



UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA  
FACULTY OF LAW  
INTERNATIONAL UNDERGRADUATE  
PROGRAM

ANSWER SHEET  
MIDTERM EXAM

ODD SEMESTER AY. 2022/2023  
NAME: Audrey Vitarizka Suid  
NIM: 20/454452 /HN / 22241  
SEAT NO.: 03  
DATE: 25 / 10 / 2022

COURSE: International Environmental Law

CLASS: B

LECTURER(S): Linda Yanti Sulistawati, S.H., M.Sc., Ph.D.

**ANSWERS:**

2. Based on my opinion, I agree with the statement that International Environmental Law has been a continuous progress. From the beginning, prior to the Stockholm declaration, International Environmental Law (IEL) is not really a thing. Many environmental cases such as Minamata case, or Itai-itai case does not fall into the threshold of IEL. However, due to the many cases, alongside the humanitarian development, many countries believe that such issue is a global issue due to its wide spread impact and complexity, therefore, IEL is needed. Afterwards, in 1972, Stockholm declaration made the first progress the humanity has in regards to IEL. With the declaration of Stockholm, it establishes the urgency of the environmental issue for its own legal certainty. Following its predecessor, humanity keeps improving this issue to be taken seriously in the international community, hence, International conventions are born, such as the UNFCCC on Rio, Kyoto that establishes Kyoto Protocol and also the recent treaty which is the Paris Agreement. Thus, with the aforementioned I would opines that IEL has been a continuous progress.

20/25

4. It is true that the Principles of Sovereignty over natural resources and the good neighbor principles are the bedrock of IEL. As both principles come into the light through the Stockholm Declaration, both has been the pillar of IEL. The principle of sovereignty over natural resources gives power for the state to have absolute sovereignty of their own natural resources. Meanwhile, the principle of good neighborliness governs that although state have sovereignty over their natural resources, they cannot aggravate or take their neighbor / neighboring states natural resources. Hence, this two principle is interdependent with each other. As the basic of IEL principle, this two principles shall

23/20

be abide and adhere by all states in exploiting its natural resources. It is evidenced by the use of those principles to many cases, one of which is the Lake Lanoux case. In conclusion, those principles has become the bedrock of IEL ever since its birth due to its importance.

6. Principles of common but differentiated responsibility derives from the basic principles of international law which is 'equity'. This principles first enshrined through United Nation Framework Convention of Climate change (UNFCCC) in Rio through Earth Summit in 1992. The main idea of this principle is to divide each countries responsibility on what they can contribute to despite having all countries to have responsibility on global environmental development. This principle have been enforced ever since its birth in 1992 and was one of the main principles in Kyoto Protocol and later in the Paris Agreement.

20/25

7. International Environmental Law or IEL is an urgent matter to the world. Although it is true that each states has their own environmental laws and regulations, environmental issue is not only a national issue. The environmental is a global issue that needs to be address globally. One of which is the issue on climate change. Climate change is crucial to be addressed in the global community as it has a wide spread impact that affect not only one country but also affecting all countries in the world. Therefore, international law such as international environmental law that governs the rules and principle in addressing such matter is urgently needed. If the matter is not addressed in IEL with treaty such as the Paris Agreement, hence, it will create legal uncertainty and creates a global confusion on how to address the matter.

20/25

Total: 83/100





DAFTAR HADIR UTS

Semester Gasal 2022/2023

Mata Kuliah : HKUI1355 International Environmental Law (2.00 SKS)  
Kelas, Ruang, Jml Mhs : IUP B, B.4.5, 1/1  
Waktu : Selasa, 25 Oktober 2022 / 11:00-12:30  
Dosen : Linda Yanti Sulistiawati, S.H., M.Sc., Ph.D.

No	Kursi	NIM>Nama	Paraf	Nilai
1	3	20/454452/HK/22241 AUDREY VITARIZKA S		83

Dosen  
1. Linda Yanti Sulistiawati, S.H., M.Sc., Ph.D.

Pengawas

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

NILAI UTS

Semester Gasal 2022/2023

HKUI1355 International  
Environmental Law (2.00 SKS)  
IUP B, B.4.5, 1/1  
25-10-2022 11:00-12:30  
Linda Yanti Sulistiawati,  
S.H., M.Sc., Ph.D.

No	NIU	Nilai
1	454452	83

Dosen  
1.

Pengawas

\_\_\_\_\_