

Embargoed until: 09:30 CET Paris Time – 18 March 2021

Trends in Indonesia

Facts from the *Renewables in Cities 2021 Global Status Report*

Key Takeaways on Renewable Energy in 2020 in Indonesia

- City-level policies or renewable energy target are predominantly solar mandates in building and power sectors, but efforts to electrify the transport sector are also significant.
- The municipal government efforts to support the national and/or subnational renewables and emission reduction targets have grown in recent years.

Brand new data shows

- 3 cities had renewable energy targets and/or policies (from a global total of over 1,300 cities). This covers 36 million people, 24% of the urban population in Indonesia:
 - 2 cities have targets on the shares of renewables in TFEC (**Jakarta** and **Malang**), and the remaining targets are aimed at transports with 4 EVs targets in **Jakarta**.
- On a global scale, Indonesian cities are lagging behind on setting net-zero¹ targets: notable exceptions are **Balikpapan** and **Jakarta** (from a global total of around 800 cities with net-zero targets).

2020 Renewable Energy Developments in Indonesian Cities

City renewable energy commitments and policies

- **Jakarta** is the city in Indonesia with most renewable energy policies/target:
 - The city committed to achieving 30% renewables in its energy mix by 2030.
 - **Jakarta** mandated rooftop solar PV installation on at least 20 government buildings and 234 government schools (Governor Instruction No. 66/2019).
 - **Jakarta** has a target to procure only zero-emission buses by 2030.
 - **Jakarta** set Net-Zero target by 2050.
- **North Lombok** municipal government has set ambitious goals to deploy renewables to support the provincial target to generate 35% of electricity from renewable sources by 2025.
- **Malang** committed to 20% renewables in its energy mix by 2020.
- **Balikpapan**, one of the only 2 cities in Indonesia that committed to Net-Zero by 2050.

¹ Net-zero" emissions can be achieved, for example, by using natural sinks, such as reforesting land or adopting agricultural best practices, or through a technological solution, such as carbon capture and storage. Net-zero targets also are referred to commonly as "climate-neutral", "carbon-neutral" or "zero-emission" targets, although technically these are not the same. Carbon neutrality refers to net-zero emissions of only CO₂, whereas climate neutrality indicates a broader focus on net-zero emissions of all greenhouse gases. There is no agreed-upon definition, and implementation of these targets also varies broadly.

Scaling up renewables in buildings and transport

- **Scaling up on-site generation on public buildings: Jakarta**, implemented mandates to install rooftop solar on large public buildings, including all schools, sport facilities, hospitals and government buildings during 2019-22.
 - In 2019, a total solar capacity of 2,060 kW-peak was installed on 98 schools, bringing the combined rooftop solar installed capacity on schools and government buildings to 2,675 kW-peak.
 - **Jakarta** plans to increase its solar panel capacity by 600 kW-peak per year.
 - In **North Lombok**, 8.82 MW of 8.97 MW of operating power plant capacity is supplied by renewables, primarily micro-hydropower and solar energy in Gili Islands.
- **Electrification of urban transport is slowly gaining ground:**
 - In 2020, a solar-powered water taxi began operation in **Nusa Penida**.
 - As of 2020, a total of 669 EVs are in operation in **Jakarta** (38 electric cars and 631 e-motorcycles).
 - In 2020, there were 230 e-taxis and 3 e-bus in operation in Indonesia.

Financing renewables in cities

- **North Lombok** municipal government developed a Cost-sharing Financing Scheme for Household scale Biogas to reduce dependence on traditional biomass and cut greenhouse gas emissions in the residential sector. The local government contributes 30-40% of the cost of one unit of biogas. As of 2020, some 1,152 household-scale biogas units using organic waste installed.

Indonesia's Energy Profile

<https://www.iea.org/countries/indonesia>

Regional Trends – Asia

- In Asia, growing concerns about air pollution and smog have driven public demand for renewable energy technologies and electric vehicles to improve public health.
- At least 78 municipal governments in Asia had adopted renewable energy targets and/or policies, most of which were in buildings and transport.
- Local governments have been instrumental in pushing the national governments in Japan and the Republic of Korea to commit to carbon neutrality and/or adopt net-zero targets.
- Cities in Asia increasingly have sought to develop and strengthen public-private partnerships and to take advantage of digitalisation and use smart technology to attract more foreign direct investments in renewables.
- Green hydrogen for transport (and other uses) also is garnering interest across Asia, including in the Republic of Korea, with several cities having ongoing or planned pilot projects.
- Data on renewable energy progress in Asia remain limited, often due to language barriers and to low participation in international reporting.

Questions? Please contact press@ren21.net or +33 1 44 37 50 99.

All report materials, figures, case studies and the full data pack can be downloaded here:

<http://ren21.net/rec2021press>