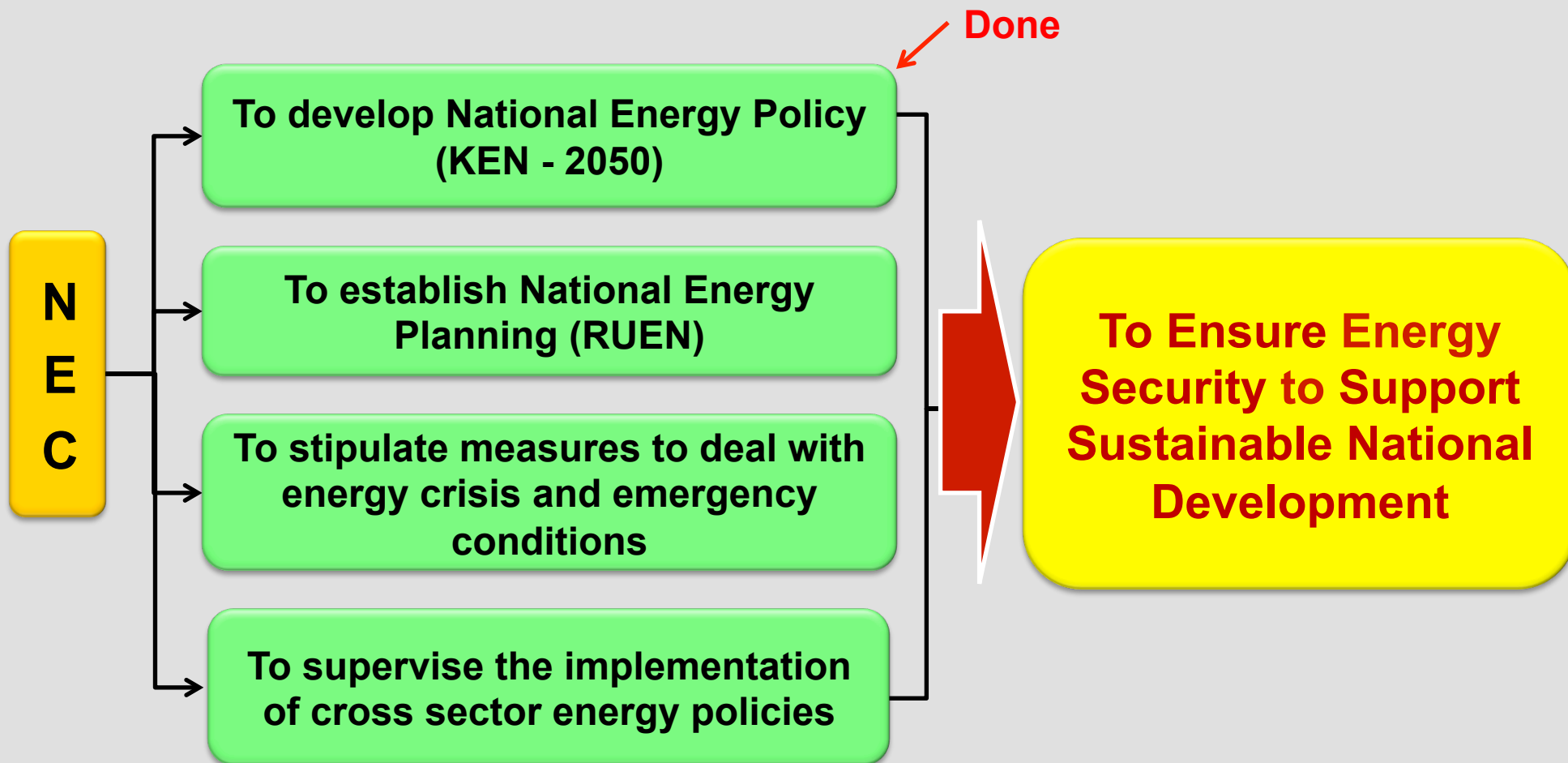




ROLE OF NATIONAL ENERGI COUNCIL (NEC)





STRUCTURE of NEC

2014 - 2019

Chairman : President

Vice Chairman : Vice President

Daily Chairperson : Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources

MEMBERS

Government Representatives	Stakeholders Representatives
1. Minister of Finance	1. Dr. Ir. Tumiran, M.Eng
2. Minister of National Development Planning	2. Prof. Ir. Rinaldy Dalimi, M.Sc, Ph.
3. Minister of Transportation	3. Ir. Abadi Poernomo Dipl. Geoth.En.Tech
4. Minister of Industry	4. Ir. Achdiat Atmawinata
5. Minister of Agriculture	5. Sonny Keraf, PhD
6. Minister of Research and Technology	6. Prof.Dr.Ir. Syamsir Abduh
7. Minister of Environment	7. Ir. Dwi Hary Soeryadi, M.MT
	8. Dr.Ir. Andang Bachtiar, MSc



ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY

- Maximizing the use of renewable energy.
- Minimize the use of petroleum
- Optimizing the utilization of natural gas and new energy.
- Using coal as the balance of the national energy supply.
- Consider nuclear energy as a last choice.



THE IMPORTANT ISSUES IN KEN – 2050 (1)

(The most)

- **The New Paradigm : Energy is not an export commodity but as a driving force in the National Development.**

=> The value of Energy Commodities, not only base on Rupiah per Barrel of oil or Rupiah per tonne of Coal, but it is the magnitude of the added value resulting from utilization of energy in development and industrial processes.

- **Reducing fossil energy exsport gradually and set a deadline to halt exports.**

=> The Government must seek alternative revenue from other commodities as a substitute for income from energy exports in State Budget (APBN).



THE IMPORTANT ISSUES IN KEN – 2050 (2)

(Renewable Energy)

- The implementation of the Feed in Tariff mechanism in determining the selling price of Renewable Energy (RE).
- The price assumption of RE in the area is equal to the fuel price in that area by excluded the cost of fuel subsidies.
- Improving the management of Geothermal Energy through the sharing of risks between the license holder electricity supply business and developers.
- Government regulate the renewable energy market, including a minimum quota of electricity and fuels derived from renewable energy.



THE IMPORTANT ISSUES IN KEN – 2050 (3)

((Renewable Energy))

- Increasing the role of national banks in financing activities of oil and gas production nationwide, the development of renewable energy, and energy-saving program.
- Central Government and local governments to provide incentives (fiscal and non-fiscal) for the development and utilization of renewable energy.
- Applying fossil energy depletion premium for renewable energy development and others.



THE IMPORTANT ISSUES IN KEN – 2050 (6)

(Reserves)

- **Operational reserves**
Must be provided by a business entity and industry to ensure continuity of supply, regulated by Government.
- **Energy buffer Reserves**
Provided by Government to ensure National Energy Security, beyond operational reserves, and it used only to overcome the energy crisis in emergency conditions.
- **Strategic Reserves**
Managed and allocated by the Government to ensure the long term energy needs.



TREND OF ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TOWARD SOLAR ENERGY



Technological Developments Towards Solar Energy

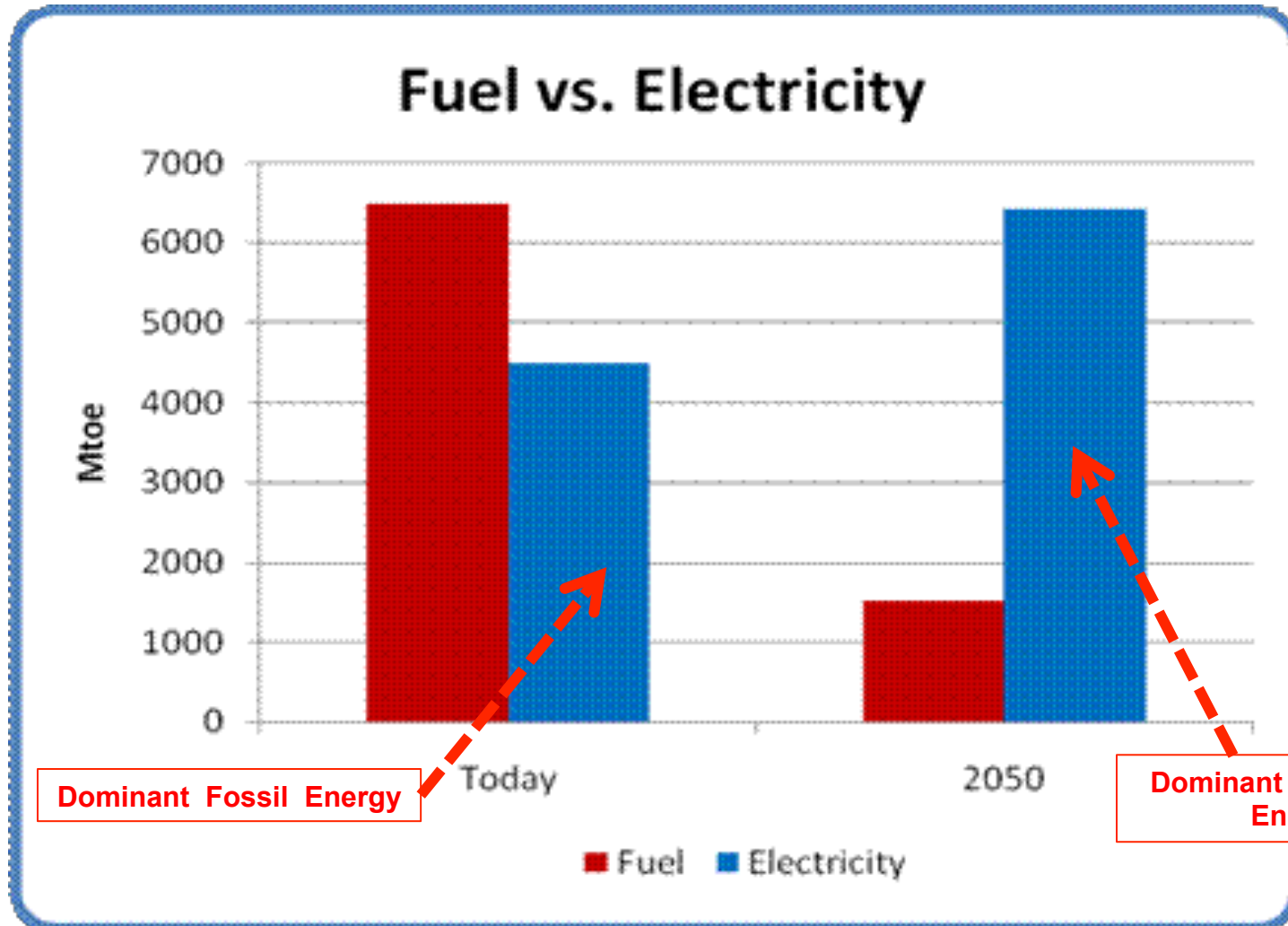
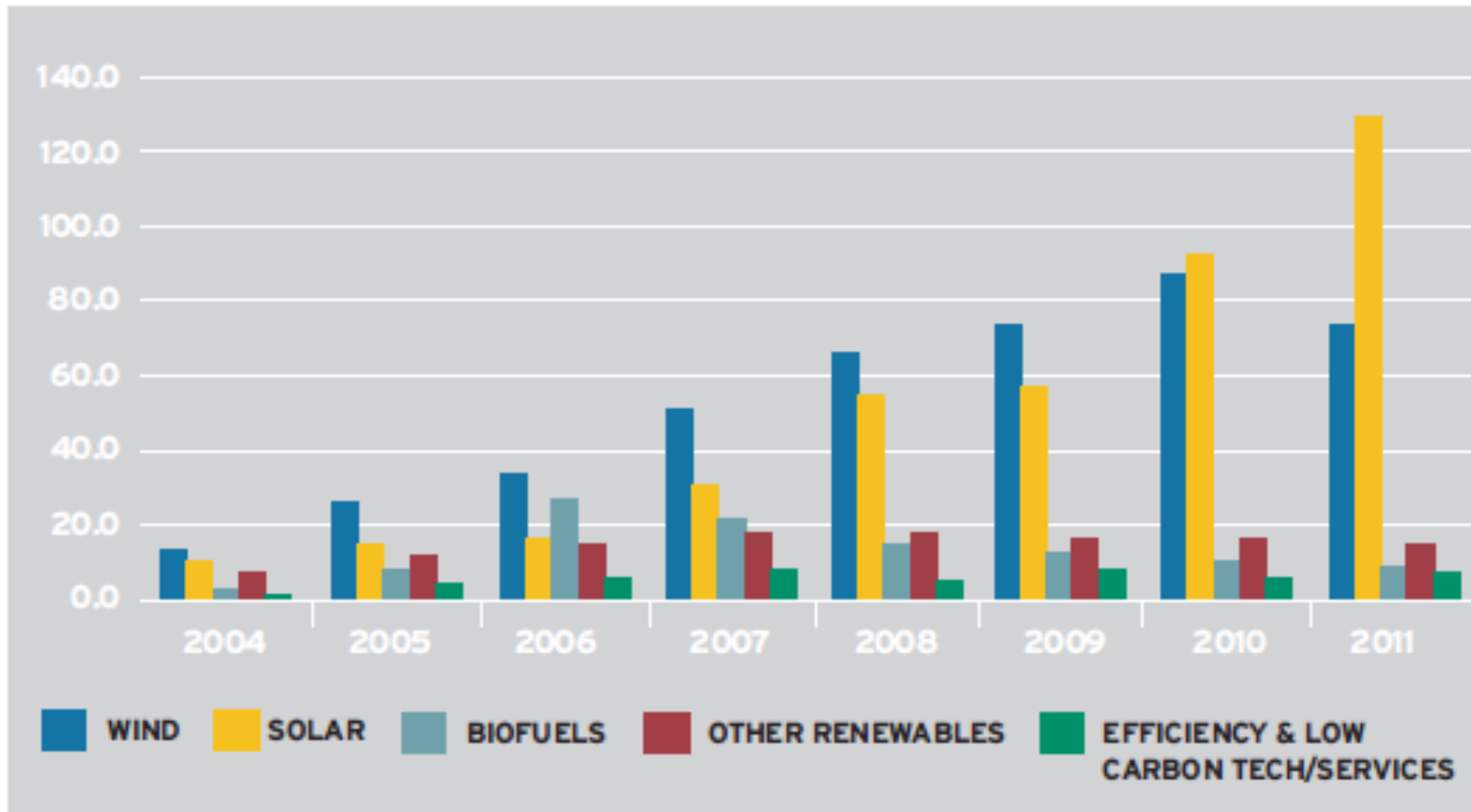




FIGURE 3: G-20 INVESTMENT BY TECHNOLOGY 2004-11 (BILLIONS OF \$)



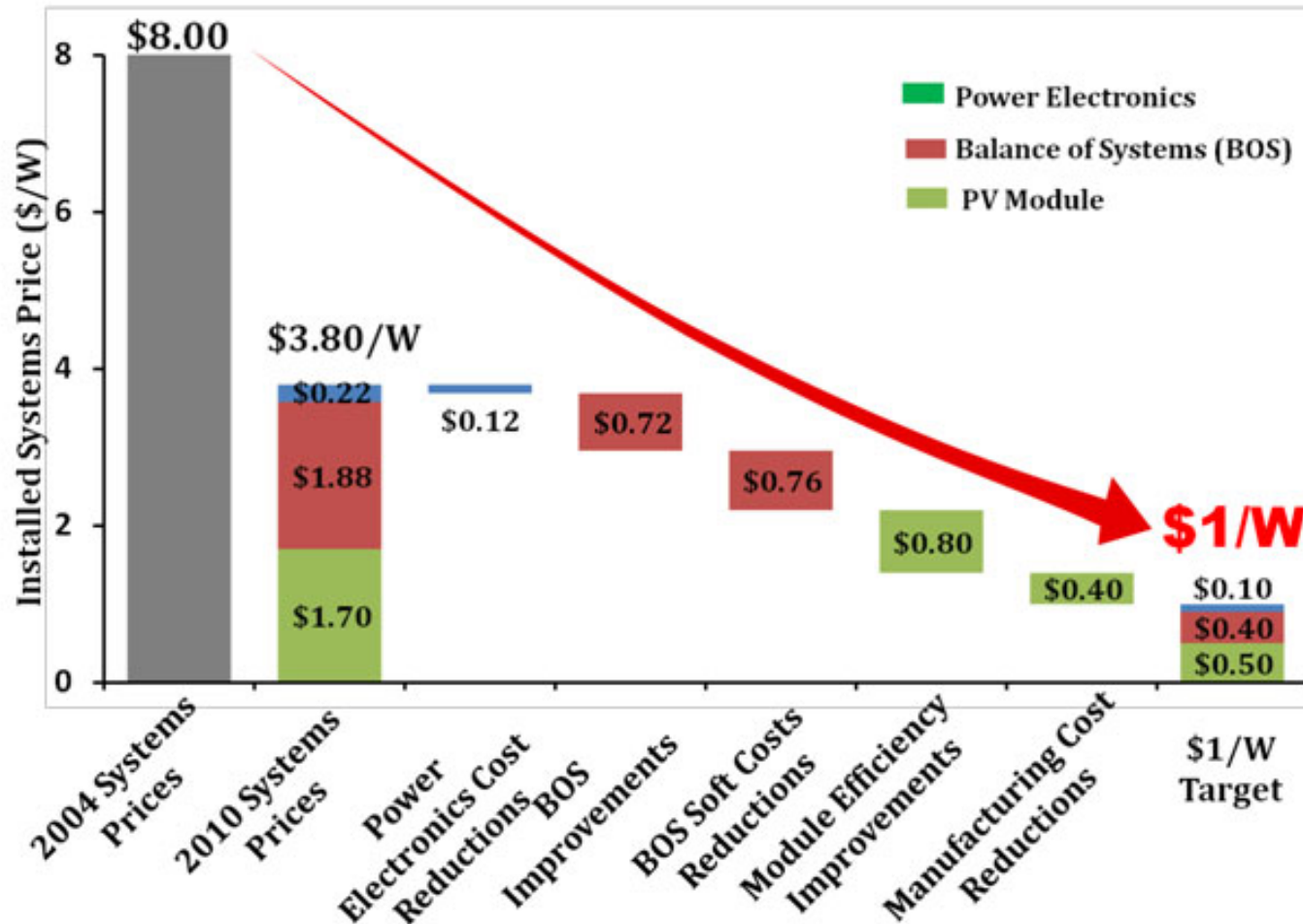


Solar Home System



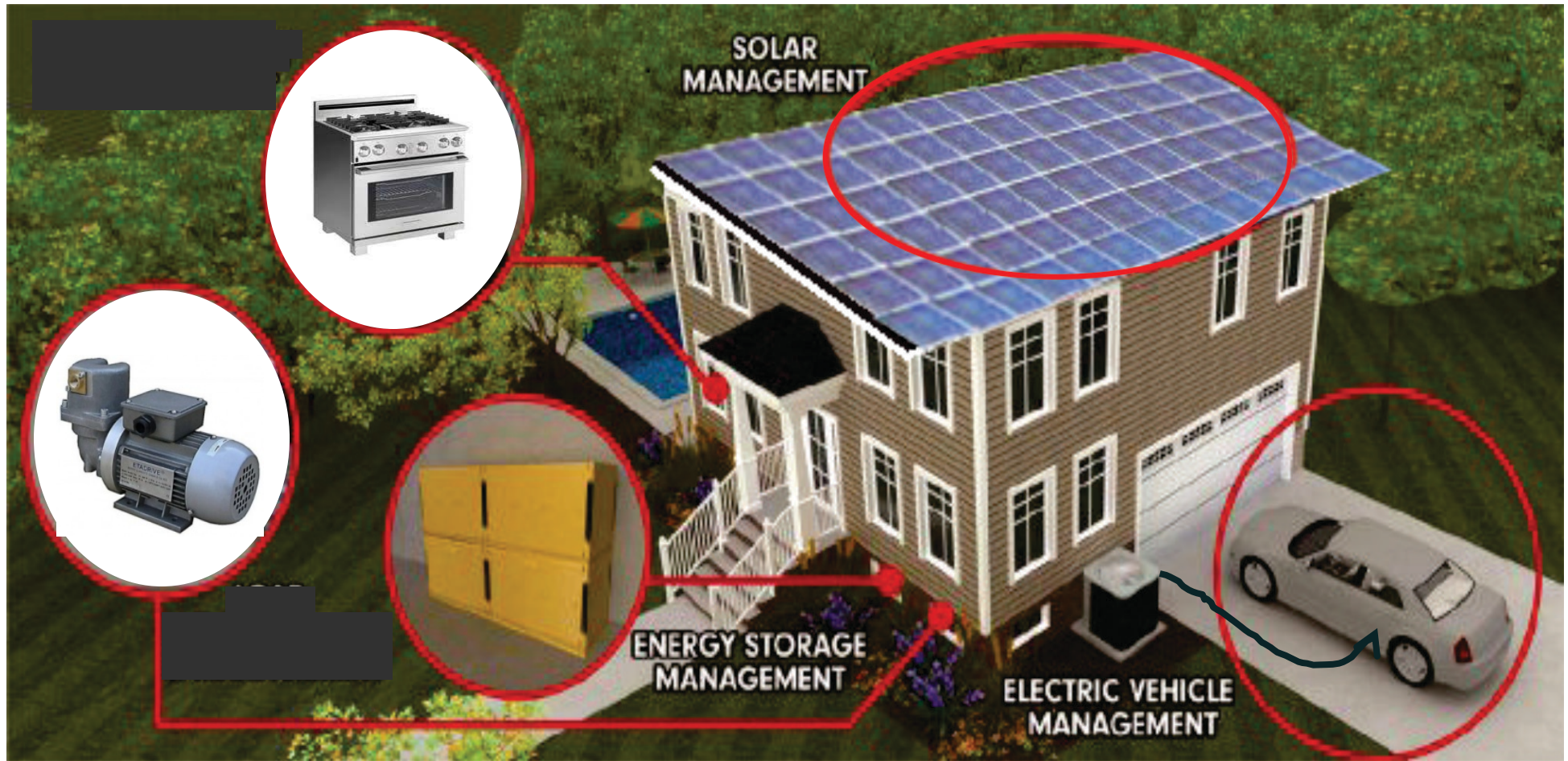


The Price of Solar Energy System





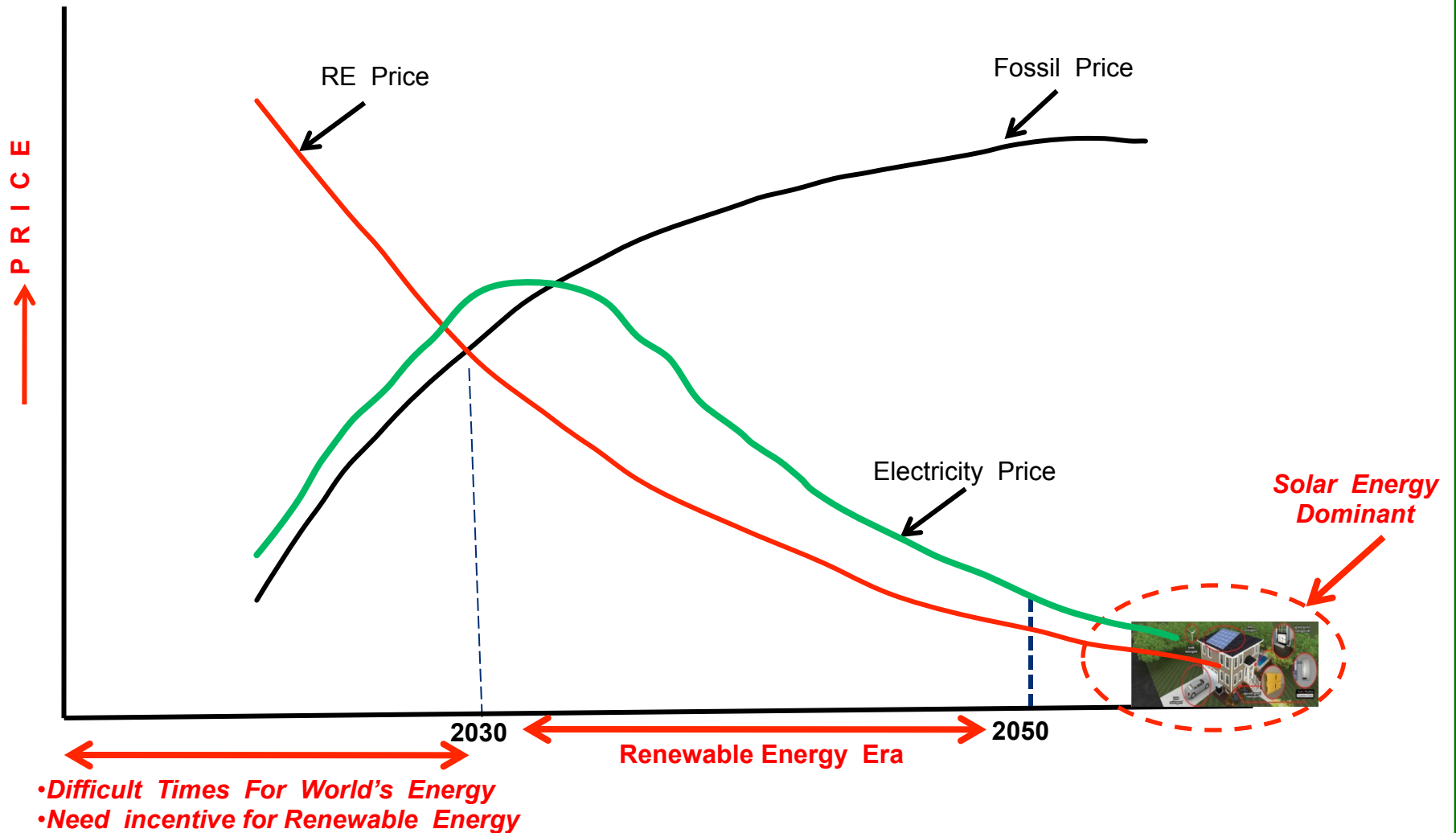
Solar house



25 square meters solar cell with 40% efficiency will Produce Electric Power = 10 000 Wp
If solar radiation is 6 hour s per day, the available Electric Power = **2 500 W for 24 hours**
(Today Solar Cell efficiency available in market is 20 %)



WORLD ENERGY PRICE





THANK YOU

www.den.go.id