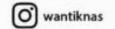
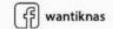
# Digital Technology Development and its Implication to Indonesia

Dr. Ing Ilham Akbar Habibie, MBA

Chief Executive, National ICT Council President, ICC Indonesia













### Organisational Structure (Presidential Decree No. 1/2014)



### **Steering Committee**



**Chairman**: President of the Republic of Indonesia

Vice Chairman: Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs

Chief Executive: Minister of National Development Planning or Head of the National Development

Planning Agency (Bappenas)

#### Members:

Minister of Communication and Informatics
Minister of Education and Culture
Minister of Industry
Minister of Health
Minister of Finance
Minister of Research and Technology
Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy
Cabinet Secretary

#### **Partner Team**

 ICT Stakeholders stipulated by the chief Executive of Streering Committee

### **Advisory Team**

### University(s):

 Rector of ITB, Rector of UI, Rector of UGM, Rector of ITS

### Telecommunication Providers:

 President Director of PT. Telkom, President Director of PT. Indosat, President Director of PT. XL Axiata

#### **Dunia Usaha**

 Chairman of KADIN, Chairman of KII, Chairman of KEI

#### Others:

Experts, Practitioners

### **Executive Team**

Chief Executive: Dr. Ing. Ilham Akbar Habibie, M.B.A

Vice Chief : Vice Minister of National

Development Planning / National Development Planning

Agency (Bappenas)\*

**Secretary**: Directorate General of Postal and Informatics Resources and Devices (SDPPI) of the Ministry of Communication and Informatics

(Kemkominfo)

Vice Secretary : Muhammad Andy Zaky

Vice Secretary II: Mira Tayyiba

#### Members:

Government: Deputy of Infrastructure Acceleration and Area Development Coordination of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affair; Director General of Informatics Application of the Ministry of Communication and Informatics; Secretary General of the Ministry of Health; Secretary General of the Ministry of Trade; Directorate General of Budget of the Ministry of Finance; Secretary of the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform; Main Secretary of the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas); Deputy of Facility and Infrastructure of the Bappenas; Head of Centre for Data and Information Technology of the Ministry of Education and Culture; Director of Energy, Telecommunication and Informatics of the Bappenas; Head of Organisation and Governance Bureau of the Bappenas

**Association:** Chairman of MASTEL (Indonesia Telematics Society); Vice Chairman of ICT and Broadcasting Affairs of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN);

**Expert/Practitioners:** Pakar/Praktisi: Sylvia Sumarlin; Indra Utoyo; Hari Sungkari; Garuda Sugardo; Zainal A. Hasibuan; Virano G. Nasution; Ashwin Sasongko Sastrosubroto; Anantyo Wahyu Nugroho

**Work Group** 

**Secretariat Team** 



## Tasks of WANTIKNAS (Presidential Decree No. 1 Year 2014)

- Formulate the general policy and strategic direction of national development, through the development of information and communication technology, which includes infrastructure, applications, and content;
- Conduct assessment, evaluation, and input in determining the steps to resolve the existing strategic issues for the development of information and communication technology;
- Conduct National coordination with Central/ Local Government, State-owned Entreprise/ Regional-owned Enterprises, Businesses, Professional Agencies, and general public in the development of information and communication technology as well as empowering society; and
- Provide approvement on the implementation on inter-ministerial information and communication technology development programmes to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency

### New Task of WANTIKNAS (National Development Planning Ministerial Decree No.45/2020)

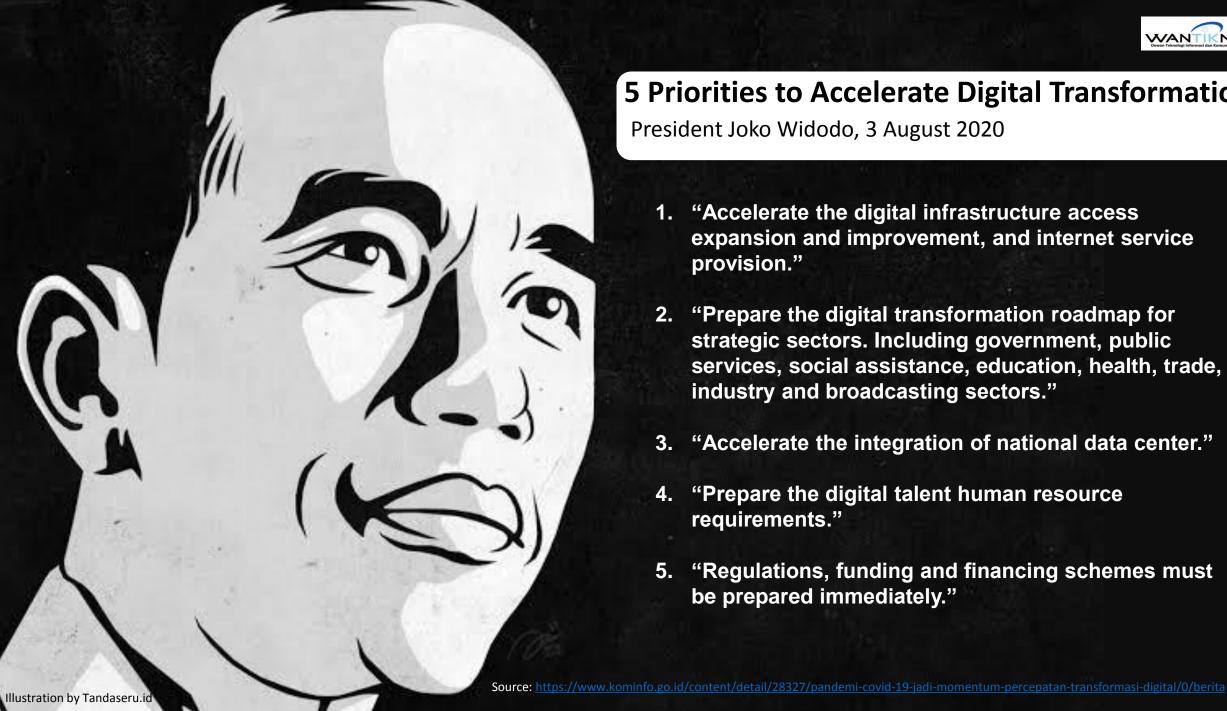
The tasks referred to in the Presidential Decree No.1/2014 are also carried out in the context of digital transformation development





President Joko Widodo, 3 August 2020

- 1. "Accelerate the digital infrastructure access expansion and improvement, and internet service provision."
- 2. "Prepare the digital transformation roadmap for strategic sectors. Including government, public services, social assistance, education, health, trade, industry and broadcasting sectors."
- "Accelerate the integration of national data center."
- "Prepare the digital talent human resource requirements."
- "Regulations, funding and financing schemes must be prepared immediately."



## **Digital Transformation Era**



## **Industrial Revolution from Time to Time**



- Rural societis become industrial and urban
- Iron and textile industries along with the development of the steam engine

Second Industrial Revolution (The Technological Revolution)

1870-1914



- Advancements of technology from analogue electronic and mechanical devices to the digital technology avalaible today
- Advances like personal computer, the internet and the information and communications technology (ICT)

Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0-The Internet Revolution)

Late 1900-ongoing

1840-1870 First Industrial Revolution

- Period of pre-existing industries and expansion of new one
- Use of electric power to create mass production
- Major technological advances: telephone, light bulbs, phonograph and internal combustion engine

1950-1970

Third Industrial Revolution (The Digital Revolution)

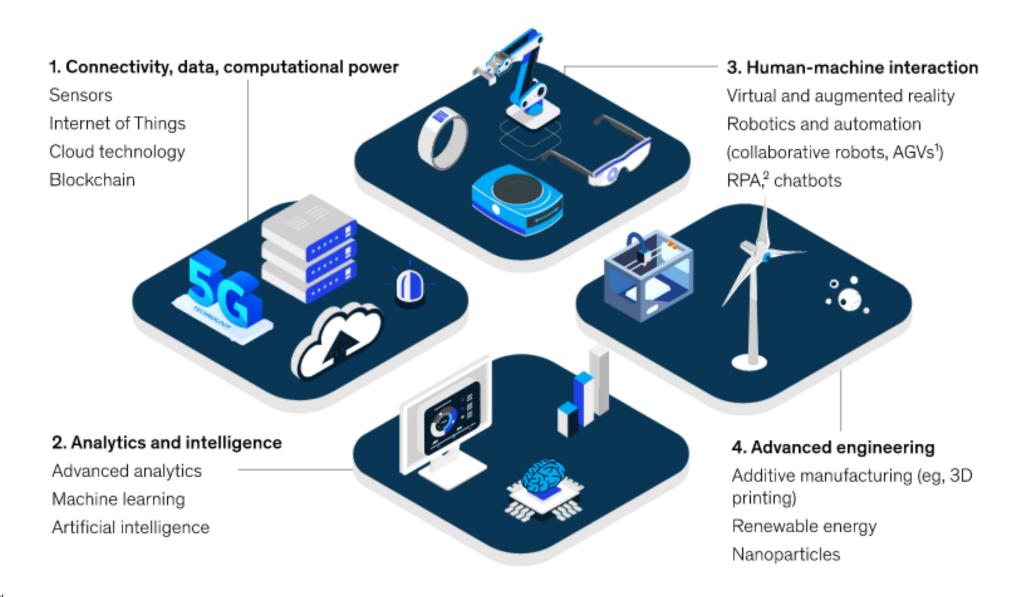


- Builds on the Digital Revolution representing new ways in wich technology becomes embedded within societis and the human body
- Emerging technologies in a number of fields: robotics, artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, quantum computing, biotechnology, IoT, 3D printing and autonomous vehicles





## **Technology in Industry 4.0**

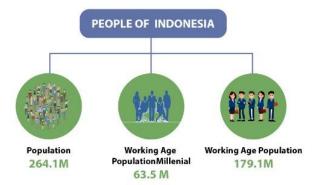


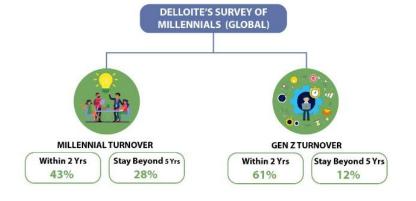
Source: Mckinsey

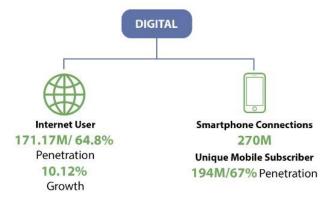


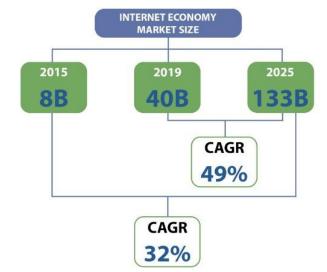
## Indonesia's Digital Landscape

2019









2020



**272,1** Mio. Total Population



175,4 Mio.

Internet users



338,2 Mio.

**Mobile Subscriptions** 



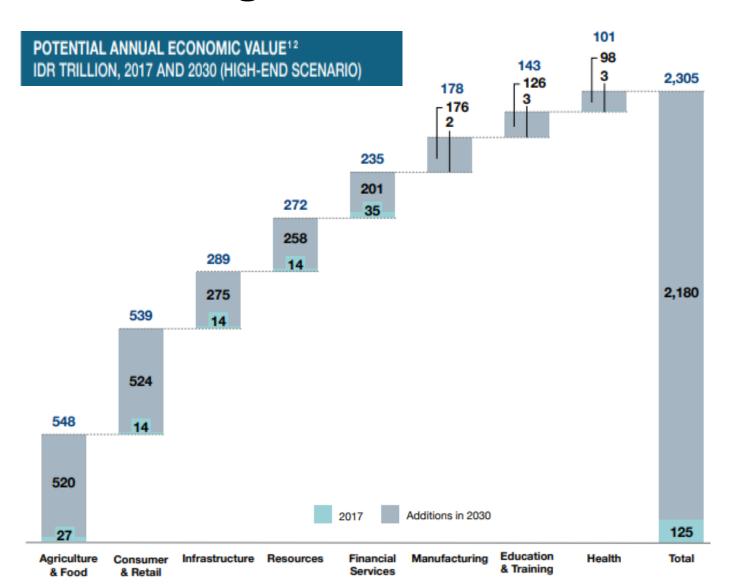
160 Mio.

Social media users

Sources: Kemkominfo; APJII; Wearesocial, 2020 (processed)



## Digital Trade Potential of Indonesia







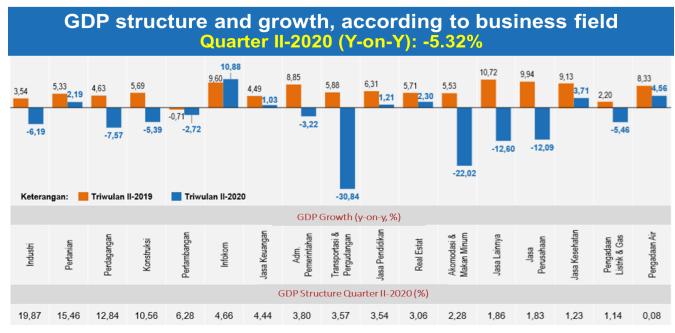
1. These estimates do not represent GDP or market size (revenue), but rather economic value, including consumer surplus. The sizing includes the economic value that is both "somewhat enabled" and "highly enabled" by digital trade.

2. Due to rounding to the nearest billion, the numbers in this table may not add up precisely to the totals indicated

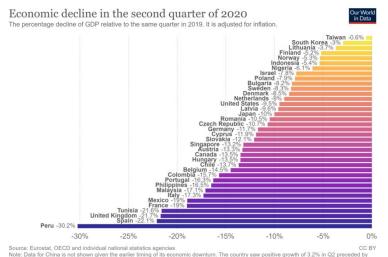
Source : The Digital Komodo Dragon: How Indonesia Can Capture The Digital Trade Opportunity At Home And Abroad (Alphabeta, 2018)



### **Pandemic Impact on Various Sectors**







Education quality decreases Unemployment rate increases Poverty rate increases



Economic growth decreases



## Harnessing Digital Technology during Pandemic Time

**Office Working** 

**Physical visit** 

Large group

**Mall Shopping** 

**Cash Payment** 



Work from home (online meeting, e-office)



School from home (online learning, edu broadcast)



Shop from home (e-commerce)



Digital Public Services (LAPOR, e-procurement)



Medication from home (Telemedicine)



Online financial transaction (online banking)

**Digital Touch** 

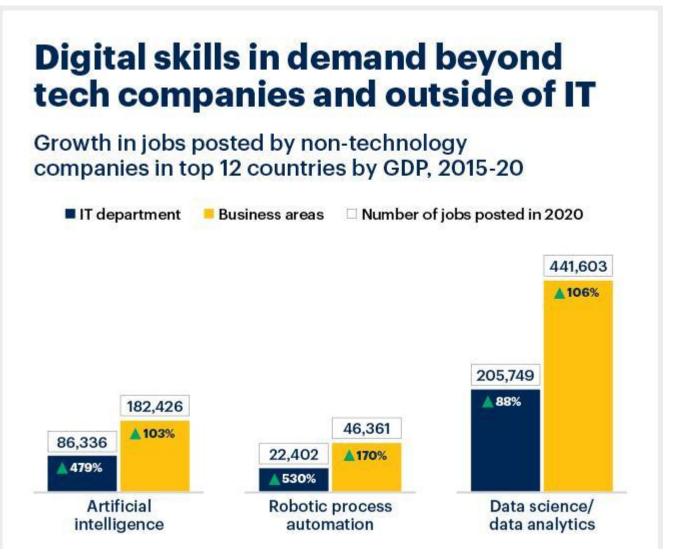




## Top 10 Strategic Technology Trends for 2020

### **People-centric Smart spaces** 500 Hyperautomation **Empowered Edge** Multiexperience Distributed Cloud Democratization Autonomous Things Human Practical Augmentation Blockchain Transparency and Al Security Traceability

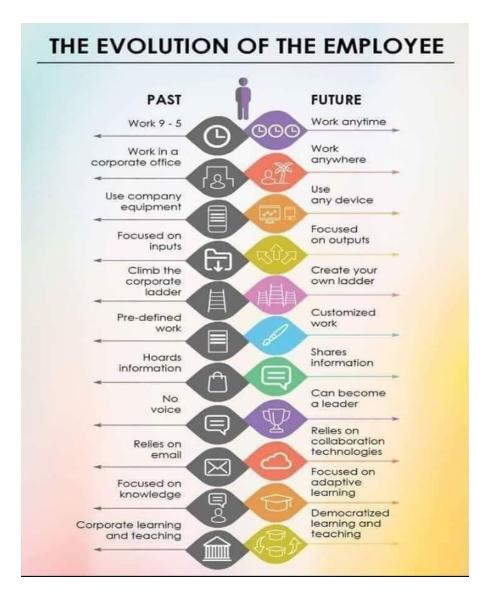
## Digital skills demand in top 12 countries by GDP



Source : Gartner Talent Neuron, 2020



### **Skills Set and Future Workforce**





Complex Problem Solving



Emotional Intelligence



Critical Thinking



Judgment and Decision Making



Creativity

Service

Orientation



People Management



Coordinating with Others



Negotiation



Cognitive Flexibility



## Digital Trade (1/2)

### Digital technology changes how business is done

### **Large multinationals**

 Attain truly global scale with new markets and suppliers. New strategies for products, assets, organization

### **Startups**

 >80% of tech-based startups are "born global". Foreign customers, financing, suppliers from day one

### **SMEs**

 Use digital platforms to find customers and suppliers abroad.
 50M on Facebook, 10M on Alibaba, 2M on Amazon

### Individuals

 New ways to work, learn, and communicate across borders.
 >900M have international connections on social media

### **Barriers**

- Lack of e-commerce readiness
- Discriminatory and incompatible national policies
- Legal gaps in existing trade rules
- Digital protectionism

### **Benefits**

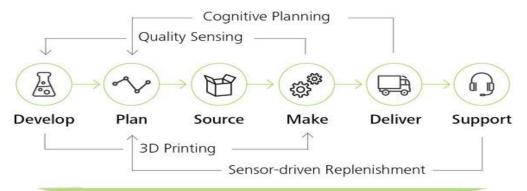
- New business models
- Fast and easy access to a global market place
- Lower transaction costs
- Access to diverse goods

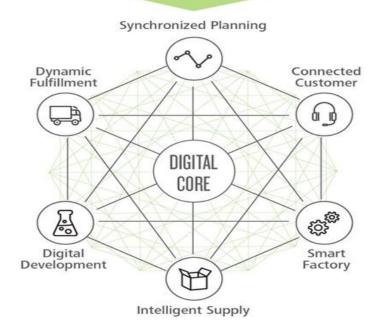
Source : McKinse (2016), B20 Official Twitter Account (2017)

## Digital Trade (2/2)



### **Digital Supply Network**







### **Dynamic and Integrated**

Digital supply networks establish a "digital thread" through physical and digital channels, connecting information, goods, and services in powerful ways:

- Physical to digital: Capture signals and data from the physical world to create a digital record.
- Digital to digital: Exchange and enrich information using advanced analytics, artificial intelligence, and machine learning to drive meaningful insights.
- Digital to physical: Deliver information in automated and more effective ways to generate actions and changes in the physical world.

Source: Deloitte, 2020



**Digital Transformation** Government **Strategic Framework Broadband Infrastructure** Connectivity Intelligence Digital
Intelligence Digital
Intelligence Digital Data-Driven Approach Community **Digital Transformation** Business for sustainable and equitable economic growth, improving the Goabilities & Agile Digital Talent Digital Building Capacity quality of social welfare and Sovernance environmental life STRATEGIC GOALS **Cyber Security as** STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES **Business-Enabler** STRATEGIC THRUST Academia **STAKEHOLDERS** Version 0.1 Sources: Wantiknas, 2020



## Closing



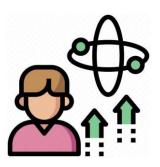
Information and Communication
Technology (ICT) has an important role in the recovery of the national economy and to compete in the global arena.



The **technological leap** caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the digital transformation process around the world.



It is necessary to strengthen digital capabilities and provide compatible policies to support business transformation.



It is necessary to accelerate the growth of National Digital Talent human resources that possess **future skill set** thus create various innovations within the country.



## Thank You















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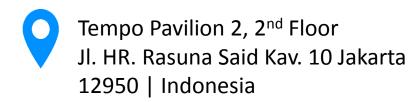
## Thank You



The world business organization













**ICC** Indonesia



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