

LEGAL REVIEW OF THE ISSUANCE OF STATEMENT OF ABILITY TO MANAGE AND MONITOR THE ENVIRONMENT OF MSMEs BASED ON THE REGULATION

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Abstract:The development of wood industry SMEs in the Mundu District, Cirebon Regency is certainly a concern in making environmental permits so that their businesses and/or activities do not cause environmental pollution. In this case, many MSME entrepreneurs in the wood industry do not have a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL). The implementation of the SPPL permit process is not optimal because many SMEs in the Wood Industry have difficulty understanding SPPL. With the government's handling of the wood industry MSME business actors who do not have an SPPL permit, it is hoped that it can minimize the occurrence of environmental pollution by the Wood Industry MSME business actors. The research method used is the empirical juridical method. The implementation of the SPPL permit process carried out by the Wood Industry MSMEs has not been optimal because many business actors of the Wood Industry MSMEs do not understand about SPPL due to technological factors and the lack of socialization from the government. The government's handling of the Wood Industry MSME business actors who do not yet have an SPPL is by giving a written warning until the temporary suspension of their activities and/or business until the Wood Industry MSME business actor makes an SPPL.

Keywords: SPPL, Implementation of SPPL for MSMEs, Government Handling

1. INTRODUCTION

The presence and existence of environmental law shows that the position of nature and the environment is very substantial in relation to humans, for that it must be respected and protected in order to continue to exist side by side properly in human life. Laws and all forms of legal products will certainly become a tool of control in the relationship between humans and the environment. In addition, the existence of an environmental management law in relation to the position of humans on the environment implies that humans are placed as one element of the entire environmental element, which although from one point of view is an object, in another aspect it is also a subject in a legal position. In fact, the position of humans towards the environment is not working as it should.¹

The emergence of environmental awareness began to develop after it was realized that various kinds of pollution and damage to the environment and natural resources were increasing precisely from the impact of human actions, especially with the introduction of the industrial system.² Humans, both in their positions as members of the community, business actors, law enforcement officers, as well as policy makers/makers, must have environmental law awareness even though gradually, from just knowing to obeying and respecting various existing environmental law provisions.³

In this case, the government is obliged to provide licensing services in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legislation. The government must have control over every permit issued. Permission as the instrument most widely used by the government as a juridical means to control the behavior of citizens.⁴ Business actors are required to have a business license in the form of an environmental permit so that their business activities do not result in environmental pollution and are always under the supervision of the local government, one of which is the Environmental Management and Monitoring Agreement (SPPL).

Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL) is one of the environmental documents required by MSME business actors in building businesses and running their businesses in a sustainable manner. The Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL) contains a statement from the business actor that his business activities are in accordance with regulations or laws and regulations in terms of environmental management and preservation. With the creation of this environmental document, it means that MSME business actors support the government's efforts in minimizing environmental pollution caused by the MSME sector, business implementation must always be under supervision by environmental agencies, Therefore, it is hoped that business actors in establishing a business or running their business do not cause damage, pollution, disturbance, and other environmental impacts that can damage the surrounding environmental ecosystem and can maintain good environmental conditions. because basically the document of Statement of Ability for Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL) cannot be obtained if the requirements have not been completed by the MSME business actor.⁵

Environmental permits are not only made by MSME business actors for their businesses/activities that will have an impact on the environment, but all business actors who will build a business must have an environmental permit document. A Letter of Commitment to Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL) is required for MSME business actors who are not required to AMDAL and UKL-UPL. The Statement of Commitment to

¹Moh. Fadli, Mukhlis, Mustafa Lutfi, *Environmental Law and Policy* (Malang: UB Press, 2016), Pg. 9-10.

²Ibid, Pg. 14.

³Ibid, Pg. 16.

⁴Ulfa, Novi Dzakiyyah, *Implementation of SPPL as an Effort to Prevent Environmental Pollution by Micro Enterprises and Small in Sleman Regency*, No. 1, Vol. 1, (Yogyakarta: UAJY, 2020), Pg. 4.

⁵Ulfa, Novi Dzakiyyah, *Implementation of SPPL as an Effort to Prevent Environmental Pollution by Micro and Small Enterprises in Sleman Regency*, No. 1, Vol. 1, (Yogyakarta: UAJY, 2020), Pg. 213.

Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL) is used as evidence that MSME business actors are capable of carrying out their business activities properly without causing pollution, damage, or other environmental disturbances.⁶

The Statement of Ability for Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL) has several benefits, namely:

1. As a statement that the manager is willing to be responsible for all risks related to the environment;
2. To be proof that the company carries out activities legally and legally;
3. Minimizing environmental impacts;
4. As material for government city spatial planning;
5. Evidence of compliance with government regulations;
6. Guarantee the continuity of business activities;
7. So evidence if at any time there is a conflict or dispute.⁷

Seeing the benefits of the Statement of Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL), it is clear that with the issuance of the Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL) it minimizes environmental impacts and assists the government's efforts in supervising MSMEs so that their businesses/activities do not cause and/or result in environmental pollution.⁸

Declaration of Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL) is one of the environmental permits regulated in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Minister of Environment Regulation Number 16 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Preparation of Environmental Documents, and Regulations Minister of Environment Number 8 of 2013 concerning Procedures for Assessment and Examination of Environmental Documents and Issuance of Environmental Permits, and Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2016 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.

According to data from the Department of Trade and Industry of Cirebon Regency that currently the number of MSMEs in the Wood Industry are registered in Cirebon Regency, especially in Mundu Sub-district, as many as 70 entrepreneurs are MSMEs in the Wood Industry. Timber, which has not yet taken care of environmental permits, in this case is sufficient to illustrate that there are problems with the wood industry MSME business actors who are still ignorant of environmental conservation.⁹In terms of environmental management, permits are also needed, but the wood industry SMEs do not really care about permits, especially environmental permits, namely the Environmental Management and Monitoring Statement (SPPL), even though this is an obligation for UMKM business actors whose businesses and/or activities risk of environmental pollution is required to make a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL), this issue has certainly occurred a legal gap against Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Regulation of the Minister of the Environment Number 13 of 2010 concerning Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts Life and Environmental Management and Monitoring Statement Letter stating that:

“Every business and/or activity that is not required to be completed with UKL-UPL is required to make an SPPL”

There are several factors that are the reason why the Wood Industry UMKM business actors do not issue environmental permits, namely the Wood Industry UMKM business actors

⁶Ulfa, Novi Dzakiyyah, Implementation of SPPL as an Effort to Prevent Environmental Pollution by Micro and Small Enterprises in Sleman Regency, No. 1, Vol. 1, (Yogyakarta: UAJY, 2020), Pg. 213.

⁷Ibid, Pg. 214.

⁸Ibid, p. 214.

⁹Interview with Mr. Robi Sanjaya (Department of Trade and Industry of Cirebon Regency, at Sumber) Thursday, 23 June 2022.

have difficulty understanding issues regarding licensing, especially the Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL), especially the long process and currently it has been implemented. the risk-based licensing registration system through Online Single Submissions (OSS), the limited knowledge of technology experienced by the wood industry MSME business actors makes the wood industry MSME business actors find it difficult to understand the licensing process. As it is known that in Cirebon Regency, especially in the Mundu District area, there are more than one MSME wood industry business actor who does not yet have a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL) and does not even know that his business is a mandatory MSME. Environmental Monitoring (SPPL).

From the problems above, there are questions, namely:

1. How is the SPPL permit process implemented by the Wood Industry MSMEs?
2. How is the government handling the wood industry SMEs that do not have an SPPL permit?

2. RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the author uses an empirical juridical research approach. Whereas regarding this approach, the legal concept is the law about rule in this case is Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. This research is a qualitative research approach. A qualitative research approach is research that produces and processes descriptive data, such as interview transcripts, field notes, pictures, photos, and others.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Implementation of the SPPL Permit Process carried out by the MSMEs of the Wood Industry

The implementation of environmental permits in the form of a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL) is regulated in Law no. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4 of 2021 concerning the List of Businesses and/or Activities Required to have an Environmental Impact Analysis, Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts or a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment, Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2016 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.

According to Article 35 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law no. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, that:

- (1) Businesses and/or activities that must be completed with UKL-UPL as referred to in Article 34 paragraph (2) are required to make a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment.
- (2) The determination of the type of business and/or activity as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out based on the following criteria:
 - a. Not included in the category of significant impact as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (1); and
 - b. Micro and small business activities.

The definition of SMEs according to Law no. 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Article 1 states that:

1. Micro Enterprises are productive businesses owned by individuals and/or individual business entities that meet the criteria for Micro Enterprises as regulated in this Law.
2. Small Business is a productive economic business that stands alone, which is carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or not branches of companies that are owned, controlled, or become part either directly or indirectly of Small Businesses as referred to in this Law. .

3. Medium Enterprises are productive economic businesses that stand alone, which are carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies that are owned, controlled, or become a part either directly or indirectly with Small Businesses or Large Businesses with total net assets or annual sales proceeds as regulated in this Law.

The government has issued a policy regarding business permits, especially environmental permits in the form of a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL) for MSME business actors, the government has also issued a policy to assist MSME business actors so that MSME business actors do not find it difficult to manage their business permits, especially environmental permits. in the form of a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL) and to prevent and the occurrence of pollution, destruction and damage to the environment. In the provisions of the KLHS, it is stated that the local government is paying attention to the ecosystem (the area concerned). In addition, in conducting studies, the government must use the precautionary principle. In implementing licensing policies for MSME business actors,¹⁰

There is a theory of environmental law in Satjipto Rahardjo's view, among others: "as the latest result of the legal civilization of the so-called modern nations. The emergence seems revolutionary in character, namely in its quality to challenge industrialization practices that have been favored and admired by humans since the emergence of the technological revolution. Since the emergence of environmental law and environmental awareness, the practice of industrialization which was originally almost unrivaled, then began to face obstacles. The arrest of the freedom of industrialization is carried out by environmental law, such as through its concept of sustainable development."¹¹ Likewise, according to Danusaputro, the understanding of environmental law is that the law that underlies the implementation of protection and management as well as increasing environmental resilience¹²

The increasingly intensive development of society along with the development of information and communication technology has led to a shift in the values adopted in society. New understanding is needed when faced with conditions that are undergoing a shift in the value order. Advances in information and communication technology have forced society to enter the development phase of globalization. Globalization refers to the condition of a process that places the world's people can reach one another or are interconnected in all aspects of their lives, both in culture, economy, politics, technology, and the environment.¹³

Implementation of the process of the Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL) carried out by the Environmental Service of Cirebon Regency, namely by carrying out the verification process for the application for approval of the Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitoring the Environment (SPPL) for MSME business actors, both administrative verification and verification. field. Administrative verification which includes Compliance with the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Cirebon Regency, land ownership and verification of environmental document screening in the category of Environmental Management and Monitoring Ability Statement (SPPL).¹⁴

Based on the above, it is necessary to know that the control and prevention of environmental pollution can be achieved when there is cooperation between the government

¹⁰H. Rithi, Y. Sri Pudyatmoko, *Environmental Licensing Policy in the Special Region of Yogyakarta*, No. 2, Vol. 28, (Yogyakarta: Legal Pulpit, 2016), Pg. 268.

¹¹Syamsuharya Bethan, *Application of the Legal Principles of Preserving Environmental Functions in National Industrial Activities* (Bandung: PT ALUMNI, 2008), Pg. 35.

¹²Muhammad Erwin, *Environmental Law in Environmental Development Policy System* (Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama, 2008), Pg. 9.

¹³Endang Sutrisno, *Anthology of Law and Globalization* (Yogyakarta: GENTA PRESS, 2007), Pg. 9.

¹⁴Interview with Mr. Agus Muklis (Cirebon Environmental Service in Sumber), Tuesday, 29 June 2022.

and MSME business actors, both from the government side in terms of issuing policies and from the side of MSME business actors in terms of complying with regulations regarding SPPL permits. The Cirebon Regency Environmental Service also seeks to conduct socialization and guidance to MSME business actors so that MSME business actors can understand their obligations in making environmental permits in the form of a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL) as a commitment to the management and prevention of environmental pollution.¹⁵

Of course, in conducting socialization and guidance to MSME business actors regarding environmental permits in the form of a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitoring the Environment (SPPL), the Cirebon Regency Environmental Service does not do it alone but synergizes with other agencies that can help to socialize and foster MSME business actors, in conducting socialization and coaching, it is certain that the Cirebon Regency Environmental Service has experienced many obstacles, namely because many MSME business actors still consider that taking care of permits is only for borrowing capital in banks, not to serve as legality of their business, So when MSME business actors know that environmental permits cannot be used as a condition for borrowing capital at banks, MSME business actors choose not to issue environmental permits, and think that their business does not have a significant impact on the environment, MSME business actors do not take care of it. environmental permit in the form of a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL).¹⁶

Another method taken by the Cirebon Regency Environmental Service is to make MSME business actors comply with environmental permits in the form of a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL), namely:

1. Provide guidance to MSME business actors in carrying out their business activities so that MSME business actors can manage their business well and can manage the environmental impacts caused by their business; and
2. Provide convenience for MSME business actors in managing environmental permits in the form of SPPL.¹⁷

Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management in Article 71 regulates supervision in the implementation of SPPL permits for MSMEs, namely:

- (1) The Minister, governor or regent/mayor in accordance with their respective authorities shall be obligated to supervise the compliance of the person in charge of the business and/or activity to the provisions stipulated in the laws and regulations in the field of environmental protection and management.
- (2) The minister, governor, or regent/mayor may delegate their authority in supervising the official/technical agency responsible for environmental protection and management.
- (3) In carrying out supervision, the Minister, governor, or regent/mayor shall stipulate an environmental supervisory official who is a functional official.

Article 73 again explains that:

“The minister can supervise the obedience of the person in charge of the business and/or activity whose environmental permit is issued by the regional government if the government considers that a serious violation has occurred in the field of environmental protection and management.”

In Article 74 it is explained that:

- (1) The environmental supervisory officer as referred to in Article 71 paragraph (3) has the authority to:
 - a. Carry out monitoring;
 - b. Asking for information;

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Interview with Mr. Agus Muklis (Cirebon Environmental Service in Sumber), Tuesday, 29 June 2022.

¹⁷Interview with Mr. Agus Muklis (Cirebon Environmental Service in Sumber), Tuesday, 29 June 2022.

- c. Make copies of documents and/or make necessary notes;
- d. Entering a certain place;
- e. Photographing;
- f. Making audio-visual recordings;
- g. Take sample;
- h. Checking equipment;
- i. Checking the installation and/or means of transportation; and/or
- j. Stop certain violations.

Based on the above laws and regulations, the Cirebon Regency Environmental Service supervises and provides guidance to MSME business actors so that their business and/or activities do not cause environmental pollution impacts, and prioritizes supervision and guidance on MSME business actors who have the potential to pollute the environment or have an environmental impact. . However, due to the limited number of human resources that are not comparable or equivalent to the number of MSME business actors so that supervision and guidance has not been carried out effectively, not all MSME business actors can be reached in the implementation of supervision and guidance.¹⁸

Implementation of the SPPL permit process by wood industry SMEs in Cirebon Regency, especially in Mundu District, that it can be seen that wood industry SMEs business actors who do not yet have an environmental permit do not even know that their business is included in UMKM, due to lack of understanding and guidance from the community. This is an obstacle because the understanding and acceptance of the public regarding the Statement of Commitment for Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL) policy is not very good so that it hampers or becomes an obstacle in implementing existing policies or regulations. The rules for the Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL) are actually written clearly,¹⁹

Environmental Protection and Management has also been regulated in Cirebon Regency Regulation No. 6 of 2016 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. However, in reality there are still many MSME business actors who still do not understand the regulations regarding environmental permits in the form of a Statement of Commitment to Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL). Because there is no more specific regional regulation in regulating environmental permits in the form of a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL).²⁰

This was confirmed by the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) of Cirebon Regency that there is no specific regulation regarding the Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL).²¹ That is, “in making regional regulations regarding the Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitoring the Environment (SPPL), it is directly made by the relevant agency, namely the Cirebon Regency Environmental Service. Because there are no reports or requests from the relevant agencies regarding requests for making regional regulations that are more specific regulating the Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitoring the Environment (SPPL), the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) of Cirebon Regency considers that the rules governing the Statement of Commitment to Management and Environmental Monitoring (SPPL) which is regulated in Government

¹⁸Interview with Mr. Agus Muklis (Cirebon Environmental Service in Sumber), Tuesday, 29 June 2022.

¹⁹Interview with Mr. Agus Muklis (Cirebon Environmental Service in Sumber), Tuesday, 29 June 2022.

²⁰Interview with Mrs. Nisa (Legal Department at the Cirebon Regency DPRD in Sumber), Monday, July 4, 2022.

²¹Ibid.

Regulation no. 16 of 2006 concerning Environmental Protection and Management is quite regulated and clear enough.²²

In fact, the making of regional regulations also takes a very long time, namely 1 (one) year, the budget issued is not small and there must be intervention from the relevant agency, namely the Cirebon Regency Environmental Service. Therefore, the regulation regarding the Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment is still considered to be overcome by Government Regulation no. 16 of 2006 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.²³

It is also very necessary for MSME business actors to be aware of environmental management which is very much needed in establishing good performance in implementing an environmental permit system in the form of a Statement of Commitment to Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL). Because the awareness of MSME business actors will motivate other MSME business actors to strictly comply with regulations and carry out their abilities based on existing regulations. Awareness of MSME business actors can be grown by always telling the impact that will occur due to negligence and indifference to environmental management. This impact will certainly affect the environment.

The implementation of environmental permits in the form of a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL) also needs support through its resources, both human resources (human resources) and non-human resources (non-human resources). The resource factor, especially human resources, is that the government must have skills in implementing policies and regulations, supporting the work environment and having sufficient authority to implement service policies for MSME business actors.²⁴

Lack of assistance in the implementation of the environmental permit process in the form of a Statement of Commitment to Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL) as well as their inactivity in responding to the difficulties experienced by MSME business actors, so that MSME business actors discouraged their intention to issue an environmental permit in the form of a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL). Whether we realize it or not, that environmental supervision and management is viewed from an economic point of view, it costs a lot, including for supervision and monitoring, it requires human resources who are honest, highly dedicated in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. Vehicle and fuel facilities are also needed for monitoring mobility, on a regular basis so that costs are high.

Every small building action always costs money. In realizing the commitment that has been signed in the environmental permit in the form of a Statement of Commitment to Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL), several actions require costs. The size of the cost depends on the impact and the planning made by MSME business actors. In general, MSME business actors want to spend as little as possible, but their goals and objectives are achieved. So that the implementation of this ability becomes less than optimal because it is made carelessly.

Based on the facts stated that the Cirebon Regency Environmental Service in implementing the environmental permit process in the form of a Statement of Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL) in terms of supervision and monitoring is still not optimal. Communities who are unaware and do not understand in the implementation of environmental permits in the form of a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the

²²Interview with Mrs. Nisa (Legal Department at the Cirebon Regency DPRD in Sumber), Monday, July 4, 2022.

²³Ibid.

²⁴Dwi Istiningsih, F. Eddy Poerwodihardjo, "Implementation of Statement of Ability for Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL) in Banyumas Regency", No. 2, Vol. 18, (Purwokerto: Wijayakusuma University, 2017), Pg. 15.

Environment (SPPL) require continuous monitoring so that it is actually carried out with the correct technicality in accordance with existing regulations. Supervision and monitoring can also be assisted indirectly by the surrounding community, especially those who are directly affected, even though the impact is not a big impact, so that supervisory actions become lighter.

Some of the factors above may not be complete and there are many other factors that have a bigger role in weakening the implementation of policies and regulations that cannot be mentioned. The weak implementation of this Statement of Commitment to Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL) is the tolerance from the government to MSME business actors who commit violations. The tolerance given to an MSME business actor is used as an excuse for refusing to comply with the policy.

3.2. The government's handling of MSMEs that do not have an SPPL permit

The form of handling the Cirebon Regency Environmental Service against MSME business actors who do not have an environmental permit is in the form of a Statement of Commitment to Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL), namely by giving it to MSME business actors in the form of sanctions, namely by giving notification letters and warnings and must immediately complete the documents. environment and submit it to the relevant agencies.²⁵

This is regulated in Articles 76 to 80 of Law no. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, namely:

- (1) The minister, governor, or regent/mayor shall apply administrative sanctions to the person in charge of the business and/or activity if a violation of the environmental permit is found under supervision.
- (2) Administrative sanctions consist of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. Government coercion;
 - c. Freezing of environmental permits; or
 - d. Revocation of environmental permit.
 - e. In Article 77, namely:

"The minister may apply administrative sanctions to the person in charge of businesses and/or activities if the local government inadvertently applies administrative sanctions to serious violations in the field of environmental protection and management"

In Article 78, namely:

"Administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 76 do not relieve the person in charge of the business and/or activity from the responsibility for recovery and punishment"

In Article 79, namely:

"The imposition of administrative sanctions in the form of freezing or revocation of environmental permits as referred to in Article 76 paragraph (2) letter c and letter d is carried out if the person in charge of the business and/or activity does not carry out government coercion.

In Article 80, namely:

- (1) Government coercion as referred to in Article 76 paragraph (2) letter b in the form of:
 - a. Temporary suspension of production activities;
 - b. Transfer of production facilities;
 - c. Closure of sewerage or emission of waste water;
 - d. Demolition;

²⁵Interview with Mr. Agus Muklis (Cirebon Environmental Service in Sumber), Tuesday, 29 June 2022.

- e. confiscation of goods or equipment that has the potential to cause violations;
 - f. Temporary suspension of all activities; or
 - g. Other actions aimed at stopping violations and restoring environmental functions.
- (2) The imposition of government coercion can be imposed without a warning if the violation has resulted in:
- a. A very serious threat to humans and the environment;
 - b. A bigger and wider impact if the pollution and/or destruction is not immediately stopped; and/or
 - c. Greater loss to the environment if the pollution and/or destruction is not immediately stopped.

The handling of the Cirebon Regency Environmental Service does not only impose sanctions on MSME business actors but also provides further guidance and supervision of MSME business actors so that MSME business actors can understand what the permit process is for a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL) properly. So from this method, the government and MSME business actors with the assistance of the community can minimize the occurrence of environmental pollution caused by MSME business actors.²⁶

4. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the environmental permit process in the form of a Statement of Ability for Environmental Management and Monitoring (SPPL) in Cirebon Regency, especially in Mundu District, is still not optimal. There are several factors that influence the understanding of environmental permits in the form of the Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL), namely the lack of understanding of technology for the wood industry MSME business actors. The lack of supervision and guidance from the government makes it difficult for MSMEs in the Wood Industry to obtain environmental permits in the form of a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL), especially since the process is quite long and is not understood by the MSMEs in the Wood Industry.

The government's handling of MSME business actors who do not yet have an environmental permit in the form of a Statement of Ability to Manage and Monitor the Environment (SPPL) is by providing guidance to the provision of sanctions. The sanction is given by giving written notification and warning and must immediately make the permit and then notify the relevant agency, namely the Cirebon Regency Environmental Service. If there is no report regarding the MSME business actor to the Cirebon Regency Environmental Service, an immediate warning will be given and a temporary suspension of the MSME business and/or activities until the MSME business actor is able to manage and participate in preventing environmental pollution.

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