

Country Statement

**Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia
Second Session, Committee on Energy
Bangkok, Thailand, 9-11 October 2019
Agenda Item 3b**

**Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies, Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

1. First of all, allow me to thank UNESCAP for hosting this important meeting and to the Chair for your able leadership.
2. Indonesia recognizes that energy is a pivotal sector in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 2030. We have pledged to mainstream SDG 7 into national development and energy policies, plans and strategies. The progress towards achieving the Goal shall focus on access, efficiency, and renewables, with considerations towards various national policies and priorities.
3. As an archipelagic country with more than 17.000 islands, Indonesia faces challenges on ensuring the access of affordable yet sustainable energy to the people. We have long been relying on our fossil fuel resources, but we have since move forward. Indonesia's national target stated in the Paris Agreement committed to reduce carbon emissions to 29% with Business-as-Usual Scenario, as well as to target 23% renewable energy within our national energy mix by 2025.
4. To mention some of our achievements, we have successfully restructured fossil fuel subsidies with energy price policy reform to reflect the market price. We focused on cleaner energy conversion in household sectors, replacing inefficient cooking technologies with LPG stoves on a massive scale. In terms of access, Indonesia has attained 98,3% electrification ratio in 2018, with a target of 99% electrification ratio in 2019.

**Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

5. To speed up the achievement of SDG Goal 7, we would like to focus on three main issues. **First**, the transition from fossil fuel to renewable energy will be the key strategy in our energy development. Renewable energy resources such as geothermal, biomass and hydro energy could become the viable option to increase electrification, as well as to provide affordable and sustainable access to Indonesians. In 2019 Indonesia launched Lower Carbon Development Initiative as a framework for the five-year medium-term development planning in which one of the main policies are energy transition to renewable energy and energy efficiency.
6. **Second**, we would like to stress the importance of energy efficiency from the supply chain to the end-use through national strategies and development plans. We should re-think the way we utilise energy, with better regulations and instruments including in industry, urban areas and transportations sectors.
7. **Third**, we highlight on the issue of financing for achieving the SDG 7. In many countries in the Asia and the Pacific, we believe the cost to support the development of sustainable energy remains high. Therefore, let us all work together and find innovative ways to provide financial support, with cooperation with UNESCAP, international organization and development agencies.
8. To conclude, it is our sincere hope that this Committee on Energy can serve as the platform in the region to drive cooperation and collaboration in implementing SDG7, and aid in the transformation of Asia and the Pacific into an energy efficient, clean and sustainable region.

I thank you.