Study of Renewable Energy Development

CASE STUDY IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES

CURRENT SITUATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN INDONESIA

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES







Target Solar PV & how to achieve:





Singapore allows solar power consumers to sell the excess energy through different payment schemes:

Simplified Credit Treatment	Enhanced Central Intermediary Scheme	Register as Market Participant
 Non-contestable consumers Capacity < 1 MWp Consumers will be paid at the prevailing tariff minus grid charges 	 Contestable consumers Capacity < 10 MWp Consumers will be paid at the prevailing half-hourly wholesale tariff 	 Contestable consumers Capacity > 10 MWp Consumers will be treated as Energy Market Company, will be paid at the respective nodal price





High differentiation of Renewable Energy



Feed-in Premium or competitive FiT bidding



Tax Exemption for Renewable Energy project







16%

9.5%

15%

21%

96%

52%









Cumulative installed photovoltaic capacity in some EU countries Taken from IEA PVPS Annual Report (IEA, 2018)



Electricity Feed-in Act (CPI, 2011)

- Started in 1991
- Incentives from government to power generation companies of using green energy
- Loans at low interest rate for residential



Renewable Energy Source Act (IEA, 2018)

- Started in 2011
- High FiT from small to medium scale of solar power generation (mainly residential)
- Auction for power generation companies



R&D Fund (IEA, 2018)

 Funded by Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi) and Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)









Target energy mix of China in 2040 *Taken from World Energy Outlook: China (IEA, 2017)* Golden Sun Program

- Incentives from government to commercial and residential to install solar panel
- Started in 2009



Poverty Alleviation Program

- Funding 3 million poor families to build at least 5 kWp of solar panel for each family.
- Each family can earn at least CNY 3000 each year by selling electricity







Power Generation Capacity from Renewable Energy (MW)



6500

UAE National Energy Plan 2050







25 years contract period

allowing more time to pay-off initial investment



Cost Sharing Between project developer and utility company (government)



R&D and Mass Production

Reduce cost of material



Different Financing Scheme for RE

Large loans at low interest



Current Situation of RE in Indonesia



■ Coal ■ Oil ■ Gas ■ RE





Sumber: Rencana Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik (RUPTL) PT PLN 2018-2027



Current Situation of RE in Indonesia



Source: RUPTL PT PLN 2019-2028



High cost, low return Need different financing scheme



Change in Regulation No government support



Opportunity & Challenge



Abundance of potential energy source, but not yet exploited



Energy demand is increasing along with economic development

Government support plays very important role of developing RE, can be in the form of:

- Energy policies (Singapore, Australia)
- FiT or Feed-in Premium (Thailand, Germany)
- Incentives (China)
- Tax Exemption (Thailand)
- Cooperation (UAE)



Different financing strategy and support is needed for long term investment

ENERGY SOURCE	POTENTIAL
Hydro	94.3 GW
Geothermal	28.5 GW
Bioenergy	32.6 GW
Solar Energy	207.8 GWp
Wind Energy	60.6 GW
Ocean Energy	17.9 GW



Thank You

Gatot S. Prawiro Email: <u>gatot.prawiro@maxpowergroup.com</u> Mobile: +62 811 800016

