

ABSTRAK

Pengaturan Limbah Medis *Covid-19* Sebagai Limbah Beracun dan Berbahaya Menurut Hukum Internasional

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Pandemi *Covid-19* menghasilkan berbagai macam jenis limbah yang memiliki beberapa karakter yaitu infeksius, patologis, ekotoksik dan mengandung zat kimia. Limbah tersebut merupakan kategori Limbah Bahan Beracun dan Berbahaya (B3) yang apabila tidak diregulasi dan dikelola dengan baik akan menimbulkan bahaya bagi lingkungan dan kesehatan manusia. Berdasarkan permasalahan ini, peneliti akan membahas mengenai Pengaturan Limbah Medis *Covid-19* Sebagai Limbah Beracun dan Berbahaya Menurut Hukum Internasional.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu metode penelitian hukum normatif yang bersumber pada sumber-sumber Hukum Internasional dan pengumpulan data melalui studi kepustakaan yaitu mengumpulkan literatur-literatur, artikel-artikel, dan bahan bacaan lainnya yang berasal dari buku, jurnal dan internet yang berhubungan dengan penelitian ini.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan berdasarkan *Basel Convention On The Control Of Transboundary Movements Of Hazardous Wastes And Their Disposal* tentang Limbah Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun (B3) bahwa limbah medis *Covid-19* merupakan kategori Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun berdasarkan lampiran I yaitu kategori sampah yang akan dikendalikan aliran limbah, sampah yang memiliki konstituen dan lampiran III yaitu daftar karakteristik bahaya. *Safe Management of Waste From Healthcare* dari *World Health Organization* tentang pengelolaan limbah yang aman dari kegiatan perawatan kesehatan memiliki daftar kategori sampah yang dapat disebut Bahan Beracun dan Berbahaya, limbah *Covid-19* masuk ke dalam kategori limbah benda tajam, limbah infeksius, limbah patologis, limbah ekotoksik, limbah farmasi, dan limbah kimia, sehingga limbah medis *Covid-19* perlu mendapatkan penanganan yang tepat.

Kata Kunci: *Covid-19, Hukum Internasional, Limbah.*

ABSTRACT

Regulation of Covid-19 Medical Waste as Toxic And Hazardous Waste Materials According to International Law

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The Covid-19 pandemic currently produces various types of waste that have several characters, namely infectious, pathological, ecotoxic and contain chemical substances. The waste is a category of Toxic and Hazardous Material Waste (B3) which if not regulated and managed properly will pose a hazard to the environment and human health. Based on this problem, researchers will discuss the regulation of Covid-19 medical waste as toxic and hazardous waste according to international law.

The method used in this study is a normative legal research method sourced from international law sources and data collection through library research, namely collecting literature, articles, and other reading materials from books, journals and the internet related to this research.

The results showed that based on the Basel Convention On The Control Of Transboundary Movements Of Hazardous Wastes And Their Disposal on Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3) that Covid-19 medical waste is a category of Hazardous and Toxic Materials based on Appendix I, namely the category of waste that will be controlled by the flow of waste., waste that has constituents and attachment III is a list of hazard characteristics. Safe Management of Waste From Healthcare from the World Health Organization regarding the safe management of waste from health care activities has a list of waste categories that can be called Toxic and Hazardous Materials, Covid-19 waste falls into the categories of sharp object waste, infectious waste, pathological waste, waste ecotoxic, pharmaceutical waste, and chemical waste, so Covid-19 medical waste needs to get the right treatment.

Keywords: Covid-19, International Law, Waste.