



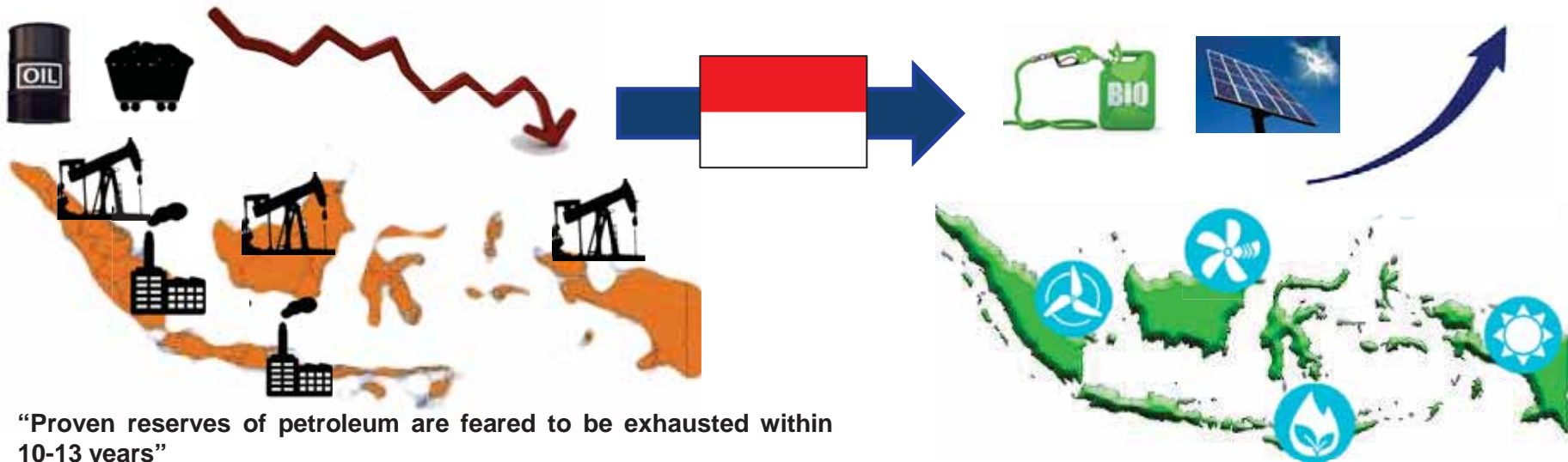
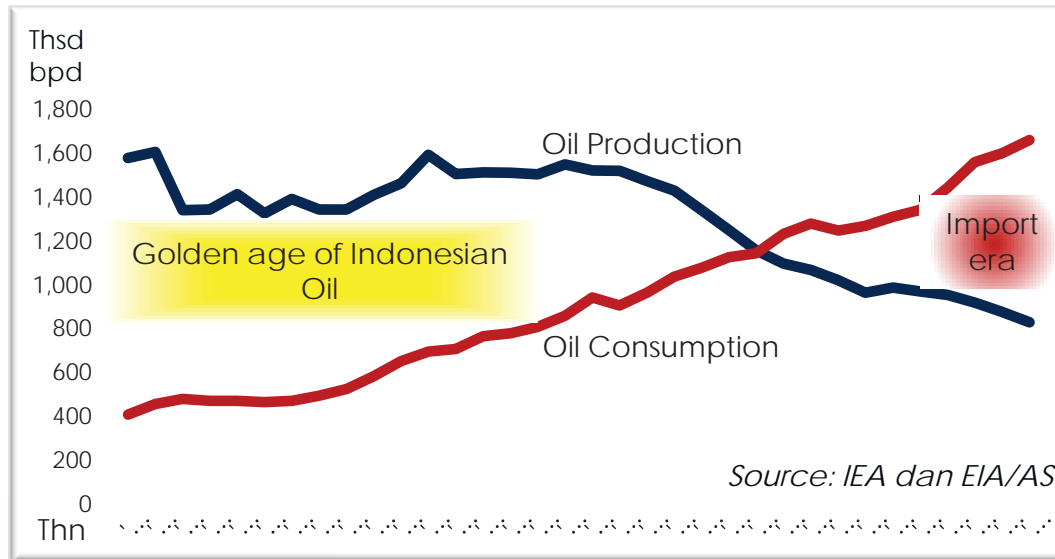
KEMENTERIAN ENERGI  
& SUMBER DAYA MINERAL

# INVESTING IN NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY IN INDONESIA

Energy for All Investor Forum  
Manila, 16 June 2015



Historical changes of Indonesian energy, from Member of OPEC to Oil importer



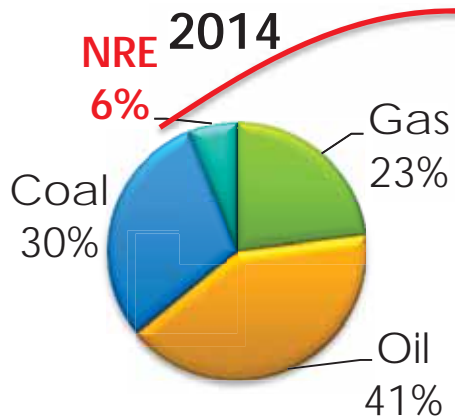
“Proven reserves of petroleum are feared to be exhausted within 10-13 years”

-RPJMN 2015-2019, 7 January 2015

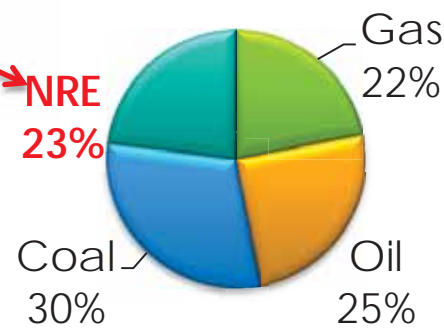


*17% increase of new & renewable energy (NRE) in 11 years*

National Energy Mix



National Energy Mix  
Target 2025



NO	NRE	RESOURCES	INSTALLED CAPACITY (IC)	RATIO OF IC/RESOURCES (%)
1	2	3	4	5 = 4/3
1	Hydro	75,000 MW	7,572 MW	10.1 %
2	Geothermal	28,910 MW	1,403.5 MW	4.9 %
3	Biomass	32,654 MW	1,717.9 MW	5.4 %
4	Solar	4.80 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /day	48.05 MW	-
5	Wind	3 – 6 m/s	1.87 MW	-
6	Ocean	49 GW ***)	0.01 MW ****)	-
7	Uranium	3,000 MW *)	30 MW **)	-

\*) Identified in the Kalan Basin in West Kalimantan

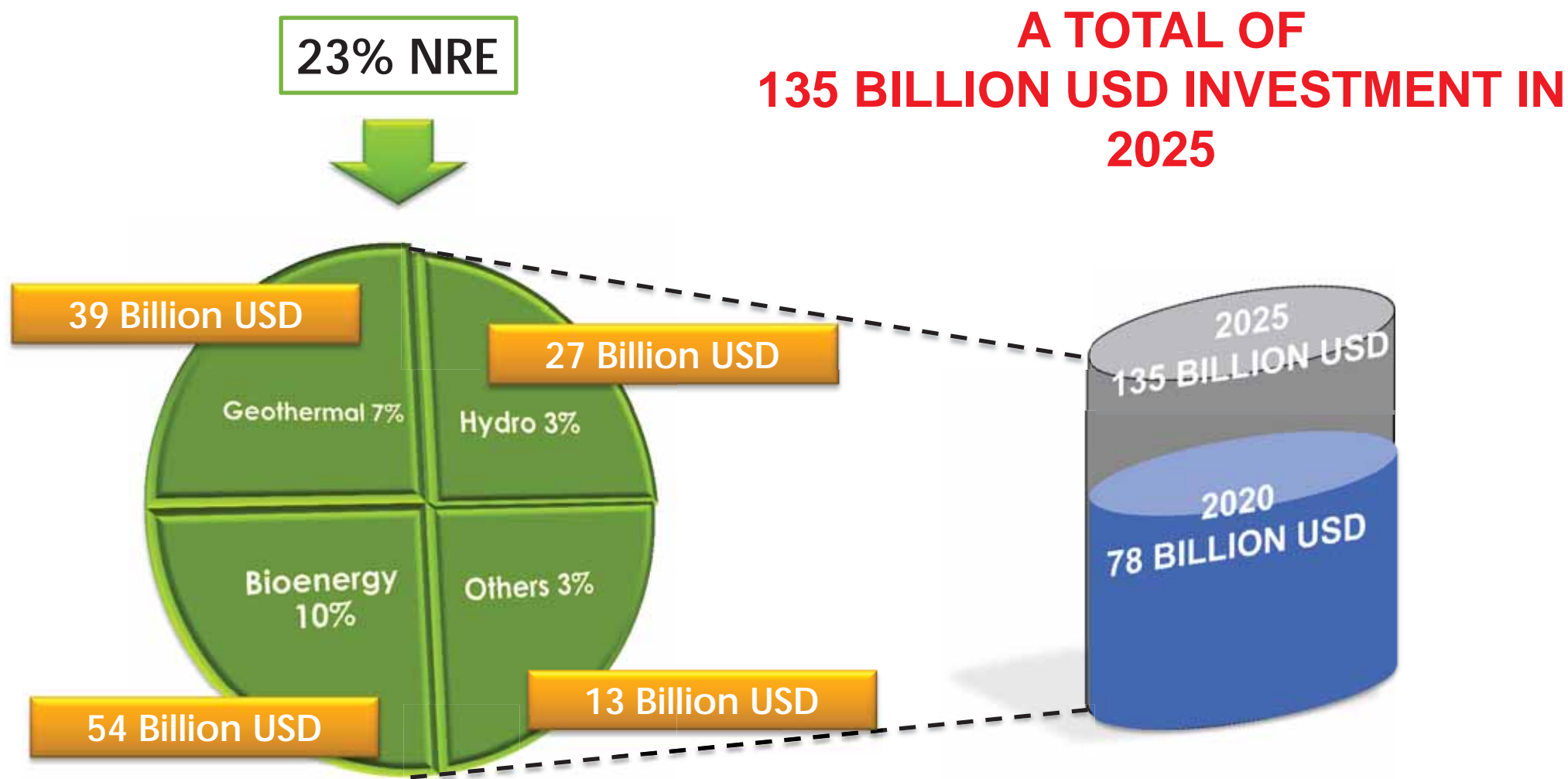
\*\*) As a center of research, non-energy

\*\*\*) Source: National Energy Council

\*\*\*\*) BPPT's Prototype

**Indonesia NRE potential could reach more than 200.000 MW. Today, Indonesia has just used 6.8% of the total NRE Potential.**





## Challenges

- Access to site condition
- Availability of logistic facility (ports, road availability)
- On-site main resources
- Availability of local construction company and material

## Risks Factors

- Land/site contractual risk
- Capital cost over-run: licenses, logistics (transport facilities), construction delay, grid interconnection, etc
- Technology: life-time and efficiency of module and equipment, grid reliability
- Financial viability of PLN (long-term PPA)
- Disasters: flood, fire, earthquake

## Tariff

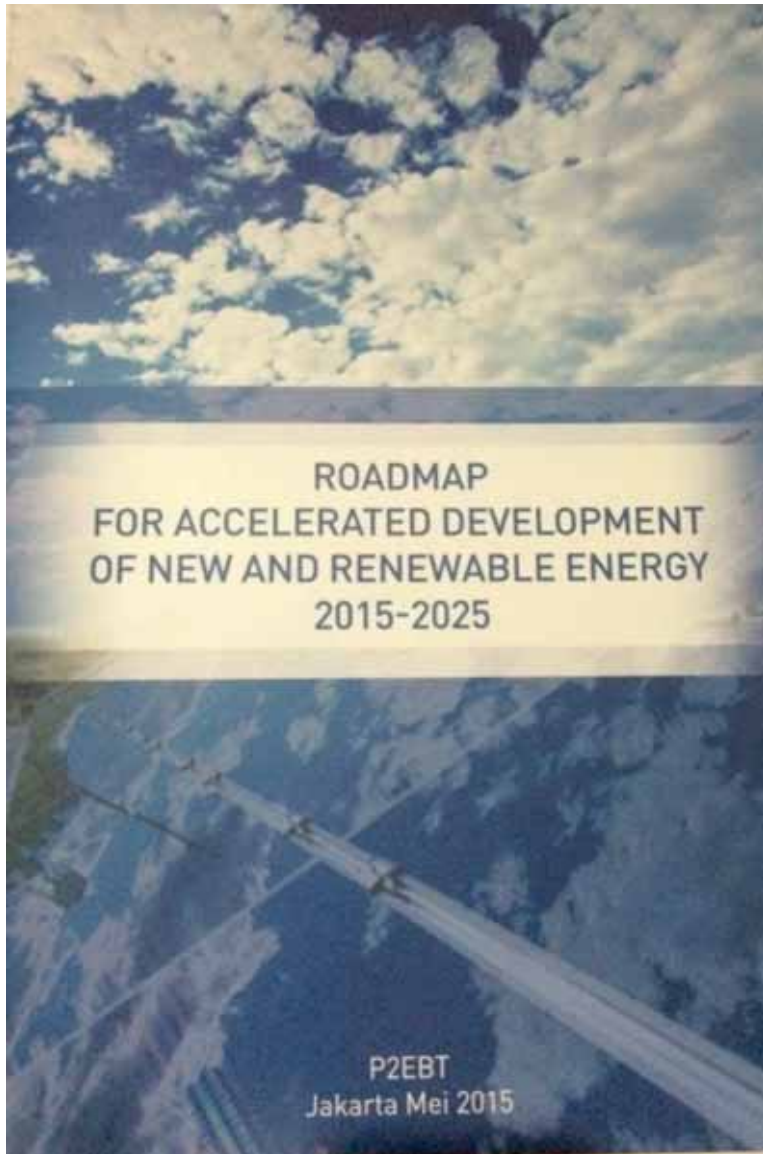
- Existing FiT shall be attractive enough for the investor to cover risk and gain expected financial return (ROR > 15%)
- Technology supply relies on mainly from offshore

## Barrier to entry

- Capacity and technology transfer: lack of experience of local investor to build and operate utility scale plants needs experience partner
- Low learning curve, slow market penetration
- Limited access to most efficient technologies







## FOUR PILLARS OF BREAKTHROUGH

1

## POLICY

**Issuing policy package**, facilitating good energy industries development for all NRE program and investment.

2

## FINANCIAL

**Innovative funding mechanism** that allows the channeling of various sources of funding to renewable energy initiatives.

3

## TECHNOLOGY

**Breakthrough of technological advancement** in the development of renewable energy.

4

## CAPACITY

**Increase in public and industrial capabilities** in the supply and use of renewable energy.



- One Step Service (OSS) for license application.
- Interlink with sectoral Ministries.



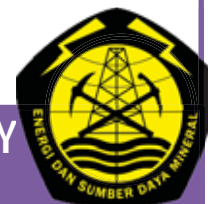
**INVESTMENT  
COORDINATING  
BOARD**

- Fiscal Incentives
- Import Duty Facilities
- Tax Holiday
- Tax Allowance
- PPP facilities for NRE projects: i) PDF; ii) VGF; iii) Guarantee; iv) Infrastructure Fund



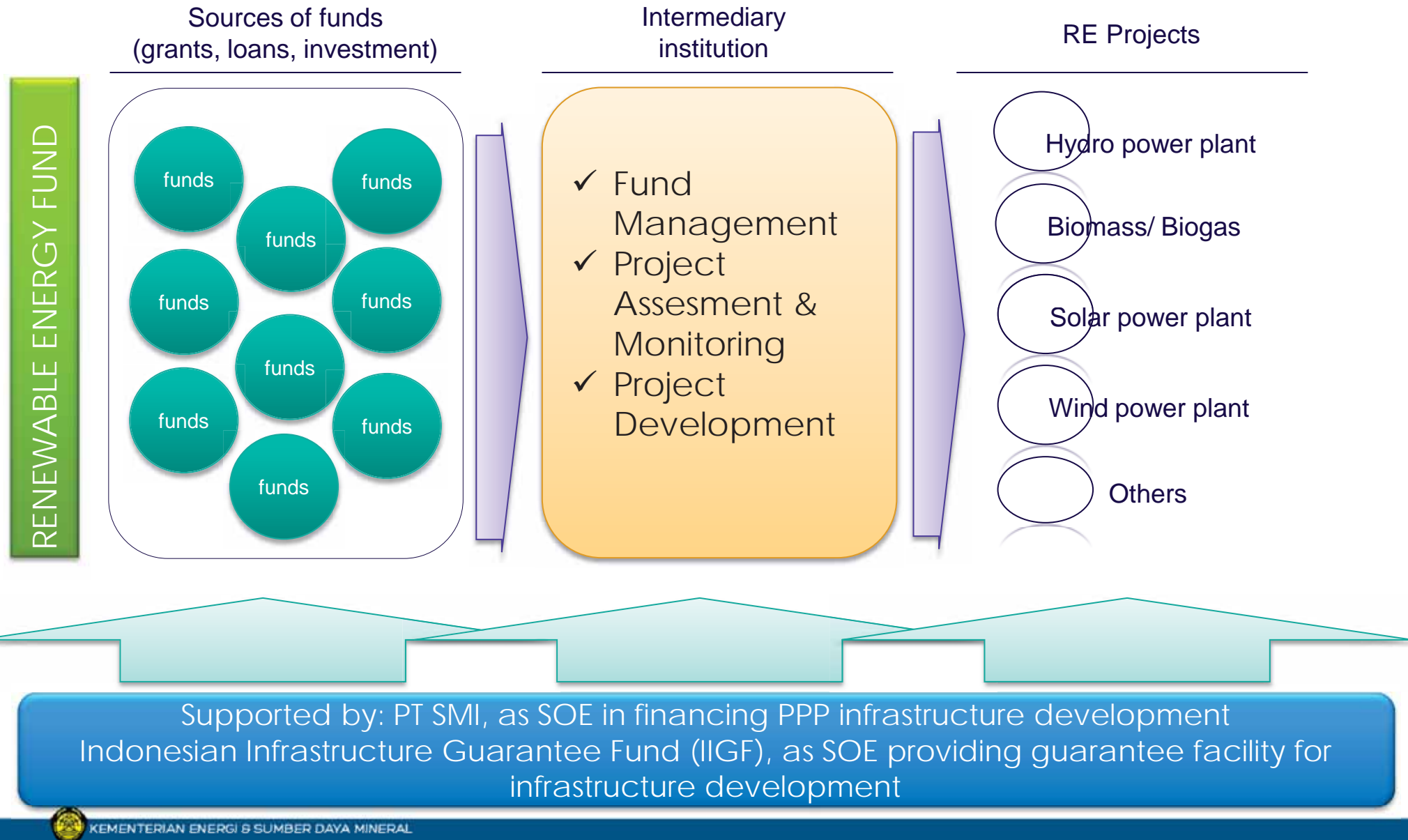
**MINISTRY OF  
FINANCE**

- Data and Information Update
- Capacity building to stakeholders
- Subsidies and infrastructure support to poor and remote communities
- Policy on Tariff
- Facilitation-based planning and budgeting



**MINISTRY OF ENERGY  
AND MINERAL  
RESOURCES**

**RENEWABLE ENERGY FUND**



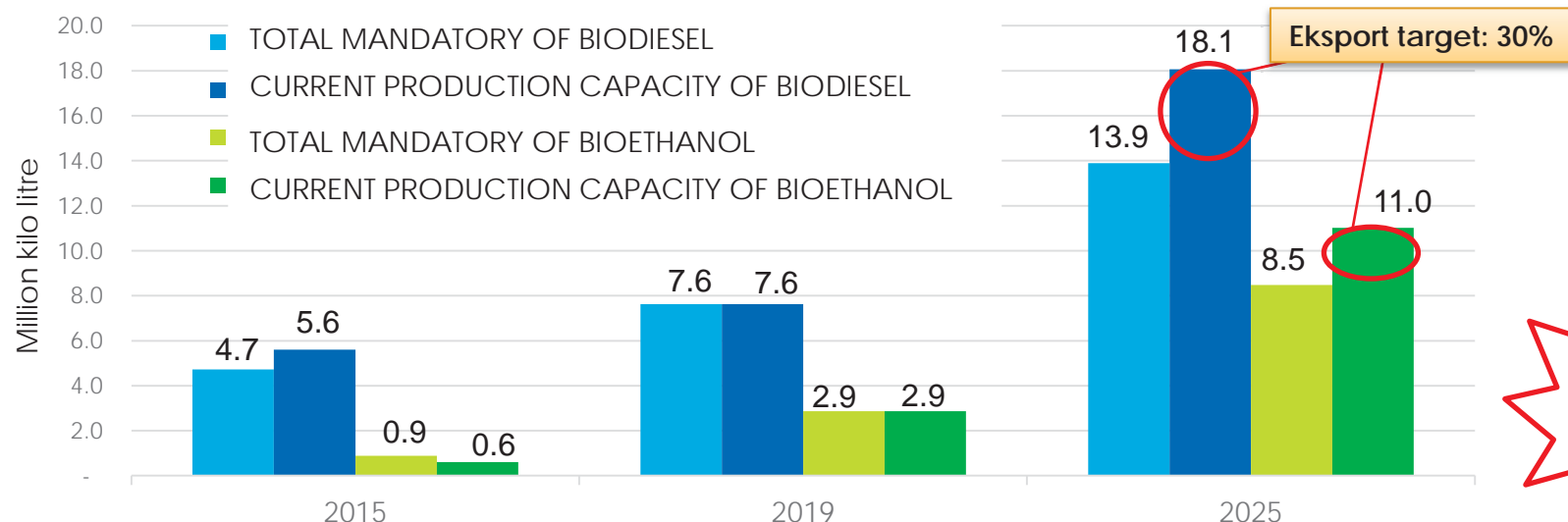


## **SOME CASES OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES:**



1. BIOENERGY INDUSTRY
2. SOLAR PV INDUSTRY
3. BALI AS CLEAN ENERGY ISLAND



# BIOFUEL SUPPLY SCENARIO 2015-2025



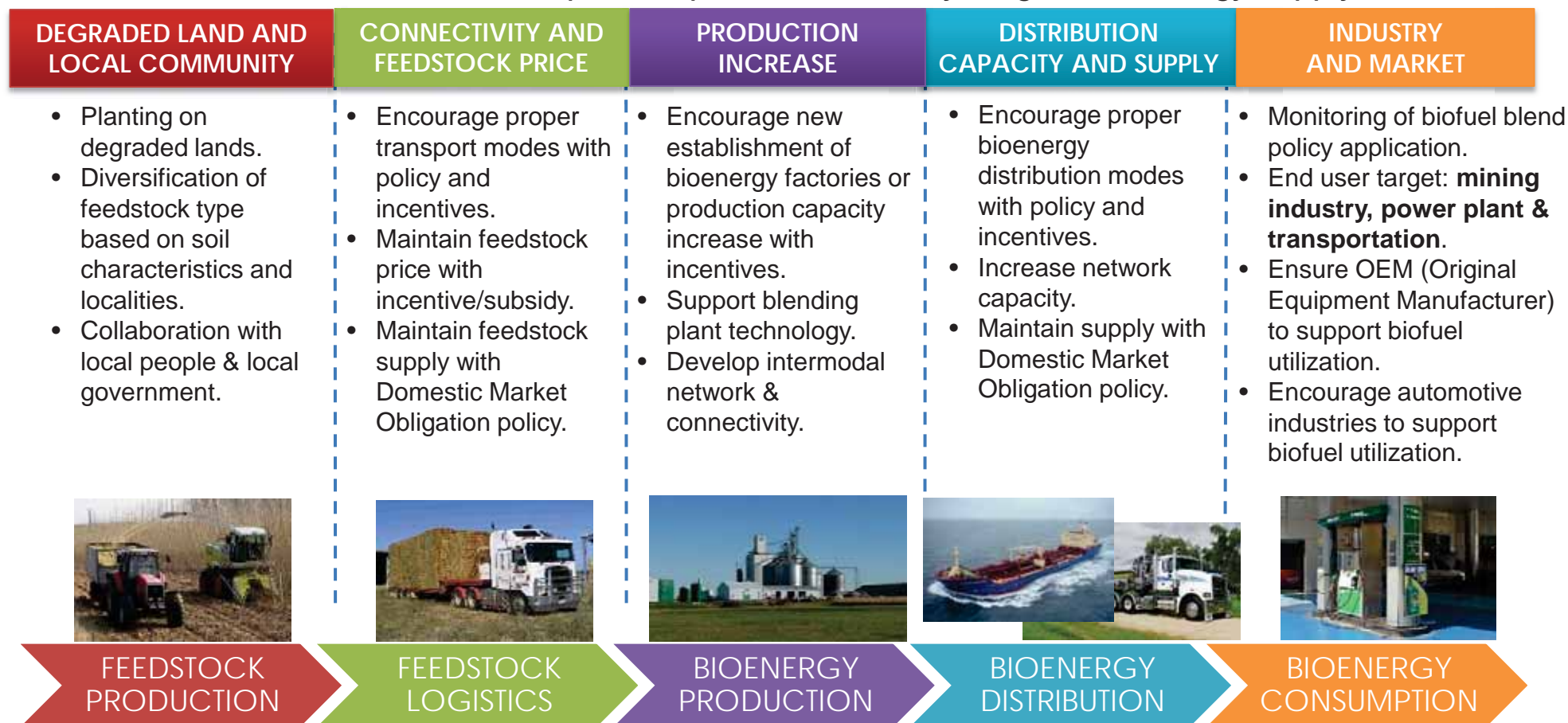
Total land  
needed till 2025:  
**8.1 mio Ha**

	till 2019	till 2025
Target of biodiesel production capacity increase	2.0 millions kiloliter (covered from existing production of CPO)	10.5 millions kiloliter (covered from the ratio between CPO and sustainable plants = 50:50)
Total land needed  NYAMPLUNG JARAK KEMIRI SUNAN	-	3.3 millions Ha
Target of bioethanol production capacity increase	2.3 millions kiloliter	8.7 millions kiloliter
Total land needed  SUGARCANE SWITCHGRASS CASSAVA	1.0 millions Ha	3.8 millions Ha



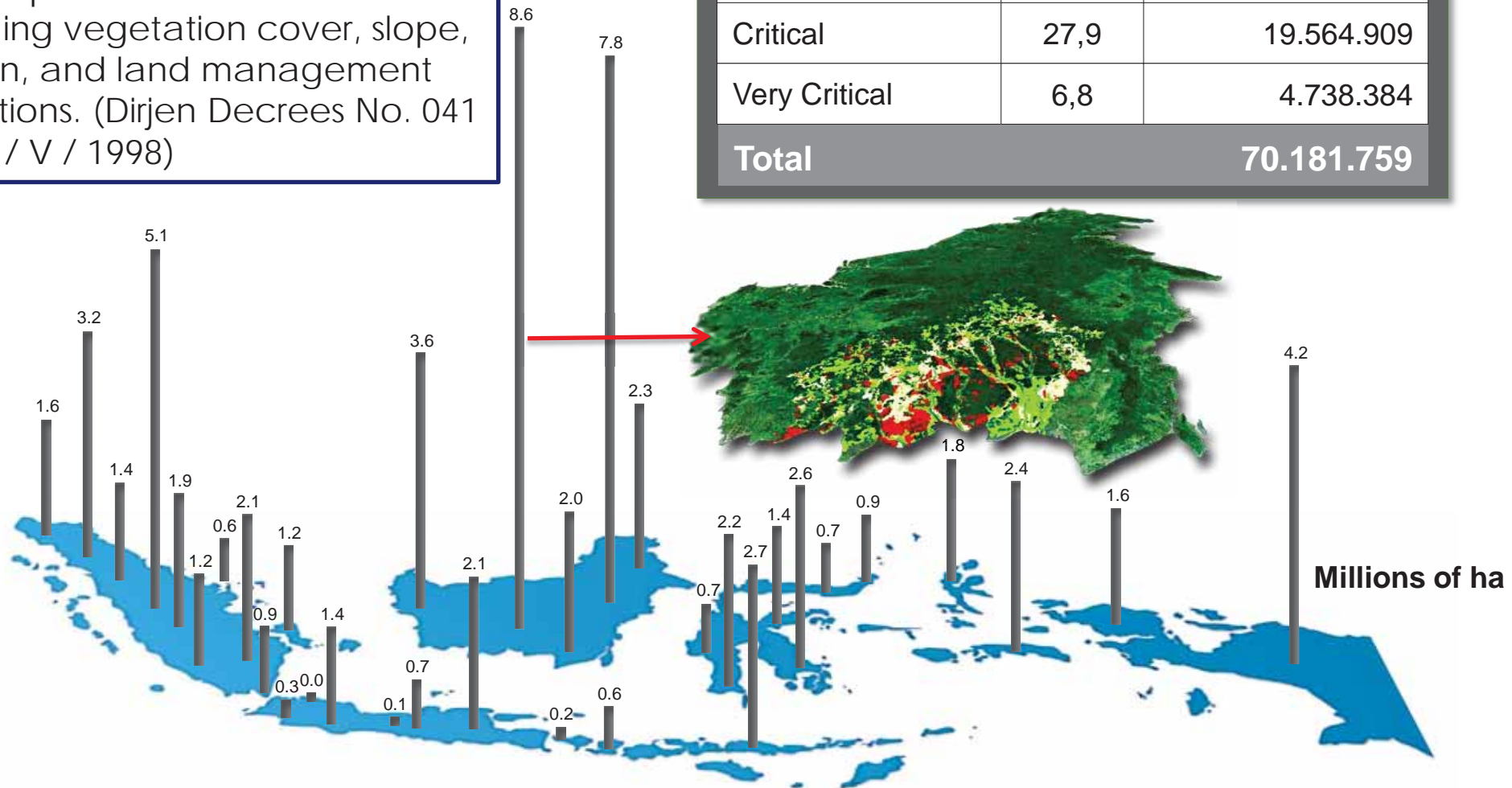
## APPROACH ON STRENGTHENING BIOENERGY SUPPLY CHAIN AND INDUSTRY

*Assertiveness of Government policies presents on every stage of bioenergy supply chain*



**Definition of Degraded Land:** land that is critically assessed based on several parameter conditions including vegetation cover, slope, erosion, and land management conditions. (Dirjen Decrees No. 041 / Kpts / V / 1998)

Category	%	Area (ha)
Slightly Critical	65,4	45.878.466
Critical	27,9	19.564.909
Very Critical	6,8	4.738.384
<b>Total</b>		<b>70.181.759</b>

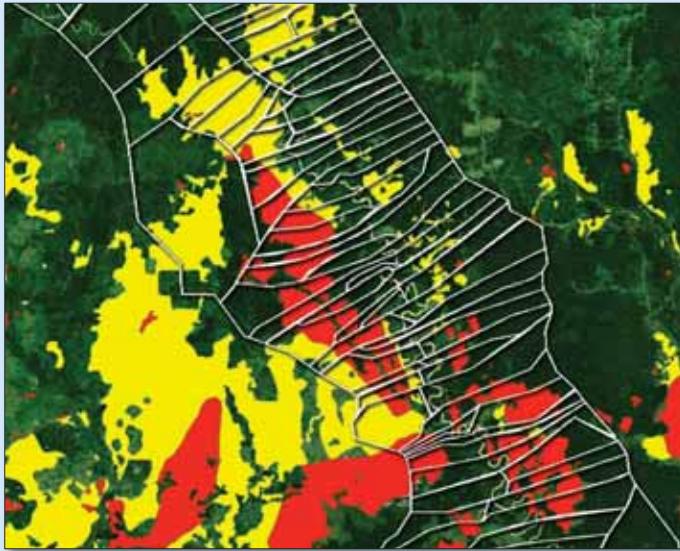


Source: Directorate PEPDAS, DG BPDASPS Ministry of Forestry, 2013



## TARGET OF BIOENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN KATINGAN & PULANG PISAU DISTRICT, CENTRAL KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

KATINGAN



Target: 50.000 Ha

PULANG PISAU



Target: 50.000 Ha

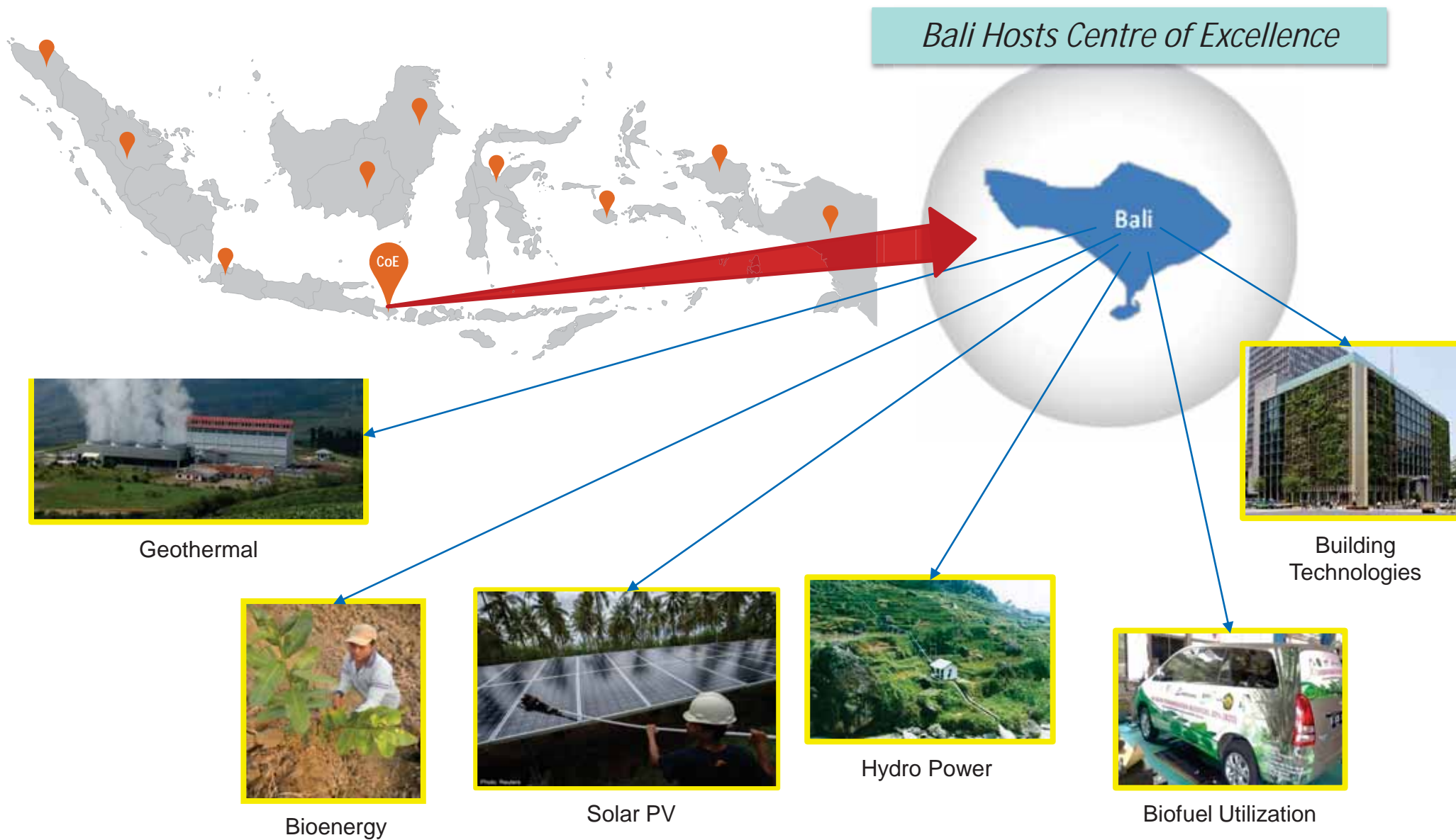
A glance of degraded land in Central Kalimantan





- Feed in tariff: USD 25 cent/kwh
- Quota: 1 GW per year
- Transfer technology policies
- Rooftop PV policy program
- Regional-based feed in tariff





# DEVELOPMENT OF CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

- Coordination center for the development of NRE technology;
- Facilitation of technology implementation at local and industrial level;
- Enhancing energy efficiency and conservation; and
- Boost knowledge on NRE research and development

## Knowledge Support

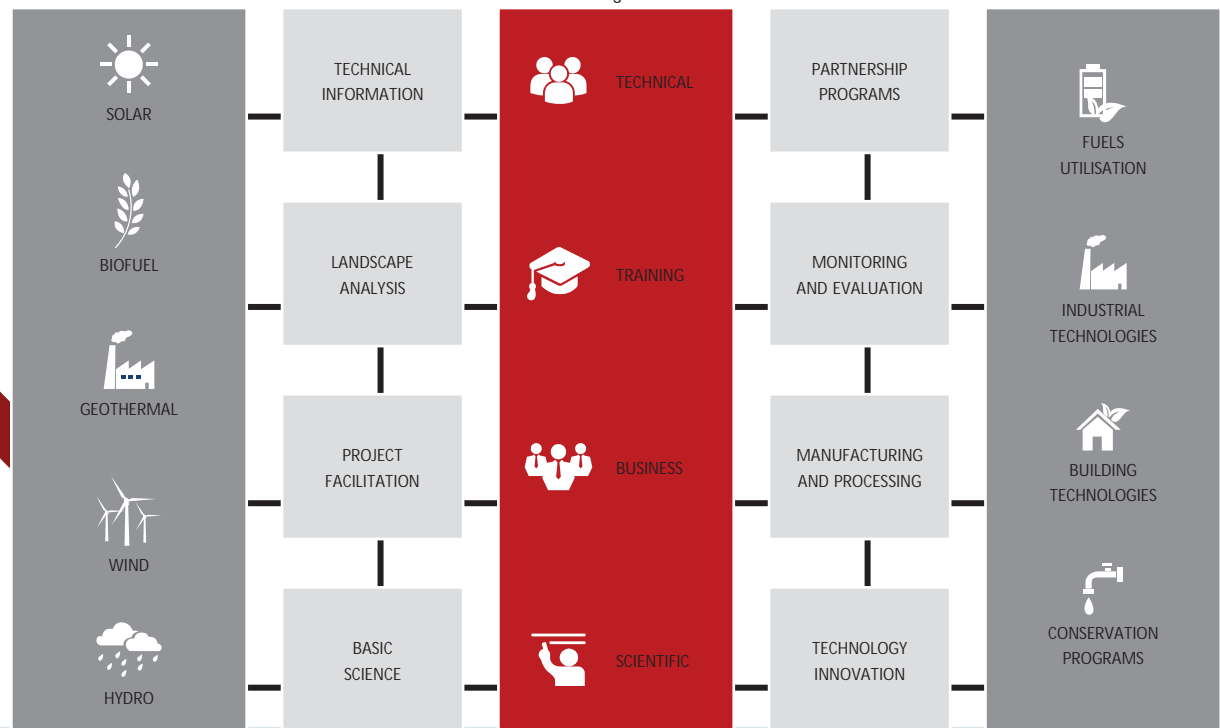
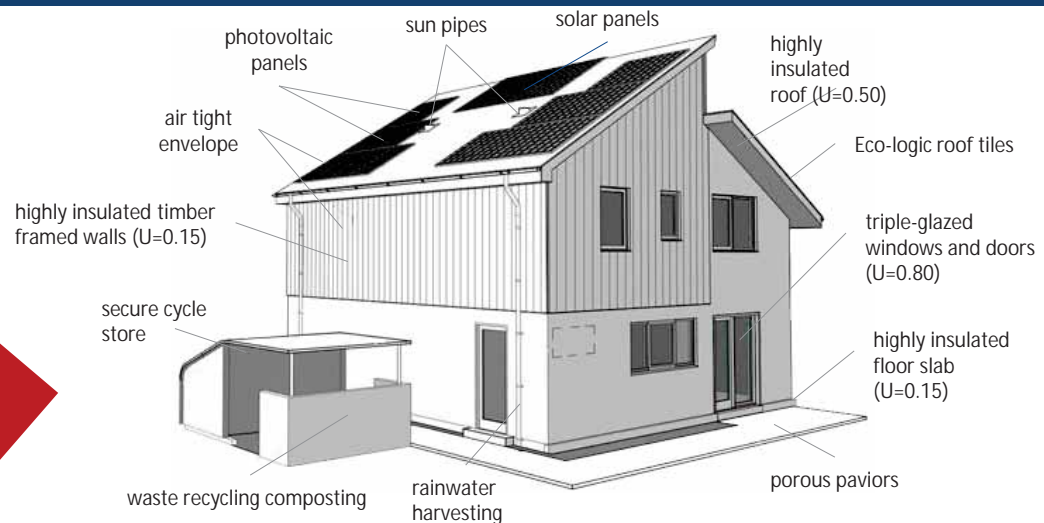
- Technical Information
- Landscape Analysis
- Project Facilitation
- Basic Knowledge

## Support Team

- Technical
- Training
- Business
- Knowledge

## Implementation Support

- Partnership Program
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Manufacture and Processing
- Technology Innovation







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THANK YOU

