## UNCTAD Multi-year Expert Meeting on

## TRADE, SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT

### **Enhancing productive capacity through services**

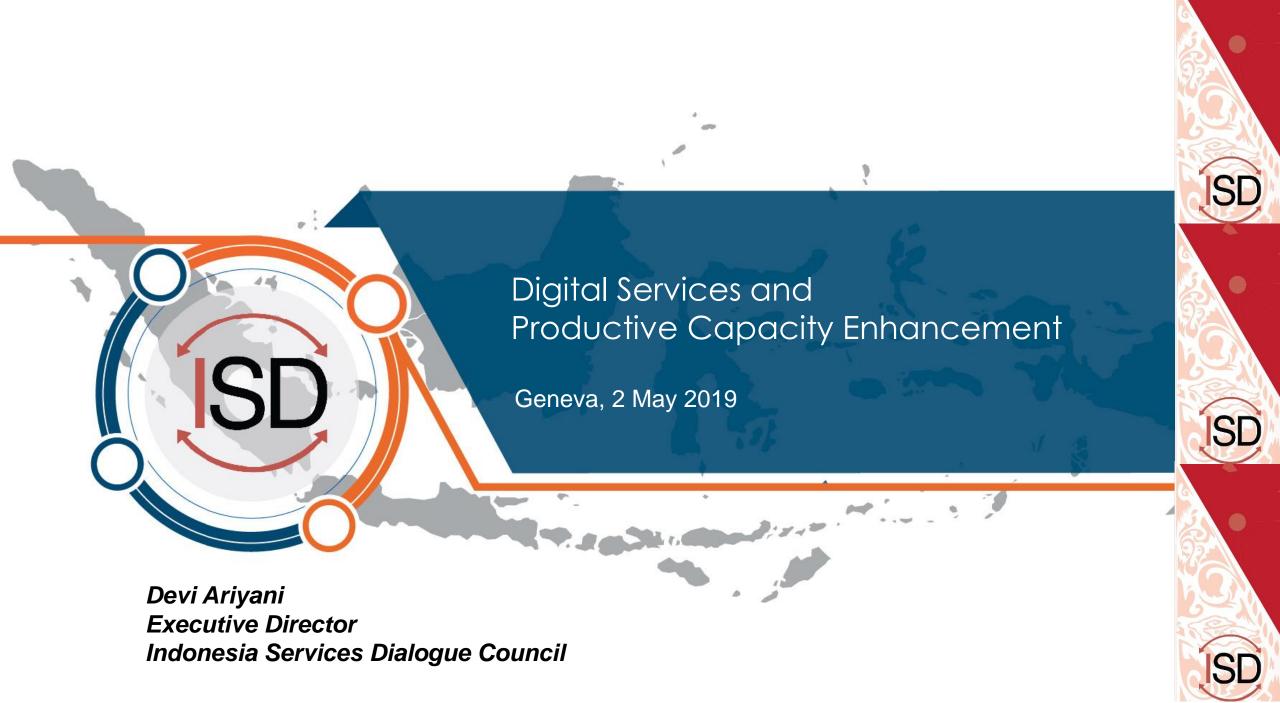
Geneva, 1–2 May 2019

## Digital services and productive capacity enhancement

by

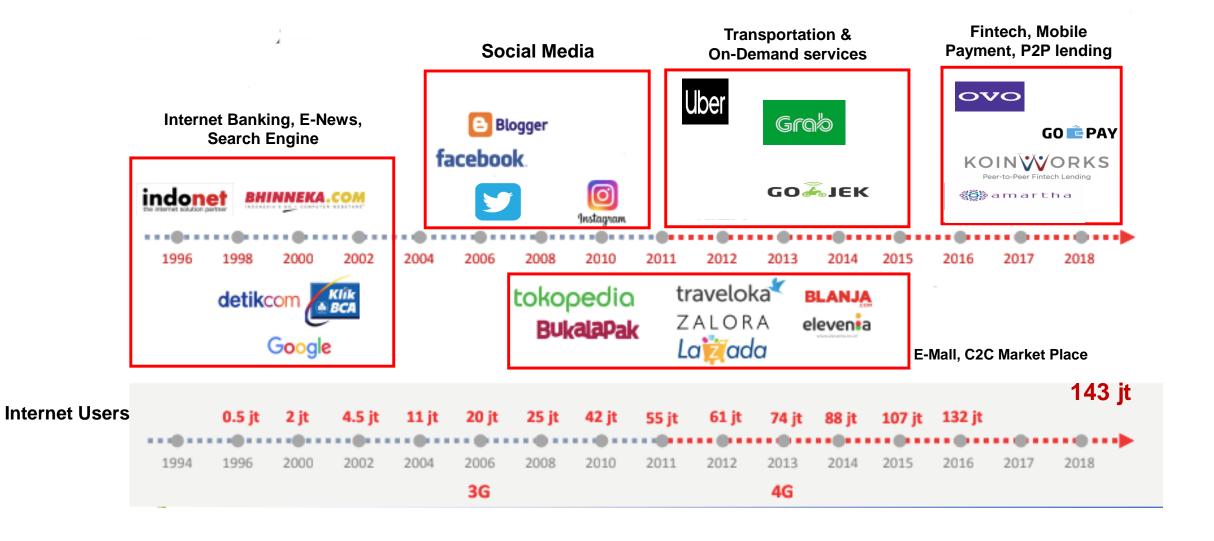
Ms. Devi Ariyani Executive Director Indonesia Services Dialogue Indonesia





# Trend and Development of Digital Services (Indonesia)





## Indonesia Digital Economy Snapshot





143

Internet Users (55% population, grow 8% pa)



448
petabyte

Data flow per month (petabyte=1mil gigabytes, grow 60% pa)



71

Mobile Internet users (28% population, grow 20% pa)



\$9
Billion

E-commerce sales value

**44**% users

Access internet via **MOBILE ONLY** 



925
million

E-money transaction value (in USD 2017, grow 3.7 times)



60% Users

Young population (age <60 years old)



130 million

Active Facebook users per month (grow 23% pa)

Source: APJII Source: McKinsey

## Indonesia E-commerce Landscape



- Indonesia e-commerce experience investment of at least US\$2.5 billion in the last three years.
- In 2018, there were 28 million online shoppers in Indonesia, growing at +13% year on year.
- Year-on-year growth of Indonesia's e-commerce is at 60-70% since 2014, but the market size is relatively small (US\$9 billion) with 77% are digitally traded consumer goods.
- Indonesia's e-commerce sales is at 1.6% of total retail sales annually, while China at 13%.
- This shows that Indonesia's e-commerce is largely untapped and with rooms to grow.



## Case 1: Go-Jek On-Demand Services



















GO-BOX







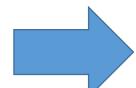
**GO-TIX** 













App Downloads

+400k

Merchants

+2M

Driver Partners

+60k

Service Providers

GO FPAY



**GOXFIX** 



**GO**POINTS



## Digital services generate growth, productivity and efficiency



GROWTH



**PRODUCTIVITY** 

### CASE 1: GO-JEK (transportation)<sup>1</sup>

- 80,000 drivers are connected to the internet for the first time
- 250,000 drivers have bank accounts
- 90% drivers feel more prosperous
- The income of the drivers has been increased by 44% after joining Go-Jek, while the expenses also increased by 31%
- 70% of MSMEs (merchant partners) go online
- 82% of MSMEs (merchant partners)
   have increased transaction volume (56%
   out of it having 10% increase)



CASE 2: Agribusiness marketplace



## **AGRIBUSINESS**









- Direct connection between the farmers/fishermen and their consumers
- Improved farmers' wealth (increased prices about 2-3 times higher)
- Connection to the internet
- Ownership of bank accounts (more chances of access to credit/loan for farmers, namely micro credit (KUR) from Bank)

Source: Go-Jek, LD FE UI

## Digital services opens up market access for SME and Women, creating network effect





Now owns 11 Outlet

Hires > 80 employees

• 350.000 - 400.000 pieces of fried banana sold each month

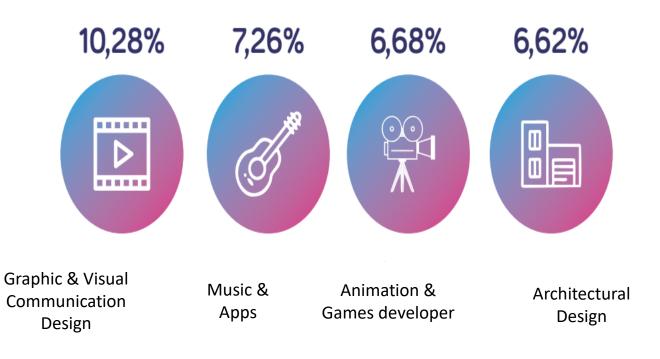


## Digital Technology also boosts growth and opens up Market Access in Creative Services especially for Start-Ups





### DIGITAL CREATIVE SERVICES WITH THE HIGHEST GROWTH



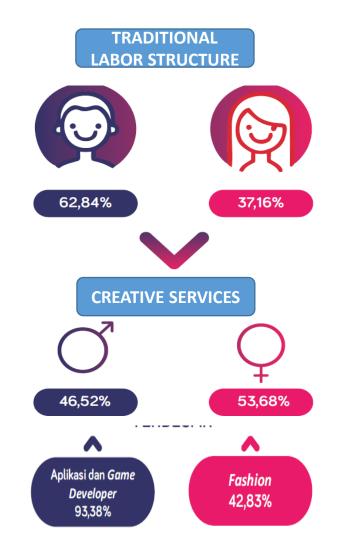
#### **HOW CREATIVE SERVICES UTILISE DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY?**

82,01 % -	Communication with
	customers/business partners

64,62% - Servicing Customers

# Digital technology brings Equality & Inclusiveness, creating new start-ups and women entrepreneurs

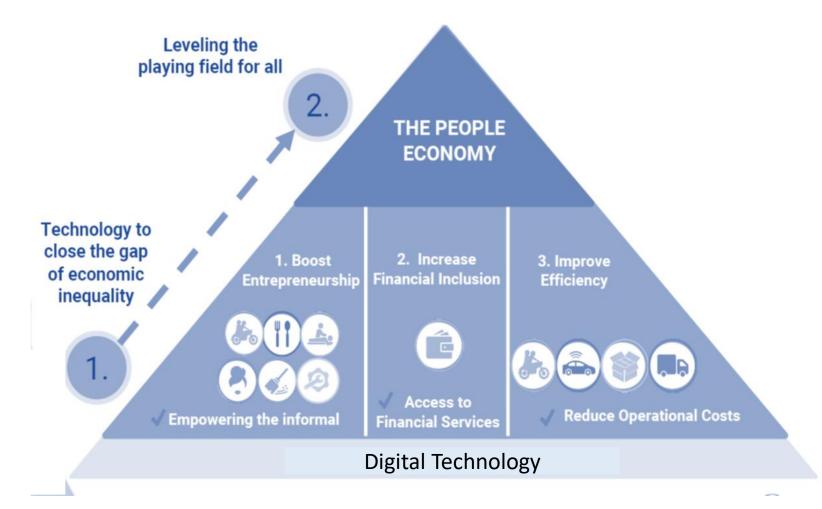






## Digital technology is leveling the playing field for the Informal, Closing the gap of inequality





## The Social Economic Impact of Digital Services in Indonesia



The strategic and widespread use of digital services, including social media and ecommerce, has contributed to a significant social economic impact to domestic economy including:

- Creating additional jobs, new entrepreneurs and start-ups (Indonesia has approx. 1000 digital start-ups or ratio of 8 digital start-ups per 1 million people, higher than of Japan's ratio)
- Opening up market access for start-ups and SMEs
- Adding 2% per annum in GDP growth
- Generating up to 80% higher growth in revenue for SMEs
- Leveling-up market players: Equality and Inclusiveness (Women, small entrepreneurs, start-ups, as well as informal workers)
- Formalizing Informal sectors
- Financial inclusion Reaching the unbanked population thru digital payments

## **Key Challenges**



1

**DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE** 



2

DIGITAL SECURITY & CONSUMER PROTECTION



3

DATA FLOWS &
DATA LOCALISATION



Ļ

**DIGITAL GOODS** 





ISD

ISD

SD

## Policy Framework for Digital Services



## **Challenges**

#### 1. Digital Infrastructure

- Network infrastructure: Low internet penetration rates due to regulatory and geographical constraint.
- Transport infrastructure that are not interconnected
- Digital Payment infrastructure for Fintech

#### 2. Digital Security & Customer Protection

Fraud in digital trade and digital security remain key concerns. Lack of consumer protection.

#### 3. Data Localisation

Data residency requirements would significantly impact data flows that is vital in digital ecosystem and would hamper the growth of businesses especially SME and Start-ups

#### 4. Duties on Imported Digital Goods

Import tariff on digital goods would become barriers if applied, impacting data flows and hamper digital trade market opportunity



## **Policy Recommendation**

#### 1. Digital infrastructure

- Expand network infrastructure. Open up for network sharing.
- Promote interconnected sea/land/air transport infrastructure for an efficient digital ecosystem.
- Strengthen digital payment services of Fintech for better financial inclusion. Force-fitting payment gateway of the bank system may not work for Fintech as Non Bank and may curb Fintech innovation.

#### 2. Enhancing Digital Security and Fostering consumer trust

 Harmonize cybersecurity, data protection, and privacy laws across the region. Safeguard privacy thru interoperable enforcement

#### 3. Cross Border Data flows

Ensure open data flows and interoperability across region. Applying
Data classifications instead of data localization. Removing the
requirement of data center residency as this would mostly impact
SMEs, distort investment climate, hurt country's competitiveness

#### 4. Digital Goods

 While tax on digital goods consumption is acknowledged, custom duty and tariff on digital goods shall not be applied as this would restrict global digital market opportunity, risks the country's digital export and prevent access to digital innovation



## Promoting Growth and Greater Efficiency of Indonesia Services Sector

## Thank You