

Country Report

Albert Simanjuntak

Organization :

Research and Development Center For Energy and Electricity
Technology, Agency of Research and Development for Energy
and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Energy and Mineral
Resources of The Republic of Indonesia.

Establish in March 2nd 2001

Department and duties

At the time being I work for Research and Development Center for Energy and Electricity Technology as a researcher especially in the field of techno economy, energy conservation and environment. The vision of our Research Center is to be a reliable, accredited and professional research and development institution. The important mission of our institution is to offer solution to technological problem relating to the energy sector.

Our duties are follow :

- ❑ To contribute the development of energy and electricity technologies and sciences
- ❑ To serve the Indonesia society on energy and electricity technology
- ❑ To offer solution to technological problems, encountered in the energy and electricity industry
- ❑ To give technical support in the formulation on energy and electricity policies

Efforts to promote energy efficiency and cleaner production and CDM :

- ❖ Energy Conservation program (RIKEN/National Energy Conservation Masterplan)
- ❖ Green Energy Initiative
- ❖ We promote the use new renewable energy such as geothermal, microhydro, solar cell, biomass, wind, etc.
- ❖ We conducting energy audit in several industries and commercial building
- ❖ We promote co-generation technology in industries, especially using biomass, coal and gas as a fuel.
- ❖ My Institution as a CDM National Board in Energy Sector.

Case of success :

- Demand Side Management, e.g. DSM-Program Terang, DSM-Program Peduli
- Energy saving in Commercial Building (Graha Pangeran Building in

Case of failure :

We don't have any failure case, but implementation energy conservation very slow.

Energy Conservation

- Energy conservation is one of the national energy policy intended to national consumption and growth of energy without decreasing the acceleration of development
- Why Indonesia has to take full advantage of **energy efficiency** measures ?
 - High growth of energy demand
 - Poor energy utilization performances
 - Energy saving potential is significant
 - Government commitment to increase energy use efficiency
 - Energy subsidy
 - Global economic competition

Barrier to Energy Conservation Policy :

- ❖ Energy price subsidy has been applied for so long has also caused relatively inefficient use of energy in sector.
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Regulation/Policy

- ❖ UU No. 25 / 2000 about National Development Program (PROPENAS)
- ❖ UU No. 8 /1999 about Consumer Protection
- ❖ Keppres No. 9 / 1982 and Keppres No. 43 / 1991 about energy conservation
- ❖ Green Energy Initiative
- ❖ Energy Conservation Policy (RIKEN/National Energy Conservation Masterplan)

Green Energy Initiative

Green Energy constitutes a combination of maximum utilization of energy, and use of clean energy technology to support sustainable energy supply

The renewable energy and energy conservation policy is a policy for energy supply and utilization in this country which constitutes a concept of energy supply for the present and the future, in order to fulfill the current needs for energy without sacrificing the needs for energy of the future generations in the context efforts to create sustainable development. Whereas the definition of Sustainable Development is development that can fulfill national needs at the present time and can also compromise the needs of future generations.


Energy conservation (RIKEN/National Energy Conservation Masterplan) Program

Activity energy conservation (RIKEN) Program :

- ❖ Information e.g : campaign, education and training
- ❖ Regulation e.g. : Labeling, audit energi, standardization
- ❖ Insentif : Subsidy, Award,
- ❖ Market Transformation : Partnership, Demand Side Management (DSM)

Basic Principle

- ➔ The utilization of energy resources must be efficient and rational, so that it will give advantage for parties (consumer, producer, government and for current generation or future generation).
- ➔ The society/energy users are required to increase the efficiency of their energy utilization in order to increase the competitiveness.
- ➔ Energy users are entitled get information on efficient energy technology.
- ➔ Energy saving in the demand side will reduce the impact of tariff increase (oil and electricity).
- ➔ Energy saving in the supply side will increase the performance of energy sector.

The background features a light beige, textured surface. In the upper right, there are dark, thin branches with small, dark, round buds. In the center, there are faint, layered mountain ranges in shades of brown and tan. The text is centered in the middle of the image.

Terima Kasih
Arigatogozaimas
Thank You

Demand Side Management

- Is a planned activities which is conducted in order to affect customer's consumption pattern to improve the power plant performance system and to reduce consumer's the electricity bill
- DSM programs which have been done are TERANG Program, PEDULI Program, Street Light Program, Labeling Program

DSM Program Terang

- Replacement of incandescent lamp (40 Watt) with energy saving lamp/CFL (8 Watt)
- Intended for low income people (R1) to pay monthly installment for one year
- The amount of the installment is about the saving of monthly bill
- Monthly installment is done together with the payment electricity bill
- The life of CFL is about 3 years with one year guarantee

DSM-Program Peduli

- Replacement of incandescent lamp (40) with CFL (8 Watt)
- Intended for low income people (customers of 900 VA or low) with subsidy from PLN in amount of Rp. 3.000,- per unit lamp, maximum 3 lamps per customer
- The life of CFL is about 3 years with one year guarantee
- This program is begun in March 2003

Labelization of Electric Household Appliances

Background

- ❖ Saving potential is big enough
- ❖ Electric household appliances efficiency is varied
- ❖ Lack of information on electric appliances at vendor level
- ❖ Reduce the impact of energy price especially electricity
- ❖ The ability to supply electricity is limited
- ❖ Household energy saving potential is varied

The Understanding of Labelization

- Energy Labeling is information dissemination for the consumers that give important guidance on the efficiency utilization at vendor level through product label
- The purpose of labeling program is to clearly indicate the efficiency of electric appliances to consumers
- Energy efficiency in this case is concerning with consumption and performance which is useful to guide the consumers towards energy saving when they buy the appliances

Labeling Program on Household Electric Appliances

- ❖ Label design
- ❖ Announce Labeling Program (28 August 2003)
 - Government's policy
 - Supplier/producer commitment
 - Stakeholders support
- ❖ Promotion and dissemination of information
- ❖ Voluntary agreement :
 - Encourage manufacturers not to produce wasteful energy product, and at the same time increase efficiency of all of their product model.
 - Government in the cooperation with consumer's representative and manufactures define a voluntary efficiency target
 - Minimum energy efficiency standard (mandatory)
- ❖ Label harmonization in regional/international level

Long Term Agreement – LTA Program

- ❖ LTA program is implementation of the energy conservation policy focused on energy efficiency improvement in the industries
- ❖ The purpose of the program is to improve energy efficiency by 20 % in the interested companies
- ❖ Included in a program the commitment of the companies to implement energy conservation project improvement

Partnership Participants

- ❖ All sectors of energy users, include industry sector, commercial building and transportation
- ❖ At this moment the participants are :
 - 6 industries (textile and steels)
 - 6 commercial buildings