INDONESIA 2015



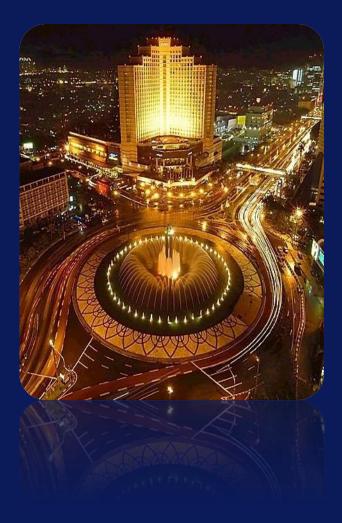


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Presentation Overview

- Economic OutlookGovernment Policies
- Business Views
- Sectors of Opportunity





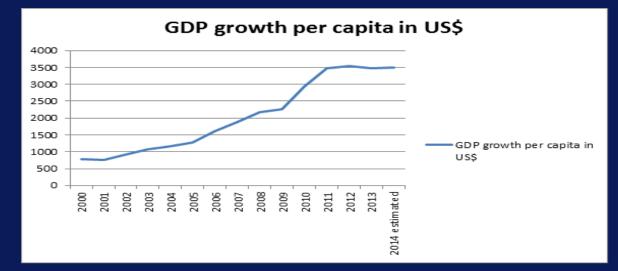
Indonesia Today

16th largest economy in the world GDP: \$1.3 T - GDP/Capita: \$5,200 - Imports: \$178.6 B – Exports: \$178.9 B Trading Partners (Imports): China 15.3%, Singapore 13.6%, Japan 11.9%, Malaysia 6.4%, South Korea 6.2%, US 6.1%, Thailand 6% 45 million members of the Consuming Class 53% of population in cities, producing 74% of GDP



Key Economic Indicators

Positive Macroeconomic Story Since Asian Financial Crisis



✓ GDP growth averaging above 5.0%
✓ Debt/GDP reduced from 86% ('00) to 22% ('13)
✓ Stable inflation, interest and unemployment rates
✓ Poverty cut in half from 24% ('99) to 12% ('12)
✓ Rising middle class - per capita GDP now ~\$3500



Trade and Investment

\$ Million	Total Trade	U.S. Exports to Indonesia	Indonesian Exports to the U.S.	U.S. Trade Deficit	Total Trade Growth
2014	27,693.20	8,331.30	19,361.90	-11,030.60	-1.01%
2013	27,976.40	9,099.70	18,876.70	-9,777.00	7.60%
2012	26,001.10	7,998.80	18,002.30	-10,003.50	-2.00%
2011	26,532.30	7,421.40	19,110.90	-11,689.50	13.26%
2010	23,426.20	6,947.90	16,478.30	-9,530.40	29.82%

AmCham Study on U.S. FDI

- \$61 Billion in last 7 years
- \$65 Billion in next 5 years if business climate is right
- Tech and Skills Transfer, Job Creation



Indonesia in 2030

- 7th largest economy in the world
- 135 million members of the consuming class
- 71% of population in cities producing 86% of GDP
- 113 million skilled workers needed
- \$1.8 trillion market opportunity in consumer services, agriculture and fisheries, resources, and education



Core Strengths

Driven by Consumption

- Indonesia's current impressive economic progress is a <u>commodity export domestic</u> <u>consumption</u> story
- Commodity Powerhouse
 - It is the world's largest exporter of palm oil and the second largest exporter of thermal coal, tin and cocoa.
- Strength in Energy
 - It has 3.5 billion barrels of proven oil reserves and over 110 trillion cubic feet of natural gas reserves
- Demographic Dividend
 - over 46% of Indonesia's 250 million people are under the age of 25; 30% are under 15.







Indonesia's Middle Class

- By 2020 roughly 141 million people are expected to be in the middle and affluent class about 8-9 million people will enter the middle class each year.
- Franchises: increasing demand for U.S. brands from quality-conscious middle class
- Est. 14% annual growth for foreign franchises
- Education: secondary education growth with history of overseas education

Economic Priorities

- Target growth of 7% GDP by 2019 up from current
 5 5.2%
- Maritime Highway Commerce & Connectivity
- Address Income Disparity

 Institute Universal Healthcare
 - 135.7 million registered users currently
 - Expand Electricity Access Across Indonesia
 - 60% electrification rate (GOI Goal: 90% by 2020)
 - 2/3 of those without access live in rural areas



New Administration – Renewed Spending Priorites

Infrastructure

- Power: 35 GW of new power in 5 years
- Ports: \$6 billion for 24 new seaports and existing upgrades
- Reduce Logistics Costs Currently at 24% of GDP
- Healthcare
 - Currently 3% of GDP and will continue to grow
 - 50,000 new local health centers over 5 years
- Defense
 - Increase spending from 0.9% to 1.5% of GDP



Maritime Highway



One-Stop Investment Approval

Jakarta, Indonesia, Dec 12-13, 2011

- Indonesian Investment Coordinating (BKPM)
 - 21 Ministries and Agencies delegated officers to BKPM headquarters
- Aimed at simplifying and easing investing into Indonesia
- Initial phase underway expect complete rollout in 2015
- 2014 Domestic Investment: \$12 billion
- 2014 Foreign Investment: \$24 billion



Business Optimism

Based on Survey of American Businesses in Indonesia



- 57% expected their Indonesia workforce to expand in 2014
- 88% expect profits to increase in 2015
- 81% look to expand in 2015

Source: AmCham Singapore, ASEAN Business Outlook Survey 2015



Business Concerns

- Infrastructure
- Corruption
- Laws & Regulations
- Government Incentives



- Availability of Trained Personnel
- Customs Difficulties
- Local Protectionism
- Free Movement of Goods



Competition & Ease of Entry

- Sectors with more market competition and less government regulation face fewer policy challenges
- More Challenges from GOI Regulation

 Extractive Industies, Oil & Gas
- Fewer Challenges from GOI Regulation
 - Consumer Goods Financial Services
 - Techonology



Leading Sectors

- Renewable Energy and Power Generation
- Healthcare Technology
- Aviation/Airports
- Education and Training
- Defense
- Telecommunication/ICT
- Franchising





Energy & Power Expansion

- Total 43 GW expansion over next 5 years
 Jokowi Plans: 35 GW
 - Previously Planned: 8 GW
 - 50,000 km additional transmission capacity
- \$83.5 billion in needed investement
- 8 GW/year of new capacity to reach goals
- IPPs need to develop 25 GW of expansion
- US Embassy formed Power Working Group
 - Showcase U.S. industry value to support expansion



Aviation Sector Growth

- 237 Airports
- Growth & Expansion
 - 15 New Airports
 - 22 Expanded Runways
- 1,500 Indonesian Aircraft in operation
- 100 million domestic passengers were expected in 2014, 15% growth over 2013
- Indonesia will enter the top ten aviation markets around 2020
- Indonesia to be 5th largest domestic market in coming years





Conclusions

- Vibrant, Stable Democracy
- Huge Market of 250 million, largest in ASEAN
- Strong, Growing Economic Factors
- Growing Middle & Consumer Classes
- Human Capital & Skills Shortages
- Some Sectoral Challenges
- Ease of Doing Business Hurdles

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