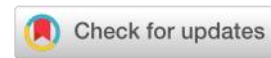




Research Article



The Optimization of Environmental Policy to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals

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Abstract: *In fact, environmental issues have a high complexity. With the existing scope, it seems that the juridical instrument for enforcing environmental issues, namely environmental law, becomes an urgency in order to realize environmental integrity for sustainable development. These legal arrangements are needed to regulate environmental management so that the community has a legal basis that is used as a guide in environmental management based on sustainable development. If you look at the existing reality related to environmental law instruments, the existing regulations on environmental law are prepared by following the needs of environmental protection and integrity. The research method used in this research is normative-juridical which is done by examining library materials or only secondary materials. In relation to the problems presented, it leads to the conclusion that the regulation of environmental law itself has experienced quite a significant development. However, with this significant development, there are still various problematic environmental issues which make the validation of environmental law instruments, which instruments are still weak in enforcement so that they have not been able to provide implications for efforts to fully achieve the predicted sustainable development goals.*

Keywords: Environmental; Indonesia; Sustainable Development;



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INTRODUCTION

The environment is a legacy that has been duly guarded for integrity and sustainability. There is no responsible response from parties who want profit from the environment alone, for various reasons, making the wholeness of the environment moment enough worrying. most influential motive to state environment moment, this naturally related with fulfillment activity economy.¹ Implementation from fulfillment needs economy, which must sacrifice interest environment, which is interest audience and society by national. There are dominance parties certain with form violation in the form of corruption and conspiracy among elite rulers, cooperation Among elite rulers and businessmen, it seems that there are various deviations in the management environment.²

¹ Aulia Ulfah Farahdiba and others, 'The Present and Proposed Sustainable Food Waste Treatment Technology in Indonesia: A Review', *Environmental Technology & Innovation*, 2023, 103256 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eti.2023.103256>

² Yun Arifatul Fatimah and others, 'Industry 4.0 Based Sustainable Circular Economy Approach for Smart Waste Management System to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals: A Case Study of Indonesia', *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 269 (2020), 122263 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.122263>



Article 33, paragraph 3, of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as the base constitutional state that source power natural used for big prosperity people. Prosperity is a must for present and future generations by being sustainable. Because of that, efforts are required to utilize every existing potential, including fine potential in the form of source power man and source power nature, as well as permanent guard order general as well as guard sustainability nature. On the other hand, the development held for reaching destination national, but on the other hand, it must notice the interest community and stay alive to maintain sustainability function in the environment. However, no one can deny that the existence and development of companies and/or legal entities good scalable big or which medium is engaged in the field of industry has resulted in environmental crimes such as pollution air, water pollution, pollution soil, and environmental damage.³

Problem environments actually have high complexity and need many approaches to resolve them. With the breadth of the existing scope, it seems instrument juridical for enforcement problem environment that is law environment. It becomes urgent in the skeleton to realize wholeness in the environment for sustainable development.⁴ Role of law in skeleton prevention and control of pollution and/or destruction of the environment, especially arranging activities that have a negative impact on the environment, and pouring policy environment into regulation legislation environment. The policy-law environment is a fundamental part of articulating and implementing contained values in the law environment alone. The policy environment then formulated in Suite as the stated norm in regulation and legislation environment could, in a narrow sense, be called policy law environmental, often also called political legislation in the field of environment and life. Environmental law as part of law functionally gives framework management law environment from aspects: legislation, institutions, instrumentation, and enforcement law environment.⁵

In relation to sustainable development (sustainable development), in Article 1, point 3, it is explained that sustainable development is effort-conscious and planned that combines aspects of environment, social, and economic life in a development strategy to ensure wholeness of environment as well as safety, capability, welfare, and quality of life for present and future generations. National development, sustainable in principle, is organized development for the needs of today's generation without sacrificing rights for future generations.⁶ Thus, referring to Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Protection and Management Environment, efforts for protection and

³ Farah Wirasenjaya and others, 'Assessment of Food-Related Nitrogen and Phosphorus Footprints in Indonesia', *Sustainable Production and Consumption*, 39 (2023), 30–41 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.spc.2023.04.011>

⁴ William C Smith and Christopher J Johnstone, 'Quality and Inclusion in SDG 4', in *International Encyclopedia of Education (Fourth Edition)*, ed. by Robert J Tierney, Fazal Rizvi, and Kadriye Ercikan, Fourth Edition (Oxford: Elsevier, 2023), pp. 19–27 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-818630-5.12066-4>

⁵ Wayan G Santika and others, 'Implications of the Sustainable Development Goals on National Energy Demand: The Case of Indonesia', *Energy*, 196 (2020), 117100 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2020.117100>

⁶ Lena Partzsch and others, 'Water in Your Coffee? Accelerating SDG 6 through Voluntary Certification Programs', *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 324 (2021), 129252 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.129252>



management of the environment are systematic and integrated efforts to conserve function and prevent pollution and/or damage to the environment. This includes planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision, and enforcement of the law based on the instrument juridical that is the law environment.⁷

Related to environment, good and healthy life is stated in Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution, which mandates that environment, good and healthy life, is the right of every Indonesian citizen. This thing could interpret the existence of an obligation to guard the environment to stay good and healthy because the environment is part of every citizen's right. Indeed, in the beginning, the problem environment life is a problem naturally occurring events that occur without cause meaningful result for environmental management that alone and can recover then by natural. If we reflect on the rampant cases that occur every year, fires in forests and land are experienced by the people of Indonesia, especially in the areas of Kalimantan and Sumatra.⁸

The fires in forests have a clear impact complex on the current environment, which is again suspected to be a factor of nature. Fire land occurs as an intentional existence element for human fulfillment. The consequences, which are very complex, then work on the existence and enforcement of the law, which gives rise to anxiety for parties who are responsible. Destruction and pollution of the existing environment as if no Becomes an important thing to do in the future. Besides things like that, there are many problems with the environment in another area, that is, development areas residential, industrial, or plantations that often ignore sustainability in the environment and only consider aspects of profit economy. This thing negates that the government's drafted regulations could not fully accommodate the problem environment live. Weakness instrument enforcement law and performance apparatus enforcer law Becomes a determinant quality walking enforcement law environment in Indonesia.⁹

METHOD

The normative legal research methodology is used in the research. The approach method is primary, secondary, and tertiary legal literature with a legal and conceptual framework. The normative approach (law) and the conceptual approach are used (conceptual approach).¹⁰

⁷ Tonni Agustiono Kurniawan and others, 'Strengthening Waste Recycling Industry in Malang (Indonesia): Lessons from Waste Management in the Era of Industry 4.0', *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 382 (2023), 135296 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2022.135296>

⁸ D Fraisl and others, 'Demonstrating the Potential of Picture Pile as a Citizen Science Tool for SDG Monitoring', *Environmental Science & Policy*, 128 (2022), 81–93 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2021.10.034>

⁹ Ali Meftah Gerged and Tariq Almontaser, 'Corporate Adoption of SDG Reporting in a Non-Enabling Institutional Environment: Insights from Libyan Oil Industries', *Resources Policy*, 74 (2021), 102240 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2021.102240>

¹⁰ Abdul Kadir Jaelani and Muhammad Jihadul Hayat, 'The Proliferation of Regional Regulation Cancellation in Indonesia', *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*, 2.2 (2022), 121–38 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v2i3.55>



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

According to Siti Sundari Rangkuti, the law environment regarding determination values, i.e., moderate values, will be applicable and anticipated to be enforced in the 21st century and may be referred to as a "regulating law" for the arrangement of the living environment. Environmental law is the law that regulates the reciprocal relationship between humans and other forms of life; if this relationship is violated, sanctions could be imposed.¹¹

The government has issued Law No. 23 of 1997 and Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning the Protection and Management of the Environment, both of which are related to the problem of environment policy management. The enactment of Law No. 32 of 2009 appears to be geared toward a more robust planning and enforcement law environment, based on the structure of other laws that are dominant in arranging planning and enforcement law. In addition to that law, the related Settings law environment is also set in rule derivative from Law No. 32 of 2009, namely: PP No. 27 of 2012 concerning Permissions environment; PP No. 101 of 2014 concerning Management B3 Waste; PP No. 22 of 2021 concerning Maintenance Protection and Management Environment; Candy Environment No. 13 of 2013 concerning Environmental Audit; and in accordance with that, there also appears Law No. 3 of 2014 concerning Green Industry. This is the foundation for fundamental Settings in the legal environment.¹²

Planned, integrated, and systematic activities to increase human well-being and protect the environment's sustainability function without reducing access or benefits for future generations are required. Becomes a method for looking at or referencing government and society, as well as the parties involved, in order to realize an environment where Policy is insightful. This item is the embodiment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) draft. Draft development that is sustainable as a result of guarding the environment's endurance is capable of aiding the environment and the sustainability of life. Sustainability-related and purposeful policy development for the protection of human life, natural resource equilibrium, and the preservation of the environment. Remember resource natural as part or element of endurance national in endurance environment. Sustainable development is a political objective for global development. Therefore, in the optimization instrument law environment expected, sustainable development endeavors (Sustainable Development Goals) could be realized. This could be accomplished if synergy exists between existing regulations and enforcement laws.¹³

Weaknesses in various Regulation Legislation are the result of the existence of intervention interest at the level of formulation that occurs all over the world, which

¹¹ Muhammet Deveci and others, 'Rough Sets Based Ordinal Priority Approach to Evaluate Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Sustainable Mining', *Resources Policy*, 79.October (2022) <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2022.103049>

¹² Jianjian He and others, 'Linking SDG 7 to Assess the Renewable Energy Footprint of Nations by 2030', *Applied Energy*, 317 (2022), 119167 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2022.119167>

¹³ Avik Sinha, Tuhin Sengupta, and Tanaya Saha, 'Technology Policy and Environmental Quality at Crossroads: Designing SDG Policies for Select Asia Pacific Countries', *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 161 (2020), 120317 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2020.120317>



is suspected by the presence of contradiction among the interests behind arrangement, good interest economics, politics, and group particular. Almost the entire country of Indonesia is affected by pollution and environmental destruction. Consequently, Indonesia is one of the most polluted nations in Asia. When the cause of environmental degradation in this country is determined, it will be evident that the law must be strictly enforced. According to Askin, barriers occur not only in the field of law enforcement but also in the field of management.¹⁴

Arrangements in the law environment experience enough development to be significant. Since the promulgation of Law No. 4 of 1982 About Terms Tree Management Environment on March 11, 1982, which was subsequently abbreviated with the 1982 UULH designation, a modern environment has existed in Indonesia, indicating the existence of a development law environment. Law No. 23 of 1997 superseded UULH 1982 on September 19, 1997, after UULH 1982 became the legal environment's guiding instrument in Indonesia. On development next, Law No. 23 of 1997 (UULH 1997) is also indicated not to be enforced by Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning the Protection and Management of the Environment (LN year 209 No. 140, abbreviated with UUPPLH), and this law remains in effect to the present day. Comparing Law No. 32 of 2009 to its predecessor, Law No. 23 of 1997, reveals that the latter's regulations are more stringent, exhaustive, and systematic. By applicable law, this structure governs the environment from planning to control to punishment. This application includes civil and criminal penalties for those who violate the environment by causing environmental harm.¹⁵

There are a number of regulations derived from Law No. 32 of 2009, including Regulation Government No. 27 of 2012 governing environmental permissions, Regulation Government No. 101 of 2014 governing the management of hazardous waste, Regulation Government (PP) No. 22 of 2021 governing the maintenance, protection, and management of the environment, and Minister of Environment Regulation No. 13 of 2013 governing environmental audits. The extent of a nation's commitment to environmental management, one could examine the policy laws governing the resultant environment. The diverse nature and pattern of policy and law environments that have been and are in place in Indonesia characterize a dismal existence that leads to a brighter future.¹⁶

This could be grasped because, at the outset of our nation's construction, maximizing the use of natural energy sources (exploitation) and attracting as much investment as possible became priorities. As a result of this pattern, policy-law environments tend to be incidental, partial, sectoral, and expedient is comprehensive,

¹⁴ Avik Sinha, Tuhin Sengupta, and Rafael Alvarado, 'Interplay between Technological Innovation and Environmental Quality: Formulating the SDG Policies for next 11 Economies', *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 242 (2020), 118549 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.118549>

¹⁵ Haibing Liu and others, 'The Key Role of Renewable Energy Consumption, Technological Innovation and Institutional Quality in Formulating the SDG Policies for Emerging Economies: Evidence from Quantile Regression', *Energy Reports*, 8 (2022), 11810–24 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.egy.2022.08.231>

¹⁶ Olusegun Abayomi Olalere and others, 'Leveraging Microalgae Utilization for Anthropogenic CO2 Emission Abatement in Malaysian Urban Centre: Revisiting the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG-13)', *Physics and Chemistry of the Earth, Parts A/B/C*, 129 (2023), 103356 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pce.2022.103356>



coherent, and consistent. The policy regulation legislation, or UUPPLH, is intentionally designed or, of course, because of factors of negligence for insufficiently effective prevention and solving of problem environments that cannot be denied; this has reached its apex in Indonesia.¹⁷ With judging by a number of regulations about legislation environment, describe existing weaknesses in formulation regulation that one then tends to characterize as pragmatic, partial, sectoral, reactive, and future short, with existence incompleteness, use function management environment, not yet embodied with intact normalization principles, no description of existence sustainable development, setting partial institutions, article short permission, no grant permission. Among the regulation and legislation environment of the life with legislation sector, there is conflict, division, polarity, overlap, but no cohesion.¹⁸

The foundation of optimization's meaning is the best, the highest, and the most profitable, making the best, making the highest, and optimizing processes, methods, and actions (make the best, the highest, etc.). Then optimization in Thing could be interpreted as an action, process, or methodology that makes something (such as a design, system, or decision) better, more functional, or more efficient. The existing reality is associated with the instrument law environment, then the existing law environment should be arranged according to the demands of alertness and completeness.¹⁹ However, with numerous existing problems, the situation is still far from ideal. As a developing nation, Indonesia's endeavors to realize economic growth cannot ignore the risk of degrading the environment and its inhabitants. Along with appearance idea development (sustainable development), in 1973 Indonesia made policy for insightful development (environment) via MPR Decree Number IV of 1973 concerning Outlines of State Policy (GBHN), which stated that in development, resources from Indonesian nature must be used rationally, digging source riches natural, and trying not to destroy the environment or human life, implemented with comprehensive wisdom with the next generation in mind.²⁰

The National Development Program (*Propenas*) in national development, it cannot be disputed that the paradigm of development period duration in Indonesia is development economy with an emphasis on development industry. Existing legal instruments should be capable of mitigating the emergent ecological risk that is a

¹⁷ Derrick Dadebo, Denis Obura, and David Kimera, 'Hydraulic Modeling and Prediction of Performance for a Drinking Water Supply System towards the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): A System Case Study from Uganda', *Groundwater for Sustainable Development*, 22 (2023), 100951 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gsd.2023.100951>

¹⁸ Kimitaka Nishitani and others, 'Are Corporate Environmental Activities to Meet Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Simply Greenwashing? An Empirical Study of Environmental Management Control Systems in Vietnamese Companies from the Stakeholder Management Perspective', *Journal of Environmental Management*, 296 (2021), 113364 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2021.113364>

¹⁹ Yixuan Chen and others, 'How Do Countries along the Maritime Silk Road Perform in Sustainable Use of Natural Resources? Progress of Natural Resources-Related SDGs', *Ecological Indicators*, 149 (2023), 110194 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2023.110194>

²⁰ Min Cao and others, 'Future Land-Use Change and Its Impact on Terrestrial Ecosystem Carbon Pool Evolution along the Silk Road under SDG Scenarios', *Science Bulletin*, 68.7 (2023), 740–49 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scib.2023.03.012>



result of unnoticed aspects of development's effect on the environment's continuity.²¹ Similarly, the legal instrument must be accompanied by a serious endeavor by the country to enforce the law against those who have caused environmental damage. The Arrangement Law is necessary for arranging the management of the environment so that the community can use the law as a guide for sustainable development-based management.²² The encouragement there is, the more effort will be required to control the environment's impact on life, so that in the context of such a development, a clear law is required, particularly in the field of environmentalism. It is important to remember that the source of power and the environment should be utilized to push development towards sustainable development goals. With reference to the fact that the rule in question is sufficiently present in the framework instrument law environment, it cannot be denied that the law enforcement environment has not yet reached its optimal stage of implementation and enforcement.²³

CONCLUSION

The relation with instrument law environment, reference to source law environment parent to UU No. 32 of 2009 Rule derivative from the Constitution, among them are Regulation Government No. 27 of 2012, which regulates permits in the environment; Regulation Government No. 101 of 2014, related to management of hazardous waste; Regulation Government (PP) Number 22 of 2021, concerning Maintenance Protection and Management of the environment; Minister of Environment Regulation No. 13 of 2013 concerning Environmental audit; and, in line with Thing, there is also Law No. 3 of 2014 concerning Green Industry. Arrangement law is required for arranging management environments so that the community has the law made as guidelines in management environments based on sustainable development. Draft development sustainable made as reject measuring effort guard endurance which environment to expect will problem environment and sustainability life. If see existing reality related with instrument law environment setting on law existing environment arranged with follow needs alertness and wholeness environment However, in an enforcement environment with various existing problems and clear enforcement rules on the law, this is still far from optimal. With thereby in Thing this, instrument law existing environment is not yet capable of giving implication effort to achieve completely the predicted sustainable development goals. Therefore, already should instrument law existing environment more focus on efforts enforcement law environment beside effort management environment, cause with draft this a little big capable of realizing control on rampant problem environment and abusiveness from elite rulers who take advantage of environment for the sake of groups and a few people.

²¹ Atif Jahanger and others, 'The Prominence of Technological Innovation and Renewable Energy for the Ecological Sustainability in Top SDGs Nations: Insights from the Load Capacity Factor', *Gondwana Research*, 2023 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gr.2023.05.021>

²² Shyla Del-Aguila-Arcenales and others, 'Influence of Social, Environmental and Economic Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) over Continuation of Entrepreneurship and Competitiveness', *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8.2 (2022), 73 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8020073>

²³ Abdelhak Senadjki and others, 'The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI): A Mechanism to Achieve the Ninth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)', *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 372 (2022), 133590 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2022.133590>



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