Electric grid indonesia

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The ASEAN Power Grid (APG) is a key initiative under the ASEAN Vision 2020 and has the goal of achieving regional interconnection for energy security, accessibility, affordability and sustainability. The APG is a regional power interconnection initiative aiming to connect the electricity infrastructure of the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).[1][2][3][4]

In 1981, the first official discussions on the state of electricity grids within ASEAN began. This resulted in the creation of the "Heads of ASEAN Power Utilities/Authorities" group, otherwise known as HAPUA. However, it wasn"t until 1996 that a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by members of ASEAN to give HAPUA 10 overarching goals, with one being power interconnectivity within each member state.[6]

The first discussions on inter-border energy trading took place during the Agreement on ASEAN Energy Cooperation in Manila, on June 24, 1986. This conference and the ensuing agreement highlighted the importance of cooperation among ASEAN members to develop energy resources and improve the economic integration of ASEAN collectively.[1][4]

During the Second ASEAN Informal Summit in Kuala Lumpur, on December 15, 1997, the "ASEAN Power Grid" was first mentioned in official documents as part of the ASEAN Vision 2020. This event also marked the first time the organisation articulated the APG as the end goal for a unified energy market.[1][4]

A roadmap for the APG was first mentioned during the "17th ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting" (AMEM) in Bangkok on July 3, 1999. The meeting established the "ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation" (APAEC) for the years 2004-2009. A subsequent APAEC plan, covering 2004 to 2009, was adopted at the 22nd AMEM in Makati City on June 9, 2004. Both plans promoted the development of a policy framework that would guide legal and technical implementation methods. The ultimate goal of these plans was to establish an "Interconnection Master Plan" to help achieve the objectives outlined in the ASEAN Vision 2020.[1][4]

The legal aspect of this "Master Plan" was agreed as the "ASEAN Power Grid"s Roadmap for Integration" at the 20th AMEM Meeting in Bali on July 5, 2002. A final report entitled the "ASEAN Interconnection Master Plan Study (AIMS)" was approved by the 21st AMEM in Langkawi on July 3, 2003, to serve as the guiding document for the implementation of power interconnection projects.[1][4]

The full technical specifications of the project were initially agreed upon during the Tenth ASEAN Summit in Vientiane on November 29, 2004, and named the "Vientiane Action Programme (VAP) 2004-2010". The plan

agreed upon a policy framework for power interconnection and trade, alongside the improvement of energy infrastructure in ASEAN. Again, there was a specific focus on interconnection projects between individual member states, as highlighted during the 2002 meeting.[1][4]

In 2007, the APGCC (ASEAN Power Grid Consultative Committee) was established under HAPUA and is an advice committee dedicated to creating and maintaining a framework to create the APG.[7]

In 2012, HAPUA was reorganised into 5 working groups, with one focused solely on inter-member transmission and the APG.[6]

In 2015, the 31st meeting of HAPUA took place, discussing the goal of achieving a 25% renewable energy mix by 2020 for the ASEAN power grid and reviewing funding proposals for the APG. The implementation of the Lao PDR - Thailand - Malaysia - Singapore Power Integration Project (LTMS-PIP) was slated for 2018, with the expectation that insights gained would aid in addressing legal and tax harmonisation issues pertinent to establishing the ASEAN Electricity Regulator, APG Transmission System Operator (ATSO), and APG Generation & Transmission Planning (AGTP) institutions.[8]

The implementation of the APG is expected to be carried out in stages, starting with bilateral agreements between neighbouring countries. These are then gradually to be expanded to sub-regional bases, eventually leading to a fully integrated power grid system in Southeast Asia.

As of now, several bilateral cross-border interconnections have been established, such as those between Thailand, Laos, Singapore, and Malaysia.[9]

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