



ONLINE SEMINAR

# ALIGNING INTERNATIONAL ENERGY FINANCE TOWARD THE NET-ZERO ECONOMY

25-26 August 2021

Jakarta, 20 August 2021

Number : 260/IESR/VIII/DIR-E/GE/2021  
Attachment : Terms of Reference and Invitation List

**Dear:**  
**Mr/Ms (see attached invitation list)**

**Subject: Invitation as Participants in Virtual Seminar “Aligning International Energy Finance toward the Net-zero Economy”**

With respect,

Indonesia is one of the biggest coal producers and is currently not on track to achieve the target of net zero emission and to limit the global temperature increase below 1.5°C as stated in the Paris Agreement. According to the Climate Transparency Report 2020, fossil fuel has dominated Indonesia’s energy mix by 66% and the share of coal has increased over time. Coal has contributed to 66% of Indonesia’s electricity generation which accelerates greenhouse gas emission (GHG). Halting international coal financing to developing countries which highly rely on coal will have a significant contribution to reduce emission and tackle the adverse impacts of climate change including the impacts towards economic and financial sector such as stranded assets.

The Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR) in a collaboration with [Climate Transparency](#), an international partnership consisting of think tanks in G20 member countries, and support from German Foreign Ministry will hold an online seminar to discuss the decrease trend of coal, halting of international coal financing, as well as its potential risks to Indonesia’s economy and towards achieving net zero emission target.

In this regard, we would like to cordially invite you to attend as participant in this virtual seminar which will be held at the following:

Day/Date : **Wednesday and Thursday, 25<sup>th</sup> - 26<sup>th</sup> August 2021**  
Hours : **14.00 – 16.30 (GMT+07.00)**  
Platform : **Zoom Webinar**

We hereby also attach the Terms of Reference and Invitation List for the event. Should you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact Ms. Farah at [farah@iesr.or.id](mailto:farah@iesr.or.id) (081545816791).

Finally, please fill out the form directly at: <https://s.id/netzeroeconomy> for your attendance at the 1<sup>st</sup> day of event and <https://s.id/CoalExit> for your attendance at the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of event.

Thank you for your attention and support.

Yours sincerely,



**Fabby Tumiwa**  
Executive Director

## Background

In 2015, the Paris Agreement, the most ambitious climate change agreement in history, urged [195](#) parties to commit to curb the rise of global temperatures well below 2 degree from pre-industrial levels, ideally below 1.5 degree Celsius. Climate change has created serious impacts and will become greater unless action is taken to address the issue. G20, which [represents 85% of the global economy and contributes to at least 80% GHG emission responsibility](#), is urged to meet the Paris Agreement target. According to a 2020 United Nations Emission Gap Report, G20 members are off track to meet their NDC commitments based on pre-covid 19 projection. On that note, G20 must take ambitious actions regarding climate ambition. As for Indonesia, the country's [GHG emissions are still rising despite Covid-19 has been dropped 7% of emission reduction compared to 2019](#) and will bounce back in 2021.

[Global energy sector is accountable for 80% anthropogenic emissions](#) and coal is the most prominent polluter among fossil fuels. In G20 countries [coal is still involved in around 30% in primary energy supply](#) and used as the power generation fuel in developing countries, especially Indonesia. Analyzing the global trend of energy transition in the last decade, positive signs are apparent to optimize renewables as primary energy resources and thus coal has considered entering the sunset phase. The target of net-zero emissions by 2050 will be achieved if [no new unabated coal plants are approved and no new mines are built by 2021](#) according to the International Energy Agency (IEA). Therefore, many countries are now beginning to shift from fossil-based fuels to renewables as their primary energy source. This shifting drives private sectors and investors the opportunity to anticipate a decreasing global market demand on coal following a significant increase.

As the largest coal exporter and [80% of coal production is imported by other countries](#), Indonesia highly relies on International demand. However, utmost Indonesian coal importer countries such as South Korea, Japan, and China are starting to limit coal dependency. On Indonesia's fossil fuel infrastructure, Indonesia's thermal power plant is still largely financed by these three countries. An initial step to halt overseas coal financing was taken up at Biden's Leaders Summit on Climate last April where South Korea announced they would stop funding new overseas coal projects as a commitment to slashing carbon emission. [Japan, as the second largest institutional coal share investment among G7 nations, has finally joined to end funding for unabated coal power plants overseas](#). This implies to upscale the number of carbon capture, utilisation and storage technologies to accelerate energy transition. Unfortunately, this global pressure has not yet urged China, as the top coal financier, to end funding for coal projects globally. [In fact, China has promised to green its Belt and Road Initiative overseas construction plan](#). Leaving China as the last financier could push China to exit from coal investment sooner. The commitment on halting international coal financing will assist developing countries to be on the right track in achieving net zero emission and limiting the global temperature increase at 1.5 degree celsius.

The latest summit of the world's seven largest advanced economies, G7, has promised to end a new direct government [support for unabated coal power plants by 2021](#). This refers to reducing CO2 to meet the climate goal, which additional investments are needed to attain. It applies [the responsibility to the operator and owner either to fit CCS technology to reduce the emission or to retire the existing power plant](#). As a result, it could increase climate-related risks such as physical and financial transition risks.

These signs of Indonesia's decrease in demand on coal could potentially affect risk factors in climate related transition risk known as stranded assets. Lately, Indonesia state-owned electricity utility (PLN) has stated the aim to retire CFPP as early as 2030 in an effort to reach decarbonisation in the power sector. However, this brings other issues to the surface, including the potential of stranded assets.

Stranded assets must be anticipated as the result of rapid renewable energy deployment. The implication of stranded assets will be faced by private sector, investors, policy makers, regulators, and financial institutions. Beside that, [major risk induces stranded assets in different sectors, and the larger likely economic, social, and political consequences](#). Building awareness with climate-related risk not only mitigates the upcoming impacts but also promotes financial sector transition to a net-zero economy. This can be done through [the implementation of investment diversification specifically in supporting renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other developments in technologies](#).

**Objective:**

The online seminar will achieve the following objectives:

- Accelerate the energy transition in Indonesia by increasing the understanding of the Indonesian government on 1) how the net-zero emissions pledges by other countries such as Japan and South Korea are shifting their finance policies and strategies and 2) how Indonesia can enhance its policies promoting renewable energy deployment in line with the expected changes in foreign investment.
- Strengthen the efforts of shifting investment flow from fossil fuels to renewable energy.
- Foster awareness of the Indonesian government, financial institutions, and correlated stakeholders on the potential risks of stranded assets from the halt of international coal financing.
- Enhance Indonesia's climate ambitions to meet the net zero emissions as committed in the Paris Agreement.

**Time and Venue**

Day / date : Wednesday and Thursday, 25 - 26 August 2021  
Time : 14.00 – 16.30 (GMT+07.00)  
Place : Zoom Webinar

**Language** : English and Indonesian language (translation will be provided)

# AGENDA

## Day 1: 25 August 2021

The event will be delivered in English

### Moderator:

Lisa Wijayani, Program Manager for Green Economy, IESR.

TIME	AGENDA
13.45 – 14.00	Preparation and Zoom Housekeeping
14.00 – 14.10	Opening and Welcoming Remarks <b>Thomas Graf</b> , <i>Chargé d’Affairs of the German Embassy in Indonesia</i>
14.10 - 14.20	Congratulatory speech <b>Lee Soyung</b> , <i>a Member of the Korean National Assembly (Democratic Party)</i>
14.20 - 14.30	Introduction to the Event <b>Fabby Tumiwa</b> , <i>Executive Director, IESR</i>
14.30 - 15.20	Coal Financing Policy and Climate Ambition of South Korea, Japan, and Indonesia (10 min each) <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Climate and energy outcomes from G7 Summit <b>Ulrich Benterbusch</b>, <i>Deputy Director General, German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy.</i></li><li>South Korea’s pledge on carbon neutrality and the halting of coal investment <b>Joojin Kim</b>, <i>Managing Director, Solutions for Our Climate (SFOC).</i></li><li>Japan’s contribution in achieving carbon neutrality <b>Kentaro Tamura</b>, <i>Director of Climate and Energy, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) of Japan.</i></li><li>Indonesia’s national pathways to enhance climate ambition and energy transition<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Medrilzam</b>, <i>Director of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning.</i></li><li><b>Basilio Dias Araujo</b>, <i>Deputy for the Coordination of Maritime Sovereignty and Energy, Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment.</i></li></ul></li></ol>
15.20 -16.20	<b>Q&amp;A and DISCUSSION</b>
16.20 - 16.30	<b>SUMMARY &amp; CLOSING</b> <b>Fabby Tumiwa</b> , <i>Executive Director, IESR</i>

## Day 2: 26 Agustus 2021

The event will be delivered in Bahasa Indonesia

### Moderator:

Julius Christian, Clean Fuel Specialist, IESR.

TIME	AGENDA
14.00 – 14.10	<b>OPENING</b> <b>Fabby Tumiwa</b> , <i>Executive Director, IESR</i>
14.10 - 15.00	Exploring Potential Risks of Coal Exit towards Economics and Finance in Indonesia (10 min each)  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Future of Coal and Energy Transition <b>Faisal Basri</b>, <i>Senior Economist, INDEF</i></li><li>2. Enforcing Green Economic Policy to Achieve Indonesia's Climate Ambition Target <b>Febrio Kacaribu</b>, <i>Head of Fiscal Policy Agency (BKF), Ministry of Finance (tbc)</i></li><li>3. Private Sector Perspectives towards the Declining Trend of Coal <b>Sammy Hamzah</b>, <i>Chairperson of Energy and Mineral Resources, Indonesian Entrepreneurs Association (APINDO)</i></li><li>4. Coal as Stranded Assets: Potential Climate-related Transition Risk and Its Financial Impacts to Indonesia Banking Sector <b>Hadi Prasajo</b>, <i>Researcher of Economic and Finance, IESR</i></li><li>5. Green Taxonomy and Indonesia's Coal Retirement <b>Tiza Mafira</b>, <i>Associate Director, Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)</i></li></ol>
15.00 - 16.20	<b>DISCUSSION</b>
16.20 - 16.30	<b>CLOSING AND SUMMARY</b> <b>Fabby Tumiwa</b> , <i>Executive Director, IESR</i>

## **ABOUT IESR:**

[Institute for Essential Services Reform \(IESR\)](#) is a well-known think-tank in the energy and environment sectors in Indonesia. It has been involved in the development of Indonesian energy and climate change framework; and therefore, gained recognition nationally and internationally. Its main objective is advocacy and campaign to ensure the fulfilment of energy needs, to ensure the fairness of the natural resources' utilization, and ecological sustainability. IESR produces fact- and science-based analyses and studies, provide technical assistance and capacity building for policy makers, businesses, civil societies, and other stakeholders in need, and works in partnership with other state and non-state actors on specific projects and campaigns.

## **ABOUT CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY:**

[Climate Transparency](#) is a global partnership with a shared mission to stimulate a 'race to the top' in climate action in G20 countries through enhanced transparency. It convenes partners from Argentina (Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), Brazil (CentroClima/COPPE UFRJ), China (Energy Research Institute), France (The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations), Germany (Climate Analytics, Germanwatch, HUMBOLDT-VIADRINA Governance Platform, NewClimate Institute), India (The Energy and Resources Institute), Indonesia (Institute for Essential Service Reform), Japan (Institute for Global SEMICenter/University of Cape Town) and the UK (Overseas Development Institute). Climate Transparency is funded by the International Climate Initiative of the German Environment Ministry, the World Bank Group and the ClimateWorks Foundation.

**Invitation List**  
**Virtual Seminar “Aligning International Energy Finance toward the Net-zero Economy”**  
**25 - 26 August 2021**

**Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral**

1. Sekretaris Jenderal, Dewan Energi Nasional
2. Kepala Biro Fasilitasi Kebijakan Energi dan Persidangan, Dewan Energi Nasional
3. Staf Ahli Bidang Perencanaan Strategis
4. Staf Ahli Bidang Investasi dan Pengembangan Infrastruktur
5. Staf Ahli Bidang Ekonomi dan Sumber Daya Alam
6. Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara
7. Direktur Jenderal Energi Baru, Terbarukan, dan Konservasi Energi
8. Kepala Pusat Data dan Teknologi Informasi
9. Direktur Pembinaan Pengusahaan Ketenagalistrikan, Direktorat Jenderal Ketenagalistrikan
10. Direktur Pembinaan Program Mineral dan Batubara, Direktorat Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara
11. Direktur Pembinaan Pengusahaan Batubara, Direktorat Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara
12. Kepala Biro Komunikasi, Layanan Informasi Publik dan Kerjasama, Kementerian ESDM

**Kementerian Keuangan**

13. Kepala Pusat Kebijakan APBN, Badan Kebijakan Fiskal
14. Kepala Pusat Kebijakan Pembiayaan Perubahan Iklim dan Multilateral, Badan Kebijakan Fiskal
15. Direktur Pengelolaan Keuangan Risiko Keuangan Negara, Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Pembiayaan dan Risiko
16. Direktur Strategi dan Portofolio Pembiayaan, Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Pembiayaan dan Risiko

**Lembaga Keuangan**

17. Kepala Departemen Kebijakan Ekonomi dan Moneter, Bank Indonesia
18. Kepala Departemen Kebijakan Makroprudensial, Bank Indonesia
19. Deputi Direktur Penelitian dan Pengaturan Perbankan, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK)
20. Analis Eksekutif Senior Bidang Keuangan Berkelanjutan, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK)
21. Kepala Departemen Internasional, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK)
22. Sekretariat Inisiatif Keuangan Berkelanjutan Indonesia (IKBI)
23. Direktur Manajemen Risiko, Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI)
24. Direktur Manajemen Risiko, Bank Mandiri
25. Direktur Manajemen Risiko, Bank negara Indonesia (BNI)
26. Direktur Manajemen Risiko, CIMB Niaga
27. Direktur Manajemen Risiko, Maybank Indonesia
28. Head of Risk Management, HSBC Indonesia
29. Risk and Legal Director, Bank Muammalat
30. Direktur Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko, Bank BCA
31. Direktur Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)
32. Direktur PT. Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (SMI)
33. Direktur PT. Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (IIF)
34. Direktur Badan Pengelola Lingkungan Hidup (BPD LH)

**Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian**

35. Deputi Bidang Koordinasi Kerjasama Ekonomi Internasional
36. Deputi Bidang Ekonomi Makro dan Keuangan
37. Deputi Bidang Koordinasi Pengelolaan Energi, Sumber Daya Alam, dan Lingkungan Hidup
38. Asisten Deputi Kerja Sama Ekonomi Multilateral dan Pembiayaan, Deputi Bidang Koordinasi



**Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Kemaritiman dan Investasi**

- 39. Deputi Bidang Koordinasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Jasa
- 40. Deputi Bidang Koordinasi Investasi dan Pertambangan
- 41. Deputi Bidang Koordinasi Infrastruktur dan Transportasi

**Kementerian PPN/Bappenas**

- 42. Staf Ahli Bidang Pembangunan Sektor Unggulan dan Infrastruktur
- 43. Staf Ahli Bidang Sinergi Ekonomi dan Pembiayaan
- 44. Direktur Sumber Daya Energi, Mineral dan Pertambangan, Deputi Bidang Kemaritiman dan Sumberdaya Alam
- 45. Direktur Lingkungan Hidup, Deputi Bidang Kemaritiman dan Sumberdaya Alam
- 46. Direktur Perdagangan, Investasi, dan Kerjasama Ekonomi Internasional, Deputi Bidang Ekonomi

**Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan**

- 47. Staf Ahli Menteri Bidang Ekonomi Sumber Daya Alam
- 48. Staf Ahli Menteri Bidang Energi
- 49. Ketua Dewan Pengarah Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim, Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan
- 50. Direktur Jenderal Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim
- 51. Direktur Mobilisasi Sumberdaya Sektoral dan Regional, Direktorat Jenderal Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim
- 52. Direktur Inventarisasi Gas Rumah Kaca dan Monitoring, Pelaporan dan Verifikasi, Direktorat Jenderal Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim
- 53. Direktur Mitigasi Perubahan Iklim, Direktorat Jenderal Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim
- 54. Kepala Pusat Standardisasi Instrumen Lingkungan Hidup

**Kementerian Perindustrian**

- 55. Kepala Pusat Industri Hijau, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Industri

**Kementerian Luar Negeri**

- 56. Direktur Pembangunan, Ekonomi, dan Lingkungan Hidup, Direktorat Jenderal Kerja Sama Multilateral
- 57. Direktur Hukum dan Perjanjian Ekonomi, Direktorat Jenderal Hukum dan Perjanjian Internasional

**Kantor Staf Presiden**

- 58. Deputi I Bidang Infrastruktur, Energi, dan Investasi
- 59. Deputi III Bidang Perekonomian

**Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi dan Geofisika**

- 60. Kepala Pusat Informasi Perubahan Iklim

**Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat**

- 61. Ketua Komisi V
- 62. Ketua Komisi VI
- 63. Ketua Komisi VII

**Lembaga Penelitian/Riset**

- 64. Research Center for Climate Change (RCCC), Universitas Indonesia

65. Center for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management (CCROM), Institut Pertanian Bogor
66. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
67. Kepala Pusat Penelitian Ekonomi, Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia
68. Direktur Eksekutif INDEF
69. Smeru Research Institute
70. Kepala Lembaga Penyelidikan Ekonomi dan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia
71. Ketua Jaringan APIK Indonesia
72. ASEAN Centre for Energy
73. Direktur The Habibie Institute

#### **Universitas/Akademisi**

74. Pusat Kebijakan Keenergian, Institut Teknologi Bandung
75. Pusat Studi Energi, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember
76. Pusat Pengkajian Energi, Universitas Indonesia
77. Pusat Studi Lingkungan dan Energi Berkelanjutan, Universitas Airlangga
78. Pusat Studi Energi, Universitas Gajah Mada
79. Pusat Studi Energi Terbarukan, Swiss German University
80. Pusat Studi Ketahanan Energi, Universitas Pertahanan
81. Divisi Teknik Energi Terbarukan, Institut Pertanian Bogor
82. Kepala Sekolah Pascasarjana Energi Terbarukan, Universitas Darma Persada
83. Universitas Pertamina

#### **Organisasi Non Pemerintah**

84. Ketua Kamar Dagang & Industri (KADIN) Indonesia
85. Direktur World Resource Institute Indonesia
86. Direktur Eksekutif Yayasan Keanekaragaman Hayati
87. Direktur Eksekutif Auriga
88. Direktur Eksekutif Kemitraan
89. Direktur Eksekutif WWF Indonesia
90. Direktur Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) Indonesia
91. Direktur Eksekutif Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI)
92. Direktur Eksekutif International NGO Forum on Indonesia Development (INFID)
93. Direktur Eksekutif Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Indonesia
94. Ketua Purnomo Yusgiantoro Centre
95. Direktur Eksekutif Indonesia Business Council on Sustainable Development (IBCSO)
96. Kepala Sekolah Thamrin School of Climate Change and Sustainability
97. Direktur International Institute for Sustainable Development Indonesia (IISD)
98. Direktur Eksekutif Trend Asia
99. Direktur Eksekutif Traction Energy Asia
100. Koordinator Kampanye Regional 350.org
101. Koordinator Kampanye Regional Energi dan Iklim, Greenpeace South East Asia
102. Direktur Eksekutif Indonesian Institute of Energy Economics (IIEE)
103. Direktur Eksekutif Ford Foundation
104. Direktur Eksekutif Greenpeace Indonesia
105. Direktur Eksekutif Enter Nusantara
106. Direktur Eksekutif CoAction
107. Direktur Eksekutif Yayasan Rumah Energi
108. Manager The Climate Reality Project Indonesia
109. Direktur Eksekutif Jaringan Advokasi Tambang
110. Direktur Yayasan Climate Institute
111. Director of Climate Programs, Foreign Policy Community of Indonesia (FPCI)

- 112. Direktur Eksekutif Indonesian Mining Institute
- 113. Direktur Eksekutif Perbanas
- 114. Direktur Eksekutif Prakarsa

#### **Asosiasi**

- 115. Direktur Eksekutif Asosiasi Pertambangan Batubara Indonesia (APBI)
- 116. Direktur Eksekutif Masyarakat Energi Terbarukan Indonesia (METI)
- 117. Direktur Eksekutif Masyarakat Konservasi Energi dan Energi Efisiensi Indonesia (MASKEEI)
- 118. Direktur Eksekutif Masyarakat Kelistrikan Indonesia (MKI)

#### **Kedutaan**

- 119. Kedutaan Besar Jerman
- 120. Kedutaan Besar Inggris
- 121. Kedutaan Besar Amerika Serikat
- 122. Kedutaan Besar Perancis
- 123. Kedutaan Besar Norwegia
- 124. Kedutaan Besar Denmark
- 125. Kedutaan Besar Belanda
- 126. Kedutaan Besar Australia
- 127. Kedutaan Besar China
- 128. Kedutaan Besar Jepang
- 129. Kedutaan Besar India
- 130. Kedutaan Besar Korea Selatan
- 131. Kedutaan Besar Canada
- 132. Delegasi Uni Eropa

#### **Kerjasama Bilateral dan Multilateral**

- 133. Perwakilan Komisi Eropa di Indonesia
- 134. Sekretariat ASEAN
- 135. World Bank Indonesia
- 136. Asian Development Bank Indonesia
- 137. KfW Development Bank
- 138. Agence française de développement (AFD)
- 139. United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Indonesia
- 140. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- 141. Executive Director GGGI (Global Green Growth Institute) Indonesia
- 142. Team Leader PAKLIM, GIZ Indonesia
- 143. Team Leader Climate Governance, GIZ Indonesia
- 144. Team Leader REEP, GIZ Indonesia
- 145. Team Leader ExploRE, GIZ Indonesia
- 146. Team Leader Danish Energy Agency
- 147. USAID Indonesia Clean Energy Development (ICED)

#### **Perusahaan**

- 148. PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN)
- 149. PT Pembangkitan Jawa-Bali (PJB)
- 150. PT Adaro Power Indonesia
- 151. PT Indonesia Power
- 152. PT Indika Energy
- 153. PT Bukit Asam