

REGULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF DEPOK
NUMBER 7 OF 2025
ON
WASTE MANAGEMENT

BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD

THE MAYOR OF DEPOK,

- Considering : a. that in order to ensure the welfare of the community and create a healthy and clean environment free from waste, Waste Management needs to be carried out comprehensively and in an integrated manner from upstream to downstream;
- b. that waste has become a problem in the Municipality of Depok, so its management needs to be carried out comprehensively from upstream to downstream in order to provide economic benefits, be healthy for the community, safe for the environment, and change community behavior;
- c. that in order to provide legal certainty and implement the provisions of Law Number 18 of 2008 on Waste Management, a policy needs to be established as the basis for implementing Waste Management;
- d. that based on the considerations as referred to in paragraphs a, b, and c, it is necessary to enact a Regional Regulation on Waste Management.
- Having regard to : 1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 15 of 1999 on the Establishment of the Level II Municipalities of Depok and Cilegon (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1999 Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3828);
3. Law Number 18 of 2008 on Waste Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 69, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4851);
4. Law Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 140, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5059), as repeatedly amended and most recently amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 on Enactment of

Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation to Become Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);

5. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Administration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587), as repeatedly amended and most recently amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation to Become Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);
6. Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 on Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2012 Number 188, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5347);
7. Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 on the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2021 Number 32, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6634);
8. Regulation of the Province of West Java Number 12 of 2010 on Waste Management in West Java (Regional Gazette of the Province of West Java Year 2010 Number 12), as amended by Regulation of the Province of West Java Number 1 of 2016 on Amendment to West Java Provincial Regulation Number 12 of 2010 on Waste Management in West Java (Regional Gazette of the Province of West Java Year 2016 Number 1);

With the Joint Approval of
THE REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF DEPOK
and
THE MAYOR OF DEPOK

HEREBY DECIDES:

To enact : REGIONAL REGULATION ON WASTE MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Division One General

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Municipal Region, hereinafter referred to as the Region, means the Municipality of Depok.
2. Local Government means the Mayor as an element of Local Government administration who leads the implementation of government affairs within the authority of the autonomous region.
3. Mayor means the Mayor of Depok.
4. Regional Apparatus (*Perangkat Daerah*), hereinafter abbreviated as the PD, means the supporting element of the Mayor and the Regional House of Representatives in the administration of government affairs within the authority of the Region.
5. Neighborhood Association (*Rukun Warga*), hereinafter abbreviated as the RW, means a part of the Lurah's (Urban Village Head) working partner and constitutes a Urban Village Community Institution established by the Lurah.
6. Neighborhood Unit (*Rukun Tetangga*), hereinafter abbreviated as the RT, means a Urban Village Community Institution established by the Lurah in the framework of providing government and community services.
7. Person means an individual, a group of persons, and/or a legal entity.
8. Business Actor means an individual or business entity that carries out business and/or activities in a certain field.
9. Entity means a collection of persons and/or capital constituting a unit, whether carrying on business or not, including limited liability companies, limited partnerships, other companies, state-owned enterprises, local- owned enterprises, or village-owned enterprises, under any name and in any form, firms, partnerships, cooperatives, pension funds, associations, foundations, mass organizations, socio-political organizations, or other organizations, institutions, and other forms of entity, including collective investment contracts and permanent establishments.
10. Waste means the residue of daily human activities and/or natural processes in solid form.
11. Waste Source means the origin of waste generation.
12. Producer means a Business Actor that produces goods using packaging, distributes imported packaged goods, or sells goods using containers that cannot or are difficult to decompose naturally.
13. Specific Waste means waste that, because of its nature, concentration, and/or volume, requires special management.
14. Waste Management means systematic, comprehensive, and continuous activities covering waste reduction and handling.
15. Specific Waste Management means systematic, comprehensive, and continuous activities covering reduction and handling.
16. Household Waste means waste originating from daily household activities, excluding feces and specific waste.

17. Waste Similar to Household Waste means waste that does not originate from households and comes from residential areas, commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, public facilities, social facilities, and/or other facilities.
18. Residential Area means part of the living environment outside protected areas, whether urban or rural, functioning as a place of residence or habitation and a place of activity that supports life and livelihood.
19. Commercial Area means a trade center, market, shops, hotels, offices, restaurants, and entertainment venues.
20. Industrial Area means an area where industrial activities are concentrated, equipped with supporting infrastructure and facilities developed and managed by an industrial area company that has an industrial area business license.
21. Special Area means a region of a special nature used for national interests/national-scale interests, such as cultural heritage areas, national parks, strategic industrial development, and high technology development.
22. Temporary Storage Site (*Tempat Penampungan Sementara*), hereinafter abbreviated to the TPS, means a place before waste is transported to recycling, processing, and/or integrated waste processing facilities.
23. 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) Waste Processing Site (*Tempat Pengolahan Sampah*), hereinafter referred to as the TPS 3R, means a place where collection, sorting, reuse, and recycling activities are carried out at area scale.
24. Integrated Waste Processing Facility (*Tempat Pengolahan Sampah Terpadu*), hereinafter abbreviated to the TPST, means a place where waste collection, sorting, reuse, recycling, processing, and final disposal activities are carried out.
25. Final Disposal Site (*Tempat Pemrosesan Akhir*), hereinafter abbreviated to the TPA, means a place to process and return waste to the environment safely for humans and the environment.
26. Temporary Storage Site for Specific Hazardous and Toxic Waste (*Tempat Penampungan Sementara Sampah Spesifik Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun*), hereinafter referred to as the TPSSS-B3, means a temporary storage place for waste containing hazardous and toxic substances before being transported to an authorized collector, beneficiary, processor, and final disposal site for hazardous and toxic waste.
27. Waste Bank means a facility for managing waste based on the 3R principles (reduce, reuse, recycle), as a means of education, behavior change in Waste Management, and implementation of the Circular Economy, established and managed by the community, business entities, and/or local government.
28. Emergency Response System means a series of activities carried out for control purposes, including prevention and response to accidents resulting from improper Waste Management.

29. Compensation means remuneration given to persons affected by the negative impacts caused by waste-handling activities at the final waste disposal site.
30. Incentive means an effort to provide monetary and/or non-monetary encouragement or attraction to any Person, Government, and Local Government to carry out waste-reduction activities so that they have a positive impact on health, the environment, and/or society.
31. Disincentive means the imposition of a monetary and/or non-monetary burden or threat on any Person, Government, and Local Government in order to reduce waste generation that has a negative impact on health, the environment, and/or society.

Article 2

Waste Management is carried out based on the principles of responsibility, sustainability, benefit, justice, awareness, togetherness, safety, security, economic value, and urban environmental quality.

Article 3

Waste Management aims to realize a Municipal Region free from waste in order to support environmental preservation, improve public health and environmental quality, and turn waste into a resource.

CHAPTER II DUTIES AND AUTHORITY

Division One Duties

Article 4

- (1) The implementation of Waste Management is carried out by:
 - a. the Local Government;
 - b. the subdistricts; and
 - c. the urban villages.
- (2) The duties of the Local Government as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph a are to ensure the planning, organization, implementation, and supervision of Waste Management from upstream to downstream in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner.
- (3) The duties of the Local Government as referred to in paragraph (2) are coordinated by the PD administering affairs in the field of environmental protection.
- (4) The duties of the Local Government as referred to in paragraph (2) include:
 - a. fostering and increasing public awareness in Waste Management;
 - b. conducting research and development of waste-reduction and waste-handling technologies;
 - c. facilitating, developing, and implementing efforts for waste reduction, handling, and utilization;

- d. carrying out Waste Management and facilitating the provision of infrastructure and facilities for Waste Management;
 - e. encouraging and facilitating the development of the benefits of waste-processing output;
 - f. facilitating the application of locally developed specific technologies within the community to reduce and handle waste; and
 - g. coordinating among government institutions, the community, and the business sector so that Waste Management is integrated.
- (5) The implementation of Waste Management as referred to in paragraph (2) covers institutional, operational technical, financing, regulatory, and community-participation aspects.
- (6) The duties of the subdistrict as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph b include:
- a. increasing public awareness in Waste Management;
 - b. facilitating the planning of community empowerment activities in Waste Management together with the urban village and the urban-village waste management institution;
 - c. coordinating and synchronizing work programs among institutions, the community, and the business sector in implementing community empowerment activities in Waste Management; and
 - d. planning, budgeting, and implementing Waste Management tasks delegated to the subdistrict.
- (7) The duties of the urban village as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph c include:
- a. increasing public awareness in Waste Management;
 - b. facilitating the planning of community empowerment activities in Waste Management within the neighborhood together with the RW and RT;
 - c. coordinating with the subdistrict in Waste Management and community empowerment in the urban village; and
 - d. planning, budgeting, and implementing waste-handling tasks delegated to the urban village.
- (8) Further provisions on the duties in implementing Waste Management as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Division Two
Authority

Article 5

- (1) In implementing Waste Management, the Local Government is authorized to:
- a. establish Waste Management policies and strategies based on national and provincial policies;
 - b. carry out regional-scale Waste Management in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government;

- c. provide guidance and supervision over the performance of Waste Management implemented by other parties;
 - d. determine and collect waste service charges;
 - e. determine the locations of temporary storage sites, integrated waste processing facilities, and/or final waste disposal sites;
 - f. conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation every six (6) months for twenty (20) years of final disposal sites with an open dumping system that have been closed;
 - g. prepare and implement an emergency response system for Waste Management; and
 - h. collect waste service charges from public services provided.
- (2) In implementing Waste Management, the subdistrict is authorized to:
- a. form a Waste Management empowerment group at the subdistrict level or across urban villages;
 - b. obtain various information and data relating to the implementation of community empowerment activities in waste management carried out by the urban villages; and
 - c. evaluate and supervise the implementation of community empowerment in Waste Management.
- (3) In implementing Waste Management, the urban village is authorized to:
- a. form a Waste Management empowerment group at the urban-village, RW, and/or RT level;
 - b. obtain various information and data relating to the implementation of community empowerment activities in waste management carried out by RW and RT; and
 - c. evaluate and supervise the implementation of community empowerment in Waste Management.

CHAPTER III POLICY, STRATEGY, AND PLANNING

Article 6

- (1) The Waste Management policy and strategy as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (1) subparagraph a contain at least:
- a. policy;
 - b. strategy;
 - c. master plan;
 - d. work plan;
 - e. program; and/or
 - f. feasibility study.
- (2) The Waste Management policy and strategy as referred to in paragraph (1) must serve as a reference in preparing the Regional Development Planning document.

Article 7

The policy and strategy as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (1) subparagraphs a and b contain at least:

- a. Waste Management based on the principle of sustainable development carried out through:
 - 1. efficiency in the use of materials in the production and consumption system within the Region;
 - 2. decentralized waste handling;
 - 3. separated waste handling;
 - 4. prioritizing waste processing for material recycling;
 - 5. minimizing the use of toxic materials in the production and consumption process;
 - 6. standardization supporting the Waste Management system; and
 - 7. integrated Waste Management technology.
- b. strengthening institutions to ensure comprehensive Waste Management from upstream to downstream in accordance with the principle of sustainable development; and
- c. integrated community involvement in every aspect of Waste Management.

Article 8

- (1) The Master Plan as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (1) subparagraph c contains at least:
 - a. limitation of waste generation;
 - b. waste recycling;
 - c. waste reuse;
 - d. waste sorting;
 - e. waste collection;
 - f. waste transportation;
 - g. waste processing;
 - h. final disposal of waste; and
 - i. financing.
- (2) Further provisions on the Master Plan as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Article 9

- (1) The work plan as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (1) subparagraph d contains at least:
 - a. the draft regional economic framework;
 - b. regional development priorities; and
 - c. work plans and financing for a period of one (1) year.
- (2) The work plan as referred to in paragraph (1) applies for a period of one (1) year.
- (3) The procedures for preparing the work plan as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 10

- (1) The feasibility study as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (1) subparagraph f contains at least:
 - a. legal or legality aspects;
 - b. economic and cultural aspects;
 - c. market and marketing aspects;
 - d. management aspects; and
 - e. financial aspects.

- (2) The Waste Management feasibility study as referred to in paragraph (1) is prepared for one or more specific activities.
- (3) The procedures for preparing the Waste Management feasibility study as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 11

The policy and strategy documents as referred to in Article 7 serve as the main reference in the planning and implementation of Waste Management programs.

CHAPTER IV RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Division One Rights

Article 12

In Waste Management, every person is entitled to:

- a. receive good and environmentally sound Waste Management services from the government, the Local Government, and/or other parties assigned responsibility for it;
- b. participate in decision-making, implementation, and supervision in the field of Waste Management;
- c. obtain correct, accurate, and timely information concerning the implementation of Waste Management;
- d. receive protection and compensation for the negative impacts of final waste disposal activities; and
- e. receive guidance so as to be able to carry out Waste Management properly and in an environmentally sound manner.

Division Two Obligations

Subdivision 1 Local Government

Article 13

The Local Government shall:

- a. involve the community and/or community groups in decision-making, implementation, and supervision in the field of Waste Management;
- b. set gradual waste-reduction targets;
- c. provide environmentally sound waste-processing facilities;
- d. carry out waste processing safely for health and the environment;
- e. maintain data and information on household waste and waste similar to household waste;
- f. provide environmentally sound waste-sorting facilities for specific household waste;

- g. facilitate the community and the business sector in developing and utilizing recycling output, marketing recycled products, and reusing waste; and/or
- h. implement Waste Management in areas that are not managed by any operator.

Subdivision 2
Every Person

Article 14

- (1) In the context of waste reduction, every person must reduce and handle waste in an environmentally sound manner.
- (2) In Waste Management, every person shall:
 - a. handle waste separately at home, public facilities, social facilities, and every area;
 - b. use environmentally friendly technology;
 - c. use waste containers;
 - d. place waste in the designated places;
 - e. manage organic waste individually or communally;
 - f. follow the waste collection schedule and system;
 - g. maintain and keep clean drainage channels, reservoirs, lakes, ponds, and rivers located on or bordering the place of residence; and/or
 - h. support the construction and/or development of Waste Management infrastructure.
- (3) The obligations as referred to in paragraph (2) are carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Subdivision 3
Area Operators

Article 15

The area operators of managed premises, in carrying out the Waste Management, shall:

- a. implement a waste-generation limitation system;
- b. provide facilities and infrastructure for the collection and processing of segregated waste;
- c. implement efforts to process and/or utilize organic waste within the area and managed facilities;
- d. provide financing for the implementation of Waste Management within the area and the facilities managed;
- e. provide locations and facilities for the TPS 3R, TPSSS-B3 and/or TPST for segregated waste in areas and facilities with waste generation above a certain amount; and
- f. report Waste Management performance periodically every six (6) months to the Local Government.

Article 16

- (1) Any area operator of managed premises who violates the provisions of Article 15 is subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) consist of:

- a. verbal warning;
 - b. written warning;
 - c. temporary cessation of activity;
 - d. permanent cessation of activity;
 - e. temporary revocation of permit;
 - f. permanent revocation of permit;
 - g. administrative fine; and/or
 - h. social sanction in the form of guidance.
- (3) Further provisions on the procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Article 17

Waste Management in the Unmanaged Premises is the responsibility of the Local Government.

Subdivision 4 Business Actors

Article 18

- (1) Business Actors consist of:
- a. Business Actors in the field of production and/or producers;
 - b. Business Actors in the field of distribution;
 - c. Business Actors in the field of trade; and
 - d. other Business Actors.
- (2) Business Actors shall carry out:
- a. waste reduction; and
 - b. waste handling.
- (3) Further provisions on the waste reduction and waste handling as referred to in paragraph (2) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER V IMPLEMENTATION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Division One General

Article 19

- (1) The implementation of Waste Management includes:
- a. waste reduction; and
 - b. waste handling.
- (2) The types of waste managed include:
- a. household waste;
 - b. waste similar to household waste; and
 - c. specific waste.
- (3) The household waste as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph a originates from daily household activities, excluding feces and specific waste.
- (4) The waste similar to household waste as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph b originates from commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, social facilities, public facilities, and/or other facilities.

- (5) The specific waste as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph c includes:
 - a. waste containing hazardous and toxic materials;
 - b. waste containing hazardous and toxic material waste;
 - c. waste arising from disasters;
 - d. debris from building demolition;
 - e. waste that cannot yet be processed technologically; and/or
 - f. waste that arises irregularly.
- (6) In Waste Management, the Local Government and the community may establish a Waste Bank.

Division Two
Waste Reduction

Article 20

- (1) The Waste reduction as referred to in Article 19 paragraph (1) subparagraph a includes:
 - a. limitation of waste generation;
 - b. waste recycling; and/or
 - c. waste reuse.
- (2) The Local Government shall carry out the activities as referred to in paragraph (1) as follows:
 - a. set gradual waste-reduction targets within a certain period;
 - b. facilitate the application of environmentally friendly technology;
 - c. facilitate the application of environmentally friendly product labels;
 - d. facilitate reuse and recycling activities; and
 - e. facilitate the marketing of recycled products.

Division Three
Waste Handling

Article 21

- (1) The waste handling as referred to in Article 19 paragraph (1) subparagraph b consists of:
 - a. waste sorting;
 - b. waste collection;
 - c. waste transportation;
 - d. waste processing; and
 - e. final waste disposal.
- (2) Further provisions on the procedures for waste handling as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Subdivision 1
Waste Sorting

Article 22

- (1) The waste sorting as referred to in Article 21 paragraph (1) subparagraph a is carried out by:
 - a. every person and Business Actor at the source;

- b. managers of residential areas, commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, public facilities, social facilities, and other facilities; and
 - c. the Local Government.
- (2) The sorting as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by grouping waste into at least five (5) types consisting of:
 - a. waste containing hazardous and toxic materials and hazardous and toxic material waste;
 - b. biodegradable waste;
 - c. reusable waste;
 - d. recyclable waste; and
 - e. other waste.
- (3) Managers of residential areas, commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, public facilities, social facilities, and other facilities, in carrying out waste sorting, shall provide area-scale waste-sorting facilities.
- (4) The Local Government provides regional-scale waste-sorting facilities.
- (5) The waste sorting as referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) must use facilities that meet the following requirements:
 - a. the number of facilities corresponds to the waste-grouping types as referred to in paragraph (2);
 - b. labeled or marked; and
 - c. suitable container material, shape, and color.
- (6) Further provisions on the waste sorting as referred to in paragraphs (1) to (5) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Subdivision 2
Waste Collection

Article 23

- (1) Waste collection as referred to in Article 21 paragraph (1) subparagraph b is carried out by:
 - a. managers of residential areas, commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, public facilities, social facilities, and other facilities; and
 - b. the Local Government.
- (2) Managers of residential areas, commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, public facilities, social facilities, and other facilities, in carrying out waste collection, shall provide:
 - a. TPS;
 - b. TPS 3R; and/or
 - c. collection tools for segregated waste.
- (3) The Local Government, managers of residential areas, commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, public facilities, social facilities, and other facilities shall provide TPSSS-B3.
- (4) The TPS and/or TPS 3R as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraphs a and b must meet the following requirements:
 - a. facilities are available to group waste into at least five (5) types;
 - b. the location area and capacity are appropriate to the need;

- c. the location is easily accessible;
- d. does not pollute the environment; and
- e. has a collection and transportation schedule.

Article 24

- (1) Any area manager of managed premises who violates the provisions of Article 23 paragraph (2) is subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) consist of:
 - a. verbal warning;
 - b. written warning;
 - c. temporary cessation of activity;
 - d. permanent cessation of activity;
 - e. temporary revocation of permit;
 - f. permanent revocation of permit;
 - g. administrative fine; and/or
 - h. social sanction in the form of guidance.
- (3) Further provisions on the procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Subdivision 3

Waste Transportation

Article 25

- (1) Waste transportation as referred to in Article 21 paragraph (1) subparagraph c is carried out by the Local Government.
- (2) In carrying out waste transportation as referred to in paragraph (1), the Local Government has the duty to:
 - a. provide waste transport equipment, including for segregated waste, that does not pollute the environment; and
 - b. transport waste from TPS and/or TPS 3R to TPA or TPST.
- (3) In waste transportation, the Local Government may provide an intermediate transfer station.

Subdivision 3

Waste Processing

Article 26

- (1) Waste processing as referred to in Article 21 paragraph (1) subparagraph d includes:
 - a. compaction;
 - b. composting;
 - c. material recycling; and/or
 - d. energy recycling.
- (2) Waste processing as referred to in paragraph (1) may be carried out by:
 - a. every person at the source;
 - b. managers of residential areas, commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, public facilities, social facilities, and other facilities; and
 - c. the Local Government.

- (3) Managers of residential areas, commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, public facilities, social facilities, and other facilities shall provide area-scale waste-processing facilities in the form of TPS 3R.

Subdivision 5
Final Disposal

Article 27

- (1) Final waste disposal as referred to in Article 21 paragraph (1) subparagraph e is carried out using:
 - a. controlled landfill method;
 - b. sanitary landfill method; and/or
 - c. environmentally friendly technology.
- (2) Final waste disposal as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Local Government.

Article 28

- (1) In carrying out final waste disposal, the Local Government shall provide and operate a TPA.
- (2) In providing the TPA as referred to in paragraph (1), the Local Government:
 - a. selects a location in accordance with the regional spatial plan;
 - b. prepares a cost and technology analysis; and
 - c. prepares a technical design.
- (3) The location of the TPA as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph a at least meets the following aspects:
 - a. geology;
 - b. hydrogeology;
 - c. slope;
 - d. distance from the airport;
 - e. distance from settlements;
 - f. not located in a protected area/nature reserve; and/or
 - g. not a 25-year flood area.
- (4) The TPA provided by the Local Government as referred to in paragraph (2) must be equipped with:
 - a. basic facilities;
 - b. environmental protection facilities;
 - c. operational facilities; and
 - d. supporting facilities.

Division Four
Specific Waste Management

Article 29

- (1) The Local Government, in accordance with its authority, carries out the Specific Waste Management.
- (2) The Specific Waste Management is carried out by:
 - a. every person at the source;
 - b. managers of residential areas, commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, public facilities, social facilities, and other facilities; and
 - c. the Local Government.

- (3) The implementation of Specific Waste Management as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through:
 - a. reduction; and/or
 - b. handling.

Article 30

The reduction as referred to in Article 29 paragraph (3) subparagraph a includes:

- a. limitation of specific waste generation;
- b. specific waste recycling; and/or
- c. specific waste reuse.

Article 31

The handling as referred to in Article 29 paragraph (3) subparagraph b includes:

- a. sorting;
- b. collection;
- c. transportation;
- d. processing; and/or
- e. final waste disposal.

Article 32

The procedures for reducing and handling specific waste as referred to in Article 29 are implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER VI INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE, COOPERATION, AND PARTNERSHIPS

Division One Institutional Structure

Article 33

The Local Government may implement Waste Management through:

- a. the establishment of a technical implementing unit;
- b. delegation of part of the authority for Waste Management implementation to the subdistricts and the urban villages; and
- c. facilitating the establishment of waste management institutions in commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, public facilities, social facilities, and other facilities, as required.

Division Two Cooperation and Partnerships

Article 34

- (1) In carrying out the waste transportation, processing, and final disposal activities, the Local Government may:
 - a. establish waste management institutions;
 - b. partner with business entities or the community; and/or

- c. cooperate with other regency/municipal governments.
- (2) The form, type, and procedures of the partnerships and cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraphs b and c are further regulated by a Mayor Regulation and implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER VII WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSING

Article 35

- (1) Every person and/or Business Actor who carries out Waste Management business activities shall have a permit.
- (2) To start and carry out Waste Management business activities, every person and/or Business Actor shall fulfill:
 - a. basic Business Licensing requirements; and/or
 - b. Risk-Based Business Licensing.
- (3) The regulation of Risk-Based Business Licensing requirements in carrying out Waste Management business activities as referred to in paragraph (2) is implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER VIII FINANCING AND COMPENSATION

Division One Sources of Funds

Article 36

The sources of funding for Waste Management come from:

- a. the Local Budget; and/or
- b. other lawful and non-binding sources of funding in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Division Two Compensation

Article 37

- (1) The Local Government, either on its own or together with relevant stakeholders, may provide compensation as a result of:
 - a. negative impacts arising from final waste disposal activities; and/or
 - b. negligence of the Local Government in failing to provide Waste Management services as its obligation.
- (2) The negative impacts arising from final waste disposal activities as referred to in paragraph (1) are caused by:
 - a. water pollution;
 - b. air pollution;
 - c. soil pollution;
 - d. landslides;
 - e. fires;
 - f. methane gas explosions; and/or
 - g. other matters causing negative impacts.

- (3) The forms of compensation as referred to in paragraph (1) are:
 - a. relocation of residents;
 - b. environmental restoration;
 - c. health and medical costs;
 - d. provision of sanitation and health facilities; and/or
 - e. other forms of compensation.

Article 38

- (1) The procedure for granting compensation as referred to in Article 37 paragraph (3) is as follows:
 - a. submission of a complaint letter to the PD administering affairs in the field of waste management;
 - b. the PD as referred to in subparagraph a conducts an investigation into the validity of the complaint and the negative impacts of Waste Management;
 - c. determining the form of compensation to be provided based on the results of the investigation and the results of the assessment.
- (2) Further provisions on the procedures for granting compensation are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER IX INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES

Article 39

- (1) The Local Government may provide incentives and disincentives to every person who carries out Waste Management.
- (2) The incentives and disincentives in Waste Management as referred to in paragraph (1) are intended to:
 - a. increase waste-control efforts in order to realize the objectives of Waste Management;
 - b. improve Waste Management performance by encouraging various forms of public involvement in waste handling and reduction; and
 - c. enhance partnerships with stakeholders in waste processing.

Article 40

- (1) The Incentive as referred to in Article 39 paragraph (1) is an effort to provide encouragement or attraction to every person to carry out Waste Management activities so that it has a positive impact on natural resource reserves and on the quality and function of the environment.
- (2) The Incentive as referred to in paragraph (1) may be given to every person who:
 - a. applies a Waste Management system that exceeds the standards set by the government;
 - b. processes organic waste in areas, public facilities, social facilities, and homes;
 - c. is a producer that develops products, packaging, and work processes that reduce waste generation;

- d. carries out efficiency in the consumption of materials, products, and packaging;
 - e. recycles waste;
 - f. reuses waste; and/or
 - g. reduces the use of hazardous and toxic materials.
- (3) The Incentive as referred to in paragraph (1) may be given to Waste Bank Managers with good performance.

Article 41

The Disincentive as referred to in Article 39 paragraph (1) is imposed on any person who fails to carry out Waste Management in accordance with the standards set and/or is potentially negative to health and/or the environment.

Article 42

Further provisions on the procedures for granting Incentives and Disincentives are regulated by a Mayor Regulation under the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER X PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Article 43

- (1) Public participation in Waste Management may be carried out through:
- a. providing suggestions, considerations, and advice to the Local Government;
 - b. formulating Waste Management policy;
 - c. providing suggestions and opinions in resolving waste disputes;
 - d. education and skills development;
 - e. outreach and technical guidance; and/or
 - f. waste-reduction and waste-handling activities.
- (2) In Waste Management, the public may form a community group.

CHAPTER XI PROHIBITIONS

Article 44

- (1) Every person is prohibited from:
- a. bringing waste from outside the Region unlawfully into the Region;
 - b. mixing waste with hazardous and toxic waste;
 - c. disposing of waste other than in the designated and provided places;
 - d. carrying out waste handling by open dumping at the final disposal site; and/or
 - e. burning waste in a manner that does not meet the technical requirements of Waste Management.
- (2) In addition to the prohibitions as referred to in paragraph (1), every person shall not:
- a. disposing of or collecting mixed waste;
 - b. mixing waste that has already been sorted;
 - c. failing to provide a waste bin in the front yard;

- d. failing to equip passenger and/or goods transport vehicles with waste bins, littering, or throwing waste out of vehicles;
- e. disposing of foul-smelling objects that may disturb nearby residents;
- f. disposing of solid objects/materials into or around rivers;
- g. disposing of waste, dirt, or other discarded items in drainage channels/ditches, roads, road shoulders, sidewalks, public places, public service places, and other places that disturb order, cleanliness, and beauty;
- h. damaging, burning, or removing the waste bins that have been provided;
- i. disposing of animal carcasses in channels or rivers, whether flowing or not;
- j. disposing of specific waste outside the designated place;
- k. digging through or rummaging in waste bins located in residences, public facilities, social facilities and/or other facilities, resulting in scattered waste; and/or
- l. carrying out other Waste Management activities that may cause pollution and/or environmental damage.

Article 45

- (1) Any area operator of managed premises, Business Actor, and Person who violates the provisions of Article 44 paragraph (1) subparagraphs c, d, e, and paragraph (2) subparagraphs a to l is subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) consist of:
 - a. verbal warning;
 - b. written warning;
 - c. temporary cessation of activity;
 - d. permanent cessation of activity;
 - e. temporary revocation of permit;
 - f. permanent revocation of permit;
 - g. administrative fine; and/or
 - h. social sanction in the form of guidance.
- (3) The administrative fines as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph g amount to a maximum of:
 - a. Rp10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah) for unlawfully bringing waste from outside the Region into the Region;
 - b. Rp1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah) for disposing of foul-smelling objects that may disturb nearby residents;
 - c. Rp500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah) for disposing of solid objects/materials into or around rivers;
 - d. Rp5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah) for disposing of waste, dirt, or other discarded items in drainage channels/ditches, roads, road shoulders, sidewalks,

- public places, public service places, and other places that disturb order, cleanliness, and beauty;
- a. Rp500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah) for disposing of animal carcasses in channels or rivers, whether flowing or not;
 - b. Rp50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) for mixing waste with hazardous and toxic waste;
 - c. Rp50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) for disposing of specific waste outside the designated place;
 - d. Rp500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah) for digging through or rummaging in waste bins located in residences, public facilities, social facilities and/or other facilities, resulting in scattered waste; and
 - e. Rp50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) for carrying out other Waste Management activities that may cause pollution and/or environmental damage.
- (4) Further provisions on the procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER XII GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION

Division One Guidance

Article 46

- (1) The Local Government shall carry out the guidance for Waste Management actors.
- (2) The guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) is intended to:
 - a. improve capacity and capability in Waste Management; and
 - b. increase participation in the implementation of the Waste Management system.
- (3) The guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) may be carried out through:
 - a. technical assistance;
 - b. technical guidance;
 - c. dissemination of laws and regulations and guidelines in the field of Waste Management; and/or
 - d. education and training in the field of Waste Management.
- (4) The Mayor delegates the implementation of guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) to the PD administering affairs in the field of waste management.

Division Two Supervision

Article 47

- (1) Supervision is carried out by the Mayor over:
 - a. compliance with laws and regulations; and
 - b. compliance with the provisions in Waste Management permits.

- (2) The Mayor may delegate the authority to conduct supervision to the Head of the PD administering affairs in the field of environmental protection.

Article 48

In order to support the implementation of guidance and supervision at the territorial level, the Mayor may delegate the authority to carry out guidance to the Subdistrict Head.

CHAPTER XIII INVESTIGATION

Article 49

- (1) Certain civil servant officials within the Local Government who are specially authorized by law as investigators may conduct investigations.
- (2) The powers of investigators as referred to in paragraph (1) include:
 - a. receiving reports or complaints from a person regarding the existence of a criminal offense;
 - b. taking the first action at the scene;
 - c. ordering a suspect to stop and checking the suspect's identity card;
 - d. conducting searches and seizures;
 - e. examining and seizing documents;
 - f. taking fingerprints and photographing a person;
 - g. summoning a person to be heard and examined as a suspect or witness;
 - h. bringing in expert persons needed in relation to the examination of the case;
 - i. terminating the investigation; and
 - j. taking other actions according to responsible law.

CHAPTER XIV DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Division One General

Article 50

- (1) Disputes that may arise from Waste Management consist of:
 - a. disputes between the Local Government and waste managers; and/or
 - b. disputes between waste managers and the community.
- (2) The dispute resolution as referred to in paragraph (1) is prioritized through out-of-court settlement based on the principle of deliberation for consensus.
- (3) If the dispute resolution as referred to in paragraph (2) cannot end the dispute, the parties may settle the dispute through court procedures.

Division Two
Out-of-Court Dispute Resolution

Article 51

- (1) The out-of-court dispute resolution as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (2) is carried out by mediation, negotiation, arbitration, or other options chosen by the disputing parties.
- (2) If no agreement is reached in the out-of-court dispute resolution as referred to in paragraph (1), the parties may bring the matter to court.

Division Three
Court Dispute Resolution

Article 52

- (1) Waste dispute resolution in court is carried out through a tort claim.
- (2) The tort claim as referred to in paragraph (1) requires the plaintiff to prove the elements of fault, loss, and causal relationship between the act and the loss incurred.
- (3) Claims in a tort action as referred to in paragraph (2) may take the form of compensation and/or specific action.

CHAPTER XV
DEVELOPMENT, TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION,
AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

Article 53

- (1) The Local Government, in Waste Management, develops environmentally sound technologies with the following criteria:
 - a. do not pollute the environment;
 - b. encourage savings in natural resource consumption;
 - c. reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
 - d. reduce energy consumption.
- (2) Organic waste processing is carried out using biological processing technology.
- (3) Non-organic waste processing uses recycling technology.
- (4) Waste processing other than as referred to in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) may also be carried out by applying appropriate technology.
- (5) The Local Government shall facilitate any person who develops and applies local-specific technologies for Waste Management that meet the environmentally sound criteria as referred to in paragraph (1).

CHAPTER XVI
EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM

Article 54

- (1) Emergency situations in Waste Management include:
 - a. disruption of the collection, transportation, processing, and final disposal operational system for waste;

- b. the unavailability of alternative waste-processing facilities and/or final disposal sites; and
 - c. accidents, pollution and/or environmental damage and/or the emergence of negative impacts due to Waste Management.
- (2) The emergency situation in Waste Management as referred to in paragraph (1) is determined by a Mayor Decree.
- (3) The Local Government:
 - a. carries out operational handling of emergency situations in Waste Management; and
 - b. provides information to the public concerning the handling and mitigation of emergency situations in Waste Management.
- (4) Further provisions on the Waste Management emergency response system are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER XVII CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 55

- (1) Any person and Business Actor who violates the provisions of Article 44 paragraph (1) subparagraphs a and b are subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) The offense as referred to in paragraph (1) constitutes a violation.

CHAPTER XVIII CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 56

Upon the entry into force of this Regional Regulation, Regulation of the Municipality of Depok Number 5 of 2014 on Waste Management (Regional Gazette of the Municipality of Depok Year 2014 Number 5), as amended by Regulation of the Municipality of Depok Number 13 of 2018 on Amendment to Regulation of the Municipality of Depok Number 5 of 2014 on Waste Management (Regional Gazette of the Municipality of Depok Year 2018 Number 13), is hereby repealed and declared to be no longer in force.

Article 57

This Regional Regulation shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order to make this Regional Regulation known to the public,
it is hereby ordered that it be promulgated by its publication in
the Regional Gazette of the Municipality of Depok.

Enacted in Depok
on 4 August 2025

MAYOR OF DEPOK,

signed

SUPIAN SURI

Promulgated in Depok
on 4 August 2025

REGIONAL SECRETARY OF THE
MUNICIPALITY OF DEPOK, AD INTERIM

signed

NINA SUZANA

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF DEPOK YEAR 2025 NUMBER
7

Jakarta, 11 September 2026

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION
FOR THE MINISTER OF LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,



DHAIHANA PUTRA

Official Translation Notice:

This English translation is provided for information and reference purposes only. In the event of any discrepancy, inconsistency, or ambiguity between the English version and the Indonesian version, the Indonesian version shall prevail.

ELUCIDATION
OF
REGULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF DEPOK
NUMBER OF 2025 ON
WASTE MANAGEMENT

I. GENERAL

The public has so far still viewed waste as useless leftover material and has not yet treated it as a resource that needs to be utilized. In managing waste, the public still relies on the end-of-pipe approach, namely collecting, transporting, and disposing of waste at the final waste disposal site. In fact, a large volume of waste at the final disposal site has the potential to release methane gas (CH₄), which can increase greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to global warming. For waste to decompose naturally, a long period of time is required and handling costs are high.

The paradigm of Waste Management based on the end-of-pipe approach should now be abandoned and replaced with a new waste-management paradigm. The new paradigm views waste as a resource that has economic value and can be utilized, for example, for energy, compost, fertilizer, or industrial raw materials.

Waste Management is carried out with a comprehensive approach from upstream, starting before a product that has the potential to become waste is produced, to downstream, namely at the stage when the product has been used and becomes waste, which is then returned safely to the environment. Waste Management under this new paradigm is carried out through waste reduction and handling activities. Waste reduction includes limitation, reuse, and recycling, while waste handling includes sorting, collection, transportation, processing, and final disposal.

Articles 6 and 9 of Law Number 18 of 2008 on Waste Management have assigned duties and authority to the Government of The Municipality of Depok to participate in managing waste within its territory, whether through policy-setting, the establishment of legal products, or implementing actions. This mandate has the consequence that the Government of the Municipality of Depok is obliged to provide public services in Waste Management, which normatively begins with the establishment of a regional regulation on Waste Management. Substantively, Waste Management in the region is the authority and responsibility of the Provincial Government together with the Regency/Municipal Government in administering government affairs in the field of Environmental Protection and Management within their authority, aimed at improving public welfare, public services, and regional competitiveness.

Therefore, the legal regulation of Waste Management in this Regional Regulation is based on the principles of responsibility, sustainability, harmony and balance, benefit, justice, awareness, togetherness, safety,

security, and economic value. Based on the considerations described above, the establishment of this Regional Regulation is necessary in order to:

- a. provide legal certainty for the public to obtain good and environmentally sound Waste Management services;
- b. maintain order in the implementation of Waste Management;
- c. clarify the duties, authority, and responsibilities of the Regency/Municipal Government in Waste Management; and
- d. clarify the rights and obligations between the Local Government and third parties in Waste Management.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Self-explanatory.

Article 2

Self-explanatory.

Article 3

Self-explanatory.

Article 4

Self-explanatory.

Article 5

Self-explanatory.

Article 6

Self-explanatory.

Article 7

Subparagraph a

Point 1

Self-explanatory.

Point 2

Decentralization means a Waste Management system that is not only carried out by the Municipal government, but is also implemented at the subdistrict and urban-village levels. This system involves public participation in various Waste Management efforts in the region/area.

Point 3

Separated waste means waste that has been separated by type through waste sorting, with the aim of facilitating Waste Management.

Point 4

Self-explanatory.

Point 5

Toxic material means any material/chemical substance that, because of its chemical effect on life processes, can cause death, temporary disability, or permanent harm to humans or animals.

Subparagraph b

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph c

Self-explanatory.

Article 8

Paragraph (1)

Subparagraph a

The term "limitation of waste generation (reduce)" means reducing everything that causes waste generation.

Subparagraph b

The term "waste recycling (recycle)" means reusing waste after it has undergone a processing process.

Subparagraph c

The term "waste reuse (reuse)" means the direct reuse of waste.

Subparagraph d

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph e

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph f

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph g

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph h

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph i

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 9

Self-explanatory.

Article 10

Self-explanatory.

Article 11

Self-explanatory.

Article 12

Self-explanatory.

Article 13

Subparagraph a

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph b

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph c

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph d

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph e

The term "waste similar to household waste" means waste that does not originate from households. The term "sacred area" means Pura Kahyangan Jagat, Dang Kahyangan, Kahyangan Tiga, and Paibon temples. The term "commercial area" means a trade center, market, shops, hotels, offices, restaurants, and entertainment venues.

Subparagraph f
Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph g
Self-explanatory.

Article 14

Paragraph (1)

Waste reduction is carried out by reducing waste generation, reusing waste, and recycling waste. Waste-reduction efforts use methods or technologies that do not damage or endanger the environment and other living beings.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 15

The term "managed premises" means waste management in an area that is managed in a systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable manner. This management is carried out by the area manager or the person responsible for the activity and/or business.

Managed premises include, among others, residential areas, commercial areas, industrial and warehousing areas, special areas, social facilities, public facilities and other facilities, and temporary crowds.

Subparagraph a

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph b

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph c

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph d

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph e

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph f

Self-explanatory.

Article 16

Self-explanatory.

Article 17

The term "unmanaged premises" means an area that does not have a manager or a person responsible for a permanent activity and/or business is called unmanaged premises.

Unmanaged premises include, among others, unmanaged residential areas, unmanaged commercial areas, unmanaged industrial and warehousing areas, social facilities, public facilities and other facilities, and temporary crowds.

Article 18

Self-explanatory.

Article 19

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
The term "industrial area" means an area where industrial activities are concentrated, equipped with supporting infrastructure and facilities developed and managed by an industrial area company that has an industrial area business license. The term "special area" means a region of a special nature used for national/national-scale interests, for example, cultural heritage areas and national parks.
Other facilities referred to include detention centers, correctional institutions, hospitals, clinics, community health centers, educational areas, tourism areas, bonded zones, and sports activity centers.

Paragraph (5)
Self-explanatory.

Article 20
Self-explanatory.

Article 21
Self-explanatory.

Article 22
Paragraph (1)
Subparagraph a
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph b
Residential areas include cluster housing areas, apartments, condominiums, dormitories, and similar developments.
Subparagraph c
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (5)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (6)
Self-explanatory.

Article 23
Self-explanatory.

Article 24
Self-explanatory.

Article 25
Self-explanatory.

Article 26
Self-explanatory.

Article 27
Self-explanatory.

Article 28
Self-explanatory.

Article 29
Self-explanatory.

Article 30
Self-explanatory.

Article 31
Self-explanatory.

Article 32
Self-explanatory.

Article 33
Subparagraph a
In administering and improving services to the public, the Local Government establishes a work unit within the Regional Apparatus in the form of a Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) that implements Public Service Agency financial management patterns (PPK-BLUD) and is granted flexibility in financial management.
Subparagraph b
The term "waste management institution" means a government institution that has authority in waste management and/or a Business Actor engaged in Waste Management in partnership with the Local Government.
Subparagraph c
Self-explanatory.

Article 34
Self-explanatory.

Article 35
Self-explanatory.

Article 36
Self-explanatory.

Article 37
Self-explanatory.

Article 38
Self-explanatory.

Article 39
Self-explanatory.

Article 40
Self-explanatory.

Article 41
Self-explanatory.

Article 42
Self-explanatory.

Article 43
Self-explanatory.

Article 44
Self-explanatory.

Article 45
Self-explanatory.

Article 46
Self-explanatory.

Article 47
Self-explanatory.

Article 48
Self-explanatory.

Article 49
Self-explanatory.

Article 50
Self-explanatory.

Article 51
Self-explanatory.

Article 52
Self-explanatory.

Article 53
Self-explanatory.

Article 54
Self-explanatory.

Article 55
Self-explanatory.

Article 56
Self-explanatory.

Article 57
Self-explanatory.