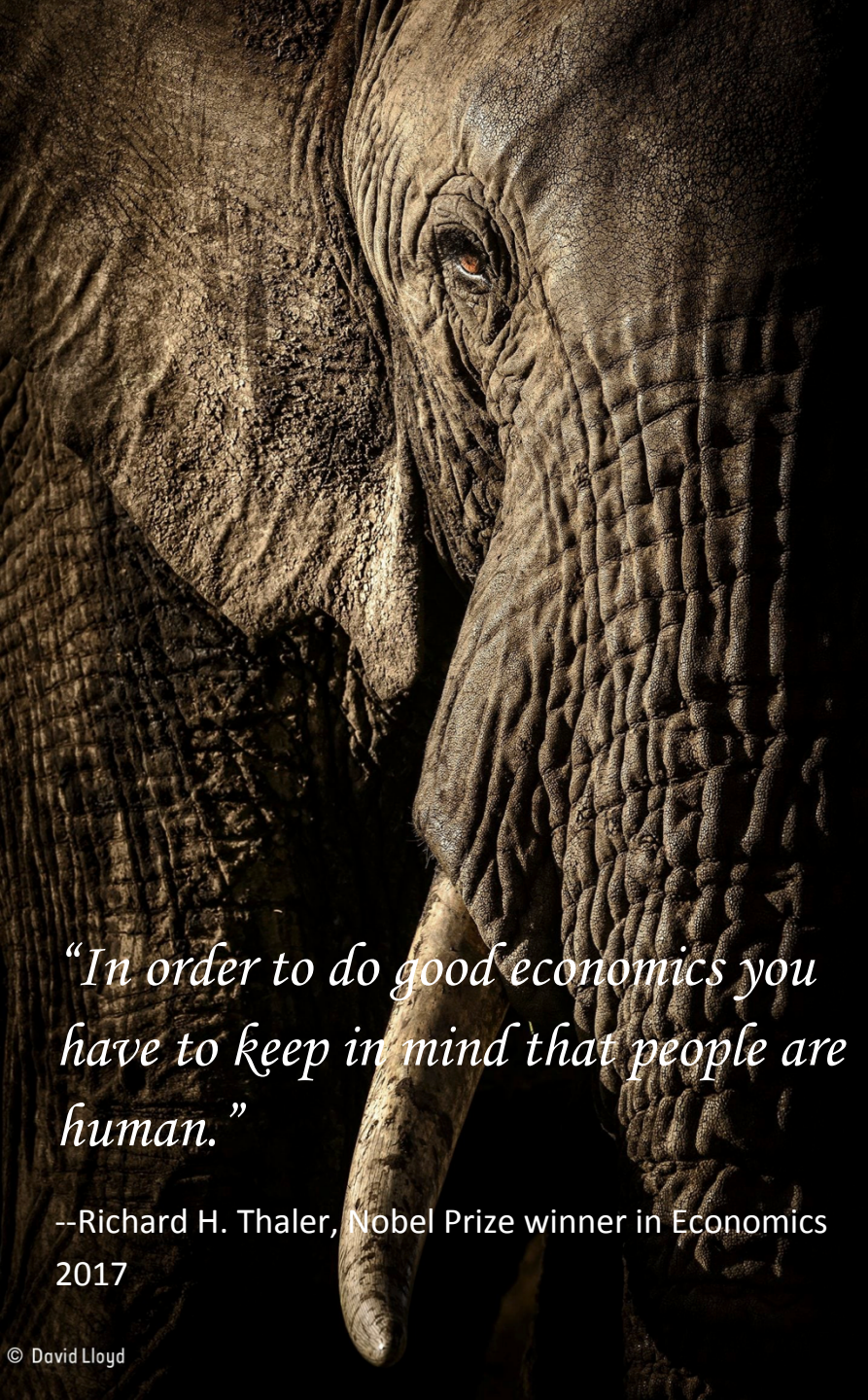




INDONESIA KINI DAN KESLAPAN MENUJU 2030

Faisal Basri
13 Februari 2018



“In order to do good economics you have to keep in mind that people are human.”

--Richard H. Thaler, Nobel Prize winner in Economics 2017

Outline

- 
- I. Menuju 2030: Indonesia di Kancan Dunia
 - II. Tampak Luar Sehat, Upaya Keras: Kerja, Kerja, Kerja
 - III. Namun, Mengapa Gerak Maju Melambat?
 - IV. Menohok ke Akar Masalah
 - V. Menghadapi Era Digital
 - VI. Momentum Jangan Disia-siakan
 - VII. Peta Jalan Menuju 2030

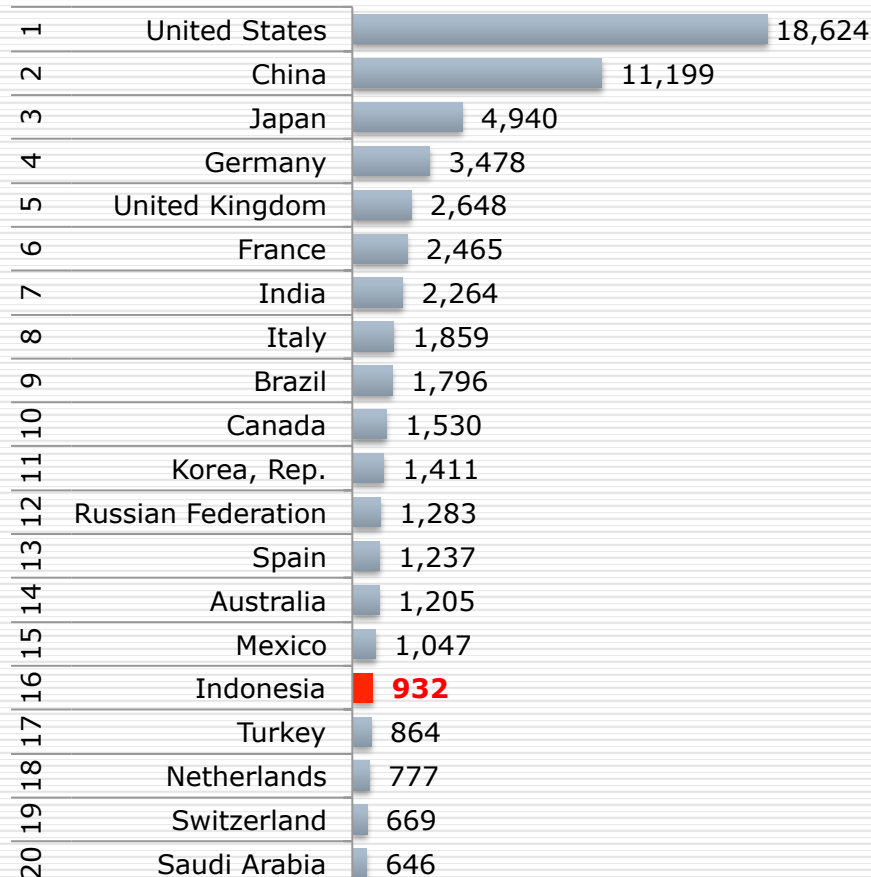
Bagian I
Menuju 2030:
Indonesia di Kancah Dunia

Apa yang hendak kita gapai pada 2030?

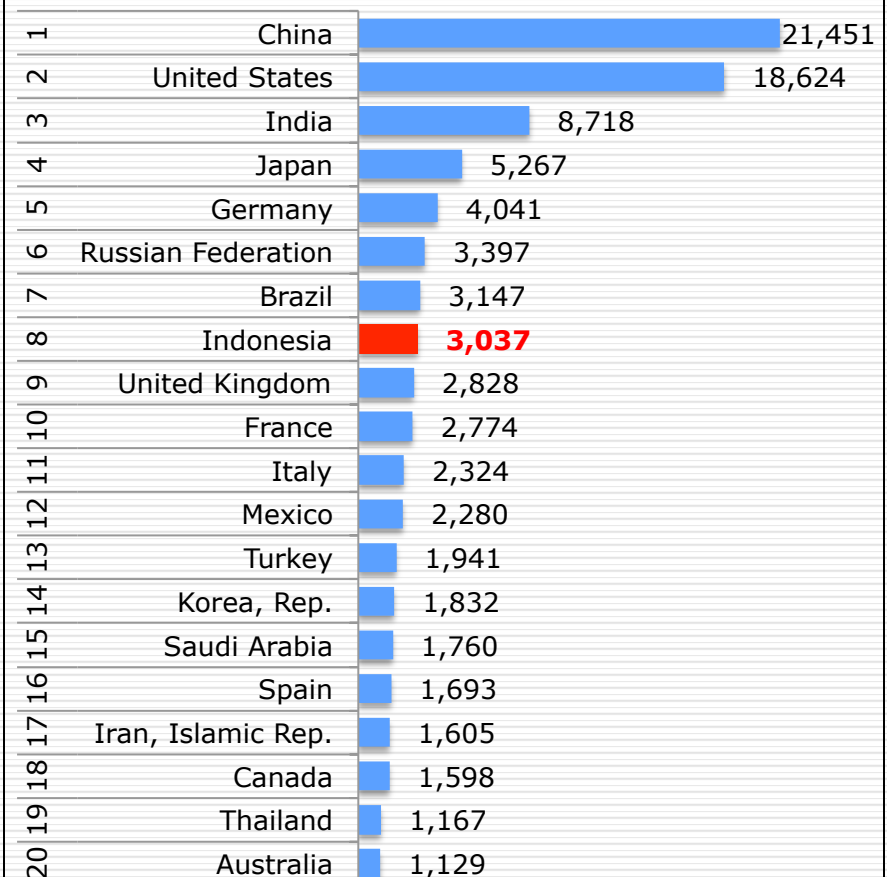
- Tak perlu adu besar karena semu: PDB 5 besar, BUMN masuk Fortune 500, pertumbuhan tertinggi di G-20, atau sejenisnya. Banyak indikator tempatkan kita tergolong besar karena penduduk kita besar.
- Melainkan mewujudkan kesejahteraan yang berkeadilan (syukur-syukur makmur juga), dan rakyatnya bahagia.
- Bermartabat, punya harga diri dalam pergaulan dunia.
- Produktif dan berdaya saing.
- Mengutamakan kualitas SDM serta pembangunan berkelanjutan dan berwawasan lingkungan.

Sekarang pun Indonesia sudah di jajaran elit dunia jika berdasarkan besaran perekonomian

**GDP ranking 2016
(Billions of US dollars)**

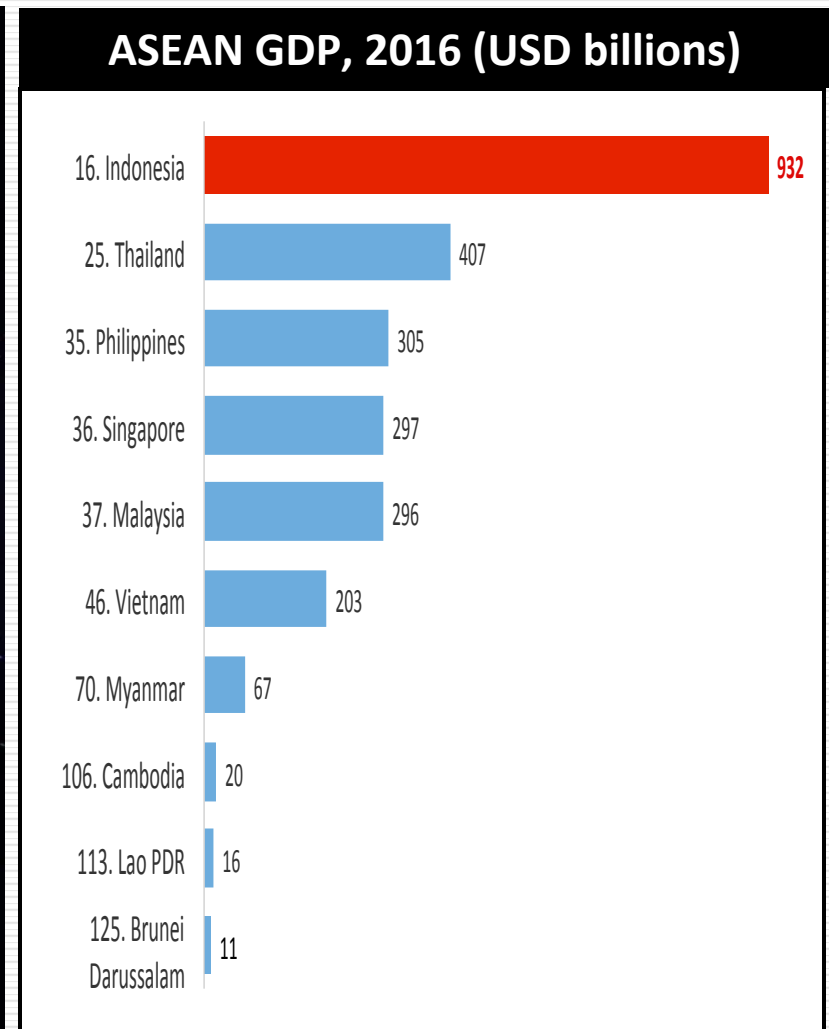


**GDP ranking 2016, PPP based
(Billions of US dollars)**



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators online, downloaded on January 15, 2018.

Pada 2017 PDB Indonesia telah menembus USD 1 triliun, di ASEAN tak tertandingi

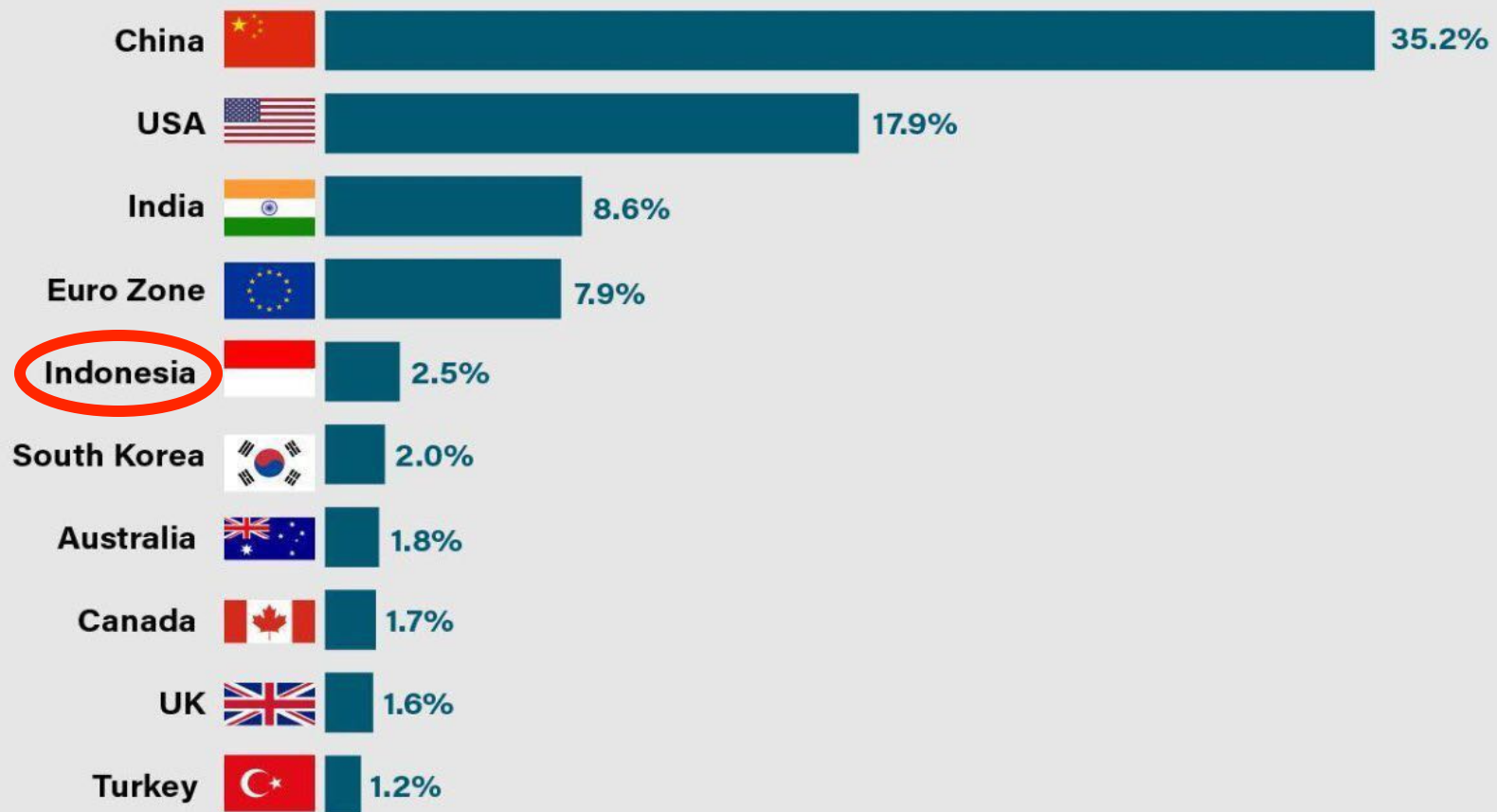


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Indonesia penyumbang terbesar kelima bagi pertumbuhan ekonomi dunia

Over the next 3 (three) years (2017-2019), it is estimated that **\$75** trillion global economy will expand by another **\$6.5** trillion in size. Here are the top-5 economies that will generate that growth (%):

Percent of estimated global growth



Jika *business as usual* sekalipun, secara alamiah Indonesia akan terus naik peringkat

GDP at PPP rankings

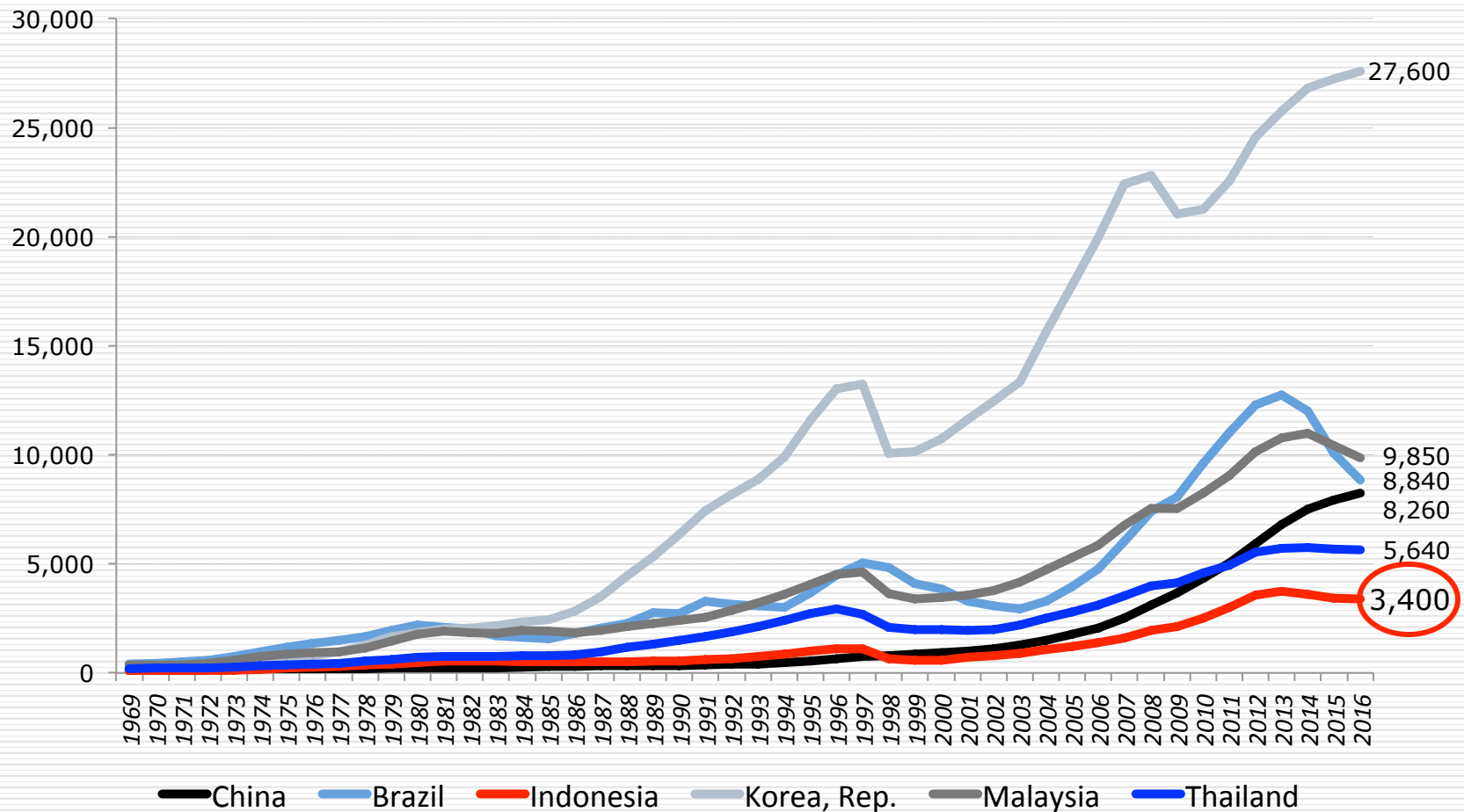
2016	2030	2050
1. China	1. China	1. China
2. U.S.A	2. U.S.A.	2. India
3. India	3. India	3. U.S.A.
4. Japan	4. Japan	4. Indonesia
5. Germany	5. Indonesia	5. Brazil
6. Russian Fed.	6. Russian Fed.	6. Russian Fed.
7. Brazil	7. Germany	7. Mexico
8. Indonesia	8. Brazil	8. Japan
9. United Kingdom	9. Mexico	9. Germany
10. France	10. United Kingdom	10. United Kingdom



Source: World Bank database for 2016, PwC projections for 2030 and 2050.

Tapi, sudah 3 tahun berturut-turut pendapatan per kapita (dalam US\$) Indonesia merosot

Gross national income (GNI) per capita,
Atlas method, current US\$



Peringkat Indonesia: penduduk dan media sosial

World rank

As of



Population

4th

2018



Active users

4th

April 2017



Active users

3rd

May 2016



Active users

4th

Q4 2016

Faktor jumlah penduduk yang membuat Indonesia di peringkat atas; per kepala tercecer

Size isn't everything: Indonesia's ranking in the world

	Nominal	Per capita
GDP	16 th	116 th
GDP PPP	8 th	100 th
GNI, Atlas method	17 th	147 th
GNI PPP, Atlas method	n.a.	122 nd
Manufacturing value added	10 th	69 th

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database.

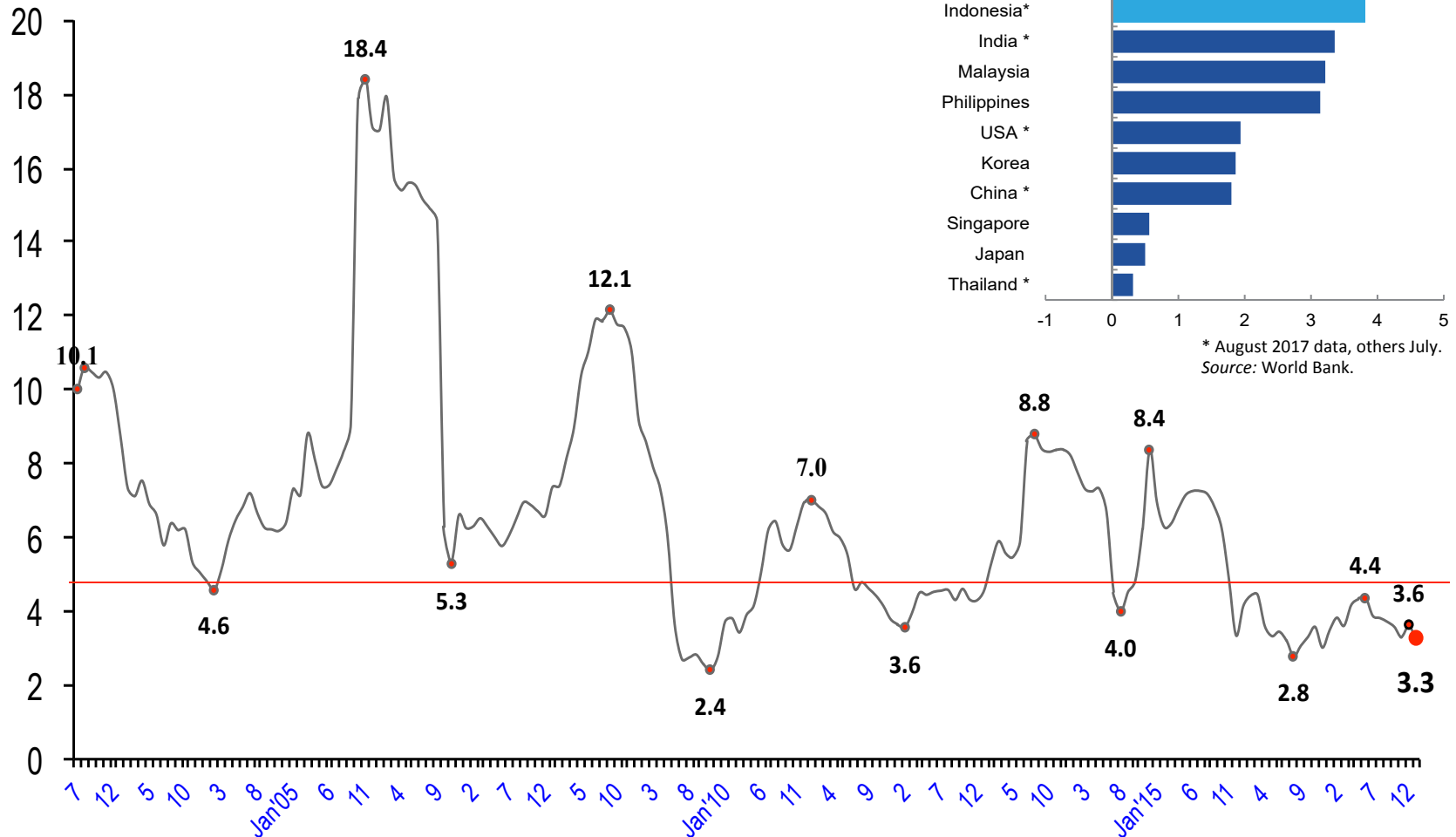
Bagian II

Tampak Luar Sehat,
Upaya Keras: Kerja, Kerja, Kerja

Suhu perekonomian sejuk dan stabil, tak lagi gonjang-ganjing seperti *roller coaster*: inflasi

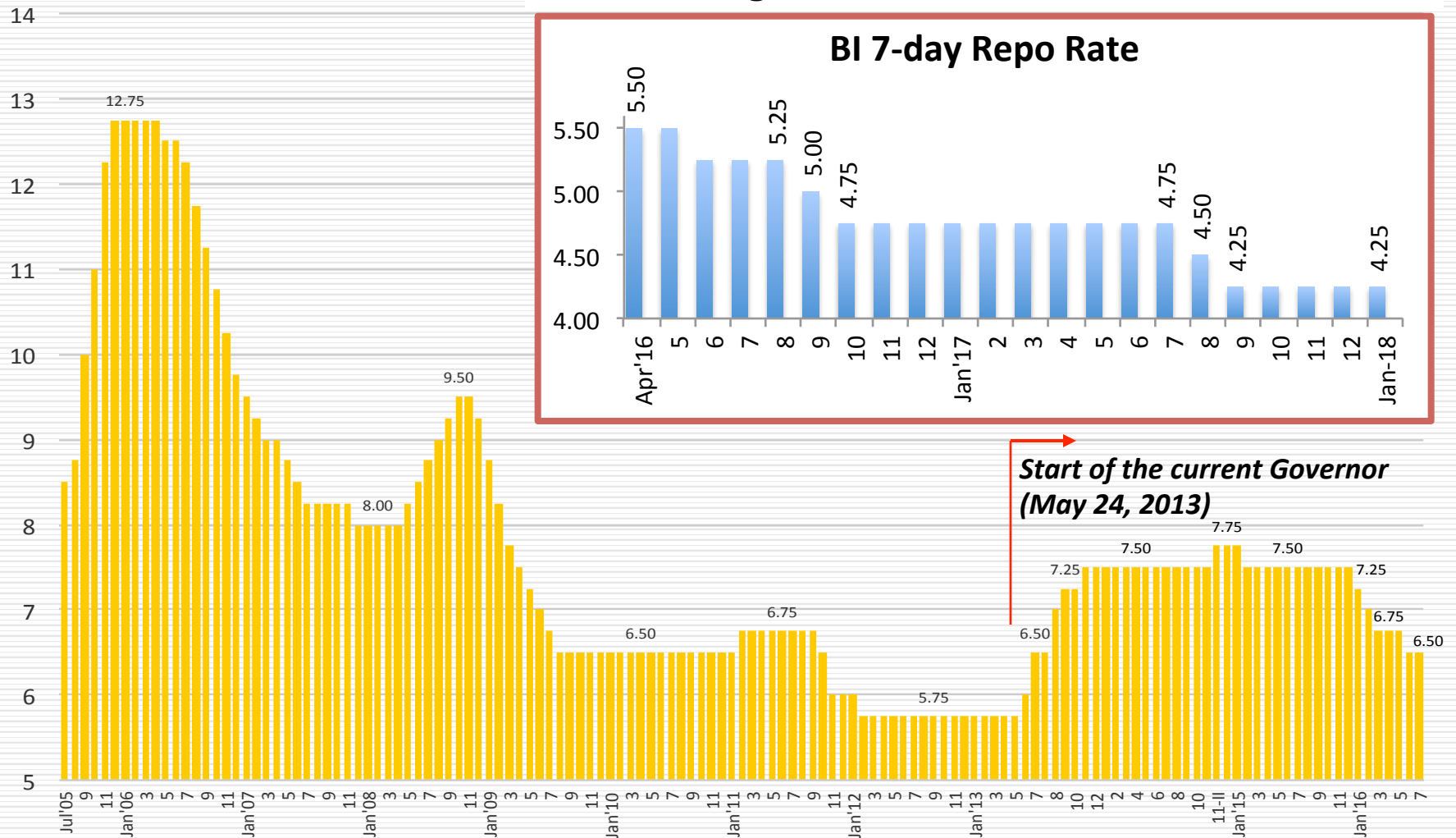
BI target 2017: $4\% \pm 1\%$
Calendar year 2017 = 3.6%

Inflation comparison across
countries (growth, yoy, %)



Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Tekanan darah mereda: suku bunga pasar berangsur turun merespons pemotongan suku bunga acuan BI

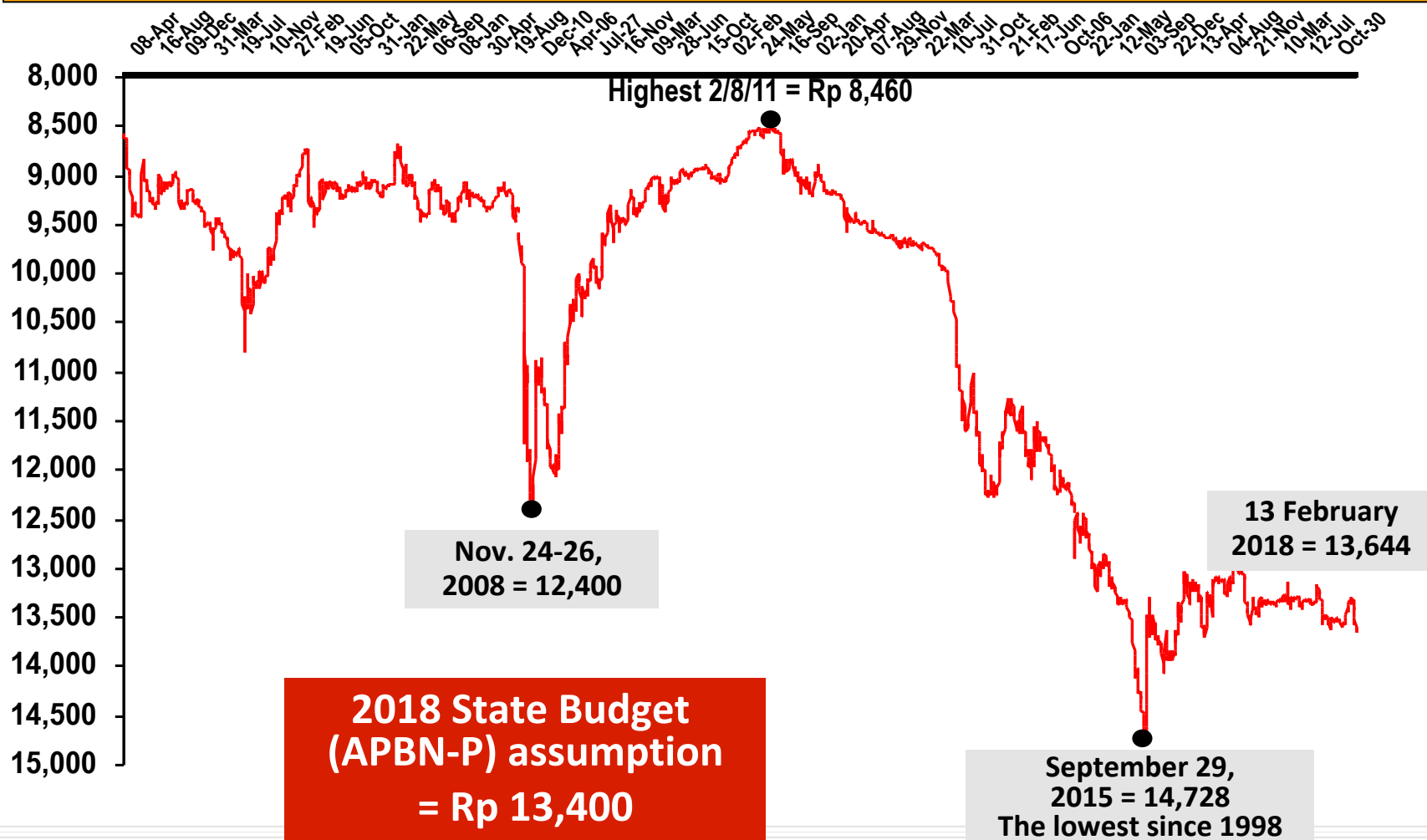


Source: Bank Indonesia

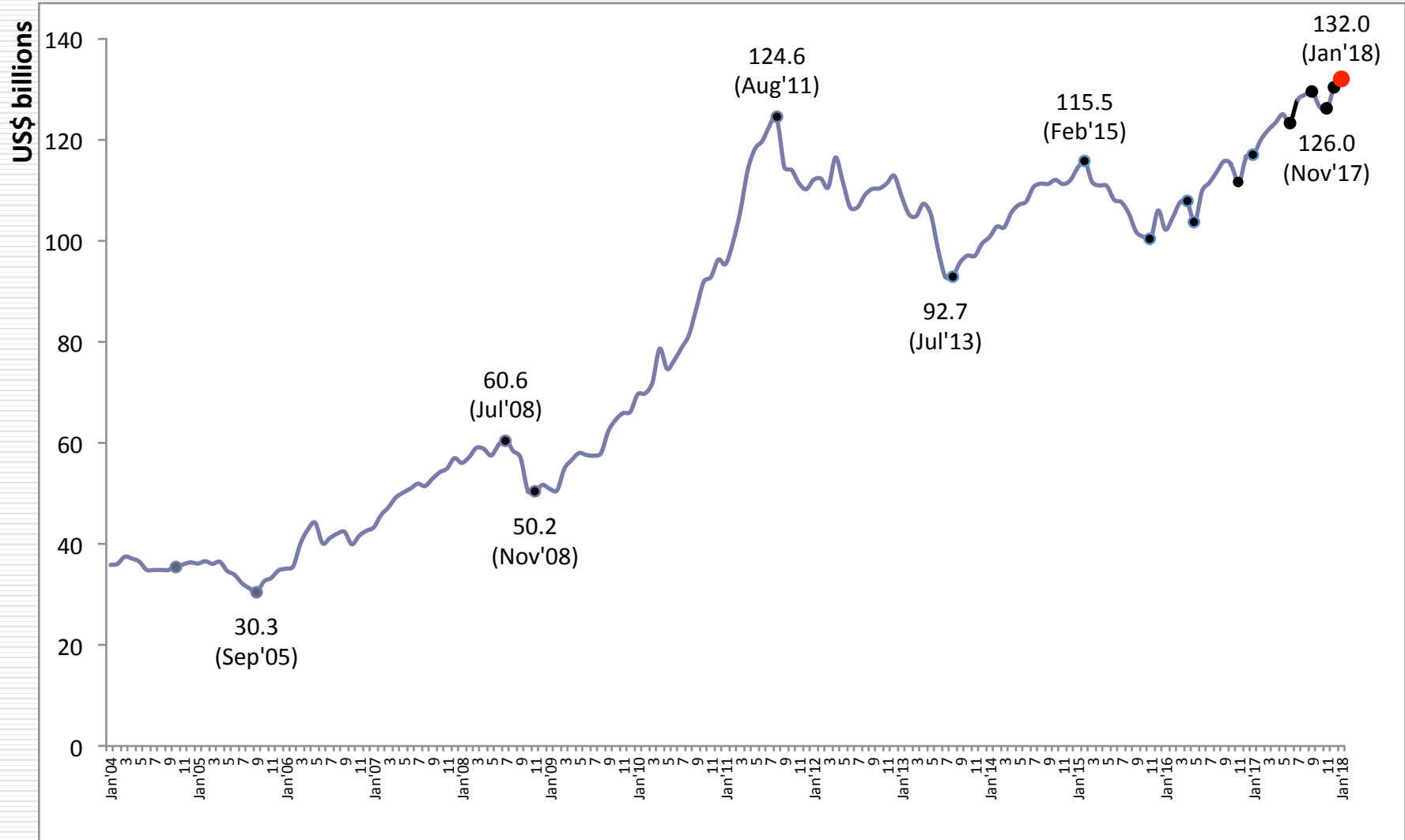
The longest deteriorating period of IDR since 8/2011, hit the lowest level since 1998

(Rupiah per US\$)

Scale inverted to show weakening rupiah



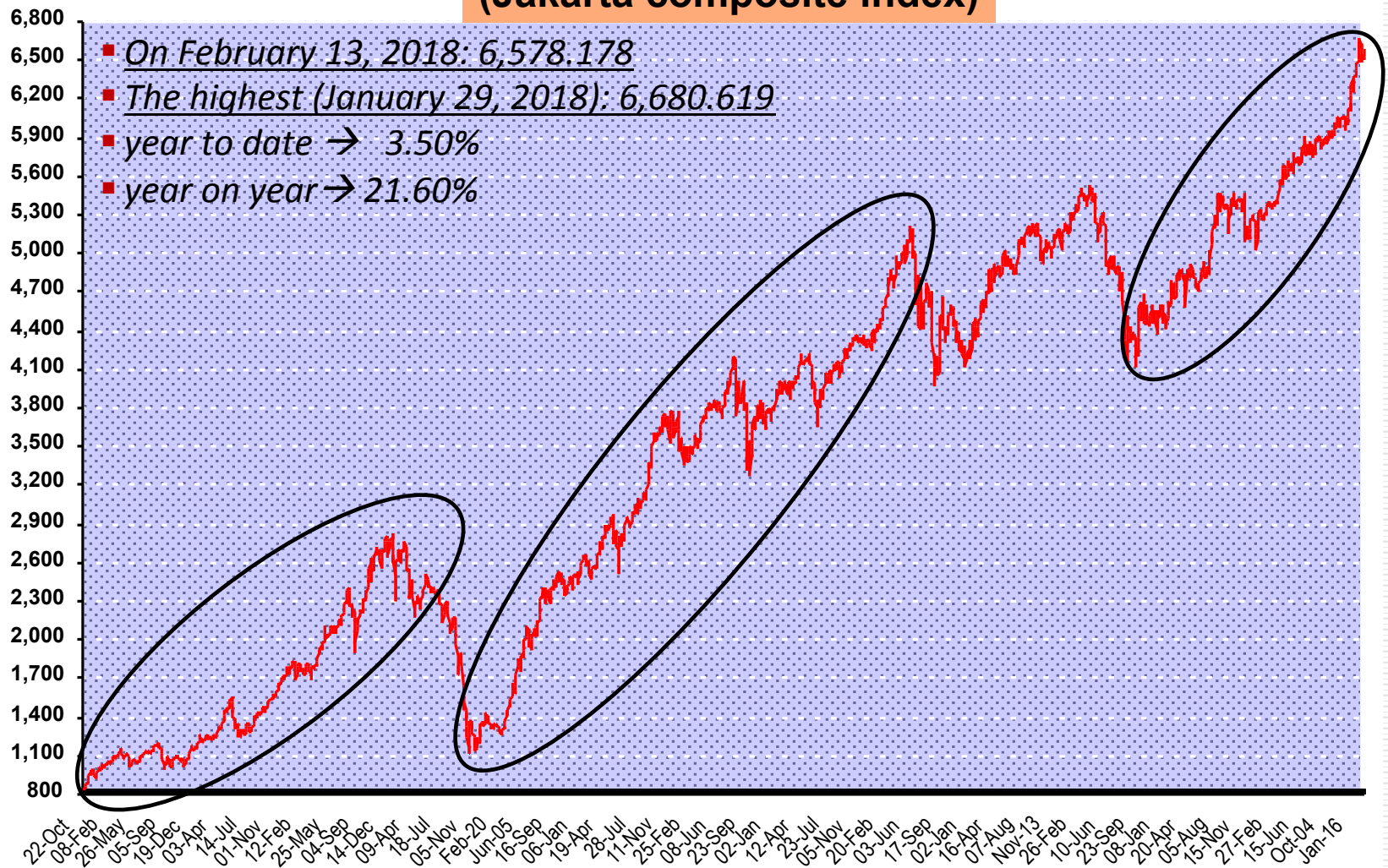
Cadangan devisa mencapai angka tertinggi sepanjang sejarah, sebagian ditopang utang



Source: Bank Indonesia.

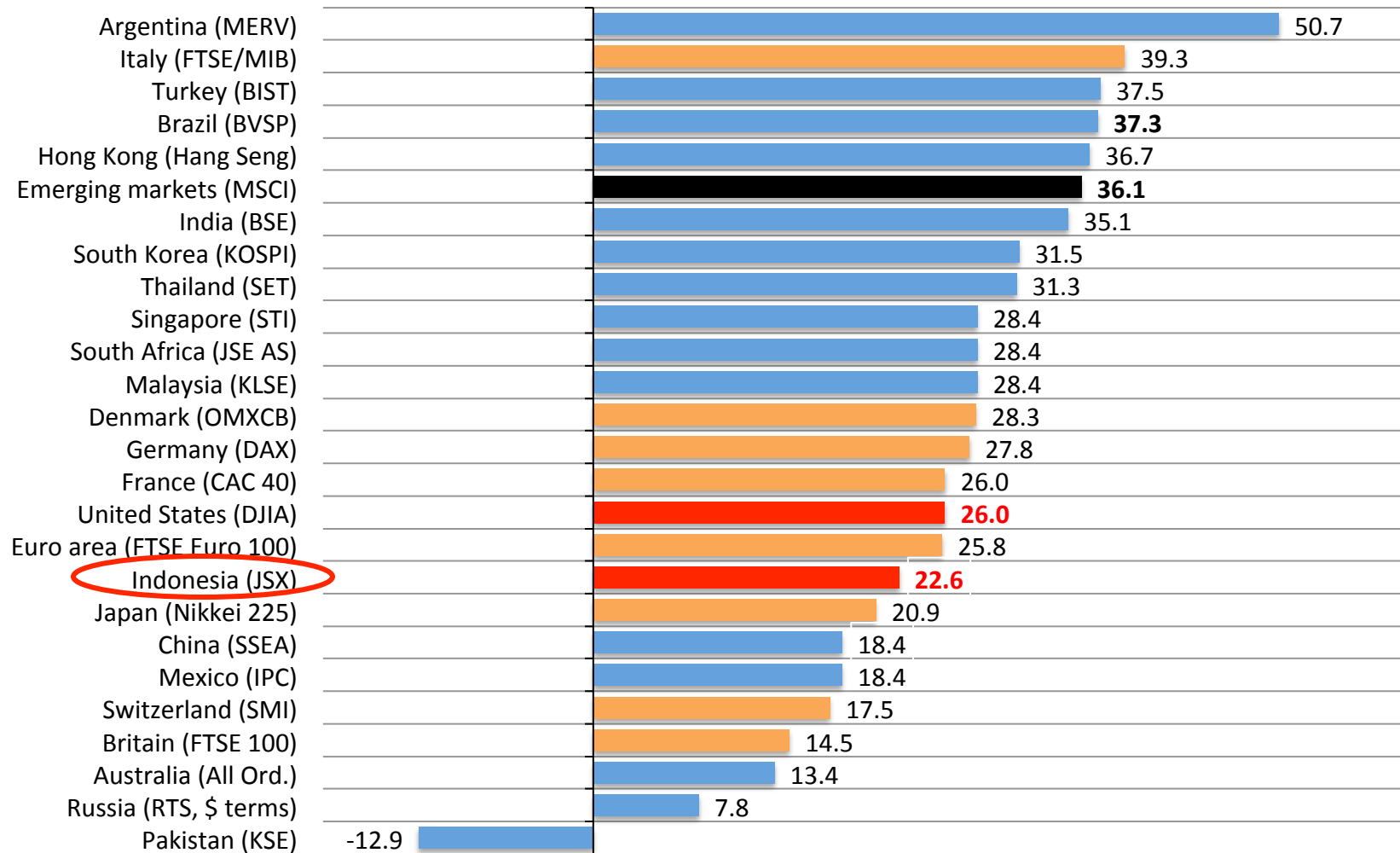
Stock index had a new record 12 times in 2015, and 38 times in 2017, 10 times in 2018, but ...

(Jakarta composite index)



Walau tidak spektakuler dibandingkan dengan kebanyakan *Emerging Markets*

As of February 7th 2018 (% change on December 30th 2016, in \$ terms)



Source: The Economist (<http://www.economist.com/news/economic-and-financial-indicators/21693195-markets>).

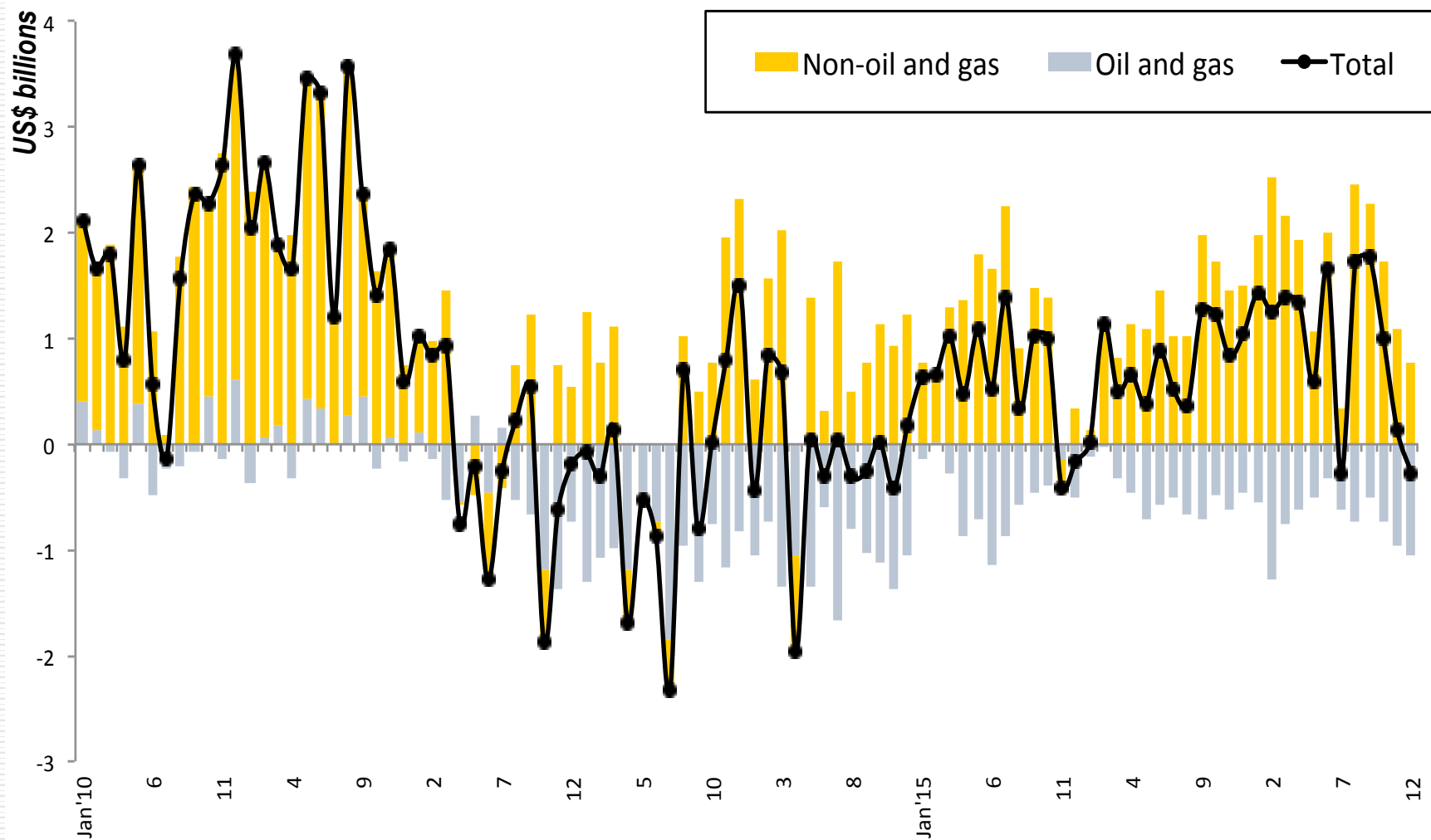
Ekspor dan impor kembali tumbuh setelah 5 (lima) tahun berturut-turut melorot

Trade account

Description	US\$ billion						Growth, % (yoy)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total export	190.0	182.6	176.0	150.4	145.2	168.7	-6.6	-3.9	-3.4	-14.6	-3.9	16.2
Non-oil and gas	153.1	149.9	146.0	131.8	132.1	153.0	-5.5	-2.0	-2.6	-9.8	-0.3	15.8
Oil and gas	37.0	32.6	30.0	18.6	13.1	15.7	-10.9	-11.8	-7.0	-38.2	-29.4	20.1
Total import	191.7	186.6	178.2	142.7	-135.6	-156.9	8.0	-2.6	-4.5	-19.9	-4.9	15.7
Non-oil and gas	149.1	141.4	134.7	118.1	-116.9	-132.6	9.0	-5.2	-4.7	-12.3	-1.0	13.4
Oil and gas	42.6	45.3	43.5	24.6	-18.7	-24.3	4.6	6.4	-4.0	-43.4	-23.9	29.7
Surplus (Deficit)	(-1.6)	(-4.1)	(-2.2)	7.7	9.5	11.8						
Non-oil and gas	4.0	8.6	11.3	13.7	15.2	20.4						
Oil and gas	(-5.6)	(-12.6)	(-13.5)	(-6.0)	(-5.6)	(-8.6)						

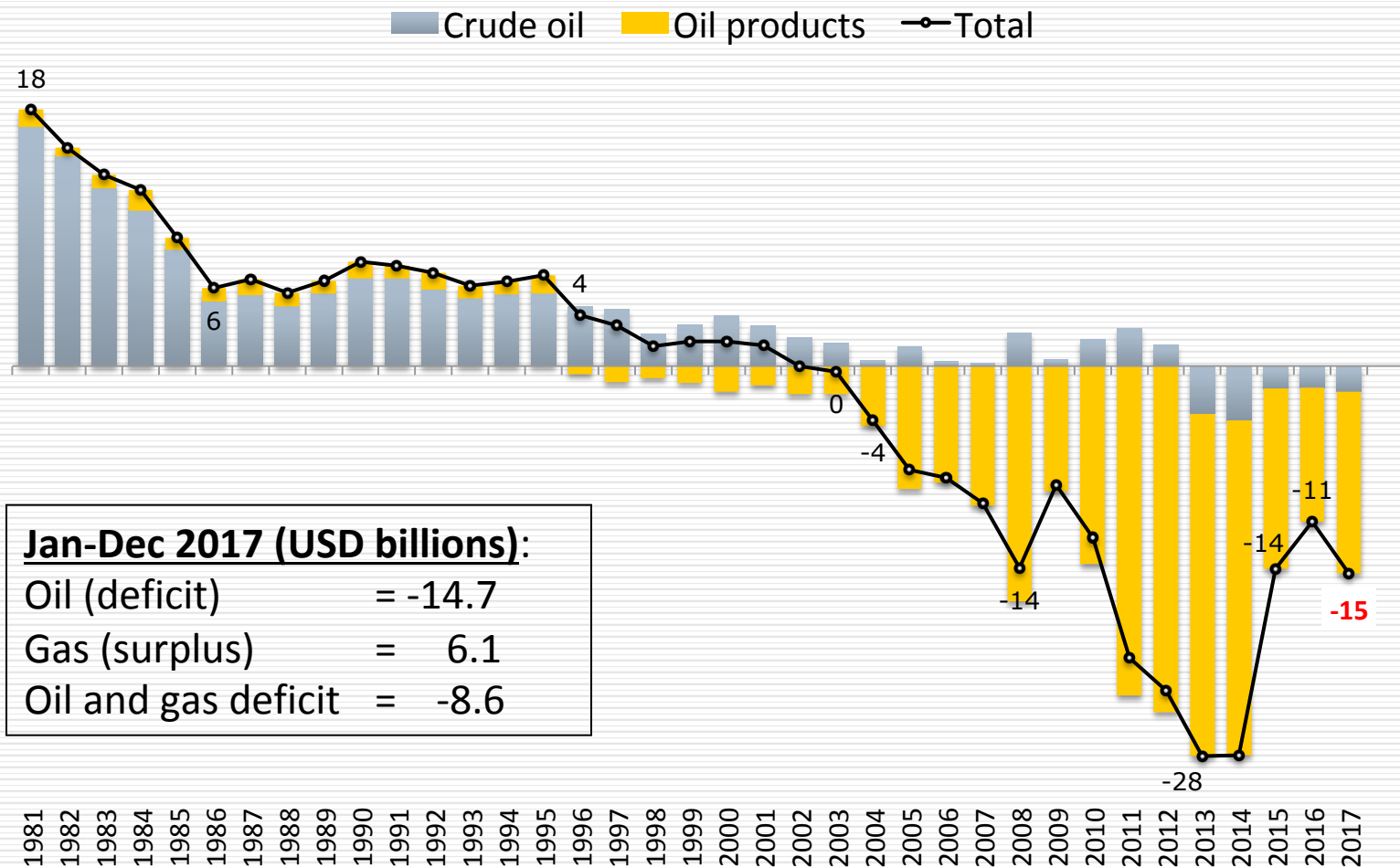
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Surplus perdagangan bisa berkelanjutan jika reformasi struktural terjaga



Rongrongan minyak kambuh kembali

Oil trade account (exports minus imports), billions of USD



Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Persepsi luar tentang Indonesia membaik



Rating dan Perspektif Global Indonesia terhadap Indonesia

Opini Positif dari Lembaga Rating

Moody's: mengubah *outlook* dari *Stable* ke *Positive*

R&I: mengubah *outlook* dari *Stable* ke *Positive*

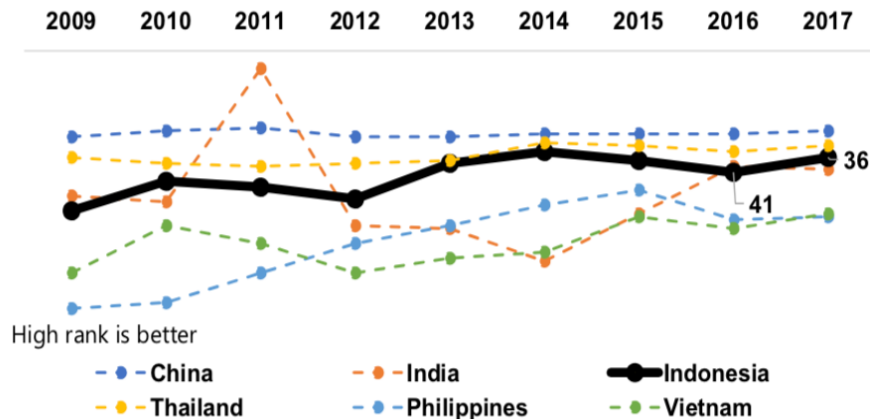
Fitch: mengubah *outlook* dari *Stable* ke *Positive*

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul

JCR: mengubah *outlook* dari *Stable* ke *Positive*

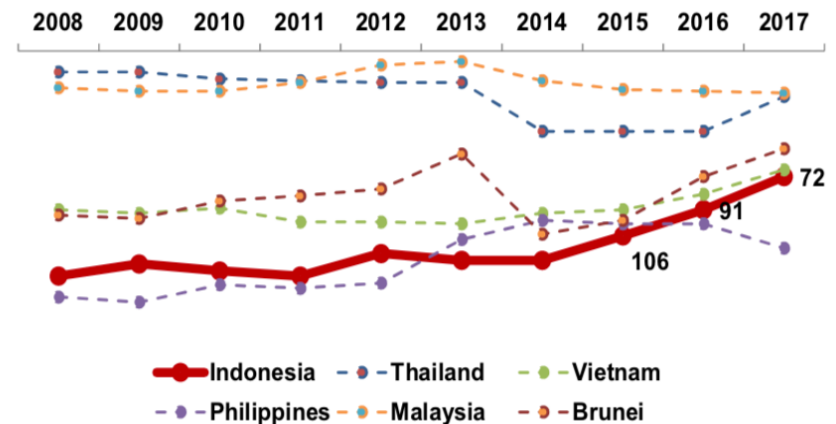
S&P: menaikkan peringkat ke *Investment Grade*

Global Competitiveness Index



Peringkat GCI Indonesia naik dari 41 di 2016/2017 menjadi 36 di 2017/2018. Perbaikan tersebut dapat dilihat di semua pilar daya saing, meskipun kesiapan teknologi, individu, dan perusahaan masih rendah dimana mencerminkan penyebaran inovasi yang belum merata.

Ease of Doing Business



Ranking EoDB Indonesia meningkat secara signifikan dalam kurun 2 tahun terakhir, naik dari 106 di 2016 ke 72 di 2018 (meningkat 34 peringkat).

Berbagai paket kebijakan digelontorkan



PKE untuk Mendorong Iklim Investasi

16 Paket Kebijakan Ekonomi telah diluncurkan untuk meningkatkan daya saing dan perekonomian domestik

Tahap I, 9 Sept '15

Meningkatkan daya saing industri nasional

Tahap IV, 15 Okt '15

Jaminan sosial dan perbaikan kesejahteraan masyarakat

Tahap VII, 7 Des '15

Menstimulasi aktivitas bisnis untuk industri *labor-intensive* yang berskala nasional melalui insentif dalam bentuk proses sertifikasi lahan untuk individu

Tahap X, 11 Feb '16

Merevisi Daftar Negatif Investasi dan meningkatkan proteksi untuk UMKM

Tahap XIII, 24 Agust '16

Low Cost Housing untuk masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah

Tahap II, 29 Sept '15

Mempermudah persyaratan perizinan dan menyederhanakan prosedur ekspor

Tahap V, 22 Okt '15

Meningkatkan iklim industri dan investasi melalui *tax incentives* dan deregulasi perbankan syariah

Tahap VIII, 21 Des '15

Menyelesaikan perselisihan akuisisi tanah, mengintensifkan produksi minyak lokal, menstimulasi industri pesawat domestik

Tahap XI, 29 Mar '16

Menstimulasi perekonomian nasional melalui fasilitasi UMKM dan industri

Tahap XIV, 10 Nov '16

Roadmap untuk E-commerce

Tahap III, 7 Okt '15

Fasilitasi jasa keuangan, pendanaan ekspor dan mengeliminasi hambatan bisnis

Tahap VI, 6 Nov '15

Menstimulasi aktivitas ekonomi di daerah terluar dan memfasilitasi avalibilitas komoditas strategis

Tahap IX, 27 Jan '16

Mempercepat kelistrikan, stabilisasi harga daging dan meningkatkan sektor logistic untuk rural-urban

Tahap XII, 28 Apr '16

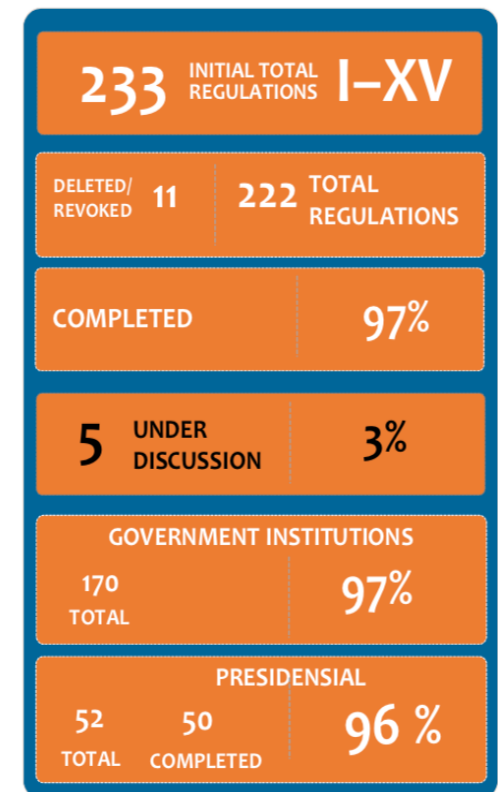
Meningkatkan ranking Indonesia dalam Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)

Tahap XV, 15 Jun '17

Perbaikan Logistik

Tahap XVI, 31 Agust '17

Percepatan Penerbitan Perizinan Berusaha dari Tingkat Pusat hingga Daerah



UPDATE: 22 September, 2017

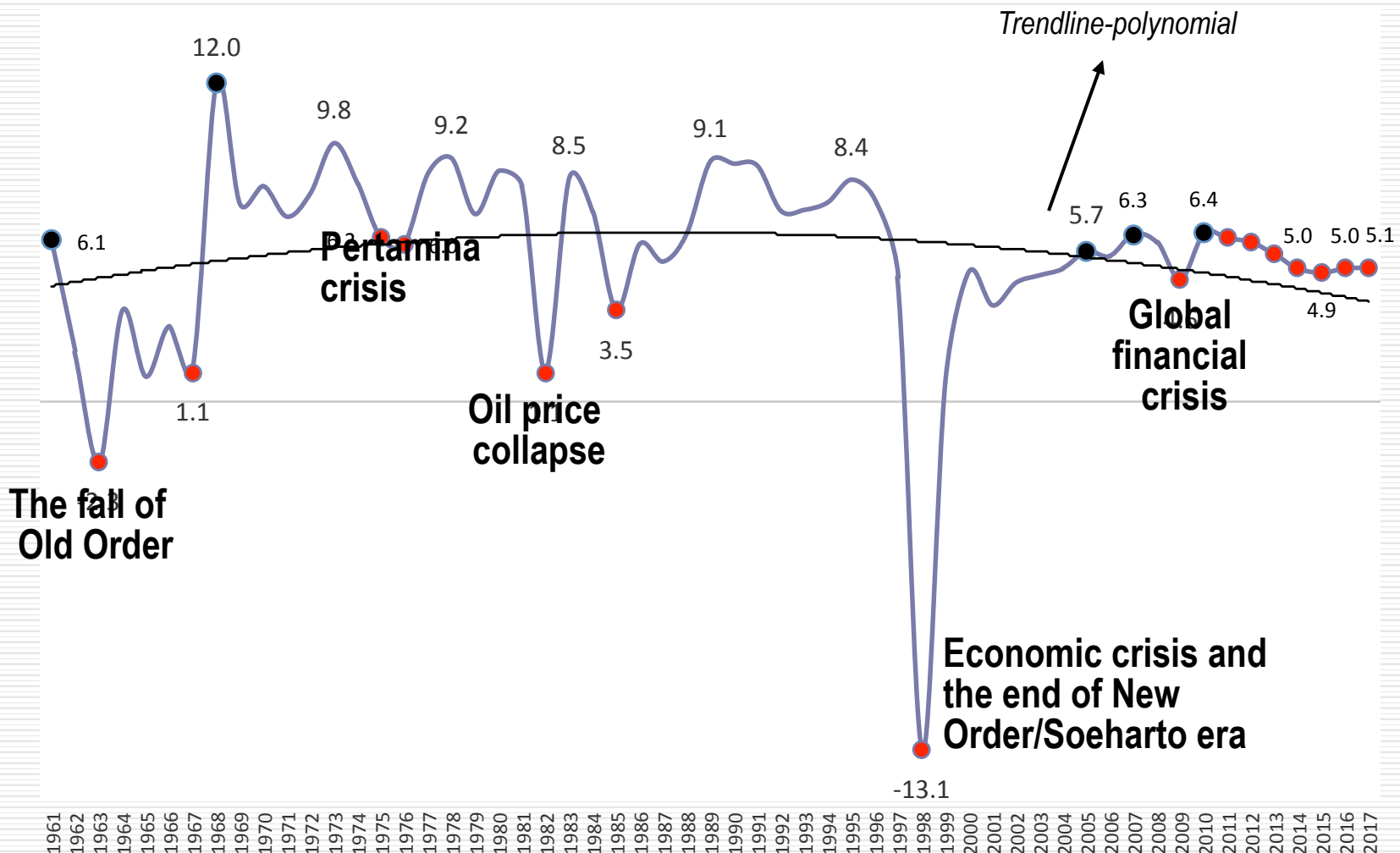
Source: Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs, December 2017.

Bagian III

Namun, Mengapa Gerak Maju Melambat?

Sadarilah, trend gerak maju perekonomian Indonesia melemah, kekurangan daya/energi

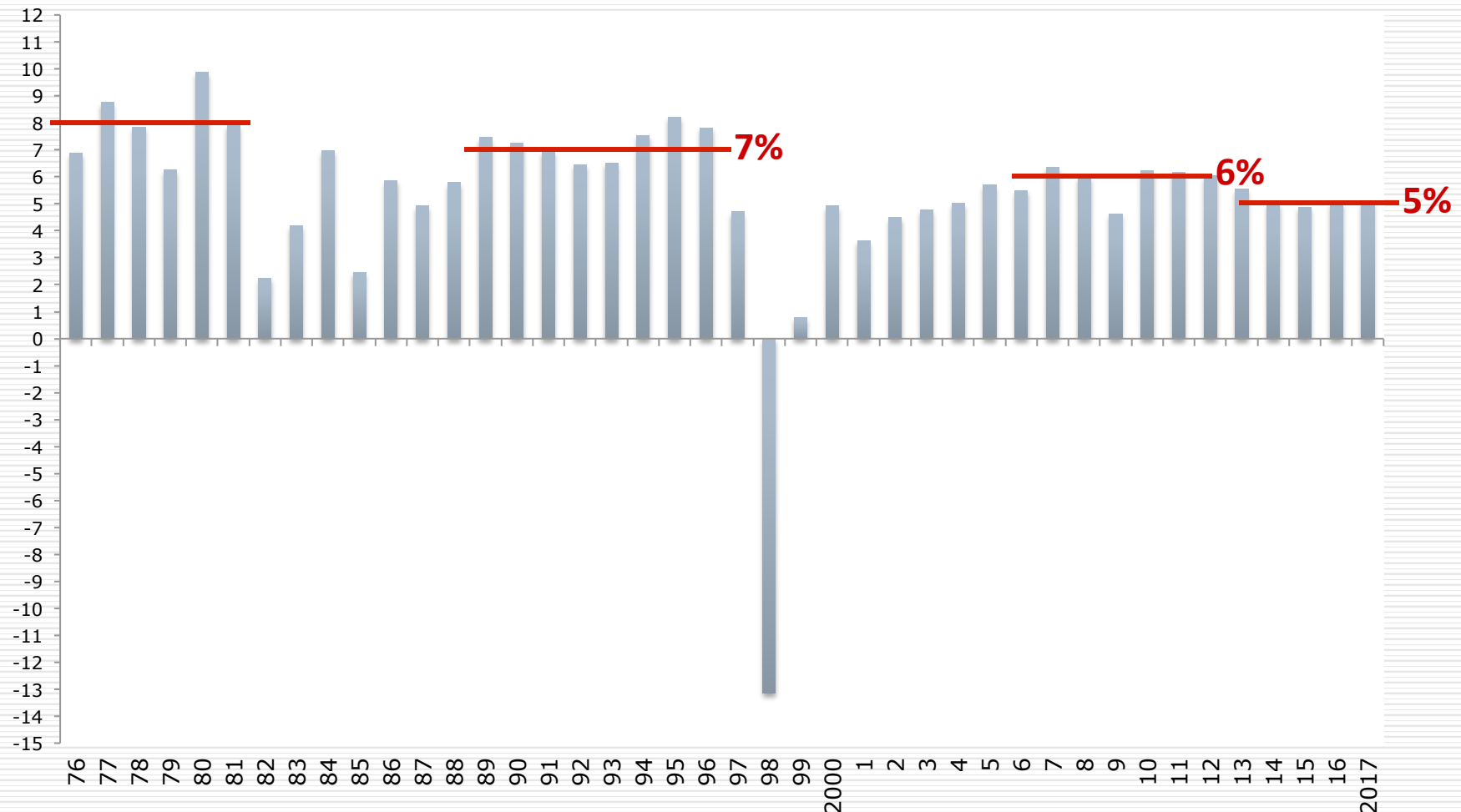
Pertumbuhan PDB 1961-2017, persen)



Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

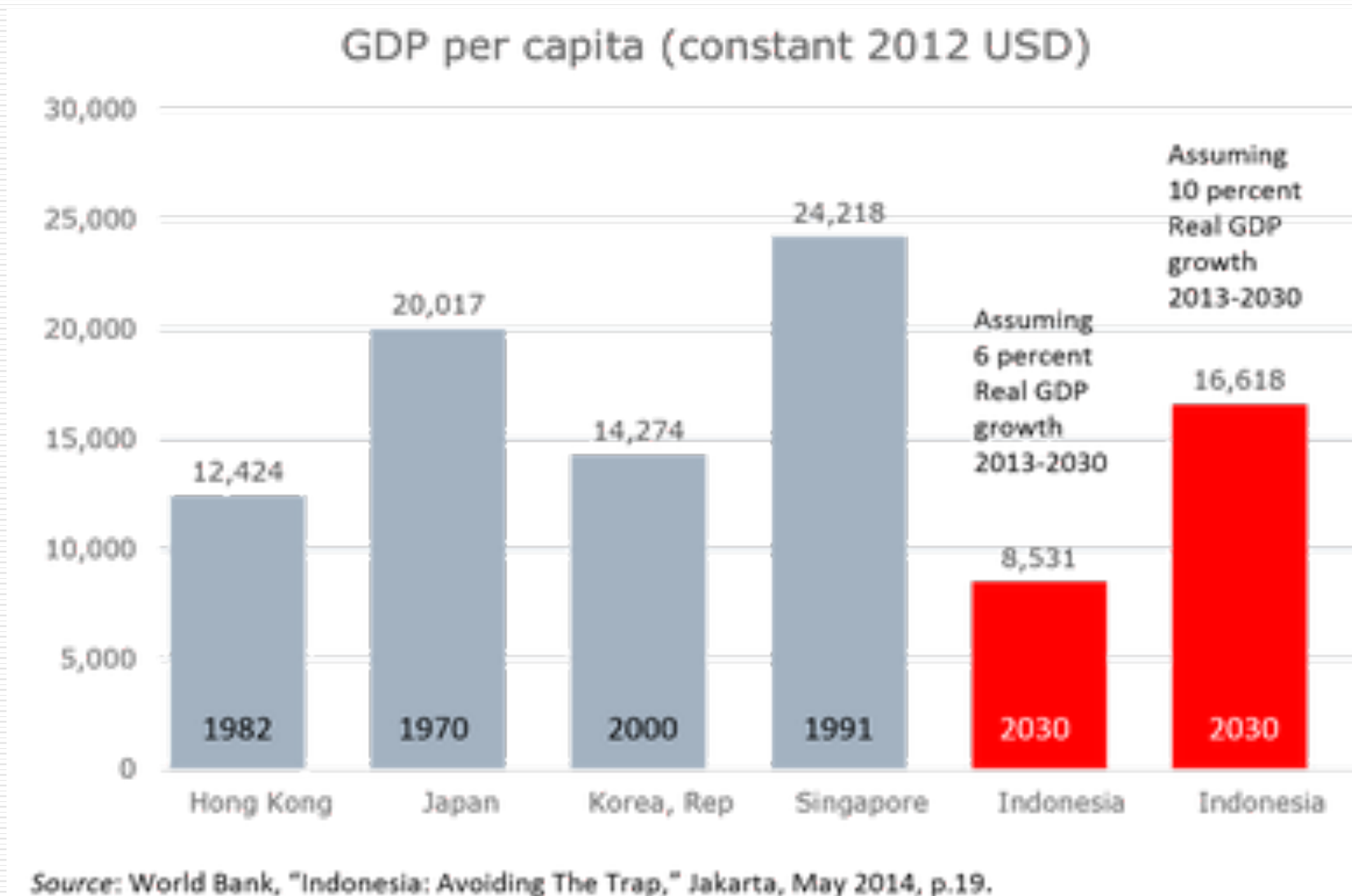
Tampak kasat mata pertumbuhan kian lambat, menuju keseimbangan makin rendah

GDP growth, year-on-yr, percent



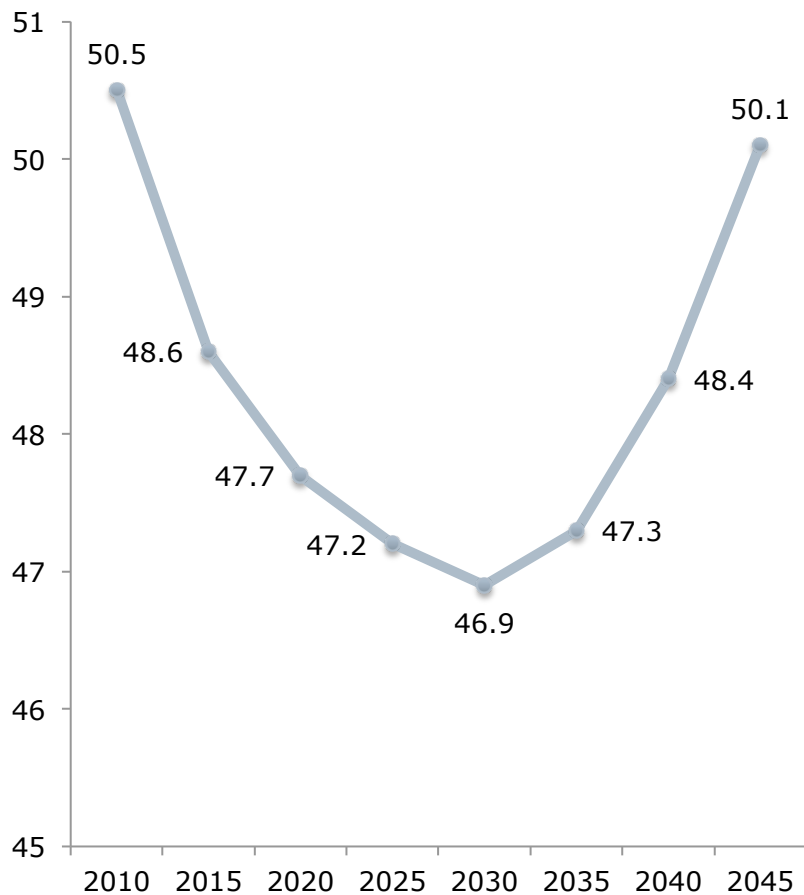
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Pendapatan per kapita yang dicapai ketika bonus demografi berakhir

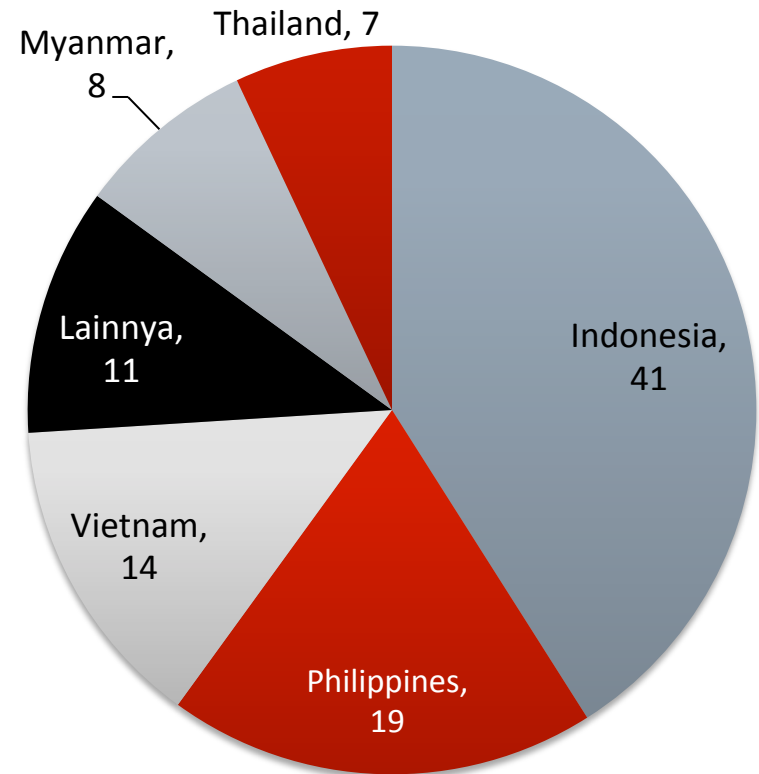


Kesempatan jangan disia-siakan jika tak ingin masa tua sengsara

Indonesia: nisbah ketergantungan: naik lebih cepat daripada waktu turun



ASEAN: Proporsi penduduk usia produktif, Indonesia terbesar



Jangan bandingkan jeruk vs. apel—sandingkanlah dengan ASEAN, bukan G-20: policy responses matter

GDP growth, year-on-year, percent

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	2018*
Brunei Darussalam	-2.1	-2.5	-0.4	-2.5	1.0	2.5
Cambodia	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1
Indonesia	5.6	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3
Lao PDR	7.8	7.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0
Malaysia	4.7	6.0	5.0	4.2	4.7	4.6
Myanmar	8.4	8.0	7.3	6.4	7.7	8.0
Philippines	7.1	6.2	5.9	6.8	6.5	6.7
Singapore	4.7	3.6	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.5
Thailand	2.7	0.9	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.6
Vietnam	5.4	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.7
Memo: ASEAN	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0

* Projections.

Source: Asian Development Outlook 2017, April 2017, and Asian Development Outlook Supplement, July 2017.

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/237761/ado-2017.pdf>

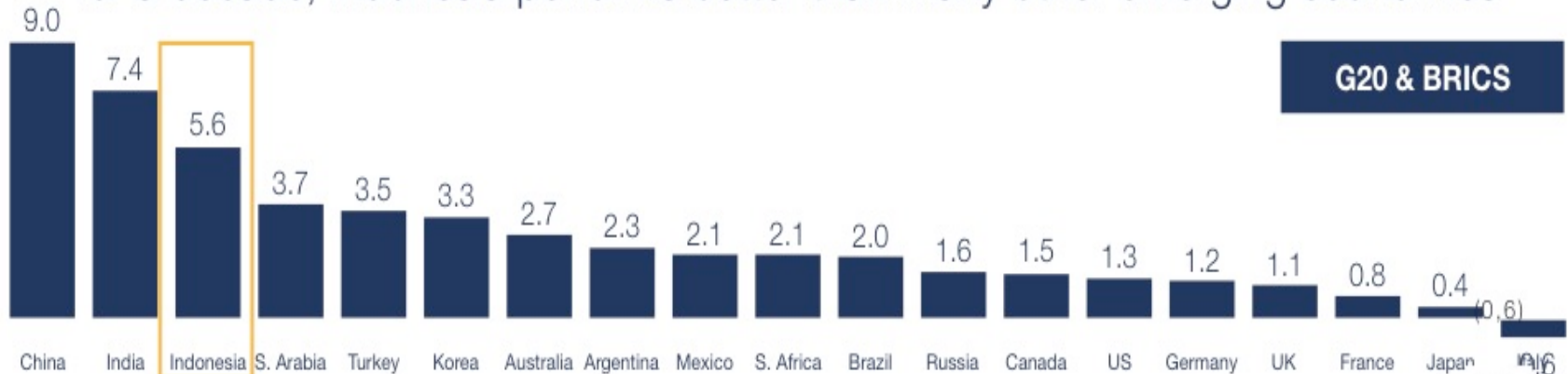
Bahaya complacency

INDONESIA ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN 2017

Indonesia successfully maintaining the growth momentum in 2017



for a decade, Indonesia performs better than many other emerging economies



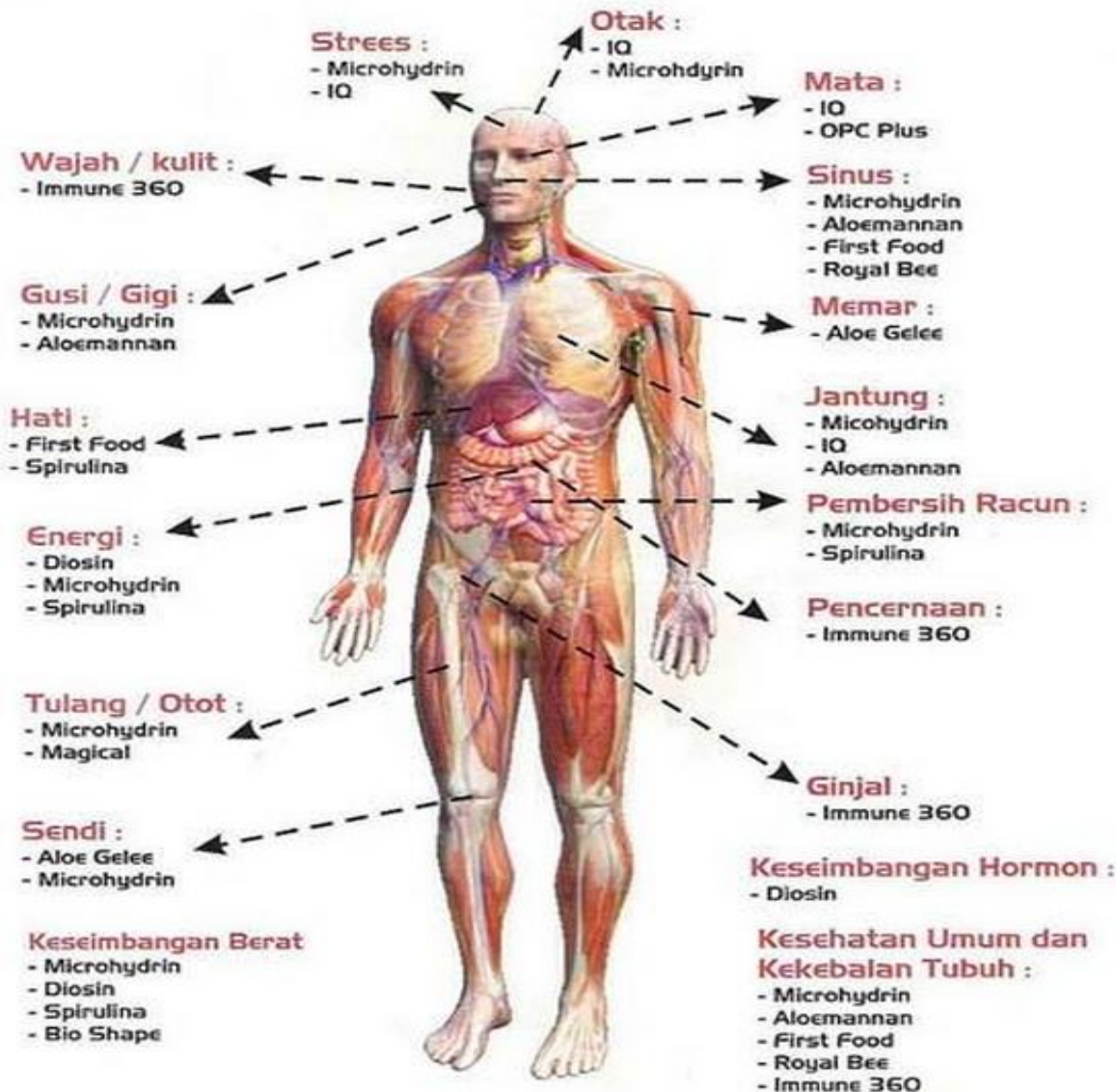
Bagian IV

Menohok ke Akar Masalah

Bidik empat faktor/masalah struktural

- ① Himpun darah yang berserakan, masukkan ke dalam sistem peredaran darah, agar jantung berfungsi optimal menyedot darah dan memompakannya kembali ke sekujur organ perekonomian.
- ② Akselerasikan industrialisasi sebagai tulang punggung dalam memperkuat fondasi perekonomian.
- ③ Strategi menyerang lebih ampuh ketimbang strategi bertahan: bidik pasar 7,6 miliar penduduk dunia, bukan 250 juta pasar lokal.
- ④ Hidangan bergizi belum tentu cocok dengan perut kita.

Analogi perekonomian dengan anatomi tubuh: ternyata belum sepenuhnya disadari



Tempo, 8-14 Januari 2018, hal.12

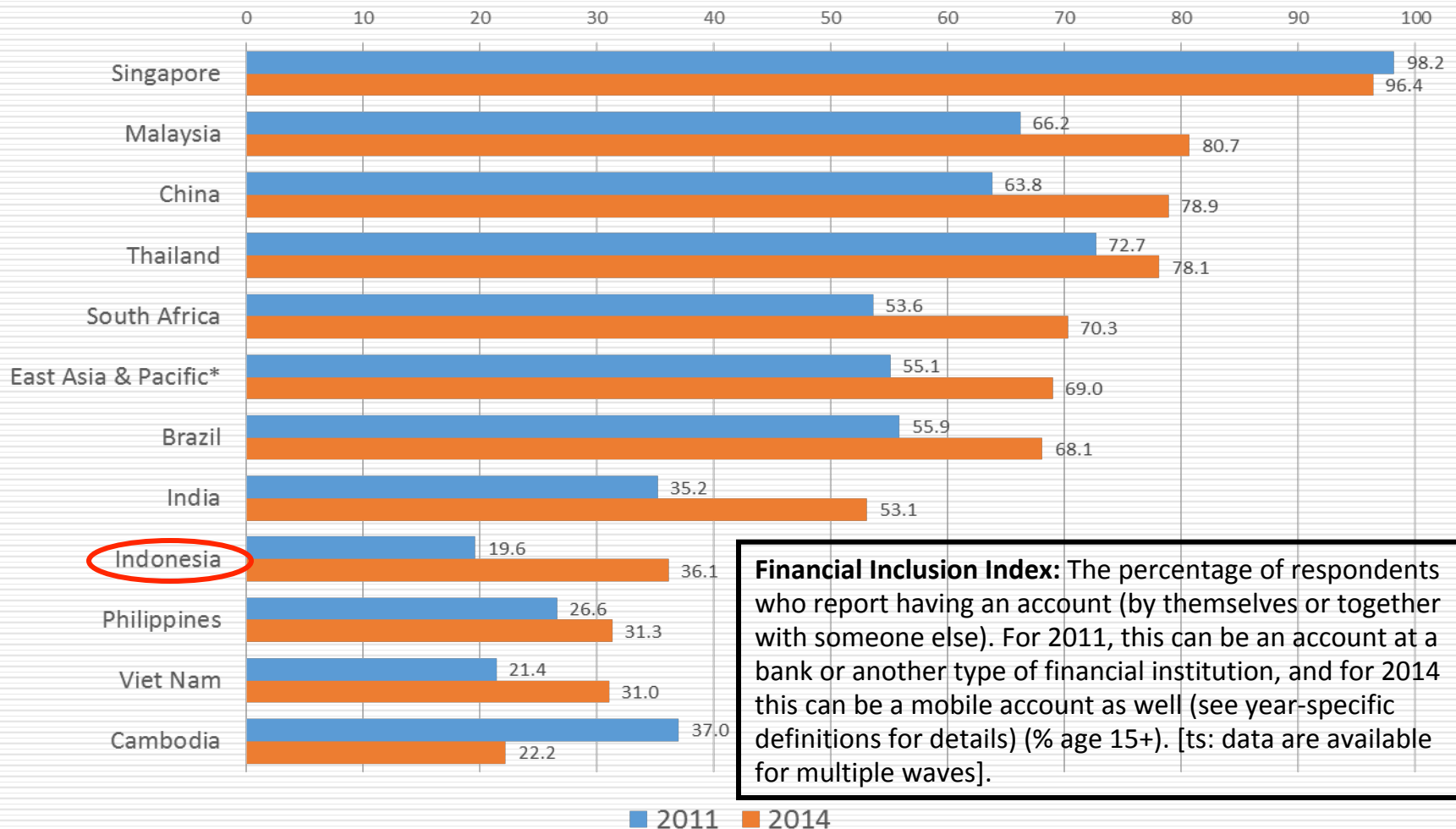
"Ibarat orang sakit, kita ini baik semuanya. Kolesterol baik, jantung baik, paru-paru baik, darah tinggi juga enggak ada. Tapi kok enggak bisa lari cepat."

Presiden Joko Widodo saat rapat kabinet mengenai investasi dan perdagangan, Jumat pekan lalu.

Jantung primer

Himpun darah yang berserakan, masukkan ke dalam sistem peredaran darah

Financial inclusion index



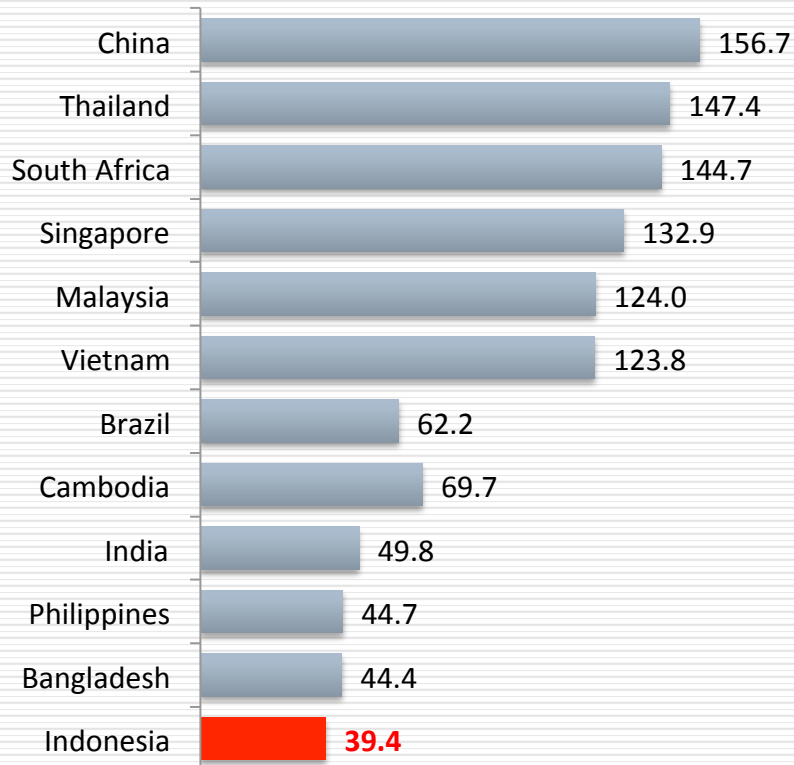
* Developing only.

Source: World Bank, Global Findex Database (<http://databank.worldbank.org/Data/Views/reports/tableview.aspx>)

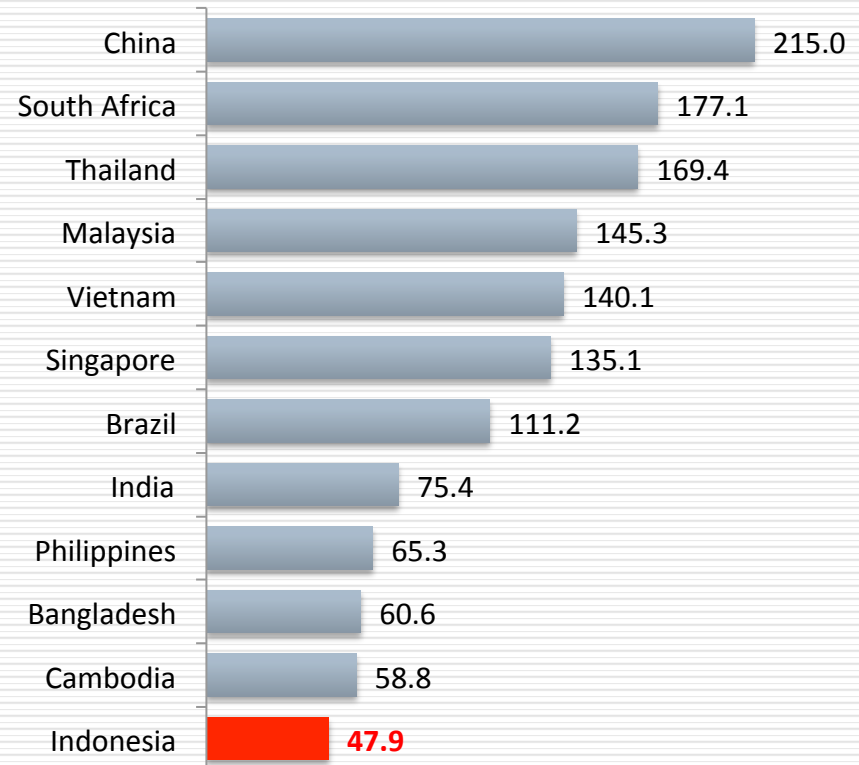
Karena stok darah terbatas dan ada pembuluh darah tersumbat, kapasitas memompakan kembali rendah

Credit penetration in Indonesia is still very low

**Domestic credit to private sector
(% of GDP), 2016**



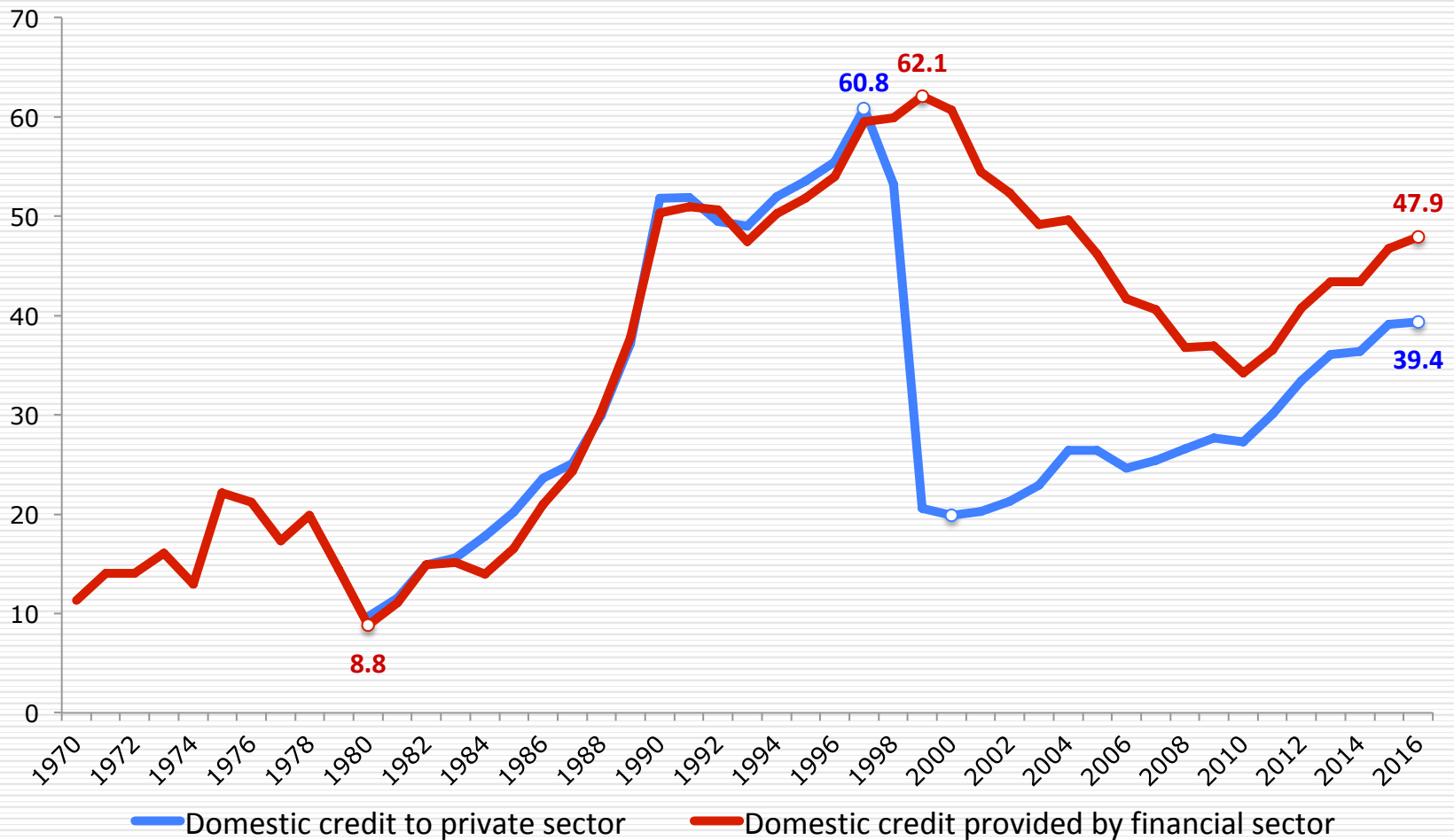
**Domestic credit provided by
financial sector (% of GDP), 2016**



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

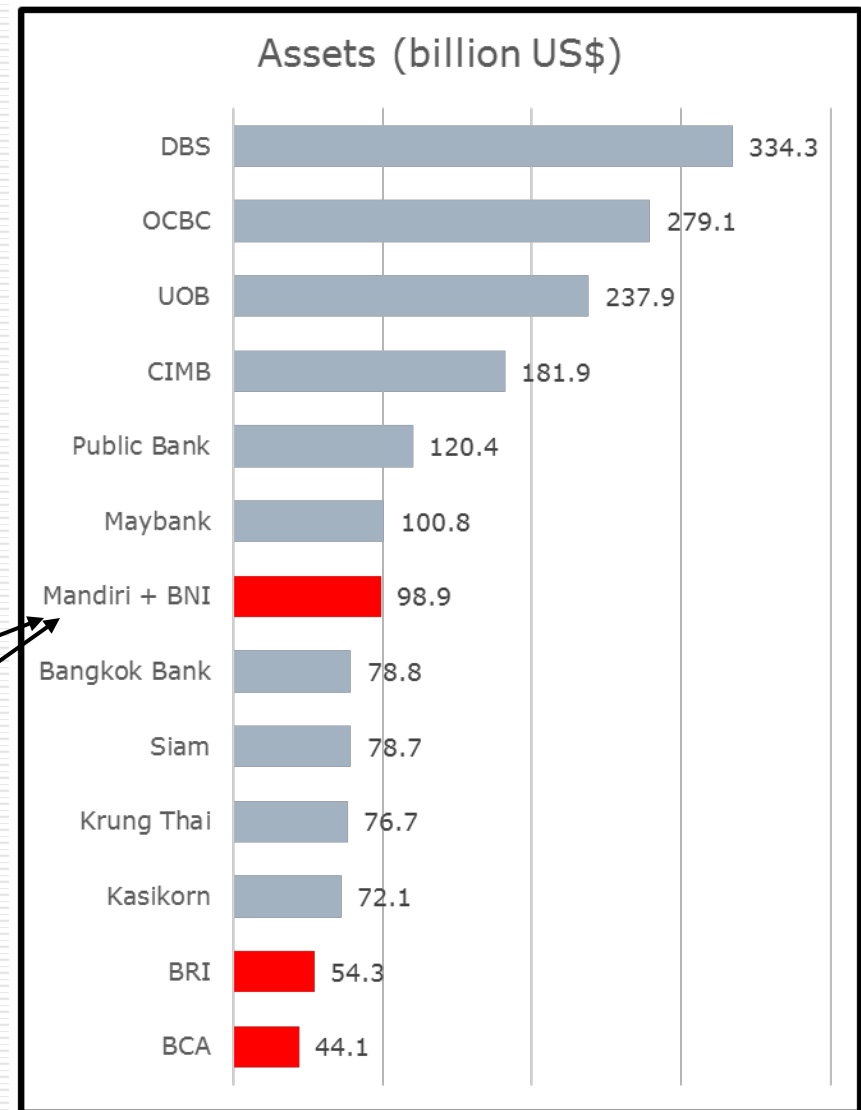
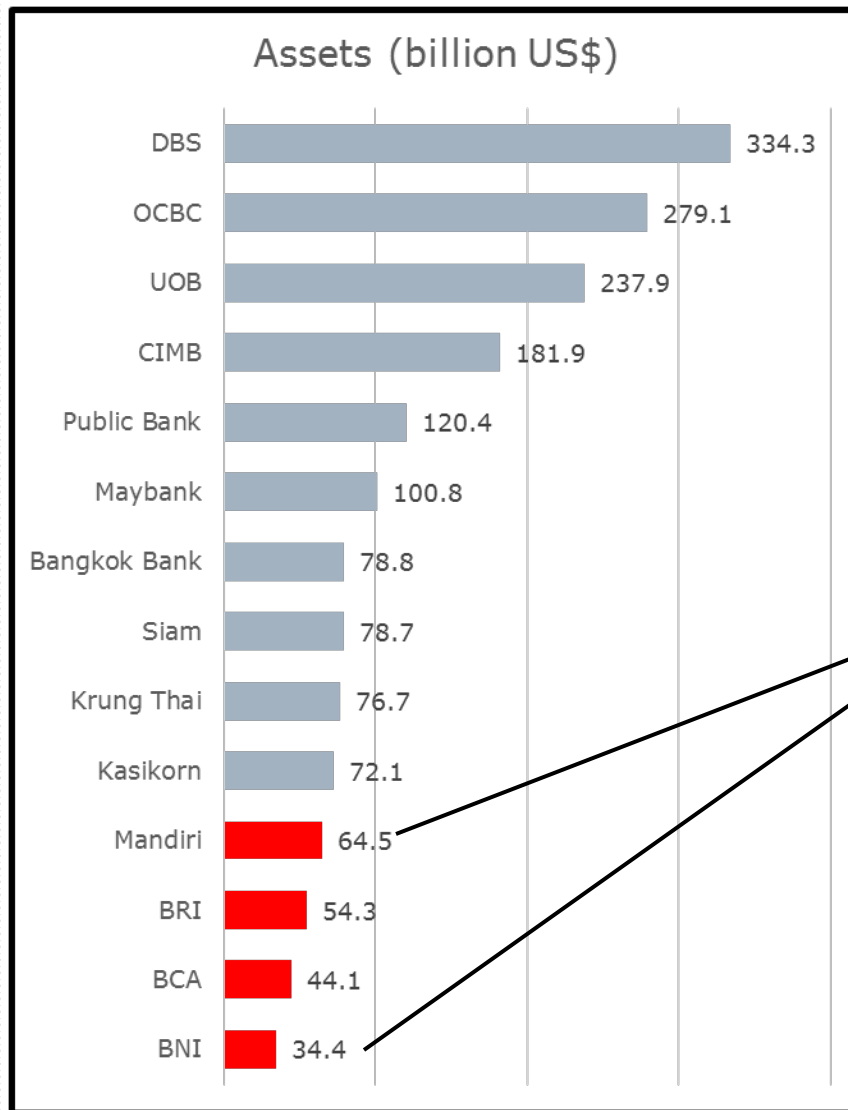
Belum pulih dari kondisi sebelum krisis 1998

Domestic credit as percent of GDP



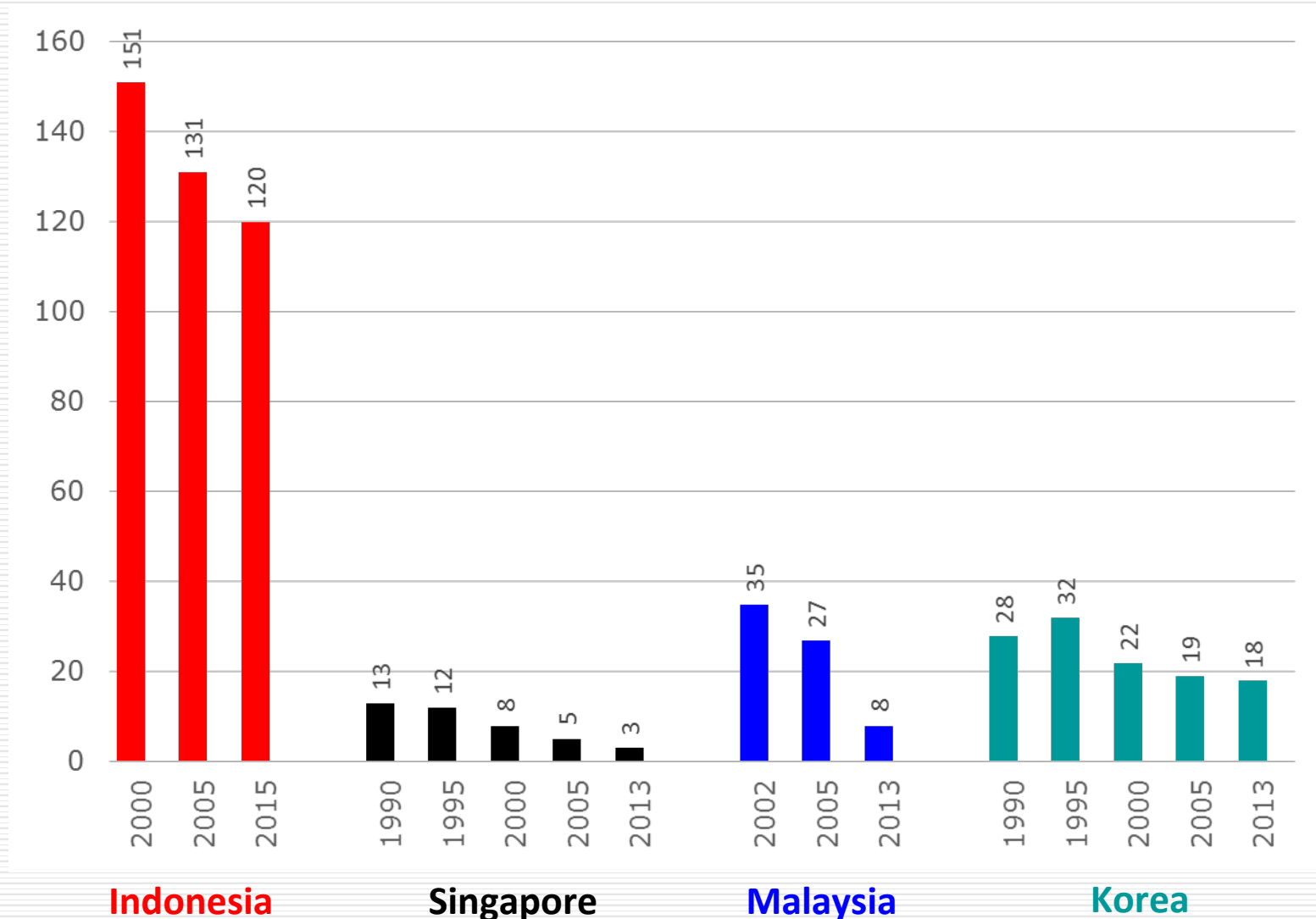
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

Perbankan kita tercecer di ASEAN



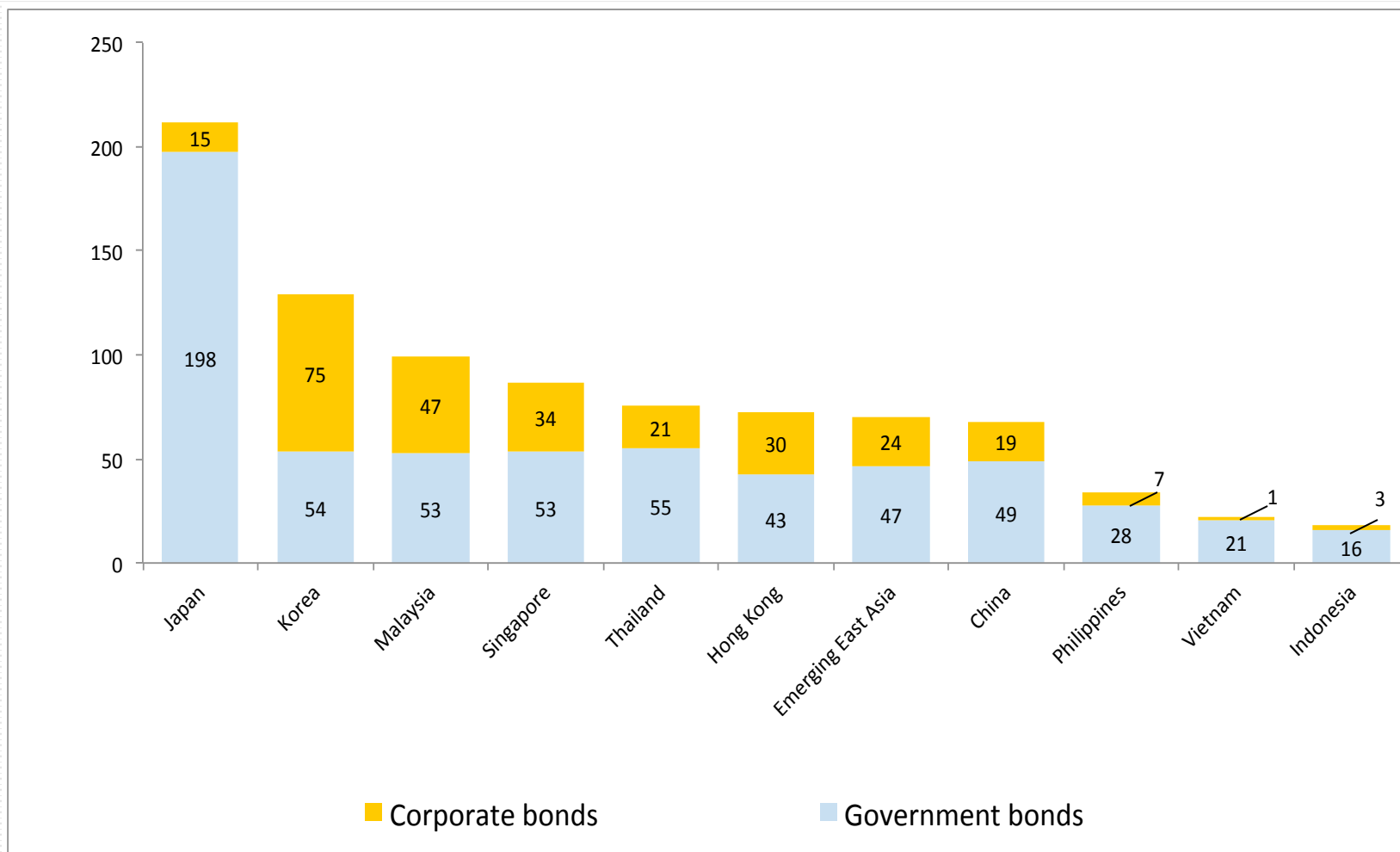
Source: Bank Indonesia.

Solusinya bukan M&A, tapi holdingisasi



Size of local currency bonds market: Indonesia is still lagging behind in the long-term financing

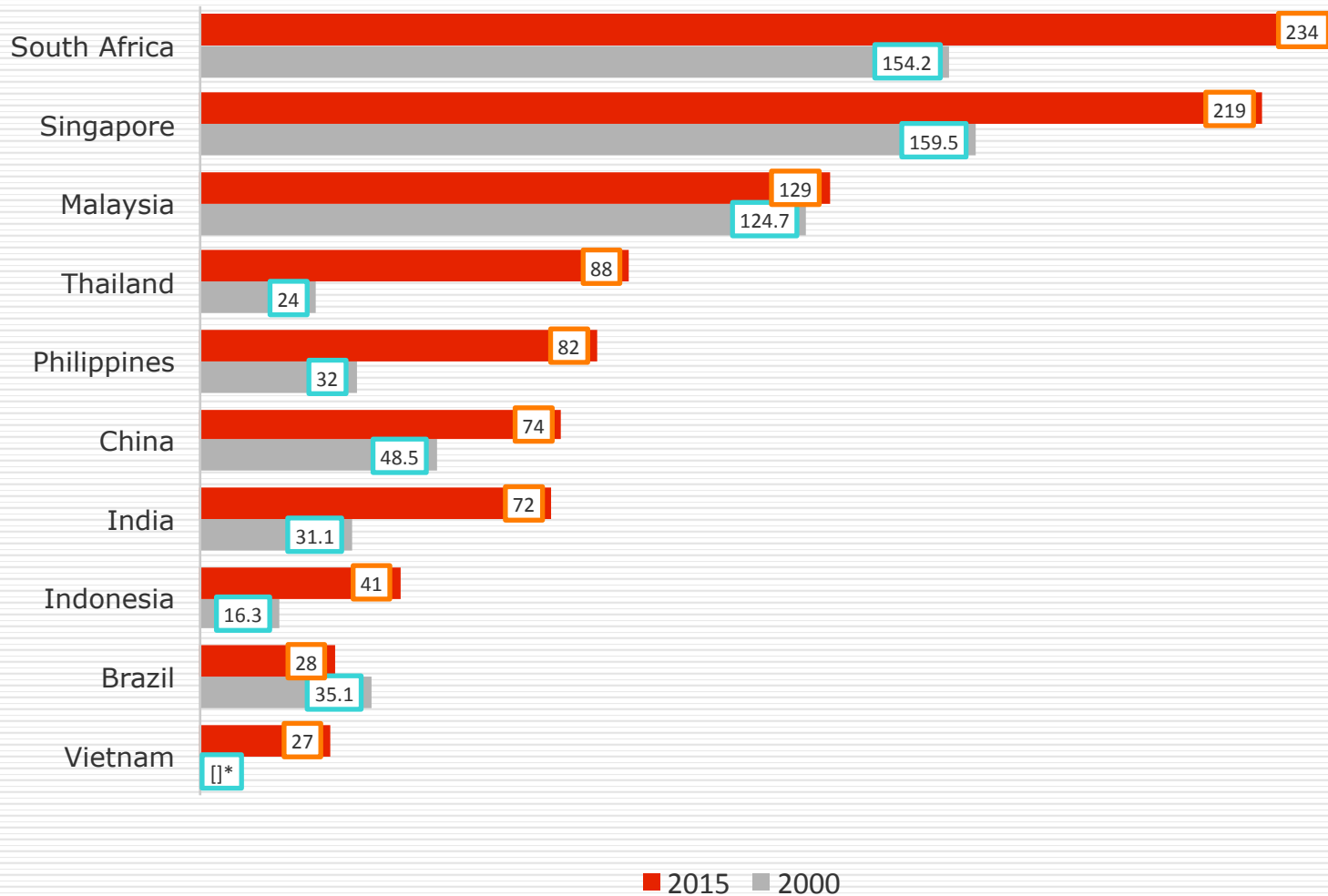
(% of GDP, Q3-2017)



Source: Asian Development Bank, Asia Bond Monitor, November 2017.

Kapitalisasi pasar ekuitas pun masih relatif rendah

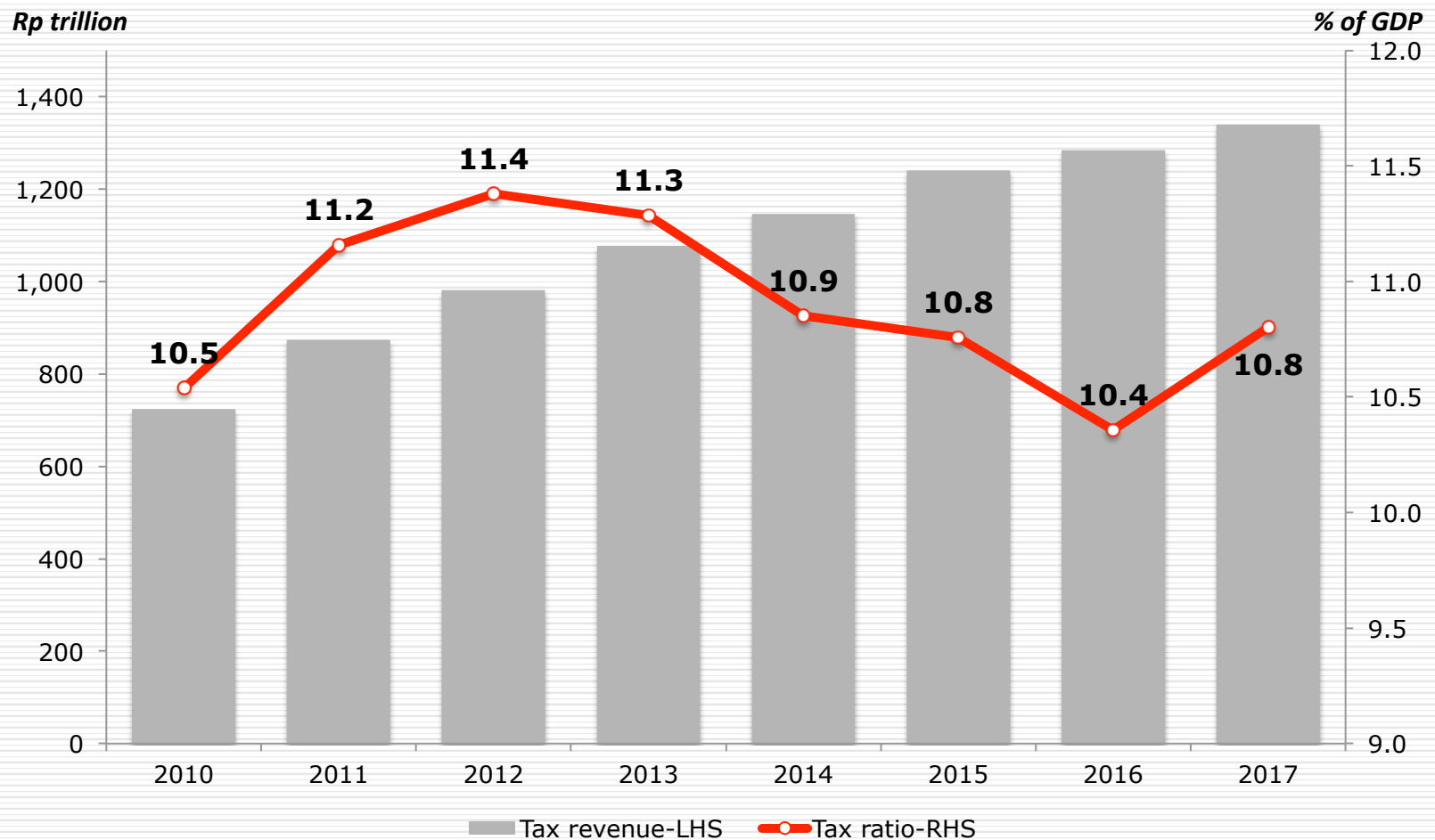
Market capitalization of listed companies (% of GDP)



Jantung sekunder

Kemampuan menghimpun pajak merosot

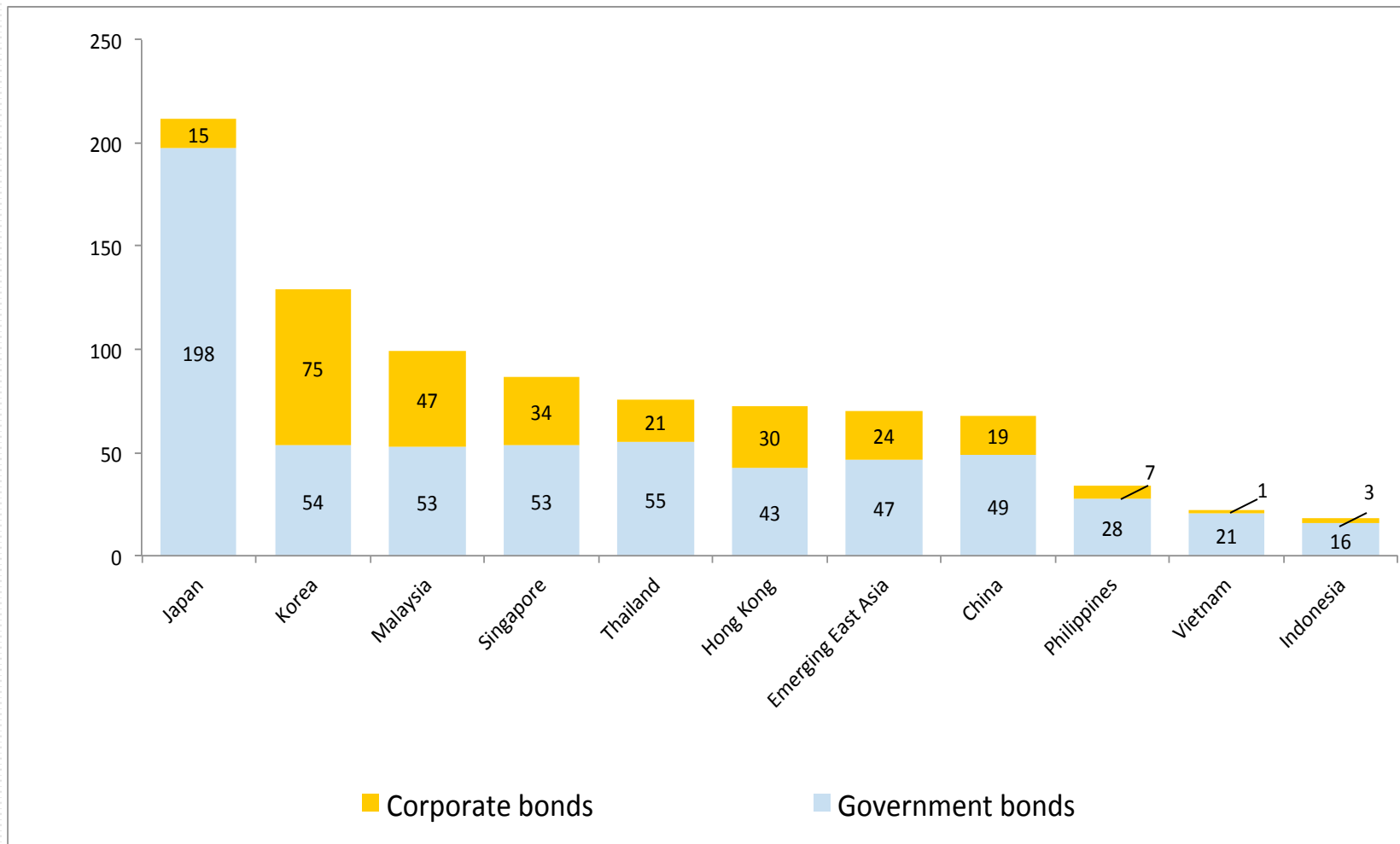
Tax ratio is in decreasing trend



Sources: Tax revenue from Ministry of Finance; GDP from BPS-Statistics Indonesia..

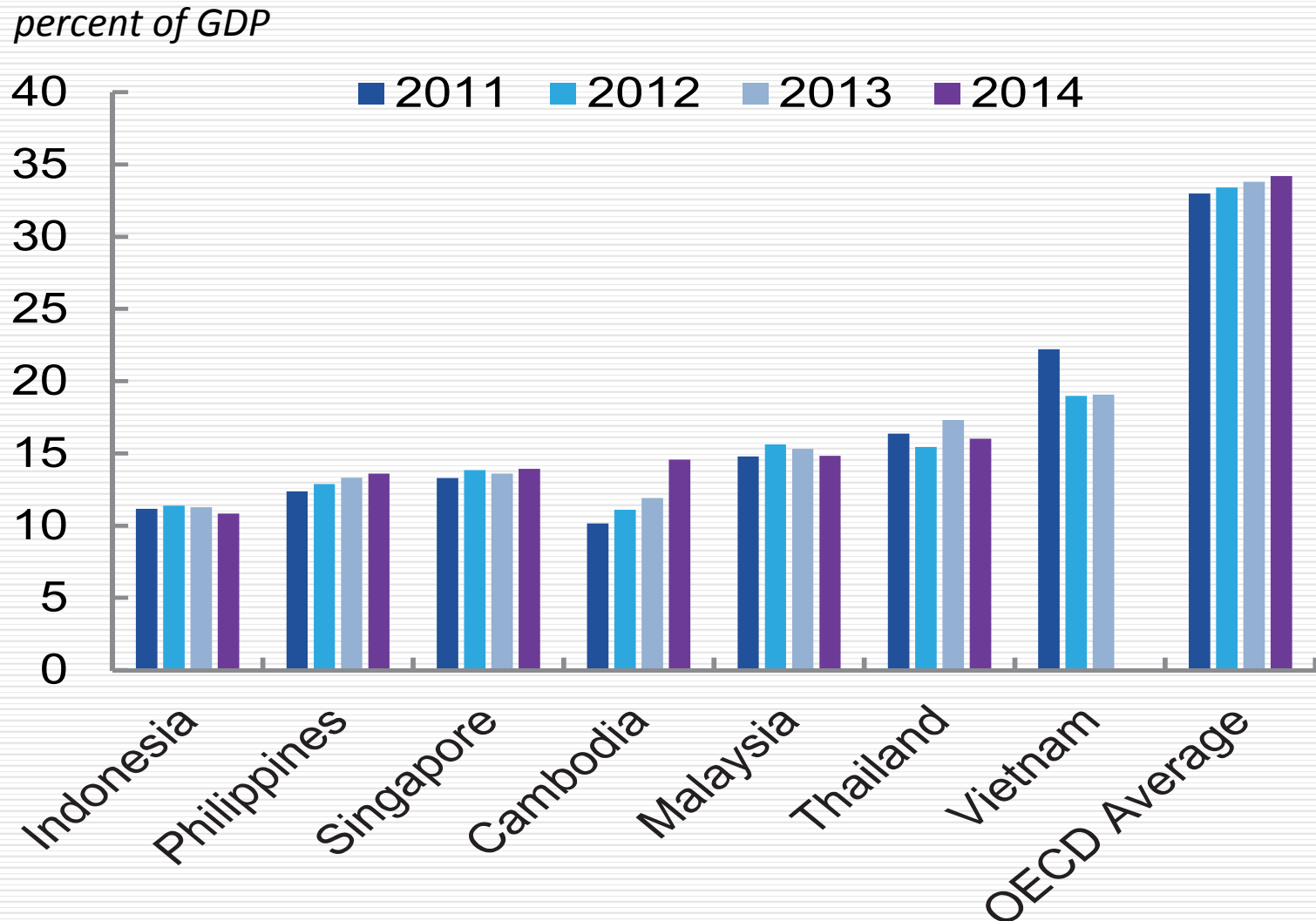
Size of local currency bonds market: Indonesia is still lagging behind in the long-term financing

(% of GDP, Q3-2017)



Source: Asian Development Bank, Asia Bond Monitor, November 2017.

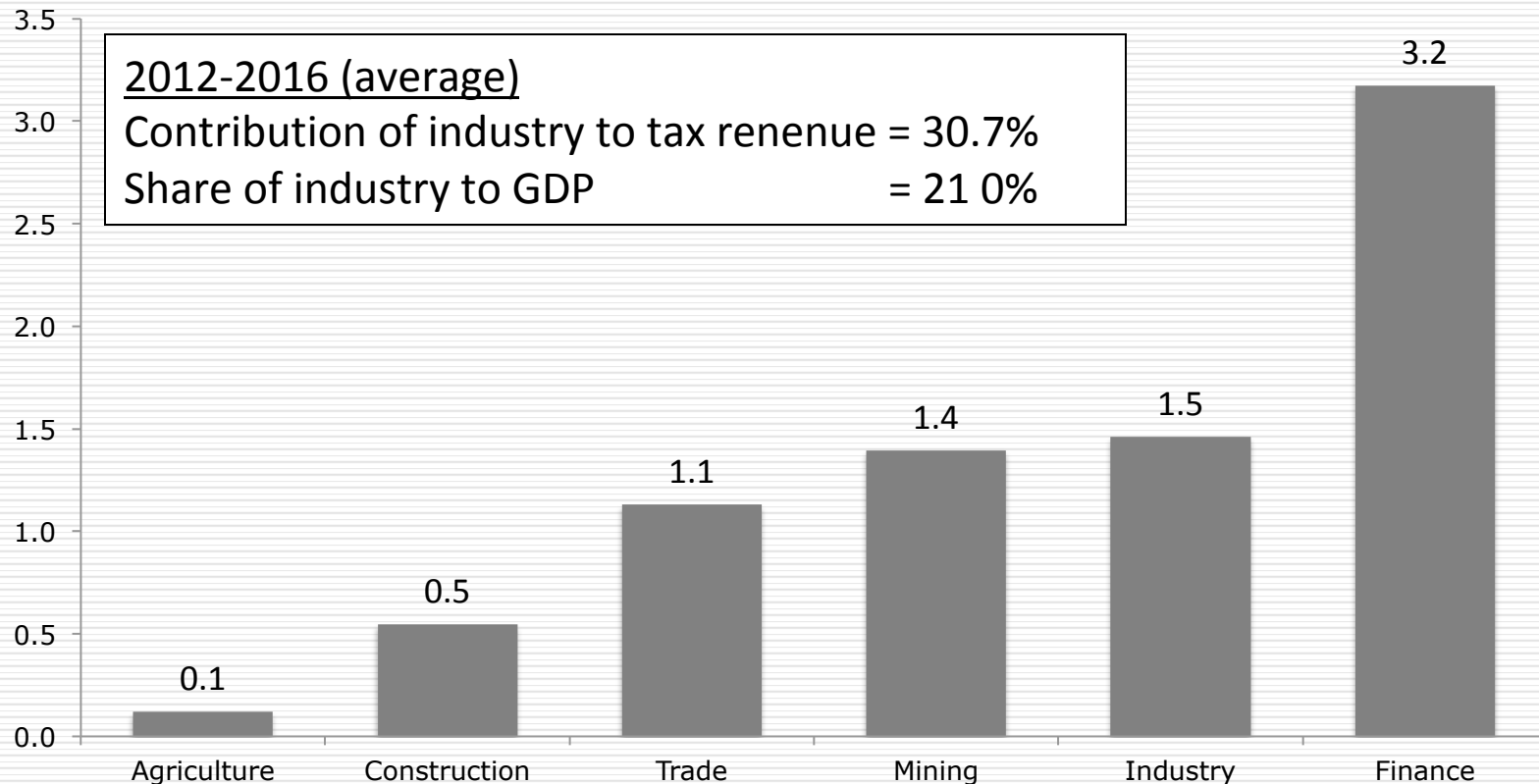
Walaupun *tax ratio* masih rendah tetapi sudah mengalami penurunan



Source: World Bank, Indonesia Economic Quarterly, March 2017, p. 21.

Industri penyumbang pajak terbesar tetapi pertumbuhannya rendah, di bawah PDB

Tax to GDP coefficient



Sources: Ministry of Finance and BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

**Transformasi struktural yang tak lazim dan
gejala dini deindustrialisasi**

Tradable merana, non-tradable melaju

Sectors	2014	2015	2016	2017	Q1-17	Q2-17	Q3-17	Q4-17	Share 2017
Agriculture, forestry & fishery	4.24	3.77	3.25	3.81	7.12	3.33	2.92	2.24	13.14
Mining and Quarrying	0.43	-3.42	1.06	0.69	-0.64	2.24	1.76	0.08	7.57
Manufacturing industry	4.64	4.33	4.29	4.27	4.24	3.54	4.84	4.46	20.16
Electricity and gas	5.90	0.90	5.39	1.54	1.60	-2.53	4.88	2.27	1.19
Water, waste management, cesspit and recycling	5.24	7.07	3.60	4.61	4.39	3.67	4.83	5.53	✓ 0.07
Construction	6.97	6.36	5.22	6.79	✓ 5.95	6.96	7.13	7.23	✓ 10.38
Wholesale&retail trade, car&motorcycle reparations	5.18	2.59	3.93	4.44	4.96	3.78	5.50	4.47	13.01
Transportation and warehousing	7.36	6.68	7.74	8.49	✓ 8.03	8.37	8.27	8.21	✓ 5.41
Accommodation, food and beverages	5.77	4.31	4.94	5.55	✓ 4.68	5.07	4.96	5.49	✓ 2.85
Information and communication	10.12	9.69	8.87	9.81	✓ 9.13	10.88	9.35	8.99	✓ 3.80
Finance and insurance	4.68	8.59	8.90	5.48	✓ 5.99	5.94	6.44	3.85	4.20
Real estate	5.00	4.11	4.30	3.68	3.67	3.86	3.64	3.73	2.79
Business services	9.81	7.69	7.36	8.44	✓ 6.80	8.14	9.24	9.25	✓ 1.75
Public adm., defense, and compulsory social security	2.38	4.63	3.19	2.06	0.22	-0.03	0.43	6.95	✓ 3.70
Education	5.47	7.33	3.84	3.66	4.09	0.90	3.70	5.89	✓ 3.29
Health and social activities	7.96	6.68	5.00	6.79	✓ 7.10	6.40	7.44	6.31	✓ 1.07
Other services	8.93	8.08	7.80	8.66	✓ 8.01	8.63	9.45	8.87	✓ 1.76
Gross domestic product	5.01	4.88	5.02	5.07	5.01	5.01	5.06	5.19	100.00

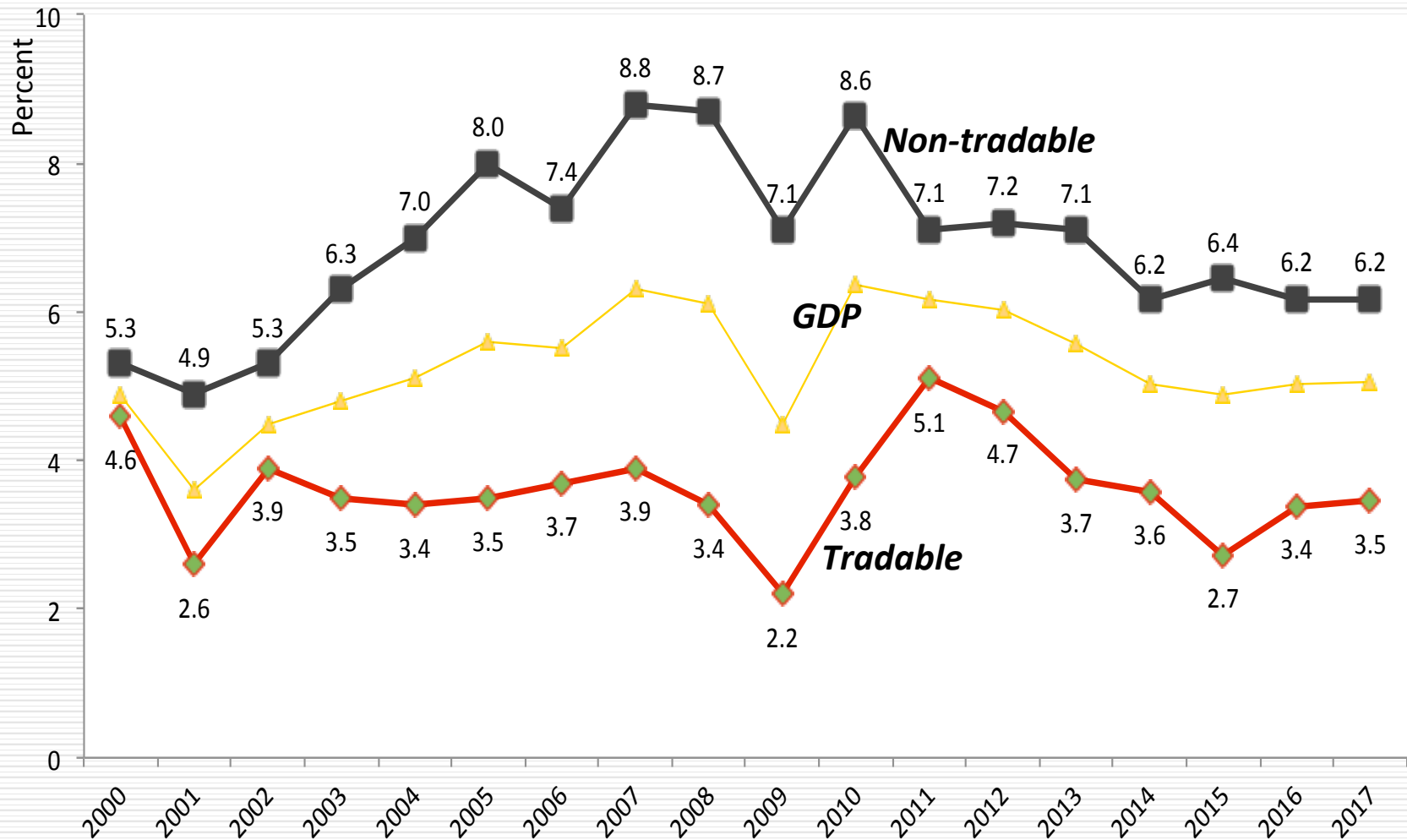
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Growth of manufacturing industries, 2011-17

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average 2011-16	2017
GDP Total	6.17	6.03	5.56	5.08	4.88	5.02	5.46	5.07
Manufacturing, Total	6.26	5.62	4.37	4.64	4.33	4.29	4.92	4.27
Non-oil & gas manufacturing	7.46	6.98	5.45	5.61	5.05	4.42	5.83	4.84
Coal and Refined Petroleum Products	-0.33	-2.40	-2.64	-2.12	-1.13	3.24	-0.90	-0.32
Food Products and Beverages	10.98	10.33	4.07	9.49	7.54	8.46	8.48✓	9.23✓
Tobacco Products	-0.23	8.82	-0.27	8.33	6.24	1.64	4.09	-0.84
Textiles and Wearing Apparel	6.49	6.04	6.58	1.56	-4.79	-0.13	2.63	3.76
Leather & Related Products & Footware	10.94	-5.43	5.23	5.62	-3.97	8.15	3.42	2.22
Wood & of its products (except furniture)	-2.72	-0.80	6.19	6.12	-1.63	1.80	1.49	0.13
Paper & Paper Products; Repro of Recorded	3.89	-2.89	-0.53	3.58	-0.16	2.16	1.01	0.33
Chem & Pharma & Botanical Products	8.66	12.78	5.10	4.04	7.61	5.48	7.28✓	4.53
Rubber & Plastics Products	2.08	7.56	-1.86	1.16	5.04	-8.34	0.94	2.47
Non-Metallic Mineral	7.78	7.91	3.34	2.41	6.03	5.46	5.49	-0.86
Manufacture of Basic Metals	13.56	-1.57	11.63	6.01	6.21	0.76	6.10✓	5.87✓
Computer, Optical Products & Elec.Equip	8.79	11.64	9.22	2.94	7.83	4.34	7.46✓	2.79
Machinery and Equipment	8.53	-1.39	-5.00	8.67	7.58	5.05	3.91	5.55✓
Transport Equipment	6.37	4.26	14.95	4.01	2.40	4.52	6.09✓	3.68
Furniture	9.93	-2.15	3.64	3.60	5.17	0.47	3.44	3.71
Other Manuf, Repair & Instr of Machinery	-1.09	-0.38	-0.70	7.65	4.66	-2.91	1.21	-1.72

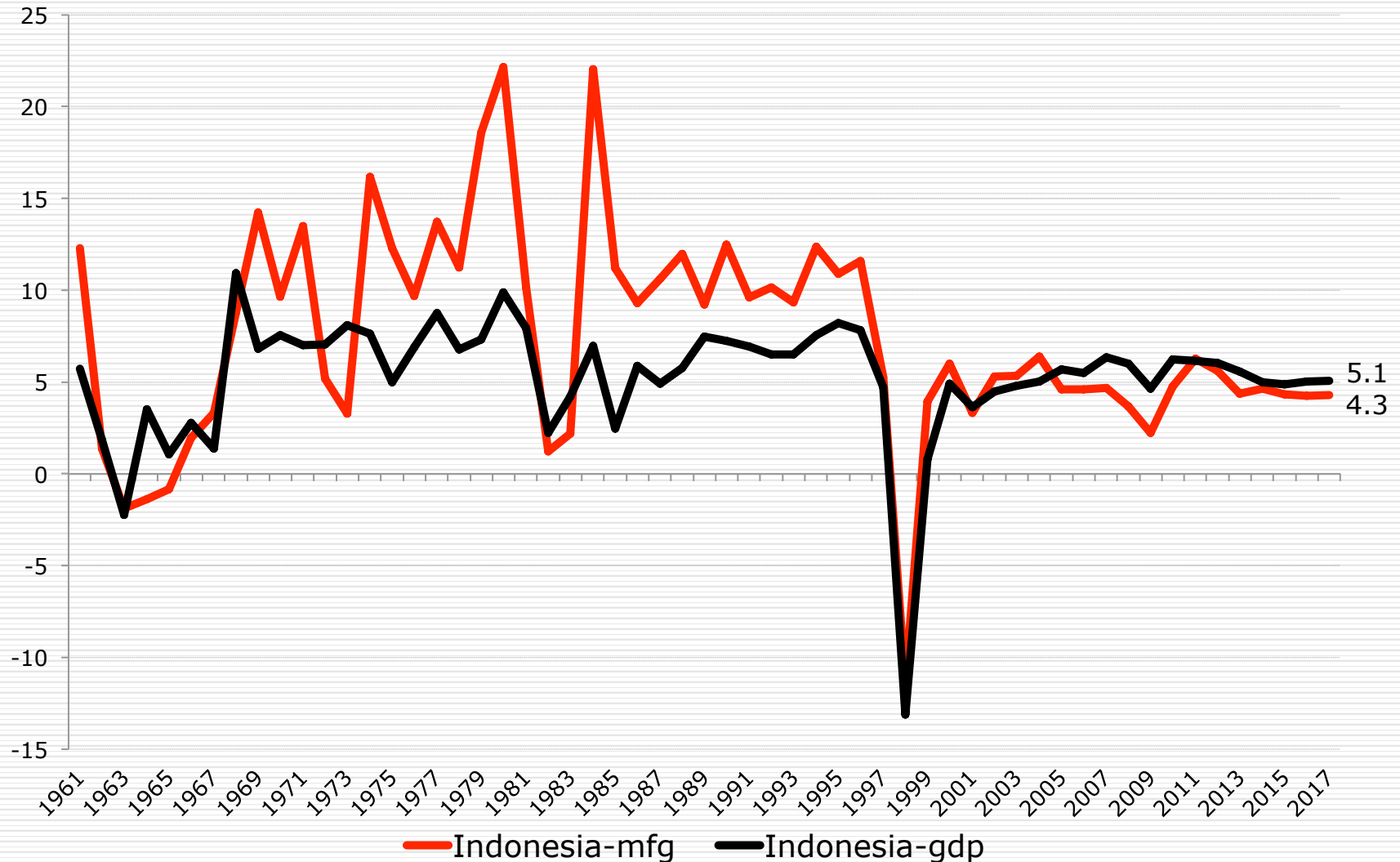
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Pertumbuhan kurang berkualitas: sektor *tradable* versus sektor *non-tradable*



Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Sudah 13 tahun pertumbuhan manufaktur lebih rendah dari pertumbuhan PDB

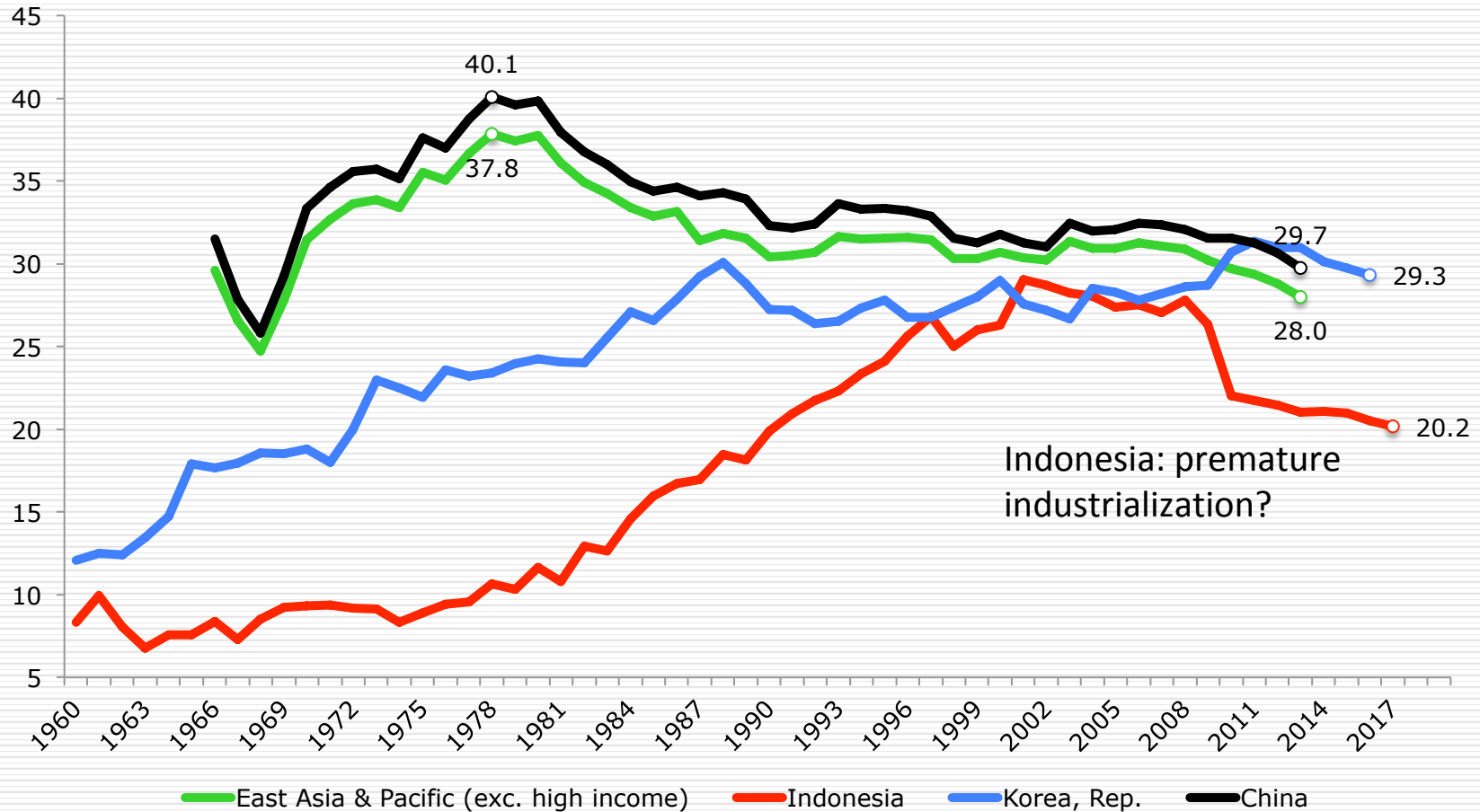


* January-June

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Pangsa manufaktur turun sebelum mencapai titik optimal dan lebih cepat dari negara jiran

Manufacturing value added as % of GDP



Indonesia: premature industrialization?

* Q1-Q3 (January-September).

Sources: World Bank and BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Kualitas pembentukan modal pun rendah: didominasi bangunan, bukan mesin & peralatan

Composition of fixed capital formation, percent

						Average		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15	2016	2017
Construction	73.1	72.9	73.5	74.6	75.4	73.9	75.2	75.1
Machinery & equipment	11.4	11.7	11.2	10.2	9.6	10.8	9.0	10.5
Vehicles	6.0	6.3	5.7	4.6	4.4	5.4	5.2	5.0
Other equipments	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.8
Cultivated biological resources	5.9	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.4
Intellectual property products	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.2

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

**Wajah agak pucat pasi karena enggan
berjemur di sinar matahari: kurang gaul**

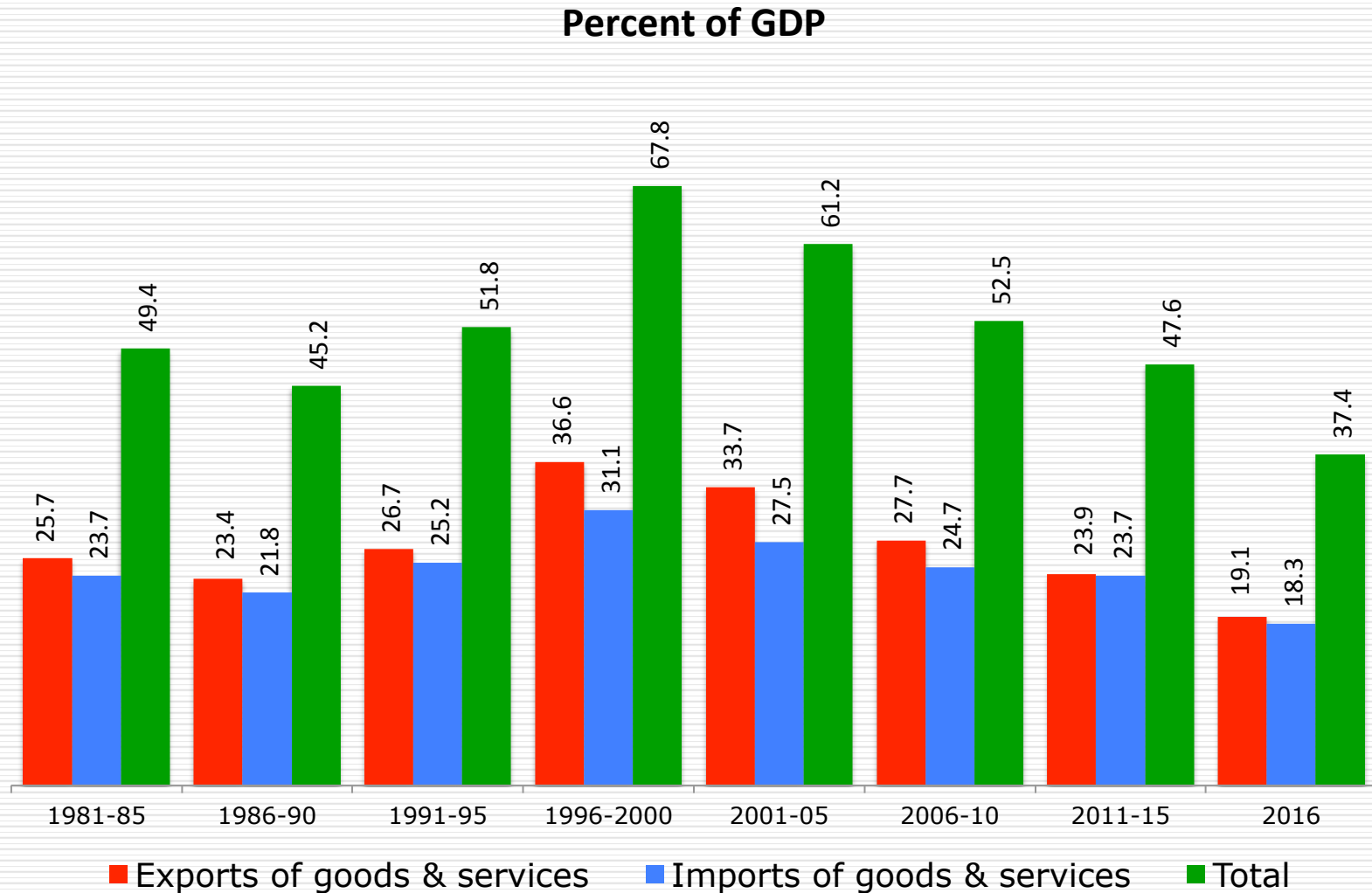
Semakin menutup diri: degree of openness— (X + M)* / GDP

Country	Population (mil. 2016)	Exports (X)		Imports (M)		X + M	
		1981	2016	1981	2016	1981	2016
China	1,378.7	7.5	19.6	7.5	17.4	15.0	37.0
India	1,324.2	5.8	19.2	8.4	20.6	14.2	39.8
United States	323.1	9.5	**12.6	9.9	**15.4	19.4	**28.0
Indonesia	261.1	29.0	19.1	24.0	18.3	53.0	37.4
Brazil	207.7	9.4	12.5	9.8	12.1	19.2	24.6
Japan	127.0	14.4	**17.6	13.7	**18.0	28.1	**35.6
Philippines	103.3	23.8	28.0	27.2	36.9	51.0	64.9
Vietnam	92.7	***36.0	93.6	***45.3	91.1	***81.3	***184.7
Germany	82.7	20.2	46.0	24.1	38.4	44.3	84.4
Thailand	68.9	23.8	68.9	30.1	54.2	53.9	123.1
United Kingdom	65.6	25.4	28.1	22.5	30.0	47.9	58.1
South Africa	55.9	28.4	30.3	30.4	30.2	58.8	60.5
Korea, Rep.	51.2	32.1	42.2	37.2	35.4	69.3	77.6
Malaysia	31.2	51.6	67.2	57.7	60.8	109.3	128.0
Netherlands	17.0	55.9	80.8	51.2	69.9	107.1	150.7
Sweden	9.9	28.7	44.4	28.1	39.8	56.8	84.2
Hongkong SAR, China	7.3	91.1	187.4	92.6	185.2	183.7	372.6
Denmark	5.7	36.1	53.1	34.9	46.2	71.0	99.3
Singapore	5.6	198.2	172.1	201.6	146.3	399.8	318.4

* Exports and imports of goods and services. **2015 ***1990

Source: World Bank: for population downloaded from <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SP.POP.TOTL&country=> on August 14, 2017; for exports downloaded from <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=NE.EXP.GNFS.ZS&country=> on August 14, 2017; and for imports downloaded from <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=NE.IMP.GNFS.ZS&country=> on August 14, 2017.

Sudah berlangsung lama, padahal negara maritim: *degree of openness* Indonesia, 1981-2016



Source: World Bank: for exports downloaded from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.EXP.GNFS.ZS>); and for imports downloaded from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.IMP.GNFS.ZS>. Downloaded on August 14, 2017.

Manufaktur melemptem, akibatnya struktur ekspor rapuh: *selected top-30 merchandise exporters*

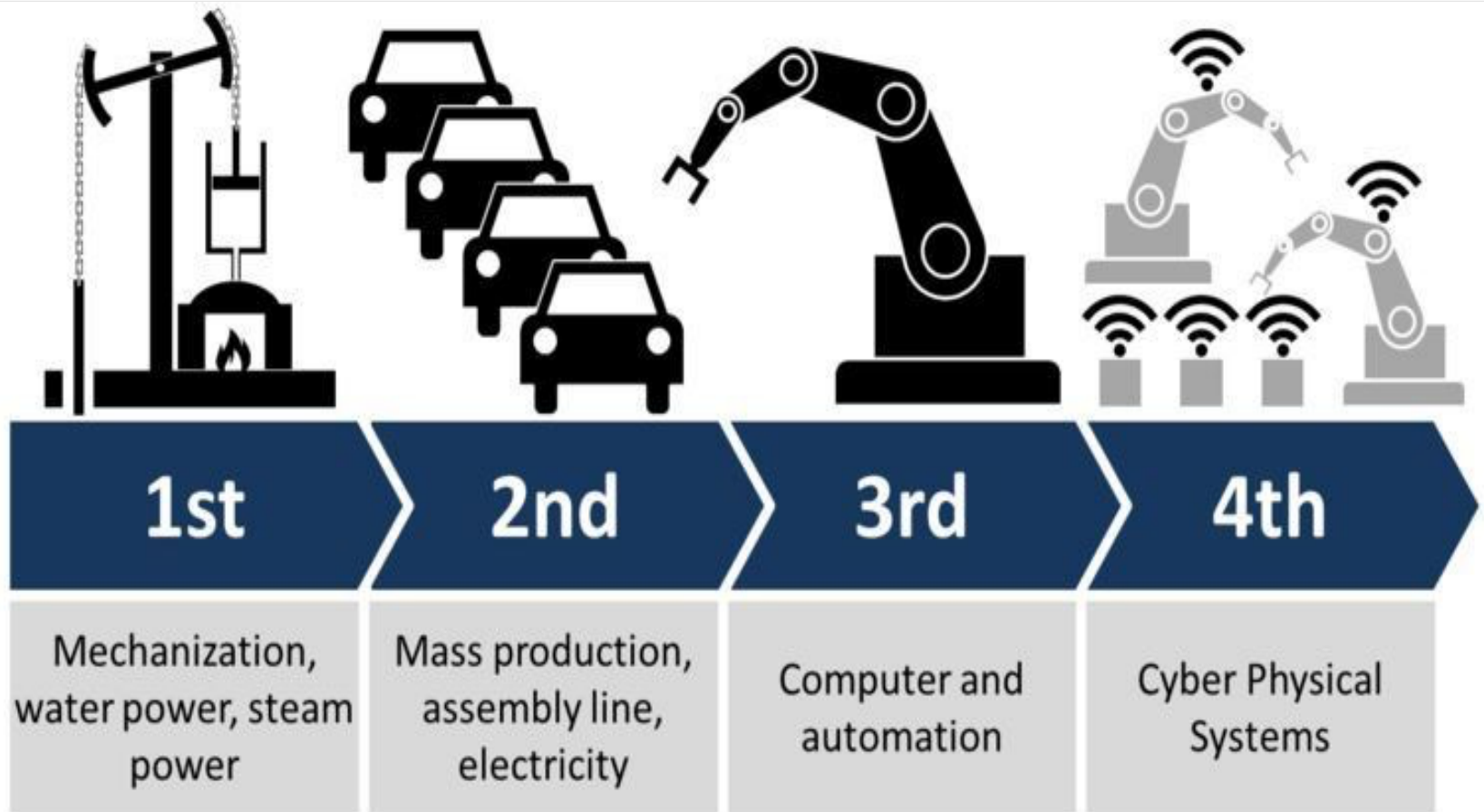
2016 (2010) Rank	Country	Value (Billion US\$)		Share (%)		Growth (%) 2010-16	Manufactures exports as % of merchandise exports, 2016
		2016	2010	2016	2010		
1 (1)	China	2,098	1,278	13.2	9.6	95	94
2 (2)	United States	1,455	1,057	9.1	8.5	53	62
3 (3)	Germany	1,340	1,121	8.4	9.0	34	83
4 (4)	Japan	645	581	4.0	4.7	18	88
5 (5)	Netherlands	570	364	3.6	2.9	57	86
6 (11)	Hong Kong, China	517	330	3.2	2.6	59	70
8 (7)	Korea, Republic of	495	270	3.1	2.2	52	71
14 (14)	Singapore	330	175	2.1	1.4	106	n.a
18 (16)	Chinese Taipei	280	189	1.8	1.5	87	11
19 (19)	United Arab Emirates	266	155	1.7	1.2	108	64
20 (20)	India	264	204	1.7	1.6	54	99
21 (25)	Thailand	215	157	1.3	1.3	49	62
24 (23)	Malaysia	189	152	1.2	1.2	50	76
26 (39)	Viet Nam	177	120	1.1	1.0	47	38
27 (17)	Saudi Arabia	175	131	1.1	1.0	25	73
30 (27)	Indonesia	145	158	0.9	1.3	-8.2	48

Sources: World Trade Organization, *World Trade Report 2011* and *2017*; and World Bank, *World Development Indicators database*.

Bagian V

Menghadapi Era Digital

Robot sudah hadir 50 tahun lebih menggantikan pekerjaan manusia: mengapa takut?



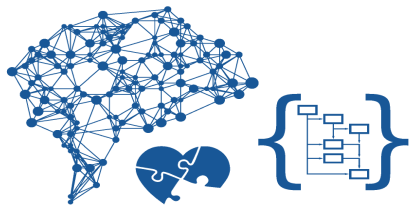
Source: World Economic Forum

https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/07/robots-have-been-taking-our-jobs-for-50-years-so-why-are-we-worried-now?utm_content=buffer7f273&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer

Jenis keterampilan yang dibutuhkan berubah: 10 keterampilan utama

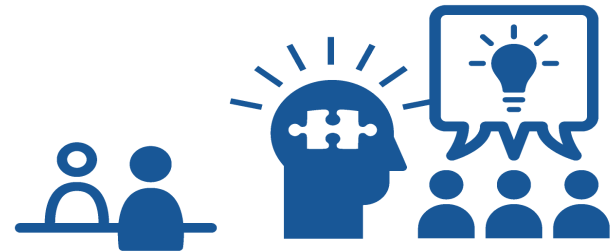
in 2020

1. Complex Problem Solving
2. Critical Thinking
3. Creativity
4. People Management
5. Coordinating with Others
6. Emotional Intelligence
7. Judgment and Decision Making
8. Service Orientation
9. Negotiation
10. Cognitive Flexibility



in 2015

1. Complex Problem Solving
2. Coordinating with Others
3. People Management
4. Critical Thinking
5. Negotiation
6. Quality Control
7. Service Orientation
8. Judgment and Decision Making
9. Active Listening
10. Creativity



Source: Future of Jobs Report, World Economic Forum

Ecommerce tumbuh pesat tapi dari basis rendah

2016 e-commerce sales is still about 1,2% (156T out of 1,900T)

Country	Population (2015) (mn)	Internet Users (2015) (mn)	Internet Penetration ratio	ARPU (USD)	Retail sales (\$mn) 2015	Ecommerce sales (\$mn) 2015	Ecommerce sales as a % of retail sales (2015)	Number of users of retail transactions online (mn)	Retail website traffic in past 6 months (mn)	Frequency of retail site visit per internet user	Bounce rate (%)
USA	322	284	88%	1,657	2,948,165	270,969	9.2%	163.55	2,993	10.5	37.2%
Singapore	6	5	82%	360	23,807	980	4.1%	2.72	29	6.3	34.9%
China	1,376	706	51%	743	2,120,530	293,045	13.8%	394.38	1,293	1.8	41.7%
Japan	127	115	91%	878	960,296	69,074	7.2%	78.63	1,204	10.5	38.4%
Vietnam	93	47	51%	22	89,058	698	0.8%	31.53	117	2.4	47.2%
Thailand	68	27	40%	131	92,676	1,441	1.6%	11.02	90	3.3	46.0%
Indonesia	258	50	19%	76	145,830	1,682	1.2%	22.17	183	3.7	45.2%
Malaysia	30	21	68%	42	49,981	519	1.0%	12.24	62	3.0	40.0%
Philippines	101	43	42%	14	73,352	354	0.5%	26.01	65	1.5	41.5%

Source: * For retail website traffic, we have taken the total number of visits on top 10 websites in a country in the past 6 months.

**Frequency implies the total number of visits on top 10 retail websites in past 6 months divided by number of internet users in the country.

***Bounce rate implies the percentage of visitors to a particular website who navigate away from the site after viewing only one page.

Source: Euromonitor, Internet live stats, Similarweb, Statista, PWC, Alexa, Nomura Research

Source: Nomura

Retail Ecommerce Sales as a Percent of Total Retail Sales in Select Countries in Asia-Pacific and Worldwide, 2014-2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
China*	12.4%	15.9%	19.6%	23.8%	28.6%	33.6%
South Korea	10.3%	11.2%	12.1%	13.0%	13.9%	14.7%
Japan	5.9%	6.7%	7.5%	8.2%	9.0%	9.7%
Australia	5.6%	5.9%	6.3%	6.6%	6.9%	7.2%
India	0.8%	1.7%	2.6%	3.6%	4.4%	4.8%
Indonesia	0.8%	1.4%	2.2%	3.1%	3.9%	4.4%
Other	3.0%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%	3.7%	3.8%
Asia-Pacific	8.2%	10.2%	12.4%	14.9%	17.6%	20.4%
Worldwide	6.3%	7.4%	8.6%	9.9%	11.4%	12.8%

Note: includes products or services ordered using the internet via any device, regardless of the method of payment or fulfillment; excludes travel and event tickets; *excludes Hong Kong

Source: eMarketer, Dec 2015

201865

www.eMarketer.com

IMD World Digital Competitiveness Ranking and its components, 2017 (n=63)

	Overall	Knowledge	Technology	Future Readiness	Score
Singapore	1	1	1	6	100.000
Sweden	2	2	5	5	95.938
USA	3	5	6	2	95.410
Finland	4	9	4	4	95.026
Denmark	5	8	10	1	94.524
Hong Kong	7	6	3	17	92.135
Taiwan	12	16	7	16	87.566
Australia	15	18	15	14	85.006
Korea, Rep	19	14	17	24	82.961
Malaysia	24	17	18	27	79.944
Japan	27	29	23	25	78.094
China	31	23	36	34	71.452
Thailand	41	44	30	45	63.771
Philippines	46	53	51	43	55.887
South Africa	47	49	53	42	55.709
India	51	37	59	51	54.367
Brazil	55	55	55	44	52.290
Indonesia	59	58	56	62	44.225
Venezuela	63	63	63	63	23.463

Source: IMD World Digital Competitiveness Ranking 2017

Indonesia: digital trends

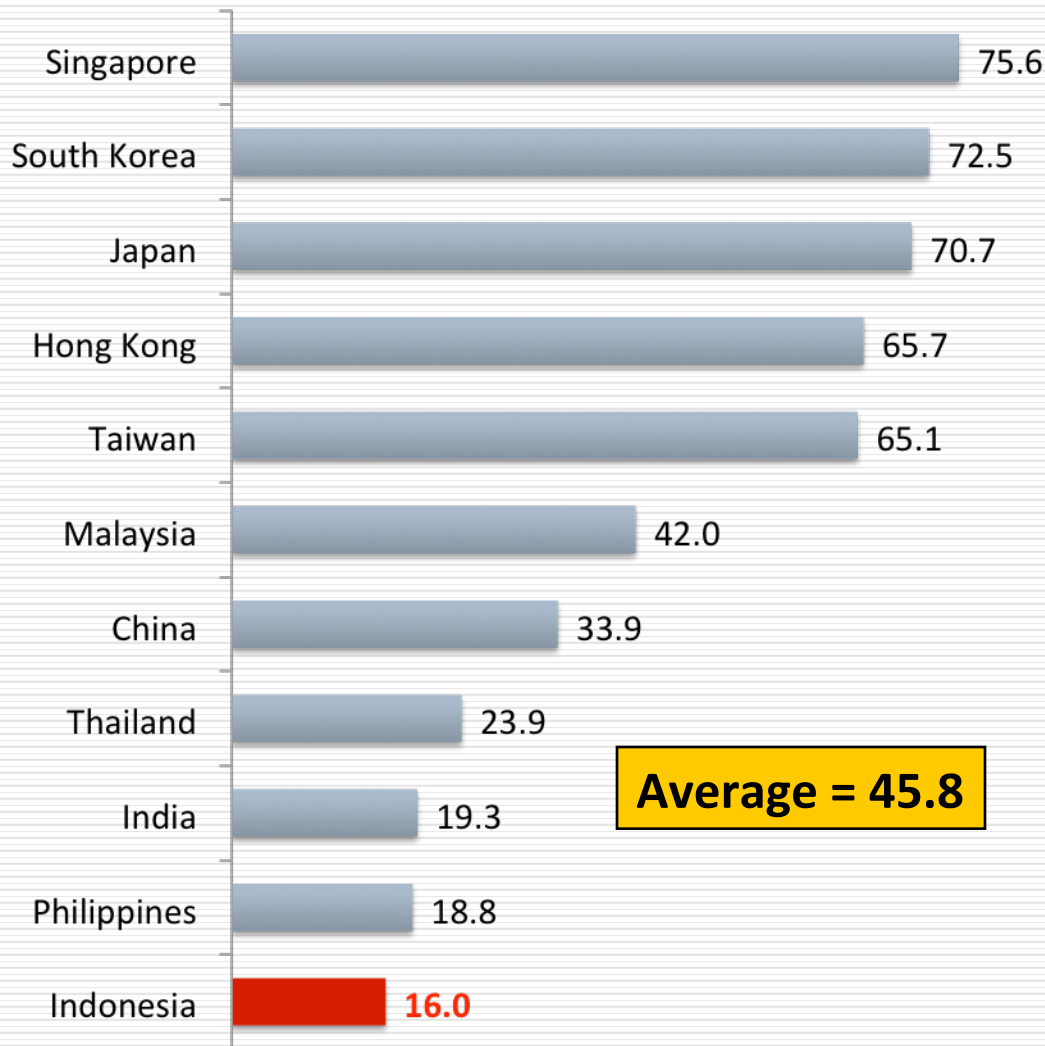
Overall & factors

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	58	57	60	60	59
Knowledge	58	57	60	60	58
Technology	55	53	57	58	56
Future readiness	54	53	58	60	62

Factors & sub-factors, 2017

Knowledge	58
Talent	48
Training & education	59
Scientific concentration	54
Technology	56
Regulatory framework	61
Capital	37
Technological framework	58
Future readiness	62
Adaptive attitudes	63
Business agility	35
IT integration	61

Connecting capabilities: the Asian digital transformation index (overall score)



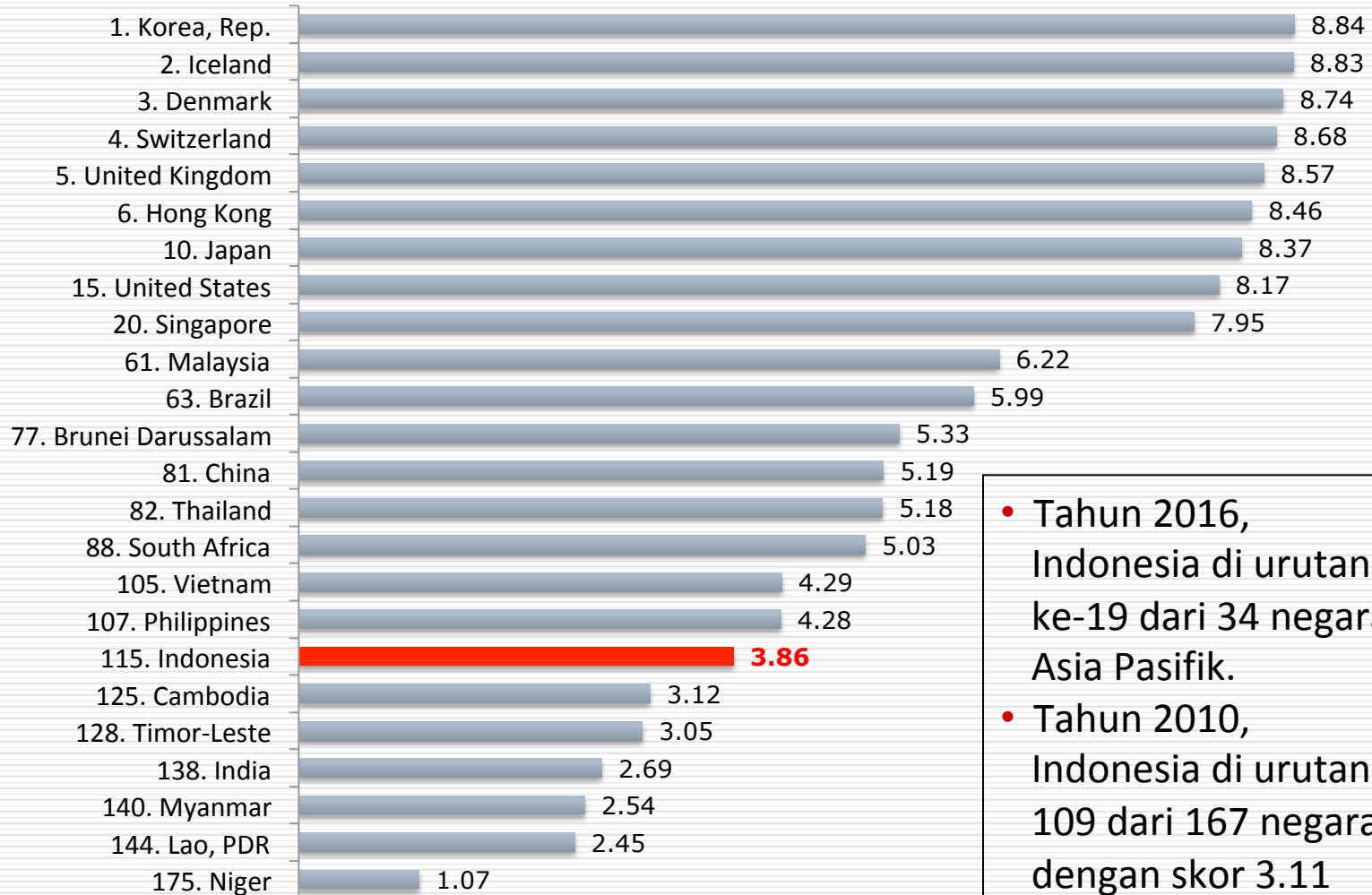
The ***Asian Digital Transformation Index***, which is a quantitative ranking of 11 economies in the comprised of 20 indicators across three thematic categories: digital infrastructure, human capital and industry connectedness. The categories, and the individual criteria within them, are weighted according to our assumptions of their relative importance in fostering digital transformation at organisations within countries.

Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit, *Connecting Capabilities: The Asian Digital Transformation Index*, 2016.

<http://connectedfuture.economist.com/article/connecting-capabilities/>

ICT Indonesia tercecer, terendah di ASEAN-6

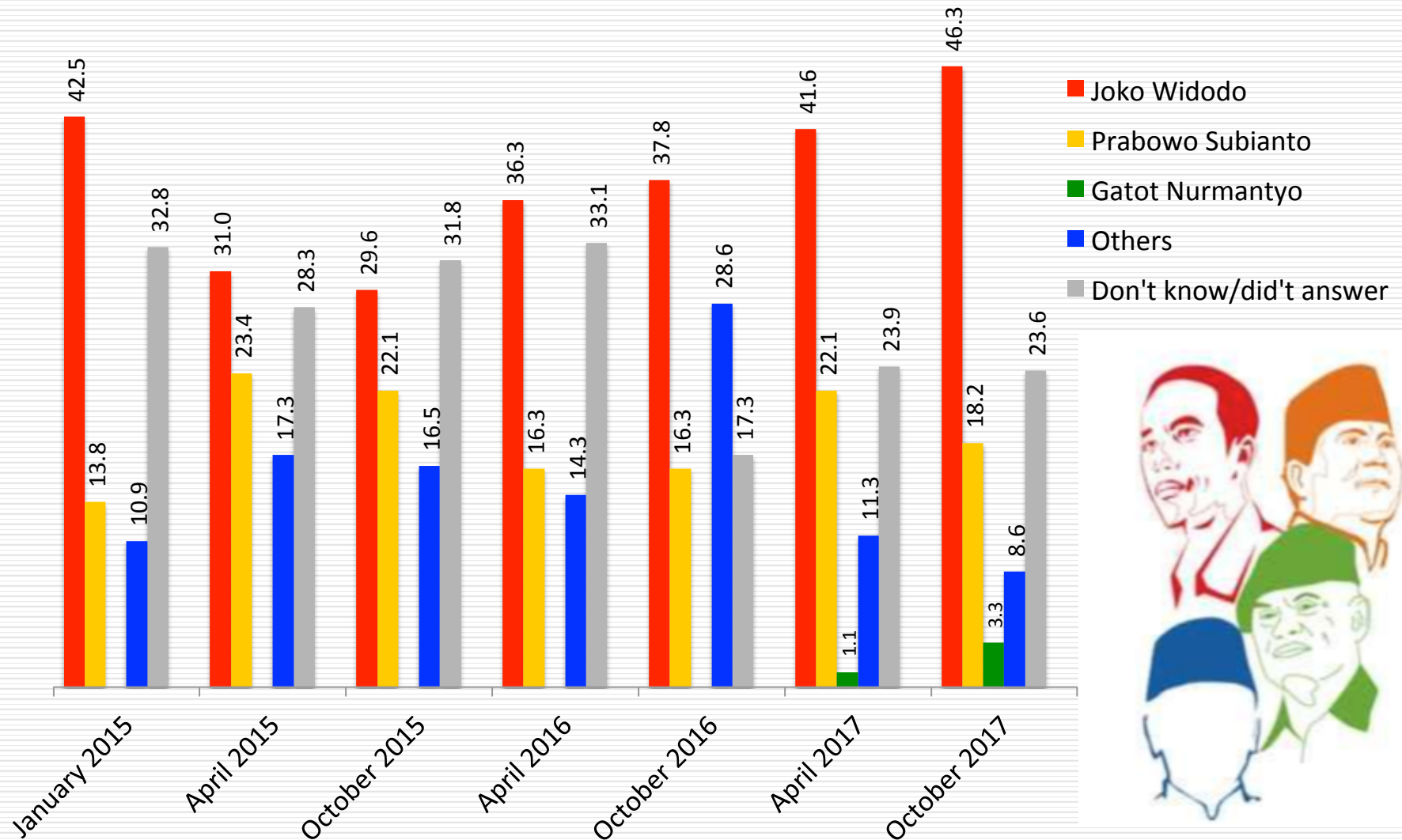
ICT Development Index 2016



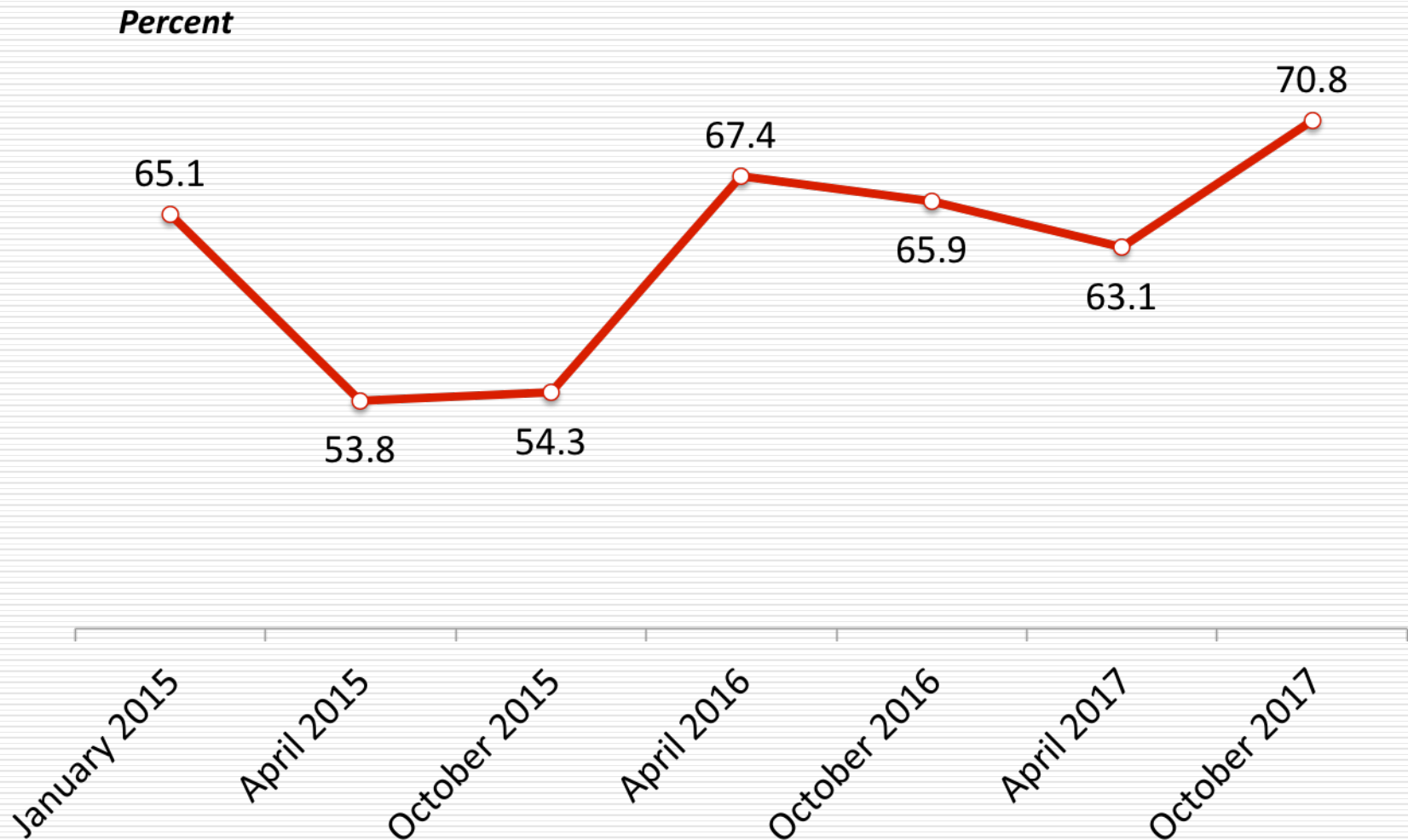
Bagian VI

Momentum Jangan Disia-siakan

President Joko Widodo's electability remains the highest and increasing



Overall satisfaction with the government's performance has soared and reached a record high



The level of satisfaction in all areas has increased, the lowest is in the economic field

Field	Jan 2015	Apr 2015	Okt 2015	Apr 2016	Okt 2016	Apr 2017	Okt 2017
Politics and security	73.1	69.3	69.6	75.9	75.0	71.2	76.4
Law enforcement	59.9	43.6	46.4	55.6	50.7	53.2	61.0
Economy	43.2	33.5	37.3	48.2	52.0	46.1	55,2
Social welfare	61.1	62.6	56.6	67.0	69.8	65.8	72,8

Source: Litbang (R&D) Kompas

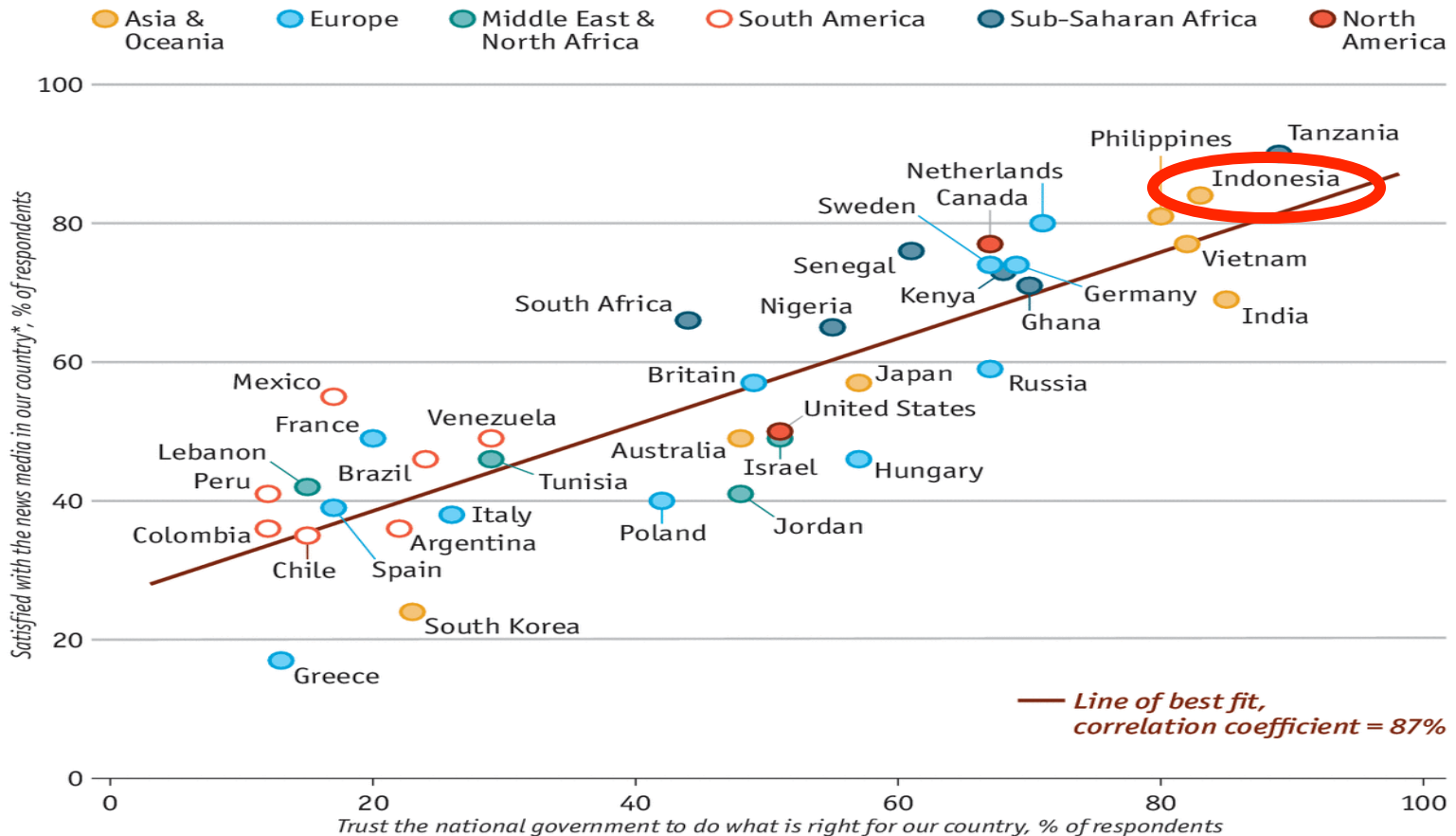
Tidal ada perlawanan berarti

- Di awal pemerintahan Presiden Jokowi kerap tersandung di DPR, namun sekarang tak memperoleh perlawanan berarti. Proses legislasi relatif mulus.
- “Whatever” the President wants can be realized.
- Konsolidasi di kalangan militer diperkirakan akan segera terjadi.
- Popularitas Presiden di mata masyarakat umum terjaga.
- Cabinet more consolidated
- Economic costs?

Kepercayaan terhadap pemerintah sangat tinggi: modal berharga untuk pembenahan mendasar

I can't get no...

Trust in government and satisfaction with the media, 2017



Source: Pew Research Centre

*Those replying "very well" or "somewhat well" across three of four measures: accuracy; reporting news about government; fairly representing political issues; reporting the most important events

Economist.com

Source: <https://www.economist.com/blogs/graphicdetail/2018/01/daily-chart-7>

Bagian VII

Peta Jalan Menuju 2030

Kembali ke jatidiri dan basis keunggulan

- Indonesia merupakan negara maritim. Lautlah yang sejatinya mengintegrasikan perekonomian domestik sebagai syarat kita berintegrasi dengan perekonomian regional dan dunia.
- Transportasi laut merupakan pijakan utama menurunkan ongkos logistik. Ongkos transport dengan truk (darat) 10 kali lebih mahal ketimbang ongkos angkutan laut.
- Kekayaan laut bukan hanya ikan, melainkan juga mineral, nabati, dan keindahan alam lautnya.
- Tumbuhkan budaya maritim.

Revitalisasi sektor pertanian

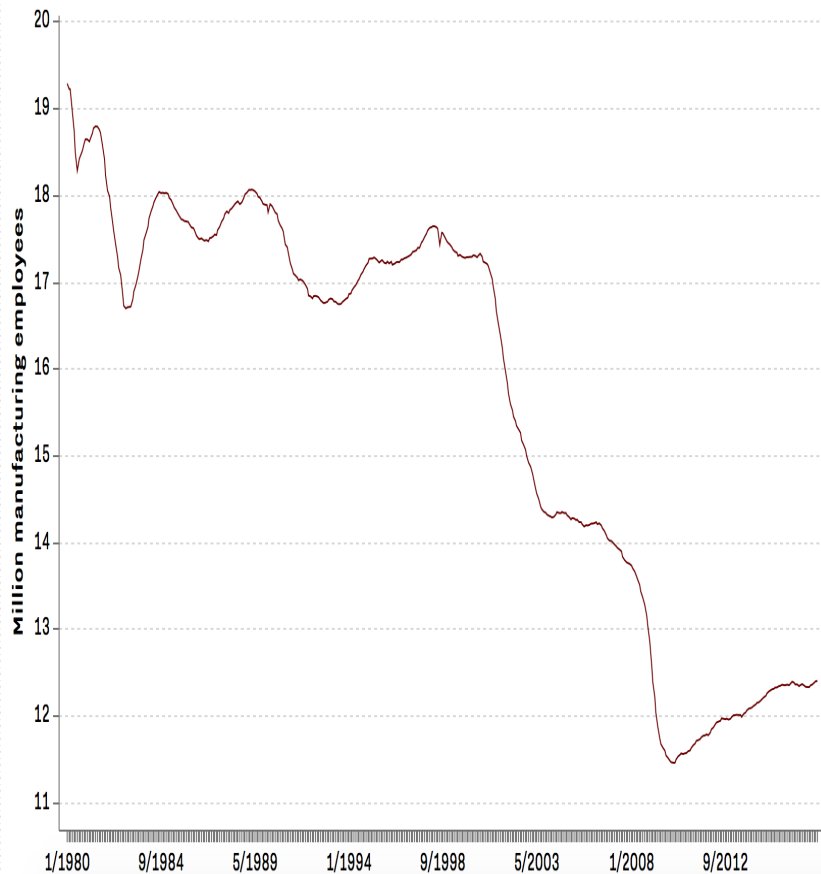
- Mekanisasi pertanian untuk meningkatkan produktivitas, sekaligus mengurangi pekerja pertanian menjadi separuh dari sekarang.
- Menyiapkan industrialisasi pedesaan dengan teknologi tepat guna untuk menampung kelebihan pekerja pertanian dan meningkatkan jam kerja keluarga pertanian.
- Penetrasi teknologi digital termasuk fintech di sektor pertanian untuk memangkas mata rantai pemasaran, pengenalan teknologi, dan efisiensi pembiayaan.
- Mengantarkan produk pertanian ke pasar global

Akselerasi industrialisasi

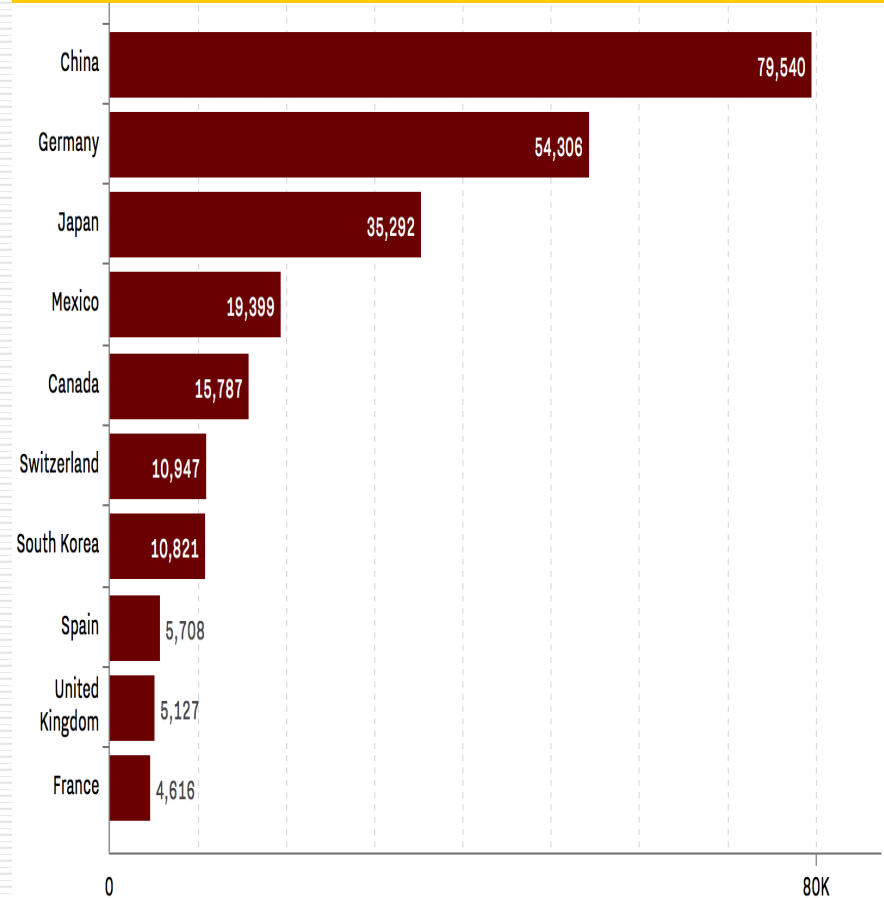
- Adakah peluang bagi industri Indonesia untuk mengakselerasi di tengah Revolusi Industri 4.0? Ya, jika tinggalkan pendekatan *business as usual* dan *cermat* merespons perubahan lingkungan strategis.
- Pengamanan *feed stocks*. Masih terbuka luas mengembangkan industri berbasis sumber daya alam.
- Industri berbasis budaya bisa mengangkat jutaan rakyat.
- Perkokoh struktur industri, benahi *hollow middle*.
- Pilihan tepat dalam *global supply chain*.

Why manufacturing jobs are coming back to the U.S. — even as companies buy more robots

Manufacturing jobs are coming back to the U.S.



Where 'reshored' U.S. jobs are coming from, 2010-2016



Source: <https://www.recode.net/2017/5/26/15656120/manufacturing-jobs-automation-ai-us-increase-robot-sales-reshoring-offshoring>

Dengan sentuhan warisan budaya Nusantara

Radio transistor teknologi tahun 1960-an dikemas ulang dengan *casing* sentuhan budaya Nusantara: dari Rp 300 ribu menjadi USD300 (13X lipat)



Flashdisk dengan casing kayu yang amat melimpah di Indonesia



Music box dengan alunan lagu Bengawan Solo.



Dengan sentuhan warisan budaya Nusantara

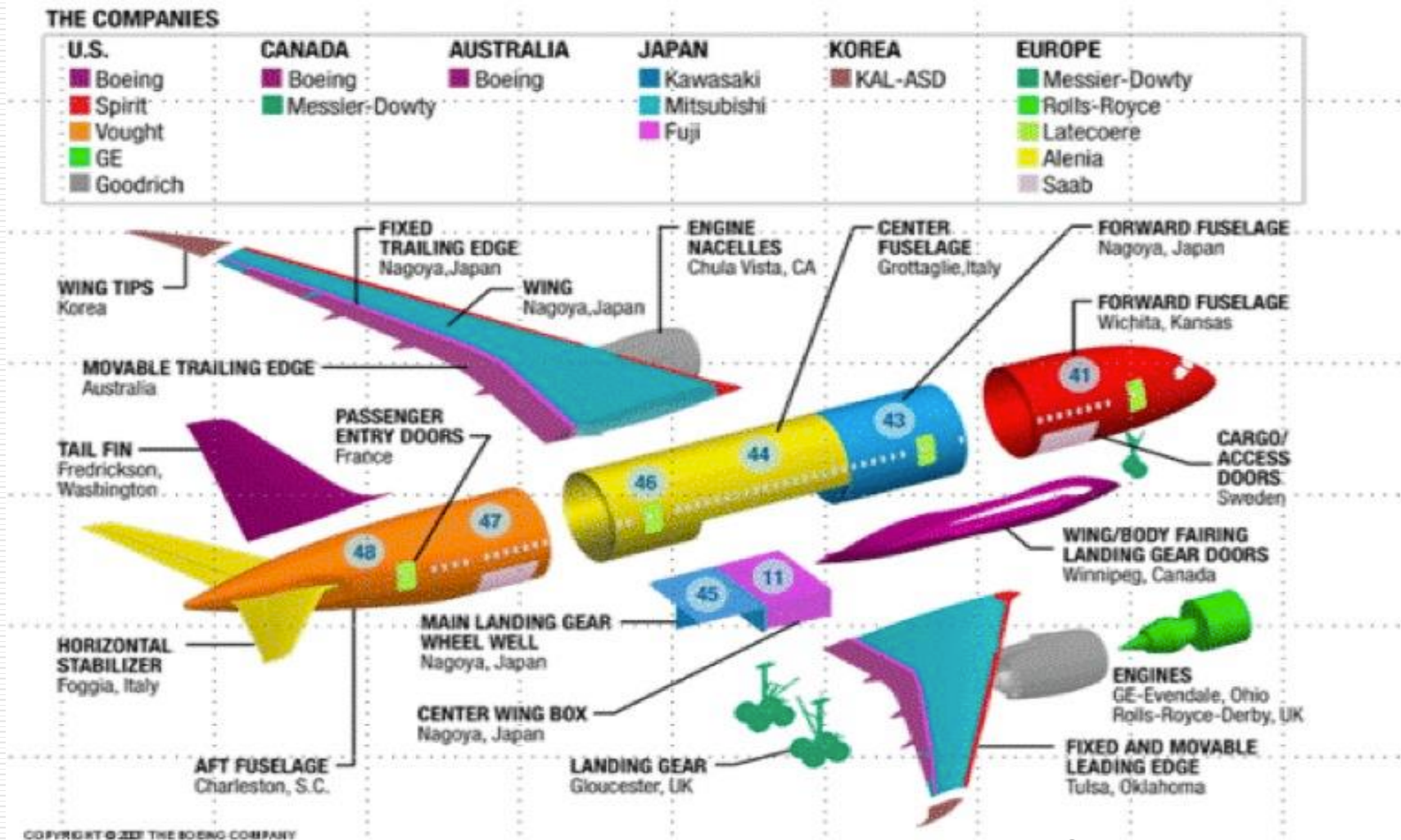
Motif batik warisan budaya
dipadukan dengan kulit



Dengan pengikat motif gajah dari
tempurung kelapa buatan Thailand



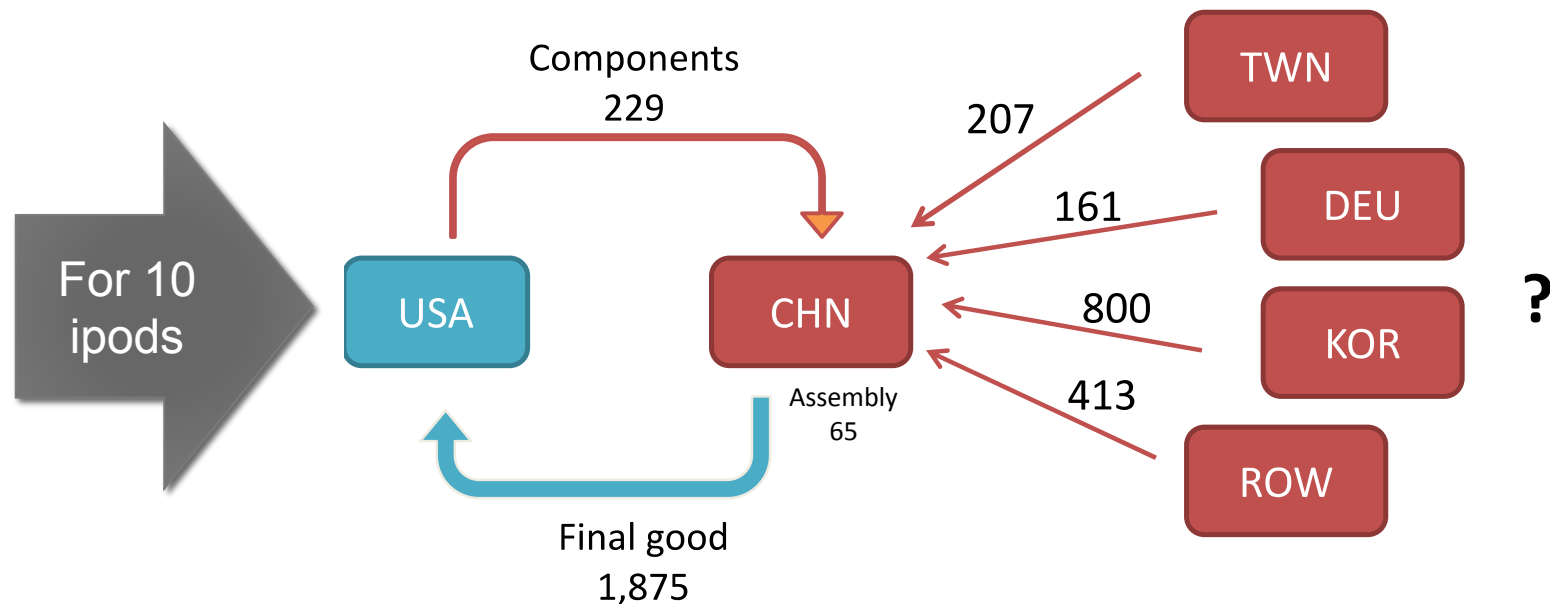
Example of global value chains: Boeing



Source: Hausmann

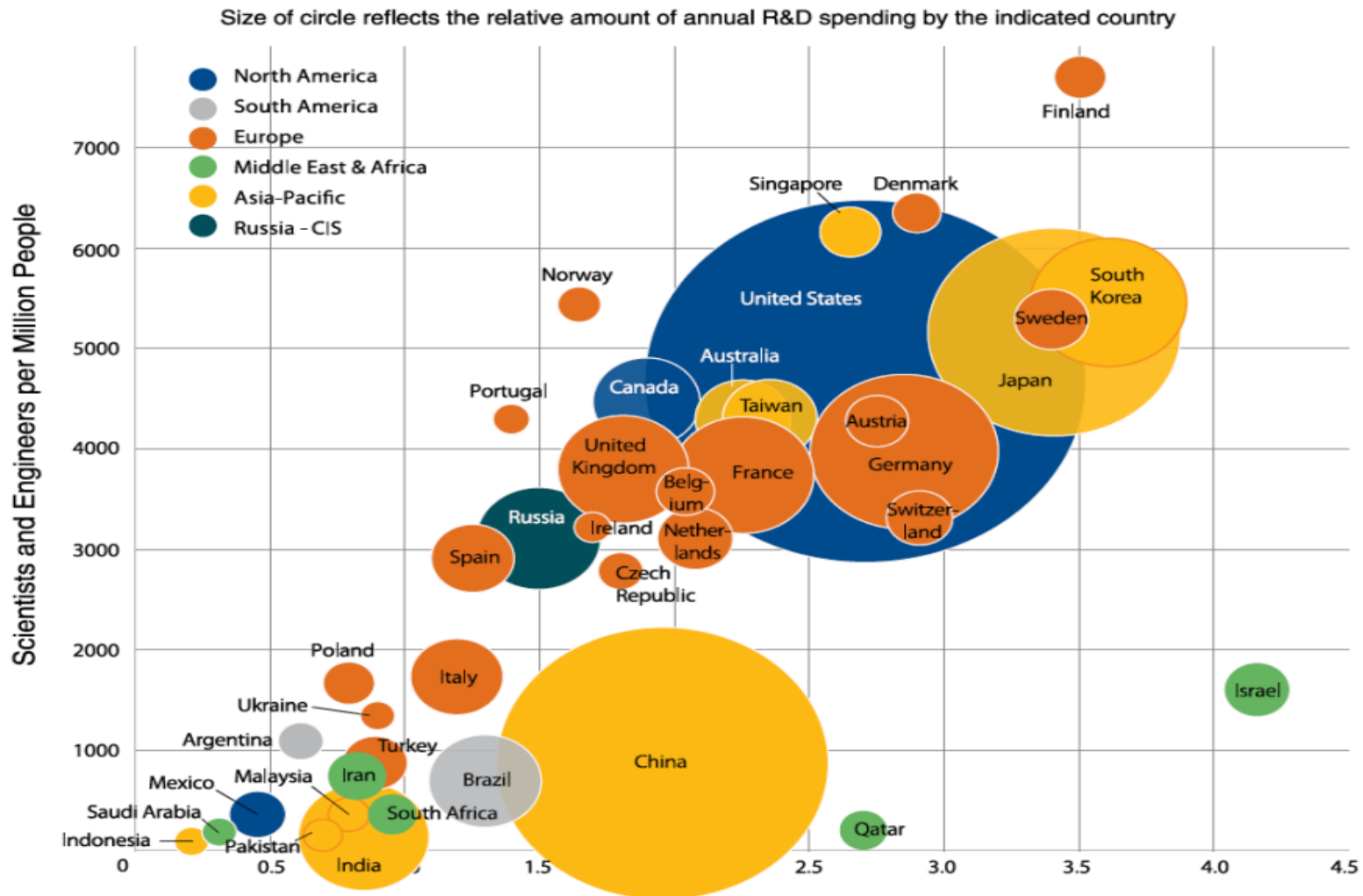
Example of global value chains: ipod/Applle

- The case of iPod (Linden et al, 2009), iPhone (Xing and Detert, 2010), iPad (Linden et al, 2011) show that most components are imported from outside China. The value added made in China through the assembly process only contribute small part of the final value of the products.



Source: OECD and WTO

Scarcity of scientists and engineers, very low spending on R&D



Source: Battelle, 2014 Global R&D Funding Forecast, December 2013: 6.

Knowledge & skills performance of the world's 15-year-olds students based on PISA surveys

2015 Rank (n=70)	Country/ Economy	Science			Reading			Mathematics		
		2000	2009	2015	2000	2009	2015	2000	2009	2015
	OECD average		501	493		493	493		496	490
1	Singapore		542	556		526	535		562	564
2	Japan		539	538		520	516		529	532
4	Chinese Taipei		520	532		495	497		543	542
6	Macao (China)		511	529		487	509		525	544
8	Vietnam	-	-	525	-	-	487	-	-	495
9	Hong Kong (China)		549	523		533	527		555	548
10	B-S-J-G (China)		575	518		556	494		600	531
11	Korea		538	516		539	517		546	524
12	New Zealand		532	513		521	509		519	495
14	Australia		527	510		515	503		514	494
16	Germany		520	509		497	509		513	506
25	United States		502	496		500	497		487	470
54	Thailand		425	421		421	409		419	415
62	Indonesia	393	383	403	371	402	397	367	371	386
63	Brazil		405	401		412	407		386	377

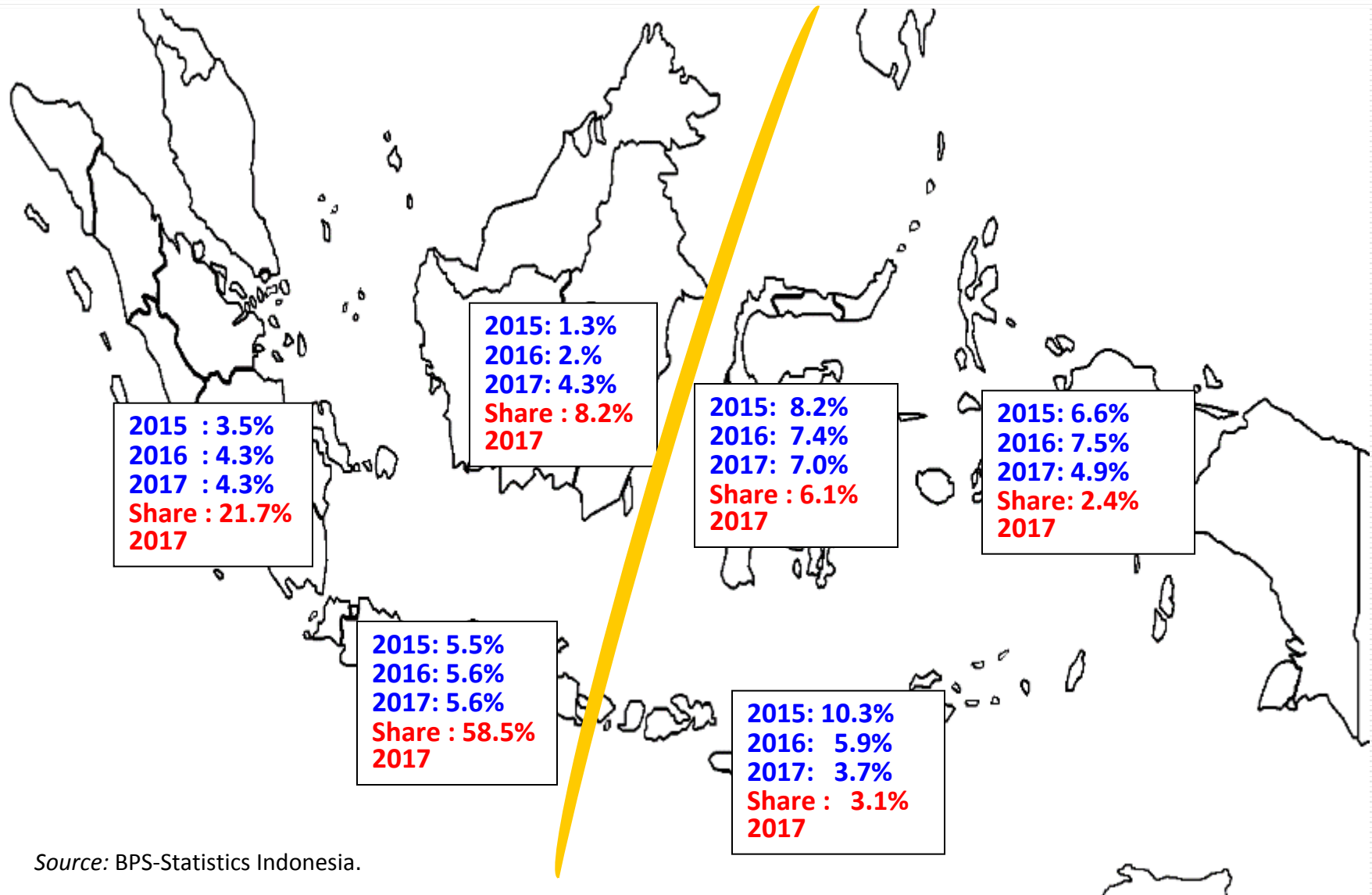
Source: OECD, PISA (The Programme for International Student Assessment) database.

Indonesia's scores over time

	SCIENCE 	READING 	MATHEMATICS 
2000	393	371	367
2003	395	382	360
2006	393	393	391
2009	383	402	371
2012	382	396	375
2015	403	397	386
Change since 2012	21	1	11
Change since first focal assessment in subject	10	27	26
Bold = significant change			

Source: OECD, PISA.

Economic growth by island: Eastern Indonesia is slowing down, but Sulawesi is the highest

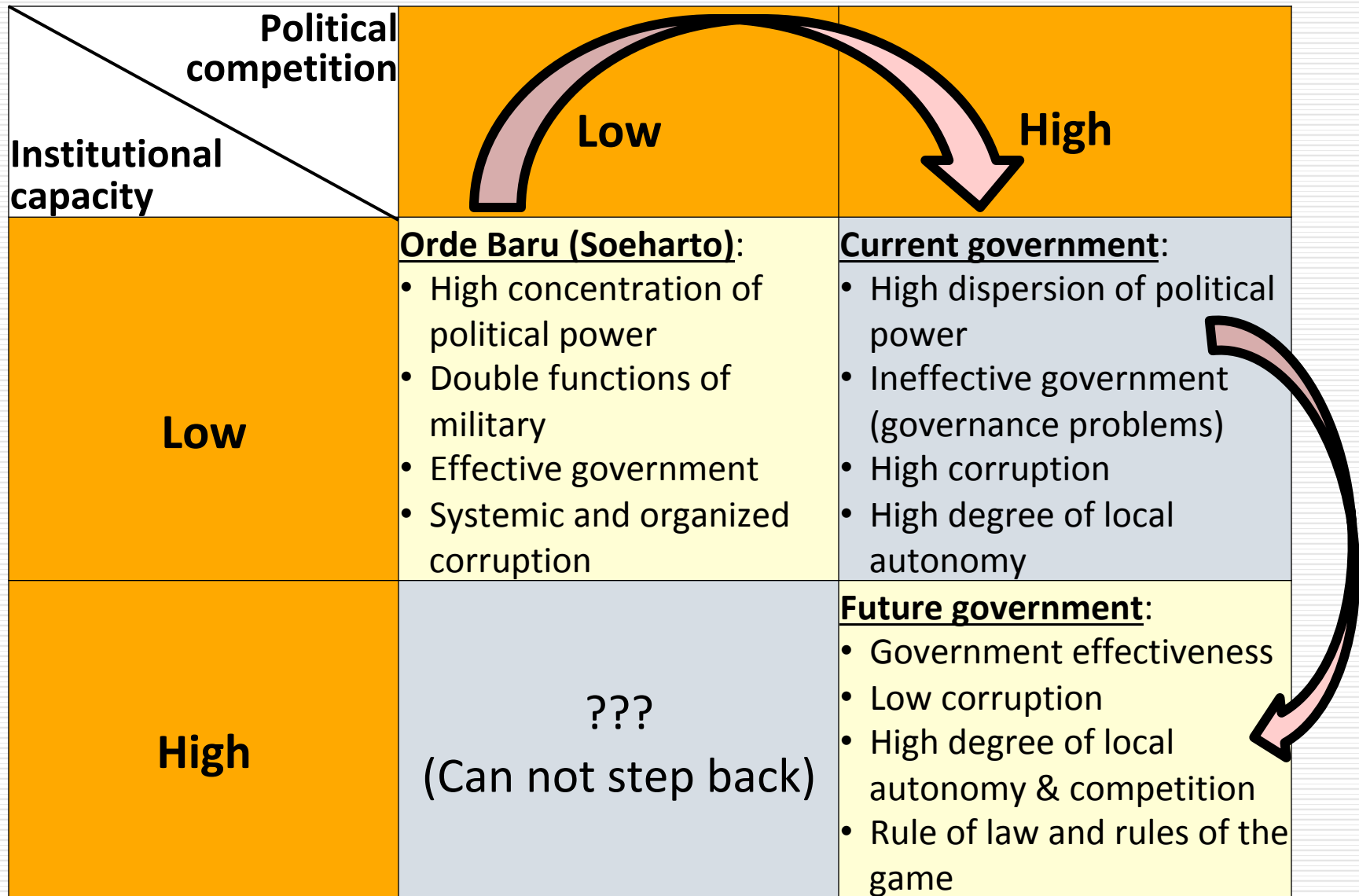


Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Memilih menu yang tepat dan perkuat institusi

- Infrastruktur ibarat steak yang lezat, namun belum tentu perut setiap orang cocok menampungnya. Dari Sabang sampai Merauke butuh menu infrastruktur yang berbeda.
- Negara maritim butuh menu infrastruktur yang menekankan pada penguatan transportasi laut. Pembangunan jalan tol yang massif kian memperkokoh dominasi angkutan darat. Ongkos angkut truk 10X lebih mahal dari angkutan laut.
- Produk kelautan/perikanan sebagai sumber protein utama rakyat. Harga daging sapi tak kunjung turun walau sudah ada kapal khusus pengangkut sapi.

From extractive to inclusive political and economic institutions: Indonesia “in making”



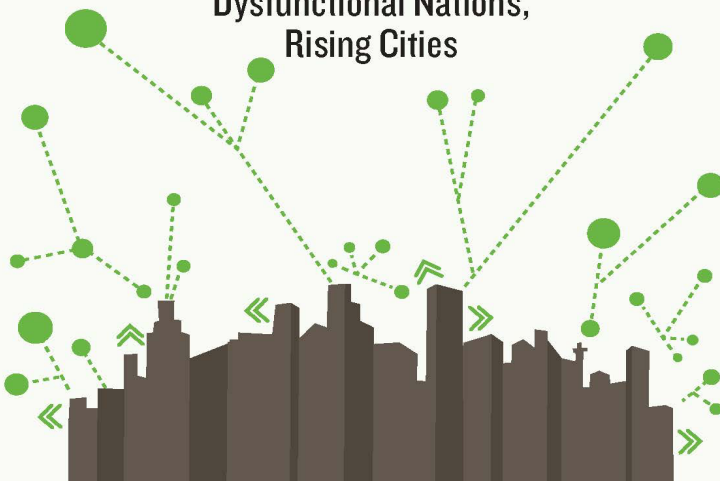
Memperkokoh lokalitas: *urban revolution*

BENJAMIN R. BARBER

author of Jihad vs. McWorld

IF MAYORS RULED THE WORLD

Dysfunctional Nations,
Rising Cities



- Peradaban berkembang di tingkat kota.
- Kota → city → civility → civilization.
- Pemerintahan kota melayani langsung masyarakat, ujung tombak pelayanan.
- Cakupannya lebih kecil, sehingga target kebijakan lebih fokus
- Inovasi langsung bisa diterapkan.

Terima Kasih

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