



**KEYNOTE ADDRESS**  
**MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY FOR**  
**INAUGURAL ROUND TABLE CONSULTATION ON**  
**PARLIAMENTARY ROLE IN MEETING THE CLEAN AIR CHALLENGE**  
**Jakarta, October 5<sup>th</sup>, 2017**

Assalamua'lalkum Wr. wb

Good Afternoon and best wishes for all of us,

- HE Bapak Dr Agus Hermanto, Deputy Speaker of DPR RI
- HE Bapak Satya Yudha, Ibu Mercy Barends and all MPs of the RI
- Ms. Shazla Z. Rafi, President & convenor Air Quality Asia

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen

At the outset, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to DPR RI for inviting me. It is my great honour to have this opportunity to address this very important events "Role of Parliament In Meeting the Clean Air Challenge, held now this very place, the Parliament building.

Taking this opportunity I would like update you with government policies, implementation and challenges we are facing.

Air pollution mainly detected at the high frequent of roads activities, resulting in example  $\text{NO}_x$ , nitric gas from the combustion of fossil fuel. In the air,  $\text{SO}_2$ , sulfur gas, may transformed to be sulfuric acid particles with life time about four days (longer than Sulfur gas), and the gas is moving, estimated up to 1000-2000 kilometers with wind speed of 20 km per hour.

Acid from the air, forming acid rain, become an active irritant to the human breath, could cause decrease oxygen circulation efficiency in the human body, making heart more active to come to heart attack. As well as it might be deposited that may cause soil and water's structure to be acidic, that it is not feasible to be a habitat for fish wildlife, and plantations; It also could damage buildings, monuments and historical objects. Acid deposition can accelerate the corrosion process of some materials such as limestone, sand iron, marble, stone, metal, other materials when it is placed in an open area for a long time, as well buildings on the coast. (When in the year of 1997, I was in Cologne Germany, I learned that the famous Cathedral church in Cologne have to spend money for about 2 million USD for maintenance).

Moreover, in the longer period, the pollution will cause soil damage as the buffering system of the soil, due to the disturbance of the element of the soil system: the parent materials, organism, topography and the climate. It is found that there was a case of the damage of pine forest in US, Canada and Europe, and as a famous example is called Waldsterben or "forest death" in Germany, and also in US the for damage of tobacco and wheat. We may find such case in Indonesia, and as an example and obviously was during the forest fire in 2015, which was resulting particles in the air, threatening the health of the people and causing interfering economically.

Cost and Benefit Analysis study on fuel Economy Policy in Indonesia have been conducted by the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with UNEP / PCFV, USEPA in 2012. The study estimates that the cost of health of the population of Jakarta in 2010 is between Rp. 697.9 billion to Rp. 38.5 Trillion. This figures considered as the cost that was caused by diseases related to air pollution such as asthma, respiratory infections, pneumonia, and narrowing of the air or Chronic lung. That's a fantastic figure that we have to contemplate in formulating policies, programs and activities.

Acid deposition is not only a local issue but a regional and even global because it is a kind of pollution that could cross boundary (transboundary atmospheric pollution). From the results of acid deposition monitoring in Indonesia at five locations including Jakarta, Serpong, Kototabang, Bandung, and Maros, the average pH of rainwater there is below normal rain water pH (It was recorded that is pH 5.6) and some even close to pH 4. (As a comparison we may figure that the acidity of lime juice is about 3.5 and we can not imagine if we have a rain shower or rain drop as acid as a bit less than the acidity of lime juice).

### ***Distinguished , ladies and gentlemen***

To create sustainable development based on emphasizing the green economy, Ministry of Environment and Forestry has a mission which is to reduce pollution, to do a damage control of natural resources and the environment, and to increase capacity to conserve the environment. To control the air pollution, we arrange the national policy of air pollution control, clean energy utilization, monitoring and evaluation, increasing the capacity of stakeholders in achieving the cleaner air.

As an effort to develop air pollution control policy, the Ministry compose an emission quality standards for motor vehicles and industry. In order to implement ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and to implement the ratification of the ASEAN Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA), we already set the EURO 4 emission standards for motor vehicles. The implementation of Euro 4 will provide benefits, including for :

Firstly, for car manufacturers in Indonesia: manufacturers don't need to do a further customization for the products to export. Before the implementation, manufacturers have

to use two standards for their product, standard for domestic market that used Euro 2 standard and for exported products that used Euro 4 standard. That caused the manufacturers spend more production cost because they had to provide two technology to produce the vehicles.

Secondly, for the society : people get high quality vehicles with better emission standards.

Thirdly, urban air quality in Indonesia is getting better with the implementation. The acceleration of implementation of Euro 4 Application for Vehicle's Emission Standard policy will increase national economic benefit to \$ 3,973 T (accumulation by 2030). On the other hand, the current application of the 10% efficiency of fuel will give economy benefit up to USD 4,400 T (accumulation by 2030).

In addition to improving the competitiveness of the automotive industry and the national petroleum industry in the Southeast Asian market, that maneuver will bring benefit which is to reduce national consumption of fuel. Currently, the government of Indonesia is preparing a Presidential Decree for speeding up the implementation for the use of vehicles with electricity energy. The decree will give direction for: preparation of infrastructure, and facilities, licensing, manufactures, registration, tax, and including all strategic matters to speed up and control to be debottlenecking for road transportation. This work will significantly reduce emissions both to air pollution and greenhouse gases, as we are committed to Paris Agreement.

Meanwhile, for the industrial sector, the availability of quality standard for each type of industrial emissions ensures the compliance of the industry to the legislation. There are already many industrial emission quality standards that are implemented including cement, oil & gas, iron and steel, pulp and paper and other industries as well. As a preventive measure against the environmental impact of the construction of 35 Giga Watts power plant, our Ministry is currently revising the quality standard plant emissions to be more aligned with the technology development. Thus the negative impact on the environment can be minimized. On the air ambience, Government Regulation No. 41 of 1999 on Air Pollution Control including the air quality standards is also revised. More strict value of air quality standard is expected to provide better public health and the environment.

One of important part of controlling air pollution is the use of clean fuel/energy. Fuel quality is very important because the amount of produced emission is influenced by the quality of the fuel. We strongly supports the use of clean energy such as diesel fuel with a low sulfur content, natural gas, and renewable energy such as geothermal, wind, water, biomass, solar power etc. It is important that the use of clean energy is a co-benefit to control air pollution and climate change.

By using clean energy, we can reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions step-by-step. To support the Asian Games 2018 in Jakarta and Palembang City, we continuously conduct ambient air quality monitoring by using Air Quality Monitoring System (AQMS) in

real time basis. Until now, based on the AQMS data, Jakarta air quality is moderate and Palembang in healthy condition. We appreciate all stakeholders that conduct air quality monitoring but have to use national standard of Indonesia (SNI) and with appropriate equipment. Of course there will be a hard challenge and hard work for us for the work of forest fire control and management in 2018, which I optimistically we could, as we were successful in controlling forest fire in 2016 and hopefully also for this year 2017, since we are now approaching the rainy season of 2017.

***Distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen.***

Monitoring and evaluation are important to make sure the program is implemented and is assessed successfully. An effort that has been made and should be improved is the ambient air quality monitoring. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry already built networks of integrated ambient air quality monitoring (AQMS). Currently, we have built AQMS in seven cities: Palembang, Palangkaraya, Jambi, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, Padang and Pekanbaru. Our data centers also receive data monitoring conducted by other institutions such as BMKG, and local government. Thus the published data is observations that were conducted by various institutions in Indonesia. To obtain more accurate results, we will upgrade the current monitoring network.

For Jakarta, the monitoring of air quality has been established since 1999. An air quality monitoring station is also established in the junction on Jl Merdeka Selatan, in front of the US Embassy. Our monitoring also covers HI Circle, Kebun Jeruk, Lubang Buaya, Jagakarsa, and Kelapa Gading. The data from 2014 to 2016 was showing, let say at Bunderan HI, gives figure of number of days with good air quality was improving from 35 days in 2014 to 114 days in 2016. While for moderate air quality from 297 days in 2014 becoming 244 days in 2016. And at unhealthy air quality was recorded 33 days in 2014 becoming only 2 days in 2016. Moreover, we have established 40 units of Air Quality Monitoring Stations in Indonesia and we do monitoring air quality for cities such as in Central Jakarta, Surabaya, Aceh, Medan, Batam, Palembang and Balikpapan.

In industrial monitoring, a monitoring mechanism of industry's compliance with laws and regulations in the environmental field and an effort to improve the industry (continuous improvement) are packaged in a program known as PROPER. PROPER was made to publish the company's performance of its environment management, so companies that comply the legislation will receive good reputation that can add public recognition value to the company. The number of monitored PROPER industry is increasing: from 690 companies in 2009-2010, to 1,002 in 2010-2011. There were 1,317 industries in 2011-2012 and it increased to 2,000 of companies in 2015-2016. In the 2015-2016 period the participants PROPER compliance was around 72%.

We should note that the PROPER is an instrument to actualize SDG goal 9: industry, innovation, and infrastructure; and also SDG 12 which are responsible consumption and

production. Through PROPER, industry is driven to innovate, discover and improve environmental management practices independently, which in turn will make the industry more efficient in the use of resources, as well as the utilization of renewable resources. In the year of 2015-2016, through PROPER activities, there were things that were successfully conducted on : (1) increasing energy efficiency to 249,000 Giga Joule, (2) conserving of water by 447 million m<sup>3</sup>, (3) Increasing of 3.2 million tons of waste by the 3R (reuse, reduce, recycle), and (4) increasing CSR fund among society at 976 billion. CSR Fund serves as a trigger for society to develop local economy independently.

***Distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen.***

Now let me touch from the perspectives of sustainable development and climate change. The Sustainable Development Goals 2030 was adopted just few months before the adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change agenda. Both the SDGs and the Paris Agreement have brought about transformation to the new world, the world with better understanding on the need of collective global actions to answer the common challenge, that is climate changes and development. For Indonesia, no doubt, the SDG spirits is our value, and embodied in our Constitution, article 33 para 4.

Paris Agreement contains a top down approach through global goal of holding the increase of global average temperature to below 2°C as well as pursuing efforts to limit global warming to 1.5°C, and a bottom up approach by setting individual Party goals through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The bottom-up approach requires sufficient ambition and action at the national level in order to collectively achieve the goals.

Indonesia has set its contribution to the global goal under the Paris Agreement to reduce emission of 29 % (unconditional) up to 41 % (conditional) from BAU 2030 while enhancing climate resilience in three main areas, namely : economy, social and livelihood, and ecosystem and landscape. Among the five mitigation sectors contributing to our NDC target (forestry, energy, waste, agriculture, and IPPU), forestry and energy are responsible to a total reduction of about 28 % out of the 29 %.

As an archipelago, Indonesia is considered as highly vulnerable to negative impact of climate change. Hence, our NDC does not only covers mitigation (emission reduction), but also adaptation with three target of building resilience (economic resilience, social and livelihood resilience, ecosystem and landscape resilience). Our NDC goals will be achieved under the four pillars namely : emission reduction, economic growth, climate resilient and equitable development opportunity across regions.

***Distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen.***

In order to facilitate NDC implementation by line Ministries and non state actors , Indonesia has developed Strategy for NDC implementation, which consist of nine programmes, starting from building ownership and commitment from Ministries, local governments,



parliament, private sectors, and civil societies. Human resource and institutional capacity building; creating enabling environment; implementation framework and communication network, including coordination and building synergy, and engaging Non-State Actors are key elements of the strategy. We are also moving forwards with One Data Policy on GHGs, and together with Ministries responsible for the five sectors of NDCs are in the process of elaborating the NDC's into policies, planning and programmes, including alignment of NDC Implementation and development at all levels. Before entering 2020, we will review our progress in implementing the Paris Agreement and preparation to enter the first NDC's commitment period of 2020-2030.

We recognize the need for aligning implementation of the Paris Agreement and SDGs. All elements of the Goal 13 of SDGs are elements of the Paris Agreement, and we understand that climate change issues are in fact related to almost all of the 17 sustainable development goals. Hence, addressing climate changes means addressing SDGs.

Like many other developing countries, Indonesia is facing challenges in balancing between achieving emission reduction target and economic growth while protecting our society as well ensuring fair development opportunity for different regions with different circumstances. We have yet to provide millions of our people with decent living, access to development including infrastructure, electricity, education, health, and employment opportunities.

In climate regime, we are working on the long term dimension. What we are doing now will affect our future generation and our future planet. Our intervention need to be designed in such a way that will remain relevant in the long term future. In forest and land sector, for example, we have taken significant steps on strengthening legal instruments on peatlands, including the revision and issuance of regulations on peatland, law enforcement, FLEGT license; recognition to the right of "Masyarakat Hukum Adat" (internationally known as Indigenous People), access of local people to manage forest lands through Social Forestry Programme. In energy sector, despite the challenges in meeting 35,000 MWatt electrification target, Indonesia is gradually moving forward with greener energy production and consumption. In waste sector, we are working on improving the management of solid and liquid waste, which potentially generate emission reduction and other environmental benefits. We are also working together with the Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Agriculture in translating our NDC into detail programme and activities.

In order to actualize SDG 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities, we have been implementing Adipura Award. Adipura criteria include waste management, air pollution control, and water pollution control. To encourage the use of public transportation, facilities for pedestrian, bicycle paths, park and ride facility, parking fees implementation, traffic engineering arrangements also need to be provided for more optimal results. The important part is how to regulate the movement or mobility of people and goods with minimal motor vehicles used.

Hopefully with all the policies and programs that have been and will be done, cleaner air will be actualized. Clean air is a prerequisite for the actualization of a good quality and healthy environment, which in turn will improve the health and productivity of the society.

**Distinguished Participants, Ladies And Gentlemen,**

To conclude, let us underline that the high cost of health care and the impact of environmental pollution, as I mentioned earlier, should encourage us to prioritize the efforts to control environmental pollution. According to Law 32 of 2009 about Protection and Management of the Environment, every citizen is entitled to a clean and healthy environment. Moreover, a healthy and clean living environment will be actualized if the central government, regional government, and other stakeholders do consistently their responsibility and their authority. A functioned government that is in accordance with the principle of "Trias Politica" will support the achievement of development goals, especially the establishment of a healthy and clean environment.

It is requiring a common perception, understanding and prioritizing of outcomes of activities between the Parliament and the Government in elaborating the national goals, in particularly those relates to the environment. Environmental aspects should be a basic consideration for all parties in making sounds decisions. Aspects of the environment should serve as a deterrent not as a result of which should be addressed from an activity.

Legislative role in setting policies and regulations that favor the environment that goes along with the concept of 3P (People, Planet and Profit), a supported budget allocation for policies and programs that support the actualization of good environmental quality such as renewable energy, sustainable cities, are very important to accelerate the achievement of the environmental quality of the realization of a clean and healthy as mandated.

With that I thank you and I wish we all have successful deliberation.

*Wassalamua'laikum Wr. Wb.*

**Minister of Environment and Forestry**

**Siti Nurbaya**