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SPACE DIPLOMACY CATALYZES TO CLIMATE ACTION

Abstract

Under the pretext of development towards modernization but often forget the environmental impact. Since the 2000s, we have been aware of climate changes on Earth, and various efforts of countries to create forums and international agreements to mitigate the impact of these changes. Space-based technology plays an important role in monitoring conditions and mitigating the impacts of climate change, especially with the adoption of the space2030 agenda by UNGA in October 2021, which is an international guideline for achieving sustainable development goals amid climate change crises, one of them is SDGs 13, climate action. The development of a country will be difficult without interacting with the international community, so what needs to be done is to encourage and strengthen cooperation within the framework of space diplomacy. Space diplomacy as one of the pillars of the space2030 agenda recognizes the importance of global partnerships and strengthened cooperation between member countries, governments and non-governmental organizations, industry, and the private sector in achieving sustainable development. Indonesia is an archipelagic country that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and is also blessed with extensive tropical forests as an antidote uses satellite data for Earth observations and develops space science research to monitor greenhouse gas and forest carbon levels. Thus, now is the momentum for the use of space diplomacy as an instrument for mitigating and adapting climate change to achieve sustainable development. So, it is necessary to know how Indonesia's space diplomacy is within the framework of the space2030 agenda. From the results of the analysis, it is known that the Indonesian government has been a pioneer of the national space agency since 1963, is classified as advanced in national space management, strategic astronomical and geographical location also demographic conditions, becoming Indonesia's potential capital in strengthening space diplomacy to increase diversity in access to space use, especially for sustainable development in the crisis of climate change. Indonesia's space diplomacy stems from political processes that are influenced by various factors from within and outside the country. These factors include strategic environment, issues, and collaboration which are described in the scope of Indonesia's space development through the master plan for Indonesian space in Presidential Regulation no. 45 of 2017 as a derivative of the Space Law no. 21 of 2013. This series of processes requires the synergy of all space stakeholders so that Indonesia's space diplomacy is comprehensive, inclusive, and achieves targets.