

# Sea level rise may threaten Indonesia's status as an archipelagic country

January 19 2023, by Dita Liliansa



Map of Indonesia. Credit: Google Earth

[The recent UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change \(IPCC\) report](#) found global sea levels have been rising at an accelerated rate. As an archipelagic state with more than 17,000 islands stretching over 80,000 kilometers of coastline, Indonesia should be [alarmed by these findings](#).

Last year, Indonesia's National Research and Innovation Agency

projected that at least [115 of Indonesia's islands will be underwater](#) by 2100 due to a combination of [sea level](#) rise and land subsidence. A new research even found that [92 outermost islands of Indonesia have the potential to sink due to rising sea levels](#).

This concerning trend may pose a threat to Indonesia's status as an "archipelagic state," which is a novel legal concept adopted in the [United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea \(UNCLOS\)](#) in 1982 after decades of [diplomatic efforts](#) by Indonesia and other archipelagic countries.

While some of Indonesia's outermost islands are likely uninhabited, they provide a strategic value as they are the basis to delimit Indonesian waters.

Can Indonesia retain its territorial integrity as an archipelagic state if some of its outermost islands are submerged underwater?

## **The importance of archipelagic status**

Indonesia benefited greatly from the archipelagic state regime set out in UNCLOS as it permitted Indonesia to claim sovereignty over all of the waters between its islands that were previously deemed as [high seas](#). This sovereignty also means Indonesia has exclusive rights to all of the resources in and under those waters.

Indonesia was able to enclose its archipelago by drawing a special line known as an "archipelagic baseline". This line is used as a reference for determining the territory of an archipelagic country. It is made up of points called basepoints that shall be on the outermost islands, drying reefs or even [low-tide elevations](#) (a naturally formed area that is above [water](#) at low tide but submerged at high tide).

Simply put, these basepoints cannot be permanently submerged features or any points fixed on the sea. Besides, the distance between these basepoints cannot be more than 100 nautical miles apart—with some limited exceptions.

Waters inside those archipelagic baselines fall under an archipelagic state's sovereignty. The seaward limits of the state's maritime zones (such as [territorial waters](#) or exclusive economic zones) are also measured from those lines.

If sea level rises, the basepoints used for drawing archipelagic baselines might be partly or fully covered by water. As a result, the distance between one designated basepoint and another may become longer than what is permissible under UNCLOS.

So if some of Indonesia's basepoints retreat landward because of rising sea levels, it might affect the measurement of the allowable distance between all the basepoints. In a [worst-case scenario](#), where the basepoints are completely underwater, Indonesia may have to find alternative basepoints or rebuild them.



Kids look out at the partially submerged mosque in Jakarta due to land subsidence and climate change. Credit: Wilander/UNICEF

In extreme cases, rising sea levels could cause [total territorial loss](#), including the loss of baselines and maritime zones measured from them.

For example, Kiribati already faces an existential threat as it is composed entirely of low-lying atolls barely two meters above sea level.

Indonesia's archipelagic baselines aren't measured using low-tide elevations, but many of its basepoints are reefs (which are [less likely to keep up with](#) sea level rise) and small islands. The height above sea level of many of these basepoints is still unknown, so it's unclear what will happen to them in the long term based on the IPCC projections.

There's another rule that says an archipelagic state has to have a certain amount of water and land based on a formula called the "water-to-land ratio". If the water territory increases, Indonesia might have more water than land, which could change its [water-to-land ratio](#) and threaten its archipelagic status.

The [International Law Commission](#)—a UN body of legal experts charged with the codification and progressive development of international law — is studying some of the difficult legal issues pertaining to sea level rise.

While this is still underway, the [International Law Association](#)—an international NGO with a consultative status with several UN specialized agencies—has concluded that baselines will shift due to coastline movement.

If baselines are considered 'ambulatory' as ILA proposed, rising sea levels may threaten Indonesia's archipelagic status.

## **What can Indonesia do to protect its status?**

Indonesia needs to assess the impact of sea level rise to the outermost points of its outermost islands and drying reefs of its archipelago. We need more research to record the heights above sea level of these basepoints, and how much they will be impacted by sea level rises.

In 2020, Indonesia urged the UN to uphold [the stability of boundary agreements](#), regardless of coastline movement due to sea level rise. Indonesia could also consider declaring its archipelagic baselines as [final once defined and declared](#) notwithstanding sea level rise.

To protect their territorial integrity, Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries threatened by rising sea levels could adopt a regional

declaration recognizing the stability of their baselines and thus secure their maritime entitlements.

This is similar to what the Pacific countries have done. In 2015, seven Polynesian leaders issued the [Taputapuātea Declaration on Climate Change](#) that permanently established baselines without taking into account sea level rise.

As [chairs of ASEAN this year](#), Indonesia could take this opportunity to follow in the footsteps of the Pacific countries to take a collective action to respond to rising sea levels.

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