

## ABSTRACT

*This research aims at explain the obstacles that faced by Indonesia to ratify the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (AATHP) from 2002 until 2012. The research used qualitative method and conducted by data to analyse the fact systematically. Forest fires in Indonesia is a non-traditional issues that causes the emergences of smog up to the countries in Southeast Asia. Smoke spread of cross-border is defined as transboundary haze pollution. Moreover, interrupt the activities, health, tourism and also transportation. To overcome this problem, ASEAN member countries made an agreement that aims to aid, donor countries as well as victims, in addressing with haze known as ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (AATHP). This Agreement was signed in Kuala Lumpur on 10<sup>th</sup> June 2002 and entered into force on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2013. The research shows that the duration of the process of ratification in Parliament (Legislature) and weak law enforcement are obstacles that faced by Indonesia to ratify the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution.*