

Indonesia Development Strategy to Address Growth, Inequality and Security Issues

Gen. Army (Ret) Luhut B. Pandjaitan Coordinating Minister of Maritime Affairs Acting Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources

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2 Addressing Growth and Inequality Issues

Tackling Key Issues on Security Matters

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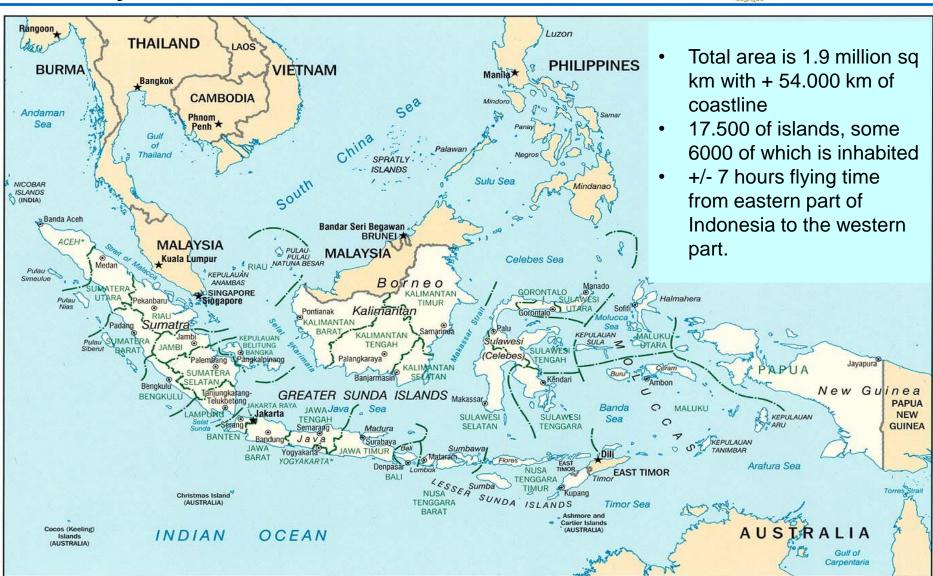
1 Introduction to Indonesia

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Tackling Key Issues on Security Matters

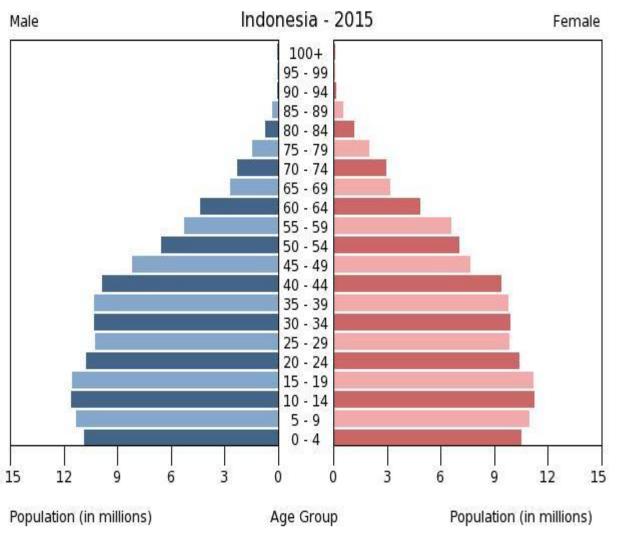
Republic of Indonesia: largest Archipelago **Country in the World**





4th Most Populous Country and 3rd Largest Democracies in The World





- Total population in Indonesia is ~255 million people, 59% of which are in productive age (15-55 years).
- We are the 3rd largest democracies in the world, after India and United States
- Indonesia is the largest muslim countries with more than 220 million muslim population.
- We have more than 300 ethnic groups and +700 languages

Source: CIA Factbook and BPS

Indonesia General Election 2014: Volunteer and Social Media



Coordinating Minister of Maritime Affairs

~ 133 million people (70% of eligible voters) participated in the 2014 presidential election. It was the largest since 2004. More Indonesians voted for Jokowi compared to Americans who elected Barack Obama in 2008.

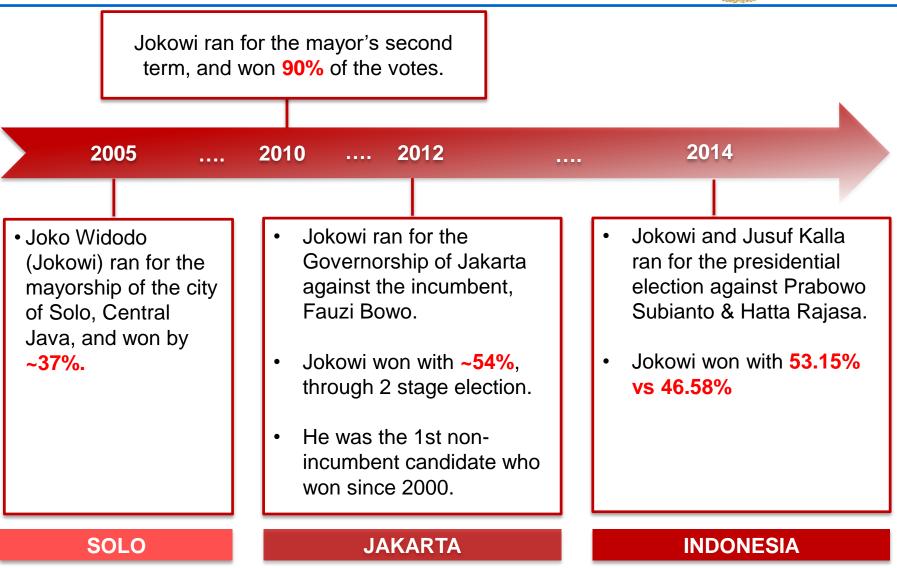
It was the most transparent process in our history. The general public had direct access to monitor the result form from each available ballot.

Volunteer groups play a much more significant role compared to previous elections, especially through social media and internet.

No	Tempat		Prabowo		Jokowi		#Valid	#Invalid
1	ACEH		595037	57.14%	446248	42.85%	1041179	3046
2	SUMATERA UTARA		1680088	42.09%	2310793	57.90%	3990895	2064
3	SUMATERA BARAT		1353347	77.76%	387053	22.23%	1740112	1458
4	RIAU		261063	49.25%	268914	50.74%	529937	493
5	JAMBI		832308	48.78%	873870	51.21%	1706062	1370
6	SUMATERA SELATAN		873840	53.14%	770537	46.85%	1644046	1452
•	faminaria.		431420	45.31%	520594	54.68%	951763	821
			720340	47.62%	792044	52.37%	1512033	1245
	No.	G	157336	33.74%	308962	66.25%	466268	478
			115271	38.68%	182708	61.31%	297750	254
		0/2	2272295				4848231	5461
		Kav	VE 105	em	6071	014	9196351	12342
		Mana	1379106	32.30%	2889413	67.69%	4267917	4656
ı	2014	Komi	ılıllas	44.13%	1219036	55.86%	2181444	3383
	2014	-	1420650	16 070	5022152	63 1304	0110236	11251

Joko Widodo Road to Presidency..



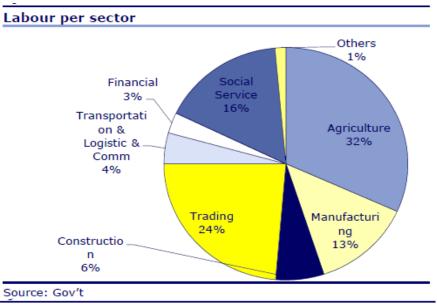


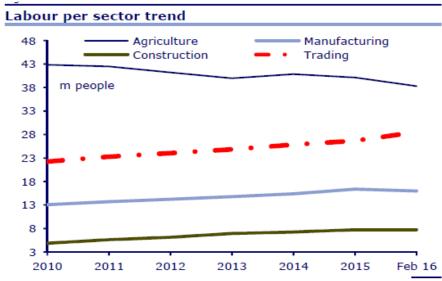
Indonesia Economic Profile



Economic Profile:

- GDP: ~US\$ 900 billion (16th largest in the world by 2016). It is the largest economy in Southeast Asia
- GDP growth: 5.18% in 2Q 2016
- Inflation: 2.79% yoy August 2016
- National Budget: US\$ 157 billion in 2016
- Unemployment rate: 5.5% in February 2016
- Public Debt : US\$ 240 billion or 27% to GDP as of 2015
- 32% or 38 million people are working in agricultural sector





Source: CLSA and Badan Pusat Statistics

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Addressing Growth and Inequality Issues

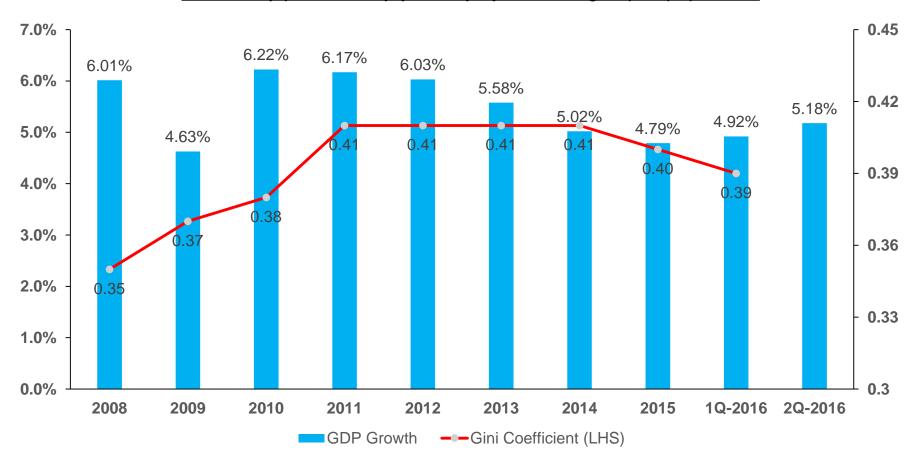
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Tackling Key Issues on Security Matters

High GDP Growth and Increased Inequality During 2008-2012 Due to Commodity Price



<u>During 2008-2012, Indonesia enjoyed high GDP growth due to increase in commodities price,</u> however these also followed by increase in income inequality, since the main benefit of increased in commodity prices is enjoyed only by selected group of population



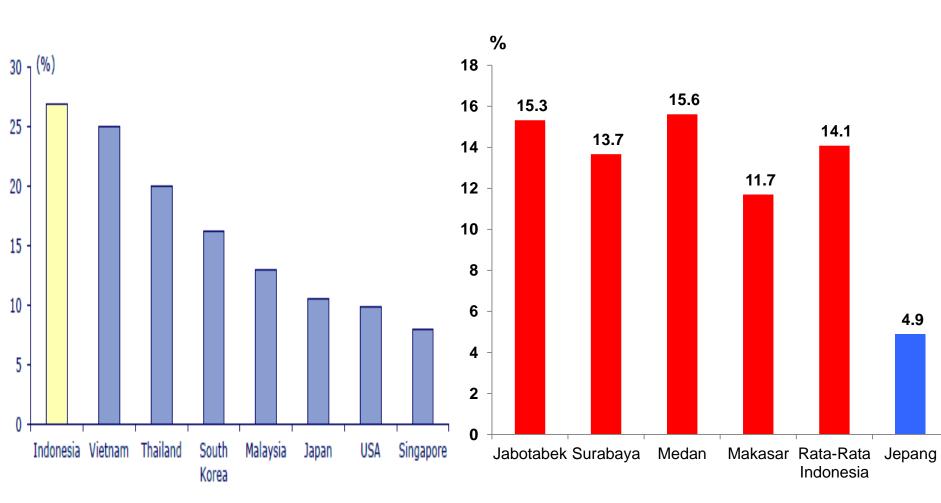
Source: Badan Pusat Statistik

High Logistic Cost Lower Our Economic Competitiveness





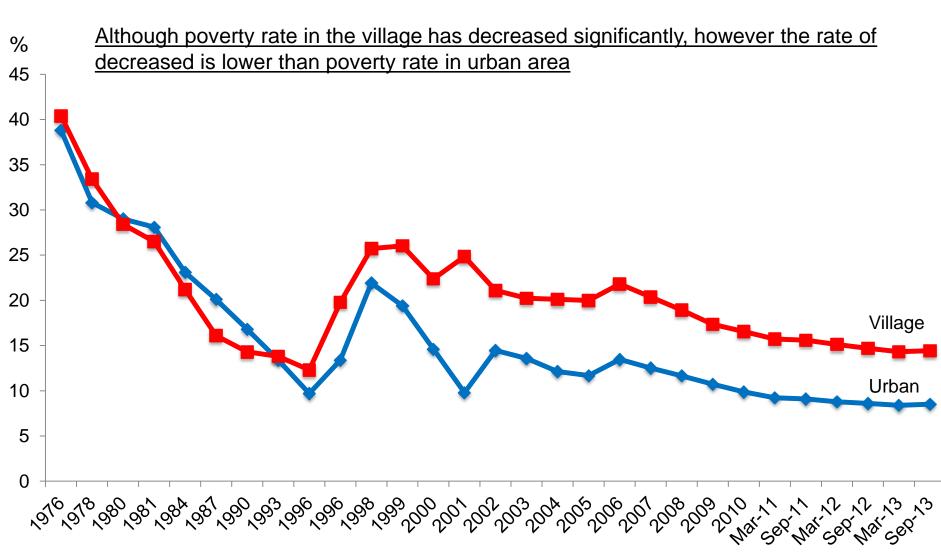
Cost of Transportation as % to Total Cost



Sumber: CLSA and Ministry of Transportation

Wide Gap on Poverty Rate Between Population Living in The Village and Urban Area





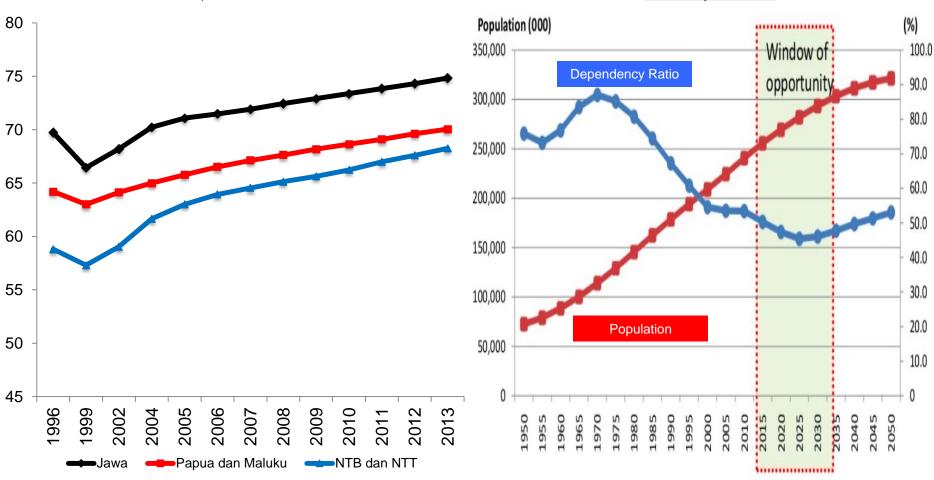
Source: Badan Pusat Statistik

Low Dependency Ratio, But Diverse Human Development Index (HDI)



Gap of HDI between population in Java and East Indonesia (Papua, Maluku, NTB, and NTT) is still wide

...Those gap may change our demographic bonus into a demographic disaster if we don't fix the problem

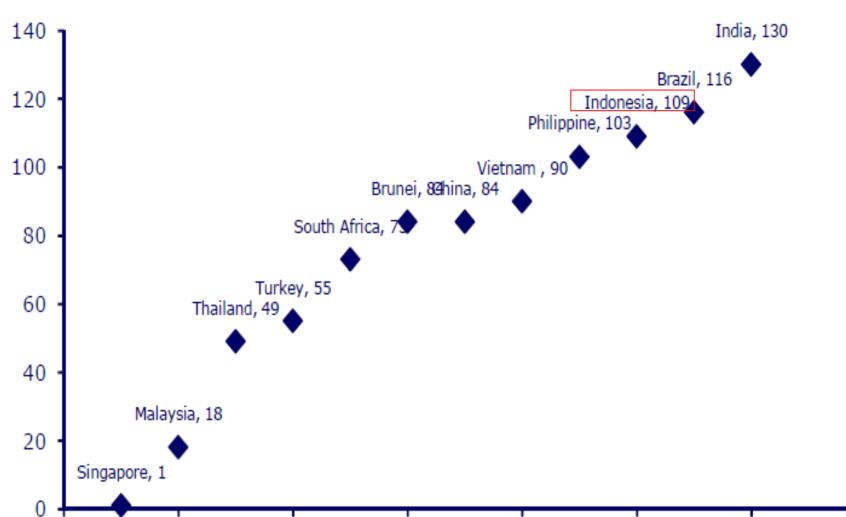


Source: Badan Pusat Statistik

Reform is Needed to Improve Investment and Business Climate



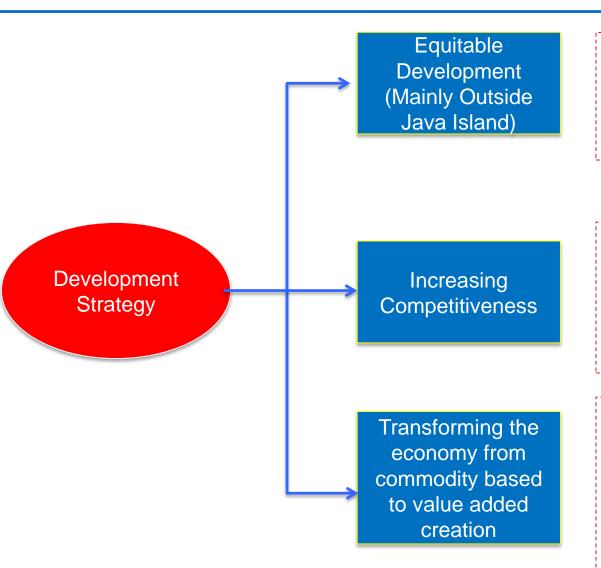
2016 World Bank Ease of Doing Business



Source: CLSA and WorldBank

Development Strategy



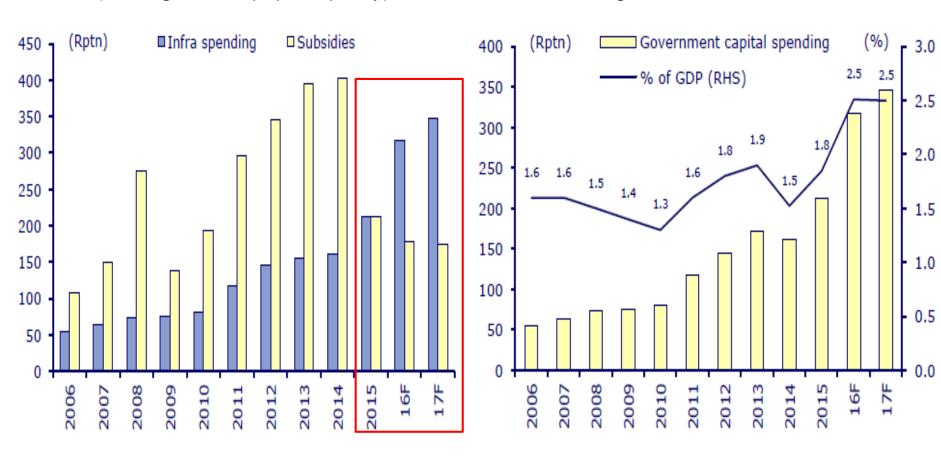


- Promoting Developments and Growth Outside Java Island
- Reconstructing and Developing Infrastructures Outside Java Island
- Improving the Quality of Human Resources
- Creating Conducive Investment Atmosphere
- Developing national logistic connectivity
- Prohibiting Exports of Raw Materials/unprocessed commodities
- Developing SME business
- Providing Tax Holiday

Government Commit to Build Infrastructure and Reduce Subsidies

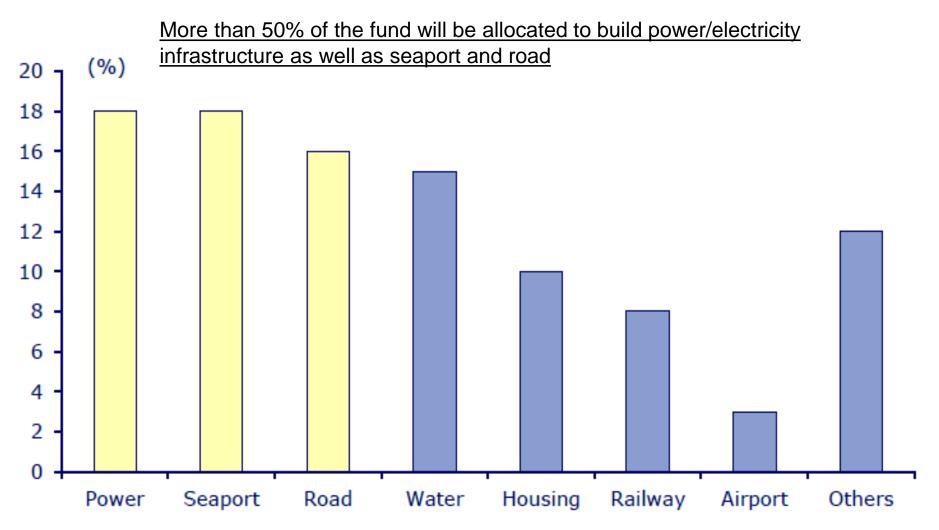


Since President Joko Widodo is inaugurated in Oct 2014, He took out the fuel subsidy (although it is unpopular policy) and re-allocate the budget to build infrastructure



US\$ 450 Billion to Fund Infrastructure Roll-Out Until 2019

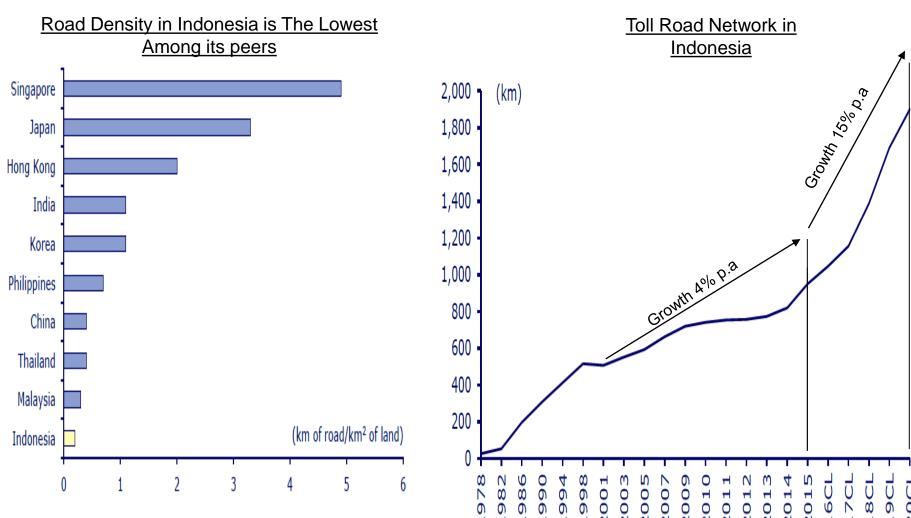




Source: Bappenas and CLSA 16

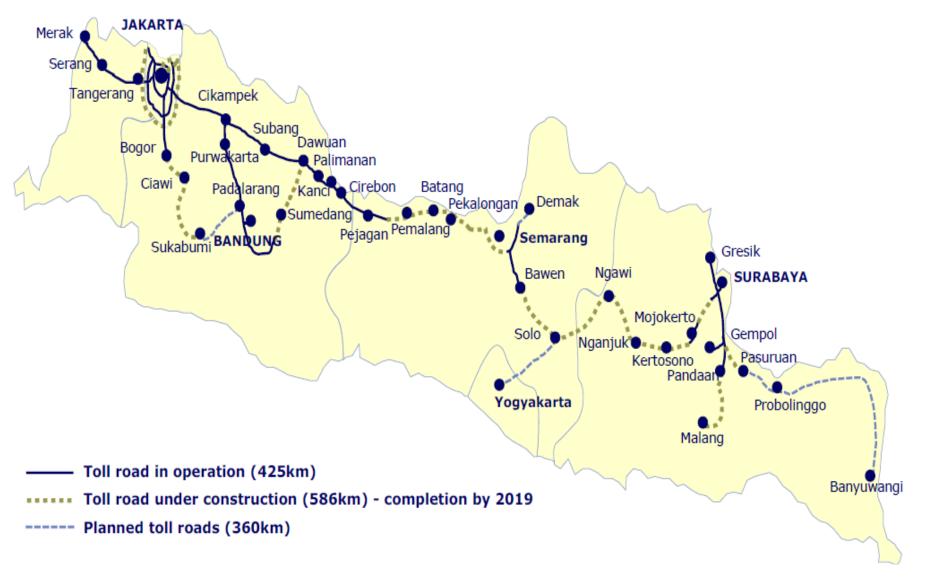
Extensive Toll Road Construction from 2015-2020





Construction of Trans Java Toll Road





Source: Kementerian PUPR and CLSA 18

Construction of Trans Sumatra Toll Road











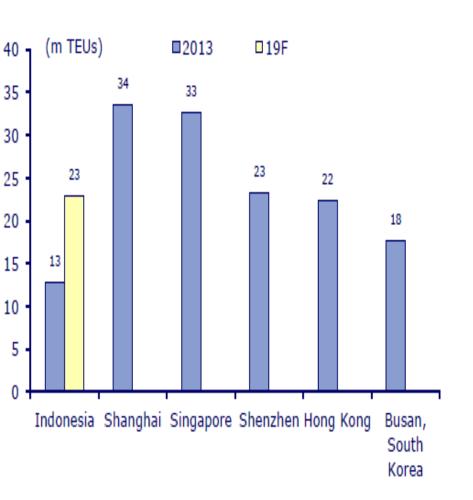
Source: Kementerian PUPR and CLSA

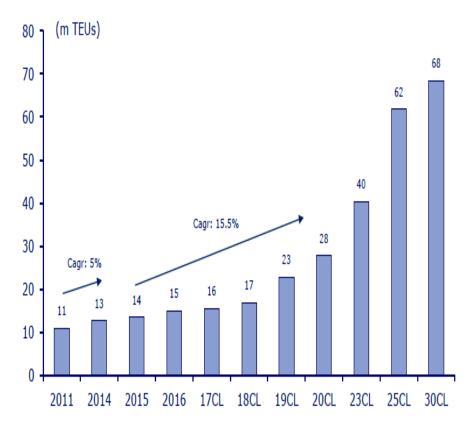
Increasing Port Capacity is Imperative to Support Higher Economic Growth



Port Capacity Comparison Between Indonesia and Surrounding Countries

Indonesia Port Capacity Expansion Plan Until 2030

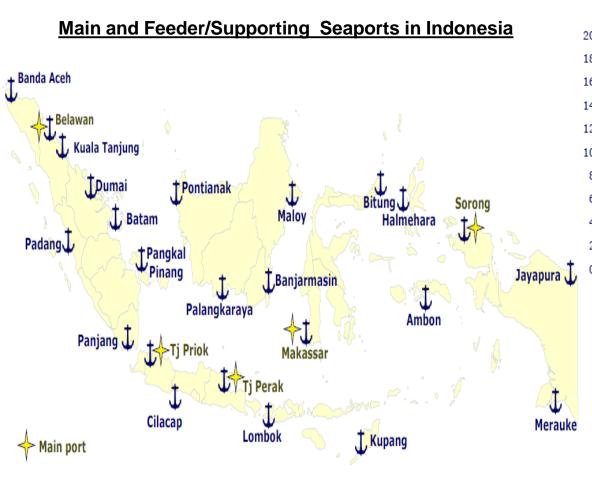


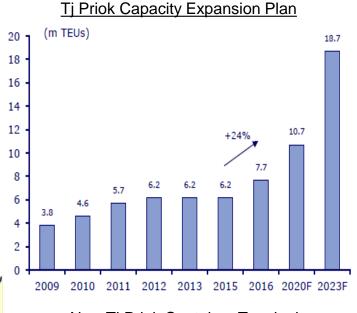


Source: Pelindo I-IV and CLSA 20

Port Expansion in Tanjung Priok







New Tj Priok Container Terminal



Source: CLSA and Pelindo II

One Stop Services (OSS) to Simplify and Speed Up Business and Investment License

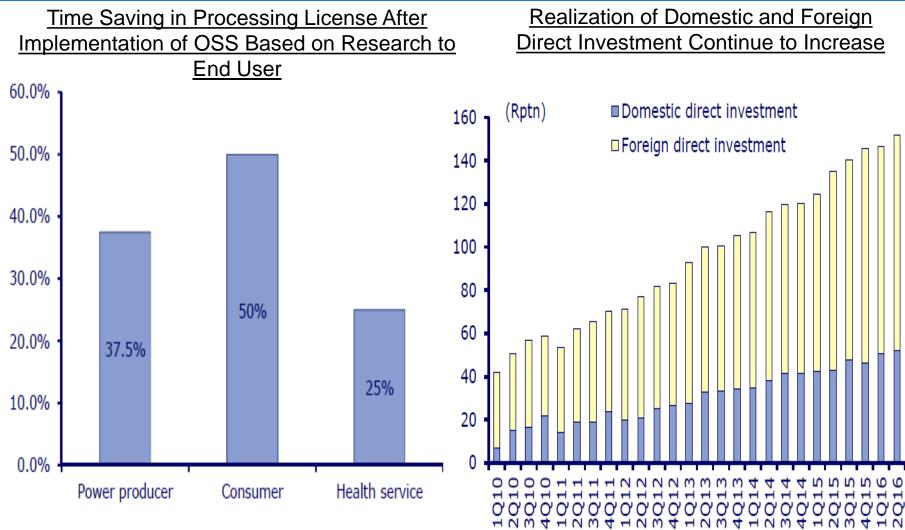


Sectors	Before OSS	After OSS
Power Plant	49 Licenses 923 days	25 Licenses 256 days
Land (4 simplifications)	Building Use licenses 3k-5k ha-123 days	90 days
Forestry (13 simplifications)	Land Use Licenses 111 days	47 days
Transport (4 simplifications)	Special Terminal Licenses-30 days	5 days
Agriculture (9 simplifications)	Plantation Licenses 751 days	182 days
Industry (8 simplifications)	Industrial Business Licenses-672 days	152 days
Tourism Area (6 simplifications)	Tourism Area Licenses 661 days	188 days
Tax Allowance Applications	Not Specified	28 days

Source: BKPM 22

Result from The Implementation of OSS is Favorable





Source: BKPM 23

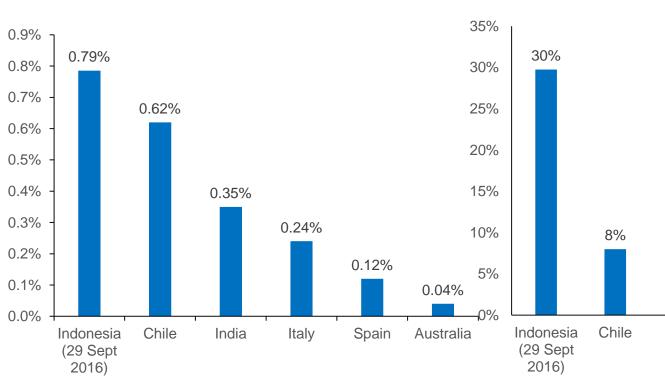
Government Revenue From Tax Amnesty Program



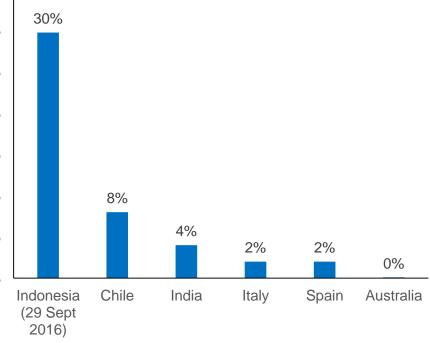
Government revenue from tax amnesty program as of 29 Sept 2016 is US\$ 7.3 billion. This is collected less than 3 months out of 9 months period for the tax amnesty

Comparing with similar program in other countries, our program could be considered as one of the most succesfull tax amnesty program in term of revenue





Asset Declared to GDP Ratio (US\$ 275 billion)



Source: Ministry of Finance

Revitalization of Agricultural Infrastructure



Govt projects	2015F	2016F	2017F	2018F	2019F	Total
Dams						
Addition (unit)	13	8	9	- 11	8	49
Budget (Rp tn)	8.0	4.9	5.2	6.2	7.7	32.0
Rehabilitation (unit)	5	10	10	10	10	45
Budget (Rp tn)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7
Irrigation						
Addition (m ha)	0.12	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	1.00
Budget (Rp tn)	2.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	54.9
Rehabilitation (m ha)	0.25	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	2.97
Budget (Rp tn)	1.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	16.9
Total budget for agri infrastructure (Rp tn)	12.6	21.8	22.1	23.3	24.7	104.5



Dam Bajulmati Jatim (1.800 ha irigation)



Source: Bappenas 25

Involvement of The Army in The Revitalization of Government Aid





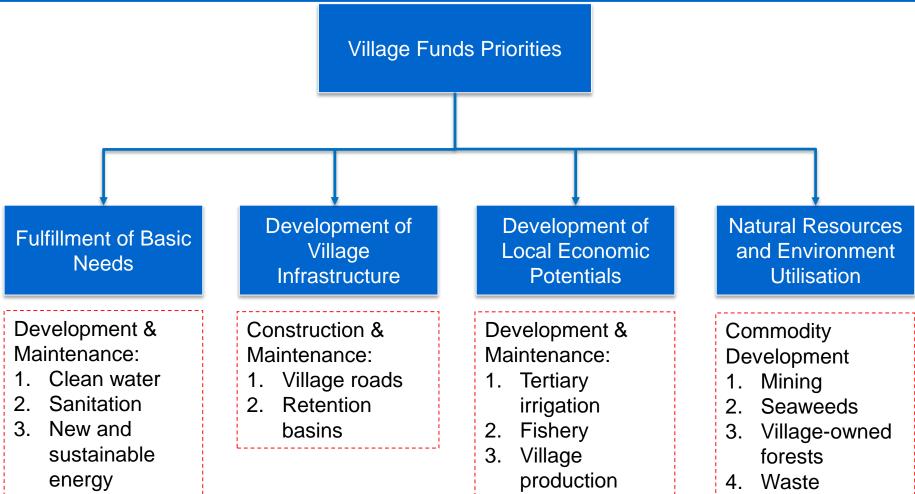






Village Fund Programme to Empower Local Economy in the Villages





facilities

management

Estimates of Village Funds 2015-2019



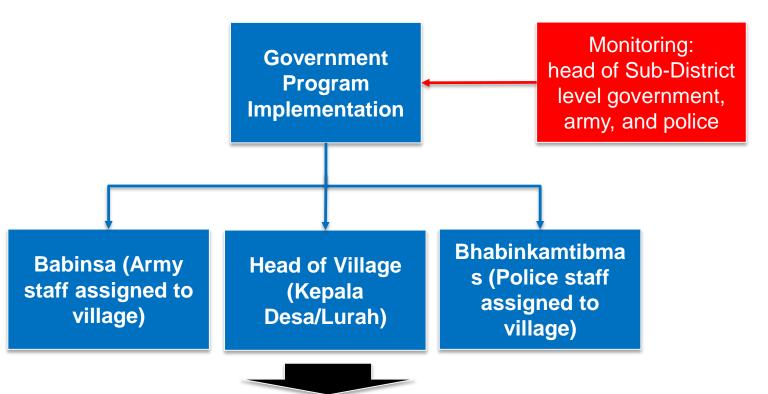
*In USD million

Source of Village Fund	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Central Government	1,538	3,614	6,245	8,603	7,984
Local Government	2,420	2,890	3,253	4,637	4,303
Tax and Retribution Sharing	155	186	210	260	235
Total	4,113	6,689	9,708	13,500	12,522
# of Village	74,093	74,754	74,754	74,754	74,754
Average/Village	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.17

Source: Ministry of Finance

Monitoring and Evaluation Involving Army and Police





Agriculture Program:

- 1. Construction and maintenance of irrigation systems
- Subsidised fertilizers distribution
- 3. Distribution of agricultural tools from government

Fund for Village Program:

- Planning of village development
- 2. Use of Village funds
- 3. Monitoring of village funds

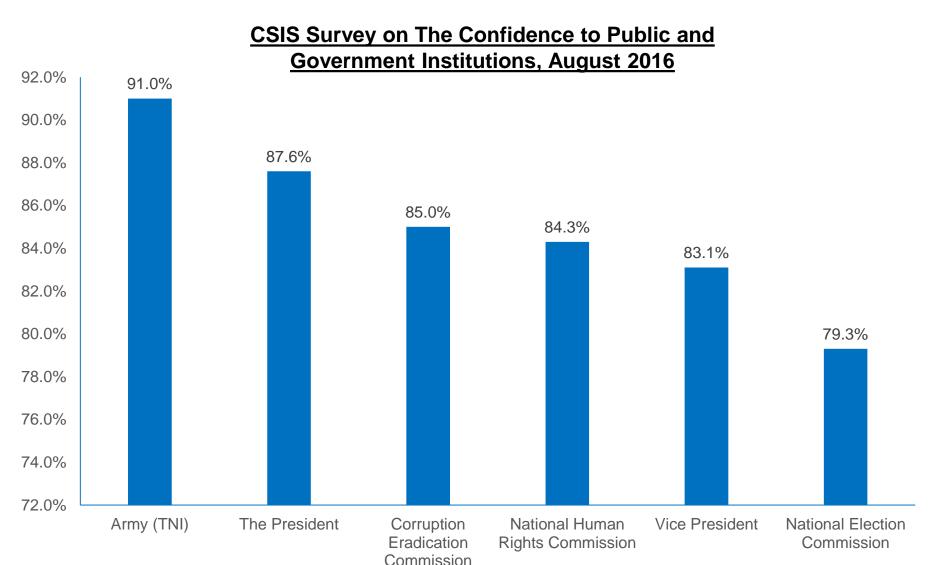
situation:

- 1. Promote potential conflict settlement peacefully
- 2. Monitoring of radical movements and drugs abuses
- 3. Briefing and socialisation

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Survey on The Confidence to Public and Government Institutions





Source: CSIS 30

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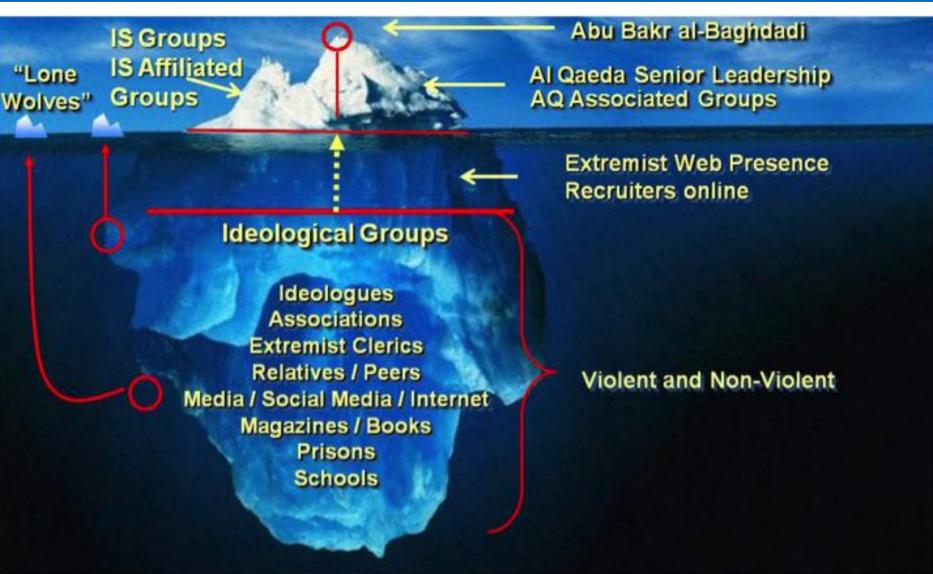
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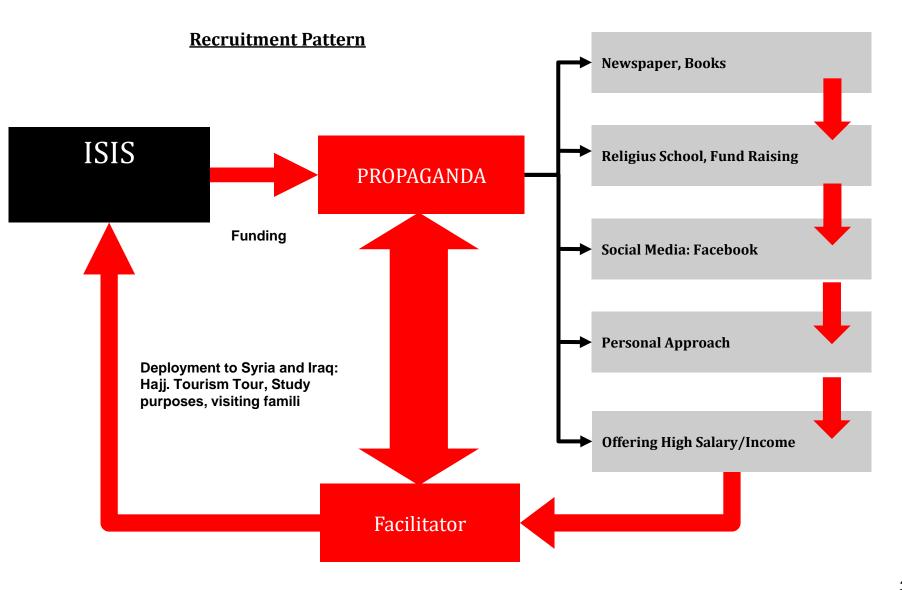
Violent Extremism: Tip of The Iceberg Phenomena





ISIS Recruitment Pattern in Indonesia





Key Characteristics Comparison on Terrorists Profile Between Al Qaeda and Indonesia



Al Qaeda (400 inmates)

75%

 75% are professionals with variety high-skilled jobs i.e. engineers, architects.

63%

 63% had tertiary education (universities/collage degrees)

Aceh military Training & Book-Bombing (195 inmates)

64%

 64% are working in informal sectors as small trader, farmers, or entrepreneurs. The rest working as teachers or low level employees

63%

 63% of inmates only had senior high or elementary education

We Need to Classify Convicted Terrorists into Different Categories for Different Treatment



Ideologues

- The people who teach radical or extreme doctrines. Usually are not directly involved in the terrorist attack.
- Many of them, although in prisons, are able to radicalize other convicted inmates. Hence, it is dangerous to put them together with other convicted inmates. It is difficult to perform de-radicalization program to ideologues.
- Examples include: Abu Bakar Ba'asyir and Aman Abdulrahman.

Militants/Operat ives

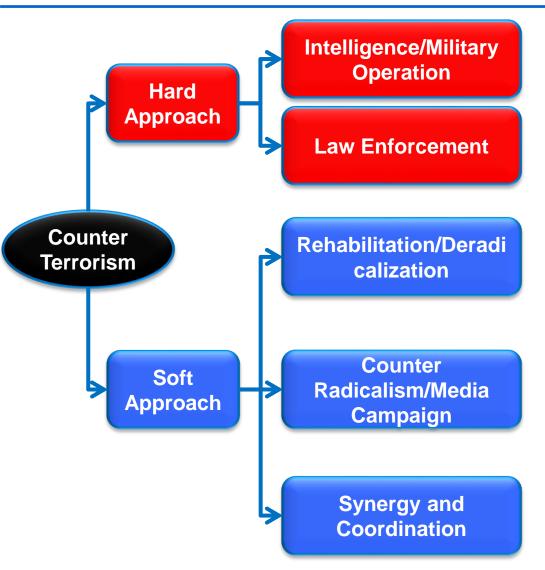
- They have already accepted radical doctrines.
- They usually have received military or bomb-making training or have experiences in conflict areas (such as Afghanistan, Mindanao, or Poso)
- Extensive de-radicalization not only in the prison but also outside the prison.
- Examples: Iwan Rois

Supporters/Sym pathizers

- They usually provide logistic supports for the militants or the operatives in carrying out terror attacks.
- It is also extremely dangerous to put supporters/sympathizers together with the ideologues or the militants in prisons, as they can radicalize the supporters.

Comprehensive and Systematic Action to Counter Terrorism and Radicalism





- Intelligence cooperation and exchange information between Southeast Asia countries and their neighbours/counterparts are important to counter ISIS movement.
- Media campaign and deradicalization involving moderate muslim organizations such as Nahdlatul Ulama and Muhammadiyah in Indonesia.
- Synergy and good coordination between institutions such as police, army, and intelligence body in the form of information exchange and joint operation.

Drugs Cases Increase by 13.5% from 2014 to 2015

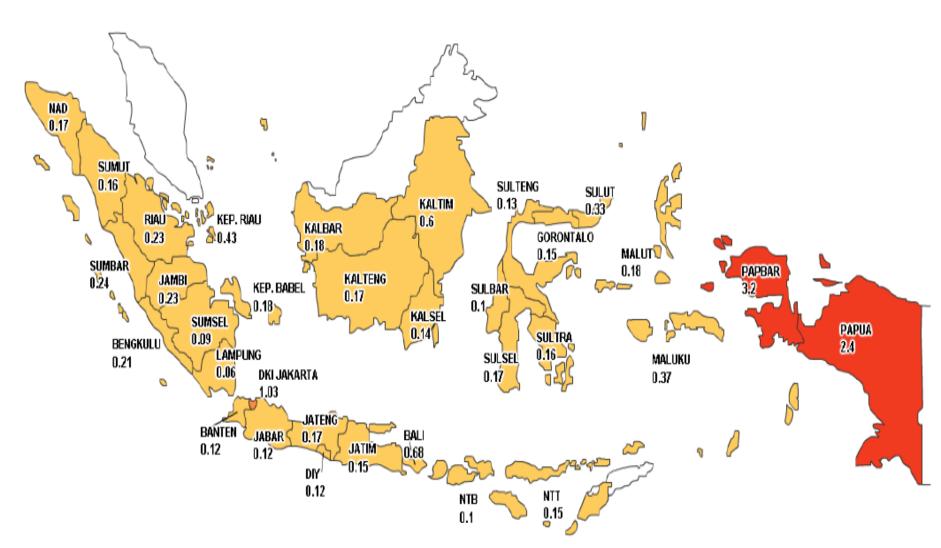


			K	ASUS				
NO	TAHUN	NARKOTIKA	PSIKOTROPIKA	BAYA	PSIKOAKTIF BARU	OBAT- OBATAN	JUMLAH	TREND %
1	2010	17.834	1.181	7.599	-	•	26.614	
2	2011	19.045	1.601	9.067	-		29.713	↑ 11,64 %
3	2012	18.977	1.729	7.917	-	-	28.623	↓ 3,67 %
4	2013	21.119	1.612	12.705	-	-	35.436	↑ 8,86 %
5	2014	22.750	835	10.891	4	989	35.469	↑0,09 %⊡
6	2015	27.950	885	9.837	2	1.579	40.253	↑13,49 %⊡

Source: National Police

HIV Prevalence Rate is High in Papua and West Papua Region





Source: Department of Health

Drugs and Narcotics Abuses



Indonesia is One of the Main Markets in Asia

- Currently Indonesia is one of the main drug markets in Asia.
- We estimate that there are around 5.1 to 5.6 million drug users in Indonesia, increased sharply form around 4.2 million in 2011.

Rehabilitation for Drug
Users

- We separate drug users (victims) from drug dealers.
- Rehabilitation, both medical and social, is compulsory for drug users who are not involved in the selling of drugs.

Severe Punishments for Drug Dealers

- 75% drug dealers in custody are still controlling their drugs businesses from inside the prisons.
- Isolated/confined/remote prisons for drug dealers to be constructed.
- Death penalty for drug dealers.

Resolution for South China Sea Dispute





China Reclamation in Subi&Mischief Reef – Sept 2015



- In our view, there is potential conflict in South China Sea. Indonesia has a duty to participate in resolving this potential conflict by initiating Code of Conduct (CoC).
- As to China "nine-dash line", Indonesia considers such claim as lacks of international legal basis.
- Therefore, Indonesia urges all countries involving in South China Sea dispute should restrain from any provocative action that may disturb stability in that region. We refuse any power projection from any country in that region.
- Resolution on this dispute should be based in a good faith and peaceful dialog/negotiation, and the unity of ASEAN is important to resolve this potential conflict.

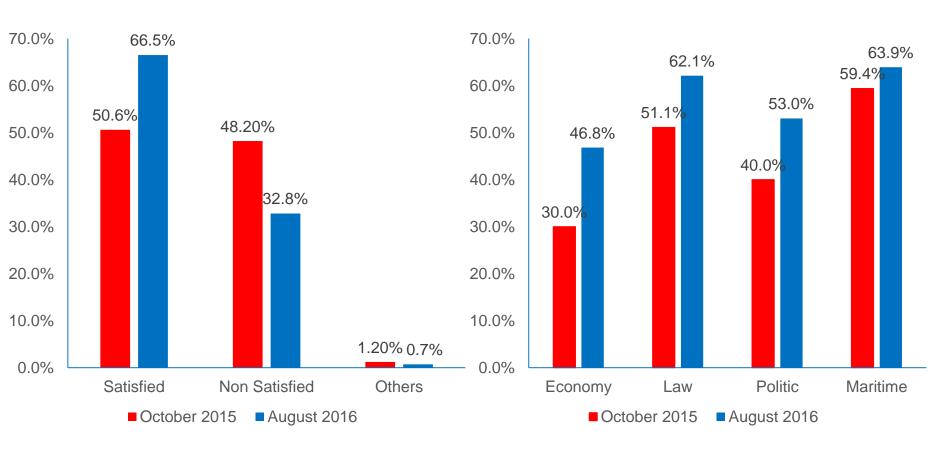
Source: UNCLOS, CIA, RSIS

Public Satisfaction to Government Performance is Increasing



Overal Satisfaction to Government is Increasing in August 2016 compare to October 2015

<u>Public Satisfaction to Government Based on 4</u> Key Issues



Source: CSIS 41



Thank You

Gen. Army (Ret) Luhut B. Panjaitan Coordinating Minister of Maritime Affairs Acting Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources