LAW ENFORCEMENT OF AIR POLLUTION CONTROL IN GREATER JAKARTA 2023: A LESSON LEARNED FROM INDONESIA

Better Air Quality Conference 2023

Manila 15 November 2023
1. SOURCES OF JAKRTA AIR POLLUTION
2. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL POLICY AND STRATEGY
3. LESSON LEARNED FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT OF AIR POLLUTION CONTROL IN GREATER JAKARTA
4. WHAT’S NEXT
I. BACKGROUND

SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTION IN GREATER JAKARTA

Point Sources
- Power Generation
- Industries
- Open Burning
- Open Land

Non Point Sources
- No of Vehicles in DKI Jakarta, Banten, and West Java
  - 17.3 million motorcycles
  - 4.2 million cars
  - 856 thousand trucks
  - 344 thousand buses
  - 4,045 TransJakarta Bus (52 are Electric Vehicle)

Meteorology Factor
- >10 cement industries
- >120 Chemical industries
- >170 Rubber and Plastic industries
- >1,300 Other industries
- 13 Coal Power Generation

- Power Generation/Boluer
- Coal Stockpile
II. POLICY AND STRATEGY OF AIR POLLUTION MANAGEMENT

**PREVENTING**
1. Emission Standard
2. Emission Permit
3. Emission Quota and Emission Quota Trading System
4. National Standards for Household Products that Release Residues into the Air
5. Internalization of Air Quality Management Costs

**CONTROLING**
1. Providing Information to the Public
2. Reporting Air Pollution Quality
3. Law Enforcement
4. Other methods in accordance with developments in science and technology

**RESTORATING**
1. Cleaning Pollutant Elements in Environmental Media
2. Other methods in accordance with developments in science and technology

Sources: Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021 on Environmental Management
REGULATION ON AIR POLLUTION MANAGEMENT

Act No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management in Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning the Determination of PERPPU No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation Becomes Law

Government Regulation 22 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management → attachment VII: Ambient Air Quality Standards in Indonesia

Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation 14 of 2020 concerning Air Pollution Standard Index (ISPU)

Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 27 of 2021 concerning Environmental Quality Index

Minister of Environment Regulation 12 of 2010 concerning Control of Air Pollution in Regions
REGULATION ON POINT SOURCES EMISSION

1. Decree of the Head of Bapedal 205 of 1996 concerning Technical Guidelines for Controlling Air Pollution from Immovable Sources. The location of sampling points for each immovable source of emissions from the production process and utilities meets the 8d/2d criteria.

2. Minister of Environment Decree No. 50 of 1996 concerning Odor Levels.

3. Minister of Environment Decree No. 50 of 1996 concerning Noise Levels.


5. Minister of Environment Regulation Number 13 of 2009 concerning Quality Standards for Immovable Source Emissions for Oil and Gas.


7. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 87 of 2016 concerning Electronic Reporting System for Environmental Licensing for Businesses and/or Activities.


11. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 06 of 2018 concerning Competency Standards and Certification of Persons Responsible for Operational Air Pollution Control Installations and Competency.


16. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 5 of 2021 concerning Procedures for Issuing Technical Approvals and SLOs for Air Pollution Control.

MONITORING SYSTEM ON AIR QUALITY AMBIEN BASED ON ISPU – AIR POLLUTION STANDARD INDEKS

Indonesia have air quality monitoring system (AQMS) in 67 Cities
- Capital of Provinces
- Districts/cities are prone to forest and land fire
- City with at least 1 million people
Real time air quality information via Android smartphone in the ISPUnet application and via https://ispu.menlhk.go.id/
III. LESSON LEARNED FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT OF AIR POLLUTION CONTROL IN GREATER JAKARTA
TREND OF AIR QUALITY IN GREATER JAKARTA
MAY 2018 – AUGUST 2023

Ambien Standard
1. Air Pollution Control Task Force
2. Air Pollution Law Enforcement Dashboard
3. Identify stations that always in unhealthy air quality in the last 2 months. There are 6 stations that the ambient quality is above 100 ppm.
4. Identify companies who has potential contribution to the stasions
5. Decide the target for law enforcement
INSPECTION FOR AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AT GREATER JAKARTA

504 COMPANIES

NUMBER OF POTENTIAL COMPANIES AT Greater Jakarta

61 Companies

TYPE OF INDUSTRIES
- Metal Smelting
- Power plants
- Concrete/Batching Plant
- Coal Stockpile
- Cement
- Pulp & Paper
- Textiles
- Food

49 Companies

Using Coal Power generation owned by their own Company
LAW ENFORCEMENT STATUS ON AIR POLLUTION IN GREATER JAKARTA

61 Companies

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<tr>
<th>Type of Sanction</th>
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<td>Administrative Sanction</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Civil Sanction Process</td>
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<td>Stop the Operation</td>
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RESULT OF INSPECTION BASED ON COMPLAINT REPORT
OPEN BURNING

- Waste Burning
- Garden Burning
- Cable Burning
- Charcoal Making

72 Location

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<td>Dki Jakarta</td>
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IV. WHAT'S NEXT

STRENGTHENING AND EXPANDING THE REALTIME AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS

IMPLEMENTING INTEGRATED REALTIME AIR EMISSION MONITORING

ADDING MORE COMPANIES TO DO THE E-REPORTING

INVESTING TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE BASED FOR EVIDENCE

STRENGTHENING LAW ENFORCEMENT CAPACITY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT