

# IMPLEMENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES IN HANDLING HOUSEHOLDS WASTE AND OTHER TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE

**(Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Republic of Indonesia Number 03/PRT/M/2013, dated March 14, 2013)**

WITH THE BLESSING OF THE ONE AND ONLY GOD  
MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering:

Whereas, to implement the provisions in Article 18, paragraph (5), Article 24, paragraph (1) and paragraph (3), and Article 25, paragraph (3) of Government Regulation Number 81 Year 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Other Type of Household Waste, it is necessary to stipulate Regulation of the Minister concerning Operation of Infrastructure and Facilities in Handling Household Waste and Other Type of Household Waste;

In view of:

1. Law Number 18 Year 2008 (BN No. 7681 pgs. 15B-19B) concerning Waste Management (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 69, Supplement to Statute Book Republic of Indonesia Number 4851);
2. Government Regulation Number 16 Year 2005 concerning Development of Drinking Water Supply System (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2005 Number 33, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4490);
3. Government Regulation Number 23 Year 2005 (BN No. 7249 pgs. 3B-10B) concerning Financial Management of Public Service Agency (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2005 Number 48, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4505);
4. Government Regulation Number 38 Year 2007 (BN No. 7576 pgs. 1B-6B) concerning Distribution of Administration Affair between the Government, Regional Administration of Province, and Regional Administration of Regency/Municipality (Statute Book of the Republic of of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 82, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4737);
5. Government Regulation Number 15 Year 2010 concerning Designing Space Layout (Statute Book 2010 Number 21, Supplement to Statute

Book Number 5103);

6. Government Regulation Number 81 Year 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Other Type of Household Waste (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2012 Number 188, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5347);
7. Presidential Regulation Number 47 Year 2009 concerning Organization Establishment of State Ministry as amended several times and lately amended by Presidential Regulation Number 91 Year 2011;
8. Presidential Regulation Number 24 Year 2010 concerning Capacity, Duty and Function of State Ministry and Operational Structure, Duty and Function of Echelon I Ministry of State of the Republic of Indonesia, as amended by Presidential Regulation Number 92 Year 2011;
9. Presidential Decree Number 84/P Year 2009;
10. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 08/PRT/M/2010 concerning Organizational Structure and Work Procedure of the Ministry of Public Works;

D E C I D E S:

To stipulate:

REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS  
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND  
FACILITIES IN HANDLING HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND  
OTHER TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE.

## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL PROVISION

#### Article 1

What is meant in this Regulation of the Minister by:

1. Household Waste, shall be waste originating from household daily activities, excluding feces and other specific waste.
2. Other Type of Household Waste, shall be household waste originating from commercial area, industrial area, special area, social facilities, public facilities, and/or other facilities.
3. Residue, shall be waste that is non-processable by changing it into solid form, changing it into compost, recycling into form of material, and/or recycling it into energy.
4. Waste infrastructure hereinafter referred to as infrastructure, shall be basic facilities that may support implementation in waste handling activity.
5. Waste facilities hereinafter referred to as facilities, shall be equipment that may be used in

waste handling activity.

5. Implementation of Infrastructure and Facilities in Waste Handling hereinafter referred to as implementation of PSP, shall be activities on planning, constructing, operating and maintaining, as well as monitoring and evaluating the handling of Household Waste and Other Type of Household Waste.
7. Source of Waste, shall be the origin of waste dumping.
3. Sorting out, shall be sorting out and separating the waste according to the respective type.
9. Accommodation, shall be temporary waste accommodation in individual or communal media at the place of waste origin with due consideration of the types of waste..
10. Collecting, shall be collecting out and moving away the waste from the waste source and place it into the temporary accommodation or to the place of waste processing media using the 3R principles.
11. Transport, shall be transporting the waste from the waste source or temporary accommodation to integrated waste processing media or to the final

processing site using motor vehicle designed for waste transport.

12. Temporary Accommodation hereinafter referred to as TPS, shall be the accommodating place before the waste is transported to the recycling, processing site and/or to integrated waste processing site.
13. Processing, shall be activity in changing the characteristic, composition, and/or volume of waste.
14. Waste Processing Site Using 3R Principles (reduce, reuse and recycle), hereinafter referred to as TPS 3R, shall be place where collecting, sorting out, recycling activities, and zonal scale recycling are conducted.
15. Transitional Station, hereinafter referred to as SPA, shall be facilities for moving from small transporting media to larger transporting media, which is required for regency/municipality that has TPA location which capacity is more than 25 km that is supported with waste processing facilities.
16. Integrated Waste Processing Media hereinafter referred to as TPST, shall be media where waste is dumped in, for sorting out, reusing, recycling, processing, and final processing activities.

17. Waste Final Process, shall be restoring back the waste and/or the residue produced by waste processing activity safely into environmental media.

18. Final Processing Place hereinafter referred to as TPA, shall be place to process and restore the waste back to the environmental media.

19. Lindi, shall be liquid produced by garbage arising from infiltration of external water into landfill or waste heap, dissolving and rinsing dissolved material, also including organic material produced by biological decomposition process.

20. Open Piling-up Spot, shall be waste piling up process at TPA without periodical compacting and covering up process.

21. Method of Controlled Landfill Area, shall be method of landfill in waste landfill area, by compacting and covering it with cover soil at least once in seven years. This method is temporary, before capable to apply sanitary landfill area.

22. Method of Sanitary Landfill Area, shall be method for landfilling in waste landfill area made ready and operated systematically, by spreading and compacting the waste in the landfill area, and cover the waste every day.

23. Person, shall be individual person, group of per-

sons, and/or legal entity.

24. Central Government hereinafter referred to as Government, shall be President of the Republic of Indonesia holding the power of administration of the State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in Law Dasar of State of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945.

25. Minister, shall be Minister exercising administration affairs on public works.

#### Article 2

(1) This Regulation of the Minister is for the purpose of reference for the Government, administration of Province, administration of Regency/Municipality, and the person concerned in implementing PSP.

(2) This Regulation of the Minister is meant to:

- a. accomplish effective implementation of PSP with environmental insight;
- b. improve coverage of waste handling service;
- c. improve the level of community's health and environmental quality;
- d. protect water resource, the land, and air from pollution and mitigate weather change; and
- e. formulate waste as resource.

#### Article 3

(1) The scope of this Regulation of the Minister cov-

ers general planning, handling, providing waste processing facilities and final processing facilities, and covering/ rehabilitating TPA.

- (2) The waste governed in this Regulation of the Minister covers Household Waste and Other Type of Household Waste.

CHAPTER II  
GENERAL PLANNING

Part One

General

Article 4

- (1) General planning for PSP implementation covers:
  - a. master plan;
  - b. feasibility study; and
  - c. technical planning and management of waste.
- (2) General planning for PSP implementation in big and metropolitan cities comprises:
  - a. master plan; and
  - b. feasibility study.
- (3) General planning for PSP implementation in medium class cities and small cities shall be in the form of technical planning and management of waste.

Part Two

Master Plan

Article 5

- (1) The master plan referred to in Article 4, paragraph (1), letter a may be in the form of:
  - a. master plan in one municipality administration area;
  - b. master plan cross regency and/or municipality; and
  - c. master plan cross provinces.
- (2) The master plan referred to in paragraph (1), must state, among other things, plan of:
  - a. area of service;
  - b. need and level of service;
  - c. PSP implementation covering technical aspect, institutional, coordination, finance and role of the society; and
  - d. phases of implementation.
- (3) The technical aspect referred to in paragraph (2) letter c, shall cover among other things, covering the activities below:
  - a. limited waste piling up;
  - b. waste recycle;
  - c. waste re-utilization;
  - d. waste sorting out;
  - e. was collection;
  - f. waste transport;
  - g. waste process; and
  - h. waste final process.
- (4) Preparation of master plan is based on:
  - a. condition of the city;

- b. city development plan;
- c. condition of PSP implementation; and
- d. problem in PSP implementation.

- (5) The preparation of master plan referred to in paragraph (4) must observe:
- a. policy and strategy on PSP implementation;
  - b. norm, standard, procedure, and criteria stipulated by the Government;
  - c. Area Space Layout; and
  - d. integration with development of supply system of drinking water, drainage of effluent and drainage system of the city.

Article 6

- (1) The master plan referred to in Article 5, paragraph (1) letter a, shall be compiled and stipulated by the Municipality Administration according to his/her authority.
- 2) The master plan referred to in Article 5, paragraph (1) letter b, shall be compiled and stipulated by Provincial Administration according to his/her authority.
- (3) The master plan referred to in Article 5, paragraph (1) letter c, shall be compiled and stipulated by the Central Government according to his/her authority.
- (4) The master plan referred to in paragraph (1), shall

be stipulated for a term of at least ten (10) years and will be reviewed periodically for justification with the developing condition.

- (5) The Government shall be obliged to make orientation session on the master plan referred to in paragraph (1) based on its authority in the form of public consultation at least once a year once in 12 (twelve) months.

Part Three

Feasibility Study

Article 7

- (1) The feasibility study referred to in Article 4, paragraph (1) letter b, is required for provision of waste infrastructure and facilities using processing technology and final technology technology with capacity greater than 100 tons/day.
- (2) The feasibility study referred to in paragraph (1), shall be compiled based on:
  - a. master plan of the stipulated PSP implementation;
  - b. technical, economical and financial feasibility; and
  - c. result of environmental, social, law and institutional study.
- (3) The Government and/or private party shall compile the feasibility study referred to in paragraph (1) based on their respective authority.

## Article 8

- (1) The technical feasibility referred to in Article 7, paragraph (2), letter b, must contain among other things:
  - a. operation technical plan;
  - b. need for land;
  - c. need for water and energy;
  - d. need for infrastructure and facilities;
  - e. general image of operation and maintenance;
  - f. term of system service; and
  - g. need for human resource.
- (2) The technical feasibility referred to in paragraph (1), must be based on the result of study pertaining to:
  - a. heap up, composition, and characteristic of the waste;
  - b. local technology and resource;
  - c. operationability and maintenance; and
  - d. local physical condition.
- (3) The technical feasibility referred to in paragraph (1), shall be conducted by means of comparing the proposal or technical planning with that as the stipulated rule, standard, procedure and criteria.
- (4) The activities referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1), shall be declared technically feasible, if they comply with the rule, standard, procedure and criteria.

## Article 9

- (1) The economic feasibility referred to in Article 7, paragraph (2), letter b, shall be valued based on:
  - a. Economic Benefit Cost Ratio (EBCR);
  - b. Economic Net Present Value (ENPV)); and
  - c. Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR).
- (2) The economic feasibility referred to in paragraph (1), shall take into consideration:
  - a. benefit that can be valued with money (Tangible) in the form of direct benefit and indirect benefit; and
  - b. benefit that cannot be valued with money (Intangible).
- (3) The direct benefit referred to in paragraph (2), letter a, shall be, among other things:
  - a. benefit and material that may be recycled;
  - b. utilization of compost constituting fertilizer and/or cover soil for the former TPA;
  - c. utilization of bio-gas as source of energy; and
  - d. benefit from utilizing the former TPA location for the need of green open space.
- (4) The indirect benefit referred to in paragraph (2), letter a, shall be, among other : things::
  - a. increasing value of land and buildings;and
  - b. decreasing processing cost of basic drinking water.

(5) The benefit that cannot be valued with money value as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b, shall be, among other things,:

- a. decreasing level of pollution;
- b. preservation of water resource is maintained; and
- c. decreasing level of conflict caused by pollution from waste.

(6) Economic feasibility shall be conducted by comparing the benefit received by the society with cost arising thereof, either in the form of operation cost, maintenance cost, capital recovery.

(7) The activities referred to in Article 7, paragraph (1), shall be declared economically feasible, if the economic benefit is greater than the cost arising thereof, either in the form of operation cost, maintenance cost, or capital recovery.

#### Article 10

(1) The financial feasibility referred to in Article 7, paragraph (2), letter b, shall be valued based on:

- a. period of pay back (Pay Back Period);
- b. Financial Net Present Value (FNPV)); and
- c. rate of internal financial return (Financial Internal Rate of Return (EIRR)).

(2) The financial feasibility referred to in paragraph (1), shall take into the account among other

things:

- a. inflation rate;
- b. term of project;
- c. investment cost;
- d. operation and maintenance costs;
- e. general and administration costs;
- f. depreciation cost;
- g. retribution tariff; and
- h. retribution income.

(3) Financial feasibility shall be conducted by comparing income from tariff or retribution with the cost arising thereof, either in the form of operation cost or capital recovery cost.

(4) The activities referred to in Article 7. paragraph (1), shall be declared financial feasible, if tariff income or retribution is greater than the cost arising thereof, either in the form of operation cost, maintenance cost, or capital recovery cost.

#### Article 11

(1). The environmental study referred to in Article 7, paragraph (2), letter c, shall be based on the result of Analysis on Environmental Impact (AMDAL) or Environmental Management Effort (UKL) and Environmental Monitoring Effort (UPL), and implemented in accordance with the statutory regulation.