

Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment Republic of Indonesia

INDONESIA NET ZERO SUMMIT 2022: INDUSTRIAL DECARBONIZATION AT ALL COST

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Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment

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Indonesia Is the Largest Archipelagic Country in the World with Great Potentials





Largest archipelagic in a strategic location with the world's fourth largest population





17,500 islands with +108,000 km of coastline

Population of **278** million people



Located along major sea lanes **connecting East**Asia, South Asia and Oceania

Rich in energy transition mineral reserves and high RE potential



World's biggest nickel reserves with 72 mn tonnes



World's 2nd biggest tin reserves with 800k tonnes



7th biggest copper reserves with 28 mn tonnes

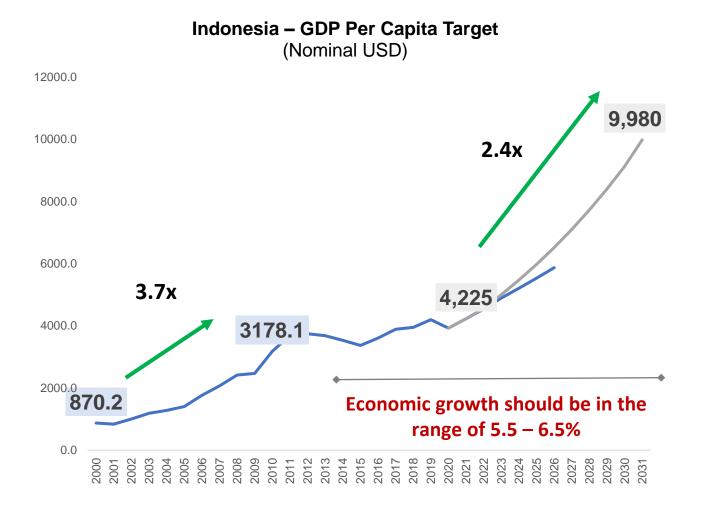


437.4 GW of potential

Indonesia's Vision 2045: Becoming a High Income Country



GDP per capita is estimated to reach USD10,000 and Indonesia's GDP could reach USD3.0 trillion in the next decade

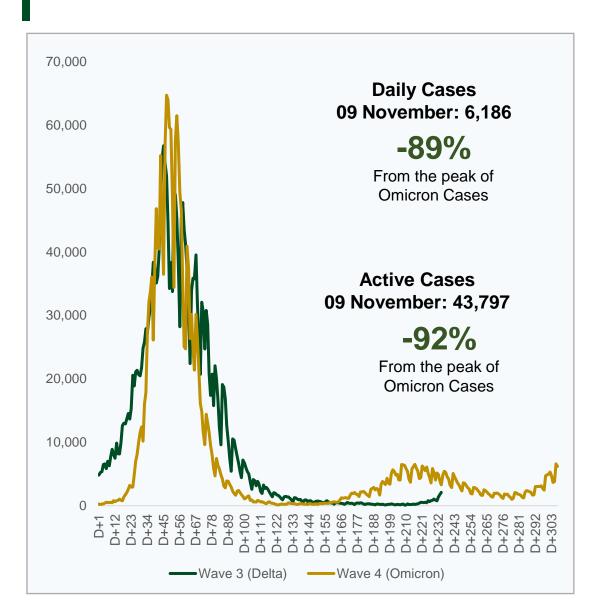


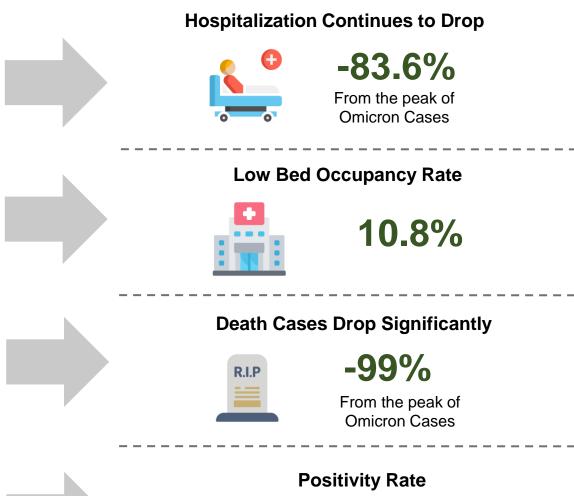
To achieve this target, Indonesia must be able to:

- Containing the pandemic and restoring the economy amidst various global challenges.
- Transforming the economy from commoditybased to industry-based.
- Increasing efficiency through digitalization.
- Strengthening economic resilience through increased village funds.
- Mitigating climate change impacts through decarbonization and energy transition.

Indonesia Covid 19 Situation is Under Control





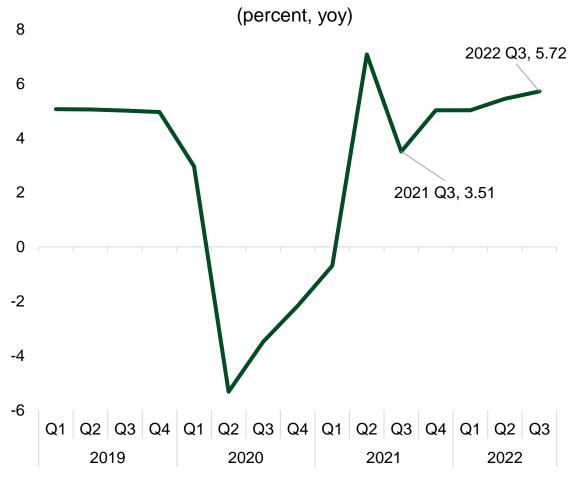


19.9%

Boosting Economic Growth Recovery, Growing Above 5%

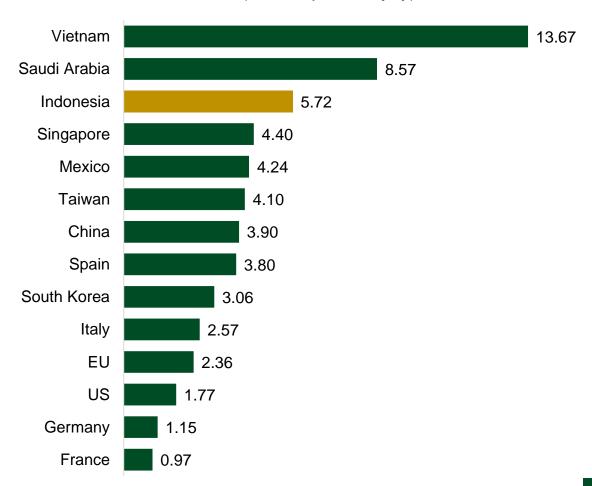


Indonesia's Economic Growth Continues to Increase, Growing Above 5% Since Quarter IV-2021



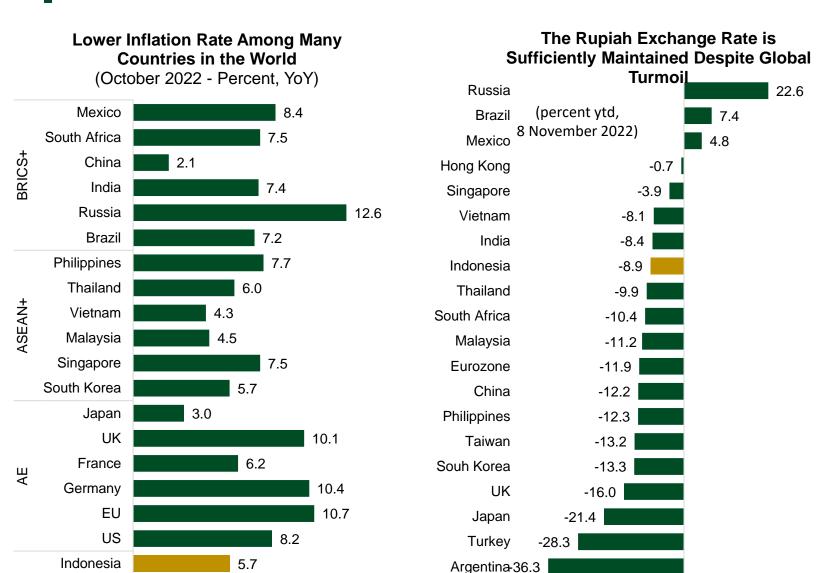
Indonesia's Economy has a Solid Performance Among Peer Countries

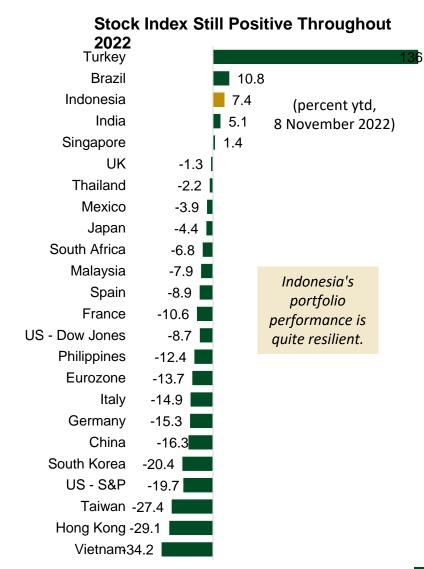
(Q3-22, percent yoy)



Macroeconomic Stability is also Well Maintained Despite Global Turmoil

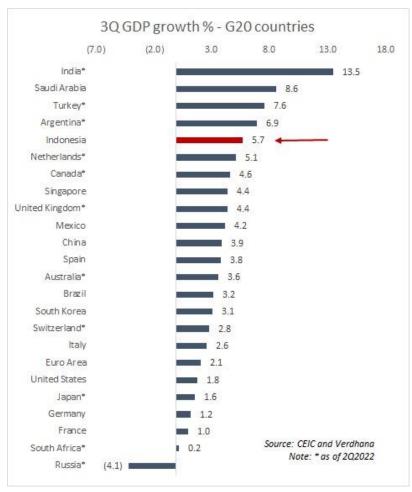


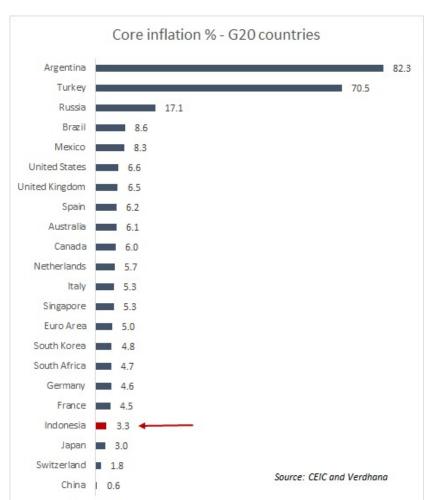


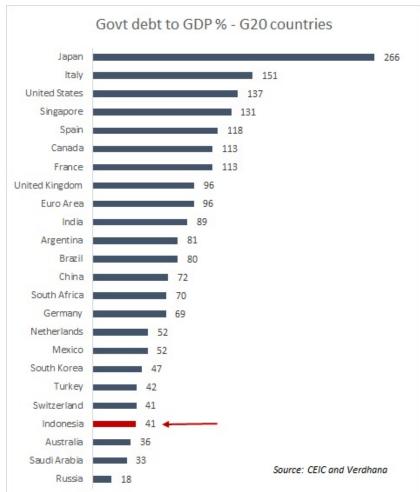


Indonesia's Macroeconomic Indicators Are the Best Among G20



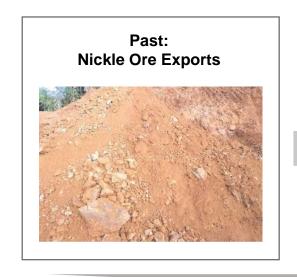


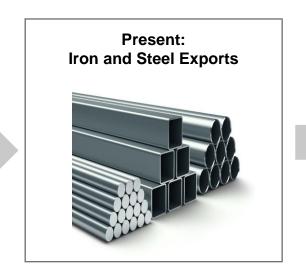


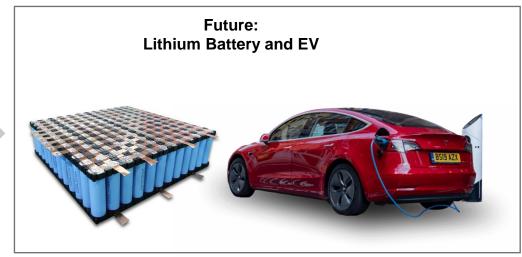


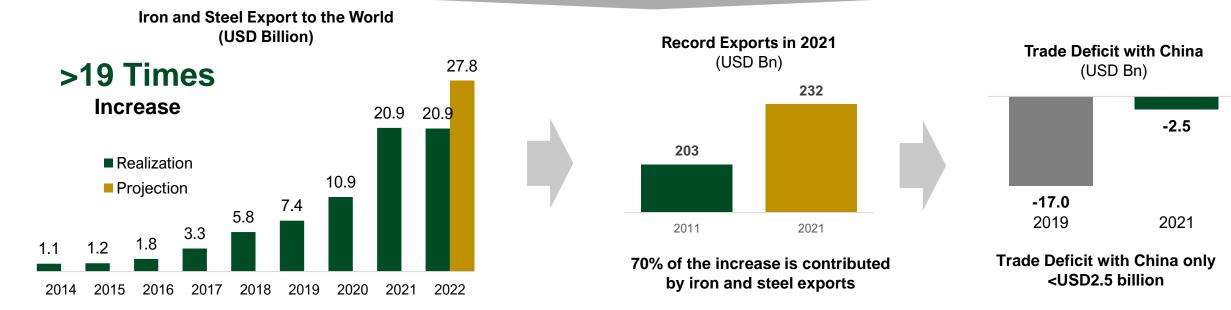
Indonesia is Transforming Its Economy – No Longer Rely on Raw Commodities











Downstream Industry Will Continue: Developing New Industry in Kaltara Industrial Estate





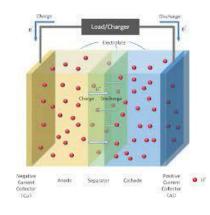
Largest Petrochemical Industry (4x16 million ton)



Electronic Alumina (3 million ton)



Iron and Steel (5 million ton)



New Energy Battery (265 GWH)



Industrial and Polycristalline Silicon (1.4 million ton)



Investment USD 132 BILLION





Employees 160,000



Improving Efficiency Through Digitalization





Government Expenditure is Done Through E-Catalog and prioritized to buy Local Products produced by SMEs



SIMBARA integrates all mineral and coal resource management data in Indonesia



Increasing Port Efficiency
Through Port Integration
and Implementation of the
National Logistics
Ecosystem



Investing in Data Centers and Submarine Cables to Support the Digital Economy

CORRUPTIO N



COST



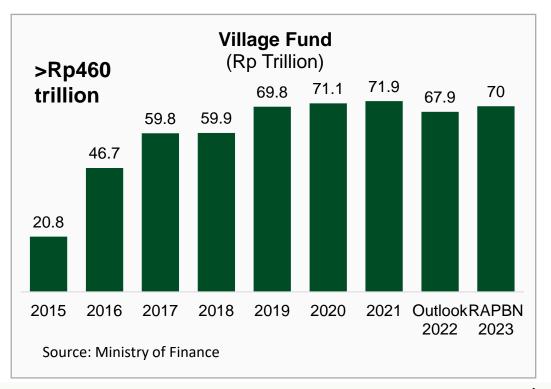
STATE REVENUE



LOCAL INDUSTRY
AND SME

Increasing Village Funds Since 2015 Has Improved Economic Conditions in Villages





OUTPUTS







Irrigation 80,120 units



Village Market 12,244 unit



Village-Owned Enterprises 42,317 activities

000



Sports Facilities 29,210 units



Integrated
Healthcare Center
42,007 units



The number of independent villages increases

2015173

2021 3,269



The number of underdeveloped and very underdeveloped villages has decreased

Village Road

308,490 km

Clean Water

1,307,423 units

2015 41.315

2021 23,028



The number of poor people in the village decreased

Mar **2015** 17,89 million

Mar 2021 15.37 milion

Facing The Risk of Climate Change: Indonesia Needs to Transform to a Sustainable Development



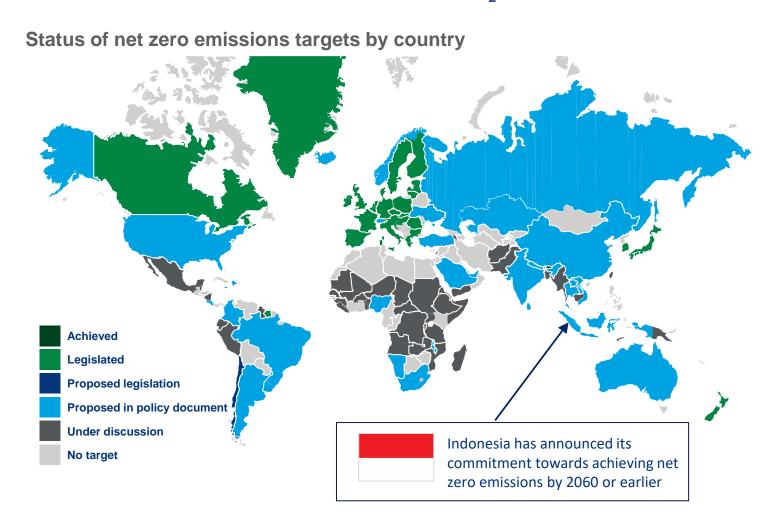


- Economic growth of Indonesia brings another challenge as it has environmental and social impacts, including pollution, forest degradation and deforestation, and income inequality.
- Indonesia has also been battling with another crisis: **climate change**, which severely impacted physical environment, ecosystem, and human societies. As the largest archipelagic country with extensive low-lying and small island areas Indonesia is one of the most vulnerable countries to the negative impacts of climate change.
- Indonesia is also still struggling with **inequality issues** within this booming economy. Since 2000, income inequality has been rising rapidly, the **Gini Index** increased from 28.5 in 2000 to 38.1 in 2022.
- Development. The urgency of shifting toward a green and sustainable economy has been underlined by the international community over the past few years, which is driven by the implication of climate change and environmental degradation on economic and social growth.

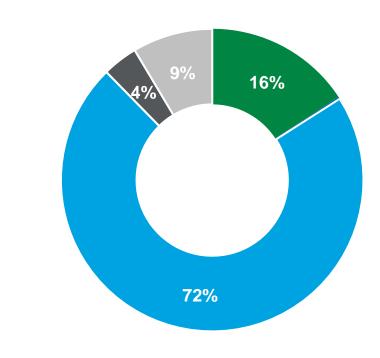
The Climate Change Agenda Has Now Taken Center Stage Globally



Net zero pledges now cover 88% of global CO₂ emissions



Proportion of 2020 CO2 covered by net zero emissions targets



Source: W ood Mackenzie;

Indonesia is Committed to Reduce Our Carbon Emission



Indonesia's NDC outlines Indonesia's transition to a low-emissions and climate-resilient future



New commitment in Adaptation

related with *Oceans, wetlands, human settlement.*

2nd NDC 2024



- **1. Coal phase down** with the framework of energy transition,
- 2. Blue carbon resources, and
- 3. Reduction of HCFs.

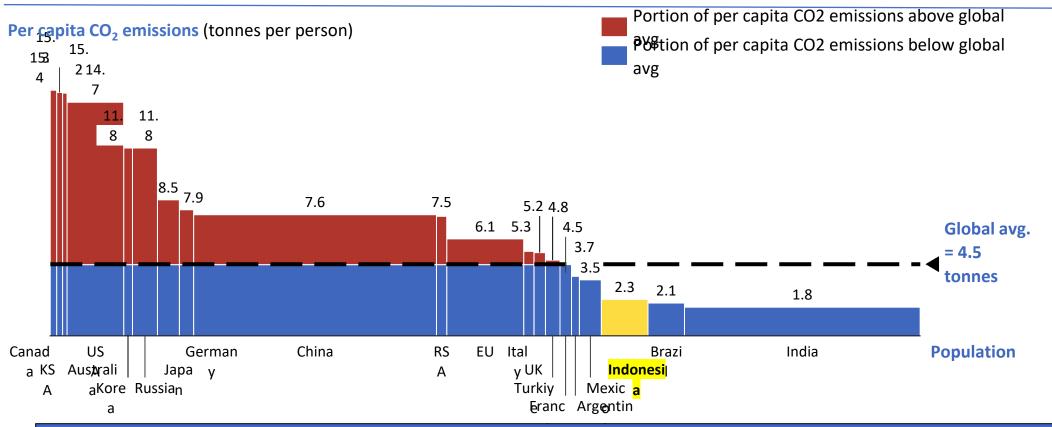
Enhanced NDC



However, Indonesia Will Balance Our Emission Target with Economic Development Target



Per capita CO₂ emissions¹ and population of G20 members (2019)



If the 14 most carbon intensive G20 members² reduced their per capita CO₂ emissions to the global average, it would eliminate 11.8 Bn tonnes of CO₂ emissions, which is equal to 34% of global emissions and ~18x Indonesia's entire 2019 emissions.

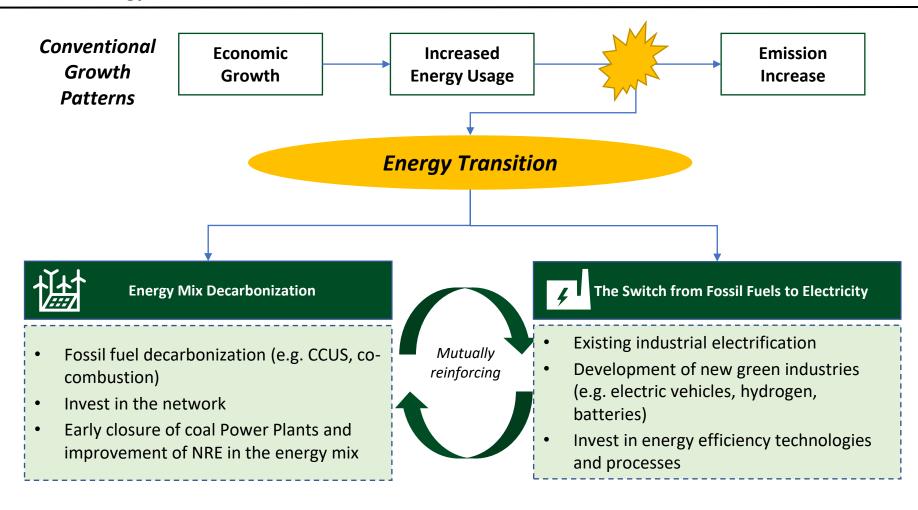
Source: World Bank

^{1.} CO₂ emissions come from the burning fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement; 2. Refers to the 14 G20 members that have per capita CO₂ emissions figures above the global average.

Energy Transition Requires Decarbonization in Both Power Generation and End Use Sector



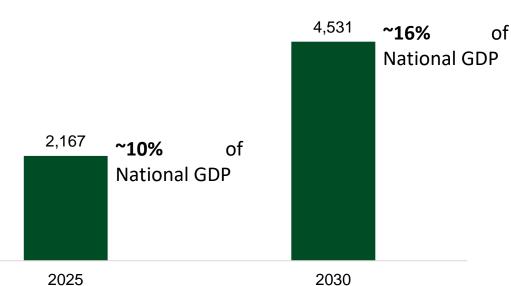
How to achieve energy transition



Indonesia is Estimated to be SEA's Biggest Player in The Digital Economy







National productivity increased up to

\$120 Billion USD due to digitalization

40% of digitalization in SEA is represented by Indonesia, making it the **most popular digital investment** destination in SEA

In Indonesia itself, ~9 million digital talents required are to contribute to the 2030 **Digital Economy**

In Asia-Pacific region, more than **50%** of CEOs are facing trouble recruiting digital talents with the required skills.

The Asia-Pacific is projected to experience a **deficit** of around **47 million** digital talents by 2030.

The Digital Ecosystem in Indonesia has Entered Rapid Growth Era

F&B



Decacorn: Valuation above USD10 Bn



Expedition Transportation & Marketplace

Unicorn: Valuation above USD1 Bn





Fintech

Fintech

Fintech



Ticketing



Ticketing



bukalapak OVO

Marketplace





Marketplace





Payment



Marketplace

As the G20 Presidency, Indonesia Will Play a Role in the World Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development





Recover Together
Recover Stronger

- As host of the G20 this year, Indonesia is providing a platform for world leaders to discuss how we can drive committed and collective action to ensure that we are inclusive in our recovery, and leave no one behind.
- Three focus area:
 - 1. Strengthening global health architecture
 - 2. Digital transformation and
 - 3. Energy transition
- Those focus areas are prevalent issues that do not adhere to traditional geographical borders. They are complex challenges that require alignment and collaboration at regional and global levels.