



Indonesia

Strengthening Quality Infrastructure for the Photovoltaic Sector

Objective	Quality assurance in the photovoltaic (PV) sector has been improved in line with international good practices to support new and existing PV systems in Indonesia.	
Approach	The project follows a multi-level approach focusing on the meso level, which is geared towards strengthening the institutional capacities of quality assurance service providers.	
	<p>The project's core area of intervention is the cooperation with institutions offering quality assurance services to the PV sector. The capacities of these institutions will be strengthened using a holistic approach to quality infrastructure. Another important field of action is informing decision-makers in relevant institutions about quality infrastructure services and improving their understanding of the relevance of these services. Furthermore, awareness of quality aspects and quality assurance services amongst practitioners in the PV sector will be raised.</p> <p>The project partner at the political level is the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) and the implementation partner is the Directorate General for New and Renewable Energy (EBTKE). Quality infrastructure institutions, such as the National Standardization Agency (BSN), the National Metrology Institute (BSN-SNSU) and the PV module testing laboratory BPPT-B2TKE, as well as BAPPENAS, private sector associations and the national energy provider (PLN) are considered key partners for the successful implementation of the project.</p>	
Impact	<p>Indonesia's goal to increase renewable energies to 23 percent of its energy mix by 2025 (National Energy Plan) which was set during the COP 21 Conference in 2015 reflects the country's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The project will support the efforts to achieve the government target of 6.5 GW solar power capacity by 2025 through the improvement of quality assurance services for PV. This, in turn, will enable stakeholders to foster the quality of the PV systems in Indonesia and promote the increased use of the technology.</p> <p>Reliably produced energy from solar PV systems reduces greenhouse gas emissions and contributes to economic and social development in Indonesia. The project is, thus, not only in accordance with Indonesia's national plan, but supports goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and goal 13 (Climate Action) of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.</p>	
Cooperation	The project is part of the German Development Cooperation programme <i>Energy in Indonesia</i> which promotes renewable energy and energy efficiency to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contributes to establishing a reliable supply of electricity for the entire country.	
Financing	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	
Term	2020–2023	
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