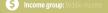
Indonesia

While **Indonesia** was recording a strong growth of transport CO_2 emissions until 2019, the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021 resulted in a emission decline of more than 10% in these two years. The per capita transport emissions in 2021 are close to the





Population size (2022):

Urban population share (2022)



million passenger-km for rail and aviation

in 2020



Freight transport activity

16 754

million ton-km for rail and aviation in 2020



Transport

is the third-

largest CO,

producing

the country

sector in

Energy consumption (2020)

48.1

million tonnes of oil equivalent

>

Average light duty fuel economy consumption Lge/100 km (WLTP)

8.1

7.6%

88.2% Oil Products 11.8% **Biofuels**

Transport Emission Trends

Transport CO₂ emissions (2021)

135 million tonnes

Per capita transport CO₂ emissions (2021)

0.49 tonnes

Per capita transport CO2 emissions





Transport Decarbonisation Pathways

Transport strategy identifies climate change Long-term strategy submitted to UNFCCC V NDC submitted: 1st and Updated NDC V NDC highlights transport for GHG mitigation X Transport mitigation targets in NDC X Other non-emission related transport targets in NDC 2021 VNR with transport linkages to VNR highlights transport SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 11 and SDG 13

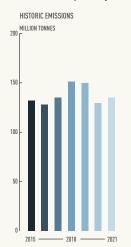
Transport actions in VNRs

- ▶ Improving transport links
- ▶ Enhancing the maritime sector's infrastructure
- ▶ Expanding access to remote areas
- ▶ Providing alternative multi-modal transport options
- ▶ Developing urban mobility and access to public transport

Transport actions in NDC

- ▶ Fuel quality improvements
 - ▶ LPG/CNG/LNG
- Adaptation and resilience of transport systems
- ▶ Education and Training
- ▶ Transport Planning

Required regional transport decarbonisation pathways



IPCC transport decarbonisation





Policy Areas: Indicators and Targets

🔛 Integrated Transport Planning National urban mobility framework (2022) Sustainable urban mobility plans (2022) Number of sustainable urban mobility plans 1 city (2022)Low emission zones (2022) Not available

Walking

Walking combined with cycling in active mobility National walking strategies (2022) planning

Targets

▶ Targets to be defined on local level

Cycling

Cycling combined with walking in active mobility National walking strategies (2022) planning

M Targets

▶ Targets to be defined on local level

Cycling infrastructure in capital (2022) 193.6 km of bicycle lanes

Shared Mobility, Public Transport and Informal Transport

Bus rapid transit (2022)	251 km in 1 city
Bus rapid transit daily passenger volume (2022)	46 467
Urban rail (LRT, metro, tram) (2022)	45 km in 2 cities
Rapid Transit to Resident Ratio (2021)	6.1

Intercity Rail

Rail network (2019)	5 483 km
Rail travel activity (2019)	29 066 million-passenger-km
Rail freight activity (2019)	15 573 million ton-km
High-speed rail (2021)	Not available
High-speed rail travel activity (2021)	Not available
National plans for passenger and freight rail expansion (2021)	€



- ▶ 10,524 km national railways in 2030 including 3,755 km urban railways
- $\blacktriangleright\,$ Railway share to increase to 7-9% for passenger and 11-13% for freight transport

Road Transport

Total road vehicles in use per 1,000 people (2020)	77.7
Average annual growth rate (from 2015 to 2020)	4.90%

Aviation	
Air passengers carried (2020)	38 million people
Air freight activity (2020):	674.8 million ton-km
Carbon-accredited airports (2022)	1 airports
of which carbon neutral:	×

Shipping	
Liner shipping connectivity index (2021):	32.7
Container port traffic (2020):	14 025 449 TEU

① Transport Energy Sources	
Biofuel blend mandate (2022)	35% Biodiesel, 5% Ethanol
Renewable energy (biofuels and electricity) share in transport (2020)	11.85%
Targeted % of renewable energy	40% biodiesel and 20% ethanol by 2025

Vehicle Technologies

Emission standards for LDVs (2020)	Euro 4
CO ₂ emissions performance for passenger cars (2017)	140 gCO ₂ /km
Targeted CO ₂ emissions performance	Not available
Regulatory environment ranking on used vehicles by UNEP (2021)	Banned
Electric vehicles (2022)	Not available
Share of electric vehicles in car sales (2022)	Not available
ICE phase-out targets:	×

COVID-19

Strongest impact of COVID-19 on	(compared to pre-COVID-19 baseline)
trips to public transport	-62.1% Week of 3 May 2020
navigation request for walking	-68.9% Week of 26 April 2020
navigation request for driving	-59.7% Week of 26 April 2020
driven kilometres	-74.4% Week of 3 May 2020
Traditional transport infrastructure investment:	Not available
Clean transport infrastructure investment:	Not available

This fact sheet is part of the SLOCAT Transport, Climate and Sustainability Global Status Report 3rd Edition. Information shown in this country fact sheet is based on desk research and might not be complete or not show the most recent status. The data has been collected to the best knowledge and availability. If no information was able to be retrieved, then 'Not available' is being indicated. The content does not represent the opinion of the SLOCAT Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport. For more

List of acronyms

yms
Gross-domestic product
Heavy-duty vehicle
Internal combustion engine
Light-duty vehicle
Light-tail transit
Nationally determined contribution
Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
Voluntary national review of the Sustainable Developiment
Goals

Goals
Worldwide harmonised light vehicles test procedure

