

## INTISARI

Penelitian ini membahas tentang strategi akselerasi PT PLN (Persero) dalam mendukung target transisi energi nasional, khususnya pencapaian bauran Energi Baru Terbarukan (EB/ET) sebesar 34% pada tahun 2030. Meskipun pemerintah telah menetapkan kebijakan ambisius menuju Net Zero Emission 2060, realisasi bauran EBT PLN baru mencapai 13,1% hingga 2023. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi kendala serta perumusan langkah strategis untuk memastikan keberhasilan transisi energi dalam waktu yang semakin terbatas menuju 2030.

Data diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan pemangku kepentingan internal di lingkungan PT PLN (Persero) untuk memperoleh pemahaman mendalam terhadap strategi transisi energi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa PT PLN (Persero) menghadapi sejumlah kendala, antara lain keterbatasan fiskal, risiko oversupply, serta keekonomian EBT yang belum kompetitif. Strategi yang dapat diterapkan PLN meliputi pembentukan Subholding EB/ET, pensiun dini PLTU berbasis batubara, pengembangan supergrid, dan pendekatan timing investment untuk memastikan efisiensi pengeluaran modal. Selain itu, strategi co-firing biomassa digunakan sebagai langkah transisi jangka pendek yang efektif menurunkan emisi. Temuan ini diharapkan menjadi acuan bagi PLN dalam menyusun strategi adaptif dan kolaboratif guna mempercepat pencapaian target bauran EBT 34% pada tahun 2030.

**Kata Kunci:** Transisi Energi, Energi Baru Terbarukan, Infrastruktur Kelistrikan, PT PLN (Persero)

## ABSTRACT

*This research examines the acceleration strategies undertaken by PT PLN (Persero) in supporting Indonesia's national energy transition targets, particularly the goal of achieving a 34% new and renewable energy mix (EBT) by 2030. Although the government has introduced ambitious policies toward Net Zero Emissions by 2060, PLN's renewable energy mix had only reached 13.1% as of 2023. This study aims to identify key challenges and formulate strategic actions necessary to ensure the successful implementation of the energy transition within the limited timeframe leading up to 2030.*

*Data were collected through interviews with internal stakeholders at PT PLN (Persero) to gain in-depth insights into the company's energy transition strategies. The findings reveal that PLN faces several major challenges, including fiscal constraints, electricity oversupply risks, and the uncompetitive economics of renewable energy compared to fossil fuels. In response, PLN has to adopt various strategies such as the establishment of a Renewable Energy Subholding, early retirement of coal-fired power plants, the development of a national supergrid, and timing investment approaches to ensure capital expenditure efficiency. Additionally, the co-firing of biomass has been implemented as a short-term transitional strategy to effectively reduce emissions. These findings are expected to serve as a reference for PLN in formulating adaptive and collaborative strategies to accelerate progress toward the 34% renewable energy mix target by 2030.*

**Keywords:** *Energy Transition, New and Renewable Energy, Electricity Infrastructure, PT PLN (Persero)*