Indonesia Investments

Indonesia's Geothermal Potential

- Indonesia is Home to Some 40% of Estimated Total Global Geothermal Power Potential. However, It Only Taps a Fraction of the Potential
- Indonesian Government Wants Renewable Energy
 Sources to Dominate in the Country's Primary Energy
 Mix. However, Progress Goes Slow
- The Indonesian Government Is Set to Create a Geothermal Energy Holding Company in 2021
- What Are the Biggest Challenges Faced by Geothermal Energy Investors in Indonesia?

28 JUNE 2021

Van Der Schaar Investments B.V. CV Indonesia Investments

Indonesia Investments

Update – 28 June 2021

'Indonesia's Geothermal Power Potential'



Preface

In addition to our reports, Indonesia Investments sends updates on key economic, political or social developments to our subscribers to make sure that our subscribers do not miss out on vital information. The topics in these updates will be discussed in more detail (and in an updated form) in the forthcoming report.

Content in this update is copyright of Van Der Schaar Investments B.V. (all rights reserved), except when indicated otherwise (pictures are obtained from Pixabay). Our permission is required by those who want to publish or distribute (parts of) the content in this update (Dutch law applies).¹

Disclaimer

Lastly, we would like to emphasize that – although we strive to present accurate, upto-date, and objective information in our updates – Indonesia Investments cannot guarantee the accuracy of all data and information that is included. We also do not intend to provide legal, investment, tax, or accounting advice through the contents of this update, and therefore the reader should not perceive this update as such. In short: Indonesia Investments cannot be held responsible for decisions based on the content of this update.

¹ CV Indonesia Investments owns the exclusive right to sell and distribute reports/updates of Indonesia Investments on the markets in the Asia-Pacific (including Indonesia).







PEMERINTAH KEMBALI MEMBUKA **LELANG WILAYAH KERJA MIGAS TAHUN 2021**

Pemerintah melakukan upaya-upaya agar Lelang Wilayah Kerja semakin menarik dengan perbaikan Terms & Conditions antara lain pada sharing split Kontraktor, Signature Bonus, FTP, DMO price, relinquishment obligation, insentif dan fasilitas perpajakan serta kemudahan dalam akses data.

PENAWARAN LANGSUNG SOUTH CPP **DARATAN RIAU**



LUAS AREA 5.446,39 KM2 MINIMUM KOMITMEN PASTI

- * SEISMIK 2D 500 KM
- SEISMIK 3D 50 KM² * 1 SUMUR EKSPLORASI

SUMBAGSEL **DARATAN SUMATERA SELATAN**



LUAS AREA 1.751,04 KM2 MINIMUM KOMITMEN PASTI

* 1 SUMUR EKSPLORASI

RANGKAS **DARATAN BANTEN & JAWA BARAT**



LUAS AREA 3.969,8 KM2 MINIMUM KOMITMEN PASTI

SEISMIK 2D 300 KM

LIMAN DARATAN & LEPAS PANTAI JAWA TIMUR



LUAS AREA 3.135 KM2 MINIMUM KOMITMEN PASTI

* SEISMIK 2D 400 KM

LELANG REGULER MERANGIN III

DARATAN SUMATERA SELATAN **DAN JAMBI**



LUAS AREA 1.488.84 KM2 MINIMUM KOMITMEN PASTI

- * SEISMIK 3D 100 KMP
- * 1 SUMUR EKSPLORASI

NORTH KANGEAN LEPAS PANTAI JAWA TIMUR



LUAS AREA 4.679.33 KM2

- MINIMUM KOMITMEN PASTI 666
- SEISMIK 3D 200 KM³
- 1 SUMUR EKSPLORASI

JADWAL LELANG

WK MIGAS KONVENSIONAL TAHAP I TAHUN 2021

A PENAWARAN LANGSUNG

- SOUTH CPP. SUMBAGSEL. RANGKAS & LIMAN
- a. Akses Bid Document: mulai tanggal 17 Juni 2021 s.d. 28 Juli 2021
- b. Pemasukan Dokumen Partisipasi: 28 Juli 2021 s.d. 30 Juli 2021.

MERANGIN III & NORTH KANGEAN

- a. Akses Bid Document: mulai tanggal 17 Juni 2021 s.d. 12 Oktober 2021
- b. Pemasukan Dokumen Partisipasi: 12 Oktober 2021 s.d. 14 Oktober 2021



Halo Migas Ditjen Migas



www.migas.esdm.go.id



(O) @halomigas

Halo Migas Ditjen Migas

@halomigas

Update on Renewable Energy Sources; Indonesia's (Untapped) Geothermal Power Potential

Despite several persistent challenges, geothermal energy remains a very interesting (and relatively environmentally friendly) power source for Indonesia. It is estimated that Indonesia is home to 40 percent of total global geothermal energy potential. But as impressive as that sounds, the country only uses a fraction of the potential. So, let's take a look at recent developments in terms of geothermal power in Indonesia.

It is almost 40 years ago when Indonesia saw its first commercial geothermal power plant coming online (namely the 30 MW Kamojang Unit 1 in West Java in 1983) but further progress has been quite slow. In fact, if we take 1983 as the starting point of geothermal power development in Indonesia, then the country only saw an average 56.0 megawatt (MW) being added to its geothermal power capacity, each year (as Indonesia's total installed geothermal power capacity reached 2,131 MW by the end of 2020). For comparison, between 2015 and 2020, Indonesia added around 2,000 MW – each year – in power capacity from (dirty) coal-fired power plants (coal being easy to extract, cheap, reliable, and abundantly available in Indonesia).

Renewable Energy in Indonesia

Before we focus on geothermal power development in Indonesia, we first devote some words to renewable energy sources in general. The Indonesian government has repeatedly emphasized that it seeks more power (electricity) from renewable energy sources for three key reasons²:

- (1) Renewables are much more environmentally friendly (which is important in the context of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change, and for achieving the sustainable development goals by 2030);
- (2) Fossil fuels such as crude oil, coal and natural gas are (eventually) exhaustible natural resources, and therefore people cannot depend on them forever (moreover as they will become scarcer, they will become more expensive), and;
- (3) Indonesia has a traditional deficit in its oil and gas trade balance because it needs to import costly fuel and crude oil as domestic production cannot meet domestic demand. This deficit burdens not only the trade balance, but also the current account balance and the rupiah exchange rate (while also undermining portfolio investors' confidence in Indonesia's economic fundamentals). So, energy

² Indonesia is having a hard time meeting people's and businesses' power and electricity demand. Amid economic growth and population growth, demand for power rises strongly across Indonesia (although the COVID-19 crisis has – probably temporarily – disturbed this trend) but an adequate increase in the supply of power has been lagging behind; something that disrupts the country's economic and social development (hence power outages remain a frequent phenomenon).

self-sufficiency is placed high on the agenda of the Indonesian government (being dependent on other countries for the energy supply indeed entails certain risks).

Per end-2020, Indonesia's (combined) renewable energy capacity stood at around 10,467 MW. By the end of 2021, the Indonesian government targets to have raised total capacity of renewable energy to 11,373 MW, thus contributing 14.5 percent to total power generation in Indonesia (which remains dominated by coal, oil and gas).

Indonesia's Primary Energy Mix and Targets of the Indonesian Government:

Energy Source	2015	2025 (Target)	2050 (Target)
Coal	30%	30%	25%
Oil	46%	25%	20%
Renewables	5%	23%	31%
Natural Gas	23%	22%	24%

Source: 2019–2038 National Electricity Plan (RUKN)

[...]

Contact Indonesia Investments at +62(0)8.82.9875.1125 (incl. WhatsApp) or info@indonesia-investments.com to order the full article/report