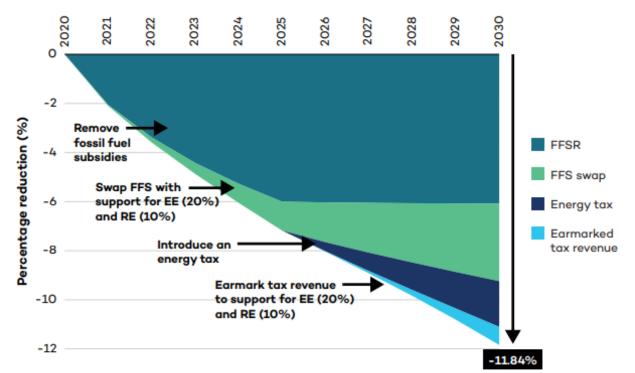




Why this exercise? Transparency drives informed debate

 We know the effects of support to fossil fuels and to renewables in terms of consumption and emissions...

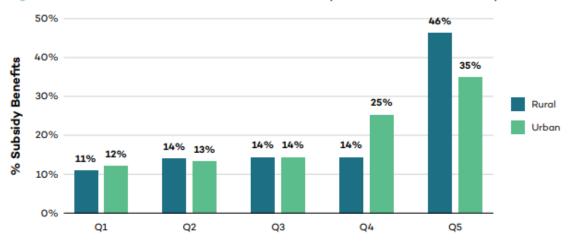
Figure 8. Average percentage of CO_2 e reductions over time from consumer FFSR and 10% energy taxation across 32 countries, with 10% of savings and revenues invested in renewable energy (RE) and 20% in energy efficiency (EE)



 ...and that the majority of the support to fossil fuels do not benefit the poor or vulnerable

1. Distribution of Existing Subsidies

Figure ES1. Distribution of total subsidies (in %) by rural and urban wealth quintiles

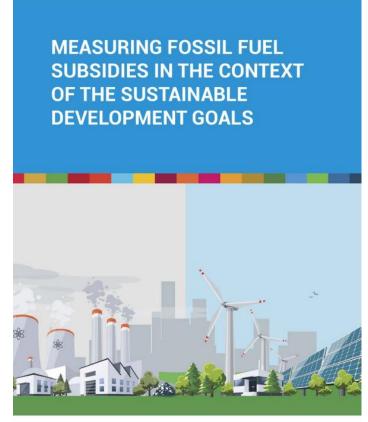


https://www.iisd.org/publications/target-residential-electricity-subsidies-india-step-2

Methodology



- Considers support provided to six types of energy: 1) oil and gas, 2) coal, 3) electricity, 4) renewable energy, 5) biofuels, and 6) electric vehicles (EVs) and batteries for EV (EV and batteries).
- Covers FY 2016 FY 2020 → Includes measures under the COVID-19 National Economic Recovery Program
- The definition of "support measure" is based on the definition of "subsidy" from the Agreement of Subsidies and Countervailing Measures of the World Trade Organization (WTO)
- The estimation methods were based on the Methodology for SDG Indicator 12.c.1 (aligned with ASCM's definition)
- A total of 78 measures were identified. Out of those measures, about a third (29 measures) was estimated





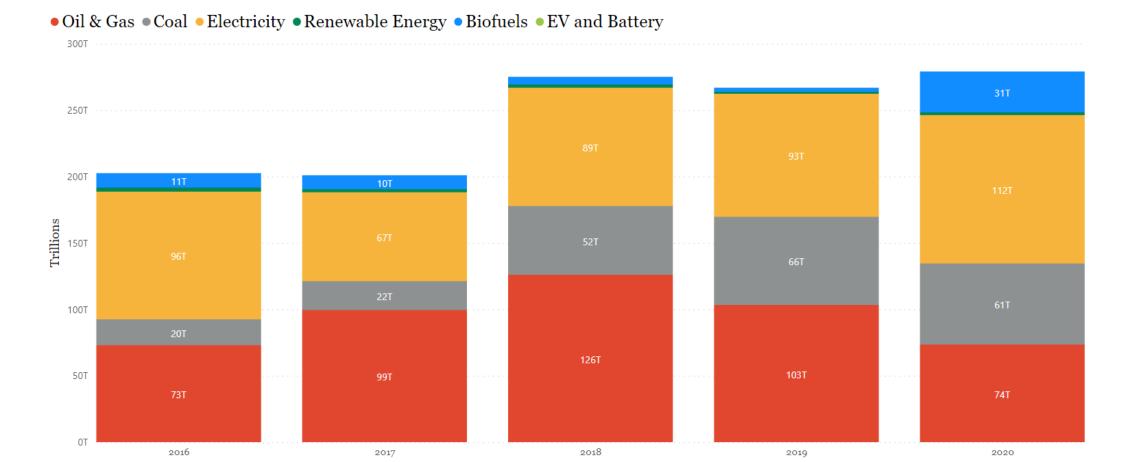


https://www.unep.org/resources/report/measuring-fossil-fuel-subsidies-context-sustainable-development-goals

Key finding #1: Energy support measures disproportionately benefit fossil fuels



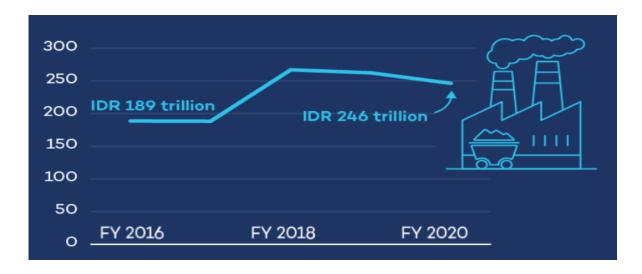
- Energy support measures in Indonesia rose by 38% from IDR 203 trillion in FY 2016 to IDR 279 trillion in FY 2020
- As much as 94% were allocated on average each year to support fossil fuels—coal, oil, gas, and fossil fuel-based electricity—and just 1% allocated to renewables

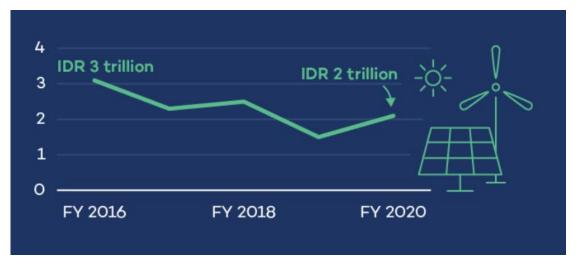


Key finding #2: support to fossil fuels increased while support to renewables decreased



- Estimated fossil fuel incentives in Indonesia increased by 30% between FY 2016 and FY 2020 to at least IDR 246 trillion almost half of it for fossil-based electricity
- Support for renewable energy dropped from IDR 3 trillion in FY 2016 to IDR 2 trillion in FY 2020 mostly after the end of FiT
- At the same time, Indonesia will need to invest at least IDR 500 trillion to reach its clean energy goals. Switching support from fossil fuels to clean energy is a critical step for Indonesia to boost its renewable capacities and meet its net-zero emissions target by 2060



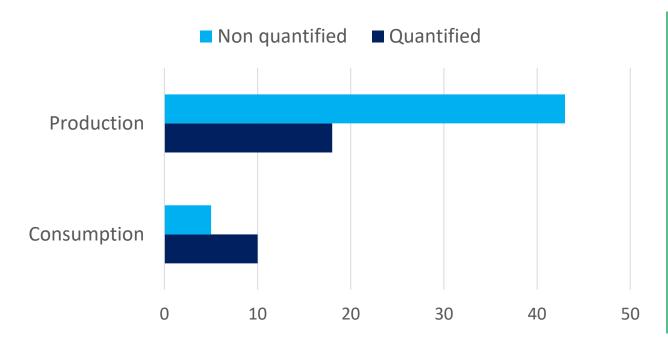


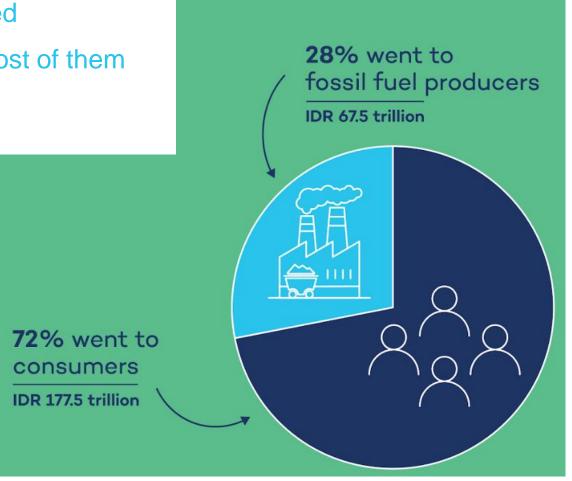
Key finding #3: Most of the quantified support goes to energy consumers – but ...



... most of the measures to producers could not be quantified,
 so it is likely that their value is well underestimated

• In terms of the number of <u>identified</u> measures, most of them benefited fossil fuel producers

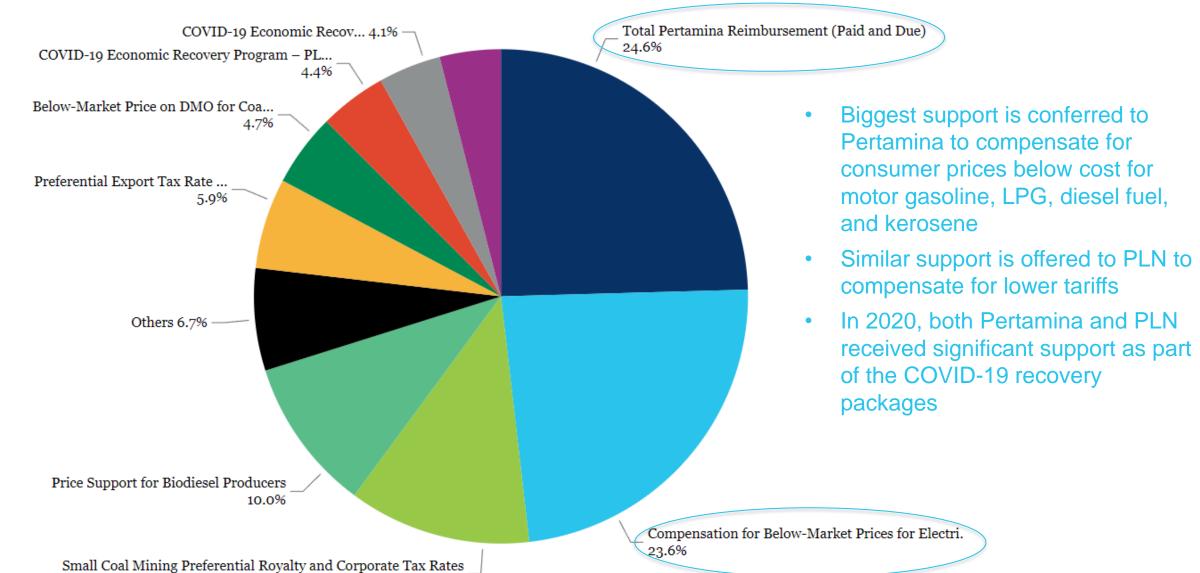




Key finding #4: Indonesian SOEs receive almost half of the total quantified support

12.0%







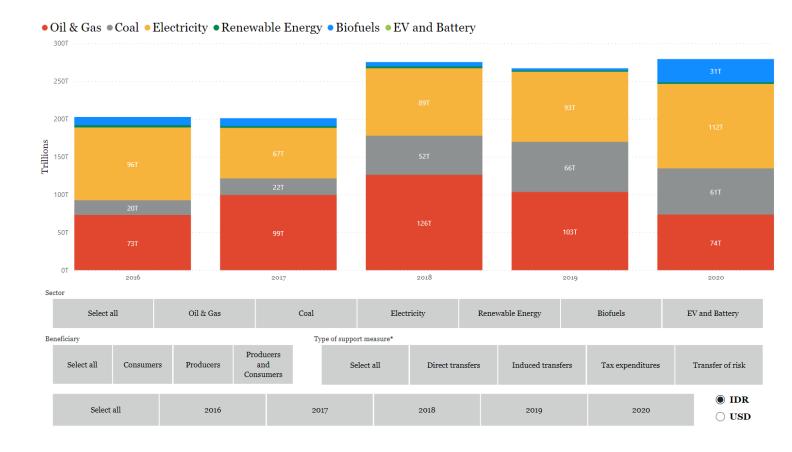


III 3003 internetional trebbuts for Sustainable Disselopment. (1993 org (go)

Azinsa Subarwano Morrismi Hetubtwatdeni Thorosin Bory Sumacus Jenas Kaldi Martha Mashida Losedon Sanchiri Jene 2022

Explore the data





LINK TO PUBLICATION:

https://www.iisd.org/publications/report/indonesia-energy-subsidies

