

Vital & Growing: Adding Up the US–Indonesia Economic Relationship



**Investment Report
Executive Summary
September 2016**



U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



The engaging cover of this report represents two interlocking national birds, the Javanese Hawk Eagle and the Bald Eagle. The former belongs to Indonesia and the latter represents the US. Together, they depict the collaboration and relationship between the two countries.

The US-Indonesia Investment Report 2016

Vital & Growing: Adding Up the US-Indonesia Economic Relationship Executive Summary

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Preface

The US-Indonesia Investment Initiative is now in its fourth year and is a collaborative effort between AmCham Indonesia and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington, DC. Throughout the year, companies active in the Initiative work closely with the Indonesian government and private sector leaders to identify ways in which to improve the investment climate and achieve our shared objective of higher economic growth in Indonesia.

Under the Initiative, our annual Investment Summits have become key milestones at which Indonesian officials and American companies share ideas in a constructive and mutually beneficial manner.

As part of this work, each year we prepare an Investment Report. In 2013, our first report broke new ground by more accurately calculating the real level of US company foreign direct investment into Indonesia. This year, our fourth such report, "Vital & Growing: Adding up the US-Indonesia Economic Relationship," takes a fresh approach by looking beyond direct investment and calculating the full value for Indonesia of the total economic relationship with US companies. The "big number" we found may surprise readers, and we think it will focus needed attention on nurturing and opening up the business climate.

As always, we want to recognize our Indonesian partners in this work. The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) and the Employers' Association of Indonesia (APINDO) are our key private sector partners, both of which provide counsel, support and guidance on an ongoing basis.

The other agency with whom we work particularly closely is the Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), which has been a co-sponsor of our Summits since the beginning. We greatly value the interaction with BKPM and look forward to more joint activities in the future.

This report would not have been possible without the hard work of both the AmCham and the U.S. Chamber staff. Our consultant Arian Ardie provides valuable advice and hard work throughout the year on the Initiative and the Report. We are also grateful to all the companies who support the Initiative and met with us to round out the data and share their insights and recommendations for the report.

Finally, we offer a word of heartfelt thanks to the authors of this report, Peter Milne and Muhammad Abduh. Peter marshalled the resources and wrote the report while Abduh dug deep into the data to return the vital figures needed to break new ground.

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Our annual Investment Summits have become key milestones at which Indonesian officials and American companies share ideas in a constructive and mutually beneficial manner.

Key Findings

What is the real value for Indonesia of its economic relationship with the United States? AmCham Indonesia and our partner in the US-Indonesia Investment Initiative, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, have previously focused in several studies on foreign direct investment (FDI), coming up with impressive numbers regarding US companies and their involvement in Indonesia. But this year, we wanted to do more.

We set out to try and quantify the totality of the US-Indonesia economic relationship, to include not just FDI, but also trade, domestic sales, finance and government revenue. Together these five components equal the Big Number, which captures the enormous importance of the economic engagement between these two major powers.

The Big Number

+ The total value of the bilateral economic relationship between the US and Indonesia was \$90.1 billion in 2014.

+ The net trade adjusted figure represents 10.1 percent of Indonesia's GDP in 2014.

+ The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total economic relationship grew at 8.0 percent over 5 years (2010-15), while Indonesia's GDP growth over the same period was 5.5 percent, indicating the relationship is a strong driver of overall growth.

+ Domestic sales make up the largest component of the Big Number at \$34.1 billion, followed by bilateral trade at \$27.6 billion, FDI at \$14.7 billion, finance at \$11.8 billion and government revenue at \$1.8 billion.

+ Using the best case scenario, the number could grow to \$131.7 billion by 2019—an increase of 46.2 percent over 5 years.

The Road to the Best Case

Achieving the best-case scenario will depend on actions taken by both the Indonesian and US governments. It is also dependent on external factors that cannot necessarily be controlled. There are, however, a series of economic reforms that can be undertaken by the Indonesian government that would

increase the likelihood of achieving the best-case scenario. The process of economic reform has already been started by the Widodo administration, but will need to continue and expand to achieve the desired outcome. These include:

Legal Certainty is the foundation for business confidence and growth. Both US and Indonesian companies will be able to invest, grow and create jobs if there is greater legal certainty in terms of contract sanctity, enforcement of existing laws and an impartial judiciary.

Collaboration and Communication are vital for the creation of an enabling economic environment and the development of rational laws and regulations. Effective communication as economic policies are developed to make use of the experience and expertise of the private sector will lead to effective policies to make Indonesia a world class economy.

Innovation is the key to keeping pace in a dynamic global economy. Incentives for taking risks, finding new ways of doing things, investing in research and development and human resource capacity building are the keys to innovation.

Bureaucratic and Policy Reform must continue and expand. Specific examples include the abolition of the Negative Investment List (DNI), rationalization of the work permit process, streamlining of permitting at all levels of government, and reform and proper incentivization of the civil service and judiciary.

Economic Sector Potential

The report also looks at nine industrial, extractive and service sectors. Each one is at a different stage of development with US companies playing different roles in each. The degree to which each sector is controlled by the government is a main factor in the performance of each of these sectors, now and into the future.

Based upon a ranking system developed in the report, several sectors have a high degree of future potential. These include the creative

economy, finance and infrastructure. Several sectors in which US companies have a significant presence have average prospects growing apace with GDP, such as oil and gas, consumer goods and agriculture. The final set of sectors have lower potential partly due to restrictive government policies that inhibit investment and create uncertainty. These include extractive, pharmaceutical/healthcare/life sciences and information communications technology (ICT).

US Company Sentiment

A survey was also taken and interviews were conducted with the executives of US companies both in Indonesia and the US. Here are some of the findings:

+ 87 percent felt that there had been "some improvement" in the investment climate under the Widodo administration;

+ 100 percent stated that the 12 economic reform packages had "some impact;"

+ When asked if the reform packages have had any impact on their own businesses, only 25 percent stated that they had "some impact," while 75 percent stated that there was "no impact" or that it was still "too early to say."

AmCham Indonesia and our partner in the US-Indonesia Investment Initiative, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, have previously focused in several studies on foreign direct investment (FDI), coming up with impressive numbers regarding US companies and their involvement in Indonesia. But this year, we wanted to do more.

What is the real value for Indonesia of its economic relationship with the United States? AmCham Indonesia and our partner in the US-Indonesia Investment Initiative, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, have previously focused in several studies on foreign direct investment (FDI), coming up with impressive numbers regarding US companies and their involvement in Indonesia. But this year, we wanted to do more.

FDI is fickle and also a relatively unpredictable indicator of the true importance of the Indonesia-US economic relationship. We asked ourselves instead if we could quantify the wide range of economic activities that go into the complex relationship between the US and Indonesia. In undertaking this task—perhaps the first such effort of its kind—we believe we have found a new “Big Number” that captures the enormous importance of the economic engagement between these two major economic powers and also underscores the need to keep that economic relationship vital and growing

as we seek to deepen the partnership between the companies we represent and Indonesia.

The New Big Number

In analyzing the available data we focused on a wide-ranging series of engagements that go far beyond traditional FDI to encompass financial flows, company sales, government revenues, trade and FDI. Our aim is to capture, as best we can, the entire universe of economic activities between the US and Indonesia. In a nutshell, based on our analysis of a wide range of economic activities between the two countries, we came up with a staggering figure: In 2014, our baseline year, the total value of all economic activities shared by Indonesia and the US amounted to \$90.1 billion. This amounts to about 10.1 percent of Indonesia’s total GDP in 2014.

In this summary we briefly describe the methodology we used and also discuss how the relationship can grow significantly in terms of policies. It is our strong belief that if Indonesia follows through on President Joko

Widodo’s stated intention to reduce protectionism and bureaucratic obstacles, then economic growth will be robust with the ultimate beneficiaries being the Indonesian people. In our best case scenario—which requires getting policy and regulations right, among other things—the total value of economic activities between the US and Indonesia could grow from \$90.1 billion in 2014 to \$131.7 billion in 2019, or an increase of 46.2 percent over 5 years.

A Brief Methodology

Here we should digress briefly to explain the methodology behind these numbers, without going into too much detail. The full methodology can be found in Annex I of the main report. Basically, there are five major components in this Big Number. Realizing that FDI is just one part of a greater whole, we tried to capture four other areas of economic activity that are just as important, indeed sometimes far more important, than FDI. The five components are: (i) the sum of trade between the two countries including imports and exports in both directions; (ii) financing between the two countries; (iii) the sum of domestic sales by US companies in Indonesia, and Indonesian companies in the US; (iv) government revenues derived from the operations of US companies in Indonesia (however, this relies only on VAT revenue, given data availability issues); and finally (v) the sum of realized FDI, not just of US companies in Indonesia,¹ but also of Indonesian companies in the US. Given the lack of sufficient data for 2015, we chose 2014 as our base year, for which the total economic activities in the relationship amount to \$90.1 billion. This total figure then needs to be adapted in order to make it methodologically compatible with Indonesia’s GDP figure, as we need to

convert the various sums (of trade, FDI, finance and sales) into balance figures.² These balances when totaled allow us to compare like for like, which indicates that the value of economic activities is equivalent to 10.1 percent of GDP in 2014. Due to the lack of all necessary data in 2014, figures for sales and government revenue have been extrapolated from 2013.

Beyond FDI

The first AmCham Indonesia/U.S. Chamber of Commerce³ Investment Report was published in 2013. That report focused on FDI and our analysis revealed that real US FDI into Indonesia was far higher than the officially published figures. We concluded, conservatively, that from 2004 to 2012, US FDI into Indonesia totaled about \$65 billion. This contrasted significantly with most published data and suggested that the US, instead of being the fourth-largest investor in the country (at that time), was likely the largest investor in Indonesia. More narrowly defined official figures from Bank Indonesia showed US FDI for the same period as being just over a paltry \$7 billion.

Moreover, back in 2013, our findings indicated that 95 percent of total US FDI into Indonesia was in the oil and gas, mining and manufacturing sectors and, while the oil and gas and mining industries were by far the largest for US companies, the manufacturing sector was increasing in prominence.

However, the world is a very different place today than it was in 2013. After weathering the first few years after the 2008 global financial crisis remarkably well, largely due to the commodities boom, the Indonesian economy has been gradually dragged down by the collapse in commodity prices since 2012 and the economic slowdown in China. This has been compounded by the local currency falling more

In 2014, our baseline year, the total value of all economic activities shared by Indonesia and the US amounted to US\$90.1 billion. This amounts to about 10.1 percent of Indonesian’s total GDP in 2014.

¹ Definition of US companies: In our broad definition of US companies with economic activities in Indonesia, we include all those companies that are owned by holding companies registered in the US with the address of principal executive offices as being in the US. This also applies in those cases where operating offices may be located overseas and all their subsidiaries, and affiliates and their licensees, are engaged in business activities in markets outside the US.

² Further details of the methodology can be found in Annex I in the main report accompanying this Executive Summary.

³ The American Chamber of Commerce in Indonesia (AmCham) and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce have jointly produced the past three US-Indonesia Investment Reports (2013-15) and this current edition.

than 27 percent since 2013, and the higher perceived risks of investing in emerging markets globally. Meanwhile, previously robust FDI by US companies in the oil and gas and mining industries took a major hit, with all firms cutting back investment and exploration, and some firms even deciding to pull out of the country.

If we were to look at US FDI in the light of the current economic environment, while it is recovering well, it no longer tells such an impressive story. Based on US Department of Commerce data, in 2014 (the latest available year), realized US FDI into Indonesia rose to \$13.5 billion, up from \$11.3 billion in 2013, a 20 percent increase. Data from the Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), however, show far lower US numbers. BKPM indicates that realized FDI for 2015 made Singapore the leading investor (\$5.9 billion), followed by Malaysia (\$3.1 billion), Japan (\$2.9 billion), the Netherlands (\$1.3 billion) and South Korea (\$1.2 billion).⁴ The US in contrast is said to be the seventh largest investor, at just \$0.9 billion in 2015.

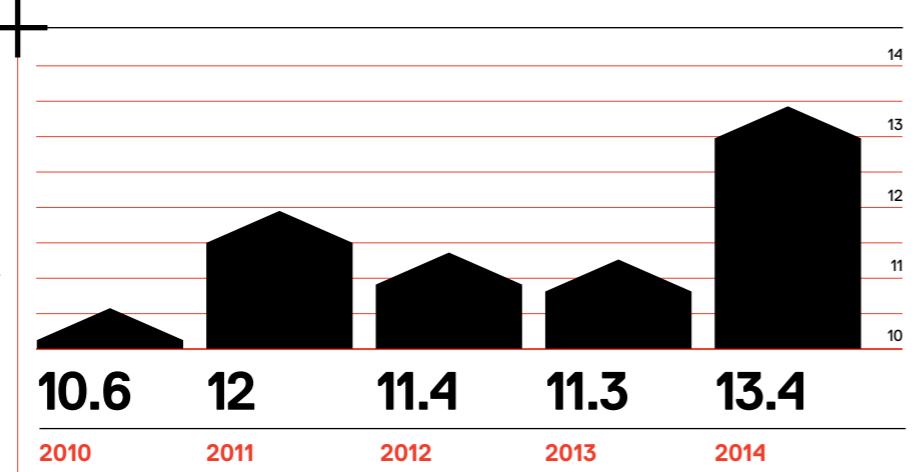
FIGURE E1

A strong recovery in realized US FDI inflows into Indonesia, 2010–14 (\$ billion)

SOURCE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (BEA), US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4 BKPM defines US direct investment abroad as the ownership or control, direct or indirect, by one US citizen of 10 percent or more of the voting securities if the foreign business enterprise is incorporated, or an equivalent interest if the foreign business enterprise is unincorporated.

5 Note: the rate of growth of our Big Number is expressed based on IDR, and not using \$.



Once we have our formula for calculating total economic activities between Indonesia and the US, we can also calculate the value of total economic activities for previous years. This allows us to see trends over time, and compare these to Indonesia's GDP growth, as well as how constant (or

not) the size of Indonesia-US economic activities is as a share of Indonesia's annual GDP by year. The nominal value of economic activities has been increasing rapidly since 2010, while the annual equivalent share of Indonesia-US economic activities in Indonesia's GDP has remained more or less fixed

within the range of 8.8 to 10.1 percent.⁵ The average annual growth rate of the nominal value of economic activities is also compared with Indonesia's annual average GDP growth over the same period (Figure E2). The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for total economic activities between the two countries is 8.0 percent in the period 2010–15, while the CAGR of Indonesia's GDP over the same period is 5.5 percent.

When seen as a timeline from 2010 to 2014 (Figure E3), it would appear that, while there was a decline in 2011–12, Indonesia-US economic activities are growing robustly, while Indonesian GDP remains below expectations. However, given their relative size, Indonesia-US economic activities alone can only have a limited impact on supporting overall Indonesian GDP growth: a 10 percent increase in the size of the economic relationship will only increase Indonesia's GDP by 1 percent.

Indonesia-US economic activities are growing robustly, while Indonesian GDP remains below expectations.

FIGURE E2

Growth of total economic activities vs. Indonesia GDP growth, 2010–15 (Percent)

SOURCE BEA, CEIC, AND IMF (CPIS) DATA, WITH AMCHAM INDONESIA STAFF CALCULATIONS



FIGURE E3

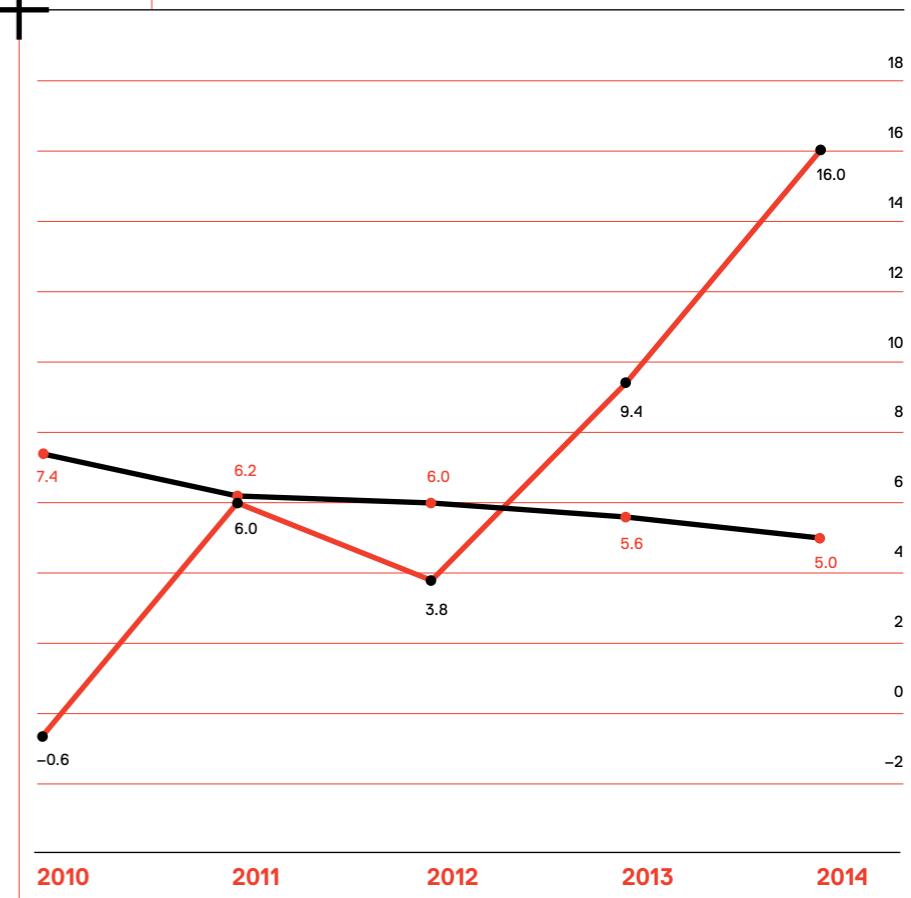
Total economic activities growth is rapidly outpacing Indonesia's GDP growth, 2011–14 (Percent)

GDP GROWTH

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES GROWTH

NOTE TOTAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ARE CALCULATED BASED ON US\$, WHILE GDP GROWTH IS CALCULATED USING IDR. OUR DATA FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ARE THROUGH TO 2014, WHILE THE BPS DATA FOR GDP GROWTH ARE THROUGH TO 2015.

SOURCE BEA, CEIC, AND IMF (CPIS) DATA, WITH AMCHAM INDONESIA STAFF CALCULATIONS



02 Recent Trends in the Indonesia—US Economic Relationship

4 BKPM defines US direct investment abroad as the ownership or control, direct or indirect, by one US citizen of 10 percent or more of the voting securities if the foreign business enterprise is incorporated, or an equivalent interest if the foreign business enterprise is unincorporated.

5 Note: the rate of growth of our Big Number is expressed based on IDR, and not using \$.

Components of the Big Number
It is useful to look in more detail into how the five components of the \$90.1 billion number compare. However, we should note that by selecting 2014 as our base year we have had to use estimates for two of the five

components, namely domestic sales and the total government revenue in Indonesia. These two figures are extrapolated from the data available from 2009 to 2013.

TABLE E1

The evolution of the five components of the Big Number, 2010–14

SOURCE BEA, CEIC, AND IMF (CPIS) DATA, WITH AMCHAM INDONESIA STAFF CALCULATIONS

	Total sales (\$ bn)	Gov revenue (VAT) (\$ bn)	FDI (\$ bn)	Financing (US bn)	Trade (\$ bn)	Total economic activities (\$ bn)	Share of total economic activities vs. GDP (%)
2010	26.0	1.7	10.7	6.5	23.4	68.3	9.0
2011	30.8	1.8	12.2	9.2	26.5	80.5	9.0
2012	31.1	1.8	11.4	10.8	26.0	81.1	8.8
2013	31.2	1.7	12.4	10.5	28.0	83.8	9.2
2014	34.1	1.8	14.7	11.8	27.6	90.1	10.1

Component 1 Domestic Sales

On this basis, of the five components in 2014—the sum of trade, the sum of FDI, the flows of finance, the sum of domestic sales and total revenues to the Indonesian government—the largest component is the sum of domestic sales. This accounted for an estimated \$34.1 billion in 2014, equivalent to 37.9 percent of total economic activities. Not only this but the nominal value of domestic sales increased from \$21.7 billion in 2009 to the current figure—a 57 percent

increase over 5 years. This level of growth suggests that US companies in Indonesia have shared in and benefitted significantly from the expansion of the consumer sector of the economy and growth of the Indonesian middle class. Given Indonesia's demographics and the continued levels of economic growth, domestic sales are set to continue being the main driver of the Indonesia-US economic relationship in the years to come.

Component 2 Trade flows

Second in size was the sum of trade, at \$27.6 billion, or 30.7 percent of the total. Taken together, total sales and trade accounted for just under 68.6 percent of the relationship in 2014. While being such a large component of the economic relationship is highly significant in itself, there is a more important story here: the trade flows between Indonesia and the US are highly tipped in favor of Indonesia. Looking at 2014, imports from the US

came in at \$8.3 billion, while Indonesian exports to the US were more than double this figure, at \$19.4 billion. Indeed, in each of the past 5 years Indonesian exports have been more than double US imports into Indonesia. The only caveat is that Indonesian exports to the US are heavily dependent on commodities but, despite this, Indonesia-US trade has grown by 53 percent over the past 5 years, or 10.6 percent on an annualized basis.

Component 3 Financing

The third component, financing, accounted for \$11.8 billion in 2014, or 13.1 percent of the total. The financial component of the relationship is often overlooked, despite its obvious importance to both countries. This may be because it is also one of the hardest sectors for which to find

disaggregated data. However, having met with most of the five major US banks operating in Indonesia, a clearer picture starts to emerge. While each of the five banks has its own strengths and specializations in the financial sector, together they collectively form a crucial platform for providing finance

to Indonesia, for instance through US dollar sovereign bonds, quasi-sovereign bonds (to state-owned enterprises) and to the private sector. Looking at the past 2 years, US banks have been involved in roughly 60 to 75 percent of all US dollar bond issuances in Indonesia, which have raised about \$25 billion in bond financing from 2014 to May 2016. In terms of the

US dollar debt market, growth was about 86 percent in the period 2010–14, or an impressive 17 percent on an annualized basis. Meanwhile, US banks in Indonesia also constitute some of the largest traders of equities in the domestic stock market, together with being major players in mergers and acquisitions (M&A).

Component 4 FDI

The fourth component is FDI, at \$14.7 billion, or 16.3 percent of the relationship in 2014. FDI is the figure most often cited as a measure of the economic relationship, but it only ranks fourth out of our five major components. While it is undoubtedly true that investment policy reform often drives the broader reform agenda, other components actually contribute more to the total Indonesia-

US economic relationship. FDI can also be volatile, proof of which can be seen in the fact that it is the only one of our components that declined due to the global economic crisis, from 2011 to 2012. That decline notwithstanding, total FDI (including Indonesian FDI in the US) increased by 47 percent during the period, from \$10 billion in 2009 to \$14.7 billion in 2014, an average annualized increase of 9.4 percent.



"On this basis, of the five components in 2014—the sum of trade, the sum of FDI, the flows of finance, the sum of domestic sales and total revenues to the Indonesian government—the largest component is the sum of domestic sales. This accounted for an estimated \$34.1 billion in 2014, equivalent to 37.9 percent of total economic activities. Not only this but the nominal value of domestic sales increased from \$21.7 billion in 2009 to the current figure—a 57 percent increase over 5 years."

Component 5
Government Revenues

The smallest contribution to the relationship is Indonesian government revenues, which accounted for an estimated \$1.8 billion, or just 2 percent of the total. Unfortunately, the unavailability of data means that this component is greatly understated, as we only have complete data on value-added tax (PPN), but not on non-tax revenue (NTR), including royalties on raw materials and excise on tobacco. However, even just taking VAT revenue into account, US companies still contributed 13 percent of total government tax revenue of \$13.24 billion in 2014.

While the smallest of our five components, it is nonetheless vital to the government of Indonesia. It is worth remembering that for many years US companies also have been Indonesia's largest contributor to government revenue, although they are not necessarily the largest companies operating in Indonesia. For example, in recent years PT. Freeport Indonesia was the largest contributor to government revenue until the collapse in commodities prices and the implementation of the export ban on mineral ore, after which

its dominant position has been taken over by PT. HM Sampoerna, another US company. (Note, both companies owe their prominent position not to VAT, but more to NTR in the form of royalties and excise, respectively, in addition to regular corporate income tax.) Other major contributors to NTR government revenues are in the oil and gas sector, including Chevron, ExxonMobil and ConocoPhillips. It is worth noting that despite the current low oil price environment, which has caused government revenue to plummet by around 43 percent,⁶ the oil and gas sector still plays a vital role in supporting regional development, including through the development of the oil and gas support services sector, which provides important multiplier effects. Furthermore, Indonesia's production share from oil and gas is generally regarded as the second highest in the world. From the US company figures that we do have access to, it is safe to say that NTR to the government was at the very least around \$4.7 billion in 2014. This would boost our sectoral Big Number for government revenue from US companies by 3.6 times.

It is worth remembering that for many years US companies have been Indonesia's largest contributor to government revenue, although they are not necessarily the largest companies operating in Indonesia.

By way of comparison, looking back at 2009, at the start of the global financial crisis, the shares of the five components were relatively similar to 2014. Total economic activities in 2009 were valued at just shy of \$57.4 billion, implying a 56.8 percent increase in the period 2009 to 2014. The main exception is that the share of financial flows was significantly lower, at just 10.96 percent compared

with 13.05 percent in 2014. This would have almost certainly been due to the impact of the global economic crisis at that time. In the other four components, the shares in 2009 were 37.83 percent for total sales, 31.41 percent for the sum of trade, 17.4 percent for the sum of FDI, and 2.4 percent for total revenues to the Indonesian government.

⁶ 2016 Oil and Gas Production in Indonesia (BOEPD): Chevron 251,000; ConocoPhillips: 241,000; and ExxonMobil: 170,000
(Source: WoodMackenzie: SKK Migas).

Compared to the Region

We are not limited to looking only at Indonesia in terms of economic activities with the US. We can also look at the value of the economic relationship between the US and other countries in ASEAN, for instance. Here, using the same formula and different sources of data, we can see Indonesia's nominal values relative to the size of the other ASEAN economies (Table E2).

Table E3 then shows these nominal values converted into percentage shares of total US economic activities against GDP for each respective year.

This leads on to Figure E4, where we can see the different shares of GDP of the US economic relationship with different ASEAN countries, and observe how these have evolved over time. In comparison to Indonesia, we take as examples Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam and the Philippines.

Indonesia's position in terms of the value of its total economic activities with the US compared with its ASEAN peers is probably about where it should be—not too high and not too low, and also relatively stable over the five-year period. In our five-country sample, the nominal value of the economic relationship between Indonesia and the

TABLE E2

Comparison of total US economic activities with ASEAN peers, 2010–14 (Nominal price, \$ billion)

NOTE *IN THE 2014 DATA, GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND DOMESTIC SALES DATA ARE ESTIMATED FOLLOWING THE TREND IN CAGR.

SOURCE: BEA, CEIC, AND IMF DATA, WITH AMCHAM INDONESIA STAFF CALCULATIONS.

NOTE ** 2015 DATA ARE ESTIMATES

	Thailand	Vietnam	Philippines	Malaysia	Indonesia
2010	96.5	22.6	40.3	106.8	68.3
2011	105.5	26.6	43.9	112.2	80.5
2012	113.8	29.3	43.7	105.5	81.1
2013	117.0	34.4	43.4	109.4	83.8
2014*	130.8	41.2	48.9	118.2	90.1
2015**	137.0	50.4	48.4	121.1	92.1

TABLE E3

Comparison of US share of ASEAN peers' economic activities, 2010–14 (Percent)

NOTE *IN THE 2014 DATA, GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND DOMESTIC SALES DATA ARE ESTIMATED FOLLOWING THE TREND IN CAGR.

SOURCE: BEA, CEIC, AND IMF DATA, WITH AMCHAM INDONESIA STAFF CALCULATIONS.

	Thailand	Vietnam	Philippines	Malaysia	Indonesia
2010	27.93	19.50	19.61	40.10	9.03
2011	28.90	19.65	19.80	39.10	9.02
2012	28.58	18.80	16.98	33.21	8.83
2013	28.22	20.07	16.69	35.24	9.15
2014*	32.43	22.12	17.31	37.32	10.12

FIGURE E4

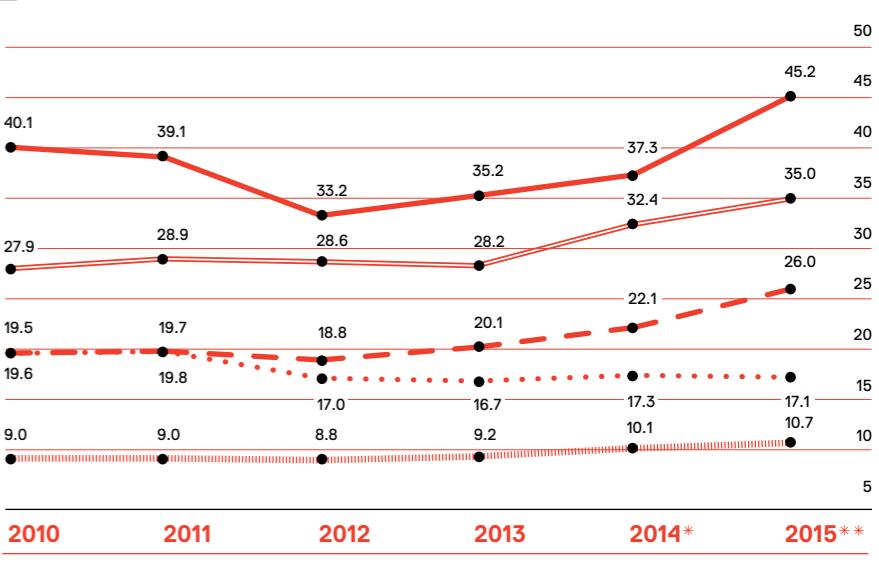
Evolution of US share of ASEAN peers' economic activities, 2010–14 (Percent)

NOTE *IN THE 2014 DATA, GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND DOMESTIC SALES DATA ARE ESTIMATED FOLLOWING THE TREND IN CAGR.

SOURCE: BEA, CEIC, AND IMF DATA, WITH AMCHAM INDONESIA STAFF CALCULATIONS.

NOTE ** 2015 DATA ARE ESTIMATES

MALAYSIA	—	VIETNAM	—	INDONESIA	—
THAILAND	—	PHILIPPINES	•		
2010	40.1	39.1	19.8	10.1	10.7



03

Indonesia's Current Economic Position & Outlook

US lies sandwiched between Malaysia and Thailand with the highest values, and the Philippines and Vietnam, with the lowest. While it is true to say that growing the size of the economy is what is most important here, the fact that in some countries the value of their economic activities with the US is growing faster than others may indicate that these countries are more open and attractive to US economic activities.

Recent Economic Trends in Indonesia

The Indonesian economy has been struggling to maintain growth since 2012 in the face of lower commodity prices and slower global growth. Despite the recent slowdown, however, the country's per capita GDP has grown steadily from \$560 in 2000 to \$3,630 in 2014. With Indonesia's export revenues contracting throughout 2015, GDP growth slipped to 4.8 percent. While still respectable, especially for a commodities exporter, Indonesia will struggle to absorb new entrants into the country's labor force at this rate of growth. Going forward, Indonesia will need to adapt to a less favorable global environment and focus even more on facilitating investment and reducing the costs of doing business.

The fiscal stimulus provided by the government, aided by additional funds coming from the shift in public expenditure away from wasteful fuel subsidies, will undoubtedly help to support economic expansion. There was, for instance, a threefold increase in infrastructure spending in the first quarter of 2016, together with a 10-fold spike in physical construction for the same quarter. However, government activity alone will not raise growth above 5 percent in 2016. The only way to ensure that growth rebounds will be through greater private sector activity, especially through private sector investment. This is where US companies can play an important role—especially in generating new jobs.

Driven mainly by the increase in public spending at the end of the year,

If this growth is indeed occurring, while the share of the value of economic activities in GDP remains more or less constant, it infers that all economic relationships with a country are growing together and mutually benefiting each other. This, after all, is the ultimate goal.

growth did pick up in the final quarter of 2015 to 5 percent year-on-year, after three previous quarters of 4.7 percent growth. However, at the same time consumption remained moderate, while exports and imports both continued to decline, highlighting the challenges faced by the private sector. Worryingly, the biggest contributor to the overall decline in the trade balance came from a contraction in manufacturing exports, which fell by 13.4 percent year-on-year.

Weakening FDI and Stemming the Outflows of Capital

Indonesia also experienced a significant decline in its financial account in 2015, as capital fled emerging markets generally. Total 2015 capital flows to Indonesia declined to just \$17.1 billion in 2015, down from \$45 billion in 2014. The outflows of capital from Indonesia were only stemmed by foreign investment into Indonesian government bonds toward the end of 2015, helping to stabilize the rupiah at 4.4 percent in February. Most of these investments flowed through US investment banks in Indonesia. A stronger rupiah and lower inflation helped Bank Indonesia (BI) to finally start easing its monetary policy in January with two consecutive cuts in interest rates of 25 basis points each. However, as we have seen in the past few months, BI will need to remain vigilant amid continuing global financial market volatility and the possibility of rising US interest rates putting pressure on the rupiah.

Against this backdrop, the World Bank set its GDP growth projections at 5.1 percent in 2016 and 5.3 percent in 2017, with the figure for 2016

contingent on private sector spending picking up in the second half of the year. Beyond 2016, the economic recovery in Indonesia will ultimately rely on policies designed to attract far greater private investment and diversify the economy away from reliance on the extractive industries. The first welcome signs of this new approach were seen in September 2015, with the unveiling of the first of a continuing series of economic reform packages.

The Economic Reform Packages

The government's series of economic reform packages—12 packages at the time of writing—is a step in the right direction for the private sector. We discuss the details of the individual packages in the main report and how they address some of the concerns of US companies. Looking at the details, however, it seems as though the government is addressing specific problems that it sees as holding up investment. While the packages are certainly positive, it is not yet clear that they add up to a clear reform strategy, which is really what is needed to attract enough investment to boost

growth significantly. One of the reform packages does address the Negative Investment List (DNI), allowing more foreign investment into the creative economy and other sectors. However, the DNI still restricts to varying degrees some 600 sectors that represent about 70 percent of the economy.

Shifting from Commodities to Manufacturing

Both Indonesian and US private sector companies need to move away from an over-reliance on Indonesian commodities in the wake of one of the greatest commodity booms ever seen, from 2003 to 2012. One side-effect of the commodities boom was that it rendered investing in the Indonesian manufacturing sector less attractive to investors when easy returns could be made in commodities with little or no value-added. Given that manufacturing tends to be highly labor-intensive and the extractive industries just the opposite, it should come as little surprise that while Indonesia comprises half of ASEAN's total labor force, it contributes only 16 percent of ASEAN's manufacturing

Both Indonesian and US private sector companies need to move away from an over-reliance on Indonesian commodities in the wake of one of the greatest commodity booms ever seen, from 2003 to 2012



exports. In fact, looking more closely at data from the World Bank, Indonesia underwent a process of “premature deindustrialization” from about 2002 onward, as commodities overtook manufacturing as the largest exports from 2005 onward.

This de-industrialization is seen to be premature because it is occurring far too early in the cycle of economic development compared with other countries in the region (Figure E6).

With the focus of investment in Indonesia leaning heavily toward commodities in recent years, countries in the region with fewer natural resources have been busy expanding their shares of the global manufacturing market. As illustrated in Figure E7, this has led to stagnation in Indonesia’s market share of global manufacturing, while countries such as China and Malaysia have soared, and Vietnam’s manufacturing share has expanded rapidly since 2010, overtaking and surging ahead of Indonesia.

FIGURE E5

Indonesia’s manufacturing is a shadow of its former self (Growth in GDP and real manufacturing output, %)⁷

SOURCE WORLD BANK STAFF CALCULATIONS.

GDP
MANUFACTURING GROWTH

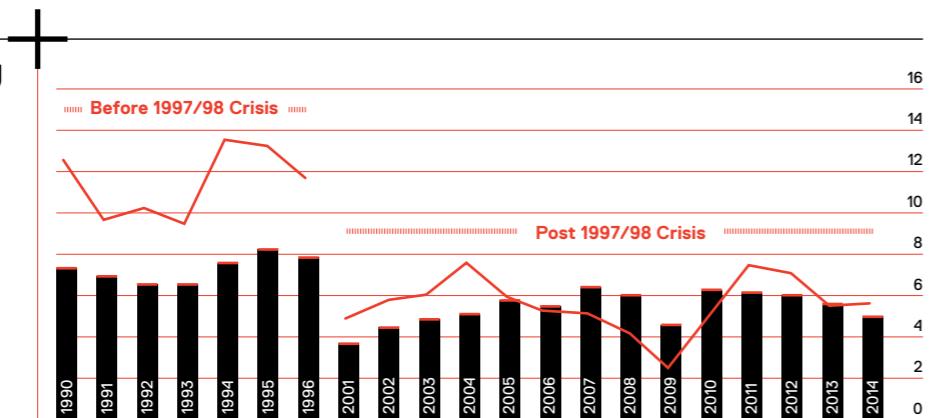


FIGURE E6

Indonesia’s economy has de-industrialized prematurely (Manufacturing as a share of GDP, %)⁸

SOURCE WORLD BANK STAFF CALCULATIONS

SOURCE UN-COMTRADE; WORLD BANK STAFF CALCULATIONS.

CHINA
THAILAND
INDONESIA
MALAYSIA

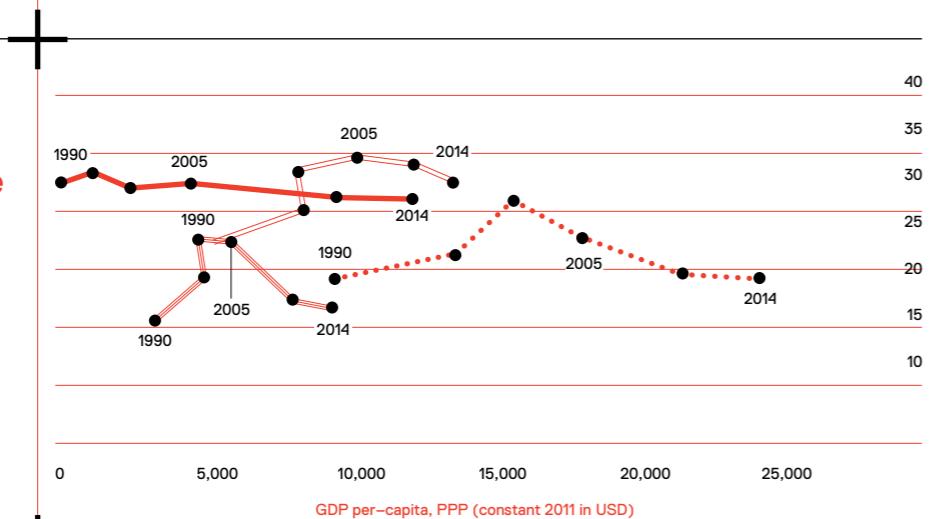
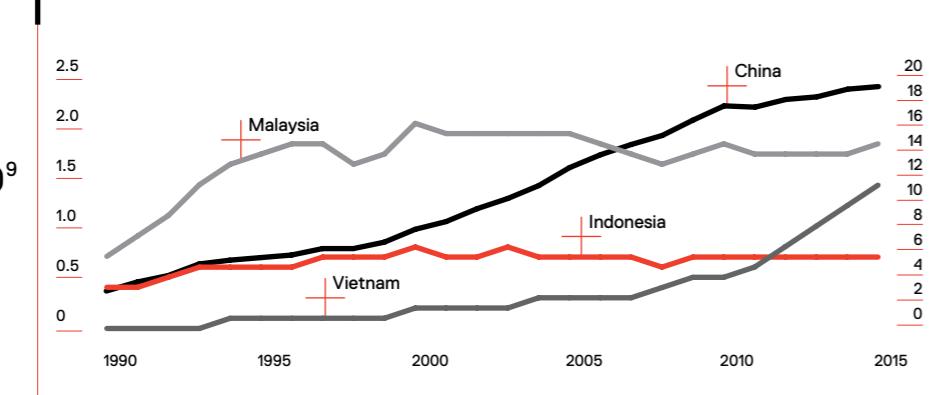


FIGURE E7

Indonesia’s global manufacturing market share is low and stagnant (Share in global manufacturing market, %)⁹

SOURCE UN-COMTRADE; WORLD BANK STAFF CALCULATIONS



⁷ World Bank, 2016. Indonesian Economic Quarterly, June 2016. Resilience through reforms.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

Several issues are holding Indonesian manufacturing back. First, while Indonesia has the lowest wage costs in US dollar terms in the region, this advantage is erased by low labor productivity. In 2014, unit labor costs were higher in Indonesia than in the Philippines and Vietnam, as a result of low productivity. Malaysia’s unit labor costs are only slightly higher than Indonesia’s, despite the fact that Malaysian workers’ wages are 7-8 times higher. Second, efficient logistics are crucial for supplying the domestic market and competing internationally. Indonesia’s logistics costs account for 24 percent of GDP, compared with Thailand at only 16 percent. This is equivalent to Indonesia wasting \$70 billion a year on inefficient and costly logistics. The inefficiencies and unreliability of logistics in Indonesia force companies to stock higher inventory, increasing costs. Third, regulatory procedures, licensing and permitting are overly complex and create delays, also increasing costs. Along with construction permits,

paying taxes and enforcing contracts in Indonesia are among the most cumbersome in the world (World Bank, 2016).

With the decline in commodity prices manufacturing is once again relatively attractive for investment. In addition, the rupiah’s sharp depreciation since 2013 should now help to make Indonesian manufacturers more competitive (Figure E8).

The recent government reform packages appear to herald a new and fundamental shift toward reducing regulatory burdens and improving the business climate. The government has even expressed its interest in joining the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). In this new and more positive outward-looking environment, US companies stand ready to contribute to boosting the manufacturing sector and helping Indonesia to regain its former prowess as a regional manufacturing powerhouse.

FIGURE E8

Rupiah depreciation against the US dollar, 2013–16 (Rupiah)

NOTE ANNUAL AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATE FOR IDR/\$: 2013, IDR 10,452; 2014, IDR 11,878; 2015: IDR 13,392; AND 2016 (UNTIL JULY), IDR 13,414.

SOURCE BANK INDONESIA.



With the decline in commodity prices manufacturing is once again relatively attractive for investment. In addition, the rupiah’s sharp depreciation since 2013 helps to make Indonesian manufacturers more competitive.

Three Scenarios for Growth

Using our “Big Number” for 2014 as a baseline, it is possible to extrapolate into the future using a number of different scenarios of economic growth between now and 2019. We have selected three main scenarios as follows: (i) our business-as-usual scenario, which assumes a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.1 percent over the period (the current World Bank GDP growth projection

for 2016); (ii) a worst-case scenario where Indonesia is hit by global financial shocks and experiences macroeconomic volatility that reduces economic growth to an average of 3.5 percent; and (iii) a best-case scenario whereby Indonesia achieves President Joko Widodo’s goal of 7 percent GDP growth by the end of his term in 2019. The growth trajectories are illustrated in Table E4 below:

TABLE E4

Values of Indonesia-US economic activities in the three scenarios, 2015–19 (\$ billion)

NOTE THESE DATA USE NOMINAL FIGURES, AFTER CALIBRATING FROM CONSTANT PRICE FOR PROJECTION PURPOSES. AT CONSTANT 2015 PRICES (CPI = 6.38%) AND 2014 \$/IDR FOREX RATE.

SOURCE AMCHAM INDONESIA STAFF CALCULATIONS.

	5.1% World Bank growth scenario (i)	3.5% growth scenario (ii)	President’s Widodo’s 7% growth by 2019 scenario (iii)
2015	98.7	97.2	100.5
2016	103.7	100.6	107.5
2017	109.0	104.1	115.0
2018	114.5	107.7	123.1
2019	120.4	111.5	131.7

Based on these assumptions, in the best-case scenario the total value of economic activities shared by Indonesia and the US grows from \$90.1 billion in 2014 to \$131.7 billion in 2019, an increase in the “pie” of 46.2 percent over 5 years. Meanwhile, the business-as-usual scenario would only increase economic activities by 5.1 percent, to

\$120.4 billion in 2019, while the worst-case scenario would see an increase of 3.5 percent, to \$111.5 billion by the end of President Widodo’s terms in 2019.

What can be done to ensure that Indonesia gets on track to follow the best-case scenario and grow the economic pie by as much as is feasibly



In the best-case scenario the total value of economic activities shared by Indonesia and the US grows from US\$ 90.1 billion in 2014 to US\$ 131.7 billion in 2019, an increase in the “pie” of 46.2 percent over 5 years.

possible? This assumes that the share of the Indonesia-US economic relationship to overall Indonesian GDP remains more or less constant at 9.5 percent from 2014 to 2019, while the nominal size of the relationship grows to \$ 131.7 billion by 2019.

Incidentally, if the Indonesian economy were to grow based on our best-case scenario assumption, this would mean that the cumulative value of all economic activities between the two countries from 2015 through to 2019 would be about \$577.8 billion—a very big number indeed!

BOX E1

AmCham’s 2016 Investment Sentiment Survey

In order to better understand the current investment sentiment of US companies in Indonesia and the current characteristics of US companies already operating here, AmCham Indonesia conducted a combined investment survey and data questionnaire among large companies in May and June of this year. The survey provides the following insights.

Company Perceptions

First of all, we asked US companies whether they had seen an improvement in the investment climate over the past two years (i.e., since the new Widodo administration took office). In response, 87 percent of companies felt that there had been “some improvement.” Meanwhile, when asked whether the 12 economic reform packages had had any impact on the business environment, fully 100 percent replied that they perceived “some impact.” This figure drops considerably when the same companies were asked if the packages had had any tangible impact of their own businesses.

Here, only 25 percent felt there was “some impact,” while 75 percent felt there had been “no impact,” or that it was still “too early to say.”

We then asked the companies about those areas they felt needed improvement in order for their businesses to prosper, asking them

to rank five areas in terms of importance. The most important area of concern was Legal Certainty, with 50 percent of companies ranking this the highest priority. This was followed by Regulatory Reform, ranked first by 37 percent of companies, followed by the need for Policy Reform. This was followed by Infrastructure Improvements. The fifth most important area was seen as Improvements in Human Resources.

Lastly, we asked the companies if they felt more positive today than they did two years ago about doing business. Here we found that while 50 percent of companies were “more positive” now, the other 50 percent were either “less positive” or “not sure.” The structural, procedural and behavioral changes underway need to be continuously encouraged to bring about more positive reforms.

The Characteristics of US Companies in Indonesia

In terms of the characteristics of the US companies in our survey, the average amount of total FDI invested in Indonesia was about \$3 billion. Average revenue in 2015 was about \$1.9 billion, with average total salaries of \$83 million. Total salaries and employee compensation paid by US companies in 2015 were about \$344 million.

The figures for government revenue paid by the companies in our survey are also interesting, as they shed some light on the degree to which the government revenue component in our Big Number is understated. The average payments for total VAT (PPN), total indirect taxes (royalties and excise) and corporate income tax by US companies in 2015 were \$171.3 million, \$2.0 billion and \$105 million, respectively. Meanwhile, the totals were \$685.2 million for VAT, \$4.0 billion for NTR, and \$315.8 million for corporate income tax. It is interesting to note that the revenue from NTR is almost six times that from VAT. Bearing in mind that our Big Number uses data built on only VAT revenue, this means that our Big Number is understated by at least \$4.3 billion, if we include both NTR and corporate income tax.

Looking at investment intentions going forward, on average the US companies in our survey had plans to invest \$334 million over the next 5 years. In terms of employment, the US companies in our survey employed about 112,000 workers in 2015, while fewer than 100 employees in these companies were expatriates—less than 0.1 percent. Therefore, US companies operating in Indonesia can be seen to be major employers of Indonesians, not expatriates.

05

Cross-Sectoral Analysis & Ranking

In the main report that accompanies this Executive Summary, we analyze the nature, characteristics and challenges of nine sectors of the Indonesian economy. These nine sectors comprise: agriculture; consumer goods; creative industries; extractive (mining and quarrying); finance; ICT; infrastructure; oil and

gas; and pharmaceuticals, healthcare and life sciences.

In order to analyze the nature of the involvement of US companies across our nine sectors, and the relative prospects for the sectors, we constructed a methodology to rank sectors according to four criteria. These four criteria are:

1 Total US economic activities of US companies in each sector;

2 Overall share of US companies in each sector as a fraction of the total size of each sector;

3 Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of each sector in 2010-14; and

4 Year-on-year growth of each sector from 2014 to 2015.¹⁰

These factors were chosen such that we could compare the potential for investment and growth in the various sectors in which US companies have investments. The absolute size of the sector and the portion of the sector that is occupied by US companies, gives us an indication of the relative importance and opportunities for further investments in the sector. The CAGR (2010-14) gives historical perspective on sector growth, while the 2014-15 growth rate gives us information about the current direction and potential of the sector. The growth rates differ from those given

by the Indonesian government, as they are based upon rupiah converted to US dollar values, thus reflecting the continued devaluation of the rupiah over the past 5 years. Ultimately, this is the value that US investors use in making their investment decisions and the return on the US dollar invested. Cross-sectoral comparisons are difficult at best and our ranking system does not take the policy and regulatory environment into account, which is highly subjective, but would probably also change the rankings of the sectors.

Ranking Based on US Companies' Economic Activities in the Sector

This ranking simply states which sector has the largest amount of US company economic activity. The largest sector on this basis is the consumer goods sector, followed by the extractive sector, and oil and gas. This makes sense, as consumer goods in our definition is a vast catch-all sector of the economy, while extractive, and oil and gas, are also major sectors, regardless of the recent downturn in commodities prices. Conversely, the

smallest sectors are pharmaceuticals, healthcare and life sciences, followed by ICT and finally by finance. Despite the importance of financial flows as a component of our Big Number, the relative size of the finance sector reflects actual booked revenue and taxes, as opposed to the huge size of financial transactions supported by the sector.

Ranking Based on the Share of the US Presence in the Sector

This ranking reflects the share of a sector filled by US companies. The percentage share number can also be viewed as a saturation number, indicating those sectors that have already reached a mature stage where US companies have little further scope for expansion. Not surprisingly, the ranking shows that the oil and gas, and extractive sectors both have the largest respective market shares. The creative industries sector comes in at a surprising third position, perhaps reflecting the relatively new nature

of the industry and the leading edge and high penetration in this new area by US companies. Pharmaceuticals, healthcare and life sciences is the sector in which US companies have the smallest representation, while infrastructure has the next smallest US share (ranking eighth). This seems to confirm that US companies have had less involvement in large infrastructure projects of late.

TABLE E5

Sector rankings and best overall sector for growth and investment

2015	AG	CG	CI	PHLS	FIN	INF	ICT	O&G	EXT
Size of sector (\$ bn)	116.54	319.74	76.92	9.22	48.92	167.44	30.39	28.58	37.10
Share of sector in the economy (% GDP)	14.61%	40.08%	9.64%	1.16%	6.13%	20.99%	3.81%	3.58%	4.65%
US size in sector (\$ bn)	7.16	22.75	7.96	0.28	1.81	5.38	1.03	15.08	17.99
Share of US presence in sector (%)	6.15%	7.12%	10.35%	3.08%	3.70%	3.21%	3.39%	52.75%	48.50%
CAGR (%) 2010-14	3.06%	3.54%	5.50%	5.89%	6.73%	6.43%	2.51%	3.75%	1.70%
Year-on-year growth (%) 2014-15	-1.91%	-4.21%	0.28%	0.2%	1.05%	3.16%	-2.39%	-33.36%	-17.57%
Rank according to US size in sector	4	1	5	9	7	6	8	3	2
Rank according to growth of sector 2010-14	7	6	4	3	1	2	8	5	9
Rank according to % of US in sector	4	5	3	9	6	8	7	1	2
Rank According YoY growth 2014-15	5	7	3	4	2	1	6	9	8
Total of all variables score	20	19	15	25	16	17	29	18	21
Ranking best overall sector	6	5	1	8	2	3	9	4	7

Ranking best overall sector	CI	FIN	INF	O&G	CG	AG	EXT	PHLS	ICT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

¹⁰ For each of these criteria we ranked each sector from 1 to 9 and then added their rankings to give sector scores of 4-36. Then dividing them by 4 gives equal weighting to each of our four criteria. The result is a sectoral ranking from 1 to 9, where 1 is the sector with the greatest potential for growth and investment for US companies and 9 is the least. By including all four factors in this way we try to relatively accurately reflect, albeit subjectively, what is happening in the overall Indonesian economy.

Ranking Based on the Growth Rate of the Sector

The calculated 2010-14 CAGR for the sectors helps to complete the overall picture by ranking sectors according to how well they were doing in the recent past. Historically, the fastest growing sectors are finance, infrastructure, healthcare and life sciences, and the

Ranking Based on the Year-on-Year Growth Rate 2014-15

The latest annual growth rate for 2014-15 reflects the current status of each sector. The growth rate has been impacted by the depreciation of the rupiah over the period, which fell by 11 percent during this period. During 2015, infrastructure and finance

creative industries. It comes as no surprise that the worst performing sector is oil and gas given the decline in commodity prices, investment and production.

grew the fastest, with agriculture and consumer goods contracting, while the extractive and oil and gas sectors plummeted with -17.6 percent and -33.4 percent year-on-year declines.

During 2015, infrastructure and finance grew the fastest, with agriculture and consumer goods contracting, while the extractive and oil and gas sectors plummeted with -17.6 percent and -33.4 percent year-on-year declines.

Below are some thoughts on each of the sectors based upon their overall ranking from the most promising for growth and investment to the least promising.

1st



Creative Industries Sector

The creative industries sector is the newest of the sectors that we cover, exhibiting strong historical and current growth. It also is third best in terms of US company sector penetration. Although the creative economy did not rank top for any of the four factors, and faces challenges with excessive

regulatory oversight together with inconsistent enforcement measures impacting the exploitation and distribution of creative content, a strong combination of market penetration and growth indicates that this sector has good potential.

2nd



Financial Sector

The nature of the finance sector is that companies take only a small amount of its huge overall turnover. This tends to underestimate the impact of the sector on overall economic activity, despite its obvious importance and overall size, as shown by the relative size of financial flows as a component of our Big Number. While US companies play a vital role in this sector and the overall economy, there are relatively few US players operating in Indonesia. With a CAGR of 6.73 percent over the past 5 years, growth in the sector is

the best of all sectors. Given the US presence of just 3.7 percent, there should be significant scope for further US expansion in the sector, especially as the insurance market starts to open up and gains traction from the growing middle class. It may be difficult for US banks not already present in Indonesia to penetrate the market, given the regulatory environment. However, the large US banks already here are well positioned to benefit from future robust economic growth.

3rd



Infrastructure Sector

The infrastructure sector exhibits strong historical growth and the best recent growth rate of all of the sectors. Given the government's priority on infrastructure, and the constraints on meeting the huge financial requirements needed, this should make the sector attractive to US companies

going forward, although competition will be fierce from major Asian and European infrastructure companies. The potential in the sector is so large that US companies should be able to make inroads in the coming years.

4th



Oil & Gas Sector

Being the largest sector in terms of US company presence, at 52.8 percent, and the third-largest sector in terms of US company economic activities, the oil and gas sector should be a good one for US companies. However, this has to be tempered by negative growth in the sector—it experienced the largest contraction in 2015. As a result, we rank the oil and gas sector fourth. This is a sector that has also reached maturity for US companies, and is likely to see a decline in the coming years as the impact of low commodity prices forces companies to scale back their operations. As a result, we are likely to see the ranking of the oil and

gas sector decline in future years. However, this decline is not entirely due to falling prices; severe regulatory challenges were already in place for years before the price decline, discouraging investment. Collective efforts are required to correct persistent regulatory problems in order to improve the investment climate and reverse the declines. Given the size of the sector for Indonesia, further declines, if they occur, will have a large negative impact on total US company activities in Indonesia.

5th



Consumer Goods Sector

This is the largest sector in the Indonesian economy and it provides the largest amount of US company economic activities. In terms of our ranking, the consumer goods sector comes in fifth overall, primarily due to relatively slow growth historically and negative growth in 2015. Overall, US companies are already well positioned in the sector and making strong revenues, but at the same time the sector has been hurt by slow growth and rupiah depreciation. If the Indonesian economy gradually recovers from the 2015 slowdown, growth in

the sector should start to reverse its contraction of -4.21 percent in 2015, and move back toward its historical CAGR of 5.5 percent in 2010-14. It is likely therefore that going forward we can expect the consumer goods sector to not only consolidate its primary position for US companies in Indonesia, but also to attract further interest from US companies that have yet to start operations in Indonesia.

6th



Agriculture Sector

The agriculture sector appears to be stable for US companies, with sizeable economic activities, together with a US presence slightly above the median. The growth rate, at a CAGR of 3.06 percent in 2010-14, is below the national GDP growth rate of 5.1 percent, which is probably

largely due to the depreciation of the rupiah. At 6.2 percent presence in the sector, there is still ample scope for US companies to expand their penetration should government policies encourage higher levels of investment in agriculture.

7th



Extractive Sector

The extractive sector comes in seventh in our ranking, despite being second in US sectoral activity, at \$18 billion, and market penetration at 48.5 percent. However, slow growth in the sector, at just 1.7 percent annually in 2010–14, and a severe contraction of -17.6 percent in 2015, coupled with severe regulatory problems over the past few years, indicates that the extractive sector has reached maturity and offers

little future potential for expansion. Indeed, if progress cannot be made to resolve current regulatory issues, then the sector's ranking can be expected to decline further as the presence of US companies wanes and total US company economic activity declines as a result.

8th



Pharma, Healthcare & Life Sciences

The pharmaceuticals, healthcare and life sciences sector came in second to bottom of all of the sectors due to the small market penetration by US companies, at just 3.1 percent, as well as low US company economic activities, at only \$265.5 million in 2015. The relatively strong growth rate of the sector, with a CAGR of

5.89 percent in 2010–14, indicates that there is considerable room for further penetration by US companies. However, future expansion may be constrained by implementing regulations for the 2014 Halal Law, which is set to have a major impact on pharmaceuticals.

9th



ICT

Another relatively new industry, the ICT sector is at the bottom of the rankings due to the relatively small US company presence in the sector, which is dominated by the large domestic telecommunications companies, as well as slow historical growth and a contraction in 2015. The presence of US companies in the sector is also

low, at just 3.4 percent, limiting the scope for total US company economic activities. Overall, this indicates good growth potential, not only for the sector but also for US companies, as the non-telecommunications portions of the sector develop.

06 Getting to a Best-Case Scenario

What Is Holding Indonesia Back?

It can be tempting at times to wonder why optimal progress toward growth, prosperity and equality seems to be so hard to achieve in Indonesia. Indonesia is well-endowed in many ways, yet it has struggled to unleash rapid economic progress and social empowerment—at least since the start of the *Reformasi* era. This may have its roots in the command-and-control economy of the Soeharto era that was established in the wake of economic collapse in the 1960s. This focus on control is still alive in today's government bureaucracy.

This has become further complicated in recent years by an apparent yearning to become self-sufficient without relying on international trade or investment. Despite the welcome efforts made by President Widodo to encourage investment, there is a strong perception that many Indonesians—both in the elite and the broader population—see foreign direct investment (FDI) as something of an embarrassment. When times are bad it may be tolerated, but when times are good then maybe it could be done away with completely. Even the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), which has been tasked in recent years with

making international investment easier, was originally established as part of the broader command-and-control system to limit FDI, as opposed to enabling it. In light of this, its new role of investment facilitator has been challenging for BKPM, although it has taken the transition seriously.

Over the course of the five governments that have come and gone since *Reformasi* in 1998, Indonesia has become increasingly inward-looking. As a consequence, the space that had previously been created for foreign private sector businesses has narrowed. A sense of complacency was also apparent after Indonesia avoided the direct impact of the global financial crisis in 2009–11, protected as it was by the commodities boom. Bureaucrats could claim that restrictive policies were having the desired effect, but in reality the collapse in commodity prices and the economic slowdown in China left Indonesia in the doldrums.

It has become quite clear that the over-dependence on commodities since 1998 has come at the heavy price of deindustrialization and contraction of the once-powerful manufacturing sector. Today these policies, many of which are still being adhered to, have

allowed other more open economies in the region, such as Vietnam, India and the Philippines, to power ahead of Indonesia. While some senior technocrats make the case for greater participation in the global economy—an idea backed by President Widodo with orders to streamline regulations—the reality is that many career bureaucrats have been resisting the directives as they continue to pursue regulatory complexity.

While AmCham Indonesia and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce are mostly focused on issues that directly challenge our members in their respective sectors, we also view this broader context with concern. In the

nine sector chapters of this investment report, we dwell on specifics but we also wish to offer some ideas—inspired by the President's own rhetoric—for continuing to shift the country away from protectionism and policies that discourage private sector investment. We believe these ideas would help the Indonesian people and that if these shifts take root in the next year or two, it is quite possible to reach President Widodo's goal of 7 percent GDP growth in 2019. This could also grow the size of the economic relationship between Indonesia and the US to \$131.7 billion by that year, a potential 46 percent increase on its 2014 level. That should certainly be a goal worth striving for.

While some senior technocrats make the case for greater participation in the global economy—an idea backed by President Widodo with orders to streamline regulations—the reality is that many career bureaucrats have been resisting the directives.

Ideas for a 21st Century Global Economy

In interviews with senior executives of major US companies operating in Indonesia, we have put together a short list of themes that resonate across sectors and that might be useful

in helping Indonesia move toward becoming a truly 21st century global economy that embraces trade and investment and feels confident enough to become a competitive player in the global economic system.

Achieving a best-case scenario

Innovation

We frequently hear that Indonesia must become more innovative. Clearly, in a world that is changing rapidly, in both creative and disruptive ways, Indonesia needs to embrace change if it is to avoid falling behind its peers. In Indonesia, however, (and not only in Indonesia) there are strong forces resisting innovation, as it threatens established controls. Not only do controls need to be loosened, but perhaps more importantly a vital ingredient for innovation is the opportunity to fail. Failure is an inseparable part of innovation and many, if not most, initial attempts at innovation result in failure. For innovation to take root across the business environment and society, failure and acceptance of risk must be accepted as part of this process.

Ownership and equity

One facet of the protectionist environment in Indonesia has long been an overemphasis on ownership and equity. Instead of focusing on performance and excellence, artificial limits have been placed on ownership through equity shares. The result is often an uncomfortable mix of "partners" and hesitation among foreign investors who feel uneasy about being limited to holding a minority stake in their businesses. The recent revision of the Negative Investment List (DNI) partially addressed this in a few sectors but huge potential could be unleashed by allowing the best and the most capable investors—regardless of whether they are foreign or local—to prove their worth by lifting restrictions on ownership. As long as companies follow the law, pay their taxes and create employment, generating wealth along the way, ownership percentages should be of secondary concern.

Regulations: Control or enable?

Excessive control can be stifling for innovation and investment. The government bureaucracy seems designed to exert control, often unnecessarily, and this has become a justification for government itself. This is in stark contrast to facilitating an enabling environment in which businesses, both local and foreign, can thrive and prosper. BKPM is a good example of change. It has moved from being an instrument for restricting and controlling investment to becoming a modern government agency focused on enabling business. Following this model, regulations should be seen as enabling tools, not restrictive barriers that may benefit a few to the detriment of the majority.

Incentives

We often hear from senior executives about the need for greater incentives in Indonesia to stimulate better performance and greater efficiency. In some sectors, increased incentives would help reverse a continuous erosion of the economic attractiveness of projects and significantly increase investment. The private sector is well acquainted with incentives—indeed they are widely used internally by companies to encourage better performance—but they need to be applied across an even wider range of activities, especially in the interaction between government and business. Applied correctly and with care, the right incentives could have the same transformational impact on government and investment as they have had in the private sector.

Let business decide

Executives frequently raise concerns about government regulators interfering in what are essentially management and business decisions. We mention above the question of ownership limits as an example, but often just as debilitating are restrictions placed on hiring expatriates, including limiting the age of expatriate workers regardless of their competence. Hiring decisions should be made by companies themselves with the full understanding that employing expatriates is expensive and is often done as a last resort when local talent cannot be found. Frequently, expatriates create jobs and bring much needed revenue into the country. Government should not try to micromanage corporate hiring, and in an enabling environment for business, it would focus instead on monitoring compliance with necessary regulations and imposing sanctions, if needed.

Actions that could transform the economy

Based on the themes we have articulated above, we have come up with four possible actions that could unleash great economic potential if implemented. Some of them would be immensely challenging politically, while others would serve to strengthen what is already taking place but has yet to be fully optimized.

Abolish the DNI

The Negative Investment List (DNI) is an outdated throwback. It has been humorously referred to by a former minister of trade as the “Import Encouragement List” because, by discouraging investment through

limiting equity ownership, it simply forces companies to make products abroad that could be made more cheaply in Indonesia—products that are then imported instead. It would take a brave politician to propose it, but the DNI should be abolished.

Bureaucratic reform

This is a daunting and far-reaching challenge that governments have chosen to avoid. For instance, there is an urgent need to improve the efficiency and transparency of government permitting and approvals. But the government bureaucracy remains largely unreformed and is not well-suited to the tasks required by a modernizing, rapidly changing and globally connected business environment. There is often antipathy and suspicion toward the private sector, especially the foreign private sector, and excessive regulation is seen as a means of promoting anti-business policies and cementing bureaucratic

power. Overhauling personnel, imposing accountability and changing incentive structures are prerequisites for achieving higher levels of professionalism. The bureaucracy is a vital cog in the wheel of economic performance and efficiency, and all the regulatory improvements in the world are unlikely to have much impact without a professional and dynamic interface between the government and the real sector. One step would be to use early retirement to create new space for the hiring of young university graduates as has already been done in some ministries under the current government. This is a way to build new attitudes from the ground up.

Collaboration and open communications

Time and again, we hear a similar message: foreign companies want deeper collaboration with the government. Instead of being controlled from a distance by ministry officials, companies want to work in partnership with government to find win-win solutions. Often, regulations

are introduced with seemingly little thought given to possible negative consequences. Business can help by being consulted early in the process instead of just being informed that changes are coming. A flexible enabling government that wants growth, investment and employment can work with senior executives in the private sector to

obtain the perfect combination of skills and experience to overcome previous constraints in policymaking and regulation. This reasoning also extends to intra-government coordination, both between agencies and between the central government

Freedom to establish a PMA

Our last action could be an easy one. One of the outdated regulations in Indonesia is that any foreign company wanting to set up operations must apply for approval from the government first. This is unnecessary and should be abolished, in order to allow all companies the freedom to establish a foreign legal entity (PMA) simply by applying online to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. We suggest welcoming foreign companies

and regional governments. Clear, open communications among all government stakeholders maximizes the value of investments for companies and for Indonesia. The resulting synergies could turn Indonesia into a world-beater.

to set up, within the existing legal framework, and invest in Indonesia. Of course, this means they will have to follow the laws and regulations of the land, which will require ex post monitoring for compliance, and sanctions where laws and regulations are not respected. Such a shift would be very straightforward but it would send shock waves throughout the international investor community and advertise the fact that Indonesia really is open for business.

With these steps Indonesia could finally move away from the potential to the fully possible. In the nine sectors we concentrate on, a full flowering of economic benefit could create the best outcomes for the private sector and the general population.

ONE NOTE If this seems too ambitious in nine sectors at once, then perhaps Indonesia could start with just one sector of the nine—a pilot sector. One perfect place would be in what we call the consumer goods sector, as this contains much of the crucially important manufacturing sector. As we mention earlier, Indonesian manufacturing lost much of its prowess after the Asian financial crisis in 1997/98 and the later shift toward commodities. Now is the time to correct this error before it is too late, and return the manufacturing sector to its rightful place in the Indonesian economy.

A full flowering of economic benefit could create the best outcomes for the private sector and the general population.

07

The Big Number & Our Conclusions

This investment report lays out the size and importance of the Indonesia-US economic relationship in a way that has never been done before. We show that, at \$90.1 billion in 2014, it is far more important than simply looking at FDI flowing from the US to Indonesia, especially if looking at the data. The relationship is hugely important, not only to the US, but particularly to Indonesia, as it accounts for more than 10 percent of Indonesia's GDP. With the suggestions and actions made both here in this Executive Summary and in the main report, the Indonesia-US economic relationship will certainly grow.

For the first time in several years, we see encouraging signs that the government is embracing greater openness. In this report we suggest that a fundamental change in the

mindset of controlling foreign private sector investors is needed, and that such a shift must be reflected throughout the government administration—not just by a handful of senior government ministers.

The more daring the reforms, the greater will be economic growth, with the hope being that it can result in President Widodo's goal of 7 percent GDP growth being achieved by 2019. This could increase the Indonesian-US economic relationship to \$131.7 billion in five years. This will be a tough challenge to meet, but the US private sector companies in Indonesia, and those on the verge of investing, stand ready to work in partnership with the government and people of Indonesia to make it happen.

The more daring the reforms, the greater will be the growth, with the hope being that it can result in President Widodo's goal of 7 percent GDP growth by 2019.

Penting & Bertumbuh: Memperdalam Hubungan Ekonomi Amerika Serikat – Indonesia



**Investment Report
Executive Summary
September 2016**



U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



Sampul depan yang menarik dari laporan ini menampilkan Elang Jawa dan Elang Botak yang saling bertautan. Elang Jawa mewakili Indonesia, sedangkan Elang Botak mewakili Amerika Serikat. Pertautan dua fauna nasional tersebut menggambarkan kolaborasi dan hubungan bersahabat antar kedua negara.

The US-Indonesia Investment
Report 2016

Penting & Bertumbuh: Memperdalam Hubungan Ekonomi Amerika Serikat – Indonesia Ringkasan Eksekutif

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Amcham Indonesia & The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, 2016
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Pendahuluan

Tahun 2016 menandai tahun ke empat “US Indonesia Investment Initiative” yang merupakan kolaborasi antara AmCham Indonesia dan U.S Chamber of Commerce (USCC) di Washington, DC. Selama tahun 2016, perusahaan-perusahaan yang terlibat aktif di Inisiatif ini bekerja sama dengan pemerintah Indonesia dan pimpinan perusahaan, mencari cara untuk memperbaiki iklim investasi dan mendapatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebih tinggi yang merupakan keinginan bersama.

Pertemuan tahunan “US Indonesia Investment Summit” merupakan *milestone* penting dimana perwakilan pemerintah Indonesia dan pimpinan perusahaan Amerika bertemu dan bertukar pikiran secara konstruktif.

Sebagai bagian dari kegiatan ini, kami juga menerbitkan laporan investasi (Investment Report). Laporan pertama kami yang diterbitkan tahun 2013 menunjukkan nilai akurat investasi Amerika di Indonesia. Tahun ini, laporan ke empat kami berjudul “Penting dan Bertumbuh: Memperdalam Hubungan Ekonomi Amerika Serikat – Indonesia,” (*Vital & Growing: Adding up the US-Indonesia Economic Relationship*) mengambil pendekatan baru, menghitung nilai keseluruhan kerjasama ekonomi Indonesia – Amerika. “Angka besar” yang kami temukan mungkin akan menjadi kejutan bagi banyak orang. Laporan ini juga memfokuskan kepada hal-hal yang diperlukan untuk menjaga dan membuka iklim usaha yang lebih baik.

Kami ingin mengucapkan terimakasih kepada para mitra Indonesia kami. Kamar Dagang Indonesia (KADIN)

dan Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia (APINDO) adalah mitra swasta kami yang sangat penting, dimana mereka telah memberikan konsultasi, dukungan dan arahan secara terus menerus.

Institusi lain yang bekerja sama dengan kami adalah Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal (BKPM) yang telah menjadi mitra sponsor dari pertemuan-pertemuan kami sejak awal. Kami sangat menghargai interaksi dengan BKPM dan berharap lebih banyak kerjasama dan aktivitas ke depan.

Laporan ini tidak akan bisa tercapai apabila tidak ada kerja keras dari para staf AmCham Indonesia dan U.S Chamber of Commerce. Konsultan kami Arian Ardie telah memberikan saran yang sangat berharga dan bekerja keras sepanjang tahun untuk

Inisiatif dan Laporan yang kami kerjakan. Kami juga sangat berterima kasih kepada semua perusahaan-perusahaan yang telah mendukung US Indonesia Investment Initiative, meluangkan waktu untuk bertemu untuk menyempurnakan data serta berbagi wawasan dan rekomendasi.

Sebagai penutup, kami ingin memberikan terima kasih yang sedalam-dalamnya untuk para penulis dari laporan ini, Peter Milne dan Muhammad Abduh. Peter telah menyusun dan menulis laporan ini sedangkan Abduh menggali lebih dalam data-data yang diperlukan untuk mendapatkan nilai besar kerjasama ekonomi Indonesia Amerika yang merupakan temuan baru.

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Temuan Utama

Berapa nilai total kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia–Amerika Serikat?

AmCham Indonesia (AmCham) dan U.S Chamber of Commerce (USCC) — mitra dalam US-Indonesia Investment Initiative (USIII) — sejak beberapa tahun melakukan kajian investasi langsung (*foreign direct investment/ FDI*) perusahaan-perusahaan Amerika di Indonesia. Hasil kajian menunjukkan nilai investasi yang fantastis yang telah dan akan dilakukan oleh perusahaan Amerika.

Pada tahun ini kami kembali melakukan kajian yang lebih besar untuk mengetahui berapa nilai total kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia–Amerika. Selain FDI, kami mengkaji komponen perdagangan, penjualan domestik, keuangan dan penerimaan negara. Kelima komponen ini menghasilkan apa yang kami sebut sebagai “Big Number” atau “Nilai Besar” yang memang menunjukkan besarnya dan pentingnya nilai kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia–Amerika Serikat.

“The Big Number”

+ Nilai kerja sama total antara Indonesia–Amerika Serikat adalah US\$ 90,1 miliar pada 2014.

+ Nilai tersebut setara dengan 10,1 persen produk domestik bruto (PDB) Indonesia 2014.

+ Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

atau laju pertumbuhan majemuk tahunan kerja sama ekonomi tumbuh 8,0 persen selama lima tahun (2010–2015).

Sedangkan pada periode yang sama PDB Indonesia tumbuh 5,5 persen. Ini menunjukkan kerja sama ekonomi kedua negara menjadi faktor penting dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi keseluruhan.

+ Penjualan dalam negeri merupakan

komponen terbesar “Big Number,” yaitu US\$ 34,1 miliar, diikuti dengan perdagangan bilateral US\$ 27,6 miliar, FDI US\$ 14,7 miliar, keuangan US\$ 11,8 miliar dan penerimaan negara US\$ 1,8 miliar.

+ Dengan menggunakan *best-case scenario* atau skenario terbaik, total nilai kerja sama ekonomi kedua negara akan naik menjadi US\$ 131,7 miliar pada 2019 atau meningkat 46,2 persen dalam lima tahun.

Potensi Sektor Ekonomi

Laporan ini membahas sembilan sektor industri, ekstraktif dan jasa. Kajian ini menunjukkan tahapan yang berbeda-beda dari setiap sektor dan beragam peran yang dimainkan oleh perusahaan-perusahaan Amerika di masing-masing sektor. Seberapa besar kontrol pemerintah di masing-masing sektor merupakan faktor penentu yang penting yang mempengaruhi kinerja industri saat ini dan masa depan.

Pemeringkatan industri dalam laporan ini dilakukan berdasarkan peluang keberhasilan atau prospek masa depan. Sektor yang dinilai memiliki potensi

terbesar adalah ekonomi kreatif, keuangan dan infrastruktur. Sektor-sektor dimana perusahaan Amerika memiliki keterlibatan signifikan dan memiliki potensi pertumbuhan yang setara dengan PDB Indonesia adalah minyak & gas, produk konsumsi dan pertanian. Kelompok terakhir yang memiliki potensi paling rendah, yang disebabkan oleh aturan-aturan yang membatasi fleksibilitas operasional perusahaan, adalah ekstraktif, farmasi/kesehatan/*life science* dan Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi (ICT).

Sentimen perusahaan Amerika

Untuk mengetahui sentimen perusahaan Amerika yang melakukan kegiatan usaha di Indonesia, kami melakukan proses wawancara dengan para eksekutif perusahaan Amerika yang berada di Indonesia dan Amerika. Berikut adalah beberapa poin dari hasil wawancara:

+ 87 persen merasakan adanya “beberapa perubahan” iklim investasi di bawah kepemimpinan Presiden Joko Widodo.

+ 100 persen menyatakan 12 paket kebijakan ekonomi memberikan “beberapa dampak” di sektor tempat para eksekutif bekerja, sedangkan sisanya 75 persen mengatakan “tidak memberikan dampak” atau “masih terlalu dini untuk memberikan penilaian”.

+ 25 persen menyatakan paket kebijakan ekonomi memberikan “beberapa dampak” di sektor tempat para eksekutif bekerja, sedangkan sisanya 75 persen mengatakan “tidak memberikan dampak” atau “masih terlalu dini untuk memberikan penilaian”.

Jalan menuju skenario terbaik

Pemerintah Indonesia dan Amerika berperan penting mewujudkan tercapainya skenario terbaik atau best-case scenario. Selain faktor eksternal, kebijakan dan langkah-langkah yang diambil kedua negara sangat mempengaruhi keberhasilan kerja sama ekonomi ini.

Pemerintah Indonesia dapat melakukan beberapa kebijakan untuk mewujudkan tercapainya skenario terbaik atau best-case scenario. Salah satunya adalah menjalankan agenda reformasi ekonomi secara terus-menerus.

Kepastian hukum. Kepastian hukum menjadi fondasi pertumbuhan ekonomi dan bisnis. Investasi perusahaan Indonesia dan Amerika akan menciptakan lapangan pekerjaan. Hal ini terjadi apabila ada kepastian hukum yang memberikan jaminan kepada atas kesakralan kontrak (*contract sanctity*), penegakan hukum dan hukum yang tidak memihak (*impartial judiciary*).

Kolaborasi dan komunikasi. Unsur ini diperlukan untuk menciptakan iklim ekonomi positif, membuat undang-undang serta peraturan yang rasional. Komunikasi dengan pelaku usaha swasta berpengalaman dibutuhkan dalam setiap penyusunan

kebijakan ekonomi. Pelibatan pelaku usaha dalam pembuatan kebijakan akan membantu Indonesia menjadi salah satu negara dengan perekonomian terkuat di dunia.

Inovasi. Inovasi adalah salah satu cara agar Indonesia dapat mengikuti perubahan perekonomian global yang sangat dinamis. Diperlukan insentif untuk merangsang inovasi dan menumbuhkan jiwa inovasi. Dibutuhkan investasi-investasi di bidang riset dan pengembangan, pemberian insentif resiko serta peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia.

Reformasi Birokrasi dan kebijakan. Pemerintah harus melakukan reformasi birokrasi dan kebijakan secara konsisten di beberapa sektor. Seperti penghapusan daftar negatif investasi (DNI), rasionalisasi proses izin kerja, penyederhanaan proses perizinan di seluruh tingkat pemerintahan, reformasi pegawai pemerintahan dan pemberian insentif yang tepat.

Berapakah nilai sebenarnya hubungan kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia – Amerika Serikat?

AmCham Indonesia (AmCham) dan U.S Chamber of Commerce (USCC) telah melakukan kajian sejak 2013 tentang investasi langsung perusahaan Amerika di Indonesia. Hasil kajian menunjukkan angka fantastis.

Pada tahun ini, AmCham dan USCC kembali melakukan kajian yang lebih mendalam kerja sama Indonesia-Amerika.

Kegiatan investasi langsung (FDI) sering berubah dan dipengaruhi banyak faktor. Kondisi ini menyebabkan FDI sulit dijadikan indikator pentingnya kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia – Amerika.

Awal 2016, Amcham dan USCC melakukan kajian kuantifikasi seluruh kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia-Amerika Serikat. Hasil kajian itu menghasilkan apa yang kami sebut “The Big Number” atau “Nilai Besar”, yang memang menggambarkan besarnya dan pentingnya kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia–Amerika.

Kami berharap angka-angka yang disajikan dalam kajian ini dapat menjadi pengingat pentingnya hubungan ekonomi kedua negara seiring dengan harapan perusahaan-perusahaan Amerika untuk meningkatkan investasinya di Indonesia.

“The New Big Number”: Temuan Baru Nilai Kerja Sama Ekonomi

Dalam kajian ini kami menggunakan data-data selain FDI, seperti data transaksi keuangan, penerimaan negara dan perdagangan, untuk mendapatkan angka total seluruh kerja sama dan kegiatan ekonomi Indonesia–Amerika Serikat.

Secara singkat, analisis dari berbagai data kegiatan perekonomian kedua negara menghasilkan angka sangat besar; US\$ 90,1 miliar pada 2014 atau setara dengan 10,1 persen

PDB Indonesia.

Sebagai catatan, kajian ini menggunakan data 2014 karena adanya keterbatasan data tahun 2015.

Dalam ringkasan eksekutif ini, dijelaskan mengenai metodologi yang digunakan dalam melakukan analisis dan upaya-upaya untuk meningkatkan kerja sama kedua negara. Kami yakin apabila kebijakan Presiden Joko Widodo dijalankan untuk mengurangi proteksi dan hambatan birokrasi serta menciptakan iklim investasi yang bersahabat, maka Indonesia akan mengalami pertumbuhan ekonomi yang pesat. Pertumbuhan ekonomi ini akan menciptakan manfaat bagi rakyat Indonesia.

Dengan skenario terbaik (*best-case scenario*) total nilai kegiatan ekonomi Indonesia-Amerika akan naik 46,2 persen dari US\$ 90,1 miliar pada 2014 menjadi US\$ 131,7 pada 2019. Untuk mencapai angka ini, Indonesia harus mengimplementasikan peraturan dan kebijakan yang tepat.

Secara singkat, analisis yang dilakukan dengan menggunakan data berbagai macam aktivitas ekonomi kedua negara menghasilkan angka yang sangat besar; \$90,1 miliar di tahun 2014 atau setara dengan 10,1% PDB Indonesia.

Penjelasan mengenai Metodologi

Pada bagian ini kami akan menjelaskan metodologi yang digunakan. Metodologi lengkap dapat dilihat dalam Annex 1.

Pada dasarnya, “Big Number” terdiri dari lima komponen. Karena FDI hanya merupakan salah satu komponen penting dari keseluruhan kerja sama ekonomi, maka kami memasukkan komponen lain yang sama pentingnya dengan FDI. Kelima komponen tersebut adalah: (i) nilai perdagangan Indonesia – Amerika Serikat, termasuk kegiatan ekspor impor kedua negara, (ii) pendanaan (*financing*) antara Indonesia – Amerika Serikat, (iii) nilai penjualan domestik oleh perusahaan Amerika di Indonesia dan oleh perusahaan Indonesia di Amerika, (iv) penerimaan negara dari kegiatan operasional perusahaan Amerika di Indonesia (karena keterbatasan data, data yang digunakan hanya data Pajak Pertambahan Nilai), (v) realisasi FDI perusahaan Amerika di Indonesia,¹ dan perusahaan Indonesia di Amerika.

Hasil kajian yang dilakukan menunjukkan nilai keseluruhan kegiatan ekonomi pada 2014 sebesar US\$ 90,1 miliar. Nilai ini kemudian kami adaptasikan agar dapat dibandingkan secara metodologi (*methodologically compatible*) dengan PDB Indonesia.²

Hasil perhitungan menunjukkan bahwa nilai kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia – Amerika setara dengan 10,1 persen PDB Indonesia pada 2014. Karena adanya keterbatasan data 2014, untuk komponen penjualan dan pendapatan pemerintah, kajian ini menggunakan data yang diekstrapolasi dari data tahun 2013.

Lebih dari FDI

Laporan pertama AmCham Indonesia dan USCC yang diterbitkan pada 2013

memfokuskan kepada FDI. Analisis menunjukkan bahwa FDI Amerika di Indonesia lebih besar dari angka yang dipublikasikan. Secara konservatif dapat disimpulkan bahwa FDI Amerika di Indonesia mencapai US\$ 65 miliar selama 2004-2012. Angka ini lebih besar dari angka yang dikutip pemerintah dan menempatkan Amerika sebagai investor terbesar ke empat di Indonesia (selama periode tersebut). Bank Indonesia bahkan menggunakan angka yang lebih kecil yaitu sekitar US\$ 7 miliar.

Temuan kami pada 2013 menunjukkan; 95 persen investasi langsung Amerika di Indonesia di sektor minyak dan gas, pertambangan dan manufaktur. Selain perusahaan minyak dan pertambangan yang menjadi investor terbesar, investasi sektor manufaktur ikut mencatat pertumbuhan pesat.

Saat ini dunia berada dalam situasi yang berbeda. Indonesia, yang sebelumnya mampu menghadapi krisis keuangan global karena harga komoditas yang tinggi, mulai mengalami pelemahan sejak 2012 akibat penurunan harga komoditas dan melemahnya perekonomian Tiongkok. Pelemahan nilai tukar rupiah yang turun 27 persen sejak 2013 dan persepsi global tentang risiko investasi di negara-negara berkembang memperburuk situasi ini.

Pelemahan ekonomi global berimbas kepada kegiatan investasi, khususnya di sektor minyak dan pertambangan. Perusahaan-perusahaan di sektor ini melakukan pemotongan besar-besaran rencana investasi dan eksplorasi.

Bahkan beberapa perusahaan tidak melanjutkan investasinya dan keluar dari Indonesia. Kondisi ini berdampak kepada kegiatan investasi langsung perusahaan-perusahaan Amerika Serikat di Indonesia.

¹ Definisi dari perusahaan Amerika di Indonesia: pengertian secara luas adalah perusahaan Amerika dengan kegiatan ekonomi di Indonesia, termasuk ke dalamnya adalah perusahaan-perusahaan yang dimiliki oleh induk perusahaan yang terdaftar di Indonesia, dengan alamat utama di Amerika. Termasuk dalam kategori ini adalah perusahaan-perusahaan dimana kantor operasional berada di luar negeri, namun anak perusahaan, afiliasi dan lisensi mereka melakukan kegiatan operasional di Indonesia.

² Penjelasan mengenai metodologi dapat dilihat di Annex 1.

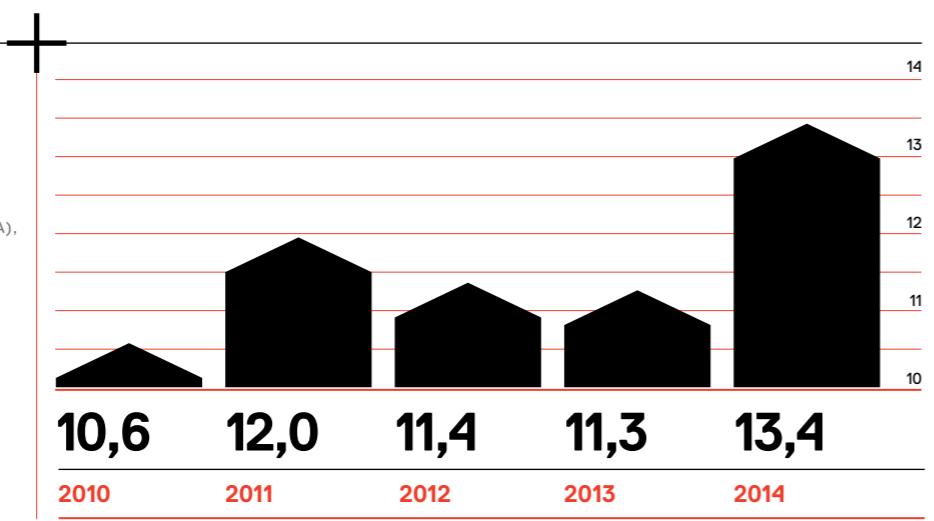
³ The American Chamber of Commerce in Indonesia (AmCham) dan US Chamber of Commerce (USCC) selama 3 tahun berturut-turut menerbitkan US – Indonesia Investment Report (2013-2015) dan laporan tahun ini.

02

Tren terkini kerjasama ekonomi Indonesia – Amerika Serikat

GAMBAR E1
Pertumbuhan pesat FDI Amerika di Indonesia, 2010-14 (dalam Miliar USD)

SUMBER BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (BEA), US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



Setelah mendapatkan formula untuk menghitung kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia-Amerika Serikat, kami juga dapat menghitung nilai dari kegiatan ekonomi keseluruhan tahun sebelumnya. Ini membantu kami dalam memperkirakan tren secara berkala dan membandingkan dengan pertumbuhan PDB Indonesia dan untuk melihat konstan atau tidaknya kontribusi FDI Amerika ke PDB Indonesia setiap tahun.

Data USDC memperlihatkan nilai nominal dari kegiatan ekonomi

FDI tidak selalu merupakan elemen terbaik untuk mengukur nilai sebenarnya dari kerja sama ekonomi. Hal ini dikarenakan FDI dipengaruhi kondisi ekonomi ([Gambar E1](#)). Fakta ini yang kemudian mendorong kami menemukan cara menghitung nilai kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia-Amerika Serikat dengan cara baru dan mungkin unik.

Data Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal (BKPM) menunjukkan angka berbeda. Lembaga itu menyebutkan, investasi Amerika berada diperingkat ketujuh atau US\$ 0,9 miliar pada 2015. Peringkat teratas investasi asing di Indonesia ditempati Singapura (US\$ 5,9 miliar) diurutan pertama, kemudian Malaysia (US\$ 3,1 miliar), Jepang (US\$ 2,9 miliar), Belanda (US\$ 1,3 miliar) dan Korea Selatan (US\$ 1,2 miliar).⁴

Data USDC juga menunjukkan bahwa Amerika Serikat, hingga saat ini, masih merupakan investor terbesar di Indonesia, tidak hanya pada 2014 tapi juga tahun sebelumnya.

Meskipun terjadi penurunan investasi dari 2011 ke 2012, kegiatan ekonomi Indonesia – Amerika mengalami kenaikan dan PDB Indonesia cenderung tidak berubah ([Tabel 3](#)). Melihat skala ukuran kerja sama Indonesia – Amerika,

kerja sama ini hanya dapat memberikan dampak terbatas kepada kenaikan PDB Indonesia. Setiap kenaikan 10 persen kerja sama ekonomi kedua negara akan meningkatkan satu persen PDB Indonesia.

Setiap kenaikan 10 persen kerja sama ekonomi kedua negara akan meningkatkan satu persen PDB Indonesia.

GAMBAR E2

Pertumbuhan kegiatan ekonomi total vs pertumbuhan PDB Indonesia (Persen)

SUMBER BEA, CEIC DAN IMF (CPIS), KALKULASI STAFF AMCHAM INDONESIA.



GAMBAR E3

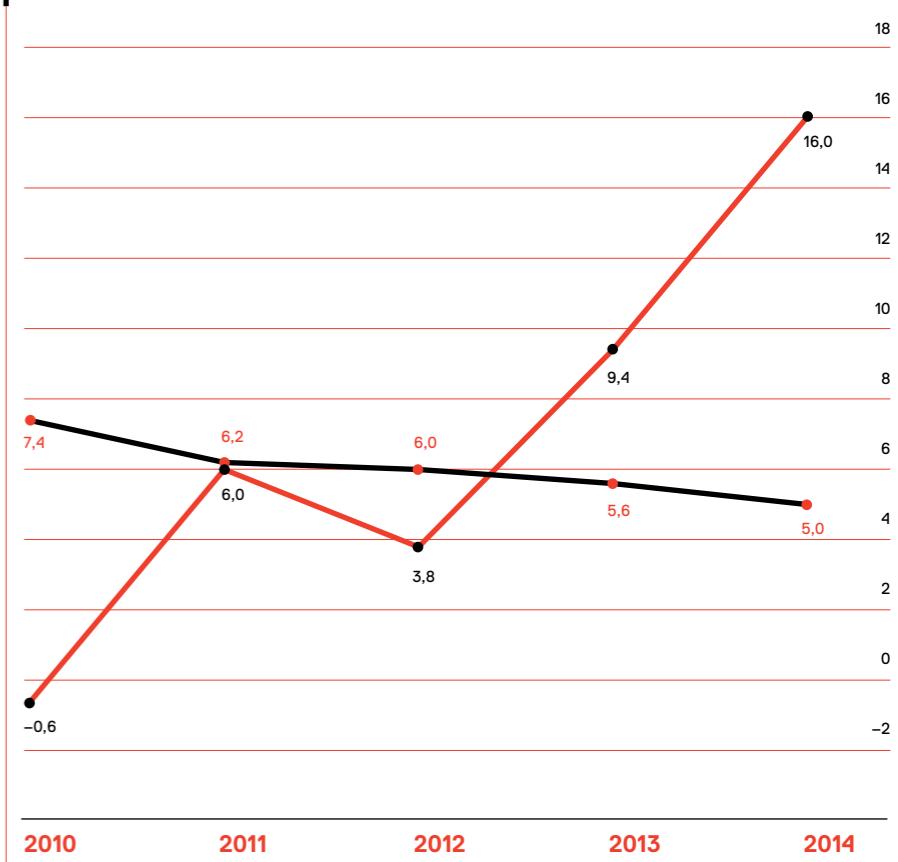
Pertumbuhan aktivitas ekonomi Indonesia – Amerika melampaui pertumbuhan PDB (Persen)

PERTUMBUHAN PDB

PERTUMBUHAN KEGIATAN EKONOMI

CATATAN NILAI KEGIATAN EKONOMI DIHITUNG BERDASARKAN \$, DAN PERTUMBUHAN PDB BERDASARKAN IDR. DATA UNTUK KEGIATAN EKONOMI MENGGUNAKAN DATA SAMPAI DENGAN TAHUN 2014, SEDANGKAN DATA BPS UNTUK PERTUMBUHAN PDB ADALAH SAMPAI DENGAN TAHUN 2015.

SUMBER BEA, CEIC DAN IMF (CPIS) DATA, DENGAN KALKULASI OLEH STAF AMCHAM INDONESIA.



⁴ Definisi investasi asing langsung Amerika menurut BKPM adalah kepemilikan atau kontrol, secara langsung maupun tidak langsung, oleh satu orang WN Amerika sebanyak 10 persen atau lebih dalam hal voting, apabila dalam bentuk korporasi atau dalam jumlah yang sama apabila bentuk usaha tersebut bukan merupakan korporasi.

⁵ Catatan: Tingkat pertumbuhan dalam "The Big Number" adalah dalam IDR

TABEL E1

Evolusi komponen “Big Numbers”, 2010–2014

SUMBER BEA, CEIC DAN IMF (CPIS) DATA, DENGAN KALKULASI OLEH STAF AMCHAM INDONESIA.

	Penjualan total (\$ miliar)	Penerimaan negara (PPN) (\$ miliar)	FDI (\$ miliar)	Keuangan (\$ miliar)	Perdagangan (\$ miliar)	Kegiatan ekonomi total(\$ miliar)	Kontribusi kegiatan ekonomi total kepada PDB (%)
2010	26,0	1,7	10,7	6,5	23,4	68,3	9,0
2011	30,8	1,8	12,2	9,2	26,5	80,5	9,0
2012	31,1	1,8	11,4	10,8	26,0	81,1	8,8
2013	31,2	1,7	12,4	10,5	28,0	83,8	9,2
2014	34,1	1,8	14,7	11,8	27,6	90,1	10,1

Komponen 1 Penjualan Domestik

Dari kelima komponen, penjualan domestik menyumbang angka terbesar dari kerja sama kedua negara dengan nilai US\$ 34,1 miliar atau 37,9 persen dari total kegiatan ekonomi pada 2014. Komponen ini mencatat pertumbuhan signifikan sebesar 57 persen sejak 2009 (US\$ 21,7 miliar) dalam kurun waktu lima tahun.

Angka ini menunjukkan perusahaan Amerika memberikan sumbangan dan ikut menikmati keuntungan dari pertumbuhan penjualan domestik. Melihat skala demografi Indonesia dan pertumbuhan ekonomi berkelanjutan, sektor penjualan domestik diperkirakan akan tetap menjadi penggerak utama kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia–Amerika pada masa mendatang.

Komponen 2 Perdagangan

Perdagangan merupakan komponen kedua terbesar dengan nilai US\$27,6 miliar atau 30,7 persen dari total nilai kerja sama ekonomi kedua negara. Perdagangan dan penjualan domestik menyumbang 68,6 persen dari nilai total kerja sama ekonomi pada 2014.

Yang menarik, nilai perdagangan Indonesia ke Amerika lebih besar dibandingkan Amerika ke Indonesia. Pada 2014, nilai impor Amerika dari Indonesia tercatat sebesar US\$ 8,3 miliar sedangkan nilai perdagangan

Indonesia ke Amerika mencapai US\$ 19,4 miliar atau lebih dari dua kali nilai perdagangan Amerika ke Indonesia.

Data ini menunjukkan nilai perdagangan tahunan Indonesia selalu lebih besar dibandingkan dari ekspor Amerika ke Indonesia. Yang perlu dicermati ekspor terbesar Indonesia ke Amerika adalah komoditas. Dalam kurun lima tahun perdagangan Indonesia–Amerika tumbuh sebesar 53 persen atau 10,6 persen per tahun.

Komponen 3 Keuangan

Keuangan memberikan sumbangan sebesar US\$ 11,7 miliar atau 13,1 persen dari nilai total kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia–Amerika pada 2014. Komponen ini kurang mendapat perhatian dalam kerja sama kedua negara. Kondisi ini diperkirakan karena sulitnya mendapatkan data-data keuangan yang tersebar di berbagai sektor.

Dari wawancara dengan lima bank Amerika yang beroperasi di Indonesia,

kami mendapatkan gambaran yang jelas. Dengan kekuatan dan keahliannya, institusi-institusi tersebut bersama-sama menyediakan instrumen keuangan di Indonesia, seperti obligasi dolar AS, sukuk semi pemerintah (*quasi sovereign bond*) untuk BUMN dan sektor swasta.

Selama dua tahun terakhir, 60-70 persen penerbitan obligasi dolar AS melibatkan bank-bank Amerika di

Komponen “Big Numbers”
Bagian ini membahas bagaimana kelima komponen “Big Numbers” dibandingkan. Sebagai catatan, dalam kajian ini data yang diestimasi untuk

komponen perdagangan domestik dan penerimaan pemerintah keseluruhan dengan melakukan ekstrapolasi data 2009-2013.

Indonesia. Penerbitan obligasi dolar AS tersebut menghasilkan dana sebesar US\$ 25 miliar. Dalam kurun 2009-2014 pasar hutang dalam bentuk dolar AS naik sebesar 86 persen atau 17 persen per tahun.

Bank-bank Amerika di Indonesia juga tercatat sebagai pedagang ekuitas di pasar saham Indonesia dan ikut terlibat dalam aksi merger dan akuisisi (M&A).

Komponen 4 FDI

FDI merupakan komponen keempat dengan nilai total US\$ 14,7 miliar atau 16,3 persen dari seluruh kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia – Amerika pada 2014. FDI sering dianggap sebagai ukuran kerja sama ekonomi. Hasil kajian kami menunjukkan FDI menempati urutan keempat dari seluruh komponen kerja sama ekonomi.

Reformasi kebijakan investasi dapat mendorong peningkatan FDI dan komponen lainnya dalam kerja sama

ekonomi Indonesia–Amerika. Volatilitas FDI terlihat dari penurunan nilai investasi pada saat krisis global 2011-2012. FDI juga menjadi satu-satunya komponen yang mengalami penurunan dibandingkan komponen lainnya. Terlepas dari penurunan investasi langsung, total FDI (termasuk FDI Indonesia di Amerika) selama periode 2009-2014 naik sebesar 47 persen dari US\$ 10 miliar menjadi US\$14,9 miliar, atau naik 9,4 persen setiap tahun.

Komponen 5 Penerimaan Negara

Komponen ini memberikan kontribusi terkecil dalam kerja sama ekonomi kedua negara. Pada 2014, penerimaan negara menyumbang US\$ 1,8 miliar atau hanya dua persen dari keseluruhan kegiatan kerja sama ekonomi.

Sebagai catatan, rendahnya angka penerimaan negara dari kerja sama Indonesia–Amerika disebabkan karena keterbatasan data. Data yang digunakan bersumber dari data pajak penghasilan (PPh). Data ini tidak memasukkan data penerimaan negara



“Dari kelima komponen, perdagangan domestik merupakan komponen terbesar, yaitu \$34,1 miliar di tahun 2014 atau 37,9 persen dari total kegiatan ekonomi. Komponen ini mencatat pertumbuhan yang sangat besar sejak tahun 2009, dari \$21,7 miliar atau naik 57 persen dalam kurun waktu 5 tahun.”

bukan pajak (PNBP) atau non-tax revenue (NTR), termasuk royalti bahan mentah dan cukai tembakau.

Meski hanya menggunakan data PPH, namun kontribusi perusahaan Amerika cukup signifikan, yaitu sebesar 13 persen dari total penerimaan pemerintah sekitar US\$ 13,24 miliar pada 2014.

Selama bertahun-tahun perusahaan Amerika tercatat sebagai penyumbang penerimaan negara terbesar di Indonesia, meskipun tidak selalu sebagai perusahaan terbesar. Salah satunya adalah PT Freeport Indonesia. Perusahaan ini tercatat sebagai pembayar pajak terbesar di Indonesia sampai turunnya harga komoditas dunia dan larangan ekspor bijih mineral.

Posisi sebagai pembayar pajak terbesar kemudian diambil alih oleh PT HM Sampoerna, yang juga merupakan perusahaan Amerika. (catatan: posisi sebagai penyumbang penerimaan negara terbesar bukan berdasarkan PPN, namun berasal dari PNBP

dalam bentuk cukai dan royalti yang disetorkan ke pemerintah dan pajak penerimaan perusahaan).

Penyumbang penerimaan negara bukan pajak terbesar lainnya adalah ExxonMobil, Chevron dan ConocoPhillips yang bergerak di sektor minyak dan gas bumi. Meskipun penerimaan negara saat ini turun 43 persen⁶ akibat penurunan harga minyak dunia, namun sektor minyak dan gas bumi masih memegang peranan penting dalam pembangunan daerah melalui kegiatan sektor jasa penunjang lokal. Sektor ini memberikan dampak ganda dalam kegiatan perekonomian.

Indonesia merupakan negara dengan bagi hasil produksi (*production sharing*) minyak & gas kedua terbesar di dunia. Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh, diperkirakan Indonesia memperoleh penerimaan sebesar US\$ 4,7 miliar pada 2014 dari sektor ini. Angka ini akan meningkatkan pendapatan pemerintah dari perusahaan Amerika sebanyak 3,6 kali.

Selama bertahun-tahun perusahaan Amerika tercatat sebagai pembayar pajak terbesar di Indonesia, meskipun tidak selalu sebagai perusahaan terbesar

Sebagai perbandingan, pada 2009 ketika krisis ekonomi global mulai terjadi, sumbangan kelima komponen relatif sama dengan sumbangan di 2014.

Nilai total kerja sama ekonomi tahun 2009 adalah US\$57,4 miliar, naik 56,8 persen selama 2009-2014. Hal yang berbeda adalah kontribusi sektor keuangan pada 2014 sebesar 13,05

persen, naik dari 10,96 persen pada 2009. Rendahnya kontribusi sektor ini diperkirakan akibat pengaruh krisis ekonomi. Kontribusi komponen lainnya pada 2009, adalah 37,83 persen dari penjualan domestik, 31,41 persen dari perdagangan total, 17,4 persen total dari FDI dan 2,4 persen dari penerimaan negara.

⁶ Produksi minyak & gas Indonesia tahun 2016 (barrel per hari): Chevron 251.000; ConocoPhillips 241.000 dan ExxonMobil 170.000.
(Sumber: WoodMackenzie; SKK Migas) Sumber: BEA, CEIC

Perbandingan Regional

Dalam kajian ini, kami juga melakukan perbandingan kerja sama ekonomi Amerika dengan negara-negara di ASEAN. Dengan menggunakan formula yang sama dan data berbeda, diperoleh nilai relatif kerja sama ekonomi Amerika dan negara-negara ASEAN (Tabel E2).

Tabel E3 menunjukkan nilai nominal yang dikonversikan ke dalam persentase kontribusi ekonomi terhadap PDB.

Gambar E4 menunjukkan kontribusi yang berbeda-beda dari kegiatan ekonomi Amerika Serikat- negara ASEAN terhadap PDB dan perubahan kontribusi setiap tahunnya. Sebagai perbandingan, kami mengambil Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam dan Filipina.

TABEL E2

Perbandingan aktivitas ekonomi Amerika dengan negara ASEAN (nilai nominal dalam miliar \$)

CATATAN *DALAM DATA 2014, NILAI UNTUK PENERIMAAN NEGARA DAN PENJUALAN DOMESTIK DIESTIMASIKAN BERDASARKAN TREN CAGR
SUMBER BEA, CEIC DAN IMF (CPIS) DATA, DENGAN KALKULASI OLEH STAF AMCHAM INDONESIA.

	Thailand	Vietnam	Filipina	Malaysia	Indonesia
2010	96,5	22,6	40,3	106,8	68,3
2011	105,5	26,6	43,9	112,2	80,5
2012	113,8	29,3	43,7	105,5	81,1
2013	117,0	34,4	43,4	109,4	83,8
2014*	130,8	41,2	48,9	118,2	90,1
2015**	137,0	50,4	48,4	121,1	92,1

TABEL E3

Perbandingan kontribusi kegiatan ekonomi Amerika di beberapa negara ASEAN, 2010-14 (dalam persen)

CATATAN *DALAM DATA 2014, NILAI UNTUK PENERIMAAN NEGARA DAN PENJUALAN DOMESTIK DIESTIMASIKAN BERDASARKAN TREN CAGR
SUMBER BEA, CEIC DAN IMF (CPIS) DATA, DENGAN KALKULASI OLEH STAF AMCHAM INDONESIA.

	Thailand	Vietnam	Filipina	Malaysia	Indonesia
2010	27,93	19,50	19,61	40,10	9,03
2011	28,90	19,65	19,80	39,10	9,02
2012	28,58	18,80	16,98	33,21	8,83
2013	28,22	20,07	16,69	35,24	9,15
2014*	32,43	22,12	17,31	37,32	10,12

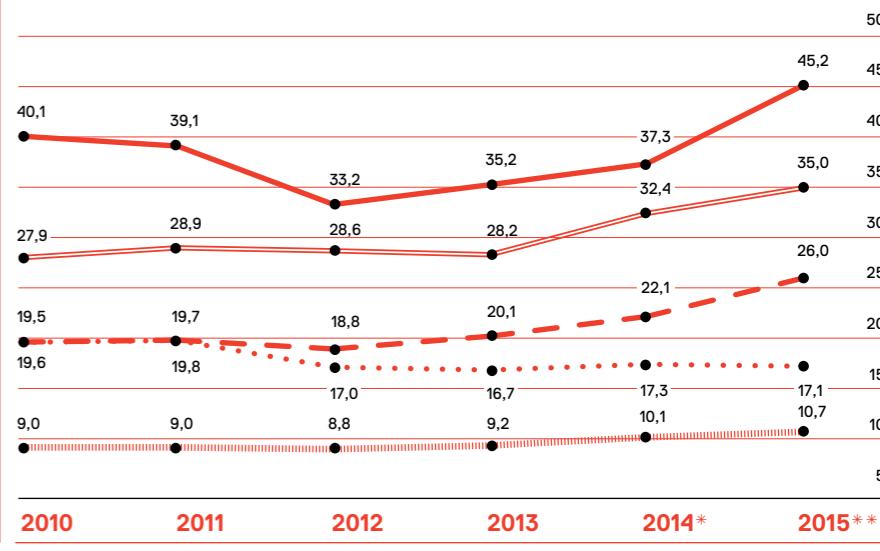
GAMBAR E4

Evolusi kontribusi kegiatan Amerika di negara-negara ASEAN, 2010-14 (Persen)

CATATAN* DALAM DATA 2014, NILAI UNTUK PENERIMAAN NEGARA DAN PENJUALAN DOMESTIK DIESTIMASIKAN BERDASARKAN TREN CAGR

CATATAN **ANGKA 2015 ADALAH ESTIMASI
SUMBER BEA, CEIC DAN IMF (CPIS)
DATA, DENGAN KALKULASI OLEH STAF
AMCHAM INDONESIA.

MALAYSIA — VIETNAM -
THAILAND - FILIPINA -
INDONESIA -



03

Posisi Ekonomi Indonesia & Pandangan ke Depan

Data tersebut memperlihatkan posisi Indonesia berada di tengah dibandingkan negara lain di ASEAN yang melakukan kerja sama ekonomi dengan Amerika. Posisi tengah juga menunjukkan nilai kerja sama yang dilakukan tidak terlalu kecil dan tidak besar. Dengan kata lain bisa dikatakan kerja sama yang dibangun relatif stabil selama periode lima tahun.

Di ASEAN posisi Indonesia berada setelah Malaysia dan Thailand. Setelah Indonesia, ditempati Filipina dan Vietnam yang memiliki nilai

terendah. Dalam kerja sama ini, pertumbuhan ekonomi menjadi faktor penting. Negara-negara lain dengan nilai kerjasama yang lebih tinggi mengindikasikan iklim investasi yang lebih terbuka dan lebih menarik bagi investor Amerika.

Peningkatan kontribusi dari aktivitas ekonomi yang diikuti pertumbuhan PDB menunjukkan adanya kerja sama ekonomi saling menguntungkan. Hal ini adalah menjadi target utama dari kerja sama kedua negara.

Sejak 2012, Indonesia berusaha menjaga tingkat pertumbuhan ekonomi di tengah perlambatan perekonomian dunia dan penurunan harga komoditas. Penurunan harga komoditas menjadi salah satu penyebab perlambatan pertumbuhan PDB menjadi 4,8 persen. Terlepas dari perlambatan ekonomi sejak 2012, Indonesia berhasil mencatatkan pertumbuhan PDB per kapita cukup signifikan dari US\$ 560 pada 2000 menjadi US\$ 3.630 pada 2014.

Kondisi perekonomian dunia dan Indonesia yang masih melambat berdampak kepada penyediaan lapangan kerja. Kedepan, Indonesia harus mampu beradaptasi dengan kondisi perekonomian global, memfasilitasi investasi dan pengurangan biaya tinggi (*cost of doing business*).

Stimulus fiskal yang diberikan pemerintah dari hasil penghematan subsidi bahan bakar minyak (BBM) akan membantu menjaga pertumbuhan ekonomi. Pencabutan subsidi bahan bakar telah memberikan ruang kepada pemerintah untuk menaikkan anggaran belanja infrastruktur pada kuartal pertama 2016. Pembangunan fisik meningkat sepuluh kali lipat.

Masalahnya, peningkatan belanja pemerintah saja belum mampu mencapai target pertumbuhan diatas lima persen. Salah satu cara untuk menggenjot pertumbuhan adalah

dengan menarik investor swasta, khususnya dari Amerika.

Kenaikan belanja pemerintah pada akhir tahun mampu membantu pertumbuhan ekonomi kuartal pertama 2015 sebesar lima persen (*year on year*) setelah selama tiga kuartal hanya tercatat 4,7 persen. Akan tetapi pada saat yang bersamaan, konsumsi masyarakat relatif tetap dan kegiatan eksport-impor mengalami penurunan. Kondisi ini memberikan tantangan yang cukup berat kepada sektor swasta.

Hal yang cukup mengkhawatirkan adalah penurunan kinerja ekspor produk manufaktur dan menjadi penyumbang terbesar penurunan neraca perdagangan sebesar 13,4 persen (*year on year*).

Penurunan FDI dan Upaya Menjaga FDI

Tahun 2015 Indonesia juga mengalami penurunan arus dana. Aliran modal yang masuk ke Indonesia selama 2015 sebesar US\$ 17,1 miliar dari US\$ 45 miliar pada 2014. Satu-satunya instrumen yang membantu mengimbangi aliran dana keluar adalah investasi asing dalam bentuk obligasi negara menjelang akhir 2015. Sebagian besar dari investasi ini masuk melalui bank investasi Amerika di Indonesia.

Penguatan rupiah dan menurunnya inflasi mendorong Bank Indonesia melonggarkan kebijakan moneter pada Januari dengan melakukan pemotongan

suku bunga sebanyak dua kali masing-masing 25 basis poin. Bank Indonesia diperkirakan akan terus menerapkan kebijakan kehati-hatian ditengah volatilitas perekonomian global dan kemungkinan naiknya suku bunga The Fed yang akan menekan nilai tukar Rupiah.

Ditengah situasi ekonomi saat ini, Bank Dunia mematok target pertumbuhan PDB 5,1 persen pada 2016 dan 5,3 persen pada 2017 dengan estimasi adanya perubahan belanja sektor swasta yang naik pada semester kedua 2016.

Perbaikan ekonomi Indonesia sangat bergantung kepada berbagai kebijakan pemerintah untuk menarik investasi swasta dan diversifikasi ekonomi untuk mengurangi ketergantungan kepada industri ekstraktif. Salah satu indikasi positif adalah dikeluarkannya paket deregulasi ekonomi I yang disusul oleh beberapa paket kebijakan ekonomi lainnya.

Paket Kebijakan Reformasi Ekonomi
12 paket kebijakan (sampai laporan ini disajikan) merupakan langkah tepat pemerintah untuk menarik investasi swasta. Rincian mengenai setiap paket dan bagaimana setiap paket membantu mengatasi hambatan yang dialami investor Amerika di Indonesia dibahas dalam bagian laporan utama.

Dalam setiap paket kebijakan, pemerintah berusaha mengatasi hal-hal yang menghambat investasi. Meskipun paket-paket kebijakan tersebut sangat positif, namun belum dapat dipastikan apakah akan membentuk suatu strategi reformasi yang kuat dan jelas, yang sangat diperlukan untuk menarik investasi.

Salah satu paket kebijakan yang dikeluarkan pemerintah adalah revisi daftar negatif investasi (DNI). Kebijakan ini memberikan peluang investor asing untuk masuk ke sektor ekonomi kreatif dan beberapa sektor lain. Namun DNI masih membatasi investasi asing di sekitar 600 sektor.

Jumlah itu merepresentasikan 70 persen ekonomi Indonesia.

Dari Komoditas ke Manufaktur

Melihat tren saat ini, Indonesia dan perusahaan-perusahaan Amerika sebaiknya mulai mengurangi ketergantungan kepada sektor komoditas. Selama periode 2002-2013, Indonesia menikmati harga komoditas tinggi di pasar dunia. Ketergantungan kepada sektor komoditas memberikan dampak kurang baik, yaitu berkurangnya upaya pemerintah untuk menjaga investasi di sektor manufaktur karena sektor komoditas menawarkan keuntungan yang besar tanpa memberikan nilai tambah.

Dari sisi tenaga kerja, jumlah pekerja Indonesia adalah setengah dari seluruh jumlah pekerja di ASEAN. Namun, dari sisi kinerja ekspor, total ekspor Indonesia hanya 16 persen dari total ekspor ASEAN. Data dari Bank Dunia menunjukkan bahwa Indonesia mengalami “deindustrialisasi dini” sejak 2002 ketika komoditas mengantikan

Melihat tren saat ini, Indonesia dan perusahaan-perusahaan Amerika sebaiknya mulai mengurangi ketergantungan kepada sektor komoditas. Selama periode 2002-2013, Indonesia menikmati harga komoditas tinggi di pasar dunia

manufaktur sebagai ekspor terbesar Indonesia sejak 2005.

Proses deindustrialisasi ini dinilai terlalu cepat karena terjadi di tahap awal siklus pertumbuhan ekonomi, dibandingkan dengan negara-negara lain di kawasan regional.

Pada saat Indonesia memberikan attensi penuh dan khusus kepada sektor komoditas, negara-negara lain di

kawasan regional yang tidak memiliki potensi komoditas, gencar melakukan ekspansi di pasar manufaktur dunia. Seperti terlihat pada Gambar E7, Indonesia sulit untuk meningkatkan porsinya di pasar manufaktur global. Negara-negara lain seperti Tiongkok dan Malaysia menunjukkan perkembangan industri manufaktur yang sangat besar dan Vietnam berhasil menggantikan posisi Indonesia di pasar manufaktur internasional sejak 2010.

GAMBAR E5

Sektor manufaktur Indonesia menunjukkan perlambatan pertumbuhan (pertumbuhan dalam PDB dan output sesungguhnya, %)⁷

SUMBER KALKULASI STAFF BANK DUNIA



GAMBAR E6

Ekonomi Indonesia mengalami deindustrialisasi dini (porsi sektor manufaktur dalam PDB persen)⁸

SUMBER UN-COMTRADE, KALKULASI STAFF BANK DUNIA



GAMBAR E7

Pangsa pasar manufaktur global Indonesia rendah dan stagnan (Pangsa pasar manufaktur global, %)⁹

SUMBER UN-COMTRADE; KALKULASI STAFF BANK DUNIA

⁷ World Bank, 2016. Indonesian Economic Quarterly, June 2016. Resilience through reforms.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

Ada beberapa hal yang menjadi penghambat pertumbuhan sektor manufaktur Indonesia. Pertama, produktivitas tenaga kerja yang rendah, meskipun upah tenaga kerja Indonesia adalah yang terendah di kawasan regional (dalam US\$). Pada 2014, biaya tenaga kerja per unit (*unit labor cost*) di Indonesia lebih tinggi dibandingkan Filipina dan Vietnam karena tingkat produktivitas yang rendah. Malaysia mencatat *unit labor cost* yang sedikit lebih tinggi dari Indonesia meskipun upah di Malaysia 7-8 kali lebih tinggi dari Indonesia.

Kedua, efisiensi logistik yang dibutuhkan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan dalam negeri dan berkompetisi di pasar internasional. Biaya logistik Indonesia saat ini mencapai 24 persen PDB.

Angka ini lebih tinggi dari Thailand yang

hanya 16 persen dari PDB. Dengan kata lain Indonesia menghabiskan biaya sebesar US\$ 70 miliar tiap tahun akibat sistem logistik yang tidak efisien dan mahal. Inefisiensi dan ketidakpastian sistem logistik di Indonesia memaksa perusahaan untuk menyimpan stok lebih banyak yang berakibat kenaikan biaya.

Ketiga, prosedur dan perizinan yang sangat rumit menyebabkan keterlambatan pelaksanaan proyek-proyek dan berujung peningkatan biaya usaha. Menurut data Bank Dunia, selain izin konstruksi, pembayaran pajak dan pemakaian kontrak di Indonesia merupakan salah satu yang terburuk di dunia (World Bank, 2016).

Dengan menurunnya harga komoditas, sektor manufaktur mulai menarik untuk investasi. Depresiasi Rupiah yang

cukup tajam sejak 2013 seharusnya dapat membantu sektor manufaktur Indonesia menjadi lebih kompetitif (Gambar E8)

Paket kebijakan ekonomi pemerintah menunjukkan perubahan fundamental untuk memperbaiki iklim usaha dan mengurangi peraturan yang menghambat. Pemerintah Indonesia juga menyatakan niat untuk bergabung di Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). Di tengah keterbukaan iklim usaha, perusahaan Amerika siap untuk berkontribusi membangun sektor manufaktur. Perusahaan Amerika juga ingin mengembalikan Indonesia menjadi pemimpin sektor manufaktur di kawasan regional.

GAMBAR E8

Depresiasi Rupiah terhadap \$ Amerika, 2013–16 (Rupiah)

CATATAN NILAI TUKAR TAHUNAN IDR/\$:
RP 10.452 (2013), RP 11.878 (2014), RP
13.392 (2015) DAN RP 13.414 (2016, JULI).

SUMBER BANK INDONESIA



Dengan menurunnya harga komoditas, sektor manufaktur mulai menarik untuk investasi. Depresiasi Rupiah yang cukup tajam sejak 2013 seharusnya dapat membantu sektor manufaktur Indonesia menjadi lebih kompetitif

Tiga skenario pertumbuhan ekonomi
Dengan menggunakan “Big Number” sebagai acuan, kami melakukan ekstrapolasi pertumbuhan ekonomi dengan menggunakan skenario berbeda pada 2016-2019. Tiga skenario yang dipilih adalah (i) skenario *business as usual* dimana tidak ada perubahan, dengan asumsi laju pertumbuhan majemuk tahunan (CAGR) 5,1 persen sesuai dengan proyeksi Bank Dunia; (ii) skenario terburuk atau *worst-case*

scenario dimana Indonesia terkena dampak krisis ekonomi global yang akan menekan pertumbuhan ekonomi ke level 3,5 persen; (iii) skenario terbaik atau *best-case scenario* dimana Indonesia mencapai target pertumbuhan tujuh persen sesuai target Presiden Joko Widodo di akhir masa pemerintahan pada 2019. Tabel E4 menunjukkan trayektori pertumbuhan.

TABEL E4

Nilai kerjasama ekonomi Indonesia – Amerika dengan tiga skenario, 2015–19 (miliar \$)

CATATAN DATA INI MENGGUNAKAN ANGKA NOMINAL, SETELAH DIKALIBRASIKAN DARI NILAI KONSTAN UNTUK KEPERLUAN PROYEKSI. NILAI KONSTAN 2015 (CPI=6,38%) DAN NILAI TUKAR IDR TAHUN 2014

SUMBER KALKULASI STAF AMCHAM INDONESIA

	Skenario pertumbuhan 5,1% (World Bank) (i)	Skenario pertumbuhan 3,5% (ii)	Skenario pertumbuhan 7% di 2019 (Presiden Joko Widodo) (iii)
2015	98,7	97,2	100,5
2016	103,7	100,6	107,5
2017	109,0	104,1	115,0
2018	114,5	107,7	123,1
2019	120,4	111,5	131,7

Dengan menggunakan asumsi skenario terbaik, nilai kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia-Amerika akan naik dari US\$ 90,1 miliar pada 2014 menjadi US\$ 131,7 miliar pada 2019 atau naik 46,2 persen dalam lima tahun. Skenario *business-as-usual* hanya akan meningkatkan nilai kegiatan ekonomi sebesar 5,1 persen menjadi US\$ 120,4 miliar pada 2019. Asumsi *worst-case-scenario* hanya akan memberikan pertumbuhan sebesar 3,5 persen menjadi US\$ 111,5 miliar untuk periode sama.



“Dengan menggunakan asumsi skenario terbaik, nilai kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia-Amerika akan naik dari US\$ 90,1 miliar pada 2014 menjadi US\$ 131,7 miliar pada 2019 atau naik 46,2 persen dalam lima tahun”

Apa yang dapat dilakukan agar Indonesia dapat mencapai nilai pertumbuhan terbesar melalui *best-case scenario*? Skenario terbaik ini akan memberikan kontribusi kepada PDB Indonesia sebesar 9,5 persen selama 2014-2019. Selama periode tersebut nilai nominal dari kerja sama ekonomi diperkirakan naik menjadi US\$ 131,7 miliar pada 2019.

Apabila ekonomi Indonesia tumbuh berdasarkan asumsi ini, berarti nilai kumulatif seluruh kegiatan ekonomi Indonesia- Amerika dari 2009 hingga 2019 menjadi US\$ 557,9 miliar. Tentu saja nilai ini sangat besar.

BOX E1

Survei Sentimen 2016

Untuk mengetahui sentimen investasi perusahaan Amerika yang beroperasi di Indonesia serta karakteristik perusahaan, AmCham Indonesia melakukan survei investasi dan kuisioner data. Survei diikuti perusahaan-perusahaan Amerika berskala besar yang melakukan kegiatan usaha di Indonesia.

Persepsi Perusahaan

Pertanyaan pertama yang diajukan adalah, apakah perusahaan melihat adanya perubahan iklim investasi dalam dua tahun terakhir (sejak dimulainya kepemimpinan Presiden Joko Widodo). Sebanyak 87 persen responden melihat terdapat beberapa perbaikan. Bahkan seluruh responden menjawab ada dampak positif kepada dunia usaha setelah pemerintah mengeluarkan 12 paket kebijakan ekonomi.

Namun, responden memberikan jawaban beragam ketika ditanya apakah paket kebijakan ekonomi memberikan dampak nyata. Sebanyak 25 persen responden menjawab “ada beberapa dampak” dan sisanya, 75 persen, menjawab “tidak ada dampak” atau “masih terlalu dini untuk memberikan penilaian”.

Kami juga menanyakan kepada responden tentang area mana saja yang memerlukan perbaikan untuk membantu kelancaran usaha

di Indonesia. Hasilnya, 50 persen responden menyatakan kepastian hukum merupakan hal yang paling penting, disusul oleh reformasi regulasi sebanyak 37 persen dan sisanya tentang kebutuhan untuk melakukan reformasi kebijakan. Hal kelima terpenting yang memerlukan perhatian adalah sumber daya manusia.

Pertanyaan terakhir kepada responden tentang apakah perusahaan merasa lebih positif dibandingkan dua tahun lalu. Sebanyak 50 persen menjawab “lebih positif” sedangkan sisanya menjawab “kurang positif” atau “tidak yakin”. Perbaikan struktural dan prosedural yang sedang berlangsung harus terus menerus dilakukan untuk menciptakan reformasi yang lebih positif.

Karakteristik Perusahaan Amerika di Indonesia

Nilai investasi rata-rata yang dilakukan perusahaan Amerika di Indonesia adalah US\$ 3 miliar dengan pendapatan sekitar US\$ 1,9 miliar. Total gaji yang dibayarkan perusahaan Amerika adalah US\$ 83 juta. Total gaji dan kompensasi untuk pegawai yang dibayarkan di Indonesia pada 2015 sebesar US\$ 344 juta.

Dalam studi ini, salah satu hal penting untuk dicermati adalah komponen penerimaan negara yang jumlahnya

lebih rendah dari angka sebenarnya. Rata-rata pajak yang dibayarkan perusahaan Amerika selama 2015 adalah, PPN sebesar US\$ 171 juta, penerimaan negara bukan pajak (royalti dan cukai) US\$ 2 miliar dan pajak pendapatan perusahaan sebesar US\$ 105 miliar. Nilai yang disetorkan untuk PPN US\$685,2 juta, US\$40 miliar untuk pendapatan tidak kena pajak dan US\$ 315,8 juta untuk pajak pendapatan perusahaan.

Menarik untuk dicermati adalah pendapatan negara bukan pajak yang dibayarkan perusahaan Amerika nilainya enam kali lipat dari PPN. Mengingat bahwa kajian ini hanya mengacu kepada nilai PPN, maka dapat disimpulkan “Big Number” dalam studi ini lebih rendah setidaknya US\$ 4,3 miliar.

Kedepan, perusahaan-perusahaan Amerika di Indonesia yang ikut dalam jejak pendapat ini berencana melakukan investasi rata-rata sebesar US\$ 334 juta dalam lima tahun ke depan. Rata-rata jumlah tenaga kerja yang diserap 112.000 orang pada 2015 dan jumlah pekerja asing kurang dari 100 orang atau kurang 0,1 persen. Dengan demikian, perusahaan Amerika yang beroperasi di Indonesia memperkerjakan orang Indonesia dan bukan asing.

05

Analisis Lintas Sektor dan Peringkat

1

Aktivitas ekonomi total perusahaan Amerika di masing-masing sektor

2

Kontribusi perusahaan Amerika di masing-masing sektor

3

Laju Pertumbuhan Majemuk Tahunan (CAGR) sektor tahun 2010–2014

4

Tingkat pertumbuhan year-on-year masing-masing sektor tahun 2014–2015¹⁰

Empat kriteria ini dipilih agar kami dapat melakukan perbandingan antara potensi investasi dan pertumbuhan di sektor mana saja perusahaan Amerika melakukan investasi. Ukuran absolut dan besarnya kegiatan perusahaan Amerika di sektor tersebut memberikan gambaran akan pentingnya sektor tersebut dan peluang investasi di sektor yang sama.

CAGR (2010-14) memberikan perspektif historikal pertumbuhan di tiap sektor sedangkan tingkat pertumbuhan 2014-2015 memberikan informasi kondisi saat ini dan potensi sektor-sektor tersebut.

Hasil kajian memperlihatkan tingkat pertumbuhan yang berbeda dengan angka yang diberikan pemerintah

komunikasi (ICT), minyak dan gas, farmasi, kesehatan dan *life science*.

Untuk menganalisis sifat atau jenis keterlibatan perusahaan Amerika pada sembilan sektor dan prospek relatif dari usaha tersebut, kami membuat suatu metodologi pemeringkatan menurut empat kriteria sebagai berikut:

Peringkat berdasarkan aktivitas perusahaan Amerika tiap Sektor

Peringkat ini menunjukkan sektor dengan jumlah aktivitas ekonomi Amerika terbesar. Sektor terbesar adalah produk konsumsi, diikuti sektor ekstraktif dan minyak dan gas. Hal ini cukup logis karena produk konsumsi dalam definisi kami mencakup hampir seluruh sektor ekonomi. Sedangkan sektor ekstraktif serta minyak dan gas masih menjadi sektor penting meski harga komoditas dan minyak turun.

Sektor-sektor dengan jumlah kegiatan ekonomi lebih kecil adalah adalah farmasi, kesehatan dan *life science*, diikuti oleh ICT dan keuangan. Terlepas dari pentingnya sektor keuangan, sebagai salah satu komponen “Big Number”, sektor ini hanya dihitung berdasarkan kontribusi pendapatan dan pajak. Kami tidak memasukkan transaksi-transaksi keuangan yang mendukung sektor keuangan.

Peringkat berdasarkan kehadiran perusahaan Amerika

Peringkat ini disusun berdasarkan sektor dengan jumlah kehadiran perusahaan Amerika. Persentasi menunjukkan tingkat saturasi sektor dimana investasi Amerika telah mencapai tingkat maturitas dan memiliki peluang ekspansi usaha yang rendah. Sektor dengan maturitas tertinggi adalah minyak dan gas dan ekstraktif. Hal yang cukup mengejutkan adalah sektor ekonomi kreatif menempati urutan ketiga. Hal

ini mungkin disebabkan sektor ini masih relatif baru dan besarnya penetrasi perusahaan Amerika di sektor ini.

Sektor farmasi, kesehatan dan *life science* merupakan sektor dimana perusahaan Amerika memiliki representasi terkecil, disusun infrastruktur yang menempati peringkat ke delapan. Ini menguatkan fakta rendahnya partisipasi perusahaan Amerika di sektor infrastruktur nasional.

TABEL E5

Peringkat sektor dan sektor terbaik untuk pertumbuhan dan investasi

Legenda

AG Agrikultur	CG Barang Konsumsi	CI Industri Kreatif	PHLS Farmasi/ Kesehatan/ <i>Life Science</i>	FIN Keuangan	INF Infrastruktur	ICT Informasi Teknologi	Migas Minyak & Gas	EXT Ekstraktif
2015				AG	CG	CI	PHLS	FIN
Besaran ekonomi sektor (\$ miliar)	116,54	319,74	76,92	9,22	48,92	167,44	30,39	28,58
Kontribusi sektor terhadap perekonomian (% PDB)	14,61%	40,08%	9,64%	1,16%	6,13%	20,99%	3,81%	3,58%
Kehadiran Amerika di sektor (%)	7,16	22,75	7,96	0,28	1,81	5,38	1,03	15,08
CAGR (%) 2010-14	6,15%	7,12%	10,35%	3,08%	3,70%	3,21%	3,39%	52,75%
Pertumbuhan tahun-ke-tahun (%) 2014-15	3,06%	3,54%	5,50%	5,89%	6,73%	6,43%	2,51%	3,75%
Peringkat sektor berdasarkan kontribusi perusahaan Amerika	4	1	5	9	7	6	8	3
Peringkat sektor berdasarkan pertumbuhan 2010-14	7	6	4	3	1	2	8	5
Peringkat sektor berdasarkan % perusahaan Amerika	4	5	3	9	6	8	7	1
Peringkat berdasarkan pertumbuhan tahun-ke-tahun	5	7	3	4	2	1	6	9
Total skor variabel	20	19	15	25	16	17	29	18
Peringkat sektor terbaik keseluruhan	6	5	1	8	2	3	9	4

¹⁰ Kami melakukan pemeringkatan sektor dari 1-9, kemudian menambahkan peringkat masing-masing sektor untuk memperoleh skor 4-36. Hasil yang diperoleh kemudian dibagi 4 yang kemudian memberikan bobot yang sama untuk kriteria tersebut, menghasilkan urutan sektoral 1-9. Peringkat 1 adalah sektor dengan potensi pertumbuhan terbesar dan investasi untuk perusahaan Amerika dan peringkat 9 adalah sektor yang paling rendah. Dengan cara ini, kami berusaha untuk secara akurat menggambarkan, meskipun faktor subjektifitas tidak dapat dihindari, kondisi ekonomi Indonesia keseluruhan.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Peringkat sektor terbaik	CI	FIN	INF	O&G	CG	AG	EXT	PHLS

Peringkat berdasarkan laju pertumbuhan

Hasil penghitungan CAGR 2010-14 membantu mendapatkan gambaran keberhasilan sektor industri dalam beberapa tahun terakhir. Data tahun-tahun sebelumnya menunjukkan bahwa sektor dengan pertumbuhan terbesar adalah sektor keuangan,

Peringkat berdasarkan Pertumbuhan Tahunan

Data laju pertumbuhan untuk 2014-2015 merefleksikan status terkini dari setiap sektor. Laju pertumbuhan dipengaruhi oleh depresiasi rupiah, yang mengalami penurunan sebesar 11 persen selama periode tersebut. Selama 2015, sektor infrastruktur dan keuangan mengalami pertumbuhan

infrastruktur, kesehatan dan *life science*, dan ekonomi kreatif. Sektor minyak dan gas merupakan sektor dengan pertumbuhan terendah. Hal ini disebabkan oleh turunnya harga komoditas, investasi dan produksi di pasaran dunia.

tercepat dan sektor barang konsumsi dan pertanian mengalami penekanan. Sedangkan sektor ekstraktif dan minyak dan gas masing-masing mengalami penurunan dari periode tahun sebelumnya (*year on year*) sebesar minus 17,6 persen dan minus 33,4 persen.

Selama 2015, sektor infrastruktur dan keuangan mengalami pertumbuhan tercepat dan sektor barang konsumsi dan pertanian mengalami penekanan. Sedangkan sektor ekstraktif dan minyak dan gas masing-masing mengalami penurunan dari periode tahun sebelumnya (*year on year*) sebesar minus 17,6 persen dan minus 33,4 persen.

Berikut adalah gambaran dari sektor-sektor industri, berdasarkan peringkatnya, mulai dari yang sangat menjanjikan sampai ke yang kurang menjanjikan.

Peringkat

1



Industri Kreatif

Sektor industri kreatif adalah sektor baru dalam kajian kami. Sektor ini menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang kuat sejak beberapa tahun lalu. Industri kreatif menjadi sektor dengan penetrasi perusahaan Amerika ketiga terbesar, meskipun tidak menempati urutan pertama dari keempat faktor.

Sektor ini juga terganjal berbagai regulasi, seperti inkonsistensi peraturan yang berdampak kepada eksplorasi dan distribusi konten kreatif. Namun, kombinasi yang kuat dari penetrasi pasar dan pertumbuhan mengindikasikan bahwa sektor ini memiliki potensi cukup baik.

Peringkat

2



Keuangan

Sifat dari sektor keuangan yang hanya mencatakan sebagian kecil saja dari seluruh nilai yang ditransaksikan mengecilkan peran sektor ini. Meskipun memainkan peranan penting di sektor ini, jumlah perusahaan Amerika yang bergerak di sektor keuangan di Indonesia relatif sedikit. Dengan CAGR 6,73 persen selama lima tahun terakhir, sektor ini mencatat pertumbuhan terbaik dari seluruh sektor.

Peluang perusahaan Amerika untuk melakukan ekspansi di sektor ini masih terbuka lebar karena keterlibatan perusahaan Amerika di sektor ini hanya 3,7 persen dan minat masyarakat kelas menengah terhadap industri asuransi mulai tumbuh. Namun, regulasi di sektor ini akan memberikan tantangan kepada perusahaan Amerika yang ingin menanamkan modalnya di industri keuangan.

Peringkat

3



Infrastruktur

Sektor infrastruktur mencatat sejarah pertumbuhan dan pertumbuhan saat ini yang paling kuat. Dukungan pemerintah terhadap sektor ini membantu pertumbuhan sektor ini. Peluang perusahaan Amerika berinvestasi

di sektor ini sangat besar karena keterbatasan anggaran pemerintah. Kompetitor terbesar adalah perusahaan-perusahaan dari Asia dan Eropa. Sektor ini menawarkan peluang yang sangat baik.

Peringkat

4



Minyak & Gas

Sektor ini adalah representasi investasi Amerika terbesar yaitu 52,8 persen dan ketiga terbesar di sisi aktivitas perusahaan Amerika. Minyak dan Gas seharusnya masih menjadi sektor menjanjikan bagi perusahaan Amerika namun selama 2015 sektor ini mengalami pertumbuhan negatif terbesar dibandingkan sektor lain.

Investasi perusahaan-perusahaan Amerika pada sektor minyak dan gas mencapai titik maturitas. Investasi di sektor ini diperkirakan akan turun di tahun mendatang akibat penurunan harga minyak di pasar internasional.

Selain penurunan harga minyak dunia, berkurangnya aktifitas perusahaan Amerika di sektor ini akibat hambatan regulasi. Diperlukan upaya kolektif untuk memperbaiki masalah regulasi yang ada untuk memperbaiki iklim investasi dan mengembalikan produksi minyak.

Sektor minyak dan gas sangat berperan dalam perekonomian Indonesia. Apabila penurunan investasi terus terjadi akan memberikan dampak negatif cukup besar kepada perusahaan Amerika di Indonesia.

Peringkat

5



Barang Konsumsi

Barang konsumsi adalah sektor terbesar di perekonomian Indonesia. Peran perusahaan Amerika terbesar juga berada di sektor ini.

Barang konsumsi menempati peringkat kelima karena pernah mengalami perlambatan pertumbuhan dan bahkan negatif pada 2015. Secara umum, perusahaan Amerika menduduki posisi yang baik di sektor ini. Namun, pada saat yang sama sektor ini mengalami tekanan akibat melambatnya pertumbuhan dan depresiasi rupiah.

Jika ekonomi tumbuh secara bertahap, maka pertumbuhan dari minus 4,21 persen pada 2015 akan naik ke CAGR 5,5 persen. Kenaikan tersebut sama seperti yang dicapai pada 2010-2014.

Pada tahun mendatang, perusahaan Amerika yang sudah beroperasi di sektor ini diperkirakan akan menaikkan investasinya. Sektor ini juga akan menarik perusahaan-perusahaan Amerika lainnya untuk berinvestasi di Indonesia.

Peringkat

6



Agrikultur

Agrikultur merupakan sektor yang paling stabil bagi perusahaan-perusahaan Amerika dengan ukuran aktivitas yang cukup besar. Keterlibatan investor Amerika di sektor ini sedikit diatas angka median. Sektor ini mencatat CAGR 3,06 persen dibawah tingkat pertumbuhan PDB 5,1 persen. Hal ini kemungkinan disebabkan oleh depresiasi Rupiah. Dengan tingkat

keterlibatan sebesar 6,2 persen, perusahaan Amerika masih memiliki peluang ekspansi. Apabila tantangan-tantangan regulasi tidak diselesaikan dikhawatirkan peringkat sektor ini akan terus menurun. Kondisi ini akan terjadi sejalan dengan menurunnya jumlah perusahaan yang berinvestasi dan berkurangnya aktivitas ekonomi perusahaan Amerika.

Peringkat

7



Ekstraktif

Sektor ekstraktif menempati peringkat ketujuh, meskipun dari sisi aktifitas menempati peringkat kedua. Nilai aktivitas ekonomi sektor ini adalah US\$ 18 miliar dengan penetrasi pasar 48,5 persen. Melambatnya pertumbuhan sektor ini sebesar 1,7 persen per tahun

selama periode 2010-2014, kontraksi yang cukup signifikan minus 17,6 persen dan banyaknya masalah regulasi mengindikasikan kemungkinan turunnya peringkat sektor ini. Penurunan peringkat juga akibat berkurangnya kegiatan ekonomi.

Peringkat

8



Farmasi, Kesehatan dan Life Science

Sektor ini menduduki peringkat kedua terbawah. Kondisi ini tercermin dari rendahnya penetrasi pasar perusahaan Amerika di Indonesia sebesar 3,1 persen dan rendahnya aktifitas ekonomi hanya sebesar US\$ 265,5 juta pada 2015.

Selama periode 2010-2014, pertumbuhan sektor ini relatif kuat dengan CAGR 5,89 persen. Data ini mengindikasikan peluang penetrasi pasar yang lebih besar bagi perusahaan Amerika. Pengesahan Undang-Undang Halal pada 2014 diperkirakan akan menjadi tantangan bagi investasi farmasi.

Peringkat

9



Informasi Teknologi & Komunikasi (ICT)

Sektor ini menempati peringkat terbawah karena relatif baru dan peran perusahaan Amerika yang terbilang sedikit.

ICT mencatat pertumbuhan yang rendah sehingga mempengaruhi lingkup aktivitas perusahaan Amerika. Secara

06

Mencapai Best-Case-Scenario

Yang menjadi pertanyaan banyak orang saat ini, mengapa Indonesia sulit mencapai pertumbuhan ekonomi, kemakmuran dan pemerataan kesejahteraan. Sejak era reformasi, Indonesia masih bekerja keras untuk mencapai tingkat pertumbuhan ekonomi yang tinggi dan pemberdayaan sosial hingga kini, padahal potensi yang dimiliki sangat besar.

Pada masa pemerintahan Soeharto (1966-1998), perekonomian Indonesia dibangun dengan "perintah dan kontrol." Kecenderungan fokus kepada kontrol masih terlihat di jajaran birokrasi pemerintah saat ini. Situasi ini menjadi makin rumit adanya aspirasi untuk dapat memenuhi kebutuhan nasional tanpa terlibat dalam perdagangan internasional atau investasi asing.

Meskipun Presiden Jokowi berupaya meningkatkan investasi asing, namun masih ditemukan persepsi bahwa Indonesia tidak memerlukan investasi asing. Fungsi BKPM beberapa tahun lalu dinilai sebagai pengontrol untuk investasi. Fungsi ini mulai berubah setelah BKPM secara serius menjalani masa transisi.

keseluruhan, sektor ini memiliki potensi cukup baik dan sejalan dengan berkembangnya porsi non telekomunikasi.

Indonesia telah mengalami lima era kepemimpinan sejak reformasi. Banyak pihak menilai Indonesia memiliki kecenderungan untuk melihat ke dalam (*inward looking*) untuk mengurangi investasi asing pada sektor-sektor yang sebelumnya terbuka bagi asing.

Rasa percaya diri Indonesia tumbuh karena berhasil melalui krisis ekonomi 2009-2011 dengan ditopang harga tinggi komoditas. Birokrat menganggap kebijakan yang tertutup telah melindungi Indonesia dari dampak krisis tersebut. Anggapan ini kemudian tergerus menyusul melemahnya perekonomian Cina yang berdampak kepada perekonomian Indonesia.

Ketergantungan pada sektor komoditas sejak 1998 menyebabkan Indonesia mengalami deindustrialisasi dini (*premature deindustrialization*) dan pelemahan sektor manufaktur. Manufaktur pernah berjaya sebagai industri pada masa lalu.

Kondisi ini membuka peluang bagi negara-negara tetangga seperti Vietnam, India dan Filipina menyusul Indonesia di sektor manufaktur dunia.

Pemikiran beberapa teknokrat dan Presiden Jokowi agar Indonesia berpartisipasi dalam perekonomian global, salah satunya dengan mengurangi rantai birokrasi, belum sepenuhnya dijalankan jajaran pemerintahan.



Pemikiran beberapa teknokrat dan Presiden Jokowi agar Indonesia berpartisipasi dalam perekonomian global, salah satunya dengan mengurangi rantai birokrasi, belum sepenuhnya dijalankan jajaran pemerintahan. Perusahaan Amerika masih menemui birokrasi berbelit di lapangan.

Fokus utama AmCham Indonesia dan USCC adalah membantu para anggota untuk mengatasi tantangan-tantangan di sektornya. Kami melihat hal ini dalam horizon yang lebih luas. Dalam bab-bab mengenai masing-masing sektor, kami tidak hanya memaparkan masalah, tapi juga menawarkan ide untuk membantu Indonesia lebih membuka diri. Kami juga menawarkan ide untuk meninggalkan kebijakan-kebijakan proteksionis yang dapat mengurangi minat investasi.

Ide yang kami tawarkan semata berdasarkan pernyataan-pernyataan dari Presiden Jokowi agar Indonesia global, salah satunya dengan mengurangi lemah terbuka. Kami percaya ide-ide yang kami sampaikan dapat membantu Indonesia. Apabila perubahan ini dapat dilakukan dalam dua tahun kedepan, Indonesia sangat mungkin untuk

mencapai pertumbuhan PDB tujuh persen pada 2019. Ini dapat membantu meningkatkan kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia – Amerika Serikat menjadi US\$ 131,7 juta miliar pada 2017 atau naik 46 persen dari 2014. Pencapaian tersebut menjadi target yang layak dikejar.

Ide untuk Menciptakan Ekonomi Abad 21
Hasil wawancara dan diskusi dengan para eksekutif senior perusahaan Amerika di Indonesia menghasilkan beberapa gagasan. Gagasan tersebut dapat diimplementasikan di semua

sektor industri, membantu Indonesia menjadi negara ekonomi abad 21, mengakomodir perdagangan dan investasi, serta memperkuat posisi Indonesia lebih kompetitif dalam perekonomian global.

Mencapai best-case scenario

Inovasi

Indonesia harus mengikuti perubahan dunia yang cepat agar tidak tertinggal dari negara lainnya. Inovasi menjadi salah satu kunci untuk memenangi persaingan global. Sangat disayangkan Indonesia belum melakukan banyak inovasi disebabkan kekuatiran kehilangan kontrol pemerintah.

Inovasi tidak saja memerlukan fleksibilitas, tapi juga hal penting lainnya adalah kesiapan untuk menerima kegagalan. Kegagalan merupakan bagian dari inovasi dan sering terjadi pada tahap awal. Agar jiwa inovasi dapat tumbuh di masyarakat dan lingkungan usaha, maka kegagalan dan risiko inovasi harus dapat diterima sebagai bagian dari proses.

Kepemilikan & Ekuitas

Salah satu bentuk proteksionisme yang diterapkan Indonesia adalah pembatasan kepemilikan perusahaan bagi investor asing. Salah satunya batasan kepemilikan berupa pembagian saham kepada perusahaan lokal. Investor asing menilai kebijakan pembagian saham menyebabkan ketidaknyamanan dalam bekerja karena hanya menjadi pemilik minoritas. Revisi Daftar Negatif Investasi yang baru-baru ini dilakukan hanya mengatasi masalah kepemilikan saham di beberapa sektor saja.

Hasil terbaik akan diperoleh apabila pemerintah mengijinkan perusahaan-perusahaan yang benar-benar handal dalam bidangnya, baik perusahaan internasional ataupun nasional, untuk membuktikan kemampuan terbaik mereka dengan cara menghapuskan pembatasan kepemilikan saham. Selama perusahaan mengikuti peraturan yang berlaku, membayar pajak, membuka lapangan pekerjaan dan menciptakan kesejahteraan, masalah kepemilikan saham seharusnya bukan menjadi perhatian utama pemerintah.

Regulasi: Mengontrol atau Membuka Jalan?

Di Indonesia, pengawasan berlebihan di semua bidang bisa ditemui di semua sektor. Akibatnya inovasi dan investasi terhambat. Pengawasan yang dilakukan pemerintah seringkali berlebihan dan mengarah kepada justifikasi. Kebijakan tersebut tentu saja tidak sejalan dengan upaya menciptakan iklim investasi kepada investor asing dan lokal.

BKPM adalah salah satu lembaga pemerintah yang melakukan perubahan; dari lembaga yang membatasi kegiatan investasi menjadi fasilitator investasi. BKPM harus menjadi model bagaimana regulasi menjadi suatu alat yang membantu dan bukan penghambat.

Incentif

Beberapa eksekutif senior perusahaan menyatakan, insentif dari pemerintah diperlukan untuk menstimulasi kinerja dan meningkatkan efisiensi. Pemberian insentif dapat menjadi penyeimbang sektor yang daya tariknya menurun. Insentif juga mampu mendatangkan investasi. Pemberian insentif merupakan hal yang lazim diberikan oleh perusahaan untuk meningkatkan kinerja.

Kami menyarankan insentif sebaiknya diberikan kepada banyak aktifitas usaha, khususnya yang berhubungan dengan pemerintah dan dunia usaha. Insentif dapat diberikan agar memberikan dampak kepada perubahan pada pemerintah dan investasi.

Kebebasan Perusahaan Mengambil Keputusan.

Let business decide. Para eksekutif perusahaan mengungkapkan, intervensi pemerintah kepada manajemen menyebabkan kegiatan perusahaan terhambat. Contohnya tentang perekrutan tenaga kerja asing. Pemerintah membatasi jumlah dan usia pekerja asing di Indonesia. Kebijakan ini tidak memperhatikan keahlian dari pekerja tersebut yang sangat diperlukan oleh perusahaan.

Mempekerjakan pekerja asing seharusnya menjadi keputusan perusahaan. Pekerja asing adalah pilihan terakhir karena biaya yang dikeluarkan tidak murah dan keahlian yang diperlukan belum tersedia di Indonesia. Pemerintah seharusnya tidak melakukan "mikro-manajemen" dalam perekrutan tenaga kerja. Fokus pemerintah seharusnya kepada pengawasan hukum dan menjatuhkan sanksi apabila diperlukan.

Langkah-langkah Tranformasi Ekonomi

Berdasarkan kajian tersebut, kami menyimpulkan ada empat poin yang harus diimplementasikan untuk mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi. Tentu saja tidak semua poin bisa diterapkan karena adanya hambatan politik.

Penghapusan DNI

Daftar negatif investasi merupakan produk kebijakan pemerintah masa lalu yang cenderung digunakan untuk mengontrol kegiatan usaha. Seorang pejabat kementerian mengatakan, DNI mengurangi minat investasi karena dapat mereduksi skala investasi melalui pengurangan saham dan ekuitas. Pembatasan seperti ini akan membuat perusahaan memiliki melakukn investasi di negara lain yang biaya produksinya lebih murah. Ide untuk menghapuskan DNI harus diajukan oleh politikus yang berani.

Reformasi Birokrasi

Reformasi birokrasi merupakan tantangan tersendiri bagi pemerintah Indonesia. Contoh, efisiensi dan transparansi dalam hal perizinan dan proses persetujuan. Reformasi birokrasi pemerintah belum berjalan seusi iklim usaha modern yang cepat berubah. Antipati dan kecurigaan terhadap investasi asing sering terlihat di beberapa tempat.

Peraturan-peraturan yang dibuat secara berlebihan dirasakan sebagai alat anti investasi asing dan memperkuat otoritas birokrasi. Penggantian personil, penerapan akuntabilitas dan perubahan struktur insentif dibutuhkan untuk meningkatkan profesionalisme.

Kolaborasi dan Komunikasi Terbuka

Perusahaan asing yang beroperasi di Indonesia ingin menjalin kolaborasi dengan pemerintah secara langsung. Kerja sama yang dibangun untuk mencari solusi saling menguntungkan kedua pihak. Pemerintah sering kali mengeluarkan kebijakan tanpa memperhitungkan dampak bagi pelaku usaha. Banyak ahli yang memiliki pengalaman di bidangnya tidak diikutsertakan dalam konsultasi. Mereka hanya dilibatkan pada tahap akhir sebuah kebijakan.

Untuk mencapai target pertumbuhan ekonomi dan membuka lapangan kerja, pemerintah harus bekerjasama dengan eksekutif senior dari kalangan usaha untuk menemukan jalan keluar dari

berbagai masalah yang ada. Kolaborasi dan komunikasi yang lebih terbuka di pemerintahan akan membantu meningkatkan manfaat dari investasi bagi perusahaan dan Indonesia.

Kemudahan Membentuk PMA

Indonesia sudah lama menerapkan kebijakan kepada perusahaan asing yang akan beroperasi di Indonesia harus mendapatkan izin dari pemerintah. Kebijakan ini dinilai tidak perlu dan harus dihapus agar perusahaan asing lebih leluasa mendirikan perusahaan penanaman modal asing (PMA). Kami menyarankan proses pendirian PMA bisa dilakukan melalui *online* ke Kementerian Hukum dan HAM.

Pembentukan perusahaan PMA harus disesuaikan dengan kerangka kerja.

Pemerintah cukup melakukan monitoring atas kepatuhan perusahaan dalam membuka usaha. Pemberian sanksi dijatuhkan kepada perusahaan asing apabila perusahaan tersebut tidak memenuhi peraturan yang berlaku. Perubahan kebijakan ini akan memberikan manfaat nyata dan menumbuhkan kepercayaan bahwa Indonesia terbuka untuk investasi asing.

Dengan mengaplikasikan langkah-langkah tersebut Indonesia dapat memperoleh manfaat yang besar dalam perekonomian dari potensi yang ada. Sembilan sektor tersebut menjadi perhatian utama kami, pemerintah dan masyarakat Indonesia.

CATATAN Melakukan perubahan pada sembilan sektor secara bersamaan merupakan langkah ambisius. Untuk memulainya, bisa dilakukan melalui sektor percontohan (*pilot sector*), misalnya, produk barang konsumsi. Sektor ini banyak terkait dengan kegiatan manufaktur.

Sektor manufaktur Indonesia kehilangan posisinya sebagai pemimpin di kawasan regional setelah krisis keuangan Asia pada 1997-1998. Pasca krisis perhatian pemerintah lebih banyak kepada sektor komoditas dibandingkan manufaktur. Saat ini adalah waktu yang tepat untuk memperbaiki kesalahan masa lalu dan beralih kepada manufaktur.

+ Dengan mengaplikasikan langkah-langkah tersebut Indonesia dapat memperoleh manfaat yang besar dalam perekonomian dari potensi yang ada



Laporan ini memaparkan kerja sama ekonomi Indonesia – Amerika Serikat, bentuk kerja sama dan jenis aktifitas serta manfaat dari kerja sama bagi kedua negara. Laporan ini menunjukkan bahwa nilai kerja sama ekonomi mencapai US\$ 90,1 miliar pada 2014 atau lebih besar dari investasi langsung (FDI) Amerika Serikat ke Indonesia.

Kerja sama ini sangat penting bagi kedua negara, khususnya Indonesia karena memberikan nilai lebih dari sepuluh persen dari total kerja sama. Saran-saran yang disampaikan akan membantu meningkatkan kerja sama ekonomi tersebut.

Untuk pertama kalinya dalam beberapa tahun, kami menyarankan pemerintah lebih terbuka kepada investasi, khususnya perubahan atas

kontrol investasi asing. Perubahan harus dilakukan di seluruh jajaran pemerintahan dan bukan hanya beberapa pada level menteri senior saja.

Semakin banyak perubahan yang dilakukan pemerintah akan membantu mengejar target pertumbuhan sebesar tujuh persen yang diinginkan Presiden Jokowi. Perubahan akan meningkatkan nilai kerja sama ekonomi kedua negara menjadi US\$ 131,9 miliar dalam waktu lima tahun.

Langkah tersebut tentu saja tidak mudah untuk dilakukan. Perusahaan-perusahaan Amerika yang berada di Indonesia akan membantu tercapainya target-target tersebut.

Semakin banyak perubahan yang dilakukan tentu akan lebih membantu meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi sehingga target pertumbuhan ekonomi sebesar 7 persen yang diharapkan oleh Presiden Joko Widodo akan dapat tercapai