

**Give Immediate Full Attention to Prevent Climate Crisis!
Indonesia is capable to increase its climate ambitions to stop a rising temperature and
keep it to 1.5°C**

Brown to Green Report 2019 - Indonesia Profile was launched in Jakarta, 19 November 2019, featured two keynote speakers: the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment, Jend. TNI (Purn.) Luhut Binsar Panjaitan, and Professor of the Faculty of Economics and Business University of Indonesia, Prof. Emil Salim.

The Coordinating Minister for Maritime and Investment Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia explained during his speech at the launching, that Indonesia commits to implement a green economy because we do not want to make policies that may harm our future generations. "In policy-making, it must be comprehensive and cannot be segmented based on issues. One of the strategies in developing investment in Indonesia is that there are four requirements that must be met by foreign investors; first-class technology, technology transfer, value-added, and business-to-business cooperation. "Luhut asserted that the government will not sacrifice the environment for the economy.

Professor of the Faculty of Economics and Business UI, Prof. Emil Salim, explained that Indonesia must be shifted since Indonesia cannot continue to use non-renewable energy because coal and petroleum are not clean energy. "We need to think of a generation of Indonesians in 2045 who can enjoy a clean Indonesia. Current policy planning must look far ahead because future circumstances will be very different from the current situation. There is no place for dirty energy in the future. The economy must be aligned with renewable energy that will be developed in the future. "Continued by Prof. Emil Salim.

"As a more ambitious NDC measure, Indonesia must start switching from fossil energy in the energy and transportation sectors! In the electricity sector we must start reducing coal power generation and triple the energy mix of renewable energy by 2030, in addition to strengthening the implementation of energy efficiency by increasing minimum performance standards that will reduce electricity demand in the future, while in the transportation sector, we need to accelerate electrification for vehicles and increase fuel economy standards more effectively before 2025, "said Fabby Tumiwa, Executive Director of IESR

All G20 member countries do not yet have a plan to be on a track that can limit global warming to 1.5°C; even their carbon emissions continue to increase, despite the fact that most of them (including Indonesia) are technically capable and have economic incentives to do that. For the 1.5°C objectives of the Paris Agreement to remain within reach, the G20 countries must increase their 2030 emission targets by 2020 and significantly increase the mitigation, adaptation, and finance over the next decade.

This finding is written in the 'Brown to Green Report 2019' published globally on November 12, 2019, by Climate Transparency, a global partnership initiative consisting of think tanks and Non-Governmental Organizations from G20 member countries.

Many of the 2030 climate targets currently under the Paris Agreement (Nationally Determined Contributions - NDC) are too weak, with around half of the G20 countries projected to meet or overachieve their inadequate NDCs. There is plenty of room for enhanced ambition among all G20 countries.

Erina Mursanti, Green Economy Program Manager, IESR, furthermore explains "In the forestry sector, more ambitious mitigation potential can be achieved through the implementation of a permanent moratorium on new licenses for primary and secondary forests, including peat forests and strengthening forest rehabilitation". "Indonesia can still increase its commitment in achieving the Paris Agreement target if there is an ambitious political will and commitment from the government in limiting temperature rise. This can be demonstrated by a long-term development strategy that aligns the economic transition with the energy transition. One thing that can be done is to divert fossil fuel subsidies to the development of renewable energy and stop the allocation of the state budget (APBN) to support fossil fuel development projects. "

The key findings of this report and recommendations for Indonesia are attached to the information kit for the media.

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About IESR

Institute for Essential Services Reform is a research and advocacy institution on energy and environment policy. Our Institute combines in-depth studies and analyses of policies, regulations, and techno-economic aspects in the energy and environment sector with strong public interest advocacy activities to influence policy change at national, sub-national, and global level. For more information, please visit www.iesr.or.id or connect with IESR on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

About Climate Transparency Climate Transparency is a global partnership that brings together experts from research organisations and NGOs in the majority of the G20 countries. Our mission is to encourage ambitious climate action in the G20 countries: we inform policy makers and stimulate national debate.

About the Brown to Green Report The Brown to Green Report is the world's most comprehensive annual review of G20 countries' climate action and their transition to a net zero emissions economy. The independent, in-depth assessment draws on the latest analysis of international renowned data sets such as the OECD, World Bank and IEA, as well as qualitative data from leading global experts in the field.

The review is based on 80 indicators for adaptation, mitigation and finance compared against 1.5°C global benchmarks and aims to make good practices and gaps transparent. The summary report and 20 country profiles allows the report to be a clear reference tool for decision makers.

This year's policy assessment is more detailed than previous ones. The report features a novel analysis of climate impacts in G20 countries, their adaptation plans and their policies for greening the financial system.