

SKRIPSI

PENGATURAN INTERNASIONAL PERDAGANGAN BAHAN BERBAHAYA DAN BERACUN (B3) SERTA IMPLEMENTASINYA PADA KANTOR KESYAHBANDARAN DAN OTORITAS PELABUHAN (KSOP) KELAS II TELUK BAYUR

*Diajukan Untuk Memenuhi Persyaratan Guna Memperoleh
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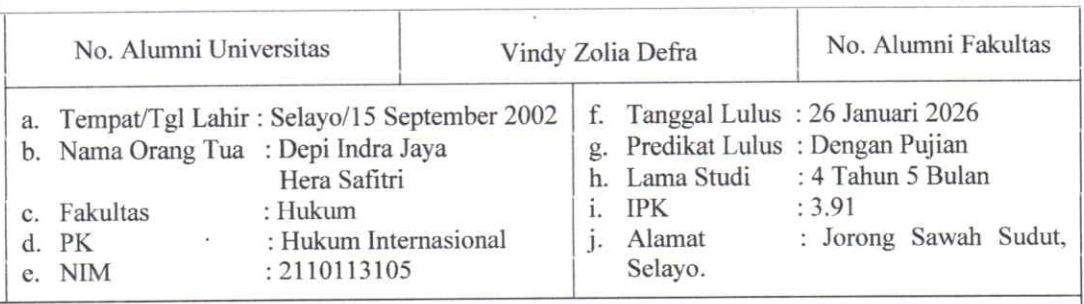
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INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS OF THE TRADE IN HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES (B3) AND THE IMPLEMENTATION AT THE HARBORMASTER OFFICE AND PORT AUTHORITY (KSOP) CLASS II TELUK BAYUR

(Vindy Zolia Defra, 2110113105, 139 Pages, International Law, Faculty of Law,
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ABSTRACT

The trade in Hazardous and Toxic Substances has an important role in the development of the global industry, but the transportation process has the potential to cause marine pollution and threats to human safety. For this reason, the international community has established legal regulations that regulate two areas, namely the regulation of B3 and the regulation of B3 trade. These international regulations include the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships/Marine Pollution (MARPOL) 73/78, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982, the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response, and Cooperation (OPRC) 1990, the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS) 2004, the international Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code 1974, and the Rotterdam Convention 1998. The formulation of the problems discussed are: (1) How is the international regulation of B3 trade by sea, and (2) How is the implementation of international regulation of B3 trade at the Teluk Bayur Class II Harbormaster and Port Authority Office. This research uses an empirical juridical method, through a statutory-regulatory approach (statutory approach) and a sociological approach (sociological approach), to analyze the suitability between applicable legal norms and their practical implementation. The results of the study show of international regulations on hazardous substances, by MARPOL 73/78, which establishes standards for preventing pollution by hazardous substances transporting vessels; the IMDG Code regulates the classification, packaging, and labeling of hazardous substances; the Rotterdam Convention in terms of hazardous substances regulates which chemical and pesticide cargoes are categorized as hazardous substances. The international regulations on hazardous substances trade by sea is regulated by UNCLOS 1982, which regulates the responsibilities and establishes the obligations of countries to prevent pollution from hazardous substances transport; the OPRC which regulates state preparedness and cooperation in tackling pollution due to hazardous substances trade; the ISPS Code which regulates ship safety and port security; and the Rotterdam Convention regulates notification of hazardous substances trade agreements between countries. This research contributes to the empirical legal study of KSOP Class II Teluk Bayur as one of the port authorities in Indonesia that has implemented all of these international regulations in the practice of handling B3 for trading. Indonesia has normatively adopted international regulations on hazardous substances trade into national law. However, in practice, challenges are still found that have the potential to threaten the implementation of international regulations in processing B3 trade cargo. This is feared to be a gap in the non-compliance of B3 classification standards that have the potential to pollute the marine environment during transport.

Keywords: International Regulation, Trade, Hazardous and Toxic Substances, Implementation, Class II Teluk Bayur Harbormaster and Port Authority Office.

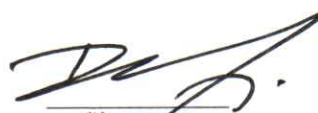
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