



Statement

**Secretary to the Directorate General of Climate Change
Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia
High Level Segment – 27th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol
Dubai, November 4th, 2015**

**Madame President,
Executive Director of UNEP,
Executive Secretary of Ozone Secretariat,
Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

A very good afternoon to all. Assalamualaikum Wrwb.

At the outset, on behalf of the Government and the people of the Republic of Indonesia, we would like to congratulate the President of the 27th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, UNEP and the Ozone Secretariat on convening of this meeting successfully. We would also like to convey our gratitude to the Government of the United Arab Emirates for hosting this important meeting.

It is our view that this meeting should inspire all parties to synergize and bring fruitful outcomes to enhance cooperation in the protection of the ozone layers, which will also contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals that was recently adopted in New York on September this year.

Madame President,

As we are all aware, pursuing economic growth and balancing it with the protection and preservation of environment is the ultimate objective of our respective national development. In this regard, our development agenda has incorporated the principles of sustainable development to ensure balance among economic and social development and environmental preservation.

This meeting represents an important milestone for us and our common effort to achieve targets in relation to the protection of the ozone layer as stipulated in Article 2 of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, which obliges parties to take appropriate measures to protect human health and environment against adverse effects that likely to result from human activities. The meeting has been intended to provide an opportunity to devise a concrete strategy and map out measures to improve the lives of all living creatures on earth that depends on the ozone layer. However, the vast geographical and the immense variety of the economic and sociopolitical systems often add to the complexities to undertake. Truthfully, it will be no easy task to address.

Madame President,

Indonesia has always attached high importance to the preservation of the ozone layer since the early stages of its negotiation. We supports all efforts to achieve the objectives, as shown on the updating and harmonizing of national regulations, drafting of a new regulation, as well as carrying out broad consultations and public disseminations.

As a party to the Montreal Protocol, Indonesia remains committed to the phase-out of the control targets under the Multilateral Environment Agreements. We have successfully met the targets and objectives of the Montreal Protocol to phase out the CFC, Halon, Methyl Chloroform and Methyl

Bromide for non-Quarantine and Pre-Shipment. Indeed, the beginning of the year 2015 becomes our important time to phase-out HCFCs.

Substantial and proactive steps have been taken by Indonesia to phase-out HCFCs and achieve the compliance target to reduce 10% reduction by 1 January 2015. In this regard, Indonesia has been implementing measures for safe and cost effective adoption of HCFCs free alternatives. However, in moving forward on the HCFCs phase-out, the industry faced significant challenges, including finding ways in adopting the low-GWP alternatives. The main issues were (a) cost effectiveness, (b) availability of components/raw materials, (c) competition with cheaper alternatives proven technology that is available in the market (d) global rate/speed on the adoption of some options is moving much slower than expected, and a very important point is, (e) the "market readiness factor" which is critical for ensuring the industry structure to be able to facilitate the adoption of low-GWP alternatives.

In addressing these issues, the Government of Indonesia took significant efforts to carry out close consultations with suppliers of components and industry to facilitate supply of HCFCs-free with low-GWP technologies. The Government of Indonesia has also put in place a regulation prohibiting use of HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b in RAC manufacturing and assembly enterprises from 1 January 2015. This is expected to contribute to complete phase-out of HCFCs in manufacturing refrigeration and air conditioning equipment.

The Government of Indonesia confirms that, as required under Decision 63/17, an enforceable national system of licensing and quotas for HCFC imports and, where applicable, production and exports is in place and that the system is capable to ensure the country's compliance with the Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out schedule for the duration of the agreement between Indonesia and the Executive Committee.

Excellencies,

With regard to the Informal Working Group on Feasibility and Ways of Managing HFCs, we would like to congratulate all parties for successfully conclude the working group and developed the mandate for a possible contact group to address concerns issues and challenges, including several important issues relating to the legal aspects, formulation processes, mechanisms and approaches, the special situation of developing countries and the principles of flexibility in implementation, appropriate financial mechanism, IPR and Patent issues based on the examination of economically viable and technically feasible alternatives, the need to provide sufficient funding, as well as special needs for high ambient countries, synergies and other issues related to the UNFCCC in the context of HFCs management.

Regarding the proposed efforts to phase-down HFCs, we believe that it should be realistic and take into account its technical options. Referring to the experience over the last 5 years on the transition of HCFCs to HFCs, we would like to underline that the uncertainty particularly caused by the non-availability of technologies in some of the applications has severely impact various Montreal Protocol implementation programs in Article 5 countries. This appalling experience is a very important lesson to learn for all of us. In this case, we view that we still have to further explore the HFCs alternative that is safe, including in the area with high ambient temperature, scientifically and technically proven, economically viable and commercially available, to tackle the challenges and meet our common concerns.

Ladies and Gentleman,

Touching upon the proposed reduction steps, we views that we need to learn from HPMP implementation experience, by which we were forced to resort to HFCs-based-technologies to achieve compliance targets. Therefore, we are convinced that the reduction steps need to be kept varies and dynamic. Otherwise we may see countries fallen into non-compliance, and industries are squeezed to take up technology options.

As a country that composed of or more than 17.000 islands, we are very keen to find out in detail on the availability of the alternatives in sufficient size. This is related to its accessibility and

affordability. In this context, the IPR issues should also be cleared in advance in order to ensure the affordability of the alternatives.

Madame President,

The task before us may be complex and challenging. Each country has their own unique set of challenges and capabilities, taking into account the circumstances and particular requirements of developing countries, with regard to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Therefore, our way forward should not be an abstract, rhetoric and not realistic, but it should be practical, simple and not boast of bombastic designs, yet achievable. It should be a real plan with concrete and realistically implementable target that promise to make a life better and more dignified for all people.

As members of the human family, we should strengthen our global partnership and promoting closer cooperation, to work out customized support in addressing the challenges, keeping in view the diversity of needs and circumstances of each country. We do believe that we have the capability, the resources and the will to makes it a reality. In the end, it needs our concerted efforts to ensure an environment that is conducive to a quality of life — for our generation and the generations to come.

I thank you.