# ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaturan hukum mengenai dumping limbah berbahaya di laut serta bentuk pertanggungjawaban pidana yang dapat dikenakan terhadap pelakunya berdasarkan peraturan perundang-undangan di Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian hukum normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan konseptual. Data yang digunakan berupa bahan hukum primer, sekunder, dan tersier yang dianalisis secara kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengaturan mengenai larangan dumping limbah berbahaya di laut telah diatur dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup serta peraturan pelaksananya. Pertanggungjawaban pidana dapat dikenakan kepada pelaku perseorangan maupun korporasi, dengan penerapan sanksi pidana penjara, denda, serta pidana tambahan berupa pemulihan lingkungan dan pencabutan izin usaha. Namun demikian, dalam praktik penegakan hukum masih terdapat kendala, khususnya dalam pembuktian dan pengawasan. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penguatan penegakan hukum dan pengawasan guna memberikan efek jera serta menjamin perlindungan lingkungan laut secara berkelanjutan.

**Kata Kunci: Pertanggungjawaban Pidana, Dumping, Pencemaran Laut, Hukum Lingkungan.**

# *ABSTRACT*

*This study aims to analyze the legal regulations concerning the dumping of hazardous waste into the sea and the forms of criminal liability that may be imposed on the perpetrators based on Indonesian laws and regulations. The research method used is normative legal research employing statutory and conceptual approaches. The data consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials, which are analyzed qualitatively. The results of the study indicate that regulations concerning the prohibition of hazardous waste dumping into the sea are governed under Law Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management and its implementing regulations. Criminal liability may be imposed on both individuals and corporations, including sanctions in the form of imprisonment, fines, and additional penalties such as environmental restoration and revocation of business licenses. However, in practice, law enforcement still faces obstacles, particularly in terms of supervision and evidentiary processes. Therefore, strengthening law enforcement and supervision is necessary to create a deterrent effect and ensure sustainable protection of the marine environment.*



***Keywords:*** ***Criminal Liability, Dumping, Marine Pollution, Environmental Law.***