

Press release

RUPTL 2025-2034 sees fossil fuels hold place of honour despite vision for renewables

Jakarta, 11 September 2025 - Following the much anticipated release of Indonesia's ten-year power grid plan, RUPTL 2025-2034, a deep dive into the plan reveals that momentum for renewables is still threatened by fossil fuels.

Today, the [Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air \(CREA\)](#) has published an in-depth report on the RUPTL 2025-2034, released earlier this year by Indonesia's state power supplier, PLN. The report reveals that fossil fuels are still being reserved a place of honour in the new plan, despite climate commitments, and could threaten President Prabowo's recent [declarations](#) that the country will transition to 100% renewable energy in ten short years.

RUPTL 2025-2034 states that 59.2 gigawatts (GW) of new generation capacity will be added by 2034. This includes 16.6 GW from coal and gas and 42.1 GW from renewables, of which 24.3 GW will be from variable renewable energy (VRE), solar and wind, and 17.8 GW from dispatchables, hydro, geothermal, and bioenergy. Although the renewables additions appear to be significant, the 2030 target renewable capacity in RUPTL 2025-2034 would be lowered to 18.6 GW if the 17-GW additions outlined through 2030 are realised, from 20.9 GW set in RUPTL 2021-2030. Not only that, but 30.4 GW of renewables will only be deployed in the latter five years (2030-2034) of the plan, along with 2.8 GW of coal power plants that are scheduled to come online in 2030, 2032, and 2033.

Coal continues to cast a pall over [Southeast Asia's largest economy](#) and one of the world's premier [paradise nations](#). The government has not only not committed to phasing out coal but PLN President Director, Darmawan Prasodjo, has suggested that coal and renewable energy will be '[sewn together](#)' in the energy plans, a coupling that guarantees to both keep coal online and hold renewables back for years to come.

A close look at RUPTL 2025-2034 points to a pathway that does not place Indonesia in a position to meet its commitments outlined in the [Just Energy Transition Partnership \(JETP\)](#) to support the country in its energy transition away from fossil fuels. Despite the JETP and being a signatory of the [Global Coal Pledge at COP26 in 2021](#), Indonesia is not bound legally to phase out coal and [captive coal power plants are also on the rise](#) in the country.

The first five years (2025-2029) of RUPTL 2025-2034 will see 3.4 GW added from coal, 9.3 GW from gas, and 12.2 GW from renewables combined. The plan effectively gives equal importance to fossil fuels and renewables in the first five years, delaying significant additions of renewables until late in the plan, when more coal will also be added.

The late additions of coal in the plan are highly problematic, as well as delaying the majority of the additions of renewables. Not only is this not aligned with JETP commitments for peak emissions before 2030 and a 1.5-degree scenario pathway, but it sets Indonesia up for a failure-to-launch scenario where the country ends up locked in to a power grid dominated by fossil fuels for decades due to the complications and costs of transitioning after giving priority to fossil fuel infrastructure.

The JETP targets call for a nine-fold increase in renewables by 2034, and a 16% drop in fossil fuel based electricity. RUPTL 2025-2034 plans for a quadrupling of clean energy production by 2034, from 44 TWh to 172 TWh, and a 40% jump in fossil fuel power generation, from 295 TWh to 407 TWh.

‘Indonesia’s latest RUPTL energy plan clearly prioritises fossil fuels at a time when it should be rolling out renewables to meet its climate commitments and the 1.5-degree scenario pathway. It is not only less ambitious than the previous plan but also the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP). Indonesia must now align its energy plans with the JETP and focus on the expansion of renewables, not fossil fuels,’ stated Katherine Hasan, Analyst at CREA.

There is vast untapped renewable energy potential across Indonesia. Yet most new capacity has been allocated to the Java-Madura-Bali grid, which perpetuates overcapacity in Java-Bali and doesn’t resolve the lack of access to electricity in rural villages that are off the centralised grid. This could be addressed by taking advantage of Indonesia’s abundant clean energy potential in other islands, such as Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua. There are [290 ground-mounted solar projects totaling 166 GW](#) across Indonesia that are considered highly economically viable.

To meet Indonesia’s climate goals, CREA recommends a realignment with the JETP’s 2030 targets and 1.5-degree scenario pathway. The acceleration of solar, wind, and dispatchable renewables deployment across all of Indonesia, and not just Java-Bali, should also be a priority. The RUPTL must eliminate fossil power additions unless necessary for grid stability if Indonesia is to achieve its climate goals.

Following President Prabowo’s declaration in July 2025 that the country will transition to 100% renewable energy by 2035, in August, President Prabowo indeed announced a [striking renewables plan](#) that would change the trajectory of Indonesia’s energy transition — 100 GW of solar power, along with 80 GW of decentralised solar systems equipped with battery storage, will be built in 80,000 villages, as well as a remaining 20 GW as large-scale solar systems. Although the plan is still in early stages, such a major leap in clean energy development must be placed at the centre of key national energy planning documents such as PLN’s RUPTL and the national electricity plan, RUKN.

Given Indonesia’s strategic positioning as the largest growing economy with abundant RE potential, the government must continue to engage closely with leading economies that have spearheaded global energy transition efforts. Leveraging pre-established partnerships such as JETP and existing bilateral relations would be key to ensuring that the leap envisioned by President Prabowo can be realised within the coming decade.

‘To truly realise President Prabowo’s ambitious goal of bringing 100 GW of solar power online and [phasing out all fossil power by 2040](#), the government must take decisive action. First, it must revamp



national energy planning to fully integrate this massive clean energy expansion and ensure the grid infrastructure is built simultaneously to accommodate the additions. Second, international cooperation is critical. Building on efforts like Minister Bahlil Lahadalia's exploration for cooperations with Chinese solar manufacturers, Indonesia should leverage bilateral partnerships as well as JETP member countries to unlock the country's renewable energy potential. Katherine emphasised.

-End-

Contact

Katherine Hasan
Analyst
Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA)
+62 877-8718-6363
katherine@energyandclearair.org

Note to editors

The report related to this press release can be found [here](#).

About CREA

The Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA) is an independent research organisation focused on revealing the trends, causes, and health impacts, as well as the solutions, to air pollution. CREA was founded in December 2019 in Helsinki and has staff in several Asian and European countries. The organisation's work is funded through philanthropic grants and revenue from commissioned research.

www.energyandcleanair.org

About the methodology

Drawing on a diverse range of primary and secondary data sources, this report aims to provide a comprehensive and evidence-based assessment. Key documents that form the foundation of this analysis include: (1) Indonesia's state power supplier PLN's 10-Year Business Plans – RUPTL



2021-2030 and RUPTL 2025-2034, (2) The Just Energy Transition Partnership Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan (JETP CIPP), (3) Key national policy and regulatory frameworks that shape the energy sector, including the National Electricity Plan, RUKN 2024-2060, Presidential Regulation No. 112 Year 2022 on the moratorium for new coal-fired power plants with exemptions, and the Ministerial Regulation of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 10 Year 2025 that outlines the implementation framework for the early retirement of coal power plants. These documents and regulations, along with project-level data from the Global Energy Monitor's (GEM) databases, support the report in mapping the current and planned projects that PLN has promised.