

## PLAGIARISM SCAN REPORT

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good governance, human rights and democracy. Various challenges continue to develop when the dominance of government actors in multilateral diplomacy is faced by new actors along with technological developments such as social media, mass media, non- governmental organizations, academics and multinational companies.

The energy problems are one of the crucial issues in the world, in which this issue occurred due to an imbalance between demand and supply. This gap is increasing along with the world's rapid growth of population and industrialization, resulting in the depletion of large amounts of energy reserves, especially fossil energy which is the world's main energy source. The global economic recovery driven by high economic growth in Asia along with the increase in energy demand for industry and consumption has also contributed to the large amount of world's energy demand.

The pattern of world energy movements are greatly affects the international market, in which it has implications for Indonesia's dependence on enormous energy needs. The government's unpreparedness in overcoming global problems can bring Indonesia to the issue of energy security (Azmi and Amir, 2014; Simbolon, 2015). Therefore, it mentioned that renewable energy is the best form of alternative in the pattern of oil and gas management, especially in Indonesia there are a lot of potential natural resources, but renewable energy technology is still too expensive with very little development. Nevertheless, developed countries with advanced technology in renewable energy are still using fossil energy as primary resources.

The development of current issue does not only cover energy security but begins to lead to sustainable energy. In this case, energy security is one dimension of sustainable energy. According to the World Energy Council the definition of sustainable energy is based on three core dimensions, namely energy security, social justice, and mitigation of environmental impacts. Sustainable energy requires stability, affordability and energy systems that are sensitive to the environment. All of these dimensions require a link between public and private actors, government, socio-economic, national resources, attention to the environment and individual behaviour.

In conducting cooperation with foreign countries, especially through multilateral cooperation, Indonesia is expected to be able to penetrate a number of negotiations that benefit the nation, especially in realizing the energy sustainability's potentials, both in meeting needs and developing technology through state actors or non-state actors. Dependence on imports of other countries requires the existence of an energy strategy in all lines to ensure the energy availability. This pattern of profits is expected to be able to realize the profits as big as possible including among them taking into account the relative benefits that may arise among them (Grieco, 1988).

One of the energy strategies that can be done is by collaborating in the energy sector by being actively involved in international forums, especially the Group of Twenty (G20). The forum has a strategic position because collectively, the G20 represents 65 percent of the world's population, 79 percent global trade, and 84 percent of the world economy. The G20 gathers country leaders from world's largest economies to find ways to deal with the main challenges of the world economy.

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