

# Energy Mix 2025: Indonesia's Government Policy to Optimize utilization of Renewable Energy

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## Abstract

Since 2003 Indonesia has become petroleum importing countries, the quantity of production and consumption versus linear cause Indonesia must meet its petroleum supplies from other countries. In addition, the vigorous campaign of global warming and climate change requires the Indonesian government to immediately diversify energy, not only of energy but also environmentally friendly. Therefore, through government regulation No. 5 of 2006 on National Energy Policy to 2025, the Indonesian government issued a policy of energy mix or better known as the energy mix by 2025. In this rule, stated that the use of petroleum <20%, natural gas> 30%, coal> 33%, biofuels> 5%, geothermal> 5%, EBT More> 5%, liquefied coal> 2%. It is in fact Indonesia has potential for renewable Energy very abundant, the data suggests the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

Fossil Energy	RESOURCES	Equivalent
Hydropower	845,00 million (Equal with Barrel in Oil)	75,67 GW
Geothermal	219,00 million (Equal with Barrel in Oil)	27,51 GW
Mini/Micro Hydro	500 MW	500 MW
Biomass	49,81 GW	49,81 GW
Solar Power	-	4.80 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /day
Wind Power	9,29 GW	9,29 GW
Uranium (Nuclear)	24,112 ton*) or 3 GW for 11 years	

This paper will discuss how the energy mix Indonesian rule and then link it with the potential of renewable energy in Indonesia. The method we use in the discussion of this paper is the study of literature and interviews with policy makers. This paper is expected to clarify the regulation of

energy mix in 2025 and can lead to the use of renewable energy even more and hopefully by the paper, will further enhance the world's enthusiasm for the use of renewable energy.