



21st Anniversary Celebration of Faculty of Law, Universitas Riau



CALL FOR PAPERS RAMLAS

The 3rd Riau Annual Meeting on Law and Social Sciences
October 26th, 2022



Prof. Yuzuru Shimada, Ph.D.
Nagoya University



Assoc. Prof. Dr. AKM. Ahsan Ullah
Universiti Brunei Darussalam



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lee Kuok Tiung
Universiti Malaysia Sabah



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erdianto, S.H., M.Hum.
Universitas Riau



Themes :

“The Role of Law, Environmental Science and Policy for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”

Sub themes :

Law- Natural Resources-
Biodiversity and Conservation-
Environmental Sciences-
Policy- Socioeconomics-
Social Justice

Organized By :
Faculty Of Law, Universitas Riau

Supported By :



Publication Opportunity:



Early Bird:

Presenter (Indonesian) + Publication:
Rp. 1.800.000

Presenter (International) + Publication:
USD 125

Late Bird:

Presenter (Indonesian) + Publication:
Rp 2.000.000

Presenter (International) + Publication:
USD 138

Registration:

<https://bit.ly/ramlas2022>



Abstract Submission Deadline:

September 26th, 2022

October 18th, 2022

Abstract Acceptance Notification:

September 28th, 2022

October 20th, 2022

Early Bird Payment:

October 6th, 2022

Full Payment Deadline:

October 20th, 2022

October 22nd, 2022

Full Paper Submission Deadline:

October 5th, 2022

October 29th, 2022

RAMLAS (Online Conference):

October 26th, 2022

Camera Ready:

October 29th, 2022

November 10th, 2022

For more detail

ramlas.fh.unri.ac.id

Email address : ramlas.fh@staff.unri.ac.id

Contact Person :

Elmayanti +62 821 7064 7234 (Whats App) | Ricki Musliadi +62 852 7141 3186 (Whats App)

SCAN ME





**Kampus
Merdeka**
INDONESIA JAYA



21th Anniversary Celebration,
Faculty of Law, Universitas Riau

BOOK OF ABSTRACT

**The 3rd Riau Annual Meeting
on Law and Social Sciences
(RAMLAS) 2022**

Organized By :
Faculty of Law, Universitas Riau

   fhunri.official

 ramlas.fh.unri.ac.id

**Welcome Speech
Rector of Universitas Riau**



Prof. Dr Ir Aras Mulyadi DEA

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Let us praise the presence of Allah subhanahu wa ta'ala of the almighty God.

Riau University is one of the State Universities in Riau Province. The Faculty of Law is part of the University of Riau and has a strategic position to carry out the tridharma of higher education. The Tridharma of higher education includes 3 main functions, namely education, research, and community service. Theoretically, universities do not only play a role in some dharmas and abandon others. One form of implementation of the tridharma of higher education carried out by the Faculty of Law, University of Riau is to carry out international seminars and calls for papers.

International seminars and call for papers conducted by the Faculty of Law raised the theme "The Role of Law, Environmental Science and Policy for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)". International Seminar conducted by the Faculty of Law, University of Riau to answer one of the challenges of the SDGs, namely social change in society, especially in the field of law. The implementation of this activity is important to carry out because it is in line with the core values of the University of Riau, namely Asri (Amanah, Polite, Responsive, and Innovative) and is useful for fulfilling and improving the Achievement of the Main Performance Index (IKU) of Riau University.

The target output of this activity is the result of the participants' research. Which will be published in the Institute of Physics (IOP) Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science indexed by Scopus. The Faculty of Law of riau university has carried out this activity 3 times. This proves that. The Faculty of Law has contributed to one of the tri dharmas of higher education. Such activities should continue to be carried out on an ongoing basis by the Faculty of Law of the University of Riau. Because it is useful as a reference for the global community. In conducting research and solving legal problems that occur in society.

**Welcome Speech
Dean Faculty of law Universitas Riau**



Dr. Mexsasai Indra, S.H., M.H

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh,

First and foremost let us say praise and gratitude to the presence of ALLAH subhanahu wa ta'ala, because of his mercy and gift we can organize RAMLAS activities, The 3rd Riau Annual Meeting on Law and Social Sciences (RAMLAS).

This agenda has been carried out 3 times, the first time it was implemented in 2019. The RAMLAS Riau agenda is an annual agenda that has been started for the first time in 2019. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the RAMLAS activity plan in 2020 was delayed and resumed for the implementation of the second RAMLAS in 2021.

This year the third RAMLAS was held with the theme "The Role of Law, Environmental Science and Policy for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)". The reason for carrying out this theme is because it is interesting and relevant for legal development in Indonesia, especially related to the study of Environmental Science and Policy Law.

This RAMLAS activity is an effort from the Faculty of Law, Riau University in fulfilling and improving the achievement of the main performance index (IKU) of Riau University, one of which is to get research recognition or thoughts of lecturers at the Faculty of Law of UNRI internationally.

This year the expected publication is the proceedings published by the Institute of Physics (IOP) Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science and it is expected that the resulting proceedings can be indexed by SCOPUS. Thus, the research results of RAMLAS participants contained in the proceedings can be read and citations by the global community.

This RAMLAS activity is also a series of activities for the 21st milad of the Faculty of Law of Riau University and our hope is that RAMLAS will continue to be implemented continuously in the coming years.

International Scientific Committee

Prof. Dr. Ade Gafar Abdullah, S.Pd., M.Si
(Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia)

Dr. Isma Widiaty, S.Pd., M.Pd
(Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia)

Dr. Hayatul Ismi, S.H, M.H
(Universitas Riau)

Dr. Zulfikar Jayakusuma, S.H., M.H
(Universitas Riau)

Dr. Emilda Firdaus, S.H.,M.H
(Universitas Riau)

Organizing Committee

General Advisor

Dr. Mexsasai Indra, S.H., M.H
Dr. Evi Deliana HZ, S.H.,LL. M
Dr. Dessy Artina, S.H., M.H
Erdiansyah, S.H., M.H

Conference Chairman

Dr. Erdianto, S.H., M.Hum

Secretary

Adi Tiaraputri, S.H., M.H

Treasurer

Ledy Diana, S.H., M.H

Reviewer Coordinator

Dr. Dodi Haryono, S.HI.,S.H., M.H
Dr. Maria Maya Lestari, S.H., M.Sc., M.H
Mumaddun Khaerudin Salami, S.H., M.H

Secretariat, Article & Proceeding

Ferawati, S.H., M.H
Setia Putra, S.H.,M.H
Samariadi, M.H
Separen, M.H

Publication

Dian Iriani, S.Pi., MP., M.Sc
Rahmat GM Manik, M.H

Correspondence, Speaker & Moderator

Ulfia Hasanah, S.H., M.Kn
Elmayanti, S.H.,M.H
Ricki Musliadi, M.H

Event and IT

Dr. Davit Rahmadan, S.H., M.H
Muhammad Zulhidayat, M.H
Zainul Akmal, S.H.,M.H

Venue & Logistic

Dr. Maryati Bachtiar, S.H., M.Kn
Meriza Elpha Darnia, S.H.,M.H

Public Relation & Documentation

Tengku Arif Hidayat, S.H.,M.H
Afrida, S.Sos., M.Pd
M. Sadam Husin, S.H
Nasrullah, S.H

Keynote Speakers

Prof. Yuzura Simada, Ph.D
Nagoya University

Assoc. Prof. Dr. AKM. Ahsan Ullah
Universiti Brunei Darusalam

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lee Kuok Tiung
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erdianto, S.H., M.Hum
Universitas Riau

Guidelines for Presenters

Dear all RAMLAS presenters, in aiming for an orderly virtual conference, we hugely appreciate your cooperation and support regarding several technical things specified below:

1. Parallel sessions will be clustered according to conference topics with each session chaired by one moderator assisted by one operator, and attended by presenters and participants.
2. Link of Zoom Webinar and Zoom Meeting will be sent by email a few days before the event.
3. Each presenter is required to put their RAMLAS registration number as the Zoom username following the format: Registration No. Name of presenter. For example: RAMLAS-01_Erdianto.
4. The time limit for oral presenters is 7 minutes. The moderator will strictly enforce these time limits.
5. The Questions and Answers (QnA) session will be guided by a moderator after some presenters finished presenting their papers.
6. Each presenter will make presentation after being welcomed by the moderator.
7. The material of presentation will be shared and controlled by the operator.
8. All the presenters and participants are required to use the virtual background that we have sent a few days before the event.
9. Avoid wearing clothes in bright colour or patterns to ensure good image quality, avoid excessive and fast movements (dark clothes with a solid colour are preferred).
10. Always switch your microphone off when not in use.
11. It is recommended to use the headphone.
12. The presenters are expected to be stand-by 10 minutes before their schedule in the parallel room.
13. The presenters are required to submit the material presentation in PPT format to google form will be sent by email a few days before the event.

Schedule
The 3rd Riau Annual Meeting on Law and Social Sciences (RAMLAS) 2022
Pekanbaru, October 26th, 2022

No	Time	Schedule	Person in Charge
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 08.30-09.00 WIB • 09.30-10.00 (Malaysia Time) • 09.30-10.00 (Brunei Darussalam Time) • 10.30-11.00 (Japan Time) 	Opening Ceremony Welcoming Remarks	Official and MC
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 09.00-10.30 WIB • 10.00-11.30 (Malaysia Time) • 10.00-11.30 (Brunei Darussalam Time) • 11.00-12.30 (Japan Time) 	Presentation by Keynote Speakers and Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof. Yuzuru Shimada, Ph.D • Assoc. Prof. Dr. AKM Ahsan Ullah • Moderator (Ricki Musliadi,M.H)
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10.30-12.00 WIB • 11.30-13.00 (Malaysia Time) • 11.30-13.00 (Brunei Darussalam Time) • 12.30-14.00 (Japan Time) 	Presentation by Keynote Speakers and Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erdianto, SH, MHum • Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lee Kuok Tiung
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.00-12.15 WIB • 13.00-13.15 (Malaysia Time) • 13.00-13.15 (Brunei Darussalam Time) • 14.00-14.15 (Japan Time) 	Closing Remarks	MC

Room 1

Moderator : Samariadi,M.H

Operator : Sudarmawan

No	Time (WIB)	Registration Number	Presenters	Affiliation	Title
13.30 - 13.40 Room Registration					
1.	13.40 - 13.47	RAMLAS-801	Febbrizal, Linda Sunarti	Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Indonesia	Historical and Legal Perspectives on the Press (Mass Media) in Realizing Sustainable Development Goals
2.	13.47 - 13.54	RAMLAS-802	Agus Sofyan, Pawito, Sudarmo	Universitas Sebelas Maret	From Horror to Environmental Communication: Lessen Learned from a Community of Haunted Places Explorers
3.	13.54 - 14.01	RAMLAS-101	Dodi Haryono, Sukamarriko Andrikasmi, Emilda Firdaus, Mexsasai Indra, Dessy Artina	Universitas Riau	Legal Policy On The Protection Of Customary Rights Indigenous Peoples In Kampar District
4.	14.01 - 14.08	RAMLAS-104	Maryati Bachtiar, Dasrol	Universitas Riau	Community Local Wisdom Kampar Sustaining Efforts In Lake Bakuok as One of The Assets of Malay Culture Riau
5.	14.08 - 14.15	RAMLAS-102	Sharija binti Che Shaari, Sharifah Rahama binti Amirul	Universiti Malaysia Sabah	FWAs in Malaysia: The Missing Component of The Right To Disconnect
6.	14.15 - 14.22	RAMLAS-103	Aria Zurnetti, Nani Mulyati ,Efren Nova, Riki Afrizal	Universitas Andalas	The Role of the Tigo Tungku Sajarangan in Minangkabau Customary Law to Prevent Violence Against Women and Children in West Sumatra
7.	14.22 - 14.29	RAMLAS-201	Hengki Firmanda, Mahmud Hibatul Wafi	Universitas Riau	Mitigation of Environmental Damage through Natural Resources Management Contracts (Eco-Contract Perspective)
8.	14.29 - 14.36	RAMLAS-202	Samariadi, Neni Triana	Universitas Riau	Sustainable Development of Land Use with Cultural Wisdom of the Rokan Hulu

					Malay Community
9.	14.36 - 14.43	RAMLAS-301	Bahtir, Fajar Purnama, Taswin Munier, Ermayanti Ishak, Yustika Intan Permatahati, Rusli Badaruddin, La Ode Arsad Sani, La Ode Muh. Munadi	Halu Oleo University	Production, Biomass and Recovery Ability of Exploited Mangrove Shells (Polymesoda Sp.) in Kendari Bay Mangrove Forest, Southeast Sulawesi Indonesia
10.	14.43 - 14.50	RAMLAS-302	Indra A.S.L.P. Putri, Fajri Ansari	Research Center for Ecology and Ethnobiology, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN)	Visitors' Awareness to Maintain and Preserve the biodiversity and the Environment at Bantimurung Nature Tourism Object, Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park
14.50 - 15.00 Discussion					
11.	15.00 - 15.07	RAMLAS-303	Tri Fenny Widayanti, Eka Merdekawati, Ratnawati, Audina Mayasari	Universitas Hasanuddin	The Role of the Biological Diversity Convention in Mangroves Rehabilitation in Indonesia
12.	15.07 - 15.14	RAMLAS-157	Riska Fitriani	Universitas Riau	The Application of Mediation Religious Court Before and After PERMA No. 1T Tahun 2018 concerning Mediation
13.	15.14 - 15.21	RAMLAS-156	Rahmad Hendra, Firdaus	Universitas Riau	Implementation of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent Principles In Preventing Customary Land Conflict In Oil Palm Plantation Investment In Kampar Regency
14.	15.21 - 15.28	RAMLAS-106	Arif Rohman, Hartiwiningsih, Muhammad Rustamaji	Universitas Sebelas Maret	Deconstruction Decriminalization of Coal Waste: Threats and Challenges in Achieving Ecological Justice
15.	15.28 - 15.35	RAMLAS-109	Saiful Anam	Universitas Sahid Jakarta	The Position of The Adat Constitution in The Indonesian Legal System
16.	15.35 - 15.42	RAMLAS-141	Rahmad Hendra, Samariadi, Firdaus	Universitas Riau	The Role of Cooperative Members in Fulfilling the Welfare Rights of

					Cooperative Members of Nenek Eno Senamanenek in Riau Province
17.	15.42 - 15.49	RAMLAS-153	Zainul Akmal, Mutabi'atul Huda Az Zahro Mahdiyah, Sultan Fadillah Effendi , Hanna Pratiwi	Universitas Riau	Implications of Article 29 Section (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Against the Citizens
18.	15.49 - 15.56	RAMLAS-135	Darwance, Rafiqa Sari, Muhammad Syaiful Anwar, Darman Saputra	Universitas Bangka Belitung	Study of the Problems of Efforts to Protect Geographical Indications in the Bangka Belitung Islands Pre-Certification
19.	15.56 - 16.03	RAMLAS-136	Darwance, Dwi Haryadi, Rafiqa Sari, Muhammad Syaiful Anwar, Ndaru Satrio	Universitas Bangka Belitung	Tin Mining in the Bangka Belitung Islands and Its Impact on Reputation of Geographical Indications (Policy Makers Perspective)
20.	16.03 - 16.10	RAMLAS-110	Muhammad A. Rauf	Universitas Riau	Opportunities and Challenges in Implementing The Authority of The State Administrative Court in Examining Positive Fictitious Applications After The Enactment of The Work
21.	16.10 - 16.17	RAMLAS-119	Davit Rahmadan	Universitas Riau	Analysis of Illegal Investment Law with Ponzi Scheme in Money Laundering Crimes in Indonesia
16.17 - 16.27 Discussion					
16.27 - 16.35 Photo Session and Closing					

Room 2

Moderator : Ulfiah Hasanah,S.H.,M.Kn

Operator : Maryadi,S.E.,M.M

No	Time (WIB)	Registration Number	Presenters	Affiliation	Title
13.30 - 13.40 Room Registration					
1.	13.40 - 13.47	RAMLAS-115	Hayatul Ismi, Dasrol, Rahmad Hendra	Universitas Riau	The Tradition of Rantau Prohibition in Order to Increase the Potential of River and Fish Natural Resources in Rokan IV Koto Rokan Hulu Riau
2.	13.47 - 13.54	RAMLAS-105	Erdiansyah	Universitas Riau	Personal Data Protection Settings in The Digital Age in Indonesia
3.	13.54 - 14.01	RAMLAS-111	Irwan Sapta Putra, Patrice Rio Caplla, Mompang L.Pengabean,Yun awati Karlina, Ujang Hibar, April laksana	Universitas Kristen Indonesia	The Legal Aid For Underprivileged People in Indonesia
4.	14.01 - 14.08	RAMLAS-113	Heni Susanti, Evi yanti	Univesitas Islam Riau	Urgency Strengthening Settings Ecosystem Blue Carbon Based on Theory Law Development To Use Realize Development Sustainable in Indonesia
5.	14.08 - 14.15	RAMLAS-117	Heni Susanti, Hayatun Nufus	Universitas Islam Riau	Legal Analysis Of The Ultimium Remedium Principle In Environmental Crimes In Indonesia
6.	14.15 - 14.22	RAMLAS-107	Muhammad Zulhidayat	Universitas Riau	The Authority of the National Police Commission (KOMPOLNAS) in Conducting Investigations Against members of the Police Who Violate the Police Code of Ethics
7.	14.22 - 14.29	RAMLAS-128	Elmayanti	Universitas Riau	The Contribution of Customary Law in the Settlement of Children's Cases in Conflict with the Law through the

					Concept of Restorative Justice
8.	14.29 - 14.36	RAMLAS-120	Mardalena Hanifah, Hengky Firmanda, Rika Lestari, Setia Putra	Universitas Riau	Optimization of E-Litigation in the Settlement of Divorce Cases at the Bangkinang District Court
9.	14.36 - 14.43	RAMLAS-803	Robby Wijaya, Wika Harisa Putri	Universitas Janabadra	Readiness of sustainability course in accounting curriculum at Indonesian Higher Education
10.	14.43 - 14.50	RAMLAS-701	Simon Sumanjoyo Hutagalung	Universitas Lampung	Crowdsourcing Model and Public Participation in Disaster Management
14.50 - 15.00 Discussion					
11.	15.00 - 15.07	RAMLAS-129	Yoserwan, Diana Arma	Universitas Andalas	Corporate Criminal Liability in Tax Crime as an Effort to Optimize State Income from the Tax Sector
12.	15.07 - 15.14	RAMLAS-127	Ziana Mahfuzzah, Saidin, Budiman Ginting, T.Keizerina Devi	Universitas Utara	The Tension Between Derivative Works Protected By Fair Use And Copyright Infringment Liability In Indonesia
13.	15.14 - 15.21	RAMLAS-152	Mexasai Indra, Junaidi, Zainul Akmal	Universitas Riau	Regional Government Strategies In Developing The Regional Development Budget In Overcoming Poverty At Rokan Hulu Regency
14.	15.21 - 15.28	RAMLAS-151	Dessy Artina, Ferawati, Syaifullah Yophi Ardiyanto	Universitas Riau	Local Government Policy On Natural Resources In The Petalangan Indigenous Law Community Related To Heat Sources In Pelalawan Regency
15.	15.28 - 15.35	RAMLAS-606	Andika, Della Nanda Luthfiana, Nadia, Kartinah	Janabadra University	Green Purchase Behaviour: The Role of Green Advertising, Green Awareness, and Eco-Literacy
16.	15.35 - 15.42	RAMLAS-605	Nurul Solikha Nofiani, M. Tahir	Graduate School Hasanuddin	Persons with Disabilities' Labor

			Kasnawi and Hasbi	University	Market Participation During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Evidence from Central Sulawesi, Indonesia
17.	15.42 - 15.49	RAMLAS-604	Rianasari Bimanti Esthi, Norbertus Citra Irawan, Indra Setiawan	Pelita Bangsa University and Tunas Pembangunan University	Nexus between Dynamic Capability, Environmentally Friendly Product Innovation, and Value Creation of Food Agro-industry Employees in the VUCA and SDGs Era
18.	15.49 - 15.56	RAMLAS-118	Patrice Rio Capella	Irwan Sapta Putra, Wiwik Sri Widiarty, Yunawati Karlina, Ujang Hibar, Riska Arianti, April laksana	Universitas Kristen Indonesia
19.	15.56 - 16.03	RAMLAS-137	Ulfa Hasanah, Hayatul Ismi, Irfan Ridha	Universitas Riau	Implementation Of Customary Forest Recognition As An Effort To Maintain The Existence Of Indigenous People In Kampar Regency
20.	16.03 - 16.10	RAMLAS-203	Widia Edorita	Universitas Riau	Implementation Of Sustainable Development Goals (Sdg's) In Forestry Resources Management To Realize Sustainable And Equal Forestry In Indonesia
21.	16.10 - 16.17	RAMLAS-138	Evi Deliana, MA Rauf, Zainul Akmal	Universitas Riau	How Indigenous Peoples Resolve Ulayat Land Disputes (Study in Koto Gasib, Siak Regency)
16.17 - 16.27 Discussion					
16.27 - 16.35 Photo Session and Closing					

Room 3

Moderator : Meriza Elpha Darnia, SH., MH.

Operator : Deby Soevina,S.T

No	Time (WIB)	Registration Number	Presenters	Affiliation	Title
13.30 - 13.40 Room Registration					
1.	13.40 - 13.47	RAMLAS-603	Tobirin, Bambang Tri Harsanto, Wahyuningrat, Dwiyanto Indiahono	Universitas Jenderal Soedirman Purwokerto	Building Smart People In Overcoming Poverty In The Kendeng Mountain Area, Banyumas Regency
2.	13.47 - 13.54	RAMLAS-602	Bambang Sukma Wijaya, Jurica Lucyanda, Ananda Fortunisa, Dominica A. Widiastuti	Universitas Bakrie	Communication Corruption and Personal Branding in Academic Sphere: Implications for Sustainable Development Goals
3.	13.54 - 14.01	RAMLAS-601	Agus Sriyanto, Sri Murwani, Abdullah Husain Wardoyo	Politeknik Keuangan Negara STAN Jakarta	The Impact Of Rising Cigarette Prices On The Circulation Of Illegal Cigarettes During The Pandemic
4.	14.01 - 14.08	RAMLAS-112	Ferawati	Universitas Riau	Model of Settlement of The Crime of economic Exploitation Against Children Through A Humanist Approach
5.	14.08 - 14.15	RAMLAS-114	Sukamarriko Andrikasmi	Universitas Riau	Efforts to Eradicate the Crime of Money Laundering in Online Loan Practices
6.	14.15 - 14.22	RAMLAS-130	Adi Tiaraputri	Universitas Riau	Legal Protection of Genetic Resources in Indonesia for Sustainable Development Goals
7.	14.22 - 14.29	RAMLAS-155	Zulfikar Jayakusuma, Adi Tiaraputri, Davit Rahmadan	Universitas Riau	Traditional Knowledge of The Sakai People in Riau Province and Sustainable Development
8.	14.29 - 14.36	RAMLAS-108	Separen	Universitas Riau	Legal Politics of Distribution of Village Funds By The Government According To Law Number 6 Of 2014 Concerning Village Connected With The

					Welfare State Concept
9.	14.36 - 14.43	RAMLAS-503	Muhammad Zulfan Hakim, Tri Fenny Widayanti, Ariani Arifin, M Ruslan, M U Sari	Universitas Hasanuddin	Regulation of Water Resources to Guarantee the Right to Availability of Water in the Karst Area of Maros-Pangkep, South Sulawesi, Indonesia
10.	14.43 - 14.50	RAMLAS-122	Richard M. Nainggolan, Irwan Sapta Putra, Mompang L Pengabean, Wiwik Sri Widiarty, Yunawati Karlina	Universitas Kristen Indonesia	The Right To Rehabilitation of Narcotics Addicts Within The Framework of The Protection of Human Rights
14.50 - 15.00 Discussion					
11.	15.00 - 15.07	RAMLAS-124	Luthfiyah trini Hastuti, Anti Mayastuti	Universitas Sebelas Maret	The Existence of Islamic Law in the Centre of Legal Globalization (Study of Islamic Sharia Enforcement in Aceh Province)
12.	15.07 - 15.14	RAMLAS-125	Putri Rumondang Siagian, OK.Saidin, Budiman Ginting, Jelly Leviza	Universitas Sumatera Utara	Legal Protection of Scientific Copyrights For Sustainable Development Goals
13.	15.14 - 15.21	RAMLAS-143	Rafiqa Sari, Tiara Ramadhani, Darwance	Universitas Bangka Belitung	Fulfillment of Civil Rights For Beliefs in Bangka District
14.	15.21 - 15.28	RAMLAS-146	Fithriatus Shalihah	Universitas Ahmad Dahlan	Wage Fulfillment in Abdi Dalem Employment Relations in Yogyakarta in the Perspective of Employment Law
15.	15.28 - 15.35	RAMLAS-407	Tiara Nur Anisah, Aditya Kurniawan, Nurwiyanta	Janabadra University	Low Awareness of Low Carbon Attitude, Feedback From Coercive Action
16.	15.35 - 15.42	RAMLAS-126	Ledy Diana, Abdul Arif	Universitas Riau	Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 23 Year 2009 Concerning Waste Management in Kampar
17.	15.42 - 15.49	RAMLAS-131	Mukhlis R, Gusliana HB.,Sukamariko	Universitas Riau	Settlement Of Natural Resources Conflict In The Kunto Darussalam Traditional Area Of Rokan Hulu
18.	15.49 - 15.56	RAMLAS-121	Meriza Elpha Darnia	Universitas Riau	Consumer Protection Against

					Misleading And Deceptive Advertising By Businesses On Television
19.	15.56 - 16.03	RAMLAS-116	Nurahim Rasudin, Firdaus	Universitas Riau	Legal Aspects Of Changes In Legal Form Of Business Entities Owned By Regional Businesses From The Company To The Company's Regional Company (Perseroda) (Study In Regional Owned Enterprises Of Riau Province)
20.	16.03 - 16.10	RAMLAS-404	Indi Hendraswari, Syahidan, Indra ASLP Putri, Fajri Ansari	Research Center for Ecology and Ethnobiology, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN)	Forest Management Units' Role in Conserving and Maintaining Watershed Sustainability to Support Electrical Energy
21.	16.10 - 16.17	RAMLAS-134	Mexasai Indra	Universitas Riau	The Idea of Simultaneous Regional Expansion in Indonesia
16.17 - 16.27 Discussion					
16.27 - 16.35 Photo Session and Closing					

Room 4

Moderator : Rahmat GM Manik,M.H
 Operator : Mumaddun K.Salami,SH.,M.H

No	Time (WIB)	Registration Number	Presenters	Affiliation	Title
13.30 - 13.40 Room Registration					
1.	13.40 - 13.47	RAMLAS-154	Aprilina Pawestri, Ida Wahyuliana, Lucky Dafira Nugroho	Universitas Trunojoyo	Development Restrictions on Beach Tourism Destinations as an Effort to Maintain Environmental Sustainability
2.	13.47 - 13.54	RAMLAS-403	Jan Hendriek Nunaki, Jeni Jeni, Insar Damopolii	Universitas Papua	Students' Critical Thinking on Environmental Pollution
3.	13.54 - 14.01	RAMLAS-504	Lucky Dafira Nugroho, Santi Rima Melati, Ida Wahyuliana, Aprilina Pawestri , dan Ninis Nugrahaeni	University Of Trunojoyo Madura	Legal Policy of Implementation Green Economy In Tourism Sector To Realize Sustainable Tourism And Environment
4.	14.01 - 14.08	RAMLAS-132	Emilda Firdaus, Dodi Haryono,Zulwism an	Universitas Riau	Settlement of Indigenous Forest Conflict in Kampar District
5.	14.08 - 14.15	RAMLAS-133	Zulfikar Jayakusuma	Universitas Riau	Control of Domestic Wastewater Pollution in The Order To Fulfill Sustainable Development Goals in Pekanbaru City
6.	14.15 - 14.22	RAMLAS-142	Rahmat GM Manik, Irfan Ridha	Universitas Riau	Celebgram's legal liability for Consumer Losses For Advertised Illegal Cosmetic Endorsement Products
7.	14.22 - 14.29	RAMLAS-123	Firdaus	Universitas Riau	Ambiguity in the Application of the Separation of Assets Doctrine in Indonesian Limited Liability Company Law
8.	14.29 - 14.36	RAMLAS-139	Novendri Mohamad Nggilu, Dian Ekawaty Ismail , Mohamad Rivaldi Moha, Ahmad	Universitas Negeri Gorontalo	The Evaluation and Clarification Stages of Vilages Regulations with Information Technology-Based
9.	14.36 - 14.43	RAMLAS-140	Dian Ekawaty	Universitas	Formulation of

			Ismail, Novendri M. Nggilu , Suwitno Y. Imran, Hamdan Tuna ,Mohamad Rivaldi Moha	Negeri Gorontalo	Asymmetric Criminal Sanctions: Indonesian Experience
10.	14.43 - 14.50	RAMLAS-144	Maria Maya Lestari, Asyam Mulya Zhafran	Universitas Riau	Space Debris Seen From the Precautionary Principle
14.50 - 15.00 Discussion					
11.	15.00 - 15.07	RAMLAS-401	Eka Nada Shofa Alkhajar, Agusniar Rizka Luthfia, Agus Sofyan	Universitas Sebelas Maret	Influencing People for Good: Waste Bank and Social Marketing Communication Strategies
12.	15.07 - 15.14	RAMLAS-402	Muhammad Abdul Qirom, Wawan Halwany, Fajar Lestari, and Dony Rachmanadi	Research Center for Ecological and Etnobiology, National Research and Innovation Agency	Above Ground Biomass After 29 Years Logging In Kintap Forest Research, South Kalimantan
13.	15.14 - 15.21	RAMLAS-405	Siti Rochmah Ika, Cahya Novita Dhani, Liya Finsiana Putri, Bernadus Tresno Sumbodo, Ari Kuncara Widagdo	Janabadra University	Environmental Reporting of Agricultural Companies around the Spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Evidence from Indonesia
14.	15.21 - 15.28	RAMLAS-150	Ricki Musliadi	Universitas Riau	Legal Analysis of Land Ownership Status in the Form of Certificate of Compensation (SKGR) for Indonesian Citizens who Renounced their Indonesian Citizenship
15.	15.28 - 15.35	RAMLAS-149	Erdianto, Setia Putra, Elmayanti	Universitas Riau	Settlement Of Customary Violation in The Coastal Part Of Pelalawan Regency
16.	15.35 - 15.42	RAMLAS-147	Gusliana HB, Syaifullah Yophi Ardiyanto	Universitas Riau	Riau Province Forest, Now And The Future
17.	15.42 - 15.49	RAMLAS-148	Syaifullah Yophi Ardiyanto, Sukamarriko Andrilkasmi; Gusliana HB	Universitas Riau	Regulation Of The Crime Of Forest Damage Based On The Value Of Justice
18.	15.49 - 15.56	RAMLAS-501	Dwiyanto Indiahono, Tobirin, Bambang Tri Harsanto,	Universitas Jenderal Soedirman	Cyberbullying in Local Context: Lessons from Banyumas

			Muslih Faozanudin, Lilis Sri Sulistyani, Hikmah Nuraini, Sukarso, Simin, SAndy Noviko		
19.	15.56 - 16.03	RAMLAS-502	Eka Merdekawati Djafar, Tri Fenny Widayanti, Muhammad Djafar Saidi, Audina Mayasari, Ratnawati	Universitas Hasanuddin	Forest Management to Achieve Sustainable Forestry Policy in Indonesia
20.	16.03 - 16.10	RAMLAS-145	Setia Putra	Universitas Riau	Implementation And Obligations Of Business Activities In Trade Through Ectronic Systems In Indonesia
16.10 - 16.20 Discussion					
16.20 - 16.30 Photo Session and Closing					

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

The urgency to strengthen blue carbon ecosystem settings based on theory law development to use to realize sustainable development in Indonesia

To cite this article: H Susanti and E Yanti 2023 *IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci.* **1181** 012023

View the [article online](#) for updates and enhancements.

You may also like

- [Multi-scale observations of mangrove blue carbon ecosystem fluxes: The NASA Carbon Monitoring System BlueFlux field campaign](#)
Benjamin Poulter, Francis M Adams-Metayer, Cibele Amaral et al.
- [Blue carbon dynamics in mangroves and conservation of their services in the Coral Triangle Ecoregion, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia](#)
Kangkuso Analuddin, La Ode Kadidae, La Ode Muhammad Yasir et al.
- [Geoengineering with seagrasses: is credit due where credit is given?](#)
Sophia C Johannessen and Robie W Macdonald



245th ECS Meeting • May 26-30, 2024 • San Francisco, CA

Don't miss your chance to present!

Connect with the leading electrochemical and solid-state science network!

Deadline Extended: December 15, 2023

Submit now!



The urgency to strengthen blue carbon ecosystem settings based on theory law development to use to realize sustainable development in Indonesia

H Susanti^{1*}, **E Yanti**²,

^{1,2}Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Islam Riau,

Jalan Kaharuddin Nst, Simpang Tiga, Kecamatan Bukit Raya, Kota Pekanbaru, Riau 28288 Indonesia

*heni@law.uir.ac.id

Abstract. The purpose of this study is first, to find out how the blue carbon ecosystem is currently regulated in Indonesia and secondly to find out how urgent it is to strengthen the regulation of blue carbon ecosystems in Indonesia to realize sustainable development in Indonesia. The research method used in this research is a normative juridical research method, the problem approach used in this writing is through the approach of various laws and regulations (statute approach). There are already several regulations that regulate good blue carbon ecosystems in the constitution and various laws and regulations, including Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry. In addition, it includes Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning Marine Affairs and Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands as well as various other laws and regulations. However, there are still many areas that have not made regional regulations to protect mangrove areas, so the blue carbon ecosystem has not been optimally maintained. It is very necessary to establish regulations strictly to protect blue carbon ecosystems both from laws and regulations, as well as derivative regulations used to protect the use of blue carbon ecosystems to achieve sustainable development in Indonesia.

1. Introduction

Climate change is a global problem that does not only occur in Indonesia. Increasing the temperature of the earth's surface, the intensity of extreme weather, and the frequency of floods and droughts are clear evidence of climate change. Herawati stated that climate change is a phenomenon of climate deviation from normal conditions that hit Indonesia and two conditions are known, namely El Nino and La Nina which have the potential to cause natural disasters in the form of droughts, flash floods, landslides, and others. Climate change is a global issue caused by changes in climate parameters such as temperature, rainfall, air humidity, wind, cloud conditions, rainfall, and solar radiation. According to Hilman, Indonesia is already vulnerable to the risks of natural disasters, such as floods, landslides, erosion, tropical storms, and droughts, and will face even greater risks due to climate change. [1] In 2030, the 29% independent reduction target for GHG emissions is 834 million tonnes of CO₂e, while the conditional target (support international) of 38% is 1,081 million tonnes of CO₂e. This target will be achieved through mitigation actions from five sectors, namely energy, process, and utilization industrial products (IPPU), agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU), and waste. [2]

Climate change occurs because the climate on earth is largely influenced by the presence of natural greenhouse gases/GHGs in the atmosphere. In addition to natural GHGs, also known as anthropogenic



GHGs (man-made greenhouse gases) are gases that are by-products of human activities, GHGs which include carbon dioxide /CO₂, methane/CH₄, chloro fluorocarbon /CFC, nitrogen dioxide/N₂O, and tropospheric ozone/O₃. Scientific evidence has shown that the amount of greenhouse gases continue to increase because human activities on earth will eventually cause the greenhouse effect and global climate change. The first IPCC report published in August 1990 stated: if the normal scenario continues (business as usual), meaning that if no action is taken to deal with the environmental problem, then the global average temperature will continue to increase by around 0.3°C per decade. This brings the global average temperature to around 2°C in 2025 and around 4°C in 2100.[3]

Climate change is basically not only a problem in Indonesia but a global problem in many other countries, which deserves more attention from various parties. Indonesia's sea area which reaches 5.8 million km² makes the potential of the marine sector invaluable, especially from the marine natural wealth sector. [4] Indonesia as the largest archipelagic country in the world has 17,504 islands, 16,056 of which have been standardized and registered with the Union Nations through the 10th United Nations Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names. Abundant natural resources make the sea area very important for national development. Indonesia's strategic position is not only seen from the position at the junction between the two continents, namely Asia and Australia, as well as the two oceans, namely the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, but also between the South China Sea and the East Asian Sea and the Indian Ocean. placing Indonesia in an important position in creating political, economic and regional, and international security stability. [5]

One of the efforts that can be made to deal with world climate change, especially in Indonesia, is by increasing the protection of coastal ecosystems. Coastal ecosystems such as mangroves and seagrass beds provide many important services for adaptation to climate change. For example protection from storms and sea level rise, prevention of shoreline erosion, adjustment of coastal water quality, providing habitat for commercially important fisheries and endangered marine species, and food security for many coastal communities. One of the ecosystem services provided by mangroves and seagrass beds concerning global climate change is to absorb and store large amounts of blue carbon originating from the atmosphere and oceans so that it is now being recognized for its role in overcoming climate change. [6]

Despite providing many benefits and services, blue coast carbon ecosystems are among the most threatened on Earth, with an estimated 340,000 to 980,000 hectares of these ecosystems being destroyed each year. It is estimated that up to 67% and at least 35% and 29% of all global forest cover of mangroves, tidal marshes, and grasslands had been lost, respectively. If this continues at a constant rate, 30-40% of tidal marshes and seagrass beds and almost all of the unprotected mangroves will be lost in the next 100 years.

Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia) "Indonesia is a country based on law" or (*rechtstaat*). [7] In Indonesia, there are several obstacles to protecting and preserving blue carbon ecosystems. At least 7 challenges have been identified. First, safeguard instruments (conservation, etc.) do not cover all blue carbon ecosystems. Then there are constraints related to institutional arrangement and enabling conditions, such as those related to law enforcement in the blue carbon ecosystem protection sector. Another challenge is the need to strengthen the recognition and empowerment of community-led initiatives, including increasing community participation in the policy-making process. In addition, there are still obstacles in supervision and law enforcement. Finally, there needs to be a development mechanism that supports the financing of high-quality blue carbon projects.

Based on this description it is necessary to strengthen regulations related to blue carbon protection, as a form of government efforts to preserve blue carbon on the coasts and as an effort to make people aware who are also ecosystems on earth to participate in empowering. to preserve blue carbon ecosystems in the face of world climate change, thus the formulation of the problem in this study is First, how is the regulation of blue carbon ecosystems in Indonesia currently, and secondly what is the urgency of strengthening blue carbon ecosystem regulations in Indonesia to realize sustainable development in Indonesia?

2. Research method

Research on these articles is a legal study that focuses on values, principles, and legal norms, both written and unwritten, to use legal issues that are thoroughly examined. The type of research on these articles is normative juridical or legal doctrine studies. In this research, the authors would like to explain the fact that environmental laws and regulations in Indonesia have not further regulated the protection of blue carbon as a coastal ecosystem that plays an important role in dealing with climate change. The approach used in this study is like a knife surgery for an in-depth study and study of the legal issue. The approach used is the statutory approach, in which the author studies laws and regulations related to environmental law, especially regarding strengthening the protection of blue carbon ecosystems. Conceptual Approach, in which the author studies legal concepts, especially those related to strengthening blue carbon ecosystem protection mechanisms. Comparative approach, in which the author compares how the blue carbon ecosystem protection law is strengthened in other countries with Indonesia.

3. Results and discussion

Blue carbon ecosystems in Indonesia

Blue Carbon is a term coined in 2009 to draw attention to the degradation of marine and coastal ecosystems and the need to conserve and restore them to mitigate climate change and for the other ecosystem services they provide. Blue Carbon has many meanings, which we wish to explain here, reflecting the original description of the draft including (1) all organic matter captured by marine organisms, and (2) how marine ecosystems can be managed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and thereby contribute to the mitigation and conservation of climate change. [8] Blue carbon is one of the terms (limitation) used to describe the environmental services of mangroves. Other ecosystems that can contribute to blue carbon include tidal swamps and seagrass beds. The blue carbon coastal ecosystem is one of the most threatened ecosystems on earth, with around 340,000 to 980,000 hectares of this ecosystem being destroyed every year. It is estimated that up to 67% and at least 35% and 29% of the total global coverage of mangroves, tidal swamps, and grasslands, respectively, have been lost. If this continues at a constant rate, 30-40% of tidal swamps, seagrass beds, and almost all of the unprotected mangroves will be lost in the next 100 years. When degraded or lost, this ecosystem will become a source of large amounts of carbon dioxide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions [9].

Blue carbon provides new opportunities to encourage and support the preservation (restoration and protection) of coastal ecosystems globally to maintain the various benefits provided by these ecosystems. Apart from that, the utilization of blue carbon is also a form of implementation of sustainable development goals (SDGs, point 14: life bellows water - life lower sea, preserving and protecting the preservation of the sea and marine life sources for sustainable development). Therefore, blue carbon sequestration is recommended as a natural climate solution. [10]

The forest and land sector in Indonesia is a sector that contributes to emissions and has the potential to reduce large emissions. Seeing this condition, Indonesia has a clear commitment to positioning REDD+ as the main effort to achieve its commitment. REDD+ is an international objective incentive mechanism to encourage policies and actions in developing forest-owning countries to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. REDD+ focuses on forest issues, namely how forest management is carried out within the framework of reducing CO₂ emissions through efforts to reduce and prevent deforestation and forest degradation and or protection forests to increase the quantity of forest cover or carbon stocks, given the symbol (+) because it includes conservation efforts and sustainable forest management. [11]

Indonesia is a country that has abundant natural wealth, natural wealth is on the surface of the earth and the bowels of the earth. [12] Indonesia is an archipelago with a long coastline that has the largest mangrove forest in the world. In 2006, Indonesia's mangrove forest area was 4.3 million hectares. In 2005 the area of Indonesia's mangrove forests was 3,062,300 hectares, this constituted 19% of the total area of mangrove forests worldwide. 15 Mangrove forests in Indonesia are spread across every province

in Indonesia, the largest area in 2016 was in the province of Papua, namely 1.1 million hectares or 29.05% of the mangrove area in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the smallest area of mangroves is in DI Yogyakarta Province, which is 40.10 hectares. The area of Indonesia's mangrove forests in 2014 was 4.4 million hectares, in 2015 it was 3.7 million hectares and in 2016 it was 3.9 million hectares. Mangrove damage in 2016 amounted to 52%. The biggest damage was found in South Sulawesi Province. This will be a big profession for the Indonesian government in dealing with the condition of extensive mangrove forests that tend to fluctuate. The area of mangrove forests is spread unevenly in every province in Indonesia, where the government's attention is not only on the province with the widest mangrove forest area but also on even the smallest mangrove forest area on how to increase the extent of the mangrove ecosystem and reduce the occurrence of disturbing factors. in the sustainability of the mangrove ecosystem. Considering that mangrove forests are included as Blue Carbon, Indonesia's role is very important in efforts to achieve the NDC target. However, based on the research results of the Paris Agreement which was passed through Law Number 16 of 2016 since the Law was promulgated, the Paris Agreement law has been in effect in Indonesia and has become positive law in Indonesia. The legal problems found in the implementation of the blue carbon-based REDD+ program in Indonesia are that law enforcement is still weak and certain laws are in the form of legal instruments in terms of protecting and managing mangrove forests.

As a form of its implications for Indonesia as a member country of the Paris Agreement, Indonesia is bound by the Paris Agreement and is obliged to obey and respect the Paris Agreement. Carry out the obligations contained in the Paris Agreement. In implementing the Paris Agreement, Indonesia has previously gone through the approval process to be bound by the Paris Agreement. According to Article 1 point b of the 1969 Vienna Convention, self-binding or consent to be bound can be done through ratification, accession, acceptance or acceptance, and approval. In the Paris Agreement, each country is required to reduce and limit greenhouse gas emissions, then the form of commitment of each country is stated in the contribution determined nationally. The Paris Agreement contains the obligations implied in Article 4 (2) (9) (13), Article 13 (7) letters a, b. Article 4, contains the obligations of all countries to implement and establish NDCs as a form of commitment by each country through mitigation efforts, to achieve targets in their NDCs, to report the results of NDC achievements every five years, and to be responsible for the implementation of the NDCs. NDC. According to Article 13 (7) letter a, b, it is mandatory for all countries to report the results of a national greenhouse gas inventory regularly and to report information related to the progress of the implementation of the NDC.

The Paris Agreement has been legalized into Indonesian national law through Law Number 16 of 2016 concerning the Ratification of the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC, having previously been signed by the Indonesian government on April 22, 2016, in New York, United States. The entry into force of the Paris Agreement through the Constitution through ratification by the President previously drafted the ratification of the Constitution which had been approved and discussed jointly by the DPR and the President. In this way, the Paris Agreement will occur and become part of Indonesian national law, and will take effect since Law Number 16 of 2016 was promulgated, namely on October 25, 2016.

Basically, everyone living on this earth has the right to live in safety and avoid the dangers of climate change. This right is a universal right for humans, it is regulated in the Indonesian constitution. The right to a good and healthy environment is one of the human rights as stipulated in Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states: that: "Everyone has the right" to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, get a good and healthy environment and have the right to health services." The environment itself is very important to discuss because the environment is a unitary space with all objects, forces, circumstances, and living things, including humans and their behavior, which affect nature. of course, the survival and welfare of humans and other living things. To create a prosperous life it is very important to strive for protection and implementation of development with due regard to environmental sustainability. [13]

The main obligation that has been carried out by Indonesia is the obligation to provide contributions that are determined nationally. Indonesia has assigned its first National Contribution/NDC since November 2016 to the UNFCCC Secretariat Body. Indonesia's NDC contains Indonesia's mitigation

efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 29% by own efforts and 41% by collaborating with international efforts in 2030. There are 5 sectors included in the NDC, namely the forestry sector at 17.2%, and the energy sector at 11%. the agricultural sector by 0.32%, the industrial sector by 0.10%, and the waste sector by 0.38%. In Indonesia's NDC, the forestry sector is the main sector for Indonesia to achieve the NDC. As implied In Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, each country is urged to take conservation actions and increase carbon sequestration and carbon storage. Given this, Indonesia has made REDD+ activities part of the forestry sector to achieve NDC.

Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to the 2007 Law concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. Law No. 1 of 2014 confirms that the Management of Coastal Zone and Small Islands is coordination of planning, utilization, supervision, and control of resources for coastal and small islands activities carried out by the Government and Regional Government, between sectors, between terrestrial and marine ecosystems, as well as between knowledge and management to improve people's welfare so that cross-sectoral involvement and coordination is needed to oversee the process of managing coastal areas, especially those on small islands. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Autonomy where the permit for the management of coastal areas is in the hands of the Provincial Government while in 2014 concerning permits for the management of Coastal and Small Islands Management of coastal areas can be carried out by the local government. [14]

Presidential Regulation Number 73 of 2012 contains a national strategy that will be carried out by the central government and regions to manage mangrove ecosystems, this is followed up by the issuance of regional regulations as a form of regional autonomy by each regional head. However, it can be seen that the reality of the mandate from Presidential Regulation Number 73 of 2012 is not running as it should. Some rules obtained from several areas related to Mangrove management, including Regional Regulation of South Sulawesi Province, Maros Regency Number 03 of 2015 concerning Mangrove Conservation, West Java Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 concerning Management of Mangrove Forests and Coastal Forests, Regional Regulation of Raja Regency Ampat Number 8 of 2012 concerning Protection of Mangrove Forests and Coastal Forests, Gorontalo Provincial Government Regulation Number 7 of 2016 concerning Management of Mangrove Ecosystems, West Java Governor Regulation Number 28 of 2013 concerning Instructions for Implementing Regional Regulations of West Java Province Number 6 of 2011 concerning Mangrove Forest Management and Coastal Forest. Mimika Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2014 concerning Protection and Management of Mangrove Ecosystems.

Seeing these conditions, there are very few areas where the government has not finished making regulations related to the protection of mangrove forests in their government areas. Through the principle of regional autonomy, local governments are obliged to maintain and manage mangroves. In this case, the government area plays a very important role in the management of mangrove ecosystems. Whereas in Law Number 32 of 2009, organizers who neglect to manage mangrove areas can be subject to sanctions. However, it is still limited to regulations that have not been effectively implemented. Judging from the regulations issued government areas related to mangrove forests are still a product of the Kyoto Protocol regime so regulations under the Paris Agreement regime regarding mangrove protection are still not visible at this time. Regulations made to protect mangrove ecosystems in coastal areas are very prone to environmental damage. To preserve mangrove forests including conservation and rehabilitation, the role is needed not only from the regional government center, but a very important role is the role of the community around the coastal area.

The Urgency of Strengthening Ecosystem Regulation Blue carbon in Indonesia is used to realize sustainable development in Indonesia

Internationally, the plan for sustainable development was developed through the report of the World Commission on Environment Life and Development (The World Commission on Environment and Development) in 1987, which is better known as the Brundtland Report with the title Our Common Future. It is reported that there is a requirement for every country to apply the development plan of the concept of sustainable development. The definition of sustainable development according to WCED

means development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. the needs of the present generation without neglecting the needs of future generations). According to Konrad Ginter and Paul JIM de Waart, the definition of WCED is considered the most adequate as can be seen from his statement that the concept of sustainable development has been widely discussed, but no agreement has been reached on the definition of sustainable development beyond and more suitable than that in the Brundtland Report. The difficulty of defining sustainable development is also pointed out by several experts who can only identify the characteristics of sustainable development, as stated by Otto Soemarwoto, Emil Salim, Lamont C. Hempel, Johan Galtung, and David Brower as follows:

1. Otto Soemarwoto argued that sustainable development must be ecologically, socially, and economically sustainable
2. Emil Salim said sustainable development requires natural resources that we manage rationally. That is, natural resources can be processed, as long as it is rational and wise. For this reason, a development approach with environmental development is needed, namely eco-development;
3. Lamont C. Hempel proposed a sustainable development design as a policy that combines the interests of environmental protection for the benefit of economic growth. [15]

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with environmentally sustainable development is one of the frameworks carried out by the United Nations (UN) as an important step in achieving global development. The SDGs were agreed upon in 2015 by world leaders under the auspices of the United Nations, including Indonesia, to achieve three main goals, namely ending poverty, fighting inequality, and stopping global climate change. The SDGs contain 17 GOALS and 169 targets that are expected to be achieved by 2030. Efforts to achieve the 17 goals cannot be separated from the participation of various parties, including the government, the private sector, civil society organizations, academics, and the community. Even though the government is the policy stick holder in implementing the SDGs, the community as the largest community is the main driver in determining the level of achievement of the SDG targets. [16]

As stated in SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) Points 14 and 15 reads:

Goal 14: “Sustainable Utilization and Preservation of Oceans, Oceans, and Marine Resources to Fulfill Sustainable Development”.

Goal 15: “Renew, promote and protect ecosystems and the strength of land resources sustainably, halt the loss of biodiversity, reverse land degradation, combat desertification and manage forests sustainably”. [17]

Law is part of human creation that is used to uphold human dignity. Relevance to the basic values of nationality is to realize a civilized conception of justice, such as the second precept of the Pancasila. Therefore, the law as a means of development and renewal of society must be realized in the formation of laws (regulations) in strategic fields related to the management of the environment and natural resources. Related to the function of the rule of law, Sudikno Mertokusumo said the function of the rule of law is essential to protect human interests. Law enforcement is tasked with seeking a balance of arrangements in society and legal certainty to achieve the goal of the law, namely public order. For human interests to be protected, the law must be implemented. The implementation of the law can take place normally and peacefully, but it can also occur due to violations of the law. In this case, it is the law that has been violated that must be upheld. Through law enforcement here, the law becomes a reality. The many rules or norms stipulated in environmental and natural resource legislation are supposed to protect human behavior from the exploitation of natural resources and environmental destruction, such as forest fires, and river and ocean pollution. [18]

Regulatory legislation is an important aspect to be used as a guideline for government administrators and the public to create legal certainty which is a factor in the success of blue carbon ecosystem protection programs. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry are still the references regarding mangrove forests. In addition, this includes Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning Maritime Affairs and Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. In 2012,

Presidential Regulation Number 73 of 2012 was issued concerning the national strategy for managing mangrove ecosystems. This Presidential Decree is the specific rule governing the management of mangrove ecosystems including the protection of mangrove ecosystems. This Presidential Decree was issued within the framework of the Kyoto Protocol 1 and is still used as a reference in the management of mangrove forests. Presidential Regulation Number 73 of 2012 contains a national strategy that will be carried out by the central government and regions to manage mangrove ecosystems, this is followed up by the issuance of regional regulations as a form of regional autonomy by each regional head. However, it can be seen that the reality of the mandate from Presidential Regulation Number 73 of 2012 is not running as it should. Several rules obtained from several areas related to Mangrove management, including Regional Regulation of South Sulawesi Province, Maros Regency Number 03 of 2015 concerning Mangrove Conservation, West Java Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 concerning Management of Mangrove Forests and Coastal Forests, Regional Regulation of Raja Regency Ampat Number 8 of 2012 concerning Protection of Mangrove Forests and Coastal Forests, Gorontalo Provincial Government Regulation Number 7 of 2016 concerning Management of Mangrove Ecosystems, West Java Governor Regulation Number 28 of 2013 concerning Instructions for Implementation of Regional Regulations of West Java Province Number 6 of 2011 concerning Mangrove Forest Management and Coastal Forest. Mimika Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2014 concerning Protection and Management of Mangrove Ecosystems.

From the description above, we can conclude that Indonesia is a country consisting of islands, a country that has the largest maritime economy among other ASEAN countries. At the end of 2015, Indonesia recorded 67% of the total added value of the ASEAN maritime industry. Indonesia also dominates 83% of the added value of the marine economy in the fisheries sector vs. 31% in the East Asia Pacific Region. The economic growth of the maritime sector in Indonesia has contributed to strengthening Indonesia's economy after the 1997 Asian financial crisis. Even so, Indonesia's marine health index as stated in the OECD 2021 report yesterday was ranked 137th out of 221 countries. Thus, legal protection efforts are urgently needed for blue carbon ecosystems so that later they can deal with climate change. Laws and Regulations As a manifestation of the government's seriousness in protecting blue carbon ecosystems, it is necessary to have laws and regulations capable of protecting blue carbon ecosystems after the Kyoto protocol and derivatives of the Paris agreement, as well as regional governments capable of making regional regulations regarding ecosystems. mangroves.

Other internationally binding instruments are needed to effectively apply the norms for the protection of the marine environment which are general in UNCLOS 1982, UN CBD 1992, and the IMO Convention. The legal development framework for the protection of marine ecosystems to support the implementation of a sustainable marine economy needs to use consolidated principles as a reference for the legal framework for such development. This development legal framework must be part of the transformation process from an unsustainable ocean economy to a sustainable ocean economy. There are very few facts in areas where the government has not completed regulations regarding the protection of mangrove forests in its administrative areas. Through the principle of regional autonomy, local governments are obliged to maintain and manage mangroves. In this case, the government area plays a very important role in the management of mangrove ecosystems. Whereas in Law Number 32 of 2009, organizers who neglect to manage mangrove areas can be subject to sanctions. However, there are still regulations that have not been effectively enforced

4. Conclusion

As for the conclusion of the discussion above, there are two things, first there are many regulations governing good blue carbon ecosystems in the constitution and various laws and regulations, including Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning the Protection and Management of the Environment and Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry. In addition, this includes Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning Maritime Affairs and Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning the Management of Coastal Zone and Small Islands as well as various other laws and regulations. However, there are still many areas that have not made regional regulations to protect mangrove areas, resulting the blue carbon ecosystem not being protected optimally. The second, It is very necessary to establish regulations explicitly to protect blue

carbon ecosystems both from laws and regulations, as well as derivative regulations used to protect the use of blue carbon ecosystems to achieve sustainable development in Indonesia.

References

- [1] UN Gorontalo, J. Jend, S. No, dan D. Timur, "Jurnal Sibermas (Sinergi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat) Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Melalui Program Karbon Biru sebagai Aksi Mitigasi Iklim Membangun Ketahanan Ekonomi Biru pada Masyarakat Pesisir PENDAHULUAN Perubahan Iklim adalah masalah global," tidak. September, 2020.
- [2] DJPPI Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, *Pedoman Penetapan Aksi Mitigasi Perubahan Iklim*. Jakarta, 2018.
- [3] E. Sofia, "Implikasi Hukum Perjanjian Paris Melalui Program REDD+ Berbasis Karbon Biru di Indonesia," *J. Magister Huk. Udayana (Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana)*, vol. 8, tidak. 2, hal. 174, 2019, doi:10.24843/jmhu.2019.v08.i02.p03.
- [4] E. Kristen Purwendah, "Korelasi Prinsip Pencemar Membayar dan Konsep Ekonomi Biru pada Pencemaran Minyak oleh Kapal Tanker Sebagai Upaya Perlindungan Lingkungan Laut Indonesia," *Bina Huk. Lingkaran.*, vol. 2, tidak. 2, 2018, doi:10.24970/jbhl.v2n2.11.
- [5] DAA Sari, "Integrasi Kebijakan Tata Kelola Untuk Pembangunan Kelautan Berkelanjutan," *J. Rechtsvinding*, vol. 8, tidak. 2, 2019.
- [6] CFA Sondak, "Perkiraan Potensi Penyerapan Karbon Biru oleh Hutan Mangrove Sulawesi Utara," *J. Asean Stud. Marit. Isu*, vol. 1, tidak. 2015, [Online]. Tersedia: <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jasmi/article/view/12501>
- [7] W. Djafar, "Meneguhkan Komitmen Negara Hukum: Catatan Tren Defisit Negara Hukum di Indonesia," *J. Constitution*, vol. Vol. 7, tidak. No. 5, 2016.
- [8] CE Lovelock dan CM Duarte, "Dimensi karbon biru dan perspektif baru," *Biol. Lett.*, vol. 15, tidak. 3, hlm. 1–5, 2019, doi:10.1098/rsbl.2018.0781.
- [9] S. Sulistiana, "Potensi Mangrove sebagai Karbon Biru Indonesia untuk Pembangunan Berkelanjutan," *Peran Mat. Ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi. dalam Mencapai Tujuan Pengembang. Keberlanjutan/SDGs*, 2017.
- [10] PI Macreadie dkk., "Karbon biru sebagai solusi iklim alami," *Nat. Pdt. Lingkungan Bumi.*, vol. 2, tidak. 12, 2021, doi:10.1038/s43017-021-00224-1.
- [11] AP Sari, "Prosiding "REDD+ Indonesia Day," dalam *Seminar Nasional dan Pameran Bersama, "Moving REDD+ Indonesia Forward: Resolving Challenges-Series II: National Strategy and Srap/Strada REDD+ and Implications of Paris Agreement: Quo Vadis REDD+ Setelah Paris? . Jakarta: Direktorat Jenderal Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim Ke*, 2016, hal. 11.
- [12] A. Firdaus, Suhaidi, Sunarmi, dan J. Leviza, "Tanggung Jawab Pidana Lingkungan Terhadap Korporasi Pertambangan Melalui Prinsip Ultimum Remedium," vol. 413, tidak. Icolgis 2019, 2020, doi:10.2991/assehr.k.200306.179.
- [13] FNK Rama Halim Nur Azmi, Muhammad Irfan Hilmy, "MEMPERKENALKAN GUGATAN HUKUM WARGA NEGARA SEBAGAI PERLINDUNGAN HAK ATAS LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DALAM PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN DI INDONESIA," dalam *Prosiding Simposium Hukum Kusumaatmadja Tema: Hukum Sebagai Penggerak Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia*, 179.
- [14] RM Wattimena, "Perlindungan Hukum Hutan Mangrove di Wilayah Pesisir," *Balobe Law J.*, vol. 1, tidak. 2, hal. 109, 2021, doi:10.47268/balobe.v1i2.652.
- [15] J. Suhardjana, "Mengelola Konflik Lingkungan Dalam Rangka Mewujudkan Pembangunan Daerah Yang Berkelanjutan," *Bumi Lestari J. Environ.*, vol. 9, tidak. 2, hlm. 300–305, 2009, [Online]. Tersedia: <https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/blje/article/view/1527>
- [16] E. Duncan French dan Louis J. Kotzé, *Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan: Hukum, Teori dan Implementasi*. Penerbitan Edward Elgar, 2018.
- [17] S. Dewi dan UM Yogyakarta, "Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dalam Pengelolaan Ekowisata Hutan," no. Mei, 2018.

- [18] W. Nugroho dan A. Surono, “Rekonstruksi Hukum Pembangunan dalam Kebijakan Pengaturan Lingkungan Hidup dan Sumber Daya Alam,” *J. Huk. Lingkaran. Indonesia.* , vol. 4, tidak. 2, 2018, doi:10.38011/jhli.v4i2.62.



Kampus
Merdeka
INDONESIA JAYA



CERTIFICATE

No: 4198/UN19.5.1.1.9/TU/2022

Presented To

Dr.Heni Susanti, S.H.,M.H

P R E S E N T E R

The 3rd Riau Annual Meeting on Law and
Social Sciences

T H E M E

THE ROLE OF LAW, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND POLICY FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

October 26th, 2022



DEAN FACULTY OF LAW
UNIVERSITAS RIAU

Dr. Mexsasai Indra, S.H, M.H

CHAIRMAN of
COMMITTEE

Dr. Erdianto, .S.H, M.Hum