

# Tanggung jawab negara dan international seabed authority terhadap kegiatan sponsorship di Kawasan Dasar Laut Internasional = Responsibility of state and the international seabed authority against sponsorship activities in the international seabed area

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## Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Kegiatan eksplorasi di kawasan dasar laut menjadi industri pertambangan yang sangat mahal nilainya bagi kepentingan ekonomi. Sehingga kegiatan di kawasan dasar laut perlu diatur, dan terdapat dalam United Nations Convention on The Law Of The Sea Of 10 December 1982 atau Konvensi Hukum Laut Internasional tahun 1982, Agreement for the Implementation of Part XI of the UNCLOS of 10 December 1982 atau Perjanjian Implementasi 1994, Regulations on Prospecting and Exploration for Polymetallic Nodules in the Area, dan Regulations on Prospecting and Exploration for Polymetallic Sulphides in the Area. Eksplorasi kekayaan yang dihasilkan kawasan, yang dinamakan mineral-mineral, merupakan hal baru dalam perkembangan hukum laut dan menyangkut kepentingan seluruh umat manusia. Oleh karena pengelolaan kekayaan di kawasan bukan hal mudah, maka dibentuklah International Seabed Authority sebagai organisasi internasional yang melakukan pengawasan terhadap kegiatan di kawasan. Negara-negara berkembang, yang belum memiliki kemampuan teknis dan finansial untuk melakukan penambangan dasar laut di perairan internasional, namun ingin berpartisipasi secara efektif dalam kegiatan di Kawasan, maka negara-negara tersebut harus melibatkan entitas di sektor swasta global, dengan memberikan sponsorship bagi pihak yang ingin melakukan kegiatan di kawasan, dimana dalam penulisan ini diberikan contoh berdasarkan Republik Nauru dan Kerajaan Tonga.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Exploration activities in the area of seabed becomes a mining industry which have a very expensive value to economic interests. So that activities in the area of the seabed should be regulated, and there are in United Nations Convention on The Law Of The Sea Of 10 December 1982, Agreement for the Implementation of Part XI of the UNCLOS of 10 December 1982, Regulations on Prospecting and Exploration for Polymetallic Nodules in the Area, and Regulations on Prospecting and Exploration for Polymetallic Sulphides in the Area. Exploration of the resources which produced in the area, called the minerals, a novelty in development of maritime law and concerns the interests of all mankind. Therefore, management of resources in the area is not simple, hence formed International Seabed Authority as an international organization to supervise the activities in the area. Developing countries, which not already have the technical and financial capability to perform seabed mining in international waters, but would like to participate effectively in activities in the Area, then these countries should involve entities in the private sector globally, by providing sponsorship for those who want to do activities in the area, which some examples are the Republic of Nauru and the Kingdom of Tonga in this Thesis.; Exploration activities in the area of seabed becomes a mining industry which have a very expensive value to economic interests. So that activities in the area of the seabed should be regulated, and there are in United Nations Convention on The Law Of The Sea Of 10 December 1982,

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