustainable development.

Sustainable development problems involve efforts to improve the balance of a disturbed or damaged environment. Development must not only prioritize economic aspects without paying attention to environmental conditions which should be well maintained. Currently, environmental problems have become a concern in various regions, triggered by the growth of development and industry which continues to increase every year.

According to Mrs. Emilia Kusumawati, Head of the Lampung Province Environmental Service, development and industry have a significant impact on the economy and community welfare. However, on the other hand, this activity also has the potential to create environmental pollution that is detrimental to the surrounding community.

Efforts to control environmental pollution are carried out through monitoring mechanisms. The better, smoother and more correct the monitoring, the less environmental pollution will be. In accordance with the PPLH Law, supervision is part of the law enforcement mechanism. The main objective of supervision is to monitor, evaluate and determine the level of compliance of the person in charge of the business with environmental protection and management regulations.

Article 72 of the PPLH Law confirms that supervision is carried out by the government, with the Environmental Service as a technical agency in the region. The Lampung Province Environmental Service is responsible for supervision related to preventing environmental pollution in the Lampung Province area.

Apart from ensuring good and healthy environmental conditions, the government has an obligation to guarantee the economic welfare of its citizens. This is reflected in Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, which aims to encourage investment, increase employment opportunities and simplify licensing regulations. The changes in the law also affect the PPLH Law, which is implemented through the Government Regulation on the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management.

Supervision of compliance with environmental provisions is carried out by the Central and Regional Governments in accordance with Article 71 paragraph (1) number (25) of the Job Creation Law. Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 regulates the implementation of environmental protection and management, creating harmony between economic interests and environmental sustainability.

Mr. Murni Rizal, Secretary of the Lampung Province Environmental Service, explained that the regulation was prepared with substantive content, including planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision and enforcement of environmental law.

Supervision and law enforcement aim to ensure that businesses and activities are carried out according to plan and that there are consequences if violations occur.

Based on the provisions of Article 492 of Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021, the Minister, Governor or Regent/Mayor is obliged to supervise the compliance of business insurers with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of environmental protection and management. The implementation of Environmental Protection and Management is carried out in an integrated and sustainable manner in order to increase effectiveness and efficiency.

Regional governments have an important role in environmental monitoring, and synergy between central and regional governments is needed to achieve optimal results. With good environmental management, environmental quality standards can be maintained and improved, providing long-term benefits for society and the ecosystem.

In this case, community participation is also very important. The public has the right to know information about the environment and participate in monitoring the implementation of environmental policies. Community awareness and active participation can help create a healthy and sustainable living environment.

Based on the results of interviews with stakeholders related to environmental management in Lampung Province, it can be concluded that synergy between government, industry and society is very important in achieving sustainable development. Good and wise environmental management needs to be integrated into every development policy and practice in order to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

In this context, the role of the Lampung Province Environmental Service as a technical agency responsible for environmental management in its region is very vital. Efforts to increase the capacity and effectiveness of the Environmental Service need to continue, including through active involvement of the community in the environmental monitoring and management process.

The importance of balance between economic development and environmental sustainability must also continue to be maintained. The government needs to continue to develop policies that support economic growth without damaging the environment. Industry is expected to implement environmentally friendly practices, and society needs to be part of the solution by adopting a sustainable lifestyle.

As part of society, we also have a responsibility to participate in environmental conservation. Thus, through good collaboration between government, industry and society, Lampung Province can move towards sustainable development, where current needs can be met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

**Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 in the Environmental Management Performance Monitoring Mechanism carried out by the Lampung Province Environmental Service for the Sumber Indah Perkasa Limited Liability Company in South Lampung Regency.**

Environmental management is an integrated effort to preserve environmental functions, including policies for structuring, utilizing, developing, maintaining, restoring, monitoring and controlling the environment. The basis and principle of this management is to achieve sustainability of human relations with the environment, developing humans as an inseparable part of the environment. Environmental laws and regulations were created to provide a strong legal basis for the efforts of the government and community institutions in implementing nature conservation.

In the context of Lampung Province, the Environmental Service carries out the duties and functions of developing and supervising environmental management performance. For example, supervision of PT. Sumber Indah Perkasa in South Lampung Regency, an



oil palm plantation company. The monitoring mechanism involves routine evaluations, business assessments, checking waste processing facilities, and intensive communication with local communities to create a balance between the company and the community.

However, in implementing Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021, several inhibiting factors emerged. One of them is the lack of human resources or supervisory team personnel, resulting in obstacles to routine supervision. Another factor is the minimal budget for supervisory funds and transportation equipment, causing the implementation of supervision not according to the predetermined schedule.

Through an interview with the Secretary of the Environmental Service, Mr. Murni Rizal, it was revealed that guidance and supervision is carried out periodically to achieve environmental protection efforts. However, the policy prohibiting work outside the main duties and functions of the Lampung Province Environmental Service is an obstacle that can weaken employee integrity.

Thus, the main inhibiting factor in implementing Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 regarding the monitoring mechanism for environmental management performance at PT. Sumber Indah Perkasa is a lack of human resources and a minimal supervisory budget. Further efforts are needed to overcome this obstacle, including increasing budget allocations and additional personnel to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of environmental monitoring.

## 5. Conclusions and Suggestions

### Conclusion

Based on the results of discussion and research on the problem, it can be concluded as follows:

- a. Implementation of Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 in the Environmental Management Performance Monitoring Mechanism by the Lampung Province Environmental Service towards PT. Sumber Indah Perkasa in South Lampung Regency has been implemented, but has not yet reached the maximum level. This is caused by obstacles in supervision related to structuring the implementation of environmental performance and completeness of documents and licensing of PT's business activities. Sumber Indah Mighty. These factors become obstacles in the monitoring mechanism for environmental management performance.
- b. Factors inhibiting the implementation of Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 in the mechanism for monitoring environmental management performance by the Lampung Province Environmental Service towards PT. Sumber Indah Perkasa in South Lampung Regency includes a lack of human resources or supervisory team personnel from the Lampung Province Environmental Service. This causes obstacles in carrying out routine supervision and a minimal budget for monitoring funds and transportation equipment. This obstacle affects the schedule for implementing supervision as determined.

### Suggestion

Based on the results of discussion and research on the problem, the following can be recommended:

- a. It is recommended to the Lampung Province Environmental Service to increase the number of supervision personnel and optimize the implementation of supervision according to the workload given. This is expected to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of supervision and ensure its implementation reaches the maximum level.
- b. It is hoped that local governments will increase the budget allocation for the Environmental Service. This increase in funds is needed to support operational

activities, including routine supervision. By increasing the budget, it is hoped that the Environmental Service can be more optimal in carrying out its supervisory function.

**References**

Astomo, P. (2014). The Existence of Administrative Justice in the Indonesian Legal State System. *Juridical Journal*, 1(1), 42-56.

Dwintari, JW (2018). The Urgency of Multicultural-Based Citizenship Education in Fostering the Diversity of Indonesian Society. *Civic-Culture: Journal of PKN Education and Socio-Cultural Sciences*, 2(1).

Fathy, R. (2019). Social Capital: Concept, Inclusivity and Community Empowerment. *Journal of Sociological Thought*, 6(1), 1-17.

Hapsari, DR (2016). The Role of Communication Networks in Social Movements for Environmental Conservation. *Communication Journal of the Indonesian Communication Scholars Association*, 1(1), 25-36.

Ibad, S. (2021). State Administrative Law in Efforts to Implement Good Government. *Hukmy: Law Journal*, 1(1), 55-72.

Khairina, E., Purnomo, EP, & Malawani, AD (2020). Sustainable Development Goals: Environmentally Friendly Policies to Maintain Environmental Resilience in Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. *Journal of National Resilience*, 26(2), 155-181.

Listiyani, N., Hayat, MA, & Mandala, S. (2018). Norming Supervision of Environmental Permits in Preventing Environmental Pollution and Damage in the Exploitation of Natural Resources. *Legal Media Journal*, 25(2), 217-227.

Nisa, ANM (2020). Law Enforcement Against Environmental Problems to Achieve Sustainable Development (Case Study of Forest Fires in Indonesia). *Journal of Bina Mulia Hukum*, 4(2), 294-312.

Pardede, M. (2016). Grand Design for Legal Research Reform of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. *Journal of De Jure Legal Research*, 16(2), 125-145.

Prihatin, R.B. (2015). Land Use Change in Urban Areas (Case Study in Bandung and Yogyakarta). *Journal of Aspiration*, 6(2), 105-118.

Rosana, M. (2018). Environmentally Friendly Sustainable Development Policy in Indonesia. *Journal of Management: Journal of Social Sciences*, 1(1).

Santiago, F. (2014). Corruption Crime Eradication Strategy: Sociological Legal Study. *Lex Publica*, 1(1).

Sari, DAA (2019). Integration of Sustainable Marine Development Policy Governance. *Rechts Vinding Journal: National Legal Development Media*, 8(2), 147.

Sasialang, ROK (2023). Investigation of Protected Animals in Accordance with the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems. *Lex Administratum*, 11(5).

Writers, GA (2021). The Role of Consumer Protection Laws in Following Up on Extreme Culinary in the Form of Wild Animals During the Covid 19 Pandemic. *Journal of Communication Media, Pancasila and Citizenship Education*, 3(2), 100-107.

Septemuryantoro, SA (2021). Potential of Tourist Villages as Alternative New Normal Tourist Destinations. *Travel Media*, 19(2), 186-197.

Sompotan, DD, & Sinaga, J. (2022). Prevention of Environmental Pollution. *Saintekes: Journal of Science, Technology and Health*, 1(1), 6-13.

Sonia, N.R. (2021). Total Quality Management in Higher Education Institutions. *Southeast Asian Journal Of Islamic Education Management*, 2(1), 125-139.

Sudjana, S. (2021). Patent Protection in the Perspective of the Function of Law as Social Control and Social Engineering: *Dialogia Iuridica*, 13(1), 61-78.

Syapriallah, A. (2016). Environmental Administration Law Enforcement Through Supervision Instruments Environmental Administration Law Enforcement Thro HS Pervisin Instr Ment. *Journal of Environmental Law Development*, 1(1). 1  
2  
3

Timon, A. (2020). Responsibility of a Democratic Legal State in Providing Health Services. *Soumatera Law Review*, 3(1), 18-29. 4  
5

Trisiana, A. (2020). Strengthening Citizenship Education Learning Through Digitalization of Learning Media. *Journal of Citizenship Education*, 10(2), 31-41. 6  
7

Utami, HS (2017). Management of Tourism Areas (Study at the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park Center). *Public Administration Scientific Journal*, 3(1), 13-20. 8  
9

Vedanti, IGAJM (2016). Strategic Environmental Studies as a Form of Integration of Sustainable Development Principles in Regional Spatial Planning. *Law Journal*, 5(3), 526-542. 10  
11  
12

Wibisana, AG (2019). About Tails That Are No Longer Poisonous: Conceptual Criticism of Administrative Sanctions in Environmental Law in Indonesia. *Indonesian Environmental Law Journal*, 6(1), 41-71. 13  
14  
15

Yanto, D., Kristhy, ME, & Kristanto, K. (2022). Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services as Values of Law for Public Services Regarding the Implementation of the Issuance of Building Approval Permits (Pbg) in the Perspective of General Principles of Good Government in Katingan Regency. *Journal of Legal Communication (JKH)*, 8(1), 252-272. 16  
17  
18  
19  
20

Zamroni, M. (2021). *State Administrative Law*. Equatorial Incandescent Delta. 21