ABSTRACT

Several technologies have emerged as promising solutions to abandon fossil fuel vehicles, including electric vehicles (EV). EV technology has evolved from a futuristic dream to something achievable in the near future. Indonesia, as a developing country that is currently a major user of petrol and diesel, is very vulnerable to the economic and environmental implications of dependence on fossil fuels. As a result, EVs are gaining momentum in the country. To help develop the EV 'ecosystems', the Indonesian government has produced and implemented several policies to help develop EVs in Indonesia. This policy lays out the aims and groundwork that are needed for the EV industry, such as urging civil servants and higher-ranking government officials to use EVs, promoting investment in EV-related fields such as nickel mining, which would be used for EV batteries or incentives for carmakers to import or produce EV in Indonesia, and of course funding for EV related infrastructure such as EV battery stations. In this paper, we will focus on finding out the problems and challenges in implementing EV infrastructure policies in Indonesia, which the author finds still lacking. To understand the barriers to the development of EV infrastructure, carbon lock-in is used to explain how dependence (on fossil fuels) occurs and develops. This study will be useful to strengthen how the 3 types of carbon lock-in, i.e. infrastructure and technology, institutions, and behaviour, are closely related and contribute to the inertia of development towards greener energy such as EV. Therefore, a better understanding of all aspects is needed before policymaking decisions are made in implementing the EV models.