



CENTRE FOR
STRATEGIC AND
INTERNATIONAL
STUDIES

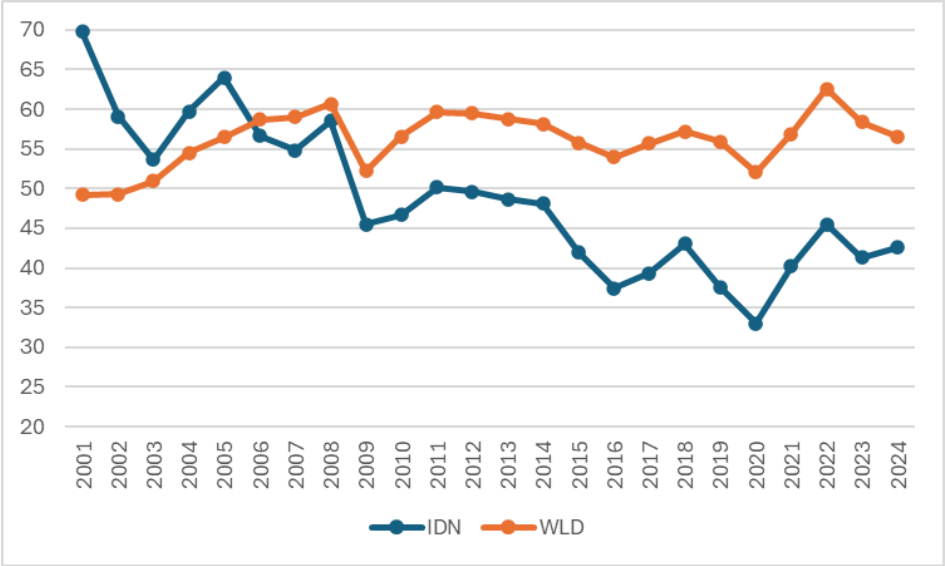
Resilience through Self-sufficiency: Indonesia's Approach to Supply Chain Resilience

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Context: Indonesia and Global Supply Chains

Indonesia’s trade over GDP has been declining....



Comtrade Database

Indonesia is not as integrated to global supply chains as its neighbours.....

	Foreign Value Added in Final Demand		Foreign Value Added in Export	
	Indonesia	ASEAN	Indonesia	ASEAN
Agriculture	11%	17%	9%	14%
Industry	33%	42%	12%	23%
Manufacturing	35%	43%	15%	29%
Computer, electronic	42%	65%	25%	35%
Machinery and equipment	56%	79%	19%	36%
Motor vehicles	32%	44%	22%	36%
Textiles, wearing apparel	44%	48%	19%	29%

TIVA Database

Context: Policy and Economic Environment

Pandemic Covid-19

Improving Economic
Independence

Geopolitical Conflict
and Tensions

Industrial Deepening

Risks of Fragmentation

Taking Advantage of the
Changing Global Economy

Grand Narrative of Economic Resilience....

- Indonesian government's perception of supply chain resilience has evolved to strategic national security issues
 - Initially, resilience meant improving logistics and connectivity
 - The focus now is to increase domestic production and strategic stockpiles
- Complemented by sector-specific strategies to built end-to-end, from raw materials to consumer products
- The goal is to reduce imports dependence mostly by state-driven investments

Jokowi Launches New Phase of Industrial Park in Bid to Lure Investors Away from China

July 26, 2024, 06:50 PM



Prabowo stresses food, energy self-sufficiency for sovereignty

December 30, 2024 18:59 GMT+700



Major Policy Orientation

Joko Widodo's Period

“Downstreaming” and
Resources Nationalism

Local Contents
Regulations

Business Climate
Improvement

Prabowo's Period

Continuation of Jokowi's
Initiatives

Expansion of Food
Estate Program

Domestic-first Energy
Security

Indonesia's Approach to Resilience: Downstream Strategy and Export Ban of Critical Minerals

Export ban was introduced
2009

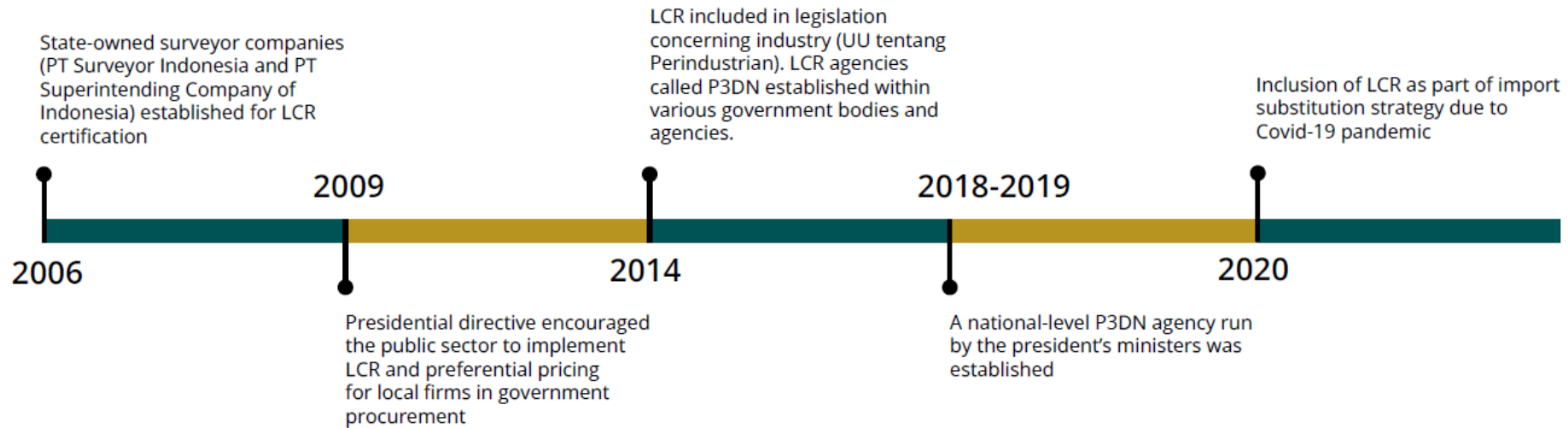
Supposed to be implemented in
2014

Due to lack of investment delayed in
2017 to 2022

Investment came mostly from China
2016 – 2020

Export ban for nickel was expedited
to 2020

- Export ban of mineral is not a new policy, but regain its importance in the last few years as an industrial policy and strategy
- Indonesia has an ambition to become major hub for EV and other sustainable products which intensively use critical minerals
- It only attracted smelting companies for semi-processed
- The intention to build the whole nickel value chain remain to be far away from realization

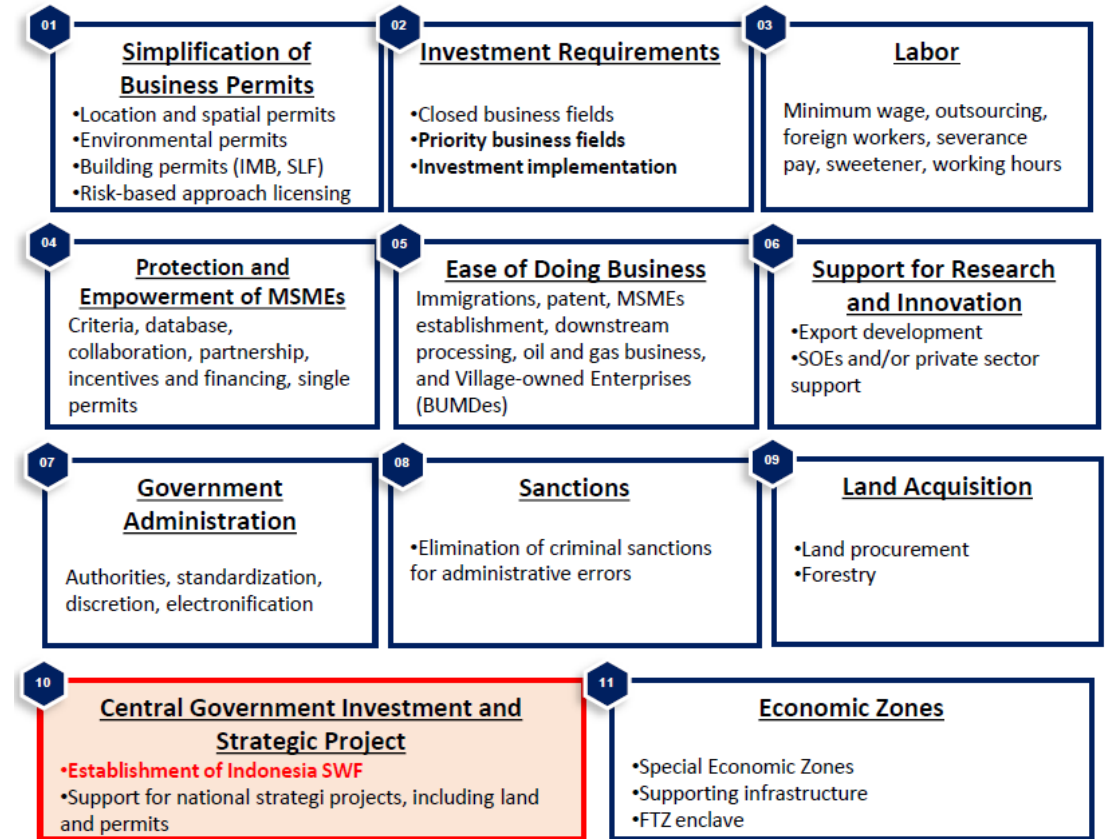


Indonesia's Approach to Resilience: Local Content Requirements

- LCR is not a new policy either, but regained popularity to support import substitution strategy and encourage industrial production in Indonesia
- It is compulsory regulation for many products to enter Indonesian market
- Applied to health and medical products, as well as ICT, and recently extended to green products, such as solar panel
- CSIS study (2023) reported that LCR negatively affected industrial performance of manufacturing sector, both downstream and upstream

Regulatory Reform and Business Climate Improvement

- The government also launched campaign to improve business climate
- The recent one is the introduction of Omnibus Law on Job Creation that reviewed 79 laws related to economic activities and business
- But the result remain to be seen since it attracts a lot of objections and difficult to keep the spirit of reform in the implementing regulations
- For instance, the implementing regulation on industrial development introduced new protectionist measure of commodity balance that undermine business activities



Prabowo's Food Estate Program for Food Resilience

- Food estate strategy puts self-sufficiency at the center of resilience: bigger, faster, more state-directed
- The target is expanding farmland by 3 million ha in five years, and to produce 20 million ton of paddy, reducing reliance on imports
- Complemented by series of import control via the “commodity balance” mechanism

Indonesia's 'Food Estate' under Prabowo: Implications & Risks

Program snapshot

Self-sufficiency focus



Goals: self-sufficiency in rice, corn, sugar



Speed & coordination
OMFA centralization
single decision-making



Geographic diversification
Papua
port and road
risk spread



Farmland expansion: -3m ha target, -1m ha Merauke



State operator; Agrinas
Pangan Nusantara
(20 food production centers)



Legal basis, MOEF Regulation
P24-2020 (forest reallocation)

Figures as reported in late
2024–2025 press and official
statements; subject to change”

IMPLICATIONS



Capacity & redundancy
Mills, dryers, silos
buffer stocks,
supply reliability



Speed & coordination
CMFA centralization
single decision-making
shock response



Geographic diversification
Papua port and road
risk spread



Nutrition linkage
Supplies for Free
Nutritious Meal program

Risks & Trade-Offs

Risks & Trade-Offs



Environment & climate
Deforestation, peat drainage
fires, biodiversity
critical if estates encroach
on protected or high-
carbon areas



Indigenous rights & social
Tenure conflicts, displacement
requires strong safeguard



Agronomy & hydrology
Soil suitability, irrigation,
yields Central Kalimantan
failure shows risk

WHAT TO WATCH (2025–2027)

- Actual hectares delivered

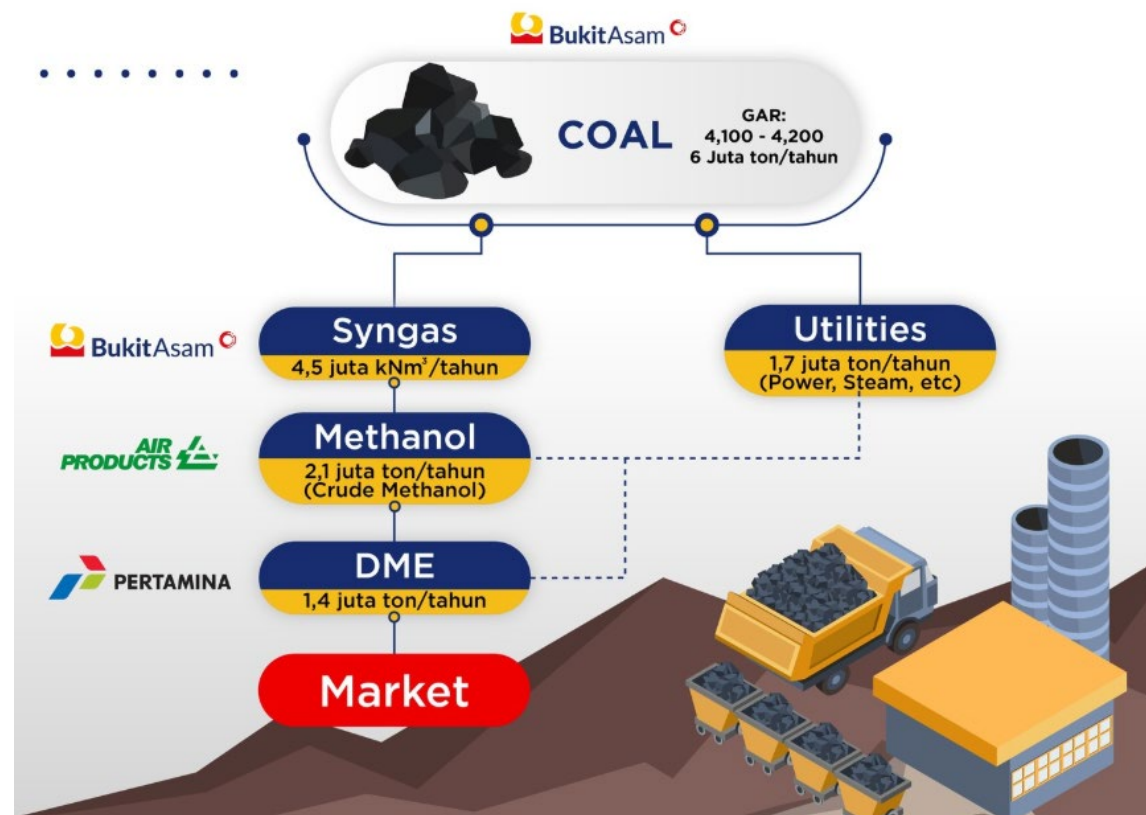
WHAT TO WATCH (2025–2027)

- Actual hectares delivered
- EIA and safeguards observed
- Post-harvest centers operational
- Import policy agility

Domestic-first Energy Resilience

- Increase the use of biofuel to B50 (diesel with 50% FAME) in 2026
- Gasification of coal to DME to reduce dependence on imported LPG and monetize low-cost coal with plan to produce it in Sumatra and Kalimantan
- Increase DMO for natural gas and building infrastructure
- All of them is to increase the use of domestic sources and increase energy sovereignty

Skema Bisnis Coal to DME



Economic Resilience through Self-sufficiency

	Developed Economies	Emerging Economies
Objectives	Their national security broadened to include economic dimensions	Their emphasis tends to be on basic needs and macroeconomic stability
Focus	Encapsulating efforts to safeguard critical economic interests from external threats	Focus more on food security, energy access, and avoiding balance-of-payments crises rather than high-tech supply chains
Common Strategies	Ensuring stable supplies of critical materials; protecting sensitive innovations	Energy and food self-sufficiency; maintaining foreign reserves to protect currencies

- Indonesia finds itself somewhere between these two paradigms although recently lean towards self sufficiency approach
- Improving competitiveness by extending domestic supply chain of various manufacture is another strategy that Indonesia pursues

Business Responses to These Strategies

- The government strategies tend to encourage domestic supply chains development, often by having import restrictions to inputs
- Business associations pressed the government to relax import restrictions because risk of running short on inputs
 - Shifting some procurement to local suppliers where quality permits, but still limited
- The government just released new regulations on local contents of that relax the calculation of domestic contents for manufacturing products
- Food manufacture producers have been significantly affected by import restrictions on food raw materials, leading to higher prices and less competitive industry
- The result of these strategies to improve resilience is unclear, while the impact has affected economic and business performance

Thank
you!

