



The Efforts of the Bengkalis Regency Government in Doing Environmental Legal Protection (Study of PT Sawit Inti Prima Perkasa)

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v5i11.778>

Abstract

Environmental pollution due to palm oil mill waste is often carried out by corporations. Palm oil waste is crop residue that is not included in the main product which is the result of the palm oil processing process, both solid waste and liquid waste. This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the company in running a business without paying attention to the impact of damage to the surrounding environment, and the efforts of the Bengkalis Regency Government in carrying out law enforcement and environmental law enforcement. This research is a normative legal research, with a statutory approach. The research is descriptive. Sources of research data from secondary data. The results of this study are to provide an understanding to the community of the importance of preserving nature from irresponsible parties.

Keywords: *Corporations; Waste; Environment; Natural Resources*

Introduction

Bengkalis is one of the districts in Province Riau, Indonesia with an area of 6,973.00 km². The population of Bengkalis in the year 2020 as many as 593,397 souls. Capital districts are in sub-districts Bengkalis exactly at Bengkalis Island separate from Sumatra island. Bengkalis Island itself is right in the estuary Siak River, so it is said that Bengkalis Island is river deltas Siak.

Environmental problems for human life are seen in terms of declining environmental quality regarding values for health, welfare, and also peace, so that environmental values for various forms of utilization will be lost due to utilization by certain persons. Any way to anticipate it requires strict protection and care for the environment in Indonesia.

Based on the preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia stating that the purpose of establishing the State and forming a State government is to advance public welfare, the 1945

Constitution gives the State exclusive rights to control the environment and its natural resources, known as the State's right to control. Integration of the environment and natural resources, is the right to control the State and the welfare of the people as stated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution "Earth, water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used as much as possible for the welfare of the people". Muhammad Hatta translated the right to control the State as the right to make rules for the smooth running of the economy.

Environmental law in the field of law is a field of law that has aspects of administrative law, criminal law and civil law. In a simpler sense, environmental law regulates the environmental order, in which the environment includes all objects and conditions, including humans and their behavior that affects the survival and well-being of humans.

The direction of development policies in the environmental sector is to increase the sustainability of environmental development, by: (1) improving the quality of water, air and soil which is reflected in the improvement of the IKLH sector; (2) emission reduction; (3) reducing the rate of deforestation and forest loss; (4) increasing forest cover; (5) control of marine, coastal, river and lake pollution; (6) maintenance of springs and watersheds; (7) reduction of solid waste and hazardous and toxic materials.

In Law Number 32 of 2009 explains the principle known as the *ultimum remedium* principle, as one of the principles adhered to in Indonesian positive law. This principle explains that the application of criminal sanctions as a last resort in enforcing environmental law. So that enforcement is carried out if in terms of administrative sanctions it fails to give a deterrent effect to unscrupulous polluters. So, if administrative law enforcement is unable to resolve and stop the problem then criminal law can be enforced.

Environmental issues are basically a problem for everyone, who should be aware that awareness must be built to restore environmental conditions in order to restore environmental conditions to a better direction is a must, by taking whatever role is played by all parties to make improvements to damage to the surrounding environment. Pasal 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution stipulates "everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a home and to have a good and healthy environment and to receive health services".

The negative impacts that arise when there is damage to the quality of the environment either due to pollution or the depletion of natural resources are the emergence of threats or negative impacts on health, decreased aesthetic value, economic losses, and disruption of natural systems. The impact on human health originates from environmental pollution. The impact that is felt after several years or decades since the entry of a substance into the environment. Environmental pollution can also cause damage to the aesthetics of the living environment or the environment in which humans live, such as disturbance of odors, noise, and the appearance of smoke. In addition, economic losses will be suffered by victims of environmental pollution or destruction. So that in the end environmental problems change the natural system.

Formulation of the Problem

1. What are the efforts made by the Regional Government of Bengkalis Regency in protecting environmental law?
2. Is the application of administrative sanctions carried out by the Regional Government of Bengkalis Regency appropriate and in accordance with Law Number 32 of 2009?

Research Methods

This study uses empirical legal research, namely examining the implementation of legal products with what happens in reality in society as the object of regulation. The approach method used in this research is juridical-normative, this type of research is descriptive research, which aims to describe problems in certain areas or at certain times. Researchers try to reveal the full facts and what they are. This descriptive method collects actual detailed information to describe existing symptoms, identify problems or examine prevailing conditions and practices, make comparisons and determine what other people are doing in dealing with the same problems and learn from experience to set plans and decisions at the right time. will come. According to its form, this research is a diagnostic research, namely obtaining and analyzing the causes of symptoms. The data analysis uses a qualitative approach. The definition of qualitative research according to Syaodih Sukmadinata is research aimed at describing and analyzing phenomena, events, social activities, events, beliefs, attitudes, perceptions, and thoughts of people individually and in groups.

This research departs from previous research as an element of novelty in legal scientific research which is referred to as research originality. In the first study, namely in 2021, regarding the role of administrative law in enforcing environmental law in the city of Parepare, this study explains the role of administrative law in the city of Parepare going well in the application of administrative sanctions, as evidenced by the minimal violation of environmental management both in granting business licenses as well as amdal. Then the second research, namely in 2022, regarding Enforcement of Environmental Law through Administrative Sanctions for B3 Waste Violations in the City of Surakarta, this research explains that the enforcement of administrative sanctions in the city of Surakarta against violations of B3 waste is not fully effective,

D. Research Results and Discussion

Case Position

That PT. Sawit Inti Prima Perkasa (PT.SIPP) is a palm oil mill located in Pematang Pudu, Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency, Riau Province. Monitoring of PT.SIPP has been carried out on compliance in implementing provisions in the field of Environmental Protection and Management and it was found that PT.SIPP did not comply with the rules regarding its environmental permits.

After the collapse of 4 (four) PT.SIPP waste ponds on October 3 2020, the Bengkalis Regency Environmental Service recommended that the palm oil mill temporarily stop processing palm fruit marks.

Waste is leftover or used material from a production process activity whose function has changed from its original function. B3 waste management is an activity that includes reduction, storage, collection, utilization, transportation, management and stockpiling. The obligation to carry out B3 management is an effort to reduce the possibility of risks to the environment in the form of pollution and environmental damage, considering that B3 has quite a large potential to cause negative impacts. The B3 management obligations are as follows:

- a) Preventing environmental pollution;
- b) Registering the B3 produced;
- c) Making MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet);
- d) Pack each B3 according to its classification and label it;
- e) Have a storage place that meets the requirements;
- f) Complete the emergency response system and B3 handling procedures;
- g) Maintain occupational safety and health;
- h) Overcoming accidents and emergencies;
- i) Save work reports.

Anton Sardjanto (Head of Environmental Criminal Investigation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry) said that after collecting materials and information, it was true that PT. SIPP carried out direct waste disposal, treated WWTPs that were not in accordance with UKL/UPL, and did not have permits for waste management and B3 waste. and based on the results of analysis of laboratory samples it is known that the river water has been polluted as a result of the disposal of the waste.

1. Environmental Law Protection Efforts carried out by the Regional Government of Bengkalis Regency

A) Protection and Management of the Environment

National Development is a series of sustainable development efforts covering the life of the community, nation and State to carry out the task of realizing national goals as set forth in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. and the environment. The implementation of a sustainable development system requires the agreement of all parties to integrate the three pillars of development proportionally. In line with that, regional government policies must be in accordance with the concept of sustainable development that arises and develops because of the awareness that economic and social development cannot be separated from environmental conditions.

Environmental protection and management requires the development of an integrated system in the form of a national environmental protection and management policy that is carried out in a consistent and consistent manner from the center to the regions. The use of natural resources must be in harmony, harmonious and balanced with environmental functions. As a consequence, development policies, plans and/or programs must be imbued with the obligation to preserve the environment and realize sustainable development goals.

The basic principles of sustainable and environmentally sound development were later used by most of the participants in the 1992 Earth Summit as the basis for environmental law at both the global and national levels as stated in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. This sustainable development is not only ethical and morality, but must grow into a legal principle which is the obligation of the state to make it happen. The main principles are as follows:

- a) The principle of intergenerational equality (intergenerational equality), contains that every human generation in this world has the right to receive and occupy the earth not in a bad state or condition as a result of the actions of previous generations;
- b) The principle of justice within one generation (intragenerational equality), this principle speaks of justice within a generation of human beings, where the burden of environmental problems is shared by the community in one generation;
- c) The precautionary principle implies that if there is a threat of irreversible environmental damage, it cannot be used as a reason for postponing efforts to prevent environmental damage.
- d) The principle of protection of biological diversity (conservation of biological diversity), namely biological diversity is conceptualized as the number of species. Protection of biodiversity is also a prerequisite for realizing justice within one generation;
- e) The principle of internalizing environmental costs, that is, environmental problems arise due to economic activities, the consequence is that efforts to deal with environmental damage must be carried out through an economic approach, environmental damage is seen as an external cost of an economic activity suffered by parties not involved in the economic activity.
- f)

B) Environmental Law Enforcement

Juridically Article 13 paragraph (3) of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (UUPPLH) states "Control of environmental pollution and/or damage as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Government, Regional Governments, and insurers business and/or activity responsibilities in accordance with their respective authorities, roles and responsibilities."

In accordance with article 74 UUPPLH, "The Environmental Service as a supervisory official has the authority to take action against perpetrators of environmental pollution and has the authority to carry out preventive and repressive supervision in their regional environment".

Preventive supervision is protection and supervision carried out by the Environmental Service by holding licensing instruments, conducting socialization and directing the community, especially people who carry out business activities and providing guidance regarding the importance of protecting the environment. Preventive supervision is carried out on waste that has an environmental permit and waste disposal permit that must be owned by every company, while repressive supervision is an effort to discipline people who commit pollution and damage as a result of not paying attention to existing rules in carrying out waste disposal by giving administrative warnings. against violators of environmental pollution as sanctions for issuing government coercive sanctions, suspension of permits,

Enforcement of criminal law in the environmental field at this time can be said to have not achieved the expected goals. One of the causes is due to the failure of cultural, structural and substantial lack of synchronization, coordination, simultaneity and alignment in the criminal justice system. According to Muladi, there are 3 (three) components in relation to the Criminal Justice System. The three components are as follows:

- a) Structural synchronization, namely synchronization and harmony within the framework of relations between law enforcement agencies;
- b) Substantial synchronization, namely alignment that is vertical and horizontal in relation to positive law; and
- c) Cultural synchronization, namely harmony in living the views, attitudes and philosophy as a whole underlies the running of the criminal justice system.

Environmental law enforcement according to Keith Hawkins (in Koesnadi Hardjosoemantri) that environmental law enforcement is seen from 2 (two) systems characterized by reforming regulations and imposing sanctions. Therefore it is a must in the regulation regarding the environment to include criminal provisions in it so that it is effective. Even though criminal sanctions have been included, law enforcement in the environmental sector has not yet achieved optimal results. The portrait of environmental law enforcement in Indonesia in fact does not show a tendency to improve, in fact what is happening is the opposite.

IS Susanto (1992) concluded that there are four dimensions that affect the quality of environmental law enforcement, namely: (1) the actual existence of environmental laws, (2) the law violators themselves, (3) victims (community); and (4) law enforcement officers.

The Law on the Protection and Management of the Environment has affirmed the law in a systematic manner, starting from enforcing administrative law, resolving disputes outside the court or through the courts and investigating environmental crimes.

There are two meanings of environmental destruction, namely: First, that environmental damage implies changes in the physical or biological nature of the environment, to be able to determine whether environmental damage has occurred, it is necessary to know the initial conditions of the environment prior to the occurrence of damage. Besides that, criteria are needed to determine the occurrence of

changes in the biological characteristics of the environment, so that these changes can be qualified as environmental damage; Second, benchmarks are set in the form of criteria to determine if the environment is in a deficient condition or no longer functioning in supporting sustainable development. In a positive form it can be said that a criterion that environmental conditions still support sustainable development.

C) Law Enforcement by the Regional Government of Bengkalis Regency

The Environmental Service is a supporting element for implementing local government tasks in carrying out regional policies in the field of environmental management led by a Head of Service who is under and responsible to the Regent through the Regional Secretary. The Department of the Environment has the main task and function of carrying out the administration of the Regional Government in the field of Environmental Management, based on policies stipulated by the Regent.

Regarding the authority of the Regional Government of Bengkalis Regency, in this case the Environmental Service is regulated in Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2018 concerning Regional Environmental Protection and Management. The scope of this Regional Regulation includes: (a) the duties and authorities of the Regional Government; (b) regional environmental protection and management policies; (c) climate change adaptation and mitigation; (d) supervision; (e) environmental economic instruments; (f) the role of the community; (g) prohibition; (h) administrative sanctions; (i) environmental dispute resolution; and (j) criminal provisions.

Permits are administrative legal instruments used by authorized government officials to regulate how entrepreneurs run their businesses. In a permit, the authorized official sets out conditions in the form of orders and prohibitions that must be obeyed by business actors. Thus, permits are legal arrangements at the individual level or subjective legal norms because they are associated with certain legal subjects. Licensing has a preventive function in the sense that it is an instrument to prevent problems from occurring as a result of business activities. In the context of environmental law, permits are within the jurisdiction of the administrative environment.

Plt. The Head of the Bengkalis Regency Environmental Service, Azmir said that the problem with PT.SIPP had occurred since 2017. At that time, supervision was carried out on PT.SIPP's compliance in implementing provisions in the field of Environmental Protection and Management, and found that PT.SIPP did not comply against the rules and environmental permits they have. After that the problem continued to roll with the existence of complaints from the public regarding the alleged environmental pollution carried out by PT. SIPP which had been verified and this was proven to have environmental pollution.

The Regional Government of Bengkalis Regency gave an administrative sanction of a written warning in March 2018, but PT.SIPP did not carry out the written warning. Then the Bengkalis Environmental Service increased the sanction to a coercive administrative sanction by the government in January 2019. PT.SIPP continued to carry out the orders in the government coercion sanction, so that in June 2021 PT.SIPP was again subject to coercive administrative sanctions by the government to stop its production activities. This was carried out as a result of a recommendation from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia through the Head of the Center for Security and Law Enforcement for the Environment and Forestry for the Sumatra Region of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia based on Letter Number: S.910/BPPHLHKS/TU/KUM/3/2021 dated 18 March 2021 for carrying out the application of administrative sanctions against PT.

The process of imposing sanctions and determining administrative fines given to PT.SIPP was carried out by the Bengkalis Regency Environmental Service whose collection was in collaboration with the State Lawyer Prosecutor in accordance with applicable regulations and had been deposited into the

State treasury on 08 October 2021 as Non-Tax State Revenue with Receipt Number. State (NTPN) F06B748VUJACBNBG.

Previously the Regional Government of Bengkalis Regency gave a written warning, government coercion and Freezing Business Permits, but this was not implemented by the company. Finally, the government implemented an increase in sanctions to revoke the Plantation Business Permit for Processing (IUP-P) and the Environmental Permit for PT.SIPP. As of January 13, 2022, the Regional Government of Bengkalis Regency revoked PT.SIPP's business license and environmental permit, based on the Decree of the Head of the Investment Service and One Stop Integrated Services Number: 060/DPMPTSP-SET/I/2022/01 concerning Revocation of Business and Permits PT. SIPP Environment. There are two types of license revocation carried out by DPMPTSP, namely (1) Decree of the Regent of Bengkalis Number: 344/KPTS/X/2014 dated 17 October 2014 concerning Environmental Permits for Development of Palm Oil Mills by PT.SIPP;

2. Flowchart of the Application of Administrative Sanctions carried out by the Regional Government of Bengkalis Regency

A) Administrative Sanctions

Administrative sanctions are instruments of administrative law in the nature of imposing obligations or withdrawing state administration decisions imposed on persons in charge of a business or activity on the basis of disobedience to laws and regulations in the field of environmental protection and management or provisions in environmental permits. Administrative violations include: permits, environmental quality standards, environmental management plans and so on.

Environmental pollution not only has an impact on the life of the existing society, but also threatens the survival of future generations. Therefore, both the community and the government have the right and obligation to play an active role in environmental preservation, because the State has made efforts to provide protection through various laws and regulations. According to JJ. Oostembrink argues "administrative sanctions are sanctions that arise from the relationship between the Government and citizens and are carried out without a third party intermediary".

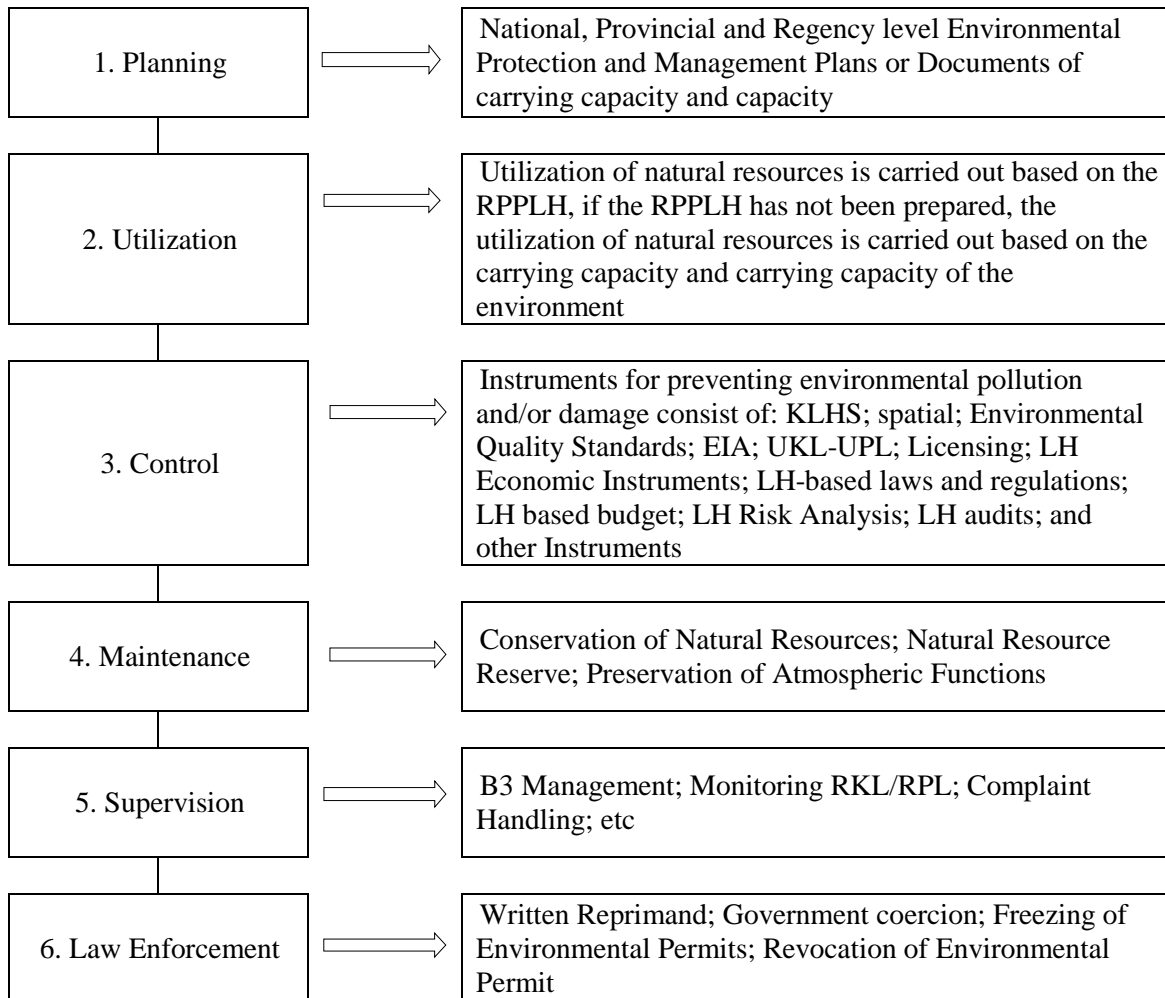
There are several types of environmental administrative sanctions regarding effectiveness and efficiency in enforcing environmental law, namely: regarding Administrative Sanctions after Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation:

Before the entry into force of the Job Creation Law	After the entry into force of the Job Creation Law
Article 76 (2) Administrative Sanctions consist of: a. verbal reprimand; b. Government coercion c. Freezing of Environmental Permits; or d. Revocation of Environmental Permit	Article 71A (1) Administrative Sanctions in the form of: a. Written warning b. Temporary suspension of activities; c. location closure; d. Revocation of Business Permit; e. Business Licensing Cancellation; and/or f. Administrative fine

However, in writing this article, we still use the application of administrative sanctions prior to the existence of the Job Creation Law, namely using Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning the Protection and Management of the Environment, because of the verbal warning given to PT.SIPP in March 2018. In

law know the name of the retroactive principle, namely the enactment of laws and regulations earlier than when they were promulgated. In the sense that every norm contained in the regulation, whether ordering or prohibiting or other types, has been in effect since the regulation was promulgated, because this matter was imposed before the regulation was enacted in accordance with the principle of legality.

B) The flow of Environmental Planning and Protection is based on the provisions of Law Number 32 of 2009



Conclusion

1. Regarding the authority of the Regional Government of Bengkalis Regency, in this case the Environmental Service is regulated in Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2018, which is a supporting element for carrying out regional government tasks in carrying out regional policies in the field of environmental management. The Environmental Service issues environmental permits to business actors to run their businesses which contain orders and prohibitions on what business actors may and may not do. If the business actor has violated the existing rules, the business actor must be able to take responsibility for the impact/environmental damage to the surrounding community.

- A written warning was delivered in March 2018, then the Bengkalis Regency Environmental Service increased it to a coercive administrative sanction by the government in January 2019, but PT.SIPP did not show good faith, so that in June 2021 PT.SIPP was subject to a coercive administrative sanction by the government to stop its activities production. Finally, on January 13, 2022 the Regional Government of Bengkalis Regency officially imposed sanctions into the Revocation of Plantation Business Permits for Management (IUP-P) and Environmental Permits for PT.SIPP;
2. The Regional Government of Bengkalis Regency in carrying out Environmental Law Enforcement against Corporations that pollute the environment is appropriate and correct in accordance with Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Management and Protection in Article 76 paragraph (2) which consists of: verbal warning , government coercion, suspension of permits, and revocation of permits.

Suggestion

The author is of the opinion that what the Regional Government of Bengkalis Regency has done in carrying out Environmental Law Enforcement against Corporations that pollute the environment is appropriate and correct, it's just that the Regional Government still has a very large role in imposing sanctions and revoking PT.SIPP's permits, meaning that if it has been carried out revocation of license, then PT.SIPP may no longer carry out activities in any form, if this happens then the company carries out activities illegally and can be given criminal sanctions as stipulated in the Laws and Regulations. After the revocation of the permit carried out by the Bengkalis Regency Government, it was proven that the PT. SIPP PKS damaged the community environment around the company. This is also inseparable from the role of society.

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