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## **APPENDIX**

## ATTACHMENT OF INTERVIEW RESULTS

Day/Date: Friday, 29 July 2022

Speaker: Mr. Gafaruddin G. Mursad, S.T

Position: Licensing and Non-Licensing Services Bidang

Location: Office of the Office of Investment and One-Stop Integrated Services  
Morowali Regency

**Researcher:** I know that Morowali Regency is famous for its rich resources, so the district government opens opportunities for outside investors to invest. With this opportunity, the country with the largest economy, China invested in this district. The question is, when did the Morowali district government cooperate in foreign investment with China?

**Resource person:** I told you the history from the beginning. The mining industry began to get busy in this Morowali district in 2016/2017, from the start. From the beginning of 2017, domestic business actors (PMDN) got their licenses in the form of the mining sector. Mining is based on the old constitution. Then in 2010, UUD number 4 appeared where the name of the mining authority was changed to Mining Business Permit (IUP). Then the IUP was divided into 2, exploration IUP and production exploration IUP, which were initially five stages in UUD number 4 but before that 40 or 50 years ago. Then in Morowali, there was a contract of work called a contract of employment for PT. INCO now, because it may have changed ownership, it has become PT. VALE is located in the Morowali Regency, so since

40 or 50 years ago, Morowali has become a concession area for foreign companies. It started with a contract of work for PT. INCO, which is now PT. VALE has tens of thousands of concessions here, but to this day, the processing industry, the promise of which used to be a contract of work, has yet to be realized, but until now, there has been no realization for the construction for production, but PT. VALE has indeed planned to develop cooperation with PT. ATI (Industrial Mining Award), which later PT. ATI will build the factory and then PT. VALE will supply raw materials to factories in cooperation with PT. ATI, if we ask since the contract was signed, the locations are Southeast Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, and Central Sulawesi. In Central Sulawesi, the two areas in Bahodopi with Kolonodale as a foreign investment have been around for decades. I continued the story earlier. In 2010 UUD number 4 issued mining permits. The name is that many entrepreneurs from within the country control the areas in Morowali. Managing means having concessions for mining business permits. The company first sent them directly to China before there was a ban on exporting materials now to China. At the time of Mr. SBY, there was a prohibition, if I'm not mistaken, PERMEN (Ministerial Regulation) 7 of 2012, it prohibits the export of raw materials because of the ban, so China did not have the source, so they entered Indonesia in cooperation to then invest their capital to build an industrial factory for processing nickel fields in Indonesia. Morowali Regency that's where Chinese foreign investment initially came in. The original intention was confirmed that the ban was to increase Indonesia's income because with the increase in the value of its natural resources when we take it out, it is hoped that the tax collected by Indonesia will be higher,

for example, the price of 1,000 because it has been processed in Indonesia, the cost becomes 10,000 so that Indonesian income cuts from the results that can be greater expectations. Furthermore, this crowd began with the entry of PT. IMIP was originally an industrial area in Morowali, PT. IMIP is in collaboration with PT. Bintang Eight Mineral is the owner of the IUP land, PT. Bintang Eight Mineral, which manages the industrial area, is PT. IMIP, at the beginning of the year, if I remember correctly, 2017 or 2018 was initially included in the development of an industrial area in Morowali. The latest information starting from 2017 or 2018, is until today in the PT. IMIP has an area of more than 2,000 hectares; 36 tenants have been established (tenant companies who then cooperate with industrial estates to build factories), so there are more than 36. Next, join other companies, for example, PT. Wanxiang Nickel in Bahomotefe, then there is PT. Transon in South Bungku, and then now there is PT. ATI, which is currently progressing, is also cooperating with PT Vale, and the last one is PT. BTIIG in Bungku Barat (Foreign Company). So the data from 2018 shows that the investment realization has reached 101 trillion per to 1 this year. There has been an addition, maybe more than 10 k trillion for to 2 in the first semester, so there has been more than 100 trillion foreign investment realization in the Morowali district since 2018 or 5 years ago.

**Researcher:** What is the government's strategy in attracting foreign investment, sir?

**Resource person:** from DPMPTSP's point of view, right?

**Researcher:** Yes, sir

**Resource Person:** So this Morowali district because almost half of its location is potential for nickel laterite then automatically without the need to bother inviting foreigners or PMA to come to Morowali this is indeed one of the areas that PMA is ogling, one is our advantage, the second is to For us to accept this investment, of course, Morowali Regency prepares its human resources as managers and then with the regulations, draws up laws related to regional authorities, while those powers have changed, so in 2015 the head moved to the provinces in the Constitution number 23. Then in 2020, the 23rd Constitution again changed that authority from the region to the center. So, for today's mining and industrial activities, based on regulations based on these criteria, all of the head is in the center, so if, for example, related to rules and others, most of it is the authority of the center, but from now on our office (DPMPTSP) is again arrange some incentive regulations for business actors, especially foreign investment so that investment will be facilitated. Maybe next year, God willing, we can complete the regional regulations if the central program has a tax holiday program, etc. It is indeed being pushed by the ministry of investment for business actors in the districts Morowali.

**Researcher:** What is the impact of investment on the government? And how will the government respond to this?

**Resource person:** The impact of investment is not inclusive, so it is not inclusive, which means that it is not directly proportional to economic growth with a decrease in poverty. It should include increased economic growth, reduced poverty, and reduced the number of unemployed. The local government is in a position how to compile regulations and make recommendations so that our 2-digit economic

growth of more than 20% can be in line with poverty reduction, for employment and have a local effect on the community in Morowali district, only until today thank God the wheels The economy in Morowali Regency last year we won 4th highest investment realization deck. It affects the specifics. The only question is that it should be inversely proportional to poverty, so the expectation is for increased economic growth. If the poverty rate goes down, then unemployment can also go down. Still, the rg ratio is safe and stable, so now we have come this year BAPPENAS to research, and the results of their study will become recommendations related to policies related to program activities that can then be inclusive of the economy.

**Researcher:** Back to discussing PT. IMIP, sir, who happened to be the focus of my research on PT. IMIP sir. How is the investment trend of PT. IMIP, do you know?

**Resource person:** From 2018, it has been increasing. This year we are targeting 35 trillion. If I'm not mistaken, 20 trillion more are now being realized, so God willing, we can get 35 trillion by the end of the year. Now, right now, the industrial area is 2,000 hectares, now they are taking care of the addition of another 2,000 hectares so that later the total is 4,000 hectares, the latest data has 36 tenants or maybe now 38 tenants, the second advantage is now the regional government together with the province and other regions and the area which has an industrial area is still lobbying centrally, how can the district still be able to share the results of its PNBP for royalties because the royalties we get now are only raw materials which were processed before when the company sent them from other outside companies. Outside the area manager, we get a 10% discount from the selling price after

processing it at the factory and then sending it to us. Until today we have not received the royalty. Indeed that rule does not exist while we are now saying it is being compiled. Hopefully, we will still get a part of the factory production.

**Researcher:** How is the government's policy in carrying out an investment with PT. IMIP?

**Resource Person:** as I said earlier, for rules or regulations, and the authorities for industrial estates are the authority of the central government, then for policy intervention from the district, it is not in a position for its main activities, meaning the main activities of industrial activities or the draft policy, the policy draft from we are only for supporting activities that are the authority of the sample district related to local taxes and levies. Well, those are regional taxes and levies because there are district benefits there. The second one, for example, is related to employment receipts, so the district government is now pushing for local workers to be prioritized in the IMIP area as well as polytechnics in industrial areas, also by CSR (Cooperate Social Responsibility) or the CSR community development program, now we are asking for directions. The blueprint already exists, so we are directed to education. For health processes, agriculture, etc., the main activities of the regional government do not have room for policy in the context of the main activities in industrial estates being purely policies from the center. We can only encourage supporting activities that are our authority in the regions, for example, which are clear to facilitate the acceleration of business implementation. So like this, if we in our district from the ministry of investment have a program called the acceleration of business implementation in the regions, the initial acceleration of

the performance of a business in the area is to encourage the formulation of policies which means supporting regulations or regulations to accelerate the implementation of business. First, the acceleration of the preparation of regional regulations regarding building approvals and proper function certificates (PBG/SLF). Thank God our regional rules at the end of November were ratified. Well, PBG/SLF are essential permits that must be met, which must be owned by all business actors and all industrial estates, including IMIP, who will invest in Morowali Regency, so we have prepared the rules so that the following basic processes can be quickly completed with the existence of PBG/SLF regulations. Then, the RDTR (Spatial Detailed Plan) or RTRW (Regional Spatial Plan) is now the Morowali Regency while also preparing a detailed regional or sub-district spatial plan, the RDTR that is currently being pushed is the Bahodopi RDTR and the Bungku Timur RDTR with this RDTR it means that there is an approval for the suitability of this space utilization activity as well as an essential permit because if we don't have an RTRW, then the industrial estate companies that are inside will find it challenging to get KKPR approval (conformity between the space utilization activity plan and the Spatial Planning (RTR) so In the regions, to speed up investment, our RTRW Perda has been completed, now we are in the process of RDTR Perda-Perda. Third, the local regulation on environmental approval must be drafted, which is also an essential permit, but now the local law is still being discussed. It has not yet been included in the Prolegda (planning for the program to form Provincial Regulations or Regency/City Regional Regulations). The front can come out too.

**Researcher:** What are the government's obstacles after PT's existence. IMIP this?



**Resource person:** the most significant of the advantages we can get, the most effective is one, but it has many decks. One, related to the environment, there are many environmental components, firstly, waste, secondly, the social conditions of the community, 60,000 workers who come with their families and their supporters there, people who want to come to try, etc. suddenly enter the area within 1 or 2 years. Then, of course, there will be social-social problems in it. For example, if we still remember 2 or 3 years ago there was a conflict between the Morowali (Bungku) people with friends from Toraja but thank God that yesterday these problems could be quickly resolved, which The three derivatives from the environment are of course from other environmental components such as dust, water pollution since IMIP has never been clear again, a flood disaster that rains a little will flood because the management of the water on the surface above is not managed correctly by the industrial area and it directly affects the settlements. It's below, not to mention added to the ones that can't be kawaii san settlements now people have settled there which is indeed a place where water passes. So floods, social problems, garbage problems, crime, etc. In the past, Morowali people who parked their motorbikes could sleep soundly in the house if their motorbikes were outside. Now they must be careful, which means criminal acts and other social problems, and many people commit suicide in Bahodopi. It has become a problem, and this should be addressed. OK, the management and monitoring efforts have these documents, which we have to encourage at IMIP so that they can be more obedient and more committed to these management commitments if they comply if they do everything. What should be the recommendations in the environmental management documents,

management plans, and monitoring plans that may be able to minimize these problems. Lastly, the increase in prices increases prices, especially for food, households, etc. So there are indeed people who benefit from the entry of industrial areas. Still, many are disadvantaged by this existence, for example, people who are not directly related to the former industrial site. For example, the income is a million a month with an industrial area entering one million because it has nothing to do with, for example, an industrial area. Still, suddenly the prices of food, food, clothing, land, houses, etc. go up, so this is what suffers so I, for example, have no direct profit from IMIP who can't compete or, for instance, I'm in another business that has no effect with IMIP, suddenly I was very hit by the entry of IMIP I used to be able to go to the market every day to buy fish. Still, now I can't anymore, now our salary conditions don't go up, so that's what hurts the most. Communities that are not directly related to the existence of IMIP must also be considered. If this can be a point in your thesis, it can be a recommendation. This is how we can respond, if not all of them, and in the end, there will be more poor people.

## ATTACHMENT OF INTERVIEW RESULTS

Day/Date: Friday, 29 July 2022

Resource persons: Mr. Johansyah, S. T

Position: Licensing Service Section

Location: Office of the Office of Investment and One-Stop Integrated Services  
Morowali Regency

**Researcher:** First, sir, is it true that in the Morowali district, there is a significant opportunity to make foreign investment/foreign investment, and the country that invests the most extensive capital here is China?

**Resource Person:** Yes, that's right, Chinese foreign investment first entered in 2012 when the Morowali Regency government cooperated to build a nickel processing plant. That's what we can see now, PT. IMIP.

**Researcher:** Oh, ok, sir, that company is the focus of my research, sir. So, let's move on to the next question, what are the government's obstacles during this collaboration, sir?

**Resource Person:** The current obstacle for the government is local people's lack of job opportunities. We know that this is a Chinese-controlled company, but having him set up in our place means that he should prioritize and open up more job opportunities for local people, which is also an obstacle. The significant increase in prices after this PT. IMIP. It was the deck that was the obstacle.

**Researcher:** After the existence of PT. IMIP, how is the economic growth of Morowali Regency, Sir?

**Resource person:** Increasing the deck, in 2015 or 2016, if I'm not mistaken, the mining sector rose to 3.91% from 2.77%, which is what creates added value in the mining sector resulting from the existence of PT. IMIP. The high economic growth is due to the production by PT. IMIP and several nickel industrial companies in Morowali Regency can provide added value to the mining and processing industry economy.

**Researcher:** What do you think about the government's cooperation?

**Resource person:** In my opinion, the cooperation carried out by the government is good or bad. The good thing is that this cooperation increases the economy and this also increases the productivity of the people of Morowali Regency to develop businesses, not only oriented to consumers but only interested in being workers in the area industry, one of the efforts that can be done is to encourage the development of cooperatives as a community to develop business. What's not good is what I said earlier the local government does not pay attention to the people who need work, which means that the government does not pay attention to the employment opportunities for the local community.