

Penerapan Agreement On Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures di Indonesia: Harmonisasi dan Penerapan Kebijakan Impor dalam Memerangi Impor Produk Perikanan Berbahaya (Studi Kasus Impor Udang *Penaeus Vannamei*) = Application of Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures In Indonesia: Harmonization and Assembling Import Policy in War on Dangerous Fishery Commodity (Study Case on Shrimp Import Species *Penaeus Vannamei*)

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Tesis ini membahas tentang penerapan Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) di Indonesia melalui kebijakan impor udang dan kebijakan di bidang kelautan dan perikanan serta menganalisa efektifitas kebijakan impor tersebut, khususnya kebijakan impor udang guna mencegah masuknya komoditi udang impor yang berbahaya bagi kesehatan dan keselamatan manusia, hewan, dan sistem pembudidayaan udang di Indonesia dalam era perdagangan global dengan tetap melindungi kepentingan nasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan kajian hukum normatif sekaligus juga empiris. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan impor, khususnya kebijakan impor udang telah cukup efektif dalam mengakomodir kepentingan nasional yakni untuk melindungi kesehatan masyarakat/konsumen udang serta sistem budidaya udang lokal. Hasil penelitian menyarankan bahwa dalam setiap pembuatan kebijakan impor, khususnya yang berkaitan dengan impor komoditi perikanan, harus memperhatikan beberapa jenis penyakit ikan dan penyebarannya, harus ada peningkatan "capacity building" bagi sumber daya manusia dan infrastruktur, harus lebih meningkatkan pengawasan terhadap masuknya komoditi perikanan dengan memperhatikan fakta-fakta terkait persyaratan kesehatannya.

ABSTRACT

This Thesis examines the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) in Indonesia through the shrimp import policy and policy on maritime and fishery affairs. It also analyzes the effectiveness of the mentioned policy, in particular the import policy of shrimp to prevent any entry of imported shrimps which could endanger human beings, domesticated animal health safety and shrimp cultivation system in Indonesia within the world trade era by permanently providing protection to our national interest. This research uses (verdict of law) as well as empirical. The research result shows that import policy, especially on shrimp import has been effective enough in accommodating national interest, which is to protect the people/consumer health and the local shrimp cultivation system. It also suggests that every import policy product, in particular the ones that are interrelated with fishery import commodity, needs to pay more attention to various kinds of fish disease and (spreading). Hence there should be "Capacity Building" improvement in human resources and infrastructure. We should increase more supervision concerning all fishery commodity imports through better health requirements.