

International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy

ISSN: 2146-4553

available at http: www.econjournals.com

International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy, 2024, 14(1), 412-417.



Techno-Economic Analysis of Residential Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar PV Systems in Indonesia Under MEMR 26/2021 Regulation

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Received: 22 September 2023 Accepted: 18 December 2023 DOI: https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeep.15277

ABSTRACT

Grid-connected commercial rooftop solar PV systems have been widely used worldwide to provide affordable, clean energy and long-term energy security solutions. This is especially true in cities where space is limited and rooftops are not being used. According to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) No 26/2021 regulation in Indonesia, the rooftop PV system is allowed to be integrated with electricity grid with an exportimport metering. The owner of the rooftop PV system will not only reduce their electricity bill, but also offset the energy over a period of 10 years. This paper provides a design and sizing analysis of a small scale rooftop solar PV system for residential. This study uses the PVsystEM and SolarGIS tools to estimate the amount of energy produced by a 3 kWp solar system. It also provides a financial evaluation of the system's profitability, with particular attention to commercial buildings that are covered under MEMR regulation. This detailed analysis can be used by asset owners to decide the best way forward in terms of sustainable energy production and cost savings, as well as addressing the energy security problem.

Keywords: Energy, PV System, Rooftop, MEMR, Electricity

JEL Classifications: C58, G18, H4, H50 & Z18

1. INTRODUCTION

Solar energy has emerged as a beacon of hope within the landscape of renewable energy sources, offering the promise of reduced reliance on fossil fuels and a mitigation strategy against greenhouse gas emissions (Ben Jebli et al., 2019). As the world faces the urgent need to transition to cleaner energy solutions, Indonesia, blessed with its equatorial position, stands at a unique advantage. The abundant and consistent daily solar energy available throughout the year in this tropical archipelago presents an exciting opportunity. In this article, we delve into the untapped potential of solar energy in Indonesia, particularly through rooftop photovoltaic (PV) systems, and explore the current policies and prospects for residential solar power.

Statistically, Indonesia boasts a daily solar irradiation capacity that could yield over 500 gigawatts of potential solar energy sources (Dang, 2017; UNEP DTU Partnership, 2016). This solar treasure trove is particularly enticing given the nation's geographical location, which ensures stable and substantial daily solar energy generation for the majority of the year. However, despite the impressive solar potential, Indonesia's solar PV sector has yet to reach its full potential. As of the time of writing, the country has an estimated 14.7 MW of operational solar PV systems, with an additional 48 MW under construction and a substantial 326 MW in the planning stages. While these numbers signify progress, they pale in comparison to neighbouring Southeast Asian countries like Thailand, with a robust 2.6 GW, and the Philippines, boasting 868 MW of solar PV capacity (Hamdi, 2019).

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The success of rooftop PV system implementation in any country hinges on a plethora of factors, including technical considerations and policy and regulatory frameworks. It is vital for electricity consumers and industry stakeholders to consider these elements to ensure the efficient and widespread use of PV systems. The global landscape offers a wealth of insights into solar energy policy development. For instance, in India, Goel (2016) (Goel, 2016) delved into the policies, challenges, and future prospects of solar rooftop systems. India has set an ambitious target of achieving 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022, with 40 GW allocated to grid-connected solar PV rooftops. China, on the other hand, has been exploring the economic performance of industrial and commercial rooftop photovoltaics. Xin-gang and Yi-min (2019) (Xin-gang and Yi-min, 2019) reported short payback periods and low risks for small rooftop PV investments, with a levelized cost of electricity ranging from 0.2727 to 0.5573 CNY/kWh. In Palestine, the techno-economic impact of rooftop PV systems in schools has shown a significant increase in their adoption as alternative energy sources for different buildings (Ibrik and Hashaika, 2019).

The Indonesian government, under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR), has set an ambitious target of achieving 23% of the nation's total energy needs from renewable sources by 2025 (ESDM, 2016). To support this goal, new regulation governing photovoltaic (PV) rooftop systems were introduced in 2021, known as Permen ESDM or MEMR regulation No 26/2021. This regulation allows and actively encourages various users, including residents, public facilities, and commercial buildings, to generate electricity by installing PV systems on their rooftops. The energy produced can either be used on-site or exported to the utility grid, offering an exciting opportunity for distributed energy generation.

This paper specifically focuses on the current solar rooftop PV system policies in Indonesia, with a strong emphasis on their implementation in the residential sector. By analyzing existing policies and feed-in tariffs (FiTs), we aim to shed light on the benefits of residential solar power from the user's perspective. To illustrate the potential, we conducted a simulation for a 3 kWp rooftop PV system designed for residential use using solar Pvsyst (Pvsyst.com, 2019) and SolarGIS (SolarGis, 2021). This simulation helps us understand the economic viability and energy generation potential for homeowners considering solar adoption.

Indonesia's solar energy potential is undeniable, with its daily solar irradiation capacity exceeding 500 GW (Dutu, 2016). However, harnessing this potential requires robust policy support, technical infrastructure, and active stakeholder engagement. The recent introduction of regulations encouraging rooftop PV systems is a significant step forward in this direction. As Indonesia strives to achieve its renewable energy targets, residential solar power could play a pivotal role in reducing carbon emissions and enhancing energy security. The information and findings presented in this article not only serve as an overview of the current state of solar energy in Indonesia but also provide a roadmap for expanding solar rooftop PV systems, particularly in the residential sector. With the right policies and investments, Indonesia can truly harness its solar potential and shine as a beacon of sustainable energy in Southeast Asia.

2. SOLAR PV SYSTEM REGULATION IN INDONESIA

Since 2013, the Indonesian government, under the auspices of the Directorate General of New and Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (DGNREEC) within the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR), has published the regulation of solar energy within the country. The initial policy, MEMR Regulation Number 17/2013, was introduced during a period when solar technology was often seen as costly and less dependable compared to conventional alternatives (Hamdi, 2019). This perception hindered the development of a solar energy market in Indonesia. Over time, regulatory changes have taken place in Indonesia, as illustrated in the solar energy policy roadmap in Figure 1.

Table 1 provides a comprehensive comparison of various solar regulations that have been enacted in Indonesia. These regulations predominantly address critical issues such as the requirement for local content, feed-in tariffs, procurement methods, residential applications, rules for build-own-operate-transfer (BOOT) projects, and procedures for deemed dispatch in cases of force majeure. Notably, none of the previous regulations explicitly covered rooftop PV systems until the introduction of the latest MEMR Regulation Number 26/2021.

3. METHODOLOGY

Determining the size of a photovoltaic (PV) system involves analyzing the consumer's electricity load profile, with the ultimate goal of ensuring that the cost of generating 1 kw-h (kWh) using the PV system is lower than the grid tariff price. To calculate the PV system's size, factors like the location's sun peak hours, the average daily electricity consumption over a year, and the available roof space for installation are taken into account (Benatiallah et al. 2007).

The selection of PV system components depends on the power rating specified by the appliance manufacturers and a careful estimation of each appliance's power requirements, but this approach is typically suitable for smaller PV installations. In contrast, large PV plants require a more comprehensive analysis of electricity demand based on historical electricity consumption profiles.

To aid in the simulation and modelling of solar PV projects, there are commercially available softwares such as Solar GIS PV planner and Pvsyst (Pvsyst.com, 2019; Solargis.info, 2014). This study utilized these softwares to model a PV system. The softwares library provide extensive information about commonly used photovoltaic modules, inverters, and other components necessary

MEMR Reg MEMR Reg No. 17 No. 49 Year MEMR Reg No. 12 Year 2013 Year 2017 2018 2021 2013 2016 2017 2018 **MEMR Reg** MEMR Reg MEMR Reg No. 19 No. 150 No. 26 Year 2016 Year 2013 Year 2021

Figure 1: Solar energy policy roadmap in Indonesia

Table 1: Solar energy policies in Indonesia

Regulation	MEMR regulation	MEMR regulation	MEMR regulation number	MEMR regulation	MEMR regulation
items	number 17/2013	number 19/2016	12/2017, and number 50/2017	number 49/2018	number 26/2021
Local content requirement	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FiŤ	0.30 USD/kWh for >40% local content 0.25/kWh for <40% local content	The range between 0.145 and 0.25 USD/kWh, various for different location	Ranges from US\$ 0.048 to 0.144/kWh depending on the location	Net metering system. exported energy is offset with imported energy from grid. Exported electricity is valued at 65% for compensation. The balance is accumulated for up to 3 months	Net metering system. Exported energy is offset with imported energy from grid. Exported electricity is valued at 100% for compensation. The balance is accumulated for up to 6 months
Procurement method	Auction based on quota per annum Direct appointment allowed if only 1 company bids	Auction based on quota for certain predetermined regions Project size per developer is subject to a limit based on the available quota in the region	Direct selection based on quota capacity	Self-procurement	Self-procurement
Deemed dispatch	Not regulated	Not regulated	In case of force majeure The National Grid, PLN is not obligated to pay deemed dispatch to IPPs	For commercial users are charged with parallel operation charges which include an emergency charge	For commercial users are charged with parallel operation charges which include an emergency charge

MEMR: Ministry of energy and mineral resources

for PV system project. Additionally, it factors in various losses such as partial shading effects, mismatches among connected PV modules, wiring losses, inverter inefficiencies, and the impact of temperature fluctuations on electrical output power calculations. This feature enhances its accuracy in estimating the amount of electrical energy that a designed system can generate.

Grid-connected photovoltaic (PV) systems rely on a crucial component known as the power conditioning unit (PCU), namely inverter. This PCU plays a pivotal role by converting the DC power generated by the PV array into AC power that matches the voltage and quality standards set by the utility grid (Durmus, 2019; Khan et al., 2020; Tarigan, 2020). This entails creating a two-way connection between the PV system, AC output circuits, and the electric utility network. Typically, this connection takes place through an on-site distribution panel or service entrance. This setup enables the AC power generated by the PV system to be used for on-site electricity needs or to be fed back into the grid when the PV system's output exceeds the on-site electricity demand. This safety mechanism is a mandatory feature in all grid-connected solar PV systems (Marwa et al., 2021; Tiwari et al., 2021).

An essential aspect of on-grid PV systems is the use of net metering, or so called export-import energy metering. Traditional service meters operate like odometers, recording power consumption at a specific point of service through a rotating disc linked to a counting mechanism. These discs function based on a physical principle known as the eddy current. In contrast, digital electric meters employ digital electronic technology to measure power. They use solid-state current and voltage sensors to convert analog measurements into binary values, displaying these values on the meter through liquid crystal display (LCD) readouts.

Inverters are a key differentiator between grid-connected systems and standalone ones. In the context of grid-connected systems, inverters must be capable of synchronizing with the line frequency to efficiently supply surplus power back to the grid. Net meters have the capacity to track both the electricity consumed and generated in a unique cumulative format. The recorded power registration reflects the net power consumption, which is the total power used minus the amount of power produced by the solar power cogeneration system. Utility companies that provide grid-connection services supply and install these net meters.

The configuration of a grid-connected PV system is straightforward when compared to an off-grid PV system, which necessitates the use of battery storage. This grid-connected system consists of photovoltaic solar panels, an inverter, a meter, wiring, and a mounting system, as illustrated in Figure 2. The solar PV panels convert sunlight's photons into direct current (DC) electricity. This DC electricity is then processed by the inverter, which converts it into alternating current (AC) to power the building's appliances in the house (Khan et al., 2020; Tiwari et al., 2021). Any surplus electricity is sent back to the utility grid, where it is metered using an export-import energy meter. The meter also tracks the electricity imported from the utility grid.

The specific location chosen for this case study is referred to as "building A,". This building is situated in the Rungkut area of Surabaya, Indonesia, and boasts a roof with ample open spaces, free from obstructions like nearby buildings or trees. The roof is robust, constructed from clay and concrete tiles, which ensures it can support the weight of the PV system being installed. The other input site parameters is as shown in Table 2.

To adhere to the MEMR regulation for residential buildings, the load profile data were gathered and scrutinized. This data was used in determining the appropriate dimensions for the solar PV system. Currently, the customer relies entirely on electricity supplied by the utility grid. The PV system's size capacity were determined by analyzing the customer's electricity usage pattern The average peak sun hours amounted to 5 h. The total annual electricity consumption for that year tallied up to 4,680 kw-h. The electrical appliances used and the consumed power and energy is listed in Table 3. This house building is categorized under the Residential Tariff, which implies electricity costs of Rp. 1500 per kWh (http://listrik.org, 2017).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Solar Energy and PV System Potential

The length of time the sun shines (day length) varies slightly throughout the year in Surabaya. However, due to the location of Surabaya, as well as other parts of Indonesia, around the equator, the day length is about 12 h evenly throughout the year. However, during May-July the day length is slightly lower 12 h, in turn during December – February the following year, it is slightly higher than 12 h. Meanwhile the minimum zenith

Figure 2: Grid-connected PV system configuration

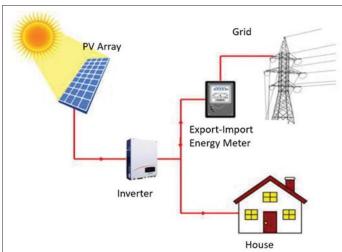
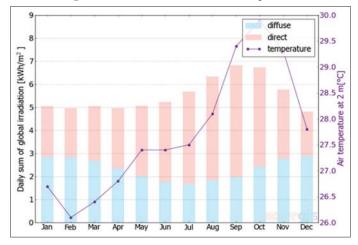


Figure 3: Global solar radiation and temperature



angle (minimum solar zenith angle) is in the range of 0°-30°. Daily global solar radiation and air temperature for 1 year from the simulation results are shown in Figure 3. The components of global radiation consist of direct radiation, diffuse radiation and reflected radiation. From the simulation, it was found that global solar radiation on a horizontal surface in Surabaya is in the range between 4.82 kWh/day.m² and 6.81 kWh/day.m² with an average of 5.04 kWh/day.m². Maximum radiation occurs in September, and minimum radiation in December. It was also found that the diffuse radiation component was significant throughout the year in Surabaya, while the reflected radiation component was relatively small. Air temperature in Surabaya is in the range of 24-36°C.

Referring to energy demand as shown in Table 1, it is estimated that the pattern of electrical power consumption for 24 h is as shown in Figure 4. The power consumption is relatively large high from 17.30 pm to 08.00 am in the morning. This can be understood as the household activities occur during that time period. Meanwhile, from 9.00 to 17.00, electrical power consumption is relatively small, when the power is only to supply several electrical appliances that require continuous power such as refrigerators, and other electrical appliances. Under normal conditions the maximum power requirement is around 1400 Watts, while the largest electricity requirement is for air cooling (AC) with energy consumption of 49% of the total energy requirements.

Referring to the solar energy potential in Surabaya, the pattern and amount of daily energy consumption, as well as the applicable regulations regarding rooftop PV system, a simulation was carried

Table 2: Site parameters

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Parameter	Input/value
Site name	Surabaya
Location	7° 19' South, 112° 46' East
Elevation above sea level	3.1 m
Panel tilt	18°
Azimuth	90° N
Panel capacity	3000 Wp
Type of modules	Crystalline silicon
Mounting system	Fixed mounting, free standing
Inverter efficiency (%)	97.4
DC/AC losses (%)	5.5/1.5
Availability (%)	99.0

DC: Direct current, AC: Alternating current

Table 3: Household electrical appliances and daily energy used

Electrical	n	Power	Period of	Daily energy
appliances		(W)	use (h)	need (kWh)
AC	2	400	8	6.40
Lighting	12	10	8	0.96
Fritz	1	80	24	1.92
Rice cooker	1	300	4	1.20
Water pump	1	300	2	0.60
TV	1	100	5	0.50
Washing machine	1	500	1	0.50
Other appliances	-	-	-	0.92
Total				13.00

AC: Alternating current

out for the capacity of rooftop PV system that could supply electricity needs. For ideal weather conditions, the potential for solar energy in Surabaya, as previously discussed, reaches an average of 5.04 kw-h/day.m². However, under real conditions, the energy output will vary depending on various factors, such as weather, clouds, air pollution, etc. For ideal conditions, simulation results show that the electrical power produced from the PV system from 8.00 to 17.15 exceeds the electrical power needed by the house. During these hours the PV system electrical power will be exported to the grid and recorded as export power. On the other hand, outside of this period, electricity from PV system is relatively small or even zero at night. In this case, electrical power will be imported from the PLN (National Grid) network. In the calculation system, according to regulations, the monthly electricity bill is the difference between total exports and imports in 1 month, the total energy produced from rooftop PV system is 13 kWh, this value is the same as the electricity needs of the house in the simulation.

The output energy of solar cells is influenced by weather and climate factors, but this has been included in the simulation parameters, so it is hoped that the simulation results can be close to actual conditions. Simulation is very useful for finding out initial estimates of various factors on the energy output of a PLTS system before building the actual system. A good initial estimate will have an impact on cost and investment estimates.

The monthly energy output of rooftop PLTS system with a capacity of 3 kWp, compared to the home's electrical energy needs is as shown in Figure 5. It can be seen that from the months April to September, the energy output of the PV system exceeds the home's needs. Meanwhile, from October to March electricity consumption exceeded the PV system production. This can be understood as October to March is the rainy season in Surabaya, so the energy output of the PLTS system is not as large as the dry season. In total in 1 year, the energy output of a rooftop solar system with a capacity of 3 kWp is 4200 kWh. Meanwhile, the energy needed by a residential house in a year is 4680 kWh or around 10% higher than the energy output of a PV system.

4.2. Economic Analysis

The results of the simulation for the rooftop PV system in Surabaya indicate that a 1 kWp Si-c solar panel can generate approximately 1400 kWh of electricity annually, resulting in a utility capacity factor of 0.16 (i.e, 1400/8,760). This factor is crucial for calculating the unit cost of electricity for the PV system through numerical simulations, using the following Equation (Tarigan et al., 2014).

$$UCE = \frac{C_{wp} \left[\frac{d(1+d)^n}{(1+d)^n - 1} + m + t \right]}{8.760x CUF}$$

Where:

UCE □ unit cost of electricity (USD/kWh)

 C_{wp} \square the total cost per peak watt of PV module (USD/Watt)

CUF □ capacity utility factor

d □ discount rate (%)
n □ lifetime of PV system (in year)
m □ maintenance cost (fraction of capital cost)
t □ tax and incentive (fraction of capital cost)

The calculation involves varying the installed cost per peak watt in dollars and considering three different minimum attractive rates. The assumptions made for this calculation are as follows: the PV system has a 20-year lifespan, annual maintenance costs are 5% of the total capital costs, taxes and insurance are not applicable due to the absence of Indonesian regulations, and the capacity utilization is 0.16 as discussed earlier.

Figure 6 illustrates the unit cost of PV electricity at different discount rates, with the primary determinant being the *Cwp* (total cost per peak watt of the PV module). Notably, *Cwp* represents the price of the solar module, a pivotal component. The rapid technological advancements and mass production in solar module technology have led to significant cost reductions over the past decade, though prices may vary by location. Presently, the cost per peak watt of a PV module in Indonesia is approximately 1.25 USD (Tokopedia, 2023).

The current unit cost of electricity (*UCE*) for the rooftop PV system falls within the range of 0.093 to 0.123 USD per watt. In

Figure 4: Power consumption pattern

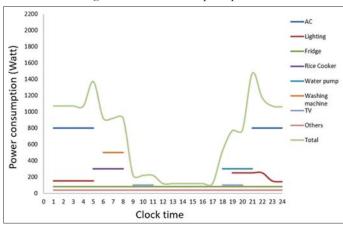


Figure 5: Monthly PV system energy output v.s. energy consumption

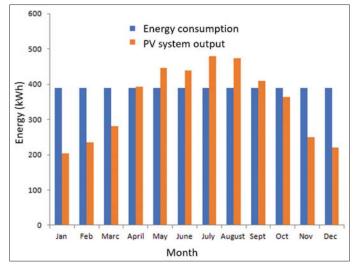
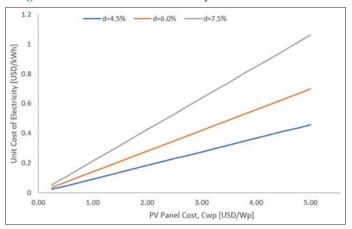


Figure 6: The unit cost of PV electricity for various discount rates



comparison, the prevailing utility electricity price in Indonesia stands at around 0.10 USD per kWh (http://listrik.org, 2017) (GlobalPetrolPrices.com, 2022). These findings suggest that rooftop PV systems have the potential to offer competitive power generation costs when compared to other alternative options, including government-provided electricity by National Grid, PLN.

5. CONCLUSION

The solar energy regulations in Indonesia have been reevaluated, and a simulation of a typical household's rooftop PV system in Surabaya, Indonesia, has been carried out. The most recent solar energy policy in Indonesia, specified in MEMR Regulation No. 26 of 2021, has established a net metering program for PLN customers, encompassing residential, commercial, and industrial clients who generate surplus power from rooftop solar installations. According to the current regulations, PLN customer electricity bills are computed monthly by subtracting the energy produced by the rooftop PV system (in kWh export) from the energy consumed (in kWh import) as measured by the export-import energy meter. The price for electricity generated by rooftop PV customers and exported to the grid is set at 100% of the applicable National Grid, PLN tariff. Considering the current rooftop solar PV regulations, including the export surplus value of only 100% of the import tariff, as well as the availability of on-grid inverter units for PLTS systems, it can be concluded that to meet the needs of a house in Surabaya which requires 13 kWh of energy per day, the capacity required rooftop PLTS is 3 kWp.

The simulation results show that with a 3 kWp rooftop PV system would meet up to 90% energy needs annualy. The current unit cost of electricity (*UCE*) for the rooftop PV system falls within the range of 0.093 to 0.123 USD per watt. In comparison, the prevailing utility electricity price in Indonesia stands at around 0.10 USD per kWh. These findings suggest that rooftop PV systems have the potential to offer competitive power generation costs when compared to other alternative options, including government-provided electricity by National Grid, PLN.

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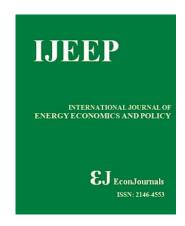
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EconJournals

Home / Archives / Vol. 14 No. 1 (2024)

Vol. 14 No. 1 (2024)

Published: 2024-01-15

Articles

Causal Link between Financial Globalisation Uncertainty, Economic Growth, Environmental **Degradation and Energy Consumption in ASEAN+3 Countries**

Suraya Ismail, Farah Roslan, Wan Anisah Endut, Noris Fatilla Ismail, Abubakar Mohammed 1-5 Atiku, Ali Umar Ahmad

☐ FULL TEXT

Incidence of Energy Consumption, Mining Sector and Economic Growth on CO2 Emission Levels: Evidence from Peru

Rosa Acuña-Ascencio, Enzo Carhuamaca-Coronel, Benoit Mougenot 6-11

☐ FULL TEXT

What Advantages Arise from the Shift Towards Sustainable Energy Sources in Resource-Rich Economies? Empirical Insights from Azerbaijan

Vusal Gasimli, Ramil Huseyn, Rashad Huseynov

☐ FULL TEXT

Comparative Analysis of the Volatility Structures of the Stock Prices of Energy Companies Traded on the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange and International Gold and Oil Prices

Zamzagul Sultanova, Galimzhan A. Pazilov, Lyailya Baibulekova, Gulzhakhan Kassymbekova, 21-30 Gulnar Lukhmanova, Gulmira Issayeva, Kundyz Myrzabekkyzy

☑ FULL TEXT

Exploring the Landscape of Energy Audits: A Bibliometric Analysis

Jishin George Oommen, Noel Simon Roy, R.D. Brittoraj

☐ FULL TEXT

Energy Security Faces Critical Global Attention

Sri Sarjana 37-44

☐ FULL TEXT

The Relationship between Natural Resource Abundance and Human Development in Belt and Road Initiative Countries: The Role of Financial Development

Raufhon Salahodjaev, Bekhzod Djalilov, Iroda Bakieva, Islomjon Kobiljonov 45-52

☑ FULL TEXT

Economic Policy Uncertainty and Corporate Investment Efficiency: Evidence from **Australian Energy Companies**

Nga Trinh 53-60 Make a Submission



Information

For Readers

For Authors

For Librarians

12-20

31-36



☑ FULL TEXT

The Influence of Determinats on CO2 Emission in Indonesia for a Decade

Heru Wahyudi, Toto Gunarto, Ukhti Ciptawaty, Neli Aida, Rily Yunita, Resha Moniyana Putri

61-65

☑ FULL TEXT

The Relationship between Electricity Consumption, Price of Oils, and Gross Domestic Product in the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries

Houcine Benlaria, Naeimah Fahad S. Almawishir

66-75

☑ FULL TEXT

Do Institutional Quality and Terrorism Affect the Natural Resources Rents?

Mehdi Abid, Habib Sekrafi, Ramzi Farhani, Zouheyr Gheraia, Hanane Abdelli

76-85

☐ FULL TEXT

Determinants of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the Transportation Sector in Indonesia: Official Statistics and Big Data Approach

Restu Arisanti, Suci Purnamawati, Agus Muslim

86-97

☐ FULL TEXT

Do Global Green Sukuk affect on Climate Change? Evidence in Issuing Countries

Suriani Suriani, Raja Masbar, Maulidar Agustina, Athalla Daffa Khairul

98-107

☐ FULL TEXT

A Framework on Setting Strategies for Enhancing the Efficiency of State Power use in Thailand's Pursuit of a Green Economy

Pruethsan Sutthichaimethee

108-120

☑ FULL TEXT

Effect of Economic Growth on CO2 Emission in Africa: Do Financial Development and Globalization Matter?

Derese Kebede Teklie, Mete Han Yağmur

121-140

☑ FULL TEXT

Impact of Renewable and Non-Renewable Energy Resources on CO2 Emission: Empirical Evidence from SAARC

Ahsan Akbar, Azeem Gul, Mariam Sohail, Martina Hedvicakova, Syed Arslan Haider, Sareer Ahmad, Samra Iqbal

141-149

FULL TEXT

How Religiosity Affect Climate Change? A Cross-Country Analysis

Lestari Agusalim, Muhamad Karim

150-164

☑ FULL TEXT

Determinants of Variables That Affect Electrical Energy Consumption in Indonesia 2011-2020

Leon Akbar, Izza Mafruhah, Evi Gravitiani

165-171

☑ FULL TEXT

Utilisation of Deep Learning (DL) and Neural Networks (NN) Algorithms for Energy Power Generation: A Social Network and Bibliometric Analysis (2004-2022)

Abdelhamid Zaidi

172-183

Safe Haven for Crude Oil: Bitcoin or Precious Metals? New Insight from Time Varying Coefficient-Vector Autoregressive Model

Ilyes Abidi, Kamel Touhami 184-195

☐ FULL TEXT

Role Environmental Performance on Effect Financial Performance to Carbon Emission Disclosure

Rahmawati Rahmawati, Doddy Setiawan, Y. Anni Aryani, Kiswanto Kiswanto 196-204

☐ FULL TEXT

Enhancing Sustainable Mobility: Multi-Criteria Analysis for Electric Vehicle Integration and Policy Implementation

Christian Manuel Moreno Rocha, Melidey Díaz Ospino, Israel Blanco Ramos, Andres Medina 205-218 Guzman

☐ FULL TEXT

CO2 Emission and Research and Development Relationship for Azerbaijan

Nigar Huseynli 219-223

☐ FULL TEXT

ISO 50002 and ITS Contribution to the Decarbonization of SMES: Case Study

Jenny Ibarguen, Rosaura Castrillón 224-244

☐ FULL TEXT

The Impact of Fluctuating Oil Revenues on Economic Growth: New Evidence from Saudi Arabia

Sultan Yahya Abbas Natto 245-253

FULL TEXT

Semi-Nonparametric Estimation of Energy Demand in Tunisia

Monia Landolsi, Kamel Bel Hadj Miled 254-263

FULL TEXT

Comparison of Energy Consumption to Economic Growth in Developing Asian and Developed Asian Countries

Toto Gunarto, Ukhti Ciptawaty, Dedy Yuliawan, Ahmad Mahyudin, Ahmad Dhea Pratama, Heru 264-271 Wahyudi

☐ FULL TEXT

The Impact of Resource Revenue on Non-Resource Tax Revenue in Oil-Exporting Countries: Evidence from Nonlinear Analysis

Sarra Ben Slimane 272-280

☑ FULL TEXT

The Relationship between Bitcoin and Nasdaq, U.S. Dollar Index and Commodities

Aysu Ahmadova, Taghi Guliyev, Khatai Aliyev 281-289

FULL TEXT

Two Decades of Palm Oil Business - Environmental Quality Nexus: A Bibliometric Approach

Dwi Prasetyani, Evi Gravitiani, Malik Cahyadin, Aulia Hapsari Juwita, Selfia Bintariningtyas 290-300

☐ FULL TEXT

Hedging Effectiveness on the MISO Exchange

Kevin Jones 301-311

☑ FULL TEXT

Gamification in Energy Consumption: A Model for Consumers' Energy Saving

Bahman Huseynli 312-320

☐ FULL TEXT

Quantile and Threshold Effect of Electricity Consumption on Happiness in Central Asia

Bekhzod Kuziboev, Jaroslav Vlach, Alibek Rajabov, Ergash Ibadullaev, Umidjon Matyakubov , 321-328 Murod Nazarov, Mokhirakhon Mirkhoshimova

☐ FULL TEXT

The Impact of Energy Consumption and Economic Growth on the Saudi Arabia's Carbon Emissions

Uzma Khan, Aarif Mohammad Khan 329-335

☑ FULL TEXT

The Impact of Global Energy Price Volatility on Oil Derivative and Local Price in Jordan: Using DCC-GARCH Model

Radi Mohammad Adailah, Saba Bassam Al-Damour, Ahmad Al-Majali 336-348

☑ FULL TEXT

Bibliometrics Analysis of Green Accounting Research

Agustine Dwianika, Edi Purwanto, Yohanes Totok Suyoto, Endang Pitaloka

349-358

FULL TEXT

The Relationship between Oil Prices and Inflation in Oil İmporting Countries (1980-2022)

Lyazzat Kudabayeva, Aktolkin Abubakirova, Aliya Zurbayeva, Gulnar Mussaeva, Gulbakyt 359-364 Chimgentbayeva

☐ FULL TEXT

The Effect of GDP Per Capita, Population, and Income Inequality on CO2 Emissions in Indonesia

Aripin Ahmad, Heru Wahyudi, Winda Riska Lestari 365-370

☑ FULL TEXT

Testing the Environmental Kuznets Curve Hypothesis in BRIC Countries

Zeinegul Yessymkhanova, Gulmira Azretbergenova, Ainura Saparova 371-376

☐ FULL TEXT

The Effect of Green Accounting Disclosure on the Firm Value of Listed Mining and Agriculture Companies in Southeast Asia Countries

Kenny Fernando, Han Jocelyn, Frista Frista, Budi Kurniawan 377-382

☑ FULL TEXT

Crude Oil Prices and the Egyptian Economy Evidence from the Stock Market

Khaled Bataineh 383-392

FULL TEXT

The Role of Renewable Energy Consumption in Targeting Debt Sustainability in African and MENA Region Countries

Ghada H. Ashour, Mohamed Noureldin Sayed 393-400

☐ FULL TEXT



Techno-Economic Analysis of Residential Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar PV Systems in Indonesia Under MEMR 26/2021 Regulation

Elieser Tarigan

412-417

FULL TEXT

Forecasting PM10 Caused by Bangkok's Leading Greenhouse Gas Emission Using the SARIMA and SARIMA-GARCH Model

Tanattrin Bunnag

418-426

☐ FULL TEXT

The Effects of Geopolitical Risks on Oil Price Volatility

Loc Dong Truong, Nhien Tuyet Doan, Anh Thi Kim Nguyen

427-432

FULL TEXT

Water-Cooling-Based Approach for PV System Performance Enhancement towards UAE Future Energy Efficiency Policies

Khaled Hossin, Hussain Attia

433-440

FULL TEXT

How do Environmental Quality and Technology Affect Public Debt in Indonesia? A Time Series Analysis

Ilham Syah Azikin, Dian Anggriani Utina, Bahtiar Maddatuang, Nurfaisah Baharuddin, Abdul 441-446 Rahim Ridzuan, Nur Hayati Abd Rahman

☐ FULL TEXT

Corruption and Environmental Damage: Evidence from Panel Data in ASEAN-6

Ikhsan Ikhsan, Amri Amri

447-451

☐ FULL TEXT

Influence of ESG on Sustainability Reporting: Mediation Rule of Green Innovation and Investor Sentiment

Inova Fitri Siregar, Tubagus Ismail, Muhammad Taqi, Nurhayati Soleha

452-463

464-479

FULL TEXT

Renewable Energy Development and Employment in Ecuador's Rural Sector: An Economic Impact Analysis

Raúl Clemente Ulloa-de Souza, Luis Adrián González-Quiñonez , Luis Jheovanny Reyna-Tenorio, Patricia Janella Salgado-Ortiz, Byron Fernando Chere-Quiñónez

☐ FULL TEXT

Analysis of the Effect of Renewable Energy Consumption and Industrial Production on CO2 Emissions in Turkic Republics by Panel Data Analysis Method

Ainur Yergazievna Yesbolova, Tolkyn Abdulova, Murat Nurgabylov, Sapargul Yessenbekova, 480-487 Svetlana Turalina, Gulnara Baytaeva, Kundyz Myrzabekkyzy

FULL TEXT

Unbridling the Economic Growth and Environmental Nexus in Pakistan

Umar Nawaz Kayani, Roohi Mumtaz, Mochammad Fahlevi, Hassan Nasseredine , Acep 488-495 Hadinata

☐ FULL TEXT



Carbon Capture and Storage in Hydrogen Production: World Experience and Growth of Export Opportunities of the Russian Hydrogen Sector

Vladimir M. Matyushok, Anastasiia V. Sinelnikova, Sergey B. Matyushok, Diana Pamela Chavarry Galvez 507-516

☐ FULL TEXT

Investigating Individual's Energy Saving Behavior in Using Electric Vehicles: Extended Theory of Planned Behavior

Erna Erna, Iwan Setiawan, Aos Aos

517-523

FULL TEXT

Sustainable Energy Consumption Insights: Understanding Electricity-saving Behaviour Drivers among Young Adults in Ho Chi Minh City

Tuan Khanh Vuong 524-532

☑ FULL TEXT

Analyzing the Interplay between Energy Consumption and Military Expenditure: A Comparative Study of Azerbaijan, Turkey, and Pakistan

Shafa Guliyeva 533-543

☑ FULL TEXT

Exploring the Dependency between Energy Access and other Sustainable Development Goals: Global Evidence

Anver C. Sadath, Rajesh H. Acharya

544-551

☐ FULL TEXT

Renewable Energy Consumption, ESG Reporting, and Fixed Asset Turnover: Does it Work in Asia?

Luky Patricia Widianingsih, Cliff Kohardinata, Emelie Vlaviorine

552-558

☑ FULL TEXT

Brazil's New Gas Law: Analysis, Implications, and Remuneration of Gas Processing Plants with Non-Discriminatory Access to Customers

Samuel Mathias do Amaral Junior, Janine Carvalho Padilha, Leonardo Arrieche

559-569

☐ FULL TEXT

Evaluation and Modeling of Green Energy Consumption in North Sumatra, Indonesia

Janter Napitupulu, Suwarno Suwarno, Catra Indra Cahyadi, Sukarwoto Sukarwoto

570-578

☑ FULL TEXT

Modeling and Forecasting Closing Prices of some Coal Mining Companies in Indonesia by Using the VAR(3)-BEKK GARCH(1,1) Model

Wamiliana Wamiliana, Edwin Russel, Iskandar Ali Alam, Widiarti Widiarti, Tuti Hairani, Mustofa 579-591 Usman

☐ FULL TEXT

Does Green Energy Investment Effects on Islamic and Conventional Stock Markets? New Evidence from Advanced Economies

Salokhiddin Avazkhodjaev, Nont Dhiensiri, Farkhod Mukhamedov

592-602



Forecasting Petroleum Products Consumption in the Chadian Road Transport Sector using Optimised Grey Models

Ahmat Khazali Acyl, Flavian Emmanuel Sapnken, Aubin Kinfack Jeutsa, Jean Marie Stevy Sama, 603-611 Marcel Rodrigue Ewodo-Amougou, Jean Gaston Tamba

☐ FULL TEXT

Impact Study of Foreign Direct Investment on Carbon Dioxide Emission, Economic Growth, Trade Openness for India following ARDL Approach

J. C. Sharmiladevi 612-619

☑ FULL TEXT

Mitigating CO2 Emissions: The Synergy of Foreign Direct Investment and Renewable Energy in Europe and Central Asia

Dagmar Skodova Parmová, Tulkin Teshabaev, Nargiza Kasimova, Raufhon Salahodjaev 620-627

☑ FULL TEXT

Air Pollution and Economic Development in KSA: Environmental Kuznets Curve and Implications for Sustainable Development

Mehdi Abid, Zouheyr Gheraia, Habib Sekrafi, Hanane Abdelli 628-639

FULL TEXT

Environmental Factors and Adoption of Green Supply Chain Management among SMEs in Nigeria: Moderating Role of Environmental Uncertainty

Haorayau Bolaji Babalola, Mohd Kamarul Irwan Abdul Rahim, Salmah Omar 640-650

☑ FULL TEXT

Comparative Assessment of Energy Security Level: The Case of the South Caucasus Countries

Shafa Aliyev, Mayis Gulaliyev, Safar Purhani, Gulsura Mehdiyeva, Elchin Mustafayev 651-662

FULL TEXT

Time-varying Relationship between Fossil Fuel-Free Energy Indices and Economic Uncertainty: Global Evidence from Wavelet Coherence Approach

Farah Durani 663-672

☐ FULL TEXT

Sustainability Report and Financial Performance: Evidence from Mining Companies in Indonesia

Syamsuri Rahim, Hasriani Safitra, Aditya Halim Perdana Kusuma Putra

673-685

FULL TEXT

The Relation between Climate Change and Carbon Emission Trading: A Bibliometric Analysis

Yuhanis Ladewi, Meiryani Meiryani, Ahmad Syamil, Agustini Agustini, Agustinus Winoto 686-697

FULL TEXT



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	Home	Journal Rankings	Journal Value	Country Rankings	Viz Tools	Help	About Us

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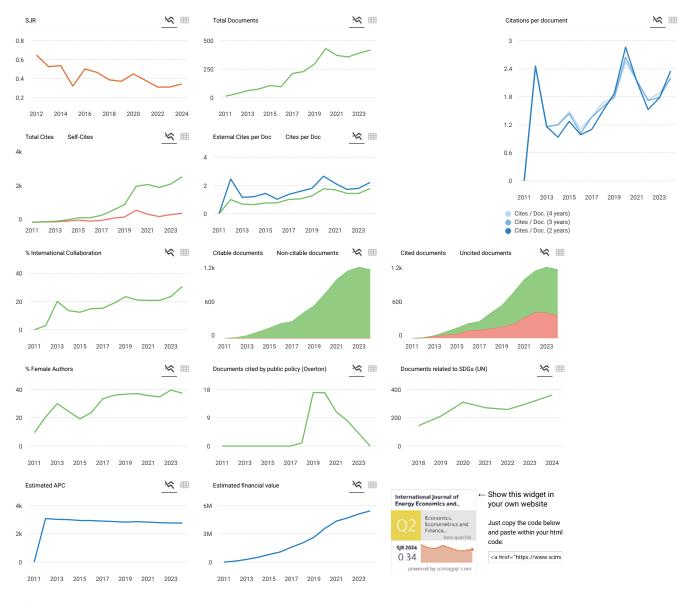
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reply

F Faurani Singagerda 2 years ago

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Best Regards, SCImago Team

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When are you planning to publish a 2019 update of your data base?

reply

E Eugenia L. Moreva 5 years ago

To correct the previous question

Dear Eugenia,

When are you planning to publish a 2019 update of your data base?



Melanie Ortiz 5 years ago

SCImago Team

Thank you for contacting us. Our data come from Scopus, they annually send us an update of the data. This update is sent to us around April / May every year. Thus, the indicators for 2019 will be available throughout this month (June 2020). Best Regards, SCImago Team



Melanie Ortiz 5 years ago

SCImago Team

Dear Nikita

Thank you for contacting us. Our data come from Scopus, they annually send us an update of the data. This update is sent to us around April / May every year. Thus, the indicators for 2019 will be available in June 2020. Best Regards, SCImago Team

U Umaid a sheikh 5 years ago

Y dont you people publish a report in same way as like clavariate analytics is doing. Most of people believe that jor indexed journals are more prestigious as comapred to scopus cite score journals

Please elaborate. Scopus needs a proper marketing on it

reply

(©

SCImago Team

Melanie Ortiz 5 years ago

Dear Umaid,

Could you please expand a little bit your comment? Best Regards, SCImago Team

F Franky 5 years ago

Hi... Is this journal Scopus indexed for 2020 ?

reply

F Franky 5 years ago

Dear Melanie, I appreciate and thank you for your answers.



Melanie Ortiz 5 years ago

Dear Franky, thank you very much for your comment, unfortunately we cannot help you with your request. We suggest you to consult the Scopus database directly. Keep in mind that the SJR is a static image (the update is made one time per year) of a database (Scopus) which is changing every day.

SCImago Team

SCImago Team

SCImago Team

Best Regards, SCImago Team

G Gulmira 6 years ago

Hi, do you accept an article not related to the energy economy. For example, the topic of the article is "Effective Use of Labor Potential", specialty "Economics". Thanks

reply



Melanie Ortiz 6 years ago

Dear Gulmira,

thank you for contacting us.

We are sorry to tell you that SCImago Journal & Country Rank is not a journal. SJR is a portal with scientometric indicators of journals indexed in Elsevier/Scopus. Unfortunately, we cannot help you with your request, we suggest you to contact the journal's editorial staff, so they could inform you more deeply. Best Regards, SCImago Team

G Gulmira 6 years ago

HI, Do you accept an article not related to the energy economy. For example, on the topic "Efficiency of the rural labor potential", specialty "Economics"? Thank you

reply



Melanie Ortiz 6 years ago

Dear Gulmira,

thank you for contacting us.

We are sorry to tell you that SCImago Journal & Country Rank is not a journal. SJR is a portal with scientometric indicators of journals indexed in Elsevier/Scopus. Unfortunately, we cannot help you with your request, we suggest you to visit the journal's homepage or contact the journal's editorial staff, so they could inform you more deeply. Best Regards, SCImago Team

B Bahriddin Abapihi 6 years ago

Dear Editor,

How long does it take to publish in this journal from submission to acceptance/rejection?

reply

SCImago Team

E Estefania Herran Paez 6 years ago

Dear Bahriddin:

thank you for contacting us.

We are sorry to tell you that SCImago Journal & Country Rank is not a journal. SJR is a portal with scientometric indicators of journals indexed in Elsevier/Scopus. Unfortunately, we cannot help you with your request, we suggest you to visit the journal's homepage (See submission/author guidelines) or contact the journal's editorial staff , so they could inform you more deeply. You can see the updated journal's information just above .

Best Regards, SCImago Team

A Azadeh Ahmadi 6 years ago

Dear Editor, good day,

kindly please let me know quarterly of your best journal .

Thanks.

reply



Melanie Ortiz 6 years ago

SCImago Team

Dear user, could you please expand your comment? Best Regards, SCImago Team

A ANVER SADATH 6 years ago

How I shall get the latest impact factor of this journal? Any knows it?

reply



Melanie Ortiz 6 years ago

SCImago Team

Dear user, SCImago Journal and Country Rank uses Scopus data, our impact indicator is the SJR. Check our web to locate the journal. We suggest you to consult the Journal Citation Report for other indicators (like Impact Factor) with a Web of Science data source. Best Regards, SCImago Team

E Emmanuel Robert 6 years ago

Please, will like to know the SJR for Q3 and Q4 2018. Thank you

reply



Melanie Ortiz 6 years ago

SCImago Team

Dear Emmanuel, thank you very much for your request. You can consult that information in SJR website. Best Regards, SCImago Team

K Kseniya 6 years ago

Dear Editor, good day!

Could you tell me how to enclose my paper for review after my registration. I couldn't find the button.

reply

| Ilhan Ozturk 6 years ago

Hi,

during the registration or after in the section of "Edit profile", please register your self as an author. Then you can submit your paper.

V Vladimir Hajko 6 years ago

Dear dr. Ozturk,

as the editor, can you please comment on the fact that this journal has been enlisted as predatory journal?

https://www.env-econ.net/2016/09/a-new-paper-on-predatory-journals-in-economics-repec.html https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11192-018-2690-1

reply

Ilhan Ozturk 6 years ago

Thanks for the information.

We did not see this paper before. To be honest, this paper has no any academic contribution and reflects the wrong results. Paper has been published in 2018 and the authors used 2015 data from a website that has no any value and does not reflect the trues. The mentioned list is prepared by a person who listed all open access journals (except the big publishers) without any investigation. Thus, the list is not objective and not correct. Please see the following link to see the mentioned list:

https://beallslist.weebly.com/

there is following explanation for our journal:

Econjournals (note: all their journals are indexed by DOAJ, so it is most likely not predatory)

Finally, our journal is not predatory. Our journal is an scholarly international peer-reviewed journal.

ilhan Öztürk 7 years ago

Our journal is Open Access. Thus, you can download all papers from anywhere in the world without any restrictions.

reply

A arief budiono 6 years ago

where is the web of this journal? give me a link please

| ilhan Öztürk 7 years ago

Our journal is Open Access. Thus, you can download all papers from anywhere without any resctictions.

Regards

reply

F Felix Ndukwe 7 years ago

Kindly send me a copy of the following publication:

Nnaji, C.E; Chukwu, J.O.

reply

AHMED QUINN 7 years ago

Hello

I am pleased to publish my articles in your magazine

Please answer the following questions:

How long is the acceptance of publication?

How much does it cost to publish an article?

Do you deal with the PayPal account in the transfer for publishing costs?

greetings to you all

reply

| Ilhan OZTURK 7 years ago

Hi,

you can find all answers from the following link: http://www.econjournals.com/index.php/ijeep/about/submissions#authorGuidelines

Regards

Leave a comment

Name

Email (will not be published)

Submit

The users of Scimago Journal & Country Rank have the possibility to dialogue through comments linked to a specific journal. The purpose is to have a forum in which general doubts about the processes of publication in the journal, experiences and other issues derived from the publication of papers are resolved. For topics on particular articles, maintain the dialogue through the usual channels with your editor.

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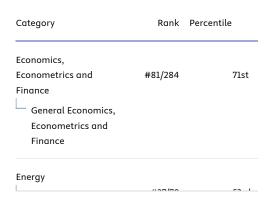
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