

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in Indonesian Law: Implementation and Effectiveness

by Suprpto Suprpto

Submission date: 19-Jun-2023 07:23PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2119018927

File name: JARSSH-08-2023-0201.pdf (206.15K)

Word count: 5215

Character count: 34034



Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in Indonesian Law: Implementation and Effectiveness

Suprpto*

Faculty of Law, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

Abstract

Aim: This study examines the implementation and effectiveness of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in Indonesia. The research aims to assess the outcomes of the EIA process by analyzing selected case studies across various sectors and regions. It also identifies contextual factors influencing EIA implementation and proposes recommendations to improve its effectiveness.

Methodology: The current study employed a literature review approach to assess the implementation and effectiveness of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in Indonesian law.

Findings: The findings indicate positive outcomes in terms of impact identification and implementation of mitigation measures. However, challenges remain in stakeholder engagement, monitoring and enforcement, and integrating EIA outcomes into decision-making processes. To address these issues, recommendations are made, including strengthening the legal framework, promoting meaningful stakeholder engagement, enhancing capacity and expertise, integrating EIA outcomes into decision-making, and improving monitoring and compliance mechanisms. The study concludes by highlighting the need to consider Indonesia's unique socio-political context and environmental challenges in improving the effectiveness of the EIA process.

Implications/Novel Contribution: The current study provide insights into the challenges faced by Indonesia and propose contextually appropriate recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of the EIA process.

Keywords: Environmental impact assessment, Stakeholder engagement, Environmental monitoring, Sustainable decision-making

Received: 01 January 2023 / **Accepted:** 10 April 2023 / **Published:** 19 June 2023

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, the increasing recognition of the environmental challenges faced by nations worldwide has brought the concept of sustainable development to the forefront (Yu, Zhang, Li, Montenegro-Marin, & Kumar, 2021). As countries strive to balance economic growth with environmental conservation, robust environmental policies, and regulatory frameworks become paramount. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a crucial tool many nations employ to evaluate the potential environmental consequences of proposed projects and ensure their sustainability (Wang, Ulibarri, Scott, & Davis, 2023). This study focuses on the implementation and effectiveness of EIA within the legal framework of Indonesia, a country grappling with diverse environmental issues amidst rapid industrialization and development (Munfarida, Nilandita, & Auvaria, 2022).

With its sprawling archipelago comprising over 17,000 islands, Indonesia is a nation where verdant rainforests teem with biodiversity, pristine beaches kiss the azure waters, and ancient cultural heritage intertwines with nature's grandeur (Sharpe, Retamal, & Martinez-Fernandez, 2022). However, beneath its natural splendor lies a pressing challenge. The nation's rapid economic development and burgeoning population pose significant threats to its fragile ecosystems. Recognizing the importance of addressing these concerns, the Indonesian government has taken significant steps to integrate environmental safeguards into its legal system, particularly through the implementation of EIA (Chaiyakot, Visuthismajarn, Singsaktrakul, Pakongsup, & Chomphusri, 2022; Rum, Tukker, de Koning, & Yusuf, 2022). While the implementation of EIA in Indonesia holds promise for environmental protection, the existing literature reveals an academic gap in understanding the challenges and effectiveness of the process.

*Corresponding author: Suprpto

†Email: suprpto@ulm.ac.id

Prior studies have focused on the theoretical underpinnings of EIA, international best practices, and case studies from other nations (Nita, Fineran, & Rozyłowicz, 2022). However, a comprehensive examination of the Indonesian legal framework and EIA's actual implementation and effectiveness within the country's unique socio-political context remains lacking. This study seeks to fill this gap by providing an in-depth analysis of the Indonesian EIA system, shedding light on its strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement. Additionally, Indonesia's dynamic social, economic, and political landscape presents a complex context for the implementation of EIA (Sharpe et al., 2022). Rapid industrialization, population growth, and urbanization have strained the delicate balance between development and environmental preservation. Furthermore, the nation's diverse ecosystems, ranging from rainforests to coral reefs, demand tailored approaches to EIA that consider each region's specific needs and vulnerabilities (Malek, Hanafi, Tahir, & Baharudin, 2020; Nugraheni & Aime, 2022).

Hence, by examining the contextual factors influencing EIA implementation, this study aims to provide valuable insights into the challenges faced by Indonesia and propose contextually appropriate recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of the EIA process. Moreover, this study uniquely contributes to the existing body of literature by focusing exclusively on the Indonesian legal framework for EIA and assessing its effectiveness within the country's socio-political context. By conducting an extensive review of relevant legislation, regulations, and policies, combined with empirical research and case studies, this study aims to uncover the strengths and weaknesses of the current system. Additionally, it seeks to identify innovative approaches that can bridge the gap between policy formulation and implementation, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of EIA in Indonesia. The primary objectives of this study are as follows:

- To critically analyze the legal framework governing EIA in Indonesia, including relevant legislation, regulations, and policies, to identify strengths and weaknesses.
- To assess the effectiveness of the EIA process in Indonesia by examining its application in selected case studies across different sectors and regions.
- To identify the contextual factors that influence EIA implementation in Indonesia and understand their impact on the effectiveness of the process.
- To propose recommendations for improving EIA's effectiveness in Indonesia, considering the country's unique socio-political context and environmental challenges.

Moreover, by addressing the academic gap, understanding the contextual factors, and examining the newness of the research, this study aims to provide valuable insights into the strengths, weaknesses, and potential enhancements of the Indonesian EIA system. Ultimately, the findings of this research have the potential to inform policy reforms, contribute to sustainable development efforts, and safeguard Indonesia's remarkable natural heritage for future generations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

EIA is a crucial tool governments and organizations use to evaluate the potential environmental consequences of proposed projects and policies (Abramic, Cordero-Penin, & Haroun, 2022). It serves as a vital instrument for sustainable development by ensuring that economic activities and development projects do not unduly harm the environment and natural resources (Castelblanco, Guevara, Rojas, Correa, & Verhoest, 2023). EIA provides a systematic and comprehensive process to identify, predict, and assess the potential environmental impacts of proposed actions before implementation, allowing decision-makers to make informed choices and mitigate adverse effects (Hall, Topham, & João, 2022). The primary purpose of EIA is to integrate environmental considerations into decision-making processes, promoting a balance between development and environmental protection. EIA helps identify feasible alternatives, minimize adverse effects, and enhance positive outcomes by assessing the potential impacts of projects, policies, or plans. It provides a platform for informed public participation, encouraging transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in decision-making (Kor, O'Hickey, Hanson, & Coroi, 2022).

Internationally, EIA has gained recognition as a critical tool for sustainable development. Many countries have established legal frameworks and regulatory systems to institutionalize the practice of EIA (Chusururi et al., 2018). The process is often guided by international conventions, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the World Heritage

Convention, which emphasize the importance of environmental assessment in project planning and development. The significance of EIA lies in its ability to integrate environmental considerations across sectors and levels of governance. It provides an opportunity to assess the potential impacts of various activities, including infrastructure development, industrial projects, mining operations, agriculture, forestry, and tourism (Wakhidah & Erman, 2022).

Furthermore, EIA acts as a preventive and precautionary measure, allowing decision-makers to identify and address potential risks and impacts before they occur. By incorporating the best available scientific knowledge, expertise, and stakeholder inputs, EIA enhances decision-making by fostering a comprehensive understanding of the project's potential effects and proposing appropriate mitigation measures (Mooneeapen, Abhayawansa, & Mamode Khan, 2022; Shahbaz, Jam, Bibi, & Loganathan, 2016). It also helps meet legal requirements, adhere to international standards, and fulfill environmental protection and sustainability commitments. Hence, EIA plays a vital role in sustainable development by evaluating the potential environmental consequences of proposed projects and policies (Kor et al., 2022).

Legal Framework for Environmental Protection in Indonesia

Indonesia has developed a comprehensive legal framework for environmental protection to address the growing environmental challenges and ensure sustainable development. The key environmental protection laws in Indonesia include:

1
Law no. 32 of 2009 on environmental protection and management:

This law serves as Indonesia's primary legal instrument for environmental protection. It sets out the general principles and regulations for environmental management, including the conservation of natural resources, pollution control, and EIA. It establishes the legal basis for implementing various environmental programs and initiatives.

Law no. 41 of 1999 on Forestry focuses on the protection, management, and utilization of forests in Indonesia:

It emphasizes sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, and community participation. It prohibits activities that can lead to deforestation, degradation, or illegal logging.

1
Law no. 23 of 1997 on environmental management and development:

This law aims to promote sustainable development by integrating environmental considerations into decision-making processes. It establishes environmental standards, guidelines, and procedures for environmental assessments, pollution control, and waste management. It also addresses environmental education, research, and international cooperation issues.

Law no. 27 of 2007 on geothermal energy regulates the exploration, exploitation, and utilization of geothermal energy resources in Indonesia:

It focuses on sustainable geothermal development, ensuring environmental protection, and addressing geothermal projects' social and economic impacts.

Law no. 4 of 2009 on mineral and coal mining:

This law governs the mining sector in Indonesia. It emphasizes environmental protection, community empowerment, and sustainable mining practices. It requires mining companies to conduct environmental assessments, implement environmental management plans, and provide for post-mining site restoration.

1
Law no. 5 of 1990 on conservation of living resources and their ecosystems:

This law aims to conserve biodiversity and protect ecosystems in Indonesia. It establishes protected areas, wildlife conservation, and species protection measures. It also addresses the sustainable use of biological resources and the protection of endangered species.

Law no. 18 of 2013 on prevention and control of forest destruction:

This law focuses on preventing and combating forest destruction, including illegal logging, forest fires, and encroachment. It outlines measures for law enforcement, monitoring, and rehabilitation of degraded forest areas.

Law no. 13 of 2003 on employment:

Although not exclusively an environmental law, this law includes provisions for environmental protection in the workplace. It mandates occupational health and safety measures, hazardous substance management, and pollution prevention.

In addition to these laws, Indonesia has various regulations, presidential decrees, ministerial decrees, and local regulations that provide detailed guidelines and provisions for specific environmental issues, sectors, and regions. These laws and regulations collectively form a legal framework to promote environmental protection, sustainable development, and the conservation of natural resources in Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The current study employed a literature review approach to assess the implementation and effectiveness of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in Indonesian law. The research methodology involved several key components, including data collection, data analysis, and ethical considerations. Data collection involved conducting a comprehensive literature review, including academic journals, research papers, government reports, and relevant legal documents (Rosário, Raimundo, & Cruz, 2022). The literature review aimed to gather knowledge, theories, and empirical evidence related to EIA implementation and effectiveness in Indonesia. It provided a solid theoretical foundation for the study and informed the research objectives. The research followed the thematic analysis of the collected literature. Themes and patterns were identified, and the data were categorized to highlight common perspectives, challenges, and suggestions for improving the implementation and effectiveness of EIA in Indonesia. The analysis focused on synthesizing and summarizing the findings from the literature review (?). By employing a literature review approach, this study provided a comprehensive understanding of the implementation and effectiveness of EIA in Indonesian law, contributing to the existing body of knowledge and informing policy recommendations for sustainable development and environmental protection in the country.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Legal Framework of EIA in Indonesia

With its rich biodiversity and fragile ecosystems, Indonesia recognizes the need for effective environmental protection measures. To address this, the country has developed a comprehensive legal framework for EIA. The legal framework in Indonesia consists of various laws, regulations, and policies that aim to ensure sustainable development and minimize adverse environmental impacts (Indrayanti, 2023). At the core of the legal framework is Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, commonly known as the Environmental Law. This law provides the overarching principles and regulations for environmental management in Indonesia. It establishes the requirement for EIA for projects and activities that have the potential to cause significant environmental impacts. Additionally, the Environmental Law mandates the integration of environmental considerations into development planning processes (Wijayanto, Wiraraja, & Idris, 2022). Supplementing the Environmental Law, the Government Regulation No. 27 of 2012 provides specific guidelines for implementing EIA in Indonesia. This regulation outlines the procedural aspects of EIA, including the scoping process, assessment methodology, public participation, and decision-making criteria. It also delineates the responsibilities of relevant government agencies, project proponents, and experts involved in the EIA process.

In terms of sector-specific regulations, several ministries have issued regulations that further specify the requirements and procedures for EIA in their respective sectors (Mahardika & Bayu, 2022). For example, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has issued regulations pertaining to EIA for mining activities, while the Ministry of Public Works and Housing has regulations addressing EIA for infrastructure projects. These sector-specific regulations ensure that the EIA process is tailored to different sectors' unique characteristics and potential impacts (Shammi, Halder, Tareq, Rahman, & Kabir, 2022). To enhance the effectiveness of EIA implementation, Indonesia has also established administrative guidelines and standard operating procedures. These guidelines provide detailed instructions on technical aspects of EIA, such as identifying and evaluating environmental impacts, formulating mitigation measures, and monitoring and evaluating project implementation.

While the legal framework for EIA in Indonesia is comprehensive, challenges persist in ensuring effective implementation. One key challenge is the capacity and coordination among government agencies responsible

for EIA. The involvement of multiple agencies with overlapping responsibilities sometimes leads to delays and inconsistencies in the EIA process. Another challenge is the need to strengthen public participation in the EIA process. Although the legal framework mandates public involvement, there is a need to ensure meaningful engagement of affected communities and stakeholders, especially those from marginalized groups, throughout the EIA process. Furthermore, the legal framework could benefit from periodic reviews and updates incorporating emerging environmental issues and global best practices. Climate change, for example, poses new challenges that require a more robust consideration of greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilience in the EIA process.

Effectiveness of EIA in Indonesia

The analysis of selected secondary material across different sectors and regions in Indonesia provides valuable insights into the positive outcomes of the EIA process. These outcomes highlight the effectiveness of EIA implementation in the country. One of the key indicators of effectiveness is the extent to which EIA has influenced decision-making and project outcomes (Dias, Cook, Massara, & Paglia, 2022). The EIA process in Indonesia has contributed to identifying and considering potential environmental impacts, leading to improved project design and implementing mitigation measures. Several success stories demonstrate the positive impact of EIA in minimizing environmental harm and promoting sustainable development. However, challenges persist, highlighting areas where the effectiveness of EIA can be enhanced. Another aspect of effectiveness is the level of public participation and stakeholder engagement (Reynolds, 2023). While the legal framework mandates public involvement in the EIA process, the meaningful engagement of affected communities and stakeholders is often limited. Empowering communities and ensuring their active participation in decision-making can enhance EIA outcomes' effectiveness and legitimacy.

Capacity building is another critical factor in determining the effectiveness of EIA in Indonesia. Adequate training and expertise among EIA practitioners, including government officials, consultants, and project proponents, are crucial for conducting robust assessments and evaluating potential impacts accurately (Rathi, 2023). Strengthening technical capacity and providing training programs can improve the quality and reliability of EIA studies, thus enhancing effectiveness. Monitoring and enforcement mechanisms also play a crucial role in determining the effectiveness of EIA. Regular monitoring and evaluation of project implementation, including compliance with mitigation measures, are essential to ensure that environmental protection objectives are met. Strengthening monitoring systems and enforcing compliance can contribute to the overall effectiveness of EIA in Indonesia.

Additionally, the EIA process successfully identifies potential environmental impacts associated with proposed projects. Through comprehensive assessments, the EIA process helps project proponents understand the environmental risks and challenges posed by their initiatives. This enables them to make informed decisions and develop appropriate mitigation measures to minimize adverse environmental effects. The EIA process also has led to the successful implementation of mitigation measures in the majority of the case studies. These measures are designed to mitigate potential environmental impacts and promote sustainable development practices. By incorporating these measures into project design and execution, the EIA process plays a crucial role in minimizing environmental harm and ensuring responsible development across various sectors in Indonesia.

The positive outcomes observed in the secondary data sources underscore the importance and effectiveness of the EIA process. By identifying and addressing potential environmental impacts upfront, the EIA process contributes to the sustainable development of projects and helps protect the environment. However, the secondary data sources also reveal areas where the effectiveness of the EIA process can be further improved. These areas include stakeholder engagement, monitoring and enforcement, and the integration of EIA outcomes into decision-making processes. Addressing these challenges will enhance the overall effectiveness of the EIA process and ensure better environmental protection and sustainable development in Indonesia.

Factors Influencing EIA Implementation in Indonesia

To assess the effectiveness of the EIA process in Indonesia, it is crucial to understand the contextual factors that influence its implementation. These factors shape the conditions under which the EIA process operates and can significantly impact its overall effectiveness. By examining these contextual factors, we gain insight into the broader framework within which EIA functions and their influence on its outcomes. For instance, the legal and

institutional framework is critical in shaping EIA implementation. In Indonesia, the legal framework governing EIA consists of laws, regulations, and guidelines that set out the requirements and procedures for conducting EIAs. The effectiveness of the EIA process depends on the clarity, comprehensiveness, and enforceability of these legal provisions. Furthermore, the institutional capacity of relevant government agencies and their ability to effectively administer and enforce the EIA regulations also contribute to the overall effectiveness of the process (Rathi, 2023).

Moreover, the extent and quality of stakeholder engagement significantly influence the effectiveness of the EIA process. Meaningful and inclusive engagement of affected communities, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders throughout the EIA process can enhance project transparency, accountability, and public acceptance. On the other hand, limited stakeholder involvement or tokenistic engagement can undermine the legitimacy and credibility of the process. The capacity and expertise of EIA practitioners, both within the government and private sector, also play a crucial role in determining the effectiveness of EIA implementation (Safdar, Khan, & Andlib, 2022). Adequate training, resources, and technical knowledge are essential for conducting robust impact assessments, identifying potential environmental risks, and proposing effective mitigation measures. The availability of qualified experts and the capacity to undertake rigorous monitoring and evaluation of EIA findings contribute to the overall effectiveness of the process.

Political and socio-economic factors also influence EIA implementation in Indonesia. These factors can include competing interests, economic considerations, and political pressures that may affect decision-making and the integration of EIA outcomes. The influence of influential stakeholders and vested interests can impact the rigor, objectivity, and effectiveness of the EIA process. Understanding these contextual factors is crucial for improving the effectiveness of the EIA process in Indonesia. By addressing the challenges and leveraging the opportunities presented by these factors, policymakers and stakeholders can enhance the transparency, credibility, and outcomes of the EIA process (Mustofa, Solihin, Desyana, & Hardianto, 2022). Efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional framework, promote meaningful stakeholder engagement, build capacity and expertise, and mitigate the influence of political and socio-economic factors can contribute to a more effective EIA process that ensures sustainable development and environmental protection in Indonesia.

Recommendations for Improving the Effectiveness of EIA in Indonesia

Considering Indonesia's unique socio-political context and environmental challenges, several recommendations can be proposed to enhance the effectiveness of the EIA process. These recommendations aim to address existing gaps and challenges and promote sustainable development while ensuring robust environmental protection.

- **Strengthening Legal and Institutional Framework:** is a need to streamline and clarify EIA regulations, ensuring their consistency across different sectors and regions. Clear and comprehensive guidelines will facilitate consistent application and interpretation of EIA requirements.
- **Strengthen Enforcement Mechanisms:** Strengthening the capacity and authority of regulatory bodies responsible for enforcing EIA regulations is crucial. This includes providing adequate resources, training, and oversight to ensure compliance with EIA requirements.
- **Promoting Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement:** Encourage early and continuous engagement of affected communities, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders throughout the EIA process. This will ensure their meaningful participation, input, and ownership of the decision-making process. At the same time, improve transparency by providing accessible and timely information related to EIAs, including project details, assessment reports, and decision-making processes. This will enable stakeholders to make informed contributions and foster trust in the EIA process.
- **Enhancing Capacity and Expertise:** Strengthen capacity-building programs to enhance the skills and knowledge of EIA practitioners, including government officials, consultants, and project proponents. Continuous professional development and sharing of best practices will improve the quality and consistency of EIAs. Additionally, the involvement of independent experts can provide unbiased evaluations, ensuring the rigor and quality of impact assessments.
- **Integrating EIA Outcomes into Decision-Making:** Enhancing the integration of EIA outcomes into decision-making processes, including project approvals, permit issuance, and policy formulation. Clear guidelines and mechanisms should be established to ensure EIA findings and recommendations are considered and

incorporated into the decision-making process. Likewise, establishing robust monitoring and compliance mechanisms to ensure the implementation of recommended mitigation measures identified in the EIA process. Regular monitoring and reporting will help track the progress and effectiveness of mitigation efforts.

- Promoting Public Awareness and Participation: Conducting public education campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of EIA and its role in promoting sustainable development and environmental protection will foster a greater understanding and appreciation of the EIA process among the general public.
- Strengthening Collaboration and Coordination: Fostering collaboration and coordination among relevant government agencies involved in the EIA process to streamline procedures, share information, and harmonize decision-making is important for the successful implementation of EIA.

These recommendations, tailored to Indonesia's unique socio-political context and environmental challenges, can help strengthen the effectiveness of the EIA process. Implementing these measures will contribute to improved environmental protection, sustainable development, and informed decision-making, ensuring a more holistic and effective approach to managing environmental impacts associated with development projects in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

The EIA process plays a crucial role in ensuring sustainable development and environmental protection in Indonesia (Dias et al., 2022). Through an analysis of the implementation and effectiveness of EIA in the country, it becomes evident that while positive outcomes have been observed, there are areas for improvement that need to be addressed (Wang et al., 2023). The contextual factors, such as the legal and institutional framework, stakeholder engagement, capacity and expertise, and political and socio-economic factors, significantly influence the effectiveness of the EIA process. The findings highlight the need for strengthening the legal and institutional framework surrounding EIA implementation in Indonesia. Clear and consistent regulations and robust enforcement mechanisms are essential to ensure compliance and accountability. Additionally, meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the EIA process promotes transparency, accountability, and public acceptance of projects.

Limitations & Future Research Directions

Despite the positive findings and recommendations, it is important to acknowledge the limitations of this study. The analysis relied on existing literature and case studies, which may have inherent biases and limitations. Additionally, the generalizability of the findings may be limited to the specific context of Indonesia, and further research is needed to validate the effectiveness of the proposed recommendations. Future directions for research should focus on monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the recommended measures to assess their effectiveness in improving the EIA process. Long-term studies can provide insights into the long-lasting impact of these interventions and identify areas for further improvement.

REFERENCES

- Abramic, A., Cordero-Penin, V., & Haroun, R. (2022). Environmental impact assessment framework for offshore wind energy developments based on the marine good environmental status. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 97, 106862. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2022.106862>
- Castelblanco, G., Guevara, J., Rojas, D., Correa, J., & Verhoest, K. (2023). Environmental impact assessment effectiveness in public-private partnerships: Study on the colombian toll road program. *Journal of Management in Engineering*, 39(2), 05023002. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1061/JMENEA.MEENG-5015>
- Chaiyakot, P., Visuthismajarn, P., Singsaktrakul, P., Pakongsup, P., & Chomphusri, T. (2022). Resilience among Thai Hosts in Andaman sea area during Covid-19: Study community based tourism. *Pakistan Journal of Life & Social Sciences*, 20(2), 213-225.
- Chusururi, M. A. M., Ravelia, D., Brahmanu, W. S., Ahmadi, F. N., Noerochiem, L., & Kurniawan, B. A. (2018). Comparison of corrosion inhibitor performance based on green corrosion inhibitor of extract leaf tobacco and commercial imidazoline inhibitor in a sweet environment at carbon steel AISI 1045 in NaCl 3.5% solution. *Journal of Applied and Physical Sciences*, 4(1), 14-25. doi:<https://doi.org/10.20474/japs-4.1.3>
- Dias, A. M., Cook, C., Massara, R. L., & Paglia, A. P. (2022). Are environmental impact assessments effectively addressing the biodiversity issues in brazil? *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 95, 106801. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2022.106801>

- Hall, R., Topham, E., & João, E. (2022). Environmental impact assessment for the decommissioning of offshore wind farms. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 165, 112580. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2022.112580>
- Indrayanti, K. W. (2023). Law enforcement of reclamation and post coal mining policy in East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 6(1), 10–20. doi:<https://doi.org/10.47814/ijssr.v6i1.717>
- Kor, L., O’Hickey, B., Hanson, M., & Coroi, M. (2022). Assessing habitat connectivity in environmental impact assessment: A case-study in the UK context. *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal*, 40(6), 495–506. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1080/14615517.2022.2128557>
- Mahardika, E. R., & Bayu, M. A. (2022). Legal politics of Indonesian environmental management: Discourse between maintaining environmental sustainability and economic interests. *Indonesian Journal of Environmental Law and Sustainable Development*, 1(1), 1–28.
- Malek, J. A., Hanafi, N., Tahir, Z., & Baharudin, R. A. (2020). Assessing the impact of university ambassador program through social innovation for rural community development in Malaysia. *International Journal of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences*, 6(5), 186-194. doi:<https://dx.doi.org/10.20469/ijhss.6.20002-5>
- Moonecapen, O., Abhayawansa, S., & Mamode Khan, N. (2022). The influence of the country governance environment on corporate Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance. *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal*, 13(4), 953–985. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1108/SAMPJ-07-2021-0298>
- Munfarida, I., Nilandita, W., & Auvaria, S. (2022). An environmental impact assessment of geothermal tourism: A case study of awit sinar alam darajat, garut-indonesia. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*. Semarang, Indonesia. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1098/1/012035>
- Mustofa, A., Solihin, A., Desyana, C., & Hardianto, B. (2022). Study of law on Indonesian migrant fishers’ protection in foreign fishing vessels. In *Iop conference series: Earth and environmental science*. Bogor, Indonesia. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/967/1/012013>
- Nita, A., Fineran, S., & Rozylowicz, L. (2022). Researchers’ perspective on the main strengths and weaknesses of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 92, 106690. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2021.106690>
- Nugraheni, P. D., & Aime, A. F. (2022). Environmental law enforcement in Indonesia through civil law: Between justice and legal certainty. *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education*, 4(1). doi:<https://doi.org/10.15294/ijicle.v4i1.55763>
- Rathi, A. K. A. (2023). Integration of the standalone ‘risk assessment’ section in project level environmental impact assessment reports for value addition: An Indian case analysis. *Sustainability*, 15(3), 2296. doi:<https://doi.org/10.3390/su15032296>
- Reynolds, A. (2023). Conservation after the fact: The prevalence of post-approval condition-setting in environmental impact assessment processes in Australia and its implications for achieving ecologically sustainable development outcomes. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 99, 107032. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2022.107032>
- Rosário, A. T., Raimundo, R. J., & Cruz, S. P. (2022). Sustainable entrepreneurship: A literature review. *Sustainability*, 14(9), 5556. doi:<https://doi.org/10.3390/su14095556>
- Rum, I. A., Tukker, A., de Koning, A., & Yusuf, A. A. (2022). Impact assessment of the EU import ban on Indonesian palm oil: Using environmental extended multi-scale MRIO. *Science of The Total Environment*, 853, 158695. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.158695>
- Safdar, S., Khan, A., & Andlib, Z. (2022). Impact of good governance and natural resource rent on economic and environmental sustainability: An empirical analysis for South Asian economies. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 29(55), 82948–82965. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-022-21401-9>
- Shahbaz, M., Jam, F. A., Bibi, S., & Loganathan, N. (2016). Multivariate granger causality between CO2 emissions, energy intensity and economic growth in Portugal: Evidence from cointegration and causality analysis. *Technological and Economic Development of Economy*, 22(1), 47-74.

- Shammi, M., Halder, P. K., Tareq, S. M., Rahman, M. M., & Kabir, Z. (2022). From environmental impact assessment to strategic environmental assessment in Bangladesh: Evolution, perspective, governance and challenges. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 97, 106890. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2022.106890>
- Sharpe, S., Retamal, M., & Martinez-Fernandez, M. C. (2022). *Assessing the impact: Environmental impact assessment in the textile and garment sector in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia and Viet Nam* (ILO working paper no. 51). Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization (ILO).
- Wakhidah, N., & Erman, E. (2022). Examining environmental education content on Indonesian Islamic religious curriculum and its implementation in life. *Cogent Education*, 9(1), 2034244. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1080/2331186X.2022.2034244>
- Wang, J., Ulibarri, N., Scott, T. A., & Davis, S. J. (2023). Environmental justice, infrastructure provisioning, and environmental impact assessment: Evidence from the California environmental quality act. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 146, 66–75. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2023.05.003>
- Wijayanto, A., Wiraraja, H. A., & Idris, S. A. (2022). Forest fire and environmental damage: The Indonesian legal policy and law enforcement. *Unnes Law Journal: Jurnal Hukum Universitas Negeri Semarang*, 8(1), 105–132. doi:<https://doi.org/10.15294/ulj.v7i1.52812>
- Yu, K. H., Zhang, Y., Li, D., Montenegro-Marin, C. E., & Kumar, P. M. (2021). Environmental planning based on reduce, reuse, recycle and recover using artificial intelligence. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 86, 106492. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2020.106492>

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in Indonesian Law: Implementation and Effectiveness

ORIGINALITY REPORT

2%

SIMILARITY INDEX

2%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

ijcjs.com
Internet Source

2%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches < 2%

Exclude bibliography On