



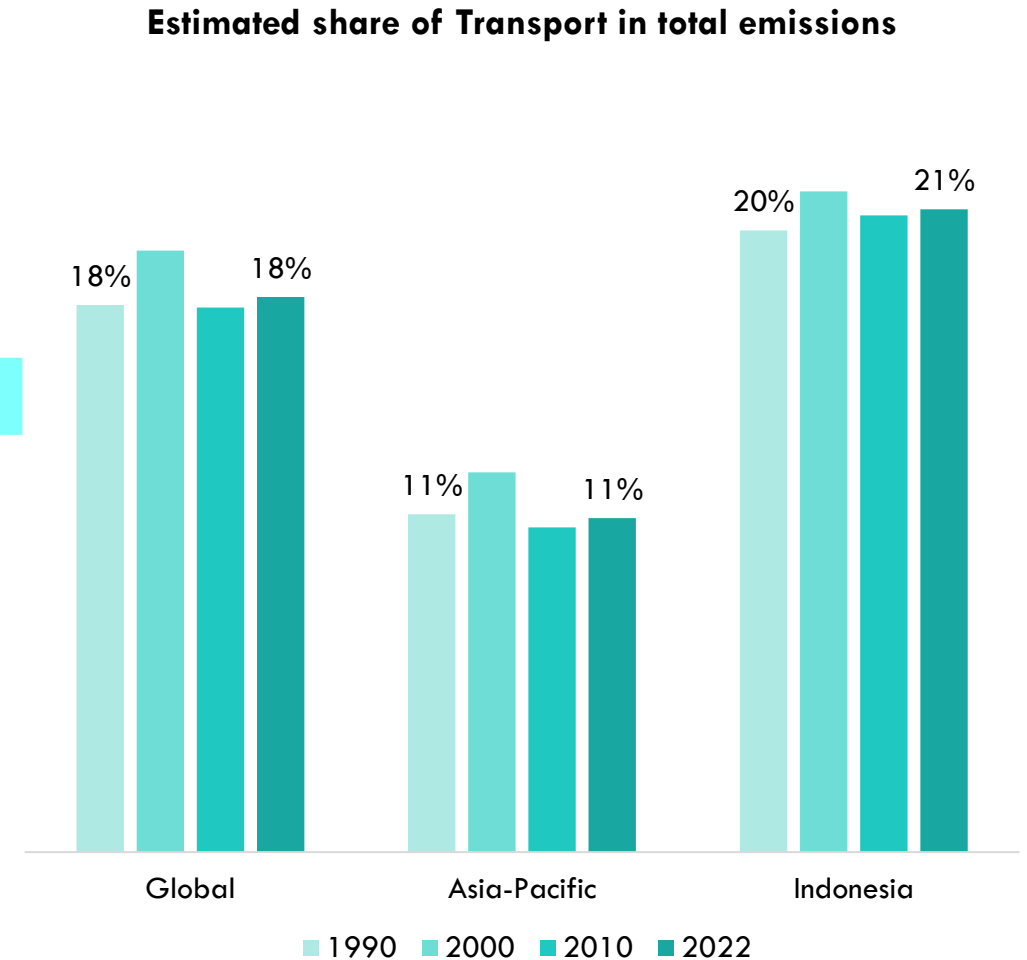
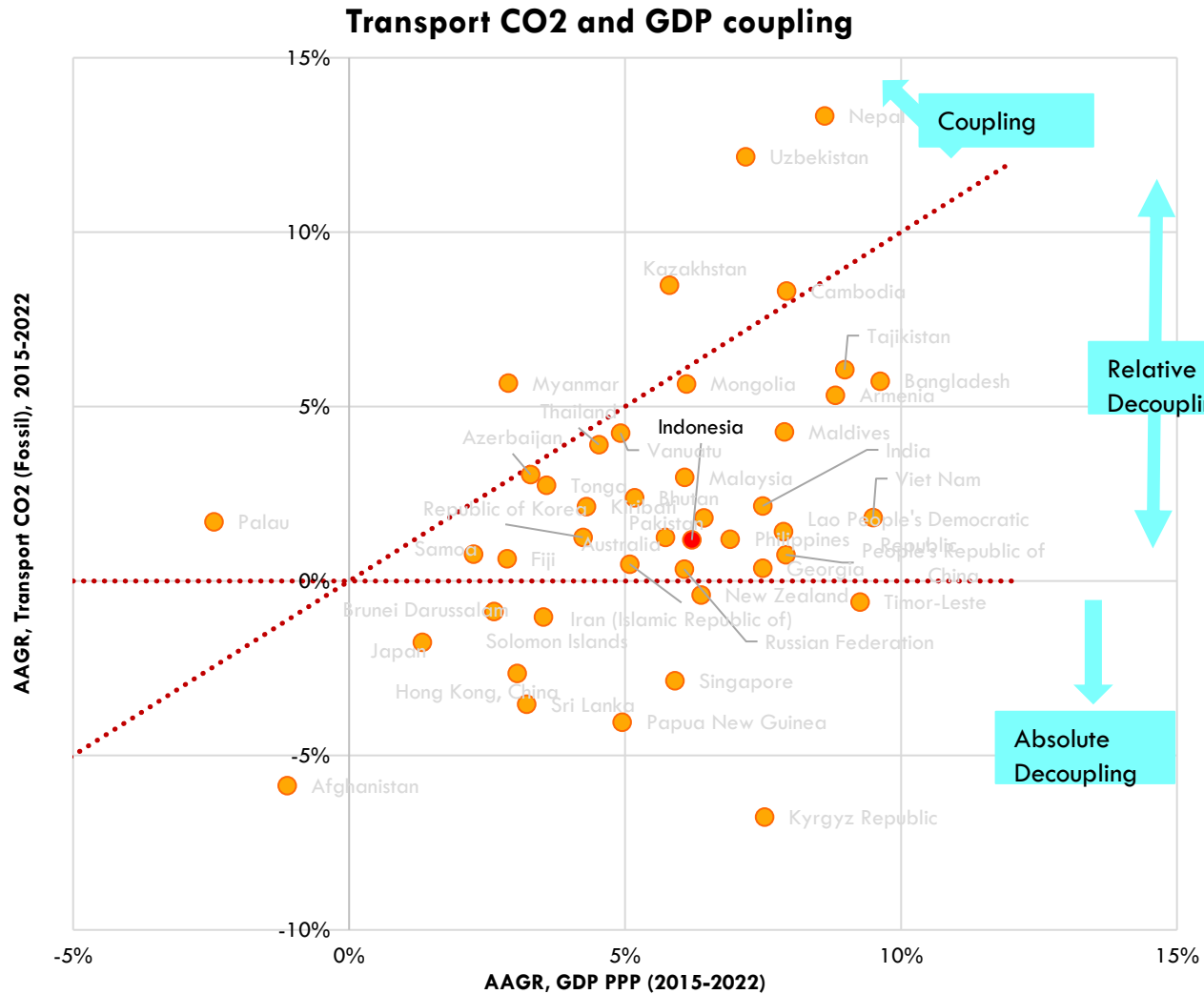
Transport and Climate: Navigating the Path to Net-Zero Carbon Emission

Insights from the Asian Transport Outlook (ATO):
The Transport observatory for the Asia – Pacific region

Adwait Limaye

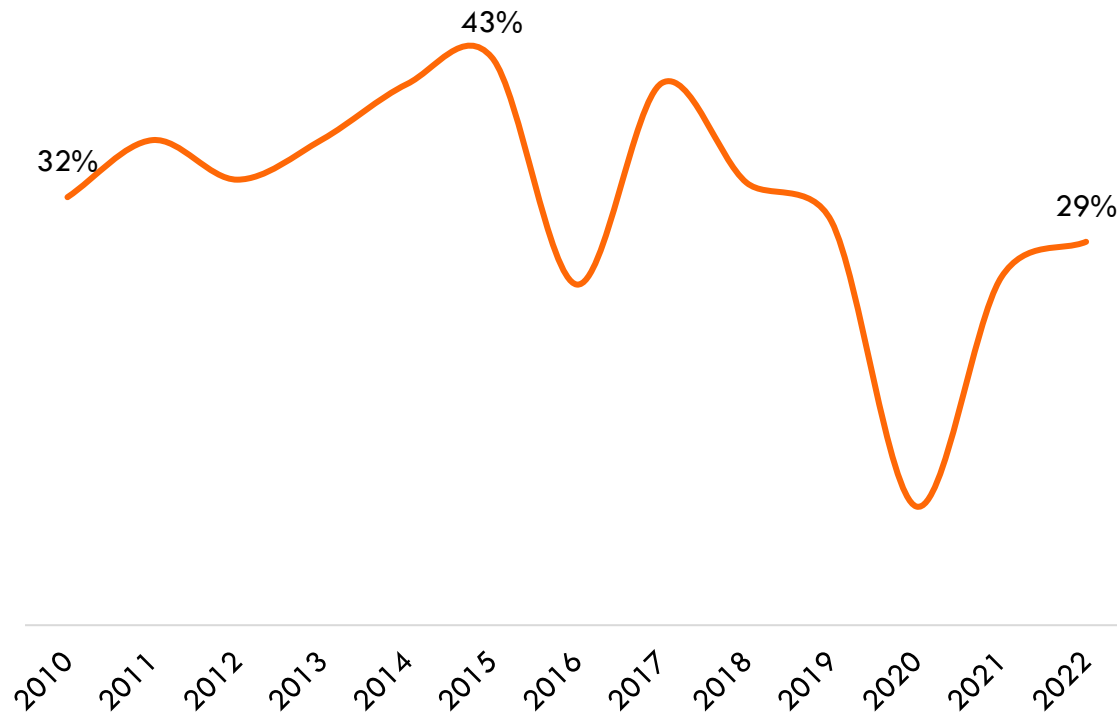
1 November 2024

Transport: A key driver of fossil CO₂ emissions

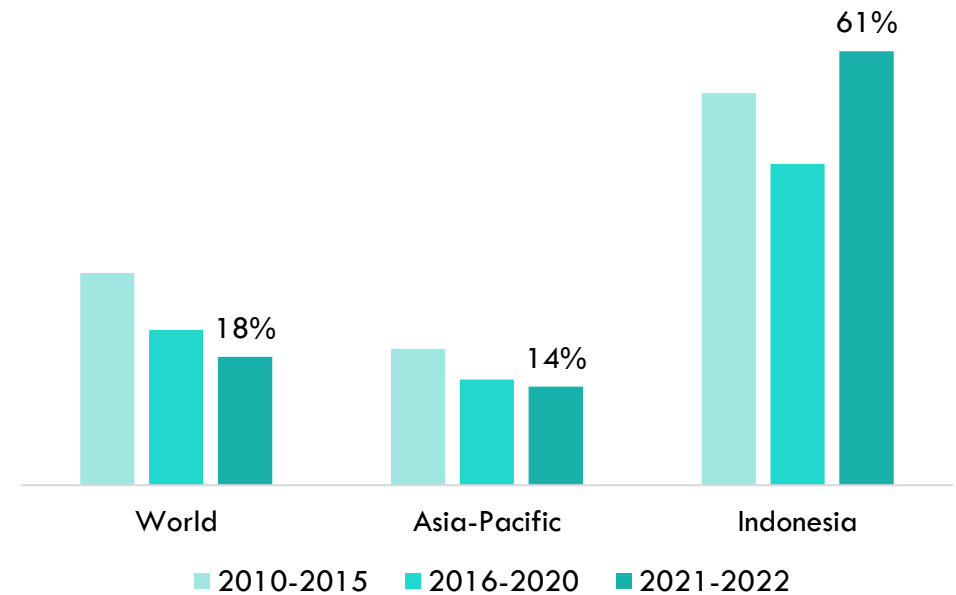


Transport fossil fuel subsidies - Indonesia's evolving role

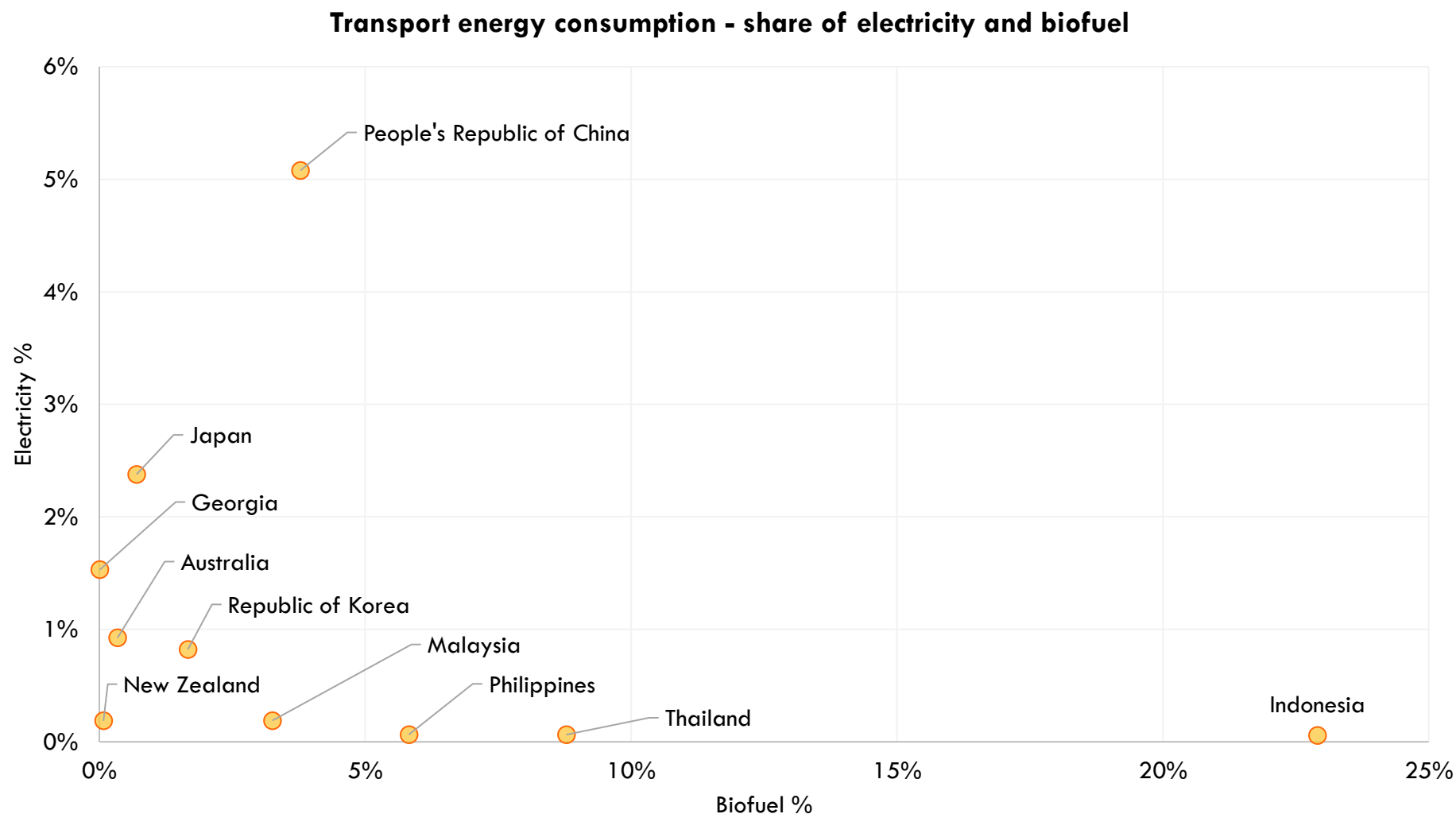
Share of Indonesia in Asia - Pacific transport fossil subsidies



Share of Transport fossil fuel subsidies in total

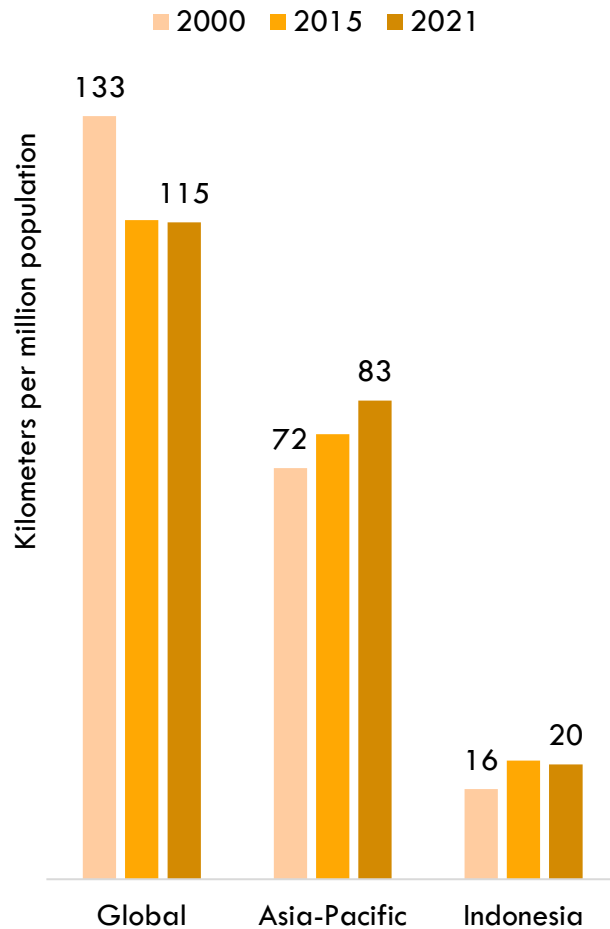


Slow Renewable Uptake in Asia-Pacific Transport

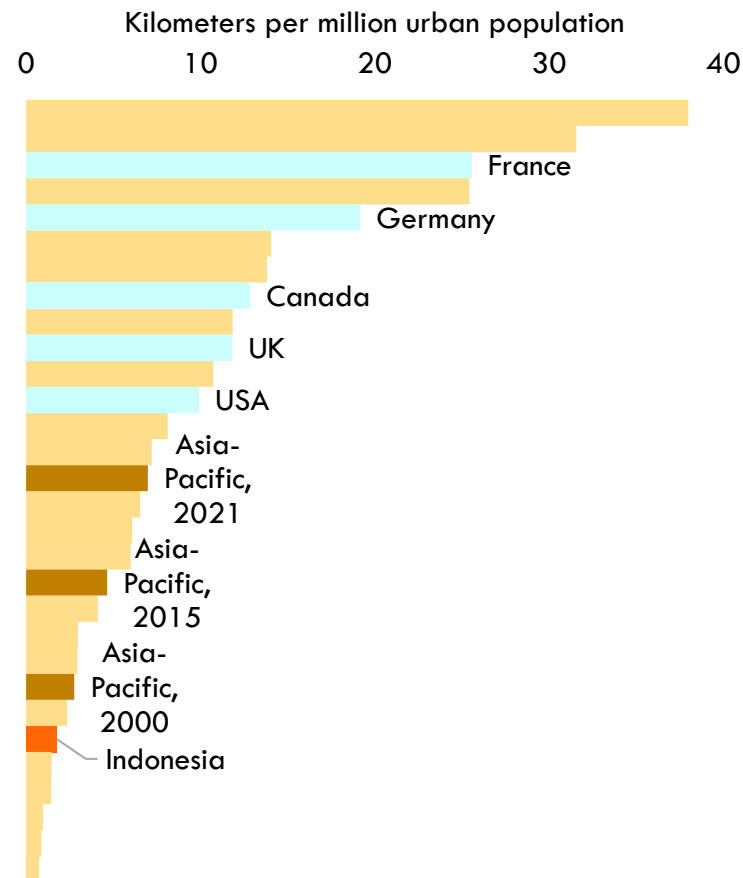


Transport infrastructure gap

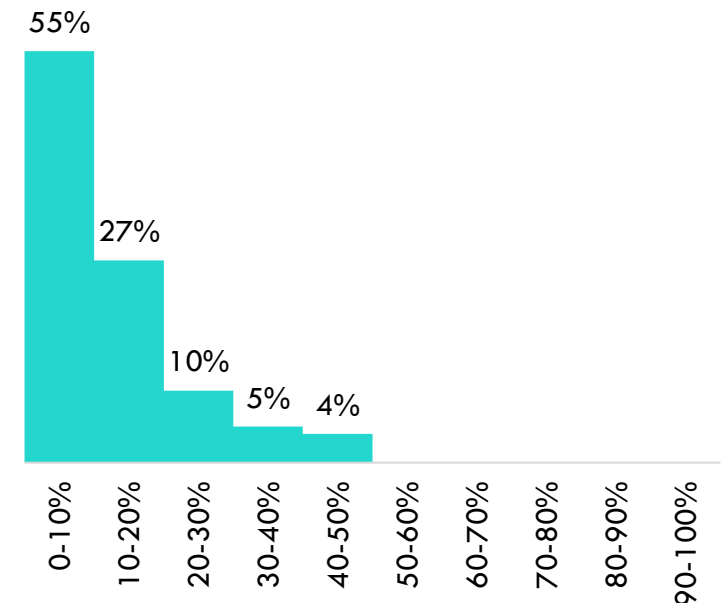
**Rail Infrastructure Availability
per capita**



**Rapid urban transit (BRT, LRT, metro)
availability, 2021**

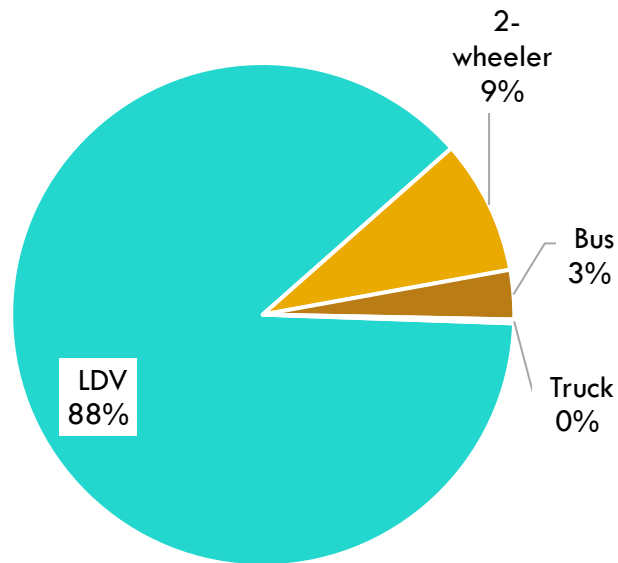


**Share of cities by level of access to
public transport (out of 104 cities)**

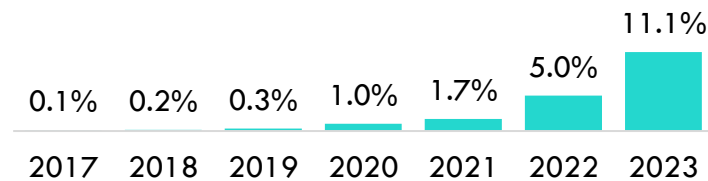


Road to electrification is being paved

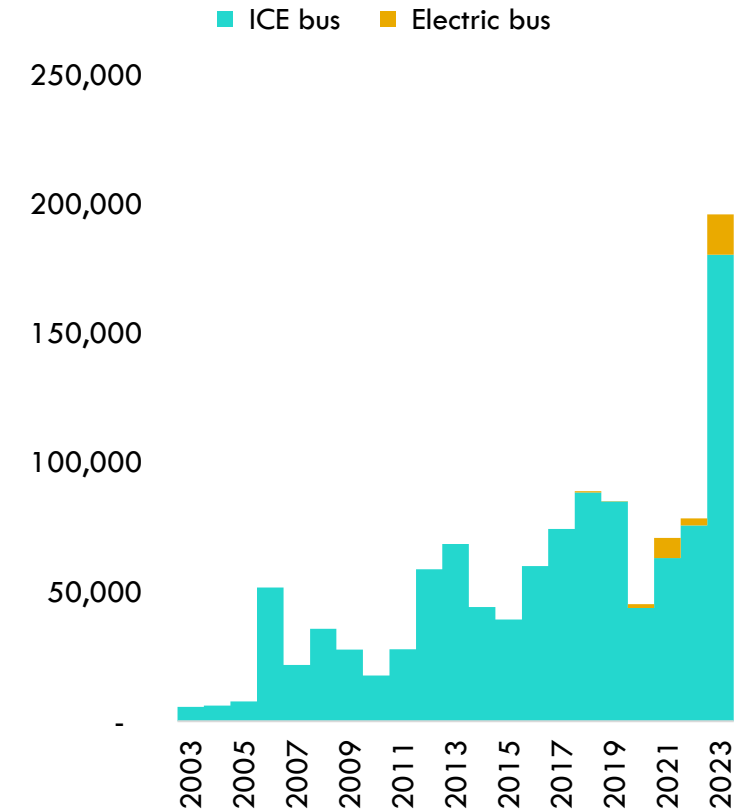
Electric road vehicle import share by type (2017-2023)



Electric road vehicle share in total road vehicle import value trend



Bus import value, thousand USD



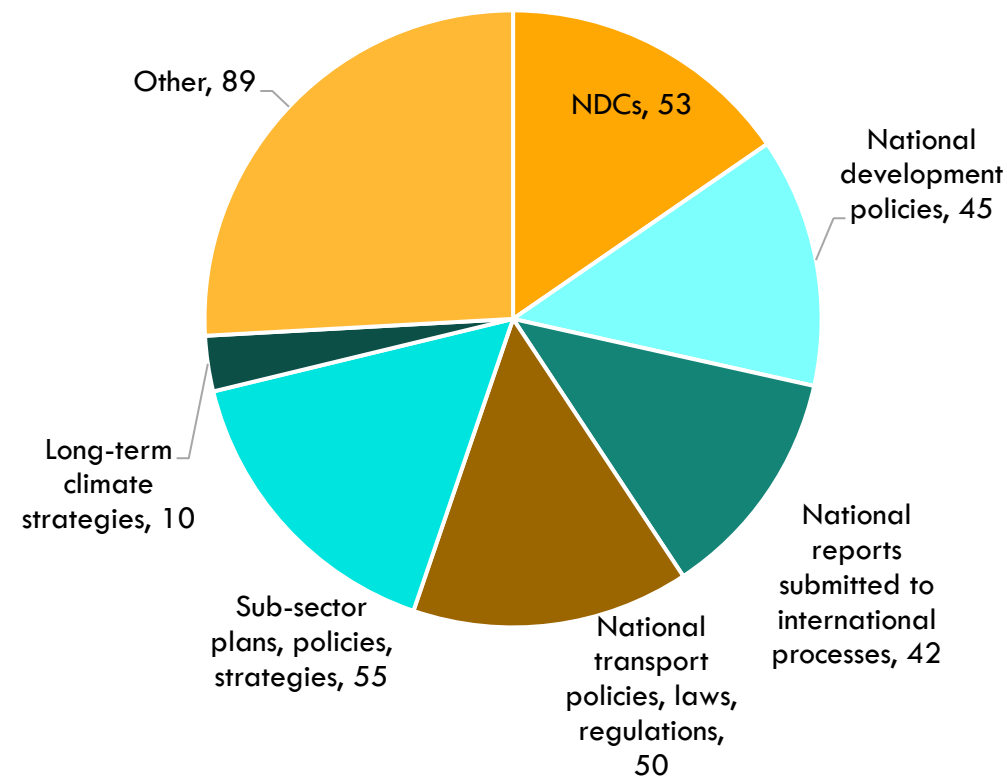
Unpacking the Transport Policy Landscape in Asia: Insights from ATO's 25 Policy Trackers

Total policy documents = 344

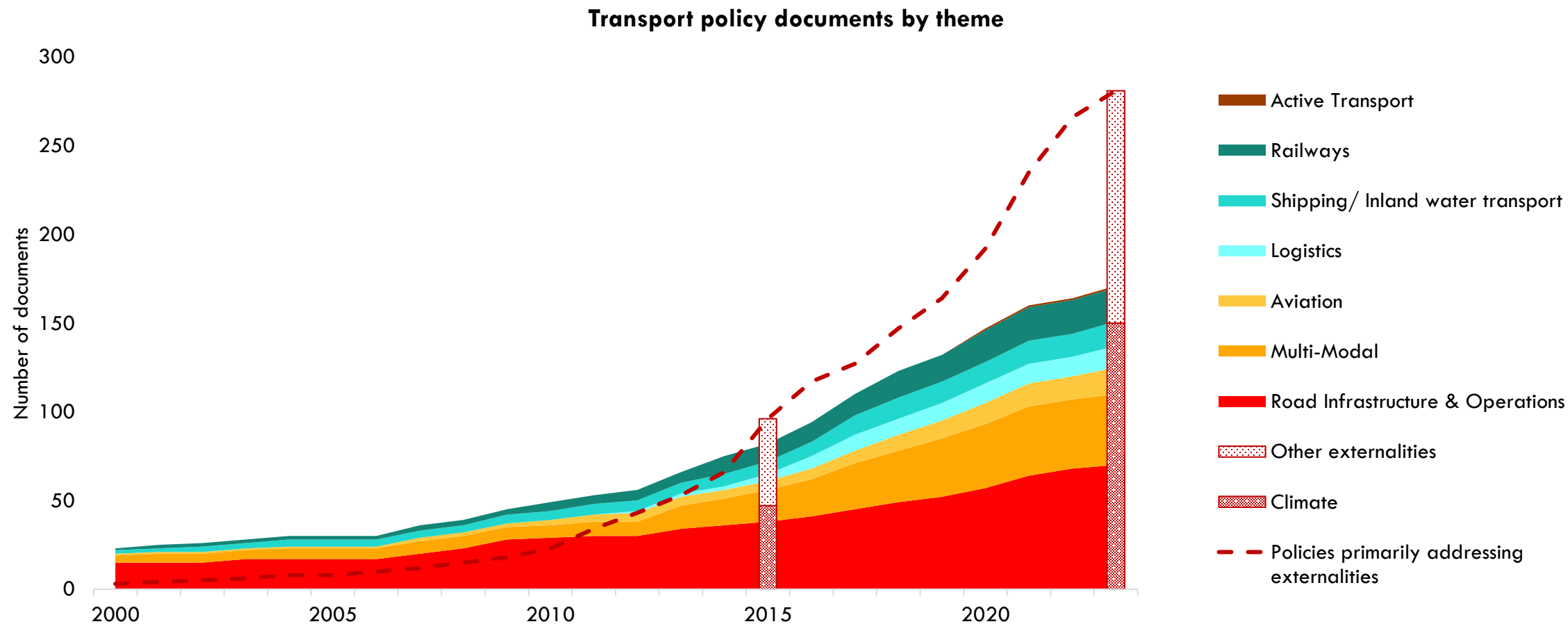


Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Cambodia
Indonesia
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyz Republic
Lao PDR
Malaysia
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Mongolia
Myanmar

Nepal
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Thailand
Timor-leste
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

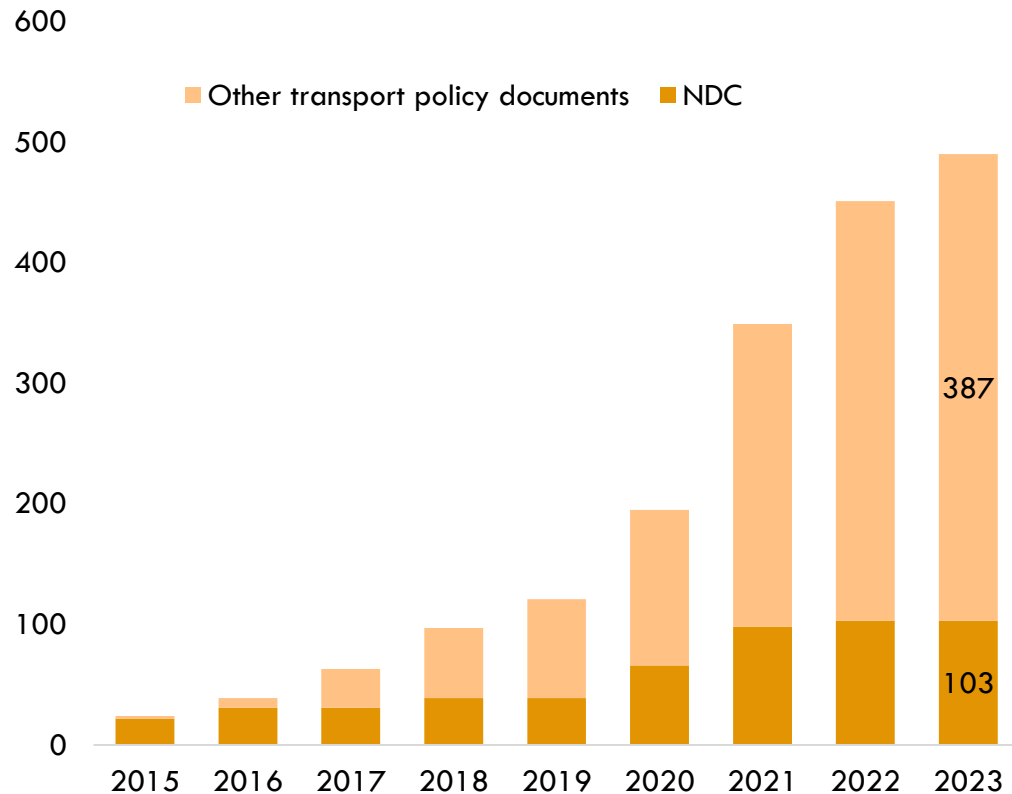


Incremental progress in the integration of climate considerations into wider Transport policies

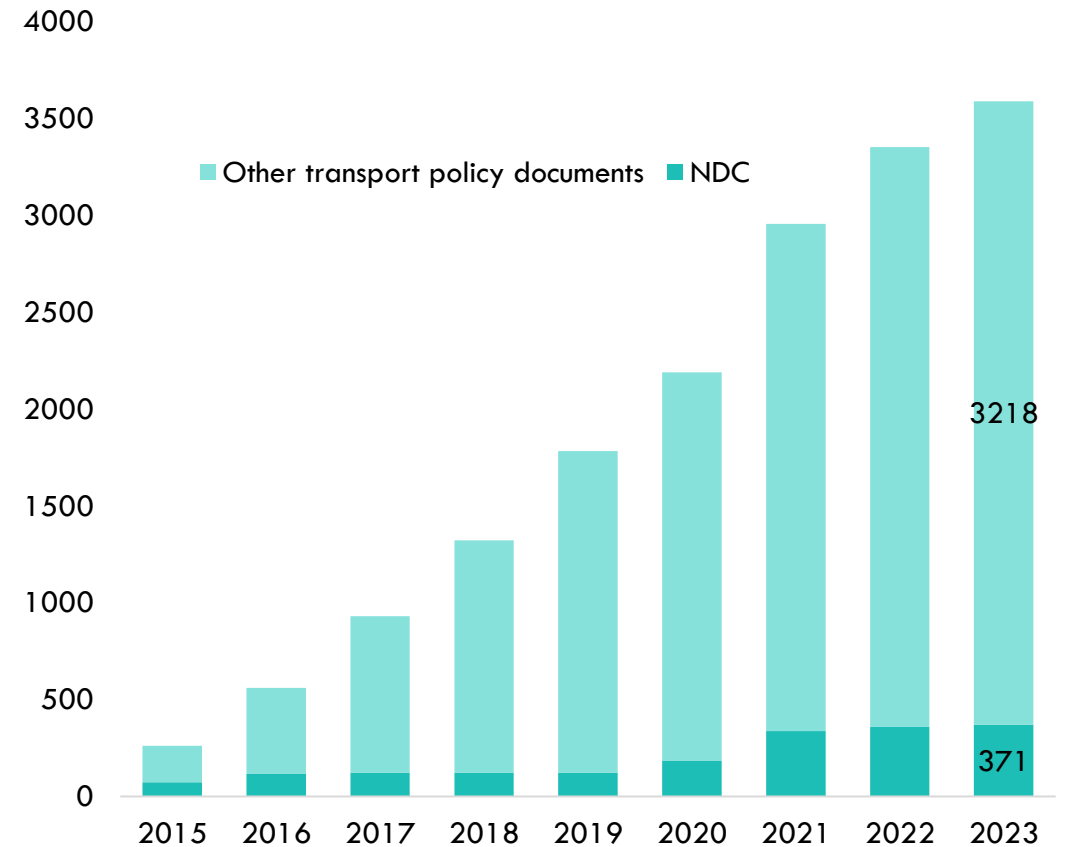


NDCs fall short on Transport ambitions

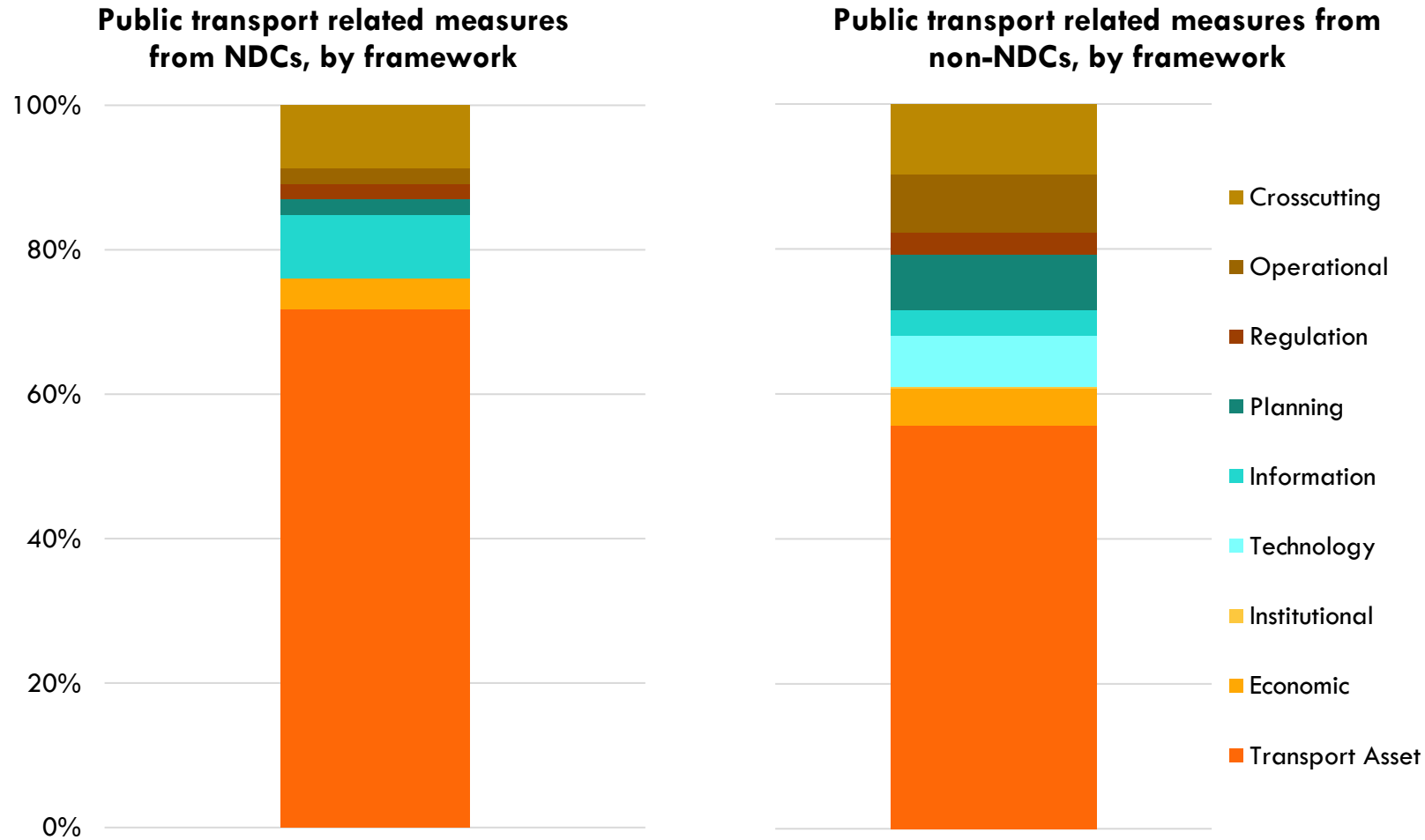
Cumulative Distribution of Targets (2015 - 2023)



Cumulative Distribution of Measures (2015 - 2023)

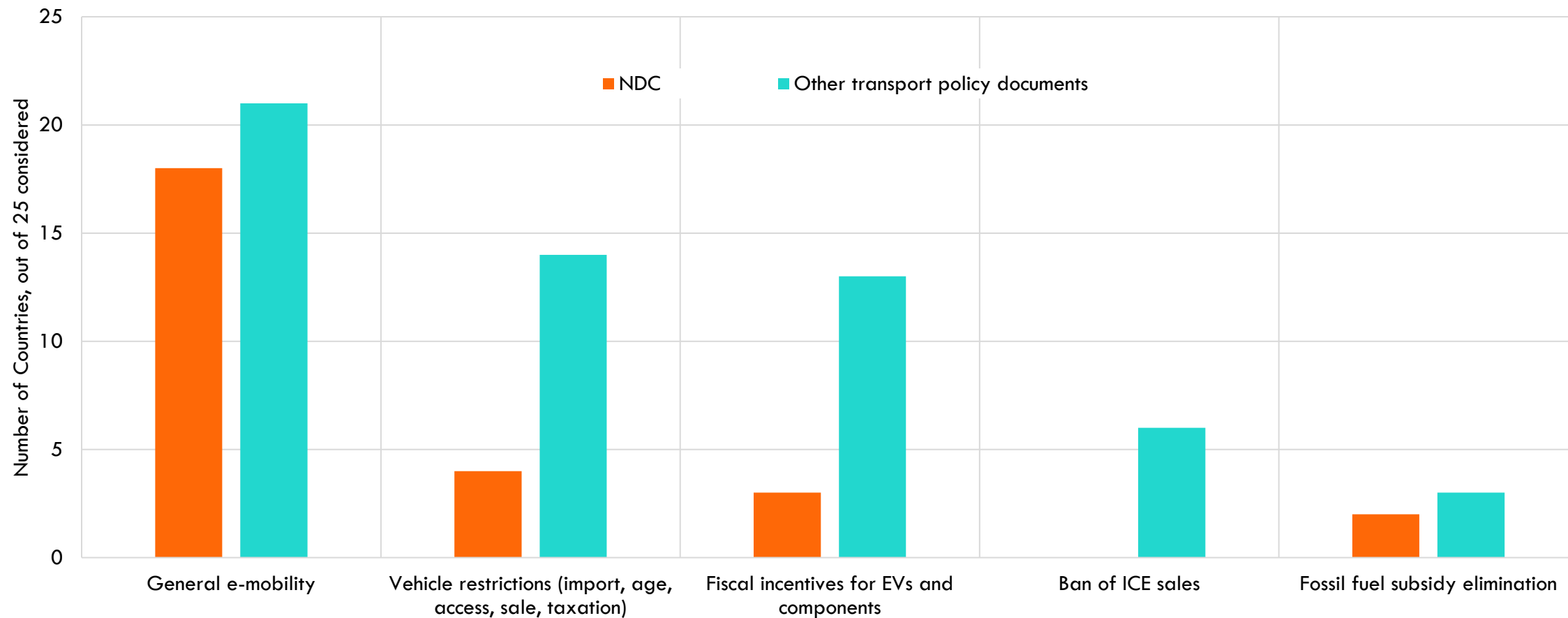


Addressing the Public Transit gap



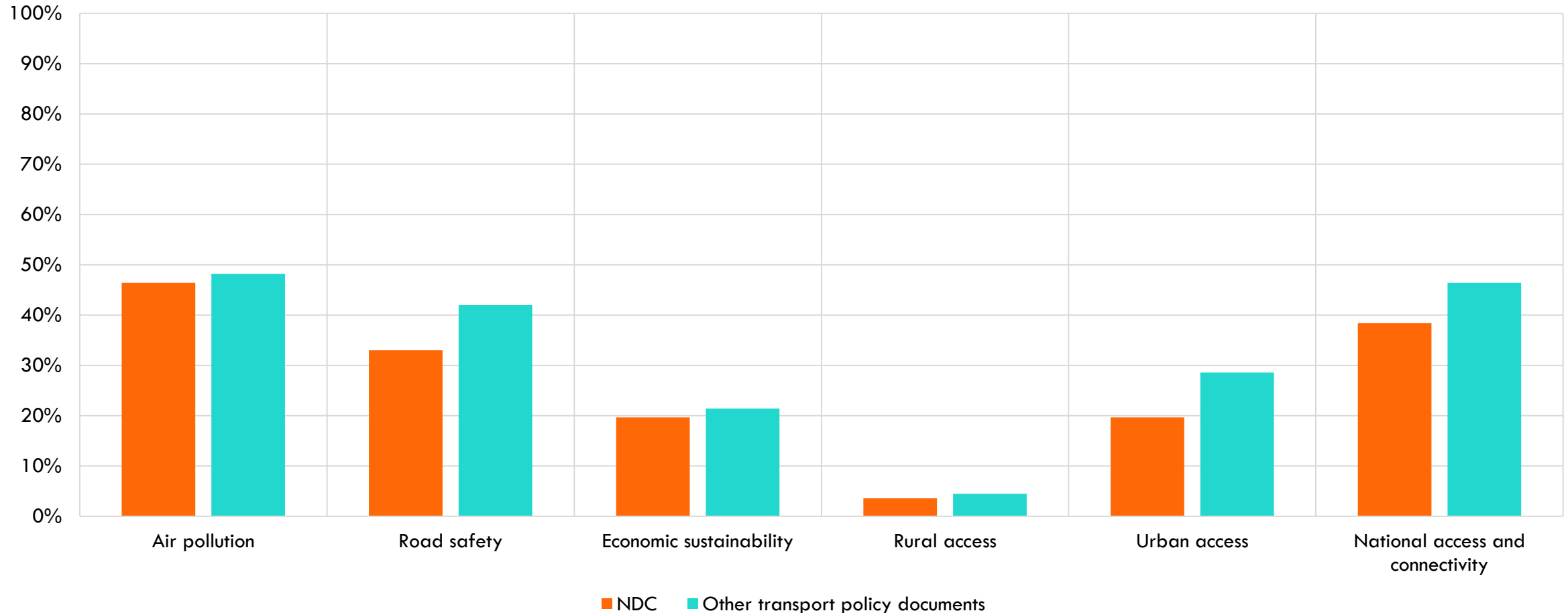
Promoting Electric vehicles and reducing fossil fuel dependency

Number of countries with explicit measures on e-mobility and phase out in NDCs vs. other policy documents



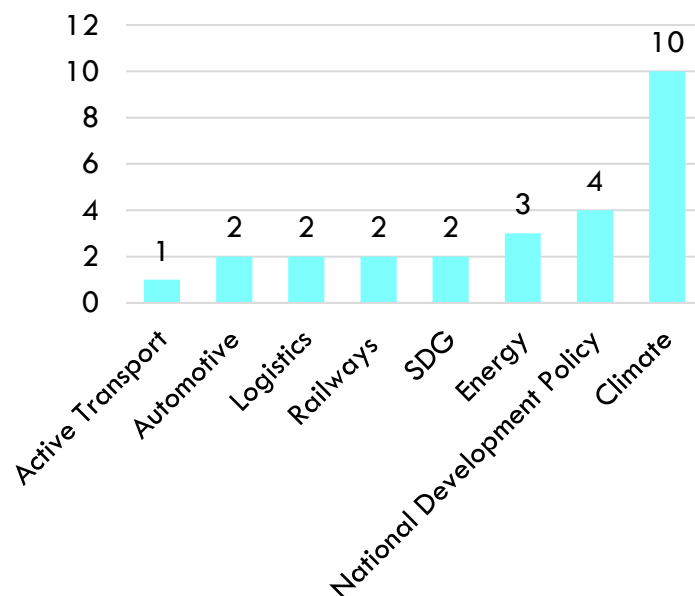
Need for integrated development priorities

Share of climate documents also covering other development goals



TRANSPORT POLICY DOCUMENTS

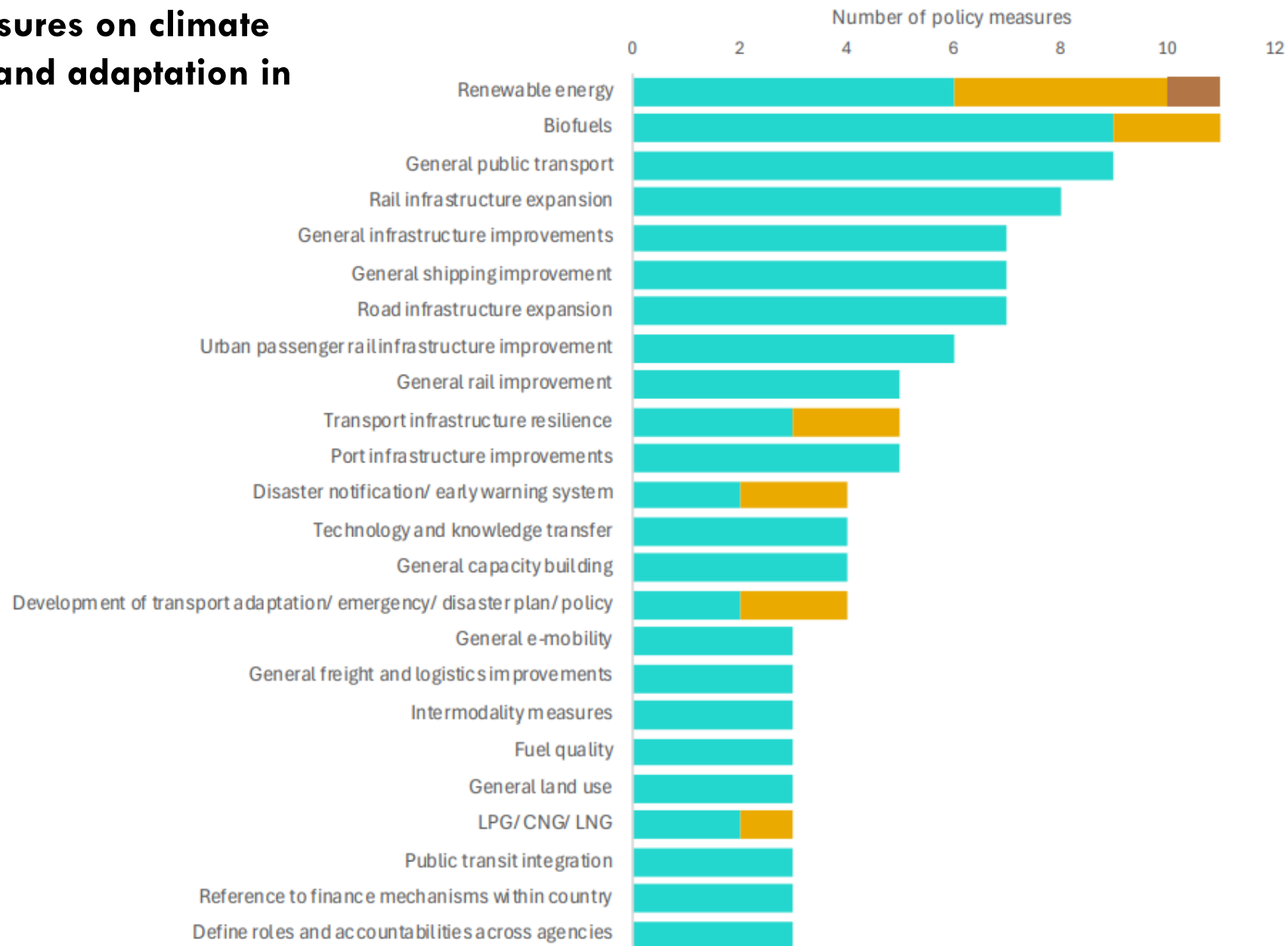
Document Tags



- **26** documents identified for Indonesia

| Name of the Document | Year | Document Type |
|---|------|-------------------------------------|
| Long-Term National Development Plan of 2005-2025 | 2007 | National Development Policy |
| Supply Utilization and Trading Procedure of Biofuel as Alternate Fuel (Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 32/2008 of 2008) | 2008 | Transport Laws/ Regulations |
| Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2011 on the National Action Plan on Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction | 2011 | Other Transport-related Policy |
| National Logistics System Blueprint | 2012 | Transport Subsector Policy |
| Technology Needs Assessment for Climate Change Mitigations 2012 | 2012 | International/ Regional Processes |
| Development of National Logistics System Framework | 2013 | Transport Subsector Policy |
| Government Regulation No. 79/2014 of 2014 Concerning the National Energy Policy | 2014 | Other Transport-related Policy |
| Intended Nationally Determined Contribution | 2016 | Nationally Determined Contributions |
| Indonesia's Low Carbon Development | 2017 | National Development Policy |
| Visi Indonesia 2045 | 2017 | National Development Policy |
| National Railways Master Plan | 2018 | Transport Subsector Policy |
| Government Policy on Future Automotive Development | 2019 | Transport Subsector Policy |
| Presidential Regulation No. 55 of 2019 on Acceleration of Battery Electric Vehicles Program for Road Transportation | 2019 | Transport Subsector Policy |
| Roadmap of SDGs Indonesia: A Highlight | 2019 | International/ Regional Processes |
| Ministry of National Development Planning Strategic Plan | 2020 | National Development Policy |
| National Medium Term Development Plan 2020-2024 | 2020 | National Development Policy |
| National Vision of Non-Motorized Transport Infrastructure | 2020 | Transport Subsector Policy |
| Strategic Plan for the Railway Sector 2020-2024 | 2020 | Transport Subsector Policy |
| Indonesia Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 | 2021 | National Development Policy |
| Indonesia Third Biennial Update Report | 2021 | International/ Regional Processes |
| Mitigation Action Outline on Truck Fleet Modernization Scheme in Indonesia | 2021 | Transport Subsector Policy |
| Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2021 on the Implementation of Carbon Pricing to Achieve the Nationally Determined Contribution Target and Control over Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the National Development | 2021 | Other Transport-related Policy |
| Updated Nationally Determined Contribution | 2021 | Nationally Determined Contributions |
| Voluntary National Review 2021 | 2021 | International/ Regional Processes |
| Indonesia's Adaptation Communication | 2022 | International/ Regional Processes |
| Indonesia Blue Economy Roadmap | 2023 | National Development Policy |

Priority policy measures on climate change mitigation and adaptation in transport (top 25)



List of Climate change mitigation policy measures adopted by Indonesia

88
types

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| Define roles and accountabilities across agencies | Design standards for sidewalks and bicycle paths | Development of other transport-related plan/ policy | Emissions trading and carbon pricing | Energy efficient vehicle purchase incentives | Fuel quality | General aviation improvements | General capacity building | General education and behavior change | General e-mobility | General freight and logistics improvements |
| General infrastructure improvements | General land use | General parking measures | General public transport | General rail improvement | General shipping improvement | General transport asset management | General transport institutional reform | Intelligent transport systems (ITS) | Involvement of subnational government for transport activities | Local production, services, contracting etc. |
| Logistics hub | LPG/ CNG/ LNG | Rail infrastructure expansion | Reference to finance mechanisms within country | Reporting, transparency, feedback mechanism | Road infrastructure expansion | Stakeholder involvement | Economy-wide emissions target | Technical standards for general transport infrastructure | Technology and knowledge transfer | Traffic management |
| Transport law | Urban passenger rail infrastructure improvement | Vehicle efficiency standards | Vehicle import inspections | Vehicle inspection and maintenance | Vehicle labelling | Vehicle restrictions (import, age, access, sale, taxation) | Vehicle scrappage scheme | Vehicle taxes | Accreditation of vehicle inspection centers | Biofuels |
| BRT | Data modelling improvements | Development of climate change/ low carbon plan/ policy | Development of national development plan/ policy | Ecodriving | EV charging infrastructure | EV manufacturing | Fiscal incentives for EVs and components | Fossil fuel subsidy elimination | Freight rail infrastructure improvement | Fuel tax |
| General alternative fuels | General economic instruments | General innovations and digitalization | General transport demand management | General transport finance | High-speed rail (HSR) | Hydrogen | Intermodality measures | Investment required for specific projects | Port electrification | Port infrastructure improvements |
| Programs to reduce emissions in logistics | Public transit integration | Reduction of transport/ logistics costs | Renewable energy | Road charging and tolls | Road-side vehicle technical checks | Ship efficiency improvements | Technical standards for rail infrastructure | Technologies on transport asset management | Transit-oriented development (TOD) | Transport asset condition assessment |
| Travel time improvement | Vehicle air pollution emission standards | Vehicle manufacturing | Ban of ICE sales | Accreditation of driver training agencies | Air traffic management | Aircraft fleet renovation | Jet fuel policies | Local authorities have the power to modify national speed limits | Low-emission vehicle zones | Express lanes/ public transport priority |

Low-Emission and Zero-Emission Vehicles: Promoting the use of electric, hydrogen, or hybrid vehicles reduces reliance on fossil fuels and lowers greenhouse gas emissions. Policy actions can involve subsidies for EV purchases, incentives for manufacturers, and investments in charging infrastructure.

Fuel Efficiency Standards and Technologies: Setting stringent fuel efficiency standards for conventional vehicles helps reduce emissions from fossil fuel-powered transport. Additionally, encouraging technological innovations, like lightweight materials or aerodynamic improvements, can improve vehicle efficiency.

Public and Active Transport: Enhancing public transport systems (e.g., buses, trams, trains) and promoting active transport modes (walking, cycling) reduce the need for personal vehicle use. Investments in cycling lanes, pedestrian infrastructure, and affordable, reliable public transit options are central to this approach.

Urban Planning and Transit-Oriented Development (TOD): Integrating transport with land use planning can help reduce travel distances and encourage sustainable transport modes. TOD policies promote higher-density development around public transit hubs, facilitating access and reducing car dependency.

Shared Mobility and New Mobility Services: Policies that support shared mobility options like carpooling, bike-sharing, and ride-hailing services reduce the total number of vehicles on the road, contributing to lower emissions per capita.

Freight and Logistics Optimization: Improving efficiency in freight transport (e.g., optimizing routes, consolidating loads) and promoting rail or low-emission shipping options can significantly reduce emissions. Supporting green freight programs and using smart technologies for real-time tracking are popular measures.

Pricing and Economic Incentives: Carbon pricing, road pricing, fuel taxes, and congestion charges are economic tools to discourage fossil fuel use and fund sustainable alternatives. These incentives make low-carbon choices more financially attractive to consumers and businesses.

Research, Development, and Innovation (R&D): Supporting R&D in areas like alternative fuels (e.g., biofuels, e-fuels) and vehicle technologies (e.g., autonomous vehicles) can facilitate long-term climate solutions in transport.

Institutional Capacity and Governance: Building strong institutions to oversee and implement these policies is crucial. Governance structures that coordinate between national, regional, and local authorities can ensure a cohesive approach to transport decarbonization.

Transport and Climate Profile



<https://asiantransportoutlook.com/documents/204/Indonesia-transport-and-climate-policy.pdf>

***“ATO translates data into insights,
policies, and investments”***

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