Excellencies, Mr. Wu Zhishuang, the deputy general manager of SPIC International Investment and Development, distinguished speakers and participants, ladies and gentlemen, a very good morning. Thank you for having me here at the 12th World Aluminum Raw Material Summit. On this opportunity, I would like to gladly share with you about Indonesia’s bauxite and aluminum (profile) and investment development in Indonesia.

尊敬的国家电投国际投资发展副总经理吴志双先生，尊敬的各位演讲者与参会者，女士们先生们，大家早上好。非常感谢你们邀请我参加第十二届国际铝原料峰会，我愿借此良机，与大家分享印度尼西亚铝土矿与铝型材相关情况以及在印尼的投资发展情况。

Ladies and gentlemen, first of all, allow me to share with you that 72 years ago, Indonesia and China had established bilateral relations. It is worth repeating that in 2013 both became comprehensive strategic partners. In 2018 both signed an agreement to synergize Indonesia’s Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF) and the Belt and Road Initiatives (BRI). A mountain of cooperation in various areas was concluded since then. Under the synergy, both sides agreed to build regional, comprehensive, economic corridors, or we call it RCEC. There are four economic corridors in Indonesia, namely, North Sumatra is being developed as an Economic and Business Hub for ASEAN”, North Kalimantan as Energy and Mineral Hub, Bali as Hightech and Creative Economy Hub and North Sulawesi as Pacific Rim Economic Hub.

女士们先生们，首先我想要提及的是，72年前印尼与中国建立了良好的双边关系，2013年中印尼双方成为了全面战略合作伙伴，2018年双方签订协同推进印尼“全球海洋支点”及“一带一路”合作协议，尔后双方大量的多领域合作就此展开。在这一协同作用下，中印尼双方针对打造“综合区域经济走廊”达成共识，也可称之为RCEC。印尼共有四大经济走廊，其中北苏门答腊正在发展为“东盟经济商业中心”，北加里曼丹为“能源与矿产中心”，巴厘为“高科技与创意经济中心”，北苏拉威西为“环太平洋经济中心”。

Some outstanding projects under the synergy are Jakarta-Bandung high speed railway, “Two Countries Twin Parks”, Nickel smelting in some industrial parks, Green Industrial Park in North Kalimantan that focus on the development of energy transition, clean and renewable energy and many more.

此外，双方共同推进高质量项目建设，如雅万高铁、“两国双园”、部分工业园区镍冶炼、北加里曼丹绿色工业园区等项目，以重点推动能源转型、清洁能源及可再生能源等发展。

During the meeting between our two presidents on July this year, both Indonesia and China have agreed to strengthen the comprehensive strategic partnership and to further develop the synergy of BRI and GMF. The major relations are also reflected in tremendous figures as follows.

今年七月份中印尼两国元首会面，会面期间双方一致同意加强两国全面战略伙伴关系，进一步推动“一带一路”及“全球海洋支点”协作。以下数字将充分体现两国往来情况。

In bilateral relation, China is Indonesia’s biggest trading partner, two-way trade figure total USD123.4 billion in 2021, and China’s investment fixed at USD3.2 billion. From January to August 2022, the total trade value amounted to USD95.7 billion. While the investment from China during the first semester of 2022, amounted to USD3.6 billion, or has reached a bigger amount as compared to the whole year of 2021.

在众多双边关系中，中国是印尼最大的贸易合作伙伴，2021年双边贸易额达1234亿美元，中国对印尼投资额高达32亿美元；2022年，1月至8月两国贸易总额为957亿美元，上半年中国对印尼投资额达36亿美元，高于上一年全年投资总额。

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to trace back from the history. Bauxite, the raw material for the production of alumina was first discovered in 1924 at Kijang, Bintan Island in the province of Riau in northwest Indonesia. Bauxite from Bintan Island has been mined and exported since 1935. Production commands in the 1930s with the following of all mines between 1936 and 1960, being between 114,000 tons, rising to 1,900,000 tons by 1967, and averaging over 1 million tons in the 1970s. During this time, most production was centered in the island of Bintan with some mining operations in the smaller surrounding islands. Most ores in this period were exported to Japan with smaller quantities being sold to Europe and North America.

女士们先生们，请让我们一起回顾过去。作为生产氧化铝的原材料，铝土矿最早发现于1924年印度尼西亚西北部廖内省民丹岛的启姜地区，1935年民丹岛铝土矿开始开采与出口活动，随后所有矿山的正式生产开始于上世纪30年代，1936-1960年间印尼铝土矿总产量在11.4万吨左右，1967年增至190万吨，70年代时平均产量已超100万吨。在此期间，大部分生产都集中于民丹岛地区，部分采矿作业在民丹岛周边的小岛上进行。这一时期的大部分矿石都出口到日本，小部分出口至欧洲和北美地区。

In 1968, Indonesian state-owned company that undertakes all active series from exploration, excavation, processing through marketing of mining products called ANTAM, acquired the mine of bauxite. This ANTAM has become Indonesia’s longest running producer of bauxite since then.

1968年，印尼国有公司安塔姆收购了铝土矿矿山，承包了自勘探、挖掘、加工到矿产品销售的一系列业务活动，此后安塔姆公司成为印尼经营时间最长的铝土矿生产商。

ANTAM Bauxite Commodity is produced in Tayan Bauxite Mining in west Kalimantan by West Kalimantan Bauxite Mining Business Unit. Following the closure of the Kijang bauxite mine in 2009, ANTAM is currently developing two alumina projects to further add value to its vast bauxite reserve in Kalimantan. Bauxite resources and reserves of ANTAM as of December 31, 2020 remained solid to support downstream operations and development plans of the company. According to the Indonesian Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, Indonesia ranks the six of the world's biggest bauxite reserve, amounting to 1.2 billion tons, or 4% of the world total bauxite reserve, amounting to 30.39 billion tons. It means that Indonesia plays an important role in providing the world bauxite raw material. At the global level, in 2021, Indonesia ranked as the fifth biggest producer of bauxite with 18 million tons.

安塔姆铝土矿产自于西加里曼丹塔扬铝土矿区，由西加里曼丹铝土矿采矿部开采。继2009年启姜铝土矿区关闭后，安塔姆致力于开发两个氧化铝项目以进一步扩大其在加里曼丹庞大的铝土矿储量。截至2020年12月31日，安塔姆铝土矿资源量储备稳定，有力支持其下游业务和发展计划。据印尼能源和自然资源部部长表示，印尼铝土矿储量12亿吨，居世界第六，占全球铝土矿总储量303.9亿吨的4%。2021年，印尼铝土矿产量1800万吨，是全球第五大铝土矿生产国。

Indonesia exports bauxite to China as supported made a China general administration of custom. China has imported 107 million tons of bauxite in 2021 with 70% coming from Indonesia. The bauxite exports of Indonesia are projected to decrease further due to the Indonesian government's plan to reintroduce the ban on the export of all minerals, including bauxite from 2022 to interest the investment in downstream sectors and eight exports of high added value, semi-finished or finished products.

中国海关总署对印尼铝土矿出口提供了大力支持，2021年中国铝土矿进口总量1.07亿吨，其中70%进口自印度尼西亚。由于印尼政府计划自2022年起重新实施包括铝土矿在内的矿产出口禁令，为下游产业部门及八大高附加值半成品、成品出口引资，因此预计印尼铝土矿出口量将进一步下滑。

Ladies and gentlemen, the policy to ban bauxite export was an effort to develop local industry by encouraging Indonesia best companies to refine the ore into alumina before export. Alumina is a white powder that is melted to produce aluminum and it’s worth at least ten times through bauxite. In 2020, the new ban has been planned back to June 2023.

女士们先生们，铝土矿出口禁令旨在通过鼓励印尼优秀厂商在出口前精炼矿石生产氧化铝以推动当地产业发展，而氧化铝是一种高温熔化后生产铝的白色粉末，其产品价值是铝土矿的十倍以上。2020年，该禁令计划推迟至2023年6月开始实施。

Laws have also been brought into support the best aims. Under a regulation issued in November 2020, to gain the necessary permits to export bauxite, companies must now be building a refinery or partnering with a refiner. In October 2020, the parliament went further in retrieving (HYDRO), the regulatory landscape, the so-called Omnibus Law, amended thousands of articles in dozens of flows, including those governing mining. The law will stimulate and facilitate business persons or investors to do business in Indonesia, including investors that focuses on mining and smelting industries. With these supporting and business friendly loans, Indonesian government hopes to attract investment in estimating(explicit) mineral resources processing facility such as smelter.

现今，法律已成为支持目标发展的有力武器。根据2020年11月颁布的新规，若要获得铝土矿出口许可，印尼企业必须建造精炼厂或与精炼商合作。2020年10月，印尼议会进一步恢复土地监管，即综合法（Omnibus Law），该项法律修正了数十条流程中的上千条条款，其中就包括关于采矿管理的条款，且该项法律有利于激励包括采矿和冶炼行业在内的商人与投资者在印尼市场进行交易。此外，印尼政府积极提供商业贷款，希望借此加大针对矿产资源加工设施建设的投资，如冶炼厂。

Ladies and gentlemen, in order to boost its economy, Indonesia wants to move away from exporting raw materials. The focus instead on developing its downstream industries as downstream activities, involve processing raw materials into finished products to provide added value. For instance, crude oil can be refined into petroleum, diesel and plastics. Indonesia hopes to transform raw nickel into higher end products like lithium batteries for electric cars- a move the investment board said will eventually bring economic growth.

女士们先生们，为促进经济发展，印尼希望摆脱对原材料出口的依赖，重点发展下游产业与下游业务活动，将原材料加工为成品以增加出口附加值，例如原油可以提炼成石油、柴油和塑料，或将镍原矿转化为更高级的终端产品，如用于电动汽车的锂电池。印尼投资部表示，此举将最终带来经济增长。

Indonesia is blessed with mineral resources, but its mining sector contributes only a fraction to the country's economy. Despite large exports, the mineral and core sector alone contributed only around 5% to Indonesia’s GDP. This is why Indonesian president, a bunch of times, emphasized that Indonesia had better process mineral resources through those downstream industry or domestically.

印尼的矿产资源得天独厚，然而采矿业对印尼经济发展的贡献委实很小。尽管出口巨大，但矿物部门仅占印尼全国GDP总量的5%左右，这也就是为什么印尼总统屡次强调应重点推动国内下游产业部门加工矿产资源。

As part of the plan, Indonesia banned the export of nickel ore in January 2020. The government has pledged to gradually stop exporting other raw materials, too. This downstream move is expected to create jobs, increase profit, margins for the sector, as well as cut down on carbon emissions.

为促进下游产业发展，印尼自2020年1月开始禁止镍原矿出口，并承诺将逐步限制其他原材料出口，且这一下游举措有望增加国内就业机会，提高行业利润，缩减碳排放。

Indonesia has already imposed a ban on unprocessed nickel ore export since 2020. This move led to a number of countries which subsequently has filed a lawsuit against the country at the World Trade Organization. However, in which I will stay firm in its commitment, exporting processed nickel, crucial component, and steel making or so did improve the Indonesia’s threat balance with a number of outstanding credit partner in 2021 as the processed nickel comes with a value added that enhances the quality and price of the product. With the same reason, Indonesia will also plan to ban other raw ore exports, including bauxite. In this regard, Indonesian president endlessly encouraged business persons and Indonesian Chamber of Commerce members to team up with foreign business person to invest in Indonesia, to build a smelter and facility for processing through all materials into process and value added products.

2020年，印尼针对未经加工的镍原矿颁布了出口禁令，这一举措促使许多国家向世界贸易组织对印尼提起诉讼。然而我对印尼政府所承诺的坚信不疑，因为加工后的镍产品附加值增加，质量显著提升，出口价格上涨，出口加工后的镍产品、关键中间品和钢制品等确实削弱了印尼与其他众多信贷合作伙伴的平衡威胁。因此，印尼政府也将陆续禁止包括铝土矿在内的其他原矿出口。对此，印尼总统不断鼓励商人和商会会员加强与外国投资者的合作，促进资本内流，建造冶炼厂和其他设施以加工矿产原料，实现原料产品增值。

Ladies and gentlemen, in relation, Ministry of Investment constantly explain there. Indonesian government has planned to ban exports of bauxite in 2023 to support the development of the downstream mining industry. With that being said, Indonesia so far still has two bauxite smelters located in west Kalimantan province with the capacity to process around 6 million tons. While the country has a potential to produce until 30 million tons in a year. In this regard, investors will have a significantly huge opportunity to invest and build bauxite smelters in Indonesia. And talking about investment. Indonesian government offers abundant benefits for foreign investors to come and invest in Indonesia in smelting bauxite to be processed and value-added products.

女士们先生们，对于相关情况，印尼投资部曾不断进行解释，印尼政府已计划在2023年开始禁止铝土矿出口以支持下游采矿业的发展。话虽如此，但目前来看，印尼仅拥有西卡里曼丹的两座铝土矿冶炼厂，年产能约600万吨，而印尼潜在年产能高达3000万吨，因此投资者在印尼投资建造铝土矿冶炼厂的机会巨大。说到投资，印尼政府将为在印尼投资建厂、冶炼加工铝土矿为增值产品的外国投资者提供丰厚的福利待遇。

Allow me to highlight here that investing in Indonesia is indeed promising. Considering that the government focuses on attracting investors to strengthen those trip industry. Indonesia stipulated in new law called omnibus law, which mainly aims to simplify the business license process across almost all business sectors, including maritime and fisheries, energy and mineral resources, electricity, infrastructure, transportation and so on.

我需要强调的是，在印尼投资的前景远大。印尼政府注重引资发展旅游业，为此曾制定名为综合法的新法律，以简化包括海运、渔业、能源和矿产资源、电力、基建、运输等在内的商业部门营业执照申请程序。

Indonesia is also the 19th special economic zones for free trade zones, 118 industrial estate that are open for foreign investment. the as easy to offer various benefits from special facilities and incentives, both fiscal and not fiscal. And since September 2021, both countries have lodged the use of local currencies settlement or LCS which elevates efficiency of business transaction between both countries since the use of US dollar is eliminated.

此外，印尼是第19个自由贸易区的经济特区，有118个工业园对外国投资开放，因此投资者从众多专用设施和激励措施中很容易获得各项福利，包括财政和非财政的。自2021年9月起，中印尼双方正式启动双边本币结算机制（LCS），在取消美元结算后，双方商业交易效率得到显著提升。

Lastly, as China is the world's biggest aluminum producer, I would like to reiterate here that Indonesian government is open widely for Chinese investors to invest and build bauxite smelters in Indonesia. And we, as the embassy, will be more than eager to assist and facilitate communication between both sides to build concrete cooperation in the near future.

最后我要说的是，中国是世界上最大的铝生产国，印尼政府欢迎中国投资者在印尼投资建设铝土矿冶炼厂，而印尼大使馆也非常愿意促进双方沟通，协助双方在不久的将来建立更坚实的合作。

Thank you, Terima Kasih, 谢谢大家!

谢谢！