

## THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR OF INDONESIA \*

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### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The economic growth of Indonesia is slow since the first quarter of 2013 due to the dynamic influenced of global economic. Economic growth of Indonesia in 2013 was 5.8% slower than 2012 which was 6.3% (Central Bank of Indonesia Report, 2013). The central bank estimates that the economic growth of 2014 is 5.1% – 5.5% and in 2015 the estimated economic growth will be 5.4% - 5.8% (Central Bank of Indonesia, 2013). CBC (2014) reports that GDP (2013) is 2,770.3 IDR trillion (based on constant price 2000). The construction growth of 2013 is 6.6 % lower than 2012 which was 7.4% and it is higher than the economic growth, and in the first quarter of 2014 the construction growth is 6.5% (CBS, 2014). Based on GDP (constant price 2000), economic growth from the first quarter 2014 to second quarter 2014 was 2.47% (q-to-q). Highest growth from second quarter 2013 to second quarter 2014 was achieved by transportation and communication sector which growth 9.53%. In 2014, there are 166 investment projects under groundbreaking which have investment value 628,91 IDR Trillion in which for infrastructure projects is 232.8 IDR Trillion. In the next five years (2015 – 2019), the new government estimates to push infrastructure investments of 4,886 IDR trillion by which 3,386 IDR trillion for strategic infrastructures and 1,500 IDR trillion for basic infrastructures.

### 2. MACRO ECONOMY REVIEW & OUTLOOK

#### 2.1 Overview of National Economy

The economic growth of Indonesia is slow since the first quarter of 2013 due to the dynamic influenced of global economic. Economic growth of Indonesia in 2013 was 5.8% slower than 2012 which was 6.3% (Central Bank of Indonesia Report, 2013). The central bank estimates that the economic growth of 2014 is 5.1% – 5.5% and in 2015 the estimated economic growth will be 5.4% - 5.8% (Central Bank of Indonesia, 2013). CBC (2014) reports that GDP (2013) is 2,770.3 IDR trillion (based on constant price 2000). Economic growth in fourth quarter of 2013 compared to the fourth quarter of 2012 (y-on-y) was increased 5.72% (CBS, 2014). The growth occurred in all sectors of economy. In the second quarter 2014, economic growth was 5.12%. Based on GDP (constant price 2000), economic growth from the first quarter 2014 to second quarter 2014 was 2.47% (q-to-q). Highest growth from second quarter 2013 to second quarter 2014 was achieved by transportation and communication sector which growth 9.53% (CBS, 2014)

In 2013, the transportation and communication sector had a highest growth of 10.32%, followed by financial, real estate and company services sectors (6.79%). The construction sector growth achieved 6.68%, followed by energy, gas and water supply (6.62%), manufacturing industry (5.29%), services sector (5.27%), trade, hotel and restaurant (4.78%), mining sector (3.91%) and agriculture sector (3.83%).

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\*This paper is mostly based on construction statistic reported by CBS (2013) and CBS (2014)

## 2.2 Main Economic Indicators

The Indonesian economy has been growing significantly since last 5 years. The gross domestic product in 2014 under constant price 2000 is forecasted about 3,017,268 IDR Million which represents a 0.45% slightly increasing when compared to the previous year (2013). From the second quarter 2013 up to the second quarter 2014, the gross domestic product grew 5.12% as reported by the Central Bureau of Statistics data (CBS, Economic Indicators, August 2014). In the last five years, GDB at current price has been increasing steadily from 6,446,851.9 IDR million in 2010 to 10,523,270.3 IDR million in 2014 (fc). However, in term of GDP growth, Table 2 shows that it decreases from 6.50% (2011) to 6.40% (2012) and then 5.80% (2013). It is expected that it will increase 6.30% in 2014. However, inflation rate in 2013 is much highest in last 5 years. In 2013, the inflation rate was 8.4% and it is double than 2012 which was only 4.3%. The foreign exchange (IDR/USD) also increased and it is expected that in 2014 will be decreasing. It is claimed that political changing is blame to be the cause of such issues. In 2013 and 2014, there were two national general election both for members of parliaments and the president. During the last five year, labour force growth rate increased from 1.9% (2010) to 4.3 % (2014). In 2010, the number of population reached 237,556,000 and increased dramatically in 2013 is 248,422,000. It is forecasted that in 2014 the number of population will reach 252,069,000. Indonesia also has what many people say "demography bonus". The labour force in 2010 was 116,000,000 and then increased to 125,310,000 in 2014. Furthermore, Table 1 and Table 2 show the main economic indicators reflecting the progress of Indonesia development within the last five years.

The construction growth shows higher than economic growth. Eventhough in 2013, it was lower than previous years, the construction growth is still higher as compared to the economic growth. In 2014, the construction growth is forecasted to achieve 6.58% - 7.7% slightly lower (0.02%) or even higher 1.2 % than the construction growth of 2013. The growth is expected to increase since the new government will launch the five years development plan (2015 – 2019) in which infrastructure development becoming a key strategic role of the national economic development (Bappenas, 2014). Under this new government development plan, there are many strategic infrastructure development programme will be implemented. In the next five years (2015 – 2019), the government estimates to push infrastructure investments of 4,886 IDR trillion by which 3,386 IDR trillion for strategic infrastructures and 1,500 IDR trillion for basic infrastructures (Bappenas, 2014).

**Table 1.** Main Economic Indicators

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (fc)
Economic Growth (%)	6	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.25
Construction Growth (%)	7.3	7.4	7.4	6.6	6.58
Inflation (%)	6.96	3.8	4.3	8.4	4,5% (±1%)
Foreign Exchange (Rp/US\$)	8.946	9.010	9.622	12.128	12.097

Source: Central Bank of Indonesia, Finance Ministry of RI, [www.oilprice.net](http://www.oilprice.net) (2009) Updated (2012)

**Table 2.** Macro Economic Development Indicators

(1,000,000 IDR)

INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (fc)
<b>GDP at constan prices 2000 Rp. Billion</b>	2,314,458.8	2,464,566.1	2,618,938.4	2,770,345.1	3,017,268.7
<b>GDP at current market price</b>	6,446,851.9	7,419,187.1	8,229,439.4	9,083,972.2	10,523,270.3
<b>GDP growth (%)</b>	5.6	6.50	6.4	5.8	6.3
<b>GDP growth (%) for agriculture, forestry and fishery sector</b>	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.4
<b>GDP growth (%) for manufacturing sector</b>	3.6	5.0	6.3	5.6	5.7
<b>GDP growth (%) for services sector</b>	4.6	7.0	7.7	5.5	4.2
<b>GDP growth (%) for mining sector</b>	3.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1,1
<b>GDP growth (%) for construction sector</b>	7.3	5.3	5.6	6.5	7.7
<b>GDP growth (%) Financial, Ownership and Business Services</b>	5,5	7.3	8.0	7.6	7.6
<b>GDP growth (%)Transportation and Communication</b>	11.9	13.8	15.1	10.2	7.4
<b>GDP growth (%)Trade, Hotel and Restaurant</b>	9.3	7.9	9.2	5.9	4.3
<b>GDP growth (%)Electricity, Gas and Water Supply</b>	7.2	4.2	4.2	5.6	7.5
<b>Population (number)</b>	237,556	241,417	244,775	248,422	252,069
<b>Population growth rate (%)</b>	2.9	1.62	1.39	1.49	1.49
<b>Labour force (number)</b>	116,000	109,67	112,80	120,17	125,31
<b>Labour force growth rate (%)</b>	1,9	(5,4)	2,8	6,5	4,3
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	8,595,600	7,700,220	7,610,000	7,410,931	7,147,069
<b>Unemployment growth rate (%)</b>	(7.16)	(10.42)	(1.17)	(2.62)	(3.56)
<b>Inflation rate</b>	6.96	3.8	4.3	8.4	4,5% (±1%)
<b>Short term interest rate (%)</b>	17.56	17.58	18.00	18,4*	18,9*
<b>Long term interest rate (%)</b>	15.18	15.27	16.00	16,8*	17,7*
<b>Changes in Consumer Price Index (2007=100)</b>	118.37	114.59	131.92	149,8*	170,0*
<b>Average change against USD\$</b>	8.946	9.023	9.622	12.128	12.097

Source: CBS (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013); Central Bank of Indonesia (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013); statistics Indonesia

### 3. OVERVIEW OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

#### 3.1 Construction Investment

The construction value completed can be seen in Tabel 3. In the last five years, civil works were dominant construction projects in Indonesia. Civil works usually are financed by both central and local government as well as the state owned companies whose infrastructure business. In the next five years (2015 – 2019), the new government estimates to push infrastructure investments of 4,886 IDR trillion by which 3,386 IDR trillion for strategic infrastructures and 1,500 IDR trillion for basic infrastructures. The strategic infrastructure development plan to response archipelago connectivity include Sunda Brigde, Hub International Port (Kuala Tanjung, Maloy, Bitung), Trans Sumatra Highway, Trans Jawa Highway, National Road for Trans Kalimantan, National Road for Trans Sulawesi, National Road for Trans Maluku, Nasional Road for Trans Papua, Trans Sumatra Railway, Trans Kalimantan Railway, Trans Sulawesi Railway, Development of International dan Domestic Airports, National Capital Integrated Coastal Development (NCICD), Java Coastal Protection, Palapa Ring, Satelit Broadband, Consolidated Data Center.

Another strategic infrastructure development to be built for improving water resource management is river rehabilitation and dam restoration across the nation. Urban infrastructures are also targeted to improve urban area development such as MRT East-West, North-South Phase II and Monorail Jakarta, Elevated Loop Line Jabodetabek and BRT in 16 Cities, airport railways in Jakarta and other metropolitan cities, sewerage systems in Jakarta & other metropolitan areas. In addition, energy infrastructures are also the main concern of the government. The infrastructure energy investment covers development of coal powerplant Pembangunan near mining area of 5.000 MW including its cable distribution system under the sea of Jawa-Sumatera, Jawa-Kalimantan and Kalimantan-Sulawesi, development of geothermal power plant, development of LNG receiving terminal, oil refinery and gas networks across cities.

Funding of those construction investments are challenging since the government only provide small portion of investment required (30%) while the state owned company is aslo only 30%. Therefore, the government proposes PPP moderately for infrastructure investment about 20%. The rest is solely relied on off balance sheet (20%). The creative financing scheme is expected to overcome such off balance sheet.

Table 3. Type of Construction Completed (2010 – 2013).

Type of Construction	2010	2011	2012	2013*
Building Works	95 397 270	108 768 763	128 551 604	148 334 444
Civil Works	169 975 358	202 325 448	237 019 258	271 713 059
Special Construction Works	54 876 925	65 029 137	74 782 311	84 535 490
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>320 249 553</b>	<b>376 123 348</b>	<b>440 353 173</b>	<b>504 582 993</b>

Notes: Benchmark Series Data

\* Preliminary Figures

Source: CBS (2014)

### 3.2 Construction Companies

According to Law No. 18/1999, construction company consists of consulting and contracting company. Consulting company can be as planner and designer and also supervision engineer. Most of construction companies are small medium enterprises. Under the new registration scheme and classification, Table 7 shows updated number of construction companies in 2014.

Table 7. The Number of Construction Companies including Consulting Companies

NO	QUALIFICATION	CONTRACTING COMPANIES		CONSULTING COMPANIES	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1	LARGE	3.939	3	429	7
2	MEDIUM	11.322	8	908	14
3	SMALL	126.698	89	5.081	79
	TOTAL	141.959	100	6.418	100

Source: NCSDB (2014)

The number of foreign construction companies has been increasing after MP3EI launched in 2011. In 2013, the number of foreign contracting companies registered in Indonesia is 302 firms mostly coming from Japan dan China as well as Korea. The number of contractors from China working in Indonesia now increases 53 firms. The number of Indian contractors remains 4 since 1 contractor left.

Table 8. The Number of Foreign Construction Companies

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
ASEAN	14	14	16	16	16
NON-ASEAN	184	193	237	239	286
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>302</b>

Source: PusbinUK (2012)

Table 9. The Origin of Construction Companies in Indonesia

Tahun	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Japan	75	74	80	80	81
China	32	32	39	39	53
Korea	26	33	57	60	81
India	0	1	5	5	4

Source: PusbinUK (2013)

### 3.3 Construction Employees and Workforce

The number of workforce working in the construction sector is more than 5 million people in average. The following table 7 shows annual number of construction workers. The number of skilled workers registered by NCSDB (2014) is 43,381 persons consisting of 3<sup>rd</sup> class of skilled workers (4,563), 2<sup>nd</sup> class of skilled workers (9,765) and 1<sup>st</sup> class of

skilled workers (30,921) respectively. The number of professionals working in the construction sector is 59,378 persons consisting of junior engineers (31,867), senior engineers (26,687) and principal engineers (2,975) respectively.

Table 11. The number of construction workforce

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (feb)
Construction Labour	5,590,000	6,340,000	6,869,565	6,349,387	7,211,967

Source: CBS (2014)

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