

COUNTRY FACTSHEET

INDONESIA

WHAT ARE THE NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES THAT INFLUENCE DEEP DECARBONIZATION **IN INDONESIA?**

- Indonesia is still a developing country, which quickly needs economic growth to bring more people to middle income and to eradicate poverty. Decarbonization should be packaged to be in accord with the national development agenda regarding economic growth, creation of employment and poverty eradication.
- Extractive industry, manufacturing and agriculture (plantation) are the major drivers of the economy although lately the contribution of the service sector in the economy has begun to grow.
- Indonesia is endowed with important energy resources: coal, gas, oil, and a very important potential renewables of (hvdro and geothermal). Formerly an oil exporter, the country has become net oil importer due to declining reserves and growing domestic oil demand making energy security the crucial concern on energy. Illustrative pathway: IDN - High Renewables*
- Nuclear power is new for Indonesia and its development poses the special challenge of social

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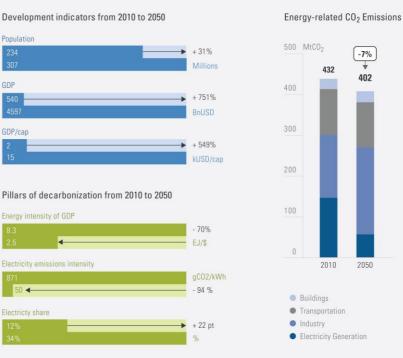
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acceptability (requires social campaign and public debates).

D Climate concern is not yet fully internalized into the Indonesian development agenda.

WHAT ARE THE MOST PROMINENT STRATEGIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED FOR DEEP **DECARBONIZATION IN INDONESIA?**

- Enhancing energy efficiency (equipment efficiency, system efficiency, shift mode to mass transport).
- Electrification of end uses (electric stoves, D electric heaters in industry, electric vehicles).
- Decarbonizing the electric power generation D through deployment of renewable energies (solar, hydro, and geothermal).
- b Shifting the country's economic structure toward a service-oriented economy (less energy intensive).



*This illustrative pathway is one of the 3 pathways developed in the DDPP country report.

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