



University Name	:	HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
Faculty Name	:	LAW FACULTY
Department Name	:	INTERNATIONAL LAW
Study Program Name	:	UNDERGRADUATE LEGAL STUDIES

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN (SLP)					
COURSE	COURSE CODE	CSU	STATUS	DEPARTMENT	SM
LAW OF THE SEA	221B1623	2	MANDATORY (FACULTY)	IL	III
AUTHORIZATION	SLP Lecturer		Vice Dean of Academic and Development		
	Signature		Signature		
	Prof. Dr. Marcel Hendrapati, SH, MH		Prof. Dr. Ahmadi Miru, SH, MH		
EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES (ELOS)					
S1	Having integrity and legal professional ethics based on values of Pancasila				
KU1	Ability to think critically, logically and systematically				
KU2	Ability to work individually and collectively				
KU3	Ability to provide legal advice and solutions				
P4	Demonstrate mastery of substantive laws (criminal law, civil law, international law, administrative law, constitutional law)				

LEARNING GOALS

By studying the Law of the Sea (PIP) course, students are expected to be able to master the concepts and principles of Basic Scientific Patterns and its manifestation in national and international level. By having mastered the theories/concepts of the Law of the Sea, students will be able to analyze the legal instruments of international cross-sailing in Indonesian waters, legal instruments of the safety of navigation, standardization of safety or security of ships and ports (International Ship and Port Facilities Security Code), basic principles on the protection and preservation of the marine environment and marine correlated issues. With that ability of analysis, the student will be able to apply it in marine cases by using the basis of the theories that have been given.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE

This course concerns marine Studies as Basic Scientific Patterns, the history of the development of Indonesian law of the seas, the form of the various baselines, international cross-sailing, legal instruments on the safety of navigation (safety of navigation), standardization of the safety or security of ships and ports (International Ship and Port Facilities Security Code), basic principles on the protection and preservation of the marine environment, the sources of marine pollution, and the provisions concerning Indonesian fisheries.

References:

1. Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan, Sejarah Perkembangan Hukum Laut dan Kaitannya dengan Hukum Internasional, 2004.
2. Departemen Luar Negeri, Perbatasan Wilayah RI – Australia Dipandang dari Perjanjian Bilateral dan Internasional, 2005.
3. Hasjim Djalal, Politik Luar Negeri Indonesia Dalam Dasawarsa 1990, diterbitkan tahun 1997.
4. Hasjim Djalal, Hak Berdaulat dan Kedaulatan Yurisdiksi RI.
5. I Wayan Parthiana, Pengantar Hukum Internasional, 1990.
6. Kerangka Kebijakan Pengembangan Pola Ilmiah Pokok Universitas Hasanuddin.
7. Komar Kantaatmadja, Gantirugi Internasional Pencemaran Minyak di Laut, 1981.
8. Konvensi PBB mengenai Hukum Laut 1982.

9. Laode M.Syarif, Promotion and Management of Marine Fisheries in Indonesia, (Towards Sustainable Fisheries Law, A Comparative Analysis, Gerd Winter – Editor, 2009 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources).
10. Marcel Hendrapati dan S.M. Noor, Prinsip-Prinsip Hukum Laut Indonesia, 2009.
11. Marcel Hendrapati, Malaysia tidak Berhak Menumpang pada Azas Negara Kepulauan, Jurnal Jurisdictionary, Vol.1 No.2 April 2005.
12. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Hukum Laut Internasional, 1978.
13. Peta ALKI dan Penyuluhan Hukum 1998.
14. Peranan POLRI dalam Menegakkan Hukum di Laut (Suatu Refleksi Pelaksanaan Penegakan Hukum di Laut yang telah Dilakukan oleh POLRI).
15. Peraturan Presiden No.78 Tahun 2005 mengenai Pengelolaan Pulau-Pulau Kecil Terluar.
16. Peraturan Pemerintah No.37 Tahun 2002 mengenai ALKI.
17. Peraturan Pemerintah No.38 Tahun 2002 tentang Daftar Koordinat Geografis Titik-Titik Garis Pangkal Kepulauan Indonesia.
18. R. Churchill and A.V. Lowe, The Law of the Sea, 1983.
19. Safri Burhanuddin, Kewenangan Daerah dalam Eksploitasi Sumber Daya Non Hayati.
20. Referensi-referensi lain yang dapat dipertanggungjawabkan..

Week	Expected Final Ability / Learning Goal	Learning Material	Learning Methods	Indicator/Assesment Criteria	Weight
I	Students are able to explain the meaning of Basic Scientific Patterns, the establishment of marine studies as Basic Scientific Patterns, relevance, vision and mission of Unhas Basic Scientific Patterns.	Marine Studies as Basic Scientific Patterns of Unhas; History of its development, Relevance, Vision and Mission of Unhas related to the establishment of Marine Studies as Basic Scientific Patterns of Unhas.	1) Interactive Lectures; 2) Class Discussion	1) Participation in discussion; 2) Clarity in expressing opinions; 3) Accuracy in outlining related theories of Marine Studies as Basic Scientific Patterns.	5%.
II	Students are able to explain the meaning of various terms, such as the conception of the archipelago, archipelagic insight, archipelagic states, the Indonesian Maritime Continent, as well as the historical development of Indonesian maritime law.	The principle of the Archipelagic State: 1) Various terms, such as the conception of the archipelago, the archipelagic insight, archipelagic states, the Indonesian Maritime Continent; 2) History of the Development of the Law of the Sea of Indonesia (TZMKO 1939-Stb 1939 No.442; Juanda Declaration 1957; Const No.4 / Prp. 1960).	1) Interactive Lectures; 2) Class Discussion	1) Participation in class discussion; 2) Clarity in expressing opinions or the historical development of Indonesian maritime law. 3) Ability to explain facts about various terms and history of legal development of Indonesian maritime law.	5%
III	Students are able to explain the implementation of the principle of the Archipelagic State in	The implementation of the principle of Archipelagic State in various national legislation :	1) Discovery Learning through small group work;	1) Ability to explain related facts about implementation of the	5%

	various national legislation.	1) Government Regulations No.8 Year 1962 on Cross-Peace; 2) Government Announcement of 1969 concerning Continental Shelf of Indonesia; 3) Law No.1 of 1973 on the Continental Shelf of Indonesia; 4) Maritime boundary agreement with neighboring States; 5) Government of 1980 announcement on ZEEI; 6) Law No.5 of 1983 on ZEEI; 7) Law No.17 of 1985 on the ratification of RI against KHL 1982; 8) Law No.6 of 1996 on the territorial waters of Indonesia; 9) Law No.22 of 1999 and Law No.32 of 2004; 10) Government Regulation No.38 of 2002 on the List of Geographic Coordinates of the points of the baseline of the Indonesian archipelago; 11) Presidential Regulation No.78 of 2005.	2) Interactive Lectures; 3) Class Discussion;	principle of the archipelagic State; 2) Participation in class discussion; 3) Teamwork assignment; 4) Individual mastery	
IV	Students are able to explain the various sea channels in the territorial waters of Indonesia as an Archipelagic State.	Indonesian sea lanes as the Archipelagic State; 1) Island waters; 2) Inland waters (Gulf, harbor and river; 3) territorial sea; 4) Additional Track; 5) Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone; 6) Continental Shelf	1) Discovery Learning through small group work (study club); 2) Interactive	1) Ability to explain related facts on the division of sea routes in general and Indonesia in particular and explains the interrelation between	5%

		of Indonesia; 7) Indonesia ZEE around the Natuna Islands in conjunction with Nine Dashed Lines who claimed China on LTS.	Lectures; 3) Class Discussion.	facts and theories; 2) Participation in class discussion; 3) Teamwork; 4) Individual mastery	
V	Students are able to explain the various base lines that can be applied by Indonesia as the Archipelagic State.	Various kinds of baselines that can be used by Indonesia as the Archipelagic State ; 1) normal base lines); 2) (straight base lines); 3) straight archipelagic base lines; 4) straight lines; 5) closing lines.	1) Interactive Lectures; 2) Case Study; 3) Class Discussion	1) Ability to present and explain facts about the various baselines in general and Indonesia in particular, and the relationship between the various base lines; 2) individual participation in the classroom;	5%
VI	Students are able to explain the legal instrument of international cross-sailing in the territorial waters of Indonesia.	Legal instruments on cross-sailing: 1) Various kinds of cross-sailing in the territorial waters of the Republic of Indonesia and their understanding; 2) Comparative analysis of the three cross-sailing lines; 3) Various requirements to be considered when conducting archipelagic sea lanes passage (Government Regulation No.37 of 2002 on ALKI).	1) Interactive Lectures; 2) Case Study; 3) Class Discussion	1) Ability to express and explain the facts about cross-sailing; 2) The accuracy of using theory in analyzing facts related to cross-sailing; 3) Individual participation in class discussions.	5%

VII	Students are able to explain the legal instruments on the safety of navigation.	Legal instruments on various aspects of the safety of navigation, such as: 1) Seaworthiness of ship to sail in the sea (seaworthiness of ship), including the nationality of the ship; 2) Crewing standards; 3) aids to navigation; 4) prevention of ship impacts and crashes (ship routing).	1) Interactive Lectures; 2) Case Study; 3) Class Discussion	1) Ability to state facts about the principle of the safety of navigation; 2) The accuracy of using theory in analyzing facts related to the principle of the safety of navigation; 3) Individual participation in class discussions.	5%
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VIII		Midterm Examinatione	Individual Papers regarding one of aspect from marine legal material that has been studied.	1) Content of the paper; 2) Composition of papers; 3) Compatibility between theory and case and analysis; 4) Punctuality	10%
	Students are able to explain the standardization of safety or security of ships and ports (International Ship and Port Facilities Security Code).	ISPS Code: 1) History or background of ISPS Code birth; 2) The scope and purpose; 3) Security requirements related to ships and ports; 4) Implementation of ISPS in national law.	1) Interactive Lectures; 2) Case Study; 3) Class Discussion	1) Ability to express and explain facts about ship and port security standards; 2) The accuracy of using theory in analyzing facts related to ISPS and its application; 3) Individual participation in class discussions.	5%
X	Students are able to explain basic principles on the protection	Protection and preservation of the marine environment: 1) Provisions	1) Discovery Learning on small group work;	1) Ability to present related facts of the protection and	5%

	and preservation of the marine environment.	and principles in KHL 1982; 2) Follow-up.	2) Interactive Lectures;; 3) Class Discussion.	preservation of the marine environment and to explain the linkages of facts and theories; 2) Participation in class discussions; 3) Teamwork; 4) Individual mastery;	
XI	Students are able to explain the definition and sources of marine pollution.	The Definition of Pollution and Sea Pollution; Sources of marine pollution; The case of marine pollution by New Mont; The case of an oil field fire in the Timor Sea.	1) Discovery Learning on small group work; 2) Interactive Lectures;; 3) Class Discussion.	1) Ability to present facts related to marine pollution issues; 2) Participation in class discussions; 3) Teamwork. 4) Individual mastery.	5%
XII	Students are able to explain the meaning of treasure as well as various related terms, its legal instrument.	The legal instrument of treasures: 1) the definition of treasures and related terms; 2) Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982; 3) The legal status of treasures; 4) The case of the ship VOC De Geldermalsen.	1) Interactive Lectures; 2) Case Study; 3) Class Discussion	1) Participation in discussion; 2) Clarity in expressing opinions; 3) Accuracy in outlining theory.	5%
XIII	Students are able to explain treasure instruments in various national legislation.	Treasure Instruments in Indonesia national law: 1) Law No.32 of 2004 and Government Regulations No.25 of 2000; 2) Presidential Decree No.43 of 1989 and Presidential Decree No.107 of 2000; 3) Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No.39 of 2000.	1) Interactive Lectures; 2) Case Study; 3) Class Discussion.	1) Ability to present facts related to treasures instruments in national law: 2) The accuracy of using theory in analyzing related facts of treasure instruments nationally; 3) Participation in class discussions.	5%

XIV	Students are able to explain the basic terms and principles of Indonesian fisheries.	Indonesian Fisheries Law (Law No.31 of 2004): 1) Definition of Fisheries, Fishing, Fish Cultivation, Fishery Management, Fishery Business License, Fishing Permit; 2) The principle and purpose of fisheries management; 3) Scope; 4) Fishery Management Areas;	1) Discovery Learning on small group work; 2) Interactive Lectures; 3) Class Discussion.	1) The ability to present related facts of various aspects of the Indonesian Fisheries Law and explain the linkage between facts and theories; 2) Participation in discussion; 3) Teamwork ; 4) Individual mastery.	5%
XV	Students are able to explain the principles of fisheries management and fisheries business	Fisheries management: 1) Article 6 (destination, etc), Article 7 (fish resources management policy etc), Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, Article 11 and Article 12; 2) Fisheries (Article 25 - 34 etc); 3) Information system and data of fishery statistic; 4) Fishery levies; 5) Submission of assistance affairs and duties; 6) Fishery control; 7) Fishery Court	1) Discovery Learning; 2) Interactive Lectures; 3) Class Discussion.	1) Ability to present related facts of various aspects in fisheries management; 2) Participation in discussion; 3) Teamwork; 4) Individual mastery.	5%
XVI		Final examination.	Essay Test that includes the integration of all learning materials in the form of application tests and students are allowed to open the book.	1) Mastery of theory in learning materials; 2) The accuracy of using and applying theory in analyzing facts related to certain aspects of the Law of the Sea courses; 3) Punctuality in answering the questions.	10%