

Peran indonesia dalam pengelolaan perikanan tuna dari aspek hukum internasional = Indonesia's role in tuna fisheries management under the international legal framework / Dimas Suryo Sukirno

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini menganalisa peran Indonesia terhadap pengelolaan perikanan tuna dari segi hukum-hukum dan juga dari sisi organisasi internasional maupun regional.

Indonesia telah meratifikasi beberapa hukum dan ketentuan internasional seperti United Nations Conventions on the Law of the Sea (1982 UNCLOS), United

Nations Fish Stock Agreement (1995 UNFSA) dan juga telah berhasil meratifikasi 3 Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) yaitu Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), Conventions on Conservation of Southern Bluefin

Tuna (CCSBT), dan Western Central and Pacific Fisheries Organization (WCPFC). 1982 UNCLOS menyatakan bahwa masing-masing negara wajib untuk bekerja sama antara lain untuk mengelola perikanan di area laut lepas (high seas) dan juga di Zone Ekonomi Eksklusif (ZEE). Juga bisa di simpulkan bahwa organisasi internasional dan regional tersebut didirikan karena ada timbulnya isuisu

pengelolaan perikanan dimana dapat merusak sumber daya, konservasi dan dapat menyebabkan penipisan stok ikan tuna. Pengelolaan perikanan di Indonesia banyak mengangkat isu-isu yang terkait dengan kasus Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) dimana kesalahan ini jelas tidak memenuhi ketentuan yang ditegaskan di hukum-hukum internasional. Isu tersebut mengangkat beberapa persoalan penting yang memperlihatkan kelemahan aplikasi Undang-Undang maupun Peraturan Menteri. Oleh sebab itu, skripsi ini menggambarkan bagaimana

Indonesia memperoleh peran di pengelolaan perikanan yang berdasar dengan asas berkerlanjutan dan pemikiran jangka panjang.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis analyzes the role of the Indonesian tuna fisheries management under the scope of international laws and regional organizations. Indonesia has ratified

several international laws and regulations such as the United Nations Conventions on the Law of the Sea (1982 UNCLOS), the United Nations Fish Stock

Agreement (1995 UNFSA) and has also been successfully ratified 3 Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO), namely the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), Conventions on the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna

(CCSBT), and the Central and Western Pacific Fisheries Organization (WCPFC). Furthermore, 1982 UNCLOS states that each state is responsible to cooperate amongst another to manage the fisheries in the high seas areas (high seas) and also in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). It can also be illustrated that the international and regional organizations are established because there is the urgency of fisheries management issues that may damage the resources as it can eventually cause depletion in tuna stocks. The

Indonesian fisheries management has several issues of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) where such actions do not comply with the laws and standards as defined in international law.

The issue raised some important issues that demonstrate the weak practical application of national Laws and Ministerial Regulations Therefore, this paper analyzes why should Indonesia's role to be persistent in applying the conservation principles and sustainable measures in its fisheries management.