

ABSTRAK

Pengoperasian Pesawat Udara Tanpa Awak sipil di Indonesia diatur dalam Permenhub Nomor PM 180 Tahun 2015 tentang Pengendalian Pesawat Udara Tanpa Awak di Ruang Udara yang Dilayani Indonesia, lalu disempurnakan di dalam Permenhub Nomor PM 47 Tahun 2016 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Menteri Perhubungan Nomor PM 180 tahun 2015. Regulasi mengenai pesawat udara tanpa awak belum sepenuhnya diterapkan, sehingga dapat menimbulkan risiko terhadap operator maupun pihak lain yang terdampak. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk mengetahui regulasi dari pesawat udara tanpa awak serta pertanggung jawaban operator jika terjadi risiko dalam pengoperasiannya. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode yuridis normatif dan spesifikasinya menggunakan deskriptif analitis. Jenis data yang digunakan yaitu data sekunder yang meliputi bahan hukum primer, bahan hukum sekunder, dan bahan hukum tersier. Metode dalam menganalisa data digunakan secara kualitatif. Hasil Penelitian dan Pembahasan menjelaskan bahwa UU No. 1 tahun 2009 sebagai dasar hukum penerbangan serta Permenhub Nomor 180 tahun 2015 dan Nomor 47 tahun 2016 menjadi dasar hukum pengoperasian PUTA di Indonesia. Hasil Penelitian menyatakan bahwa apabila terjadi risiko dari pengoperasian, maka operator diminta pertanggungjawaban serta mendapatkan sanksi administratif dan sanksi pidana dari peraturan-peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

Kata kunci : Pesawat Udara Tanpa Awak, Pertanggung jawaban operator, Hukum Udara Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The operation of civilian Unmanned Aircraft in Indonesia is regulated in the Minister of Transportation's Regulation PM Number 180 of 2015 concerning Control of Unmanned Aircraft in Indonesian Served Airspaces, then refined in the Minister of Transportation's Regulation Number 47 of 2016 concerning Amendments to the Minister of Transportation's Regulation Number PM 180 of 2015. Regulations regarding unmanned aircraft have not yet been fully implemented, so that it can pose a risk to operators and other affected parties. This study aims to determine the regulations of unmanned aircraft and operator accountability in the event of a risk in its operation. This research was conducted using the normative juridical method and by using analytical descriptive for its specification. The type of data used is secondary data which includes primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. The method of analyzing data is used qualitatively. The Results of the Research explained that Constitution Number 1 of 2019 as the legal basic for aviation and Transportation Ministerial Regulation Number 180 of 2015 and Number 47 of 2016 became the legal basis for operations in Indonesia. The results of research stated that if there is a risk from the operation, the operator is held accountable and receives administrative sanctions and criminal sanctions from the regulations in force in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Unmanned Aircraft, operator responsibility, Indonesian Air Law*