

ABSTRAK

Sumber daya kelautan harus dijaga dan dilestarikan termasuk pengelolaan sumber daya kelautan berupa sedimentasi laut. Pengelolaan hasil sedimentasi laut dilakukan melalui pembersihan sedimentasi laut sebagaimana dituangkan dalam PP Pengelolaan Sedimentasi Laut. Pembersihan sedimen laut menyebabkan terganggunya ekosistem di laut. Terjadi konflik norma antar peraturan perundang-undangan yaitu PP Pengelolaan Sedimentasi Laut yang bertentangan dengan UU Pengelolaan Lingkungan, UU PWP3K dan UU Kelautan menyatakan untuk menjaga pelestarian lingkungan dan menghindari kegiatan yang berdampak buruk bagi ekosistem. Penelitian ini membahas tentang pengaturan pengelolaan hasil sedimentasi laut, *pertama* Bagaimana sinkronisasi peraturan pengelolaan hasil sedimentasi laut?; *kedua* Bagaimana perlindungan ekosistem laut di wilayah pesisir dalam pengelolaan sedimentasi laut?.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis sinkronisasi peraturan pengelolaan hasil sedimentasi laut serta mengetahui perlindungan ekosistem laut di wilayah pesisir dalam pengelolaan sedimentasi laut. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian hukum normatif. Pendekatan masalah yang digunakan adalah pendekatan perundang-undangan (*Statute Approach*) dan pendekatan konseptual (*Conceptual Approach*).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa, *pertama* Pasal 6 PP Pengelolaan Sedimentasi Laut mengizinkan dilakukannya pembersihan sedimentasi laut bertentangan dengan Pasal 69 ayat (1) butir a UU Pengelolaan Lingkungan, Pasal 35 UU PWP3K dan Pasal 22 ayat (2) butir a UU Kelautan bahwa lingkungan hidup harus dijaga dan dilindungi, setiap orang dilarang melakukan perbuatan yang mengakibatkan pencemaran dan perusakan lingkungan hidup, sehingga perlu dilakukan penyelarasan antar peraturan perundang-undangan; *kedua* bahwa perlindungan ekosistem laut dilakukan melalui perubahan beberapa pasal yaitu Pasal 6 PP Pengelolaan Sedimen Laut dengan menambah upaya untuk mengurangi dampak dari pembersihan sedimentasi di laut, Pasal 5 ayat (3) PP Pengelolaan Sedimen Laut memberikan dokumen perencanaan upaya rehabilitasi yang lebih spesifik, Pasal 3 ayat (1) PP Pengelolaan Sedimen Laut dengan menghapus pengecualian lokasi pembersihan sedimentasi laut untuk alur pelayaran dan menambah wilayah pesisir.

Kata Kunci : Sinkronisasi, Sedimentasi laut, Pengelolaan

ABSTRACT

Marine resources must be protected and preserved, including management of marine resources in the form of marine sedimentation. Management of marine sedimentation results is carried out through cleaning marine sedimentation as outlined in the PP on Marine Sedimentation Management. Cleaning marine sediments causes disruption of marine ecosystems. There is a conflict of norms between statutory regulations, namely the PP on Marine Sedimentation Management which is in conflict with the Environmental Management Law, the PWP3K Law and the Marine Law which states to maintain environmental preservation and avoid activities that have a negative impact on the ecosystem. This research discusses the management of marine sedimentation products, first, how are the regulations for managing marine sedimentation products synchronized?; secondly, how to protect marine ecosystems in coastal areas in managing marine sedimentation?

This research aims to determine and analyze the synchronization of regulations for managing marine sedimentation results and determine the protection of marine ecosystems in coastal areas in managing marine sedimentation. The type of research used is normative legal research. The problem approaches used are the statutory approach (Statute Approach) and the conceptual approach (Conceptual Approach).

The results of this research show that, firstly, Article 6 of the PP on Marine Sedimentation Management permits the cleaning of marine sedimentation, contrary to Article 69 Paragraph (1) point a of the Environmental Management Law, Article 35 of the PWP3K Law and Article 22 paragraph (2) point a of the Marine Law which states that the environment must be guarded and protected, every person is prohibited from carrying out actions that result in pollution and destruction of the environment, so it is necessary to harmonize laws and regulations; secondly, that the protection of marine ecosystems is carried out through changes of several articles, namely Article 6 of the PP on Marine Sediment Management by adding efforts to reduce the impact of cleaning up sedimentation in the sea, Article 5 paragraph (3) of the PP on Marine Sediment Management provides a more specific planning document for rehabilitation efforts, Article 3 paragraph (1) PP on Marine Sediment Management by removing the exception of marine sedimentation cleaning locations for shipping lanes and adding coastal areas.

Keywords: Synchronization, marine sedimentation, management