

Volume 47

Number 5-6

December 2017

ISSN 0378-777x

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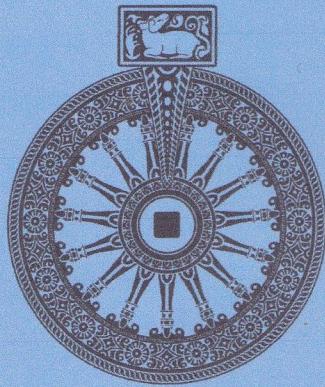
# ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND LAW

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# ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND LAW

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Vol. 47, No. 5-6, 2017

## CONTENTS

<b>Editorial</b>	153
<hr/> <b>GLOBAL LAW AND POLICY DEVELOPMENTS</b> <hr/>	
<b>OEWG-39</b>	
– Kigali Amendment Implementation and Preparations for Multilateral Fund Replenishment (Keith Ripley)	154
<hr/> <b>INTERNATIONAL ADJUDICATION AND COMPLIANCE PROCESSES</b> <hr/>	
<b>ITLOS</b>	
– Tribunal Decides Ghana/Côte d'Ivoire Maritime Boundary Dispute	158
<hr/> <b>REGIONAL LAW &amp; POLICY DEVELOPMENTS</b> <hr/>	
– Shared Nuclear Waste Repository: Is It Wanted or Unwanted? (Borut Strazisar)	165
<hr/> <b>NATIONAL LAW &amp; POLICY DEVELOPMENTS</b> <hr/>	
<b>Chile</b>	
– Public Interest Regulation? The Polluter-Pays Principle in Environmental Impact Assessments: A Case of “Bipolar” Regulatory Failure (Ezio Costa Cordella)	169
<b>India</b>	
– Overview and Critical Analysis of National Law on Electronic Waste Management (Karishma Chaudhary and Prem Vrat)	181
<b>Indonesia</b>	
– Forest Fires and Climate Change as They Affect Tourism (Tundjung Herning Sitabuana, Ahmad Redi and H.K. Martono)	188
<b>Morocco</b>	
– Environmental Communication in Moroccan Enterprises: Progress, Transition and Practice (Nadia Haouari, Abdelhadi Makan and Abderrahmene El Ghmari)	194
<hr/> <b>INDEX</b> <hr/>	

See Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the Use of certain Hazardous substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS) and Directive 2002/96/ on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE).

*Supra*, note 10.

*Supra*, note 9.

See website of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology at <http://ity.gov.in/esdm/policies>.

*Supra*, note 3.

*Supra*, note 13.

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A government-led campaign in India aimed at cleaning up the streets, roads and infrastructure of India's cities, smaller towns and rural areas.

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- 29 Rajya Sabha Secretariat. 2011. "E-waste in India". New Delhi: Research Unit (LARRDIS).
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- 34 *Supra*, note 21.
- 35 See <https://www.motherdairy.com/>.
- 36 *Supra*, note 4.
- 37 Chaudhary, K. and Vrat, P. 2015. "SWOT Analysis of E-waste Management in India". *Industrial Engineering Journal* 8(10): 27–39.
- 38 Sinha, D. 2004. "The Management of Electronic Waste: A Comparative Study on India and Switzerland". Master's thesis, University of St Gallen.
- 39 *Supra*, note 26.

## Indonesia

# Forest Fires and Climate Change as They Affect Tourism

by Tundjung Herning Sitabuana,<sup>i</sup> Ahmad Redi<sup>ii</sup> and H.K. Martono<sup>iii</sup>

On 23 January 2017, President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) called for the development of early plans to tackle land and forest fires, as hotspots had begun to emerge in several regions over the previous two weeks. Jokowi warned all stakeholders interested in the issue of land and forest fire prevention to address hotspots before they turned into fires, fearing that the trauma of 2015 might repeat itself this year. The fires that ravaged the country in 2015 resulted in US\$16.5 billion in material losses. Jokowi stressed the importance of anticipating all possibilities in order not to see a repeat of 2015, although according to Wiranto, Indonesia's Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, the government had made some progress in the field of forest-fire containment in 2016. Data collected by US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration satellites indicated that, in 2016, the number of hotspots decreased by 82.14 percent. In 2015, a total of 2.6 million hectares of land and forest burned, but this figure decreased in

2016 to just 438,360 hectares. In 2015, the country declared a state of emergency that lasted for 151 days. There was no such declaration in 2016 (Haeril Halim, 2017).

The impact of global warming, already evident in Indonesia, will likely worsen due to further human-induced climate change. Annual rainfall in Indonesia is already down by 2–3 percent, and the seasons are changing. The combination of high pollution density and high levels of biodiversity, together with the country's extensive 80,000 kilometres of coastline and 17,500 islands, make Indonesia one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world. Shifting weather patterns have made it increasingly difficult for Indonesia's farmers to decide when to plant crops, and erratic droughts and rainfall have led to crop failures. Millions of Indonesian fishermen face harsher weather conditions while dwindling fish stocks affect their income (Djajaputra *et al.*, 2017).

"In addition, global climate change has impacted the tourism industry taking into consideration that tourism growth can affect global climate change and contributes to the Green House Gas (GHG) pollutant in terms of carbon emission" (*ibid.*, emphasis added). Air pollution resulting from Indonesian forest fires has affected other