



**Intervention by  
H.E. Prof. Dr. Ir. Gusti Muhammad Hatta  
Minister for Environment of the Republic of Indonesia**

**at the roundtable 3:  
moving towards zero waste and sound management of chemicals**

**New York, Thursday, 12 May 2011**

Mr. Co-chairs,

With the world population projected to reach 9 billion in this century, to reach sustainable development and better living conditions for people globally, the sound management of waste will be a crucial area to implement effectively.

However, to many developing countries sound management of waste is a challenge. As waste continues to increase with the global population, there is a compelling need to find viable options to address the challenge in a cost effective way. The concept of zero waste has emerged as an option to achieve sustainable development.

We believe zero waste could be realized by effectively implementing the 4 Rs concept (reduce, reuse, recycle and recovery), and the implementation of sustainable consumption and production using the life cycle approach.

However, moving towards zero waste should be based on respective state's development path and strategy. For Indonesia our development path is based on a four track strategy to advance pro-poor, pro-growth, pro-job and pro-environment policies.

We expect that global waste and chemical management, including hazardous waste, should take into account the interest and needs of developing countries in order to adapt towards zero waste.

Likewise, sound management of chemicals is important for preventing adverse effects on human health and the environment, while continuing to contribute towards sustainable

development, including the goal of poverty eradication through job creation, improved living standards, agricultural productivity, and energy efficiency.

In this connection, Indonesia ratified the Basel Convention in 1993, to prohibit any import of hazardous waste and solid waste, and also to prevent our country from becoming a dumping site for any kind of waste. In 2009, Indonesia ratified the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), which is an important global treaty to protect human health and our environment from chemical exposure.

At the national level, we are ensuring, the effective enforcement of the Basel convention on the control of transboundary movement of hazardous waste and disposal.

At the international level, in collaboration with Switzerland, Indonesia organized a country led initiative (CLI) process to explore ways of furthering the objective of the Ban Amendment, by developing effective guidance and procedures, as a response to the encouragement of the President of the Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the parties to the Basel Convention. Indonesia encourages parties to make use of the Basel Convention as a tool for enforcement of Hazardous Waste Management, as well as to support the Ban Amendment to the Basel Convention with a view to manage hazardous waste in an environmentally sound manner.

The synergies between the three conventions of Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm are also an important step to enhance international environmental governance within a cluster of related multilateral environmental agreements. We hope what has taken place in Bali by the convening of simultaneous extraordinary meetings of the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions in Bali, in February 2010 will promote their effective implementation.

Such synergies between the three conventions are already taking effect in the ASEAN region, with the capacity of the Basel Convention Regional Centre for South East Asia (BRCC-SEA) being raised to serve also as a center for regional capacity building not only for sound chemical, but also for waste management.

Mr. Chairman,

Since the green economy was integrated in Indonesia's national policy, we are taking measures to move towards zero waste and implementation of SCP, which encompasses sound chemicals management.

To support the national strategy towards zero waste, Indonesia still needs to enhance national capacity due to current regulations, technical guidance and technology.

Finally, we urge for the development of global partnerships between developed and developing countries for technology transfer, capacity building and finance.

Thank you.