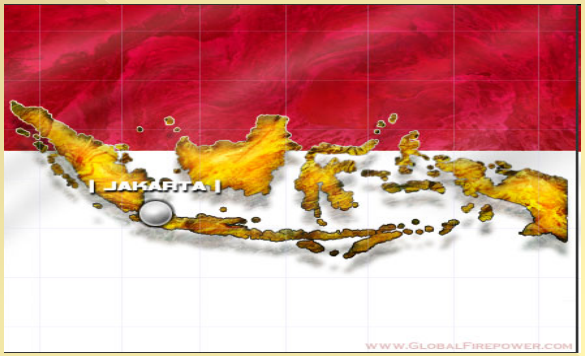
POLICY ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARD AND LABELING



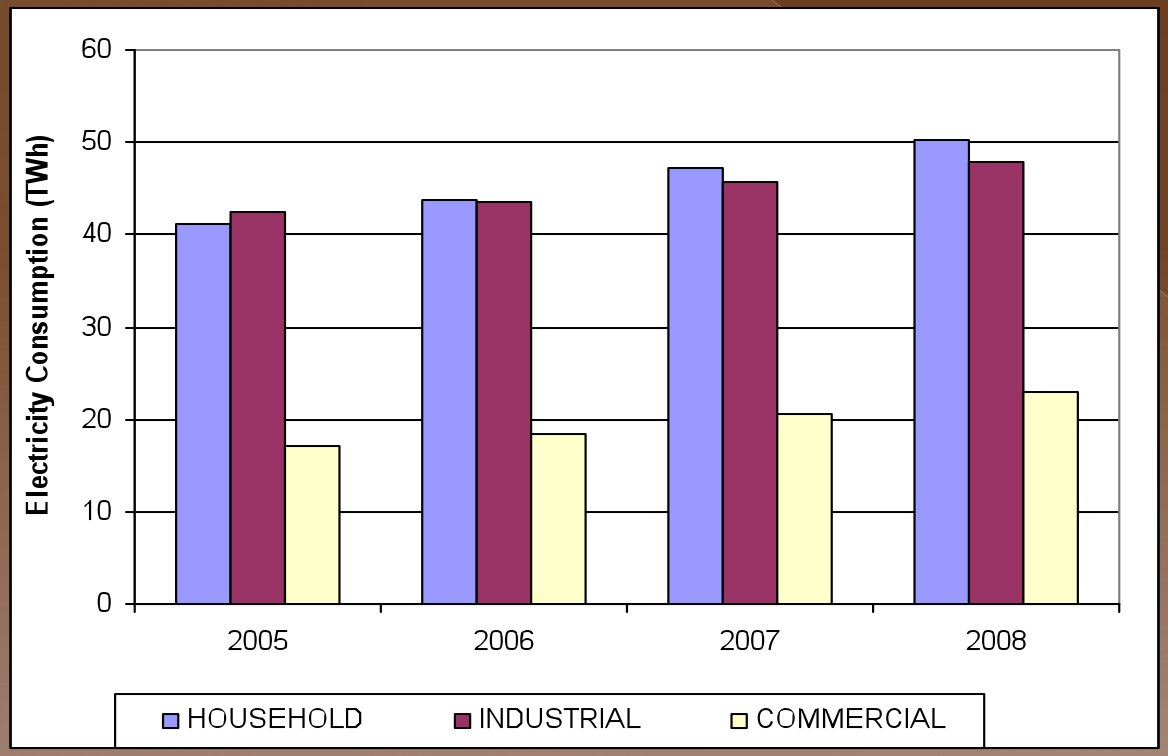
INDONESIA

LITES. ASIA MEETING

Beijing – China, 22 – 23 June 2010

CURRENT CONDITION

- Electricity demand is high (6% per year)
- Energy consumption per capita is low, however energy intensity is high (402 TOE/USD in 2008)
- Electricity price is still subsidized by the Government



Electricity Consumption in 2005 - 2008

The biggest electricity consumer is household sector, the growth of electricity consumption in household sector = 10%; commercial = 7% and industrial sector = 5%)

ELECTRICITY SAVING POTENTIAL

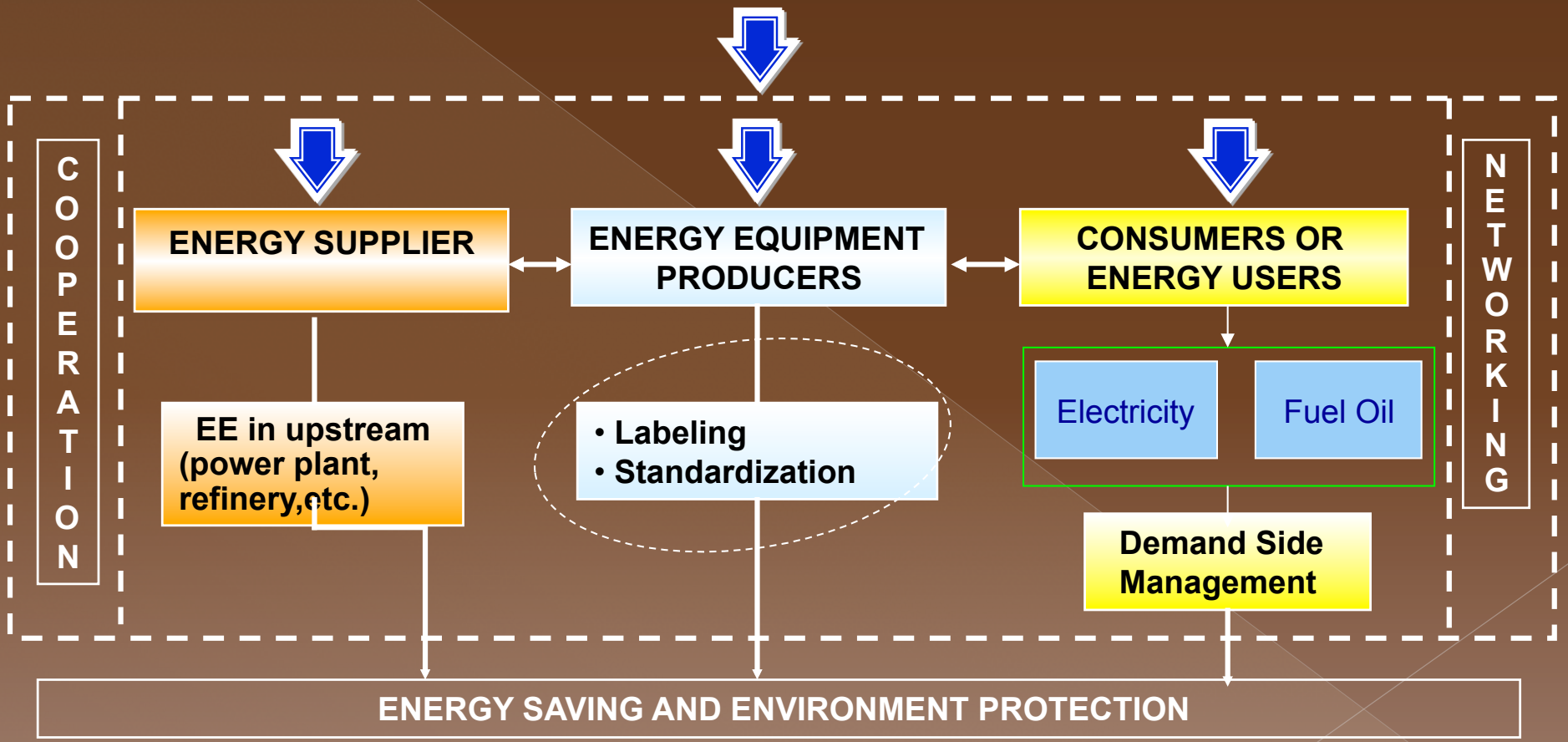
Sector	Electricity Consumption 2008 (TWh)	Electricity Saving Potential	
		(%)	(TWh)
Industry	48	15 – 30	7 – 14
Household	50	10 – 30	5 – 15
Commercial	23	10 - 30	2 - 7

NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGET

1. To achieve energy elasticity less than 1 in 2025
2. To reduce energy intensity 1%/year until 2025 in all sectors

To reduce CO_2 emission up to 26% in 2020

NATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION STRATEGY



GOVERMENT REGULATION NO. 70/2009 ON ENERGY CONSERVATION

Gov't Regulation No.70/2009 on ENERGY CONSERVATION

CONTENT

1. **RESPONSIBILITY OF CENTRAL GOV'T, LOCAL GOV'T, PRIVATES, AND COMMUNITY**
2. **IMPLEMENTATION ON ENERGY CONSERVATION**
3. **STANDARD & LABELING**
4. **FACILITATION, INCENTIVE & DISINCENTIVE**
5. **GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION**

- Implementing energy efficiency standard and labeling

Incentive for Producer/Importer of Energy Efficient Appliances :

Tax facilitation, reducing of tax and duty facilitation for energy efficient appliances;

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS ON CFL PRODUCTS

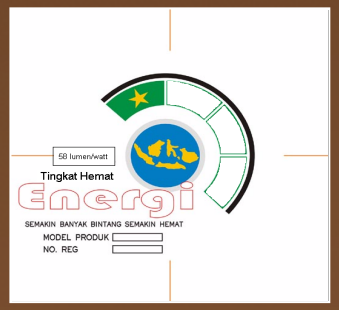
Some Gov. Regulations issued to support Indonesian National Standard (SNI) on CFL products:

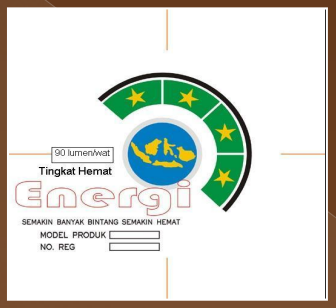
1. Regulation No: 442/MPP/Kep/5/2005 Related to SNI 04-6504-2001 (Self ballasted lamps for general lighting service)
2. Regulation No : 20/M.IND/Per/5/2006 : Related to assignment of testing laboratory
3. Regulation No:29/PDN.6.1/7/2007 :Related to surveillance and controlling of CFL products in market
4. Regulation No: 62/M.Dag/Per/12/2009 Related to labeling for CFL products.

Government is also active in promotion of regulation and implementation of SNI marking especially for procurement of CFL products according to Presidential Decree No 80.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY LABELING

The objective of Energy Efficiency Labeling Program is to inform the consumers about the energy efficiency level of electric appliances





Power (Watt)	Eficacy (Lumen/Watt)			
	*	**	***	****
5 – 9	45 – 49	>49 – 52	>52 – 55	> 55
10 – 15	46 – 51	> 51 – 54	> 54 – 57	> 57
16 – 25	47 – 53	> 53 – 56	> 56 – 59	> 59
≥ 26	48 – 55	> 55 – 58	> 58 – 61	> 61

Medium Term Plan 2010 - 2014

	Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Lamp (CFL)					
Refrigerator and television					
Air conditioner and electric fan					
Ballast and electric iron					
Rice Cooker and Washing Machine					

DO CURRENT STANDARDS SERVE THE PROGRAM WELL ?

- Most of Indonesian National Standard (SNI) adopted identically from IEC standard. However, the requirements of standard some time are difficult to be followed by manufacturers (especially for small manufacturers)
- The standard is not always meet the needs of policy makers concerning their responsibilities to promote the local content

To serve the policy/program well, the standard should be modified

BARRIERS TO FOLLOW THE STANDARDS

No.	Barrier
1	Lack of testing laboratory for energy efficiency performance
2.	Lack of capacity of local manufacturers to implement high technology
3	High cost to comply with standard
4	Lack of community power purchasing (Most consumer choose the cheapest CFL which is not efficient)
5	Low price of electricity especially for household sector
6	Lack of knowledge on energy efficiency

Thank You!