

**INTERVENTION BY  
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THE DELEGATION OF INDONESIA  
AT COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 18: WASTE MANAGEMENT**

**5 MAY 2010**

Mr. Chairman,

Indonesia faces tremendous pressure from increasing waste generation. In coping with this challenge, we enacted Law No. 18 year 2008 on solid waste management that provides strategic direction and framework to manage solid waste by implementing the principle of 3R, reduce, reuse, and recycle. It is important to undercore that the Law also incorporates the concept of extended producer responsibility (EPR).

In efforts to promote sound waste management, Indonesian President has been anually awarding "The Clean City Awards" to mayors as form of recognition to their excellent performance. Similarly, clean industries are also given a green and gold award for their sound waste and hazardous waste management.

Further, We also intensify our bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperations. In this juncture, we welcome and support regional initiatives promoting the 3R approach including that of Japan. In our view, cooperation on wastes management, should first and foremost, focus on enhancing capacities and capabilities of local governments to manage wastes produced within the country.

Mr. Chairman,

In the light of the upcoming CSD policy session, we wish to highlight a number of pertinent points:

First, while local government ultimately plays the central role in local waste management, high-cost of treatment facilities, lack of capacity and technology has been the main impediments for effective waste management. This has resulted in grave environmental degradation in many countries.

Developing countries therefore have an urgent need to increase their capabilities in dealing with wastes including hazardous waste. Partnerships between developed and developing countries as well as partnership with the private sector and NGOs should be

explored to support local municipalities in setting-up environmental infrastructure, technology transfer, and developing community-based initiatives.

Second, transboundary of hazardous waste is increasingly becoming serious problems. Many developing countries are victims from toxic chemicals and other hazardous waste including electronic and electric waste coming from developed countries. To this end, international framework, monitoring and supervision to address these challenges should be enhanced, including addressing transboundary movement of hazardous wastes under the Basel Convention framework.

Third, we need to recognize that education and public awareness campaigns are vital in promoting hazardous waste minimization and safe environmentally sound disposal. Efforts toward this end should be intensified, including through a partnership between government and the private sector. Governments should encourage industries to invest in green processes and product policy that contribute to eco-friendly consumer behaviour.

Mr. Chairman,

In conclusion, we recognize that inappropriate management of wastes and hazardous wastes have severe effects on human health. Strengthening strategic collaboration among local, regional, and international stakeholder is therefore imperative. In this context, we welcome the recent adoption by the WHO of **the Bali Declaration on Waste Management and Human Health** adopted during the COP 9 of Basel Convention held in Bali, Indonesia in 2008. This action should be strengthened and continued through concrete activities by all stakeholders as well as enhanced cooperation among governments, private sectors and relevant organizations. Only through such strategic collaboration will we carry out our concerted efforts to conserve our environment for current and future generations.

Thank you.