

Will Indonesia's energy transition be a good idea?

Evidence suggests that Indonesia's energy transition should be well under way. The government has set a target to support renewable energy development in the New Energy and Renewable Energy Bill through increasing on-grid renewable capacity, converting diesel power generation to solar and expanding rooftop solar.

Will Indonesia see a boom in renewables?

Indonesia has not yet seen a boom in renewables, resulting in fossil fuels meeting its electricity demand growth. The National Energy Policy (NEP) 2014 set a target of 23% of renewables in the energy mix by 2025, however, this target is likely to be reduced to between 17-19% in the revised NEP currently being developed.

How much renewable capacity does Indonesia have in 2023?

In reality, the growth of renewable capacity has been slow. Between 2018 and 2023, Indonesia only added 3.3 GW of renewables, bringing the total to 13 GW by 2023. The largest capacity additions were in bioenergy (+1.3 GW), followed by hydropower (+1 GW), solar (+0.5 GW), geothermal (+0.5 GW) and wind (+0.01 GW).

Will Indonesia reach 44% renewable power by 2030?

Indonesia's Just Energy Transition Partnership (JET-P) draft plan proposes it will reach at least 44% renewables in its power generation by 2030. This is below the global target of 60% renewable electricity set out in the IEA Net Zero Emissions scenario and overlooks the country's largely untapped renewables potential.

What is Indonesia's national electricity plan?

Added to this, Indonesia's National Electricity Plan sets out rules only for its power sector development, and not for renewable energy. There is a Renewable Energy Bill in the pipeline, but the bill has yet to be ratified. Without clear guidelines, investors remain cautious.

What is Indonesia's energy mix in 2023?

In 2023, renewables accounted for 19% (65 TWh) of Indonesia's electricity mix, including both on-grid and off-grid sources. Solar and wind generation only contributed 0.2% (0.7 TWh) and 0.1% (0.5 TWh), respectively. Hydro was the largest contributor at 7% (25 TWh), followed by bioenergy at 6.4% (22 TWh) and geothermal at 4.8% (17 TWh).

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potential to create 96,000 jobs by expanding its clean power capacity and reducing ...

With 17,000 islands and 270 million people, Indonesia is the largest energy market in Southeast Asia. Annually, the country's total energy demand increases by 7% and is anticipated to grow until 2050, as driven by ...

Meanwhile, Indonesia has high potential for renewable energy at 419 GW including 75 GW of hydro energy, 23.7 GW of geothermal, 32.6 GW of bioenergy, 207.8 GW of solar, 60.6 GW of wind, and 19.3 GW of micro-hydro.

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As an emerging country that is growing rapidly in population and energy demand, Indonesia's utility transition -- including the early termination of coal-fired power plant operations and the shift to clean energy -- is critical to ...

As part of its contribution toward achieving net zero, Indonesia has set a target to increase its share of renewables to 23% of the national energy mix by 2025. By 2022, however, the installed capacity for renewables was only 12.3% ...

