Committee: UNDP

Country: Indonesia

Agenda Item: Achieving 8 and 9 goals(sustainable growth-industry, innovations and infrastructure)

Energy supply is one of the critical problems in Indonesia like the majority of the world. Indonesia has got a shortage of energy supply due to weak capacity of alternative energy sources. Today, sustainable energy totally depends on alternative renewable energy sources like wind, solar, and biomass. Increasing climate change has negative effects on such renewable energy sources. Countries in the world have been developing policies and technologies for mitigating the negative effects of global warming which is the strong sign of climate change in humanity. Indonesia, like other countries, has been struggling with problems of the energy shortage and climate change through global collaborations. Also, Indonesia, an active UN member, hosted the G20 summit (about global warming).

Thanks to the resources of Indonesia, her coal and oil energy (Indonesia is the 30th largest oil producer) were sufficient until 1990. Because the energy crisis started and coal prices rose and became inadequate, so most of the people couldn’t reach for energy and agriculture stopped for a while. As the majority of society was against to usage of non-renewable energy so, they didn’t sell their plant for the centrals of coal. Then, Indonesia decided to develop the infrastructure of renewable energy, such as; producing electricity from hydro, sun or wind centrals and the government signed the agreements with the world’s biggest energy companies. However, these companies couldn’t start because of south-Asian economic crisis and the companies’ withdrawn from this project. After that economic crisis, Indonesia encouraged local engineers to built new centrals, but this project couldn’t reach its purpose (like power outages).

For accelerating the transition to renewable energy, the government aims to develop policies and to provide support to small businesses and start-ups for strengthening the country’s energy infrastructure. It is also aimed to increase renewable energy capability of industrial sectors. Secondly, by increasing educational opportunities for youths and women in the country, the society’s awareness of renewable energy will develop. Lastly, Indonesia is planning a public project which aims providing financial and moral support to the innovations of young entrepreneurs (nearly 1 million people). It is expected to adopt energy policies to UNDP principles till 2030.

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