

Insight Paper: Indonesia's Energy Transition Market — Minerals, Processing, Storage, and Renewable Generation (2025-2035)

I. THE ENERGY IMPERATIVE - Market fundamentals driving transition

- Explosive electricity demand growth (2-3x by 2035)
- Mineral leverage (21% global nickel reserves)
- Coal stranding risk and economic imperatives
- Regional leadership positioning

II.GOVERNMENT ACTION & POLICY FRAMEWORK - Multi-layered execution architecture

- RUPTL 2025-2034: 69.5 GW capacity target (42.6 GW renewable); USD 138 billion capex;
 73% from private IPPs
- JETP: USD 21.6 billion mobilized; Energy Transition Mechanism (ETM) coal retirement pilots
- Hilirisasi policy: Mandatory mineral processing/EV battery localization
- Grid modernization: 47,758 km transmission network; Sumatra-Java HVDC interconnection

III. CRITICAL INSIGHTS - Actionable Opportunities by Sector

A. Solar Energy — The Low-Hanging Fruit

- Current: 717 MW installed (August 2024)
- Target 2034: 17.1 GW (24x growth required)
- Key Projects:
 - Cirata Floating Solar Ph1 (145 MWac, operational Nov 2023, Masdar+PLN, USD 129M investment)
 - Cirata Phase II (500 MW additional, in development)
 - Saguling Floating Solar (92 MWp, under construction, JETP financed, COD Nov 2026)
 - PLN Rooftop Quota 2024-2028: 5.75 GW across 11 power systems

Actionable Entry Points: EPC contracts, equipment supply (inverters, monitoring), rooftop aggregators, green bond financing

B. Geothermal — High-Margin, Long-Duration Assets

- Current: 2.3 GW (world's 2nd largest)
- Target 2034: 9.3 GW (4x growth)
- Flagship Projects:
 - Sarulla Geothermal (330 MW, operational) World's largest single-contract geothermal; consortium (Medco 27.5%, Itochu 25%, Kyushu Electric 25%, Ormat 12.75%); USD 1.17B project finance; 30-year PPA model proven
 - Pertamina-PLN Joint Portfolio: 19 geothermal projects generating 530 MW (development)
 - 5 New Concessions: Tendered 2025; 300-500 MW potential; 2027-2029 COD
- Actionable Entry: Competitive tender participation, bottoming/repowering of existing fields (faster ROI), technology/drilling services, project finance roles (12-15% IRR typical)

C. Wind Energy — Frontier with Accelerating Momentum

- Current: 154 MW installed
- Target 2034: 7.2 GW onshore + offshore (50x+ growth)
- Key Projects:
 - PLN Jakarta Wind (597 MW, target COD 2025)
 - Sukabumi Wind (258 MW, UPC Renewables + Binatek, target COD 2025)
 - Banten Wind (200 MW, PLN, permitting stage, target 2025)
 - Offshore Wind: Floating offshore wind technology emerging for 50-200m depths; 10 regions identified with >5 m/s wind speeds
- Policy Breakthrough (2025): Local content requirement lowered to 15% (from 40%), unlocking international developer participation
- Actionable Entry: International IPP participation, component sourcing (nacelle, towers, foundations), wind farm development partnerships

D. Battery & Energy Storage — Enabling Renewable Integration

- Installed BESS: Minimal (~100 MW pilot)
- Target 2034: 10.3 GW (320 GWh distributed systems)
- Landmark Projects:
 - Upper Cisokan Pumped Storage (1,040 MW) Indonesia's first pumped storage hydropower; World Bank USD 650M loan, AIIB USD 250M; USD 800M total cost; expected completion 2025-2026; enables Java-Bali grid stability
 - HLI Green Power (Hyundai+LG): 10 GWh operational July 2024 (Karawang, West Java); Phase 2 planned for 10 additional GWh (USD 1.7B investment); total Hyundai+LG ecosystem USD 9.8 billion

- o CATL Ecosystem: USD 5.9 billion across 6 projects:
 - Karawang cell plant: 15 GWh/year (6.9 GWh by 2026, full capacity 2027+)
 - Halmahera nickel/cathode facilities (2027-2028 COD)

E. Bioenergy & Biogas — Agricultural Waste to Energy

- PLN EPI + BEG + G7 Group Partnership: 5 biomass plants; first COD 2026 (120,000 tonnes/year EFBs)
- Pertamina-ReNikola Biogas: 40 compressed biomethane projects (USD 240M investment);
 North Sumatra pilot (USD 6M, 40,000 tonnes CO₂ offset/year)
- Sustainable Aviation Fuel: Airbus partnership targeting 100M tonnes/year from palm oil residues
- Actionable Entry: Waste aggregation logistics, processing/pelletizing, biogas project development, SAF technology

F. Green Hydrogen & Ammonia — Strategic Decarbonization

- Government Target: 9.9M tonnes hydrogen by 2060; USD 25.2B investment
- Flagship Projects:
 - Garuda Hidrogen Hijau (GH2): 150,000 tonnes/year renewable ammonia (600 MW wind+solar); ACWA Power + PLN + Pupuk Indonesia; >USD 1B investment; EPC bidding Q1 2024+; target COD 2026
 - Batam Island Green Ammonia: 37,500 tonnes/year (CEEC, 240 MW solar)
 - Pupuk Indonesia Roadmap: 13M tonnes/year ammonia by 2050 (electrolysis, nuclear, biomass pathways)
- Actionable Entry: Electrolyzer supply, power PPA for H₂ plants, project development, shipping/logistics

G. Carbon Capture & Storage (CCUS) — Emerging Frontier

- Government Vision: 15 CCUS projects by 2030; 600+ Gt CO₂ storage capacity
- Active Project: BP Tangguh LNG CCS (West Papua, 1.8 Gt storage capacity, USD 2.6B investment)
- Regional Hubs: Sunda Strait, Bintuni Basin

IV. FINANCIAL STRUCTURES & INVESTMENT MECHANISMS

JETP Funding (USD 21.6 billion breakdown): [1] [2] [3]

- USD 11.6B public sector (G7 + EU, concessional/non-concessional loans)
- USD 10B private sector (GFANZ member banks)
- 70% financing gap remains: Total CIPP power sector pathway needs USD 97.1B; JETP

covers ~22%

 Implication: JETP is catalyst, not complete solution; private developers accessing JETP face stringent requirements

Energy Transition Mechanism (ETM) Platform:

- Cirebon-1 coal retirement (660 MW) as pilot transaction
- Targeted financial close 2025-2026
- Expected to enable 3-5 additional coal retirements post-2026

Blended Finance & Risk Mitigation:

- Partial Risk Guarantees (World Bank, ADB): Reduce borrowing costs 200-300 bps
- Subordinated/Mezzanine Debt: IFC, OPIC, FMO offering 5-7% rates
- Currency hedging: Local currency IDR lending (5-6%, 10-20 year tenor) increasingly available
- Green bonds: PLN, corporate issuances at favorable rates

Private Sector Financing Emerging:

- Corporate PPAs: ~1-2 GW solar expected by 2027
- Green bonds: PLN issued IDR 3 trillion bond in 2024; 5-10x increase expected 2025-2026
- Local bank lending: Indonesian banks offering 10-20 year IDR loans at 4-6%

V. KEY PLAYERS - Investors, Developers, State Actors

Government & SOEs:

- PLN: RUPTL 2025-2034 execution; grid/storage; rooftop solar quota
- Pertamina: Geothermal, bioenergy partnerships
- Pupuk Indonesia: Garuda GH2 renewable ammonia
- INA/Danantara: Sovereign wealth funds allocating 15-20% to renewables

International Developers:

- Masdar (UAE): Cirata floating solar (192 MW operational); Phase II 500 MW
- ACWA Power (Saudi): Garuda HH2 (150,000 t/y ammonia)
- Sumitomo (Japan): Sarulla geothermal operator
- Total Eren, Copenhagen Atomics, others

Battery & EV Supply Chain:

• CATL (China): USD 5.9B ecosystem (15 GWh Karawang + Halmahera nickel/cathode)

- Hyundai+LG (Korea): HLI Green Power (10-20 GWh phases)
- Aneka Tambang, Vale, Freeport: Mining partners

Financing Institutions:

• ADB, World Bank, GFANZ banks, IFC/MIGA, PT SMI

VI. PROJECT TRACKER - 2025-2026 Pipeline

Sector	Project	Capacity	Developer	Investment	COD
Solar	Cirata Ph1	145 MWac	Masdar/PLN	USD 129M	Nov 2023 √
	Saguling FPV	92 MWp	PLN/Masdar	USD 108.7M	Nov 2026
	Cirata Ph2	500 MW	Masdar/PLN	TBD	2027
Geothermal	Sarulla Muara Laboh	110 MW	Sumitomo JV	USD 300M+	Oct 2027
	PGE-PLNIP Portfolio	530 MW	19 projects	Multi- source	2026-2028
Wind	PLN Jakarta	597 MW	PLN	TBD	2025
	Sukabumi	258 MW	UPC+Binatek	TBD	2025
Storage	Upper Cisokan	1,040 MW	PLN	USD 800M	2025-2026
	HLI Ph2	10 GWh	Hyundai/LG	USD 1.7B	2026-2027
Sector	Project	Capacity	Developer	Investment	COD
	CATL Karawang	15 GWh	CATL/IBC	USD 3B	2026 (6.9), 2027+ (full)
Hydrogen	Garuda HH2	150K t/y NH₃	ACWA/PLN/Pupuk	USD 1B+	2026
Biomass	PLN EPI 5 Plants	600K+ t/y	PLN/BEG/G7	Multi- source	2026+

Visual Dashboards Created:

** Indonesia Energy Transition Pipeline Dashboard**

(1) Renewable capacity targets by sub-sector (current vs. 2034); (2) Major project timeline 2025-2027; (3) JETP funding structure (USD 21.6B mobilized, 70% gap); (4) Battery manufacturing capacity ramp (35 GWh/year by 2027-2028)

** Investment Requirements & Financing Structure**

Waterfall visualization showing: (1) USD 183B total investment requirement; (2) Funding sources (JETP USD 21.6B, multilateral banks, green bonds, corporate PPAs, domestic equity); (3) USD

120.9B financing gap (~66%); (4) Financing instrument mix (project finance 45%, blended finance 12%, equity 18%, guarantees 8%)

** EV Battery Supply Chain Ecosystem**

Mining (North Maluku nickel) \rightarrow Smelting (Class 1 nickel) \rightarrow Precursor/Cathode \rightarrow Battery cell (Karawang, North Maluku) \rightarrow EV assembly \rightarrow Exports. Shows major players (CATL, HLI, Hyundai, Aneka Tambang, SMZC) and USD investments at each stage. Illustrates hilirisasi government policy enforcing value capture.

Key Takeaways for Investors:

- 1. **Window of Opportunity:** Next 18-24 months (2025-2026) are critical inflection points. Early-stage partnerships with government, offtake contracting, and permitting will compound into platform positions by 2030.
- 2. **Largest Gaps:** Solar, wind, and distributed BESS represent the largest financing/execution gaps (66% of capex needs still unfunded). Highest ROI potential.
- 3. Strategic Plays:
 - Battery supply chain (CATL, HLI models show 12-15% returns)
 - Floating solar/geothermal bottoming (faster execution, proven economics)
 - Energy storage + smart grid (nascent market, first-mover advantage)
 - Green hydrogen/ammonia (export-focused, high margins post-2027)
- 4. **Financial Structure:** Blended finance (public guarantees + private debt + equity) is now standard. JETP catalyzes first wave; domestic banks/green bonds scaling 2025+.
- 5. **Execution Risk:** Historical underperformance (previous RUPTL) now being addressed by government project development facilities, streamlined permitting, PLN grid connection standardization.