

Monitoring Compliance with Administrative Sanctions Under Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 14 of 2024 at Modern Cikande Industrial Estate (MCIE)

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Abstract: Monitoring compliance with administrative sanctions is a crucial tool in environmental law enforcement to ensure that businesses comply with environmental protection and management regulations. This study aims to analyze the implementation of compliance monitoring of administrative sanctions based on Minister of Environment Regulation No. 14 of 2024 in Modern Cikande Industrial Estate (MCIE), Serang Regency, and to identify the obstacles that affect its effectiveness. The novelty of this research lies in testing the implementation of the 2024 regulations in a large-scale integrated industrial zone with a multi-tiered authority structure. The study employs an empirical legal method with a sociological approach to law. The data were collected through semi-structured interviews with Environmental Supervisory Officials (PPLH) of the Serang Regency DLH and a literature review, and were then analyzed qualitatively using descriptive and prescriptive thematic analysis, with Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness serving as the analytical framework. Supervision has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 61 of Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 14 of 2024; however, it has not been optimal due to limited human resources, overlapping authorities, low compliance among business operators, and suboptimal utilization of the Electronic Environmental Reporting Information System (SIMPEL). These findings underscore the dominant role of law enforcement officials and resources in determining the effectiveness of oversight and serve as the basis for recommendations to strengthen institutional coordination, enhance the capacity of oversight officials, and optimize SIMPEL.

Keywords: Compliance; Environmental Oversight; Administrative Sanctions

1. Introduction

Industrial development in Indonesia plays a strategic role in bolstering the country's economic growth (Widayati. et al., 2023). Modern Cikande Industrial Estate (MCIE) in Serang Regency, Banten Province, is one of the largest industrial estates on the island of Java, covering an area of approximately 3,175 hectares and housing companies from various manufacturing sectors, including chemicals, food and beverages, automotive, and building materials (Modern Cikande Industrial Estate, 2025). The rapid development of this area does indeed support local economic growth, but it simultaneously increases the potential for pollution and environmental damage. The growth of the industrial sector contributes to the increasing complexity of environmental problems, such as air pollution, water pollution, and the degradation of natural resources, thus necessitating sustainable industrial development policies (Zahroh & Najicha, 2022). Industrial activities that are not accompanied by adequate environmental oversight risk causing pollution and environmental damage (Azmi, 2024).

The economic structure of Serang Regency is still dominated by the manufacturing sector, which has consistently been the largest contributor to the Gross Regional (PDRB) compared to other economic sectors (Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Serang, 2025). However, the high level of industrial activity can create a dilemma in the form of increasing cases of hazardous and toxic waste pollution, air pollution, and ecosystem damage.

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As a means of fulfilling the basic rights of citizens, the government is fundamentally obligated to ensure the availability of a decent and healthy environment (Undang-Undang Dasar (UUD) Tahun 1945, 1945). The right to a good and healthy environment, as guaranteed by the Constitution, requires adequate policy support as well as effective oversight and enforcement of environmental laws in order to be fully realized (Binawan & Soetopo, 2023). Therefore, all development and industrialization activities must take environmental protection into account so as not to diminish the quality of the environment, which is a right of the people. Environmental protection and management constitute systematic efforts to preserve the functions of the environment through the prevention of pollution and environmental damage, thereby supporting sustainable development (Putri, 2022).

This situation is particularly evident at MCIE in Serang Regency, where several companies continue to pollute the environment despite having previously received warnings and administrative sanctions (Tribun Banten, 2025). In June 2025, the Minister of Environment and Forestry conducted an inspection at one of the companies in MCIE and discovered serious violations in the management of hazardous waste (B3), even though the company had already received warnings and administrative sanctions since 2023 but continued to operate without improving its waste management practices (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia, n.d.). This situation makes monitoring compliance with administrative sanctions a critical aspect, as without consistent oversight, companies may fail to implement the sanctions. This series of cases underscores that the existence of administrative sanctions does not automatically guarantee compliance, making oversight of the enforcement of these sanctions a critical aspect.

The government, through Minister of Environment Regulation (Permen LH) No. 14 of 2024 on the Implementation of Oversight and Administrative Sanctions in the Field of the Environment, stipulates that oversight mechanisms and the imposition of administrative sanctions are an integral part of law enforcement instruments in the field of the environment. Article 61 of this regulation stipulates that compliance monitoring is conducted by Environmental Supervisory Officers (PPLH) through direct or indirect monitoring mechanisms, with a maximum time limit of 20 working days from the end of the period for implementing the sanction decision (Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup Dan Kehutanan Nomor 14 Tahun 2024 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengawasan Dan Sanksi Administratif Bidang Lingkungan Hidup, 2024). This provision is intended to ensure that administrative sanctions do not end with a written decision but are actually enforced by the company.

This situation is consistent with the view (Mahoro & Samekto, 2021) that administrative mechanisms in environmental law will not be effective unless accompanied by adequate implementation and oversight. Although Indonesia already has various implementing regulations in the environmental sector, the effectiveness of their enforcement still depends on the government's ability to ensure that businesses comply with the established provisions.

Against this backdrop, this study is important for assessing how compliance with administrative sanctions is monitored and for identifying various obstacles that affect the effectiveness of its implementation in Modern Cikande Industrial Estate, Serang Regency. A number of previous studies have examined legal compliance and the effectiveness of environmental law enforcement. Sentoso's study examined legal compliance in the management of hazardous waste (B3) in the electrical cable industry in Bandung City and demonstrated that the implementation of the ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System supports compliance with hazardous waste management obligations in accordance with statutory regulations (Sentoso, 2023). The study by Rahmadanti and Subekti also addressed administrative sanctions but focused more on the barriers to their enforcement, specifically in Surakarta (Rahmadanti & Subekti, 2022). Nevertheless, these studies have not specifically examined the implementation of oversight regarding compliance with administrative sanctions under Minister of Environment and Forestry Reg-

ulation No. 14 of 2024 in integrated industrial zones. Another study also examined the enforcement of environmental administrative sanctions but focused on mining areas in North Sulawesi and found that the sanctions imposed were still limited to written warnings and temporary suspensions of activities, while more stringent measures such as the suspension or revocation of permits were rarely used (Wongkar et al., 2025).

These three studies have not specifically examined how oversight of compliance with administrative sanctions is carried out in integrated industrial zones, where authority is divided among the zone management, local government, and central government a structure that has recently been regulated in greater detail through Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 14 of 2024. This is the research gap that this study aims to fill.

This study employs Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness as its primary conceptual framework. This theory posits that the success of law enforcement is determined by the interaction of five factors: the substance of the law, law enforcement officials, resources or facilities, society, and legal culture (Suryanto et al., 2024). These five factors serve as an analytical lens to map and explain the obstacles to the implementation of compliance oversight for administrative sanctions at MCIE. This framework was chosen because it connects normative aspects (the existence of Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 14/2024) with sociological aspects (business operators' compliance behavior and the institutional capacity of oversight bodies), in line with the socio-legal approach employed.

Based on the above discussion, this study aims to address two research questions: (1) How is the monitoring of compliance with administrative sanctions carried out in Modern Cikande Industrial Estate in accordance with Article 61 of Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 14 of 2024? (2) What obstacles are encountered in the Cikande Modern Industrial Park in Serang Regency?. This study is expected to provide significant benefits in strengthening the implementation of compliance monitoring for administrative sanctions in the environmental sector.

2. Materials and Methods

This study employs an empirical legal research design using a socio-legal approach. This approach was used to examine how Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 14 of 2024 functions within the social reality of the Cikande modern industrial zone (Solikin, 2021). Primary data was obtained through an interview with Mr. Jamhari, Environmental Supervision Officers (PPLH) at the Serang Regency Environmental Agency (DLH). The PPLH was identified as the key informant because the authority to oversee compliance with administrative sanctions under Article 61 of Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 14 of 2024 is explicitly vested in that position. The interviews were conducted using a semi-structured format based on an interview guide developed according to the indicators of compliance with administrative sanctions in Article 61 of Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 14 of 2024, while still allowing the informant to openly describe his experiences and the on-the-ground context. Secondary data for this study were obtained through a literature review covering laws and regulations, scientific articles, books, and mass media reports related to environmental cases in Modern Cikande Industrial Estate (MCIE) in Serang Regency. The data were analyzed qualitatively using thematic analysis, which is the process of reducing interview data into key themes namely, the implementation of oversight and obstacles to oversight which were then analyzed descriptively to describe oversight practices and prescriptively to formulate legal arguments (Muhaimin, 2020). Descriptive analysis was used to describe the implementation of compliance monitoring for administrative sanctions based on Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 14 of 2024 at MCIE, while prescriptive analysis was used to provide legal arguments and recommendations regarding the obstacles identified. To ensure the validity of this study, data was verified through source triangulation, which involved comparing statements from PPLH in-

formants with secondary data in the form of laws and regulations and media reports regarding violation cases at MCIE.

3. Results and Discussion

The imposition of administrative sanctions to enforce environmental law in Indonesia is normatively based on Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management. Through Article 76, this law stipulates the types of administrative sanctions that may be imposed, ranging from written warnings and government enforcement measures to the suspension or revocation of permits (Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup, 2009). These provisions are further reinforced by Article 61 of Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 14 of 2024, which governs the mechanisms for monitoring compliance with administrative sanctions; such monitoring is conducted both directly and indirectly. This regulation stipulates that monitoring must be conducted within a maximum of 20 working days following the expiration of the period for implementing the sanction decision (Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup Dan Kehutanan Nomor 14 Tahun 2024 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengawasan Dan Sanksi Administratif Bidang Lingkungan Hidup, 2024).

In practice, the enforcement of administrative sanctions often faces obstacles. The enforcement of administrative sanctions for environmental pollution has not yet been effective, so it does not serve as a deterrent and has the potential to lead to repeated pollution (Wongkar et al., 2025). Large scale industries such as MCIE directly increase the potential for environmental pollution and damage, therefore, the existence of oversight mechanisms for the enforcement of administrative sanctions is crucial to ensuring corporate compliance with legal provisions. This situation demonstrates that regulations alone are insufficient to guarantee the effectiveness of environmental protection. For oversight to function effectively, consistent policy implementation, effective interagency coordination, and the capacity of the competent authorities to enforce the provisions set forth in laws and regulations are required (Priadi et al., 2024).

A summary of the results of the thematic coding of interviews with PPLH DLH Serang Regency is presented in Table 1 below, as a basis for the discussion in the following subsections. Theme

Table 1. Thematic Summary of Interview Findings with PPLH Serang Regency

Theme	Key Findings	Quotes from informant (Summary)	Connection to Soekanto's Theory Legal Effectiveness
Institutional Framework for Oversight	Oversight is carried out by a Case Handling Team established by a Decree (SK)	"That was the case handling team established by the Decree; it was that team that imposed the sanctions at the time."	The Role of Law Enforcement Officials
Division of Authority to Impose Sanctions	The area managers (3 area, the 3 companies are the companies) impose sanctions on tenants; the DLH imposes sanctions on the area managers	"...basically, within the ones that impose sanctions on all tenants, except in cases involving these 3 companies, in which case only the DLH imposes sanctions."	Legal Substance Factors (Lack of an Explicit Legal Basis)
Company Compliance Rates	Compliance with administrative sanction	"Around 70%, I'd say maybe 65."	Societal/Business Factors

	decisions ranges from 65% to 70%		
Restoration of Environmental Functions	Restoration within the site has never been carried out; outside the site, efforts have been limited to the removal of liquid waste and have not yet included sludge and soil	"...it shouldn't just be the liquid; the sludge and soil should also be removed..."	Infrastructure/Facilities Factors
Corporate Legal Culture and Internal Communication	Sanctions imposed are not always forwarded to the internal corporate compliance unit	"...after receiving notice of a sanction, it wasn't passed on to the compliance officer, but just kept on file..."	Legal Culture Factors
Indirect Oversight and SIMPEL	Indirect oversight is still based on manual reports; SIMPEL has not yet been implemented	"We're not using SIMPEL yet, so we're still relying on manual reports."	Infrastructure/Facilities Factors
Effectiveness of the 20 business day timeframe	The timeframe is considered effective by the DLH, but challenges still stem from the company's slow follow-up	"In my opinion, it's effective, but the challenge lies elsewhere with that company."	Legal substance and legal culture factors

Source: Interview with the PPLH of the Serang Regency DLH, 2026

The discussion in this chapter will focus on two main aspects: the enforcement of administrative sanctions at MCIE and the obstacles encountered in their implementation.

3.1 Enforcement of Compliance with Administrative Sanctions under Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 14 of 2024 in Modern Cikande Industrial Estate, Serang Regency

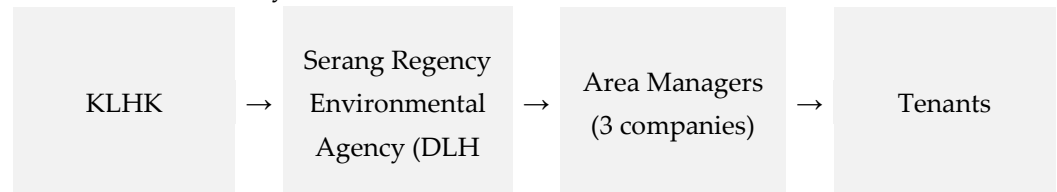
Based on an interview with an Environmental Supervision Officers (PPLH) from Serang Regency, the monitoring of compliance with administrative sanctions in Modern Cikande Industrial Estate (MCIE) was carried out by a Case Handling Team established by a Decree. The source stated that *"It was the case handling team, for which a decision had already been issued, that team was the one that enforced the sanctions at that time"*

This statement indicates that oversight has been carried out through institutional mechanisms established by the local government, in accordance with Article 61 of Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 14 of 2024, which assigns oversight authority to the Minister, governor, or regent/mayor in accordance with their respective jurisdictions, to be carried out by Environmental Oversight Officers (PPLH) either directly or indirectly, no later than 20 working days from the expiration of the sanction decision period. The mechanism implemented by the Serang Regency DLH Case Handling Team is essentially in line with these regulations, so that, normatively, the imple-

mentation of oversight has a clear legal basis. This statement indicates that oversight of the implementation of administrative sanctions has been carried out through institutional mechanisms established by the local government.

However, the results of follow-up interviews revealed a more complex pattern of authority distribution at the tenant level. The interviewee explained that sanctions against tenants in industrial zones are first imposed by the zone management company, not by the DLH. "Regarding oversight in the zone, it just so happens that the zone management is the one that imposes sanctions.... So, essentially, within the zone, sanctions against all tenants are imposed by the three companies, except for these three companies in their case, it is the DLH that imposes sanctions."

This authority structure can be described as follows:



These Findings need to be critically analyzed in light of the provisions regarding the authority to impose administrative sanctions set forth in Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021 and Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 14 of 2024, which assign the authority for oversight and the imposition of administrative sanctions to government agencies in accordance with their authority to issue environmental permits or approvals. Furthermore, Article 12(2) of Law No. 23 of 2014 also stipulates that environmental affairs constitute mandatory governmental responsibilities falling under the authority of local governments for their implementation. The implementation of environmental protection and management by local governments must be carried out in accordance with the division of authority as stipulated in Article 63, paragraph (3), letter a of the Environmental Protection and Management Law (UU PPLH), such that the enforcement of administrative sanctions becomes part of the exercise of that authority (Rahmawati et al., 2025). Although local governments normatively possess broad authority in environmental protection and management, this role has shifted significantly toward the central government following the enactment of the Job Creation Law, thereby narrowing the scope for local policy making (Sidauruk, 2025).

From the perspective of Ridwan HR's theory of authority, governmental authority can only be obtained through attribution, delegation, or mandate (Ridwan, 2024). Therefore, the exercise of public authority including the imposition of environmental administrative sanctions must be based on authority granted by laws and regulations.

Based on the research findings, area management companies play a role in imposing "sanctions" on tenants in industrial zones. However, this study has not identified a legal basis that explicitly grants authority to area management companies to impose administrative sanctions as stipulated in Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. 14 of 2024. The authority of industrial estate managers over tenants actually stems from industrial law, not environmental law. Government Regulation No. 20 of 2024 on Industrial Zoning requires Industrial Park Companies to have Industrial Park Bylaws (Article 61), which, among other things, regulate environmental management and monitoring, and grant the authority to approve tenants' environmental management and monitoring plans as a form of environmental approval (Article 63). (Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 20 Tahun 2024 Tentang Perwilayahan Industri, 2024) Thus, the actions of the zone manager are more accurately understood as enforcement of the Industrial Zone Regulations, not as environmental administrative sanctions under the Environmental Protection and Management Law (UU PPLH). This is reinforced by the fact that the administrative sanctions in the aforementioned Government Regulation (Articles 81–85) are actually imposed by the government on Industrial Estate Companies, not by the zone manager on tenants.

Further interview indicate that the compliance rate with administrative sanction decisions at MCIE has only reached approximately 65% to 70%. A source stated, *"The monitoring of compliance with these decisions shows that the compliance rate is around 65% to 70%"*. This finding indicates that there are still companies that have not fully fulfilled their obligations as mandated by the administrative sanction decisions.

These results are consistent with a study (Maulana, 2026) that found that environmental law enforcement in Modern Cikande Industrial Estate still faces challenges in the form of delays in detecting violations, weaknesses in the reporting system, and low levels of compliance among business operators. The implementation of environmental administrative sanctions in Indonesia has generally demonstrated effectiveness through various cases, but it remains hampered by weak oversight and law enforcement as well as minimal public participation (Rammando et al., 2024). These findings are supported by a study (Dewi et al., 2024) which explains that the effectiveness of administrative sanctions is not only determined by the existence of legal norms but is also influenced by oversight capacity and on-the-ground implementation mechanisms. Therefore, strengthening oversight functions is a key factor in improving business operators' compliance with environmental obligations.

In terms of timeframes, Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 14 of 2024 sets a maximum monitoring period of 20 working days. The study's findings indicate that this provision is considered effective from the perspective of DLH, but its implementation on the ground remains dependent on the company's response. Based on interview results: "In my opinion, it's effective, but the other challenge lies with that particular company. From the DLH's perspective, it's very effective 20 days, and then it's back to the company." This finding indicates that the adequacy of the 20 working day timeframe is conditional: it is effective from the perspective of the DLH's administrative procedures, but the outcome still depends on the company's response speed and legal culture, so compliance with formal deadlines does not necessarily reflect a substantive resolution of environmental violations. Furthermore, indirect oversight through the Electronic Environmental Reporting Information System (SIMPEL), as stipulated in Article 61, paragraph (4), has not yet been optimally implemented, so the process of monitoring compliance is still largely conducted manually. Weak enforcement of environmental laws can reduce the effectiveness of sanctions, meaning that the goals of guidance and deterrence for business operators have not yet been fully achieved (Hanum et al., 2025).

This situation can be analyzed using Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness, which states that the success of law enforcement is influenced by five factors: legal substance, law enforcement officials, resources or facilities, the public, and legal culture (Suryanto et al., 2024). In the context of MCIE, the legal substance is already established through Law No. 32 of 2009 and Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 14 of 2024. However, the effectiveness of its implementation is still affected by a limited number of inspectors, suboptimal utilization of digital monitoring systems, and low compliance by some business operators with their environmental obligations. The effectiveness of a regulation's implementation is influenced by the clarity of its norms, the optimization of oversight, interagency coordination, and consistency in law enforcement (Adnyani et al., 2025).

Based on the above discussion, it can be understood that the enforcement of compliance with administrative sanctions in MCIE is supported by a clear legal basis and institutional mechanisms. However, its implementation still faces various obstacles, including institutional issues, human resource constraints, and business operator compliance. Furthermore, this study also highlights the need for clarity regarding the division of roles between local governments and zone managers in overseeing tenants to ensure that the enforcement of administrative sanctions complies with statutory regulations.

3.2 Challenges in Enforcing Administrative Sanctions Under Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 14 of 2024 in Modern Cikande Industrial Estate, Serang Regency

The enforcement of administrative sanctions in Modern Cikande Industrial Estate (MCIE) faces various challenges that can undermine the effectiveness of law enforcement. In addition to technical challenges, on-the-ground implementation also encounters more systemic issues, ranging from structural factors and institutional readiness to cultural factors. An analysis of these obstacles is crucial because it reveals that, although the regulations have been clearly formulated, their implementation on the ground is still not functioning optimally. Referring to Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness, the success of law enforcement is determined by five factors: the substance of the law, law enforcement officials, resources or facilities, society, and legal culture. These five factors serve as a framework for mapping the obstacles to compliance with administrative sanctions at MCIE, as follows:

a. Institutional Barriers and Inter-Agency Coordination

Institutional barriers are one of the factors affecting the enforcement of administrative sanctions at MCIE. Supervisory authority at MCIE is divided among the area manager, the Serang Regency Environmental Agency (DLH), and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). When violations are committed by tenants, supervision is carried out by the area manager. However, if a violation is committed by the area manager itself, authority shifts to the DLH or the KLHK. This arrangement can lead to overlapping jurisdictions and delays in case handling.

This situation indicates that interagency coordination remains a challenge in monitoring compliance with administrative sanctions. The division of authority among several institutions has the potential to cause delays in handling cases if not accompanied by effective coordination. Previous studies have shown that regulatory reform through the Job Creation Law has altered various aspects of administrative sanctions, including enforcement and oversight mechanisms in the environmental sector; however, implementation at the local level still faces challenges related to regulatory harmonization between the central and local governments (Rahmawati et al., 2025). This situation highlights that institutional coordination is a key weakness in law enforcement in industrial areas, particularly in large industries such as MCIE. Within the framework of Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness, this situation indicates that law enforcement agencies are not functioning synergistically; consequently, the division of authority which should be complementary actually has the potential to slow down the enforcement of administrative sanctions as a whole.

b. Low Corporate Legal Culture and Compliance

In addition to institutional factors, corporate legal culture also poses a serious obstacle. According to Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness, the success of law enforcement is influenced by five factors: the substance of the law, law enforcement officials, resources or facilities, society, and legal culture. In the context of MCIE, this obstacle indicates that the legal culture of business actors remains a barrier to achieving compliance with environmental regulations.

A source stated, "Yes, that's the problem they don't resolve the sanctions promptly." This situation indicates that some companies have not yet achieved an optimal level of compliance with their environmental obligations. The findings indicate that the existence of administrative sanctions has not been fully effective in encouraging behavioral change among business operators, consistent with the finding that societal and legal-cultural factors often remain obstacles to the effectiveness of administrative sanctions, even when accompanied by adequate public awareness campaigns (Anam et al., 2025). Although some companies fulfill their obligations, there are still companies that delay compliance or fail to promptly address sanctions that have been imposed.

c. Limitations in Human Resources

In addition to interagency coordination, factors related to personnel and monitoring infrastructure also pose distinct obstacles, as emphasized in the second and third factors of Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness. The Human Resources (SDM) aspect also presents a unique challenge, given that existing limitations can affect the optimal enforcement of administrative sanctions. In Serang Regency, the number of environmental inspectors is limited compared to the large scale of industry in Cikande. These limitations prevent intensive oversight of all tenants in the industrial zone. This empirical finding aligns with the argument by Khaidar et al. (2023), who assert that the effectiveness of administrative sanctions is highly dependent on institutional capacity; a lack of supervisory personnel directly weakens law enforcement and leads to the failure to prevent environmental violations (Khaidar et al., 2023). Therefore, the implementation of environmental regulations must be accompanied by guidance, oversight, and the imposition of sanctions to ensure compliance (Negara & Senastri, 2024). Oversight is crucial as part of environmental law enforcement efforts to ensure compliance with applicable legal provisions (Putra, 2024).

Research findings indicate that enforcement efforts have not yet been fully effective. This was revealed by the PPLH of Serang Regency, who stated: "Yes, regarding effectiveness well, maybe our work just hasn't been optimal yet; it's just not optimal because that's where the problem lies" (Interview with the PPLH of the Serang Regency DLH, 2025)

Furthermore, in practice, oversight of tenants in the industrial zone is primarily carried out by the zone management, while the Serang Regency Environmental Agency (DLH) only provides assistance when requested. The interviewee explained that: "As for which entities are authorized to conduct oversight, it's these three companies. Unless these three companies request assistance or guidance."

The findings indicate that limited oversight capacity has prevented local governments from conducting direct and intensive oversight of all companies in MCIE. As a result, some oversight functions are carried out by the industrial park management. This situation indicates that the effectiveness of oversight regarding compliance with administrative sanctions is still influenced by the availability of human resources and the institutional capacity of local governments. Therefore, increasing the number and competence of environmental inspectors is a critical factor in supporting more effective environmental law enforcement and ensuring that businesses comply with the administrative sanctions that have been imposed.

d. The Lack of an Electronic Environmental Reporting Information System (SIMPEL)

Another obstacle related to the factors of means or facilities in Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness is the lack of utilization of an electronic reporting system. The research findings indicate that oversight of the implementation of administrative sanctions in Serang Regency is still conducted through manual reports and field inspections. As of the time this study was conducted, the Electronic Environmental Reporting Information System (SIMPEL), as stipulated in Article 61(4)(b) of Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 14 of 2024, had not yet been utilized in the oversight process (Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup Dan Kehutanan Nomor 14 Tahun 2024 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengawasan Dan Sanksi Administratif Bidang Lingkungan Hidup, 2024)

The lack of SIMPEL usage risks resulting in non-integrated documentation of violation data, making it difficult to analyze annual violation trends, and slowing down coordination among agencies. The implementation of environmental oversight is not solely determined by the formal authority of supervisory agencies, but also by institutional capacity to apply the principles of transparency, accountability, and effectiveness as part of good environmental governance (Fadli et al., 2026). This situation underscores that factors related to infrastructure or facilities also constitute structural barriers that limit

the effectiveness of oversight regarding compliance with administrative sanctions at MCIE.

4. Conclusions

The monitoring of compliance with administrative sanctions under Minister of Environment Regulation No. 14 of 2024 in Modern Cikande Industrial Estate (MCIE), Serang Regency, has essentially been carried out by the Serang Regency Environmental Agency through direct and indirect monitoring mechanisms in accordance with the provisions of Article 61 of Minister of Environment Regulation No. 14 of 2024. However, the effectiveness of its implementation has not yet been optimal because it is still affected by the limited number of Environmental Supervision Officers (PPLH), the vast area under supervision, overlapping authorities among agencies, low compliance by some business operators in fulfilling the obligations stipulated in administrative sanction decisions, and the suboptimal utilization of the Electronic Environmental Reporting Information System (SIMPEL). These findings indicate that the effectiveness of supervision depends not only on the existence of regulations but also on institutional capacity, coordination among stakeholders, and business compliance. This study contributes to the development of research on environmental administrative law, particularly regarding the implementation of compliance monitoring for administrative sanctions under Minister of Environment Regulation No. 14 of 2024 as the latest regulation, while also providing an empirical overview of its implementation in industrial zones. The implications of this study include the need to strengthen coordination between the central government and local governments, increase the capacity and number of Environmental Supervision Officers (PPLH), optimize the use of the SIMPEL system, and improve business compliance so that oversight of administrative sanctions can be carried out more effectively. This study has limitations because it was conducted only in MCIE in Serang Regency, with the scope of informants limited to those authorized to carry out supervision; thus, it does not yet reflect conditions in other industrial zones or the perspectives of business operators. Therefore, future research is recommended to conduct a comparative study across several industrial zones in various regions and to involve more stakeholders including business operators and the public to obtain a more comprehensive picture of the effectiveness of compliance monitoring regarding administrative sanctions in the environmental sector. Based on the research findings, it is recommended that the Serang Regency Government develop technical guidelines that clearly define the limits of industrial estate managers' authority in addressing environmental violations by tenants, implement SIMPEL to support more integrated oversight, and increase the number and capacity of Environmental Supervisory Officers in accordance with oversight needs in Serang Regency, particularly in the Modern Cikande Industrial Estate.

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