

PRES RELEASE

Brown to Green Report 2018: Indonesia and G20 countries are lagging from Paris Agreement

Energy and transport increasingly rely on fossil fuels

Indonesia has sought to reduce the rate of greenhouse gas emissions from the forestry and energy sectors, with releasing the policy for peatland moratorium in 2016 and ending the construction coal power plant in Java to increase the renewable energy mix by 23% by 2025. These developments make Indonesia to remain on the transition path towards a low-carbon economy.

But overall, Indonesia's National Determined Contribution (NDC) remains incompatible with the target of the Paris Agreement, which is to keep the increase in the earth's temperature to no more than 1.5 ° C, but would lead to a warming between 3-4 ° C.

During 2017 Indonesia also showed a decline in performance marked by the increasing dependency on fossil fuels, especially coal for the power plant. Indonesia also has not prepared a clear strategy of phasing-out from coal. Such are the results of Indonesia's profiles in the Brown to Green Report 2018 report which was launched in Jakarta on Wednesday, November 21, 2018.

Indonesia along with South Africa and Australia are other G20 member countries, are lagging to pursue the Paris Agreement target, by increasing public funding for fossil fuel projects and coal use.

"Brown to Green Report 2018: the G20 transition to low carbon economy," is the 4th annual report issued by Climate Transparency, launched globally in Berlin on November 14, 2018 and simultaneously in several G20 member countries, such as Indonesia, India, South Africa and Argentina.

This 2018 report was prepared by a group of experts from 14 think tanks in G20 member countries, and some came from developing country groups such as Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia and South Africa, presenting the most complete data on developments in emissions throughout 2017 which included 80 indicators thanks to the decarbonization of climate policy, funding and vulnerability to climate change. This report also ranks which countries are leading and lagging in pursuing the Paris Agreement targets to keep the surface of the earth's temperature not more than 2 ° C

"The G20 economic group should lead the world to reduce emissions by more than half to 2030 to keep the Earth's temperature below 1.5 ° C," said Jan Burck, of Germanwatch, one of the report's authors.

"But instead of responding to the urgency of climate change, they actually pour more fund to activities that actually worsen the situation of the impact of climate change, such as increasing subsidies for coal," Burk said.

"The Brown to Green Report 2018 report provides an independent picture of our current situation. The information available is very useful for countries to immediately declare their commitment to contribute in 2020, said Christina Figueres. Former Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC (2010-2015)

This report provides an objective picture of the seriousness of the G20 countries in leading the world in reducing global emissions, as a form of responsibility for their contribution of 85% to global emissions.

For Indonesia this report conveys an important message about the vulnerability experienced by Indonesia from the effects of climate change. This is marked by the absence of a long-term plan regarding the emission peaks in the energy sector and plans for the future of coal phase-out, implementation to increase the share of renewable energy and the strong political will from the top of government leaders to make the transition progress towards a low-carbon economic system, "said Fabby Tumiwa, Executive Director of the Institute for Essential Services Reform.

The latest report issued by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on Warming of 1.5 ° also provides a very clear picture of the losses that will be experienced by Indonesia if it does not immediately make serious efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and make NDC targets more ambitious and in accordance with the Paris Agreement.

Another important note is the reduction of emissions in the forestry and land sector. Indonesia is also considered bad because there is no adequate policy to reduce the rate of deforestation due to the high demand for the palm oil and paper industry, even though the government has now formed a body to handle funding for REDD + activities and stop oil palm plantation permits until 2021. Indonesia also still considered weak in transitional financing management

Download the report and facts available <https://www.climate-transparency.org/g20-climate-performance/g20report2018>

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Note for editors

Climate Transparency is an international partnership that is a collection of experts and institutions working on climate change issues from several G20 member countries, including: Argentina (Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), Brazil (CentroClima / COPPE UFRJ), China (Energy Research Institute / ERI), France (The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations / ISDIR), Germany (Germanwatch, HUMBOLDT-VIADRINA Governance Platform, New Climate Institute), India (The Energy and Resources Institute / TERI), Indonesia (Institute for Essential Service Reform / IESR), Mexico (Iniciativa Climática de México), South Africa (Energy Research Center / University of Cape Town), Japan (Institute for Global Environment Strategies / IGES) and the United Kingdom (Overseas Development Institute / ODI).

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