



**Intervention by
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**at
HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT**

**MINISTERIAL INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE
Roundtable 1 : Toward the 10 year Framework of Programme on Sustainable
Consumption and Production**

Wednesday 12 May, 2010

Mr. Chairman,

Consumption is what ultimately sustains, and raises our living standards. It is therefore inevitable that changing consumption and production patterns be considered under sustainable development as set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

Since the Rio Summit in 1992, the basic premise for the international community to move forward on this issue was to ensure that poverty reduction would continue to be the main concern, through the pursuit of economic and social development, grounded in the objective to produce less waste and pollution.

This very approach remains pertinent. However, its full expression has yet to be reached. Despite declining global levels of poverty, there is also a stark divergence of incomes in the world. This has in turn caused uneven consumption, further aggravating imbalances. Meanwhile, the environmental impacts and the cost of uneven consumption and unsustainable production practice have trickled down to the poor, having a negative impact on their quality of life.

This is the main challenge that we are seriously facing today. We therefore need to reverse this trend, so that sustainable consumption and production patterns become a constructive and positive force.

In my delegation's view, there are three issues that need to be taken into consideration.

First, there needs to be a shift in mindset from the notion of "growth first and clean up later" to "growth with equity", which ultimately is the main premise of sustainable development. This requires leadership at all levels with developed countries taking the lead.

Second, there needs to be enabling policies to support eco-efficiency and cleaner production methods. Governments must provide incentives for businesses to choose more eco-efficient production methods.

Third, sustainable consumption and production needs a technological revolution. With 6 billion people on this planet, the human extent of natural resource use is unprecedented. Economic growth has been largely dependent on resource using technologies. Now it is time to shift to resource saving technologies. To make these technologies affordable for developing countries, the Intellectual Property Rights regime for environmental technologies must be more development oriented. Moreover, there should be a reduction and elimination of tariffs on environmentally sound technologies. These are vital global objectives.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairperson, Indonesia welcomes the work undertaken under the Marrakech Process to develop a 10 year framework of programmes on SCP and this process should be continued and link to the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

I thank you.