

Indonesia



Trilemma Rank
56

Trilemma Score
66.8

Balance Grade
ACC

Indonesia's Trilemma performance has improved marginally over the last two decades with significantly higher scores for Energy Security. Its performance improved due to higher energy storage capacity, improved access to modern energy and clean cooking facilities. The reduction of natural gas prices from April 2020 will make for more affordable energy to consumers. Reducing emissions remains a key challenge to improve sustainability score given the country's heavy reliance on fossil fuels. Indonesia gets a balance grade of ACC and its global rank is 56.

Population
264.0 (millions)

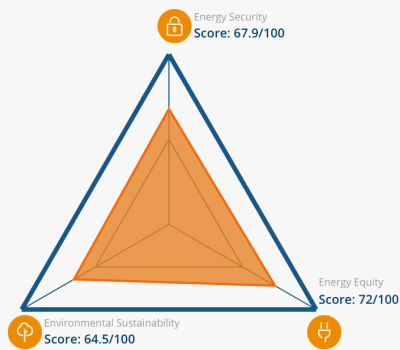
Land Area
1,811.6 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
3,894 (PPP US\$)

Industrial Sector
39.7 (% of GDP)

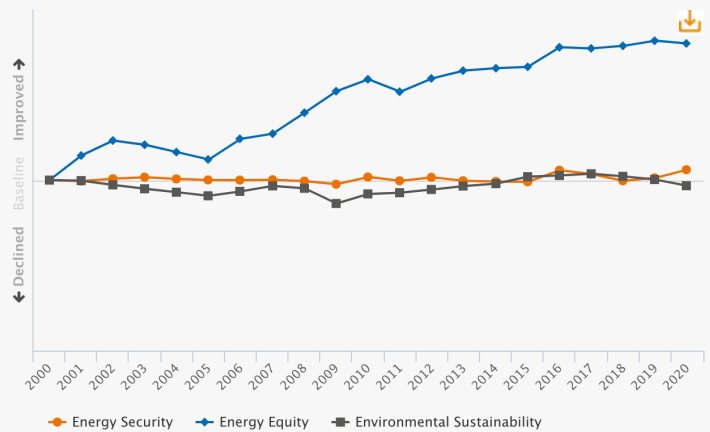
GDP Growth
5.2 (annual %)

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

Indonesia has managed to diversify its energy mix to an extent but fossil fuels remain the dominant energy source. Indonesia, a one-time oil exporter, became a net importer after 2000 as its production declined though it does meet much of its own energy needs from indigenous oil and coal production. The development of efficient, low-carbon, and carbon-free energy technologies have been slower than expected to achieve sustained energy demand growth, which is high due to a high level of energy subsidies. Subsidies were valued at USD10.88 billion in 2019 (0.90% of GDP).

The National Energy Master Plan has set targets to achieve an optimal primary energy mix by 2050 as follows: New and renewable energy sources to make up at least 23% of TPES by 2025 and at least 31% in 2050, provided it can be done economically; the share of oil should be less than 25% of TPES in 2025 and less than 20% in 2050; coal's share should decline to 30% by 2025 and a minimum of 25% by 2050; natural gas would have a 22% share in 2025 and at least 24% in 2050.

Key issues for policymakers include:

- Growing the share of low-carbon and zero-carbon energy technologies and embed them in the long-term energy plan
- Increasing energy efficiency on both supply and demand sides
- Replacing the current subsidy system with targeted subsidies to low-income communities
- Providing incentives for private institutions or individuals to develop key technologies in the field of new and renewable energy
- Encouraging diversification of energy sources and new & renewable energy development programs by providing incentives, both fiscal and non-fiscal, at national & regional levels.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.

