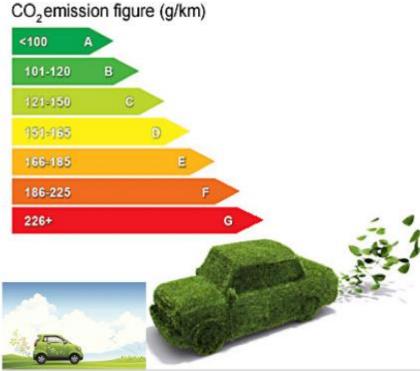


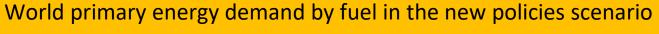
CONTRIBUTION OF
AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY ON
INDONESIA
LOW CARBON
ECONOMIC GROWTH

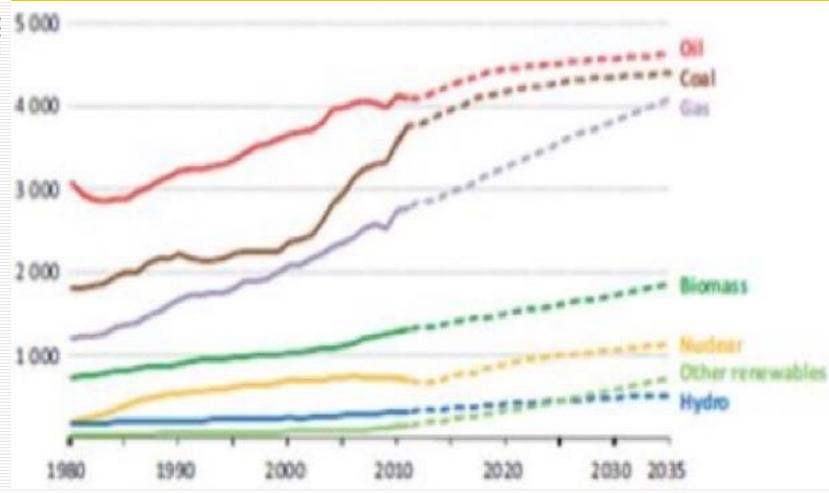
Faisal Basri

24 July 2019



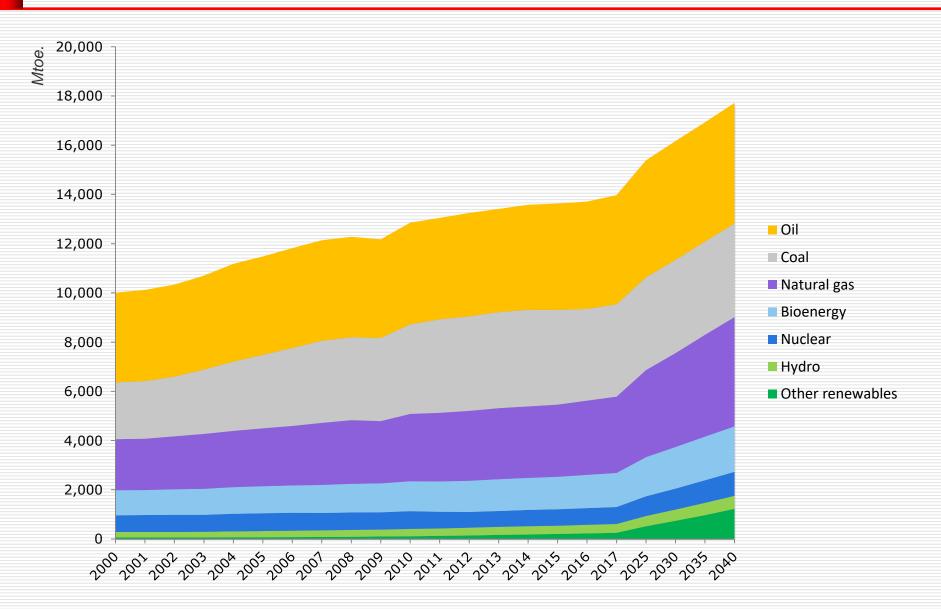
Increasing primary energy demand





Source: OECD, The Ocean Economy in 2030, December 2016.

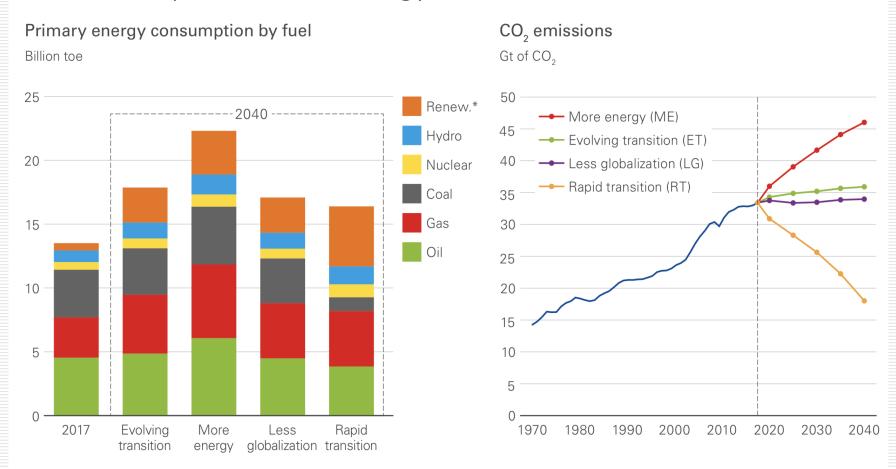
World total primary energy demand



Source: The International Energy Agency (IEA), World Energy Outlook 2018.

BP Energy oulook

The *Energy Outlook* considers a range of scenarios to explore different aspects of the energy transition



^{*}Renewables includes wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, and biofuels. For full list of data definitions see p138

... SDGs: 17 goals to transforms our world

Adopted by 193 nations in 2015 underthe auspices of the United Nation







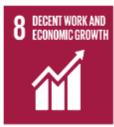
































Indonesia lags behind in achieving SDGS targets

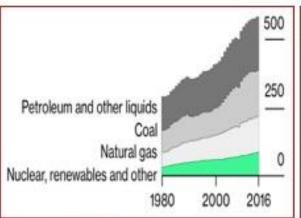


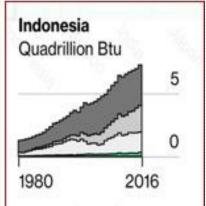
- Major challengesremain: 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17
- Significant challenges remain: 1, 5, 7, 8, 11, 14
- Challenges remain: 4, 12, 13
- SDG achievement: -

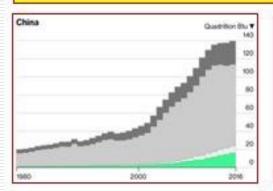
Source: 2019 Sustainable Development Report.

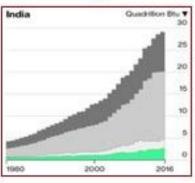
World energy consumption, quadrillion Btu

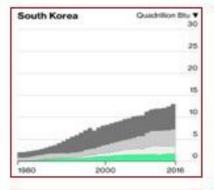
The global balance of energy demand has shifted dramatically since 1980. Today, it's China that uses the most. (The U.S. is still a close second.) Other large, emerging economies like India and Indonesia are consuming four, five, and in some cases, even six times the primary energy they did in 1980—most of it coming from fossil fuels spewing the carbon-dioxide emissions now threatening the earth's climate.

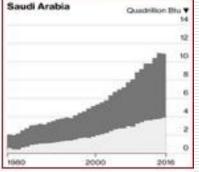


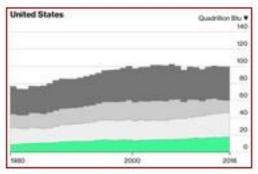


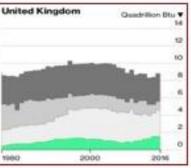


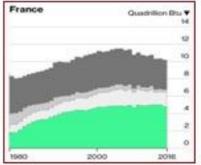


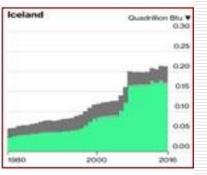






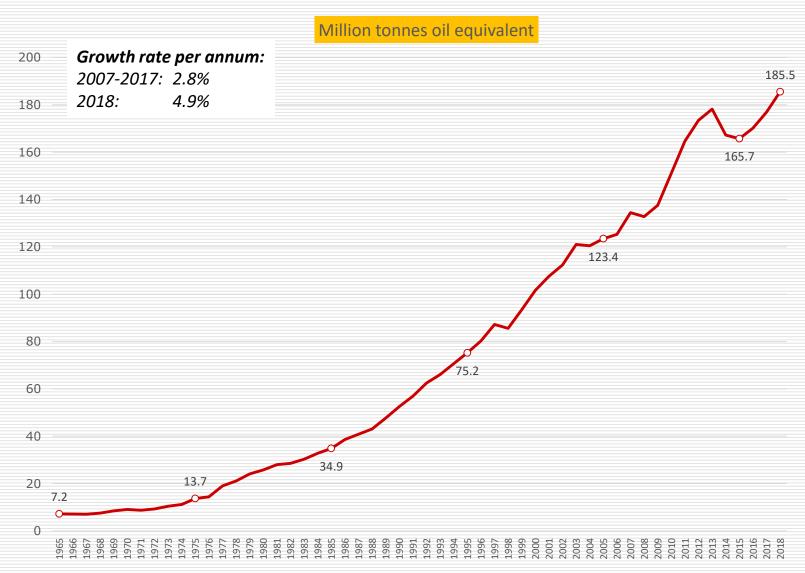






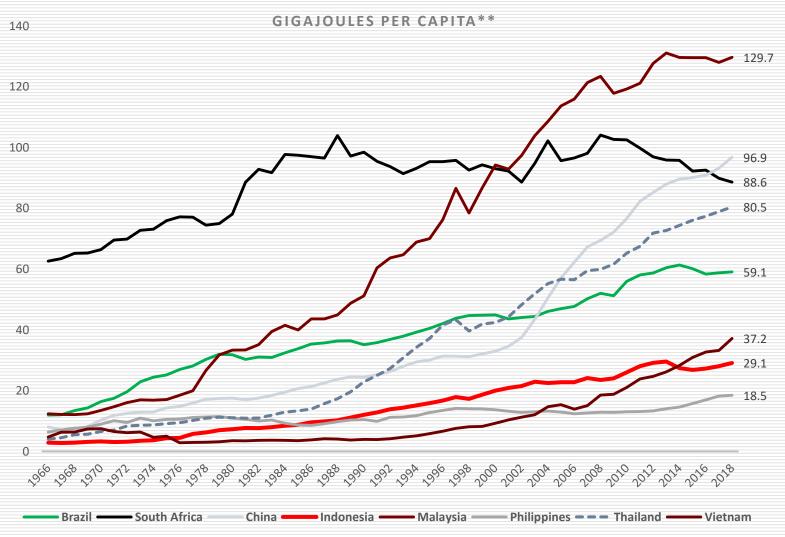
Source: Bloomberg, "How Each Country Contributed to the Explosion in Energy Consumption," July 9, 2019, based on U.S. Energy Information Agency.

Indonesia: primary energy consumption



^{*} Primary energy comprises commercially-traded fuels, including modern renewables used to generate electricity. Source:. BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 68th edition, 2019.

Primary energy consumption per capita*

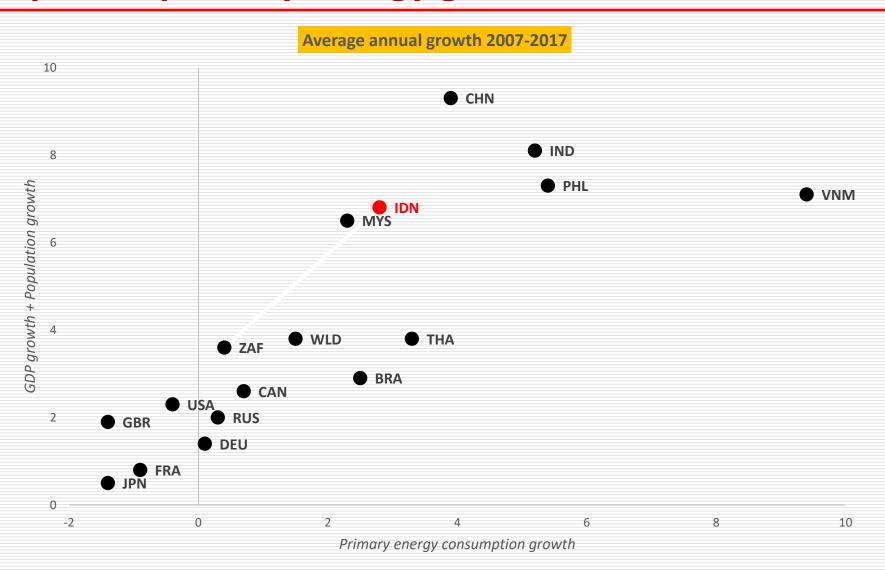


^{*} Primary energy comprises commercially-traded fuels, including modern renewables used to generate electricity.

Source:. BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 68th edition, 2019.

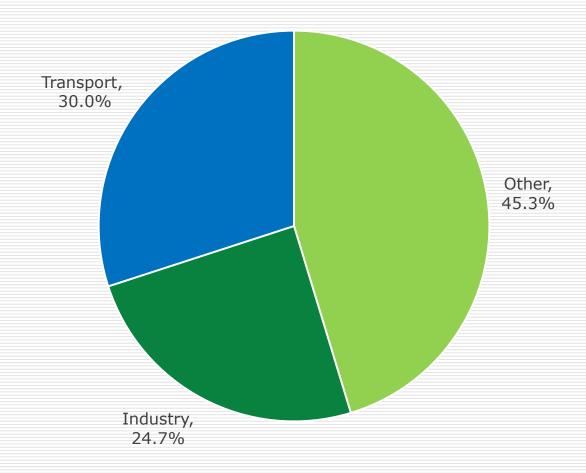
^{**} The energy content of a 30 litre tank of gasoline is about one gigajoule.

Economic growth and population growth spurred primary energy growth



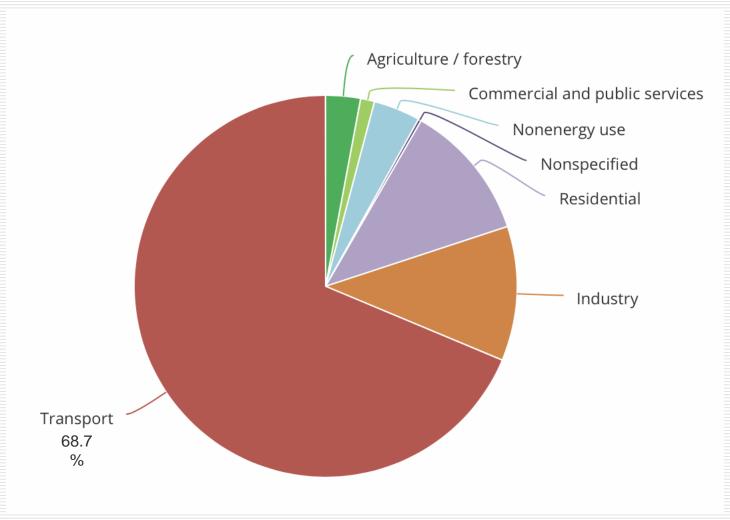
Source: BP, Statistical Review of World Energy; and World Bank, World Development Indicators database.

Indonesia: share of total final consumption of energy by sector



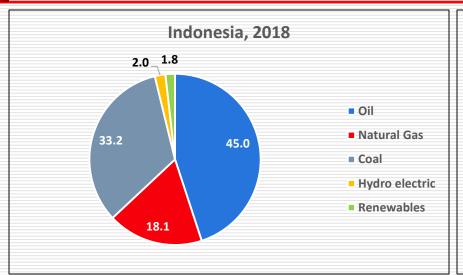
Source: The International Energy Agency (IEA), World Energy Outlook 2018.

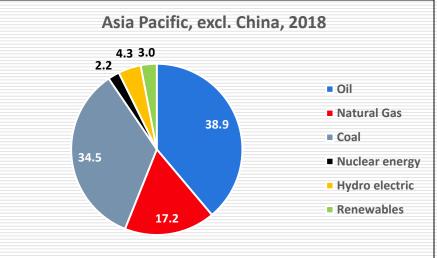
Indonesia: Share of oil products final consumption by sector, 2016

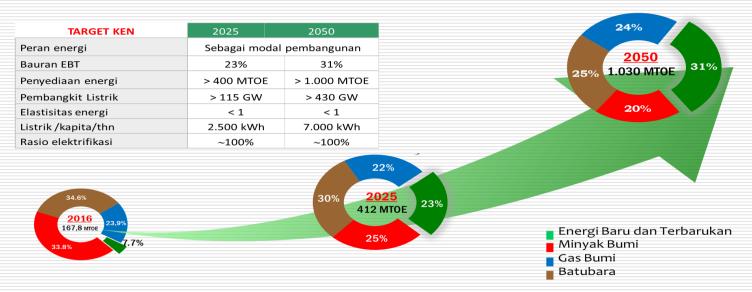


Source: The International Energy Agency (IEA), World Energy Outlook 2018.

Primary energy—consumption by fuel*



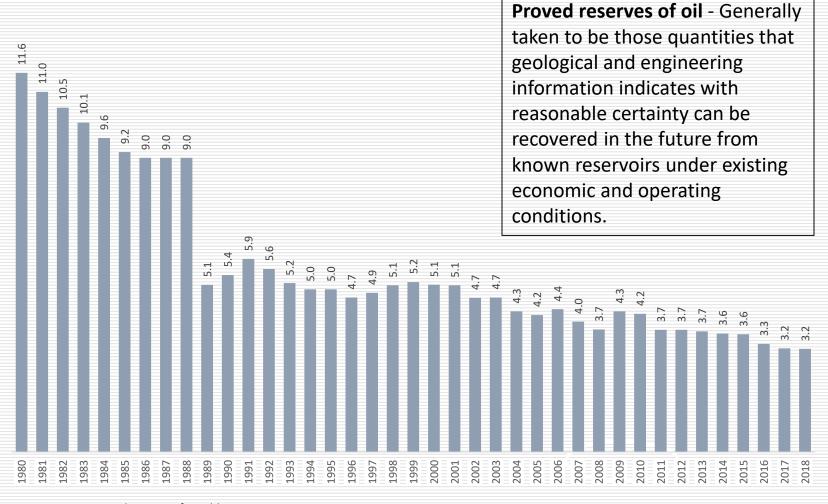




^{*} Primary energy comprises commercially traded fuels, including modern renewables used to generate electricity. Source:. BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 68th edition, 2019.

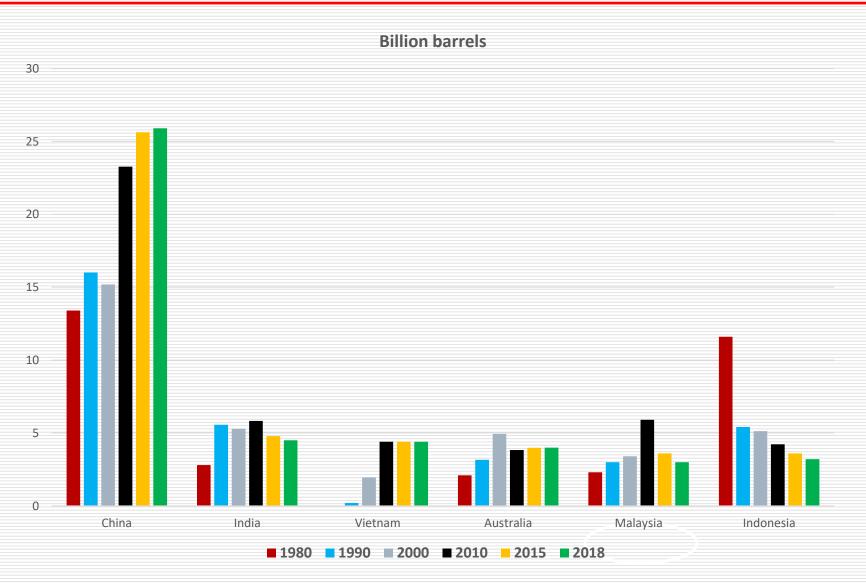
Indonesia: oil proved reserves

Billion barrels



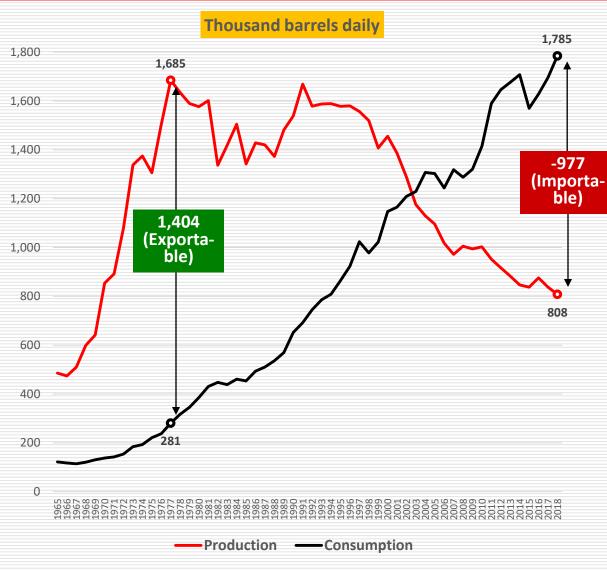
Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy.

Oil proved reserves in selected Asia Pacific countries



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy.

Skyrocketing fuel consumption, the production slump, making imports increasingly undermined the economy



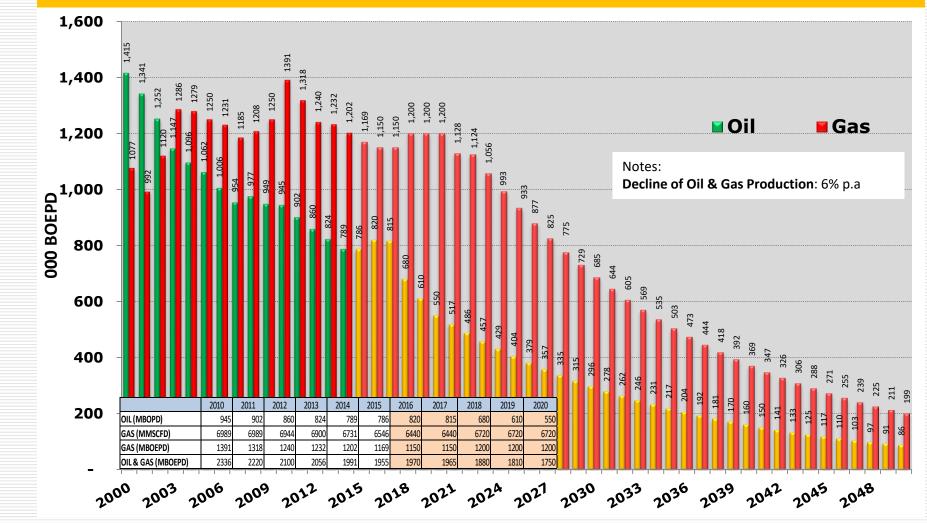
Oil production: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities.

Oil consumption: Inland demand plus international aviation and marine bunkers and refinery fuel and loss. Consumption of biogasoline (such as ethanol), biodiesel and derivatives of coal and natural gas are also included.

Source:. BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 68th edition, 2019.

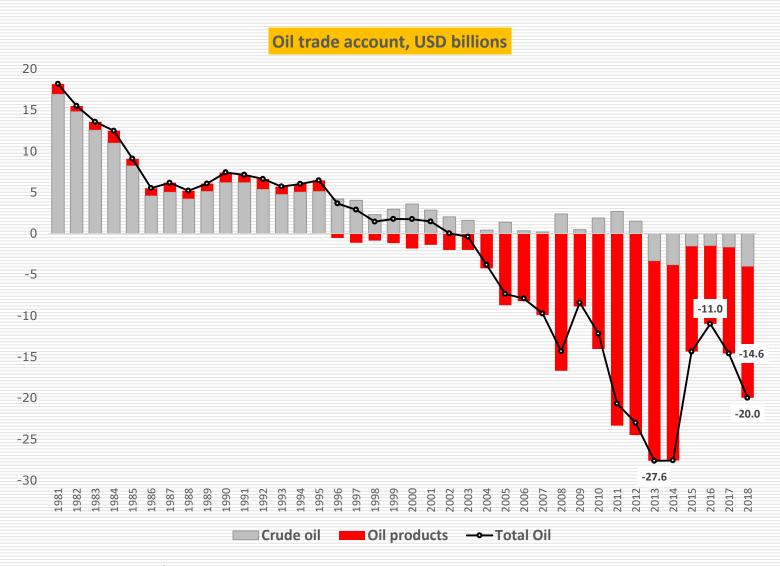
Indonesia: energy comsumption by fuel, 2017

New reserves through massive exploration and continuous Investment are required to increase or maintain long term production profile



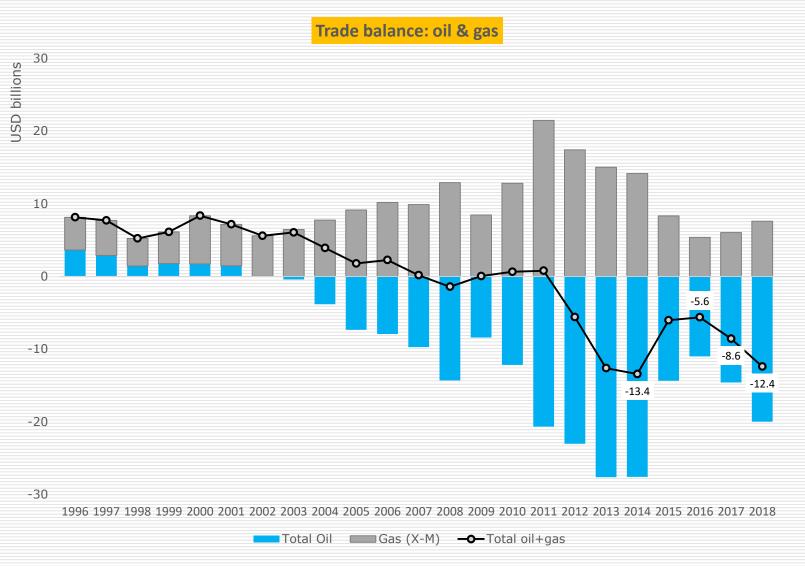
Source: SKK Migas, October 2016.

Oil trade deficit increased sharply in 2017-18



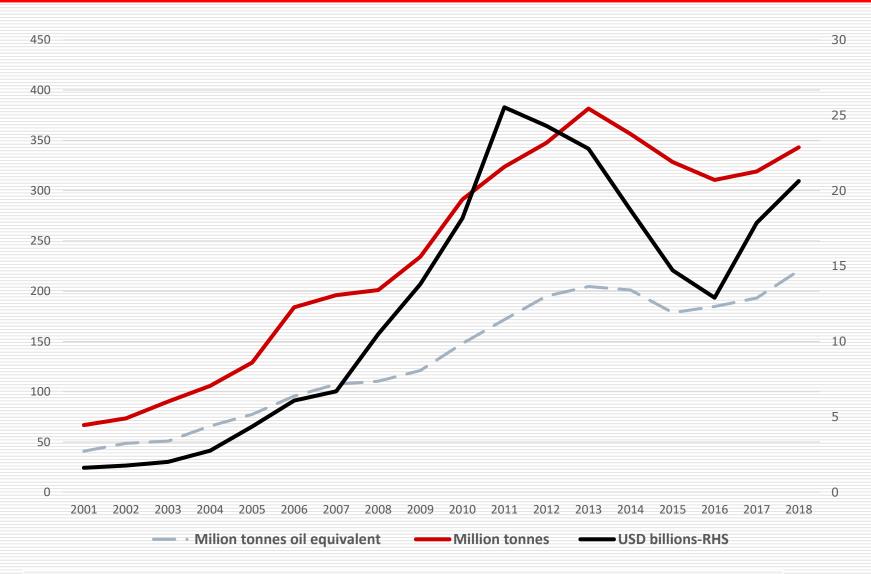
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Oil and gas trade deficit increased sharply in 2017-18



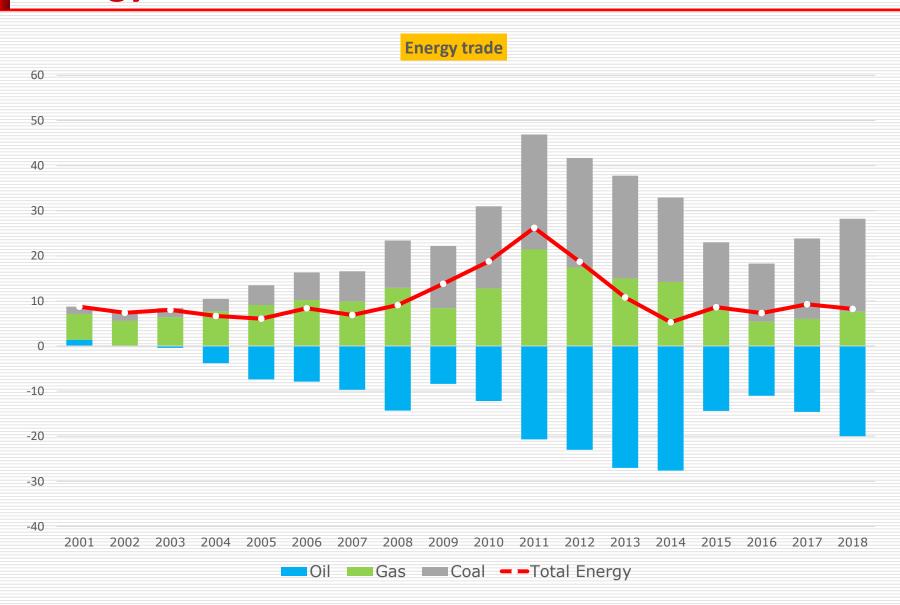
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Indonesia: export of coal (HS code: 2701)

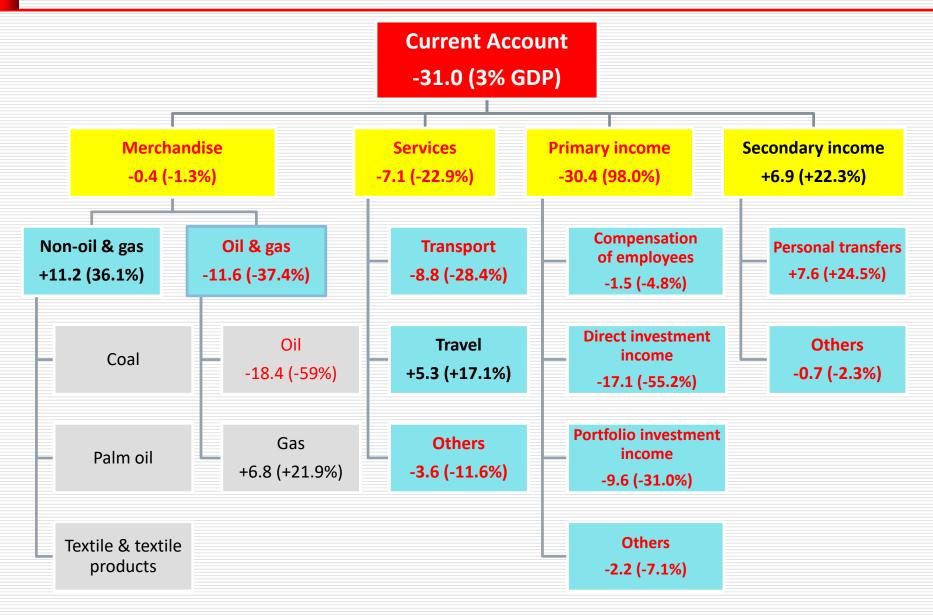


Source:. BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 68th edition, 2019 for volume (million tonnes oil equivalent); and International Trade Center, International Trade Statistics for Volume (million tonnes) and value (USD billions).

Energy trade



Structure of current account, 2018 (US\$ billions)



Source: Bank Indonesia.

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