



DEREGULASI PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PTSP

Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal - 2014

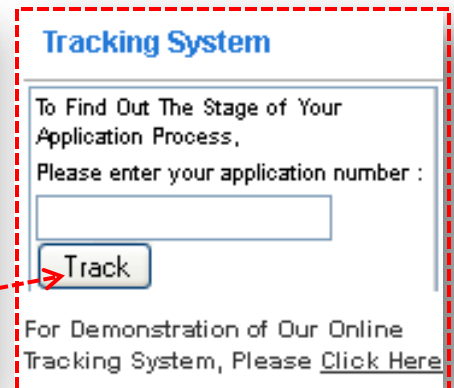
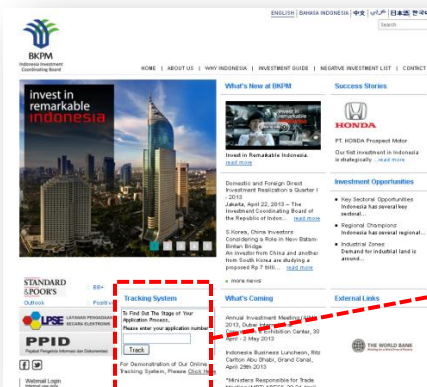
12 November 2014



Our services for investors

- Simplifying business start up and licensing procedures, including the **“one-stop shop”** (PTSP) licensing provision at BKPM, **60% reduction** of application forms (from 38 to 15 forms).
- Establishing an **Investor Relation Unit** at BKPM for information, facilitation and inquiries handling from existing and potential investors.
- Rolling-out the **Electronic Information Services and Investment Licensing (SPIPSE)** in **105 regions** (PTSP) throughout Indonesia.
- Helping **contain various obstacles** and giving **consultation** on problems investors face in the conduct of investments.
- Facilitating **foreign workers permit**.
- Launching the **investment tracking system**.

www.bkpm.go.id





Indonesia Economic Performance

Indonesia GDP Growth 2007 – Q2 2014

Year	Indonesia GDP Growth	World GDP Growth
2007	6.30%	5.3%
2008	6.00%	2.70%
2009	4.60%	-0.40%
2010	6.10%	5.20%
2011	6.50%	3.90%
2012	6.23%	3.20%
2013	5.78%	3.00%
Q2-2014	5.12%	3.70%*

Source: BPS, IMF

Notes: *) 2014 World GDP Growth projection data by IMF

ECONOMIC GROWTH:

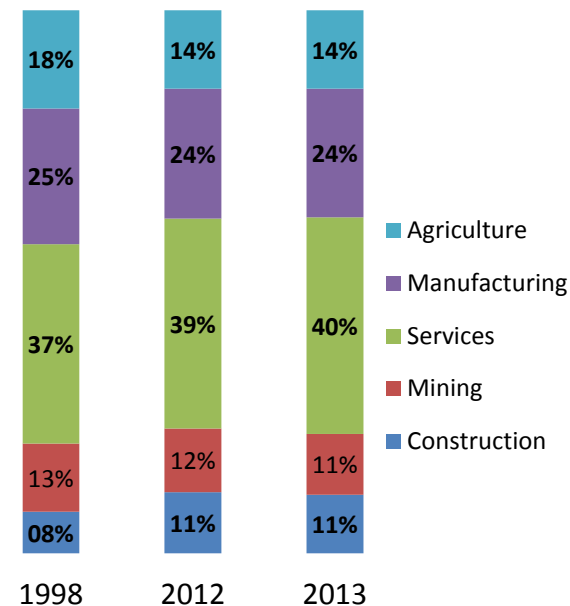
6.23% (2012), 5.78% (2013), and 5.12% (2014)

NOMINAL GDP: RP 9,084.0 TRILLION
(US\$ 1,009.3 BILLION) (2013)

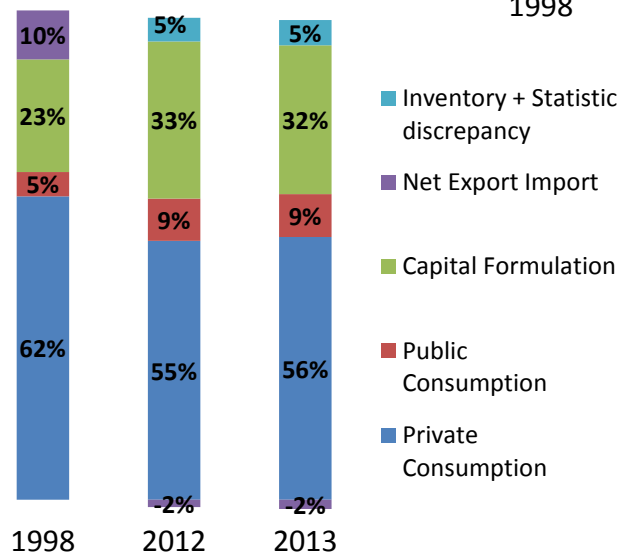
GDP/CAPITA : RP 36.5 MILLION
(US\$ 3,924.7) (2013)

“Contribution of services has grown in the last decade”

GDP BY SECTOR



GDP BY COMPONENT



“Private consumptions remains the main economic driver”

Indonesia's Position in Asean

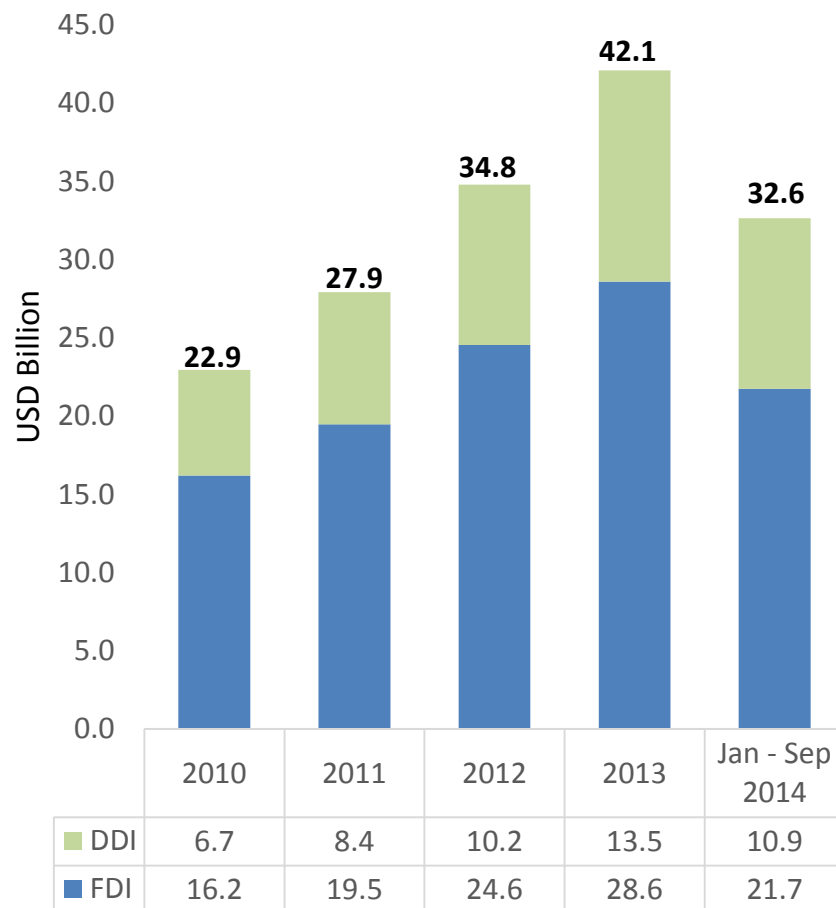
- Indonesia makes up 47% of ASEAN economy, 46% of population, and half of landmass
- ASEAN single production and consumption base at end 2015 with over 600 million consumers



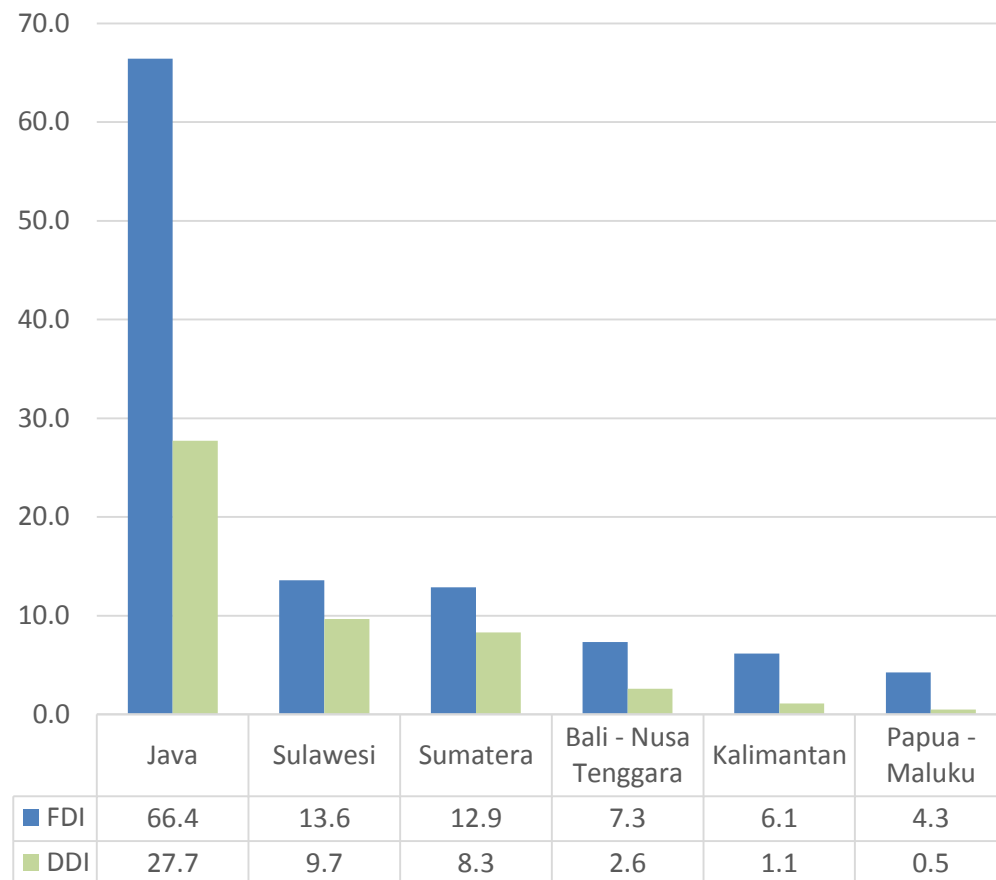
Investment Realization in Last 5 Years (2010 – Q3 2014)



FDI & DDI Investment Progress



FDI & DDI Investment Distribution by Region



	2010	2011	2012	2013	Q1 - 2014	Q2 - 2014	Q3 - 2014	Jan - Sep 2014	Target 2014*	% Achievement 2014	Total 2010 - Q3 2014
FDI	16.2	19.5	24.6	28.6	6.9	7.4	7.5	21.7	28.3	76.8	110.6
DDI	6.7	8.4	10.2	13.5	3.3	3.6	4.0	10.9	15.2	71.8	49.8
Total	22.9	27.9	34.8	42.1	10.2	11.1	11.4	32.6	43.5	75.1	160.4

Investment Distribution by Sector (2010 – Q3 2014)



FDI

No	Sectors (in Billion USD)	2010	2011	2012	2013	Jan - Sep 2014	Total	% Share
1	Manufacturing	3.34	6.79	11.77	15.86	10.15	47.91	43.3
2	Mining	2.20	3.62	4.26	4.82	3.79	18.68	16.9
3	Transportation, Warehouse, and Telecommunication	5.07	3.80	2.81	1.45	2.80	15.93	14.4
4	Electricity, Gas, and Water	1.43	1.86	1.51	2.22	0.68	7.71	7.0
5	Food Crops and Plantation	0.75	1.22	1.60	1.61	1.62	6.80	6.2
6	Trade and Reparation	0.77	0.83	0.48	0.61	0.65	3.33	3.0
7	House - Residential, Industrial Area, and Office Building	1.05	0.20	0.40	0.68	0.81	3.13	2.8
8	Construction	0.62	0.35	0.24	0.53	0.62	2.36	2.1
9	Services	0.55	0.52	0.65	0.34	0.25	2.31	2.1
10	Hotel and Restaurant	0.35	0.24	0.77	0.46	0.29	2.11	1.9
11	Forestry, Livestock and Fishery	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.33	0.3
	TOTAL	16.21	19.53	24.56	28.62	21.75	110.62	100.0

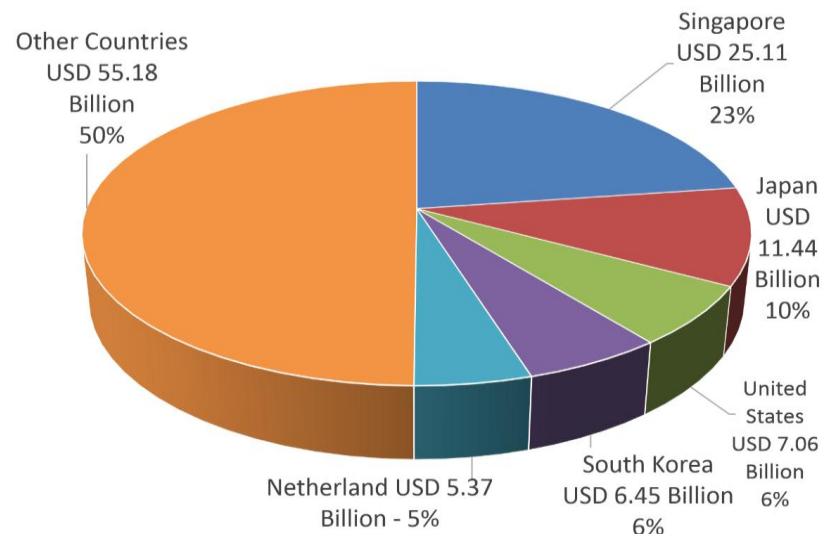
DDI

No	Sectors (in Billion USD)	2010	2011	2012	2013	Jan - Sep 2014	Total	% Share
1	Manufacturing	2.71	4.28	5.54	5.41	3.98	21.9	44.0
2	Mining	0.57	1.01	0.42	2.73	3.24	7.98	16.0
3	Transportation, Warehouse, and Telecommunication	0.61	0.9	0.96	1.39	0.94	4.8	9.6
4	Electricity, Gas, and Water	0.99	1.04	1.07	0.7	0.76	4.56	9.1
5	Food Crops and Plantation	0.34	0.77	1.16	1.99	0.22	4.47	9.0
6	Trade and Reparation	0.01	0.07	0.51	0.64	0.73	1.95	3.9
7	House - Residential, Industrial Area, and Office Building	1.11	0.18	0.31	0.05	0.03	1.68	3.4
8	Construction	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.23	0.91	1.26	2.5
9	Services	0.18	0.04	0.11	0.23	0.01	0.58	1.2
10	Hotel and Restaurant	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.03	0.38	0.8
11	Forestry, Livestock and Fishery	0.16	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.29	0.6
	TOTAL	6.7	8.4	10.2	13.6	10.89	49.9	100.0



Country Origin, Sector and Region Destination of FDI 2010 – Q3 2014

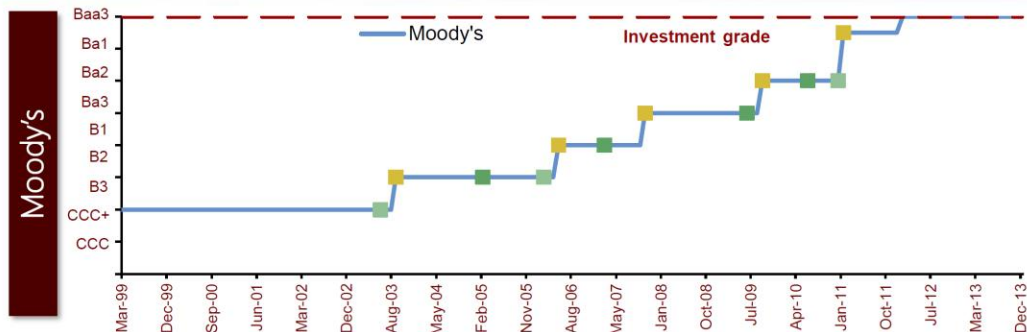
No	Negara	2010	2011	2012	2013	Jan – Sep 2014	Total	%
1	Singapore	5.57	5.12	4.86	4.67	4.90	25.11	22.7
2	Japan	0.71	1.52	2.46	4.71	2.04	11.44	10.3
3	United States	0.93	1.49	1.24	2.44	0.97	7.06	6.4
4	South Korea	0.33	1.22	1.95	2.21	0.75	6.45	5.8
5	Netherland	0.61	1.35	0.97	0.93	1.51	5.37	4.8
6	Other Countries	8.07	8.77	13.10	13.66	11.58	55.18	49.8
	TOTAL	16.21	19.47	24.56	28.62	21.75	110.62	100.00



Main Countries

No	Country	Main Sector	Main Region Destination
1	Singapore	Transportation, Storage and Telecommunication; Manufacturing (Food Industry, Chemical Industry, Non Metal Mineral Industry); Food Crops and Plantation; Mining; Electricity, Gas and Water	Special Territory of Jakarta, Central Kalimantan, West Java, Banten, East Java, South Sumatera, North Sumatera.
2	Japan	Manufacturing (Automotive and Basic Metal, Machinery, and Electronics Industry)	West Java, Banten, Special Territory of Jakarta, East Java
3	United States	Mining; Manufacturing (Food Industry, Automotive); Trade and Reparation	Papua, East Kalimantan, West Java, Special Territory of Jakarta, East Java
4	South Korea	Manufacturing (Basic Metal, Machinery, and Electronics Industry)	Banten, West Java, North Sumatera, East Java, Special Territory of Jakarta
5	Netherland	Transportation, Storage and Telecommunication; Mining; and Manufacturing (Chemical Industry and Food Industry)	Special Territory of Jakarta, West Nusa Tenggara, West Java, Banten

Improving International Perception: Acknowledged by Rating Agencies

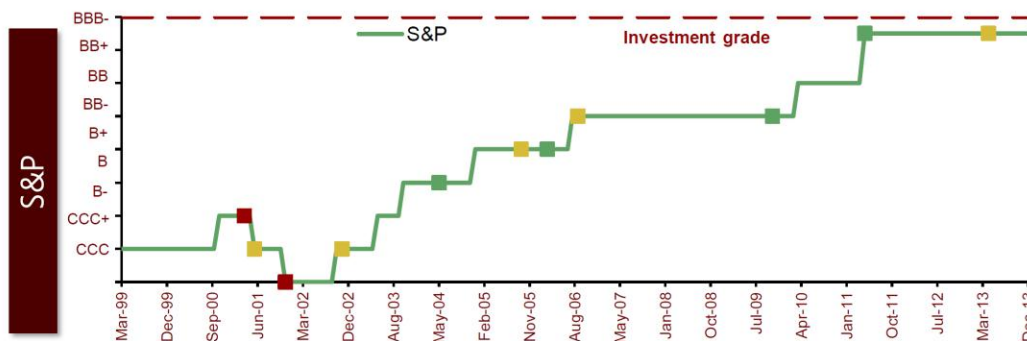


Moody's

Baa3 / Stable

Jan 2012 (affirmed Dec 2013)

"Indonesia's rating is based on the country's resilient growth, low debt burden, favorable maturity profile, and high debt affordability. Indonesia has a demonstrated resilience to large external shocks [with] sustainably high trend growth over the medium term. Prudent fiscal management has contained budget deficits and steadily reduced the government's debt burden over the past decade."

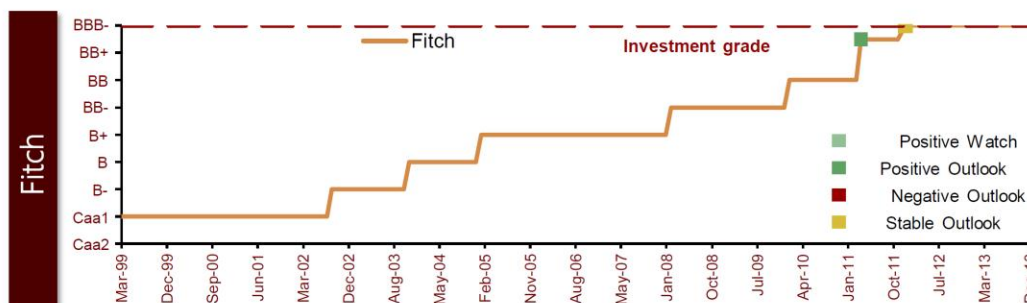


STANDARD
& POOR'S

BB+ / Stable

28 April 2014

"The sovereign credit ratings reflect the economy's low per capita income, a relatively weak policy environment, and rising external leverage from a moderate level. These rating constraints are weighed against the country's well-entrenched cautious fiscal management and resultant modest general government debt and interest burden, which make for a favorable debt profile."



FitchRatings

BBB- / Stable

Dec 2011 (affirmed Dec 2013)

"This reflects policy adaptability to market pressures that have prevailed since May, as well as relatively strong public finances. [...] Indonesia's sovereign credit profits from stronger and less volatile growth than its "BBB" peers. Real GDP growth remains substantially higher than the "BBB" median (3.3% for 2013), even with lower growth of 5.0%-5.5% in the context of stabilisation of external finances."

Source: Moody's, S&P, Fitch

Globally Competitive and a Top Investment Destination

Indonesia's stage of development is categorized as efficiency-driven with a strong and well balanced performance across all 12 pillars of competitiveness

Indonesia is in the Top 40 of the Global Competitiveness Index ("GCI")

Rank ⁽¹⁾	Country	2008 ⁽²⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	Institutions Score	Infrastructure Score	Macro-economic Environment Score	Health and primary education Score	Higher education and training Score	Goods market efficiency Score	Labor market efficiency Score	Financial market development Score	Technological readiness Score	Market size Score	Business sophistication Score	Innovation Score
1	Spain	29	35	4.1	6.0	4.0	6.2	5.2	4.3	3.9	3.7	5.3	5.4	4.5	3.8
2	Thailand	34	37	3.8	4.5	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.6	3.6	5.1	4.4	3.2
3	Indonesia	55	38	4.0	4.2	5.8	5.7	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.7	5.3	4.4	3.8
4	Turkey	63	44	4.1	4.5	4.6	5.9	4.3	4.5	3.7	4.4	4.1	5.3	4.4	3.5
5	Italy	49	49	3.5	5.4	4.3	6.3	4.8	4.2	3.5	3.3	4.7	5.6	4.7	3.7
6	South Africa	45	53	4.5	4.1	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.8	3.9	5.8	3.9	4.9	4.5	3.6
7	Mexico	60	55	3.6	4.1	5.1	5.7	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.7	5.6	4.2	3.3
8	Brazil	64	56	3.7	4.0	4.6	5.4	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.1	5.7	4.4	3.4
9	Philippines	71	59	3.8	3.4	5.3	5.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.6	4.7	4.3	3.2

Source: Global Competitiveness Index 2013-2014, WEF

(1) Countries with sovereign ratings in the Eaa1-Baa1 category and population larger than 40 million

(2) Rank among 148 countries

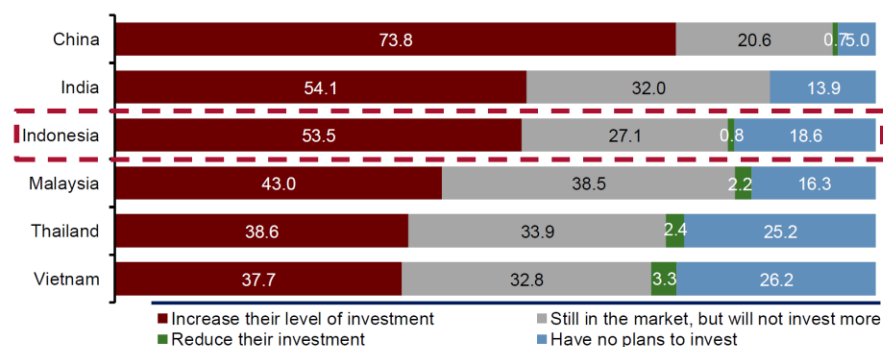
JBIC: Indonesia is the #1 Promising Country/Region for Business Development Over the Medium Term (Next 3 Years)

Rank		Country / Region	No. of Companies ⁽¹⁾	Percentage Share (%)
2012	2013			
3	1	Indonesia	219	44.9
2	2	India	213	43.6
4	3	Thailand	188	38.5
1	4	China	183	37.5
5	5	Vietnam	148	30.3
6	6	Brazil	114	23.4
7	7	Mexico	84	17.2
10	8	Myanmar	64	13.1
8	9	Russia	60	12.3
9	10	USA	54	11.1

Source: Japan Bank for International Cooperation ("JBIC") FY2013 Survey Report on Overseas Business Operations of Japanese Manufacturing Companies

(1) Total number of companies that responded was 488

The Economist: Indonesia is the #3 Investment Destination in Asia in 2013



Source: The Economist – Asia Economic Outlook Survey 2013

APEC CEOs: Indonesia has **capacity to surprise** with **greater** business opportunities than expected...



1

Indonesia

'Skilled labour force, growing resource-based economic activity, consolidation of democracy.'



2

Myanmar

'The economy will open up much more quickly than many are anticipating.'



3

China

'High productivity, competitive production costs, growing technological mastery.'

68%

of APEC CEOs plan to increase business investments next year.



China, Indonesia and the US ranked top 3 destinations over next 3-5 years.

87%

CEOs say middle-income consumers influence their growth strategies.





The **most promising country** for overseas business

(Japan Bank for International Cooperation Survey 2013)

Rank	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	China	China	China	China	China	China	China	China	Indonesia
2	India	India	India	India	India	India	India	India	India
3	Thailand	Vietnam	Vietnam	Vietnam	Vietnam	Vietnam	Thailand	Indonesia	Thailand
4	Vietnam	Thailand	Thailand	Russia	Thailand	Thailand	Vietnam	Thailand	China
5	US	US	Russia	Thailand	Russia	Brazil	Indonesia & Brazil	Vietnam	Vietnam
6	Russia	Russia	US	Brazil	Brazil	Indonesia	-	Brazil	Brazil
7	Korea	Brazil	Brazil	US	US	Russia	Russia	Mexico	Mexico
8	Indonesia	Korea	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	US	US	Rusia	Myanmar
9	Brazil	Indonesia	Korea	Korea	Korea	Korea	Malaysia	US	Rusia
10	Taiwan	Taiwan	Taiwan	Taiwan	Malaysia	Malaysia & Taiwan	Taiwan	Myanmar	US

Positive Factors

1. Future growth potential of local market
2. Inexpensive source of labor
3. Current size of local market
4. Supply base for assembler
5. Industrial cluster development

Issues of Concern

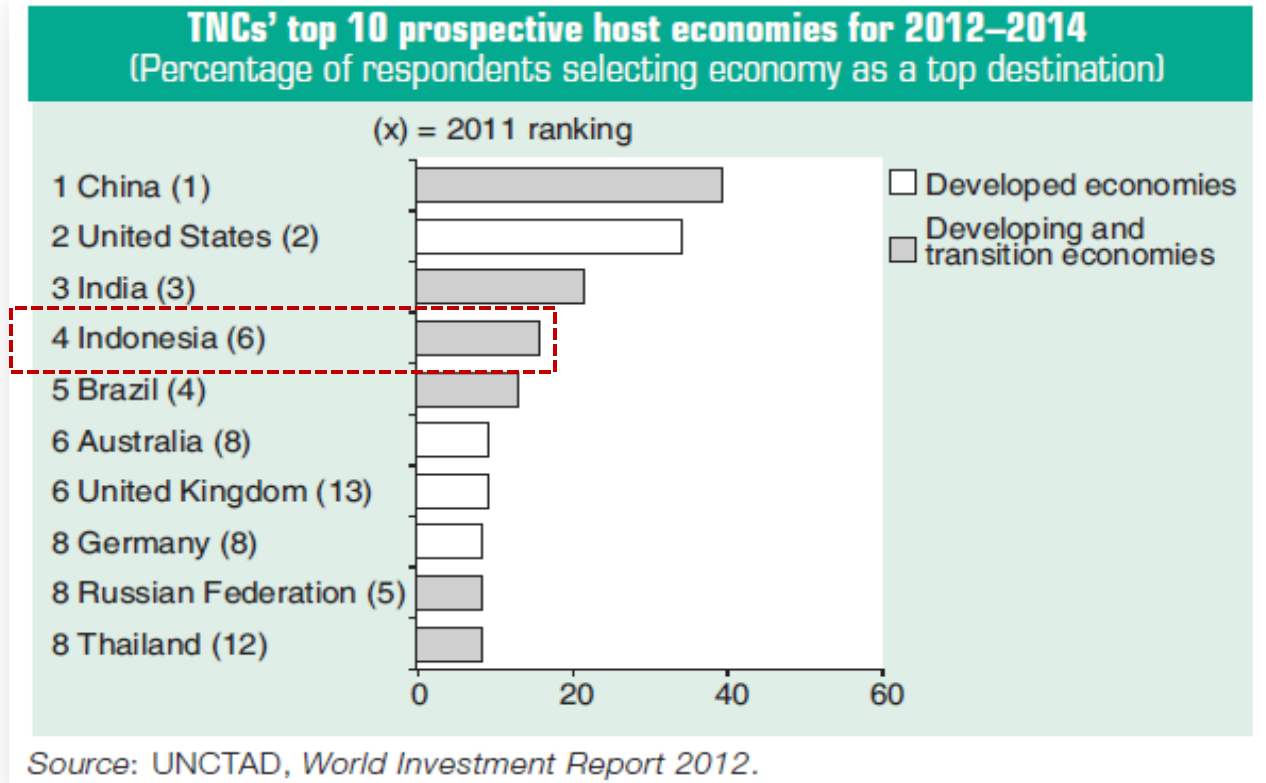
1. Rising labor costs
2. Underdeveloped infrastructures
3. Execution of legal system unclear (frequent changes)
4. Intents competition with other companies
5. Difficult to secure management-level staff
6. Labor problems

Top-4 **Most Prospective Host Economies** for 2012-2014



UNITED NATIONS
UNCTAD

United Nations
Conference on Trade and
Development



Indonesia rising two places to enter **the top five destinations** for the first time.

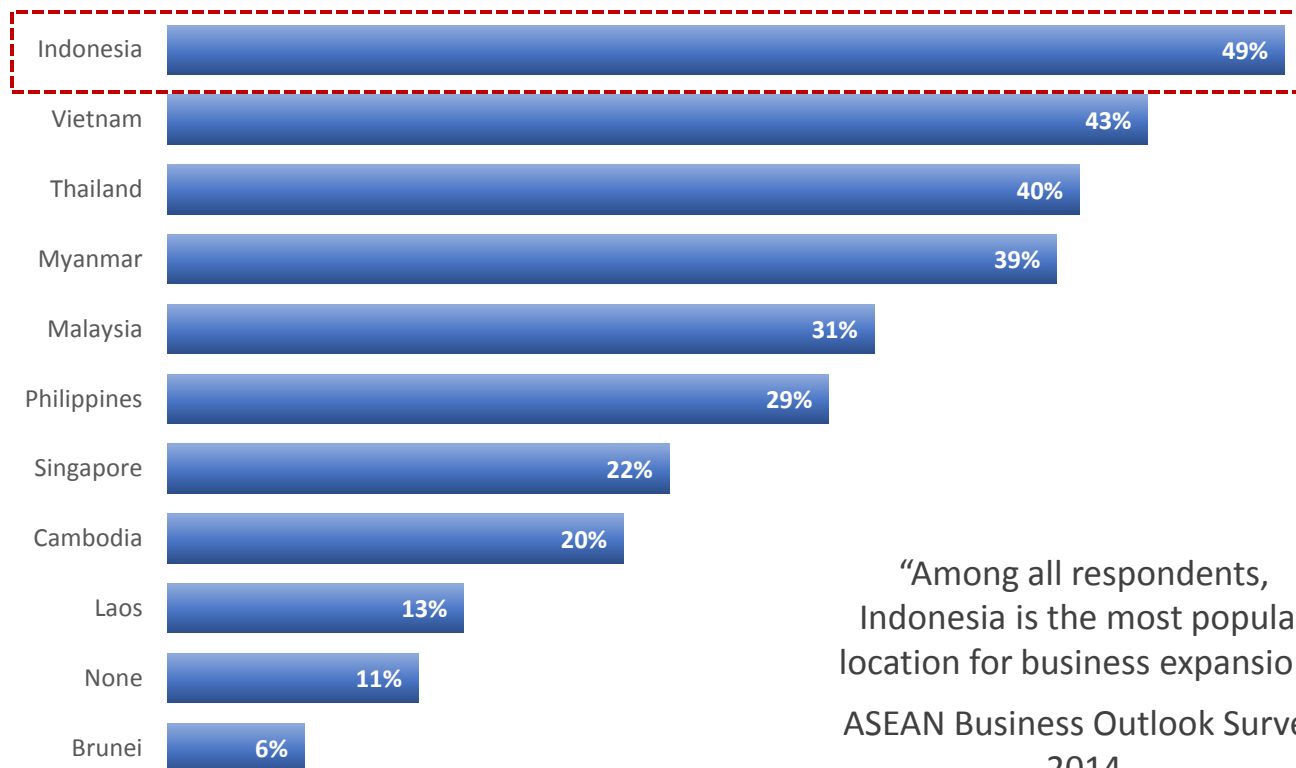
(Results from UNCTAD's *World Investment Prospects Survey* which polls TNC executives on their investment plans)

ASEAN's **Most Attractive** Investment Destination



AmCham

**American Chamber of
Commerce in Singapore
ASEAN Business Outlook
Survey 2014**



“Among all respondents,
Indonesia is the most popular
location for business expansion”
ASEAN Business Outlook Survey
2014

The American Chamber of Commerce in Singapore (AmCham Singapore) and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with AmChams throughout the ASEAN region, surveyed 475 business leaders from U.S. companies on their investment plans, outlook for the region, and perceptions of some of the key challenges and opportunities in the 10 ASEAN countries.



Contributions of Mining Sector For Indonesia Economy

- Indonesia has mineral and coal resources and reserves that still prospective to be exploited in the future both in the upstream and mainly to the downstream industry as well.
- Mining sector continues to make significant contribution to the Indonesian economy. It reached USD 113,4 Billion of Indonesia's GDP, or approximately 11.2%. In export, the contribution is around 31.176 Billion USD or around 17.1% in 2013
- In 2014, consistent with the implementation of export ban on raw mineral, contribution of mining export to Indonesia total export has declined to 12.9% of total export.

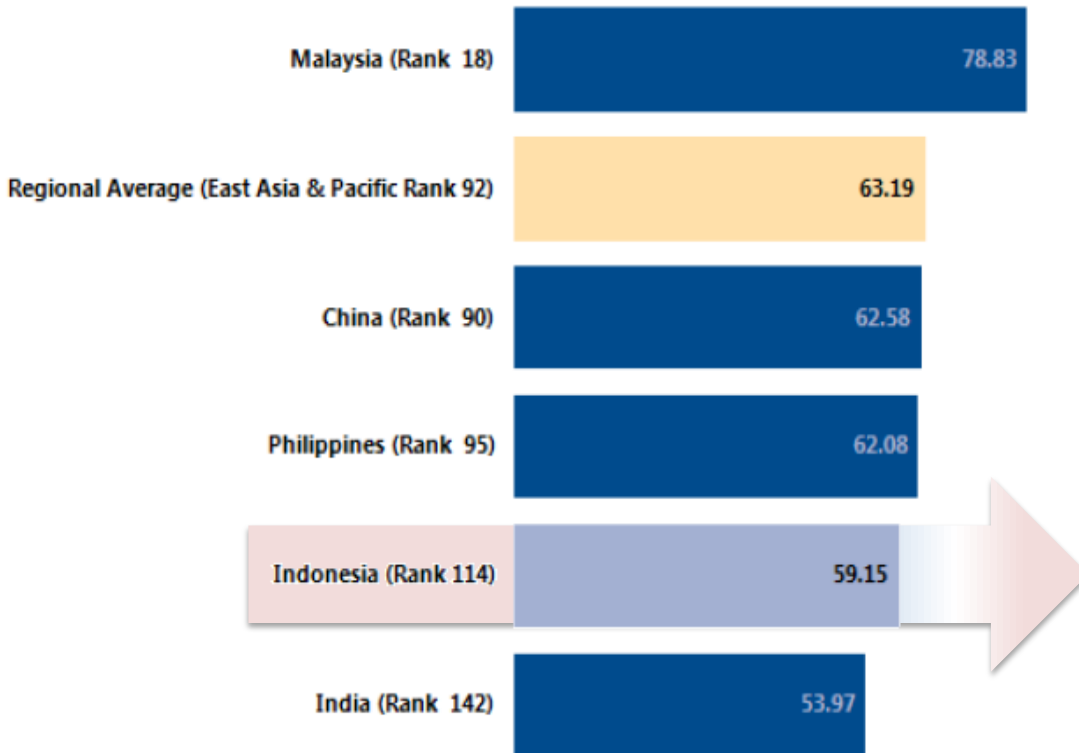
	2010	2011	2012	2013	Q2-2014
OVERALL MINING SECTOR OVERVIEW					
Contribution of mining industry to GDP (USD Million)	79,789	97,444	107,86	113.422	51,057
Contribution of mining industry to total GDP in percentage	11.15%	11.82%	11.80%	11.24%	10.75%
Contribution of mining industry to indonesia's export (USD Million)	26,722	34,665	31,348	31,176	11,367
Mining sector exports of total exports in percentage	16.94%	17.04%	16.5%	17.08%	12.9%

Source: Indonesia Statistics, 2014



Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014 (koreksi)	2015	+/-
Rating	129	122	121	129	128	120	117	114	+6
- Starting a business	171	161	155	155	166	175	158	155	+20
- Dealing with construction permit	80	61	60	71	75	88	150	153	-65
- Getting electricity	--	--	--	161	147	121	101	78	+43
- Registering property	107	95	98	99	98	101	112	117	-16
- Getting credit	109	113	116	126	129	86	67	71	+15
- Protecting minority investor	53	41	44	46	49	52	43	43	+9
- Paying taxes	116	126	130	131	131	137	158	160	-23
- Trading across borders	37	45	47	39	37	54	61	62	-8
- Enforcing contract	140	146	154	156	144	147	171	172	-25
- Resolving Insolvency	139	142	142	--	--	144	71	75	+79

Indonesia Rank with other Countries in *Ease of Doing Business* (EODB) 2015



Source: EODB, IFC World Bank Group Report 2015

- **Indonesia Ranked 114** from 189 economies for Ease of Doing Business 2015.
- New Methodology: IFC WB conduct the survey in 2 large cities for economies with population over 100 million. Indonesia is one from 11 economies with population over 100 million.
- As noted by IFC WB, **Indonesia implemented 3 reforms** in reducing regulatory complexity and cost, by made:
 - ✓ **Starting a business** easier by allowing the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to electronically issue the approval letter for the deed of establishment. This reform applies to both Jakarta and Surabaya.
 - ✓ **Getting electricity** easier by eliminating the need for electrical contractors to obtain multiple certificates guaranteeing the safety of internal installations (though it also increased the cost by introducing a security deposit for new connections).
 - ✓ **Paying taxes** less costly for companies by reducing employers' health insurance contribution rate. This reform applies to both Jakarta and Surabaya.
- **However** there is also insufficient reforms on certain indicator, noted by IFC WB, such as:
 - × **Trading across borders became more difficult** because of insufficient infrastructure at the Tanjung Priok Port Jakarta. This change applies to both Jakarta and Surabaya.



the Improvement to Ease of Doing Business in Indonesia

8 Area of Improvement in Ease of Doing Business consist of...

• Starting a Business

1. Business entity (**Limited Liability/PT**) establishment by online system.
2. Simplification on the issuance of **Permanent Business Trading License (SIUP) and Company Registration Certificate (TDP)**.
3. Expedite **workers registration**.
4. On line registration for **Workers Social Security Program**.

• Getting Electricity

5. Simplification on procedures, reducing cost and time for **electricity connection**.

• Paying Taxes and Premium Insurance

6. **Tax report** by online.
7. Online system for payment of **social insurance provided (BPJS)** by e-payment mechanism.

• Enforcing Contract

8. Accelerate the settlement of **commercial disputes** in enforcing contract.

• Resolving Insolvency

9. Accelerate the **judicial procedure** in resolving insolvency.

• Registering Property

10. Time reduction for **land certificate examination** and **transfer of land rights**.

• Dealing with Construction Permits

11. **Building construction permit (IMB)** by online.
12. Accelerate **water connection** services (PDAM).
13. Accelerate **telephone connection** services (PLN).

• Getting Credit

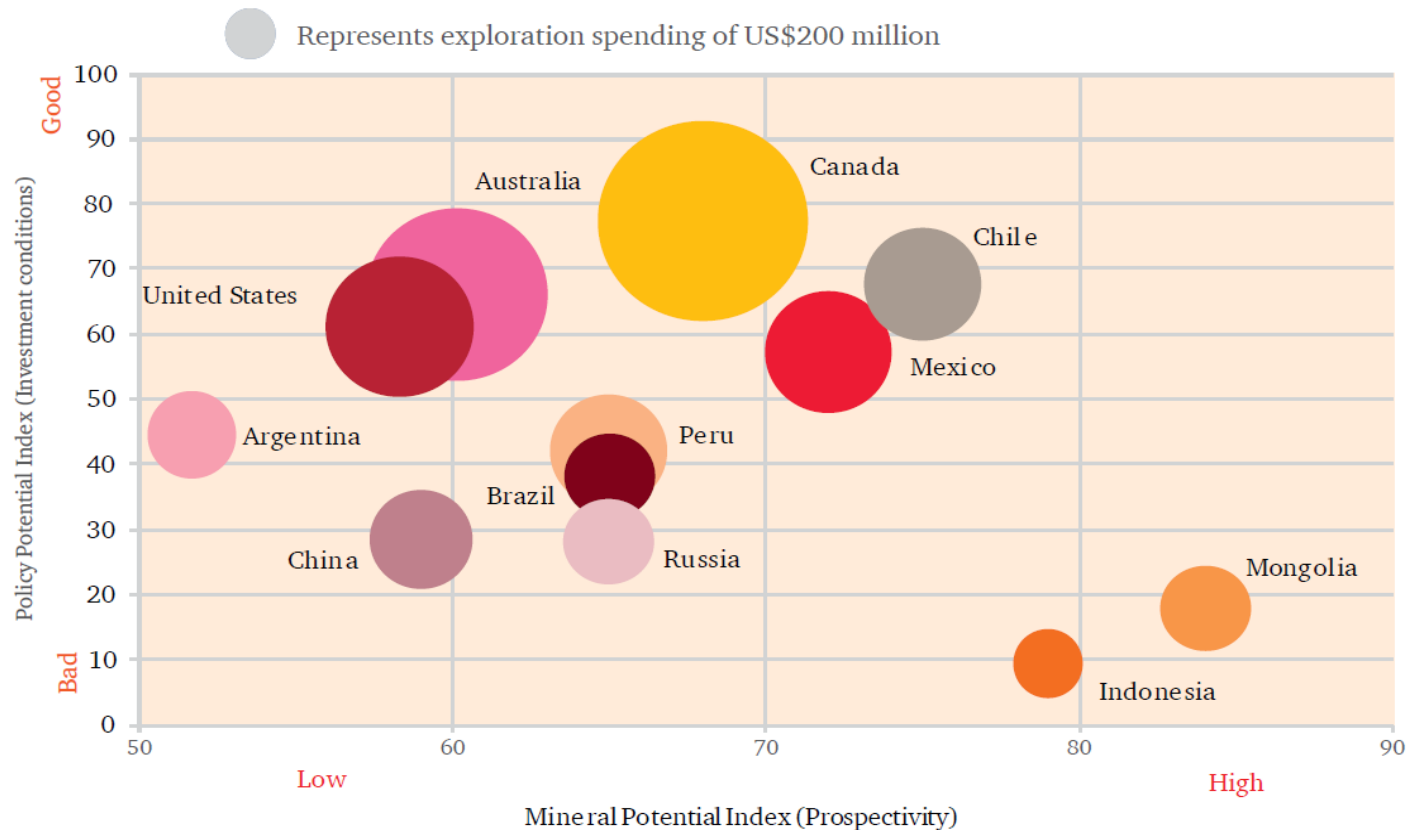
14. Regulation for **Private Credit Bureau (LPIP)** establishment.
15. **Collateral Registry Administration System** by online.



Ease of Doing Business Improvement has achieved:



12-13



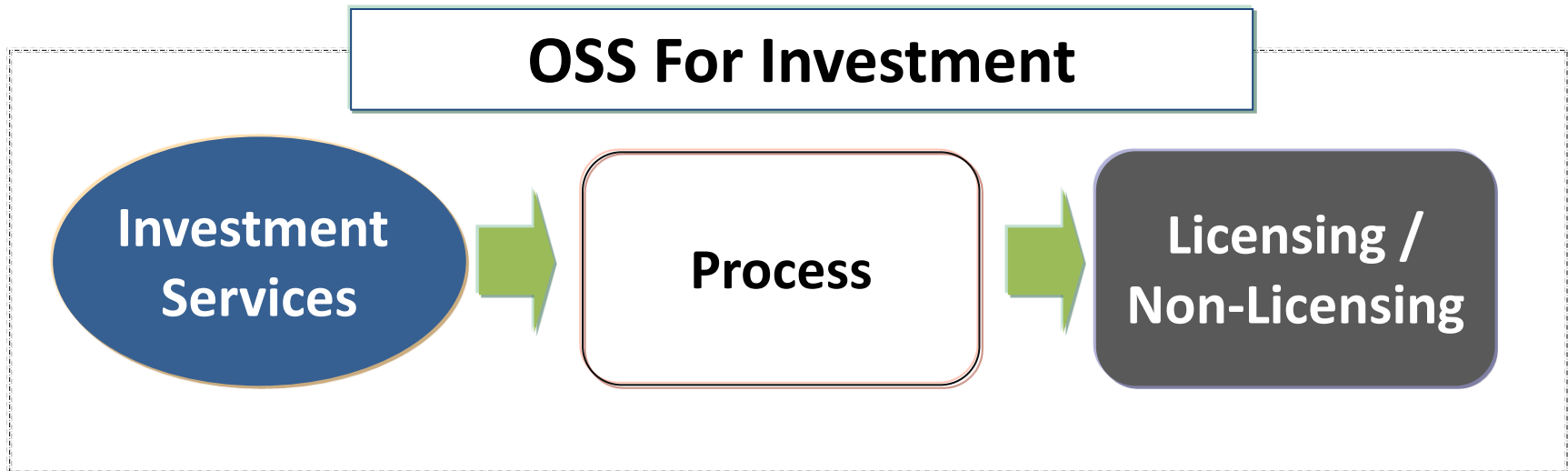
Source: Fraser Institute Annual Survey of Mining Companies 2012/2013ⁱⁱⁱ

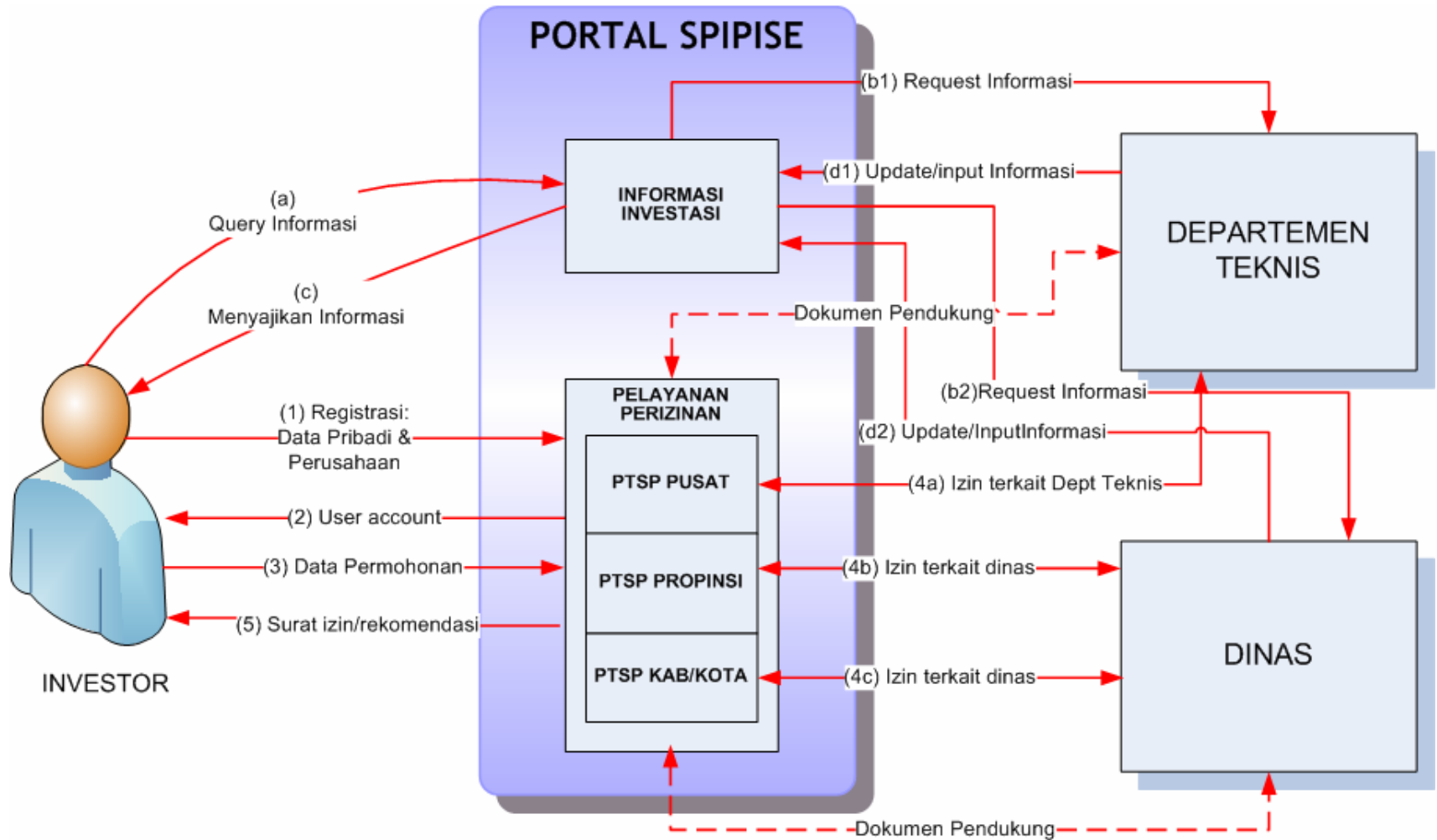
Consistent with previous years, international surveys of mining companies continue to rank Indonesia high in terms of mineral prospectivity, however assessments of its mineral policies and investment climate are yet favourable.



One Stop Service (OSS) for Investment

- To create efficiency, to ease the investment services and to build competitiveness of the investment, Government of Indonesia held One Stop Integrated Services for Investment (OSS) at national, provincial and regency/city levels.
- All OSS throughout Indonesia will be equipped with integrated computer online system (the so-called National Single Window for Investment/NSWi) in order to make easier investment services needed by investors/business entities. This online system is centered at Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) in Jakarta. This OSS also will be integrated with another computer online system the so-called Indonesia National Single Window (INSW) for customs clearance and release of cargoes.





Contoh-contoh Duplikasi Perijinan

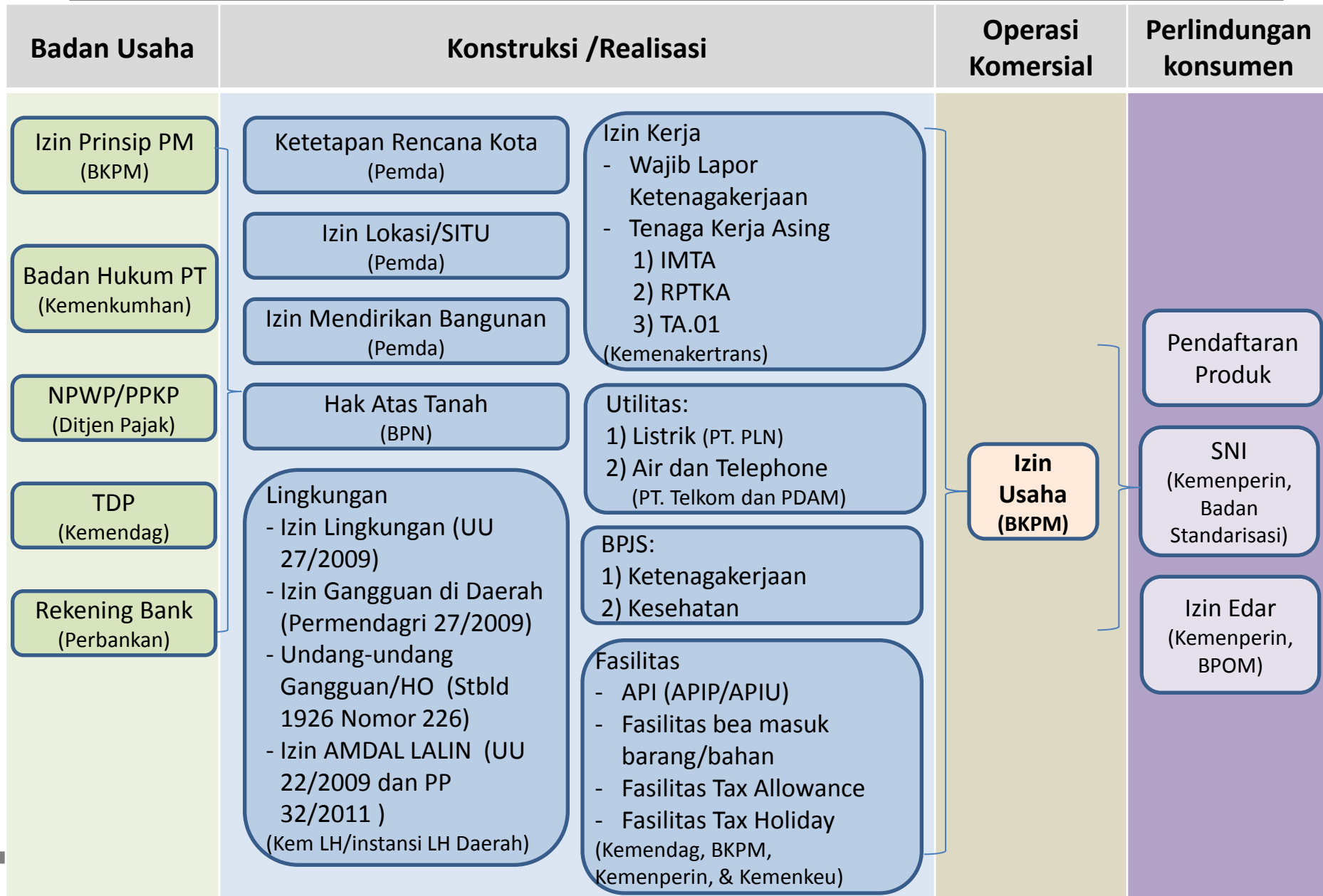


- BKPM sesuai dengan pelimpahan kewenangan Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 3480/Kpts/HK.300/10/2009 tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang Pemberian Izin Usaha di Bidang Pertanian Dalam Rangka Pelaksanaan PTSP di Bidang Penanaman Modal Kepada Kepala BKPM, mengeluarkan **Izin Usaha Perkebunan untuk Pengolahan (IUP-P)**. Izin yang sama dikeluarkan juga oleh Gubernur atau Bupati/Walikota.
- BKPM sesuai dengan pelimpahan kewenangan Peraturan Menteri Perindustrian Nomor 147/M-IND/PER/10/2009 tentang Pendelegasian Kewenangan Pemberian Izin Usaha Industri, Perluasan, Izin Usaha Kawasan Industri, Izin Perluasan Kawasan Industri Dalam Rangka PTSP dan Perubahannya, mengeluarkan **Izin Usaha Industri (IUI)**. Izin yang sama dikeluarkan juga oleh KESDM berupa **Izin Usaha Pertambangan Operasi Produksi (IUP-OP)**. → **Perlu ada kesepakatan antara Kemenperin dengan Kem. ESDM.**
- BKPM sesuai dengan pelimpahan kewenangan Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 01/M-DAG/PER/1/2012 tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang Pemberian Perizinan Penanaman Modal di Bidang Perdagangan Kepada Kepala BKPM Dalam Rangka Pelaksanaan PTSP di Bidang Penanaman Modal, mengeluarkan **Izin Usaha Perdagangan (IUP)**. Izin yang sama dikeluarkan juga oleh KESDM berupa **Izin Usaha Pertambangan Operasi Produksi Khusus (IUP-OPk)**.
- **Izin Usaha Jasa Pertambangan (IUJP)** selama ini diterbitkan oleh BKPM dan Kementerian ESDM. Perlu kesepakatan bahwa IUJP diterbitkan oleh PTSP BKPM dan daerah.
- **Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP)** selama ini diterbitkan oleh daerah setelah diterbitkan Izin Usaha Pariwisata oleh PTSP BKPM dan daerah. Perlu kesepakatan bahwa Izin Usaha merupakan izin terakhir dari kegiatan usaha.

Lingkup Kegiatan Usaha Dalam UU Sektor

Perkebunan	Hortikultura	Minerba	Perindustrian	Perdagangan
<p>UU 18/2004 Pasal 15 ayat 1: Usaha Perkebunan terdiri atas budidaya tanaman perkebunan dan/atau usaha industri pengolahan hasil perkebunan</p> <p>Rangkaian kegiatan budidaya tanaman perkebunan (ayat 2):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pratanam Penanaman Pemeliharaan tanaman Pemanenan Sortasi <p>UU Perkebunan Pasal 21 ayat 1: Usaha Perkebunan terdiri atas usaha budidaya tanaman perkebunan, usaha industri pengolahan hasil perkebunan</p>	<p>UU 13 Tahun 2010 Pasal 50 ayat 1: Usaha hortikultura meliputi:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> perbenihan; budidaya; panen dan pascapanen; pengolahan; distribusi, perdagangan, dan pemasaran; penelitian; dan wisata agro. 	<p>UU 4/2009: Lingkup Minerba:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Izin Usaha Pertambangan/IUP (Pasal 36 ayat 1): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> IUP Eksplorasi IUP Operasi Produksi Izin Usaha Pertambangan Khusus/IUPK (Pasal 76 ayat 1): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> IUPK Eksplorasi IUPK Operasi Produksi <p>IUP terdiri atas dua tahap (Pasal 36 ayat 1):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> IUP Eksplorasi meliputi kegiatan penyelidikan umum, eksplorasi, dan studi kelayakan; IUP Operasi Produksi meliputi kegiatan konstruksi, penambangan, pengolahan dan pemurnian, serta pengangkutan dan penjualan. 	<p>UU 3/2014 Pasal 1 ayat 2: Industri adalah seluruh bentuk kegiatan ekonomi yang mengolah bahan baku dan/atau memanfaatkan sumber daya industri sehingga menghasilkan barang yang mempunyai nilai tambah atau manfaat lebih tinggi, termasuk jasa industri.</p>	<p>UU 7/2014 Pasal 4 ayat 2: Lingkup jasa perdagangan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jasa bisnis Jasa distribusi Jasa komunikasi Jasa pendidikan Jasa lingkungan hidup Jasa keuangan Jasa konstruksi dan teknik terkait Jasa kesehatan dan sosial Jasa rekreasi, kebudayaan dan olah raga Jasa pariwisata Jasa transportasi Jasa lainnya

Prosedur Perizinan Usaha di Bidang Industri

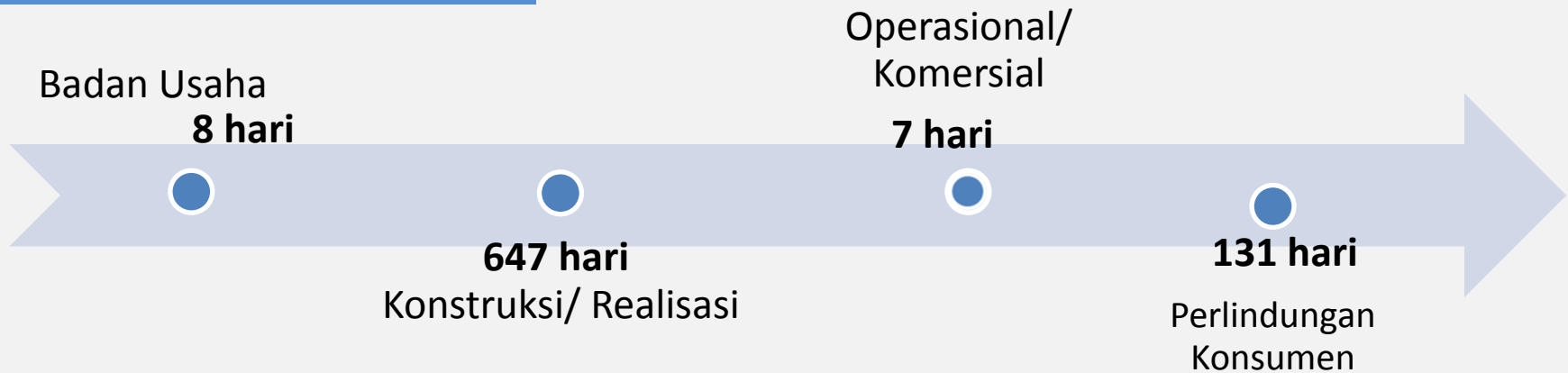


Usulan Penyederhanaan Perizinan Perindustrian

	Jenis Izin / Non Izin	SOP (Hari)	Rekomendasi Penyederhanaan	Usul SOP (Hari)
Badan Usaha	Izin Prinsip Penanaman Modal	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Single Submission badan Hukum PT, NPWP/NPPKP, dan Izin Prinsip Penanaman Modal. - Seluruh tahap perizinan dilakukan di PTSP (<i>single submission application</i>). - TDP disatukan ke dalam Izin Usaha. 	3
	Badan Hukum PT	1		
	NPWP/NPPKP	1		
	TDP	3		
Kontruksi/Realisasi	Ketetapan Rencana Kota	15	Ketetapan Rencana Kota dan penetapan Lokasi dijadikan satu proses, berdasarkan peta wilayah usaha dengan peta RTRW provinsi dan kabupaten/kota (dilakukan di PTSP).	14
	Izin Lokasi/SITU	14		
	Izin Lingkungan dan AMDAL	250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Izin lingkungan mencakup aspek: lingkungan, gangguan, dan lalu lintas. - Teknis AMDAL dan AMDAL LALIN sebaiknya masuk dalam aspek pengawasan setelah produksi komersial. 	20
	AMDAL LALIN	90		
	Izin Mendirikan Bangunan	14	Izin Mendirikan Bangunan	14
	Hak Atas Tanah (HGB)	165	Hak Atas Tanah (HGB) dilakukan penyederhanaan SOP	7
	Ketenagakerjaan	23	Ketenagakerjaan	7
	Utilitas (Listrik, air, telepon)	50	Utilitas (Listrik, air, telepon)	40
	BPJS	1	BPJS	1
	Fasilitas (API, Masterlist, TA, TH)	25	Fasilitas (API, Masterlist, TA, TH) disederhanakan sesuai SOP	14
Perlindungan Konsumen	Izin Usaha	7	Izin Usaha	7
	Pendaftaran Produk	7	Penyederhanaan Izin-Izin Perlindungan Konsumen digabung menjadi satu proses atau menjadi simultan	25
	Izin Edar (Kemenperin & BPOM)	26		
	SNI	98		
	Total Penyelesaian	793	Total Penyelesaian	152

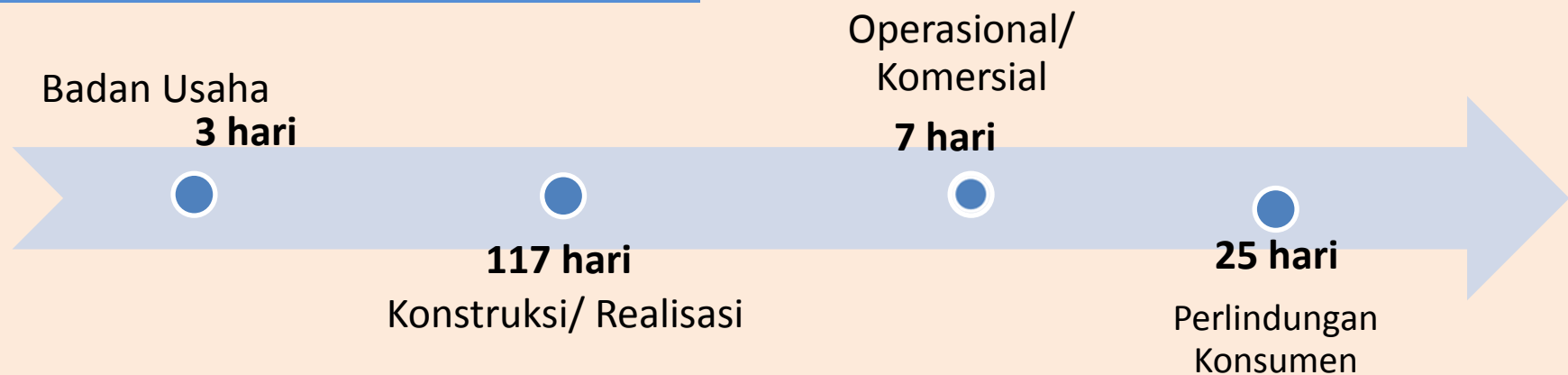
Milestone Perizinan di Bidang Industri

Existing SOP (hari) Perizinan:



Total lama waktu perizinan: 793 hari kerja, tidak termasuk masa konstruksi fisik

Rekomendasi Penyederhanaan Perizinan:



Total lama waktu perizinan: 152 hari kerja, tidak termasuk masa konstruksi fisik

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THANK YOU

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