

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TOGETHERNESS PRINCIPLES IN GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REGULATIONS FOR STATES

Indien Winarwati

Faculty of Law, University of Trunojoyo Madura – Bangkalan, Madura, Indonesia

Email : indien_w@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The global environment is the environment as a whole in which ongoing interplay between living creatures with their environment. Environmental problems that faced by human is the problems from human activities in exploiting their environment. Human provide great opportunities to interfere in the process of environmental sustainability, namely by creating various forms of technology and apply it in the field of life, but that technology is not only for exploit the nature but also damage it. The implementation of technology has shown the other side of its characteristic. Various components such as the global ozone layer that suffered a fatal disorder, it poses an immediate threat to life supporting components, such as water, air, land and others. Beside that, the implementation of space technology has led the international community to deal with various crises. Stockholm Declaration of 1972 is the regulation of development and environmental protection, as well as a reflection of international public awareness about the interplay between development, environmental balance and life. The international community should not only deal with the national interest, but they requires the international community to deal with common interests. So, for balancing environment and development as a prerequisite for a good life, it needs a global environmental protection regulation. In order to implement global environmental protection, the international community tried to use the principle of togetherness as a feature of international relations. Based on the principles of community expected every state to engage in solving global environmental problems. The existence of the principle of solidarity, the States may follow up with the cooperation between them, so those states respect each cooperation undertaken as a consequence of members of the international community. Thus the principle of unity in the international community can be used as a basis to organize the implementation of global environmental protection.

Keywords: The Environmental Law, Togetherness principles, Global environmental protection.

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of environmental regulation can not be separated from the worldwide movement to give greater attention to the environment, given the fact that the environment has become an issue that needs to be addressed together for survival in the world. Each generation should inherit the earth in good condition, no damage, so that they receive and utilize them better and every generation heir who receives both have an obligation to preserve the inheritance and the right to use. Implementation according to Gundling must be done by applying the principles of environmental protection by taking into account the state of development and problems that are specific to each country and should be applied preventively reduce pollution in the form of obligations and perform the redesign of environmentally sound technologies.¹ For the basic concept of environmental protection is done is a global environmental protection system based on the principles applicable in the global ecosystem.

The global environment is the environment as a whole, which is the container in which life takes place interplay between the living and the environment in which his life and there is a relationship of mutual dependence is called an ecosystem.² As a system, the ecosystem will be subject to the laws applicable in the system. The process of a system is determined by the quality of each component. A process will take a balanced if the quality of each component does not change. Equilibrium condition for the stability of the system is a function of each component of the system.

The balance is a condition that is natural and dynamic balance of a balance to the other. That change can be drastic or simple nature. Considered an environmental problem occurs, if the change goes beyond the ecosystem components. In the process of the global ecosystem, the change can be caused by natural processes, such as forest fires, volcanic eruptions, or human behavior. Environmental problems faced by humans is due to problems arising from human activities in exploiting their environment. Humans provide great opportunities to interfere in the natural ecosystem processes, namely by creating various forms of technology and apply it in the field of life, but the technology is not only a human creation to exploit nature, but also ruin it .

Now the application of technology has shown the other side of his nature. Various components such as the global ozone layer suffered a fatal disorder, it poses an immediate threat to life supporting components, such as water, air, soil and other, even after the Second World War, there is a change in the orientation of the international community, namely the application of the broadest technology namely space technology, which resulted in the international community to deal with various crises. Energy system that is used to support any industrial process and other activities resulting in deterioration of water quality, air, soil, and

¹ Gundling Lothar, dalam Ida Bagus Wyasa Putra, (2003), *Hukum Lingkungan Internasional, Perspektif Bisnis Internasional*, Bandung, Refika Aditama, page. 70

² Ibid, page. 55

other life supporting element, so it will cause the international community to deal with the energy crisis that will ultimately lead to the destruction of the ecosystem.

Based on these facts, the United Nations (UN) began thinking about the possibility of organizing an international conference on environmental issues, and then created a resolution that affirms the importance of concerted action both at national and international levels to address environmental problems. In the session of the UN confirms that environmental problems are essentially problems are global and therefore absolutely require new attitudes, responses and new approaches .

In this regard, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution in 2398 on the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment which among other things stated : " ... to provide a framework for a comprehensive consideration within the United Nations of the problems of the human environment in order to focus the attention of the Government and public opinion on the importance and urgency of this question and also to identify those aspects of it that can only or best be solved through international cooperation and agreement ... " ³

Based on the resolution of the UN environmental conference held in Stockholm in 1972, the conference is oriented on practical measures to protect the environment . The conference resulted in a declaration, the 1972 Stockholm Declaration (Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment), which contains 26 principles of management and environmental protection, 109 recommendations, including the institutional system that would be responsible for implementing the declaration.

After the 1972 Stockholm conference, the international community hold back a conference, the 1992 Rio Conference (United Nations Convention on Environment and Development), held in Rio de Janeiro, which is a meeting that is intended to be more thoroughly discussed and set the global environmental problems, by applying the principle of sustainable development. In the UN General Assembly Resolution 44/228 , asserting : " ... The conference should elaborate and reserve the effects of environmental degradation in the context of national and international Increased Efforts to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries.... "

Stockholm Declaration of 1972 was a compromise between development and environmental protection, as well as a reflection of international public awareness about the interplay between development, environmental balance, and life . Environmental protection and ecological balance is a prerequisite for development. While the balance environment and development is a prerequisite for a good life and a good life is a prerequisite for development and environmental balance. Awareness of the international community affirmed in various international policy well established within the framework of the United Nations and outside it. In Resolution UNGA 37/7 mentioned ... " Aware that :

- a) Mankind is a part of natural and life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems roomates Ensure the supply of energy and nutriens ;
- b) Civilization is rooted in nature , the which has a shape and influence all human culture and specific artistic achievement, and living in harmony with nature gives man the best opportunities for the development of his creativity , and for rest and creation .. "

Furthermore, the general principle mentioned Resolution . " .. States shall : maintain ecosystems and related ecological processes essential for the functioning of the biosphere in all its diversity, in particular those important for human survival and sustainable ... developments."

Rio Declaration states that human beings are at the core of sustainable development goals, and thus development should reflect a balance between a productive life with well-maintained environment. Thus, any development activities, including the implementation and use of environmental technologies should be conducted based on the principle of ecosystem protection. Under the Stockholm Declaration of 1972 every person has a duty to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations the benefit of future generations. This protection is done by placing the planning as a means to harmonize the contradiction between development and environmental protection. Such protectionis referred to as global environmental protection.

With regard to the principles of the Stockholm Declaration of 1972, the Rio Declaration stated each State shall establish standards and processes industrial waste that may be harmful to the environment, including how to deal with the impact. Provisions indicate that the protection of the global environment is essentially based on two general principles, namely the principle of the relationship between human and their environment and the principles of the relationship between human and every generation. According to the first principle that human beings are part of the structure of the ecosystem, humans affect and be affected by any incident in the ecosystem, while the second principle as part of a whole generation, have an obligation to maintain and preserve the earth. Every generation, both heir and who receives an inheritance, having a duty to maintain as well as the right to use it. According to Weiss, this principle can be formulated in three principles:

1. Each generation must protect biodiversity based on the principles of and cultural environment (conservation of option)
2. Each generation must maintain ecosystem balance of the earth (conservation of quality)
3. Each generation must give equal rights to any member of the generation that entered his generation (conservation of access).

³ United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) 43/53 Resolution

Based on the above, the basic concept of global environmental protection is based on the principle of the protection system prevailing in the global ecosystem, where the main factor is the background is the result of development activities primarily due to the application of technology development, so that the basic principles of environmental protection so it is principles of human relations with the environment and the principles of human's relationship with their generation. The principles to be implemented by the international community, we need a global environment protection regulations, based on a general principle in international law.

II . DISCUSSION

1 . Environment As An Overall

Environment covering the territory of a State environmental section and part of the environment that are not part of the territory. Part of the environment to be part of a State territory applicable agreement both countries are regulated through an agreement or born of customary international law .

Since 1970 developing a view of the environment, more pointedly that the environment of the earth, as a whole is called the global environment. This view is looking at the environment of the earth as a large ecosystem, the only place where humans live and drupe life. This view bring new concepts of international regulation utilization and protection, among others characterized by the new concept of the environment as a whole, the environment as a common heritage of mankind, the environment as an object of mutual interest, global crisis, and a joint effort to address environmental issues.

The concept of the environment as a whole make new concepts about the object of international environmental law, the elements of the global environment, which in principle is an integral and inseparable form and affect the quality of the environment as a whole. The elements of the global environment consists of elements that are in the territory of a State, such as water, soil, and forests, as well as the elements that because of the nature or location can not be made the object of ownership by a State, such as the ozone layer, air and layer of the atmosphere located in the area outside the territory of each State.

The concept of the environment as a common heritage of mankind make a universal humanism movement that puts human beings as a whole or on behalf of the whole to jointly confront nations against State actions that are damaging to the environment. In essence, humans are not the owner, but part of the structure of the ecosystem . Humans affect and be affected by any incident occurring within the ecosystem. As part of the ecosystem, humans do not have the right to destroy, humans must use their environment in accordance with the principle of continuity of life. Furthermore, as part of a whole human generation, both past generations and future generations have an obligation to maintain and preserve the earth.

Legal principles for environmental protection and sustainable development includes general principles of law, the rights and obligations regarding them : the fundamental rights of human beings on the environment adequate for health and well-being; conservation of the environment and natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations; biodiversity conservation and the maintenance of ecosystems and ecological processes essential for the functioning of the biosphere ; certain environmental standard -setting and implementation of monitoring systems to make the evaluation of environmental quality and resource utilization; manufacture of the environmental impact assessment of activities that may have important implications on the environment or natural resources. Sustainable society can be achieved when associated with nine principles outlined, namely: respect and maintain community of life; improve the quality of human life; conserve the earth's vitality and diversity of the earth by conserving ecological life support system and ensure biological diversity and sustainable use of natural resources that can be updated; sustain development within the carrying capacity of the earth; changing behavior and personal conduct; give an opportunity the people to maintain their own environment.

2 . Stockholm Declaration 1972

The development environment regulations can not be separated from the worldwide movement to give greater attention to the environment, given the fact that the environment has become an environmental problem that needs to be dealt with for the sake of survival in the world. Attention to environmental problems started from the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, talks about the environment discussed the possibility of organizing an international conference on the human environment. UN calls for increased efforts and national and international measures in order to cope process of deterioration of environmental quality in order to be saved ecological balance and harmony, for the sake of human survival. In addition, pay attention to the efforts to protect and promote the interests of developing with and unite harmoniously adjusting national policy on environmental issues with the national development plan priorities.

Has growing international awareness of the international community to encourage the United Nations held a conference on the environment (United Nations Conference on the Human Environment) in Stockholm, Sweden. In preparation for the conference , there are 6 basic events, namely :

1. Planning and management of human settlements for the sake of the quality of the environment
2. Environmental aspects in the management of natural resources
3. Identification and control of pollution and other types of disorders that affect a broad international
4. Aspects of education, information , social and cultural in environmental issues

5. Development and the environment
6. Implications of international organizations on actions proposed conference

In addition there is the formulation of the draft , namely :

- 1 . Declaration on the Human Environment
- 2 . Sea Pollution
- 3 . Soil pollution
- 4 . Monitoring and supervision
- 5 . nature Conservation

The next conference was held in Stockholm and produce :

1. Declaration on Environment consists of a Preamble and 26 principles
2. Human Environment action plan consists of 109 recommendations, including 18 recommendations on the planning and management of human settlements.
3. Recommendations on institutional and financial support the implementation of the Action Plan.

The declaration known as the Stockholm Declaration of 1972. When examined the results of the Stockholm conference, then it can be drawn a conclusion that the preamble, principles and clear recommendations on the management of environmental issues, including the regulation through legislation.

With the Declaration of the Stockholm acquiring a strong impetus for the development of environmental regulation, both the national level, regionally and internationally.

Stockholm Declaration of 1972 is a very important step forward for efforts to save the environment from destruction due to human action . This Declaration as the beginning of the era of the global environment.⁴

In principle 21 stated: " State have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies .. ". The principle justify placement environment as an object of power and jurisdiction of a State and hence the environment in such status subject to the national law of a particular country, especially with the proviso that such right of offset obligation for each country to take advantage of the environment that are part of its territory is not to cause harm against the State or any other party. Furthermore, the principle 21 states : " States have , in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law , ... responsibility to Ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of their states or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

3 . Declaration of Rio Janeiro in 1992

This declaration resulted in the Conference on Environment and Development in Rio Janeiro UN 1992 as an affirmation of the Stockholm Declaration of 1972. The purpose of this conference is to create a new global partnership and fair, through the stages of cooperation among States, based on the integration of the concept of development and environmental protection and awareness of integration and interdependence of natural earth.

Conference reaches consensus on some very important areas as outlined in the various documents and agreements , namely :

- a. The Rio de Janeiro Declaration on Environment and Development, which contains 27 fundamental principles on environment and development
- b. Non- Legally Binding Authorative Statement of Principles for a Global Concencuson the Management of all Types of Forest (Forestry Principles)
- c. Agenda 21, which basically describes the framework agreed by the international community, which aims to achieve sustainable development in the early 21st century.

Agenda 21 is a global action plan was first conceived as a whole covers a wide range of sustainable development issues of economic, social and environmental different and receiving inputs from all countries in the world. In the preamble of Agenda 21 MF Strong, Secretary General of UNCED (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) states that no country on their own will be able to manage and protect the ecosystem and bring a more prosperous future. Together these things can be achieved, in a global partnership for sustainable development.⁵ In the outline of Agenda 21 covers, holding international cooperation to enhance sustainable development in developing countries; combating poverty; changing patterns of consumption; develop demographic dynamics and sustainability; protect and promote human health; promote sustainable settlement; establish policies for sustainable development; protects the atmospheric; execute energy transition; implement integrity approach to the use of land resources; combat deforestation; halt the expansion of the desert; protect mountain ecosystems; meet agricultural needs without damaging the soil; conserve biodiversity; implement environmentally sound management biotenologi.

The 1992 Rio Declaration reaffirms the contents of the declaration of the UN conference on the environment , agreed in Stockholm in 1972 , and by basing on the Declaration, the preamble of the 1992 Rio Declaration are:

⁴ Daud Silalahi, (1992), *Hukum Lingkungan*, Bandung, Alumni, page. 18

⁵ Koesnadi Hardjasoemantri, (1994), *Hukum Tata Lingkungan*, Yogyakarta, Gadjah Mada Universty Press, page. 22-23

- Interlocking pursued the establishment of a new global partnership and fair to realize a new level of cooperation and close between countries, which are the main actors in the lives and relationships of society and nations;
- In an effort to provide a basis for the preparation of the efforts of international treaties that respect the interests of all parties and protect the interests of each party and to protect the integrity of the global environmental and developmental system;
- Become aware of the integration and interdependence of natural creatures on earth , a place to stay together.

Rio Declaration is a compromise because of the receipt of the declaration by every country in the world and not only by a group of States. The results of the Rio Declaration, namely :

1. Has linked two key notion, namely the development of the whole earth and environmental protection
2. The existence of the spirit of Rio which includes three dimensions, namely the intellectual dimension, the economic dimension and the political dimension.

4. Stockholm Convention 2001

In the last few decades the international community has been widely developed the 100,000 synthetic chemicals are used to control the disease, increase food production and provide comfort in everyday life. Of the chemical produced, there are categorized as persistent pollutants (persistent organic pollutants / POPs) that have toxic properties, it is difficult to unravel. This is the consideration of the establishment of the Convention Stockholm, 2001, namely :

- a. Recognizing that persistent organic pollutants possess toxic properties, resist degradation, bioaccumulate and are transported, through air, water and migratory species, across international boundaries and deposited far from their place of release, where they accumulate in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems,
- b. Recognizing that persistent organic pollutants possess toxic properties, resist degradation, bioaccumulate and are transported, through air, water and migratory species, across international boundaries and deposited far from their place of release, where they accumulate in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems,
- c. Aware of the health concerns, especially in developing countries, resulting from local exposure to persistent organic pollutants, in particular impacts upon women and through them, upon future generations,
- d. Conscious of the need for global action on persistent organic pollutants.

Given the negative impact on the use of materials such POPs encouraged many countries to agree on the Stockholm Convention. The Convention aims to protect human health and the environment from POPs materials by means of prohibiting, reducing, limiting the production and use of POPs stockpiles and manage environmentally sound. Subject matter in the Stockholm Convention are prepared based on the principles of international law, namely that every State has the sovereign right to exploit their natural resources in accordance with the environmental policy and development and have a responsibility to ensure that activities within its jurisdiction or control do not result in a detriment to the environment State or areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

5 . Togetherness Principles of International Community

The reality of the international community shows that as a society, the international community is not only dealing with national interests, but there is also a moment that requires the international community to deal with common interests. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja stated that States are independent and have equal interests to maintain and manage beneficial relationships, so it is a mutual interest. Furthermore, according to Mochtar that behind the national interests of each country, each state also has an interest that is of common interest, the interest arising from the basic properties of each community.⁶ According to Fergus Watts : " ... It is axiomatic that we as individuals or groups of individuals share resources in the territory. We need to define common norms of behavior. Wether this is true we are speaking of a family, small town, a province of the country, of the world community ... "

Related with the principles of togetherness, in article 74 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN), there is a general principle about good neighborliness and the principle of friendly obligation between countries, and the concept that is currently being developed is the concept of peaceful coexistence, which sets out principles which include:

- a. respect the integrity and sovereignty ,
- b. mutual aggression ,
- c. mutual non-interference in each country ,
- d. equality and mutual benefit ,
- e. peaceful coexistence .

Furthermore, the doctrine of peaceful coexistence is stated in other treaties as well as in a number of international declarations, and this doctrine include the obligation to actively cooperate in the fields of economy, culture and others. This coexistence doctrine expressly stated or implied in the contents of the UN Charter as well as in the constitutions of other international organizations.⁷

In addition, the International Law there is a school of thought which considers that the community of nations as a social being, which is a school that is doing a sociological approach, in which the international community as a social creature would require

⁶ Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, (1982), *Pengantar Hukum Internasional*, Bandung, Binacipta, page. 12

⁷ Bambang Iriana, (1989), *Pengantar Hukum Internasional*, Saduran dari J.G. Starke, *An Introduction To International Law*, Jakarta, Sinar Grafika, page. 145

interaction with one another to meet their needs. However progress of a country, will not be able to live alone.⁸ In the international community requires interaction rules to provide certainty over what is done. Interaction on the international community to meet the common interests of creating order and certain .

6. The Implementation of Togetherness principle In Global Environmental Protection Regulations

The development of the international community shows that before the rise of awareness about the global nature of the environment, the international community togetherness is only an implicit element of the international community. Beyond that each country prioritizes national interest and strive to solve any problems that it faces alone. After the Second World War the international community tries to use the principles of togetherness as a feature of international relations, but that effort has not gone completely, as well as the provisions of international law guaranteeing freedom of the State extremely, even the freedom to destroy the environment that are part of its territory.⁹ Such provisions tend to give priority to the protection of property rights in specific country. In certain circumstances a State even possible to foretell for each release responsibility for the consequences of its activities.¹⁰ Nevertheless, the classical attitude Countries can no longer be maintained, a growing environmental problem into a global problem and can not be addressed by one or a few countries, because it is solving a problem in terms of the nature of these problems requires approaches, forms of cooperation and conditions the new provisions are more in line with the nature of the problem that must be addressed. According to Friedman, this is because such circumstances that resulted in the rapid development of international law based on the principle of cooperation and participation principles.¹¹ According Jenka this is an international association that acceleration continues to increase, as well as the evolving nature of the problem of the issues that are individual to the problems that are together (matter of common concern) . That development bring to the new requirements of the provisions of law which has equivalent properties to the nature of the problems that arise from these developments, which are global.

Based on the above, the application of a global approach in the regulation of international activities can be carried out by means of the establishment of global agreements and establish agreements through national policies of each country based on the principle of balance of rights and obligations.¹² However, the implementation of a global approach to experience weakness, thus encouraging the development of new approaches in the creation and application of international law, such as the partnership approach in which the formation and application of the law based on an obligation, the participation of the international community, limiting their own actions and the principle of " pacta sunt servanda "¹³ Patterns that can be applied in setting the global environmental protection is a preventive form of international law as a realization of the establishment of a more just and prevent adverse impacts on the common interests of the international community committed at the international level, regional and national.

Based on the patterns of global environmental protection regulations, the implementation of the principle of unity is expected every country to engage in solving global environmental problems. The existence of the principle of solidarity, the State may follow up with the cooperation between the State, so that countries respect each cooperation undertaken as a consequence of members of the international community. Thus the principle of unity in the international community can be used as a basis to regulate the protection of the global environment, by working together and mutual respect.

III . CONCLUSION

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the adoption of a global approach in the regulation of international activities can be carried out by means of the establishment of global agreements and establish agreements through national policies of each country based on the principle of balance of rights and obligations. The application will be further specified in the provisions relating to the regulation of global environmental protection in accordance with international activities in general regulation. Based on the togetherness principle, the international community can implement global environmental protection regulations through the cooperation between states, as an effort to create awareness of the environment into shared responsibility.

IV . REFERENCES

- Aust Anthony, (2000), *Modern Treaty Law and Practice*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press
Bambang Iriana, (1997), Cet.II, *Pengantar Hukum Internasional*, Saduran dari J.G. Starke, *An Introduction To International Law*, Jakarta, Sinar Grafika
Daud Silalahi, (1992), *Hukum Lingkungan*, Bandung, Alumni
-----, (1992), *Pengaturan Hukum Lingkungan laut Indonesia dan Implikasinya Secara Regional*, Jakarta, Pustaka Sinar Harapan.

⁸ Sefriani, (2012), *Hukum Internasional*, Suatu Pengantar, Depok, Rajawali Press, page. 14

⁹ Friedman, Wolfgang, (1964), *The Changing Structure of International Law*, London, Stevens & Sons, page 81

¹⁰ Mieke Komar Kusumaatmadja, (1982), *Bunga Rampai Hukum Lingkungan Laut Internasional*, Bandung, Alumni, page.5

¹¹ Friedman, *Op.Cit*, page. 81 and 95

¹² Ida Bagus Wyasa Putra, *Op.Cit*, page. 74

¹³ Friedman, *Loc.Cit*

- Dinstein Yoram, (1994), *War, Aggression and Self-Defence*, Britain, Cambridge University Press
- Friedman, Wolfgang, 1964, *The Changing Structure of International Law*, London, Stevens & Sons
- Ida Bagus Wyasa Putra, (2003), *Hukum Lingkungan Internasional*, Perspektif Bisnis Internasional, Bandung, Refika Aditama
- Koesnadi Hardjosoemantri, (1994), *Hukum Tata Lingkungan*, Yogyakarta, Gadjah Mada University Press
- McCorquodale Robert, Dixon Martin, (2003), *Cases and Materials on International Law*, Oxford Oxford University Press.
- Mieke Komar Kusumaatmadja, (1982), *Bunga Rampai Hukum Lingkungan Laut Internasional*, Bandung, Alumni
- Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, (1982), *Pengantar Hukum Internasional*, Bandung, Binacipta
- Munadjat Danusaputro, (1980), *Hukum Lingkungan*, Buku I: Umum, Bandung, Binacipta.
- Sefriani, (2012), *Hukum Internasional, Suatu Pengantar*, Cet. II, Depok, Rajawali Press
- Declaration of The United Nations Conference on The Human Environment, 1972 (Stockholm Declaration 1972)
- Rio Declaration, 1992
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001 (Stockholm Convention, 2001)
- United Nations General Assembly 43/53 (UNGA) Resolution
- Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 19 Tahun 2009 tentang Pengesahan Stockholm Convention On Persistent Organic Pollutants (Konvensi Stockholm tentang Bahan Pencemar Organik Yang Persisten)
- Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup