BP Statistical Review 2018

Indonesia's energy market in 2017

Indonesia's coal consumption increased by 7.4% in 2017, reaching a historical high

Fast facts

1. Indonesia's primary energy consumption increased by 5.0% – its fastest rate in the past five years
2. Indonesia's coal production increased by 1.3%, rebounding from a 1.4% decline in 2016
3. The share of coal in Indonesia's energy mix increased to 32.6%

+5.0%
Growth in Indonesia's energy consumption

7.2%
Indonesia's share of global coal production

174%
Ratio of natural gas production to consumption

57%
Ratio of oil production to consumption

- Indonesia's energy consumption increased by 5.0%, well above the 10-year average growth of 2.9%. Consumption has doubled over the past 20 years.
- Coal consumption grew rapidly (+7.4%), exceeding the 10-year average (+6.3%) and reaching its highest level ever.
- Oil remained Indonesia's dominant fuel (44.1% of primary energy consumption), followed by coal (32.6%) and natural gas (19.2%).
- Indonesia produced only 57% of its oil consumption in 2017; the country ran an oil surplus as recently as 2002.
- Natural gas consumption rose by 2.6% after two consecutive years of declines.
- After reaching its all-time high in 2016, hydro dropped by 5.0% and accounted for 2.4% of Indonesia's energy consumption.
- Renewables in power generation (1.7% of primary energy consumption) increased by 15.9% in 2017, much higher than the 10-year average of 5.4%.
- Indonesia's coal production increased by 1.3% to 272 mtoe, reversing the decline of 1.4% in 2016 but well below the 10-year average annual increase of 8.9%.
- The ratio of coal production to consumption decreased to 475% in 2017, compared to 504% in 2016.
- Oil production experienced growth (+7.9%, +70 Kb/d) for the second consecutive year after a sustained decline from 2011-2015.
- Natural gas production dropped for a seventh year in a row (by 3.6%, or 2.8 bcm) and is now 22% below the 2010 peak.
- Indonesia's CO_2 emissions from energy use increased by 5.5%, to reach 512 Million tonnes in 2017.
- Energy intensity (that amount of energy required per unit of GDP) decreased by just 0.1% in 2017, in comparison with an average annual decline of 2.7% over the past 10 years.