



Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Context of Trade Liberalization and Export Growth in Indonesia

*A Study on the Use of Economic Instruments
in the Pulp and Paper Industry*

Foreword

During Indonesia's economic growth oriented paradigm of the 1980s – 1990s, natural resources and the environment were regarded as free goods (or factors of production) and the costs of using natural resources were not internalized into production costs. This approach has led to a negative situation in which natural resources are over used and environmental services are under valued, which disturbs the natural balance. The perception that environmental resources are free should be discontinued because this approach creates high environmental costs and social inequities, in particular for the people who are not using those natural resources directly. For these reasons and to achieve sustainable development, the Indonesian Government needs to design development policies, including trade-related policies, that will internalize the costs of pollution and environmental damage into an activity's production costs.

Current environmental policies and the institutional framework of Indonesia's industrial sector do not adequately address the negative impacts of export growth resulting from trade liberalization. Environmental management in Indonesia has relied on command and control approaches, which have many limitations in addressing adverse impacts, especially in the industrial sector. The use of economic instruments in environmental management is fast becoming an alternative approach, particularly for pollution control and damage to the environment. This study proposes the use of economic instruments to address and mitigate the negative impacts of pollution caused by the pulp and paper industry.

However, environmental policies are part of a complex system of existing and proposed government actions. In competition with other government actions and objectives, economic instruments for environmental protection must be able to operate effectively with other policies already in place, and the responsible institution will need adequate capacity to carry out an additional set of highly sophisticated activities. In other words, any proposed economic instruments must be compatible with national regulatory objectives and existing legislation. The National Effluent Charge for the pulp and paper industry proposed in this report should meet these criteria.

Acknowledgements

This project was initiated and supervised by Hussein Abaza at UNEP and conducted under the auspices of the UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force (CBTF). A number of institutions and individuals have been involved in the implementation of this study and contributed to its successful implementation. The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia has been the main national institution in Indonesia responsible for undertaking the research. Special thanks therefore goes to the Ministry and to the technical team (Organizing Committee) led by Mrs. Laksmi Dhewanthi. Thanks are also extended to Ms. Aristin Tri Apriani, Mr. Denny D. Indrajaya and Mr. Arief B. Purwanto who directly participated in the project.

This study has been made possible due to the cooperation and commitment of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Minister for Environment – the Honourable Nabil Makarim. Thanks are also due to the members of the National Steering Committee, who represent various government and non-governmental organizations. The Steering Committee was led by Mr. Hoetomo – Deputy Minister of Environment and included Mr. Arie D. Djukardi of the Ministry of Environment, Mr. Dana A. Kartakusuma of the Ministry of Environment and Mr. Ngaloken Ginting of the Ministry of Forestry. Thanks are also extended to the individuals and institutions that responded to the questionnaires and who actively participated in a series of discussions, with special thanks to Mr. Kahar Haryopuspito and Mr. Soebardjo from the Indonesian Pulp and Paper Association. Since we cannot mention them all by name, we take this opportunity to thank them all. We also thank Mr. Timothy Brown and Mr. Virza Sasmitawidjaja from the NRM (Natural Resource Management) Programme of USAID, for their valuable contributions during the development of the report.

At UNEP, Anja von Moltke and Sophie Forster Carbonnier coordinated and provided technical support to the project, with the support of Minna Epps. Special thanks go to the UNEP Working Group on Economic Instruments, which provided substantive guidance and input throughout the project. Andrea Smith was responsible for editing the report. Désirée Leon processed the report for publication and administrative support was provided by Rahila Mughal.

United Nations Environment Programme

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the overall coordinating environmental organization of the United Nations system. Its mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnerships in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. In accordance with its mandate, UNEP works to observe, monitor and assess the state of the global environment, improve the scientific understanding of how environmental change occurs, and in turn, how such change can be managed by action-oriented national policies and international agreements. UNEP's capacity building work thus centers on helping countries strengthen environmental management in diverse areas that include freshwater and land resource management, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, marine and coastal ecosystem management, and cleaner industrial production and eco-efficiency, among many others.

UNEP, which is headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya, marked its first 30 years of service in 2002. During this time, in partnership with a global array of collaborating organizations, UNEP has achieved major advances in the development of international environmental policy and law, environmental monitoring and assessment, and the understanding of the science of global change. This work also supports the successful development and implementation of the world's major environmental conventions. In parallel, UNEP administers several multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) including the Vienna Convention's Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (SBC), the Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention, PIC) and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Division of Technology, Industry and Economics

The mission of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) is to encourage decision makers in government, local authorities and industry to develop and adopt policies, strategies and practices that are cleaner and safer, make efficient use of natural resources, ensure environmentally sound management of chemicals, and reduce pollution and risks for humans and the environment. In addition, it seeks to enable implementation of conventions and international agreements and encourage the internalization of environmental costs. UNEP DTIE's strategy in carrying out these objectives is to influence decision-making through partnerships with other international organizations, governmental authorities, business and industry, and non-governmental organizations; facilitate knowledge management through networks; support implementation of conventions; and work closely with UNEP regional offices. The Division, with its Director and Division Office in Paris, consists of one centre and five branches located in Paris, Geneva and Osaka.

Economics and Trade Branch

The Economics and Trade Branch (ETB) is one of the five branches of DTIE. Its mission is to enhance the capacities of countries, especially of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to integrate environmental considerations into development planning and macroeconomic policies, including trade policies. ETB helps countries to develop and use integrated assessment and incentive tools for sustainable development and poverty reduction. The Branch further works to improve the understanding of environmental, social and economic impacts of trade liberalization and the trade impacts of environmental policies, and to strengthen coherence between Multilateral Environmental Agreements and the World Trade Organization. Through its finance initiative, ETB helps enhance the role of the financial sector in moving towards sustainability.

In the field of environmental economics, ETB aims to promote the internalization of environmental costs and enhance the use of economic instruments to contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction, including in the specific context of Multilateral Environmental Agreements. The UNEP Working Group on Economic Instruments, serves as an advisory body to UNEP-ETB's work programme on economics and has been instrumental in the preparation of UNEP publications on economic instruments.

For more information regarding UNEP's work on economic instruments, please contact *Anja von Moltke, Economics Affairs Officer, Economics and Trade Branch* at +41 22 917 81 37 or e-mail anja.moltke@unep.ch.

For more information on the general programme of the Economics and Trade Branch, please contact:

Hussein Abaza
Chief, Economics and Trade Branch (ETB)
Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
11-13, chemin des Anémones
1219 Châtelaine/Geneva
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 22 917 81 79
Fax: +41 22 917 80 76
<http://www.unep.ch/etb>

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_11277

