

The SDG 13 on Climate Change in Indonesia

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Abstract: This article assesses the aspects of Indonesian law that clearly address the SDG 13. According to the findings of this research, although the SDG 13 has been established in Indonesian law, the number of regulations that specifically refer to the SDG 13 it is still insufficient. To further empower the SDG 13 in Indonesia, Indonesia must meticulously plan and include the SDG 13 in its law. The presence of the SDG 13 in Indonesian law must be clearly articulated in order for the SDG 13 framework to be more easily identified. This research further reveals how far-reaching the influence of the SDG 13—which was initially the outcome of a resolution by the United Nations General Assembly—has been in Indonesian law.

Keywords: *SDGs, SDG 13, climate change, Indonesian law.*

1. Introduction:

The President Regulation Number 111 Year 2022 concerning the Implementation of the SDGs Achievement (President Regulation 111/2022) is the national framework for implementing the SDG 13 in Indonesia. The President Regulation 111/2022 contains a number of instruments to implement the SDG 13 in Indonesia, such as the “SDGs National Road Map” (“*Peta Jalan Nasional TPB*”), the “SDGs National Action Plan” (“*Rencana Aksi Nasional TPB*”), the “SDGs Local Action Plan” (“*Rencana Aksi Daerah TPB*”), and the “SDGs National Target Year 2024” (“*Sasaran TPB Nasional Tahun 2024*”).² The Indonesian SDGs National Target Year 2024 has been set in line with the resolution on the SDGs by the United Nations General Assembly. The SDGs National Target Year 2024 represents the “guidelines” (“*pedoman*”) and “references” (“*acuan*”) for government officials and non-

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¹ See in general: Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 111 Tahun 2022 tentang Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (stipulated 13 September 2022, promulgated 13 September 2022).

² *ibid.*, Article 1 Numbers 2-4, Articles 2-6, Article 8, and Articles 15-17. TPB stands for “*Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan*” or “Sustainable Development Goals,” see: *ibid.*, Article 1 Number 1.

³ *ibid.*, Article 1 Number 1, Article 2 Paragraph (1) and Consideration Letter a. See also: United Nations General Assembly, ‘Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’ 21 October 2015 UNGA Resolution 70/1 (A/RES/70/1).

government officials respectively in relation to the wide-ranging SDGs activities in their respective organisations or institutions.⁴ Parties from outside the government—with the exception of the national steering committee—are involved in the organisational structure of the SDGs in order to accomplish the Indonesian SDGs National Target Year 2024.⁵ Those parties include representatives such as academics representing the education sector, civil society organisations representing societies, and business actors and philanthropists representing the private sector.⁶ This article begins by comparing the goals and targets of the UNGA Resolution 70/1 and the President Regulation 111/2022, explaining their similarities and dissimilarities in terms of content. The ensuing discussion of national and local laws in Indonesia, illustrates the depth of the impact of the SDG 13 in Indonesia. However, it should be borne in mind that the scope of this research is limited to a climate change analysis of the SDG 13, and does not deal with the climate change aspects of other SDGs.

2. International Instruments

The content of the President Regulation 111/2022, outside its Annex, does not specifically govern climate change.⁷ The closest things to climate change in the President Regulation 111/2022 related to the objective of the SDGs to “guarding [guard] the quality of the environment” (“*menjagakualitaslingkunganhidup*”) and “protecting [protect] the planet” (“*melindungi planet*”).⁸ There is no difference in meaning between the original language of the UNGA Resolution 70/1 and what is regulated in the President Regulation 111/2022 with

⁴*ibid.*, President Regulation 111/2022, Article 3.

⁵ (1) *ibid.*, Articles 8-12; and (2) Keputusan Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Nomor Kep 124/M.PPN/HK/09/2023 tentang Pembentukan Tim Pelaksana Nasional, Kelompok Kerja Nasional, Tim Pakar, dan Sekretariat Nasional Pelaksanaan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Tahun 2020-2024 (stipulated 12 September 2023), see in general.

⁶ *ibid.*, President Regulation 111/2022, Article 1 Numbers 8-11, Articles 8-12, Article 17 Paragraph (1), and see also: Annex, pp. 113-117. Compare with: Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 59 Tahun 2017 tentang Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (stipulated 4 July 2017, promulgated 10 July 2017), Articles 8-12, Article 16 Paragraph (1), and see also: Annex, 67-68. See also: (1) Keputusan Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Nomor Kep.136/M.PPN/HK/12/202

1 tentang Penetapan Rencana Aksi Nasional Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan / *Sustainable Development Goals* (TPB/SDGs) Tahun 2021-2024 (stipulated: 15 December 2021), e.g.: Consideration Letter c, second and fifth points, Annex I pp. 5 and 7, Annex II, and Annex III; (2) Keputusan Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Nomor Kep. 118/M.PPN/HK/08/2023 tentang Peta Jalan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan / *Sustainable Development Goals* (TPB/SDGs) Tahun 2023-2030 (stipulated: 31 August 2023), e.g.: Consideration Letter c, and second and fifth points; and (3) *ibid.*, Keputusan Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Nomor Kep 124/M.PPN/HK/09/2023.

⁷ See in general: *ibid.*, President Regulation 111/2022.

⁸ *ibid.*, Article 2 Paragraph (2) Letter c and Article 1 Number 1. See also: UNGA Resolution 70/1 (n. 3), p. 2.

respect to the Goal 13 and the Targets 13.1-3 of the SDGs.⁹

However, what has not been regulated in the President Regulation 111/2022 are the Targets 13.a-b.¹⁰ This underlines the reoccurrence of the President Regulation 59/2017, which lacks a complete inclusion of the targets in the SDG 13.¹¹ The Target 13.a concerns climate finance, while the Target 13.b states “least developed countries and small island developing States”.¹² The Target 13.a is suitable to Indonesia because climate finance is provided to developing countries and Indonesia is such a country.¹³ However, Indonesia is not eligible for the Target 13.b, as it is not a least developed country¹⁴ and it is not a “small island” country.¹⁵ The 2017 SDGs Metadata Indicator for Environmental Development initially categorised the 13.a/13.a.1 as “irrelevant for Indonesia” (“*tidak relevan untuk Indonesia*”).¹⁶ However, the 2020 SDGs Metadata Indicator for Environmental Development revised this classification and categorised them as a “global indicator with a proxy that will be improved” (“*indikator global yang memilikiproksi dan akandikembangkan*”) for the 13.a.1, and a “national indicator as a proxy for a global indicator” (“*indikator nasional sebagai proksi indikator global*”) for the 13.a.2.¹⁷ Both the 2017 SDGs Metadata Indicator for Environmental Development and the 2020 SDGs Metadata Indicator for Environmental Development consistently state that the

⁹ Compare: (1) *ibid.*, UNGA Resolution 70/1, Goal 13 and Targets 13.1-3; and (2) *ibid.*, President Regulation 111/2022, Annex, pp. 113-117.

¹⁰ Compare: (1) *ibid.*, UNGA Resolution 70/1, Targets 13.a-b; and (2) *ibid.*, President Regulation 111/2022.

¹¹ See: (1) President Regulation 59/2017 (n. 6), Annex, pp. 67-68; and (2) Indonesian National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM), *Preliminary Research: Strengthening the Position and the Roles of the National Commission on Human Rights in Supporting the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia* (Jakarta, Komnas HAM 2021), pp. 4 and 9.

¹² UNGA Resolution 70/1 (n. 3), Target 13.a-b.

¹³ See: *ibid.* See: Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Bappenas), *Metadata Indikator Edisi II Pilar Pembangunan Lingkungan Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan / Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs)* (Jakarta, Kedeputan Bidang Kemaritiman dan Sumber Daya Alam, Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional 2020), pp. 110 and 124-126. However, it is worth noting that the Indonesian government has taken the opposite stance in previous years, see: Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Bappenas), *Metadata Indikator Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB) / Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indonesia Pilar Pembangunan Lingkungan Hidup* (Jakarta, Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Bappenas 2017), pp. 131-132.

¹⁴ See: United Nations, ‘List of LDCs’ <<https://perma.cc/3LP8-2RZP>> accessed 2 July 2023. See: (1) *ibid.*, SDGs Metadata Indicator 2020 for Environmental Development, p. 110; and (2) *ibid.*, SDGs Metadata Indicator 2017 for Environmental Development, p. 132.

¹⁵ See: (1) United Nations, ‘List of SIDS’ <<https://perma.cc/JP9Z-QX8K>> accessed 2 July 2023; and (2) Badan Pusat Statistik, ‘Luas Daerah dan Jumlah Pulau Menurut Provinsi, 2021’ <<https://perma.cc/AF6H-UJYH>> accessed 2 July 2023. See: (1) *ibid.*, SDGs Metadata Indicator 2020 for Environmental Development; and (2) *ibid.*, SDGs Metadata Indicator 2017 for Environmental Development.

¹⁶ *ibid.*, SDGs Metadata Indicator 2017 for Environmental Development, pp. 131-132.

¹⁷ SDGs Metadata Indicator 2020 for Environmental Development (n. 13), p. 110.

13.b/13.b.1 are “irrelevant for Indonesia” (“*tidakrelevan untuk Indonesia*”).¹⁸

It is important to highlight that the 2017 SDGs Metadata Indicator for Environmental Development and the 2020 SDGs Metadata Indicator for Environmental Development are connected to the President Regulation 59/2017, not the latest one which is the President Regulation 111/2022.¹⁹ The metadata documents include complete indicators based on the United Nations criteria, in contrast to the limited approach used in the President Regulation 111/2022 and the President Regulation 59/2017 when addressing targets.²⁰ Despite the fact that the President Regulation 111/2022 fails to address all of the SDGs targets in the Goal 13, when compared with the previous president regulation, the President Regulation 111/2022 shows progress.²¹ The President Regulation 59/2017 only included the XIII 1-2, but the subsequent President Regulation Number 111/2022 has a greater reach including the XIII 1-3.²²

Comparing the Indonesian SDGs Target Year 2024 to the most recent UN SDG indicators reveals similarities and differences.²³ The Indonesian SDGs Target Year 2024 is equivalent to the indicators.²⁴ Previous to the Indonesian SDGs Target Year 2024, the term that was being used was the Indonesian National Target on the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2015-2019.²⁵ The President Regulation 111/2022 was promulgated belatedly, coming a few years after the end of the term of the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2015-2019 as stipulated in the President Regulation 59/2017.²⁶ Before the start of the President

¹⁸ (1) *ibid.*, SDGs Metadata Indicator 2020 for Environmental Development; and (2) SDGs Metadata Indicator 2017 for Environmental Development (n. 13), pp. 131-132.

¹⁹ See in general: (1) *ibid.*, SDGs Metadata Indicator 2020 for Environmental Development; and (2) *ibid.*, SDGs Metadata Indicator 2017 for Environmental Development.

²⁰ See in general: (1) *ibid.*, SDGs Metadata Indicator 2020 for Environmental Development, pp. 108-126; and (2) *ibid.*, SDGs Metadata Indicator 2017 for Environmental Development, pp. 131-141, and compare with: (1) President Regulation 111/2022 (n. 1), Annex, pp. 113-117; and (2) President Regulation 59/2017 (n. 6), Annex, pp. 67-68.

²¹ Compare: (1) *ibid.*, President Regulation 111/2022; and (2) *ibid.*, President Regulation 59/2017. For a general identification concerning the President Regulation 59/2017 that does not cover all of the targets set out in UNGA Resolution 70/1, see: Indonesian National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) (n. 11), pp. 4 and 9.

²² (1) *ibid.*, President Regulation 59/2017; and (2) *ibid.*, President Regulation Number 111/2022. See also: *ibid.*, Indonesian National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM).

²³ Compare with: (1) UN, ‘Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’ (A/RES/71/313, E/CN.3/2018/2, E/CN.3/2019/2, E/CN.3/2020/2, E/CN.3/2021/2, E/CN.3/2022/2, and E/CN.3/2023/2), pp. 15-16; and (2) *ibid.*, President Regulation 111/2022.

²⁴ See in general: (1) *ibid.*, President Regulation 111/2022; and (2) *ibid.*, UN, ‘Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.’

²⁵ See in general: (1) President Regulation 59/2017 (n. 6); and (2) *ibid.*, UN, ‘Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.’

²⁶ See: (1) *ibid.*, President Regulation 59/2017, Article 2 Paragraph (1); (2) President Regulation 111/2022 (n. 1), Article 2 Paragraph (1); (3) Indonesian National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) (n. 11), p. 26.

Regulation 111/2022, the President Regulation 59/2017 continued to depend on the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2015-2019, despite the existence of a more recent version.²⁷ Currently, the basis of the President Regulation 111/2022 is the Indonesian National Target for the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024.²⁸

The first distinction is that there are no indicators for Targets 13.a and 13.b in the Indonesian SDGs Target Year 2024 given that the targets themselves do not exist in the President Regulation 111/2022.²⁹ However, it is essential to bear in mind that the 2017 SDGs Metadata Indicator for Environmental Development and the 2020 SDGs Metadata Indicator for Environmental Development both lack the legal status of a regulation, such as the President Regulation 111/2022.³⁰

When compared to the Indonesian SDGs Target Year 2024 numbers XIII 1.1 (disaster victims) and XIII 1.2 (disaster management), the points from the United Nations Indicators 13.1.1 and 13.1.2 are nearly comparable and share the same values.³¹ The United Nations Indicator 13.1.3 (the compliance of local governments with national standards in disaster-threat reduction) is not included in the Indonesian SDGs Target Year 2024 number XIII 1.3 (GDP impacted by climate change).³² Indicator 13.2.1 stands apart from the Indonesian SDGs Target Year 2024 number XIII 2.1.³³ Meanwhile, the Indonesian SDGs Target Year 2024 number XIII 2.1 concentrates on specified emission reductions, whereas Indicator 13.2.1 addresses the reporting of UNFCCC regime instruments, such as Nationally Determined Contributions.³⁴ The SDGs, in particular the SDG 13, recognise the significance of the

²⁷*ibid.* See also: Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2020 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional Tahun 2020-2024 (stipulated 17 January 2020, promulgated 20 January 2020).

²⁸*ibid.*, President Regulation 111/2022, Article 2 Paragraph (1).

²⁹ Compare with: (1) *ibid.*, President Regulation 111/2022, Annex, pp. 113-117; and (2) UN, 'Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' (n. 23), p. 16.

³⁰ The Metadata Indicators were published in the form of "books" with ISBNs, see: (1) SDGs Metadata Indicator 2020 for Environmental Development (n. 13), p. ii; and (2) SDGs Metadata Indicator 2017 for Environmental Development (n. 13), one page before p. i.

³¹ Compare with: (1) UN, 'Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' (n. 23), p. 15; and (2) President Regulation 111/2022 (n. 1), Annex, pp. 113-114.

³² Compare with: (1) *ibid.*, UN, 'Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'; and (2) *ibid.*, President Regulation 111/2022, Annex, p. 115.

³³ Compare with: (1) *ibid.*, UN, 'Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'; and (2) *ibid.*, President Regulation 111/2022.

³⁴ Compare with: *ibid.* For a discussion on the connection between the SDG 13 and the UNFCCC regime, including the Paris Agreement, see e.g.: (1) Marie-Claire Cordonier-Segger, 'Advancing the Paris Agreement on Climate Change for Sustainable Development' (2016) 5 Cambridge J Int'l & Comp L 202, 219-220 and in general: 235; (2) Francesco Sindico, 'Paris, Climate Change, and Sustainable Development' (2016) 6 Climate L 130, 131-132 and in general: all pages; (3) Katherine Lofts, Sharawat Shamin, Sharaban Tahura Zaman & Robert Kibugi, 'Brief on Sustainable Development Goal 13 on Taking Action on Climate Change and Its

UNFCCC regime in dealing with climate change.³⁵

The indicator 13.2.2 on GHG emissions resembles the Indonesian SDGs Target Year 2024 numbers XIII 2.1 and XIII 2.2.³⁶ The Indonesian SDGs Target Year 2024 number XIII 3.1 addresses environmental education in a broader sense, while the SDG Indicator 13.3.1 does so in a more detailed manner.³⁷

The establishment of goals and targets is deemed appropriate in a president regulation due to this instrument's stability and low likelihood of alteration.³⁸ In contrast, indicators demonstrate a higher level of flexibility since they may be subject to adjustments within the United Nations.³⁹ As a result, it is more suitable to have authority over indicators at a lower level, such as through the minister regulations, or minister decisions (e.g.: in relation to the SDGs National Road Map 2023-2030 and SDGs National Action Plan 2021-2024)⁴⁰. Although this approach has positive features, it is not without drawbacks, especially in relation to issues of authority among other ministries at the same level. Currently, the indicators lack specific oversight from regulators and are mostly generated from official non-regulatory sources, such as the 2020 SDGs Metadata Indicator for Environmental Development.⁴¹ Since the promulgation of the President Regulation 111/2022, no adjustments

Impacts: Contributions of International Law, Policy and Governance' (2017) 13 McGill J Sust Dev L 183, see in general; and (4) Mairon G. Bastos Lima, Gabrielle Kissinger, Ingrid J. Visseren-Hamakers, Josefina Brana-Varela & Aarti Gupta, 'The Sustainable Development Goals and REDD+: Assessing Institutional Interactions and the Pursuit of Synergies' (2017) 17 Int'l Env't Agreements: Pol L &Econs 589, 594, 598, and in general: all pages.

³⁵UNGA Resolution 70/1 (n. 3), pp. 8 (paragraphs 31-32), 14, and 23.

³⁶Compare with: (1) UN, 'Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' (n. 23), p. 15; and (2) President Regulation 111/2022 (n. 1), Annex, pp. 115-116.

³⁷Compare with: (1) *ibid.*, UN, 'Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'; and (2) *ibid.*, President Regulation 111/2022, Annex, p. 117.

³⁸Compare: (1) UNGA Resolution 70/1 (n. 3), pp. 14-27; (2) UN, 'Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators' 19 December 2017 (E/CN.3/2018/2), Annex II, p. 13/13; (3) UN, 'Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators' 19 December 2018 (E/CN.3/2019/2), Annex II, p. 15/15; (4) UN, 'Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators' 20 December 2019 (E/CN.3/2020/2*), Annex II and Annex III pp. 14-21; (5) UN, 'Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators' 21 December 2020 (E/CN.3/2021/2), Annex, pp. 10-11; (6) UN, 'Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators' 16 December 2021 (E/CN.3/2022/2), Annex I, p. 13; (7) UN, 'Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators' 13 December 2022 (E/CN.3/2023/2), Annex II, p. 15.

³⁹ (1) *ibid.*, UNGA Resolution 70/1, paragraph 75 (p. 32), paragraph 83 (pp. 34-35); and (2) UNGA, 'Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' 10 July 2017 UNGA Resolution 71/313 (A/RES/71/313), Preamble Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 1.

⁴⁰ See in general: (1) Keputusan Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Nomor Kep.136/M.PPN/HK/12/2021 (n. 6); and (2) Keputusan Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Nomor Kep. 118/M.PPN/HK/08/2023 (n. 6).

⁴¹See in general: SDGs Metadata Indicator 2020 for Environmental Development (n. 13). See also in general:

have been made by the United Nations to the Goal 13 and its related derivatives, including the indicators.⁴²

The SDGs National Road Map 2023-2030 fully covers the targets of the SDGs.⁴³ Nonetheless, the Target 13.b is omitted in the SDGs National Action Plan 2021-2024.⁴⁴ The SDGs National Road Map 2023-2030 also lacks a complete list of indicators aligned with the United Nations indicators.⁴⁵ Nevertheless, the SDGs National Action Plan 2021-2024 includes a greater number of indicators, although with certain differences compared to the United Nations indicators.⁴⁶ The SDGs National Road Map 2023-2030 contains a “strategy for achieving goal 13” (“*strategi pencapaiantujuan 13*”).⁴⁷ This strategy establishes specific approaches to be implemented within the timeframes of 2020-2024 as well as beyond 2024.⁴⁸ In addition, the road map includes “complementary strategies” (“*strategi pelengkap*”) that are designed to support the aforementioned endeavours.⁴⁹

3. National and Local Laws

The legal framework governing the execution of SDG 13 in Indonesia has not achieved satisfactory interest in academic publications. The article provides an examination, especially concentrating on the level to which Indonesia includes the SDG 13—in particular under the President Regulation 111/2022—in its legal system. Prior to this, however, it is vital to first

(1) Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Bappenas), *Metadata Indikator Edisi II Pilar Pembangunan Sosial Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan / Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs)* (Jakarta, Kedepatian Bidang Kemaritiman dan Sumber Daya Alam, Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional 2020); (2) Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Bappenas), *Metadata Indikator Edisi II Pilar Pembangunan Ekonomi Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan / Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs)* (Jakarta, Kedepatian Bidang Kemaritiman dan Sumber Daya Alam, Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional 2020); and (3) Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Bappenas), *Metadata Indikator Edisi II Pilar Pembangunan Hukum Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan / Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs)* (Jakarta, Kedepatian Bidang Kemaritiman dan Sumber Daya Alam, Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional 2020).

⁴²See: footnote 38.

⁴³Keputusan Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Nomor Kep. 118/M.PPN/HK/08/2023 (n. 6), 91-92.

⁴⁴Keputusan Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Nomor Kep.136/M.PPN/HK/12/2021 (n. 6), 344-346.

⁴⁵Keputusan Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Nomor Kep. 118/M.PPN/HK/08/2023 (n. 6), 91-92.

⁴⁶Keputusan Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Nomor Kep.136/M.PPN/HK/12/2021 (n. 6), 344-346.

⁴⁷Keputusan Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Nomor Kep. 118/M.PPN/HK/08/2023 (n. 6), 93-95.

⁴⁸*ibid.*, 93-94.

⁴⁹*ibid.*, 94-95.

examine the regulatory framework governing SDGs in general in Indonesia. The first part of the discussion below involves an examination of whether the SDGs and/or the President Regulation 111/2022 are included within the consideration and/or remembrance sections of a regulation. The following discussion emphasises exploring the existence of regulatory frameworks in Indonesia that specifically govern SDGs in their main contents.

The strategic importance of minister decisions on the SDGs National Road Map 2023-2030 and the SDGs National Action Plan 2021-2024 lies in their potential to facilitate the detailed implementation of the SDGs. A number of regulations as explained below establish the President Regulation 59/2017 as the underlying basis for the design of the relevant regulations. Horizontally, the President Regulation Number 9 Year 2019 concerning the Development of Geopark, includes a reference to the President Regulation 59/2017 in its remembrance section. The President Regulation 59/2017 has also been used as a foundational reference in the remembrance section within a number of minister regulations from several sectors. Furthermore, certain matters under the President Regulation 59/2017 have been referenced in the Consideration part of a minister regulation. The promulgation of the President Regulation 59/2017 has resulted in the establishment of further regulations at the provincial level, *inter alia*: Bengkulu , Jambi , Lampung , South Sumatera , Jakarta , Central Java , West Java , Central Kalimantan , East Kalimantan , and South Sulawesi in order to locally apply the President Regulation 59/2017. The Provinces of Central Java and West Java demonstrate a particularly extensive number of city and regency-level regulations that are in alignment with the President Regulation 59/2017.

There is a significant gap in the regulatory framework between the President Regulation 59/2017 and the President Regulation 111/2022. The period of existence for each regulation is believed to be the main variable contributing to the higher number of regulations that work as the basis for the President Regulation 59/2017 compared with the President Regulation 111/2022.

Other than the President Regulation 59/2017 and the President Regulation 111/2022, regulations related to the SDG 13 in general can also be discovered in a minister regulation and a few local regulations in Indonesia. In addition, there are other regulations regarding climate change and SDGs, but without explicit reference to the SDG 13.

4. Recommendations for the SDG 13 Planning and Execution

First, the immediate adoption of a strategic measure involves a revision of President Regulation 111/2022 to align it with the SDGs specifications set out by the UN. The revision

of the President Regulation 111/2022 is regulated by Article 17, which addresses the procedure for revising the SDGs National Target Year 2024.⁵⁰ In order to elevate the longevity of the new proposed SDG regulations and keep them up to date, it would be beneficial to establish a dynamic regulation for monitoring and updating indicators based on the UN specifications that align with Indonesia's interests. A possible strategy is to connect the regulation with a designated platform, such as a dedicated website, in which any alterations made to the website, based on the UN and Indonesia's interests, have legal validity due to its direct link to the regulations. This would remove the need to revise a regulation or wait for a specific president or minister decision.

Second, it is imperative for all lawmakers and policymakers to have a solid knowledge of the core substances underlying the SDGs as a whole, with a specific focus on the SDG 13. Armed with a clear understanding of the roles of the SDGs, with an emphasis on the SDG 13, lawmakers and policymakers can effectively incorporate SDG-related content and the SDG 13 itself into the laws and policies associated with the various elements of the SDGs that they construct.

Third, in order to acquire the details described in the second point, it is imperative to ensure the distribution of information regarding the SDGs and the SDG 13 in particular through proactive measures. Although it is accurate to say that the President Regulation 111/2022 is well established (although with its imperfection), it is not sufficient to depend only on this regulation without taking further proactive measures to effectively communicate and raise awareness among lawmakers and policymakers concerning the other SDGs and the SDG 13 in particular.

Fourth, the mainstreaming of the SDGs and the SDG 13 into law and policy frameworks can be tailored to suit specific situational needs. If regulations have particular elements connected with climate change, they would be suitable for the insertion of details related to the SDGs in general and specifically the SDG 13 without deviating from the subject.⁵¹ At present, it is difficult to identify laws and policies pertaining to the SDG 13 due to the absence of any formal integration of the SDG 13 within law and policy materials. In order to further advance

⁵⁰ President Regulation 111/2022 (n. 1), Article 17.

⁵¹ See in general, e.g.: (1) Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 98 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Nilai Ekonomi Karbon untuk Pencapaian Target Kontribusi yang Ditetapkan Secara Nasional dan Pengendalian Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca dalam Pembangunan Nasional (stipulated 29 October 2021, promulgated 29 October 2021); and (2) Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia Nomor 21 Tahun 2022 tentang Tata Laksana Penerapan Nilai Ekonomi Karbon (stipulated 21 September 2022, promulgated 20 October 2022). See also in general: Handa S. Abidin and Soraya D. Kartikasari, 'The Voluntary Carbon Market and Indonesian Publicly Listed Companies' (2023) 17 CCLR 103.

the realisation of SDG 13 in Indonesia, it is necessary for the country to engage in thorough and comprehensive planning within its legal framework. A clear articulation of the existence of SDG 13 within Indonesian laws will improve the recognition of the SDG 13 framework

Fifth, the insertion of SDG 13 elements into laws and regulations on climate change may be positioned in the consideration section where the relevance of SDG 13 in relation to those laws and regulations can be expounded. The inclusion of President Regulation 111/2022 in the remembrance sections also acts as a foundation for the implementation of SDG 13 in Indonesia. Furthermore, it is also possible to include the SDG 13 in the main text of the laws and regulations and establish its correlation with their main subjects.

Sixth, it will be important to sustain the practice of giving awards to various stakeholders who have contributed to the attainment of the SDGs.⁵² It is imperative to improve the dissemination of these awards with the goal of broadening their reach and including a wider range of participants. Furthermore, it is important to establish a specific award for the SDG 13 in order to strengthen the significance of this goal.

The inclusion of SDG 13 in laws and regulations will to strengthen Indonesia's reputation throughout the international community, particularly within the United Nations. A set of comprehensive laws and regulations on the SDG 13 could facilitate as a model for other nations, particularly in terms of embedding the SDG 13 into their respective legal systems.

5. Conclusion

The systematic integration of the SDG 13 has the potential to be an important strategy for addressing Indonesia's climate change problems. The regulatory parties responsible for producing laws and regulations have not formally and explicitly embraced the SDG 13 as a tool for addressing climate change within the laws and regulations. This research has provided several recommendations for Indonesian regulators. Within this, it is necessary to recognise that global SDG standards are constantly changing, and Indonesia has experienced challenges in keeping pace with these advancements. Thus, the recommendations concentrate not only on establishing the presence of the SDG 13 within the laws and regulations

⁵² See e.g.: (1) Keputusan Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Nomor Kep. 115/M.PPN/HK/08/2023 Tentang Pembentukan Tim Penyelenggara Penghargaan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan / *Sustainable Development Goals* Indonesia (*Indonesia's SDGs Action Awards*) Tahun 2023 (stipulated: 29 August 2023); and (2) Keputusan Menteri Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Nomor Kep. 144/M.PPN/HK/11/2022 Tentang Pemberian Penghargaan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan / *Sustainable Development Goals* Indonesia (*Indonesia's SDGs Action Awards*) Tahun 2022 (stipulated: 28 November 2022).

in Indonesia, but also on highlighting the significance of employing innovative approaches in the design of laws and regulations in order to keep up with the current development of SDGs at the global level.