



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations, and with reference to the latter's Note LOS/SGR/2019/1/ST, dated 10 January 2019, has the honor to submit the Government of Indonesia's contributions for the Secretary General report on the topic of focus of the twentieth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process, "Ocean Science and the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development", as requested by the General Assembly under paragraph 358 of the Resolution A/Res/73/1234 on Oceans and the Law of the Sea.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

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**Contribution of the Republic of Indonesia to the Report on the Topic of “Ocean Science and Sustainable Development”  
for the 2019 United Nations Open-Ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea**

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With reference to the Note from the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations LOS/SGR/2019/1/ST dated 10 January 2019 regarding the invitation for States to submit views towards the theme “Ocean Science and the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development”, the Republic of Indonesia submits the following views:

Indonesia welcomes the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 73/124 and further applauds the efforts of the Informal Consultative Process in enhancing awareness and engagement amongst stakeholders on the current state of opportunities and vulnerabilities of the oceans.

Indonesia observes that marine based activities, regardless of location, carry direct and indirect impact to areas under our jurisdiction and vice versa. The role of science and in particular, innovations within marine scientific research, is hoped to close gaps in knowledge and create solution-oriented research agendas that would enable sound policies supporting sustainable development.

The Decade of Ocean Science (2021-2030) provides a transformative opportunity for the role of ocean science in formulating science-based policies and solutions with the common goal of achieving sustainable development and healthy oceans.

In this regard, Indonesia wishes to highlight actions and activities undertaken by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia) through its Research Center for Biology (RCB-LIPI) and Research Center for Oceanography (RCO-LIPI). As a governmental research institute and scientific authority, the Indonesian Institute of Sciences continues its commitment to support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through research programs and infrastructure, active roles in international cooperation, as well as transfer of knowledge and ocean literacy activities.

*Activities Undertaken by the Research Center for Biology (RCB-LIPI)*

Seabirds are considered as one of the best representative species to indicate, measure and protect marine and coastal ecosystems. In contrast to other marine species (e.g. fish, sea turtles and marine mammals), seabirds are easy to trace and observe, making it an ideal indicator for the livelihood of the greater marine and coastal community. As mesopredators, seabirds are able to trace areas that are abundant with fish stocks and identify important oceanographic characteristics and phenomenon such as frontal regions, upwelling zones and tidal currents.

RCB-LIPI has been involved in two seabird projects, namely:

1. Seabird Working Group – East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership

Results from the 2010, 2013, 2017 Working Group have determined the following species commonly found in Indonesia into the seabird prioritization list for research, namely:

- a. Critical species: Christmas Frigatebird (*Fregata andrewsi* or *bintayung/cikalang*) and Chinese Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bernsteini* or *daralaut Cina*);
- b. Endangered species: Aleutian Tern (*Onychoprion aleuticus* or *daralaut aleutian*), Greater Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bergii* or *daralaut jambul*), Black-naped Tern (*Sterna sumatrana* or *daralaut tengkuk hitam*) and Little Tern (*Sternula albifrons* or *daralaut kecil*).

2. Chinese Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bergii*) Banding and Monitoring in Seram Island, North Maluku Province

In 2018-2019, the Indonesian Bird Banding Scheme (IBSS) and *Burung Indonesia* have partnered with BirdLife International Tokyo, Hong Kong Bird Watching Society-China and Oregon State University (USA) to band seven Chinese Crested Terns (*Thalasseus bernsteini* or *daralaut Cina*) in Seram Island, North Maluku Province. Solar platform transmitter terminals were attached to monitor the migration and behavior of the Chinese Crested Terns. Preliminary evidence have shown that it takes nine days for the Terns to reach the Northern Coast of Australia, located around 2,000 kilometers away from the Seram Island checkpoint. Results from long term observations are hoped to identify locations and beaches essential to seabirds.

Based on the practices above, RCB-LIPI welcomes scientific cooperation in the following fields:

- a. Optimizing the conservation of Migratory Seabirds and Endangered Seabirds to support sustainable management of fisheries; and
- b. Developing methods to stop or reduce the bycatch of seabirds and marine endangered species from fishing activities, gears and vessels.



*Activites Undertaken by the Research Center for Oceanography (RCO-LIPI)*

RCO-LIPI conducts its ocean research towards accomplishing SDG 14 (Life below Water)<sup>i</sup> indicators<sup>ii</sup> and aligning with six societal outcomes of the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development,<sup>iii</sup> as follows:

1. **A clean ocean** whereby sources of pollution are identified, quantified and reduced and pollutants removed from the ocean
  - RCO-LIPI monitors the pervasiveness of microplastics in Indonesian coasts and seas aboard the R/V Baruna Jaya VII that involves NGOs, universities and international collaborators.
  - Targeted SDG Indicator:
    - i. SDG 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
    - ii. SDG 14.1.1: Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density.
  
2. **A healthy and resilient ocean** whereby marine ecosystems are mapped and protected, multiple impacts, including climate change are measured and reduced, and provision of ocean ecosystem services is maintained.
  - RCO-LIPI conducts research cruises to explore marine resources in the outer and deep Indonesian seas (e.g. Ekspedisi Widya Nusantara, Ekspedisi Nusa Manggala, South Java Deep Sea Biodiversity Expedition) aboard R/V Baruna Jaya VII with the involvement of regional cooperation.
  - Targeted SDG Indicator:
    - i. SDG 14.2: By 2025, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
    - ii. SDG 14.2.1: Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches.
  
3. **A predicted ocean** whereby society has the capacity to understand current and future ocean conditions, forecast their change and impact on human wellbeing and livelihoods.
  - RCO-LIPI maintains several oceanographic buoys to observe and model the Indonesia Throughflow, an ocean current whose variations impact the Indo-Pacific Region. With the Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning, RCO-LIPI has also initiated the establishment of Konsorsium Riset Samudera (Ocean Research Consortium) to improve national ocean research programs and infrastructure.

- Targeted SDG Indicator:
    - i. SDG 14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer of marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular, small island developing States and least developed countries.
    - ii. SDG 14.a.1: Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology.
4. **A safe ocean** whereby human communities are protected from ocean hazards and where the safety of operations at sea and on the coast is ensured
- RCO-LIPI has set up ocean acidification monitoring stations to study the ecological impacts of ocean acidification on coral reef ecosystems as part of regional and international initiatives (e.g. IOC-WESTPAC, Global Ocean Acidification-Observing Network). A number of real-time water quality loggers in Indonesian reef ecosystems have also been established.
  - Targeted SDG Indicator:
    - i. SDG 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.
    - ii. SDG 14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations.
5. **A sustainably harvested and productive ocean** ensuring the provision of food supply and alternative livelihoods
- RCO-LIPI conducts research on the natural stock of sea-cucumbers in Indonesia, including its mariculture.
  - Targeted SDG Indicator:
    - i. SDG 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.
    - ii. SDG 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels.

6. **A transparent and accessible ocean** whereby all nations, stakeholders and citizens have access to ocean data and information, technologies and have the capacities to inform their decisions

- RCO-LIPI serves as the national data center for coastal ecosystems, and the house of IOC-WESTPAC's Regional Training and Research Center on Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health (RTRC MarBEST).
- Targeted SDG Indicator:
  - i. SDG 14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer of marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular, small island developing States and least developed countries.

In the preparatory stage of the Decade of Ocean Science, the need for stronger communication at a national level coordinated by the national commission of UNESCO-IOC and relevant bodies has been identified. It is crucial to address knowledge gaps in ocean science that are of high relevance to stakeholders and mobilize actions of an interdisciplinary (e.g. ocean science, economics) and transformative approach with measurable impacts towards achieving the SDG indicators.

There is also a clear need to communicate the Decade of Ocean Science to a broader public that may be aided by improved ocean literacy activities by taking advantage of the internet of things, as well as wider stakeholders' participation through regional workshops using virtual platforms.

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<sup>i</sup> SDG 14 aims to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

<sup>ii</sup> Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Document Number E/CN.3/2018/2 of A/RES/71/313

<sup>iii</sup> Revised Roadmap for the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (of UNESCO) Fifty-first Session of the Executive Council Document Number IOC/EC-LI/2 Annex 3, 10 June 2018