



KEMENTERIAN
PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN



Workshop Peningkatan Peringkat Jurnal Terakreditasi

Sriwijaya Law Review

Q3

Law

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SJR 2021

0.19

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NURHIDAYATULOH, SHI., S.Pd., SH., LL.M., MH., MHI

(Asesor & Managing Editor Sriwijaya Law Review)

Palembang, 28-29 Juni 2022

Nurhidayatuloh

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Kebijakan Penilaian Angka Kredit Dosen (PAK) Nomor : 0434/E.E4/KK.00/2022

Sehubungan dengan:

1. tindak lanjut surat Sekretaris Jenderal Mahkamah Konstitusi Nomor 1613/AP.02/4/2022| tanggal 08 April 2022
2. penjaminan mutu dan peningkatan kualitas usulan jabatan fungsional akademik Lektor Kepala dan Profesor
3. bentuk sinkronisasi dan integrasi pelaksanaan kebijakan Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Riset, dan Teknologi,

maka ditetapkan kebijakan penilaian angka kredit Dosen, sebagai berikut.

- a. Tim PAK melakukan evaluasi kesesuaian antara kualifikasi akademik, penugasan Dosen dan bidang ilmu yang diusulkan;
- b. Karya ilmiah pemenuhan persyaratan khusus untuk usulan jabatan fungsional/pangkat Lektor Kepala dan Profesor adalah Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi / Jurnal Internasional/ Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi/ Jurnal Nasional yang terdaftar pada <https://sinta3.kemdikbud.go.id/>
- c. Tim PAK melakukan penilaian karya ilmiah terkait dengan:
 1. relevansi kompetensi dosen dengan substansi karya ilmiah;
 2. kesesuaian antara lingkup/subyek area jurnal dengan karya ilmiah yang diusulkan;
 3. kepastian tidak ada pelanggaran integritas akademik.
- d. Mekanisme penilaian usulan kenaikan jabatan fungsional ke jenjang Lektor Kepala dilakukan di Perguruan Tinggi Negeri, Perguruan Tinggi Kementerian Lain/Lembaga Pemerintah Nonkementerian dan/atau Lembaga Layanan Pendidikan Tinggi Pengusul oleh Tim Penilai yang






sinta
Science and Technology Index

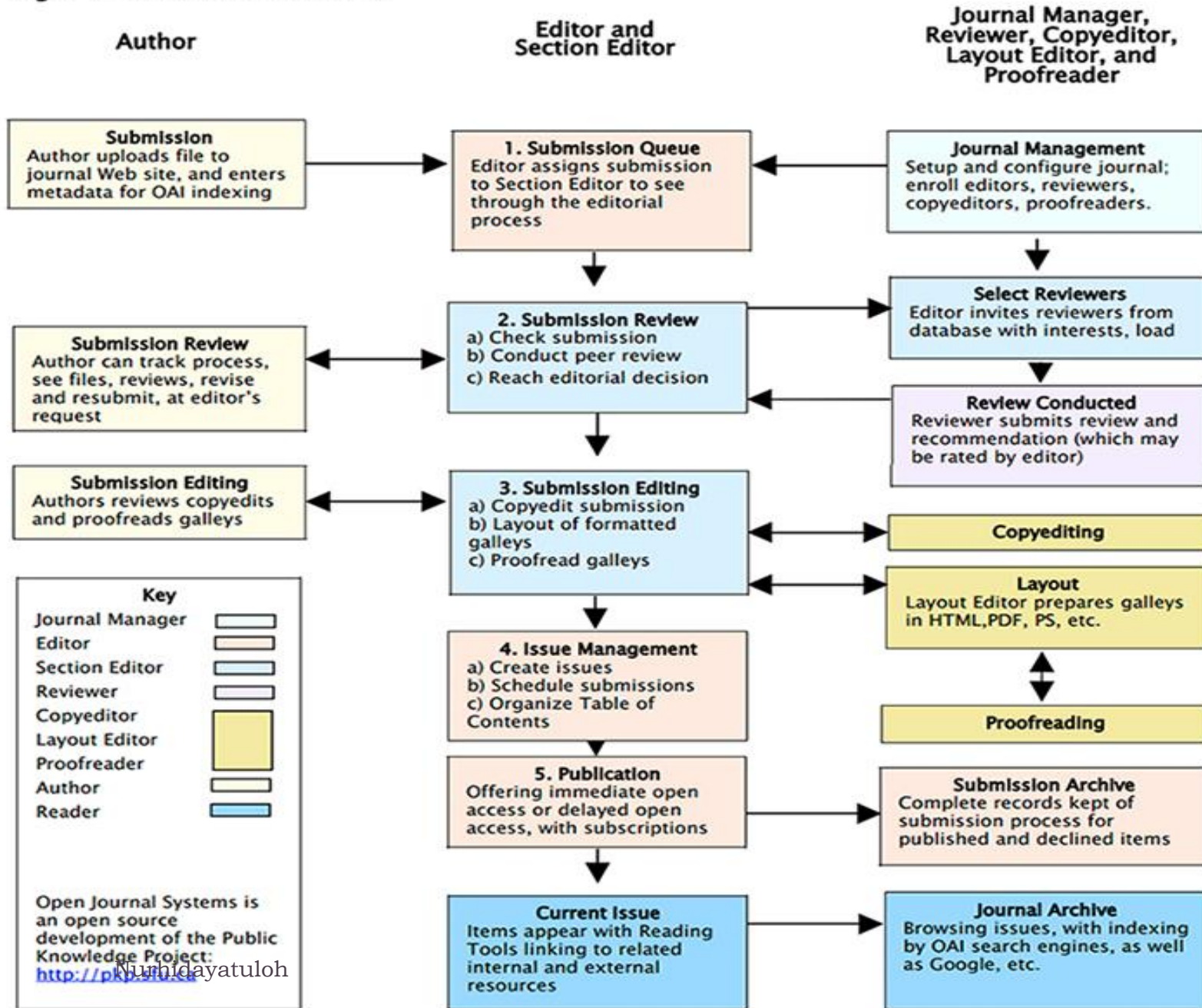


Poin-Poin Materi

- ❖ Diversity Reviewer, Editorial Board dan Author
- ❖ Legalitas Editor dan Peer Reviewer
- ❖ Form Agreement untuk Editor dan Peer Reviewer
- ❖ Form Assessment untuk Editor dan Peer Reviewer
- ❖ Proses Review & Peran Reviewer



OJS Workflow Chart



Tata Kelola Jurnal Online (OJS)



REVIEW PERMENRISTEK NO. 20/2017

1. JURNAL NASIONAL

e-ISSN; e-Journal; Abstrak Ing-Ind; Penulis & Editor lintas institusi

2. JURNAL NASIONAL TERAKREDITASI

3. JURNAL INTERNASIONAL

Bahasa PBB; Diversity Editor (4) & Penulis (2); Terindex SJR atau basis data ICI; Akreditasi B; DOAJ Green thick.

4. JURNAL INTERNASIONAL BEREPUTASI

Bahasa PBB; Diversity Editor (4) & Penulis (2); Terindex SJR Q3;



JURNAL ONLINE $\neq$ ELEKTRONIK JURNAL



PEER-REVIEWED JOURNAL

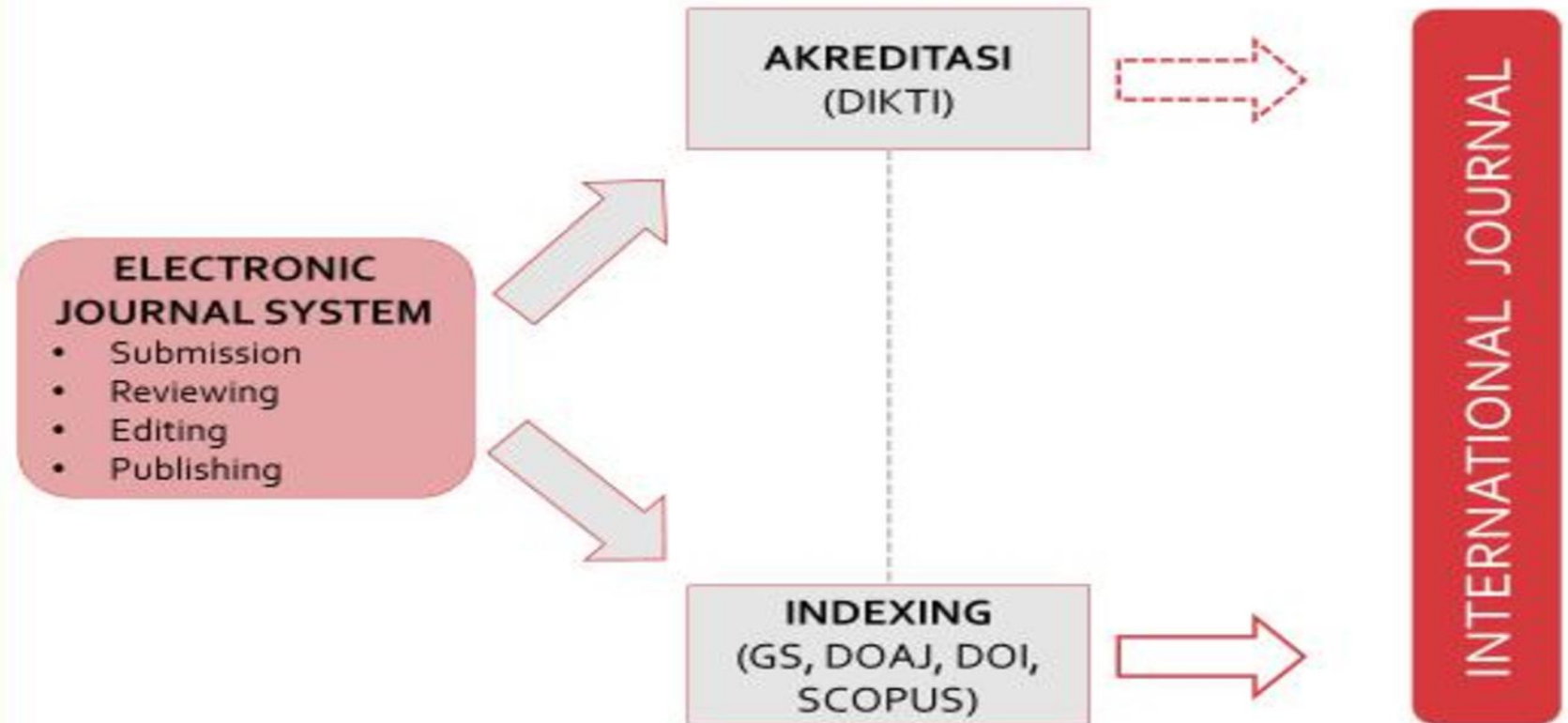
Editorial Review

Single Blind Peer-Review

Double Blind Peer-Review



TAHAPAN PENGEMBANGAN JURNAL ILMIAH



Editorial Role using Open Journal System

- **Journal Manager:** Mengatur (setup) jurnal dan peran editorial staf.
- **Editor:** Mengawasi proses editorial (submission review); Membuat dan mengatur terbitan (issue).
- **Section Editor:** Mengatur distribusi naskah; Memilih Reviewer (tergantung kebijakan jurnal).
- **Reviewer:** Menelaah naskah; Mengupload naskah hasil review.
- **Copyeditor:** Menyunting tata bahasa dan gaya selingkung.
- **Proofreader:** Membaca seksama format galley (ready publish).
- **Editor Layout:** Mengubah naskah ke dalam format publish (Pdf, Html etc.)



Daftar ke Garuda



[Home](#) [Publisher](#) [Journal / Conference](#) [Subject](#) [Suggest](#)

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dan Tahun Baru*

Kementerian Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi
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 **1,870,076**
Articles

 **2,659**
Publishers

 **14,147**
Journals

 **181**
Conferences

 **40**
Subject

Mechanical Engineering Environmental Science Economics, Econometrics & Finance Astronomy
Industrial & Manufacturing Engineering Public Health **Social Sciences** Humanities Aerospace Engineering Health Professions
Other



If you have a suggestion for a journal to be indexed in our database, please fill in the **New Journal Suggestion Form**, below, as completely as possible.

To facilitate the evaluation process please note:

- a. We recommend that only editors of publisher use this form. If you are not an editor or a publisher and would like to suggest a journal, please contact editor-in-chief or editor of the journal.
- b. Please provide unrestricted access online to a minimum of two current issues, consecutive issues of your suggested journal, and be sure to provide the URL. The content will only be used for evaluation purposes.

To be considered for review, journals should meet the following main eligibility criteria:

1. The journal should consist of peer-reviewed content
2. The journal should be published on a regular basis (have a ISSN number that has been registered with the International ISSN Centre)
3. At least two issues a year must have been published before you suggest the journal.

- Memiliki Doi
- Memiliki ISSN Online dan Print
- Memiliki data citasi di Dimension, dll

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Tabel 2. Peringkat Akreditasi

Peringkat	Nilai Total
Terakreditasi Peringkat 1 (Satu)	$85 \leq n \leq 100^*$
Terakreditasi Peringkat 2 (Dua)	$70 \leq n < 85$
Terakreditasi Peringkat 3 (Tiga)	$60 \leq n < 70$
Terakreditasi Peringkat 4 (Empat)	$50 \leq n < 60$
Terakreditasi Peringkat 5 (Lima)	$40 \leq n < 50$
Terakreditasi Peringkat 6 (Enam)	$30 \leq n < 40$

* dan atau terindeks di pengindeks internasional bereputasi.

Syarat **AKREDITASI SINTA**

Memiliki E.ISSN

Nama Sesuai ISSN LIPI

Memiliki DOI dari Crossref

Publication Ehtics

Bersifat Ilmiah (Muatan)

Minimal Terbit 2 Tahun



Dua Edisi/Nomor/Isssue pertahun

Minimal 5 Artikel

Profile Dimension Jurnal

Naik Peringkat SINTA, terbit 1 Nomor



Sistem Daring Penuh

Standarisasi Komponen

Maksimalkan terbitan

akhir

Evaluasi Diri & Daftar

ARJUNA



Tabel 1. Unsur dan Bobot Penilaian

Unsur	Bobot	
	Manajemen	Substansi*
Penamaan Jurnal Ilmiah	2	-
Kelembagaan Penerbit	4	-
Penyuntingan dan Manajemen Jurnal	19	-
Substansi Artikel	-	41
Gaya Penulisan	-	11
Penampilan	7	-
Keberkalaan	4	-
Penyebarluasan	12	-
Jumlah	48	52

*Jurnal ilmiah dinyatakan terakreditasi peringkat 2 (dua) apabila sekurang-kurangnya memperoleh nilai total 70 (substansi dan manajemen), dengan nilai substansi sekurang-kurangnya 26 (dua puluh enam).

Unsur Penilaian

1. Penamaan Jurnal Ilmiah

5. Gaya Penulisan

2. Kelembagaan Penerbit

6. Penampilan

3. Penyuntingan dan Manajemen Ju

7. Keberkalaan

4. Substansi Artikel

8. Penyebarluasan

1. PENAMAAN JURNAL ILMIAH





English



Indonesia



Keputusan Dirjen DIKTI Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi Nomor 106/E/KPT/2021 tentang Pedoman Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah

Unsur Penilaian

Pilih jawaban pada setiap unsur penilaian

1 Penamaan Jurnal Ilmiah

2 Kelembagaan Penerbit

3 Penyuntingan dan Manajemen Jurnal

Instrumen Evaluasi Diri

Penambahan Jurnal ilmiah

1. Penamaan Jurnal Ilmiah

- ☐ Spesifik sehingga mencerminkan super spesialisasi atau spesialisasi disiplin ilmu tertentu (Skor 2.0)
- ☐ Kurang spesifik dan bersifat umum (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Tidak spesifik dan/atau memakai nama lembaga/institusi lokal (Skor 0.5)

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2. KELEMBAGAAN PENERBIT

1. Kelembagaan Penerbit

- ☐ Organisasi profesi ilmiah bekerjasama dengan perguruan tinggi dan/atau lembaga penelitian dan pengembangan/ Kementerian/Non Kementerian (Skor 4.0)
- ☒ Organisasi profesi ilmiah atau perguruan tinggi atau lembaga penelitian dan pengembangan (Skor 3.0)
- ☐ Penerbit selain a dan b (Skor 1.0)

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3. PENYUNTINGAN DAN MANAJEMEN JURNAL



1. **Pelibatan Mitra Bestari**

- ☐ Melibatkan mitra bestari berkualifikasi internasional >50% (dari total mitra bestari) dan berasal dari 4 negara atau lebih (Skor 6.0)
- ☐ Melibatkan mitra bestari berkualifikasi nasional >50% (dari total mitra bestari) dan berasal dari 2 hingga 3 negara (Skor 4.0)
- ☒ Melibatkan mitra bestari berkualifikasi nasional >50% (dari total mitra bestari) dan berasal dari beberapa institusi dalam negeri (Skor 2.0)
- ☐ Melibatkan mitra bestari setempat (dari institusi yang sama) (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Tidak melibatkan (tidak ada) mitra bestari (Skor 0.0)



2. Mutu Penyuntingan Substansi

- ☐ Baik sekali. Mitra bestari secara ketat menilai naskah, memberikan catatan dan saran perbaikan secara substantif, sehingga mutu isi artikel jurnal terjaga (Skor 3.0)
- ☒ Baik. Mitra bestari membantu menilai naskah, memberikan catatan, dan saran perbaikan seperlunya (Skor 2.0)
- ☐ Tidak baik. Mitra bestari tidak nyata dampak kinerjanya atau catatan saran perbaikan hanya masalah bahasa dan layout saja (Skor 0.0)



3. **Kualifikasi Dewan Penyunting**

- ☐ Lebih dari 50% (dari total Dewan Penyunting) penyunting berkualifikasi internasional dan berasal dari 4 negara atau lebih (Skor 5.0)
- ☐ Kurang dari 50% (dari total Dewan Penyunting) penyunting berkualifikasi internasional dan berasal dari 2 hingga 3 negara (Skor 3.0)
- ☒ Lainnya yang belum berpengalaman menulis artikel di jurnal ilmiah internasional dan berasal dari 2 institusi berbeda (Skor 1.0)

4. **Petunjuk Penulisan bagi Penulis**

- ☒ Terinci, lengkap, dan jelas secara substantif, sistematis dan tersedia contoh format atau formatted template (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Kurang lengkap dan kurang jelas (Skor 0.5)
- ☐ Tidak ada (Skor 0.0)



5. Mutu Penyuntingan Gaya dan Format

- ☐ Baik sekali dan sangat konsisten antar terbitan dan antar artikel (Skor 2.0)
- ☒ Kurang baik dan kurang konsisten antar terbitan dan antar artikel (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Tidak baik atau tidak konsisten antar terbitan dan antar artikel (Skor 0.0)

6. Manajemen Jurnal Ilmiah

- ☐ Menggunakan manajemen penyuntingan secara daring penuh (Skor 2.0)
- ☒ Menggunakan manajemen penyuntingan secara kombinasi antara daring dan surat elektronik (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Menggunakan manajemen penyuntingan melalui surat elektronik saja (Skor 0.5)



A SISTRANSI ARTIKEL

1. Cakupan Keilmuan

- ☒ Semua (100%) artikel sesuai dengan fokus dan skop jurnal (Skor 4.0)
- ☐ Sebagian artikel kurang sesuai dengan fokus dan skop jurnal (Skor 3.0)
- ☐ Sebagian besar artikel dari berbagai bidang ilmu tidak sejenis atau bunga rampai (Skor 1.0)

2. Aspirasi Wawasan

- ☐ Distribusi asal penulis lebih dari 5 negara (rerata per tahun) (Skor 8.0)
- ☐ Distribusi asal penulis dari 3 hingga 5 negara (rerata per tahun) (Skor 6.0)
- ☐ Distribusi asal penulis dari 2 negara (rerata per tahun) (Skor 3.0)
- ☒ Distribusi asal penulis dari 1 negara (rerata per tahun) (Skor 1.0)



3. Kepioniran Ilmiah / Orisinalitas Karya

- ☐ Memuat artikel yang berisi karya orisinal dan memberikan kontribusi kebaruan ilmiah sangat tinggi (Skor 6.0)
- ☐ Memuat artikel yang berisi karya orisinal dan memberikan kontribusi kebaruan ilmiah tinggi (Skor 4.0)
- ☒ Memuat artikel yang berisi karya orisinal dan memberikan kontribusi kebaruan ilmiah cukup (Skor 2.0)
- ☐ Memuat artikel yang berisi karya kurang orisinal dan kurang memberikan kontribusi kebaruan ilmiah (Skor 0.5)

4. Makna Sumbangan bagi Kemajuan Ilmu

- ☐ Sangat nyata (Skor 1.0)
- ☒ Nyata (Skor 0.5)
- ☐ Kurang nyata (Skor 0.0)



5. Dampak Ilmiah

- ☒ Jumlah sitasi 3 tahun terakhir: >30 (Skor 8.0)
- ☐ Jumlah sitasi 3 tahun terakhir: 15-30 (Skor 6.0)
- ☐ Jumlah sitasi 3 tahun terakhir: 8-14 (Skor 4.0)
- ☐ Jumlah sitasi 3 tahun terakhir: 3-7 (Skor 2.0)
- ☐ Jumlah sitasi 3 tahun terakhir: 1-2 (Skor 1.0)

6. Nisbah Sumber Acuan Primer berbanding Sumber lainnya

- ☐ > 80 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan (Skor 3.0)
- ☒ 40-80 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan (Skor 2.0)
- ☐ < 40 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan (Skor 1.0)

7. Derajat Kemutakhiran Pustaka Acuan

- ☐ > 80 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan (Skor 3.0)
- ☒ 40-80 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan (Skor 2.0)
- ☐ < 40 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan (Skor 1.0)



8. Analisis dan Sintesis

- ☐ Sangat baik dan sangat mendalam (Skor 5.0)
- ☒ Cukup baik dan cukup mendalam (Skor 3.0)
- ☐ Kurang baik dan kurang mendalam (Skor 1.0)

9. Kesimpulan

- ☐ Sangat baik (Skor 3.0)
- ☒ Cukup baik (Skor 2.0)
- ☐ Kurang baik (Skor 1.0)

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5 GAYA PENULISAN

1. Keefektifan Judul Artikel

- ☒ Lugas dan Informatif (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Lugas tetapi kurang informatif atau sebaliknya (Skor 0.5)
- ☐ Tidak lugas dan tidak informatif (Skor 0.0)

2. Pencantuman Nama Penulis dan Lembaga Penulis

- ☒ Lengkap dan konsisten (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Lengkap tetapi tidak konsisten (Skor 0.5)
- ☐ Tidak lengkap dan tidak konsisten (Skor 0.0)

3. Abstrak

- ☒ Abstrak yang jelas dan ringkas dalam Bahasa Inggris dan/atau Bahasa Indonesia (Skor 2.0)
- ☐ Abstrak kurang jelas dan kurang ringkas dalam Bahasa Inggris dan/atau Bahasa Indonesia (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Abstrak tidak jelas dan bahasa tidak baku (Skor 0.5)



4. Kata Kunci

- ☒ Ada, konsisten dan mencerminkan konsep penting dalam artikel (Skor 1.0)
 - ☐ Ada tetapi kurang konsisten atau kurang mencerminkan konsep penting dalam artikel (Skor 0.5)
 - ☐ Tidak ada (Skor 0.0)
-

5. Sistematika Penulisan Artikel

- ☒ Lengkap dan bersistem baik (Skor 1.0)
 - ☐ Lengkap tetapi tidak bersistem baik (Skor 0.5)
 - ☐ Kurang lengkap dan tidak bersistem (Skor 0.0)
-

6. Pemanfaatan Instrumen Pendukung

- ☐ Informatif dan komplementer (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Kurang informatif atau komplementer (Skor 0.5)
- ☒ Tak termanfaatkan (Skor 0.0)



7. Sistem Pengacuan Pustaka dan Pengutipan

- ☒ Baku dan konsisten, dan menyarankan menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Baku dan konsisten, tetapi tidak menyarankan menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar (Skor 0.5)
- ☐ Tidak baku dan tidak konsisten (Skor 0.0)

8. Penyusunan Daftar Pustaka

- ☒ Baku dan konsisten, dan menyarankan menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Baku dan konsisten, tetapi tidak menyarankan menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar (Skor 0.5)
- ☐ Tidak baku dan tidak konsisten (Skor 0.0)

9. Penggunaan Istilah dan Kebahasaan

- ☐ Berbahasa Indonesia atau berbahasa resmi PBB yang baik dan benar (Skor 2.0)
- ☒ Berbahasa Indonesia atau berbahasa resmi PBB yang cukup baik dan benar (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Berbahasa yang buruk (Skor 0.0)



6. PENAMPILAN

1. Ukuran Bidang Tulisan

- ☒ Konsisten berukuran A4 (210 x 297 mm (Skor 1.0))
- ☐ Tidak konsisten (Skor 0.5)

2. Tata Letak

- ☒ Konsisten antar artikel dan antar terbitan (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Kurang konsisten (Skor 0.5)
- ☐ Tidak konsisten (Skor 0.0)

3. Tipografi

- ☒ Konsisten antar artikel dan antar terbitan (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Kurang konsisten (Skor 0.5)
- ☐ Tidak konsisten (Skor 0.0)



4. Resolusi Dokumen

- ☒ Konsisten dan berkualitas resolusi tinggi (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Tidak konsisten atau berkualitas resolusi rendah (Skor 0.5)

5. Jumlah Halaman per Nomor Terbitan

- ☒ ≥ 100 halaman (Skor 2.0)
- ☐ 25-99 halaman (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ < 25 halaman (Skor 0.0)

6. Desain Tampilan Laman (Website) dan Desain Sampul

- ☒ Berciri khas dan informatif (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Tidak berciri khas (Skor 0.0)



7. KEBERKALAAN

1. Jadwal Penerbitan

- ☐ >80% terbitan sesuai dengan periode yang ditentukan (Skor 1.0)
- ☒ 40-80 % terbitan sesuai dengan periode yang ditentukan (Skor 0.5)
- ☐ <40% terbitan sesuai dengan periode yang ditentukan (Skor 0.0)

2. Penomoran Penerbitan

- ☒ Baku dan bersistem (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Tidak baku tetapi bersistem (Skor 0.5)
- ☐ Tidak bersistem dan tidak baku (Skor 0.0)

3. Penomoran Halaman

- ☒ Berurut dalam satu volume (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Tidak berurut dalam satu volume (Skor 0.0)



4. Indeks Pencarian pada Mesin Pencari Jurnal

- ☒ Berindeks subjek dan berindeks pengarang yang terinci dan mesin pencari berfungsi dengan baik (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Berindeks subjek saja atau berindeks pengarang saja dan mesin pencari kurang berfungsi dengan baik (Skor 0.5)
- ☐ Tidak berindeks atau mesin pencari tidak berfungsi (Skor 0.0)

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8. PENYEBARLUASAN

1. Jumlah Kunjungan Unik ke Laman

- ☐ >50 kunjungan unik ke laman rerata per hari untuk jurnal yang terbit (Skor 3.0)
- ☒ 10-50 kunjungan unik ke laman rerata per hari untuk jurnal yang terbit (Skor 2.0)
- ☐ <10 kunjungan unik ke laman rerata per hari untuk jurnal yang terbit (Skor 1.0)

2. **Pencantuman di Lembaga Pengindeks**

- ☐ Tercantum di lembaga pengindeks internasional bereputasi (Skor 8.0)
- ☐ Tercantum dalam lembaga pengindeks internasional (Skor 6.0)
- ☒ Tercantum dalam lembaga pengindeks nasional (Skor 4.0)

3. **Alamat/Identitas Unik Artikel**

- ☒ Memiliki DOI tiap artikel (Skor 1.0)
- ☐ Memiliki alamat laman yang permanen tiap artikel (Skor 0.5)
- ☐ Tidak memiliki DOI ataupun alamat laman permanen (Skor 0.0)



SELAMAT MENGAJUKAN AKREDITASI

Instrumen Evaluasi Diri

Penambahan Jurnal ilmiah

Proses evaluasi diri jurnal sudah selesai.

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Best Practice





SRIWIJAYA LAW REVIEW

ISSN : 2541-5298 (Print)
ISSN : 2541-6464 (Online)



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[INTERNATIONAL PEER-REVIEWER](#) [JOURNAL HISTORY](#) [CONTACT](#) [INDEXING](#) [SUBSCRIPTION](#)

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SRIWIJAYA LAW REVIEW



Sriwijaya Law Review known as the *SLRev* is an international journal published by Faculty of Law, Sriwijaya University. It launched on January 31, 2017 and inaugurated formally by Rector of the University of Sriwijaya. From the establishment *SLRev* has published a legal periodical publishing scholarly and authoritative articles on legal issues of current importance to both academic research and legal practice. *SLRev* has a national and international readership, and publishes refereed contributions from authors around the globe (Southeast Asia, South Asia, Middle East, Africa, and Europe). The journal also publishes a review article (only for selected or invited authors) containing critical notices of recently published books.

The journal is a peer-reviewed journal which aims to publish new work of the highest calibre across the full range of legal scholarship, which includes but not limited to works in the law and history, legal philosophy, sociology of law, Socio-legal studies, International Law, Environmental Law, Criminal Law, Private Law, Islamic Law, Agrarian Law, Administrative Law, Criminal Procedural Law, Commercial Law, Constitutional Law, Human Rights Law, Civil Procedural Law and *Adat* Law. All papers submitted to this journal should be written in English. Principally, the journal's editorial policy is to favour contributions which will be of interest to a wide cross-section of its readership - contributions which, if specialised, nevertheless serve to bring out matters of broader interest or importance within their specialisation. However, articles which are not included in the area of law and social sciences are not covered and out of the scope of this journal.

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Sriwijaya Law Review

Q3

Law

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INDEXING SITES



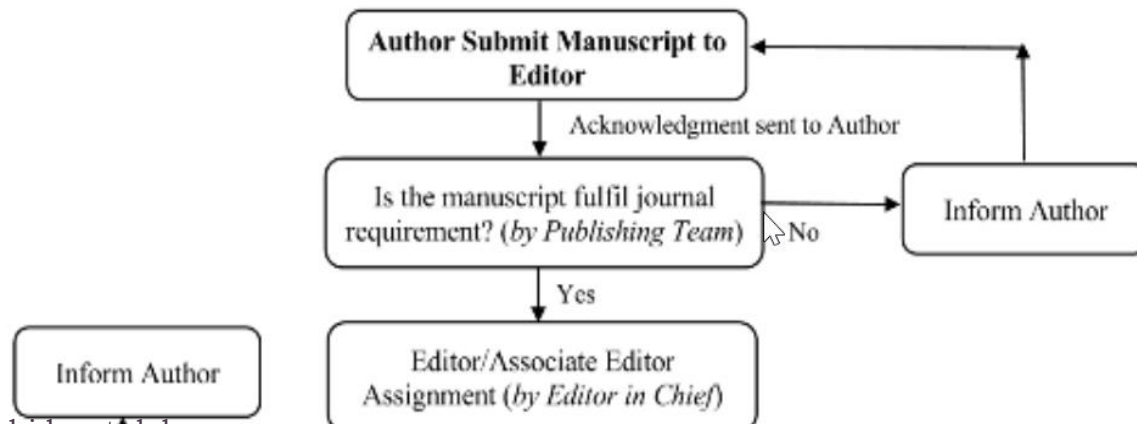
Journal Policy

PEER REVIEW PROCESS

Sriwijaya Law Review (SLRev) review process uses a **double-blind review system**. First, manuscript are read by editorial members (upon the field of specialization) to meet the SLRev's criteria. Then, the manuscript will be sent to at least two anonymous reviewers. Sometimes (if required) a third peer-reviewer is also needed for further recommendation. Reviewers' comments are then sent to the corresponding author for necessary actions and responses. Finally, the Editor shall inform the author of the results of the review as soon as possible, hopefully within **sixty** days.

The final decision of manuscript acceptance is made by Editor in Chief or Regional (Handling) Editor (together with Editorial Board if required) according to reviewers' critical comments. SLRev has four types of decisions:

- **Accepted**, as it is
- **Accepted by Minor Revisions** (let authors revised with stipulated time)
- **Accepted by Major Revisions** (let authors revised with stipulated time)
- **Rejected** (generally, on grounds of the outside of scope and aim, major technical description problems, lack of clarity of presentation)



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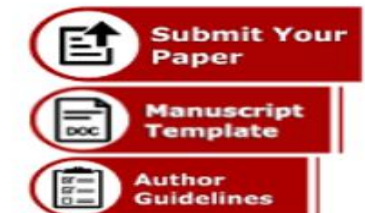
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I

Article	Abstract
Keywords: Climate Change; Global Warming; Environmental Law; Economic Activities. Artikel History Received: Apr 11, 2017; Reviewed: May 10, 2017; Accepted: July 10, 2017; Published: Jan 31, 2018 DOI: 10.28946/slrev.Vol2.Iss1.	Abstract is written in English. Times New Roman (11pt) is preferably between 150-300 words. The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem, objective of paper, followed by a statement regarding the methodology if the manuscript is taken from research report and a brief summary of results. For example: Climate change and global warming affect major change in freshwater availability and season uncertainty which hamper all part of the globe. Although the phenomenon is not new but it needs concerns from all the government of States around the world to address the problem. If not the drought and water shortages will directly and indirectly be the world problem and finally will ignite conflict over resources. Pollution and environmental degradation will also affect the sustainability of community's economic activities. In Indonesia, since the enforcement of the first Environmental Management Act of 1982 up to the third Environmental Management Act of 2019, there have been forty one conflicts involving



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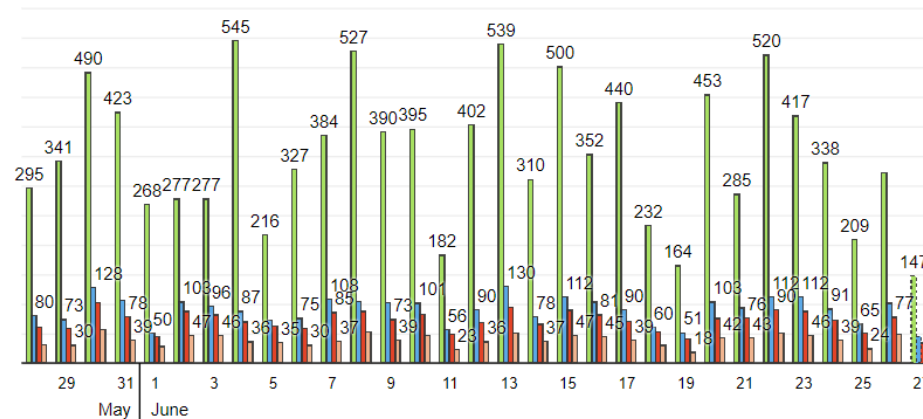
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The Meaning of Peaceful Purpose in the Outer Space Treaty 1967

Abstrak

Perkembangan aktivitas ruang angkasa ternyata menimbulkan banyak problematika. Hal ini dikarenakan terdapat beberapa prinsip yang tidak dihiraukan oleh aktor ruang angkasa. Di sisi lain, hukum internasional yang mengatur tentang aktivitas dalam ruang angkasa tidak relevan dengan kondisi saat ini. Penelitian hukum ini menggunakan bahan hukum primer dan sekunder, untuk mendapatkan analisis yang tepat tentang masalah hukum yang ada. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis relevansi prinsip proporsionalitas, non-intervensi, dan unnecessary suffering dalam perspektif ruang angkasa; dan menganalisis 'tujuan damai' dalam Perjanjian Luar Angkasa 1967 (Outer Space Treaty 1967). Penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa prinsip-prinsip hukum internasional harus diberlakukan dalam aktivitas ruang angkasa oleh aktor ruang angkasa. Selanjutnya, ketidakjelasan atas frasa 'tujuan damai' dalam Outer Space Treaty menimbulkan berbagai tafsiran yang berbeda-beda oleh setiap negara. Untuk itu, diperlukan suatu konvensi tentang outer space untuk memberikan penegasan atas orientasi perdamaian dalam aktivitas ruang angkasa.

Kata Kunci: Tujuan Damai; Outer Space Treaty; Konvensi

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Your title focus on the peaceful meaning, but in your abstract it is no longer focus on peaceful purposes meaning. If there is a connection between the the meaning of "peaceful purposes" and the principle of non-intervention, the principle of proportionality, and the principle of unnecessary suffering, please give the reason in your abstract and introduction

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Brief introduction of the development of the meaning of "peaceful purposes" in terms of international law.

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THE LEGAL ASPECT OF THE TAX COMPETITION IN EU: CASE OF KOSOVO

Fitore Gezim Morina

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to analyse the tax competition -fiscal competition within the EU Member States. The complexity of the tax competition concept in the EU will be addressed in two dimensions: the impact of tax competition on the growth of foreign investments and the increase of revenues that preserves the neutrality of common market. In the case of the functioning of tax competition, the Kosovo tax system will be compared to the tax system of the EU. Compilation qualitative methods, individual case study methods, and normative analysis methods were applied in this study. From the results of the treatment one may notice that through increased tax competition, the attractiveness of their tax systems increases automatically through the provision of lower tax rates that may result in foreign investment inflows. Given that resident and non-resident persons within the jurisdiction of a State have equal treatment from a fiscal point of view. It is concluded that the principle of neutrality is fully implemented in the EU Member State and those that express aspirations for joining the EU. The current changes in the tax system of Kosovo, made the system more competitive within the EU area

KEYWORDS

Tax competition; tax harmonization; Kosovo; Tax system.

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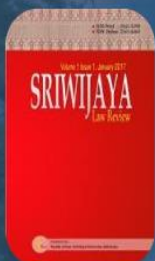
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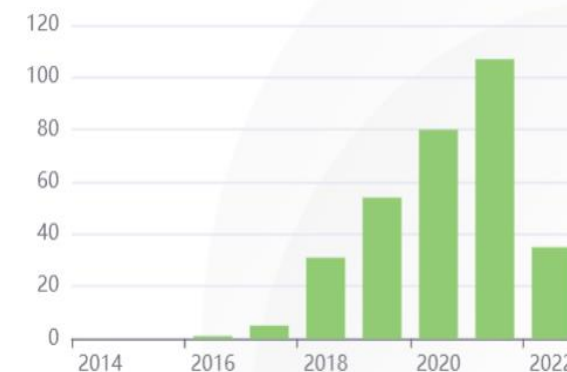
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