

## Application of the Oeko-Institut/WWF-US/ EDF methodology for assessing the quality of carbon credits

This document presents results from the application of version 3.0 of a methodology, developed by Oeko-Institut, World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US) and Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), for assessing the quality of carbon credits. The methodology is applied by Oeko-Institut with support by Carbon Limits, Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI), INFRAS, Stockholm Environment Institute, and individual carbon market experts. This document evaluates one specific criterion or sub-criterion with respect to a specific carbon crediting program, project type, quantification methodology and/or host country, as specified in the below table. Please note that the CCQI website [Site terms and Privacy Policy](#) apply with respect to any use of the information provided in this document. Further information on the project and the methodology can be found here: [www.carboncreditquality.org](http://www.carboncreditquality.org)

Criterion:	<a href="#">7.1 Host country commitment to the global temperature goal</a>
Host country:	<a href="#">Indonesia</a>
Date of final assessment:	<a href="#">20 May 2022</a>
Score:	<a href="#">1.67</a>

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## Assessment

The methodology assesses whether the host country has communicated a LEDS and whether it has an explicit commitment in the form of a net zero emissions target, including: the timeframe of the target, differentiating between LDCs/SIDS and other economies; the coverage of greenhouse gases and sectors; whether the target is a domestic target or whether it includes the use of international carbon credits; and the legal status of the target.

### Indicator 7.1.1

#### Relevant scoring methodology provisions

“The country has communicated a LEDS.”

#### Information sources considered

1. UNFCCC – Communication of long-term strategies (<https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/long-term-strategies>)
2. Indonesia: Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 ([https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Indonesia\\_LTS-LCCR\\_2021.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Indonesia_LTS-LCCR_2021.pdf))

#### Assessment outcome

Yes (3 Points).

#### Justification of assessment

Indonesia has communicated a LEDS on 22 July 2021 (Sources 1 and 2).

### Indicator 7.1.2

#### Relevant scoring methodology provisions

“The country is an LDC and has adopted a net zero emissions target for

a. 2050 or earlier;

OR

b. 2051 to 2069;

OR

c. 2070 or later.

OR

The country is not an LDC and has adopted a net zero emissions target for

d. 2040 or earlier;

OR

e. 2041 to 2059;

OR

f. 2060 or later.”

### Information sources considered

1. Indonesia’s first NDC which has been updated and communicated to the UNFCCC secretariat on 22 July 2021

[https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Indonesia First/Updated NDC Indonesia 2021 - corrected version.pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Indonesia%20First/Updated%20NDC%20Indonesia%202021%20-%20corrected%20version.pdf)

2. Indonesia: Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 ([https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Indonesia LTS-LCCR 2021.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Indonesia_LTS-LCCR_2021.pdf))

3. Climate Action Tracker Assessment for Indonesia

<https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/indonesia/net-zero-targets/>

### Assessment outcome

Sub-paragraph f is applicable (1 point).

### Justification of assessment

The country is not an LDC. Indonesia has not yet communicated a net zero target in their NDC (Source 1). In its LEDS, Indonesia refers to “exploring opportunity to rapidly progress towards net-zero emission in 2060 or sooner” (Sources 2 and 3). This is here considered as a net-zero emissions target for 2060.

### Indicator 7.1.3

#### Relevant scoring methodology provisions

“The adopted net zero emissions targets covers

a. all sectors of the economy, including international aviation and shipping, and all main greenhouse gases (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub>, NF<sub>3</sub>);

OR

b. at least 90% of the country’s GHG emissions;

OR

c. less than 90% of the country’s GHG emissions.”

OR

d. No information is available or it is insufficiently clear.

#### Information sources considered

1. Indonesia: Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 ([https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Indonesia\\_LTS-LCCR\\_2021.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Indonesia_LTS-LCCR_2021.pdf))
2. Climate Action Tracker Assessment for Indonesia  
<https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/indonesia/net-zero-targets/>

#### Assessment outcome

Sub-paragraph d is applicable (0 points).

#### Justification of assessment

There is insufficient information to assess the coverage of the target (Sources 1 and 2).

### Indicator 7.1.4

#### Relevant scoring methodology provisions

“The adopted net zero emissions target is

- a. a domestic target (i.e., without the purchase of international carbon credits but possibly with linking of emissions trading systems);

OR

- b. a target to be achieved with the purchase of international carbon credits, or no information is available.”

#### Information sources considered

1. Indonesia: Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 ([https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Indonesia\\_LTS-LCCR\\_2021.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Indonesia_LTS-LCCR_2021.pdf))
2. Climate Action Tracker Assessment for Indonesia  
<https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/indonesia/net-zero-targets/>

#### Assessment outcome

Sub-paragraph b is applicable (0 points).

#### Justification of assessment

There is insufficient information to assess whether the target is to be achieved with the purchase of international carbon credits (Sources 1 and 2).

## Indicator 7.1.5

### Relevant scoring methodology provisions

“The adopted net zero emissions target

- a. has been communicated to the UNFCCC in the country’s NDC and/or LEDS, *and* has been enshrined in domestic law;

OR

- b. has been communicated to the UNFCCC in the country’s NDC and/or LEDS, *or* has been enshrined in domestic law;

OR

- c. has only been announced or adopted by government or relevant legislative bodies but neither been communicated to the UNFCCC in the country’s NDC and/or LEDS nor been enshrined in domestic law.”

### Information sources considered

1. Indonesia: Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 ([https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Indonesia\\_LTS-LCCR\\_2021.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Indonesia_LTS-LCCR_2021.pdf))
2. Climate Action Tracker Assessment for Indonesia  
<https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/indonesia/net-zero-targets/>

### Assessment outcome

Sub-paragraph b is applicable (1 point).

### Justification of assessment

The target has been communicated in Indonesia’s LEDS (Source 1); however, according to Climate Action Tracker, no such target has been enshrined in domestic law (Source 2).

## Scoring results

According to the above assessment, the country receives 5 out of 15 achievable points. Applying the scoring approach of the methodology, this results in a score of 1.67.