#### INVESTMENT IQ INDONESIA

# Exploring Infrastructure Investment in Indonesia

Ву

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### INVESTMENT IQ INDONESIA

#### Status Pre-crisis 1997-1998

- Pre-1990 : Government responsibility
- 1990-1995/6: Expansion of urban toll road programme; private sector enters power generation; preparation of Jakarta water concessions and operations elsewhere
- 1995/6: Over 30 toll roads offered to private sector concessionaires
- 1997/8: Cancellation/ postponement of toll road concessions
- Feb 1998: Jakarta water concessions signed



# **Economy**

- Indonesia is largest economy in ASEAN group and ranked 15th in the World economies
- Indonesia's Ranking has moved from 32nd to 15th in 10 years outstripping economies like India and China for improvement
- Much needed Infrastructure investment would raise GDP growth to >8%

	2006	2007F	2008F	2009F
1) GDP Growth	5.5%	6.3%	6.3%	6.5%
2) Consumption growth (70% of GDP)	3.2%	4.3%	4.7%	5.0%
3) Inflation (year-end)	6.6%	6.6%	6.0%	5.5%
4) USD/IDR (year-end)	9,100	9,380	8,900	8,500
5) BI rate (year-end)	9.75%	8.0%	7.50%	8.0%
6) Trade account (USF bn)	29.7	30.5	29.0	26.0
7) Current account (USD bn)	9.6	9.2	7.0	5.0
8) FX reserves (USD bn, year-end)	42.6	56.9	64.9	75.0
9) Risk rating (Standard & Poor®)	BB-	BB-	BB	BB+





# Estimated Minimum Investment Requirement Over Next 10 Years

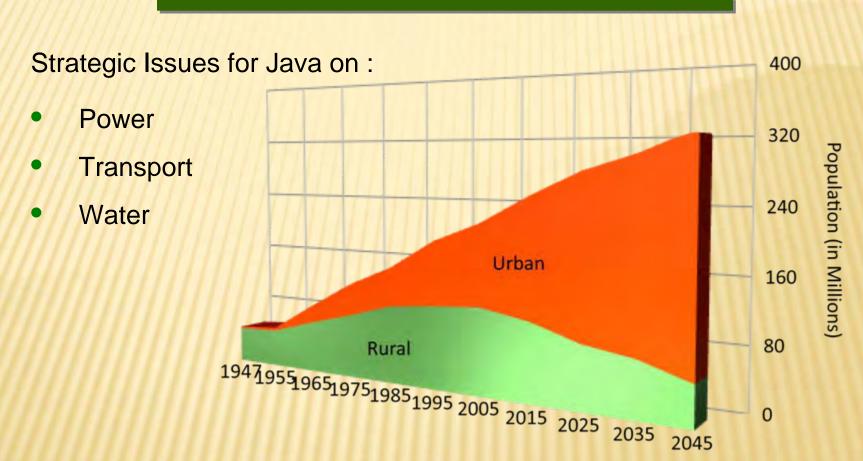
	Amount ( US \$ bn )				
Sector	Public	Multi /Bilateral	Private	Total US \$ bn	
Power	12	2	17	31	
Water	13	3	10	26	
Transport	20	3	20	43	
Toll Road	10	1	30	41	
Telecommunicatio ns	2	+	26	28	
Total	57	9	103	169	



Public 34%



# **Rapid National Urbanization**



Today: Urban / Rural ratio ~ 50 : 50 2020: Urban / Rural ratio ~ 70 : 30

# Policy Challenges Facing Indonesia

- Need for improved concession terms
- Need for a new framework in several sectors
- Need for legal certainty & enforceability
- Perceived political risk
- High domestic interest rates
- Need to develop domestic capital markets



### **Need for New Frameworks**

- Toll Roads: Close to serviceable but problems remain; testing the road fund
- Power: Old framework with poor track record; but new approaches in pipeline; renewable energy for off Java
- Water: Ad hoc approach with poor track record; strategic issues to be addressed; implementing regulations on totally
- Airports: Waiting on revised framework
- Ports: New Law 21/2008 issued; implementing regulations; big investment in Ports & Ships
- Telecommunications: Fine tuning only



#### "Environmental" Factors

- Inadequate legal infrastructure
- Perceived political risk
- High domestic interest rates
- Underdeveloped capital markets

"The greatest single factor in attracting investment is the experience of investors who have entered previously."



# **Perceived Political Risk**

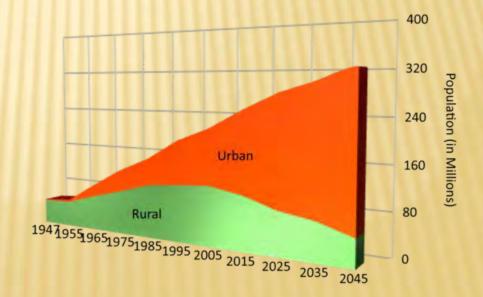
Political Risk Ranking of Selected Asian Countries, 2003							
1	Singapore	7	India				
2	Japan	8	Vietnam				
3	South Korea	9	Philippines				
4	Malaysia	10	China				
5	Taiwan	11	Indonesia				
6	Thailand	12	Pakistan				

Source: Political & Economic Risk Consultancy, Ltd. (Hong Kong), Business Environment Report 2003



# **Trends Affecting Infrastructure**

- Rapid national urbanization
- Shortages of equipment and expertise
- Capital surpluses generated by emerging markets
- Popularity of infrastructure as an investment target





# Infrastructure Development Resources Are in High Demand

- There are an estimated US\$550 billion in projects now under development in the Persian Gulf region alone.
- Lead times and prices have increased by 50-100% since the start of 2006 for:
  - Turbines and generators
  - Petroleum & geothermal drilling equipment
  - Heavy equipment
  - Shipbuilding



# Infrastructure Development Resources Are in High Demand

- Shortages of engineers and construction specialists is reaching critical proportions.
- New business opportunities are arising, for example in:
  - Repair and maintenance
  - Used equipment
  - Innovative solutions to equipment shortages
  - Technical education and training



# Popularity of Infrastructure Investment

- Infrastructure investment is more popular in ever in history, with both governments and investors.
- US\$105 billion raised by infrastructure funds worldwide from January 2006-June 2007.
- The 20 largest infrastructure funds have US\$130 billion under management
  - 77% raised since January 2006
  - > 63% from new entrants to infrastructure investing
- Competition for deals is driving prices up and yields down.



#### Infrastructure Funds in Indonesia

- Few of the international infrastructure funds are currently present in Indonesia; they will come to Indonesia in search of good investments with reasonable returns.
- Private equity funds are being attracted to infrastructure to achieve their target investment size in Indonesia.
- A new Bapepam regulation allows private equity funds to operate in Indonesia, probably as domestic investors.

Bapepam regulation IV.C.5 (Feb. 14, 2008) allows venture capital funds to be operated under a collective investment contract – "KIK" – provided that:

- ➤ The fund is managed by a CFA or experienced fund manager
- The minimum unit size is Rp.5 billion (or US\$500,000)
- The maximum number of investors is 49



#### **Advice for Investors**

- Do the work: The Indonesian infrastructure sector needs innovative solutions and will reward them.
- Add value by active financial and balance sheet management in particular, the original development debt financing should usually be refinanced within 2 years of commercial operation.
- Don't rely exclusively on the classic project finance model.
- Takeovers of existing assets can generate revenues immediately.
- Exercise your right to walk away from unreasonable concession terms and overpriced deals.



#### **Advice for Investors**

- Look at wholly private deals such as captive power and transportation infrastructure for coal and CPO.
- Assess risks in a project-specific way.
- Don't rely on financial expertise alone become actively involved in operational issues.
- The Government's difficulties in making Indonesian infrastructure opportunities competitive with other countries will translate directly into higher yields.



# **Key Issues & Opportunities in Power Sector**

- Electrification ratio is around 56%
- 34% coming from fuel oil
- 78% of PLN fuel costs are fuel oil
- PLN fuel costs now exceed sales revenue
- Growth in demand around 7% pa
- 1997-2003 no significant capacity was added to the system
- PLN getting back on-track for the 10,000MW fast-track programme for Java-Bali



# **Key Issues & Opportunities in Power Sector**

- Fast-track programme soon for Java-Bali-another 10,000MW aimed at reducing fuel oil based generation by moving to coal, gas and renewables
- Around 100 IPP's in various stages of development representing 29,000MW but around 70% of these are either in PPA negotiations or requiring financing –around US\$25 Billion of finance required
- Another 50 IPP's being considered-representing some US\$15 billion of investment
- All this has to be done over the next 12 years just to meet demand
- Failure would result in Indonesia not sustaining its GDP growth at around 7% pa



# **Key Issues & Opportunities in Water Sector**

- Steady and dramatic increase in urban population
- Big impact on Java
- Basins already stressed
- Land use away from irrigation INDIAN OCEAN
- Serious investment plan for PDAM's & urban sanitation
- Upgrade irrigation infrastructure; attention off Java ( Stress Table)





## **Key Issues & Opportunities in Water Sector**

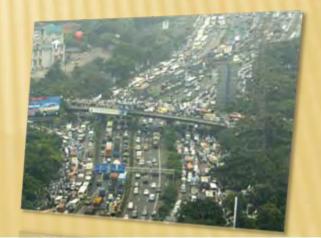
- Rural water supply & sanitation; innovative financing
- Rationalization of PDAMs
- Monitor IWRM v MDGs
- Funding Shortfall and growing demands (Chart)



#### **Key Issues & Opportunities in Road & Transportation Sector**

- Significant increase in road network required 1million km
- Funding with budget constraints? Multilateral & Bilateral agencies; need other funding initiatives
- Toll Road Programme; expected to get some momentum; road fund for land acquisition
- Growth in motorcycles and cars increasing rapidly





#### **Key Issues & Opportunities in Road & Transportation Sector**

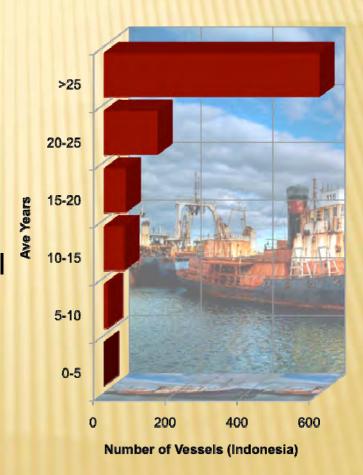
- City congestion, especially Jakarta, severe
- Need alternative solution; above/over ground monorail, MRT, shared ROW
- Vehicle operating costs highest in Asia problem of illegal and user charges
- Truck fleet old
- Increasing number of accidents





### **Key Issues & Opportunities in Ports and Shipping**

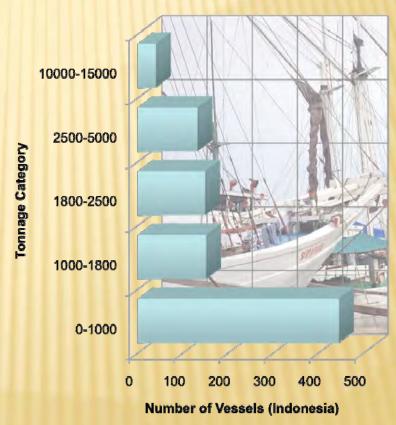
- Recent new shipping law, No 21 (2008)
- Tying up with SOEs (PELINDO I-IV) no longer mandatory for new ventures
- Introduction of cabotage principles; tax, legal issues, current practice will cause implementation delays
- About 80% of all classes of vessel >20 years old





## **Key Issues & Opportunities in Ports and Shipping**

- Majority of ships small
- Large investment in new ships
- Major ports congested and have poor land access; less than 50% are capable of handling containers
- Large investment in new ports and redevelopment of old





# Summary

- The timing is right for investment in Indonesia.
- The Government is politically committed to addressing the needs of Middle Eastern investors.
- Opportunities exist across virtually all sectors.

