

Development Ethics and Sustainable Development Goals in The Era of Regional Autonomy

Etika Pembangunan dan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Era Otonomi Daerah

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Abstrak:

Tulisan ini menjelaskan nilai-nilai etika pembangunan dan pembangunan berkelanjutan dalam implementasinya pada ruang lingkup internasional, nasional, dan daerah. Hal ini menjadi menarik ketika membandingkan nilai-nilai pembangunan secara teoritis dan praktik di lapangan, khususnya pada negara berkembang. Teori yang digunakan dalam tulisan ini adalah etika pembangunan. Hal ini membantu untuk melihat dan memberikan pandangan kritis terhadap pembangunan yang dilakukan oleh negara. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan studi literatur. Penulis berpendapat bahwa etika pembangunan dan pembangunan berkelanjutan memiliki nilai yang cukup universal. Namun, nilai-nilai tersebut mendapatkan tantangan pada implementasinya di negara berkembang. Sistem otonomi daerah yang selalu dianggap sebagai alternatif pembangunan, justru menimbulkan beberapa permasalahan dalam proses pembangunan yang dilakukan pemerintah daerah di Indonesia.

Kata-Kata Kunci: Etika Pembangunan, Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, Otonomi Daerah, Norma Internasional

Abstract:

This paper aims to explain the values of development ethics and sustainable development in the implementation in the context of international, national, and regional scopes. This is interesting to compare the development values theoretically and in practice, especially in developing countries. The theory used in this paper is development ethics. This helps to see and provide a critical view of development carried out by the state. The method used is a descriptive qualitative method with a literature study approach. The author assume that development ethics and sustainable development have fairly universal values. However, these values face challenges in their implementation in developing countries. The regional autonomy system, which is always considered an alternative to development, actually causes several problems in the development process carried out by local governments in Indonesia.

Keywords: Development Ethics, Sustainable Development, Regional Autonomy, International Norms.

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Introduction

Developing countries like Indonesia cannot avoid the flow of global dynamics oriented towards market competition, in the era of globalization. Globalization has a direct or indirect impact on development programs or policies in a country (Purba et al., 2023), because the actors that emerge through globalization are not only the state. Rather, other actors such as local governments, Multinational Corporations, International Organizations, NGOs, and even individuals play a role in the phenomenon of globalization (Peter Penz, 2003). Economic interactions around the world are directly integrated with the domestic economy, so the economic growth of a country depends on how strong the country can compete freely on an international scale.

At the national level, local governments have the authority to participate on an international scale. To facilitate this, the Government of Indonesia has a decentralization policy through the Regional Autonomy Law Number 22 of 1999, which was later updated through the Regional Autonomy Law Number 23 of 2014. This law aims to help regions in Indonesia to undertake development initiatives, provide greater opportunities for local governments to manage their administration and resources autonomously without too much central government intervention, and open up to foreign investment opportunities.

Apart from this, some negative impacts are likely to occur such as environmental damage due to excessive resource exploration. On the one hand, local governments must pursue economic growth targets through local own-source revenues (PAD), which are mostly derived from taxes and investment. On the other hand, natural resource exploration tends to generate opposition from deteriorating environmental conditions. The root cause of environmental issues can actually be identified through the concept of *over-exploitation of the common* (Prasetyo, 2019). This is the result of the neoliberal development system that justifies humans in unlimited intervention in the environment. The environment, which was previously a gift from the creator such as water, air and land, has become something that can be traded today (Budi Winarno, 2014). The critics of the capitalist economic system receive some defense stating that the socialist economic system is an economic system that is more harmful to environmental sustainability. However, this can be refuted where the current system of

industrialized or developed countries contributes more pollution and damage to the environment (Budi Winarno, 2014). This is because the production system continues to increase in pursuit of greater profits.

With this economic system, it encourages two main problems, energy scarcity and environmental problems, both of which cannot be separated. The problem of energy scarcity is a result of the heavy dependence on fossil fuels. Fossil fuels such as petroleum take a long time to form, and their massive use to fulfill production, distribution and consumption needs has caused the world's petroleum reserves to dwindle. The use of fossil fuels and deforestation are increasingly burdening the earth so that the burning of fossil energy causes global warming.

The direction of development has been debated between centralized or decentralized development. Centralized development means fully submitting the direction of development to the central government as the development policy maker. Centralized development will be very difficult to implement considering that in some countries with a large area it will determine the direction of development, besides that different geographical conditions and natural resources only create development disparities in the regions. With decentralization comes autonomy for a local government. This means giving partial or full authority to local governments to make policies in the development process (Muhammad Noor, 2012).

On a different aspect, there is a debate on environmental values. The debate leads to the internalization of international norms as a response to the concept of development that is not in accordance with the pillars of sustainable development. Many international negotiations on energy and environmental issues have been held. The Kyoto Protocol is one of the largest meetings that discusses the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the earth's atmosphere and the efforts should be made by countries in the world (Kyoto Protocol). This environmental issue cannot be separated from the issue of energy because most greenhouse gas emissions are generated from production activities that require energy sources. Development through industrialization is also considered to have contributed the largest greenhouse gas emissions throughout the earth's atmosphere and resulted in climate change that caused many disasters. On the other hand, this development is aimed at improving human life (Pujayanti, 2012).

Development ethics is a value that begins with a critical view of the development process. The critical view refers to questions about the values held as the basis of development. In this case, the development is considered as a practice carried out with certain premises and beliefs for each policy maker. According to Frans Magnis Suseno in Budi Winarno's book, any form of development is a choice with a value premise that is offered and then believed. This is then shown in several different development practices carried out in several countries. For example, the development of South Korea will be different from the development orientation carried out by Malaysia. In the Indonesian context, the direction of development is also very different if we compare the old order and the new order. These differences in development attitudes and practices explain the different values held by each country in carrying out development in their country (Budi Winarno, 2013).

In the context of development ethics, it has several main tasks towards development. This is illustrated by 3 roles such as critical, pedagogical, and normative roles. From this role, it is then derived into several tasks and objectives of development ethics, including being a value that is critical and oversees the direction of development carried out, analyzing the objectives of development carried out, becoming the basis and basis for policies taken to carry out development, becoming a theoretical framework that is able to explain development practices, becoming a scientific discipline that defines development as an effort to improve welfare and progress based on human values, becoming a new value of responsibility and obligation, explaining and seeing the implications of built forces such as technology, science, structures, and others, becoming a controller of the forces that have been built widely (S. Keraf, 2010).

However, in the study of environmental ethics there are some challenges and obstacles as well as criticisms of environmental ethics scientifically. Some of these critical views relate to differences in views and alternative actions to lead to certain values. Each actor may be able to agree on certain values as a goal. However, each actor has a different way or alternative way to get to the target of the agreed values. As a simple example, all parties agree that the goal of development is to improve welfare. However, in achieving this welfare, there are different actions such as the industrialization development model or the development model that focuses on improving human resources (Budi Winarno, 2013).

In this paper, the international response to environment and development issues will be explained. In addition, this paper will also provide a view on the concept of decentralization as an alternative to sustainable development in a country.

International Resposns: State and Internasional Norms

The response to the environment has reached the international level in the last decade. This issue become one of the studies that can be classified as a study whose existence can encourage other international actors or units to be actively involved in solving it, both from the state level to the global level (A.S. Gleora, 2012). Departing from the efforts to overcome environmental damage at the country level, there are generally six areas that contribute; agriculture, livestock, energy, water resource management, forestry, and people's lifestyles. (Budi Winarno, 2013).

The most effect on reducing environmental issues is the maximum intensification and diversification efforts. This is an effort to control new land clearing, which is usually done by burning forests. Then in the field of animal husbandry, there are efforts to reduce methane gas in cow dung. India is one of the countries that suppresses the number of cow births by reducing the number of bulls. Providing healthy animal food supplies is another effort to reduce methane gas content. Furthermore, in the field of energy, this effort is realized by many developed countries by shifting their energy sources to renewable energy sources. Energiewende is an energy transformation that utilizes wind turbines and solar panels as energy installations. Paraguay comes out as the only country that fully uses hydropower technology as a renewable energy source in the country. Other countries that also have renewable energy agneda are Germany, China, and Iceland (Budi Winarno, 2013). Water source management also needs to be done in response to global warming control with the development of desalination technology, the process of converting sea water into fresh water. In the context of forestry, where Western countries are trying to enforce the sale of certified timber. This is to preserve protected forests and tropical forests. The last effort comes from the demands of changing people's lifestyles. Many countries, one of which is China (the largest contributor to emissions after the United States due to massive industrial production processes) are changing the pattern of their development activities to be sustainable or called sustainable development. The activity of producing environmentally friendly goods is an alternative to

reducing adverse effects on the environment. In the formulation of the Naess lifestyle, *"simple in means but rich in ends"*, not a lifestyle that prioritizes material as the lifestyle of most modern people and instead sacrifices the environment. (A. Naess, 2006). Lifestyle should emphasize the quality of life and not the standard of life.

Keraf in his book adds that the response at the state level, in addition to the contributions of several fields discussed above, also requires the implementation of a good government role. A change in paradigm or perspective and behavior is indeed very necessary in order to overcome the current ecological crisis (S. Keraf, 2010). The current environmental crisis, apart from being caused by errors in human perspective and behavior, is also caused by government failure. Government failure occurs at several levels: first, the government's failure to choose a development model, which prioritizes economic growth with all the negative consequences for the environment. Second, the government's failure to play its role as guardian of the common good. Third, the government's failure to establish a good government administration that causes deviations from various formal provisions in the environmental field.

Starting in the 1960s, when environmental issues become the international agenda, followed by the Stockholm Conference (1972) became one of the important milestones as an effort to address environmental damage at the international level and build a more institutionalized framework such as the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP). This conference was the initial trigger for implementing commitments regarding the environment in cooperative relations between countries, which later gave birth to the idea of sustainable development in global forums and conferences. (United Nations Environment Programme, 2022). Followed by the Vienna (1985) and Montreal (1987) Conventions resulted in the Montreal Protocol which discussed the protection of the ozone layer by controlling substances believed to be responsible for ozone depletion. Furthermore, in 1992, the Rio Conference was held in Brazil which resulted in the Agenda 21 agreement. This is a form of the Basic Declaration of Forestry and an agreement on the convention on climate change and biodiversity. The Rio Declaration also has 27 basic principles that guide action to address environmental and development issues (General Assembly, 1992).

In 1955, there was a Conference of the Parties which was a climate convention in Berlin. This convention was to encourage the birth of a protocol on the reduction of greenhouse gases. Then realized in 1997 in Japan and known as the Kyoto Protocol. A protocol that contains legally binding commitments for industrialized countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as countries in the European Union, the US and Japan. However, this is inseparable from the problems of rejection and ineffectiveness of an environmental agreement at the international level (United Nations Climate Change, 2009). The expired of Kyoto Protocol in 2012 as a benchmark for addressing climate change issues, various actors urged for a meeting to discuss the next steps in this regard. Thus, a meeting was held in Bali in 2007, attended by delegates from 190 countries. The meeting designed by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was not the only meeting held in response, there was still CoP 14 in Poznan and later CoP 15 in Copenhagen. However, the Bali meeting can be said to have produced more significant results, which are summarized in the Bali Roadmap (United Nations Climate Change, 2007).

Table 1. Session of The Conference of Parties (COP)

Location	Session	Conference
Azerbaijan	COP 29	UN Climate Change Conference Baku - November 2024
UEA	COP 28	UN Climate Change Conference - United Arab Emirates
Egypt	COP 27	Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Change Conference - November 2022
United Kingdom	COP 26	Glasgow Climate Change Conference – October-November 2021
Spain	COP 25	UN Climate Change Conference - December 2019

Poland	COP 24	Katowice Climate Change Conference – December 2018
Germany	COP 23	UN Climate Change Conference - November 2017
Morocco	COP 22	Marrakech Climate Change Conference - November 2016
France	COP 21	Paris Climate Change Conference - November 2015
Peru	COP 20	Lima Climate Change Conference - December 2014
Poland	COP 19	Warsaw Climate Change Conference - November 2013
Qatar	COP 18	Doha Climate Change Conference - November 2012
South Africa	COP 17	Durban Climate Change Conference - November 2011
Mexico	COP 16	Cancún Climate Change Conference - November 2010
Denmark	COP 15	Copenhagen Climate Change Conference - December 2009

Source: The Conference of Parties (COP)

The member of state agreed to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, develop environmentally friendly technologies and funding for mitigation and adaptation. In addition, an important highlight is the United States that finally agreed to the Bali Roadmap. This was quite surprising, previously the United States did not want to agree to the Kyoto Protocol that was running first. However, at the urging of countries at the Bali meeting, the United States finally agreed. The US contributes 36% of greenhouse gas emissions so it is important to bind the US through the Bali Roadmap to reduce these emissions.

As a follow-up to the Bali Roadmap, the next meeting was held in Copenhagen in 2009 which was expected to produce significant results. This meeting has also been facilitated by the results obtained through the Bali Roadmap. In addition, The Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) which was held three times before the summit was held in Copenhagen. Other preparations before Copenhagen summit was through CoP 14 in Poznan, Poland. With a series of meetings held, the Copenhagen meeting did not produce results and could even be said to have failed. This is due to the complexity of the actors involved in responding to this issue. With many actors of developed countries was disagree, it is not surprising that an agreement is difficult to reach. The desire to create a binding framework was ultimately unsuccessful. (United Nations Climate Change, 2007).

According to UFCCC that COP 15 advanced many key issues (United Nations Climate Change, 2007):

1. The rise of climate change became high politics issue
2. Global climate change cooperation to advance the negotiation on the infrastructure needed
3. Produce the Copenhagen Accord, that advanced number of key issues
4. Every developed countries committed to \$30 billion fast starting financing for mitigation in developing countries

In various regulations, it has been established and agreed together to protect the environment, this is agreed as a form of different economic interests which then cause an impact on the environment (Pitaloka, 2021). On the other hand, environmental problems are so complex that require a process of resolution from various indicators. Countries are faced with prioritizing between environmental protection and economic and industrial achievement.

As quoted from Suparto Wijoyo and A'an Efendi, International Environmental Law, Boeslaw A. Boczek in his book entitled *International Law A Dictionary* defines International Environmental Law as:

"International Environmental Law is the branch of public international law which governs the rights obligations of state with respect to the natural environment, including specially the environment of the state and areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, and thereby the planet's environment as whole" (Wijoyo & Efendi, 2007).

According to the definition explains, the responsibility of the state as part of the important things that are guarded and maintained. Some international principles regarding the environment include Climate Change (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change And The Kyoto Protocol On Global Warming); Sustainable Development (The Rio Declaration on Environment And Development); Biodiversity (Convention on Biological Diversity); Marine Pollution (Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter); Hazardous Materials And Activities (Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal); Use of the Sea (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea) (Burnett, 2015). In Indonesia, the environment is regulated in biological resource conservation laws such as Law No. 32 of 2009 on the protection and management of the Environment, Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry, Law No. 31 of 2004 on Fisheries, Law No. 27 of 2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Management. The treaties and agreements made and ratified by Indonesia are actually the basis for environmental protection in the midst of development, which is the main national goal (Pitaloka, 2021).

Sustainable Development and Regional Autonomy

The sequence of activities in the pursuit of growth today is familiar with the cycle of investment, production and consumption. The hallmark of this approach is the exploitation of natural resources which contributes to the decline in environmental quality, which in turn leads to environmental degradation. Such development, therefore create new problems of natural resource depletion and pollution. Depletion of natural resources occurs as a result of the use of natural resources occurs as a result of the utilization of production materials

which can be divided into two main parts (Monsaputra, 2023), natural resources as raw materials for industry and energy resources.

Every liter of oil burned or every unit of measure of energy resources burned releases waste into the wild. Hence, the rise of industrialization will simultaneously increase the pollution released. It is not only the production process that generates waste, but the consumption of certain goods also contributes to the release of waste into nature. If this cycle of investment, production and consumption continues on a large scale, it will lead to long-term environmental problems that will jeopardize the sustainability of nature and human life itself (Budi Winarno, 2013).

The idea of sustainable development emerged and became the recommended development approach. Some of the significant features of sustainable development are; first, a commitment to justice and fairness. Priority should be given to the world's poorest and decisions should consider the rights of future generations. Secondly, as a forethought that emphasizes precautionary principles i.e. where there is a serious threat or something that cannot be prevented, lack of certainty of full knowledge should not be used as an excuse to delay cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation. And third, sustainable development integrates, and understands and acts within the complex interconnections that exist between the environment, economy and society (Budi Winarno, 2013).

Therefore, economic development should consider the impact on social and environmental aspects. The main goal of sustainable development programs is social development that focuses on breaking structural poverty in various fields, such as the lack of access to a prosperous life. Second, the economic development must change production and consumption patterns that do not support sustainability, especially in the use of inefficient and polluting energy. Third, the rescue and protection of ecosystems and environmental functions of natural resources in order to be able to sustain the sustainable development process.

The strengthening of multinational companies as global actors today is one of the serious problems for sustainable development. Through cooperative relationships with local partners, the activities of multinational companies not only exploit local natural resources, but also marginalize local residents. This is the source of conflict in almost all conflicts that occur between companies and

local residents. For example, environmental pollution further degrades the quality of life of local communities, resulting in marginalized communities and a declining standard of living. In such a situation, the three pillars of sustainable development mentioned earlier will become increasingly difficult to implement.

Regional autonomy is a way to implement equitable development by looking at local potential. The policies taken will be closer to the community and the region where autonomy takes place. So that the decision-making of development policies is expected to be in accordance with the needs of the region. In the era of globalization, regional autonomy is faced with the challenges of globalization and the rise of multinational companies directly to the regions. It is then becomes a problem in implementing sustainable development. Within regional autonomy, the bureaucracy of licensing companies to invest in the region will be easier. Thus, the elites in the regions will be vulnerable to the temptation to gain profits from these companies. Therefore, sustainable development will also be problematic, due to the negative impacts of the entry of Multi-National Corporations (MNCs). Therefore, to explain how sustainable development in the regional autonomy system will be seen from the damage caused by the arrival of MNCs in the region.

The primary sectors in Indonesia dominated by MNCs such as mining, oil and gas. The presence of these companies made some changes to the region such as, firstly bringing western lifestyle patterns and destroying local communities. Or even causing conflict between the community, local government, and central government regarding the acceptance of multinational companies in the region. Secondly, the increasing social inequality. The presence of MNCs results in an increase in the standard of living accompanied by an increase in the cost of living. Thirdly, deforestation or exploitation of natural resources. These impacts result in efforts to carry out sustainable development not being achieved. One of the goals of sustainable development is to eliminate poverty, but with the emergence of inequality due to MNCs, isn't it actually maintaining poverty? Another aspect, for example, fighting climate change, the presence of MNCs actually increases the exploitation of natural resources in the region and makes nature even more damaged. Then, sustainable development must also be carried out by paying attention to human and community security, but in some cases the presence of MNCs actually pushes aside local communities. Thus, regional autonomy is not significantly able to create sustainable development.

Edwards and Heiduk (2015) correlate the involvement of local elites, business people and security actors as the main factors behind the continuing environmental damage in the era of regional autonomy. The relationship forms a circle of patronage that is difficult to separate from the economic interests of these actors. This is intertwined with the transfer of authority from the state to the regions which places local elites and rulers increasingly free to use authority in the environmental sector to maximize economic benefits or "additional income" (Scott Adam Edwards & Felix Heiduk, 2015). In many studies, regional autonomy has contributed to creating conditions that allow for environmental damage, especially illegal logging and forest fires in Indonesia (Anne Casson & Krystof Obidzinski, 2002) (Ryan B. Edwards et al., 2020).

Instead of talking about sustainable development, it is clear that regional autonomy in many cases has marginalized vulnerable groups, especially indigenous groups, in the development process at the local level (Bayu Adhinata, 2025) (Cahyo Pamungkas et al., 2022). This shows that the regional autonomy policy that is expected to unravel the complexity of local development problems has not shown any signs of improvement in many aspects. Only a handful of people, who occupy the upper layers of the social structure, receive individual benefits for their own interests. As we mentioned earlier, the elite or local rulers benefit the most from the regional autonomy policy because they are given broad authority and have the opportunity to enrich themselves or accumulate as much wealth as possible.

Conclusion

The ethical values of development are in line with the basic pillars of sustainable development. This is also the goal of each country in carrying out the development process in their respective regions. However, some obstacles that are often experienced by each country are differences in development orientation based on the economic conditions they have. This then results in a perspective that sustainable development that is internationally agreed upon is only aimed at developed countries with stable economic conditions. Meanwhile, developing countries are often faced with the choice of economic orientation or environmental sustainability orientation. The regional autonomy system implemented by Indonesia as an alternative to sustainable development also faces several problems. Such as excessive exploration of natural resources, foreign investment, transparency, and local conflicts. The pattern of problems

that occur provides an illustration that the regional autonomy system actually brings development problems that occur in the central government and then moves to the context of local government. Thus, the ideals of sustainable development based on development ethics are not achieved optimally.

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