



Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs

Human Development and Maritime Sustainability

Gen. TNI (Ret) Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan
Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs
Republic of Indonesia
Delhi, 17 May 2018



The Largest Archipelagic Country in The World

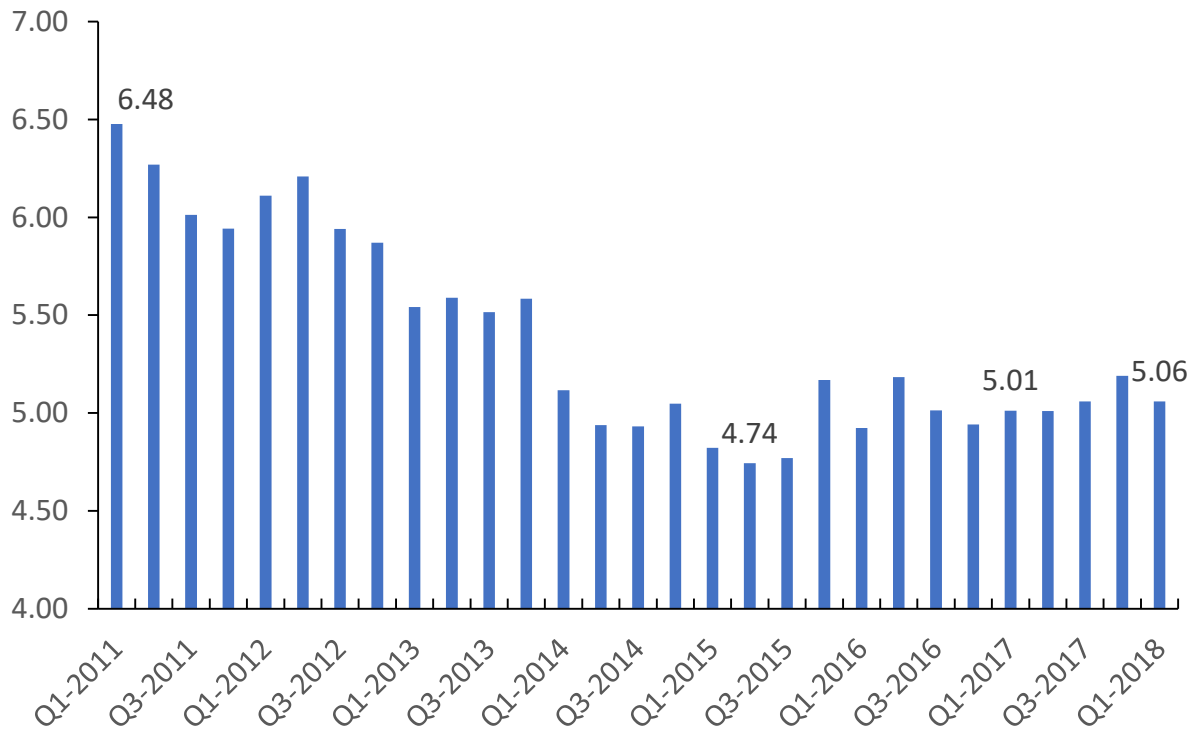
- 17.500 islands with + 100.000 km of coastline.
- More than **300 ethnic group** with **700 languages**.
- **220 million Moslem population** - the largest in the world, but in several areas Christian/ Catholics and Hindu are majority.
- Building infrastructure connectivity is not only to serve economic purposes, but it is also uniting our nations





Successful economic growth turnaround in 2015...

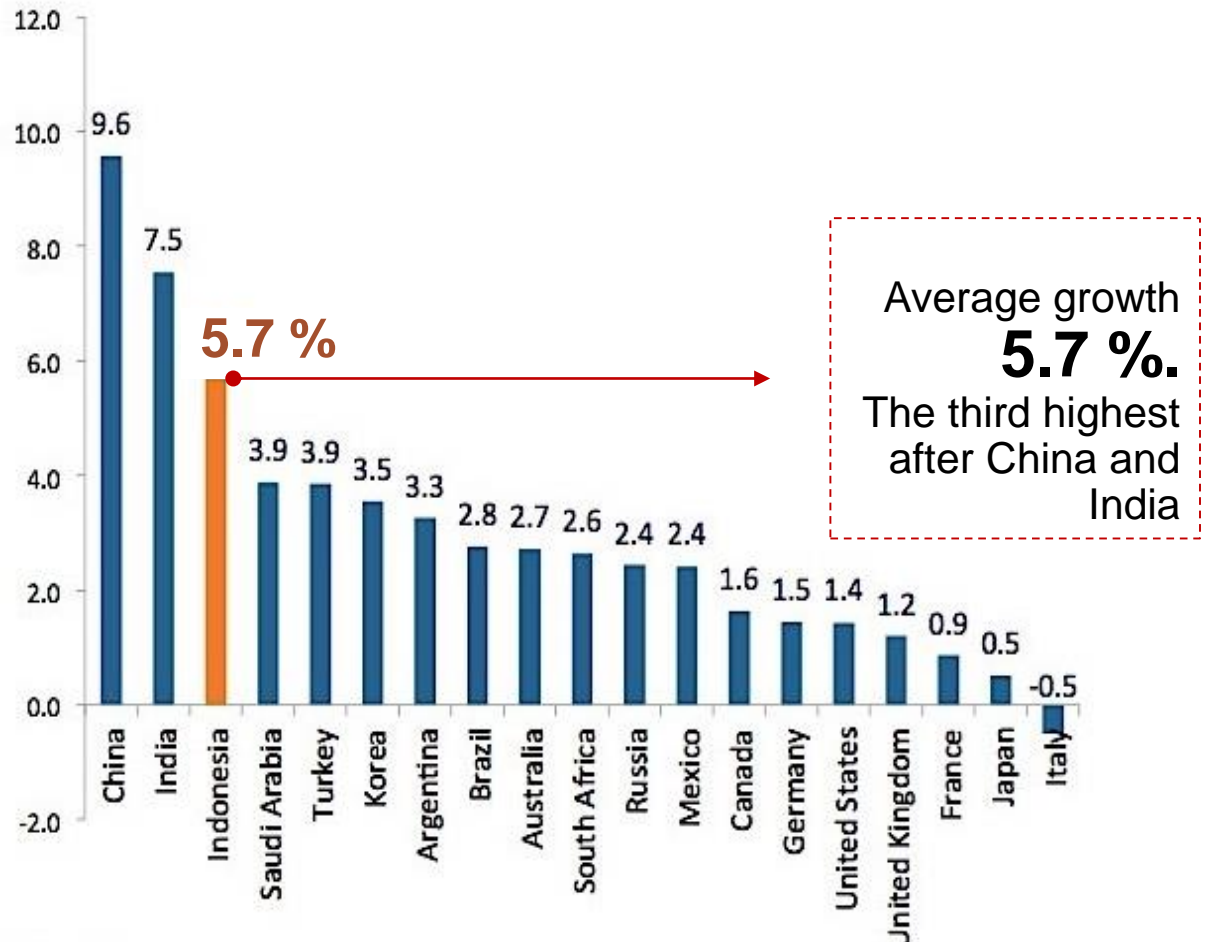
Indonesia Economic Growth 2011-2018 (yoy)

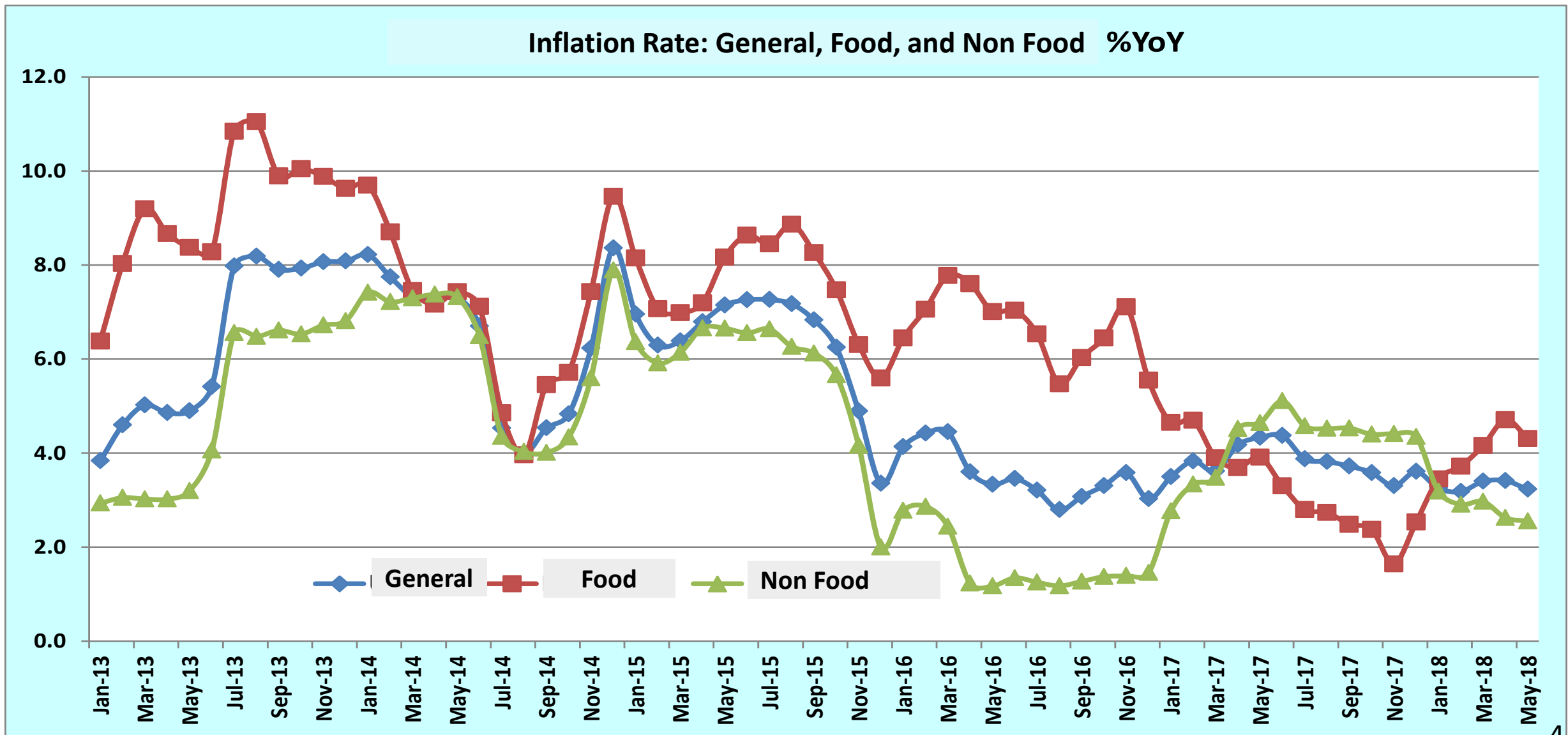


Source: Badan Pusat Statistik

G20 and BRICS

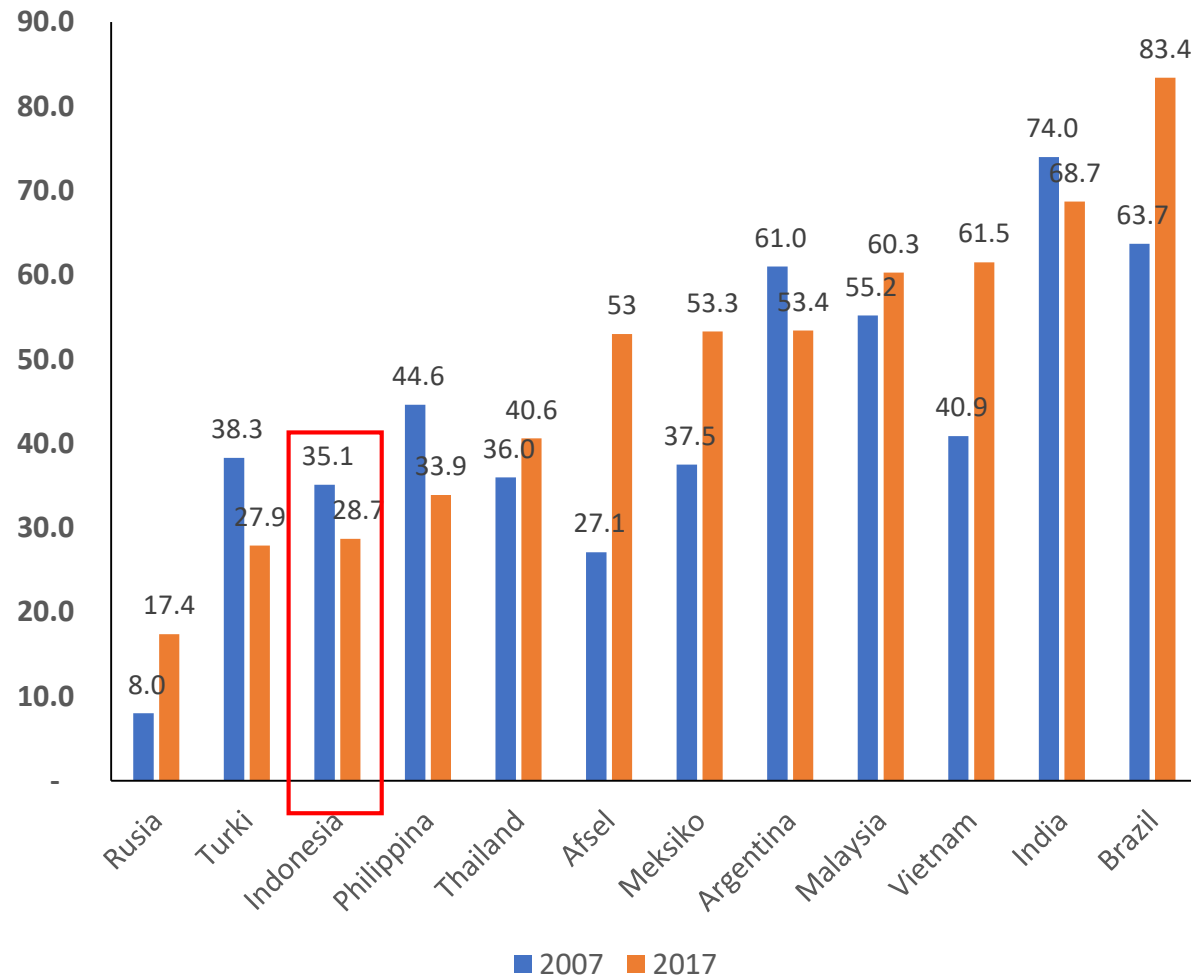
average growth rate
over a decade (% , yoy)







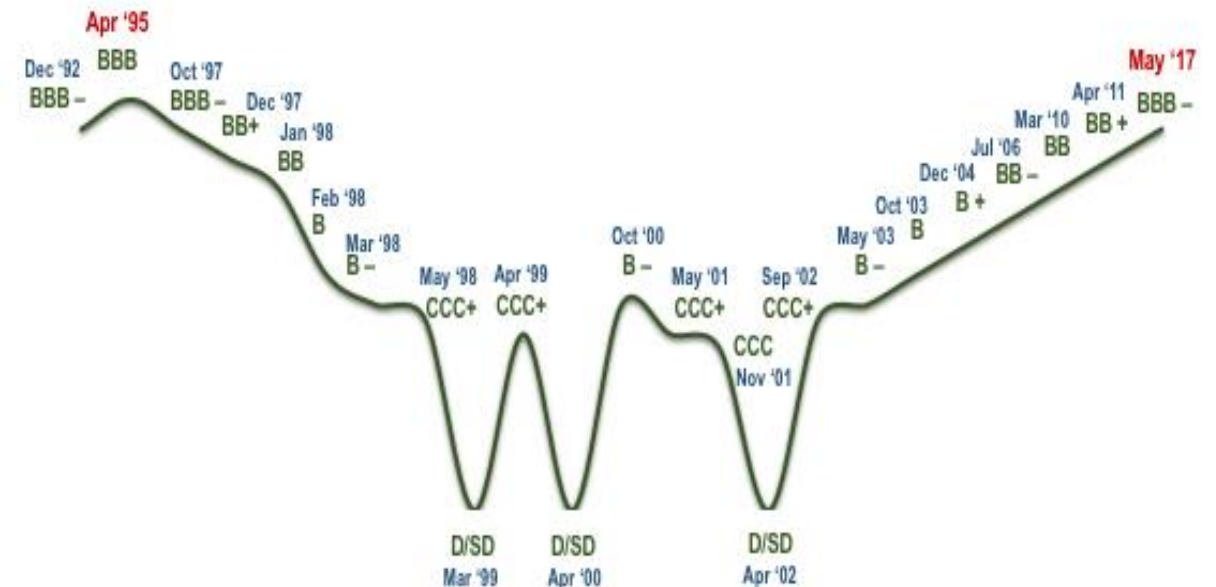
Indonesia GDP to debt ratio is considerably low than other emerging economies.



Source: IMF WEO 2017, S&P

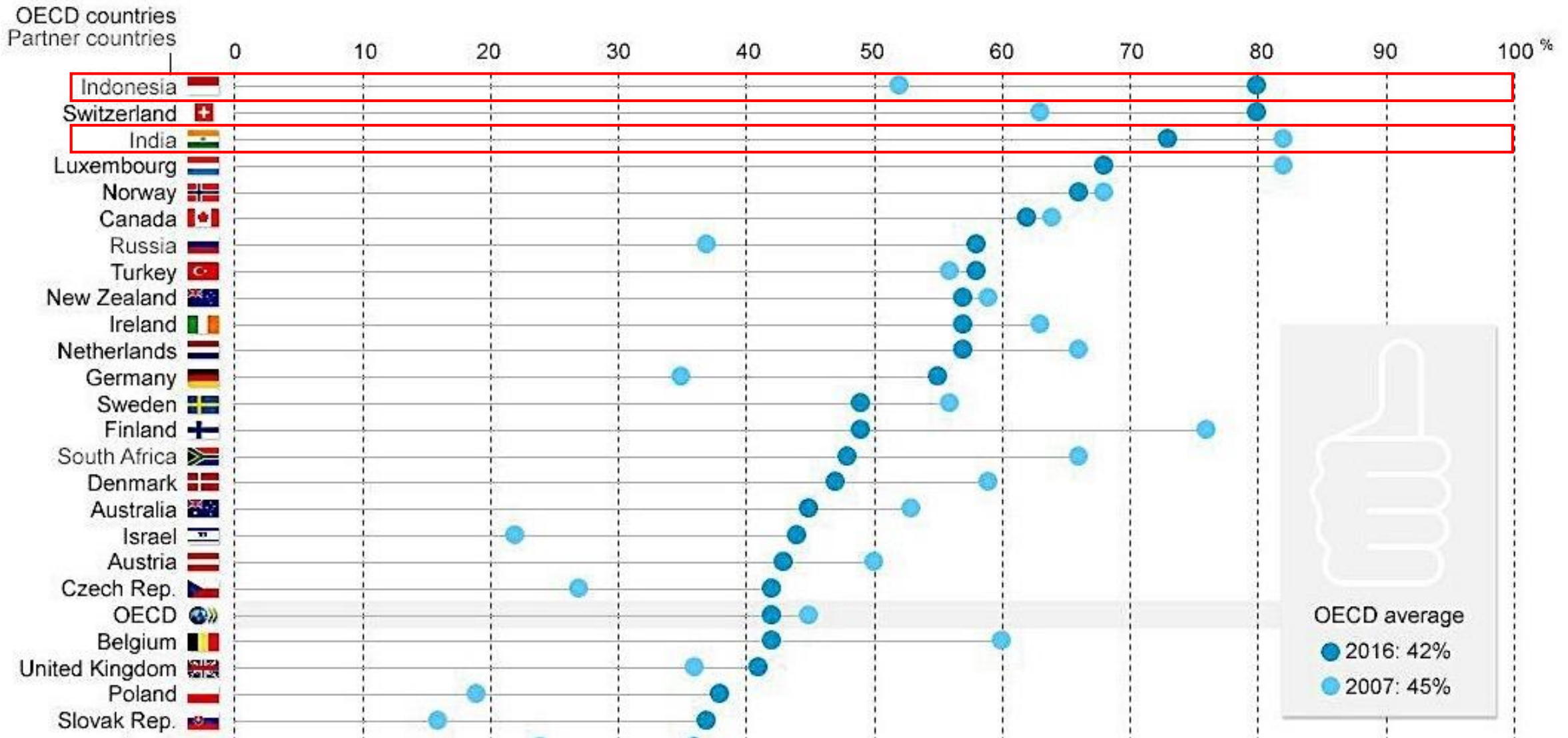
Investment grade improves and returns to position prior to Asian Financial Crisis

Indonesia's Sovereign Debt Rating [Standard and Poor]





Indonesia Has The Highest Level Trust to The Government Among OECD and Its Partner Countries





4 Key Criterias for Investment in Indonesia

Compliance to environmental law as well as regional and global environment standard is a must.
Development shall sustainable

Environmentally Sustainable

Indonesia will prioritize investors willing to join the effort in adding value into Indonesia rich raw / mineral resources.

Value Added Industry

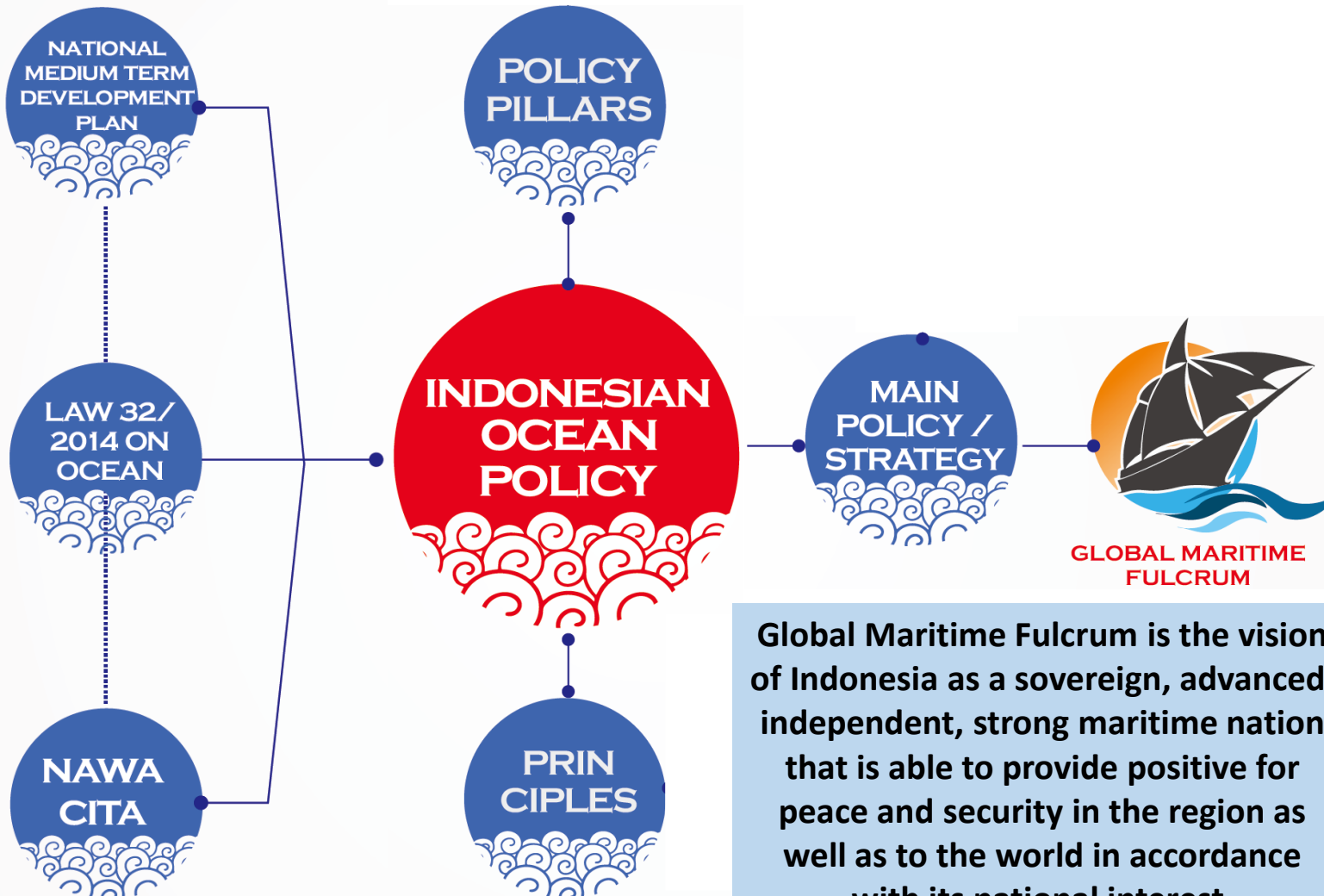
Use Local Labor Force

At the initial stage, investors could use foreign skilled labor force, but gradually reduce as the projects start to produce

Transfer of Technology

Transfer of technology is crucial factor for investment. Capacity building assistance to surrounding community is critical





- **Indonesia Ocean Policy is The Long Term National Guidance for the implementation of our maritime policy**
- **Consist of 7 Main Pillars**
 1. Marine and Human Resources Management
 2. Maritime Security, Law Enforcement and Safety at SEA
 3. Ocean Governance and Institutions
 4. Maritime Economy Development
 5. Sea Space Management And Marine Protection
 6. Maritime Culture
 7. Maritime Diplomacy
- **That is Guided Through 6 Main Principles**
 1. Wawasan Nusantara
 2. Sustainable Development
 3. Blue economy
 4. Integration and transparency
 5. Participation
 6. Equality



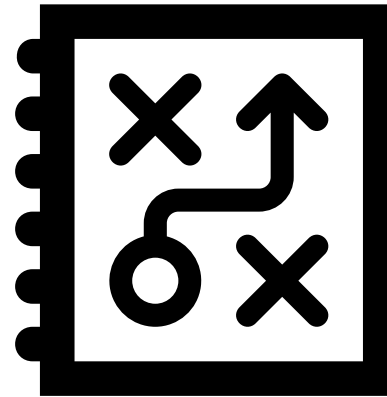
Sustainable use of resources

Conservation of marine biological diversity through conservation of ecosystems, species and genetic

Development of sustainable marine tourism based on local wisdom and environmental sustainability

Development of marine biotechnology industry

Strengthening marine database and information technology, and marine resources assessment



Improving processing, marketing, added value, standard and safety of fisheries products

Sustainable use of energy and human resources in accordance of blue economy principle

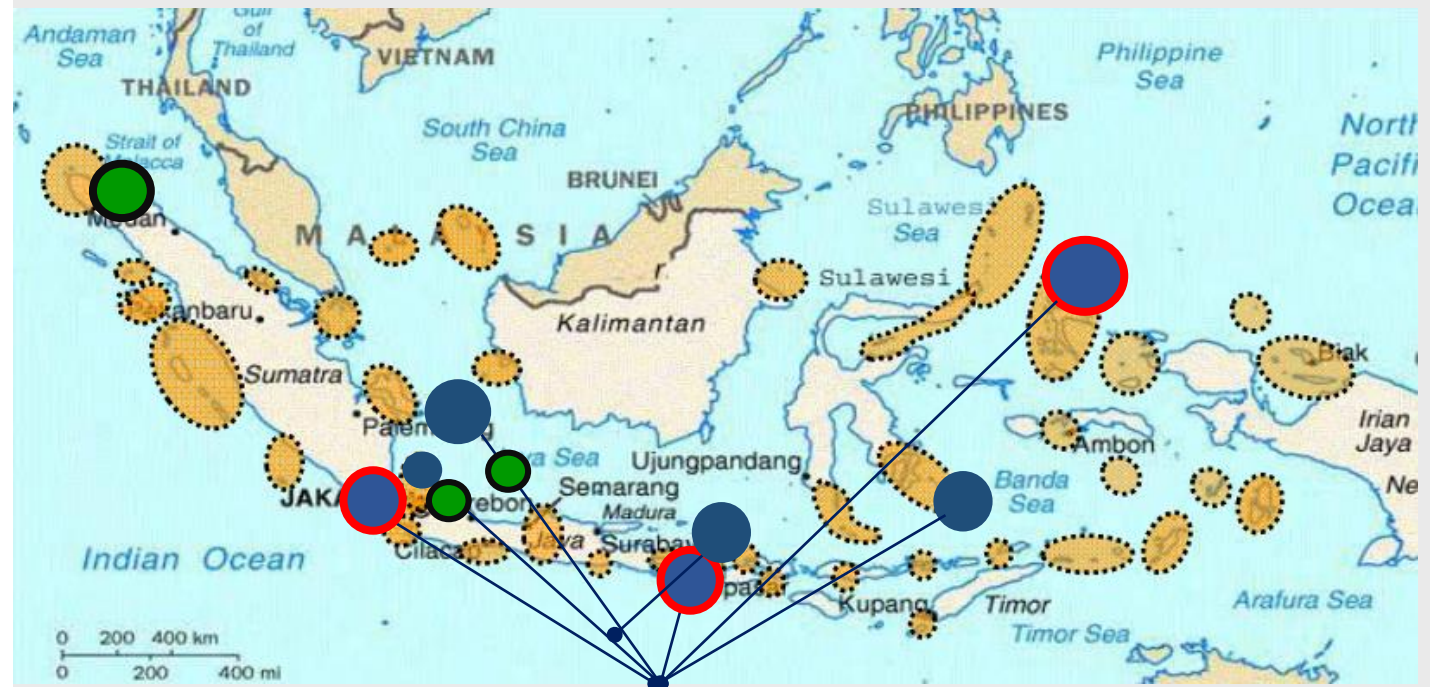
Sustainable use of non-conventional human resources

Sustainable use of resources in the small islands and coastal area



- Tourism (marine tourism) is projected to be the **primary source of national income**.
- 6 out of 10 new beyond Bali destinations **are marine tourism spots**.
- **Strong Branding Campaign** aims to attract **20 Million tourist / year**. (around half are projected to come from Marine Tourism)
- **Strong Public investment commitment** directed **to improve infrastructure** for public service, transportation and communication.

Top Marine Tourisms Destinations Across the Archipelago



Tg. Kelayang; Tg. Lesung; Mandalika; Labuan Bajo;
Wakatobi; Morotai; Kep. Seribu

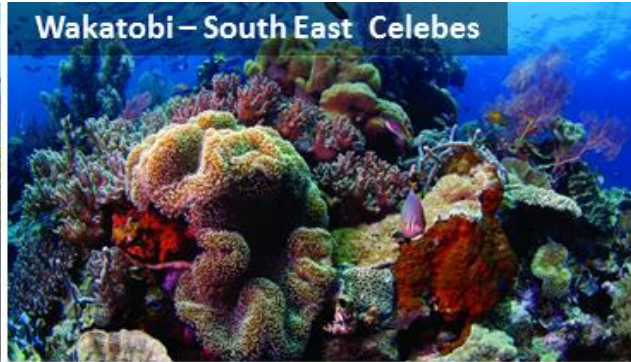


10 New Destinations – Beyond Bali

Tg. Kelayang - Bangka



Wakatobi – South East Celebes



Tg. Lesung - Banten



Kep. Seribu - Jakarta



Morotai - Moluccas



Mandalika - Sumbawa



Borobudur - Central Java



Bromo, Semeru – East Java



Labuan Bajo – Flores



Lake Toba – North Sumatera





Foreign Tourist Growth 2017



Indonesia, Growth: 22%



ASEAN, Growth : 7 %

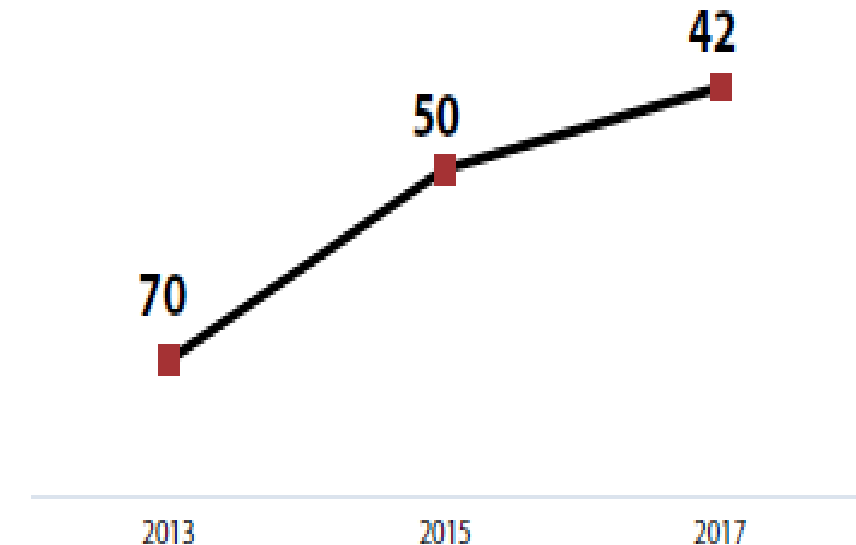


World, Growth : 6,4 %

Indonesia	↑	22 % (January – December 2017)
Vietnam	↓	29% (January – December 2017)
Malaysia	↓	4,0 % (January – December 2017)
Singapore	↑	5,8 % (January – December 2017)
Thailand	↑	8,7 % (January – December 2017)

TOURISM COMPETITIVENESS INDEX INCREASED BY 30 POINTS IN 4 YEARS

Indeks Daya Saing (WEF)





LAND-BASED LEAKAGE OF PLASTICS INTO INDONESIA'S MARINE ENVIRONMENTS

135 M
Urban
Pop

38 MT/YR
waste
generation

80% plastics
leakage is
land-based

17 MT/YR
uncollected
waste

45% waste
disposed in
waterways,
parks &
burned

1.29 MMT/YR
plastic
leakage
to Oceans

30% waste
leakage
is plastics

MEASUREMENT KEY

Pop Population
M Million
MT Million tonnes
YR Year
MMT Million metric tons



Tourism:

Plastic debris covering beach and diving spot reduce tourist visit



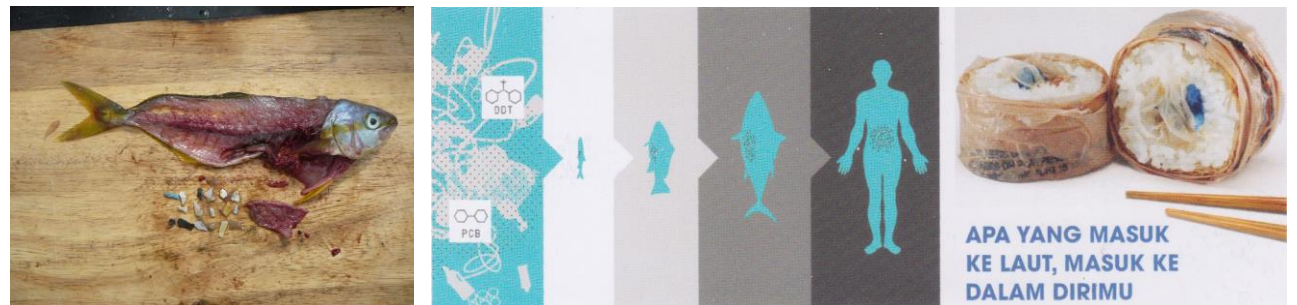
Environment and Underwater Ecosystem:

Millions of life marine ecosystem are negatively affected by marine debris



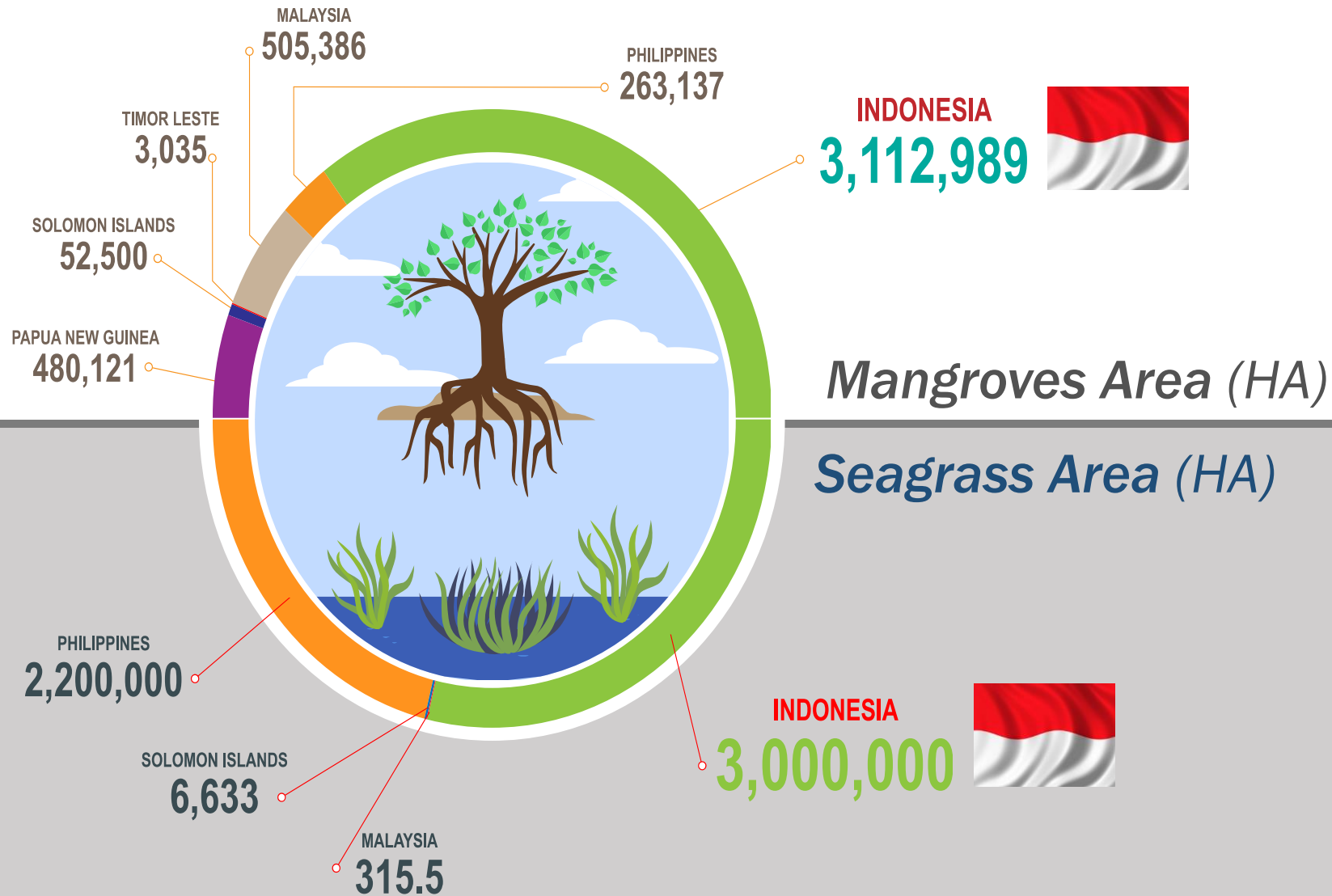
Human Health:

More than 1/3 of fish sample found eating plastic or microplastic that is harmful to human health.

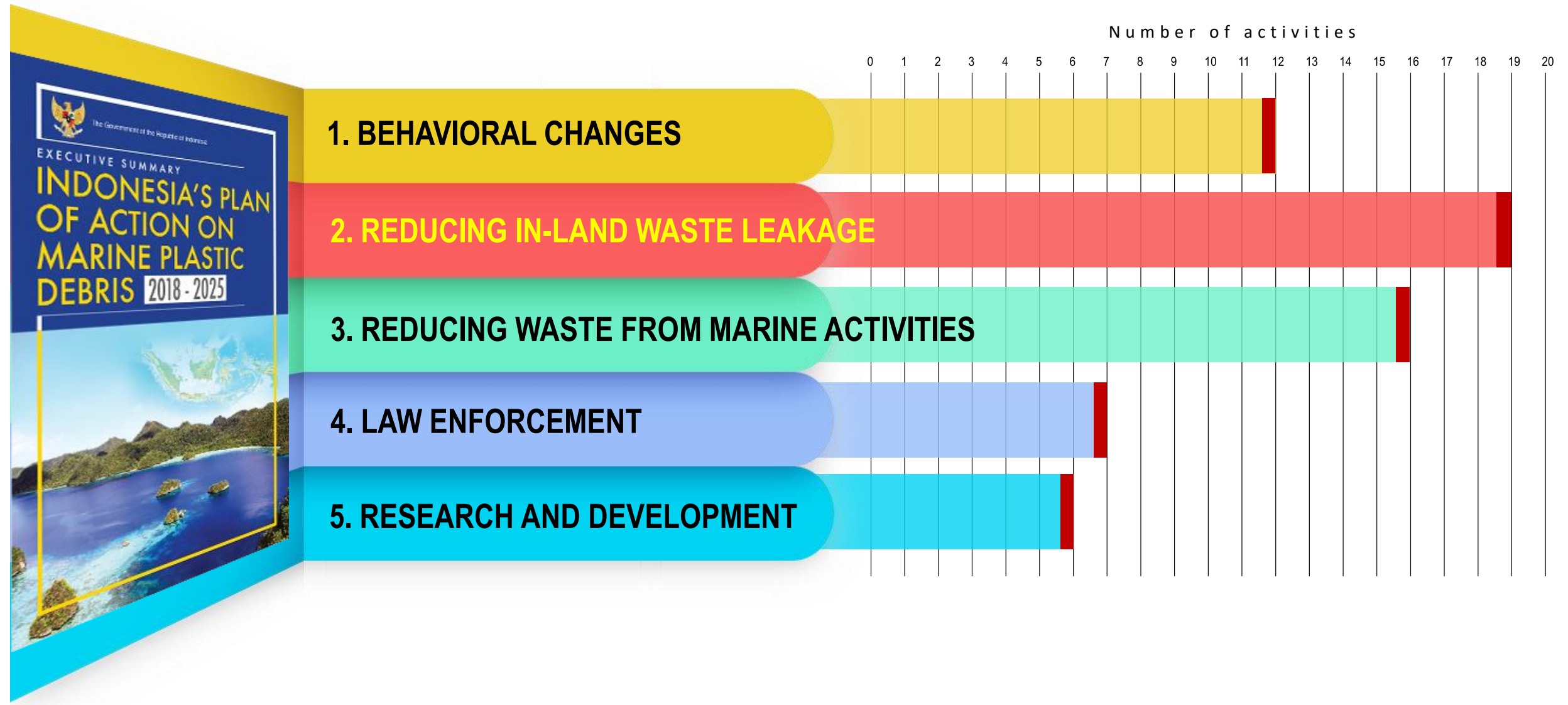




Indonesia Plays Key Role In Reducing Green House Gases Emission Through Its Marine Diversity

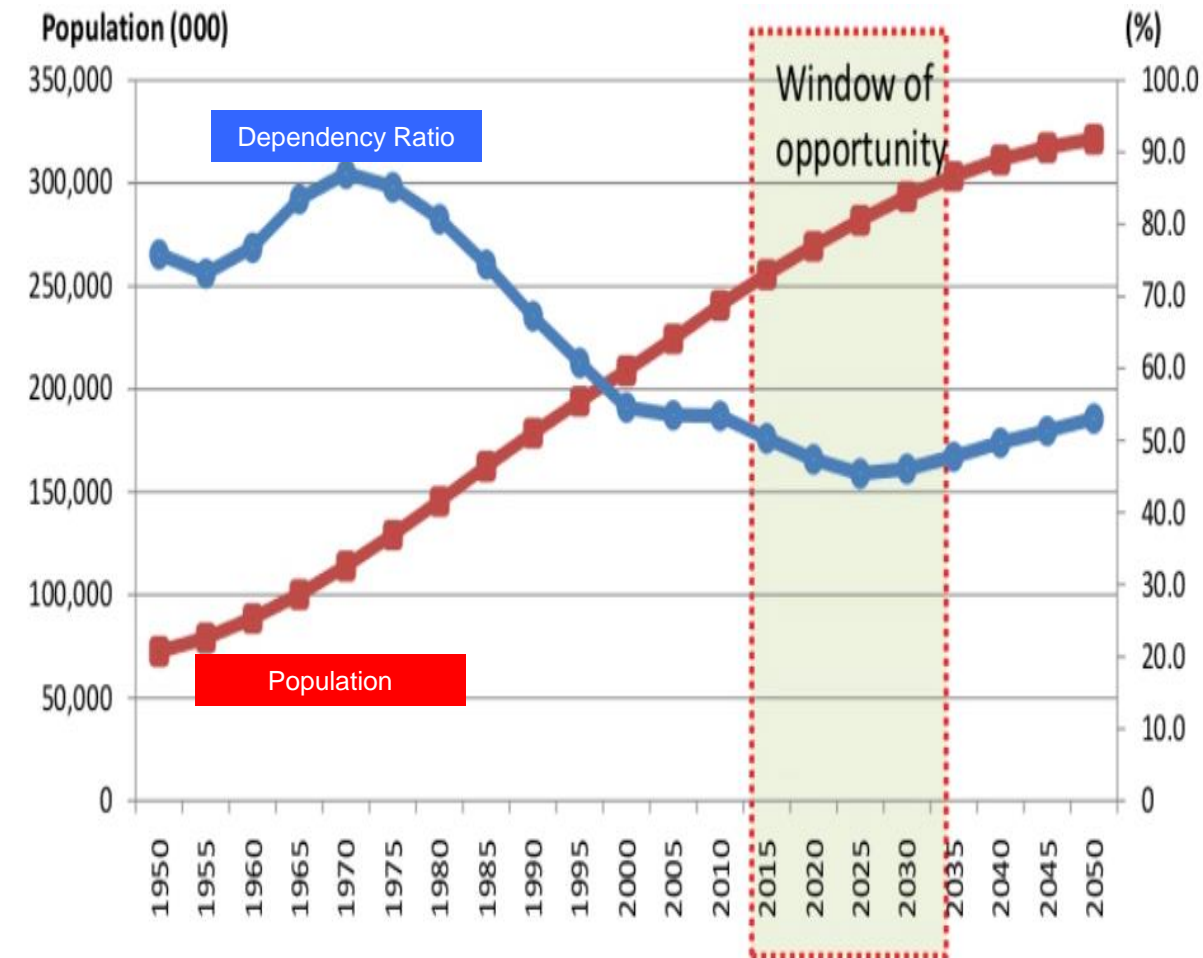


Blue Carbon is the ability of **tidal wetlands, seagrass habitats, and other marine organisms to take up carbon dioxide** and other greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, and store them helping to mitigate the effects of climate change.

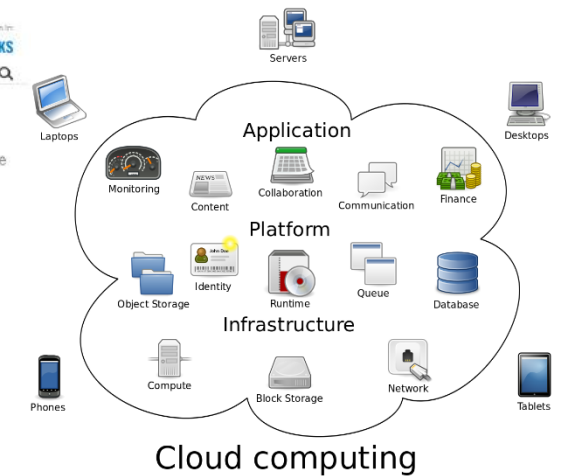


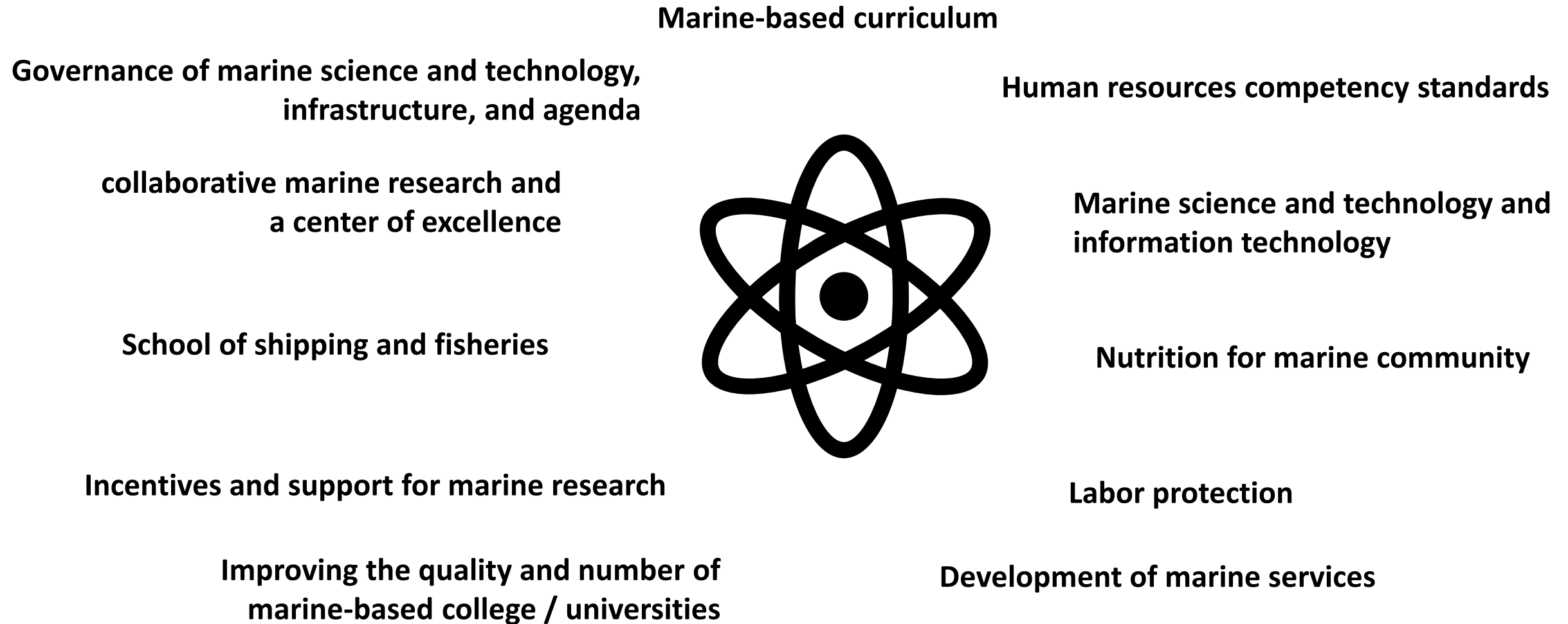


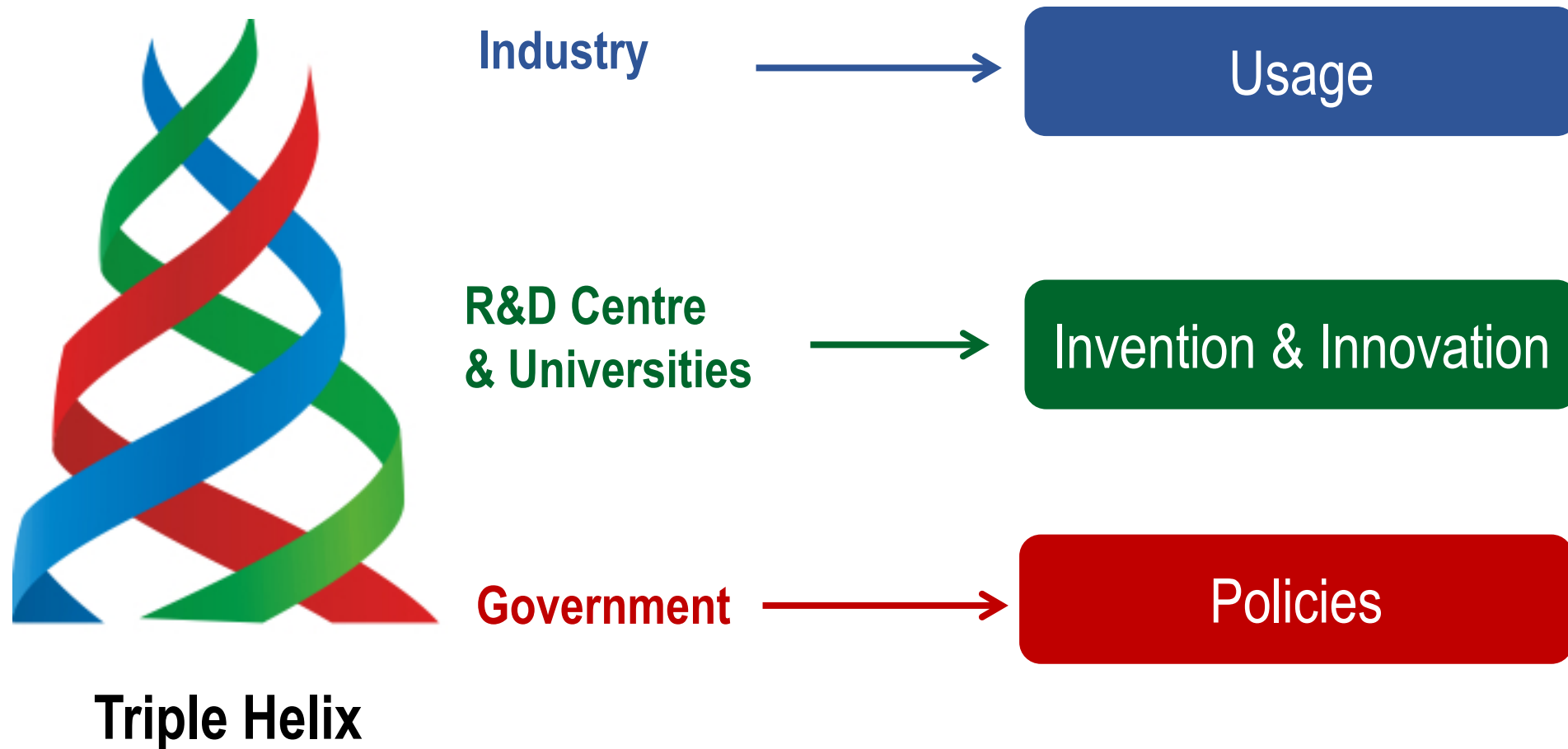
Indonesia's Demographic Bonus



Robotics, Automation and Cloud Computing









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Thank You
