



Indonesia took note that there are several international foundations for cooperation to address climate change and its impacts such as United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change and UN Resolution on Oceans and the Law of the Sea.

However, Indonesia is of the view that there is a need to form another specific cooperation. Archipelagic and island States should develop cooperation among each other comprehensively to leverage the true importance to address negative impact of climate change and sea level rise. Archipelagic and island States will1051>4w (a)o0.000008871 0

the sea-level rise. Therefore, the sea-level rise will not affect the maritime boundary agreement and the existing agreement remains prevail.

Indonesia further takes note that there is an emerging pattern of practice in the Pacific region whereby States are unilaterally declaring and publicizing their maritime jurisdictional baselines, limits and boundaries. The practice aims to ensure that the sea-level rise does not result in the loss of all or of parts of State territory and maritime zones of the relevant States.

Indonesia would like to encourage the international community to seek an acceptable - best solution in addressing and settling the legal dilemma of articles in the UNCLOS 1982 relating to baseline and maritime boundary impacted from sea level rise. In this regard, States should be encouraged to identify the relevant technical and legal problems as well as to produce the acceptable solution in regional and international forums in the form of a binding instrument.