JAVA 9-10
A KOREAN FORCED INVESTMENT IN THE MIDST OF A CLIMATE AND HUMANITARIAN DISASTER
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- Image of a factory with smoke stacks and a large pile of coal.
- Image of a protest with signs that say: Don't Ruin Our Future With Your Dirty Fuelling Climate Crisis.
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   "DEBU DI KAMPUNG JAWARA: Investasi Korea Yang Dipaksakan Di Tengah Bencana Iklim Dan Kemanusiaan"
In Indonesia, one of South Korea’s investment targets is the Java 9 and 10 Suralaya Coal Power Plants (CPP) in Cilegon, Banten. On September 10th, 2018, Indonesia’s Independent Electricity (IPP) Producer, PT Indra Raya Tenaga reached an agreement with Doosan Heavy Industries and Construction (of South Korea) and PT Hutama Karya to build two new units of Coal Power Plant. This project is funded by the Korea Development Bank (KDB), the Korea Export-Import Bank (K-Exim) with an investment of 3.2 billion US dollars. This investment is considered to contradict Korea’s commitment to overcome the problems that related to climate change.1

Controversy around the business continues in the Korean Parliament that is questioning this high-emission project. The parliamentarians summoned a number of high-ranking public finance companies’ officials and even high-level officials of the ministry. They reminded the Minister of Foreign Affairs to keep Korea’s commitment in combating the global climate crisis. Parliamentarians also questioned the same exact commitments to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy by referring to the implementation of the Korea 2030 agenda that aims to drastically reduce Coal-Powered Plants.

A pre-feasibility study from KDI (Korean Development Institute) on KEPCO’s involvement in CPP Java 9 and 10 project also concluded that the project is not profitable for them, generating negative NPV (see Box 2 Forcing The Unprofitable). Nonetheless, in June 2020 the project was reported passed under “gray area” status, since it cannot fully be categorized as feasible. Later on, a similar project in Vietnam was approved. The Korean parliamentarians who disagree with this forced investment measures stated that not only the pre-feasibility report has shown risk of loss, but also the Renewable Energy trend will make the future revenue of this project more threatened to fall beyond what is currently anticipated. 2

Another risk that must be analysed properly for investors is the excess capacity of the Java-Bali network. The poor planning by the state-owned electricity company (PLN) and corruption that rooted in coal projects, has led PLN into financial problems, and endangered the state budget. The corruption case of the CPP Cirebon, which also dragged some of project developer such as Doosan Heavy Industries and Hyundai Construction and Engineering3, became an example and a bad precedent for the dirty energy business and the reputation risk.

In fact, the demand for electricity consumption is only at 6.9 percent instead of 8.3 percent as originally estimated. This is referring to preliminary statistics on electricity growth until the third quarter of 2018. PLN’s over-estimated electricity demand has caused the utilization rates of power plants only 57.3 percent on the Java-Bali network, which is hardly feasible. 4

Therefore, South Korea should withdraw from financing the construction of the CPP Java 9 and 10 in Banten, because there is no justification in terms of utilization for the benefit of the people; on top of that, financing for the CPP increases the risk of negative impacts on environment and serious health risk of increase in premature death 5; as well as the heavy burdens that will be borne by the community due to coal expansion. On the other hand, with the announcement of the ‘Green New Deal’ by the Democratic Party, the ruling party supporting President Moon Jae In 6, South Korea’s investment policy for dirty energy must be stopped immediately. Giving a message to the world that the New Deal is truly green.
The expansion of CPP in Cilegon will worsen the air quality, communities’ health, their wellbeing, as well as damaging the marine ecosystem.

Air Pollution Standard Index (ISPU, or Indeks Standar Pencemaran Udara) devices has not yet been installed in the dust-polluted area, Suralaya.

The South Korean government must immediately withdraw from the funding process for the construction of Java 9 and 10 coal power plant.
A. BACKGROUND

President Joko Widodo officially announced the construction of two Independent Power Producer (IPP) Coal Power Plant projects in Banten on October 5th, 2017, with a capacity of 4,000 Megawatts, which are CPP Java 7 and CPP 9 and 10. Both projects are included in the 35,000 Megawatt program. Both of the projects use Ultra Super Critical Technology (USC) which is claimed to be environmentally friendly and provide the more efficient energy conversion, higher than the conventional CPP technology.  

Banten Province is selected as a location for CPP construction; this will certainly worsen the public health and air quality that is affected by the coal dust from the combustion process. The event that occurred on Monday, November 25th, 2019 is the evidence of the threat of toxic dust from the massive industrial development, especially the Cilegon’s CPP. On that day, the residents of Suralaya Subdistrict, Pulo Merak Subdistrict, and Cilegon City complained the impact of toxic dust from the plant’s activities that increases the reports of patients with respiratory and lung diseases.

According to the local residents, the toxic dust from the Suralaya plant is massively piled up. The dust from the coal combustion process has piled up to 80-100 meters. The CPP activities also caused the rain of dust to reach the people’s residence. If the dust attached to the leaves causes it to dry more quickly. The residents found that the mountain of dust was planted with grass, while the CPP Suralaya official from PT Indonesia Power Public Relations official, named Afrizal stated to local media that anticipation of the dust had already handed over to the third parties. He admitted that the dust often flew to the open area. PT Indonesia Power claims to have provided health service (clinic) for people affected by Acute Respiratory Infections.

Not so long ago, on Friday, December 13th, 2019, the residents of Samangraya village, Citangkil Subdistrict, complained of the thick black dust with very bad odour in the resident area. The house yards, roof tiles, and village streets are filled with thick black dust, making the people hard to breathe. The dust is suspected to originate from the production process of Blast Furnace (BF) of PT Krakatau Steel. Edji Djauhari, the General Affair of PT Krakatau Steel confirmed that the dust originated from his company.

Based on the 2014’s data from the Central Statistics Agency of Banten Province, there are 1,682 large and medium scale manufacturing industries in the area of Banten Province. The wastes that come from industries activities is a big threat, especially fly ash and bottom ash wastes from the coal combustion process. The Indonesian Waste Management Association (APLI, or Asosiasi Pengelola Limbah Indonesia) in Banten concluded that Banten is currently in an industrial waste emergency. According to APLI Banten, there are hundreds of companies in the Banten Province that have serious problems in waste management.

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12 Statistical bureau of Banten province, Year 2014, page 12-14.
Waste disaster can occur because of leakage in the industrial steam discharge system and material processing reactors. The waste becomes a threat as it has not been adequately treated. That concern is based on hundreds of industries in Banten that do not have proper waste management, resulting in an emergency state of environmental pollution in the surrounding industry.

Direct contact of industrial waste with humans can cause disease, through air it can cause respiratory disease, ARI (acute respiratory infection), while for constant prolonged exposure, it can cause cancer and direct immediate contact can cause skin disease. The ‘industrial disasters’ that can cause death if there is no disaster prevention and mitigation, that can occur at any time. *Greenpeace Indonesia, 2015.*

Even the data from the government have confirmed the decline in the communities’ health. In 2017, the Health Office (Dinkes) of the City of Cilegon noted, as many as 15,039 of children under five years old throughout the City of Cilegon suffered from Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI). The number was recorded during January-July 2017. There are also several other illnesses suffered by infants aged 1-4 years old in the city of Cilegon, including ARI, colds, coughs, diarrhoea, and dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF). The data of the Health Office of the City of Cilegon revealed that the most common disease suffered by the population of Cilegon was ARI (39,455 cases).

In addition to ARI, the impact of coal combustion activities strongly indicate symptoms leading lung cancer, stroke, heart disease, and respiratory disease. There is indication that the pollutants that are generated by the activities contain hazardous material, including mercury, lead, arsenic, cadmium and harmful fine particles, which easily infiltrate the human lungs. The threat is like a time-bomb that continuously post threat to the community around CPP Suralaya.

There are several CPP in the area of Banten Province catering Banten and outside Banten through the Java-Madura-Bali electric power interconnection system, through the 500 Kilovolt SUTET (Saluran Udara Tegangan Ekstra Tinggi/Extra High Voltage Air Line) transmission. CPP Suralaya is the largest of its kind in Indonesia that supplies the national electricity needs to 20%. In addition, the CPP Suralaya is also the largest CPP in ASEAN which has a total capacity of 4,000-4,100 MW. It supplies electrical energy to Banten Province around 25% of the total electricity in the Java-Madura-Bali interconnection system. It consumes coal up to 37,560 tons/day.

Based on the data from the Banten Mining and Energy Office in December 2015, the electricity capacity of the CPP in Banten was 8,510 Megawatts, consisting of the CPP Suralaya Unit 1-8 (4,000 Megawatts), the CPP Labuan 1 and 2 (600 Megawatts), CPP Lontar + the expansion (1,260 Megawatts), CPP PT Lestari Banten Energi (625 Megawatts), CPP Java 7 (2,000 Megawatts). The Coal-Power Plant that was built by the company in Cilegon, including CPP Tifico 47 Megawatt, CPP Indah Kiat 132 Megawatt, CPP Nicomas 8 Megawatt, and CPP Candra Asri 8 Megawatt.

The Center for Mineral and Coal Technology Research and Development (ESDM), in 2008 noted that there were 52 coal user companies in Banten province that needed 1.83 million tons of coal per year.

The biggest electricity demand in Banten Province is still dominated by the consumption for the industrial sector, with a market share of 63 percent, meanwhile the household sector at 25 percent. In 2025, the Banten Province Mining and Energy Office estimates that electricity demand is estimated at 8,022 Megawatts or an average growth of around 6.3 percent per year. So the increase of electricity demand in Banten Province from 2010 to 2025 is 79.9 Megawatts per year on average.

Indonesia is spotted by the world, as one of the countries still using fossil energy massively in the form of coal as a source of electrical energy. Indonesia is said to be among the top five contributors to the highest greenhouse gas emissions in the world. The CPP construction proves that the government’s commitment to immediately stop the use of fossil energy is far from being realized. Political support for president Joko Widodo and Ma'ruf Amin from the coal businessmen is allegedly the reason for the country’s commitment in the international community to mitigate climate change.

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15 Statistical bureau Cilegon City. https://cilegonkota.bps.go.id/publication/download.html?
16 Department of energy and mineral Banten province. https://desdm.bantenprov.go.id/read/berita/197/IMPLEMENTASI-PERDA-BANTEN-102012-STUDI-KASUS-PT-
18 Indonesia Power. http://www.indonesiapower.co.id/SitePages/ip_at_a_glance.aspx
20 Deni Marsudi, the industry utilizing coal (original title : Industri Pengguna batu bara) Link: https://www.scribd.com/doc/148496083/Industri-Pengguna-batu bara
October 2016
PLN announces plans to build CPP 9 and 10 in three years.

March 2017
PT Indonesia Power and Barito Pacific established PT Indo Raya Tenaga (IRT) to manage the projects.

August 2017
PT Indo Raya Tenaga made an offer to other countries to join or participate.

September 2017
PLN announced that it would join a joint venture with Barito Pacific for projects in CPP Java 9 and 10 with a 51 percent share.

October 2017
The laying of the first stone of CPP Java 9 and 10 by President Joko Widodo.

February 2018
PT Indo Raya Tenaga announced that the project needed 3 to 4 companies in the CPP development process.

June 2018
Doosan is chosen after the appraisal process.

October 2018
PT Indo Raya Tenaga agreed and made a joint commitment with Doosan Heavy Industries and Construction as EPC.
DECEMBER 2017
Suralaya residents reportedly opposing the construction of CPP Jawa 9 and 10 on grounds because of dust, air pollution and environmental damage.

OCTOBER 2018
An open letter from the Indonesian environmental organization to the government and South Korean financiers asking them not to fund CPP Java 9 and 10 projects due to the danger of environmental and health impacts.

JULY 2019
Citizen’s lawsuit related to air pollution in The Greater Jakarta. Air pollution deriving from industries and CPPs which includes CPP Suralaya of Banten Province is cited as one of the problems.

AUGUST 2019
Lawsuits by Banten residents and South Koreans asking the Korean financial institutions to withdraw from project funding. Petitions from Banten residents directed to South Korean President - Moon Jae-In and Chairman of the South Korean National Climate and Clean Air Council - Ban Ki-Moon to stop supporting the project.

SEPTEMBER 2019
A report states that the CPP Java 9 and 10 projects have the potential to increase premature death to 4,700 during its operation.

NOVEMBER 2019
Meeting between President Joko Widodo and 10 CEOs of South Korea’s large companies including K-Exim, at the Lotte Hotel, Busan, South Korea. Ministry Airlangga Hartanto, participated in the meeting stating that K-Exim would provide funding CPP Java 9 and 10.

MARCH 2020
The Indonesian government establishes Covid-19 as a national disaster. Several power projects are affected by the Corona outbreak. Nonetheless, informally the IPP Developer of CPP Java 9 and 10 claimed that they will not be affected by Covid-19.

APRIL 2020
- A research stated that Banten, along with DKI Jakarta and West Java as the three provinces most vulnerable to Covid-19. Poor air quality is one of the risk factors.
- PLN (State Electricity Company) is predicted to experience additional financial pressures due Covid-19, the cancellation of projects such as CPP Java 9 and 10 is recommended to reduce the burden on PLN and save state finances.

MAY 2020
The People’s tribunal express their rejection towards the Mineral and Coal Mining Law held by the #BersihkanIndonesia movement and the Network, which included the affected communities living surrounding various throughout Indonesia.

JUNE 2020
- The Korean Development Institute states that CPP Java 9 and 10 potentially loss US $ 43.85 Million.
- PLN reportedly suffered losses during the first quarter of 2020, up to IDR 38.88 Trillion.
- June 26th, 2020, the KEPCO Board is scheduled to meet and make a decision related to investment in CPP Java 9 and 10.
B. FINANCIERS IN JAVA 9 AND 10 AND THOSE WHO ARE INVOLVED

On September 10th, 2018, Independent electricity producer (IPP) PT Indo Raya Tenaga reached an agreement with Doosan Heavy Industries and Construction (South Korea) and PT Hutama Karya to build two new Suralaya CPP units (known as PLTU Java 9 and 10) in early 2019 in Suralaya, Pulomerak District, Banten.

PT Indo Raya Tenaga (IRT) is formed as the result of a consortium agreement between PT Indonesia Power and PT Barito Pacific Tbk (BRPT) for the construction of the 2,000 megawatt capacity plant. The majority of the funds (about 70 percent) come from the loan and the rest is equity. The funding is planned as a combination of the Export Credit Agency (ECA) from Japan, Korea and Germany, and commercial credit from banks.

Meanwhile, Doosan Heavy was chosen as the preferred bidder in the procurement of engineering process for the CPP Java 9 and 10. Doosan in its tender proposal included support options by K-Exim (Korean Export Import Bank) and K-Sure (Korean Trade Insurance Corporation), which is the South Korean ECA. In addition, another financier is came from South Korea, namely KDB (Korea Development Bank).

There is a risk of large losses behind the investment of CPP. It was reported that the results of pre-feasibility study from the Korea Development Institute (KDI), placed the CPP Java 9 and 10 as a minus project for Kepco and that report caused the directors of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), the South Korean national electricity company to postpone the funding discussion at that time.

South Korean export financing institutions, KEXIM, KDB and K-Sure, are taking an immense risk if they continue to provide financing support for PLTU Java 9 and 10.

The realization that coal business is a bad financial investment arises when the world begins to recognize that the profits from the coal industry are "pseudo-profit". That the profit does not take into account the cost of externalities, in the form of losses due to the destruction of environmental conditions and cost of health care which is very high, and had to falsely be borne by the community due to the industrial pollutants. Standard Chartered Bank and OCBC, which are major financial-lending institutions in Asia are already excluding the coal business from their portfolios, and were followed by DBS. Unfortunately, these actions are still carried out half-heartedly, DBS continues to force its advice to finance the projects, claiming that they are already included in the commitments, namely the CPP Vung Ang 2 and Van Phong 1 in Vietnam and CPP 9 and 10 Suralaya in Indonesia. DBS should instead choose to prevent future disasters that would be contributed by the CPP operation, and should be consistent with their policies. But unfortunately DBS chose to turn a blind eye.

C. FORCED INVESTMENT - ECONOMY

PROJECT RISK, CORRUPTION, FINANCIER AND SUSTAINABILITY

This project is located in the electricity system which already has a very large surplus.

The first risk that must be cleverly analysed by the investors is the capacity surplus in the Java-Bali network. Poor planning by the state-owned electricity company, PLN, and the corruption that rooted in coal business projects, has led PLN into financial problems, and endangered the state budget (APBN).

Factually, the demand for electricity consumption is only at 6.9 percent instead of 8.3 percent as originally estimated, this is based on interim statistics on electricity growth until the third quarter of 2018. PLN's estimated electricity demand has caused the utilization rate for power plants to only 57.3 percent on the Java-Bali network, which is hardly feasible.

The second risk is the risk of corruption which is rampant among the regional and state officials. For example, involvement of PT Hyundai in the construction of the...
CPP Cirebon Power, West Java. The testimony at the trial revealed that bribery happened from village level officials to the regent, and not ruling out the possibility of higher level official’s involvement. As a result, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK, Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi) has named Hyundai Engineering’s General Manager, Herry Jung, as a suspect in bribery.30

Therefore, it is necessary to be vigilant regarding the investment in other CPP projects, of which bribing officials to smoothen the investments pathway potentially happen. Especially at this time, the authority of the Corruption Eradication Commission has weakened by President Jokowi and the House of Representatives.

The third risk is the profile of the financiers itself. The names of the investors above are tied with the risks associated with their business groups. Doosan Group is a well-known family conglomerate in South Korea that is being reported as having company succession issues and rumors of embezzlement of funds committed by its leader 31. Recent media reports say that Doosan is experiencing uncertainty in the portfolio of its entire business, therefore its reducing the scope of costs. Moreover, in one of its statements, Doosan admitted that the growth of the global power generation market is slowing down. Observers assess that the company will not shift immediately towards renewable energy sector.32

Meanwhile, one of the former KDB leaders is associated with in-process investigation corruption cases involving shipping companies.33 The brand image of Korea Exim Bank also continues to “take a hit” through protests from environmental activists and the Korean community on the plan of involvement of these institutions in funding of CPP in Indonesia. While the wave of anti-coal investment awareness has grown such as by the investment refusal in the coal sector by the Pension Fund of the Korean teachers and civil servants. 34

In addition, KEPCO (Korean Electric Power Corp), even though currently they have withdrawn their support for the CPP Cirebon 3 project and had once postponed discussions related to the CPP Java 9 and 10 35; they also face internal financial problems. Eight large public companies in South Korea are involved in debt (90% of the total debt of 560 trillion won) due to the government’s large engineering project. KEPCO is one of the 8 companies. This problem is quite serious because it is considered to have reached the point of potentially endangering the fiscal health of the country. 37

Masking behind the prolonged argument that Asia is still in a period of transition from dirty energy to clean energy can no longer be accepted. Currently, there are 22 global financial institutions that already stated their commitment to stop direct funding of coal mining projects and 26 global financial institutions have stated that they already stopped direct funding to Coal Powered Plants around the world 38.

RISK RELATED TO SUSTAINABILITY

There is no more room; even for a single Coal Powered Plant. Coal Power Plant investments are against the future energy infrastructure trends.

The Korean government had enjoyed a positive image due to its strong commitment in protecting the citizens from air pollution. This commitment was set forth in a strict regulation to prevent construction of new CPP. This commitment was follows an air pollution emergency, or what is known as a “social disaster”, when the concentration of fine dust particles in South Korea jumped sharply in March 2019. The Data from National Institute of Environmental Research noted that the level of PM 2.5 in seven major cities in South Korea reached the limit of being categorized as dangerous.39

But sadly, the South Korea government applies double standards in efforts to protect citizens from the effects of air pollution. Domestically, South Korea began to stop the construction of the dirty energy sources that threaten the health well-being of its citizens. However, abroad, South Korea intensively invested in CPP construction projects.

36 Fin.co.id. 20 January 2020. https://fin.co.id/2020/01/20/pendanaan-pltu-suralaya-harus-dibatalkan/
38 Banktrack data per September 2019. List of banks which have ended direct finance for new coal mines/plants. https://www.banktrack.org/page/list_of_banks_which_have_ended_direct_finance_for_new_coal_minesplants
FORCING THE UNPROFITABLE

Pre-feasibility study by KDI (Korean Development Institute) concluded that CPP Java 9 and 10 is not favourable for KEPCO:

- NPV (Net Present Value) of the project for KEPCO was negative (-8.83M USD), based on Profitability Index (though in total it is claimed to be positive)
- Estimation of the total cost:
  1. Was made to small
  2. Fails to account outgoing cash of loan guarantee to Barito Pasific.
- There are two big risk:
  1. EPC (Energy Performance Contracting) Risk.
     - EPC cost of the project is only 75% of similar project, increasing the risk of cost-overrun, potentially reducing the NPV of KEPCO’s investment down to -120M USD

In the re-submission of the feasibility study, KEPCO’s investment in Java Power Plant 9 and 10 was finally passed, but with the status of “gray area” since it has not fully reached the minimum score limit set. Similar projects in Vietnam were also passed. Member of Korea Parliament that expressed disagreement pointed out that not only feasibility study already shows unfavourable results; ongoing renewable Energy trends will decrease CPP project profit even further down.

(2) Loan Risk
- 72% of the total project cost is planned to be covered by the commercial banks and ECAs. If those financing fails, KEPCO and Barito Pasific are required to cover the portion; decreasing NPV of KEPCO’s investment down to -240M USD.

Table 1. Disparity in CPP Emissions Limit Standard between Indonesia and South Korea

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<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂/Nm³)</th>
<th>Nitrogen Oxides (NOx/Nm³)</th>
<th>Partikulat (PM/Nm³)</th>
<th>Merkuri (Hg/Nm³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emission standard of CPP builted Indonesia (past regulation of 2009)</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission standard of new CPP Indonesia (New regulation 2019)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission standard of New CPP in Korea</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

South Korea is one of the three main countries that fund construction of CPP globally, especially in the Southeast Asian region. The total South Korea’s investment value on dirty energy projects reaches 5.7 billion US dollars, as from January 2013 to August 2019. The investment targets are Vietnam, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Chile.

In Indonesia, one of the investments is CPP Java 9 and 10 Suralaya in Cilegon. The power plant construction project is funded by a public financial institution managed by the South Korean government, with an investment value of 3.2 billion US dollars.

This double standard of South Korea’s investment, domestically and outside the country, is inseparable from the fact that there is an emission standard gap between the two. Indonesia has a far lower emission quality standard on CPP compared to South Korea (see Table 1).

South Korea’s financial support for the construction of the CPP Java 9 and 10 in Suralaya, Cilegon, is a form of hypocrisy towards the commitments to mitigate climate change; in the part of Indonesia – this is a form of the government’s negligence to protect nature and people’s basic right to live.


BOX 3.

THE EPICENTER OF AIR POLLUTION

Banten Province especially Cilegon City and Serang Regency are dense with Industrial area including a number of Coal Power Plants (CPPs). Waste generated by industry and CPP is the main source of environmental pollution in the region. The process of burning coal to produce energy and waste-air pollutants. The main air pollutants (toxic pollutants) contained from the combustion of coal released into the air include: Nitrogen dioxide, Sulfur dioxide, Mercury, Lead, Arsenic, Cadmium and PM 2.5.

Greenpeace, in its report (“Silent Murder in Jakarta, October 2017) carried out an atmospheric modeling system developed by the US Environmental Protection Agency to project air quality and health impacts due to CPP operating around Jakarta (especially Banten, Cilegon and surrounding areas). The basic data used is emissions from CPPs at the full operational level of the Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL), assuming 80% capacity utilization. Departing from the emission data, the air quality impact modeling of the CPPs was made using the CALMET-CALPUFF modeling system to illustrate the distribution emissions of CPPs.

The research manages to map out areas most affected by polluted air concentration (as indicated by color gradations. The darker the color, the higher the concentration of contamination. It is estimated that the highest levels of SO$_2$, NO$_2$, and PM 2.5 are the locations where the CPP operates, namely Cilegon and its surroundings. While the effects of toxic air spread even as far as Jakarta, Bogor and Lampung city (Sumatera island). The results of this modeling analysis has provided an illustration of the length of damages CPPs’pollution brings - from both CPPs that are currently operating and those about to operate - towards the communities of Cilegon and surrounding areas. This condition will be exacerbated by the planned construction of a new CPPs, namely the CPP Java 9 and 10 Projects.

The long-term exposure of these air pollutants (NO$_2$, SO$_2$, PM 2.5 and Mercury) shown in the modeling are compounds and elements that are harmful to human health. Long-term exposure has the potential to cause damage to the respiratory tract and organs, heart disease and cancer. All these bad consequences will be borne by residents of Cilegon and Banten province in general. Not to mention the potential of acid rain that is created from these toxic compounds, which can damage plants (unhealthy leaves and stunted plant growth)\[1\]. This means that long-term exposure to air pollution will be very detrimental to the health of more than 4 million Banten residents. The construction of CPP Java 9 and 10 Projects are very unreasonable and very detrimental to the people of Banten in terms of environment and health.

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D. FORCED INVESTMENT – ENVIRONMENT

SWARMED BY COAL POWER PLANTS

The Suralaya Coal Power Plant (CPP) is among the largest in Indonesia, which was inaugurated by President Soeharto in 1985, yet construction can only be fully completed in 2011. CPP 1 Banten or CPP Suralaya is one of the main power suppliers for the Java region in the west, in addition to the Muara Karang CPP in North Jakarta and PLTGU (Gas and Steam Power Plant) Cilegon.

CPP Suralaya with a capacity of 4,000 Megawatts (MW) supplying 25 percent of the electricity needs of Java and Bali. To produce the electricity, the coal needed are around 32,000 tons per day.

The CPP Suralaya is located in Pulo Merak District, Cilegon City, around 7 kilometers from the Port of Merak, and is around 12 kilometers from the Cilegon Gas and Steam Power Plant (PLTGU). CPP Suralaya is located in an area of more than 240 hectares in the form of valleys surrounded by hills and forests. The construction of CPP Suralaya, which now has 7 units established in four stages. The first began in 1984, then the second phase in 1989, the third phase in 1997, and the fourth phase began the operation in 2011.

The process of building this CPP involves foreign consultants. For units 1 to 4, State Electricity Company (PLN) consulted with the Montreal Engineering Company from Canada, while the other three units were discussed with Black & Veatch International from the United States.

CPP Suralaya was built by State Electricity Company (PLN) and a consortium from the China National Technical Import and Export Corporation (CNTIC), China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation, Zhejiang Electric Power Design Institute, and local state own enterprise, PT Rekayasa Industri.

Now, in Banten province there are several CPPs, which are CPP Lontar, units 1-3 (945 Megawatts), CPP Merak Power Station units 1-2 (120 Megawatts), CPP Lontar exp (315 Megawatts), CPP Java 7 (2x1000 Megawatts), CPP Lestari Banten Energi (670 Megawatts), CPP Labuan 1 and 2 unit (2x300 Megawatts), CPP Suralaya Unit 1-7 (3,400 Megawatts), CPP Krakatau Daya Listrik (400 Megawatts), CPP Suralaya Unit 8 (625 Megawatts) and the planned construction of the CPP Java 9 and 10 (2x1000 Megawatt) in Cilegon, Banten.

The presence of the Coal Power Plants, including the additional construction plans and the new CPP in Banten will contribute to even higher levels of air pollution in Banten, including those that reach the capital city Jakarta. The hazardous pollutant emissions from CPP are in the form of very small particles PM 2.5 that can spread by the wind to reach a radius of hundreds of kilometres from its sources.

E. FORCED INVESTMENT – SOCIAL

MAN-MADE DISASTERS: POLLUTION AND HEALTH DISASTERS IN BANTEN

The massive development of Coal Power Plant (CPP) in Banten Province leads to the acceleration of ecological disasters (the man-made ones). Man-made disasters are created from negligence made by men and industrial activities. The greatest impact is borne by the community and the environment. Especially the impact on the public health and well-being of those living surrounding the industry and CPP.

There is a strong correlation between CPP and illnesses suffered by residents. This can be seen from a number of academic studies and data collection in the field which includes (1) Simulation of the movement of CPP pollutant 43; (2) Records from the health facilities, (3) Field evidence from the community surrounding CPP. 44

Furthermore, academia has also helped us to better understand the health disasters inherited by the coal industry. Professor of the Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia, Prof. Budi Haryanto in a trial at the Bengkulu State Administrative Court (PTUN) said the negative effects of burning coal for health. Various diseases can occur both immediate and long term. Coal combustion

44Trend Asia (draft Tommy Apriando)
COAL BARGE IN FIRE

11 May 2012
Motor Boat (MP) Saraswati transporting coal burned in the Sunda Strait Waters, at Salira Beach, Merak, Cilegon City. The coal extraction barge caught in fire because of engine failure.
(https://nasional.tempo.co/read/403333/kapal-pengangkut-batu-bara-terbakar-di-merak/full&view=ok)

12 September 2013
MP Pramudita motorboat that transporting coals to be supplied to CPP Suralaya caught in fire in the waters of the Sunda Strait, September 12, 2013. It is suspected due to a shorting of a five-wheeled boiler on the ship's engine and then spread to the remaining coal in the boat so that the fire quickly spread onto the hull.
(kapal-pembawa-batu-bara-terbakar-di-selat-sunda.html)

18 June 2019
Coal in the CB 121 barge of Banjarmasin, caught in fire and emitting thick smoke in the Pulorida Waters.
(https://titiknol.co.id/peristiwa/batu bara-di-kapal-tongkang-terbakar-di-perairan-pulorida/)

21 August 2019
Coal that was transported in the BG MMN 02 barge of Tanjung Pinang in Salira Village will be sent to CPP Suralaya with a load of 7,000 tons was caught in fire. The coal, based on Certificate of Origin originates from the mine of PT Pribumi Citra Megah Utama, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.
(https://faktabanten.co.id/2batu-bara-terbakar-di-perairan-salira-akan-dikirim-ke-pltu-surahlaya/)
**Table 2. Man-made Disasters: Data and Proof**

### GENERAL: INDUSTRIAL AREA

Measurement of levels of pollutants in the air & simulation of absorption of pollutants in the lungs in the residences near the Cilegon industrial area \(^{46}\), shows that PM2.5, TSP, PM10 concentrations. Based on the ambient air quality standards \(^{47}\) is categorized as hazardous to all exposed populations.

### SPECIFIC: VARIOUS CPP \(^{48}\)

Modeling the movement of pollutants from various CPP in radius 100 km from Jakarta – of which 9 is an older project, including CPP Suralaya (Java) 1-8; and 6 are projects in planning, including CPP Java 9 and 10) - showing the most affected areas are Bandar Lampung, Cilegon, Tangerang and North Jakarta. Millions of people are exposed to air pollution above the WHO threshold (PM 2.5 20mcg/m³).

### SPECIFIC: CPP JAVA 9 & 10 PREMATURE DEATH ESTIMATION \(^{49}\)

If the expansion of the CPP Java 9 and 10 were executed, built and allowed to operate, then it is predicted to cause 4,700 premature deaths during the 30 years of the plant’s operation.

### PROVINCE

**Ministry of Health (2018)\(^{50}\)**: Banten Province is the top 5 provinces with high ARI (Acute Respiratory Infection) prevalence.

**CITIES**

**Serang City Health Office (2016)\(^{51}\)**: ARI is the highest percentage of illness suffered by patients. (32%)/the No. 1 position. Cilegon City Health Office in 2019, noted that the most common disease suffered by inhabitants of Cilegon was ARI of 39,455 cases. \(^{52}\)

### BABIES & TODDLERS

Children, pregnant women, the elderly are more vulnerable to pollutants. Acute respiratory infection in the lung tissue affects 603 children (2013), 755 children (2014), 1,254 children (2015) and 796 children (2016). \(^{53}\)

**Note:** The children in this category is referring to Balita which is those below 5 years old.

It was reported that in July 2017 there were 15,039 babies and children below 5 years old in the city of Cilegon that experienced coughing or breathing difficulties which is an early indication of ARI. \(^{54}\)

### PRIMARY HEALTH CLINIC

In 2017 \(^{55}\), there were 1,274 people visiting the Bojonegara Primary Health Clinics because of ARI (the village where Suralaya CPP Unit 7 is located).

Thousands of residents complained to the Primary Health Clinics (Puskesmas) for essential Breathing difficulties which is an early indication of ARI. \(^{56}\)

### DUST

The dust from CPP units 1 to 8 when the wind blows to the east, the dust will fly to residential areas, especially inhabited houses, such as Mr. Misro, who live only about 500 meters away if we draw a straight line from the PLTU chimney.

Residents of Kopi village, living only 200 meters from the chimney in the Suralaya village complained that there are often dust from the CPP project that is currently operating.

### ADDING THE POLLUTION BURDEN

From the Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) documents for CPP Java 9 and 10, there are 1,100 tons of coal per hour for the operation of the CPP combustion. And requires 9,572,000 tons of coal per year. The ash disposal area of 29 hectares, with an area of 14 hectares has been used units 1-8 and another 15 hectares will be used for units 9 and 10. For example in the nearest village in Suralaya, the location of the construction of the CPP Java 7, which is in the village of Bojonegara, residents had to endure presence of CPP and various industries including the chemical industry. Adding to the burden of the decreasing environmental quality and public health.

### AN END TO OUR COAST

Not only the health problem. The construction plan of CPP Java 9 and 10, has eliminated almost the entire of Salira Beach which has always been used as a public space before all of this. Another fact, the company diverted the national road in order to facilitate access to the construction of the CPP:

Based on findings in the field, there were 11 residents that suffered minor to severe damage due to blasting committed by the CPP for the purpose of land and location acquisition.

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47 At the time of research, the regulation is PP RI No. 41/1999; TSP = total suspended particulate.
50 Ministry of Health Data in lokadata.beritagar.id; diprediksi-akan-menyebabkan-151-000-kematian/
52 Ministry of Health Data in lokadata.beritagar.id.
53 Ministry of Health Data in lokadata.beritagar.id.
56 Head of Contamination and Environmental Control at the Environment Department. Cilegon city in Radar Banten. April 2018. https://www.radarbanten.co.id/kegiatan-udara-di-
ciwandan-buruk-ribuan-warga-terkena-ispa/
dust that will enter the lungs in the long-term causes black lung or pneumoconiosis usually 10-15 years later can cause death along with various diseases prior to it.

The process of burning will emit vapors, particles containing SO\textsubscript{2}, NO\textsubscript{x}, and so on when inhaled the effect on the lung is actually faster than that which has not been burned. Coal combustion is a source of pollutant Particulate Matter (PM) 2.5. According to Prof. Budi, these particles will enter the lower human respiratory system, accumulate in the lungs and other organs and can cause respiratory illness, asthma, stroke, cancer, and heart disease. Humans that are exposed to PM 2.5 can be at risk of triggering premature death.\textsuperscript{59} As for the dispersion is related to wind speed, if the wind is strong, even up to far distant areas will be exposed to dust exposure. It also depends on rainfall, if rain falls the PM 2.5 particles will also come down, but if the source of dust is still active, then pollution continues to rise.

"Dust from burning coal in the form of PM 2.5 contains arsenic, mercury, lead and other heavy metals. This certainly causes diseases such as ARI, pneumonia, impaired lung and heart function, "said Prof. Budi Haryanto.

In the field, based on information from the Department of Environment (DLH) of Cilegon City, there are four air pollution-prone points that have not been installed with the Air Pollution Standards Index (ISPU). ISPU is an air quality monitoring tool to detect the levels of pollution in an area (usually has not yet included PM2.5). The four points that have not been installed with ISPU are Suralaya, Merak Port, KIEC I Industrial Estate, and KIEC II Industrial Estate.

Regarding those air pollution-prone points that have not been installed by the Air Pollution Standard Index; the Department of Environment of Cilegon expected that there would be support given by the industries. Considering the biggest impact of air pollution derives from industrial activities.\textsuperscript{60}
CPP IN DISASTER PRONE LOCATIONS

On Tuesday, July 23th, 2019, at the Jakarta State Palace, President Joko Widodo stated that annotation on disaster risk and natural phenomena was needed to develop an area so that losses could be minimized. President Joko Widodo’s statement is contrary to the facts and actions committed. There are several investment projects in disaster risk locations that has been inaugurated and the first milestone was placed by Jokowi himself. 61

Indonesia is located in the ring of fire and is certainly at risk of earthquake and tsunami. Disaster mitigation is an obligation, in addition to obeying spatial planning and mitigation-based development programs. In the energy sector, the construction of CPP is often built on the coast of the sea, and that location is disaster prone. The majority of CPPs are at Java Island, with a capacity of thousands of megawatts, and their existence may not only harm investment but also harm life due to pollution and toxic waste from fly ash and bottom ash. 62

The earthquake and tsunami in Palu, Donggala and Sigi on 28 September 2018 not only claimed thousands of lives, but destroyed buildings on the coast, including the CPP Mpanau with a capacity of 66 Megawatts. The power plant was destroyed.

Based on data and expert’s explanation from the Technology Application Assessment Agency (BPPT) that stated by Widjo Kongko, there is a potential megathrust earthquake with a magnitude of 8.8 in the south of Java Island that could trigger a tsunami as high as 20 meters on land. Widjo Kongko did the modelling that refers to the data of “Map of Sources and Hazards of Indonesian Earthquakes in 2017”, from the National Earthquake Study Centre for Housing & Settlement Research and Development Centre.

Referring to the information, then the dirty coal energy plants projects in Indonesia’s coastal areas, are in areas at risk of disasters. CPP Suralaya in Banten, CPP Labuhan, CPP Lontar, CPP Cirebon, CPP Indramayu, CPP Palabuhan Ratu-Sukabumi, CPP Cilacap, CPP Paiton, CPP Batang, CPP Rembang, CPP Tuban, CPP Pacitan, and other CPP outside of Java Island are at risk of disaster, plus several CPPs that are in the government’s development planning.

Specifically, in the city of Cilegon, Banten Province, not only earthquakes and tsunamis pose a threat of disasters to investment and industry. The position of “Child of the Krakatoa” mountains also poses a serious threat. The big explosion of 1883 must be an important lesson for us regarding how our country must not establish investment spaces in disaster risk locations. Krakatoa or Mount Krakatau Avalanche at December 22nd, 2018 claimed many victims, the avalanche is equivalent to earthquake shocks with a magnitude of 3.4 and caused tsunamis in Lampung and Banten. 63

DISASTER ALL THE WAY FROM THE UPSTREAM

Witnessing the construction of various CPPs in their land, Banten, the public has the right to know the sources of coal that feeds these CPPs. The public also has the right to obtain information on the suppliers of coal and how the industry practices led us to various negative outcomes.

During this time, coal mining activities that are supplied for CPP and industries as well as being exported to various countries have contributed to ecological disasters and even claimed lives due to the misconduct of coal mining activities. In East Kalimantan, based on data from the Mining Advocacy Network (Jatam), at least 36 children died in the abandoned coal mining pits, as a result of the company failure to perform reclamation and recovery activities.

Coal mining activities constitute damage to the land, water resources, air and the health, safety and livelihoods of the people, especially those living around the mining site. This phenomenon must be a concern to the government and all of the development stakeholders, because it’s already endangering the safety of humans and other living things. 64

According to a study of Greenpeace Indonesia in 2014, 3000 km or as many as 45% of rivers in South Kalimantan potentially to be polluted by hazardous waste from mining concessions. Furthermore, the sources of pollutant particles that are very dangerous is coming from the coal-combustion activities, resulting in a premature death of around 6,500 people per year in Indonesia.

COAL SPILL IN THE BANTEN SEA

July 14th 2019
7,000 tons of coal in the BG Nautika barge that coupled with TB Alfine Marine 25 spilled in the Pandeglang Sea, in southern water of Java, Simanggu District, Pandeglang Regency, Banten. The coal will be sent to CPP Suralaya in Merak, Cilegon City, Banten.

January 15th 2018
Carita beach, Pandeglang Regency turned black due to coal contamination that spilled from the Camar Laut barge 3303 owned by PT Bahtera Adhiguna. The coal was planned to be sent to CPP Labuan 2.
Eversince the Covid-19 outbreak, we have repeatedly heard the word co-morbidities of Covid-19 positive cases, in which some of these diseases are also recognized as diseases that can be caused by air pollution [1]. We are increasingly aware that the degradation of environmental conditions and quality ultimately makes humans more vulnerable to a pandemic.

WHO has identified premature deaths due to air pollution in the form of heart disease, cancer, lung disease, ARI, stroke [2]. Furthermore, scientific studies in several countries - such as Italy, America, Canada and Brazil - show in the event of increases in air pollutants, the number of hypertension cases referred to hospitals increases as well, especially in vulnerable groups such as pregnant women and the elderly. [3]

A study from Harvard University, showed a significant relationship between long-term exposure to air pollution and the death rate from Covid -19 [4]. Banten Province is in the “ten highest” provinces with positive cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia. At the same time, we know Banten Province as a province that has long endured the heavy burden of pollutants from industrial activities, including coal-fired power plants.

Building more coal power plants or other sources of pollutants, including CPP Java 9 and 10 in Cilegon is a dangerous choice. Pollutants further increase the vulnerability of citizens to various diseases. The following graph displays a compilation of patient visit data at the Primary Health Clinics and Regency’s hospital of Banten Province. [5] Data shows that air pollution related diseases have for years been a very serious problem in Indonesia, including in the province of Banten.

[1] (see Table A: Gasping for Air – inbetween pollution and pandemic).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COVID-19 POSITIVE COMORBIDITIES</th>
<th>DUE TO AIR POLLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COVID19.GO.ID</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>(FURTHER) VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>Hypertension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>Heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>Lung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other respiratory disorders</td>
<td>ARI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>Asthma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>Lung Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>Babies born prematurely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For reference, see the main text footnotes;
(2) This list of diseases is a minimum list. Scientific studies of air pollution continue to grow.

CPP KRAKATAU DAYA LISTRIK 400MW

CPP ASAHIMAS CHEMICAL 1-2 300MW

CILEGON CITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF CASES 2014</th>
<th>Highest cases - 1: ARI (Acute Respiratory Infection)</th>
<th>71,808</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highest cases - 2: Dermatitis</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highest cases - 3: Hypertension</td>
<td>22,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Followed by cough, headache, fever, gastritis, other respiratory diseases, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CPP LABUAN UNIT 1-2 600MW

PANDEGLANG REGENCY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF CASES</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>45,687</td>
<td>38,927</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BANTEN PROVINCE

CPP LESTARI BANTEN ENERGI 670MW
CPP MERAK POWER STATION 1-2 120MW
CPP JAWA-7 2000MW
CPP LONTAR UNIT 1-3 945MW
CPP LONTAR EXP. 315MW

SERANG CITY
NUMBER OF CASES 2016

Highest cases - 1: ARI (Acute Respiratory Infection) 33,272
Highest cases - 2: Hypertension 12,381
Followed by Fever, Gastritis, Cough, etc.

PANDEGLANG REGENCY

Estimates of hypertension sufferers are 36,110 people and those who receive health services are 72.1%. Where, hypertension can result in stroke, coronary heart disease and other diseases.

TANGERANG CITY
NUMBER OF CASES IN 2017

Highest cases - 1: ARI (Acute Respiratory Infection) 274,792
Highest cases - 2: Hypertension 39,771
Highest cases - 4: Asthma 11,091
Highest cases - 6: Coronary Heart Disease 7,695

PERCENTAGE OF ALL TYPES OF DISEASE IN PRIMARY HEALTH CLINICS

5,21% (2017), 5,03% (2018)
4,6% (2017), 4,56% (2018)

Followed by myalgia, cough, dyspepsia, headache, non-specific acute pharyngitis, diarrhea, etc.

DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

BANTEN PROVINCE

NUMBER OF HYPERTENSION CASES

Pandeglang Regency 38,927 16.5%
Tangerang City 105,583 28%
Cilegon City 14,528 12%
Serang City 40,471 31%
South Tangerang 182,447 22%
TOTAL IN PROVINCE 381,956 19%

(Serang Regency, Lebak Regency, Tangerang Regency reported the number Zero).
So, what are the companies that supply coal plants in Banten?

- CPP Java 9 and 10, is planned to be supplied by companies that have 4,900–5,100 calorie coal supplied by PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk, PT Adaro Energy Tbk, PT Kideco Jaya Agung, and several other large coal companies.

- CPP Labuan 2x315 Megawatt is supplied by PT Arutmin Indonesia Consortium and PT Darma Henwa, PT Explo Energy Indonesia, CV Multi Bara Persada, PT Borneo Indo Bara, Consortium of PT Golden Great Borneo, PT Oktasan Baruna Persada, PT Buana Eltra, PT Rizki Anugrah Pratama, PT Risna Karya Wardhana Mandiri, PT Bukit Asam, PT Adaro Indonesia, PT PLN Batu Bara LRC and PT PLN Batu Bara MRC.

- CPP Suralaya Baru (Unit 8) supplied by PT Artumin Indonesia, PT Darma Henwa, PT Titan Infra Energy, PT Exploitation Energy Indonesia, PT Multi Bara Persada, PT Borneo Indo Bara, PT Golden Great Borneo, PT Oktasan Baruna Persada, PT Buana Eltra, PT Rizki Anugrah Pratama, PT Risna Karya Buana Wardhana Mandiri, PT Bukit Asam, PT Adaro Indonesia, PT PLN Batubara LRC and PT PLN Batubara MRC.

- CPP Suralaya 1–7, supplied by the company PT Bukit Asam, PT Berau Coal, PT Kideco Jaya Agung, PT Adaro Indonesia, PT Oktasan Baruna Persada, PT Natuna Energi Indonesia, PT Eksploitasi Energi Indonesia, PT Artha Daya Coalindo, PT PLN Batubara.

- CPP Java 7, supplied by PT PLN Batubara.

BANTEN CITIZENS’ LAWSUIT

Citizens of Banten and South Korea filed a preliminary injunction lawsuit against a South Korean public financial institution to the South Korea’s First Level Court. The lawsuit demands that the related public financial institutions stop funding for the construction of CPP Java 9 and 10 coal located in Suralaya, Banten.

The lawsuit was made in August 2019 by three Banten residents along with Korean citizens, suing South Korea’s public financial institutions. Furthermore, a Banten resident also submitted a petition addressed to South Korean President Moon Jae-In and Chairman of the South Korean National Climate and Clean Air Council Ban Ki-Moon. They asked the South Korean government to stop the funding support for the CPP Java 9 and 10 projects in Suralaya, Banten. The plaintiffs criticized the South Korean government for planning to provide funding for overseas coal projects, which contradicts their domestic policies.

The preservation of the environment, well-being of the people and South Korea’s commitment to climate change are the basis of the lawsuit. The construction of CPP Java 9 and 10 are also considered harmful to the country’s economy. The government had to increase the budget to pay for the electricity produced. More economic problems are due to PLN (State Electricity Company) using a ‘take or pay’ agreement scheme in the agreement of electricity procurement with the supplier companies. PLN still has to pay the companies, even though electricity is used less than the initial prediction. The PLN’s prediction of electricity demand’s growth over the past five years had missed. The utilization rate of electricity generators is only 57.3 percent specifically on the network in Java-Bali.  

“Patients with respiratory disease in Cilegon increased, the highest is in the industrial area”
—Banten News, November 29th 2019

Cilegon City Health Office (2018): There are a total of 21,745 people with non-pneumonic cough and 661 pneumonias. The location of 3 major districts with the most cases of ARI are Ciwandan, Jombang and Pulomerak.

“Thousands of Toddlers Suffer ARI”
—Kabar Banten, September 15th 2017

Cilegon Health Office: In July 2017 as many as 15,039 of children under five years old throughout the City of Cilegon visited the primary health clinics (Puskesmas) or hospital. The toddlers had coughs or difficulty breathing and they are suspected of suffering from ARI. Citangkil sub-district was named as the location with the most ARI cases at that time. Bacterial infections can also become worse due to smoke or dust surrounding the environment.

“Air quality in Ciwandan District is considered worse”
—Radar Banten, April 7th 2018

In the past year there have been 3,984 people suffering from ARI. Ciwandan Health Center added, in addition to ARI, many other diseases suffered by residents, namely essential hypertension, acute nasopharyngitis, DM, cough, other dermatitis, headaches, dyspepsia syndrome, pulp and periapical disease, and other arthritis diseases.

TRENDS ASIA’S NOTE:

We have come the urgency for the government to become far more critical in examining correlation between the increasing vulnerability of citizens towards disease (health data), increasing pollution (environmental data) and the burden of industrial activity, especially the externalities cost of coal operation.

Scientific research and the statements from WHO have revealed various diseases that can be linked to air pollution. See: Choked by Air Pollution & Pandemic.

“Suralaya Coal Power Plant dust is suspected to cause respiratory diseases”
—Banten News, November 25th 2019

The residents of Suralaya Sub-District, Pulo Merak District, Cilegon City complained about the dust caused by the activities of CPP Suralaya. It is reported that the height of the dust waste can pile up almost 80-100 meters. The company tried to cover the dust by planting grass, but it was hardly enough to prevent the dust from flying and reaching people’s homes.

“Waste Ashes of the Suralaya Banten Coal Power Plant flew off, making the residents nervous”
—Suara Banten.id, November 29th 2019

The sadness of the mother who saw her daughter who was only 2 years old had a respiratory infection. The mother was still grieving on the memories of her sister’s departure due to lung disease. The location of the resident is less than one kilometer from the temporary dumpsite of toxic and dangerous waste from the CPP Suralaya. Is often the fly ash also dispersing up to the highway.

TRENDS ASIA’S NOTE:

Producers are responsible for the entire material’s life cycle of their production activities. The obligations of the producers on these hazardous waste begin from the production design, waste formation, waste handling, and continues throughout the life time existence of the hazardous material.

Polluter Pays Principles

Those who do the damage to the environment must bear the consequences of the losses that they incurred. This principle has even further developed, whereas the state is responsible for the losses suffered by victims and survivors of environmental crimes.

F. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Coal Power Plant (CPP) Java 9 and 10 projects are irrelevant investments. The projects are forced without sufficient reasoning and demonstrate a non-strategic benefit to the country’s development. In fact, this projects are dangerous for the health and the environment, especially for the people of Banten - a province celebrated for their rich culture and champions in traditional martial arts.

The CPP Java 9 and 10 projects are a forced investment, in terms of economic, social and environment. If this project continues, then large economic losses are likely to occur both for South Korean financiers and for the Indonesian people (as well as The State Electricity Company – PLN which is currently in trouble) In the end, the risk of Economic losses is immense, for the people and their future.

In terms of social, the project threatened public health. In a multi-crisis situation such as now, including the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, the project CPP Java 9 and 10 will only increase the people’s health vulnerability, making them less resilient to disease, as they have been exposed to industrial and air pollution for decades.

In term of the environment, the projects decrease further the quality of the environment - be it at downstream including marine and aquatic ecosystems and upstream in the mining area from which coal is supplied.

This investment project funded by South Korea is in conflicts with the principle of South Korea’s commitment in the effort to eliminate coal as energy sources. The Korea’s Green New Deal manifesto strictly stated to end the funding of coal projects.

Now is the right time for the South Korea financiers to withdraw from this problematic investment projects. The Government of Indonesia needs to take concrete actions to cancel the projects, in the name of the environment and people’s protection. The government must immediately do transition and transformation towards a Clean Renewable energy future that is equitable and sustainable.
MERDEKA DENGAN ENERGI TERBARUKAN
JAVA 9-10

A KOREAN FORCED INVESTMENT IN THE MIDST OF A CLIMATE AND HUMANITARIAN DISASTER

AUTHOR

PHOTO
Tiara Pertiwi

LAYOUT/ILLUSTRATOR
Kakiketjil