

# Law Enforcement against Medical Waste Management Negligence Covid-19 Sample Examination by Start-Up Companies

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## Abstract

*The world is being shocked by the COVID-19 disease, which has quickly evolved into a pandemic. rRT-PCR is used to examine this disease. This attracts a large number of Start-Up companies to the health industry, resulting in a significant increase in medical waste. As an outcome, medical waste that is not appropriately managed in accordance with SOP accumulates. There are quite a few people who carelessly discard medical waste. This journal is a juridical-normative study. If not correctly managed, the outcomes of this investigation in the form of medical waste can pollute the environment and endanger surrounding populations. The study's conclusion is that medical waste must be carefully managed in compliance with SOP. Individuals who fail to properly handle medical waste will face criminal consequences under the criminal code of law.*

## Keywords

medical waste; environmental; health; law; responsibility



## I. Introduction

The globe is currently in a state of panic following the December 2019 outbreak of an unknown respiratory sickness. The disease was found in Wuhan, Hubei Province. Within a short period of time, the sickness spread throughout China. Since the outbreak of the corona virus that was recorded starting at the end of 2019 in China, precisely the city of Wuhan, then later this virus became global and infected almost all countries in the world including Indonesia (Ningrum, 2020). The sickness is expanding not only in China, but also in a number of other nations, including Indonesia. The World Health Organization (WHO) classified this disease as an outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 on January 30, 2020. (SARS-CoV-2). Within a short period of time, the COVID-19 disease achieved pandemic status. Each country saw a significant increase in the number of cases. As a result, numerous governments have taken precautions to prevent the spread of this disease. The prolonged Covid19 pandemic has contributed to economic and climatic uncertainty in business (Wijaya, 2021). Starting from the beginning of 2020, the world was shocked by the outbreak of the Corona virus (COVID-19) which has infected almost all countries in the world (Batubara, 2021). Various efforts made by each country's federal and municipal governments. However, the surge in cases continues to occur in a variety of locations and circles (Chavez, 2021). The WHO has devised many health standards that should be followed by the community based on current global events. Coronavirus Disease – 19 or COVID-19 was detected for the first time in Indonesia in March 2020. With the rapid influx of cases. However, tracing the sufferer is quite tough. Because each patient who has been confirmed positive has had contact with family and friends. The individual who came into contact with

the COVID-19 sufferer will then come into contact with his family and work surroundings. So that the Indonesian government likewise follows the WHO's guidelines, which include mask use, hand washing with soap, social withdrawal, the carrying of hand sanitizers, and self-isolation (Khifzon, 2020).

The gold standard for detecting COVID-19 disease is a test that detects unique viral sequences using an NAAT (nucleic acid amplification) technique, such as real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR). The advent of the COVID-19 disease has resulted in the emergence of new health-related businesses (start-ups). The new company was formed as a result of collaboration with the laboratory during the rRT-PCR examination. Laboratories cooperating with individuals are required to establish a legal entity to conduct business, which has resulted in the formation of numerous new firms. The company's owner is not restricted to the medical community (WHO, 2020).

These new businesses generate new issues. Medical waste is one of them. COVID-19 handling generates medical waste. Medical waste must be disposed of in a specific manner. Medical waste that is not properly disposed of might create new difficulties in society. Enterprises can actually collaborate directly with medical waste processors, as well as with hospitals or health centers, in order to process medical waste generated by these companies. However, the process will be lengthy and costly, prompting the organization or company to discontinue collaboration with other parties involved in medical waste treatment. Improper medical waste disposal creates new problems that will surface today (Mulholland, 2020).

There have been multiple instances of medical waste being disposed of in inappropriate locations during this pandemic. Creating tension among residents in the vicinity of the landfill. The individual admitted that garbage disposal in collaboration with relevant parties would be prohibitively expensive.

Based on the background that has been described, several formulations of the problems in this study can be identified, namely:

1. Regulation of Medical Waste Management in Indonesian Positive Law
2. Impact of Medical Waste Management Linked to Law No.36 of 2009 and Law No.32 of 2009
3. Criminal Liability of Clinic Management Regarding Environmental Crimes by Clinic Employees, Institutions or Corporations
4. Clinical Criminal Liability Against Management and Clinics Related to Environmental Crimes Perpetrated by Clinics

## II. Research Methods

This journal uses juridical reviewing research methodology normative. Normative legal research is carried out by analyzing the synthesis of deductive conclusions from the statements contained in data sources such as library materials including journals, books, documents, literature or secondary legal practice such as laws, legal theory, court decisions, expert opinions relevant and related to the issues discussed in this journal. The approaches used include statutory, conceptual, and analytical approaches. This research is a prescriptive-analytical in which data synthesis, discussion, and conclusions are analyzed in qualitative research (Ibrahim, 2006).

### **III. Discussion**

#### **3.1 Regulation of Medical Waste Management in Indonesian Positive Law**

Clinical waste management regulations in Indonesian positive law are contained in Chapter III letter F of the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 7 of 2019 concerning Hospital Environmental Health. This regulation was prepared to ensure the environmental health quality of puskesmas, hospitals, and other health service facilities in accordance with environmental health standards. The Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, Nila Faried Moeloek, ratified the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia's Regulation No. 7 of 2019 concerning Hospital Environmental Health on February 19, 2019. Widodo Ekatjahjana, Director General of Laws and Regulations at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, promulgated Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 7 of 2019 concerning Hospital Environmental Health in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 No. 296 in Jakarta on March 18. The regulation takes effect on the date of promulgation. When this Ministerial Regulation takes effect, the Minister of Health's Decree No. 1204/MENKES/SK/X/2004 relating to Hospital Environmental Health Requirements is canceled and declared invalid. Additionally, restrictions on waste management in health care institutions are governed in Chapter VII, second part of Article 59 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, which deals with hazardous and toxic waste management. Waste management regulations at health care institutions are also governed by the Republic of Indonesia's Government Regulation No. 101 of 2014 on the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste, specifically Chapter VIII of Article 99 on the management of hazardous and toxic wastes.

#### **3.2 Impact of Medical Waste Management Linked to Law No.36 of 2009 and Law No.32 of 2009**

In Indonesia, medical facilities generate a huge volume of medical waste. Health care facilities are required to have a waste sorting system in place in compliance with Article 13 of Law 81 of 2012 on Waste Management. Additional requirements governing the procedures for establishing a trash sorting system are contained in Article 16 on Waste Management. Government Regulation No. 81 of 2012 on the Management of Household Trash and comparable Household Waste stipulates that waste separation is performed by managers of other facilities, and clinics are considered other facilities. Imprisoned for a minimum of four years and up to ten years if the clinic fails to dispose of trash in accordance with applicable standards, norms, criteria, or processes, resulting in public health problems, security disruptions, pollution, and/or environmental degradation. A fine of between Rp. 100 million and Rp. 5 billion will be imposed under Article 40 (1) of the Waste Management Law.

Medical waste management guidelines must be followed while disposing of hazardous and toxic waste. 32 Article 60, which deals with environmental protection and management in general, stipulates that it is illegal for any person or entity to dispose of garbage and/or materials into environmental media without first obtaining a permission.

The Final Disposal Site (TPA) or dumping is the act of discarding, putting, and/or loading waste and/or materials in a specified quantity, time, concentration, and location on specified environmental media that meet specified conditions. If you discard rubbish or environmental media items without the aforementioned approval, you face up to three years in prison and a fine of up to three billion rupiah.

Clinic waste can contaminate the environment and cause health problems for clinic occupants. This is because clinical waste contains a variety of germs that can cause human

disease, including typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera, and hepatitis. As a result, waste must be handled in accordance with medical waste management standards prior to being released into the environment. Medical waste generated in clinical settings can be viewed as a chain of infectious disease epidemics. Ordinary garbage serves as a breeding ground for germs and rats and insects. Medical waste that is improperly disposed of can contaminate the environment, raise the risk of disease transmission, and result in workplace accidents.

According to Decree No. 1204/Menkes/SK/X/2004 of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, hospitals and other health care facilities are frequently used as a gathering place for sick and healthy individuals. Additionally, it enables the spread of illness, environmental contamination, and health problems. When sharp objects such as needles come into touch with humans at medical institutions, the disposal of hazardous solid waste can result in the transmission of hepatitis B and C, HIV, cholera, typhoid fever, malaria, and skin diseases.

Numerous laws regulate waste management in Indonesia, including Law No. 36 of 2009 Article 163 concerning Environmental Health, which states that environmental health efforts are intended to achieve a healthy environmental quality that enables each person or individual to achieve the highest degree of health possible.

In Law No. 32 of 2009 on environmental protection and management, which serves as the foundation for the development of national environmental legal standards? This structure is intended to protect the environment from harm and pollution, which are frequently caused by garbage. Then, pursuant to Article 58 of Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management:

1. Any person or entity that imports into the Republic of Indonesia, produces, circulates, transports, stores, disposes of, utilizes, processes, and/or stores B3 is required to manage B3.
2. Additional provisions pertaining to the management of B3 as stipulated in the Government Regulation Paragraph (1). Waste generated by clinical activity can be treated. Article 104 of Law no. 32 of 2009 stipulates that medical waste may not be disposed of in any location.

According to Law No. 32 of 2009, everyone is forbidden from the following:

1. Taking activities that contribute to environmental damage and/or destruction;
2. Importing forbidden B3 in accordance with per-law regulations into the Republic of Indonesia's territory;
3. Importing trash from outside the region into the Republic of Indonesia's environmental media;
4. Importing B3 waste into the Republic of Indonesia's territory;
5. Dispose of garbage in environmentally responsible manners;
6. Dispose of B3 and B3 waste in environmentally responsible manners;
7. Disseminating genetically modified organisms into environmental media in contravention of applicable laws and licenses;
8. Land clearing through fire
9. Prepare an AMDAL without a certificate of competence; and/or
10. Disseminating erroneous and incorrect information and eradicating informants;
11. Disseminating erroneous or detrimental information.

Article 88 specifies that any person or individual that employs B3 in his or her acts, business, or activities is completely liable for the elements of punishment associated with the losses incurred in producing and/or managing B3 waste, even if there is no evidence of such losses. environmental hazard Meanwhile, Article 58 requires anybody who enters the

Republic of Indonesia's territory, produces, utilizes, transports, stores, distributes, processes, disposes of, and/or stores B3 to manage it.

In article 22 of UU No. 18 of 2008, there are various points about waste management, including the following:

1. Sorting by grouping and separating garbage according to its type, quantity, and/or type.
2. Waste collection through the transfer of waste from the source to temporary shelters or integrated waste processing facilities;
3. Pick-up entails transporting waste from the source and/or temporary waste storage facility, or from the integrated waste processing facility to the ultimate waste processing facility.
4. Processing in the sense that the waste is altered in terms of its nature, substance, and quantity
5. Processing in the sense that the waste is altered in terms of its nature, composition, and quantity;
6. Waste is finally processed in a safe manner by recycling waste and/or residue from prior processing in environmental media.

How hospital trash is managed is covered in the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1204/MENKES/SK/2004 on Hospital Environmental Requirements. Each form of garbage is separated from the start to ensure that its disposal is simple and compliant with health requirements. According to the Minister of Health's Decree, a hospital is a location that facilitates environmental pollution and health concerns, as well as health facilities, a gathering place for sick and healthy people, or a site of disease transmission.

On the other hand, some international waste management legislation or agreements include the following (Windfeld, 2015):

1. The Basel convention governs the international transit of hazardous waste. This means that only hazardous trash that has been cleared for export can be shipped from countries that lack the facilities necessary to dispose of certain types of waste in other countries.
2. The popular pays principle is synonymous with the polluter pays principle, and all waste producers bear legal and financial responsibility for the safe and environmentally responsible disposal of their trash.
3. The precautionary principle is the guiding principle that governs or regulates concerns of safety and health protection.
4. The duty of manner concept states that anyone who handles hazardous substances or associated equipment is morally obligated to exercise the utmost caution in doing their duties.
5. The proximity concept is a proximity principle that requires hazardous waste disposal handles to be disposed of as close to the source as possible in order to minimize waste generated on land.

Medical trash is classified as B3 waste, which means it contains dangerous and poisonous elements and should not be handled carelessly; however, the party managing medical waste must have permission and be certified. Permits issued by the Ministry of the Environment are in dispute. KLH is currently undergoing permission for B3 waste management (which includes the usage, collecting, processing, storage, and landfilling of B3 trash) and garbage disposal.

The management of B3 waste is defined in the Decree of the Head of the Environmental Impact Court no. KEP/03/BAPEDAL/09/1995 concerning Technical Requirements for the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste, which states that "B3 Waste Management (hazardous and toxic materials) is a process that transforms the

composition and characteristics of hazardous and toxic waste materials into non-hazardous and toxic materials."

Thus, authorized medical waste treatment facilities must adhere to Standard Operating Processes (SOP), obtain regulatory approval from the government, have a medical waste treatment device (incinerator), be placed away from residential areas, and be certified according to applicable procedures.

According to UU No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Pollution, corporate actors have a commitment to prevent environmental pollution and/or destruction when managing and maintaining the environment. This relates to Article 104 of Law No. 32 of 2009, which specifies that medical waste may not be disposed of in any location. It is punishable by up to five years in prison and a fine of up to three billion dollars.

Article 40 paragraph (1) of the Law on waste management states that those engaged in waste management activities must adhere to applicable norms, standards, procedures, and standards; if they do not and result in safety accidents, pollution, and/or environmental destruction, they face a minimum four-year prison sentence. Sentence of ten years in prison and a fine of between \$100,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000.

Then, Article 98 can be reviewed, which specifies that anyone who knowingly violates sea water quality standards, ambient air quality standards, water quality standards, or environmental damage standard criteria shall be sentenced to a maximum of three years in jail. ten years' imprisonment and a fine of at least Rp. 3,000,000,000, but not more than Rp. 10,000,000,000.

### **3.3 Criminal Liability of Clinic Management Regarding Environmental Crimes by Clinic Employees, Institutions or Corporations**

The following parties may be held legally liable in the clinic:

- a. Clinic management, represented by the Clinic's Head/Director/CEO;
- b. Clinic physicians;
- c. Clinic nurses;
- d. Health and non-health workers (administration, cleaning, security, etc.).

Clinics may be run by individuals or legal companies engaged in the healthcare industry. PT can be used to legal entities. To obtain a building permit for a clinic, numerous waste management standards must be met, including Environmental Health Efforts (UKL), Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL), and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UPL) (Windfeld, 2015).

Clinics in Denpasar and Bekasi breached waste management and disposal protocols for medical and B3 trash. This contributes to pollution in the area surrounding the clinic and jeopardizes the community's health. This clinic does not have a permit for medical waste management and may be prosecuted under Article 98 of the PPLH Law, which states that if the actions described in paragraph (1) result in harm and/or injury to other people, the penalty is imprisonment for a maximum of four years and a maximum of twelve years, as well as a minimum fine of Rp.4,000,000,000.00 and a maximum fine of Rp.12,000,000,000.00.

The administration of the agency charged with the responsibility of administering the appropriate bodies in accordance with the Articles of Association. Company managers are individuals who hold a position of social prestige or authority inside the organizations in which they operate. The following activities fall under the category of business unit management (Abdulka, 2010):

1. A person who officially leads the management of a body in accordance with the Articles of Association;

2. A person who is not a statutory administrator of an entity but is officially authorized to perform legally binding actions on the entity based on the following: i. Appointing the board of directors to serve by delegating authority to them to make their own decisions within the scope of their duties and obligations associated with their position in carrying out legally binding actions on the entity;

3. By others acting on those named in letters a and b's directions.

According to Article 117 of the UUPPLH, criminal threats directed at leaders or those who give orders for criminal conduct are increased by a factor of three, making those condemned and prosecuted administrators. Managers are culpable of the following: <sup>7</sup>

- a. Encouraging, assisting, causing, proposing, or knowing and consenting to such infringement, or engaging in such violation with your knowledge.
- b. Has been careless, resulting in a violation.
- c. Being aware of the breach but failing to prevent it

Clinics can be held accountable based on the categories of clinical accountability discussed previously. In his work, he discusses the idea of vicarious responsibility for personnel, which is consistent with the 'Employer-Employee' relationship and is applicable to the interaction between hospitals and their employees. This idea indicates that if an officer makes an error but is still acting within the limits of his authority and in compliance with his superior's directives, the employee cannot be held liable.

Manage or assign orders inside the organization so that stakeholders determine the organization's administration and operation. If someone commits a crime in the course of his business, that individual should be distinguishable from the person entrusted to him by the severity of the punishment (Giudici, 2019).

Recognizing that this is not a necessary punishment for management, and that management not only utilizes their ignorance as a defense, but also does so in cases of pollution or vandalism by a legal body or firm, implying that a person has limited means of self-defense. Additionally, it does not mean that those participating trump others who possess the ability to match the norms of true leadership. Even if administrative labor is divided inside the organization, joint management might be fined without regard for the legal inclusion.

Sanctions may be imposed under the regulations on the management of business enterprises as defined in Article 3 paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4). According to Article (3) paragraph (3), the GSO has the authority to accuse management if it discovers a crime has been committed, and vice versa. This argument can be formed by comparing the evolution of Dutch and US legislation, which demonstrates the critical role of knowledge in physical punishment (Abdulka, 2010).

### **3.4 Clinical Criminal Liability Against Management and Clinics Related to Environmental Crimes Perpetrated by Clinics**

The clinic is a legal entity that can exercise its legal rights and obligations as long as it remains legal. A legal entity (rechtspersoon) is a collection of individuals or organizations with a clearly defined legal subject. According to this definition, the organization is a legal body that is not explicitly described in the Articles of Association or that is governed by specific laws and rules. Clinics may be run by individuals or legal companies engaged in the healthcare industry. PT can be used to legal entities. To obtain a building permit for a clinic, numerous waste management standards must be met, including Environmental Health Efforts (UKL), Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL), and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UPL).

Clinics in Bekasi and Denpasar that recklessly dispose of medical waste will face sanctions for violating these requirements. If it is established that the clinic purposefully

disposed of medical waste, sanctions will be imposed in the form of the clinic's operating license being revoked.

Transferred cases are governed by Article 99 of the UUPPLH, which provides that any individual who is negligent and causes an ambient air quality standard, a sea water quality standard, a water quality standard, or an environmental damage standard to be exceeded faces a maximum sentence of one year to three years in prison. and a maximum fine of Rp. 3,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) (three billion rupiah).

However, as a producer of medical waste, clinics can hurt the community and contaminate the environment, as well as the clinic itself, if disposed of irresponsibly. Clinics respond actively to bad situations such as reported environmental management violations by conducting environmental audits.

As a result, economic actors' liability remains vulnerable to prosecution and criminalization of the legal body itself, including the management. However, the function of persons and individuals remains critical, and as such, they must continue to be subject to law enforcement.

Managers or managers are those who hold a position of social prominence within the organization in which they operate. Thus, this must be intimately tied to responsibility in addition to social status.

Article 116 paragraph 1, letters a and b, and paragraph 2 specify management and clinic responsibilities in relation to environmental crimes:

1. If an environmental crime is committed by, for, or on behalf of a business entity, criminal charges and punishments will be levied against the following: a. the business entity; and/or b. A person who commands a crime/crime or acts as a crime leader.
2. If a criminal act or environmental crime as defined in paragraph (1) is performed by a person acting within the limits of the business entity's employment relationship, criminal sanctions are imposed on the leader of the crime.

Article 116 discusses criminal culpability for acts committed on behalf of, by, or on behalf of corporate entities. For a business entity, it refers to that which is declared as an actor in accordance with the business entity's intent, purpose, or business entity's acceptance of acts done by the business entity's management or manager. A business entity is defined as an agent who commits an act, such as the management or manager of a business firm. On behalf of a business entity refers to actions taken by the management or managers of the business entity as an actor.

Businesses that commit environmental offenses must adhere to the following:

- a. Business entities may be compelled to take individual acts.
- b. When the ordinance's character and purpose make it clear to the violator whether the offense occurred within the meaning of the statute (AD ART).
- c. Prohibited acts that are the firm's duty are placed on the company in order for employees to perform their jobs and accomplish company goals.
- d. The acts of a company's management are deemed to be the actions of the company if the management has the capacity or authority to determine whether such actions are carried out, and the company's actions are accepted as being consistent with its substance or actuality.

Additionally, Article 116 (2) states on the basis of employment and other ties. Sutan Remy Sjahdeini defines a work-based person as someone who is involved in a working connection as a manager or employee. They include the following: a) in accordance with the association's provisions and modifications; b) in accordance with the employee's appointment and employment contract with the Company; c) in accordance with the employee's job; and d) in accordance with the employment contract. A person who has a relationship is one who

has a relationship with the firm that is not business-related, such as a) issuing power of attorney; b) pursuant to delegation of authority; or c) pursuant to an employment contract with an authorized representative.

Environmental crimes are defined in Article 116 (1) letters b and 116 (2) as those performed under the direction of the perpetrator of a criminal act or the person who directed the commission of a crime. Demanding management as a regulator of criminal acts and as the leader of operations runs counter to common sense, and the *nebis in idem* principle precludes prosecuting the same administrator. Sufficient circumstances as a person who leads a crime or criminal activity.

In terms of the producers' position and the categories of corporate criminal liability, the following model of corporate liability applies:

- a. The company's directors are accountable as executives and managers.
- b. Businesses that began as players and administrators have responsibility.
- c. A business as an actor and accountable party. Sutan Remy Sjahdeini provided another form of accountability. In other words, businesses and administrators act as implementers and are accountable.

The management of a business is actually tasked with a specific task, as management is accountable to both actors and management. The duties that result are actually those of the business. Managers who do not adhere to these requirements will be prosecuted. The rationale is that while the firm cannot be held liable for these crimes, the management is always guilty of criminal activities.

As producer and director, the agency is responsible for believing that what it does is legitimate. The owner of the business bears criminal liability, regardless of whether he is aware of the wrongdoing. This concept is applicable solely in the case of infractions. The company as culprit and the individual accountable have demonstrated that it is insufficient to label an administrator as a criminal for a specific offense. In the case of economic crimes, it cannot be ruled out that the management would be penalised in proportion to the profits earned by the company by committing the crime, or by the company or its own company.<sup>16</sup>

The penalty of the management not only ensures that the Company will not do similar illegal acts in the future. Under the representational responsibility principle, businesses and executives may refer to corporate policy estimations and inquire about their respective obligations. The clinic will obtain these benefits if the administrator acts for or on behalf of the clinic and as a power of attorney granted and directed by the clinic in accordance with the clinic's statutes and internal regulations.

The existing English-language Japanese environmental law literature makes no reference to the development of the notion of criminal culpability for corporate executives or managers. One statute that can be used to define the concept of legal culpability is Law No. 142 of 1972 on Criminal Law Relating to Environmental Pollution Harmful to Human Health.

Article 3 establishes criminal culpability for individuals who knowingly dispose of waste that endangers public health. This clause is meant for individuals who run a business, not for those who work as officers. Article 4 of the regulation addresses criminal conduct done by employees and employers of businesses. Not only can fines be levied on employees who conduct illegal activities, but also on legal entities or individual employers. However, if a corporate employee in the form of a legal entity commits a criminal act, Article 4 provides that the corporation's director or management may be prosecuted for the employee's crime. Article 4 specifies that the corporation may be fined, but leaves out the possibility of punishing the leadership and management.

Various environmental problems that arise as a result of these corporate units' activities are promptly assessed, quantified, planned, and directed to keep pace with rapid development and industrialization, which frequently ignores or disregards the paradigm of environmental sustainability. As an illustration, consider holding culprits accountable for their errors during the law enforcement procedure (Abdulkadir, 2010).

#### IV. Conclusion

The world is being shocked by the COVID-19 disease, which has quickly evolved into a pandemic. rRT-PCR is used to investigate this disease. This attracts a large number of Start-Up enterprises to the health industry, resulting in a rapid increase in medical waste. As a result, medical waste that is not appropriately treated in accordance with Standard operating procedures accumulates. There are quite a few people who carelessly discard medical waste. If medical waste is not properly disposed of, it might contaminate the environment and endanger local populations. Offenders will be prosecuted. Medical waste must be carefully managed in accordance with standard operating procedures. Individuals who fail to properly handle medical waste will face criminal consequences under the criminal code of law.

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