

Reconstruction of Criminal Law Enforcement against Disaster-Based Environmental Crimes in the Perspective of the 2023 Criminal Code (A Study at the Sibolga Resort Police)

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Abstract

The increasing development of environmental crimes in Indonesia has created serious threats to environmental sustainability and public safety, particularly in coastal regions vulnerable to disaster-based environmental damage. Environmental crimes are no longer limited to administrative violations but have evolved into criminal acts capable of causing ecological disasters, social losses, and economic instability within affected communities. This study aims to analyze the implementation of criminal law enforcement against disaster-based environmental crimes within the jurisdiction of the Sibolga Resort Police from the perspective of the 2023 Criminal Code and to formulate an ideal reconstruction of environmental criminal law enforcement capable of realizing public protection and ecological justice. This research employs an empirical normative legal research method using statutory, conceptual, and case approaches. Data were obtained through library research, document studies, and interviews with law enforcement officers and related parties. The findings indicate that environmental criminal law enforcement in the Sibolga jurisdiction has not yet operated optimally due to structural and substantive obstacles, including limited scientific evidence, weak inter-agency coordination, and the dominance of administrative approaches over criminal mechanisms. The study further finds that the reconstruction of environmental criminal law enforcement should emphasize ecological justice through integrated law enforcement, environmental restoration, stronger criminal sanctions, and active community participation. Therefore, strengthening institutional coordination and improving the capacity of law enforcement officers are necessary to establish responsive, effective, and sustainable environmental criminal law enforcement.

Keywords: *Environmental Crime, Criminal Law Enforcement, Ecological Justice, Environmental Protection, 2023 Criminal Code, Sibolga Resort Police*

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Introduction

The development of environmental crimes in Indonesia has shown a significant increase and has directly affected people's lives. Environmental crime is no longer merely understood as an administrative violation related to natural resource management, but has evolved into a criminal offense capable of triggering ecological disasters, environmental pollution, ecosystem destruction, economic losses, and even threats to public safety. This condition demonstrates that environmental destruction is closely related to the protection of human rights, particularly the community's right to obtain a good and healthy environment. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management emphasizes that environmental protection constitutes a systematic and integrated effort to preserve environmental sustainability and prevent environmental pollution and degradation [1].

In practice, disaster-based environmental crimes frequently occur in the form of marine pollution, unmanaged waste disposal, excessive exploitation of natural resources, destruction of coastal areas, and business activities that neglect environmental safety. Such phenomena commonly occur in Indonesia's coastal regions, where communities are highly dependent on marine resources and coastal environments. In recent years, national and regional media have reported marine pollution and waste accumulation along the western coastal area of North Sumatra, which have adversely affected fishermen's activities and the health of surrounding communities. These conditions indicate that environmental degradation in coastal areas not only causes ecological losses but also threatens the survival of local communities who depend on the marine environment as their primary source of livelihood [2].

The regions of Sibolga and Central Tapanuli, as part of the western coastal area of North Sumatra, possess a high vulnerability to disaster-based environmental crimes. Port activities, fisheries operations, domestic waste, and pollution of marine waters have the potential to damage marine ecosystems if not properly supervised. Several media reports have highlighted issues of coastal pollution and declining environmental quality caused by uncontrolled human activities. The impacts of these conditions are directly experienced by coastal communities, particularly traditional fishermen who suffer declining fish catches and disruptions to their family economies. This situation illustrates that environmental destruction possesses strong social and humanitarian dimensions because it directly concerns the survival of local communities [3].

These problems also indicate that the enforcement of environmental criminal law continues to face various obstacles. In practice, law enforcement against environmental crimes is often hindered by weak scientific evidence, lack of inter-agency coordination, limited supervision, and the dominance of administrative approaches over criminal approaches. As a result, perpetrators of environmental pollution and destruction frequently fail to receive maximum deterrent effects, causing environmental violations to recur continuously. In fact, criminal law serves an important function as an *ultimum remedium* in providing protection to society from environmental crimes that have the potential to trigger ecological disasters [4].

The reform of Indonesia's national criminal law through Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code has introduced a new direction in the national law enforcement system. The 2023 Criminal Code positions criminal law not only as a means of punishment, but also as an instrument for protecting public interests, social justice, and environmental balance. This paradigm provides an opportunity to reconstruct the enforcement of environmental criminal law so that it becomes more responsive to the increasingly complex development of disaster-based environmental crimes. Therefore, the existence of the 2023 Criminal Code is important to be analyzed in relation to the effectiveness of environmental criminal law enforcement at the regional police level, including within the jurisdiction of the Sibolga Resort Police [5].

Research concerning the reconstruction of criminal law enforcement against disaster-based environmental crimes is important because coastal communities in Sibolga are highly dependent on the quality of marine and coastal environments. When pollution or environmental destruction occurs, vulnerable groups such as traditional fishermen become the most affected

parties, both economically and socially [6]. Therefore, environmental criminal law enforcement should not merely be understood as the application of legal norms, but also as a form of protection for the people's right to life and an effort to maintain environmental sustainability for future generations. Based on the foregoing explanation, this research is focused on addressing two research problems, namely:

1. How is the implementation of criminal law enforcement against disaster-based environmental crimes within the jurisdiction of the Sibolga Resort Police viewed from the perspective of the 2023 Criminal Code (KUHP 2023)?
2. How should the ideal reconstruction of criminal law enforcement against disaster-based environmental crimes be formulated in order to realize public protection and ecological justice within the jurisdiction of the Sibolga Resort Police?

Literature Review

1. The Concept of Environmental Crime in the Perspective of Criminal Law

Environmental crime fundamentally refers to every unlawful act that causes pollution, environmental destruction, or disruption to environmental functions and creates harmful consequences for human life and ecosystems. In modern criminal law discourse, environmental crime is no longer perceived merely as a violation of administrative regulations concerning natural resource management, but also as a serious offense against public interests because its impacts may threaten public health, social stability, economic sustainability, and ecological balance. Environmental crimes frequently manifest in the form of illegal waste disposal, marine pollution, illegal logging, forest burning, destruction of coastal ecosystems, and industrial activities that ignore environmental safety standards. Such crimes often produce long-term impacts that extend beyond material losses and directly affect the quality of life of present and future generations [7].

The development of environmental criminal law demonstrates a significant paradigm shift from an anthropocentric approach toward an ecocentric approach. The anthropocentric perspective primarily views the environment as an instrument for fulfilling human needs, while the ecocentric approach recognizes the environment as an entity possessing intrinsic value that deserves protection under the law. This shift has influenced the formulation of environmental criminal law policies in many countries, including Indonesia, where environmental protection is increasingly regarded as an essential component of sustainable development and human rights protection. Consequently, environmental crime is now considered an extraordinary crime because it has the potential to produce widespread ecological and humanitarian consequences [7].

Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management provides a normative framework for criminal liability against perpetrators of environmental pollution and destruction. The law establishes that every individual or corporation causing environmental damage may be subjected to criminal sanctions if the unlawful conduct fulfills the legal elements stipulated in statutory regulations. This regulation reflects the state's commitment to strengthening environmental protection through criminal law mechanisms, particularly against activities that may endanger ecosystems and public safety. Criminal sanctions in environmental law are therefore intended not only to punish offenders, but also to create deterrence and encourage environmental responsibility among individuals and business actors [1].

Environmental criminal law enforcement also has an important preventive and restorative function. Preventively, criminal law seeks to deter future environmental violations through the imposition of sanctions and legal supervision. Restoratively, environmental criminal law aims to restore ecological conditions and compensate communities affected by environmental damage. This approach is particularly important in coastal and disaster-prone areas where environmental degradation directly affects the livelihoods of local communities, especially traditional fishermen and vulnerable social groups. Therefore, environmental criminal law must

be implemented comprehensively to ensure the protection of both ecological sustainability and human welfare.

In the context of disaster-based environmental crimes, criminal law must also respond to increasingly complex environmental threats caused by industrial expansion, exploitation of natural resources, and weak environmental supervision. Environmental destruction resulting from human activities often contributes to floods, landslides, marine pollution, and ecological crises that place communities at significant risk. Consequently, environmental criminal law enforcement should not only focus on legal formalities, but also prioritize substantive justice by ensuring environmental restoration and public protection. Such an approach is necessary to establish a balanced relationship between development interests, ecological sustainability, and social justice within the national legal system.

2. Theory of Law Enforcement

Law enforcement essentially refers to the process of implementing legal norms so that they become effective realities within society. In legal theory, the effectiveness of law enforcement depends not only on the existence of legal regulations, but also on the capacity of institutions and society to implement and comply with those norms consistently. According to Soerjono Soekanto, law enforcement effectiveness is influenced by several interconnected factors, including legal substance, law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, public awareness, and legal culture. These elements must operate harmoniously in order to create a functioning legal system capable of realizing justice, certainty, and legal utility [8].

Within the context of environmental crimes, law enforcement possesses unique challenges because environmental offenses frequently involve scientific, technical, and administrative complexities. Environmental crimes often require specialized evidence, environmental impact analysis, and collaboration between multiple institutions such as police authorities, environmental agencies, local governments, and scientific experts. As a result, criminal law enforcement against environmental crimes demands not only legal competence but also interdisciplinary understanding regarding environmental science and ecological impacts. Weak coordination among institutions often leads to ineffective investigations and limited prosecution outcomes [8].

The effectiveness of environmental criminal law enforcement is also strongly influenced by the professionalism and integrity of law enforcement officers. Investigators, prosecutors, and judges must possess adequate knowledge concerning environmental law, ecological damage assessment, and scientific evidentiary standards. In many cases, environmental crimes fail to proceed effectively through the criminal justice process because of limited technical expertise and inadequate institutional support. Consequently, environmental offenders frequently avoid significant criminal liability, thereby reducing the deterrent effect of criminal sanctions and encouraging the recurrence of environmental violations.

In addition to institutional factors, public participation also constitutes an essential aspect of environmental law enforcement. Communities living in environmentally vulnerable areas often become the first victims of environmental crimes, yet they frequently lack access to legal protection and effective complaint mechanisms. Public awareness and community involvement in reporting environmental violations are therefore crucial for strengthening environmental supervision and preventing environmental destruction. In coastal regions such as Sibolga, where communities depend heavily on marine ecosystems, public participation becomes increasingly important in maintaining environmental sustainability and supporting effective law enforcement mechanisms.

Furthermore, environmental criminal law enforcement must adopt a responsive and humanitarian-oriented approach. Criminal law should not merely function as a punitive instrument, but also as a preventive mechanism aimed at protecting vulnerable communities from environmental disasters. Environmental crimes frequently create social suffering, economic losses, and health problems that disproportionately affect poor and marginalized

groups. Therefore, law enforcement authorities are required to prioritize public protection and ecological restoration in every stage of environmental criminal law enforcement. Such an approach reflects the broader objectives of modern criminal law, which emphasize social justice, public welfare, and sustainable environmental governance [9].

3. Theory of Criminal Law Policy

Criminal law policy fundamentally represents a rational strategy adopted by the state in responding to crime through penal and non-penal mechanisms. The formulation of criminal law policy aims to create an effective legal system capable of preventing crime, protecting society, and maintaining social order. According to Barda Nawawi Arief, criminal law policy is not limited to drafting criminal norms, but also includes the implementation, reform, and evaluation of criminal law in accordance with societal developments. Criminal law policy therefore serves as an integral component of broader social policy aimed at achieving justice and public welfare [10].

In the context of environmental crimes, criminal law policy plays a crucial role because environmental destruction often produces multidimensional consequences involving ecological, economic, and social harm. Environmental crimes are frequently committed by individuals or corporations pursuing economic profit without considering environmental sustainability. As a result, criminal law policy is necessary to establish effective sanctions capable of preventing environmental destruction and ensuring accountability for environmental offenders. Environmental criminal law policy must therefore balance economic development interests with ecological protection and public welfare.

The development of environmental criminal law policy in Indonesia demonstrates increasing recognition of environmental protection as a fundamental legal interest deserving criminal law protection. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management reflects this policy orientation by introducing stricter criminal sanctions against environmental offenders, including corporations responsible for pollution and ecological destruction. The law also emphasizes preventive principles, environmental restoration, and sustainable development as central objectives of environmental governance. Such provisions illustrate the state's commitment to integrating environmental sustainability into national criminal law policy.

The enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code further strengthens the development of criminal law policy in Indonesia. The 2023 Criminal Code introduces a broader orientation in criminal law by emphasizing the protection of public interests, social justice, and environmental balance. This reform demonstrates that criminal law is no longer solely oriented toward punishment, but also toward social protection and restorative justice. Consequently, environmental criminal law enforcement under the 2023 Criminal Code must prioritize not only punitive measures, but also ecological restoration and protection of affected communities [11].

The theory of criminal law policy also emphasizes the importance of adapting criminal law to contemporary social challenges, including environmental crises and disaster-based environmental crimes. Environmental destruction caused by industrialization, marine pollution, illegal exploitation of natural resources, and climate-related disasters requires criminal law policies that are adaptive and responsive to changing conditions. Therefore, environmental criminal law policy should encourage institutional coordination, scientific investigation, public participation, and sustainable environmental management. Such an approach is necessary to establish a criminal justice system capable of effectively addressing modern environmental crimes while ensuring environmental sustainability for future generations.

4. Theory of Ecological Justice

Ecological justice is a legal and philosophical concept emphasizing the necessity of maintaining balance between humans and the environment within social and legal systems. This

theory developed as a response to increasing environmental degradation caused by industrialization, excessive exploitation of natural resources, and weak environmental governance. Ecological justice argues that environmental protection should not merely be viewed from the perspective of human interests, but must also recognize the intrinsic value of nature and ecosystems. Therefore, environmental sustainability becomes an essential component of justice itself because human survival is inseparable from ecological balance [12].

The concept of ecological justice emerged from criticism of traditional legal systems that primarily focused on anthropocentric interests. Anthropocentric legal approaches tend to prioritize economic development and human-centered benefits without adequately considering the long-term consequences of environmental destruction. Ecological justice, however, introduces a broader perspective by emphasizing the interconnectedness between environmental sustainability, human welfare, and social justice. This theory recognizes that environmental degradation disproportionately affects vulnerable communities, particularly those whose livelihoods depend directly on natural resources such as fishermen, farmers, and indigenous peoples.

In the context of environmental criminal law, ecological justice requires legal systems to provide protection not only for human victims, but also for damaged ecosystems. Environmental crimes frequently result in long-term ecological harm that cannot easily be restored through ordinary legal remedies. Marine pollution, destruction of coastal ecosystems, and industrial waste disposal may permanently affect biodiversity, environmental quality, and community livelihoods. Consequently, criminal law enforcement must incorporate ecological restoration as part of legal accountability. Punishment alone is insufficient if environmental recovery and community rehabilitation are ignored.

Ecological justice also emphasizes intergenerational responsibility. Environmental destruction caused by present generations may reduce the ability of future generations to enjoy healthy and sustainable ecosystems. Therefore, environmental law enforcement must be directed toward preserving ecological sustainability for long-term human welfare. In this regard, environmental criminal law should function as an instrument for safeguarding ecological balance and ensuring that economic activities do not destroy environmental sustainability. Such an approach reflects the principles of sustainable development and environmental responsibility recognized in modern international environmental law.

Furthermore, ecological justice requires active community participation in environmental protection and law enforcement processes. Communities living in environmentally vulnerable areas possess direct experience regarding environmental degradation and its impacts on social life, health, and economic stability. Their involvement in environmental supervision and decision-making processes is therefore essential for achieving substantive environmental justice. In coastal regions such as Sibolga, where marine ecosystems constitute the primary source of livelihood, ecological justice becomes particularly important in ensuring that environmental criminal law enforcement protects both human welfare and ecological sustainability in an integrated and sustainable manner [13].

5. Reconstruction of Environmental Criminal Law Enforcement in the Perspective of the 2023 Criminal Code

The reconstruction of environmental criminal law enforcement refers to efforts aimed at reforming and improving the existing legal system in order to address the growing complexity of modern environmental crimes. Environmental crimes have developed into transnational and multidimensional offenses involving corporate activities, environmental pollution, natural resource exploitation, and ecological destruction with significant social impacts. In many cases, conventional law enforcement mechanisms are unable to respond effectively to such developments due to weak institutional coordination, limited scientific investigation capacity, and inadequate environmental supervision. Consequently, the reconstruction of environmental

criminal law enforcement becomes necessary to ensure that criminal law remains relevant and effective in protecting society and the environment.

In practice, environmental criminal law enforcement frequently encounters structural and substantive obstacles. Structural obstacles include overlapping institutional authority, weak coordination among government agencies, limited human resources, and inadequate environmental forensic facilities. Substantive obstacles involve difficulties in scientific evidence gathering, weak legal interpretation, and inconsistencies in the application of criminal sanctions. These conditions often result in ineffective law enforcement and minimal deterrence against environmental offenders. Therefore, legal reconstruction must focus on strengthening institutional effectiveness, improving environmental investigative capacity, and enhancing legal certainty within environmental criminal law enforcement mechanisms.

The enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code provides a significant opportunity to reconstruct environmental criminal law enforcement in Indonesia. The 2023 Criminal Code introduces a more progressive orientation emphasizing public protection, restorative justice, and social balance. This paradigm shift enables criminal law to function not merely as a punitive instrument, but also as a mechanism for restoring social and environmental harm caused by criminal conduct. Consequently, environmental criminal law enforcement under the 2023 Criminal Code should prioritize ecological restoration, protection of affected communities, and sustainable environmental governance.

The reconstruction of environmental criminal law enforcement also requires an integrative and collaborative approach involving multiple stakeholders. Environmental crimes cannot be effectively addressed solely through conventional policing mechanisms because they often involve technical scientific issues and complex ecological consequences. Cooperation among police authorities, environmental agencies, academics, environmental experts, local governments, and communities is therefore essential for establishing effective environmental law enforcement systems. Such collaboration may improve environmental monitoring, strengthen scientific investigations, and ensure that environmental crimes are handled comprehensively and transparently.

In the context of disaster-based environmental crimes within the jurisdiction of the Sibolga Resort Police, legal reconstruction must also prioritize humanitarian and ecological considerations. Coastal communities in Sibolga are highly dependent on marine ecosystems for their livelihoods, making them particularly vulnerable to environmental degradation and marine pollution. Therefore, environmental criminal law enforcement should not merely seek to punish offenders, but must also provide legal protection for affected communities and ensure environmental restoration. Through a more responsive, integrative, and ecologically oriented legal framework, the reconstruction of environmental criminal law enforcement is expected to create legal certainty, strengthen public trust in law enforcement institutions, and promote sustainable ecological justice for present and future generations.

Research Methodology

This research employs an empirical normative legal research method using statutory, conceptual, and case approaches. The statutory approach is utilized to examine various legal provisions related to the enforcement of criminal law against disaster-based environmental crimes, particularly Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code. The conceptual approach is applied to analyze theories of law enforcement, criminal law policy, and ecological justice that are relevant to this study. Meanwhile, the case approach is conducted by examining the practice of environmental criminal law enforcement within the jurisdiction of the Sibolga Resort Police related to pollution and environmental destruction caused by disaster-based environmental crimes [14].

The nature of this research is descriptive-analytical, namely a study aimed at systematically describing facts, regulations, and practices of environmental criminal law

enforcement, which are then analyzed to identify weaknesses and formulate an ideal reconstruction of law enforcement. This research seeks to provide an overview of the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement against disaster-based environmental crimes as well as the obstacles faced by law enforcement officers in its implementation. Therefore, the results of this study are expected to contribute to the reform of a more responsive and ecologically just environmental criminal law enforcement system [15].

The data sources in this research consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data are obtained through interviews with law enforcement officers at the Sibolga Resort Police, criminal law academics, and related parties who understand the practice of environmental law enforcement in the coastal region of Sibolga. Secondary data are obtained through library research on primary legal materials in the form of statutory regulations, secondary legal materials such as books, scientific journals, and previous research findings, as well as tertiary legal materials including legal dictionaries and other supporting literature. The use of both primary and secondary data is integrated in order to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the research object [16].

Data collection techniques are conducted through document studies and interviews. Document studies are carried out by examining various legal provisions, scientific journals, and documents related to environmental criminal law enforcement. Interviews are conducted in a semi-structured manner to obtain information regarding the practice of environmental law enforcement, evidentiary constraints, inter-agency coordination, and the effectiveness of implementing criminal provisions against perpetrators of disaster-based environmental crimes. These techniques are chosen so that the research does not merely focus on written legal norms, but is also capable of describing the reality of law enforcement practices in the field [17].

Data analysis in this research is conducted qualitatively using legal interpretation and descriptive analytical methods. The obtained data are analyzed based on the relationship between legal norms, legal theories, and empirical facts found in the field. This analysis is carried out to identify a reconstruction model of environmental criminal law enforcement that is in accordance with the development of national criminal law under the 2023 Criminal Code and capable of realizing public protection and ecological justice within the jurisdiction of the Sibolga Resort Police [18].

Results

1. The Implementation of Criminal Law Enforcement against Disaster-Based Environmental Crimes within the Jurisdiction of the Sibolga Resort Police from the Perspective of the 2023 Criminal Code

The implementation of criminal law enforcement against disaster-based environmental crimes within the jurisdiction of the Sibolga Resort Police continues to face various structural and substantive obstacles. Based on the results of field research, the handling of environmental crimes remains predominantly oriented toward administrative approaches rather than criminal law mechanisms. This condition can be observed from the limited number of environmental investigations that proceed to the prosecution stage, despite indications of coastal and marine pollution caused by waste disposal activities, marine contamination, and damage to coastal ecosystems that have affected the lives of fishing communities. Such circumstances indicate that the effectiveness of environmental criminal law enforcement has not yet operated optimally in providing protection for society and the environment [19].

From the perspective of the 2023 Criminal Code, criminal law possesses a broader orientation compared to the conventional criminal law paradigm because it is not merely focused on punishing offenders, but also on protecting public interests and maintaining social balance. Nevertheless, the implementation of this paradigm at the regional law enforcement level still encounters obstacles, including the limited technical capacity of law enforcement officers in scientific evidence gathering for environmental crimes, the lack of coordination between police institutions and environmental agencies, and the low level of public

participation in reporting environmental crimes. These conditions often result in environmental cases failing to reach the principal actors responsible for environmental pollution and destruction caused by disaster-based environmental crimes [20].

The research findings also demonstrate that the coastal communities of Sibolga constitute the group most adversely affected by the weak enforcement of environmental criminal law. The decline in marine environmental quality has affected fish catches, public health, and the economic stability of traditional fishermen's families. In practice, local communities continue to experience difficulties in obtaining access to environmental justice due to lengthy legal processes, high evidentiary costs, and weak protection mechanisms for affected communities. This condition indicates that environmental criminal law enforcement has not fully accommodated the principles of public protection and ecological justice as envisioned in the reform of Indonesia's national criminal law system [21].

2. The Formulation of an Ideal Reconstruction of Criminal Law Enforcement against Disaster-Based Environmental Crimes to Realize Public Protection and Ecological Justice within the Jurisdiction of the Sibolga Resort Police

The reconstruction of criminal law enforcement against disaster-based environmental crimes must be carried out through a more integrative and responsive legal approach toward the development of modern environmental crimes. Based on the findings of this research, the ideal law enforcement model should not merely focus on punishing offenders, but should also place environmental restoration and public protection as the primary objectives of law enforcement. Therefore, stronger coordination among police institutions, environmental agencies, local governments, and communities is necessary in supervising and handling environmental crimes in order to ensure that law enforcement functions more effectively and sustainably [22].

From the perspective of the 2023 Criminal Code, the reconstruction of environmental criminal law enforcement must also prioritize the principle of ecological justice. This principle places the environment as an essential entity that must be protected for the sustainability of human life and future generations. The implementation of ecological justice may be realized through strengthening criminal sanctions against perpetrators of disaster-based environmental pollution, imposing additional penalties in the form of environmental restoration, and providing legal protection for communities directly affected by environmental destruction. In this regard, criminal law enforcement should not only create a deterrent effect for offenders, but also establish a balance between development interests, public protection, and environmental sustainability [23].

The reconstruction of environmental criminal law enforcement within the jurisdiction of the Sibolga Resort Police must also be supported by enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officers in scientific evidence gathering and environmental crime investigation. Furthermore, it is necessary to establish a collaborative law enforcement model involving academics, environmental experts, and the active participation of coastal communities in environmental supervision. Such an approach is important in developing a criminal law enforcement system that is more humane, responsive, and capable of ensuring legal certainty for victims of disaster-based environmental crimes. Through this reconstruction, environmental criminal law enforcement within the jurisdiction of the Sibolga Resort Police is expected to operate more effectively in realizing sustainable public protection and ecological justice [24].

Conclusion

The implementation of criminal law enforcement against disaster-based environmental crimes within the jurisdiction of the Sibolga Resort Police, viewed from the perspective of the 2023 Criminal Code, has not yet operated optimally because it continues to face structural and substantive obstacles. Environmental law enforcement remains predominantly oriented toward administrative approaches rather than criminal law mechanisms, while the capacity of law

enforcement officers in scientific evidence gathering, inter-agency coordination, and protection of affected communities remains limited. These conditions have resulted in environmental criminal law enforcement being unable to provide effective legal protection for coastal communities affected by pollution and environmental destruction caused by disaster-based environmental crimes.

The formulation of an ideal reconstruction of criminal law enforcement against disaster-based environmental crimes within the jurisdiction of the Sibolga Resort Police must be developed through an integrative, responsive, and ecologically justice-oriented legal approach. Such reconstruction should be carried out through strengthening inter-agency coordination, enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officers in environmental crime investigations, implementing criminal sanctions accompanied by environmental restoration measures, and encouraging the active involvement of communities and environmental experts in environmental supervision. Therefore, criminal law enforcement should not merely function as a deterrent mechanism against offenders, but must also be capable of realizing public protection, legal certainty, and sustainable environmental preservation.

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