



STATE COMMITMENT TO FIGHT SEA POLLUTION BY PLASTIC WASTE IN UN CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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Abstrak

Manusia telah merusak lingkungan laut melalui sampah yang dibuang ke laut. Lautan dunia makin dipenuhi sampah yang dibuang manusia, mulai dari botol minuman, kantong plastik, hingga puntung rokok. Di beberapa tempat di lautan, bahkan ditemukan sampah yang mengumpul seperti daratan dengan luas bermil persegi. Bahkan The Great Pacific Garbage Patch atau kumpulan sampah plastik di Samudera Pasifik yang mengambang di lautan antara Hawaii dan California, terus membesar hingga berukuran 1,6 juta km², atau hampir seluas daratan Indonesia yang berukuran 1,9 juta km. Oleh karena itu, komitmen negara-negara melalui kampanye untuk memerangi pencemaran laut sampah plastik di sela-sela pelaksanaan Konferensi Perubahan Iklim PBB (COP23) merupakan hal yang mutlak dan sangat penting untuk menumbuhkan kesadaran manusia dan sekaligus penyebaran informasi mengenai sampah plastik yang membahayakan ketersediaan sumber daya kelautan dimasa yang akan datang.

Kata kunci: komitmen negara, memerangi, pencemaran laut, sampah plastik.

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, people are unwittingly destroying the marine environment through waste discharged into the sea. Garbage from food, beverage, and daily life needs to cause a lot of garbage, unfortunately, a lot of garbage is not well managed, with practical thinking and prioritization of convenience, plastic-based waste is then thrown into the ocean and pollute the marine environment. This if left unchecked, the survival of fish and other marine biota will be disrupted, and existing marine resources will not be able to meet the needs of future generations.

There is a lot of waste in the ocean today, one of which is in the Pacific Ocean. Collection of plastic waste in the Pacific Ocean known as The Great Pacific Garbage Patch. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch was first discovered in the 1990s, and the garbage comes from countries in Pacific Rim spread across Asia, North America, and South America, plus Lebreton. This is a natural phenomenon occurring in all the subtropical ocean basins of the world. Actually, there are four more accumulated zones like this: the southern Pacific, the North Atlantic, the south Atlantic, and the Indian

Ocean. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is not a collection of solid plastic, but consists of 1.8 trillion plastic parts, and is estimated to weigh 88 thousand tons, or weighing 500 jumbo jet aircraft. From the results of waste mapping conducted within a period of three years shows the amount of plastic pollution that doubled. Microplastic accounts for 8 percent of the total plastic mass that floats in the vast area (Akhyari Hananto and Jay Fajar, 2018). You can imagine how much plastic waste is in the ocean today, and of course directly affected are the fish and marine biota that are part of the marine resources.

Many kinds of pollution sources at sea. But according to Churchill (1988, in Davilla Prawidya Azaria, 2014) there are four main sources of marine pollution, the first marine pollution activity conducted by shipping, the second is dumping, the third is seabed activities, and the fourth land and air activities (land-based and atmospheric activities). Land and air activities are the largest source of marine pollution, accounting for about three-quarters of marine pollution is a pollution problem from land that enters the ocean.

The issue of plastic waste that pollutes the oceans should be the concern of all countries in the world. The importance of plastic waste issues, can be seen from the current condition. The issue, now has become a national issue, regional, and even global. Given the increasing importance, the Coordinating Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Indonesia, Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, called on the issue of plastic waste in the sea should not be allowed to continue because it can lead to a greater threat of pollutants, and can be detrimental to the health of consuming fish that have eaten the plastic waste. By looking at these bad potentials, Luhut mentions that plastic waste issues become one of the important things that must be solved together. That is, because the waste has now brought harm to biodiversity, the environment, the economy, and human health. In order to handle the problem of plastic waste can be done globally, Indonesia has raised the issue in the fourth Worlds Ocean Summit, the United Nations Marine Conference and the G20 Summit in Germany. In the proposal, Indonesia is committed to reduce waste by 70 percent by 2025. In order for plastic waste to be handled properly, the Government of Indonesia has implemented a reduction action of plastic waste in the sea by strengthening cooperation between ministries and institutions (M. Ambari, 2017). Efforts to handle the problem of plastic waste must be carried out jointly, because the main sea cleanliness outside the territorial sea (12 miles) coastal state or island country is the responsibility of all countries.

The large amount of plastic waste that pollutes the world's oceans has the potential to severely damage the marine resources in the long term, and the restoration takes a long time. The world's oceans are increasingly filled with human waste, from bottles, plastic bags, to cigarette butts. In some places in the ocean, even found garbage collecting like a square land. Parahnya, the waste that floats on the sea surface is only 5 percent of all the plastic waste that is dumped into the sea. According to Ocean Conservancy, a nonprofit organization of marine conservation from the US, as much as 95 percent of garbage is actually submerged beneath the surface. The waste is not only

harmful to underwater creatures but also damages the existing ecosystem. In his latest report, The Ocean Conservancy mentions the five countries in the world that contribute most to the waste crisis in the oceans. All in Asia are China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam that spew out about 60 percent of the plastic waste that enters the ocean around the world. According to Nicholas Mallos, Director of Ocean Waste Program at Ocean Conservancy, as reported by Global Post "With this rate of speed, we estimate by 2025, for every 3 tons of fish, there will be 1 ton of plastic waste in the sea. The amounts that make the economic and environmental consequences become very severe and unimaginable". In fact, western countries, namely America, is seen as a country with a large consumption for goods such as soda, gadgets, shoes and other items that generate a lot of waste (Akhyari Hananto, 2016). This is very surprising, where Asian countries are the cause of 60 percent of plastic waste into the oceans around the world, and this is compounded because Indonesia came second only to China.

This issue of plastic waste needs to be discussed at the global level, so that state leaders can sit together to find sustainable solutions for marine pollution. Indonesia continues to campaign on the importance of keeping the sea from negative impacts in the face of climate change phenomenon. The campaign was conducted on the sidelines of the implementation of the Climate Change Conference (COP-23) that took place in Bonn, Germany. In the latest campaign, Indonesia raised the theme of plastic waste in the sea that comes from land. The issue was presented directly by the Coordinating Ministry of Marine Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan with a presentation entitled Combating Marine Debris in Mega-Archipelagic Country in an event held at Pavilion Indonesia in Bonn earlier this week. Plastic waste in the sea today is increasingly unstoppable. Of all the plastic waste that exist, Luhut said, 80 percent of which comes from waste on land and the rest of the waste ship (M. Ambari, 2017). It is a picture of how terrible the waste management done by humans, can be imagined when it is done by all countries, the ocean will be damaged and marine resources will not provide benefits for future generations. Based on the exposure, then the problem studied in this paper is to what extent does the UNFCCC have an effect to fight sea pollution by plastic waste? and how is the commitment of countries to fight against sea pollution by plastic waste?

II. DISCUSSION

A. Contribution of UNFCCC to Fight Sea Pollution by Plastic Waste

The problem of sea pollution by plastic waste is no longer a thing that can be ruled out. The threat of waste in the marine environment is important because it has a risk of human impact (Halden, 2010; Cole, et.al., 2011; Farrell & Nelson, 2013, in Yayan Mardiansyah Assuyuti, et.al., 2018) which is due to the interaction between the sea and humans (Fleming et.al., 2014, in Yayan Mardiansyah Assuyuti, et.al., 2018) as well as through the transfer mechanisms of food sources such as fish and mollusks

where the number increased from 1985 to 1995 (Willoughby, et.al., 1997, in Yayan Mardiansyah Assuyuti, et.al., 2018). The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is now widespread with incredible size. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is a collection of plastic debris floating in the ocean between Hawaii and California, continues to expand to a size of 1.6 million km², or almost as large as the Indonesian mainland (1.9 million km²). It is reported in the journal Scientific Reports published by Nature magazine last week. In the study mentioned that the waste in this region now contains 10 to 16 times more than previously thought. The terrible of course the fact that the garbage does not decrease, but will continue to grow all the time. The head of the study, Laurent Lebreton from The Ocean Cleanup Foundation, Delft, Netherlands, said that the plastics concentrations in the Pacific Ocean are getting worse and worrisome. The accumulation of plastics in the region is caused by the collecting currents and low sea level winds. Of the approximately 1.8 trillion plastics, there is a larger component of microplastic. Among them such as fishing nets, toys, even to the toilet seat. The following are a number of findings from the study, quoted from the BBC (Akhyari Hananto and Jay Fajar, 2018):

- 99.9% of debris contained in the Pacific Ocean is plastic waste.
- At least 46% of them are fishing nets, and more than three quarters are objects of approximately 5 cm in size, such as hard plastic, plastic sheet, and film (CD).
- Many items have been destroyed and become small and micro objects, even so, the original objects can still be identified by researchers, such as containers, bottles, lids, straps, and others.
- Of the 50 sample items examined, there is a year writing on the objects, including: 1 from 1977; 7 from 1980; 17 from 1990; 24 from 2000; and 1 comes from 2010.
- Only thick objects and of certain types float in the sea, such as those made of polypropylene and polyethylene.

To examine the severity of the pollution in the North Pacific Ocean this conducted an airborne survey and collected 652 nets drawn by 18 vessels from 27 July to 18 September 2015. Every year, millions of tons of plastics went into the ocean, some drifting into a large ocean currents vortex system known as gyres. Once trapped in the circulation or vortex of the ocean currents, the plastic will decompose into a visibly invisible microplastic, and may be ingested by marine animals (Akhyari Hananto and Jay Fajar, 2018). Research conducted by the University of Georgia in 192 coastline countries, including Indonesia, states that 2.5 billion metric tons of waste is produced by these countries, with 275 million metric tons (10%) being plastic. A total of 8 million metric tons of plastic waste has contaminated the sea. The surprising thing is that Indonesia is declared the second largest contributor of plastic waste to the world's oceans, after China, with an estimated 0.48-1.29 million metric tons per year (J.R. Jambeck, et.al., 2015, in Teddy Prasetiawan, 2018). Swallowing of plastic waste by

marine animals can not be allowed to drag on, because it is very threatening marine animals both in terms of quality and quantity in the future. We certainly will not want to eat fish that has been contaminated by plastic waste, because in addition to causing various diseases, also the fish will change taste, but if traced from the main cause, it will lead to human behavior itself.

As is known, about 70 percent of the earth's surface is covered by sea and ocean. With its extent, of course the ocean and ocean have an important role in life on earth. The oceans play an important role in regulating the Earth's climate. However, so far, the maritime issue has not been discussed seriously in all negotiation paths at the climate change conference. The discussion at the negotiating table is more on causation and impact on the ground. Fortunately, it began to change after COP-21 in 2015 that resulted in the Paris Agreement, the issue of the sea began to be calculated and mainstreamed as part of handling the impacts of climate change. This is evident from the commitment of various parties, such as the Prime Minister of Fiji who is also President of COP-23, FAO, Global Ocean Forum, IOC / UNESCO, IUCN, and Ocean and Climate Platform, which supports the launch of a declaration named Because the Ocean at the Oceans Action Day event in a series of climate change conferences COP-23, in Bonn, Germany. The declaration is intended to strengthen the global response to the impacts of climate change on the oceans. Because the oceans are the largest carbon sinks on earth, and are the main forces governing the Earth's climate, as well as the main factors for the survival and well-being of mankind (Jay Fajar, 2017). State as the main subject in international law (Birkah Latif and Kadarudin, 2013), has a primary responsibility in initiating discussions on marine pollution issues. Therefore, the COP-23 which is a follow-up of the Paris Agreement has a major role when the issue of plastic waste pollution is discussed in the forum, and it can be said that the forum is a forum of human consciousness in combating all kinds of environmental threats (including marine) human life in the future.

The declaration named "Because the Ocean" was also supported by Roadmap to Oceans and Climate Action (ROCA) report. ROCA is a multi-stakeholder initiative involving governments, international agencies, NGOs, scientific institutions, the private sector, and subnational authorities to advance the oceans and climate agenda (particularly at the UNFCCC, the UN Sea Conference and other UN forums), and at the national level at all country. ROCA launched at COP-22 UNFCCC in Marrakesh, Morocco in 2016, was created to implement the Roadmap for Strategic Action on the Ocean and Climate: 2016-2021, first discussed at Sea Day at COP-21 in Paris 2015, and then prepared in detail by 37 international experts throughout 2016. The Roadmap presents analysis and recommendations in six key areas: the major marine role in climate regulation, mitigation, adaptation and the blue economy, displacement, financing and capacity building for implementation over the next 5 years (Jay Fajar, 2017). It is appropriate that the declaration has already been initiated within the UNFCCC, although indeed if it sees the current conditions, the issue is too late to be

discussed, but if we look at the impact, it is a progressive step to improve the marine environment from now on.

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia as the national focal point for the UNFCCC has restarted the preparations for the next round of UNFCCC negotiations, the COP-23 to be held in Bonn, Germany, 6-17 November 2017. Attended by about 150 participants from various Ministry representatives/ Relevant institutions, non-governmental organizations and/or civil society organizations, academia/universities, the private sector, and the media, Directorate General of Climate Change Control held "Kick-Off Meeting Preparation of Indonesian Delegation Toward COP-23" July 6, 2017. COP-23 whose mission working together on solutions is the COP determinant of implementation of the Paris Agreement. In general, the mission of the Indonesian Delegation's participation in the COP this time to ensure the interests of Indonesia is accommodated in the results of the detailed regulatory discussions of the various determinants of emission reduction and adaptation activities discussed in the form of modalities, procedures and guidelines for the implementation of key elements in the Paris Treaty. For the Indonesian Delegation, this is very important and determines the implementation of real mitigation actions and for climate change adaptation in the country. Indonesia has contributed to the global with 29% through its own resources and 41% if there is assistance from abroad. This contribution is already quite ambitious when compared to developed countries that should reduce their emissions more. On occasion at COP-23, which includes six negotiation forums and several mandated events and side events, Indonesia will strengthen its interests on several key issues related to further guidance on mitigation action implementation, guidance on adaptation communication, transparency framework, stocktake global implementation plan, compliance committee regulation, and some things related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement post 2020. Besides, it will fight for the position of Indonesia related to climate financing, land sectors including REDD +, reforestation and land restoration, Article 6 of the Paris Agreement yang meliputi Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) and market and non-market mechanisms, agricultural agendas and response measures (Directorate General of Climate Change Control, Ministry of Environment and Forests of the Republic of Indonesia). Efforts made by Indonesia is a follow-up of a number of data that put Indonesia in second position after China who became a contributor of waste in the world's oceans today.

Continued increase in the volume of waste plastic in the oceans, could have a negative impact on life on the coast. Plastic waste can cause flooding, compromise transport systems, and negatively impact tourism and seafood. Not only that, in his campaign, Luhut said that the existing plastic waste in the sea can also damage the coral reefs along with other marine biota, as well as marine life as a whole. If plastics are ingested by fish and other marine animals, it will cause death and contamination of a very important food source. This is a significant additional threat to many countries in the world, including marine and coastal resources of Indonesia. Plastic waste in the sea is currently the most sensitive issue because it is related to the sustainability of

biodiversity in the waters area, especially in Indonesia. Plastic and microplastic waste are now the greatest threat to marine biodiversity. According to Luhut, Indonesia currently faces two major challenges, namely keeping the sea clean and maintaining the sustainability of biodiversity in water areas, the second is to fight climate change (M. Ambari, 2017). Several ways to reduce the amount of plastic waste, such as by using the 3R method of Reuse, Reduce and Recycle. This method has been widely practiced by some industries, non-governmental organizations and environmentalists to help reduce the impact of plastic waste on the environment. Of the three methods, the method that is considered quite effective in reducing the impact of waste plastic is the method of recycle. Recycling method is the process of making a used material into a new material with the aim of preventing the presence of waste (Asia and Muh. Zainul Arifin, 2017). Through the 3R method, it is expected that changes in human behavior in causing much waste to be reduced, and change the way waste management that had been disposed of sea to the destruction of waste on land. Thus, marine pollution from plastic waste can be prevented as much as possible.

B. The Commitment of Countries to Fight Against Sea Pollution by Plastic Waste

The oceans on this planet earth have been filled with plastic waste, and even recently a study says that the plastic waste carried into the ocean reaches 8 million metric tons per year, or as the same comparison if you put 2,740 male elephants into the sea per day. For some of us who live in Indonesia, garbage problems can also be found around our environment. Plastic waste can easily be found in the ocean, on the coast, to the river. The beach is never empty of plastic waste, ranging from plastic bags, bottles of drinks and others. Jenna Jambeck, an environmental researcher says instead of lifting waste from the ocean is something that is impossible, but the results will not be worth the effort. For researchers, it is better to focus energy on cleaning up garbage on land and river than to pick up plastic that is already floating in the ocean. The ocean is a very complex area, and is influenced by endless processes that make it constantly changing and moving dynamically. The oceans have three dimensions, are interconnected, and never predictable. The vast, dynamic, and ever-changing seas, as if they were such a gigantic force that we would never understand perfectly. In the loose seas, humans are often helpless in the face of giant waves and currents, and other things that could happen. Our knowledge and experience of the sea is based on very limited interactions. Working in the sea is very difficult and unpredictable (Akhyari Hananto, 2015). Sea waste like plastic affects the amount of biota (Uneputti and Evans 1997, in Yayan Mardiansyah Assuyuti, et.al., 2018) who entered the IUCN red list category or not (Gall & Thompson, 2015, in Yayan Mardiansyah Assuyuti, et.al., 2018) and suspected as an agent against coral reef disease (Harrison, et.al., 2011, in Yayan Mardiansyah Assuyuti, et.al., 2018). The waste that enters the ocean comes from human activities (Cózar, et.al., 2014; Leite, et.al., 2014; Rochman, et.al., 2015, in Yayan Mardiansyah Assuyuti, et.al., 2018) with Indonesia being the 2nd country in the world estimated to contribute to the amount of garbage entering the oceans (Jambeck, et.al., 2015, in Yayan Mardiansyah

Assuyuti, et.al., 2018). Garbage in Indonesia's marine ecosystem has been reported on Ambon Island (Evans, et.al., 1995, in Yayan Mardiansyah Assuyuti, et.al., 2018) and in the Seribu Islands (Willoughby, 1986; Willoughby, et.al., 1997; Unepetty & Evans, 1997, in Yayan Mardiansyah Assuyuti, et.al., 2018). Amount of garbage in Ambon Island and Kepulauan Seribu comes from domestic or human waste (Evans, et.al., 1995; Willoughby et.al., 1997; Unepetty and Evans 1997, in Yayan Mardiansyah Assuyuti, et.al., 2018). Indonesia has indeed done a lot to combat its marine pollution from plastic waste, one of which is through the National Action Plan.

The composition of waste generated from human activities is organic waste as much as 60-70% and the rest is non-organic waste 30-40%, while the non-organic waste is the second composition of waste is 14% is plastic waste. Most plastic waste is a type of plastic bag or crackle bag in addition to plastic packaging (Pramiati Purwaningrum, 2016). Our oceans are filled with plastic waste of various kinds, ranging from intact items such as toothbrushes or bottles, to small plastic pieces. A study estimates there are 5.25 trillion plastic items weighing 269 tons that now float around the world's oceans. Of all the items, the size is very small from only 1 mm to 4.75 mm. Each piece of garbage has different size and size, also have different chemical composition. Changes in structure and buoyancy also invite various species and marine organisms that make it a living habitat. The heterogeneous nature of rubbish is certainly a hazard, with significant negative consequences and potentially harmful to the health of marine ecosystems. Imagine if these collections of garbage coalesce with each other for decades as the sea waves, both from the small invisible to the ones that can be collected in large fishing nets. Redesigning plastic-based products into valuable and sustainable products will be a solution to make them renewable and recyclable. Similarly, this effort is part of prevention, which helps reduce waste volume/waste reduction (Akhyari Hananto, 2015). Humans can not possibly eliminate the use of 100% plastic bags, but the most likely is to reuse plastic, reduce the use of plastic, and recycle (Asia dan Muh. Zainul Arifin, 2017). Prevention is very important to do starting from this time considering the existing sea conditions at this time is very alarming.

Beginning in December 2017, the United Nations Environment Agency in Nairobi, Kenya declared a resolution on plastic and microplastic waste at sea. In essence, countries agree to prevent and reduce marine pollution significantly by 2025. The state prioritizes policies that avoid plastic and microplastic waste into the marine environment. As a follow-up, an international working group was established to review legally binding marine waste management options. The move was widely acclaimed as the plastic waste crisis in the sea became a new enemy whose impact was made even more real. The main objective of this international working group is to find ways to eliminate marine waste in the long term. The group found that eight million tons of plastic waste went into the sea each year. Very high plastic resistance makes it not easy to decompose so hard to remove just like that. Round ocean currents transporting plastic waste to the surface. In addition to unsightly, a variety of marine species are poisoned. Recent data indicate that since the 1950s nine million tons of plastic have been

produced worldwide, and at least today still leave garbage at seven million tons. Another recent study also shows the number of microplastic scattered in the environment now reaches about 51 trillion grains, or equivalent to 236 thousand metric tons (Agus Supangat, 2018). If this continues to be allowed, then people will also gradually feel the immediate impact of marine pollution, one of the immediate effects in question is that fishermen will find it difficult to get sterile and uncontaminated fish that have the potential to cause various diseases for people who consume them.

The amount of plastic production is very large, and is expected to continue to rise in the future. In 2014, world plastic packaging production is worth \$ 270 billion and is predicted to rise to \$ 375 by 2030. Marine species are not the only living creatures affected. Plastic waste also poses a direct threat to human survival, especially to the 400 million populations whose food depends on marine animals (fish, shellfish, oysters, etc.). So far, the fisheries sector has been threatened by over-exploitation and climate change. Dumps of plastic waste make things worse. There was a point of intersection between countries about who did it (Agus Supangat, 2018). To that end, more than 200 countries signed a UN statement in Nairobi to stop pollution by plastics in the oceans. Several missions hope it opens the way to a legally binding treaty. Meanwhile, United Environment's United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) leader Erik Solheim refers to China, which has also started to commit to reducing plastic waste. According to the Head of Public Advocacy at UNEP, under the resolution, countries agreed to begin monitoring the amount of plastic they throw into the sea. Although this is not an agreement, but progress is taking place, the government announced a new commitment to reduce the amount of plastic entering the oceans. Chile, Oman, Sri Lanka and South Africa today announced measures including bans on carrying plastic bags, new conservation measures against the ocean and boosting recycling (Yudha Manggala P. Putra, 2017). Although basically in international treaty law statements made by more than 200 countries are not legally binding because of its soft law (Birkah Latif and Kadarudin, 2013), but what those countries do, is a form of commitment in combating the pollution of the sea from plastic waste whose condition is increasingly alarming.

As one of the countries with the largest sea area in the world, Indonesia is listed as the second largest supplier of plastic and microplastic waste after China. Indonesia can not deny this fact, especially videos (both mass media and independent) have shown it so vividly. Plastic garbage floats around the corner with minimal handling. Indonesia has been determined to reduce plastic waste in the sea by 75% by 2025. But it takes extraordinary hard work so that the determination does not stop at discourse. Strict rule of law is absolutely necessary for the commitment to take place. This assertiveness is necessary considering the use of plastics in Indonesia has been very entrenched. Equally important is the preparation of national road maps through inter-ministerial coordination to reduce the production of microplastic plastics and their use. The national roadmap is translated into a variety of rules to dramatically reduce the use of disposable plastic products, while offering incentives to support sustainable production and consumption patterns. Recycling in industry also needs to be underlined if you want to reduce the

production of plastics materials that potentially accumulate in the sea, such as microplastic in personal care products. In this case, the government needs to embrace the manufacturer so that it has the responsibility for the life cycle of its products. National roadmap for handling plastic waste also needs to make room for innovations of various environmentally friendly materials, including technological innovations that can address plastic waste. Equally important is to embrace the community to implement the 6R campaign ie redesign, reduce plastic as raw material, remove disposable plastic, reusable plastic that can still be used, recycle to avoid plastic waste, recover (strict plastic burning for energy production) (Agus Supangat, 2018). The 3R or 6R method that has been initiated in meetings on sustainable environmental issues is the main thing that must be practiced by humans today, by thinking about the future prospects, and the sustainability of human life in the future, it is natural that the existing behavior now by polluting the sea through garbage (both plastic and waste) should be changed immediately.

III. CONCLUSION

After COP-21 of 2015 which resulted in the Paris Agreement, the marine issue began to be considered and mainstreamed as part of addressing the impacts of climate change. This is evident from the commitment of various parties, such as the Prime Minister of Fiji who is also President of COP-23, FAO, Global Ocean Forum, IOC/UNESCO, IUCN, and Ocean and Climate Platform, which support the launch of the declaration named Because the Ocean at the Oceans event Action Day in a series of climate change conference COP-23, in Bonn, Germany. The declaration is intended to strengthen the global response to the impacts of climate change on the oceans. Because the oceans are the largest carbon sinks on earth, and are the main forces governing the Earth's climate, as well as the main factors for the survival and well-being of mankind. UNFCCC has a great role in reminding people to be aware of the conditions of the sea that have been contaminated by garbage. Currently more than 200 countries have signed a UN statement in Nairobi to stop contamination by plastics in the oceans. What these countries do, is a form of commitment to fight against marine pollution from plastic waste whose condition is increasingly alarming.

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