

**Statement of the Head of Indonesian Delegation
at the Sixth Session of the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC
The Hague, 13-24 November 2000**

Mr. President,

First of all, let me take this opportunity, on behalf of the Indonesian delegation formally congratulate you on your election as President of the sixth session of the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC. I do believe that with your able leadership, we could come to a fruitful outcome through the difficult tasks in this Conference. It is the intention of my delegation to assure our support to you and fully participate in this negotiation. Secondly, my Delegation would like to associate ourselves with the statement delivered by the Honorable Minister Daura of Nigeria, on behalf of G77 and China early this morning.

Mr. President,

The issue of climate change has been discussed for long period and scientific findings in recent years become more apparent on the evidence of the adverse effects of greenhouse gas emission has on climate. Unfortunately, progress to solve this problem has been minimal and the target set by the Kyoto Protocol to reduce 5% of greenhouse gases have not been met despite the abundant technological and industrial resources of Annex-1 countries. It is apparent from the deliberations of the past week that there is a sense of reluctance on the part of industrialized nations to address this issue other than as economic considerations and even the notion of shifting the responsibility of reducing emission gas to developing countries. I would like to emphasize that the issue of climate change goes beyond economic considerations and we should put a "human face" to this issue for unfortunate communities of this planet mostly in developing nations has already feels the adverse effects of climate change not to mention the generations to come.

Mr. President,

The adverse effects of climate change and the subsequent sea-level rise are threatening us. As an archipelago of around 17,000 islands and more than 80,000 kilometers coastline, large number population in Indonesia is at stake. In the doubling carbon dioxide climate the livelihood of around 80 million people who live in low-lying coastal areas are seriously at risk. This figure falls within the range of scientific estimates presented by the IPCC Chairman early last week. This is a bleak picture that we need not to wait the impact until it is proven. Our vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change such as, frequent upheaval extensive flood and drought and the subsequent food security have made the situation even worse.

In this connection we urge that the speedy establishment of adaptation fund under Articles 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention has to be pursued. The urgency of this move should not be linked as to when the Kyoto Protocol is going to be ratified. My delegation would like to share the disappointment of many developing countries on how this commitment has been delayed.

Mr. President,

While we are working hard to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, we would like to stress that ratifying the Protocol will not be meaningful without a clear and strong compliance mechanism. Moreover, in order to build our trust and confidence the compliance mechanism should be enforceable and legally binding. Otherwise, the objectives set by the Protocol would never be fulfilled.

Regarding the flexible mechanisms under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Protocol, my delegation is of the view that domestic actions should be taken as the priority step for Annex 1 countries and only after they have brought concrete results, the mechanisms will serve their purpose to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the source end. For Indonesia, clean development mechanism (CDM) is the first and foremost means to foster sustainable development but it should be regarded as supplementary to the efforts of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Along this line, Mr. President, we realize that we can contribute to the efforts to sequester emissions through enhancement of our forest covers. However, Mr. Chairman, we would like to be assured that the scientific uncertainties and the problem of leakages are resolved. In doing so, Mr. Chairman, strict guidelines in determining baselines and additionality should be in place. We never want to risk it with unreal and non-measurable sequestration. We will need to impose stringent sustainability criteria that include human resources in the form of strong component of development and transfer of the cleanest and most sustainable technologies; social cohesiveness in the form of strictly minimum societal unrest, and not pursuing projects with high potential of social tension; protecting environmental integrity, including protecting other social and ecological functions of the forests and conformity with other multilateral environmental and related agreements; and economic development that assist us in alleviating poverty and increase employment. In addition, Mr. Chairman, we need to provide intensive consultation process the local and customary communities whose culture, life, and livelihoods are heavily dependent on forest resources to avoid any negative impacts of any CDM project.

With regard to the aspect of funding of the CDM, I would like to reiterate the position of my delegation and the Group of G-77 and China that Official Development Assistance (ODA) fund that has been committed at the Rio Summit would not be used to finance CDM activities. The discussion of fund for CDM should not divert our attention to the real needs of reducing emissions in Annex 1 countries.

Mr. President, I would like to conclude my statement by saying that we should not see ourselves as developed and developing countries, but as a global community with a common concern. We are here essentially to negotiate for the common future of our children. I hope at this point in time, here in The Hague, the city of justice we can make just decisions.

Thank you, Mr. President.