

INDONESIA ROAD SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

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OUTLINE

- 1. INTRODUCTION
- 2. THE ROAD STATISTICS
- 3. NATIONAL LONG TERM GOALS
- 4. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES ON THE ROAD SECTOR
- 5. FINANCING GAP AS THE OPPORTUNITY
- 6. ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN
- 7. DELIVERY METHODS FOR ROAD SECTOR DEVELOPMENT
- 8. ON-GOING ROAD PROJECTS COOPERATION BETWEEN INDONESIA JAPAN
- 9. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES ON THE TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT
- 10. POTENTIAL FUTURE COOPERATION BETWEEN INDONESIA-JAPAN
- 11. CONCLUSION



1. INTRODUCTION COUNTRY OUTLOOK





Indonesia is located between the Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean thus bridging Asia with Europe, Middle East and Africa

15th largest country in the world

Total Land Area: 1,811,569 sq km

Distant from furthest points: 5.2

thousand Km

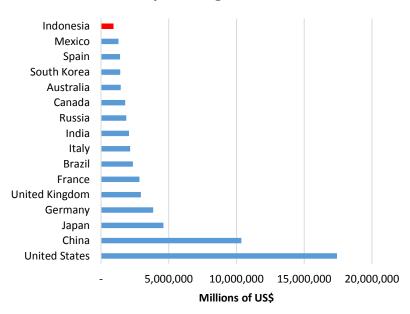
17,508 islands

5th largest population in the world (Population: 248 millions)

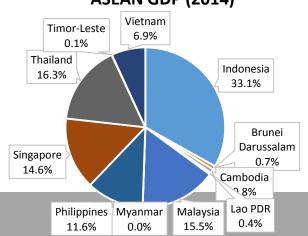
1. INTRODUCTION ECONOMIC STRENGTH



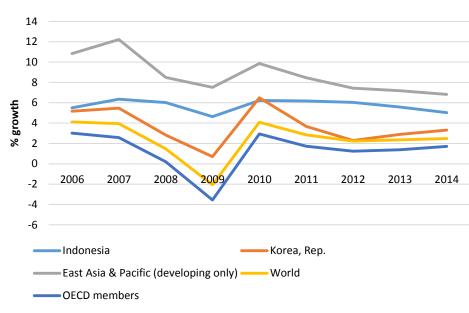
Top 16 Largest GDP



ASEAN GDP (2014)



GDP Growth Rate

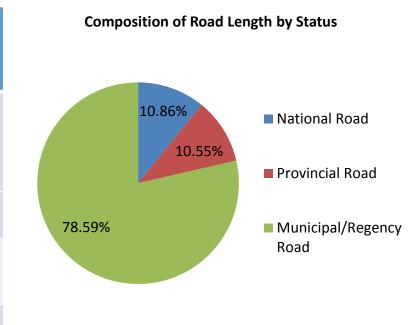


- Indonesia is the largest economy of ASEAN accounting for 33% of the total ASEAN GDP and is the 16th largest GDP in the world.
- Indonesia has maintain positive economic growth even with the financial crisis that took place in 2009.

2. THE ROAD STATISTICS



| Road Status | Length (km) | Percentage of Total Road Length | Stable Road Condition | Authority | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| National Road | 47,017 (non toll road) | 11% | 86 % | Central Gov't | |
| | 820 (toll road) | | | | |
| Provincial Road | 46,486 | 11% | 70.99 % | Provincial Gov't | |
| Municipal/ Regency Road | 346,294 | 78% | 57.01 % | Municipal/ Regency Gov't | |
| TOTAL | 440,617 | 100% | | | |



- Indonesia has the longest road network in ASEAN
- National road serves as the main primary-arterial road network and in general is in good condition
- However, a lot of provincial and municipal/regency roads are in poor conditions. This situation hamper Indonesia road network connectivity

Source: Statistics Bureau, 2010

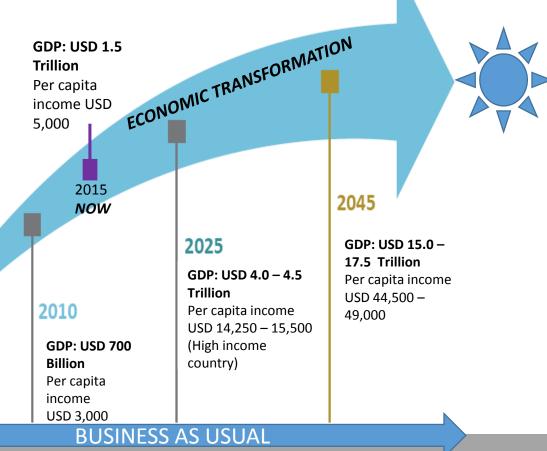




Three Steps toward achieving long term goals:

- Creating new integrated economic activities by <u>improving accessibility</u> to natural resources, geographic and human resources potential.
- Improving production and marketing efficiency to enhance national economic competitiveness and resiliency
- Promoting innovation-driven economy

Improving Accessibility means the provision of decent and reliable infrastructure such as roads, toll roads and bridges.



4. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN THE ROAD SECTOR



Network

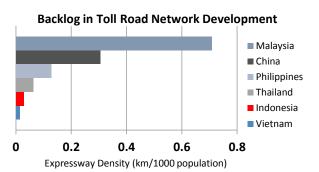
- Backlog and less competitive logistic infrastructure caused by high logistic cost and high travel time on main corridors (2.7 hr/KM).
- Unready and less spread of expressway development.
- **Unbalance modal share**; too dominant on the road sector (85%); congestion in metropolitan area
- **Spatially unbalance road performance**; the conditions of sub national roads are less stable compare to national roads.

Delivery

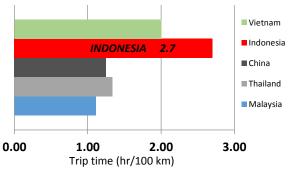
- Less optimal delivery system due to traditional procurement,
- Too many small size contracts
- Government bear all the risks

Financing

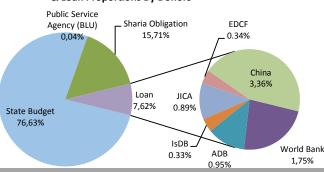
 Limited alternative financing models including less optimal Public Private Partnership (PPP) scheme; too dependant on the public resources



High Cost of Land Transport - Low Connectivity between Economic Activity Center



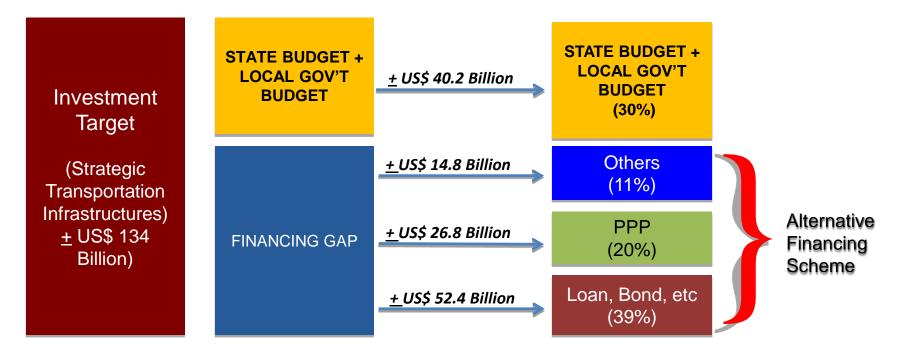
2016 Road Sector Budget Proportions & Loan Proportions By Donors







With a very big dream, comes a huge responsibility to provide abundant of financial source. As the government could only provide \pm 30% of the total needs, there should be another type of financial scheme. Instead of view the financial gap as a problem, it would be better to recognize this as an opportunity for private sectors to give a hand by investing their capital in the development of hard infrastructures.



US\$ rate as of 23/10/2015

6. ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2015-2019



- Accelerating the development of Multimodal
 Transportation System
- Accelerating the development of National Logistic System
- Encourage the equilibrium of nationaloriented transportation as well as local and regional-oriented transportation
- Building integrated transportation network in order to support investment on economic zones and outlets





6. ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN



DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HIGHWAYS STRATEGIC PLAN 2015-2019

Increased connectivity support to Increased stability of National Road (98%) strengthen competitiveness (77%) Reducing travel time in the main corridors down **Utilization of National Road** Facilitation for sub national 2019 to 2.2 hr/100 km up to 133 billion vehicle km road up to 100% **Support to Sub Road Network Development Asset Management National Road** Preservation of 1.000 KM Expressway 2015 47.017 KM National 500 KM Sub National 2.650 KM New Roads 3.072 KM Capacity Expansion Road (including **Road Facilitation** 2019 (including FO/UP) bridge)

2014

Connectivity 70% Travel time 2.7 hr/100 km Stability of national road 94%
Utilization of national road 98 billion vehicle km

6. ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HIGHWAYS STRATEGIC PLAN 2015-2019

Support on Development of 24 New Seaports



Support on Harbour in 60 locations



 Support on urban areas and rail crossings



Support on 15 Priority industrial Areas





Support on Development of 15New Airports



▶ Support on Railways



Support on 25 Priority National Tourism Strategic Zones (KSPN)

Expressway Construction (1.000 km)

National Road Construction (2.650 km)

Construction of FO/UP on the rail intersection and metropolitan area (15.000 m)

Preservation of National Road (47.017 km)

Support on local/provincial road (500 km)

Development of Strategic Road to support Tourism and border area

Construction on missing link (to seaport and airport)

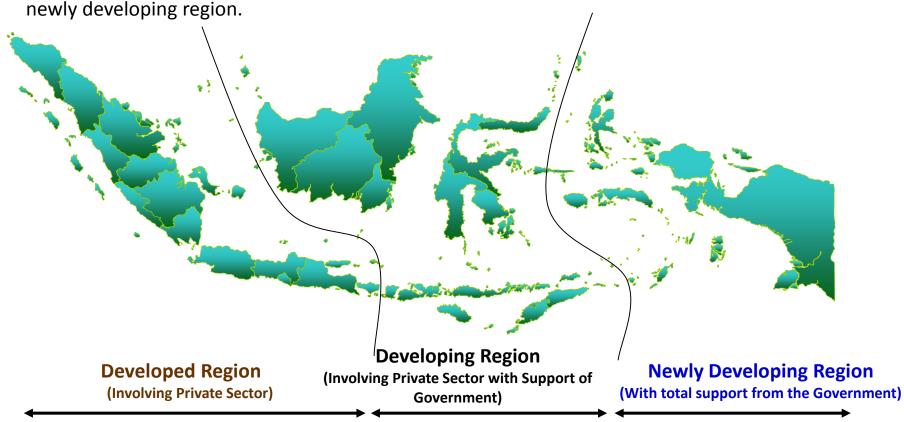
Construction of Ring Road

6. ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

REGIONAL APPROACH ON INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

- 1. Regional approach to achieve "infrastructure for all" and "sustainable development".
- 2. Toll Road provision, operation, and maintenance in the developed region involving private sector.

3. Government budget can be allocated to provide and improve road network in the developing and



Expressway Development

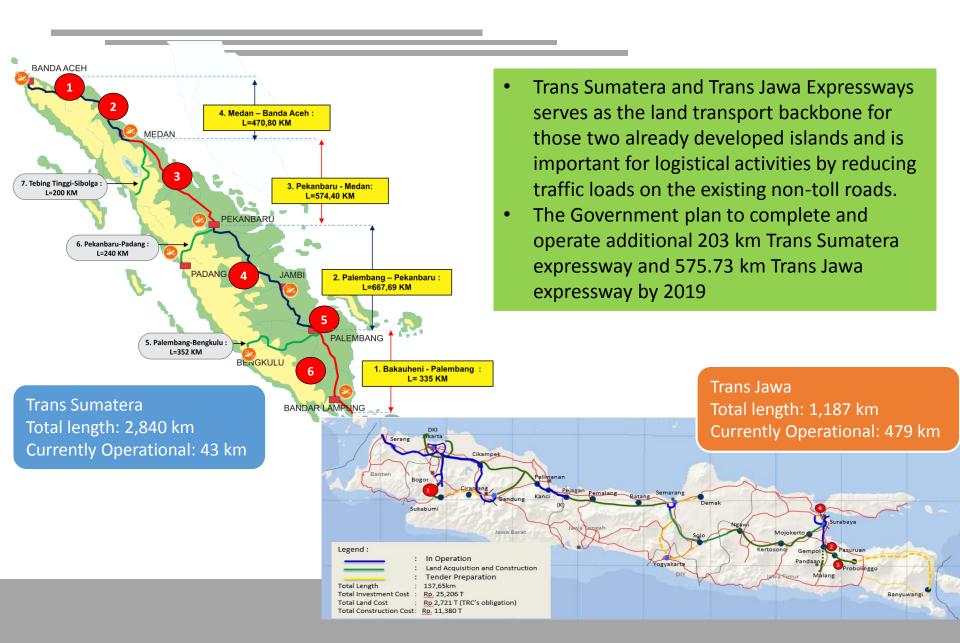




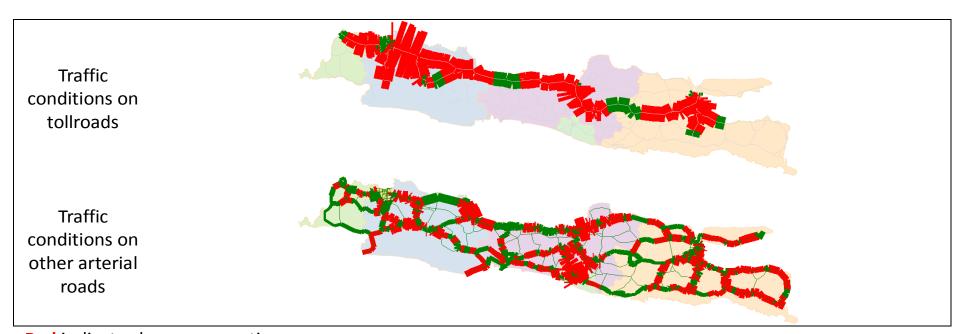
- Since the first toll road opened in 1978, Indonesia can only expand its toll road network up to 948 km (recent data).
- Toll Roads (Expressways) is important as the land transport backbone especially to support National Logistic System
- In the long run, Indonesia plan to expand its Toll Road network up to 6,115 km, mostly located in Sumatera and Jawa.

Trans Sumatera and Trans Jawa Expressways





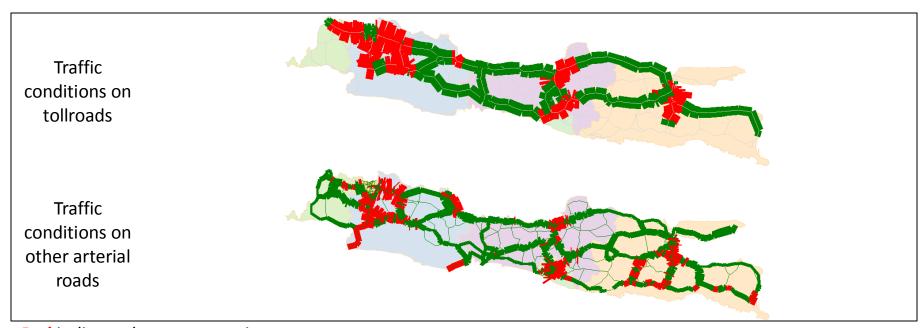
Traffic Conditions on Java in 2030 with Current (Trans-Java) Tollroad Plans



Red indicates heavy congestion



Required Additional Road Network to Achieve Acceptable Traffic Conditions on Java in 2030



Red indicates heavy congestion

7. DELIVERY METHODS FOR ROAD SECTOR DEVELOPMENT



SOE, SBOT/Lease, BOT **Expressway PPP PBAS Traditional Procurement National Road** PBC, PBMC **Traditional Procurement Metropolitan** and **Urban Road** PBC, PBMC **Traditional Procurement Sub National Road Incentive Based Road Improvement and Maintenance**



8. ON-GOING ROAD PROJECTS COOPERATION BETWEEN INDONESIA – JAPAN



| No. | Project | Туре | Amount (JPY) | Scope of Work |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|----------------|--|
| 1 | The Project for Construction of Bridges in the Province of Nusa Tenggara Barat Phase 3 | Grand Aid | 961,000,000 | Construction of 10 bridges (with various length between 20-50 m) Construction of approach roads Construction of river bank protections |
| 2 | Expert on Road Policy | Grand Aid | 22,073,000 | Provide advice and/or guidance in the road sector and assisting the formulation of road and project policies |
| 3 | Aceh Reconstruction Project IP – 545 | Project Assistance -Loan | 11,593,000,000 | Civil works: Reconstruction of 141 KM roads Consulting services and construction supervision of the civil works |
| 4 | Tanjung Priok Access Road Construction Project Phase 1 IP – 529 | Project Assistance -Loan | 26,306,000,000 | Civil works: Construction of 8,3 KM flyovers as access roads for Tanjung Priok Port Consulting services and construction supervision of the civil works |
| 5 | Tanjung Priok Access Road Construction Project Phase 2 IP – 531 | Project Assistance -Loan | 26,620,000,000 | Civil works: Construction of 4 KM flyovers as access roads for Tanjung Priok Port Consulting services and construction supervision of the civil works |

9. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES ON THE TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT: PPP SCHEME





| NO. | - | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 0 | / |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Segment Name | Serpong-Balaraja *) **) | Manado-Bitung *) | Balikpapan- Samarinda *) | Pandaan-Malang *) | Cileunyi- Sumedang- Dawuan | Panimbang-Serang | Batu Ampar-Muka Kuning-Bandara Hang Nadim |
| Length (km)/ No of Sections | 30,00/ 3 | 39,00/ 2 | 99,02/ 5 | 37,62/ 3 | 58,50/ 6 | 83,90/ - | 25,00/ - |
| Investment Cost (Rp. Milyar) | 5.177 | 8.745 | 13.086 | 2.968 | 10.033 | 6.738 | 2.200 |
| Land Cost (Rp. Milyar)/ Progress | 1.751/ 0% | 1.200/ Seksi I 88,92% | 1.200/ 85% | 294 22,35% | 1.295/ 31,28% | 1.006/0% | - / - |
| Status | Tender Preparation (Finished | Praqualification | Praqualification | Tender Announcement on | Tender Preparation (Tender Starting | Tender Preparation (Tender Starting | Tender Preparation 19 (Tender Starting |

10. POTENTIAL FUTURE COOPERATION BETWEEN INDONESIA-JAPAN



In addition to what Government of Indonesia and Government of Japan have done, the GoI feels the urge for more assistance/learning from the GoJ in terms of:

| Project | Location | Objective |
|--|---|---|
| Intelligence Transportation System | Pilot project in main island for National Road (Toll and Non-Toll) | Improve Incident Response Actions Improve Traffic Response Actions Snycronize data from Toll Road and Non-Toll Road authority Snycronize data from Public Transport and Police authority |
| Urban Arterial Road Improvement Project | Big cities/ metropolitan areas | Improve connectivity and mobility, as well as alleviate traffic congestion in big cities/metropolitan areas (Palembang, Medan, Bandung, Semarang, Denpasar and Banjarmasin) by construction of bypasses/ring roads |
| Project Delivery Scheme | National Road (Non-Toll) | Lesson learnt from Japan experiences on national road delivery system Improve the national road delivery system (effective and efficient) |
| Construction of Flyovers and Underpasses | National Roads in Big Cities and Railway Crossings | Improve mobility in big cities Improve safety for road users in railway crossings Usage of barriers in flyovers to reduce noise pollution for surrounding area and wind impacts on vehicles |
| Construction of Tunnel | West Sumatera | Improve connectivity and reduce travel time |
| Long Span Bridge | Subject TBD | Improve connectivity and reduce travel time |
| Road Safety Audit & Road Safety Inspection | Main corridors of Primary Roads | Reducing traffic accidents numbers by taking ex ante evaluation and ex post evaluation |

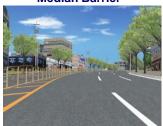
Intelligent Transport



Fly Over



Median Barrier



Tunnel





VIDEO OF INDONESIA ROAD PROJECT

11. CONCLUSION

- ☐ Ministry of Public Works and Housing supports infrastructure connectivity and logistic movement as one of crucial aspects in reducing and eliminating non-tariff barriers to trade and investment.
- ☐ Future road development plan of DGH is focusing on **road network development, road network management, and support to sub-national road**.
- □ In realizing such program especially road network development (capacity expansion), the main issues faced today are related to the land acquisition process and low feasibility of the projects (the need for Government support and guarantee to increase the project's attractiveness to the private sector).
- ☐ Innovative delivery is needed in infrastructure funding and financing to support Public Private Partnership in infrastructure provision especially on the road sector.
- ☐ Indonesia welcome to all participation which will be beneficiary to the acceleration of road sector improvement and development.





THANK YOU