Indonesia

Indonesia's CO_2 emissions from energy use make up about 57% of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In 2021, CO_2 emissions from energy use are priced through fuel excise taxes. Indonesia priced about 22% of its carbon emissions from energy use and none were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO_2 (see Figure 3). Emissions priced mainly originated from the road transport sector (Figure 2). Other GHG emissions[1], which made up about 43% of national emissions, were not covered by any carbon pricing instrument (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Indonesia in 2021

CO_2 emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions

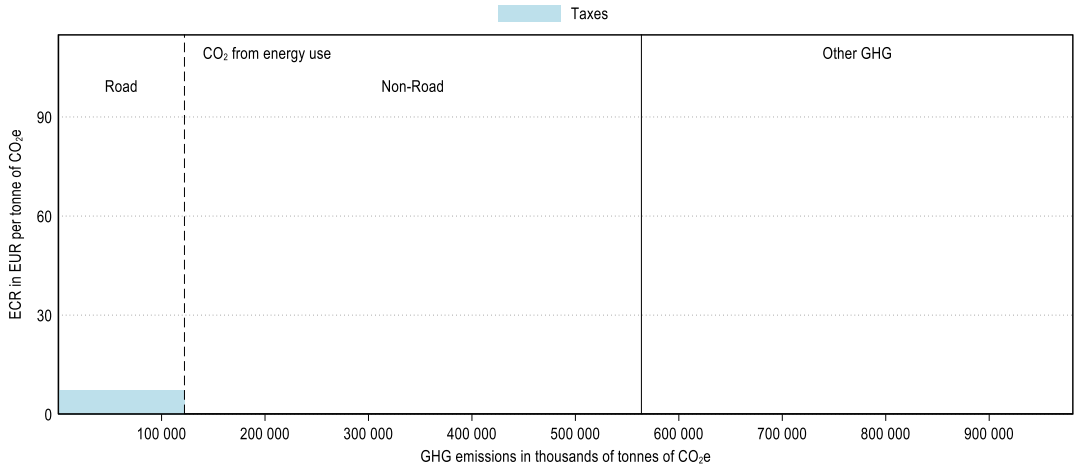
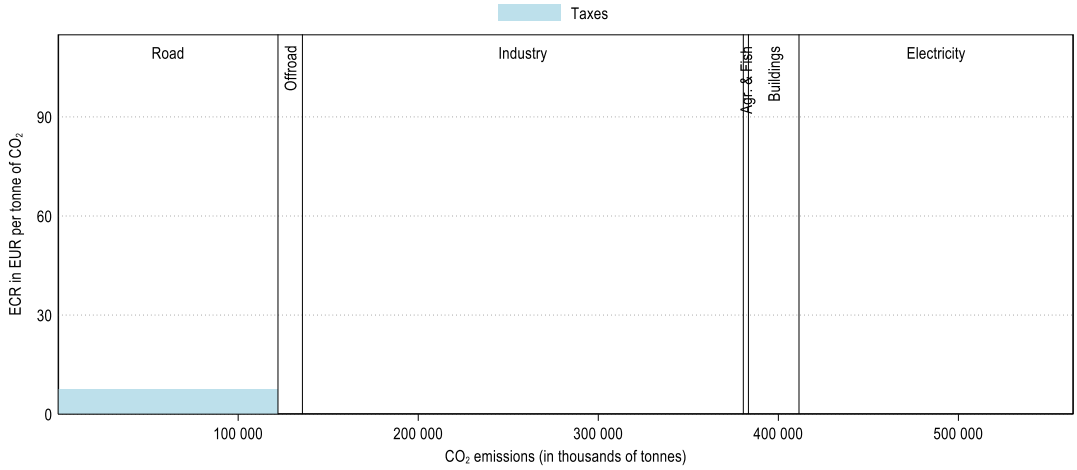


Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Indonesia by sector and component in 2021

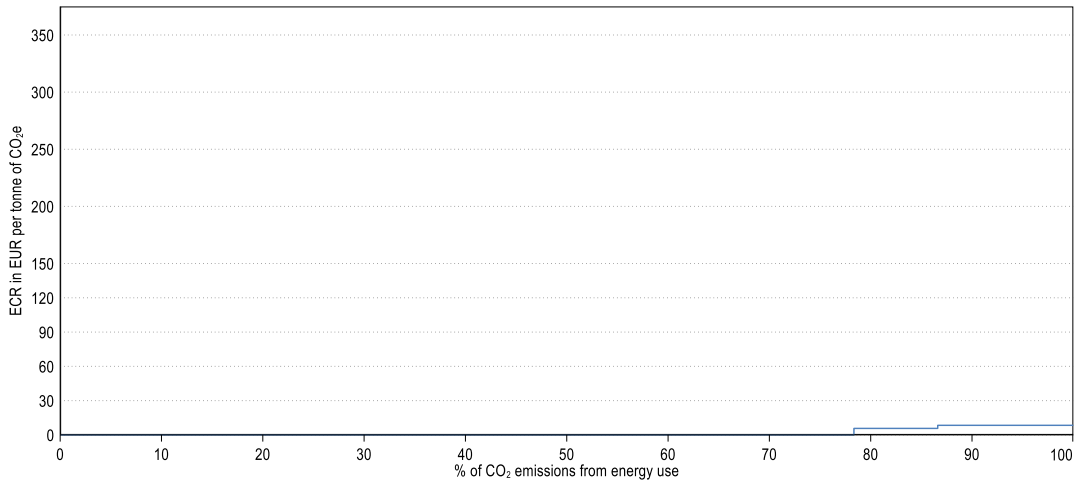
Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use



[1] CH_4, N_2O, F-gases and process CO_2 emissions.

Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO_2 emissions from energy use in Indonesia in 2021

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use



For additional information to interpret the graphs, see: https://oe.cd/ECR2023-graph-info

Main insights from *Effective Carbon Rates 2023*: https://oe.cd/ECR2023-brochure