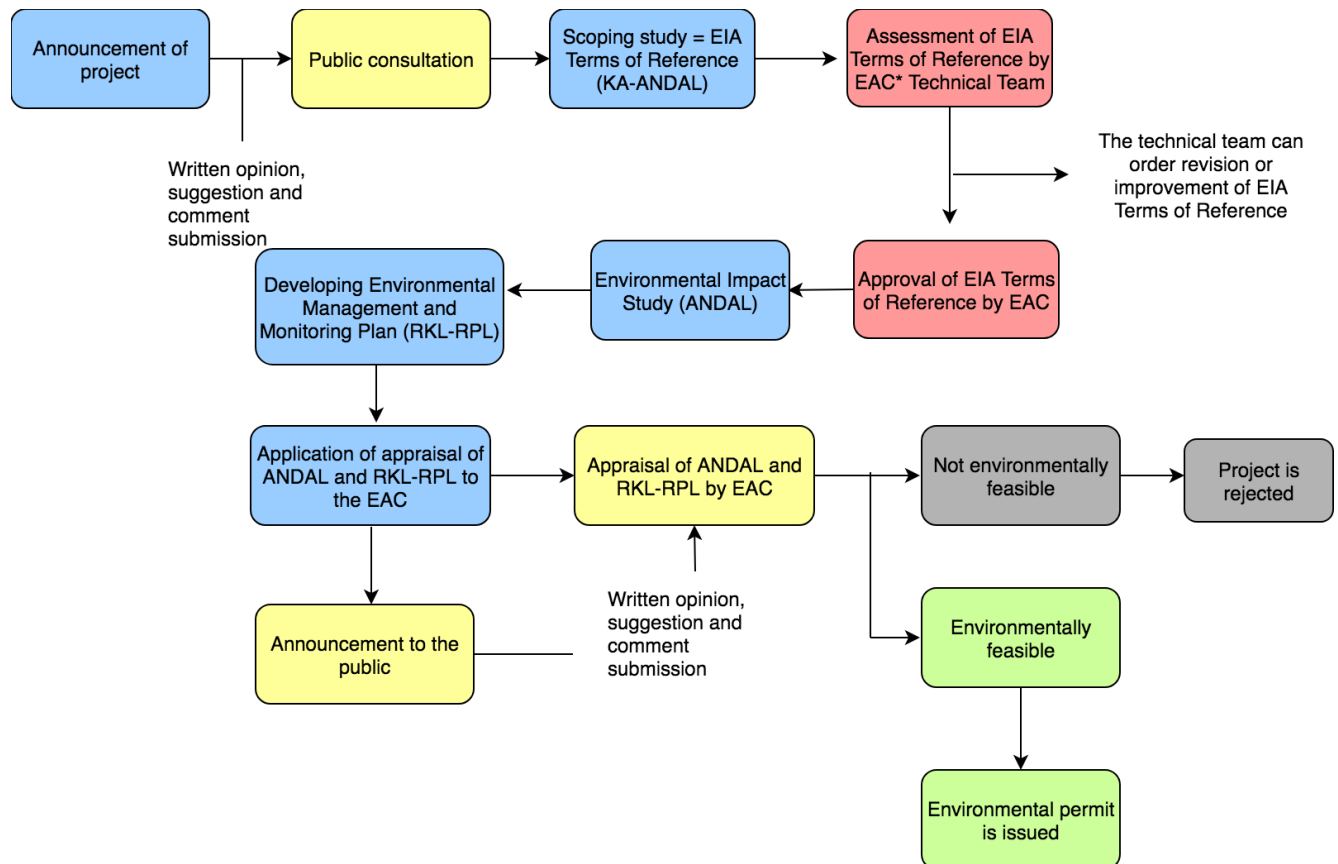


The EIA Procedure in Indonesia



Note:

1. Announcement of project plan, arranging public consultation, developing EIA Terms of Reference, Environmental Impact Study and Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan are done by the EIA Initiator (typically companies and/or its consultant)
2. EAC stand for EIA Appraisal Committee. There are three level of EAC, namely : National EAC, Provincial EAC and regency EAC. Each assesst the EIA correlated with the authority who will issue permit. E.g if the environmental permit issuance is under the authority of Minister, then the EIA will be appraised by National EAC, if is is under the authority of Governor, then the EIA will be appraised by Provincial EAC.
3. The new Government Regulation No. 24 year 2018 fundamentally change the order of environmental permit issuance. The new regulation stated that the environmental permit is issued first based on the commitment of Project Proponent to complete the EIA procedure. After the environmental permit is issued, the Project Proponent/EIA Initiator then undergo process as describe in the above flowchart. If the EIA Initiator get the approval as environmentally feasible by the EAC, this EAC decision will be considered as the completion of EIA commitment, the decision then will be sent to OSS agency (Online Single Submission) as the prove of commitment fullfilment. This new Government Regulation is clearly against Law no 32 year 2009 which stated the issuance of Environmental Permit must be based on

EIA appraisal result, not the other way around. Therefore, I still put the flowchart in accordance with Law no 32 year 2009 (where you get the EAC approval of environmental feasibility first, then environmental permit is issued based on this study result). As comparison, if we used the new Government Regulation the last box in the flowchart will be “sending the fulfilment of EIA commitment result to OSS” instead of “Environmental permit is issued”