**Committee:** UNEP

**Country:** Indonesia

**Agenda Item(s):** The next phase in combating climate change

Indonesia is a large island country in Southeast Asia. It consists of over 17,000 islands. With about 270 million people, Indonesia is the world's fourth-most populous country. Indonesia is governed by a republic and the country's capital city is Jakarta. Indonesia shares land borders with Papua New Guinea, East Timor, and the eastern part of Malaysia. Indonesia is maritime borders with Singapore, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia, Palau, and India. Indonesia consists of hundreds of distinct native ethnic and linguistic groups.

Indonesia is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, including extreme events such as floods and droughts, and long-term changes from sea level rise and increasing temperature. Research from Indonesia’s Ministry of Development Planning (BAPPENAS) in 2019 showed that Indonesia can reduce GHG (GreenHouse Gas) emissions by 43% by 2030. Indonesia has abundant renewable energy potential which consisted of solar, wind, hydro, geothermal energy, ocean current and bioenergy. The Indonesian government plans to use these renewable energy sources in the coming years.

As we know, Indonesia is an equator country. So it gets sun most of the year. So we can use solar panels to produce energy. Government is taking measures to prevent climate change. Many people in Indonesia have already started using solar energy in their houses. In February 2020, it was announced that the People's Consultative Assembly is preparing its first renewable energy bill. The world is ours and we must protect it together. For this reason, all countries should cooperate and produce solutions to climate problems.