

# Lloyd's City Risk Index 2015-2025

Analysing the economic exposure from 18 threats over ten years from 2015

Understand the risks: [www.lloyds.com/cityriskindex](http://www.lloyds.com/cityriskindex)

## Jakarta, Indonesia

Average GDP growth rate: 5.42%

Average annual GDP: \$342.41bn\*

Total GDP@Risk: \$48.23bn

Share of Average annual GDP: 14.09%

### GDP@Risk ranking

Global: 20 Regional: 3 National: 1

### GDP@Risk by threat type

Threat	GDP@Risk	Share of Total GDP@Risk
Sovereign default	\$7.99bn	16.56%
Human pandemic	\$7.74bn	16.05%
Market crash	\$6.01bn	12.45%
Earthquake	\$5.41bn	11.22%
Terrorism	\$4.27bn	8.85%
Volcano	\$4.09bn	8.48%
Flood	\$3.26bn	6.75%
Drought	\$3.17bn	6.58%
Plant epidemic	\$2.09bn	4.34%
Cyber attack	\$1.60bn	3.31%
Tsunami	\$0.87bn	1.81%
Power outage	\$0.79bn	1.64%
Solar storm	\$0.53bn	1.09%
Wind storm	\$0.42bn	0.87%
Freeze	\$0.00bn	0.00%
Heatwave	\$0.00bn	0.00%
Nuclear accident	\$0.00bn	0.00%
Oil price shock	\$0.00bn	0.00%

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### Insight

Jakarta is the capital of the world's fourth most populous nation. Made up of more than 17,000 islands, Indonesia has the largest number of active volcanoes in the world (76), and its GDP@Risk from Volcano is the world's 5<sup>th</sup> highest, while it is also prone to significant potential losses from Earthquake.

The city's economic vulnerability to both Tsunami and Drought is the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest globally.

It's risk profile is fairly evenly spread, however. With almost \$8bn of economic exposure, Sovereign default ranks 5<sup>th</sup> globally and is the threat type that puts the most GDP@Risk - despite the fact that the Indonesian economy has performed strongly in recent years, and it was one of the only G20 countries to record economic growth during the financial crisis.

Almost as much exposure comes from Human pandemic, the city's most significant Natural threat. It is the largest metropolis in Southeast Asia, and one with a number of challenges, including poor sanitation.

Another significant risk is Terrorism. Other than the many attacks in recent years - notably a bombing in Bali in 2002 and an assault on the Australian embassy in Jakarta in 2004 - the country is susceptible to future attacks and an increasing number of radical Islamic groups.

Jakarta ranks 20<sup>th</sup> on the basis of its economic exposure to Emerging threats (\$11.96bn), with Human pandemic and Plant epidemic (also ranked 5<sup>th</sup> globally) contributing more than 20% of its total potential losses.

#### Sources:

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