

Implementasi UNCLOS 1982 guna penyelesaian sengketa batas maritim Indonesia dengan Malaysia di Laut Sulawesi = Implementation of UNCLOS 1982 for dispute resolution Indonesian maritime limits with Malaysia in the Sulawesi Sea

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Abstrak

Penentuan jenis kedaulatan suatu negara atas perairannya sangat penting. Hal ini untuk mengetahui sejauh mana hak dan kewajiban yang dimiliki serta mekanisme apa yang dapat diterapkan untuk melaksanakan penegakan hukum. Dalam UNCLOS 1982 telah ada konsensus umum tentang jenis dan, kewenangan dalam ruang lingkup zona maritim yurisdiksi negara pantai. Sementara dalam beberapa kasus ruang maritim bersama klaim maritim yang tumpang tindih juga telah menimbulkan perselisihan maritim antara negara-negara pantai. Begitu pula dengan Indonesia masih menyisakan sengketa batas maritim dengan Malaysia di Laut Sulawesi yang sampai saat ini belum terselesaikan terkait delimitasi/penetapan garis batas maritim di Laut Teritorial, ZEE dan Landas Kontinen.

.....Determination of the type of sovereignty of a country over its waters is very important. This is to find out the extent to which rights and obligations are owned and what mechanisms can be applied to implement law enforcement. In UNCLOS 1982 there was a general consensus on types and, authorities within the scope of the coastal jurisdiction of coastal states. While in some cases the maritime space together with overlapping maritime claims has also led to maritime disputes between coastal countries. Likewise, Indonesia still leaves a maritime boundary dispute with Malaysia in the Sulawesi Sea which has yet to be resolved regarding the determination / determination of maritime boundaries in the Territorial Sea, EEZ and Continental Shelf.