

Simplified Analysis of Environmental Permits Integrated through Online Single Submission

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Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the simplification of environmental permits which are integrated into business permits through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system.

Research Methodology: This study uses qualitative research methods by tending to use analysis that emphasizes the perspective of the subject. The theoretical basis is embedded as a guide so that the research focus can adjust to the facts on the ground.

Results: The Job Creation Law changes the context of environmental permits to environmental approvals. These changes have an impact on the context of environmental feasibility studies, both *Upaya Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup dan Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup* (UKL-UPL) and *Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Hidup* (AMDAL). The implementation of the integration of environmental permits into business licenses becomes efficient through OSS.

Conclusion: The integration of environmental permits into business licenses under the Job Creation Law simplifies the licensing process, reducing costs and time for businesses. However, this has raised concerns about limited community participation and the potential weakening of environmental protections. While the system aims to balance economic growth with sustainability, it reduces the role of environmental assessments, which may impact long-term environmental governance.

Limitations: The limitation of this research is a description of the procedure for integrating environmental permits into business permits through OSS.

Contributions: This study contributes to environmental governance theory by explaining the impact of digital licensing transformation on environmental regulation. The findings provide a basis for future research on sustainable licensing and digital governance models.

Keywords: *Business Licensing, Environmental Permit, Job Creation Law, Online Single Submission*

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1. Introduction

The environment in a theoretical perspective is seen as an absolute part of human life, because the environment cannot be separated from human life itself. The environment is considered as a unitary

space between all objects, powers and conditions of living things, including humans and their behavior that affects nature itself. As explained in the legal dictionary, the environment is defined as factors that affect the quality of life of the community by influencing people's desires and values which include physical, economic, cultural, aesthetic and social conditions. Law enforcement can be used as a rule to overcome environmental problems by referring to the regulations in the Environmental Management and Protection Act Number 32 of 2009. However, with the birth of the Job Creation Law, environmental issues have now shifted and are guided by the Job Creation Act.

To achieve a golden Indonesia, and make Indonesia the fifth largest economic power in the world, the government is developing economic growth by attracting investment to Indonesia. The creation of a job creation law by the government aims to attract as much investment as possible. Given the low level of investment in Indonesia, President Joko Widodo decided to cut down on investment inhibiting regulations through the omnibus law by issuing the Job Creation Act. This is one of the government's efforts to cut regulations that hinder investment in Indonesia, with the aim of reducing investment barrier procedures as quickly as possible. The birth of the Job Creation Law abolishes, changes and combines several applicable laws into one law through the concept of the Omnibus Law or commonly referred to as the Universal Sweeping Law. The concept of Omnibus Law is a new concept used in the Indonesian legal system, commonly referred to as universal sweep law because it is able to replace several legal norms in one regulation ([Hadi, Hamdani, & Roziqin, 2023](#)). The number of laws that have been considered to hamper the ease of doing business due to overlapping means that the concept of the Omnibus Law is the right step to issue a law that can improve this, as stated by the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning ([Widyaningsih & Sembiring, 2021](#)). With the issuance of a law to improve several existing laws, it is hoped that it can be a solution to problems in the economic field, because with the increasing number of laws there is no guarantee that the process can be accelerated, since there are still many laws that regulate and can contradict each other ([Wicaksono, Andari, Azni, Prayoga, Putri, Wahyono, & Wijaya, 2025](#)).

The birth of the Job Creation Law brought changes to a number of provisions contained in UUPPLH No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. This is one of the government's efforts to simplify the licensing process, with the aim of shortening the bureaucracy in the licensing application process. Broadly speaking, the Job Creation Law stipulates new rules related to business licensing by removing and changing the provisions as stipulated in the Environmental Protection and Management Law Number 32 of 2009 ([Winarsi, Prihatiningtyas, Wahyuni, Fitriana, & Rahman, 2023](#)). In practice, the change has attracted a lot of controversy and criticism from a number of environmental observers and the public. They argue that this change weakens the existence of *Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Hidup* (AMDAL), where the environmental impact analysis is only required for high-risk projects, while the government's classification of projects as high or low risk is not clear. Moreover, another problem with the Job Creation Law is that the licensing process does not involve the role or participation of the community, with the understanding that this participation is limited to those directly affected. As a result, the community assumes that in the future they will no longer be able to file objections to the AMDAL document, a concern echoed in recent research documenting how legislative restrictions in Indonesia have systematically diminished community engagement in formulating Environmental Impact Assessments ([Laksito, Bawono, & Ikrimah, 2024](#)).

In fact, the amendments to the Job Creation Law are only related to providing facilities for obtaining environmental permits, with the aim that environmental permits integrated with Business Permits can simplify the licensing system and strengthen the enforcement of laws and regulations through an electronically integrated Business Licensing Service system, commonly known as Online Single Submission (OSS). In conclusion, the basic principles and concepts in the Job Creation Law have not changed, remaining in accordance with the previous provisions, with the government's hope that the Job Creation Law can be a tool for economic transformation to avoid the middle income trap in order to achieve Indonesia Gold before 2045 and make Indonesia the fifth largest economic power in the world ([Indradjaja, 2023](#)).

Based on the analysis, in the process of forming the Job Creation Law, the lack of participation from the community has become one of the sectors that has drawn criticism and problems. In terms of substance, some experts argue that the Job Creation Law is considered environmentally unfriendly and threatens marginalized communities, because various leniencies in environmental requirements for business actors in the Job Creation Law have the potential to cause side effects. This concern is amplified by broader constitutional analysis showing that environmental protection provisions in Indonesian law must be read against the guarantee of the right to a clean and healthy environment enshrined in the 1945 Constitution ([Susanto, Baralaska, & Jaelani, 2024](#)). However, from the government's point of view, the basic principles and concepts of environmental regulation in the Job Creation Law have not changed from the previous provisions. Changes are more directed at improving policies and implementing rules that are in line with the objectives of the Job Creation Law itself, which provide convenience for business actors in obtaining environmental approvals while still meeting the stipulated provisions ([Suryani, 2020](#)).

In a study, it is necessary to support the results of previous studies that are continuous with the research as a reference. The Omnibus Law is the idea of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo to overcome the problem of the complexity of the licensing process and overlapping regulations that cause investment delays. The Omnibus Law is made in the form of a law whose formation is designed based on the provisions of the laws and regulations for its manufacture ([Fathoni, Sulastuti, Rifka, & Soerjatisnanta, 2024](#)). The reason President Joko Widodo finally launched the Omnibus Law concept was related to regulatory and licensing constraints in investing ([Djiwandana & Firmansyah, 2023](#)). This was reiterated by Airlangga Hartarto, who stated that in order to encourage the development of business activities to maintain existing job opportunities and to open new job opportunities, the Draft Job Creation Law was made with the aim of providing optimal and maximum benefits to the community while taking into account the balance and interests of the community. The Job Creation Law can provide convenience and certainty in the licensing process for business actors, both in registering Intellectual Property Rights and in establishing Public Companies by registering through the OSS system. OSS is the government's effort to update various policies to accelerate business implementation, one of which is the application of an electronically integrated business licensing system through Online Single Submission, which aims to enable business actors, including micro, small and medium enterprises, to do business more quickly and easily ([Saputra & Dhianty, 2022](#)). The implementation of OSS is regulated in Government Regulation Number 24 of 2018 concerning Electronically Integrated Business Licensing Services. With the OSS system, business actors will get a business license in less than an hour ([Leonardi and Tundjung, 2025](#)), a pattern of procedural acceleration also documented in regional studies evaluating the effectiveness of business license services based on Online Single Submission at the local government level ([Tengku, Rahmawati, Purnamasari, & Salbiah, 2023](#)).

In addition, the requirements are cheap and easy, bringing legal certainty for business actors ([Ansari, 2019](#)). However, since the discussion of the Draft Law on Job Creation, controversial articles have emerged, one of which concerns environmental issues ([Kesuma, Meirawati, Nurullah, & Gozali, 2025](#)). Broadly speaking, it can be understood that the employment creation law abolishes, changes, and stipulates new rules regarding business licensing as regulated in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, and its authority is transferred from the regional government to the central government ([Rahmah, Ridha, & Kamriani, 2021](#)). This centralization of authority is one dimension of a broader legal principle underlying Online Single Submission, namely that a properly functioning licensing system depends on clear alignment between the legal principles governing business permits and the institutional authority responsible for issuing them ([Erlina & Krisnanto, 2022](#)).

Many people are worried about the existence of the Job Creation Law, which integrates environmental permits into business permits, triggering the perception that AMDAL is abolished. However, the National Jendela reference confirms that AMDAL is not abolished and still exists; it is just that the process is made simpler, so that the time and costs required will be more efficient ([Basuwendro & Wahanisa, 2025](#)). According to [Mariyam, Satria, and Samsudin \(2023\)](#), the simplification of

investment requirements is one of the government's efforts to improve the investment ecosystem and business activities created by the Job Creation Act ([Mutolib, Huda, & Fauzia, 2024](#)). This is also emphasized in the results of [Muhammad and Heriyanto \(2024\)](#), which found that the integration and simplification of environmental permits in the Job Creation Act is expected to facilitate investment and job creation. In addition, there is a need for socialization from the government regarding the integration of environmental permits into business permits through the Job Creation Law, so that misinformation and misinterpretation does not occur that triggers public concern for environmental sustainability ([Suryani, 2020](#)). This was also emphasized by the Public Relations of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, who noted that the law on job creation, especially in the environmental and forestry sectors, favors the community and prioritizes restorative justice. The integration of environmental permits into business licenses is a solution for simplifying licensing regulations which are considered relatively complicated. The simplification aims to accelerate benefits without reducing the firmness in implementing balanced and sustainable economic, environmental and social development ([Al, 2022](#)).

The government, in a press release of the Republic of Indonesia, ensures that AMDAL is not abolished in the Job Creation Law or the Omnibus Law in the environmental sector. Environmental approval is only a basic requirement in Business Licensing. The fact is that the AMDAL process is only made simple so that the rules are not complicated ([Muchsin, 2024](#)). In conclusion, for business actors or activities that already have a business license, they are basically required to have documents containing environmental management and monitoring ([Muryati, Triasih, & Mulyani, 2022](#)). This has prompted the author to research further into the integration of environmental permits into business permits based on the Job Creation Law.

2. Research Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research approach that emphasizes understanding the subject's perspective regarding the implementation process and the underlying meanings associated with regulatory changes. The research primarily applies analytical techniques and document studies to examine the integration of environmental permits into business licensing mechanisms. The study was conducted from June to August 2021 in Sukabumi by analyzing the implementation of the Job Creation Law, environmental permit regulations, business licensing procedures, and the Online Single Submission (OSS) system. The qualitative approach enables an in-depth exploration of institutional adjustments, regulatory implementation, and administrative changes following the transformation of environmental licensing procedures ([Nugroho et al., 2022](#)).

The study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the integration of environmental permits into business permits based on Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation. The implementation of the OSS system represents a significant reform in Indonesia licensing governance by simplifying administrative procedures while maintaining environmental protection requirements through risk-based approaches. Previous studies highlight that digital-based licensing systems can improve regulatory efficiency and transparency, although their effectiveness depends on institutional readiness, regulatory clarity, and coordination among government agencies ([Sutrisno et al., 2023](#)). Therefore, this research contributes to the discussion of environmental governance reform by examining how environmental permit integration through OSS affects the business licensing process at the regional level.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 How is the Environmental Permit Process After it is Integrated with the Business Permit?

Job Creation Law No. 11 of 2020 was officially ratified by President Joko Widodo on November 2, 2020. The law abolishes and/or changes and combines several applicable laws into one law by carrying out a new concept, namely the concept of the Omnibus Law which is used in the statutory system in Indonesia. It is known that the enactment of the Job Creation Act changed a number of provisions in the Environmental Protection and Management Act (UU-PPLH) No. 32 of 2009, one of which concerns changes to environmental provisions.

Environmental issues are one of the targets in the Sustainable Development Goals [Teixeira, Rodrigues, and Rodrigues \(2025\)](#), which is considered very urgent in both developed and developing countries in order to achieve quality economic growth while still paying attention to environmental aspects. One of the government's efforts to overcome this is to provide regulatory policies related to business licenses, business investment requirements, labor and other policies that become the basis for encouraging the government to make breakthroughs in overcoming these conditions. Government policy is a policy created or made by government institutions and officials. According to Carl Joachim Friedrich, policy is a series of actions proposed by individuals, groups or the government in a particular community environment by explaining the obstacles and opportunities in the implementation of the proposed policy in order to achieve certain goals. Associated with the environment, the policy is oriented towards the goal of environmental management and protection, as evidenced in the simplification process of environmental permits after being integrated with business permits based on Job Creation Law Number 11 of 2020.

In Law Number 32 of 2009, an Environmental Permit serves as a requirement to obtain a Business Permit. As Article 1 point 35 UUPPLH reads, an Environmental Permit is a permit granted by the government to individuals or business entities that carry out businesses and/or activities that are required to have AMDAL or UKL-UPL, in order to fulfill the prerequisites for obtaining business and/or activity permits as well as obligations to protect and manage the environment. Meanwhile, in the Job Creation Act, the Environmental Permit is changed to Environmental Approval, as stated in Article 1 number 35 of the Job Creation Law, which defines Environmental Approval as a Decision on Environmental Feasibility or a statement of Environmental Management Ability that has obtained approval from the Central Government or Local Government.

In context, a permit as a product of administrative law is certainly different from an approval, which is more of a discretion exercised over an authority. Thus, the replacement of the context of permit with approval certainly has significant legal consequences. The integration of environmental approvals into business licensing is a solution to simplify licensing regulations. This simplification is carried out so that the benefits are realized faster without reducing the firmness in carrying out balanced and sustainable economic, environmental and social development ([Bakung, Putri, Muhtar, Dungga, & Junus, 2024](#)).

In Article 6 letter b of Job Creation Law Number 11 of 2020, environmental approval is a simplification of the basic requirements for business licensing, meaning that every person or legal entity that conducts business activities will be granted a business license after the business actor obtains environmental approval as regulated in the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of environmental protection and management. As for the process of implementing business licensing, the government provides Online Single Submission as an Electronically Integrated Business Licensing Service. With OSS, business actors can register and independently manage the issuance of business licenses and commercial or operational permits through an electronically integrated online system.

The Job Creation Law stipulates that the basic principles and concepts of environmental permits do not change; they remain the same in terms of their actual functions and processes, namely technical and scientific documents from environmental feasibility studies which are then used as requirements for business permits containing obligations or provisions from environmental aspects ([Anwar & Fathonah, 2024](#)). The stages of the environmental permit process can be summarized into three connected phases. The first is the environmental document process, in which the business actor submits one of the environmental documents based on the type of business activity in which they are involved. The types of environmental documents in question include the environmental impact assessment, the environmental management and monitoring program, the statement of environmental management and monitoring undertaking, the environmental management and monitoring documents, the environmental impact evaluation study, the evaluation of environmental studies, the presentation of environmental information, the evaluation of environmental presentation, the environmental management documents, the environmental management plan and environmental monitoring plan, the

environmental evaluation documents, and environmental audits, among others ([Sumawijaya & Sartika, 2025](#)).

The second phase is environmental approval, which is a Statement of Environmental Management Ability or Environmental Feasibility Decision that has received approval from the Central Government or Regional Government. Because the environmental permit has been integrated with the business license, the business actor who has prepared the environmental document referred to above then submits an environmental document assessment as a condition for fulfilling business commitments. That is, if the conditions are met, the business actor will get environmental approval recommended by the Minister, Governor or Mayor who is authorized in his or her area.

The third phase is business licensing itself. Based on Article 1 of PP No. 6 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Business Licensing in the Regions, Business Licensing is the legality granted to business actors to start and run their businesses and/or activities. Issuance of documents related to business licensing must be carried out through OSS in the form of electronic documents in accordance with the ITE Law, accompanied by an electronic signature. The business actor registers by filling in complete data and obtaining a Business Identification Number. Then, to get a business license, the business actor submits a business commitment, one of which is an environmental permit commitment. With the fulfillment of the environmental permit commitments and other commitments, business actors will obtain a business license that has been put into effect.

Based on the old provisions, the environmental permit was separated from Business Licensing, so if there is a violation and sanctions are imposed on the revocation of the permit, only the environmental permit is revoked, and the business permit continues. However, under the Job Creation Law, environmental permits have been integrated electronically with business licenses, so if there is a violation, a license revocation can be imposed that is revoked along with the Business Permit ([Nur, Fraiskam, Pangaribuan, & Samad, 2021](#)). Basically, the Job Creation Law stipulates that the basic principles and concepts of environmental licensing do not change; they remain in accordance with the previous provisions. Changes are only related to providing convenience in obtaining environmental approvals, with the intention that integrating environmental permits into business licensing will streamline the licensing system and strengthen the enforcement of laws and regulations. Therefore, the government ensures that there is no abolition of environmental permits in the Omnibus Law or Job Creation Law in the environmental sector, only that the implementation process undergoes several innovative changes with the aim of making it easier for business actors to obtain business permits. In other words, environmental approval is the basis for the issuance of Business Licensing as determined by the State Administration ([Sisma, Handayani, Karjoko, & Danendra, 2025](#)).

3.2 What are the Obstacles in the Environmental Permit Process After it is Integrated with the Business Permit?

The transition from environmental permits to environmental approvals under the Job Creation Law has significantly changed the environmental feasibility assessment process, particularly regarding AMDAL and UKL-UPL as regulated in Article 22 of the Job Creation Law, which amended Articles 24–35 of the PPLH Law. Environmental permits previously served as legal instruments granting government approval for specific activities based on applicable regulations. According to I Made Arya Utama, licensing represents a government administrative legal action that provides authorization for individuals or legal entities to conduct certain activities based on established legal procedures and requirements.

Since the enactment of Job Creation Law No. 11 of 2020, several environmental challenges have emerged. First, the transformation from environmental permits to environmental approvals has raised concerns regarding the weakening of the precautionary principle. Although environmental approval remains a prerequisite for business licensing, its legal position and public access mechanisms are considered less explicit. The reduction of public participation and transparency in environmental decision-making has become a major concern ([Bismar et al., 2022](#)).

Second, the implementation of risk-based licensing faces challenges due to limited sectoral databases, institutional constraints, and the need for comprehensive natural resource mapping. Adequate data and integrated risk assessments are essential to support effective environmental policies ([Bismar et al., 2022](#)). Third, changes to the concept of strict liability may affect corporate environmental accountability by reducing differences between fault-based liability and absolute liability mechanisms, potentially weakening public access to environmental justice ([Satryanegara, 2022](#)). Similar concerns indicate that shifting the burden of proof away from corporations may reduce the effectiveness of environmental liability regimes ([Al Fikri, Najicha, & Handayani, 2022](#)).

Fourth, community participation in AMDAL processes has been narrowed, as participation rights are primarily limited to directly affected communities. This limitation excludes broader stakeholders, such as academics and environmental organizations, despite their role in environmental protection. Such restrictions may conflict with constitutional principles of transparency, participation, and access to justice ([Taufik, Sugiyanto, Idayanti, Sanusi, & Wildan, 2026](#)). The right to a good and healthy environment, guaranteed under Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, relies on three pillars: access to information, public participation, and access to justice ([Siagian, Fajar, & Alify, 2023](#)).

Furthermore, harmonization of the PPLH Law amendments requires adjustments in several areas, including environmental approval, AMDAL, UKL-UPL, SPPL, environmental quality standards, hazardous waste management, environmental guarantee funds, and administrative sanctions. These changes require extensive regulatory coordination between central government institutions and alignment with risk-based licensing frameworks ([Sari & Rahayu, 2025](#)).

3.3 How Effective is the Role of OSS in Integrating Environmental Permits into Business Permits?

Online Single Submission (OSS) is an integrated electronic business licensing system issued by the OSS Institution on behalf of authorized government officials through an integrated platform. OSS was developed to simplify business licensing procedures and provide faster, more efficient, and reliable services. Its implementation is regulated under Government Regulation Number 24 of 2018 concerning Electronically Integrated Business Licensing Services. Through OSS, business actors can obtain permits more easily, thereby supporting investment growth and improving the business climate in Indonesia. Evidence shows that OSS implementation has facilitated business licensing processes for entrepreneurs, including those outside major urban areas ([Tobing, Bengkel, & Irmayani, 2023](#)).

In environmental licensing, OSS introduces a commitment-based permit mechanism, where business actors must fulfill specific requirements before the permit becomes effective. These requirements include the preparation of Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UKL-UPL) or Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) documents, as well as environmental feasibility decisions. After commitments are fulfilled, the environmental permit remains valid unless future changes occur.

Compared with previous licensing mechanisms, OSS provides a more efficient process by integrating various permits into a single system with clear completion timelines. Local governments are required to evaluate environmental documents within the specified period to ensure licensing efficiency. This approach reduces bureaucratic procedures and strengthens coordination between central and regional governments as part of risk-based licensing reform ([Ketut Parikesit & Eka Trisna Dewi, 2025](#)).

4. Conclusion

4.1 Conclusion

The implementation of the Job Creation Law has transformed the environmental licensing framework by changing environmental permits into environmental approvals and integrating them with business permits through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system. This integration simplifies the licensing process by reducing administrative procedures, costs, and processing time while maintaining the fundamental role of environmental requirements in business licensing. However, the implementation

also raises several concerns, including the potential weakening of the precautionary principle, limited explanation of risk-based licensing mechanisms, changes in strict liability principles, and reduced community participation in environmental decision-making.

4.2 Research Limitations

This study is limited to a descriptive analysis of the integration process of environmental permits into business permits through the OSS system based on the Job Creation Law. The study does not examine empirical implementation outcomes across different regions, industries, or stakeholder perspectives, particularly regarding the effectiveness of environmental protection, community involvement, and law enforcement after the regulatory changes.

4.3 Suggestions and Directions for Future Study

Future studies are recommended to conduct empirical evaluations of OSS-based environmental licensing implementation by involving government institutions, business actors, and affected communities. Further research should also develop comprehensive frameworks to assess the balance between licensing efficiency, environmental sustainability, public participation, and regulatory accountability under the new environmental governance system.

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