



**MENTERI NEGARA
LINGKUNGAN HIDUP**

**STATEMENT BY
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MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
BEFORE THE MINISTERIAL SEGMENT OF
THE THIRD CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

KYOTO, 8 DECEMBER 1997

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**Mr. President,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen.**

At the outset allow me on behalf of the Indonesian Delegation to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of Japan for hosting this Conference and for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality that has been extended to us. I would also like to congratulate you, Mr. President, upon your election as a President of the Conference. We are confident, that under your wise guidance and able leadership, our Conference will arrive at successful Kyoto Protocol conclusion.

Mr. President,

Five years ago, in Rio, we met and adopted the Convention to combat climate change as scientific evidence has shown that the concentration of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases has made a serious interference with the climate system. Regrettably, the alarm bells still continue to sound loud and clear on the growing threat to the long-term survival of the global climate. The expected implementation of the Convention is still far from being realized, despite the fact that we have acknowledged that the climate is at risk. Today in Kyoto, we meet to give guidance to the final stage of the realization of the Berlin Mandate. We should avoid ending up this meeting with no legally binding commitment of Annex I Parties in greenhouse gases emission reduction.

We are, however, gravely concerned in seeing this COP 3 process, as some developed countries have yet to show leadership to move this process forward in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof. Instead, an attempt has been made to prematurely include the commitment of developing countries to cut emissions by introducing the concept of evolution for the Post-Kyoto process.

Mr. President,

We, the developing countries have in fact been undertaking actions, showing our serious commitment toward the achievement of the objective of the Convention. Indonesia, at the national level, has consistently pursued national development program by formulating its policy to reduce greenhouse gases emissions, as the Convention requires. As an equatorial, tropical, archipelagic state, and one of the countries with a large tropical forest, Indonesia has unique role as carbon sink whilst being vulnerable to sea level rise at the same time. And as an oil exporting country, Indonesia is also paying greater attention to reduce the energy consumption level from fossil fuels related to greenhouse gases emissions sources by developing the use of other sources of energy as well as promoting energy efficiency. Especially after having experienced the environmental disaster recently due to forest fires, which is strongly related to the climate change phenomenon, Indonesia is more than ever aware of the adverse effects of climate change. Therefore, energy development, management of our marine and coastal resources, forest, sustainable agriculture, urban land use, are important issues related to the potential increase of greenhouse gases emissions.

Since we have limited national capacity and environmentally sound technology development options, we must count on various opportunities for international cooperation between Annex 1 and Non-Annex 1 Parties in order to implement the Convention. As such, Activities Implemented Jointly on pilot phase as an instrument for cooperation between developed and developing countries in limiting and controlling greenhouse gases emissions should be developed bilaterally or multilaterally, on a voluntary basis. During the implementation of the A.I.J. on pilot phase, there should be in our considered view no emission credit or trading be given to developed countries. New and additional financial resources as well as the transfer of technology should be sought to ensure its successful implementation and to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention i.e. the stabilization of the greenhouse gases concentration in the atmospheric system. To this end, human resources development and national capacity building in developing countries are imperative. May I also add that in combating the negative effects caused by adverse effects of climate change,

total commitment by government and private sector as well as non-governmental organization is absolutely necessary.

Mr. President,

There is no much time left to take action before the coming years in which global warming is continually increasing. It is therefore imperative that the developed country parties demonstrate their commitments not merely to reducing greenhouse gases emissions, but also to modify longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions, from their production and consumption patterns and lifestyles. The developed countries must take decisive action now in order to pave the way for a strong agreement by adopting the Kyoto Protocol. Only after the developed country Parties take the lead in fulfilling their obligations under the Convention, could we then deem fair to start talking about the commitment of developing countries on a voluntary basis in the future. The success of the Kyoto Protocol will be indeed measured by the significance of emission reduction undertaken by the developed country Parties, and not by the participation of the developing countries whose per capita GHG emissions are relatively very low even in the years to come.

In conclusion, Mr. President, it is my firm belief that the developed and developing countries could cooperate closely in implementing the parties' commitments to the convention on the basis of fair and equitable sharing of benefit. I would also like to appeal to all Parties to demonstrate our commitment for a genuine partnership in continuing to advance the implementation of the expected Kyoto Protocol. To achieve this spirit, my delegation hopes that the Third Conference of the Parties could become a cornerstone upon which concrete actions toward our partnership to combat the adverse effects of climate change could be well founded.

I thank you Mr. President.