

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Adelman, M. A., & Watkins, G. C. (2005). U.S. oil and natural gas reserve prices, 1982–2003. *Energy Economics*, 27(4), 553–571.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2005.03.008>
- APERC. (2007a). *A quest for energy security in the 21.*
- APERC. (2007b). *A quest for energy security in the 21.*
- Asche, F., Dahl, R. E., & Øglend, A. (n.d.). *The volatility of oil and gas prices by.* 1, 2000–2002.
- Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre. (2016). *APEC Energy Overview 2015.* 1–273.
<http://aperc.ieej.or.jp/file/2016/5/31/APEC+Energy+Overview+2015.pdf>
- Balitskiy, S., Bilan, Y., & Strielkowski, W. (2014). Energy security and economic growth in the European union. *Journal of Security and Sustainability Issues*, 4(2), 125–132.
- Baltagi, B. H. (2005). *Econometric Analysis of Panel Data.*
- Bhattacharya, M., Paramati, S. R., Ozturk, I., & Bhattacharya, S. (2016). The effect of renewable energy consumption on economic growth: Evidence from top 38 countries. *Applied Energy*, 162(November 2018), 733–741.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2015.10.104>
- Bielecki, J. (2002). Energy security: Is the wolf at the door? *Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance*, 42(2), 235–250. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1062-9769\(02\)00137-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1062-9769(02)00137-0)
- Countries, A. (2009). Discussion Paper Series #2005-3. *Technology, August.*
- Cowan, W. N., Chang, T., Inglesi-Lotz, R., & Gupta, R. (2014). The nexus of electricity consumption, economic growth and CO₂ emissions in the BRICS countries. *Energy Policy*, 66, 359–368.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2013.10.081>
- Criswell, D., Lewis, J., Mankins, J., Schlesinger, M., Wigley, T., Caldeira, K., Benford, G., Manheimer, W., Jain, A., Kheshgi, H., Lightfoot, H., Hoffert, M., Herzog, H., Mauel, M., Volk, T., Green, C., Lackner, K., & Perkins, L. (2002). Advanced Technology Paths to Global Climate Stability: Energy for a Greenhouse Planet. *Science*, 298(5595), 981–987.

- De Michelis, A., Ferreira, T. R. T., & Iacoviello, M. (2019). Oil Prices and Consumption across Countries and U.S. States. *International Finance Discussion Paper*, 2019(1263). <https://doi.org/10.17016/ifdp.2019.1263>
- Energy Information Administration, U. (2020). *International Energy Outlook 2019 key takeaway. 2019*.
- ESCAP. (2003). *Energy Security and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific*.
- Fang, D., Shi, S., & Yu, Q. (2018). Evaluation of sustainable energy security and an empirical analysis of China. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 10(5), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10051685>
- Feinstein, C. (2002). Economic Development, Climate Change and Energy Security: The World Bank's Strategic Perspective. *Energy & Mining Sector Board Discussion Paper Series*, 3, 1–20. <https://publication/uuid/DB87C8DF-145D-42E7-8E19-7EB189506A51>
- Gasparatos, A., & Gadda, T. (2009). Environmental support, energy security and economic growth in Japan. *Energy Policy*, 37(10), 4038–4048. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2009.05.011>
- Gujarati, D. (2011). *ekonometrika* (3rd ed.).
- Herring, H. (2006). Energy efficiency - A critical view. *Energy*, 31(1 SPEC. ISS.), 10–20. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2004.04.055>
- Inglesi-Lotz, R. (2016). The impact of renewable energy consumption to economic growth: A panel data application. *Energy Economics*, 53, 58–63. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2015.01.003>
- International Energy Agency. (2018). *World Energy Outlook 2018: Highlights*. 32(0), 23–28. <https://doi.org/10.1787/weo-2018-2-en>
- International Energy Agency. (2019a). *Energy Security in A SEAN + 6. June*.
- International Energy Agency. (2019b). Global Energy & CO2 Status Report. In *Global Energy & CO2 Status Report*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315252056>
- International Energy Agency (IEA). (2010). *World Energy Outlook 2010 Edition. November*, 1–735. <http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/media/weo2010.pdf>
- International Energy Agency (IEA). (2017). *World Outlook Energy*.

- [https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-2828\(72\)90097-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-2828(72)90097-1)
- International Energy Agency (IEA). (2020). *India 2020 Energy Policy Review*.
- IRENA. (2018). Renewable Energy Market Analysis. *Irena*, 1–110.
<https://www.irena.org/publications/2019/Jan/Renewable-Energy-Market-Analysis-GCC-2019>
- Irie, B. K. (2017). *The Evolution of the Energy Security Concept and APEX Energy Cooperation*. 38–40.
- Jacobson, A., Milman, A. D., & Kammen, D. M. (2005). Letting the (energy) Gini out of the bottle: Lorenz curves of cumulative electricity consumption and Gini coefficients as metrics of energy distribution and equity. *Energy Policy*, 33(14), 1825–1832. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2004.02.017>
- Jakstas, T. (2019). What does energy security mean? In *Energy Transformation Towards Sustainability*. Elsevier Inc. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-817688-7.00005-7>
- Kasman, A., & Duman, Y. S. (2015). CO2 emissions, economic growth, energy consumption, trade and urbanization in new EU member and candidate countries: A panel data analysis. *Economic Modelling*, 44, 97–103.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2014.10.022>
- Koçak, E., & Şarkgüneş, A. (2017). The renewable energy and economic growth nexus in black sea and Balkan Countries. *Energy Policy*, 100(October 2016), 51–57. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2016.10.007>
- Kocaslan, G. (2014). International energy security indicators and Turkey's energy security risk score. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 4(4), 735–743.
- Kruyt, B., van Vuuren, D. P., de Vries, H. J. M., & Groenenberg, H. (2009). Indicators for energy security. *Energy Policy*, 37(6), 2166–2181.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2009.02.006>
- Le, T. H., & Nguyen, C. P. (2019). Is energy security a driver for economic growth? Evidence from a global sample. *Energy Policy*, 129(February), 436–451. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2019.02.038>
- Mahmood, T., & Ayaz, M. T. (2018). Energy Security and Economic Growth in Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics*, 28(1), 47–64.
- Pacala, S., & Socolow, R. (2004). Stabilization wedges: Solving the climate problem for the next 50 years with current technologies. *Science*, 305(5686),

- 968–972. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1100103>
- Pachauri, S., Mueller, A., Kemmler, A., & Spreng, D. (2004). On measuring energy poverty in Indian households. *World Development*, 32(12), 2083–2104. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2004.08.005>
- Sebri, M., & Ben-Salha, O. (2014). On the causal dynamics between economic growth, renewable energy consumption, CO₂ emissions and trade openness: Fresh evidence from BRICS countries. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 39, 14–23. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2014.07.033>
- Shammin, M. R., & Bullard, C. W. (2009). Impact of cap-and-trade policies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions on U.S. households. *Ecological Economics*, 68(8–9), 2432–2438.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2009.03.024>
- Solow, R. M. (1999). *Neoclassical growth theory*. 1, 637–667.
- Sovacool, B. K. (2009). Reassessing energy security and the Trans-ASEAN natural gas pipeline network in Southeast Asia. *Pacific Affairs*, 82(3), 467–486. <https://doi.org/10.5509/2009823467>
- Sovacool, B. K. (2011). Evaluating energy security in the Asia pacific: Towards a more comprehensive approach. *Energy Policy*, 39(11), 7472–7479.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2010.10.008>
- Sovacool, B. K. (2013). Assessing energy security performance in the Asia Pacific, 1990-2010. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 17, 228–247. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2012.09.031>
- Sovacool, B. K., & Brown, M. A. (2010). Competing Dimensions of Energy Security: An International Perspective. In *Annual Review of Environment and Resources* (Vol. 35, Issue 1). <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-environ-042509-143035>
- Sovacool, B. K., & Mukherjee, I. (2011). Conceptualizing and measuring energy security: A synthesized approach. *Energy*, 36(8), 5343–5355.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2011.06.043>
- Speight, J. G. (2019). Energy security and the environment. *Natural Gas*, 361–390. <https://doi.org/10.1016/b978-0-12-809570-6.00010-2>
- Stern, D. I., & Cleveland, J. C. (2011). *WORKING PAPERS IN ECONOMICS & Governance Quality and Economic Growth*. January.
- Tongsopit, S., Kittner, N., Chang, Y., Aksornkij, A., & Wangjiraniran, W. (2016).

- Energy security in ASEAN: A quantitative approach for sustainable energy policy. *Energy Policy*, 90, 60–72.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2015.11.019>
- UNDP. (1997). World Development Report 1997. In *World Development Report 1997*. <https://doi.org/10.1596/978-0-1952-1114-6>
- Vivoda, V. (2010). Evaluating energy security in the Asia-Pacific region: A novel methodological approach. *Energy Policy*, 38(9), 5258–5263.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2010.05.028>
- WHO. (2009). the Energy Access Situation in Developing Countries. *UNDP WHO New York, November*, 142.
http://www.who.int/indoorair/publications/PowerPoint_Energy_Access_pape r-lr.pdf%0Ahttp://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&btnG=Search&q=intitle:THE+ENERGY+ACCESS+SITUATION+IN+DEVELOPING+COUNTRIES+A+Review+Focusing+on+the#0
- World Bank. (2013). Toward a Sustainable Energy Future for All. *World Bank Group's Energy Sector*.
- Yamashita, S., Ohto, H., Abe, M., Tanigawa, K., Kamiya, K., Yasumura, S., Hosoya, M., Suzuki, S., Ohtsuru, A., Sakai, A., Yabe, H., Maeda, M., Fujimori, K., Ishikawa, T., Ohira, T., Watanabe, T., Satoh, H., Suzuki, S., Fukushima, T., ... Tanaka, S. (2016). Comprehensive Health Risk Management after the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Accident. *Clinical Oncology*, 28(4). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clon.2016.01.001>
- Zeb, R., Salar, L., Awan, U., Zaman, K., & Shahbaz, M. (2014). Causal links between renewable energy, environmental degradation and economic growth in selected SAARC countries: Progress towards green economy. *Renewable Energy*, 71, 123–132. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.renene.2014.05.012>