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Trends in Indonesia

Facts from the *Renewables 2021 Global Status Report*

Indonesia's Top Highlights in 2020

- Indonesia had achieved near universal (>99%) electricity access in 2019, rising from 67% in 2010. However, this was accompanied by a 155% increase in coal consumption, whereas renewables have increased very little and contributed only 16% of national electricity generation in 2019, up slightly since 2010.
- Indonesia was the world's largest biodiesel producer in 2020, accounting for 17% of the global total, followed by the United States and Brazil. Despite an estimated 12% reduction in demand for diesel for transport, Indonesia's biodiesel production grew 11% in 2020, to 8.0 billion litres.
- Indonesia ranks second to the United States for installed geothermal capacity. However, it did not manage to complete building any facilities in 2020 due to pandemic-related delays to three projects that previously were planned to come online during the year.
- Geothermal power supplied 14.1 TWh of electricity to Indonesia in 2019, or 4.8% of the country's total electricity generation that year. As part of an effort to more than double the renewable share of Indonesia's electricity supply to 23% by 2025, the government committed to absorbing some of the early exploration risk by taking over exploratory drilling from private developers going forward.

Renewable shares and targets: Where does Indonesia stand among G20 countries?

The figure below shows that renewable energy made up less than 10% of Indonesia's total final energy consumption (TFEC), ahead of fellow G20 countries Japan and Republic of Korea but trailing the world's largest economies in the European Union and in the Americas. Indonesia did not set a target for the share of renewables by 2020.

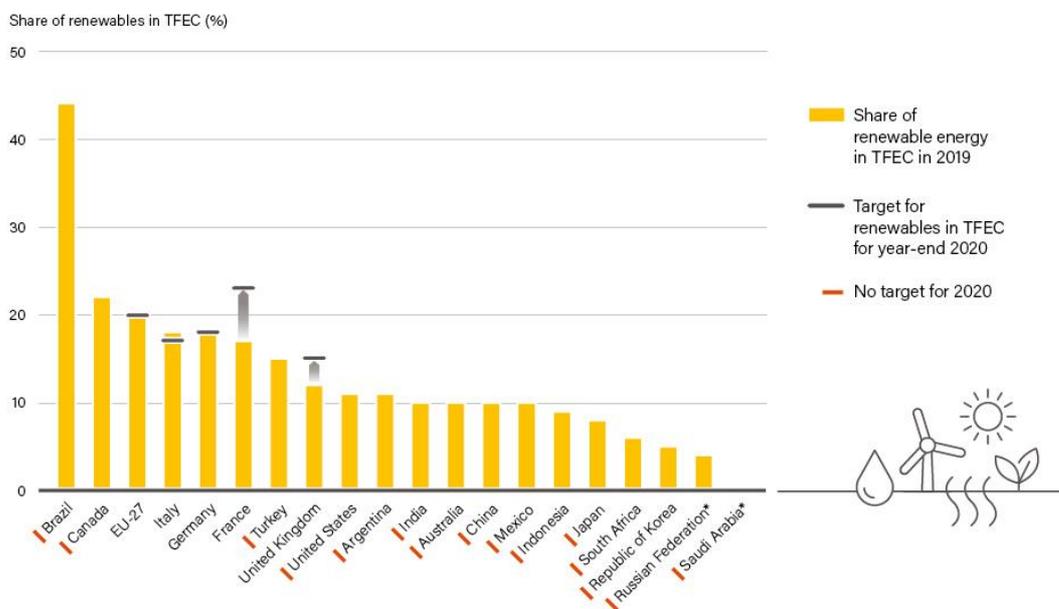
As seen in the figure below, only five of the world's largest member economies in the G20 – the EU-27, France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom – had set 2020 targets to achieve a certain share of renewables in final energy use.

Do net zero targets¹ or targets for renewable shares actually support the uptake of renewables? Targets are needed, as they are binding objectives that can be used to hold countries accountable. Setting net zero targets alone does not necessarily lead to greater attention to renewables or to

¹Click here to read REN21's brief overview of net zero targets: <https://www.ren21.net/net-zero-basics/>

success in meeting renewable energy targets. Alongside any kind of target, robust policies and regulations are needed to ensure these targets are met.

Renewable Energy Shares and Targets, G20 Countries, 2019 and 2020



Note: TFEC = total final energy consumption.
Data for Russian Federation and Saudi Arabia are for 2018 and 2017 respectively.

Global rankings

Total renewable power capacity, end-2020 (Gigawatts)

1. China (908)
2. United States (313)
3. Brazil (150)
4. India (142)
5. Germany (132)
- ...34. **Indonesia** (10.5)

Renewable power capacity per person, not including hydropower, end-2020 (kilowatts per person)

1. Iceland (2.1)
2. Denmark (1.7)
3. Sweden (1.6)
4. Germany (1.5)
5. Australia (1.1)
- ...69. **Indonesia** (0.01)

Biodiesel production, 2020 (billion litres)

1. **Indonesia** (8.0)
2. Brazil (6.4)
3. United States (4.0)
4. Germany (3.5)
5. France (2.0)
6. Thailand (1.9)

The *Renewables 2021 Global Status Report* material is available here: <https://www.ren21.net/gsr>

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