



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

INDONESIA

Report on National Accounts Statistics Mission
Energy and Air Emissions Accounts

(July 8–12, 2024)

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Acronyms

BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia)
BI	Bank Indonesia (Bank of Indonesia)
BKF	Badan Kebijakan Fiskal (Fiscal Policy Agency), MoF
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik (Statistics Indonesia)
BUR3	Indonesia Third Biennial Update Report, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021
DGI	Data Gaps Initiative
IRES	International Recommendations for Energy Statistics
KESDM	Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources)
KLHK	Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (Ministry of Environment and Forestry)
MoF	Ministry of Finance
OJK	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (Financial Services Authority)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
LTS-LCCR	Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience
RPJMN	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (National Medium-Term Development Plan)

Summary of Mission Outcomes and Priority Recommendations

- 1. At the request of the BPS, a mission was conducted during July 8–12, 2024, to support BPS in improving Energy and Air Emissions Accounts statistics.** The mission provided advice on how to improve the existing Indonesia energy and air emissions accounts and provided training to the participants on general System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA) principles, including, for instance, use of the residence principle. The mission was funded by Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) Environment and Climate Change Statistics Capacity Development Program. The mission was a follow-up to the diagnostic mission conducted in July 10–14, 2023. With more than 60 participants each day, the mission was well attended by staff from BPS and ministries (see list of participants in Appendix B).
- 2. Energy and air emissions data play a pivotal role in climate mitigation policies by providing a solid baseline to set reduction targets and tailor specific interventions.** Recognizing this, recommendations 1 and 2 of Data Gaps Initiative (DGI-3) are intended to support the development and use of air emissions and energy accounts in the G20 countries. The workplan for DGI-3 emphasizes that accurate and transparent reporting of these accounts is essential for ensuring that policy decisions are both evidence-based and geared towards achieving substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.
- 3. The compilation of SEEA energy and air emission flow accounts started in Indonesia in 2017 after receiving TA from UNSD and have since then been successfully developed in quality and scope with the assistance of international organizations.** Besides developing the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts of Indonesia (cf. Sisnerling 2018–2022), including SEEA asset accounts for various natural resources (energy and minerals, timber, and land) and deriving estimation of the depletion of natural resources and depletion adjusted NDP, BPS has in 2021 introduced a regular publishing of Physical Energy Flow Accounts (PEFA) as well as Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounts. BPS is now committed to publishing these reports annually.
- 4. In addition to Statistics Indonesia (BPS), several ministries and agencies are involved in the production and dissemination of the environment and climate change statistics and reporting. Most notably, both Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) and BPS work out and publish energy balances.** Although there are overlaps in data sources, there are also differences with regard to principles and data used. The balances published by BPS rely partly on data from MEMR but also on data collected and compiled by BPS. Given the large number of stakeholders and different approaches to collecting data for various purposes, there are differences in key environmental indicators (notably the national energy balance) produced both by BPS and MEMR. The mission discussed with BPS areas of improvement in the physical energy flows accounts with regards to discrepancies that exist between national energy balance produced by BPS and MEMR.
- 5. The mission recommended to continue investigating the data sources that would be needed to adjust the energy balance estimates (based on the territory principle) to the energy accounts (based on the residence principle).** The BPS has access to most data needed for the adjustment to the residence principle for air transport, but not for sea transport. These data include Balance of Payment data from Bank of Indonesia (residents purchase of energy abroad and non-resident purchase of energy on the territory), although not broken down

by sea transport, air transport, land transport and fuel types. There is an outstanding issue regarding non-residents purchase of energy on Indonesia territory for sea transport. As a first step to clarify the outstanding issues and any quality issues, it is suggested to use global data sets such as the OECD experimental data set on air emissions for marine transport. A follow up meeting with OECD would be organized to understand the data used in the case of Indonesia and the assumptions made.

6. Establishing data sharing agreements and working groups with participants from BPS and relevant ministries and institutions is highly recommended to enhance co-development of the accounts and buy in from relevant institutions. Two regulations related to climate and environment are currently in force: Government Regulation No.46/2017 on environmental economic instruments and BPS Regulation No.3/2023 on Compilation Guidelines of Natural Capital and Environmental Accounts. Both regulations aim to strengthen inter-agency collaboration in providing environmental data. According to the former regulation, ministries are obliged to provide data to BPS. To increase collaboration, BPS is making efforts to increase the awareness of environmental economic accounts and to improve the understanding by Ministries and others of the importance of delivering detailed data to the BPS.

7. To support progress in the development of macro-relevant climate change statistics, the mission suggested the following priorities to be part of the workplan:

TABLE 1. Priority Recommendations

Target Date	Priority Recommendation	Responsible Institutions
December 2024	BPS SEEA team to discuss and decide on a more detailed product and industry classification in the physical energy and air emissions accounts. National accounts and SEEA teams to work out a coordinated work plan and common classifications (products and industries) for the monetary energy accounts and the monetary supply and use tables (SUTs).	BPS
December 2024	BPS staff to work towards solving outstanding issues in relation to residence principle and emissions from burning of biomass.	BPS
December 2024	BPS and MEMR to work towards harmonization of the two sets of energy balances from the two institutions.	BPS

8. Further details on the priority recommendations and the related actions/milestones can be found in the action plan under Detailed Technical Assessment and Recommendations

Detailed Technical Assessment and Recommendations

TABLE 2. Detailed Technical Recommendation

Priority	Action/Milestone	Target Completion Date
OUTCOME: Compilation of Air Emissions Accounts according to international recommendations		
H	International Energy Agency data and the data from the handbook of energy and economic statistics published by MEMR can be used by staff to split the type of coal for Indonesia.	December 2024
H	Investigate the content of the experimental data on air emissions data for maritime and air transport published by OECD by contacting the OECD staff to get more information on the methodology.	December 2024
H	Coordinate the SUT and energy accounts as a basis for monetary energy accounts. Develop monetary energy accounts in close collaboration with the national accounts team, by working out harmonized work plan and taking pragmatic decisions in order to implement a more detailed common energy product classification which can be used for both the specific (physical and monetary) energy accounts, international reporting and the national accounts.	December 2024
H	Clarify with the MEMR whether the Greenhouse gas estimates in the national inventory and the Signsmart data base include air emissions from burning of biomass.	December 2024
H	BPS should consider publishing input output tables (IOTs) in accessible formats and to engage in IO modelling building on combining the IO tables and the energy and air emissions accounts.	April 2025
H	Document and publish the differences between the two sets of energy balances in order not to confuse users. MEMR and BPS work together towards a consolidated national energy balance.	December 2024
H	BPS staff to use Signsmart system data and other data sources to improve distributions of GHG by industry, to support the combined use of the energy first and inventory principles.	December 2024
M	International Energy Agency data can be used by staff to split the type of coal for Indonesia.	December 2024
M	It is recommended that IOTs are produced based on the upcoming SUTs from 2019-2021 and by modelling used to make standard IO-analysis (e.g. multipliers and decomposition analysis).	April 2025
M	BPS develops and publish documentation and metadata for the accounts	April 2025
<i>Priorities - L: Longer-term priority; M: Medium-term priority; H: High Priority</i>		

A. INTRODUCTION

9. As a member of the G20 group of countries, Indonesia is participating in the Data Gaps Initiative (DGI), which aims to address data gaps in economic decision making.

The workplan for the ongoing phase of the initiative, referred to as DGI-3, focuses on four main statistical and data priorities: climate change, household distributional information, fintech and

financial inclusion, and access to private sources of data and administrative data, and data sharing. The recommendations are policy-oriented and flexible to accommodate different statistical capacities and infrastructures.

10. The Statistics Department of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) launched a two-year “Environmental and Climate Change Statistics Capacity Development Program”. The program is aimed at assisting countries in implementing programs for developing timely and internationally comparable statistics that can help in formulating climate-relevant policies. The project, supported by the Switzerland State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), was launched in March 2023.

11. A technical assistance mission was conducted in Jakarta during July 8–12, 2024, with a view to support the already ongoing implementation of the DGI-3 recommendations 1 and 2 on compilation of energy and air emissions accounts by Indonesia, but also on monetary energy accounts. Focus was on addressing problems for the compilation and help in establishing inter-institutional collaboration. The mission team and the BPS team shared presentations on many aspects of the compilation and use of energy and air emissions accounts and had engaged in Q&A and discussions.

12. During the mission, data producers and users, as key national stakeholders joined a round table discussion on the DGI-3 recommendations and the promotion and coordination of energy and air emissions accounts. The participating institutions were the Bank of Indonesia, Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Investment Affairs and Ministry of Finance (Fiscal Policy Agency).

B. ENERGY BALANCES

13. Energy balances are a key source of data to populate energy accounts. In Indonesia two sets of energy balances are available, and they are partly based on slightly different data sources and principles. The two sets of energy balances are published by MEMR and the BPS. One difference relates to international bunkering of energy, which is not fully covered in the MEMR energy balances. The balances also use different physical units, but if the MEMR accounts (barrels of oil) are transformed into joules and taking the different treatment of international bunkering into account the overall difference between the two sets of energy balances is around 5 per cent according to BPS estimates.

14. The BPS energy balances are not exactly as per [international recommendations for energy statistics \(IRES\)](#) scheme for energy balances, but it seems to be preferable to use the BPS energy balances as basis for the energy accounts. This is related to the fact that the BPS energy balances are more detailed, include information on marine use of energy, and allocate the energy use from the land transport sector by industries. The BPS energy balances also considers the bunkering of fuel abroad by residents. This is also instrumental for the implementation of the energy accounts.

15. The differences in scope and data between the two sets of energy balances should be documented and published to inform and help users. It seems also preferable that the MEMR and BPS work together towards a consolidated national energy balance. This would help to avoid confusion among users on which energy data to use for analysis.

16. Additional data used for the IEA energy balances to compliment the MEMR energy data may be instrumental to discuss with staff from MEMR and IEA. In addition to the BPS

and MEMR energy balances, another set of balances (and other energy data) is available from the International Energy Agency (IEA). The IEA data are based on reporting of energy data from MEMR but in addition, in some cases, the IEA uses additional data sources. This is the case, for instance, for data for different kinds of coal presented in the IEA energy balances. These different types of coal¹ have different energy content and this needs to be reflected in the conversion from tonnes to Joules – in addition there are different emissions factors associated with coal types that need to be taken into account for the emissions calculations.

C. ENERGY AND AIR EMISSION ACCOUNTS

17. BPS has recently published ‘Indonesia Energy Flow Accounts and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounts 2018–2022’, the fourth volume. The energy accounts for Indonesia presented in the pdf-publication does not show all the full granularity and all available details, which are in the actual accounts that have been implemented by BPS. For instance, the allocation of energy use by transformation and end use is missing, and the granularity and breakdown of both industries and products is also very scarce in the publication. In fact, the accounts are implemented with approximately seventy industries, but are only published with a breakdown by six industries, including only one industry for all manufacturing activities.

18. It is recommended that BPS decides on the publication of more detailed data of the energy and air emissions accounts, including a split between energy use for transformation and energy end use, and a more detailed industrial breakdown as per IRES. Since confidentiality issues need to be considered it may not be possible to publish data for all seventy industries, for which the worksheets are already available, but it should be possible to find a suitable more disaggregated level, for instance, at 38 industries as in the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) reporting tables, including a number of manufacturing industries and the most important ones in relation to energy and air emissions. The mission recommended to split manufacturing into individual industries to the extent possible as the sub-activities can have drastically different emissions intensities (e.g. textiles vs cement) and these need to be detailed to make the data analytically useful. Agriculture and forestry are also good to separate, as are the various mining activities and the separate transportation industries.

19. Uncertainties could be flagged by labeling the published accounts for most recent years as ‘preliminary’ or ‘experimental’. Publishing them and making them available to users will be instrumental for receiving feedback from users and will gradually help improve the quality.

20. All accounts should be made available for users in machine readable form e.g. as EXCEL files. This is already under consideration.

21. More effort should be put in developing metadata and documentation of the data sources and methods for the compilation of the accounts. Also, for internal BPS procedures, the development of documentation and metadata for the accounts will be instrumental, not the least in relation to on-boarding of new staff.

22. To create awareness of the accounts it should be considered to accompany new publications with press releases.

¹ Table 3.1: [IRES-web.pdf](#)

23. BPS could further investigate if detailed physical basic data underlying the energy balances, for instance, data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) and Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), could be included to improve the quality of the accounts. The development of MoU's and agreements between BPS and the data providers should be advanced to ensure continuous data deliveries from the custodians of the data.

24. One possible additional data source for energy data could be 'activity data' used by KLHK for the air emissions accounts. According to the BUR3 report the estimation of GHG emissions are, among many other data sources, based on company data from the Ministry of Industry, MEMR, and KLHK.

25. To the extent physical data is not available, data from the monetary SUT from the national accounts can be used for allocation of the physical quantities. This is also the approach used for the current physical energy accounts.

26. For the air emissions accounts, the BPS uses the public available *Signsmart database from KLHK*, which includes updated and recent years' data on GHG inventory. It also includes some (but not complete) data at a more detailed level. The more detailed data have so far not been used by BPS, since a full quality assurance of the data has not been made. Therefore, as an alternative, BPS uses the GHG inventory data report which is officially published by KLHK.

27. BPS could use the more detailed Signsmart data even if they are of preliminary nature. This could be done when no other data exists. To acknowledge the uncertainties the BPS could flag the resulting air emissions accounts for the most recent years as preliminary.

28. BPS should continue to use the combined 'energy first' and 'inventory first' approach for the air emissions accounts. BPS use the combined approach by using the recent energy use table at detailed level to allocate totals to industries, etc. Afterwards, adjustments to known total air emissions from the *GHG inventory* dataset are made. This approach seems to be sound and the best available.

29. BPS should continue to investigate the data sources and estimation methods for the residence principle adjustment. An underlying principle applied in the SEEA is that relevant flows are attributed to the country of residence of the producing or consuming unit ([par 3.3.3: SEEA Central Framework](#)) The BPS has access to most data needed for the adjustment for residence principle for air transport, but not for sea transport. These data include Balance of Payment data from Bank of Indonesia (residents purchase of energy abroad and non-resident purchase of energy on the territory), although not broken down by sea transport, air transport, land transport and fuel types. While the residence-territory adjustment for air transport is solved, an outstanding issue with regard to non-residents purchase of energy on Indonesia territory for sea transport remains. As a first step to solve outstanding issues and any quality issues it should be considered to seek to arrange a meeting with the OECD to clarify the content and use of the data for Indonesia in the OECD experimental databases for air emissions.

30. BPS should clarify with the KLHK, whether the Greenhouse gas estimates in the national inventory and the Signsmart data base include air emissions from the burning of biomass (fuel wood, etc.). If this is not the case, BPS may estimate these data using energy use data and emissions coefficients.

31. BPS should pursue efforts to spread knowledge and understanding of the SEEA accounts by continuing to train potential data providers and users in ministries, etc. In the last year BPS had two on-line training sessions for users. BPS is also participating in environmental and climate change statistics and accounts meetings and conferences.

D. SUPPLY AND USE TABLES AND INPUT OUT TABLES

32. The mission was informed that three supply and use tables have been compiled by the national accounts over the years 2010, 2016, and 2019 (not published yet). The 2010 and 2016 tables were used as benchmark for the national accounts. All the SUTs have varying number of products and industries. The latest 2019 includes 288 products and 220 industries. Currently, work is ongoing to establish SUTs for 2020–2021 for publication in 2025. They will include 288 products and 220 industries. The mission was further informed about the plan to compile SUTs at current previous year prices annually to facilitate building an annual chained volume GDP.

33. The mission noted that BPS does not publish SUTs as compiled by national accounts statistics. BPS should consider publishing both SUTs and IOTs in accessible formats and engaging in IO modelling, building on combining the IO tables and the energy and air emissions accounts (Environmental extended input-output tables and analysis). This would enable BPS to undertake, for instance, estimation of energy and air emissions multipliers and decomposition analysis are useful for estimating the carbon footprint of trade or for analyzing the environmental impacts of changes in industrial production.

E. DEVELOPMENT OF MONETARY ENERGY ACCOUNTS

34. Although it is not the top priority compared to the development of physical energy and air emissions accounts, BPS plans to develop monetary energy accounts to supplement the physical supply-use tables. The development of the monetary energy accounts should be done in close collaboration with the national accounts team and a coordination mechanism with regular meetings, etc. and development of a work plan should be set up as soon as possible. The purpose, scope, and role of the monetary SUT for energy should be considered carefully in order to avoid that the energy part of the NA monetary SUT and the (physical) and monetary energy accounts are developed and produced as separate systems with different classifications and different data for identical items.

35. One key issue will be to discuss and implement a common energy product classification which can be used for both the specific (physical and monetary) energy accounts and the national accounts. The National Accounts' SUTs use the CPC classification while a specific energy product classification based on the Standard International Energy Classification is used for the (physical) energy accounts.

36. The key source data for building physical energy and monetary energy accounts (e.g.) is the basic national accounts data used in the compilation of SUT. Example of data on energy use may be collect from manufacturing survey, household survey, survey of production accounts and many others. Although these data are mainly monetary data some of them may reveal specific energy uses and structures, which, for instance, by converting them into physical data could be used also for the physical energy accounts.

F. COORDINATION AMONG DATA PRODUCERS AND USERS

37. BPS should pursue efforts to increase the awareness of the recent regulations on environmental economic accounts and improve the understanding by Ministries and others of the importance of delivering detailed data to the BPS. Two regulations related to climate and environment are currently in force: Government Regulation No.46/2017 on environmental economic instruments and BPS Regulation No.3/2023 on Compilation Guidelines of Natural capital and Environmental Accounts. Both regulations aim to strengthen inter-agency collaboration in providing environmental data. According to the former, regulation ministries are obliged to provide data to BPS. The regulation is also helpful for fostering cooperation and collaboration.

G. RESOURCES

38. Continued allocation of resources and capacity building within the BPS is necessary for a continued development and dissemination of energy and air emissions accounts. Although the current situation seems to be fairly good with regard to prioritization of the work on environmental-economic accounting, a further development of better-quality energy and air emission accounts needs a persistent focus on ensuring sufficient resources. This includes, for instance, also the availability of resources for staff to participate in training and participation in conferences, etc.

APPENDIX A. LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTS

Publication	Description	Frequency of publication
Integrated System of Environmental-Economic Accounts of Indonesia	Asset accounts for land, timber, mineral and energy	Annual
Indonesia Energy Flow Accounts and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounts	Energy flow accounts, air emission accounts	Annual
Indonesian Environmental Statistics	Differs per theme (per year)	Annual
Energy Balances of Indonesia 2017–2021	Energy balances	Annual
Indicators for Housing and Health of Environment 2022	Various indicator related to housing and environmental health	2022
Environment Studies : Environmental Quality of Urban Area 2019	Environmental statistics generated by further analysis using SUSENAS and other secondary data from other ministry/institution	2019
Electricity Statistics 2017–2021	Installed Capacity, Electricity generated, number of electricity customers, etc.	Annual
Pilot Land and Extent Account Sumatera dan Kalimantan	Land and extent account for Sumatera and Kalimantan	2020
Pilot Ecosystem Account for Indonesian Peatlands Sumatera and Kalimantan Islands	Ecosystem Account for Indonesian Peatlands Sumatera and Kalimantan Islands	2019
Statistics of Marine and Coastal Resources 2022	Differs per theme (per year)	Annual

APPENDIX B LIST OF OFFICIALS MET DURING THE MISSION

No.	Name	Department	Institution
1	Imam Machdi	Acting Principal Secretary	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
2	Moh Edy Mahmud	Deputy Chief Statistician for National Accounts and Statistical Analysis	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
3	Puji Agus Kurniawan	Director of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
4	Etjih Tasriah	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
5	Widdia Anggraini	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
6	Dwi Muslianti	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
7	Endah Riawati	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
8	Darma Endrawati	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
9	Zanial Fahmi Firdaus	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
10	Sri Setyarini	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
11	Mirta Dwi Wulandari	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
12	Yunofri	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
13	Iis Hayyun Nurul Islam	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
14	Suko Haryono	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
15	Umi Nurlaila	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
16	Ilham Sanjaya	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
17	Agung Sampurno	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
18	Efi Yuliani	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
19	Erma Novriawati	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
20	Wahyu Puji Lestari	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia

No.	Name	Department	Institution
21	Ria Arinda	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
22	Dela Maria Ardianti	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
23	Theresa Novalia	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
24	Chaterina Dwi Puspita	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
25	Erica Indryani	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
26	Kandi Dwi Pratiwi	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
27	Bagus Rohmad	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
28	Nugraheni Putri Istiqomah	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
29	Usep Nugraha	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
30	Maydita Ayu Nursaskiawati	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
31	Sri Murdaningrum	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
32	Akhmad Munim	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
33	Yunita	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
34	Wisnu Pratiko	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
35	Luthfi Tanjung S	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
36	Ihsan Maulid Rahmawan	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
37	Rizky Zulkarnain	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
38	Addina Ainur R	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
39	Anisa Novita	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
40	Suci Wulandari	Directorate of Production Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia

No.	Name	Department	Institution
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42	Dyah Soendhari	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
43	Budi Prawoto	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
44	Hadi Susanto	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
45	Vina Eka Andriyani	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
46	Anisa Nuraini	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
47	Muhamad Arif Kurniawan	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
48	Baiq Try Zulmeida	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
49	Faiszal Faqih Bachtiar	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
50	Ariyan Riga Bajrayunda	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
51	Sartika Andari Murti	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
52	Nurul Ainun Nisa'	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
53	Mutiara Gita Fadhillah	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
54	Yoga Dwi Nugroho	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
55	Maulana Malik Sebdo Aji	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
56	Nur Hafizah Agustina	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
57	Ade Marsinta Arsani	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
58	Sugiarto	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
59	Nora Muhtasib	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
60	Opan Fauzan Hamdan	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia

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61	Mardiana	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
62	Fahri Dayni	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
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65	Putri Puspita Ayu	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
66	Deja Firda Lupitasari	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
67	Asfika Rizkyana	Directorate of Expenditure Accounts	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
68	Andres Purmalino	Directorate of Industry Statistics	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
69	Dhanial Iswanto	Directorate of Industry Statistics	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
70	Nesti Dwiningrum	Directorate of Industry Statistics	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
71	Aries Eka Septiyono	Directorate of Industry Statistics	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
72	Agustin Faradila	Directorate of Industry Statistics	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
73	Ika Wahyu Pradipta	Directorate of Industry Statistics	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
74	Nawang Indah Cahyaningrum	Directorate of Social Resilience Statistics	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
75	Nabil Miftah Irfandha	Directorate of Social Resilience Statistics	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
76	Harry T.	National Energy Council	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
77	Ilham	Assistant Deputy for Climate Change and Disaster Management	Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Investment Affairs
78	Wahid Setiadi	Assistant Deputy for Climate Change and Disaster Management	Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Investment Affairs
79	Uli Agustina	Department of Banking Regulation and Development	Financial Services Authority
80	Woro K.	Department of Banking Regulation and Development	Financial Services Authority
81	Herina Prasnowaty D.	Department of Statistics	Bank Indonesia

No.	Name	Department	Institution
82	Firdaus P. Simatupang	Department of Statistics	Bank Indonesia
83	Cendani	Department of Statistics	Bank Indonesia
84	M. Fauzan R.	Department of Statistics	Bank Indonesia
85	Novia Nafisah	Department of Statistics	Bank Indonesia
86	Lisbandiah	Department of Statistics	Bank Indonesia
87	Laksmisari R. Putri	Directorate of GHG Inventory and Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
88	M. Abdul Aziz R.	Centre of Green Industry	Ministry of Industry
89	M. Zainul Abidin	Fiscal Policy Agency	Ministry of Finance
90	Dennis Botman	IMF Resident Representative in Indonesia	IMF Indonesia
91	Akbar Dachlan	Economist in the Indonesia Res. Rep. Office	IMF Indonesia
92	Florischa Ayu Tresnatri	Economist in the Indonesia Res. Rep. Office	IMF Indonesia