

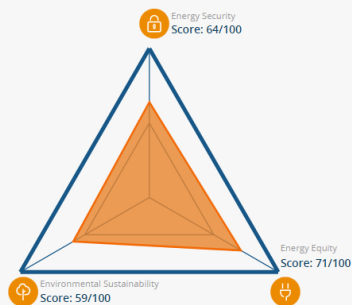
Indonesia

Trilemma Rank
69Trilemma Score
64.1Balance Grade
BCC

Ranking 69th globally, Indonesia presents a reasonably balanced Trilemma triangle, and a dramatically improving Equity index (more than 90% growth compared to the 2000 baseline). This is driven by large numbers of Indonesians having access to greater levels of power over the last decade, sufficient to enable modern consumption lifestyles. Natural gas prices are growing, and emission reduction remains a challenge for Sustainability, giving Indonesia a balanced score of BCC.

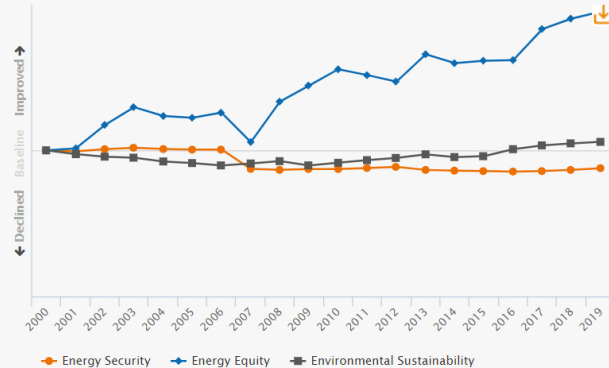
 Population
264.0 (millions) Land Area
1,811.6 (thousand sq. km) GDP Per Capita
12,310 (PPP US\$) Industrial Sector
39.4 (% of GDP) GDP Growth
5.1 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Trends and Outlook

Fossil fuels remain the dominant energy source for Indonesia. Levels of development and deployment of efficient, low-carbon and carbon-free energy technologies are slower than expected to fulfil sustained energy demand growth, which remains positive under significant energy subsidies, US\$ 7.29 billion in 2017 (0.72 % of GDP).

National energy policy has set targets of supply and utilization of Primary Energy and Final Energy shall be as follows: a) the fulfilment of Primary Energy supply in 2025 around 400 MTOE and around 1000 MTOE in 2050; b) the achievement of per-capita primary energy utilisation around 1.4 TOE in 2025 and around 3.2 TOE in 2050; c) the fulfilment of power generation capacity provision around 115 GW in 2025 and around 430 GW in 2050; and d) the achievement of per-capita electricity utilization around 2500 KWh in 2025 and around 7000 KWh in 2050.

To meet the targets, the National Energy Master Plan stipulates a targets for the optimal Primary Energy mix shall be achieved: 1). the role of the new energy & renewable energy at least 23% in 2025 and to be at least 31% in 2050 provided that its economical fulfilled; 2) the role of oil shall be less than 25% in 2025 and to be less than 20% in 2050; 3). The role of coal at least 30% in 2025, and 25% at the minimum in 2050; and 4) the role of natural gas at least 22% in 2025 and at least 24% in 2050.

Key issues for policymakers continue to include: 1) increase the role of low-carbon and carbon-free energy technologies and embed them in the long-term energy plan; 2) increase energy efficiency on both supply and demand sides; 3) provision of subsidies is specifically targeted for intended recipients (low-income communities); 4) provide incentives for private institutions or individuals who develop key technologies in the field of new energy and renewable energy; and 5) encourage diversification of energy sources and new & renewable energy development programs by providing incentives fiscal and non-fiscal at national & regional levels.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

