P-ISSN: 2808-0467
E-ISSN: 2808-5051
Homepage: https://iss.internationaljournallabs.com/index.php/iss

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING EFFORTS IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT PT JAPFA COMFEED INDONESIA

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PAPER INFO

Received: *January 2022*
Revised: *March 2022*
Approved: *March 2022*

ABSTRACT

Background: Efforts to manage the environment for business purposes through the presence of companies manufactured large-scale have a major impact on the environment, pollution, and various environmental damage are unavoidable consequences, but through environmental monitoring and management efforts, the negative impacts of environmental management can be minimized.
Aim: This paper aims to review environmental management and monitoring efforts in achieving sustainable development at PT Japfa Comfeed Indonesia.
Method: This study uses a normative juridical approach, where this study looks at the application of existing laws and theories with the reality in the field. The data were collected in the form of primary data obtained from the PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk Padang Branch Office related to the implementation of environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring efforts, as well as secondary data obtained from primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials.
Findings: The results of this study showed that environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring efforts have a role as a reference and guideline for PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk Padang Branch Office in carrying out company activities and environmental management, becomes a reference and guideline for the government and the community regarding the impacts or problems that will arise from the production activities of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk.

KEYWORDS

environmental management efforts; environmental monitoring efforts; environmental sustainable development

INTRODUCTION

Humans are creatures who have the ability to be able to find and complete the necessities of life in order to maintain survival and realize prosperity. Humans and the environment are inseparable units in life on this earth. To realize this welfare, humans are given perfect reason and mind in making decisions that are considered to have a very large influence on themselves as well as on the entire community and the environment. The ability of human mind to create various kinds of technologies that are used to explore various available natural resources to increase the prosperity of their lives (Efendi, 2014). Human efforts in exploring and creating technology to benefit from natural resources will have an impact or problem on the environment. Environmental problems mainly arise from two main groups of human activities, namely the use of natural resources at an unsustainable level and environmental pollution through pollution and waste disposal that exceeds the capacity level.

The impact of environmental management must be analyzed from the beginning of planning so that measures to control negative impacts and develop positive impacts can be prepared as early as possible. Environmental issues can be grouped into three forms, namely

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environmental pollution, land misuse, and natural resources depletion (Rahmadi, 2013). Environmental problems that are diverse and harmful to the environment and humans must be regulated through legal rules that are binding on all parties involved in environmental management.

Indonesia has formal legal sources. The definition of formal legal sources is a source of law that is seen from the way in which positive law occurs and is a fact that gives rise to applicable law that binds judges and residents, its contents arise from people's awareness so that it can be in the form of regulations on behavior that must be stated in the form of laws, customs and regulations. treaties or agreements between countries (Soeroso, 2011). Everyone has the right to a good and healthy environment, on the other hand, everyone also has an obligation to protect the environment, including preventing and overcoming environmental destruction. One of the goals of the Republic of Indonesia contained in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution is to promote public welfare. In order to promote public welfare, one of the efforts made is to manage natural resources and utilize the environment.

Given the existence of the environment is very important for human life, then its sustainability must be maintained and protected. Humans must live in harmony with their environment so that humans can enjoy their lives properly and properly (Soeroso, 2011). One of the instruments in the UUPPLH is environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring efforts (UKL-UPL) in Article 1 paragraph (12) of UUPPLH it is stated that UKL-UPL is an effort to manage the environment and monitor the environment, which in turn referred to as UKL-UPL, is the management and monitoring of businesses and/or activities that do not have a significant impact on the environment which is required for the decision-making process regarding the operation of businesses and/or activities. Based on the understanding of the article, UKL-UPL is one of the instruments that regulate the issuance of permits for activities to be carried out by the organizers of business activities.

One of the issues or cases that occurred in West Sumatra is the allegation of the waste disposal carried out by PT. Japfa's Padang Branch Office, which is located in the Kayu Planting District, one of the media reported that PT. Japfa Padang Branch Office disposed of its industrial waste not in accordance with regulations so that NGOs, BPI, and DPRD Padang Pariaman conducted a field review. It started with community reports to the NGO Independent Investigation Agency and DPRD Padang Pariaman were around the JAPFA factory, they complained about the discharge of waste into the river and the community felt itchy. In the investigation of the NGO BPI who led the field review, Maryono questioned the safe quality of the wastewater discharged into the river and the location of the Japfa factory is not only here and is spread over three locations in Padang Pariaman (Spirit Sumbar, 2020).

UKL-UPL

Article 1 paragraph (12) UUPPLH states that UKL-UPL is an effort to manage the environment and an effort to monitor the environment, hereinafter referred to as UKL-UPL, is the management and monitoring of businesses and/or activities that have no significant impact on the environment. The environment required for the decision-making process regarding the operation of businesses and/or activities. The government regulates further provisions on UKL-UPL through Government Regulation no. 27 of 2012 concerning Environmental Permits. In Article 1 paragraph (1) Government Regulation no. 27 of 2012 states that an Environmental

Permit is a permit granted to any person undertaking a business and/or activity for which EIA or UKL-UPL is required in the context of environmental protection and management as a prerequisite for obtaining a business and/or activity permit."

Sustainable Development Sustainable

Development is a perspective on activities carried out in a systematic and planned manner within the framework of improving the welfare, quality of life, and the environment for mankind without reducing access and opportunities for future generations to enjoy and utilize them. In UUPPLH sustainable development is defined as a conscious and planned effort that integrates environmental, social, and economic aspects into a development strategy to ensure environmental integrity, safety, capability, welfare, and quality of life for current and future generations. According to Mukhtasor (2008), indicators are needed to assess the success of sustainable development, namely the sufficiency of the current and future generations' natural resource needs, maintaining harmony between development and the environment, development is carried out by maintaining and improving environmental quality, the existence of social equality that ensures the sustainability of the moral, social and physical environment, and changes political behavior and habits by increasing participation (Mukhtasor, 2008).

Theory of Sustainable Development

In 1987, WCED defined sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". According to the Commission's explanation, the above definition contains two elements: elements of needs and elements of limitations. Regarding the element of need, the Commission considers that these needs are primarily the needs of the poor, which must be a priority in efforts to fulfill needs. As for the element of limitation, the Commission defines it as the limited capacity of the environment, created by technological conditions and social organization, to meet the needs of present and future generations (UN, 2020). Sustainable development (Sustainable Development) is a strategy for the utilization of natural ecosystems and the environment in a way that has been arranged such that it can provide benefits to human life for the present and the future.

Seeing the importance of sustainable development for human life, the theory of sustainable development becomes the basis for conducting research, where a theoretical basis is needed to regulate environmental management so that sustainable development can be realized. One of the instruments related to sustainable development is the existence of UKL-UPL which is the basis for parties engaged in environmental and natural resource management to participate in realizing sustainable development. UKL-UPL becomes an instrument for the prevention of environmental management activities, related to monitoring efforts, UKL-UPL becomes the basis for parties who carry out environmental management activities.

METHOD

In this research, the approach carried normative juridical problem, a study of the principles of law, the legal systematics level of synchronization of law, legal history, and comparative law (Soekanto, 2005). In terms of the nature of this research is descriptive. The research data

was obtained from Field Research, namely research conducted in the field, namely at PT. JAPFA COMFEED INDONESIA, Tbk PADANG BRANCH OFFICE.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

UKL-UPL Function For PT. PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk Padang Branch Office in Realizing Sustainable Development?

PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk, which is located in the *Padang Industrial Park,* Batang Anai District, Kab. Padang Pariaman runs a chicken feed production business. The location of the factory which is in an industrial area and already has an AMDAL area makes it easier for PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk to obtain a permit because the Company is required to complete the UKL-UPL Document. Environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring efforts or UKL-UPL are environmental management tools that are used as guidelines in decision making and the basis for issuing permits to conduct business activities. The UKL-UPL document is made in the planning phase of the construction of a factory or place of business and is a requirement to complete and obtain permits. UKL-UPL is required for businesses and or activities that have been running but do not yet have a license. UKL-UPL is made for projects whose environmental impacts can be overcome by the category of businesses whose control scale is small and not complex. In order to realize sustainable development UKL-UPL has a very important role for PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk. The running of business activities will have an impact on natural resources and the environment, this cannot be prevented but can be minimized so that the negative impacts that arise can be mitigated from the start before business activities are carried out. UKL-UPL becomes a reference and guideline for companies in carrying out business activities, where the environment is the most important element for the continuation of the company's operations (Syukur, 2020).

PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk understands that environmental preservation is one of the important obligations of the company because it will provide benefits to the quality of life of all stakeholders, such as customers, employees, shareholders, to the community around the business location. In every activity and operational activity, PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk implements good production practices and corporate management with recognized standards of appropriateness and pays full attention to the preservation of nature and the sustainability of natural resources. Compliance and concern for PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk towards environmental protection and management is reflected in the Company's success in winning several Blue Proper awards. The area that won the Blue Proper award for the Poultry Division for the Animal Feed Unit is located in Padang, this Blue Proper award from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry proves the commitment and dedication of PT. Japfa in preserving the environment at the business location (PT Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk, 2019).

Through Article 27 paragraph (3) letter b Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No.P.26/MEN/LHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/7/2018 regulates environmental feasibility with criteria for conformity with business plans and/or activities with policies in the field of protection and management of the environment and natural resources regulated by other laws and regulations. In order to carry out business activities related to environmental management and utilization of natural resources, various efforts are needed to realize development and business strategies so that environmental management runs in accordance with what has been

recommended by government agencies and added by companies with various efforts to create a sustainable environment. healthy and safe for *stakeholders*. Business actors are also required to be able to innovate, one form of innovation carried out by PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk, among others, by allocating some land for green open space, revegetation, and constructing infiltration wells or biopori in vacant land around the company. Through the *Sustainable Report* 2019PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk is committed to the implementation of CSR programs and sustainable development, one of which is realized by the establishment of the *Social Investment Department* in 2017. The *Social Investment Department* is a tangible manifestation of the Company's commitment to investing in the social sector. This department is responsible for all of the Company's CSR activities, from planning programs, *monitoring* to evaluating activities that have been carried out. The Company has a high commitment to aligning operational activities with environmental sustainability. PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk always ensures that every activity as much as possible can have a positive impact on the environment, especially in achieving sustainable development goals, which is realized through the Company's participation in environmental sustainability activities. PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk has the policy to be serious about realizing an environmentally friendly livestock industry. All operational activities carried out always comply with the provisions of the laws and regulations governing environmental protection and management so that negative impacts on the environment can be minimized (PT Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, 2019). Obligations for business fields and/or activities that are not required to have an AMDAL are required to have UKL-UPL, this provision is regulated by Article 34 of the UUPPLH and is one of the requirements for obtaining a permit to carry out environmental management activities in an effort to preserve the environmental carrying capacity of PT Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk. PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk which produces chicken feed is located in *Padang Industrial Park*, Nagari Batang Anai, Padang Pariaman Regency, the preparation of the UKL-UPL for the factory is targeted to the Regional Regulation of the Province of West Sumatra No. 14 of 2012 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and the Regent's Regulation Padang Pariaman No. 47 of 2015 concerning Types of Business Plans or Activities Required to be completed with UKL-UPL.

In 2019 PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk launched a sustainability platform, namely *Japfa Sustainability Reporting System* (JSRS), This system allows validation and allows traceability of data used for sustainability reports, this system was fully implemented throughout Indonesia in 2019. This Sustainability Report was written with the aim of communicating public and internal audits and evaluations. PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk uses the term "*Japfa Poultry*" to refer to all poultry operations and supporting business units related to the company's poultry operations. PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk has a Sustainability Pillar which aims to achieve sustainable consumption and production through efficient use of resources and minimization of waste and emissions, in line with *SDGs* Target 12, which is to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. In the 2019 reporting period, PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk is committed to moving forward towards sustainability by starting a study in *Life Cycle Assessment* order to better understand the environmental impact of products and production processes and to implement better environmental management (PT Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, n.d). The goal is to achieve higher operational efficiency and efforts to produce affordable protein in a sustainable manner through

good environmental management practices (PT Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, n.d). In carrying out business and production activities at the PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk The Padang branch office uses UKL-UPL as the basis for obtaining Environmental Permits and becomes a reference in environmental management in the production area of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk Padang Branch Office. UKL-UPL becomes a guideline or basic reference in environmental management and monitoring of every implementation of the construction of the factory and operational activities of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk Padang branch office for the smooth running of the company's activities in the future so that sustainable development can be realized and the continuity of the Company's business will continue in the future (Syukur, 2020). UKL-UPL became the basis for PT. JAPFA COMFEED INDONESIA, Tbk PADANG BRANCH OFFICE to address the following:

The Company's Operational Impacts and Risks

Production activities of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk is in direct contact with the environment which can have an impact, either directly or indirectly. PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk has conducted an assessment of the impact that will be generated from the Company's operations on the environment, in the context of carrying out the sustainable development of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk has made various mitigation efforts. The impact of the Company's operations, both directly and indirectly, consists of:

1) Direct Impacts & Risks
    a) Air Pollution: Air pollution resulting from the production activities of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia Tbk is air pollution from machines used for production activities. Efforts are being made by planting trees and routinely checking the engine and engine exhaust channels and the Company routinely conducting air quality testing;
    b) Water pollution: Animal feed factory production activities that produce liquid waste will cause pollution to groundwater and rivers around the factory location. Prevention efforts are carried out by the Company by building a Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) so that the liquid waste can meet the required environmental quality standards. WWTP at PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk Padang's Unit is used to treat waste from boiler blowdown and laboratory wastewater so that when released into the environment it does not pollute the receiving water body. Efforts to prevent contamination of groundwater and river water near the factory site are carried out by treating wastewater using WWTP so that the wastewater produced does not damage the presence of water in the environment around the factory. The existence of the IPAL is a solution to reports from the community and NGOs which say that the production plant of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk disposes of the waste directly into the Batang Anai river which is around the factory site;
    c) Soil pollution: The possibility of spilling oil, chemicals in the area of the company that carries out production activities using machines as production tools is feared to have an impact on soil pollution. Efforts to overcome soil pollution by providing temporary storage places (TPS) for hazardous and toxic waste (LB3), providing *Spill Kits* (such as sawdust and sand);

d) Increased noise: The use of machines that produce high noise intensity for production activities, to overcome these problems workers and people who are in the factory environment and near factory machines are required to use *earplugs/earmuffs* and periodically conduct sound intensity testing or noise in the work area.

2) Indirect Impacts & Risks
   a) Operational activities that use a lot of paper cause the depletion of natural resources, the company's steps to prevent the depletion of natural resources are to use paper efficiently and reuse used paper;
   b) The use of fossil fuels for the operation of machines in production plants causes the depletion of natural resources, efforts to reduce the use of fossil fuels are to use renewable fuels (such as palm oil shells and candlenut shells);
   c) The use of water for the Company's production and operational activities causes the depletion of water resources. The steps taken by the Company to prevent this impact are by making biopore infiltration holes, making water infiltration ponds, and water use efficiency;
   d) Carbon dioxide emissions that cause an increase in greenhouse gases, the Company's efforts to reduce these emissions are by planting trees in the Company's area; and
   e) Electrical energy used for the Company's operational activities causes a waste of electrical energy, the Company adopts a policy of saving energy use and regularly conducts energy audits (Riza, 2021).

PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk makes efforts to identify, predict and control as well as minimize the negative impacts that will arise as a result of development and operational activities through UKL-UPL and have conducted studies on the environmental impacts that occur.

Environmental Management and Monitoring Management Environmental

1) Environmental Monitoring
   a) Monitoring Techniques: Monitoring was carried out by observing the environment in accordance with the regional AMDAL and UKL-UPL documents that have been reported by PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk, and interviewed the surrounding community regarding the perception of the activities to be carried out. The Department of Environment, Housing, Housing and Land, Padang Pariaman Regency (DLHPKPP) conducted monitoring by visiting the location of the PT. Japfa Padang Branch Office (Riza, 2021);
   b) Monitoring Location: Factory Area PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk Padang Branch Office around the Padang Industrial Park area, Batang Anai District, Padang Pariaman Regency; and
   c) Monitoring Period: Once in 6 months according to the UKL-UPL reporting period to the relevant Government Service/Agency, in this case, is carried out by the Housing Environment Agency for Housing and Land Areas (DLHPKPP) of Padang Pariaman Regency. This is done by visiting and conducting regular monitoring. directly at the location of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk Padang Branch Office

with an unspecified time, so that during a visit the environmental inspector can see the conditions on the ground (Riza, 2021).

2) Environmental Management
   a) Carrying out business activities based on UKL-UPL and company internal regulations to implement SOPs and health, safety and welfare (K3) systems;
   b) Maintain cleanliness and sterilization of transport or trucks carrying raw materials or goods from outside so as not to cause impact or pollution at the factory site;
   c) Waste treatment through WWTP at the PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk is used to treat waste from *boiler blowdown* and laboratory wastewater;
   d) Use of biomass fuel derived from oil palm shells, candlenut shells, palm fiber, and firewood. PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk strives to use renewable energy sources and improve efficiency in energy use; and
   e) Maintenance of production machines in order to remain energy-efficient and environmentally friendly is carried out regularly so that the emissions produced are always environmentally friendly and reduce the impact that produces Carbon dioxide gas (CO2) (Syukur, 2020).

Results of Environmental Monitoring and Efforts to Realize Sustainable Development

The monitoring carried out by the Company is guided by the laws and regulations which are also applied in accordance with the Company's *Standard Operating Procedure* (SOP). The Company stated that there was no pollution or environmental damage caused by the Company's production activities. This is indicated by the quality of air and water that is always maintained by PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk PADANG BRANCH OFFICE also regularly monitors air emissions resulting from production processes, such as *boilers, generators,* and drying furnaces. The community around the factory location has no objection to the Company's activities. The reporting process on company activities is adjusted to the needs of government agencies, namely DLHPKPP, Padang Pariaman Regency. carried out with environmental observations that have been carried out in accordance with the regional AMDAL and UKL-UPL documents that have been reported by PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk, interviewed the surrounding community regarding the perception of the activities to be carried out (Syukur, 2020). In terms of monitoring carried out by the Environmental Supervisor DLHPKPP, Padang Pariaman Regency, the company has reported according to the specified schedule, which is once in six months, based on the monitoring carried out by the Environmental Supervisor there was no pollution or damage carried out by PT. Japfa. In addition to managing and monitoring the environment in the PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia Tbk Padang Branch Office also plays a role in realizing sustainable development by providing trash containers/bins to the Padang Pariaman Regency government in maintaining cleanliness and sustainable development in Padang Pariaman Regency (Riza, 2021).

UKL-UPL acts as a reference for assessing the environmental feasibility of the factory construction activities and the running of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk Padang Branch Office, and as a guideline for relevant government agencies in evaluating environmental management and monitoring that has been carried out by PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk as the initiator. In running and developing the business activities of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk seeks to implement sustainable development efforts, by implementing a

vertically integrated operating system that can cover the entire poultry business chain consisting of poultry feed production, day-old chick breeding (DOC), chicken farms *broiler* commercial, and primary processing.

The Role of UKL-UPL for the Community in Realizing Sustainable Development

UKL-UPL is information for the community to be able to take advantage of the positive use values and avoid the negative impacts of the plan from the start of the construction phase until the stage of the Company's business activities. The existence of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk in the Padang Industrial Park area, has minimized the negative impact on the environment and society. The negative impacts arising from the company's activities are the presence of liquid waste generated from the activities of the chicken feed production plant, noise from engine noise, and air pollution from factory machines that operate for 24 hours (Syukur, 2020). The company's obligation is to notify the government and society of the impact of laws and regulations, the role in realizing sustainable development to protect the environment so that companies can continue to carry out sustainable production activities and a series of permits to launch business activities.

In the context of implementing Article 53 UUPPLH PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk in carrying out environmental management has compiled and created a program to maintain and manage the environment of the business location. One form of environmental management is realized through making buildings according to the technical recommendations suggested by the relevant agencies, such as the Wastewater Treatment Plant. Construction of WWTPs at the PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk is intended so that the wastewater generated from factory activities does not pollute the environment around the factory. Environmental conditions at the PT. Japfa there is no pollution and environmental damage, this shows the UKL-UPL concept made by the company is in accordance with the business activities of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk Padang Branch Office as well as the reporting schedule and the results of the inspection carried out by DLHPKPP showed no environmental pollution (Riza, 2021). If there is direct disposal of wastewater without processing it first, the Government may impose administrative sanctions in the form of closing the waste disposal site or emissions so that the company's activities cannot be carried out.

Seeing the role of UKL-UPL for PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk as well as *stakeholders* other, show that the use-value or benefits of UKL-UPL provide convenience for the company in managing the environment and making plans for business activities, and reporting on company activities to the Government. Theory *Utility* (use-value) is a theory presented by Jeremy Bentham which is oriented to use value or benefits. This theory is actually a limited application of the basic ethical principle of utilitarianism which states that an action can be morally justified only to the extent that the consequences are good for as many people as possible (Teichmann, 2021). Utilities are used as the basis for human decision-making to obtain the expected benefits. This decision was taken by considering and distinguishing as clearly as possible between a definite profit and loss and an uncertain profit and loss, where uncertainty is a risk that must be faced (Sugianto, 2013).

What Efforts Should be made by PT. JAPFA COMFEED INDONESIA Tbk Padang Branch Office in Realizing Sustainable Development?

Implementation of Sustainable development goals (SDG's)

The sustainable development goals known as the *sustainable development goals (SDGs) are* expected to continue to support sustainable development so that the Company can run its business in a sustainable manner and the environment is maintained so that the resources needed by the Company can be met in a sustainable manner. *Sustainable development goals (SDG's)* are the implementation of social investment programs carried out by the company. to support the achievement of *SDG's*. With the theme "Changing Our World, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", the *SDGs* have 17 Goals and 169 Targets which are a global action plan for the next 15 years (effective from 2016 to 2030), to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the environment. *The SDGs* apply to all countries (universally) so that all countries without the exception of developed countries have a moral obligation to achieve the Goals and Targets of the *SDGs*.

SDGs are manner designed in a participatory. Different from its predecessor the *Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*, the *SDGs are* designed to involve all development actors, be it the Government, *Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)*, the private sector, academia, and so on. Approximately 8.5 million citizens' voices around the world also contribute to the Goals and Targets of the *SDGs*. Not Leaving One Person is the main principle of the *BehindSDGs* with this principle at least the *SDGs* must be able to answer two things, namely, Procedural Justice, namely the extent to which all parties, especially those who have been left behind, can be involved in the whole development process and substantial justice, namely the extent to which development policies and programs can or able to answer the problems of citizens, especially disadvantaged groups (SDG Indonesia). Sustainable development goals are regulated in Presidential Regulation no. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals, the Presidential Regulation contains global goals and targets for 2016 to 2030. PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk is expected to be able to realize the sustainable development goals that have been set by the government so that the overall sustainability of the Company and the environment can run and continue to provide sustainable results.

The Utilization of Natural Resources that Refer to Sustainable Development

The growth in industries that adopt the principles of sustainable development has changed the way a product or service is marketed as well as a company's operations are managed. The company faces the challenge of moving from conventional management to sustainable development which is defined as a business strategy to meet the needs of the company's stakeholders without compromising the resources and interests of local communities and to achieve sustainability in the long term. In order to achieve sustainable development, a business must be managed not only limited to aspects of economic capital but also by environmental capital and social capital. As a company that processes natural products and produces products from production machines that produce products in the form of animal feed for chickens, PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk must be able to maintain the continuity of the supply of raw materials in the form of corn. By paying attention to environmental aspects and the interests of farmers and communities around the factory, PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk can provide

guidance to fostered farmers to plant corn using fertilizers and environmentally friendly technology.

Increasing the Role of Human Resources

The implementation of the company's sustainable development cannot be separated from the understanding of human resources as the main players in the industry. The success and extent of sustainability initiatives undertaken by business organizations are influenced by the support from executive leadership within the organization. Increasing the role of managers or company leaders in realizing sustainable development can be used as the basic form of the pattern of applying the principles of sustainable development, by measuring the social, economic, and environmental dimensions based on the experiences of company managers.

To understand employee attitudes and environmental sustainability orientations by examining the direct impact of institutional environmental dimensions on managers' attitudes towards the environment as well as the direct influence of environmental sustainability orientations, it is shown that the dimensions of knowledge about environmental issues, sustainable practices, and commitment to environmental sustainability are an orientation construct. environmental sustainability, regulatory and normative elements of the company's environment are closely related to positive managerial attitudes towards environmental sustainability positively affect the orientation of the company's overall environmental sustainability. The attitude of managers and employees towards the natural environment is an overall attitude to ignore or respond to environmental concerns for issues or problems that are directly related to the environment. Knowing the level of manager's attitude can affect the achievement of environmental aspects of sustainable development, in addition, there are aspects that can encourage organizational success if employees not only do their main tasks but also have the desire to do extra tasks, participate actively, provide extra services to service users, and use their working time effectively. Proportional behavior or actions that exceed the specified role in the company is known as *organizational citizenship behavior*. Companies want employees who are willing to do tasks that are not only listed in their job descriptions and the fact shows that organizations that have employees who have *OCB* will have better performance than other organizations.

Increasing the Role of Stakeholders

The SDGs should focus on efforts to benefit the community, especially those belonging to vulnerable groups and not to provide space for the development of capital owned by multinational companies. The SDGs discuss the causes of poverty in sufficient detail in accordance with the objectives of the SDGs. In overcoming poverty than do not rely on the systemic causes of poverty. There have been many criticisms of Neoliberalism as the cause or preservation of poverty itself so that the SDGs can overcome poverty.

The role of multinational companies in improving people's welfare must be increased, considering that large companies can create poverty for the community around the company's location if the opening and running of the company do not pay attention to the negative economic impact on the community around the company. On the other hand, the impact of poverty due to corporate actions, whether intentional or not, needs to be studied and managed so that this can be avoided. Impacts or risks to the economy, society, and environment from

industrial activities can harm the community and damage the environment, and those who receive the impact are people who cannot afford it. The role of UKL-UPL in sustainable development is carried out by PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk uses the theory of sustainable development as the basis for managing the environment so that it can realize sustainable development.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, this study concludes that:

1) PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk, which is located in the Padang Industrial Park (PIP) Batang Anai area, Padang Pariaman Regency, already has an AMDAL for the area, so that for licensing PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk Padang Branch Office is based on UKL-UPL. The role of UKL-UPL is to become a reference and guideline for companies in carrying out business activities. The environment is the most important element for PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk Padang Branch Office in carrying out its business activities, the environment must be managed and monitored for the sustainability of business activities. The application of UKL-UPL must be implemented in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, considering that environmental problems and the impacts caused by development and environmental management will cause problems if they are carried out carelessly and pose a threat to humans life in the present and the future;
2) PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk which produces chicken feed located in Padang Industrial Park, Nagari Batang Anai, Padang Pariaman Regency, has prepared UKL-UPL which is targeted at West Sumatra Provincial Regulation No. 14 of 2012 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and Article 5 of Regional Regulation No. . 14 of 2012 stipulates the Duties and Authorities of Local Governments. Through Regent Regulation No. 47 of 2015 concerning Types of Business Plans or Activities Required to be completed with UKL-UPL. The role of UKL-UPL as a reference for assessing the environmental feasibility of the factory construction activities and the running of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk Padang Branch Office, and as a guideline for relevant government agencies in evaluating environmental management and monitoring that has been carried out by PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk as the initiator; and
3) Sustainable development goals known as sustainable development goals (SDGs) are expected to continue to support the efforts of PT. Japfa Comfeed Indonesia, Tbk in realizing sustainable development. The Company can run its business in a sustainable manner and the environment is maintained so that the resources needed by the Company can be met in a sustainable manner. Sustainable development goals are regulated in Presidential Regulation no. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's). In order to achieve sustainable development, a business must be managed not only limited to aspects of economic capital but also by environmental capital and social capital. The implementation of the company's sustainable development cannot be separated from the understanding of human resources as the main players in the industry. Impacts or risks to the economy, society, and environment from industrial activities that can harm

the community and damage the environment can be minimized by implementing UKL-UPL as mandated by laws and regulations. Increased cooperation with third parties or partnerships.

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