

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Indonesia has long historical period in keeping its environment. As mentioned above, environmental issues are also the factor of land scarcity in Indonesia. There are many issues of environment that Indonesia has to face, deforestation, water pollution, air pollution, natural disaster, etc. These are environmental issues which have a big impact not for the environment only, but also for the human, especially for the poverty, health and economy.

As impact that already mentioned above, Indonesia realized that environment has a big role in stabilizing the condition of a state. It is not only for the people of Indonesia, but also for the world, internationally. Therefore, the policy is needed in order to overcome the issues that came up and also the involvement in international arena to discuss the environmental issues which is also important.

Regionally, Indonesia has a policy to overcome the environmental issue. The Writer already mentioned in earlier chapter about Act No. 4 year 1982 which defines the environmental pollution for the management of the living environment. This policy told about the environmental pollution as criminal action, which means that Indonesia has taken a serious action.

Internationally, the involvement of Indonesia in solving the

Indonesia has taken a serious action from the result of 12th Conference of Parties

(COP 13) to the United Nations Convention on climate change. Through this conference, international world see that the environmental issues are common issues, then it needed a join action to solve the problem. Finally, Kyoto Protocol is made as an international agreement which acknowledged by all country to solve the international environmental problem, climate change.

Kyoto Protocol is an agreement that is binding the countries that ratified to reduce the gas houses emission that they produce in their country. The target of Kyoto Protocol is known as Quantified Emission Limitation and Reduction Objectives (QELROs) which the target is decreasing the gas houses emission until 5.2% collectively. If Kyoto Protocol can reach the target, it can reduce the global temperature between 0.02 °C and 0.28°C per year.

In reaching the target, Kyoto Protocol is using 3 mechanisms; there are Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Emission Trading (ET), and Joint Implementation (JI). CDM is a mechanism that involves developed country and developing country, in which developed country invests on developing country to do a project that can reduce the gas houses emission. ET is a mechanism that is among the developed country trade their emission. JI is cooperation among developed country to reduce their gas houses emission.

Indonesia sees Kyoto Protocol as a good way to implement in order to solve the environmental problem, climate change. Then, Indonesia based on Act

that Kyoto Protocol provided, Indonesia tend to choose the Clean Development Mechanism, since the form of investment is really helpful for developing country, as Indonesia to be more develop.

The involvement of Indonesia in Kyoto Protocol became attention for the international world, because Indonesia as developing country which need industrial factor to develop country but also takes a concern on a common problem, climate change.

In domestic policy after ratifying Kyoto Protocol, Indonesia produced Act No. 32 year 2009 about protection and environmental management. This policy is made in order to solve the environmental problem and also to anticipate the global environment issue.

Besides, the environment projects that have been mentioned earlier are also the way of Indonesia to solve the environmental issues. It reminds that Indonesia is a country with a big potential to apply the environmental project.

Therefore, the writer sees that the participation of Indonesia in Kyoto Protocol is a good things for Indonesia itself, domestic and internationally since Indonesia contributes a lot in implementing the Kyoto Protocol through the mechanism that has been provided