

**PROCEEDING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND
HEALTH : “INTEGRATING RESEARCH COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND SERVICE
LEARNING”**

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Soegijapranata Catholic University Press

Pawiyatan Luhur Street IV/1, Bendan Dhuwur, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

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ISBN 978-602-8011-53-2

International Conference on Environment and Health

Integrating Research Community Outreach and Service
Learning

At

Soegijapranata Catholic University,

May 22nd - May 23rd, 2013

Supported By:



Published By

Soegijapranata Catholic University Press

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EXECUTION OF THE MEDIATION AGREEMENT OUT OF COURT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICT

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ABSTRACT

In Principle, conflict that happened in the society, such as companies and communities caused of the activities that affect the environment. So far a dispute in environmental issues tend to be resolved by litigation way. Dispute resolution through litigation in practice may affect the business scope and have an impact on the destruction of good relations between the company and the society. Good relations between companies and people around the company, is an important aspect that needs to be given priority in the sustainability company efforts as well as the welfare of the people around the company. therefore it needs to be developed alternative methods of dispute resolution while maintaining harmonious between the parties, that is by mediation Method. One of the mediation properties that can keeping harmonious between of the parties to the dispute is because the nature of "win-win solution", which is in mediation is not a probability of lose such as in the litigation that Follow the principle win-lose, so that the parties will feel have a chance to win. Mediation is also has been mandated in the Law Number 32 Year 2004 of environment as one of an alternative solutions for dispute over environment outside the litigation. mediation is expected to provide ample opportunity to the parties taken together to find solutions that is acceptable to them. This is because the cases are not only environment-related aspects of the environment itself but also with other aspects such as the legal, economic, social, technological, etc., so that the necessary deliberations in progress that involves several aspects.

Keywords: *execution, mediation agreement, environmental*

A. INTRODUCTION

In the current modern era, the development growing rapidly. It is inevitable that there are positive and negative impacts. The negative impact of the development were related to environmental disputes. Environmental disputes are strife between two or more parties arising from potential activities and / or has been an

impact on the environment¹. in the previous cases, Disputes that occur in environmental problems tend to be resolved through litigation. Disputes are resolved through litigation, in practice may affect the business scope and have an impact on the destruction of good relations between the company and the society.

Good relations between companies and people around the company, is an important aspect that

¹ Law Number 32 Year 2009 concerning the protection and administration of environmental Article 1 Point 25

needs to be given priority in the effort to improve the development, because of good partnership will accelerate the improvement of public welfare. therefore it needs to be developed alternative methods that is pro-partnership. Environmental Disputes are resolved through alternative dispute resolution has also been mandated in the law Number 32 Year 2009 about the Protection and management of the natural environment that is visible in several articles in it.

In Indonesia there are several alternative methods of dispute resolution, such as; negotiation, conciliation, arbitration and mediation. Negotiation is a method by which people settle differences. It is a process by which compromise or agreement is reached while avoiding argument. In any disagreement, individuals understandably aim to achieve the best possible outcome for their position (or perhaps an organisation they represent). However, the principles of fairness, seeking mutual benefit and maintaining a relationship are the keys to a successful outcome. Conciliation is a process of dispute resolution where the parties disputed using the help an independent third party to act as conciliator, conciliator have the authority to make decisions that are advice. Therefore the form of decision of a solution is advice. Arbitration is a method of settling a civil Disputes outside the general court, based on the arbitration agreement that be in writing by the

parties in dispute. Whereas, Mediation a dispute resolution process where the parties disputed using the help an independent third party to act as mediators, in which mediators have no authority to make decisions that have the force of law, but mediators only encourage disputing parties to make the decision. There fore the form of the solution is a peace agreement (litigation) and deed of peace (nonlitigation) between the parties².

One of the alternative dispute resolution that is possible to create a good relationship is mediation. because mediation as a means resolve disputes that has long been recognized in various faith and cultures, especially Indonesia. Then also one thing that characterizes the Indonesian culture is the concept of deliberation for consensus. The concept of deliberation for the consensus is a socio-cultural of Indonesia as stated in the 4th principle of Pancasila³. Mediation can also lead the party to make a peace agreement that is permanent and sustainable, because the mediation process puts both parties in the same position, neither side won or defeated party. In the implementation of mediation, the parties in dispute proactive and have full legal authority in taking decisions, but they were assisted by a mediator whose role is keeping the mediation process in order to realize

² Hassanain Haykal and Demson Tiopan, *Mediation In Realizing Human Development and Social Relations The civilizedsociety*.

³ Lindawaty S. Sewu and Hassanain haykal, *concretization of national culture through mediation within the framework of the development of the Indonesian legal*

peace agreement. Dispute resolution through mediation very useful, because the parties have reached an agreement to end their dispute in a fair and mutually beneficial. Even in a failed mediation, where the parties have not reached an agreement, actually also gotten the advantage. Additionally Mediation able to eliminate conflict or hostility almost always accompany every judgement that is handed down by a judge in the court or arbitrator in the arbitration institution⁴.

The results of mediation stated in peace agreement (out of court) and The deed of peace (in the court). The peace agreement should have the executorial power to be implemented and undertaken by the parties. to make the peace agreement have the executorial power so it must be approved in court. This also means that the peace agreement applies not only *de jure* but also *de facto* can be run. To be able to run the executions it takes a legal certainty of pre mediation, mediation session, until the post mediation.

B. MATERIAL AND METHOD

Research methodology used in this research is a method of normative legal research, which examined the law on secondary data in the form of literature data using deductive thinking and coherent⁵ criterion of truth⁶. Besides, this

⁴ Syahrizal Abbas. Mediation, *In Islamic Law, Customary Law, and the National Law*. Jakarta. Kencana.2011. page 25-26.

⁵ Deductive way of thinking is a way of thinking that the conclusion drawn from something of a general

research uses methods statute approach. The method research statute approach is a legal research Reviewing all the Act and regulations relating to the law issue that are being handled. The form of research such as the consistency and suitability between The Act with another the Act, the Act with the Constitution, between regulation with the Act. For academic research is looking for legislators ratio and basic ontological The enactment of Law. Later, capture the content of the philosophy that is behind The enactment of Law and concludes on presence or absence a philosophical collision between the Act with issue at hand⁷.

C. POSITIVE LAW MEDIATION IN INDONESIA

Etymology of the term mediation is derived from the Latin, meaning mediate at the center. This meaning is more emphasis on third party as a mediator to mediate their duties and resolve

nature which have been proved that he was right and the conclusions that are aimed for something special, look further in Sedarmayanti and Syarifudin Hidayat. *Research Methodology*. Bandung: Mandar Forward 2002 page.23.

⁶ Coherent truth is a knowledge, theory, statement, proposition, or hypothesis is considered correct if it is in line with the knowledge, theory, statement, proposition or other hypothesis, namely that the proposition was confirmed and is consistent with the previous proposition assumed to be true. Further in A. Sonny & Michael Kerat Two. *Science (A Philosophical Review)*. Yogyakarta: 2001 page.68

⁷ Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Legal Research*, New York: Kencana, 2008, page. 96.

the dispute between the parties. Basically legislation in Indonesia has given limits to understanding mediation. It is enshrined in Article 1, point 7 of the Supreme Court Rule Number 1 Year 2008 explains that mediation is a way of resolving disputes through negotiation process to obtain the agreement of the parties with the assistance of mediator. Mediation is one of the way to resolve dispute that more faster and inexpensive. And can giving the access and can provide greater access to the parties to find a satisfactory resolution and sense of fairness. On the other side, the procedural law, Article 130 and Article 154 Rbg HIR, encourage the parties to take the peace process can be intensified by integrating mediation into the litigation procedure in the District Court.

Implementation mediation in the court basically was adopted in Article 4 and Article 7 of the Supreme Court of rule Number 1 Year 2008, which states that all cases filed with the Court of First Instance should first attempted a settlement through mediation except commercial cases, industrial relations court, objected to the Commission's decision and BPSK, where mediation is required as mentioned in the first session which was attended by the parties.

If viewed from the perspective of the perpetrator mediation, the mediation in Indonesia can be categorized into two forms, namely mediation conducted in the justice court, known as Mandated mediation and mediation outside the courts. Formally, the juridical basis for non-

judicial mediation is only based on Law Number 30 Year 1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution. Arbitration institutions in the legislation are discussed in complete and perfect in 80 chapters, whereas alternative dispute resolution only mentioned in chapter 2, namely Article 1, point 10 and Article 6, which consists of 9 verses. Article 1, point 10 states that Alternative Dispute Resolution is a dispute resolution or differences of opinion through the agreed procedures of the parties, the settlement out of court by way of consultation, negotiation, mediation, conciliation, or expert judgment. Based on that provisions, mediation is an alternative dispute resolution. Although it referred clearly, but understanding mediation and other Alternative Dispute Resolution Institute is not explained, because according to the explanation of the law is considered clear.

D. RESOLVE THE ENVIROMENT DISPUTE BY THE LAW NUMBER 32 YEAR 2009 ABOUT PROTECTION AND OF ENVIROMENTAL

Based on the enviroment dispute by the law Number 32 year 2009 by article 1 general provisions, “the enviroment dispute is conflict between two party or more appear from potential arising or have an impact on the environment”.

Article 84 states in the environmental dispute settlement can be reached through the court or out of court. Environmental dispute resolution options is done voluntarily by the parties to the

dispute. Lawsuit through the courts can only be reached if the settlement of disputes outside the courts chosen otherwise managed by one or more parties to the dispute. Of Article 84, paragraph 1, 2, 3 suggested that the environmental dispute settlement to be resolved out of court first.

According to article 85 mentions environmental dispute resolution outside the court made to reach agreement on:

1. The form and amount of indemnification
2. Recovery actions due to pollution or destruction
3. Specific action to ensure there is no repeat of pollution or destruction
4. Measures to prevent negative impacts on the environment.

The environmental dispute resolution process can be carried out of court by establishing institutions of dispute resolution service provider environment that is both independent and impartial by the community. Besides, the government and local governments can facilitate the establishment of dispute resolution service provider environment that is both independent and impartial.

E. MEDIATION IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Based on the definition of the environment dispute according to the Environmental Law

Number 32 Year 2009 at the general provisions of Article 1, "environmental dispute is a dispute between two or more parties arising from the event which have potential and / or an impact on the environment."

Looked at the scope of the environmental that involving the dispute parties, the solution through litigation practically may affect on the business and also impact on the collapse of good relationship between both parties such as between company and the society. While the good relationship between the society and company or communities/organizations and businesses is an important aspect that needs to be prioritized in order to improve the development, due to the strong partnership will accelerate the improvement of public welfare.

There are many methods can be used in the settlement of environmental disputes in Indonesia. A most suitable method with different beliefs and cultures in Indonesia, namely mediation. Mediation also has been known since a long time and one thing that characterizes the culture of the Indonesian nation with the concept of deliberation and consensus so there is a peace agreement, and in accordance with the precepts contained in Pancasila 4th.

Juridical basic for mediation outside the court only based on Law Number 30 Year 1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution, in Article 1, point 10 states that Alternative Dispute Resolution is a dispute

resolution institutions (different opinions) through procedure agreed upon by the parties, the settlement in outside the court by consultation, negotiation, mediation, conciliation, or expert judgment.

Characteristics of extra-judicial Mediation is suitable for a method of solving environmental disputes in Indonesia. It is plainly set forth in Law Number 32 Year 2009 concerning the protection and administration of environmental, Article 83, 84 point 1, 2, and 3, and Article 85.

In Article 83 stated "in environmental dispute resolution outside the court can use services of a mediator and arbitrator to resolve the dispute or the environment". These laws regulate the use of mediation as a method of dispute resolution environment and the mediator in the mediation procedure. It is also reinforced in Article 1, point 7 of the Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 Year 2008 states that mediation is a way of resolving disputes through negotiation process to obtain the agreement of the parties with the assistance of a mediator. The mediator is a neutral third party (non-intervention) and behave neutral (as impartial) and received its presence by the disputing parties, his part only assist disputing parties in resolving the problem and did not have the authority to take decision. Mediators commonly called facilitator. Consultation between both parties in resolving the dispute will be more effective in the presence of the mediator in mediation, so this

process will be in accordance with the precepts mandated to 4 Pancasila.

The Law Number 32 Year 2009 Articles 84 states environmental dispute settlement can be reached through court or out of court. Environmental dispute resolution options is carried out voluntarily by the all of disputing parties. From the Article 84, paragraph 1, 2, 3 environmental dispute settlement is suggested to be resolved out of court previously. Gary Goodpaster also asserts that the process of settlement using mediation is also considered to be very effective for disputes involving the public, such as disputes over environmental destruction, land acquisition, labor problem, consumer protection and so on. Because of using mediators, people do not need to go to court in resolving the dispute. In addition to the integration of mediation into the process in the court maybe an effective way to overcome problem spilling cases in court and to strengthen and maximize the function of the courts in resolving disputes in addition to decide the case (adjudicative).

This mediation should be "Win-Win Solution", as in Article 85 has given the bottom line for the parties to find a deal. In Article 85 states that the settlement of environmental disputes outside the courts do should reach agreement on:

1. The form and amount of indemnification;
2. Recovery actions due to pollution and / or destruction;

3. Specific action to ensure there is no repeat of pollution and / or destruction
4. The action to prevent negative impacts on the environment.

The same was said by Christopher W Moore that some of the benefits of the results of the mediation including decisions, the quick settlement, a satisfactory outcome for all parties, the comprehensive and customized agreements, as the practice and learning about procedure to solving problem creatively, a powerful control of the problem and results that can be expected, individual empowerment, preserving the existing relationship or terminate the relationship with a more friendly way, decisions can be implemented, a better deal than just accept a compromise or win-loss procedures, and applicable decisions without knowing the time.

F. OF A PEACE AGREEMENT/DEED EXECUTION PEACE MEDIATION ENVIRONMENT

In principle, mediation outside the court that are the result of deliberation and consensus in the form of a peace deal which could then be turned into The deed of peace. In Article 1 point 5, the peace agreement is the document that contains the terms agreed by the parties to end the dispute that is the result of efforts to get the peace with the help of a mediator or more based on this rule. While the deed of peace under article 1 point 2 is a certificate containing the peace

agreement and judicial decisions that strengthen the peace agreement that does not follow the normal legal process or extraordinary. Based on these provisions can be said that in principle the decision that have the legal provision in executing is deed of peace. It's based on the adage that Irah-Irah from a decision of the court has the power executorial. results of mediation outside the court by the judge can be strengthened through a lawsuit, but the power of execution was not as power mediation results in the execution of court that can be imposed or applied for fiat execution if one party does not carry out the mediation results. So execution mediation outside the court in the end back to the good faith of the parties. This is based on Article 23 The Supreme Of Court Rule Number 1 Year 2008 mentions an agreement out of court by the parties with the assistance of a certified mediator who successfully resolve disputes out of court with the peace agreement. The peace deal allowed for submission to the court is authorized to obtain deed of peace by asking Act law suit. Point 2 states that filing a law suit referred to in point 1 shall be accompanied by or attached to the peace agreement and the documents that prove that there is a legal relationship of the parties to the dispute objects. Point 3 states that the judge in the face of the party will only strengthen the peace agreement in the form of deed of peace if only the peace agreement meets the following requirements:

1. The will of the parties

2. Not against the law
3. Not harm third parties
4. can be executed
5. In good faith

G. CONCLUSION

Mediation is an alternative dispute resolution that can accommodate the interests of the parties. However, there are disadvantages regarding execution for mediation outside the courts, where mediation executions that carried out of court based solely on the good faith of the parties. This is in contrast to the execution of mediation in the court because it has the power that can be imposed executorial.

SUGGESTION

Mediation is regulated separately in the form of legislation to make it more comprehensive and to provide legal certainty and strength executorial especially for mediation outside the court.

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