



**INTERVENTION BY  
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Mr. Chairman,

Let me start by expressing my delegation's appreciation to the Secretariat for providing the report on transport. I should also like to thank the panelists for their presentations.

I would like to align myself with the statement of the Group of 77 and China.

In meeting transport challenges, we must address the issue of transport in a comprehensive manner. Transport policies should be undertaken in concert with development and environmental policies. This will allow the establishment of an affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound transportation infrastructure and system.

In this regard I should like to highlight three points which we feel are important in the context of building an adequate transport system.

First, while it is stating the obvious to say that investment in transportation infrastructure is key to developing an adequate and modern transport system. However, the current global economic situation, limits the ability of the majority of countries particularly developing countries to have access to investment and funding for transportation infrastructure. It is important therefore to encourage alternative sources of financing.

To that end, public-private partnership both at international and national level can make important contribution in advancing transportation infrastructure in developing countries. Also important are innovative financing mechanisms such Debt Swap for infrastructure development should be further developed.

Second, expansion of adequate transport infrastructure and system should be undertaken in a sustainable manner, taking into full consideration the impact of the environment and climate change. Policy framework on transport should be made to encourage the use of alternative cleaner sources of energy such as bio fuel and natural gases.

Third, access to technology and transfer of technology to developing countries is of significant importance to developing an adequate, clean, efficient and effective transportation network and system. Increasing transport efficiency through the use of modern technology would contribute to reducing the cost of trade and economic efficiency as well as opening new markets and creating economic efficiency.

Mr. Chairman,

As an important input for enhancing strong economic development and increasing the welfare of the people, improving transport infrastructure and system has been placed as an integral part of Indonesia's national economic development agenda. The government has revised and implemented new laws and regulations related to air, sea, rail, and road transport. These laws aims among others to enhance safety, better protect the environment, as well as creating a conducive environment that encourage and facilitate suitable investments and better dissemination of technology in the transport sector.

Our road transport and traffic law no. 22 of 2009 for example, provides a comprehensive regulation on transport demand management, traffic impact analysis as part of the environmental impact assessment, and mass transit development. In the context of safety we have introduced the National Standard for safety helmet.

In the context of transport infrastructure development, by 2014 the Government is planning to complete the construction of highways reaching the length of 19,370 km, strengthening road infrastructure and increasing connectivity in 7 main provinces. In the area of transport infrastructure, we are also constructing an integrated inter-mode and inter-island transportation network that will increase access to transport for people in rural areas.

The transportation system and network in Indonesia's four main cities, Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, and Medan are also being modernized and enhanced to meet increasing demand. The urban transportation system in these cities is moving towards an integrated high occupancy mass transport system. We are building bus rapid transit system (BRT), subway and monorail system in these cities.

As part of the government strategy to improve efficiency and contribute to the reducing emissions and air pollution, we are increasingly using alternative sources of energy for public transport vehicles. Buses on our BRT system as well as the majority of taxis in major cities are now using Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) as their main source of fuels. Furthermore, we are also increasing the use of biofuel from castor seeds as a source of fuel that are found in more than 250 fuel stations in Java.

Thank you.