

**Agenda Item 12. Space and climate change**  
**By: Mr. Mego Pinandito**

*Mr. Chair,*

*Indonesia views the climate change issue as the front line in sustaining a decent life on Earth. Earth remains as the only planet where we live today. Therefore, maintaining Earth's sustainability, especially in dealing with climate change, is a global collective duty. Indonesia believes we can overcome this using space technology and its applications.*

*Mr. Chair,*

*Indonesia has a strong commitment in addressing climate change, which is exemplified by the implementation of the National Action Plan for Climate Change and Reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions since 2011.*

*This commitment is underscored by the National Medium-Term Development Plan, which prioritizes environmental quality, disaster and climate resilience, and low-carbon development.*

*Furthermore, Indonesia pays a high attention on the Long-term Strategy on Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 which outlines key goals, such as reducing national GHG emissions by 2030, achieving a net sink in the forest and land-use sector by 2050, and exploring pathways to achieve net-zero emissions by 2060 or sooner.*

*In this regard, the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) is actively involved in various research and studies using satellite data and ground-based data to contribute to related sectors in dealing with climate change issues. One of the studies highlighted a significant decrease in emissions intensity. BRIN is also conducting a climate change study (2021-2050) for the Indonesian Maritime Continent (BMI) region using satellite and ground-based data. Indonesia is therefore of the view, that climate data derived from space technology is expected to be shared globally for combating global climate change and its impacts.*

*Mr. Chair,*

*Indonesia remains committed to leveraging space technology and applications to monitor and mitigate climate change. Specifically, Indonesia focuses on (1) providing accurate and efficient Earth observation satellite data, (2) developing atmospheric research to monitor CO<sub>2</sub> levels and greenhouse gases, and (3) promoting the use of space-based decision support systems.*

*In this regard, Indonesia strongly advocates the continued and expanded open access to data and information derived from Earth observation satellites, as well as research related to monitoring the atmosphere, sea levels, marine and terrestrial areas pertinent to climate changes.*

*Thank you.*