

## Abstrak

Tindak pidana lingkungan hidup diatur didalam pasal 97-123 Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup. Akibat terlanggaranya tindak pidana yang diatur dalam undang-undang tersebut diantaranya dapat menyebabkan kerugian bagi masyarakat. Tindak pidana lingkungan menyebabkan kerugian antara lain adalah tindak pidana pencemaran dan kerusakan lingkungan, tindak pidana pengelolaan limbah B3, tindak pidana dumping (pembuangan limbah) dan tindak pidana pembakaran lahan. Kesemua tindak pidana tersebut menimbulkan dampak kerugian terhadap bahaya kesehatan maupun kerugian secara ekonomi dan sosial. Masyarakat yang mengalami kerugian memiliki hak untuk mengajukan gugatan ganti kerugian, akan tetapi gugatan ganti rugi yang diajukan secara mandiri akan mengeluarkan biaya yang tinggi serta memerlukan jangka waktu penyelesaian perkara yang relatif lama sehingga untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut diatur pengaturan Penggabungan Gugatan Ganti Rugi dalam Perkara Tindak Pidana Lingkungan Hidup. Penggabungan gugatan ganti rugi tersebut dapat diajukan melalui mekanisme gugatan perbuatan melanggar hukum lingkungan hidup, gugatan perwakilan kelompok, gugatan organisasi lingkungan hidup dan gugatan *citizen law suit*. Pengaturan penggabungan gugatan ganti rugi perkara tindak lingkungan hidup belum diatur secara khusus melalui peraturan perundang-undangan, akan tetapi dasar hukum acara penggabungan gugatan ganti rugi tersebut diatur secara umum melalui ketentuan dalam pasal 98-100 Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1981 Tentang Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Pidana.

**Kata Kunci :** Pidana Lingkungan Hidup, Gugatan Ganti Rugi, Penggabungan Gugatan Kerugian

## Abstract

Environmental crimes are regulated in articles 97-123 of Law Number 32 Year 2009 concerning Protection and Environment Management. The result of violation of criminal acts regulated in that the law can cause harm to the community. The environmental crimes that causing harms to the health are criminal acts of pollution and environmental damage, criminal acts of B3 waste management, criminal acts of dumping and criminal acts of burning land. All of these crimes have a detrimental impact on sanitary hazard and social economic injury. People who suffer losses have the right to submit claims for compensation, but claims for compensation that are submitted independently will incur high costs and require a relatively long time to be resolved, then to resolve that issue regulated a Merger of Compensation Claim in Environmental Crime Cases. The merger of the law suit for compensation can be submitted through the mechanism of Compensation and Recovery of Environment Law Suit, People's Right to Class Action, Environmental Organization's Right to Lawsuit and Citizen Law Suit. Regulation for merger of the claim for compensation have not been specifically regulated through legislation but the legal basis for the merger for compensation claims is regulated in general through the provisions in articles 98-100 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Law.

**Keywords :** Criminal Environment, Law Suit of Compensation, The Merger of the Law Suit for Compensation