INDONESIA 2017





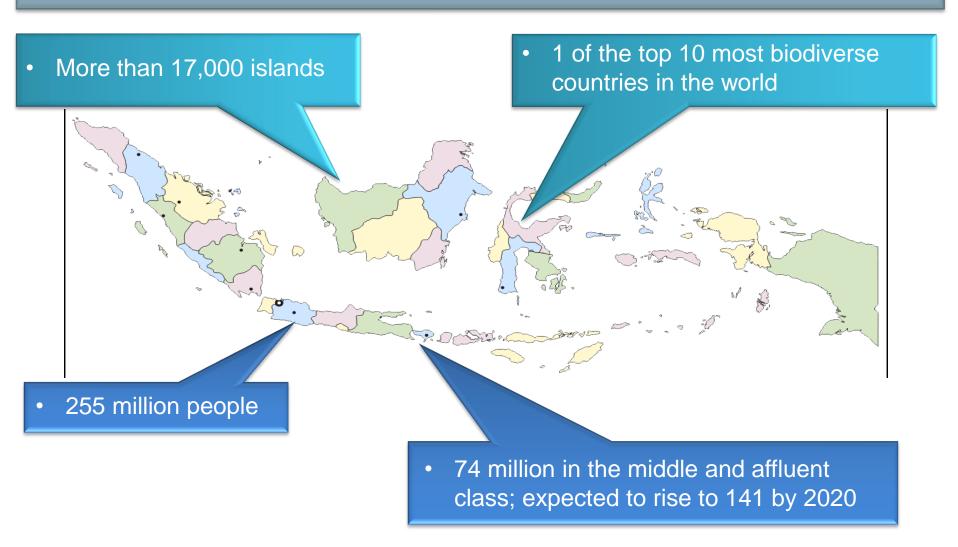
Rosemary Gallant Commercial Counselor

Overview

- National and Economic Overview
- Regional Comparison
- Challenges and EODB Issues
- **Best Prospects and Strategy**

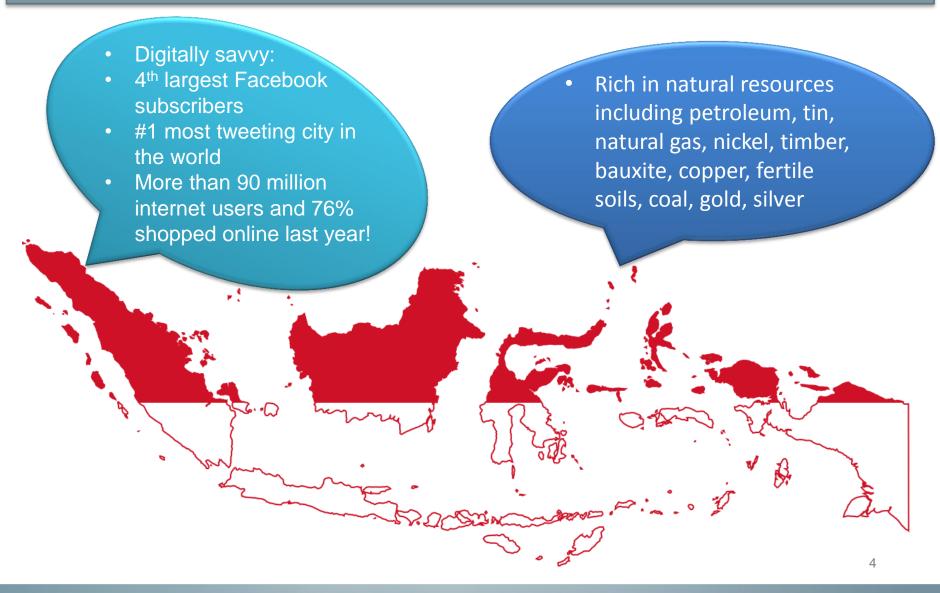


Indonesia: Country of Promise



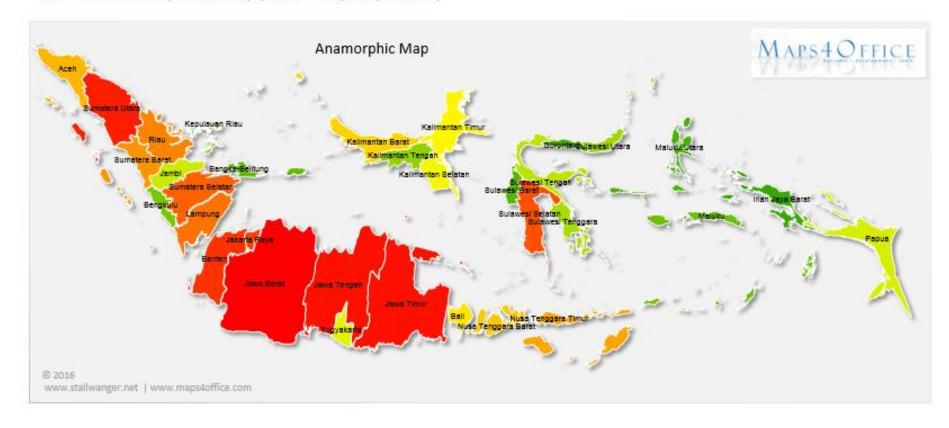
Note: middle and affluent are those with monthly spend of IDR 2 million or above (\$152). Data point from BCG.

Indonesia: Country of Promise

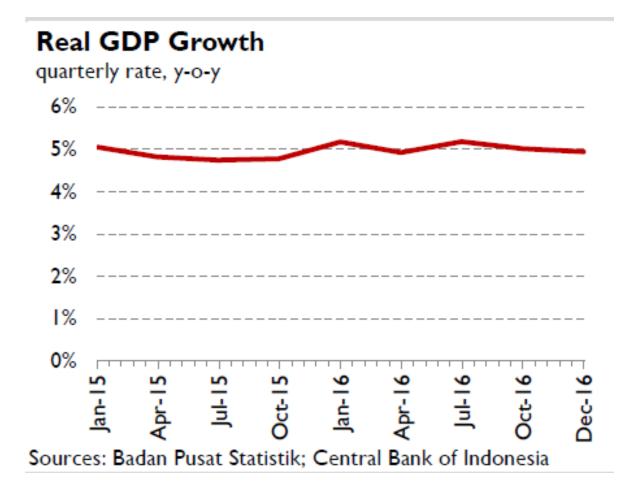


Population Density

IDN - Indonesia Population Map | 2015 - Propinsi (Province)



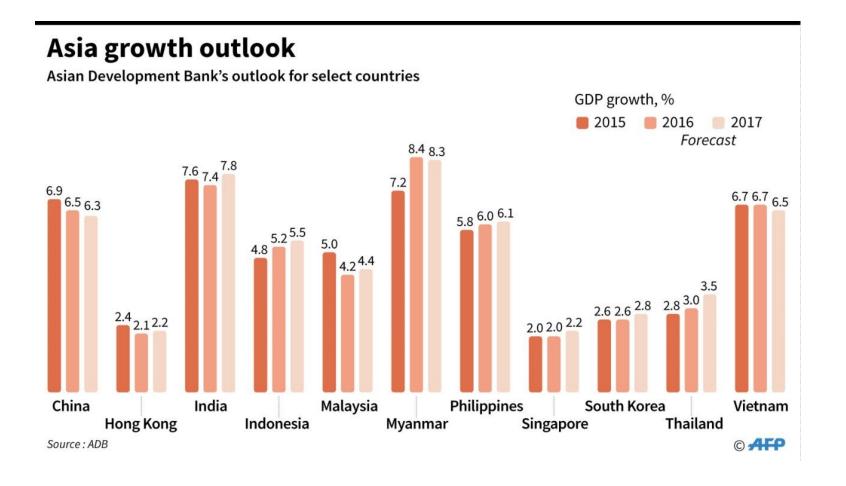
Steady Growth



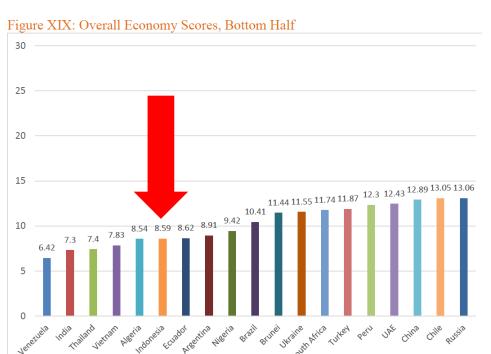
Economic Overview

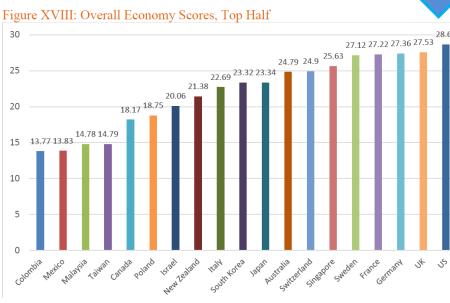
- 5.0% growth in 2016, slight uptick over 2015
- Growth expected to be flat in 2017
- Growth below 6% is not enough to create jobs for the 3 million people entering job force each year
- Rupiah has stabilized
- Commodity price improvements are supporting trade surplus. Since January 2016, prices for rubber, crude oil, palm oil, copper, and coffee have risen, while the prices of liquid natural gas (LNG) and cocoa have declined.
- Bilateral Trade is \$25 billion, \$19 bn in US Imports, \$6 bn **Exports**
- US exports down 10% over last 5 years

Asia growth comparison



Global IPR Index

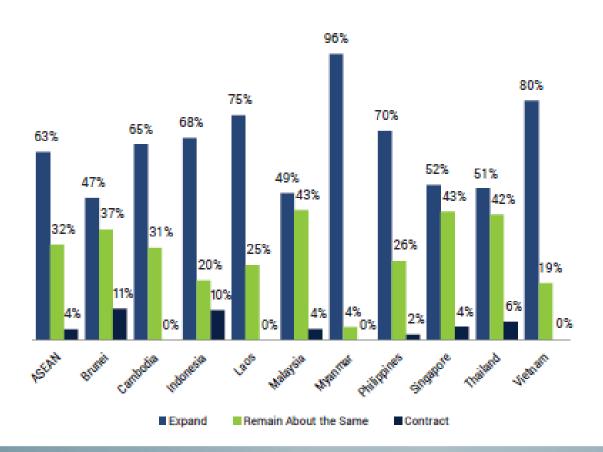




Source: U.S. Chamber International IP Index 2017

Growth

The majority of respondents (63%) also report that their companies will be expanding in their current countries of operation, a figure unchanged from last year, while only 4% expect their companies to contract. Executives in Myanmar almost universally expect to expand (96%). Respondents from the consumer goods and consulting industries are, respectively, the least and most likely to expect their companies to expand.



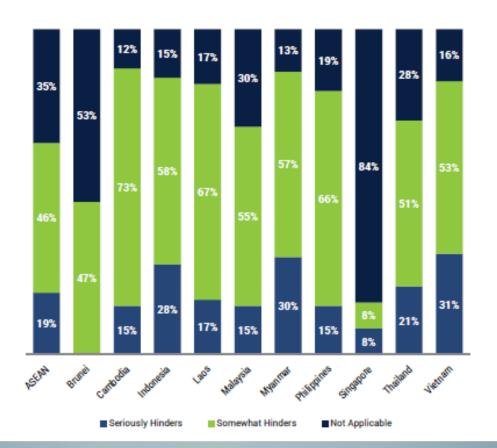
In Your Response Location, Does Your Company Plan to Expand or Contract?

> Source: ASEAN Business Outlook Survey 2016 by U.S. Chamber and AmCham Singapore

Corruption overall

CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY RISKS FOR CURRENT BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Corrupt business environments can result from the way in which the state enforces the law. Failure to enforce laws fairly and efficiently is seen as a substantial challenge by the majority of businesses across ASEAN (65%). With the exception of Brunei and Singapore, the majority of respondents in all ASEAN countries report that the lack of fair enforcement of the law "seriously hinders" or "somewhat hinders" their current ability to do business.



Lack of Fair Enforcement of the Law

> Source: ASEAN Business Outlook Survey 20116 by U.S. Chamber and AmCham Singapore

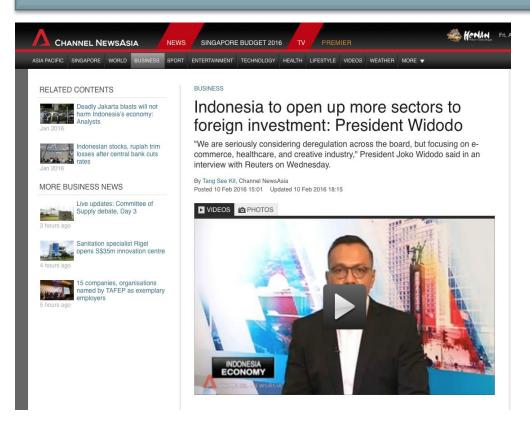
Ease of Doing Business

Economy	Ease of Doing Business Rank ▲	Starting a Business	Dealing with Construction Permits	Getting Electricity
Uzbekistan	87	25	147	83
Guatemala	88	119	89	19
Samoa	89	37	96	59
Uruguay	90	60	163	43
Indonesia	91	151	116	49
Kenya	92	116	152	106
Seychelles	93	137	146	140
Saudi Arabia	94	147	15	28
El Salvador	95	129	156	109
Trinidad and Tobago	96	69	149	31
Fiji	97	159	101	82
Zambia	98	105	78	153
	4			

Indonesia is #91 out of 190, up 15 slots in 2016. Pres. Jokowi aiming for #40 by 2018.

Source: World Bank

Economic Reform Packages



- 14 New economic reform packages
 - 35% reduction in # of licenses
 - 100% foreign investment in some retail stores
 - 70 license application moved online



- Most important reform is revision of the Negative Investment List (DNI)
 - New sectors open to foreign investment: e-commerce, tourism, film, pharmaceutical

Strategy

- Long term approach, patience is required.
- Develop local partners but check to monitor company reputation.
- Creative financing

 ESCOs, PPPs.
- Young population open to new technologies, education and travel
- Because of the entrance into force of the AEC, opening Indonesia's market to goods and services from all ASEAN members. Realization it has to compete with its neighbors for trade and investment





Bright Spots

- Long Term Best Prospects
- Export growth in Defense equipment
- Growth in consumer products
 — Cosmetics exports up 15% to \$51 mn
- Digital Content / Fin Tech / E-Commerce



Presidential Priorities:

- Tourism
- Manufacturing
- Agriculture
- Transportation

Fin Tech

- Fintech market generated \$14.5 billion in transacts during 2016 and that number is growing as the middle class grows
- Only 36% of adults have bank account leaving much room to grow

Only 27% of Indonesians save money at a financial institution

Only 7% receive wages via a bank account Only 9% use a debit card to make payments And 50% still borrow through non-bank mechanisms

According to a World Bank Index

E-Commerce

- Indonesians spend 3.5 hours daily accessing the internet on mobile devices... much longer than Americans, who average 1.7 hours a day
- The number of Indonesians using social media services increased from 76.5 million in 2014 to 129.2 million in 2015
- In 2015 46.1 million people made online purchases more than once in a month, though only 9.9 million users paid for their online purchases through internet banking

Indonesia's e-commerce market was estimated at \$1.38 billion as of 2015



Top Digital Economy Challenges

Policies:

- Data Center Localization Requirements (Kominfo Regulation 20/2016) Concerning Protection of Personal Data in Electronic Systems)
- Local Content Requirements for 4G LTE ICT products
- Proposed OTT requirements

Negative Investment List:

- E-commerce allows 100% foreign ownership, *if* the valuation is above Rp 100 billion (\$7.5 million)
- Fintech lenders are allowed to have 85% foreign ownership
- Payment system providers are only allowed 20% foreign ownership

Best Prospects: The Big Five



Energy

- In 35,000 MW program, 18.277 MW (52%) has been contracted (signed Power Purchase Agreement)
- Nearly 15 million people without access to energy

Aviation

- By 2034, Indonesia will be the world's 6th largest air travel market
- Air cargo volume expected to grow 4.5% this year



Best Prospects: The Big Five

Education

- Number of higher education students has doubled in the last five years.
- 50,000 Indonesian studying abroad and expected to increase 20% annually
- Nearly 9,000 studying in the U.S. (up 6.6% from last year)
- These students contributed \$303 million to US economy in 2015





Healthcare

- Medical equipment and services market expected to reach \$914 million in 2016
- 10% of medical devices are from the U.S.
- In the next 5 years private sector plans to develop over 30 hospitals.
- U.S. exports grew 2% to \$193 mn in 2016

Best Prospects: The Big Five

IT

- Indonesia plans to spend USD \$20 billion in the next five years to ensure connectivity across the archipelago.
- Use of ICT to strengthen national connectivity to balance economy and infrastructure development.
- Opportunities for U.S. firms to supply base transceiver stations, transmission equipment, broadband wireless access, and value-added/data services.





Eastern Indonesia

 To balance Indonesia's economy and draw more development to Eastern Indonesia, huge focus on power, water, maritime surveillance, weather data, aviation upgrades





Upcoming Events



The 28th International Communications and Information Technology Exhibition & Conference

MARINA BAY SANDS SINGAPORE



12 - 14 July 2017 Jakarta Convention Center, Jakarta - Indonesia



Jakarta, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 25-26, 2017

Surabaya, Thursday and Friday, April 27-28, 2017



U.S. Power Working Group FOR INDONESIA

Supporting Indonesia's Power Infrastructure

Contact Us

Rosemary Gallant

Counselor for Commercial Affairs

U.S. Department of Commerce | International Trade Administration U.S. Embassy Jakarta, Indonesia World Trade Center 6, 3rd FL Jl Jendral Sudirman Kay 29-31 Jakarta Selatan 12920 Phone +62-21-526-2850 Fax +62-21-526-2855

Email: Rosemary.Gallant@trade.gov

Website: www.export.gov/Indonesia

http://jakarta.usembassy.gov www.export.gov/indonesia