

法政大学国際文化学部・JANNI 合同研究会

期日: 2013年12月2日(月)午後6時～8時(5時半開場)

会場: 法政大学市ヶ谷キャンパス、ポアソナードタワー25階 B 会議室

テーマ: 「ポスト改革時代インドネシアにおける日本の投資と人権侵害——中ジャワ火力発電所建設問題を事例として」

“Japanese Investment and Human Rights Violation in Post *Reformasi* Indonesia: Case on Electric Power Plant Development Project in Batang, Central Java”

* 発表はインドネシア語、日本語通訳あり。

講師:

1. ディアント・バフリアディ氏, Ph.D (インドネシア人権委員会副議長)

The PLTU Batang currently is the biggest electric steam-power plant project in southeast Asia. The coal will fuel this power plant. Two Japanese energy corporations are sharing around 70% of its investment. This project, which in general is part of the newly Indonesia's economic development program, has been creating political controversy both in local and national level. Since the beginning of the project implementation, especially on the land acquisition phase, simultaneous human rights violations occurred -- from the violation of rights to development to several social, economic and cultural rights and the rights to justice as well. Some NGOs brought environmental issues on their protests against the project. This presentation is based on investigation conducted by the Indonesian National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) on the ongoing project implementation of this Southeast Asia's biggest electric steam-power plant.

2. ヒルマ・サフィトリ氏 Hilma Safitri, MA (インドネシア農地情報センター研究員)

The MP3EI, which was issued at the end of 2011, is the newest economic development policy formulated based on the economic corridor concept. By using the “not as business as usual” slogan, this policy mainly uses debottlenecking principle to reinforce investment flows in the six Indonesian economic corridors

(IEC) that are Sumatra corridor, Java corridor, Bali and Nusa Tenggara corridor, Kalimantan corridor, Sulawesi corridor and Maluku-Papua corridor. In fact, IEC is mostly relying on the private capital that simultaneously would give way to privatization of public services.

This paper observes the main large-scale development project, which is also the pilot project for the implementation of IEC policy in Indonesia. The case is the mega-project of PLTU Batang (Central Java power plant/CJPP) in Batang regency, Central Java. This project is aiming to provide electric supply for industries in Java. This paper will expose the politics of energy and collaboration of the government and the private sector regarding to the so-called 'acceleration of Indonesian economic transformation through the IEC policy'. It will explain how capital-driven exists in this case through the debottlenecking principle and the public-private partnership (PPP) scheme, which is, in turn, leading to privatization processes of public assets and services.

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Hilma Safitri, MA received her degree at Institute of Social Studies (ISS) of the Hague, Netherlands and the co-author of ***Palm Oil: the Green Gold Changes Indonesia***.

*Abbreviations

JANNI: Japan NGO Network on Indonesia

MP3EI : Masterplan Pembangunan Percepatan dan Perluasan Ekonomi Indonesia

CJPP : Central Java Power Plant Project

ARC : Agrarian Resource Center

PPP : Public Private Partnership