Indonesia

General

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The Bahasa Indonesian term for EIA is AMDAL. Indonesia provided a legal basis for EIA in 1982, and has revised its impact assessment system several times since then, both to reflect institutional changes, and in response to developments in understanding of EIA. Detailed procedural requirements were first put in place in 1986, further refined in 1993, and amended in 1999, 2001, 2006 and 2012.

A key feature of the Indonesian EIA system are the EIA Committees throughout the country, at different levels, that oversee each EIA. The EIA Committee approves the Terms of Reference for an EIA, reviews the EIA report, and undertakes stakeholder consultation. These committees have representation of the relevant authorities, but NGOs or other stakeholder representatives may also be invited to take seat. Another feature of the EIA system are the environmental monitoring and management plans that have to be submitted as part of an EIA.

In 2009 a new Environmental Protection and Management Bill was adopted. This law increases the possibility to take action on infringements of the EIA procedure, and introduced a broadly applicable requirement to undertake SEA for policies, plans and programmes. In 2012, the act was followed by revised regulation for environmental permitting, which als revised the EIA procedure.

EIA falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (previously the Ministry of Environment).

source

Technical Secretary NCEA, compiled from several sources.