

Statement of Indonesia

At the high level segment of cop-21/ cmp-11

Paris, 8 December 2015

Mr. President,

First and foremost, allow me to convey my sincere appreciation to the COP presidency that has so far been demonstrating a commendable leadership and have taken us thus far into the process of achieving a successful outcome here in Paris.

We should continue on the spirit of flexibility, especially to tackle the outstanding issues in the remaining days of negotiation.

Mr. President,

Now we are at the last leg of the path toward achieving our common endeavour, ensuring a political agreement to protect the planet from degradation, and keeping the global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius to protect the climate system for present and future generations.

Mr. President,

Indonesia views that Paris agreement must be legally binding, ambitious, durable, fair and take into account national priorities and capabilities. In

this regard, allow me to raise a few pertinent points:

First, the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities and how to reflect the differentiation are the key elements of the climate agreement.

These principles and their operationalization are imperative to ensure development planning and actions in developing countries in line with poverty alleviation and addressing inequality.

Second, comprehensiveness is the key. Paris agreement needs to be inclusive, which should incorporate mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage as well as means of implementation.

Third, ensuring that climate finance is scaled up, sustainable and predictable to enhance actions for developing countries. Consensus on trajectories for ensuring meeting the US \$100 billion a year in 2020 and to go beyond in the following years.

Mr. President,

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic state in the world, with 17,000 islands that stretch along the equator from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific and cover a distance of 5,100 kilometers between its farthest points east and west. This is comparable to the distance between London to Moscow.

Indonesia as one of the countries endowed with largest tropical forest, is

aware of the forest's role as the lungs of the world.

Indonesia's forest also serves as carbon sinks and provides benefits enjoyed by our neighboring countries in the region including those that are not endowed with forest.

For us, protection, conservation and sustainable management of forest is one of the top priorities for Indonesia. 250 million Indonesians are relying their livelihood and food production from wetlands and forests.

We recognized that despite serious policy reforms and actions for the past decade, our forests are still under serious pressure including the recent peatlands and forest fires, which was exacerbated by el Niño.

Considering the enormity and complexity of the problem, we have done our parts on tackling the problem and preventing it to reoccur in the future. Our government is committed to sustainable forest management.

Enhanced law enforcement, strengthened forest governance, and ecosystem restoration are some of the measures we have consistently taken at the national level.

At the regional level, we are a party to ASEAN agreement on transboundary haze pollution which aims to mitigate land and forest fires through concerted national efforts and international cooperation.

Therefore naming and shaming is not a wise way forward. We view that international cooperation should be enhanced.

Mr. President,

Despite various challenges and hurdles in coping with the impacts of climate change, we have done and will continue doing our best to develop constructive policy and cooperation with our partners to address the challenges.

Indonesia stands ready to engage constructively with all parties for the conclusion of a successful Paris outcome.

We should do our utmost to walk the talk, not only talk the talk.

The future of humanity is at stake, and we must be able to deliver the promise right here right now!

Thank you.