THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVISIONS ON THE MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF THE 1982 CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA (INDONESIAN PERSPECTIVE)

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1. INTRODUCTION

Recently no state, especially the member of the United Nations, denies the vital functional uses of the sea. Nature and the rapid development of science and technology as well as the rapid growth of the population have compelled mankind that are organized as state to orient at sea as the source of life. Logically every state has sense of responsibility to protect, preserve and conserve the marine environment.

The objective of the marine environmental protection is to maintain the quality of the marine environment at its best condition accurately appropriate for the functional uses of every part of the marine environment, since the marine pollution has been at accelerating rates. The capacity of the sea waters to absorb the wastes of the human activities has been exhausted. Every single waste of the human activities whether in the air or on land flows onto the sea.

The awareness of the international community on the protection of the human environment has been manifested in the 1972 Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment. While the world concern on the protection of the marine environment has been focused in the Part XII of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, however, that convention is still in the grey period.

The Indonesian government, by the Indonesian act No. 17 of 1983, has ratified the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea. So nowadays the urgent problem for the Indonesian is to implement that 1982 Convention. Let's have a rapid glance on the Indonesian effort, as a good member of the international community, to implement that convention specifically on the provisions concerning the protection of the marine environment.

II. PROVISIONS OF THE 1982 CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA CONCERNING THE MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

The provisions of the 1982...
Convention on the Law of the Sea, concerning the marine environmental protection are concentrated in Part XII of the Convention. Several provisions may also be found broadly in other parts, concerning the territorial sea, international straits, archipelagic waters and the exclusive economic zone.

According to Part II on the territorial sea and contiguous zone, the passage of a foreign ship is considered to be not innocent passage if that ship in the territorial sea engages any act of wilful and serious pollution contrary to the 1982 Convention. The coastal state may adopt laws and regulations relating to innocent passage through the territorial sea, in respect of:

1. the conservation of the living resources of the sea;
2. the prevention of infringement of the fisheries laws and regulations of the coastal state;
3. the preservation of the environment of the coastal state and the prevention, reduction and control of pollution thereof;
4. the prevention of infringement of the sanitary laws and regulations of the coastal state.

Foreign nuclear powered ships and ships carrying nuclear or other inherently dangerous or noxious substances shall, when exercising the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea, carry documents and observe special precautionary measures established for such ships by international agreement.

Based on Part III regarding straits used for international navigation, ships and aircraft, while exercising the right of transit passage, shall comply with generally accepted international regulations, procedures and practices for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from ships. The coastal state may adopt rules and respect of the prevention, reduction and control of pollution, by giving effect to applicable international regulations regarding the discharge of oil, oily wastes and other noxious substances in the such strait. User states and coastal states should by agreement co-operate for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from ships.

Under part IV concerning archipelagic states, those provisions on the marine pollution are applied to archipelagic waters. Part V of the Convention gives the coastal state jurisdiction in the exclusive economic zone, with regard to the protection and preservation of the marine environment. The removal of any installations or structures in the exclusive economic zone which are abandoned or disused shall have due regard to fishing, the protection of the marine environment and the rights and duties of other states.9

Let's go on portraying the provisions on the protection and preservation of the marine environment available in the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea. States have a general obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment. This means that they must take all measures necessary to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from any sources. In taking such measures, states must act so as not to transfer damage or hazards from one area to another or transforms one type of pollution into another. States are further required to cooperate in formulating international rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures for the protection of the marine environment. A similar obligation to cooperate is also required with respect to environmental research and the exchange of scientific information and data.

Where a state becomes aware that the marine environment is in imminent danger, it must immediately notify any other states likely to be affected. States are required directly or through an international organisation to promote programs of technical assistance to developing states for the protection of the marine environment. Developing states are to be granted preference by international organisations in the allocation of funds, technical assistance and other services for the purpose of protection and preserving the marine environment.

Based on the sources of the marine pollution, states are required to adopt laws and regulations directed against pollution of the marine environment from land based sources. In doing so they are required to take into account internationally agreed rules, standards, practices and procedures. States are further required to endeavour to establish such international rules, standards, practices and procedures.

Coastal states are required to adopt laws and regulations to prevent marine pollution arising from sea-bed activities subject to their jurisdiction and from artificial islands under their jurisdiction. Such laws and regulations must ensure that dumping is not carried out without the permission of a state. States are further required to endeavour to establish global and regional rules, standards, practices and procedures.

States are required to adopt laws and regulations directed against the pollution of the marine environment by dumping. Such laws and regulations must ensure that dumping is not carried out without the permission of a state. States are further required to endeavour to establish global and regional rules, standards, practices and procedures.

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With the object of preventing marine pollution via atmosphere, states are required to adopt laws and regulations applicable to the air space under their sovereignty to vessels flying their flag and to vessels of aircraft of their registry. Here again, states are required to endeavour to establish global and regional rules, standards, practices and procedures.
of pollution are required to comple-
ment such laws and regulations. In
addition they are required to take
whatever measures are necessary to
enforce applicable international rules and standar-
ds.
With regard to dumping, the
coastal state is obliged to enforce in-
ternational rules and standards with
respect to dumping within its ter-
ritorial sea or exclusive economic
zone or onto the continental shelf.
The flag state is also required to do
so with regard to vessels flying its
flag or aircraft of its nationality.
Every state is obliged to do so with
regard to the loading of wastewater
within its territory.
In case of imminent or actual
damage by pollution, states in the
area affected and the competent in-
ternational organisations shall coo-
perate in eliminating its effects on
pollution and preventing or mini-
mizing the damage. To this end,
states shall jointly develop and pro-
mote contingency plans against pol-
lution. In a line with that obligation,
states shall directly or through the
competent international organisa-
tions, monitor the risks or effects of
the marine pollution. Besides, states
have a duty to assess the potential
effects of activities under their
jurisdiction on the occurrence of the
marine pollution.5

II. SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM
ON THE IMPLEMENTA-
TION OF THE 1982 CON-
VENTION ON THE LAW OF
THE SEA.

From December 10, 1982, the
Convention on the Law of the Sea is
open for signature and ratification.
It will enter into force twelve mon-
thers after the date of deposit of the
sixteenth instrument of ratification or
accredation. Unfortunately, up to now
that prescribed condition has not yet
been fulfilled. So nowadays the
1982 Convention is still in the grey
period.

The grey period is the period
between signature of a treaty (as-
suming the treaty is subject to ratifi-
cation) and entry into force; or be-
 tween ratification and entry into
force (in circumstance where entry
into force is conditional upon the
deposit of a specified number of in-
struments of ratification). Article 18
of the Vienna Convention on the
Law of Treaties lays down the rule
that a state is obliged to refrain
from acts which would defeat the
object and purpose of a treaty dur-
ing this grey period.

This provision in all probability
constitutes at least a measure of pro-
gressive development, although there
is some indecision on the pro-
position that states which have
ratified a treaty subject to ratifi-
cation must observe certain restrains
on their activities during the grey
period, particularly if those activi-
ies would render the performance
by any party, of the obligations
stipulated in the treaty impossible or
more difficult. There is also the pro-
position that states which have sign-
ined a treaty requiring ratification
have thereby placed certain limita-
tion upon their freedom of action
during the grey period.

It would be wrong to say that
an unratified entity is just a scrap of
paper. It is an agreement which the
parties have solemnly signed subject
to ratification. Therefore the signa-
tory states are bound not to do any-
thing which runs contrary to the spi-
rit of the treaty. In some cases, par-
ties may themselves undertake to
abide by some provisions of a treaty
which has been signed subject to ra-
tification. Yet another recent deve-
lopment is to bring into force pro-
visionally only a certain part of a
control in order to meet the im-
mediate needs of the situation or to
prepare the way for the entry into
force of the whole treaty a little
later.3

According to the draft article
18 of the Vienna Convention on the
Law of Treaties, it is an obligation
of good faith to refrain from acts
calculated to frustrate the object of
the treaty attaches to a state which
has signed a treaty subject to rati-
cation. The obligation of a state
which has committed itself to be
bound by the treaty to refrain from
such acts is obviously of particular
cognizance and importance. In the cer-
tain German Interests in Polish Up-
per Silesia Case, the Permanent
Court of International Justice ap-
pears to have recognised that if rati-
fication takes place, a signatory
state's misuse of its rights in the grey
period may amount to a violation of
its obligations in respect of the

In practice, to wait for a con-
vention to enter into force and,
while waiting, do nothing, will add
the already considerable uncertain-
ties. Thus the best one can hope for
and the best that those in decision-
making positions can aim for, is an
approach ensuring that unilateral
actions preceding the formal entry
into force of the convention will
coincide as closely as possible with
the provisions of the convention.

If the convention may never
enter into force yet, its principles
and rules may live on not as a con-
ventional rules, but as rules of cus-
tomary international law. However
states may not, so much implement
the provisions of the convention as
contribute to the formation of cus-
tomary international law; since it is
quite possible that in the end the
rules emerging from the formation
process of customary international
law differ in certain respect from the
original rules of the convention that
promoted that process.5

This existing general rule on the
treaties that are still in grey period
is applicable to the 1982 Convention
on the Law of the Sea as a multila-
teral treaty. Nevertheless there is
another approach concerning the
1982 Convention on the Law of the
Sea.

In the classical view, treaty was
usually simple and resolutive in
function, being negotiated to re-
solve an issue by an exchange of
obligations. But the vast majority of
bilateral treaties today are distrib-
utive in purpose, most of the reas
are administrative, and a few important bilateral treaties are designed essentially to serve a symbolic or demonstrative function. Bilateral treaties are of course, almost invariably a combination of two or three and sometimes all four of these categories. Very clearly, the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea combines all four, so it is complex and multifunctional.

Most of the concepts of the 1982 Convention is not obligatory in the strictest sense. The majority of its provisions consist of facilitative or auxiliary terminology in support and elucidation of certain crucial concepts, mechanism, and procedures rather than language creative of a norm. Moreover, instead of being viewed as discrete obligations, most provisions belong to clusters that constitute a regime, system or set of arrangements. That’s why the adoption of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea is closer to legislation than to contract. Logically the formal act of ratification should be correspondingly reduced to legal significance. The next result is that the final act of ratification becomes symbolic. Consequently the concept of implementation becomes extraordinary complex. In these circumstances, becomes difficult to defend the traditional view that ratification is crucial and precedent to implementation. In the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, the act of ratification and the process of implementation have a logic of their own, and may even be mutually independent. The act of ratification is chiefly important for certain symbolic and dispute settlement purposes. On the other hand the implementation is not an either or proposition like ratification.

In the first place ratification is a symbolic act, which sends a signal to the international community that the acceding state is committed to the promotion or demonstrative purpose of the Convention. In the second place, ratification is an act which has specific operational significance, motivated by the decision to accept certain feature, of particular importance to the ratifying state with a view to strengthening its legal arguments in an actual or potential dispute, by enabling it to invoke the Convention.

In the classical concept implementation contemplates only the discharge of specific duties. However the implementation of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, might be regarded as involving the exercise (and possible reinforcement) of entitlement and the fulfillment of softly articulated responsibilities (or bitter expectations) as well as the discharge of specific duties (or hard law obligations). The modes of implementation of the 1982 Convention can be distinguished:

1. the incorporation and adaptation of entitlements;
2. the enactment of national laws and regulations;
3. the taking of other national measures;
4. the application of specific criteria and formulae;
5. the discharge of certain financial obligations;
6. the taking of diplomatic or organisational initiatives with a view to required or recommended cooperative action;
7. the publication and notification;
8. the surveillance and enforcement.

The incorporation and adaptation encompasses national action, in constitutional, legislative or executive form, which is contemplated by the permissive provisions of the Convention. For example, a state is not required to promulgate or legislate the exclusive economic zone in order to enjoy the benefits of Part V of the Convention, but if it chooses to do so for purpose of clarification, and it usually will, it may be said to be implementing the Convention. The Convention is replete with references to the need for national laws and regulations. Almost all these provisions are couched in the language of shall duties or obligations rather than should responsibilities or expectations, and yet the obligatory force is softened by the general and often vague language of the norm created. In this case the implementation is the enactment of the required national laws and regulations.

The reference to other measures, mostly in Part XII, are even vaguer in scope. The implementation might refer to under taking administrative measures. A few of the provisions of the Convention consist of criteria and formulae which must be applied to specific activities, such as the delimitation of baselines and closing lines, and the demarcation of seaward limits. These provisions seem to be a clear example of hard law obligations involved in the implementation of the Convention.

The discharge of the financial obligation constitutes another mode of implementation. The failure to do so may the time stipulated would constitute a violation of the Convention.

Innumerable provisions of the Convention contemplate the need for cooperative actions as the means of meeting a vast array of expectations. So the implementation is carried out by conducting diplomatic or organisational initiatives with a view to that required and recommended cooperative actions. Several provisions of the Convention require states to conduct publication and notification. For example article 244(1) requires states to make available, by publication and dissemination through appropriate channels information on proposed major programs and their objectives, as well as knowledge resulting from marine scientific research. According to article 249(4) research states should ensure that results of research conducted in an exclusive economic zone or on a continental shelf are made internationally available through appropriate
pRiate national or international attempts to ensure compliance with the enforcement of their regulations. There must also be measures to determine whether the project is being carried out in accordance with the provided requirements. In these cases, surveillance and enforcement is considered implementation.

After all the implementation is a highly complex issue not only politically but also technically. The 1982 Convention by the negotiators themselves and the texts emerging from the negotiating process always stood the mechanism of the consensus procedure. The result is that all states have now at least one thing in common; they face the task of implementing a convention that came into existence in a way that was to a large extent beyond their control.

The consensus procedure also explains the drafting peculiarities of the Convention. In trying to reach consensus two phenomena occurred: either layer after layer of compromise text was added to a provision or a provision was simplified so as to obscure its meaning. Either way the effect on implementation is the same; the implementations are faced with many provisions that are excessively lengthy, sometimes ambiguous or even flatly contradictory.

Besides, it will be clear that the package deal approach has an impact on the issue of implementation.

In theory, it prescribes states from implementing the Convention selectively; they can not claim the rights and jurisdiction granted to them without also accepting the obligations and restrictions. For example, states can not invoke the principle of the exclusive economic zone without also accepting the legal arrangements in respect of deep sea bed mining, as certain states seem to do.

Thus the Convention can not be understood fully in terms of more or less fixed rights and duties of states, it is much more dynamic in nature. It will be clear that in quite a few areas the specific rules to be applied in practice are not found in the Convention, but will emerge as a result of implementation.7

IV. INDONESIAN PERSPECTIVE


Consequently, in 1987 the Indonesian Department of Foreign Affairs had enumerated about fifty follow-up actions and activities that should be undertaken by the Indonesia to implement the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea. Those related to the protection of the marine environment are the management of the marine environment, marine scientific research and institutional problem.

The development and management of the marine environment is closely interrelated with the management of the human environment as a whole. The protection of the marine environment is therefore essential, especially in narrow waters or in waters heavily used by navigation or by exploration or exploitation of the continental shelf. That's why a definite policy concerning the protection of the marine environment should be closely coordinated with the policy to explore and exploit the marine resources.

The development and management of the marine environment should be on a scientific basis. The conducting of marine scientific research is essential, not only to determine the natural phenomena of the sea, but also as a basis for further survey and exploration for development purposes. It is generally felt that a large part of the Indonesian marine area has not been properly surveyed, especially its archipelagic waters, exclusive economic zone, and continental shelf. The Indonesia has conducted hydrographic survey only in the Strait of Malacca and Singapore, in cooperation with Malaysia, the Littoral state and Japan as an interested state.

Now Indonesia is in the position to claim the full status of a maritime power. After the adoption of the 1982 Convention, many countries have begun to devise new institutional mechanism to implement the new Convention. An institution having executive power rather than simply a coordinating agency is increasingly necessary to implement the complex and vast spectrum of the issue of the Convention in a comprehensive and integrated manner. It is somehow felt that the various Departments of the Indonesian government should adjust themselves to the situation which has drastically changed since 1982. To-day the only available and existing institution is the Coordinating Committee for the National Territory.9

The departments, playing important role and mainly involved in the protection of the human environment are Foreign Affairs Department, Internal Affairs Department, Agricultural Affairs Department, Industrial Affairs Department, Mining Affairs Department, Communication Affairs Department and the Special Department of Population and Human Environment Affairs.

With regard to the rules and regulations, during the convening period and after signing the 1982 Convention, Indonesia has enacted several laws, acts and legislations, even not specifically designed, on the prevention and control of the marine pollution. The Indonesian Act No. 1 of 1973, concerning the Indonesian Continental Shelf, provides that the exploration and the exploitation of the continental shelf should not result in polluting its surroundings sea areas. (Art. 8)

The Indonesian Act No. 17 of
1974, on the Supervision of Carrying Out the Exploration and Exploitation of Oils and Gas in the Offshore Area, stipulates that, the involved enterprises are not allowed to pollute the sea, rivers, coast and the air, with crude oil or waste oil of its process of production, such as toxic gas, poisonous gas, radioactive materials and other waste materials. If the pollution is occurring, the involved enterprises are responsible to protect and tackle that marine pollution (art. 14, 15).

The Indonesian has provided a more complete rules of conduct on the protection of the marine environment in the Department of Mining Legislation No. 4 of 1973, on the prevention of pollution in the Indonesian waters, resulting from the activities of the exploration and exploitation of oil and gas. According to this legislation, enterprises are prohibited to dump oil in whatever form into the Indonesian waters. Toxic fluid wastes and toxic solid wastes that dangerous for the aquatic life or wild life or damaging the life or the wealth in whatever form should be tackled so as there will be no concentration of the dangerous parts in the water. The drilling mud containing oil is prohibited being dumped, and if the toxic drilling mud will be dumped into the Indonesian waters, it should be firstly neutralized.

The burning of crude oil, used materials, and sewage should be conducted in the boards of ships or special barges in the coasts or certain other places, far enough to secure a certain place of activities, without damaging other parties, while unprofitable oil should be burnt (art. 3-6).

The requirements, should be complied with by enterprises are:
1. to provide adequate installations and facilities to prevent and tackle pollution;
2. to take any protective action when pollution is happening;
3. to possess plans on preventive actions, to overcome, to clean and abolish the source of pollution;
4. to provide equipments and materials to prevent pollution;
5. to conduct control and monitoring of pollution (art. 7-18).

On March 11, 1982 Indonesia had issued the Indonesian Act No. 4 of 1982, concerning basic provisions for the management of the living environment. Under this act, the protection of the living environment shall be based on environmental quality standards. Every plan which is considered likely to have a significant impact on the environment must be accompanied by an analysis of environmental impact. This analysis should indicate more precisely the negative and the positive impact of a particular activity to that steps may be prepared as early as possible in order to abate its negative impact and to develop its positive impact.

Major impact to be considered includes, among others:
1. change of the depth and quality of under-ground water;
2. quality of surface water and
3. quality of under-ground water.

The title of Hydro-oceanography cover:
1. the change of quality or physical and chemical characteristic of sea water;
2. the pattern of sedimentation and the interaction between air and sea.

Besides, the items related to the approach on the environmental management, cover: technological approach and economic approach. The technological approach to deal with the environmental impact consist of:
1. dealing with the dangerous and toxic waste materials:
2. to limit and isolate the wastes;
3. to neutralize the wastes;
4. changing of process to prevent and reduce the volume of the wastes;
5. recycling system of the wastes;
6. the use of other raw materials or additional materials that less produce or not produce the dangerous and toxic waste materials;
7. conservation of natural resources.

The economical approach consists of the government economic assistance or other assistance, to take part on the prevention of the environmental impact.

The laws, issued after the Indonesia had signed the 1982 Convention are the Law No. 5 of 1983, concerning the Indonesian Exclusive
Economic Zone and the Act No. 14/15 of 1984, regarding the Management of the Exclusive Economic Zone resources. Apart of these laws deal with the prevention and control of the marine pollution resulting from the activities of exploration and exploitation of marine resources in the EEZ and a little bit of prohibition of dumping at sea. However, as a matter of fact these laws are only the act of confirmation of the Indonesian Announcement on the Exclusive Economic Zone of March 21, 1980.

With respect to the taking of diplomatic initiatives with a view to cooperative actions, Indonesia has concluded bilateral treaties with all of the neighbouring states. Nevertheless, these treaties have not touched yet the joint protection of the marine environment, their objects are still focused on the delimitation of the territorial sea or the continental shelf.9

Based on the view point of the implementation of provisions on the protection of the marine environment, Indonesia has not enacted yet laws and regulations absolutely designed against the marine pollution. Although Indonesia has conducted unilateral actions that might be considered as provisional application, their objects are not the protection of the marine environment. The only thing now available is a plan of implementation.

V. CONCLUSION

Certainly the entry into force of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea would make Indonesia the greatest archipelagic state in the world. It would be generally accepted that the Indonesia has an intensive interest to implement its provisions, concerning the protection of the marine environment.

From point of view of the general theory on treaties that are still in the grey period, it is obvious that Indonesia has tried seriously to implement the 1982 Convention. It would be contradictory, if Indonesia conducted any action that would defeat the object of the Convention or hampered the implementation, the application or the performance of the 1982 Convention; for those activities would be severely detrimental to the Indonesian interest.

Moreover it would be absurd for the Indonesia to do anything that runs contrary to the spirit of the Convention. Indonesia has undertaken unilateral actions that might be regarded as provisionally application, such as: the announce-ment and the enactment of the acts on exclusive economic zone and continental shelf or the adopting several bilateral treaties with all the neighbouring countries. Those activities coincide as closely as possible with the stipulations of the 1982 Convention. In addition to that condition, the approach that the act of ratification is symbolic, and the convention may never enter into force its principles and rules may live on as rules of customary international law, clearly support the Indonesian position.

With special regard to the provisions on the marine environmental protection, the Indonesian position is in a favourable starting point, having a strong foundation.

Indonesia has undertaken the incorporation and adaptation of entitlement, by issuing the acts on the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf. Besides, Indonesia has enacted national laws and regulations, including the taking of other national measures, even they are still in simple formulation. Indonesia has also complied with the application of specific criteria and formulae, by conducting unilateral activities and concluding bilateral treaties, concerning delineation of base lines, closing lines, seawards limits, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf. With respect to the surveillance and enforcement Indonesia has tried to meet her duties. As a matter of fact, we should say that the Indonesia is still weak enough in taking of diplomatic or organizational initiatives with a view to cooperative actions or the publication and notification.

From point of view of the general principles on the marine pollution, provided in Part XII of the 1982 Convention, Indonesia has greatly implemented those principles.

Indonesia has undertaken:
— the general obligations of states to protect and preserve the marine environment;
— the duty of states to take all necessary measures to prevent reduce and control the pollution of the marine environment from any sources;
— the duty of states to act so as not to transfer damage or hazards from one area to another or transform one type of pollution into another.

But Indonesia has not conducted yet the activities:
— to establish through competent international organisations or diplomatic conferences, international rules and standards, globally or regionally, dealing with the various sources of the marine pollution;
— to monitor and assess the marine pollution.

Nevertheless, these activities are mostly carried out, before depositing the instrument of ratification and muchly in the spirit of the 1972 Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment. For the future implementation, it would be better, if no the best, for the Indonesia:

1. to review, complete and innovate the existing laws and regulations on the protection of the marine environment, and to enhance its enforcement;
2. to conduct marine researches, for the enforcement and adoption of the new laws and regulations;
3. to study the existing rules, regulations, standards, practices and procedures on the protection
of the marine environment, whether international or regional;
4. to formulate an integrated national policy on the marine pollution;
5. to create a coordination among the departments, involved in the protection of the marine environment;
6. to acquire know-how, skill, technology and facilities to implement the 1982 Convention, especially the protection of the marine environment;
7. to encourage younger generation having maritime orientated;
8. to use ASEAN or other regional agreements to establish regional rules and regulations to prevent and control the marine pollution especially from land based activities and dumping.

Notes:
8) Sondair, 1979: 38, 40.
17) Basden Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah RI, Tinjauan-ina-
18) katan Lintasan sebagai aktivis dari Rtopkat Hukum Laut oleh Indonesia, Jakarta, 1986.
19) Sekretariat Mentawai Negara Kependudukan dan Lingkungan Hidup, Pedoman Pelaksanaan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 29/Ku-