

REGULATION OF PROVINCE OF EAST JAVA

NUMBER 9 OF 2022

ON

REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

GOVERNOR OF EAST JAVA,

Considering : a. that in order to realize East Java Province as a region that is clean and free from waste, as part of the effort to create a good and healthy environment to guarantee the people's right to a good and healthy environment as mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

b. that waste can cause negative impacts on public health and the environment, and therefore must be managed comprehensively from upstream to downstream in a sustainable manner;

c. that Regional Regulation of the Province of East Java Number 4 of 2010 on Regional Waste Management of East Java is no longer aligned with the development of legislation and the needs of the community, so it is necessary to be replaced;

d. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b, and point c, it is necessary to issue a Regional Regulation on Regional Waste Management;

Observing : 1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

2. Law Number 2 of 1950 on Establishment of East Java Province (Collection of State Regulations of 1950) as amended by Law Number 18 of 1950 on Amendments to Law Number 2 of 1950 (Collection of State Regulations of 1950);

3. Law Number 18 of 2008 on Waste Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 69, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4851);

4. Law Number 12 of 2011 on Legislation Making (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234) as amended several times, last by Law Number 13 of 2022 on the Second Amendment to

Law Number 12 of 2011 on Legislation Making (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 143, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6801);

5. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, last by Law Number 9 of 2015 on the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);
6. Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 on Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 188, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5347);
7. Government Regulation Number 27 of 2020 on Management of Specific Waste (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 141, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6522);
8. Presidential Regulation Number 97 of 2017 on the National Policy and Strategy for the Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 223);
9. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 21/PRT/M/2006 on the National Policy and Strategy for the Development of a Waste Management System;
10. Regulation of the State Minister of Environment Number 16 of 2011 on Guidelines for the Substance of Draft Regional Regulations on the Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 933);
11. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 03/PRT/M/2013 on the Implementation of Waste Infrastructure and Facilities in the Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2013 Number 470);
12. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on the Formation of Regional Legal Products (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 2036) as amended by Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 120 of 2018 on Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on Formation of Regional Legal Products (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 157);

With the Joint Approval of
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST JAVA
and
THE GOVERNOR OF EAST JAVA

To issue : HAS DECIDED:
REGIONAL REGULATION ON REGIONAL WASTE
MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Region means the Province of East Java.
2. Provincial Government means the Government of the Province of East Java.
3. Governor means the Governor of East Java.
4. Regency/Municipality means the Regencies/Municipalities within the Province of East Java.
5. Office means the Regional Apparatus within the Provincial Government responsible for administering government affairs in the field of environmental management.
6. Technical Implementation Unit of the Office (*Unit Pelaksana Teknis Dinas*) hereinafter abbreviated as UPTD, means the technical implementing unit within the Office.
7. Regional Waste Management means the management of waste across Regencies/Municipalities within the Province of East Java.
8. Waste Management means systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable activities including the reduction and handling of waste.
9. Waste means the residual material from daily human activities and/or natural processes in solid form.
10. Household Waste means waste originating from daily activities within a household, excluding feces and Specific Waste.
11. Waste Similar to Household Waste means household-like waste originating from commercial areas, industrial areas, special zones, social facilities, public facilities, and/or other facilities, excluding hazardous and toxic waste.
12. Specific Waste means waste which, due to its characteristics, concentration, and/or volume, requires special management.
13. Temporary Storage Site, hereinafter abbreviated as TPS, means a site where waste is placed prior to being transported to a recycling facility, processing facility, and/or an integrated waste management facility.
14. Integrated Waste Management Facility, hereinafter abbreviated as TPST, means a facility where activities are carried out including collection, sorting, reuse, recycling, processing, and final treatment of waste.
15. Final Waste Disposal Site, hereinafter abbreviated as TPAS, means a site for processing and returning waste to the environmental medium in a manner that is safe for humans and the environment.
16. Waste Reduction means a series of activities including waste generation limitation, waste recycling, and/or waste reuse.

17. Waste Recycling means efforts to utilize waste into useful goods after undergoing a processing stage.
18. Waste Reuse means efforts to reuse waste in the same function or a different function and/or reuse parts of waste that are still useful without undergoing a processing stage.
19. Waste Handling means a series of activities including sorting, collection, transportation, processing, and final treatment of waste.
20. Waste Sorting means the activity of classifying and separating waste according to its type, quantity, and/or characteristics.
21. Waste Collection means the activity of retrieving and transferring waste from the source of waste to a temporary storage site.
22. Waste Transportation means the activity of conveying waste from a temporary storage site and/or transfer point to a recycling facility, processing facility, or final treatment facility.
23. Waste Processing means the activity of altering the characteristics, composition, and volume of waste so that it may be further processed, utilized, or safely returned to the environmental medium.
24. Final Waste Treatment means the activity of returning waste and/or residues from previous processing to the environmental medium safely.
25. Waste Processing and Final Treatment Facility (*Tempat Pengolahan dan Pemrosesan Akhir Sampah*), hereinafter abbreviated as TPPAS, means a facility used for the processing and final treatment of waste at the Regency/Municipal level.
26. Regional Waste Processing and Final Treatment Facility, hereinafter referred to as Regional TPPAS, means a facility used for the processing and final treatment of waste originating from 2 (two) or more Regencies/Municipalities.
27. Regional Integrated Waste Management Facility (*Tempat Pengolahan Sampah Terpadu*), hereinafter referred to as Regional TPST, means a facility where activities are carried out including collection, sorting, reuse, recycling, processing, and final treatment of waste originating from 2 (two) or more Regencies/Municipalities.
28. Any Person means an individual or a business entity, whether incorporated or not incorporated.
29. Legal Entity means private companies, state-owned enterprises, local-owned enterprises, cooperatives, foundations, and other institutions established as legal entities.
30. Business Actor means any individual or business entity, whether incorporated or not incorporated, established and domiciled or conducting activities within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia, either independently or jointly through agreements, in carrying out business activities in the economic sector.
31. Producer means any person, business, and/or activity that produces goods using packaging, distributes goods using packaging and originating from imports, or sells goods

using containers that cannot or are difficult to decompose by natural processes and/or that generate waste.

32. Compensation means the provision of remuneration to persons affected by negative impacts arising from waste handling activities at the final waste disposal site.
33. Civil Servant Investigator (*Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil*), hereinafter abbreviated as PPNS, means certain civil servants granted the authority to conduct investigations into violations of the provisions of the Regulation of Province of the East Java.
34. Regional Cooperation means an agreement between the Governor and Regents/Mayors made in writing and giving rise to rights and obligations.
35. Regional Public Service Agency (*Badan Layanan Umum Daerah*), hereinafter abbreviated as BLUD, means a system applied by a regional apparatus work unit or a sub-unit thereof within a regional apparatus work unit in providing services to the public, which has flexibility in financial management as an exception to the general provisions of regional financial management, in order to improve services to the public in the framework of managing the Regional TPPAS.

Article 2

- (1) The establishment of this Regional Regulation is intended as a guideline for the implementation of Regional Waste Management.
- (2) The objectives of Regional Waste Management are to:
 - a. reduce the quantity and impacts caused by waste;
 - b. improve the quality of public health;
 - c. improve the quality of the environment;
 - d. utilize Waste as a resource; and
 - e. transform public behavior in Waste Management.

Article 3

The targets of Regional Waste Management regulation are:

- a. increasing public awareness and concern in Waste Management;
- b. enhancing environmentally sound Waste Management;
- c. strengthening the role of the Provincial Government, society, and the private sector in Waste Management; and
- d. reducing social and environmental impacts arising from Waste Management.

Article 4

The scope of Regional Waste Management includes:

- a. policies and strategies;
- b. management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste;
- c. management of Specific Waste;
- d. rights and obligations;
- e. licensing;
- f. implementation of Regional Waste Management;
- g. institutional arrangements for Regional Waste Management;

- h. guidance and supervision;
- i. incentives;
- j. prohibitions;
- k. administrative sanctions;
- l. provisions on investigation; and
- m. criminal provisions.

Article 5

- (1) Regional Waste Management includes:
 - a. Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste; and
 - b. Specific Waste.
- (2) The Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste as referred to in section (1) point a include waste generated from household activities and activities in certain Areas and/or facilities.
- (3) The Specific Waste as referred to in section (1) point b includes:
 - a. waste containing hazardous and toxic substances;
 - b. waste containing hazardous and toxic waste residues;
 - c. waste arising from disasters;
 - d. building demolition debris;
 - e. waste generated non-periodically; and
 - f. waste that, technologically, cannot yet be processed.

CHAPTER II
POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Article 6

- (1) To achieve the objectives as referred to in Article 2 section (2), the Provincial Government establishes waste management policies and strategies, consisting of:
 - a. Waste Reduction policies and strategies; and
 - b. Waste Handling policies and strategies.
- (2) The waste management policies and strategies as referred to in section (1) consist of long-term and medium-term waste management policies and strategies.

Article 7

- (1) The Provincial Government prepares and establishes waste management policies and strategies as referred to in Article 5, guided by:
 - a. national waste management policies and strategies;
 - b. the Regional Long-Term Development Plan;
 - c. the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan; and
 - d. the Regional Spatial Plan.
- (2) The Waste Management policies and strategies as referred to in section (1) at least includes:
 - a. the policy direction for Waste Reduction and Waste Handling; and
 - b. programs for Waste Reduction and Waste Handling.
- (3) The programs for Waste Reduction and Waste Handling as referred to in section (2) Point b at least include:
 - a. targets for reducing waste generation and priorities for waste types in stages; and

- b. targets for Waste Handling within certain time periods.
- (4) Further provisions regarding waste management policies and strategies as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER III

HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND WASTE SIMILAR TO HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT

Part One

General

Article 8

The Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste include:

- a. Waste Reduction; and
- b. Waste Handling.

Part Two

Waste Reduction

Article 9

- (1) The Waste Reduction as referred to in Article 8 point a is carried out through:
 - a. limiting waste generation;
 - b. recycling waste; and/or
 - c. reusing waste.
- (2) The Waste Reduction as referred to in section (1) is carried out by means of:
 - a. using reusable materials, recyclable materials, and/or materials that are naturally biodegradable; and/or
 - b. collecting and returning used products and/or packaging waste.

Part Three

Waste Handling

Article 10

In certain circumstances, the Provincial Government may carry out the collection, treatment, and final processing of Waste.

Article 11

- (1) The treatment as referred to in Article 10 takes the form of compaction, composting, material recycling, and/or energy recovery.
- (2) Final processing of Waste as referred to in Article 10 is carried out in the form of returning Waste and/or residues from prior treatment to the environment safely, in accordance with the methods and techniques stipulated in legislation.

CHAPTER IV
MANAGEMENT OF SPECIFIC WASTE

Part One
General

Article 12

The management of Specific Waste includes:

- a. reduction; and
- b. handling.

Part Two
Reduction

Article 13

- (1) The reduction of Specific Waste is carried out through:
 - a. Limiting the generation of Specific Waste;
 - b. Recycling Specific Waste; and/or
 - c. Reusing Specific Waste.
- (2) The reduction of Specific Waste as referred to in section (1) is adjusted to the types of Specific Waste as referred to in Article 4 section (3).

Article 14

- (1) The limitation of Specific Waste generation in the form of Waste and residues containing hazardous and toxic substances is carried out by means of:
 - a. selecting goods and/or products that are labeled as containing environmentally friendly chemical substances;
 - b. selecting goods and/or products that include instructions for use, storage, and post-use; and/or
 - c. selecting goods and/or products that can be recycled.
- (2) Recycling of Specific Waste in the form of waste and residues containing hazardous and toxic substances is carried out by utilizing them as raw materials and/or useful goods after undergoing a processing stage.
- (3) Reuse of Specific Waste in the form of waste and residues containing hazardous and toxic substances is carried out by reusing all or part of such waste and residues.

Article 15

The limitation of Specific Waste generation in the form of non-periodical waste arising from mass activities is carried out under the following provisions:

- a. limitation of waste arising from mass activities is carried out by means of:
 - 1. using production raw materials that can be recycled and/or reused; and/or
 - 2. reducing the use of activity materials that contain hazardous and toxic substances and/or hazardous and toxic residues;
- b. Recycling of waste arising from mass activities is carried out by utilizing it into useful goods after undergoing a processing stage; and

- c. Reuse of waste arising from mass activities is carried out by means of:
 - 1. reusing waste for the same or different functions; and/or
 - 2. reusing parts of waste that remain useful without undergoing a processing stage.

Part Three Handling

Paragraph 1 General

Article 16

- (1) The handling of Specific Waste is carried out through:
 - a. transportation;
 - b. processing; and/or
 - c. final processing of Waste.
- (2) The handling of Specific Waste as referred to in section (1) is adjusted to the type of Specific Waste as referred to in Article 5 section (3).

Paragraph 2

Handling of Waste and Residues Containing Hazardous and Toxic Substances

Article 17

The procedures for transportation, treatment, and final processing of waste and residues containing hazardous and toxic substances are carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation concerning the management of hazardous and toxic waste.

Paragraph 3

Handling of Waste Generated by Disasters

Article 18

The Governor coordinates the management of waste generated by regional-scale disasters.

Article 19

- (1) Sorting of waste generated by disasters is conducted at facilities designated for the management of disaster-generated waste.
- (2) The sorting of Waste as referred to in section (1) is carried out by classifying the waste based on types, which include:
 - a. Waste and/or residues containing hazardous and toxic substances;
 - b. animal carcasses; and
 - c. other Waste.

Article 20

The transportation of Waste arising from disasters is carried out by transferring the waste from its source to designated facilities using transport equipment that meets technical

requirements and roadworthiness standards in accordance with the waste conditions.

Article 21

The Reuse of Waste arising from disasters is carried out by utilizing waste types that can be directly reused by means of:

- a. reusing Waste for the same function and/or a different function, for Waste that does not contain hazardous and toxic substances and/or Waste that does not contain hazardous and toxic residues; and/or
- b. reusing Waste that is still usable without undergoing a processing stage, for Waste that does not contain hazardous and toxic substances and/or Waste that does not contain hazardous and toxic residues.

Article 22

The treatment of Waste arising from disasters is carried out on waste that cannot be reused, by altering the nature, composition, and/or volume of the Waste based on the sorting results as referred to in Article 19.

Article 23

The final processing of Waste arising from disasters is carried out on Waste that cannot be reused and/or processed at the Regional TPPAS.

Paragraph 4 Handling of Building Demolition Debris

Article 24

The sorting of building demolition debris is carried out at the demolition site by classifying it based on types of Waste, which include:

- a. containing hazardous and toxic substances and/or hazardous and toxic waste;
- b. recyclable;
- c. reusable;
- d. non-reusable; and
- e. non-recyclable and/or non-reusable.

Article 25

The collection of building demolition debris is carried out on demolition debris that has been classified as referred to in Article 24.

Article 26

- (1) The transportation of building demolition debris is carried out by transferring the debris to recycling facilities, reuse facilities, or processing facilities.
- (2) The transportation as referred to in section (1) uses transport equipment that meets technical requirements and roadworthiness standards in accordance with the condition of the building demolition debris.

Article 27

The processing of building demolition debris is carried out in accordance with the results of the sorting as referred to in Article 24, with the purpose of altering the characteristics, composition, and/or volume of the demolition debris.

Article 28

The final processing of building demolition debris is carried out on demolition debris that cannot be reused and/or processed at the Regional TPPAS.

Paragraph 5 Handling of Non-Periodic Waste

Article 29

The sorting of Waste arising non-periodically is carried out by classifying the Waste into:

- a. Waste containing hazardous and toxic substances and/or Waste containing hazardous and toxic waste;
- b. biodegradable Waste;
- c. reusable Waste;
- d. recyclable Waste; and/or
- e. other Waste.

Article 30

The collection of Waste arising non-periodically is carried out under the following provisions:

- a. at the activity site for Waste generated from mass activities;
- b. simultaneously with sorting activities for large-sized Waste; and
- c. at locations designated by the Governor for Waste arising in coastal areas, seas, and inland waters.

Article 31

- (1) The transportation of Waste arising non-periodically is carried out under the following provisions:
 - a. Transportation of Waste generated from mass activities is carried out from the collection site as referred to in Article 30 point a within a maximum of 2 (two) days after collection or after the mass activity is completed, to:
 1. specific Waste management facilities for categories of Waste containing hazardous and toxic substances and/or Waste containing hazardous and toxic waste; and
 2. the Regional TPPAS or Regional TPST for biodegradable Waste, reusable Waste, recyclable Waste, and/or other Waste;
 - b. Transportation of large-sized Waste is carried out by moving the Waste to Waste Collection facilities provided by the Provincial Government; and
 - c. Transportation of Waste arising in coastal areas, seas, and inland waters is carried out from the collection site to specific Waste management facilities.

(2) The transportation of Waste arising non-periodically as referred to in section (1) uses transport equipment that meets the technical requirements and is roadworthy in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 32

(1) The processing of Waste generated from activities is carried out in accordance with the types of Waste sorted as referred to in Article 29, with the purpose of altering the characteristics, composition, and/or volume of the Waste, implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

(2) The processing of large-sized Waste and Waste generated in coastal areas, seas, and inland waters is carried out in accordance with the types of Waste sorted as referred to in Article 29, specifically for Waste that cannot be recycled or reused.

Article 33

Final processing of Waste arising non-periodically is carried out for Waste that cannot be utilized and/or processed, in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Paragraph 5
Handling of Waste That Cannot Yet Be Processed
by Technology

Article 34

(1) The Provincial Government is responsible for Handling Waste that cannot yet be processed by technology.

(2) In carrying out the responsibility as referred to in section (1), the Governor may propose certain types of Waste to be designated by the Minister as Waste that cannot yet be processed by technology.

(3) Further provisions regarding the Handling Waste that cannot yet be processed by technology are regulated in a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER V
RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Part One
Rights

Article 35

In Waste Management, Any Person is entitled to:

- a. receive services in Waste management that are proper and environmentally sound;
- b. utilize and process Waste for economic activities;
- c. actively participate in decision-making, implementation, and supervision in the field of Waste management;
- d. obtain correct and accurate information regarding the implementation of Waste Management;
- e. receive protection and Compensation from the negative impacts of Waste Management activities carried out at TPS, TPST, TPAS, Regional TPPAS, and Regional TPST;

- f. receive guidance in order to carry out Waste Management properly and in an environmentally sound manner, in the form of environmental education and dissemination; and
- g. exercise supervision over Waste Management, including through the complaint mechanism in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Two Obligation

Paragraph 1 The Public

Article 36

- (1) The Public is obligated to reduce Waste generation and manage Waste in an environmentally sound manner.
- (2) The reduction of Waste generation as referred to in section (1) is carried out through:
 - a. reduction of Waste from its source; and/or
 - b. utilization of Waste as a resource and energy source.
- (3) The Waste Handling as referred to in section (1) is carried out through:
 - a. maintaining and preserving environmental cleanliness;
 - b. disposing of Waste in its proper place;
 - c. Waste containment that facilitates the process of collection, transfer, and Transportation of Waste;
 - d. Waste separation based on its characteristics; and
 - e. maintenance of waste management infrastructure and facilities.

Paragraph 2 Business Actors

Article 37

Business Actors are obligated to reduce Waste generation and manage Waste in an environmentally sound manner.

Article 38

- (1) Reduction of Waste generation as referred to in Article 37 is carried out through:
 - a. application of clean and zero-waste technology;
 - b. application of recycling technology that is safe for health and the environment; and
 - c. assisting the reduction and utilization efforts carried out by the Provincial Government and the public.
- (2) The Waste Handling as referred to in Article 37 is carried out through:
 - a. producing environmentally friendly products and packaging;
 - b. environmental processing integrated into the production process;
 - c. Waste sorting;
 - d. payment of Compensation costs for the processing of packaging that cannot be recycled with currently

- available technology, through extended Producer responsibility;
- e. implementation of Waste Processing mechanisms arising from production activities it carries out;
- f. utilization of Waste to produce products and energy;
- g. optimization of the use of recycled materials as raw materials for products; and
- h. collecting product packaging that has been utilized by consumers.

Article 39

Any Producer is obligated to affix a label or sign related to Waste reduction and Waste Handling on its packaging and/or products.

Article 40

- (1) In carrying out the activities as referred to in Article 39, Producers use production materials that generate as little Waste as possible, are reusable, recyclable, and/or biodegradable by natural processes.
- (2) The producers as referred to in section (1) who produce goods with packaging that cannot or is difficult to be decomposed by natural processes are obligated to manage the packaging of the goods they produce.

Paragraph 3 Area Managers

Article 41

Managers of residential areas, commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, public facilities, social facilities, and other facilities are obligated to provide Waste Sorting facilities, minimize the amount of Waste generated, and take responsibility for Waste arising from their business activities.

Paragraph 4 Regional Waste Managers

Article 42

Regional Waste Managers are obligated to reduce and manage Waste in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER VI LICENSING

Article 43

- (1) Any Legal Entity engaging in Regional Waste Management business activities is required to obtain a business license from the Governor.
- (2) The business license as referred to in section (1) is granted in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 44

- (1) Business licensing in the field of Regional Waste Management is publicly announced.

(2) Further provisions regarding the types of Regional Waste Management businesses, the procedures for obtaining business licenses, and the requirements for business licensing are regulated by a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER VII REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Part One General

Article 45

(1) The Governor designates the location of the Regional TPPAS.

(2) The management of the Regional TPPAS as referred to in section (1) is carried out through mutual agreement and/or Regional Cooperation in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Two Provincial Government Support in Waste Management

Article 46

(1) The Provincial Government provides support for Waste reduction and Handling activities carried out by businesses and Regency/Municipal Governments.

(2) Support for businesses as referred to in section (1) takes the form of policy-making that promotes environmentally friendly production and marketing processes.

(3) Support for Regency/Municipal Governments as referred to in section (1) takes the form of:

- technical assistance for the dissemination of Waste reduction programs; and
- assistance in the provision of Waste Processing equipment.

Part Three Regional TPPAS and Regional TPST

Article 47

The Provincial Government carries out the Regional Waste Management in the form of Regional TPPAS and Regional TPST service provision.

Article 48

The construction of Regional TPPAS and Regional TPST is carried out based on site selection planning, environmental impact analysis, and detailed planning in accordance with technical provisions in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 49

(1) The designation of the location of Regional TPPAS and Regional TPST as referred to in Article 48 is based on the criteria for designating the location of Regional TPPAS and Regional TPST.

- (2) The criteria for designating the location of Regional TPPAS and Regional TPST as referred to in section (1) at least meet the following aspects:
 - a. geology;
 - b. hydrogeology;
 - c. slope zone;
 - d. distance from airports;
 - e. distance from residential areas;
 - f. not located in protected areas/nature reserves; and/or
 - g. not located in flood-prone areas with a recurrence period of 25 (twenty-five) years.
- (3) Regional TPPAS and Regional TPST provided by the Provincial Government as referred to in section (2) must be equipped with:
 - a. basic facilities;
 - b. environmental protection facilities;
 - c. operational facilities; and
 - d. supporting facilities.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the criteria for determining the location and the required facilities of Regional TPPAS and Regional TPST as referred to in section (1) are regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Article 50

- (1) The treatment and final processing of waste must use methods based on environmentally friendly and sustainable principles, and synergize with clean development mechanism programs.
- (2) The Waste treatment and final processing as referred to in section (1) is carried out through:
 - a. Waste sorting;
 - b. processing Waste into compost/organic fertilizer and/or as a source of energy;
 - c. processing and utilizing Waste into recyclable materials and/or recycled products;
 - d. final processing of residual Waste from Waste Treatment using environmentally friendly methods;
 - e. Management and monitoring of environmental impacts;
 - f. community empowerment around the Regional TPPAS site; and
 - g. other activities in the framework of Waste treatment and final processing that are environmentally friendly.

Article 51

The operation and maintenance of Regional TPPAS and Regional TPST is carried out in accordance with standard operating procedures as determined by a Decision of the Head of Office.

Part Four
Regional Main Waste Bank

Article 52

- (1) The Provincial Government establishes a regional main waste bank.
- (2) The regional main waste bank as referred to in section (1) has the following duties:
 - a. setting regional-scale Waste reduction targets based on the Waste bank system;
 - b. preparing Waste management programs;
 - c. conducting data collection and providing guidance to unit waste banks and regency/municipal main waste banks;
 - d. recording the amount of Waste managed, including residuals;
 - e. maintaining price stability; and
 - f. facilitating the after-sales of recycled products.
- (3) Types of Waste management activities in the regional main waste bank as referred to in section (2) consist of:
 - a. collection;
 - b. transportation;
 - c. sorting; and
 - d. recycling.
- (4) Waste Management in the regional main waste bank as referred to in section (3) may be carried out in cooperation with third parties.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the regional main waste bank are regulated by a Governor Regulation.

Part Five
Financing and Regional Revenue

Article 53

- (1) The Provincial Government finances the implementation of Regional Waste Management.
- (2) The costs of implementing Regional Waste Management as referred to in section (1) include investment costs for the construction and procurement of equipment for Regional TPPAS and/or Regional TPST.
- (3) Investment financing as referred to in section (2) may be carried out through Regional Cooperation with business entities in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (4) The Provincial Government is entitled to receive service compensation from the Regency/Municipal Governments using the services, in order to finance the operation and maintenance of Regional TPPAS and/or Regional TPST.
- (5) The determination of the amount and mechanism of service compensation as referred to in section (4) is regulated and agreed upon in a joint agreement and/or Regional Cooperation Agreement between the Provincial Government and the Regency/Municipal Government.

Article 54

- (1) The service compensation as referred to in Article 53 section (3) constitutes Regional revenue and must be deposited into the Regional Treasury.
- (2) In the event that the implementation of regional waste processing and final disposal generates revenue from the sale of Waste Processing products, the net proceeds constitute Regional revenue and must be deposited into the Regional Treasury.
- (3) In the event that the institution appointed to manage waste applies BLUD, the revenue as referred to in section (1) and section (2) is managed by such institution in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Six
Environmental Impact Control

Article 55

- (1) The Provincial Government carries out environmental impact control of Regional TPPAS and/or Regional TPST.
- (2) The Provincial Government provides compensation to the people affected by the negative impacts arising from Waste Handling activities at Regional TPPAS and/or Regional TPST.
- (3) The negative impacts as referred to in section (2) consist of:
 - a. disturbance caused by waste odor around the location of the Regional TPPAS and/or Regional TPST and the access road leading to the location of the Regional TPPAS and/or Regional TPST, excluding public roads;
 - b. disruption of water resources used by communities around the Regional TPPAS and/or Regional TPST; and
 - c. disruption of public health around the Regional TPPAS and/or Regional TPST.
- (4) The compensation as referred to in section (2) is in the form of:
 - a. relocation;
 - b. environmental restoration;
 - c. healthcare and medical expenses; and/or
 - d. compensation in other forms equivalent to the negative impacts caused by Waste Management activities.
- (5) In the event that the Regional TPPAS and/or Regional TPST is managed by a business entity as a follow-up to Regional Cooperation as referred to in section (2), such business entity is responsible for providing Compensation to the people affected by the negative impacts caused by Waste Handling activities in the Regional TPPAS and/or Regional TPST.
- (6) Further provisions regarding the granting of Compensation as referred to in section (1) are regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Article 56

- (1) The Provincial Government involves the Regency/Municipal Government where the Regional TPPAS or Regional TPST is located and/or the Regency/Municipal Government affected by the negative impacts in conducting mitigation for people affected by the existence of the Regional TPPAS and/or Regional TPST as referred to in Article 55 section (2).
- (2) The Regency/Municipal Government as referred to in section (1) coordinates the provision of Compensation to the people, with the costs of mitigating the negative impacts of the Regional TPPAS and/or Regional TPST borne by the Provincial Government.
- (3) Provisions regarding the granting of Compensation for the negative impacts of Regional TPPAS and/or Regional TPST are agreed upon in a joint agreement or Regional Cooperation agreement between the Provincial Government and the Regency/Municipal Government.

Part Seven

Dissemination and Participation of the Public and Business Sector

Article 57

- (1) The Provincial Government carries out continuous dissemination to the people regarding the implementation of Waste Management, in order to foster support and public participation in Waste Management.
- (2) The dissemination as referred to in section (1) involves the Regencies/Municipalities.

Article 58

- (1) The public and the business sector may participate in decision-making, implementation, and supervision of the management of Regional TPPAS and/or Regional TPST organized by the Provincial Government, as well as in the resolution of waste disputes.
- (2) The participation as referred to in section (1) may take the form of suggestions, opinions, and responses regarding the planning and implementation of Waste Management as well as the resolution of waste disputes, submitted through designated representatives.
- (3) Suggestions, opinions, and responses are submitted in writing to the Provincial Government or the institution designated as the manager of Regional TPPAS and/or Regional TPST.
- (4) The Provincial Government is obligated to respond to the suggestions, opinions, and responses as referred to in section (3).

Part Eight

Information System

Article 59

- (1) In Regional Waste Management, the Provincial Government organizes a waste management information system.

(2) The waste management information system network as referred to in section (1) can be accessed by the public, businesses, and stakeholders.

Article 60

(1) The Provincial Government prepares information regarding the Regional Waste Management Status Report.

(2) The Provincial Government analyzes, updates, and publishes the Regional Waste Management Status Report as referred to in section (1) every 2 (two) years or whenever necessary.

Article 61

(1) The public, businesses, and stakeholders have the right to obtain true and accurate information from the Provincial Government or institutions designated as the manager of the Regional TPPAS or Regional TPST regarding the implementation of Waste Management, including environmental management plans, implementation of environmental impact management, and monitoring of environmental impacts.

(2) The information as referred to in section (1) may be provided in writing, through direct explanation, and/or by directly observing the technical implementation of Waste Management.

Part Nine
Regional Cooperation

Article 62

(1) The development and management of a Regional TPPAS or Regional TPST may be carried out through a Regional Cooperation mechanism between:

- the Provincial Government and the Regency/Municipal Government; and/or
- the Provincial Government and a Business Entity.

(2) The Regional Cooperation as referred to in section (1) is implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 63

(1) The management of Regional TPPAS or Regional TPST may be carried out by business entities through a business licensing mechanism from the Governor or an appointed official.

(2) The types of business for the management of Regional TPPAS or Regional TPST as referred to in section (1) include:

- waste processing and treatment services;
- gas management services; and
- other services.

Article 64

In the event that the management of Regional TPPAS or Regional TPST conducted through Regional Cooperation or

business licensing generates revenue from the sale of processed waste products, such revenue is stipulated in the cooperation document or form part of the licensing provisions.

CHAPTER VIII REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONS

Article 65

- (1) Regional Waste Management is carried out by:
 - a. UPTD within the Office; or
 - b. Local-Owned Enterprises.
- (2) The UPTD as referred to in section (1) point a has the duty to carry out part of the Office's functions in the field of Regional Waste Management.
- (3) In carrying out the duties as referred to in section (2), the UPTD has the following functions:
 - a. conducting assessments of technical guideline materials in the field of Regional Waste Management; and
 - b. carrying out Regional Waste Management.
- (4) The Local-Owned Enterprise as referred to in section (1) Point b is a local-owned enterprise that is established and/or assigned to conduct Regional Waste Management.
- (5) The establishment and/or assignment of Local-Owned Enterprises as referred to in section (4) is implemented in accordance with provisions of legislation.

Article 66

- (1) The UPTD as referred to in Article 64 section (1) point a may take the form of a BLUD after fulfilling the requirements in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) The establishment of a BLUD as referred to in section (1) is stipulated by a Governor Regulation in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER IX INCENTIVES

Article 67

- (1) The Provincial Government may grant incentives to Any Person and/or Regency/Municipal Government that undertakes:
 - a. the best innovation in Waste Management;
 - b. reporting of violations against prohibitions;
 - c. reduction of waste generation; and/or
 - d. compliance in Waste Handling.
- (2) The incentives as referred to in section (1) may take the form of:
 - a. granting of awards;
 - b. granting of licensing facilitation in Waste Management;
 - c. reduction of local taxes and local levies within a certain period of time;
 - d. regional capital participation; and/or
 - e. granting of subsidies.

- (3) The granting of incentives as referred to in section (2) is adjusted to the financial capacity of the Region.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the procedures for granting incentives are regulated in a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER X GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION

Article 68

- (1) The Governor conducts guidance and supervision of Regional Waste Management.
- (2) The guidance and supervision as referred to in section (1) are technically carried out by the Office.
- (3) The guidance as referred to in section (2) includes:
 - a. coordination among levels of government;
 - b. provision of guidance, supervision, and consultancy on Waste Management;
 - c. education and training in the field of Waste Management;
 - d. planning, research, development, monitoring, and evaluation of Waste Management;
 - e. improvement of human resources;
 - f. improvement of financial management; and
 - g. improvement of processing technology and final processing.
- (4) The supervision as referred to in section (2) includes:
 - a. implementation of minimum service standards;
 - b. implementation of standard operating procedures;
 - c. implementation of norms, standards, guidelines, and criteria; and
 - d. implementation of environmental management and monitoring.

Article 69

- (1) The Provincial Government provides guidance to the people regarding proper and environmentally sound Waste Management.
- (2) In carrying out the guidance as referred to in section (1), the Provincial Government coordinates with the Regency/Municipal Governments.
- (3) The guidance as referred to in section (1) is carried out in the form of dissemination and/or advocacy.

Article 70

The Provincial Government supervises business entities that cooperate or obtain business licenses for the management of Regional TPPAS or Regional TPST, which includes:

- a. the fulfillment of obligations stipulated in cooperation agreements or licenses;
- b. the performance of Regional TPPAS or Regional TPST management; and
- c. the implementation of social and environmental responsibilities.

CHAPTER XI DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Article 71

- (1) To address issues in Regional Waste Management, the Provincial Government facilitates dispute settlement between the following parties:
 - a. Regency/Municipal Governments;
 - b. Regency/Municipal Governments and Business Actors;
 - c. Regency/Municipal Governments and the community; and/or
 - d. Business Actors and the community.
- (2) The dispute settlement as referred to in section (1) is conducted through non-judicial settlement or judicial proceedings in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) Further provisions regarding dispute settlement procedures are regulated in a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER XII PROHIBITIONS

Article 72

Any Person is prohibited from:

- a. disposing of waste within the Region;
- b. mixing hazardous and toxic waste with waste;
- c. managing waste in a manner that causes pollution and/or environmental damage;
- d. disposing of waste into the environment or in places other than those designated and/or provided;
- e. conducting Waste Handling through open dumping at TPAS, Regional TPPAS, and/or Regional TPST;
- f. mixing industrial and hospital hazardous and toxic waste with waste;
- g. importing waste without authorization from the competent authority;
- h. conducting Waste Handling through open dumping at Regional Waste Management facilities;
- i. burning waste in open spaces that do not comply with technical waste management requirements; and/or
- j. burning waste in a manner that does not comply with technical Waste Management requirements.

CHAPTER XIII ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 73

- (1) The Governor imposes administrative sanctions on any Legal Entity conducting regional Waste Management business activities in violation of the requirements stipulated in the business licensing.
- (2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) consist of:
 - a. written warning;

- b. temporary suspension of activities;
- c. temporary suspension of public services;
- d. closure of location;
- e. revocation of license;
- f. annulment of license;
- g. government coercion;
- h. administrative fine; and/or
- i. imposition of coercive money.

(3) In the event of a temporary suspension of activities, temporary suspension of public services, or closure of location as referred to in section (2) point b, point c, and point d, the Governor determines a waste emergency condition.

(4) Further provisions regarding the imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) and section (2) are regulated in a Governor Regulation.

(5) Further provisions regarding the waste emergency condition as referred to in section (3) are stipulated by a Governor Decision.

CHAPTER XIV INVESTIGATION

Article 74

(1) In addition to Investigators of the Indonesian National Police, certain Civil Servant officials within the Provincial Government whose duties and responsibilities are in the field of waste management and/or environmental management and/or PPNS of the Provincial Civil Service Police Unit are granted special authority as investigators under the Criminal Procedure Code.

(2) The PPNS as referred to in section (1) have the authority to:

- a. receive reports or complaints from any person regarding the occurrence of a criminal act in violation of the regional regulation;
- b. conduct examinations on the validity of reports or statements relating to criminal acts in the field of Waste Management;
- c. conduct examinations of persons suspected of committing criminal acts in the field of Waste Management;
- d. request information and evidence from persons in connection with events of criminal acts in the field of Waste Management;
- e. conduct examinations of bookkeeping, records, and other documents relating to criminal acts in the field of Waste Management;
- f. conduct examinations at specific places suspected of containing evidence, bookkeeping, records, and other documents, as well as seize materials and goods resulting from crimes which may serve as evidence in criminal cases in the field of Waste Management;
- g. take immediate initial action at the scene and conduct examinations;

- h. order a suspect to halt and examine the suspect's identification;
- i. seize objects and/or documents;
- j. take fingerprints and photograph a person;
- k. summon persons to be heard and examined as suspects or witnesses;
- l. bring in experts as required in connection with case examinations;
- m. request assistance from experts in carrying out investigations of criminal acts in the field of Waste Management;
- n. terminate investigations upon receiving instructions from Police Investigators that there is insufficient evidence, or that the event does not constitute a criminal act, and thereafter, through the Investigator, notify the public prosecutor, the suspect, or their family; and
- o. undertake other lawful actions which can be accounted for.

(3) The PPNS as referred to in section (1) notifies the commencement of investigation and its results to the Investigating Officer of the Indonesian National Police.

(4) The PPNS as referred to in section (1) submits the results of investigation to the public prosecutor through the Investigating Officer of the Indonesian National Police.

CHAPTER XV CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 75

- (1) Any Person who violates the provisions of Article 70 is subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a fine of up to Rp50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).
- (2) The criminal act as referred to in section (1) constitutes a violation.
- (3) In the event that the violation as referred to in section (1) constitutes a criminal act resulting in environmental pollution and/or damage and/or public health, the violator is subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER XVI CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 76

At the time this Regional Regulation comes into force, Regulation of the Province of East Java Number 4 of 2010 on Regional Waste Management of East Java (Regional Gazette of the Province of East Java of 2010 Number 4 Series E) is repealed and declared ineffective.

Article 77

At the time this Regional Regulation comes into force, all implementing regulations of Regulation of the Province of East Java Number 4 of 2010 on Regional Waste Management of East

Java (Regional Gazette of East Java Province of 2010 Number 4 Series E) remain in effect insofar as they do not conflict with the provisions of this Regional Regulation.

Article 78

- (1) The implementing regulations of this Regional Regulation are stipulated in 1 (one) Governor Regulation.
- (2) The Governor Regulation as referred to in section (1) is issued no later than 3 (three) months after the promulgation of this Regional Regulation.

Article 79

- (1) The relevant Office is responsible for proposing the substantive material for the Governor Regulation as referred to in Article 78 section (1).
- (2) The substantive material as referred to in section (1) is submitted to the work unit administering main duties and function in the legal field for drafting into the Governor Regulation.

Article 80

This Regional Regulation comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Regional Regulation by its placement in the Regional Gazette of the Province of East Java.

Issued in Surabaya
on 9 November 2022

GOVERNOR OF EAST JAVA,

signed

KHOFIFAH INDAR PARAWANSA

Promulgated in Surabaya
on 9 November 2022

REGIONAL SECRETARY
OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST JAVA,

signed

ADHY KARYONO, A.K.S., M.A.P.

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST JAVA OF 2022 NUMBER 7
SERIES D

Jakarta, 22 December 2025
Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of the Minister of Law
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



DHAHANA PUTRA

**ELUCIDATION OF
REGIONAL REGULATION OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST JAVA
NUMBER 9 OF 2022
ON
REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT**

I. GENERAL

Article 28H section (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia stipulates that “Any person have the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to reside, and to obtain a good and healthy living environment and have the right to receive healthcare.” This provision constitutes a constitutional guarantee that every citizen has the right to enjoy a good and healthy environment. The legal implication is that the Central Government and Regional Governments are constitutionally mandated with the obligation to create and ensure the realization of such an environment for all citizens.

Regional waste management is one form of implementation of such constitutional obligations which, under prevailing legislation, falls under the authority of the Provincial Government. Accordingly, the Government of the Province of East Java issued Regulation of the Province of East Java Number 4 of 2010 on Regional Waste Management. However, as time progressed, this Regulation proved to contain a number of legal shortcomings, thereby rendering it less effective as a legal basis for regulating regional waste management in East Java. In other words, due to the developments in law and regulatory frameworks, the aforementioned Regulation can no longer serve as an adequate legal source for regional waste management in East Java and therefore must be replaced by a new Regional Regulation.

This Regional Regulation on Regional Waste Management constitutes a normative framework comprehensively regulating the fundamentals of regional waste management in East Java Province, covering the management of household waste, waste similar to household waste, as well as specific waste. This Regional Regulation comprehensively regulates the following matters:

1. policies and strategies;
2. management of household waste and waste similar to household waste;
3. management of specific waste;
4. rights and obligations;
5. licensing;
6. implementation of Regional Waste Management;
7. institutions of Regional Waste Management;
8. guidance and supervision;
9. incentives;
10. prohibitions;
11. administrative sanctions;

12. provisions on investigation; and
13. criminal provisions.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Sufficiently clear.

Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

The term “waste containing hazardous and toxic substances” means waste originating from households and areas that contains substances, energy, and/or other components which, due to their characteristics, concentration, and/or quantity, whether directly or indirectly, may pollute and/or damage the environment, and/or endanger the environment, health, as well as the survival of humans and other living beings.

Point b

The term “waste containing hazardous and toxic waste residues” means waste originating from the residue of a business and/or household activities and areas that contain Hazardous and Toxic Substances.

Point c

The term “waste arising from disasters” means solid organic and inorganic material generated as a result of natural disasters, non-natural disasters, or social disasters.

Point d

The term “building demolition debris” means debris originating from activities of dismantling or demolishing all or part of a building, its components, construction materials, and/or its facilities and infrastructure.

Point e

The term “waste generated non-periodically” means waste generated from human activities that may occur from time to time, in large volumes, and requiring special handling.

Point f

The term “waste that, technologically, cannot yet be processed” means waste for which handling technology is not yet available in Indonesia.

Article 6
Sufficiently clear.

Article 7
Sufficiently clear.

Article 8
Sufficiently clear.

Article 9
Sufficiently clear.

Article 10
Sufficiently clear.

Article 11
Sufficiently clear.

Article 12
Sufficiently clear.

Article 13
Sufficiently clear.

Article 14
Sufficiently clear.

Article 15
Sufficiently clear.

Article 16
Sufficiently clear.

Article 17
Sufficiently clear.

Article 18
Sufficiently clear.

Article 19
Sufficiently clear.

Article 20
Sufficiently clear.

Article 21
Sufficiently clear.

Article 22
Sufficiently clear.

Article 23
Sufficiently clear.

Article 24
Sufficiently clear.

Article 25
Sufficiently clear.

Article 26
Sufficiently clear.

Article 27
Sufficiently clear.

Article 28
Sufficiently clear.

Article 29
Sufficiently clear.

Article 30
Sufficiently clear.

Article 31
Sufficiently clear.

Article 32
Sufficiently clear.

Article 33
Sufficiently clear.

Article 34
Sufficiently clear.

Article 35
Sufficiently clear.

Article 36
Sufficiently clear.

Article 37
Sufficiently clear.

Article 38
Sufficiently clear.

Article 39
Sufficiently clear.

Article 40
Sufficiently clear.

Article 41
Sufficiently clear.

Article 42

Sufficiently clear.

Article 43

Sufficiently clear.

Article 44

Sufficiently clear.

Article 45

Sufficiently clear.

Article 46

Sufficiently clear.

Article 47

Sufficiently clear.

Article 48

Sufficiently clear.

Article 49

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

What is meant geological conditions includes, among other things, groundwater level conditions not less than 3 (three) meters, soil permeability not greater than 10-6 cm/second, and a distance from drinking water sources greater than 100 meters downstream.

Point b

The term “hydrogeology” means the science that studies the distribution and movement of groundwater in soil and rock within the layers of the earth’s crust.

Point c

The term “zone slope” means that the slope of the location of the Regional TPPAS and the Regional TPST is less than 20% (twenty percent).

Point d

The term “distance from airports” means that the location of the Regional TPPAS and Regional TPST is more than 3,000 (three thousand) meters from airports used by turbojet aircraft and more than 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred) meters from airports used by other types of aircraft.

Point e

The term “distance from residential areas” means that the location of the Regional TPPAS and Regional TPST is more than 1 km (one kilometer) from residential areas, taking into account leachate pollution, odors, the spread of disease vectors, and social aspects.

Point f

The term “protected area/nature reserve” means an area designated with the primary function of protecting the sustainability of the environment, which includes natural

resources, man-made resources, historical and cultural values, for the purpose of sustainable development.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

Basic facilities are, for example: access roads, electricity or generators, drainage, clean water, fencing, and office buildings.

Point b

Environmental protection facilities are, for example: impermeable lining, collection channels and treatment installations, buffer zones, test or monitoring wells, and gas management.

Point c

Operational facilities are, for example: heavy equipment and trucks for transporting waste and soil.

Point d

Supporting facilities are, for example: workshops, garages, washing areas for transport vehicles and heavy equipment, and first aid equipment.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 50

Sufficiently clear.

Article 51

Sufficiently clear.

Article 52

Sufficiently clear.

Article 53

Sufficiently clear.

Article 54

Sufficiently clear.

Article 55

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Point a

The term “relocation” means moving the affected population to a more suitable place.

Point b

The term “environmental restoration” means an activity to return the condition of the environment so that it can function again according to its intended purpose.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term “compensation in other forms” means, among others, education costs, scholarships, housing rehabilitation assistance, and road rehabilitation assistance.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 56

Sufficiently clear.

Article 57

Sufficiently clear.

Article 58

Sufficiently clear.

Article 59

Sufficiently clear.

Article 60

Sufficiently clear.

Article 61

Sufficiently clear.

Article 62

Sufficiently clear.

Article 63

Sufficiently clear.

Article 64

Sufficiently clear.

Article 65

Sufficiently clear.

Article 66

Sufficiently clear.

Article 67

Sufficiently clear.

Article 68

Sufficiently clear.

Article 69

Sufficiently clear.

Article 70

Sufficiently clear.

Article 71
Sufficiently clear.

Article 72
Sufficiently clear.

Article 73
Sufficiently clear.

Article 74
Sufficiently clear.

Article 75
Sufficiently clear.

Article 76
Sufficiently clear.

Article 77
Sufficiently clear.

Article 78
Sufficiently clear.

Article 79
Sufficiently clear.

Article 80
Sufficiently clear.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST JAVA
NUMBER 112