

ABSTRACT

ASEAN as a region with high economic progress is faced with challenges related to energy security. These challenges involve the energy crisis, high levels of energy consumption, fluctuating energy prices, and ASEAN's dependence on fossil fuels, which threaten energy security and the ecosystem in the ASEAN region. This research aims to analyze the influence of GDP per capita, population, energy prices, industrial added value, and agricultural added value on energy consumption in 10 ASEAN countries.

The method used in this research is the panel data method with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). Research data was obtained from the World Bank, Energy Information Administration (EIA), and BP Statistical Review, with a period of 20 years from 2000 to 2019.

The research results show that GDP per capita and population have a significant and positive influence on energy consumption. Energy prices do not have a significant influence and show a positive relationship with energy consumption. Meanwhile, the industrial value-added and agricultural value-added variables show a significant influence but have a negative correlation with energy consumption.

Keyword : Energy consumption, GDP per capita, energy prices, population, industrial value-added, agricultural value-added



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