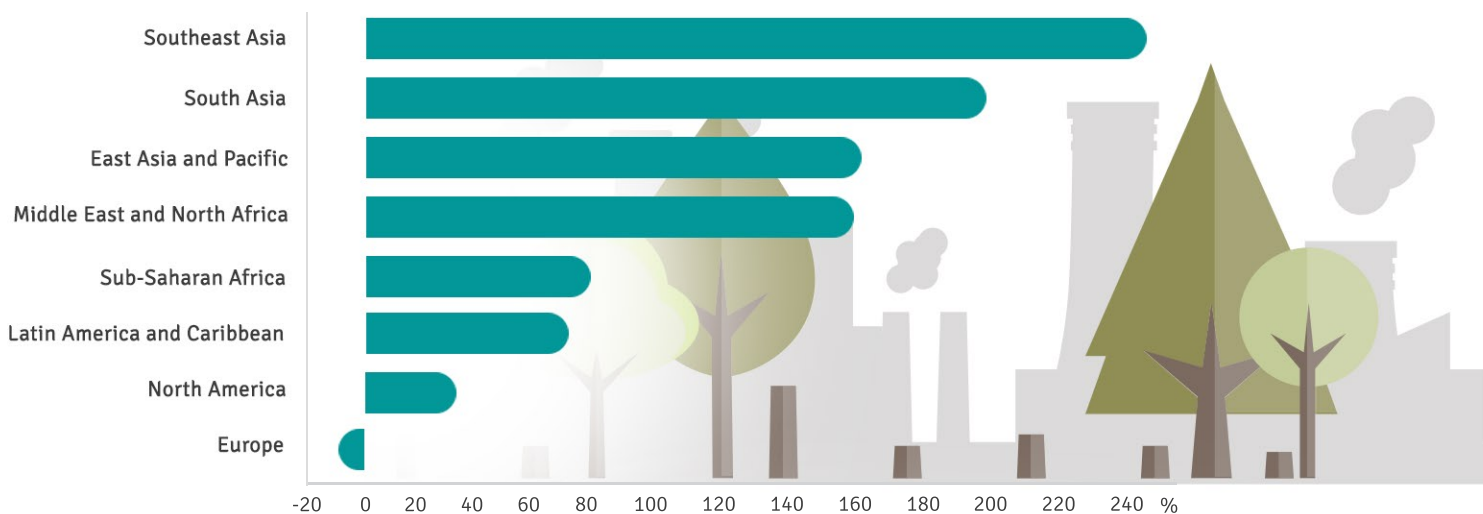


CLIMATE CHANGE

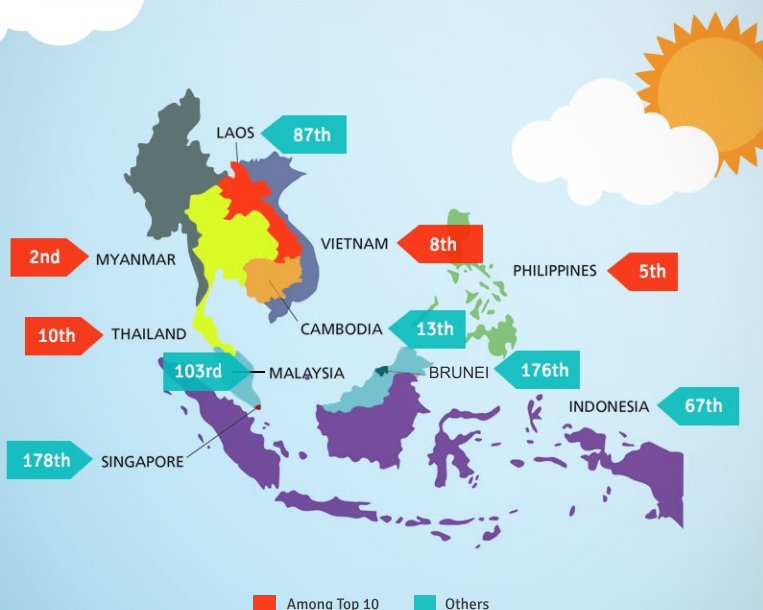
By Margareth Sembiring

INCREASE IN CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUELS (1990-2010)



Source: Asian Development Bank using World Bank Data, compiled by Bloomberg (Note: Southeast Asia includes Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam) as appeared in "Karl Lester M Yap, Southeast Asia Burns Up the Ranks of Global Polluters: Carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels rose 227% from 1990 to 2010, 14 January 2016, Bloomberg <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-01-13/southeast-asia-burns-up-the-ranks-of-global-polluters>"

THE GLOBAL CLIMATE RISK INDEX (CRI) 2017¹ RANKING FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES.

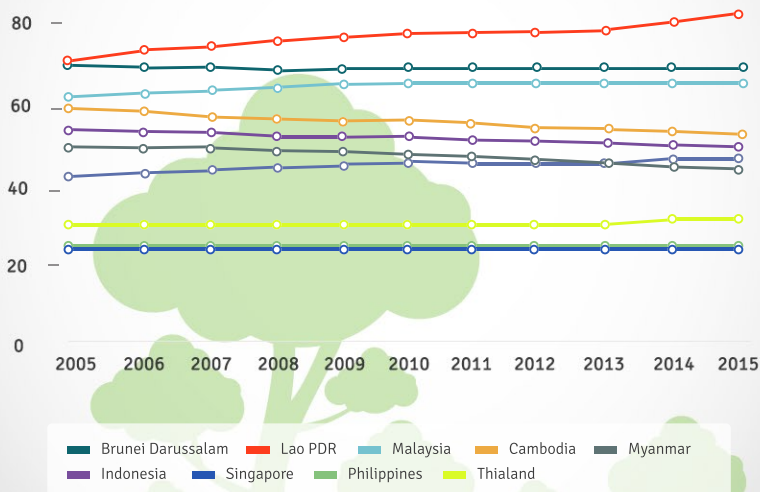


¹ The CRI measures fatalities and economic losses due to extreme weather events between 1996 and 2015.

Source: Sönke Kretz, David Eckstein and Inga Melchior, 2016, Global Climate Risk Index 2017, Bonn: Germanwatch e.V. <https://germanwatch.org/de/download/16411.pdf>

FOREST AREA (% OF LAND AREA), 2005 TO 2015 IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Forest cover plays significant roles in the efforts to combating climate change. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/climatechange/53459/en/>) points out that forests are potentially capable of absorbing about one-tenth of global carbon emissions projected for the first half of this century. Cleared, overused, or degraded forests are currently contributing to one-sixth of current global carbon emissions.



Source: World Bank Data