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 countries 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 *sae utere tuo ut allineum non leads*, a country has the sovereign right to manage natural resources and the environment 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 environmental 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 liability 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.