ACEEE'S 2025 INTERNATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

INDONESIA

RANK 19/25

POINTS 35.75/100

Notable Strengths

- The Green Affordable Housing Program finances construction of low-carbon affordable housing
- Low energy intensity from residential buildings
- Lowest energy intensity from the agricultural sector
- National Vision for Non-Motorized Transport encourages walking and cycling

Actions To Take

- Increase electricity generation from renewable sources
- Pass mandatory residential building energy codes that cover comprehensive building shell and systems requirements
- Encourage greater use of public transit
- Pass fuel economy/emissions standards for passenger vehicles and heavy-duty vehicles

National Efforts

Indonesia ranked close to last place in the national efforts chapter. Indonesia spent roughly $0.04 2025 U.S. dollars per capita on energy efficiency, but it had no available data for utilities' annual spending on energy efficiency. The country faces 7.2% in transmission and distribution losses for electric power, and it only generates 18% of its energy from renewable sources. The country has a Green Affordable Housing program, a national low-income energy efficiency program. It has available data for low-income energy efficiency spending. Indonesia also has both a national energy efficiency goal and a greenhouse gas reduction goal.

Buildings

Indonesia has mandatory commercial building energy codes that cover multiple requirements related to building shell and systems (e.g., insulation, U-factor/shading, air sealing, lighting, and heating and cooling). However, it is one of two countries that lack residential building codes. Indonesia should consider implementing a building retrofit policy or offering financial incentives to encourage retrofits. The country reported one of the lowest residential energy intensities of the countries studied, with 2.85 MMBtus per capita.

Industry

Indonesia has voluntary agreements with manufacturers, a mandate for energy managers, and mandatory energy audits. To supplement these efforts, Indonesia should consider implementing an energy management policy and an electrification target. Although Indonesia reported relatively high industrial energy intensity, it achieved the lowest energy intensity in the agricultural sector (0.006 kilograms of oil equivalent per U.S. dollar).

Transportation

Indonesia has substantial room for improvement in transportation efficiency. Indonesia does not have standards to limit emissions for passenger vehicles or heavy-duty vehicles. Establishing such a target would be a strong first step to curb emissions from transportation. Indonesia does not have data available on its investment ratio for rail to road infrastructure. The country has a strategy titled National Vision for Non-Motorized Transport to encourage walking and cycling across the country, but it could do more to encourage public transit use.