

SEA SAND EXPORTS: AN OPPORTUNITY OR A DISADVANTAGE TO THE PEOPLE?

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Abstract

This article critically examines the utilization or opportunities and losses for the people with the opening of sea sand export permits by the government which have been prohibited by the previous government regime. By focusing on the emergence of pros and cons of the opening of this sea sand export. This article analyzes how the opportunities that benefit from sea sand exports, corporations or people who profit. This study explains that sea sand mining can damage marine ecosystems and destroy biodiversity habitats, sea sand mining can damage fishermen's fishing areas and reduce fishermen's productivity, and sea sand mining can cause coastal abrasion and cause small islands to sink. This study contributes significantly to the discourse by explaining the implications of the export of sea sand in the community, as well as strategies to reduce the adverse impact of sea sand exports on environmental justice.

Keywords: Sea sand, Exports, Opportunity, People.

INTRODUCTION

Sea sand exports have gone viral lately because the government has ratified Permendag Regulation No. 20 of 2024, after which there have been pros and cons in the public domain, "Sea Sand Exports: Opportunities or Losses to the People". Pros and cons occur in the public domain, with a reasonable and very strong basis, that sea sand exports have too wide an impact on environmental justice. One of the proofs is shown by the opinion of the Director of Economics Celios [Centre of Economic and Law Studies] said that although sea sand exports are expected to provide benefits for entrepreneurs and state revenue, the potential profit is very small and according to the study, sea sand exports have a negative impact on the gross domestic product [GDP] of 1.22 trillion and according to the Executive Director of Celios Bhima Yudhistira said there is no correlation between sea sand exports and growth quality and competitive economy, in fact, sea sand mining has an impact on the damage to marine ecosystems or marine habitats that are difficult to repair in the long term [kompas.com, 2024, October 3]. Thus, the opening of the sea export faucet with the regulation of the Minister of Trade [Permendag] No. 20 of 2024 has received a serious response from the public.

So far, research on sea sand exports on "Sea Sand Exports: Opportunities or Losses to the People" has not been studied so that it can contribute to research on laut. ini sand exports, as evidenced by previous researches related to sea sand exports: namely the legal politics of sea sand exports [(Amarin, 2024)], The Effect of Inconsistency of Sea Sand Export Policy on Natural Resources Management and Ecological Sustainability [(Naranta & Pasir, 2024)], Analysis of sea sedimentation (sea sand) export policy against Government Regulation number 26 of 2023 concerning the management of marine sedimentation products [(Yansen et al., 2023)], Sea Sand Exports as a Threat in Realizing Indonesia's Opportunities as a World Maritime Axis [(Nurdin, S. W., Darwis, D., & Nugraha, 2024)], Conflict of Interest in Sea Sand Mining [(SEILA, 2023)], The Effect of Sea Sand Sedimentation Export Permit Policy on Ecological Justice on the Welfare of Coastal Communities [(Jauhari & Surono, 2023)], Sea Sand Mining [(Rahmad, 2018)], Sea Sand Mining or Dredging [(Kasim, 2019)], the urgency of revoking permits for sea sand mining activities as an effort to preserve the environment of coastal communities [(Korenelius, 2024)], Pros and Cons of Government Regulation No. 26 of 2023 concerning the Management of Sedimentation Products in the Sea: A Fiqh Perspective of Siyasah Syar'iyah [(Aditya & Tarigan, 2023)], The impact of sand mining activities on the socio-economic conditions of the community [(Fatonah, 2018); (Desianti, 2012)], The impact of environmental damage on sand mining [(Syaifulloh, 2021)], The global impact of sand mining on beaches and dunes [(Rangel-Buitrago et al.,

2023)], Illegal sand mining in coastal Ghana: The drivers and the way forward [(Mensah, 2023)], Extent of illegal sand mining in the Mekong Delta [(Yuen et al., 2024)], The environmental impact of sea sand mining has become a controversial issue [(Kim & Yoo, 2020)]. Thus, from several literature studies, no one has researched about "Sea Sand Export: An Opportunity or Harm to the People".

The study of the research on "sea sand exports: opportunities or losses to the people" is to complement the previous research on sea sand exports which has now been reopened by the current government. This is a reason to re-examine the pros and cons of sea sand exports in the community. This research wants to explore whether sea sand export faucets will provide opportunities or harm the community, so it needs to be discussed in depth. The implications of this research want to contribute to the export of sea sand which is being discussed by the public today. The contribution of research or research on sea sand exports in depth in this research explores about: First, sea sand mining can damage marine ecosystems and destroy biodiversity habitats. Second, sea sand mining can damage fishermen's fishing areas and reduce fishermen's productivity. Third, sea sand mining can cause coastal abrasion and cause small islands to sink. Therefore, the study of sea sand exports: opportunities or disadvantages for the people is important to be studied and explored.

The study of this study argues that with this research, it will be possible to delve into the export of sea sand from the opportunities and losses that occur in the community. This is very reasonable to study the weaknesses or disadvantages of the newly opened sea sand export permit. But it must also be seen from the short-term economic opportunities, whether state revenue is increasing or is not related to state revenue, or only corporations benefit, then how the people who work in the fishing sector are disadvantaged or benefit from the opening of export permits. Thus, the study of the export of sea sand between opportunities and disadvantages for the people becomes interesting in depth.

Pros and Cons of the opening of a sea export permit

A study on the export of sea sand with permits that has been issued by Government Regulation [PP] No. 26 of 2023 and followed up with the Regulation of the Minister of Trade [Permendag] [No..] has become pros and cons in the public today. This is a sign and marker in the public domain to investigate, whether the opening of this sea sand export permit opens up opportunities to benefit the income of the state, corporations and also the fishing community who go to sea every day. This is characterized by economic opportunities but only the interests of oligarchs and government elites who benefit from them, because entrepreneurs have connections with the government. Or in other words, power resources easily provide a monopoly right, concessions, and security protection [(Suhardi & Riaty Raffiudin, 2023)]. It is possible that the main benefits of this policy will flow to large companies involved in mining and exporting, while affected local communities often do not get comparable benefits [kumparan.com, 2024, October 24].

In addition, the condition with the existence of sea sand miners actually benefits income for fishermen, self-employed, but it does not involve corporations but self-managed in North Cimpu Village, Suli District, Luwu Regency [(Nyompa et al., 2020)], then in different places in Pancanegara village, Pabuaran District, Serang Regency, sand mining has a social and economic impact by opening up jobs for the local community, but the impact of damage to the environment also occurs [(Desianti, 2012)]. Thus, the pros and cons of the issuance of government regulation [PP] No. 26 of 2023 concerning the permission of sea sand exports are important to be researched.

Sea Sand Exports: An Opportunity or Harm to the People

There are several previous research studies that discuss Sea Sand Exports: Opportunities or Losses for the People in Indonesia. (Nurdin, S. W., Darwis, D., & Nugraha, 2024) discussed "Sea Sand Exports as a Threat in Realizing Indonesia's Opportunities as a World Maritime Axis". This research is motivated by the issuance of Government Regulation (PP) No. 26 of 2023 concerning the Management of Sedimentation Products in the Sea is a serious concern because it is considered an initial threat to efforts to realize Indonesia's ideals as a World Maritime Axis. This regulation provides legality for the export of sea sand sedimentation, which was previously prohibited in Presidential Decree No. 33 of 2002 concerning the Control and Supervision of Sea Sand Exploitation.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses the library research method, as the main approach in collecting data and conducting data analysis. Library Research is a method that conducts studies or studies from various literature sources related to sea sand exports such as Google Scholar, ResearchGate, ScienceDirect. It also reviews official documents relevant to the topic under study on sea sand exports, then also reports from advocacy agencies related to the focus of the topic studied.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Evidence Sea sand mining can damage marine ecosystems and destroy biodiversity habitats



Figure 1. The dangers of sea sand export policy [Greenpeaceid]

Figure 1 shows that the danger of sea sand export policy when implemented, the danger is shown by sea sand mining damaging marine ecosystems, destroying biodiversity habitats, and aggravating coastal abrasion and flash floods. Furthermore, dredging sea sand risks changing the structure of the seabed and enlarging the waves. Sea sand mining can also damage fishermen's fishing areas, reduce productivity, and in the long run can lead to food scarcity. Finally, sea sand mining also threatens the economic and social sustainability of coastal communities. Based on figure 1 above, it is in line with the findings of [(Corenelius, 2024); (Amalia et al., 2024)] that sea sand mining has had a negative impact on the ecosystem and communities around the coast.

Kontroversi Ekspor Pasir Laut: Ancaman Lingkungan atau Peluang Ekonomi?

oleh M Ambari di 24 September 2024



Figure 2. Sea Sand Export Controversy: An Economic Threat or Opportunity [mongabay.co.id, 2024, September 24]

Figure 2 [two] above illustrates the Controversy of Sea Sand: Threats or Economic Opportunities. The reason for the controversy is due to the issuance of regulations from the government, namely Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 22 of 2023 concerning Goods Prohibited for Export and Regulation of [the Minister of Trade](#) Number 21 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 23 of 2023 concerning Export Policies and Regulations. The regulation legalizes sea sand export activities to be reopened. Then also PP 26/2023 was issued on May 15, 2023. About the permissibility of sea sand mining. From the two rules, the basis is whether

this sand mine is a threat to the marine ecosystem or is this an economic opportunity for the community. One of the proofs is shown from Jokowi's comment which said that according to him, it was sedimentation exports that disrupted the shipping lanes of ships. "Again, it's not sea sand, huh. What is opened is sediment, sediment. Which disrupts the flow of the ship. Again not (sea sand). If you translate sand, it's different, you know. The sediment is different, although it is also sandy, but sediment.

In addition, Greenpeace Indonesia Sea Campaigner Afdillah said that the export of sea sand can threaten the lives of fishermen and coastal communities. Damaging the ecosystem is not the only reason, but also the economic and social sustainability of the community is a consideration that the export of sea sand is the wrong policy. This proves that there is an allegation of deliberate cover-up of the process that should be transparent as well as covering up the company that will get the permit along with its track record [mongabay.co.id, 2024, September 24]. Thus, the opening of sand mines with regulations by the government only benefits the elite and corporations benefit, but the community is still disadvantaged. Sea sand exports provide economic benefits in the short term, so there are economic opportunities. The long-term has a major impact on environmental damage. The reason is, Indonesia must have rules that emphasize the utilization of the potential of sea sand but do not damage the marine ecosystem, although economically it is an opportunity, but it cannot be a long-term sacrifice to environmental damage. This is in line with the results of a study from (Nurdin, S. W., Darwis, D., & Nugraha, 2024) who said that although sea sand exports provide short-term economic benefits, the impact is very significant on environmental damage, the need for more regulation in marine resource management to ensure that Indonesia can harness its maritime potential without sacrificing environmental sustainability.

Therefore, the export of sea sand, which is opened by government regulations, provides economic opportunities in the short term, but in the long term has an effect on the sustainability of environmental conservation. In different places (Muhsin et al., 2016), the results of SWOT and AHP analysis have obtained alternative strategies for iron sand mining in Cianjur Regency. The establishment of a BUMD Smelter is the main alternative to increase PAD, the profits of mining companies and the welfare of mining workers. Transporting products via sea is the main alternative to preserve the environment and infrastructure.

Ekspor Pasir Laut Merusak Ekosistem dan Mengubah Batas Wilayah Negara

ditulis oleh Danny Wibisono — 13/10/2024 Durasi baca: 3 menit

531 11 0



Figure 3. Sea Sand Exports Damage Ecosystems and Change Country Boundaries [bacaini.id, 2024, October 13]

YABAR BARU | 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

Bahaya Tambang Pasir Laut Bagi Ekosistem

Penambangan pasir laut menggerus keanekaragaman hayati. Bagaimana mencegahnya?

PRASCHITA OKTAVIANITA



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Figure 4. The Dangers of Sea Sand Mining for Ecosystems
[forestdigest.com, 2023, September 28]

Sea sand exports damage ecosystems and change the country's territorial boundaries. Even though in 2003 the sea export policy was stopped due to the impact of exploitation from the mine, but now the sea sand export tap has been reopened which will cause degradation of the sea sand ecosystem and biodiversity. Then what is even worse is shown by the reclamation activities of our neighboring country, namely Singapore, as a result of the export of sea sand, making the reclamation carried out by the country cause the country's territorial boundaries to shift. This is evidenced by the opinion of academics from Prof. Dr. Moestopo Andre Ardi that the sea sand export faucet was opened, even though the one that could be exported was sea sediment, but in reality what was taken was not only sea sediment, but also sea sand.

Andre explained that the consequences of this activity, in addition to damaging the environment, also result in abrasion, On the other hand, our country's land is reduced, while other countries that take and buy sand from us have their land area getting wider due to reclamation, and making changes to the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which later causes territorial boundary disputes [bacaini.id, 2024, October 13]. In line with that, the academic's statement is strengthened by the results of research from (Aos Yuli Firdaus & Isma Mutmainah, 2020) the issue of coastal reclamation by Singapore which requires a diplomatic solution because coastal reclamation poses a threat to Indonesia's sovereignty and is feared to shift the maritime boundary between Indonesia and Singapore. Thus, this is an important concern to the impact of the opening of sand mining exploration for borders of this country.

Evidence of sea sand mining can damage fishermen's fishing areas and reduce fishermen's productivity.



Figure 5. Sand miners damaged Kodingareng fishermen's fishing area [ekuatorial.com, 2021, July 22]

Figure 5 [five] shows sand miners damaged the fishing area of Kodingareng fishermen, as many as 4,526 people out of 1,081 Heads of Families (KK) on Kodingareng Island are now feeling the impact of sand mining carried out by PT Royal Boskalis' ship, *Queen of the Netherlands* in the Spermonde Islands in February-August 2020. The people there now have to feel the bitter pill because their catch is declining. The impact is also varied, ranging from arrears of school payments, sea fees, to dwindling investment [ekuatorial.com, 2021, July 22]. Based on figure 5 [five] in line with research from [(Fadha'il, 2024)] that legal protection for Kodingareng Island fishermen as victims and criminal law enforcement against sea sand mining activities does not run in accordance with existing laws and regulations, so that the fishermen and people of Kodingareng Island still feel the impact and loss to this day.

Evidence of Sea Sand Mining Can Cause Coastal Abrasion and Cause Small Islands to Sink



Ilustrasi tambang pasir laut. Foto: Shutterstock

Figure 6. Sea Sand Mining Polemic: Causes Abrasion and Sinking Islands [kumparan.com, 2023, September 15].

Figure 6 [six] shows sea sand quarries causing abrasion and island sinking. According to Muhammad Rafi, an activist and social activist, sea sand mining can also have an impact on the occurrence of abrasion and degradation from the environment. If abrasion continues to occur, it is possible that the small islands around the sand mine will sink due to land subsidence due to significant sand exploitation [kumparan.com, 2023, September 15]. In line with the findings of research from [(Mubarrak et al., 2024)] which said that because there are many threats to the environment that are detrimental to the community around the mining site, by presenting resource persons who also disagree with the policy, in addition to that, Kompas also shows how the impact of environmental damage will occur if the legalization of sea sand exports is carried out.

Discussion

Mining from sea sand can damage marine ecosystems and destroy biodiversity habitats. The implications of damaging marine ecosystems and destroying biodiversity habitats are shown by ecological impacts, economic impacts, and community social impacts. ; The existence of some mangrove forests that have been damaged by coarse materials discharged into the coast, can cause coastal abrasion and increased coastal erosion, increase pollution, and can cause damage to marine ecosystems resulting in biodiversity loss and disruption of the seafood chain. Therefore, sand mining has a huge impact on the marine ecosystem. Then sand mining activities also have an impact on the socio-economic community.

When it is intended for reclamation for new spaces. The reason is that sand mining for the opening of new spaces is carried out by the government, but it has an impact on socio-economic conditions masyarakat. ini evidenced by research by [(Daris et al., 2023); (Leisubun et al., 2024)] which proves that these activities have an impact on 1) Interfering with the activities of small fishermen, namely with the existence of downstream homecoming and the activities of sea sand mining companies. 2) Reduce the catch of fishing and gill nets by up to 80%. 3) Interfering with fishing operations, namely by disturbing the habitat of fishermen's fish catches. 4) Disturbing the fishing area, so that the fishing

ground changes which results in increased operational costs. Thus, reclamation for new spaces and sand mining have an impact on the socio-economy of fishermen. Different research was conducted by (Anggariani et al., 2021) The impact of sand mining activities on the socio-economic conditions of communities in the coastal area of Galesong, including the loss of fishing areas due to sea sand dredging, causing the water to become cloudy. In addition, research from (Abd Rahman, I. H., & Sumktaki, 2020) The negative impact of sand mining due to damage in coastal areas in the three villages is the former sand mining pits, the destruction of the coastal ecosystem as a result of the loss of coastal forests, the damage to farmlands between farmers' land and the coast, and the many basins or holes used for sand mining (excavation).

The tendency to occur as a result of sea sand mining in the community. The reason is that there are so many factors that cause it, why so many of the sand exports are detrimental to the community, especially the marine ecosystem. This can be proven by the weak law enforcement in sea sand exploration, the many legal loopholes that can make corporations safe from the act of sea sand mining, then without an environmental study document, only prioritizing profitable short-term interests without looking at the long term that is destructive, the market demand for sea sand exports abroad. Thus, that is the reason why sea sand mining occurs which damages the marine ecosystem.

Sea sand mining can damage fishermen's fishing areas and reduce fishermen's productivity. Sand mining activities for sea sand export based on Government Regulation [PP] No. 26 of 2023 are an excuse or argument to discuss the implications of sea sand mining exploration activities on the destruction of fishermen's fishing areas and reduce fishermen's productivity. The implication is shown by the decrease in the number of fish income caught by fishermen, this is strengthened by a case study that occurred in South Sulawesi Province, precisely on a Kodingareng island, shown by activities before the sand mining was explored, fishermen were able to earn income by catching as many as 20-40 fish per day, when the exploitation of sea sand mining was taking place it turned out to be very reduced in fishermen's fish catches as many as 1-2 fish per day [oceanjusticeinitiative.org, 2024, November]. Furthermore, based on a report from the Center of Economic and Law Studies [CELIOS], it is shown by the decline in fishermen's catches or capture fisheries which has implications for a drastic reduction in fishermen's income up to 990 billion and a decrease in job opportunities for fishermen around 36,400 fishermen [mosaic-indonesia.com, 2024, October 14]. Therefore, sea sand exploration has an impact on the decline in fishermen's catches.

The tendency of the fishermen to decrease their fish catch is due to the exploitation of sand mines. This is the reason why the exploration of sand mining has caused a decrease in fishermen's fish catch. One of the proofs is caused by the turbidity of seawater due to sea sand mining activities that damage coral reefs where fish ecosystems and habitats develop [oceanjusticeinitiative.org, 2024, November]. Then the decline in fishermen's income tends to be caused by the sea sand mining model that always uses suction boats and is transported using barges which tend to be capital-intensive rather than labor-intensive [[mosaic-indonesia.com, 2024, October 14]. In addition, sea sand mining activities cause the destruction of seagrass beds which have a function for the regeneration of fish with their mating patterns and seagrass beds are also places for various types of fish that forage, the damage from the seagrass beds complements and contributes to the decline in the number of fish in the area [katadata.co.id, 2025, January 26]. Thus, the decline in the number of fishermen's catches is due to the exploitation of sand mines which contributes to the turbidity of seawater.

Sea sand mining has implications for coastal abrasion and small islands are in danger of drowning. This is a reason for this phenomenon shown by coastal abrasion which has implications for the loss of coastal protection due to the exploitation of sea sand mines, and finally also has implications for the land that is eroded and shrunk due to the miners. The implications of the threat of small islands sinking are shown by the shrinking of beaches and in the long term the risk of sinking small islands as a consequence of rising sea levels. This is evidenced by the case of sand mining in the Riau Islands province, precisely on the island of Nipah Batam City, the occurrence of sand mining on the island of Nipah for the export of sand to Singapore caused abrasion so that the island of Nipah sank [money.kompas.com, 2024, September 13]. Then the organization Wahana Lingkungan Hidup [WALHI] noted that 70 small Indonesian islands had drowned in mid-September 2001 [kompas.com,

2024, September 25]. Therefore, the implications of sand mining cause abrasion, so that the shrinkage or erosion of beaches has implications for the sinking of small islands.

The tendency of coastal abrasion and the risk of sinking small islands from sand export mining activists. This is the reason for this phenomenon due to the tendency of the marine ecosystem to be supported by sea sand, because of the functional structure of the existence of sea sand to maintain the equilibrium of the seabed. Then the sand also resists the dynamics of the waves so that erosion or erosion of sand does not occur which in the long term can cause small islands to sink. Due to the tendency of sand removal, the seabed will become deeper and contribute to faster erosion. This is reinforced by an analytical study from the Ocean Justice Initiative [OJI] which says that uncontrolled sand mining actually contributes to the occurrence of abrasion and erosion [oceanjusticeinitiative.org, 2024, December]. Thus, the tendency of coastal abrasion and the risk of small islands in the sand mining environment to sink is caused by uncontrolled sand mining and not paying attention to environmental justice.

CONCLUSION

It turns out that so far we have considered that the existence of sea sand mining will benefit the people, but on the contrary, the existence of sea sand export activities will only benefit corporations and not maximize revenue for the state. This is a reason that the export of sea sand does not open opportunities to prosper the fishing community, but on the contrary, the impact of sea sand mining damages the marine ecosystem and harms the fishermen who interfere with the fishermen's income. This is evidenced by previous research studies, an analysis from the Environmental Forum [Walhi], an analysis from the Ocean Justice Initiative [OJI] and a report from the Centre of Economic and Law Studies [CELIOS]. Therefore, sea sand mining has too many negative impacts than positive impacts on society and the country.

Sea sand export activities opened by the government with government regulation [PP] No. 26 of 2023. This provides an explanation that the sea sand export activities that have been opened, in the short term, do benefit related parties such as corporations, state revenue, although not significant. But long-term sea sand export activities can damage ecosystems and marine habitats, and can sink small islands and that is already happening. It has happened in the Riau Islands province, especially the island of Nipah in Batam. Thus, the export of sea sand, which we consider to be able to solve the economic problems of the community, is the opposite of hitting environmental justice and justice for the fishing community.

This study is only limited to secondary data that is used as a source and analyzed. Therefore, this study has not integrated the opinions of competent sources in the export of sea sand, so it is necessary to conduct a follow-up study by strengthening primary data, and strengthening the results of the next findings. As evidence of this research, data from previous research results relevant to the research theme, and also taken from media that focus on reporting on the analysis of sea sand exports opened by the government. Furthermore, there are also studies from institutions or non-governmental organizations that are concerned about the impact of sea sand exports. Therefore, this research only uses secondary data in the form of literature from previous studies and library research.

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