Legal Aspects in the Investment Opportunity Map for the Development of Soybean Cultivation in South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

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Abstract. National soybean independence is a breakthrough, and the Government plans to expand local (national) soybean cultivation by using superior seeds to increase production, especially outside Java, through investment schemes. through Foreign Investment (PMA) and Domestic Investment (PMDN) to be willing to invest in the development of soybean cultivation. The recommended location for the development of investment in soybean commodities is Maros Regency, South Sulawesi Province of Indonesia as the main recommendation. It is necessary to formulate policies, follow-up proposals, strategies, and program recommendations, as well as special incentives for the relevant Ministries/Institutions to develop strategic priority investment activities in the field of natural resources for soybean commodity.

Keywords: Legal Aspects, Licensing, Investment Opportunities.

1 Background

The arrangement of activities in the soybean commodity as a food crop sector is based on the fact that soybean is one of Indonesia's third most important food crop commodities after rice and corn. Soybean is a very strategic food commodity. Soybean is a primary raw material for various food products consumed daily by Indonesian people. With increased population growth, public awareness of the importance of cheap protein sources and the development of various soybean processing industries that consumers favor, the demand for soybeans is increasing. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that from January to October 2020, Indonesia imported more than 2.11 million tonnes of soybeans worth US$842 million or around IDR 11.7 trillion (exchange rate of IDR 14,000). According to the Center for Agricultural Data and Information Systems (2021), around 90 percent of soybeans available in Indonesia are used as food, and the rest for animal feed and seeds.

The local soybean market in Indonesia is widely used for the tofu and tempeh industries. Compared to imported soybeans, local soybeans are absorbed as much as

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75 percent for the tofu industry and 30 percent for the tempe industry (Ministry of Industry, 2022). However, until now, the availability of local soybeans is quite limited, so they are only used as a mixture for making products because the amount is small (Adinasa, & Awaliyah 2021). So it is necessary to develop and increase soybean production according to market needs.

Efforts by national soybean stakeholders to improve the performance of existing soybean cultivation have been conducted. However, the results obtained were different from what was expected. During the last five years from 2016 to 2020, soybean productivity ranges from 1.44 to 1.56 tons/ha. With the performance of soybean cultivation, the national demand for soybeans still needs to cover.

As a breakthrough step to achieve national soybean independence, the Government plans to expand local (national) soybean cultivation by using superior seeds to increase production, especially outside Java, through investment schemes. In order to do it, a policy is needed that can encourage potential investors from the private sector, both through Foreign Investment (PMA) and Domestic Investment (PMDN) to be willing to invest in the development of new soybean cultivation. In accordance with the Government's plan to develop soybean cultivation in Indonesia, one of which is in South Sulawesi Province, especially in Maros Regency, this study takes Maros Regency as special study material. The study on preparing the investment opportunity map was carried out in South Sulawesi, because South Sulawesi Province is one of Indonesia's largest soybean production centers, ranking 5th.

In connection with the above, a study is needed that produces information for potential investors. The information needed includes current (existing) soybean cultivation problems, potential areas for development from upstream to downstream in Indonesia, land availability and economic feasibility for establishing new soybean cultivation.

Determining the right location for the development of investment in soybean commodities must be done by considering the suitability of land for agriculture, accessibility conditions, availability of supporting infrastructure from that location, and of course, the conditions of soybean crop productivity in a location. Regarding land suitability for agriculture, one of the important contents of the South Sulawesi Provincial Spatial Planning for 2022-2041 is establishing a spatial pattern for sustainable food agriculture areas (K2PB). KP2B which has an area of approximately 594,367 hectares is located throughout the province of South Sulawesi. As one of the food crops, the development of soybean commodities can also be carried out on this KP2B land.

Concerning accessibility, the right areas to develop are of course areas that have good access. This accessibility is demonstrated by the way that a district's affordability to the national road network is correlated with its affordability to the primary hubs of national transportation, such as seaports and airports. In the context of South Sulawesi Province, the best accessibility is for areas in the western part, especially around the Makassar-Maros-Sungguminasa-Takalar (Mamminasata) Urban Area. This urban area is also a priority area for developing supporting infrastructure, such as energy, water resources, and communications.

The recommended location for the development of investment in soybean commodities is Maros Regency as the main recommendation (best access, available land use, and good productivity). The selected location for this study is Maros Regency, Maros is one of the districts that has great potential for soybean development in rice rainfed. Due to water issues, 6,400 Ha of paddy fields in the Maros Regency can only be sown with rice once a year. The land can be optimized for soybean development. In the development of soybean cultivation in South Sulawesi, especially in Todolimae Village, Tompobulu District, the area that can be developed for potential investors is 694.5 ha (33.5 ha belonging to companies and 611 ha belonging to farmers who are members of farmer groups (poktan). as partners (plasma nucleus pattern).

The objective of the activity is to encourage the realization of priority/strategic investment in Indonesia, provide A thorough and detailed explanation (pre-feasibility study/pre-feasibility study) of the viability of activities in the field of soybean commodity natural resources should be provided to investors and stakeholders. Additionally, follow-up proposals, strategies, program and policy recommendations, and special incentives should be developed and presented to the Ministry and relevant institutions for the development of strategic priority activities in the field of soybean commodity natural resources.

2 Discussion of Legal Aspects

2.1 Analysis of Legislation

1) Law Number 11 of 2020 Concerning Job Creation

The Job Creation Law mandates implementing a simple licensing system to encourage investment. The procedure for obtaining business licenses which was originally license-based has now been changed to a risk-based one through the Online Single Submission Risk Based Approach (OSS-RBA). The Job Creation Law encourages an easier and faster licensing system as an attraction for potential investors to invest in Indonesia.

Establishing business sectors for investment that are driven by investment also facilitates investment requirements. Investment criteria include high technology, massive investment, digital-based and labor-intensive. Meanwhile, MSME business activities can partner with foreign capital. Likewise, the status of Foreign Investment (PMA) is only associated with limits on foreign ownership. Another simplification of investment requirement is to remove the provisions on investment requirements in the sector law. In light of this, it is hoped that the Job Creation Law, often known as the Omnibus Law to invite quality investment inflows which will influence employment and increase economic growth in Indonesia.

2) Law Number 25 of 2007 Concerning Investment

As the legal foundation for investment in Indonesia, Law Number 25 of 2007 concerning Investment (UUPM) offers protection, legal certainty, open information about the business domains it operates in, and service rights. UUPM also provides accessible services for investors to obtain land rights, immigration service facilities

and import licensing facilities. Support for the emergence of investment in Indonesia, one of which is through UPM because the provisions in this law besides providing opportunities for the establishment of multinational companies whose capital is all foreign capital, also attract foreign investors and open opportunities for the Government to collect taxes and other levies.

3) Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade

The Government and Regional Governments are in charge of ensuring that staple goods and/or important goods are available across the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia's territory in adequate quantities, of high quality, and at reasonable prices. This is stated in Article 25 paragraph (1) on the subject of staple goods and/or important goods. As explained in Article 25 Paragraph 1 explanation, soybeans are a "basic need" that promote people's wellbeing and are important for many people's livelihoods. They are also widely fulfilled needs.

To fulfill the demands of the nation, paragraph (2) mandates that the Government and Regional Governments promote and safeguard the production of domestic staple goods and essential goods. Article 25, paragraph (3), clarifies that the important goods and basic necessities mentioned in paragraph (1) are determined by Presidential Regulation.

This is made feasible by Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade, namely Articles 25 and 29 paragraphs (3), presidential regulation in addition to Number 71 of 2015 regarding the identification and storage of Important and Staple Products. Because commodities that affect many people's lives, meet a wide range of needs, and contribute to people's welfare are what are meant to be considered staple goods. Then, in accordance with Article 2 Paragraph 6 Letter Number 1, which states that soybeans are the raw materials for tofu and tempeh, which have excellent nutritious contents for human needs, soybeans are designated as staple goods for agricultural products.

4) Application of the Sustainable Agricultural Cultivation Systems Law, Number 22 of 2019 is made. The sustainable agricultural cultivation system, as defined by Law Number 22 of 2019 concerning the Sustainable Agricultural Cultivation System, is the management of biological natural resources to produce agricultural commodities intended to better and sustainably meet human needs while taking environmental sustainability into consideration. Thus, the implementation of the following principles—benefit, sustainability, sovereignty, togetherness, independence, openness, fair efficiency, local knowledge, maintenance of environmental functions, and state protection—is part of the process of creating a sustainable agricultural production system.

5) Law No. 41 of 2009 on the Preservation of Agriculture Land Used for Sustainable Food Production. Fertile agricultural land cannot be converted, according to Law Number 41 of 2009, which governs this process in light of the significance of preserving sustainability in agriculture. Land used for food agriculture that has been classified as sustainable food agriculture land can be either non-irrigated, tidal or non-tidal swamp restoration land (lebak), or irrigated land. In order to reinforce this policy, the lands that are to be protected are identified and listed in planning documents, such as annual plans, medium-term development plans, and long-term

development plans (RPJP, RPJM), as well as government work plans (RKP) at the national, provincial, and local levels.

6). Regarding the 2005–2025 National Long-Term Development Plan, Law Number 13 of 2007 was passed.

The RPJP 2005–2025 is a critical and significant initiative that will reorganize the Indonesian people through a number of means, including the management of institutions, natural resources, human resources, and the environment, enabling the people to catch up, achieve equality, and become highly competitive in society. The goal of the 2005–2025 RPJPN is to achieve more just and equitable development across Indonesia for the benefit of all its constituent parts. The concepts of sustainable development and environmental carrying capacity, as well as the potential and opportunities for better land and/or marine resources in each region, are all taken into consideration when carrying out regional development. The goal of the food security system is to provide national self-sufficiency and food security by strengthening domestic production capacities that can meet demand.

2.2 Analysis of Derivative Legislation Regulations

1) Government Regulation Number 26 of 2021 on the Agricultural Sector's Implementation.

The implementation of the mandate of Article 28 and Article 185 letter b of Law Number 11 of 2O2O concerning Job Creation (UUCK) is mandated by Government Regulation Number 26 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Agricultural Sector (PP No. 26/2021) in light of the amendment of five (five) laws in the agricultural sector: Law Number 39 of 2014 concerning Plantations; Law Number 29 of 2000 concerning Plant Variety Protection; Law Number 22 of 2019 concerning Sustainable Agricultural Cultivation Systems; Law Number 13 of 2010 concerning Horticulture; and Law Number 18 Year 2O9 concerning Animal Husbandry and Health as amended by Law Number 41 Year 2O14.

PP 26/2021 regulates land use for Plantation Businesses, including facilitating the construction of gardens for the surrounding community and the obligation to develop gardens for specific Plantation processing units and Plantation seeds. This change is aimed at further increasing the welfare and prosperity of the people, increasing the country's foreign exchange sources and providing employment and business opportunities.

Whereas in the horticulture sub-sector, Government Regulation Number 26 of 2021 regulates seed business which includes Breeding, Seed Production, Seed Certification, and Seed Distribution as well as a product class system based on quality standards and price standards. The rearrangement of the horticulture subsector in Government Regulation Number 26 of 2021 is based on that because the horticulture subsector has large economic potential to drive the economy, create business opportunities and expand employment opportunities for the community.

2) Number 6 of the Government Regulation of 2021 Regarding the Regional Use of Business Licenses.

The authority to administer business permits in the regions, carry out business permits in the regions, Perda and Perkada regarding business licensing, report on the implementation of business permits in the regions, provide guidance and supervision, and provide funding is governed by Government Regulation Number 6 of 2021. In addition, to streamline the implementation of business licensing in the regions under the spirit of the Job Creation Law, Government Regulation Number 6 of 2021 regulates and reinforces the provisions for imposing administrative sanctions on regional heads who do not provide business licensing services or do not use the OSS system by following statutory provisions. invitation.

3) Government Regulation Number 13 of 2017 about National Spatial Plans and Amendments to Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008

The National Spatial Plan (RTRWN) is based on Government Regulation Number 13 of 2017 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 concerning National Spatial Planning. The strategy for expanding cultivation areas through the realization and improvement of integration and linkages between cultivation activities connected to the determination of these tasks and roles has been indicated in the PP RTRWN 2017 document on the utilization of cultivation areas.

4) Presidential Decree No. 13 of 2020 Regarding the National Medium-Term Development Plan for 2020-2024

The national development strategy, general policies, ministries, agencies, interministerial/institutional programs, regional and cross-regional development directives, and the National RPJM are all included in the paragraph that mentions it, development priorities, and a macroeconomic framework including a broad picture of the economy (1). comprehensive, incorporating the work plan's fiscal policy direction in the form of a suggested funding and regulatory framework. enhancing economic resiliency for growth that is egalitarian and of high quality The key to promoting more equitable, sustainable, and prosperous economic growth is to improve innovation and investment quality.

The medium-term development plan calls for economic growth to accelerate by an average of 5.7–6.0 percent annually through improved labor market conditions, increased productivity, and higher-quality human resources. To achieve this goal, deregulation of investment procedures, synchronization and harmonization of licensing regulations, and raising Indonesia's Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) from position 73 in 2019 to 40 in 2024 are all intended to stimulate private investment, both domestic and foreign.

Another goal of the 2020–2025 RPJMD is to lessen regional disparity. It is anticipated that regional and national economies would rise in tandem. In order to lessen regional differences, policies in each region are supposed to take into account the advantages and peculiarities of the area while also being in line with national policies. Specifically, through investments in natural resources downstream, improving industrial center connectivity, and acting as a commercial hub for Eastern Indonesia, Sulawesi Island has emerged as a growth engine for the Eastern Indonesia Region. Additionally, the 2020–2024 RPJMN promotes the agriculture sector's contribution to Indonesia's high-quality economic growth. One of the biggest obstacles to agricultural development over the next five years will be figuring out how

to boost farmers' incomes, as the majority of them hold land that is less than half a hectare in size, given the economic growth that has been attained. Because of this, raising the productivity of agricultural commodities and the competitiveness of agricultural products is intended to raise the agriculture sector's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which benefits farmers by raising their standard of living.

5). A regulation pertaining to the procedures for implementing partnerships between large businesses and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in the regions in the investment sector, issued by the Minister of Investment and Head of the Investment Coordinating Board Number 1 of 2022.

Regulation Number 1 of 2022 issued by the Minister of Investments governing the procedure for forming partnerships between major corporations and micro, small, and medium-sized businesses in the regions (Permeninvest No. 1/2022) is a guideline that also acts as a legal foundation for the implementation of partnerships between SMEs and large companies in the region. As a guide for business actors, ministries/agencies, and regions to create partnerships between Big Businesses and MSMEs, Permeninvest Number 1 of 2022 was released.

3 Licensing Aspect (Licensing Mechanism)

3.1 Basic Permits (NIB, KKPR, EIA, etc.)

The Law Number 11 of 2020 about Job Creation, also known as the Cipta Keja Law, requires Indonesia to use a risk-based approach to determine the type of business permit needed (RBA = Risk Based Approach). The mechanism referred to is applied in determining the type of Business Permit for every business activity in Indonesia. Determination of the type of Business Permit is based on the risk level of business activities.

Online Single Submission (OSS) System for Risk-Based Business Licensing. Risk-Based Business Licensing replaces the ex-ante (requirements are satisfied before) licensing paradigm with the ex-post (verification is done later) licensing approach. This notion is particularly relevant to corporate endeavors that are low-risk or that adhere to established criteria. Following Business Actors' execution of business operations in accordance with standards, the government, acting in its official capacity, will confirm adherence to these guidelines. One crucial step in the Risk-Based Business Licensing process is the Supervision process, which includes the typical compliance verification process.

Provisions relating to risk-based business licensing are contained in Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021 on the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing. To gain access, business actors must first register and create a username on the OSS-RBA website. This starts the business license process. Entering the business and investment value space is the next stage. The system will generate a Business Identification Number (NIB) once all data has been entered. Submissions with authorized, partial, or rejected statuses will be verified by the OSS-RBB system. If the status still has to be completed, the system will additionally issue a request to finish the prerequisites.

Through the OSS-RBA, business players with low to medium-low scale risks can finish processing their business permits. Following the acquisition of an NIB, businesses that are simple to operate or do not significantly affect the environment and natural resources may begin operations right away. NIBs are required for medium-high and high-risk corporate activities, and these activities will be supervised by ministries, agencies, and regional governments after they have verified that they meet all rules and regulations.

OSS-RBA is a one-stop system that has been integrated for business establishment activities with the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning (detailed spatial planning), Ministry of Law and Human Rights (company information), Ministry of Finance (Tax Service Office), and Ministry of Home Affairs (Dukcapil). Additionally, OSS is integrated with regional institutions and the Technical Ministry's One Stop Service (PTSP) for company, location, and environmental permissions. While the Ministry of Investment/Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) oversees business development and the OSS registration procedure. Administrative environmental law serves a major preventive role in preventing environmental pollution and/or harm since it is an instrumental type of administrative law.

Permit arrangements have also been governed by the Job Creation Law (UUCK) Number 11 of 2020, with a focus on environmental permits. For business actors, this UUCK simplifies the process of obtaining environmental permits and oversight. This risk-based environmental permit is issued in accordance with the assessment of the degree of risk and the likelihood that a hazard will materialize, as well as the grading of the business operations' scale. The type, criteria, and location of business activities, as well as scarce resources and/or volatile risks, are all taken into consideration when assessing the level of hazard. Other aspects that fall under the purview of business activities include health, safety, the environment, and/or the utilization and management of resources. In contrast, the likelihood of a hazard occurring is evaluated using the following criteria: almost impossible, unlikely to occur, likely to occur, or very certain to occur. This assessment determines the risk level and assigns a rating to the scale of business activities, classifying them as low, medium, or high risk.

Environmental approval must be based on a decision on environmental feasibility or a statement of ability to manage the environment that has been approved by the central or regional governments, according to Job Creation Law Number 11 of 2020 Article 1 Point 35. Furthermore, as stipulated in Article 1 Number 11 of the Job Creation Law Number 11 of 2020, an Analysis of Environmental Impacts, or AMDAL, is a study of the major environmental effects of a planned business and/or activity. It is a requirement for making decisions about the conduct of business and/or activities as well as those covered by the business permit or approved by the Central or Regional Governments. It is also mentioned in Article 24 that the AMDAL document serves as the foundation for environmental due diligence.

The Job Creation Law Number 11 of 2021 is the source of Government Regulation (PP) Number 22 of 2021, which addresses the implementation of environmental protection and management. Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 is a new

standard for monitoring and safeguarding environmental quality because of four factors:

a) Implementation of the Job Creation Law. Environmental Permit changes to Environmental Approval. IPPLH changed to a Technical Agreement which is part of the Environmental Agreement.
b) The environmental quality concept for protection and management.
c) Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 stipulates three (3) Environmental Quality Protection and Management consisting of Air Quality, Water Quality, and Sea which are integrated with the RPPLH. This serves as a guideline for environmental protection and management as well as a reference for the RPJMD.
d) The 2021 – 2024 RPJMN emphasizes the concept of e-government by implementing an Electronic-Based Service System (SPBE). This reinforces what has been implemented through the Integrated Environmental Electronic Reporting Information System (SIMPEL) and OSS Licensing Services.
e) A new perspective on coaching and supervision. Applying administrative fines (punitive) is part of the administrative sanctions. It is expected to provide a deterrent effect while increasing commitment to environmental management.

The type of business being carried out on the 2022 Investment Opportunity Map (PPI 2022) in Tompobulu District, Maros Regency, South Sulawesi Province is the business of cultivating food crops, namely soybeans. The main effects of food crop cultivation, horticulture, and plantations are generally soil erosion, changes in water availability and quality due to land clearing activities, the spread of pests, diseases, and weeds during operations, and changes in soil fertility due to pesticide and herbicide use. In addition, social unrest and the spread of endemic illnesses are frequent risks. The scale/amount listed in Table 3.4 has considered the potential significant impacts of activities on ecosystems, hydrology and landscapes. The scale/amount is the average area of the various trials for each activity, taking locations in lowland, medium and high areas.

b. Business/Technical Licensing (Trade Business Permit etc./depending on sector, SNI, Halal Certification etc.)

The Government through Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021 has provided convenience in business licensing. One of the conveniences provided to UMK is by administering licensing through a single permit through OSS. This single license includes business licenses, SNI, and halal product guarantee certification. Business activities by MSEs that have low risk are given an NIB which also applies as a single permit. The NIB is valid as business identity and legality, as well as SNI and/or halal assurance statements. A single permit in the form of SNI and halal product guarantee certification is requested together with the application for a Business Permit.

c. Halal Assurance Certification

To obtain a single permit in the form of halal product guarantee certification, UMK performers fill in the type of product in the business activity data entry in the OSS system. If the type of product filled in includes those that must be halal certified and do not yet have a halal certificate. In that case, the UMK actor submits a statement of

readiness for the Halal Certification process and assistance through the OSS System. The OSS system issues an NIB which is also valid as a statement of halal certification by including the status that the halal certification is in the process of assistance by the implementing agency for halal product guarantees based on the statement. However, applications for halal certificates are submitted through an electronic system maintained by the ministry that coordinates government operations in the realm of religion for activities carried out by Business Actors, including activities with medium-low, medium-high, and/or high-risk levels.

The flow of the halal certification mechanism through the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) is similar to the flow of halal certification carried out by the MUI, namely through five main stages. The five stages are: Registering and attaching the required files; PJPH will examine the requirements that have been attached;Conducting product audits and inspections;Submitting the results of the examination to the MUI to issue a fatwa; AndIssuing a halal certificate if it has passed the audit.

d. Indonesian National Standard

In the case of submitting an application for a Single Licensing in the form of an Indonesian national standard, UMK performers must fill in the type of product to be registered as SNI in the OSS system. The OSS system will validate certain product lists that already have SNI numbers based on data on product types and if they do not yet have SNI and the products produced are registered as certain products that already have SNI numbers, UMK performers submit a statement to fulfill SNI requirements. Based on this statement, the OSS System issues a Single Licensing NIB which includes the SNI number and the SNI Bina UMK mark. The OSS system will send notifications of statements and NIB to systems managed by non-ministerial government agencies that carry out government affairs in the field of standardization for guidance and facilitation.

On the other hand, SNI applications are submitted via an electronic system that is run by a non-ministerial government organization that handles government matters related to standardization for activities that involve medium-low, medium-high, and/or high risk.

A Conformity Assessment Institute (LPK) that has been accredited by KAN based on SNI ISO/IEC 17065, conformity assessment requirements for LSPro, Processes and Services, for the scope of products referred to in space appropriate scope, is responsible for carrying out soybean product certification (SNI 01-3922: 1995). submitting an application for certification using the steps listed below:

1) The Product Certification Agency (LSPro) must prepare a certification application format for business actors to obtain all information.

2) Business actors carry out submission of applications for certification. The criteria for business actors who can apply for certification are under the Regulation of the Head of BSN which regulates the procedures for using SNI marks and SNI-based conformity marks.

3) The applicant's information must accompany the certification application:

a) Name of the applicant, address of the applicant, as well as the name and position or position of the personnel responsible for applying the application for certification;

b) Legality and proof of fulfillment of business license requirements based on statutory provisions;

c) Compliance with requirements based on statutory provisions regarding registration and ownership rights to marks issued by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (if relevant);

d) If the applicant manufactures products with a brand owned by another party, include evidence of a legally binding agreement to manufacture products for other parties ;

e) If the applicant acts as a brand owner who subcontracts his production process to another party, include proof of brand ownership and a production subcontract agreement with the other party ;

f) If the applicant acts as an official representative of the brand owner who has legal domicile abroad, include evidence of a legally binding agreement regarding the appointment as the official representative of the brand owner in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia;

g) a statement that the certification applicant is fully responsible for fulfilling the SNl requirements and fulfilling the requirements for the certification process and is willing to provide access to the location and/or information required by the LSPro in carrying out certification activities.

e. Agricultural Sector Risk-Based Business Licensing

The regulations that deal with the licensing of risk-based businesses in the agricultural sector are Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021 and Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 15 of 2021 concerning Business Activity Standards and Product Standards in the Implementation of Agricultural Sector Risk-Based Business Licensing. Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021, Article 6 Paragraph 3, serves as the foundation for risk-based business licensing. It also outlines the requirements, period, validity, and authority of the business license in addition to the relevant Indonesian Business Field Standard Classification code (KBLI)/KBLI, KBLI title, scope of activity, and risk parameters and level.

KBLI related to the agricultural sector, include the groups of Plant Agriculture, Livestock, Hunting and YBDI Activities. This division includes food crop agriculture, plantations and horticulture; livestock and poultry rearing business; hunting and catching animals with traps and supporting activities intended for sale. Including the cultivation of plants and livestock organically and genetically. Agricultural activities that do not include processing activities of agricultural commodities are included in Category C (Processing Industry). Land construction activities such as making rice field plots, irrigation of drainage canals, and clearing and improving land for agriculture are not included here but are included in the construction category (F).

According to Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021, there are four classifications for agriculture sector permits: Low Risk, Medium Low Risk, Medium High Risk, and High Risk.The soybean farming industry's Risk-Based Business Licensing Requirements are 01113, which covers all aspects of soybean farming,

including land preparation, planting, harvesting, and maintenance. If these activities are combined to form one unit of soybean crop (palawija bean) operations, they also include post-harvest activities. including the soy plant's sowing and seeding processes. Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021 serves as the foundation for the system or process used to provide permits to the agriculture industry.

f. Supporting Licensing (Export-Import License or other permits that are not included in the scope of OSS)

Following the passage of the Job Creation Law, licensing for export-import firms is governed by Minister of Trade Regulation (Permendag) Number 19 of 2021 concerning Export Policies and Regulations and Minister of Trade Regulation Number 20 of 2021 concerning Import Policies and Regulations. The 2020 Law Number 11 Concerning Employment Creation produced the two Permendag, which are legal papers.

Implementing Single Submission (SSm), or submitting permits through the Indonesian National Single Window (INSW) System, is a significant alteration to export licensing arrangements. The purpose of implementing SSm is to eliminate data repetition and duplication, create integrated data between ministries or agencies and becomes a data superset. The export-import license also integrates the INATRADE system with the INSW system.

The procedure for submitting an export-import business begins with submitting an application through the INSW System by the business actor. For licensing service systems in all pertinent Ministries/Institutions (K/L), the INSW system serves as a central hub. so that business players, particularly those in the export and import sectors, won't have to open relevant K/L portals in order to comply with licensing requirements.

As a basis for consideration of government policies in the field of exports and imports, a commodity balance is built so that problems that have so far existed in the management of export and import policies can be overcome. Commodity balances are provided in a single interface system integrated with the National Commodity Balance System (SNANK), which is a sub-system of the Indonesia National Single Window (INSW) system.

Completion of the export and import licensing process, it is enough for business actors to get in touch with SNANK and then SNANK will flow data and information from business actors to the relevant Ministries/Institutions. The Commodity Balance regulates the sharing of export and import realization data from the Ministry of Finance and data on export and import approvals from the Ministry of Trade to the relevant Ministries/Institutions through SNANK. In addition, the President and related Ministries/Institutions will get access rights to the SNANK dashboard to monitor the condition of the Commodity Balance and the situation of exports and imports in real time.

4 Closing

Regulations pertaining to land placement and permits referencing management stages have fostered the development of soybean agriculture in order to create investment opportunities. Based on an analysis of the applicable legislation and existing requirements, it can be concluded that the business entity proposing for the development of soybean food crop cultivation is also the business entity conducting the development and management of the development of Soybean Cultivation in Maros district, South Sulawesi Province of Indonesia.

The steps that need to be carried out to complete the requirements for the development of Food Crops Cultivation include obtaining location permits, land acquisition, environmental permits and seeking investment opportunities for the development of Soybean Food Crops Cultivation into the National Strategic Project (PSN) and can be implemented if it meets the requirements location feasibility, preparation of documents and licensing arrangements.

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