



CENTRE FOR  
STRATEGIC AND  
INTERNATIONAL  
STUDIES



## Event Brochure



**2022** China

# RE Invest Indonesia

Renewable Energy  
Investment Forum

The Second International Virtual Investment Forum to Attract Chinese Investment into Indonesia's Renewable Energy Sector

Thursday, May 19, 2022

Supported by



The **Jakarta**Post



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## 2022 CHINA RE INVEST INDONESIA

<b>DATE</b>	<b>: Thursday, May 19, 2022</b>
<b>TIME</b>	<b>: 09:00 am – 12:30 pm Beijing time (08:00 – 11:30 WIB)</b>
<b>MEDIUM</b>	<b>: Live forum via Zoom</b>
<b>REGISTRATION</b>	<b>: <a href="https://reinvestindonesia.com/event/china-2022">https://reinvestindonesia.com/event/china-2022</a></b>

### REMARKS:

**09:00 – 09:25 Beijing time (8:00 – 08:25 WIB)**

#### Welcome Speech

- **H.E. Mr. Djauhari Oratmangun**, Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the People's Republic of China and Mongolia

#### Keynote Speech

- **H.E. Mr. Rizal Sukma**, Senior Fellow of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Former Indonesian Ambassador to the UK and Ireland, and Designate Executive Director of the forthcoming Indonesian Centre for Contemporary China Studies

### SESSION I: Investment Opportunity: Commitment to Replace PLTU with RE

**09:25 – 10:30 Beijing Time (08:25 – 09:30 WIB)**

When opening Business-20 (B-20) Indonesian Inception Meeting 2022, President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo said that a total of 5.5 gigawatts (GW) capacity of coal-powered power plants (PLTU) are ready for early retirement, as part of the Indonesian commitment to reach net zero carbon emissions in 2060.<sup>1</sup> Indonesia has an ambitious yet promising goal to fully phase out coal power plants by 2056. According to PLN's 2021-2030, 2025 will see the start the replacement of coal-fired power plants in Indonesia by renewable energy. Under the country's recent pledge at COP26, Indonesia seeks to retire up to 9.2 gigawatts (GW) of coal-fired power plants by 2030. The country also commits to scaling up the deployment of renewable energy, scaling up technologies and policies to move from unabated

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<sup>1</sup> Katadata.co.id, "Beralih ke Energi Terbarukan, Jokowi Janji PLTU 5,5 GW Pensiun Dini," Jan. 28, 2022. <https://tinyurl.com/yckjhsxa>

coal power generation, and strengthening domestic and international efforts to support affected parties during the energy transition to renewable energy.<sup>2</sup>

In this session, opportunities and challenges presented by the 2021-2030 RUPTL and the longer-term coal phase out will be discussed: What are the opportunities available for Chinese investors? What are considerable threats that could hold Indonesia's RE development? Why should foreign investors consider Indonesia's transition to clean energy in the first place? What are the concerns of Chinese investors over RE investment in Indonesia?

### Speakers

1. **Mr. Dadan Kusdiana**, Director General of New, Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (EBTKE)
2. **Mr. Nurul Ichwan**, Deputy Investment Minister/BKPM for Investment Planning
3. **Mr. Edwin Nugraha Putra**, Executive Vice President Electricity System Planning PLN
4. **Ms. Wei Xiaowei**, Acting Director General of International Cooperation of China National Energy Administration

**Moderator: Mr. Fajar B. Hirawan**, head of the Economic Department of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

### SESSION II: Solar Energy

#### 10:30 - 11:30 Beijing Time (09:30 - 10:30 WIB)

Indonesia has a vast potential for generating and balancing solar photovoltaic (PV) energy to meet future energy needs at a competitive cost with solar energy identified as an energy source whose technical, environmental and economic potential far exceeds Indonesia's present and future energy requirements and is far larger than all other renewable energy resources combined. Solar irradiation is available at a stable level all year long, offering an energy potential of more than 200 gigawatts (GW). In the 2021-2030 RUPTL, PLN relies so much on solar to meet the 2025 renewable energy target of 23 percent in the country's energy mix. In the five-year period of 2021 to 2025, PLN plans to generate a total of 3,910 megawatts peak (MWp) from solar energy or 36.7 percent of 10,640 MW of electricity from all

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<sup>2</sup> UKCOP26.org, "Global coal to clean power transition statement", Nov. 4, 2021  
<https://tinyurl.com/cmmjcxft>

renewable energy plants. PLN plans to build solar panels in remote islands not connected to grids, work together with independent power producers to build floating solar panels on lakes, existing dams as well as encourage the people and businesses to build more rooftop solar PVs.<sup>3</sup> Moreover, the government's latest regulation on rooftop solar PV increases net metering/electricity exporting to PLN from 65 percent to 100 percent. All these developments open more investment opportunities for investors/financiers to invest in solar PVs.

This session will convene stakeholders and industry players from Indonesia and China to address the most pressing issues around developing and investing in Indonesia's solar energy sector, discuss how collaborations between local stakeholders and potential investors could raise the standards of solar projects so that they are investment-worthy, and tackle the problems that have been hindering investment realization into the promising sector.

### Speakers

1. **Mr. Herman Supriadi**, Director of Centre for Green Industry (CGI), Ministry of Industry
2. **Mr. Linus Andor Mulana Sijabat**, LEN industry business strategy & portfolio director
3. **Mr. Fabby Tumiwa**, chairman of the Indonesian Solar Energy Association (AESI)
4. Representative of **China Energy** (TBC)

**Moderator: Mr. Josh Ching**, CEO of PT Solardex Energy Indonesia

## SESSION III: Wind Energy

### 11.30-12.30 Beijing Time (10.30 – 11.30 WIB)

Wind energy is the least developed renewable energy sector in Indonesia. So far Indonesia has only 147 MW of installed wind power capacity from two commercially operated win power plants in Jeneponto and Sidenreng Rappang (often abbreviated to Sidrap) regencies, both in South Sulawesi. The number is still far below the 60,647 MW of wind energy potentials, spreading in Sumatra, Java, South Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara and Maluku. Indonesia's diverse archipelagic landscape is reportedly the primary challenge to developing utility-scale wind farms.

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<sup>3</sup> PLN's 2021-2022 RUPTL. <https://tinyurl.com/bdey4j6y>

In its 2021-2030 RUPTL, PLN plans to invite independent power producers to build more wind powered power plants, with total capacity of 527 MW until 2025. PLN said that a number of developers have proposed to build wind power plants in a number of areas, including Aceh Besar, Padang Sidempuan, Sukabumi, Garut, Banten, Tanah Laut, Kupang, Soe-Oelbubuk, Ambon, Nusa Saumlaki, Kei kecil, Tuban dan Jenepono. But all these proposals still need further studies to find utility-scale wind farms.

The session will feature wind power players and investors to address a number lingering issues around wind energy such as: What has been done to invigorate wind energy development? How should the government coax the regulatory ecosystem so that Chinese investors would want to take part in the plan regardless of Indonesia's challenging geographic landscape?

### **Speakers**

1. **Mr. Dewanto**, Vice President Energies PLN
2. **Mr. Ifnaldi Sikumbang**, Vice Chairman of the Indonesian Wind Energy Association (AEAI)
3. **Mr. Chandra Soemitro**, CEO of PT Hywind Energy Solution
4. **Mr. Si Zhongwu**, Deputy General Manager of Asia Center, Goldwind Energy

**Moderator: Mr. Riyadi Suparno**, Executive Director of Tenggara Strategics

## ABOUT US

### Tenggara Strategics

Tenggara Strategics is a business and investment research and advisory institution established by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), *The Jakarta Post* and Universitas Prasetiya Mulya. Combining the capabilities of these three institutions, we aim to provide the business community with the most reliable and comprehensive business intelligence related to areas that will help business leaders in making strategic decisions. Tenggara Strategics offers daily media monitoring, strategic briefings and tailored research services to our clients to help them make strategic decisions.

### Centre for Strategic and International Studies

Founded in 1971, the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) has won recognition as an important research and policy institution both within Indonesia and internationally. Its development over more than three decades is entwined with the history of Indonesia itself. In addition to its core studies in domestic economic and political developments, CSIS has also progressively developed a more international orientation through organizing bilateral conferences involving various countries.