



## Press Release

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## Menyongsong Naiknya Emisi Pasca Pandemi, Aksi Iklim Indonesia Dinilai Sangat Tidak Memadai

**Jakarta, 28 Oktober 2021**- Indonesia telah memutakhirkan dokumen Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)nya. Meskipun demikian, target Indonesia untuk mencapai netral karbon pada 2060 dinilai “Sangat Tidak Memadai”. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan dan aksi iklim Indonesia masih mengarah pada peningkatan emisi. Agar selaras dengan Persetujuan Paris, Indonesia perlu menetapkan target dan kebijakan yang lebih ambisius terutama pada sektor yang berkontribusi pada peningkatan emisi gas rumah kaca (GRK), dan mendorong aliran pendanaan internasional terkait iklim.

Sepanjang 2019, sektor energi masih menjadi penyumbang emisi gas rumah kaca (GRK) terbesar (45.7% selain sektor FOLU atau hutan dan penggunaan lahan). Sub sektor pembangkitan listrik bertanggung jawab terhadap 35% emisi GRK, diikuti oleh transportasi dan industri masing-masing 27%. Climate Transparency Report 2021 (Laporan Transparansi Iklim) menyatakan bahwa meski Indonesia sudah mengusulkan peningkatan energi terbarukan di bidang ketenagalistrikan, transportasi, dan industri namun belum ada strategi penghentian batubara secara bertahap serta kebijakan yang mendorong persaingan energi terbarukan dengan batubara. Climate Transparency Report 2021- catatan tahunan paling komprehensif di dunia dan perbandingan aksi iklim negara G20, bahkan memproyeksikan emisi GRK Indonesia pasca pandemi akan melonjak melebihi tingkat emisinya pada 2019 seiring dengan bangkitnya aktivitas ekonomi.

“Berdasarkan kajian IESR, paling tidak, agar selaras dengan Persetujuan Paris, penurunan emisi karbon kita di sektor energi seharusnya di atas 500 juta ton,” ujar Fabby Tumiwa, Direktur Eksekutif Institute for Essential Services Reform pada peluncuran Climate Transparency Report, Profil Negara Indonesia 2021.

Fabby memaparkan ada tiga strategi yang pemerintah Indonesia bisa lakukan untuk menekan emisi GRK dari sektor emisi.

"Pertama, peningkatan bauran energi terbarukan. Kenaikan bauran energi terbarukan harus mencapai 50% di 2030. Kedua, mendorong efisiensi energi, khususnya dari sektor

transportasi. Konsumsi energi kita per kapita untuk listrik relatif rendah, sementara permintaan bahan bakar transportasi sangat tinggi dan penyumbang emisi tertinggi," ungkapnya.

Selanjutnya, Fabby menuturkan bahwa dengan mempersiapkan dini paling sedikit 10 GW PLTU atau tidak memperpanjang kontraknya akan efektif menurunkan emisi.

Hingga 2020, sektor ketenagalistrikan Indonesia tetap didominasi oleh bahan bakar fosil (82%), dengan batubara menyumbang pangsa tertinggi (62%) dalam pembangkitan listrik di tahun 2020. Akibatnya intensitas emisi sektor ketenagalistrikan selama lima tahun dari 2015-2020 tidak mengalami perubahan signifikan, hanya menurun sebesar 1%. Sementara, rata-rata negara anggota G20 telah menurun 10 kali lebih cepat.

Pemerintah Indonesia pun belum sepenuhnya menerapkan komitmennya untuk menekan emisi dari batubara. Demi memenuhi tujuan netral karbon pada 2060, pemerintah telah mengumumkan bahwa tidak akan membangun PLTU batubara baru setelah tahun 2023. Namun, di saat bersamaan, sekitar 2 GW kapasitas batubara sudah mulai beroperasi. Tidak hanya itu, dalam NDC, Indonesia berjanji untuk mengurangi batubara hingga 30% pada tahun 2025 dan 25% pada tahun 2050. Sementara menurut analisis Climate Transparency Report 2021, pembangkitan listrik dari batubara bahkan harus mencapai puncaknya pada tahun 2020 dan menghentikan batubara sepenuhnya pada tahun 2037 untuk menyelaraskan dengan jalur pembatasan kenaikan suhu pada 1,5°C.

Untuk mengurangi emisi GRK diperlukan pendanaan yang tidak sedikit. Oleh karena itu, pendanaan publik harus sudah mulai mengarah kepada aksi yang mampu mengatasi perubahan iklim yang lebih serius.

"Selain itu, subsidi di sektor energi fosil harus sudah mulai dihentikan dan mempercepat transisi energi melalui pendanaan energi terbarukan," tegas Lisa Wijayani, Manager Program Ekonomi Hijau, IESR.

Menurutnya, investasi pada energi hijau dan infrastrukturnya perlu lebih besar daripada investasi bahan bakar fosil pada tahun 2025. Selama ini, Indonesia telah menghabiskan 8,6 miliar USD untuk subsidi bahan bakar fosil pada 2019, 21,96% di antaranya untuk minyak bumi dan 38,48% untuk listrik.

Lebih jauh, Lisa menambahkan bahwa penerapan pajak karbon bisa menjadi awal yang baik dalam mendorong upaya pengurangan emisi GRK yang utamanya dikontribusikan dari sektor ketenagalistrikan, transportasi, dan industri sebagai penyumbang emisi terbesar di Indonesia pada sektor energi.

"Namun perlu adanya mekanisme yang lebih feasible (layak) agar penerapan pajak karbon mampu mengurangi emisi secara signifikan dan memajukan ekonomi yang berketahanan iklim melalui upaya yang lebih besar lagi misalnya melalui carbon trading (perdagangan karbon)." tutup Lisa..\*\*\*

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**Laporan Climate Transparency Report** Profil Negara Indonesia dapat diunduh pada :  
<https://iesr.or.id/en/pustaka/climate-transparency-report-2021>

Siaran Peluncuran **Climate Transparency Report** dapat dilihat pada YouTube IESR Indonesia : <https://youtu.be/4w5S7M4Iplc>

**Climate Transparency Report** dikembangkan oleh 16 organisasi penelitian dan LSM dari 14 anggota G20 dan membandingkan upaya adaptasi, mitigasi, dan pendanaan G20; menganalisis perkembangan kebijakan terkini; dan mengidentifikasi peluang iklim yang dapat dimanfaatkan oleh pemerintah G20. Laporan ini adalah edisi ke-7 dari tinjauan tahunan aksi iklim G20.

### **Climate Transparency:**

Climate Transparency adalah kemitraan global dari 16 *think tank* dan LSM yang menyatukan para ahli dari mayoritas negara G20. Misi kami adalah untuk mendorong aksi iklim yang ambisius di negara-negara G20: kami memberi tahu pembuat kebijakan dan menstimulasi diskusi nasional.

English

## **Anticipating the emissions rise, Indonesia climate action is considered highly insufficient**

**Jakarta, 28 Oktober 2021-** Indonesia has updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) document. However, Indonesia's target to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060 is assessed as “highly insufficient”. This shows that Indonesia's climate policies and actions are still leading to increased emissions. To be compatible with the Paris Agreement, Indonesia needs to set more ambitious targets and policies, notably in sectors that contribute to increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and boost the flow of international climate-related finance.

Throughout 2019, the energy sector was still the largest contributor to GHG emissions (45.7% except for the FOLU or forest and land-use sector). The power generation sub-sector is responsible for 35% of GHG emissions, followed by transportation and industry with 27% each. The Climate Transparency Report 2021 states that although Indonesia has proposed increasing renewable energy in terms of electricity, transportation, and industry, there is no strategy to phase out coal gradually and unavailable policies that encourage competition for renewable energy with coal. Climate Transparency Report 2021- the world's most comprehensive annual record and comparison of G20 countries' climate action, even projecting that Indonesia's post-pandemic GHG emissions will soar beyond the emission level in 2019 as the revival of economic activity.

"Based on the IESR study, at the very least, to be in line with the Paris Agreement, our reduction in carbon emissions in the energy sector should be above 500 million tons," said Fabby Tumiwa, Executive Director of the Institute for Essential Services Reform at the launch of the Climate Transparency Report, Country Profile of Indonesia 2021. .

Fabby explained that there are three strategies that the Indonesian government can take to reduce GHG emissions from the emission sector.

"First, the increase in the renewable energy mix. The increase in the renewable energy mix must reach 50% in 2030. Second, encourage energy efficiency, especially from the transportation sector. Our energy consumption per capita for electricity is relatively low, while the demand for transportation fuels is very high and a contributor to emissions. highest," he said.

Furthermore, Fabby said that early retirement of at least 10 GW of PLTU or not extending the contract would be effective in reducing emissions.

Until 2020, Indonesia's electricity sector will continue to be dominated by fossil fuels (82%), with coal accounting for the highest share (62%) in electricity generation in 2020. As a result, the emission intensity of the electricity sector for five years from 2015-2020 has not changed significantly, only decreased by 1%. Meanwhile, the average of G20 member countries has declined 10 times faster.

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"First, increasing the renewable energy mix. It must reach 50% in 2030. Second, fostering energy efficiency, remarkably from the transportation sector. Our energy consumption per capita for electricity is relatively low, while the demand for transportation fuels is very high, and it is a contributor to highest emissions," he said.

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The Indonesian government has not yet fully implemented its commitment to reduce emissions from coal. To meet the carbon-neutral goal by 2060, the government has announced that they would not build a new coal-fired power plant after 2023. However, at the same time, around 2 GW of coal capacity has started operating. Moreover, in the NDC, Indonesia promised to reduce coal by 30% by 2025 and 25% by 2050. Meanwhile, according to the analysis of the Climate Transparency Report 2021, electricity generation from coal must even reach its peak in 2020 and need to stop coal completely by 2037 to align with the temperature rise limiting path at 1.5°C.

To reduce GHG emissions, a large amount of funding is needed. Therefore, public funding must have started to lead to actions that can tackle climate change more seriously.

"Therefore, subsidies in the fossil energy sector must begin to stop and accelerate the energy transition through renewable energy funding," said Lisa Wijayani, Green Economy Program Manager, IESR.

In her opinion, investment in green energy and its infrastructure needs to be greater than in fossil fuels in 2025. So far, Indonesia has spent 8.6 billion USD on fossil fuel subsidies in 2019, 21.96% of them on petroleum and 38,48% on electricity.

Furthermore, Lisa added that the implementation of a carbon tax can be a good start in encouraging efforts to reduce GHG emissions, which are mainly contributed by the electricity, transportation, and industrial sectors as the largest emitters in Indonesia in the energy sector.

"However, there needs to be a more feasible mechanism so that the implementation of a carbon tax can reduce emissions significantly and promote a climate-resilient economy through even greater efforts, for instance, through carbon trading," Lisa said.

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**Climate Transparency Report Indonesia Country Profile** can be downloaded at <https://iesr.or.id/en/pustaka/climate-transparency-report-2021>

The launch of the **Climate Transparency Report** is available on IESR Indonesia's YouTube : <https://youtu.be/4w5S7M4Iplc>

**The Climate Transparency Report** was developed by 16 research organisations and NGOs from 14 G20 members and compares the adaptation, mitigation, and finance related efforts of the G20; analyses recent policy developments; and identifies climate opportunities that G20 governments can seize. This is the 7th edition of the annual review of G20 climate action.

#### **About Climate Transparency:**

Climate Transparency is a global partnership of 16 think tanks and NGOs that brings together experts from the majority of G20 countries. Our mission is to encourage ambitious climate action in the G20 countries: we inform policy makers and stimulate national debate.