



No. Alumni Universitas:	<b>MOCHTAR HAFIZ</b>	No. Alumni Fakultas:
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a) Tempat/Tgl. Lahir: Bukittinggi / 16 Juli 1994 b) Nama Orang Tua: Fadrizal dan Nasmawati,S.Pd SH c) Fakultas: Hukum d) Program Kekhususan: Hukum Internasional e) No. BP:1210112018 f) Tanggal Lulus: 20 Juli 2016 g) Lama Studi : 3 Tahun 11 Bulan h) Predikat Lulus: Sangat Memuaskan i) IPK : 3,54 j) Alamat: Jalan Syekh Sulaiaman Arrasulli No. 68A Bukittinggi, Sumatera Barat

**LEGAL REVIEW OF AUTHORITY THE COUNTRY TO PASSING THE CASE OF THE TRANSBOUNDARY POLLUTION CONDUCTED OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF STATE**

(Mochtar Hafiz, 1210112018, Faculty law Andalas University, 89 Pages, 2016)

**ABSTRACT**

Environmental issues happened recently has exceed dangerous limit. The impact which caused by the pollution is transnational damaged. In other word, environmental pollution cases have potentially harm other countires or we call it transboundary pollution. Several cases have shown the conduct by the entity or organ in other country cause pollution in cross-border. The action has violated one of the international obligation of a country that is *sic utere tuo ut allineum non leads*, a country has the sovereign right to manage natural resources and the envriontment should not cause any harm to other states. In order to maintain and protect the sovereignty of the country, some cases of environmental pollution seen their effort to extend the jurisdiction to reach envriontmental pollution from another country. This research will comprehensively overtake several problem. *First*, how the expansion of the jurisdiction at some cases in the prespective of international law. *Second*, how the extraterritorial application and laiability of Transboundary Haze Act Pollution 2014 Singapore. The methode of this research is normative. Packootas Vs Teck Cominco Case in America show their territorial expansion of jurisdiction based on the territorial objectives principle which shall be bases on the conduct in Canada polluting the columbia river and Resevelt Lake in the border of Washington. Ok Tedi Case in Australia show the implementation of nasionality principle with Australia has authority to regulate all domestic activities despite being outside the country. The other case of haze pollution form forest fire happened in Indonesia with causes adopt the expansion of the jurisdiction. In 2014, Singapore’s new Transboundary Haze Pollution Act came into Operation. This act gives authority to prosecute the entity to other country which contributes to any haze pollution in Singapore by applying the principle of extraterritorial application and liability. In 2015, several companies in Indonesia receive a notice to prevent lan from forest fire and lead to arrest the direction of the company, but the restriction on the jurisdiction which owned by a country might make it difficult for Singapore government to take a legal action based on this act.

Skripsi ini telah dipertahankan di depan tim penguji dan dinyatakan lulus pada tanggal 20 Juli 2016.

Abstrak telah disetujui oleh penguji.

Penguji,

Tanda tangan	1.	2.
Nama terang	<b>Dr. Syofirman Syofyan. S.H.,M.H.</b>	<b>Dayu Medina,S.H.,M.H.</b>

Mengetahui,

Ketua Bagian Hukum Internasional: **Magdariza S.H.,M.H.**

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Tanda tangan

Alumnus telah mendaftar ke Fakultas/Universitas dan mendapat nomor alumnus:

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