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Wharton Media Report
Global Alumni Forum 2012
Jakarta, Indonesia



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Media Report

Wharton Global Alumni Forum
Indonesia, ASEAN and the World: Concentric Circles of Growth
June 22-23, 2012
Jakarta, Indonesia

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Executive Summary

This year, the Global Alumni Forum (GAF) was held for the first time in Jakarta, Indonesia. Keynote speeches by two high ranking ASEAN officials, Dr. Boediono (GRW'79), the Vice President, Republic of Indonesia, and Tan Sri Dato' Dr. Zeti Akhtar Aziz (PhD'78), Governor, Central Bank of Malaysia, spotlighted Wharton's network of policy influencers in the region. Presentations by top Wharton faculty and guests such as Jon Huntsman Jr. (C'87 HON'10 PAR'08 PAR'11), Former US Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, highlighted our access to such knowledge that is of value to Indonesia whether through discussions on public policy, state investments and economic growth. As a result of this content, we were able to attract extensive coverage for maximum reach in the region and globally.

The official press conference featuring Wharton Dean Thomas S. Robertson and Mr. Ari Ariwibowo (ENG'95 W'95 WG'01), member of the Global Alumni Forum Jakarta Organizing Committee attracted significant media coverage, and 78 media representatives/51 media outlets attended the GAF over the next two days. Interviews were held with several key constituents including Dean Robertson, whose opinion piece was placed in the *Jakarta Post* on June 22.

Media interviews and placement

In conjunction with our agency partner, Fleishman Hillard, extensive coverage of various Wharton faculty, Wharton senior administration, GAF invitees and Wharton alumni speakers was managed at the event. Interviews occurred in top Indonesian publications (*Jakarta Post*, *Kompas*, *Jakarta Globe*, *Detik Finance*, *Investor Daily*,) Malaysian outlets (*Business Times*, *The Star*) and international media (*Reuters*, *Forbes*, *Fortune*)

It is with intention that the communications effort focused on top- tier publications with quality interviews and knowledge coverage.

To date, we have had approximately 92 GAF-related media placements.

Knowledge@Wharton

K@W published an extensive regional report (see "*Asia Grows, but Holds its Breath*") and will publish a piece based on the speech of Mari Pangestu, Minister of Tourism and Creative Industries.

Press Attendance



Wharton Global Alumni Forum 2012
Media Attendance List
21 - 23 June 2012

No	Media	Publication Type	No	Journalist	Mobile Phone	Email Address
Thursday, 21 June 2012						
1	ABC News	Newswire	1	Helen Brown	0811 1909033	Brown.helen@abc.net.au
2	Antara	National Newswire	2	Indri	0852 16531547	Indria26@gmail.com;
	Antara		3	Siska	0856 42104008	f.ninditya@yahoo.com
3	Bisnis Indonesia	Daily	4	Ana	0815 86306400	Noviani.ana@gmail.com;
	Bisnis Indonesia		5	Uja	0856 7985591	ujaltaib@yahoo.com;
4	Bloomberg	Newswire	6	Yudith Isa	0812 19291702	Yho3@bloomberg.net
5	Forbes	Business Magazine	7	Desi	0812 83131506	
6	Fortune	Business Magazine	8	Nia	0817 9232363	nianovelia@gramedia-majalah.com;
	Fortune		9	Robert Silaban	0815 900700	
7	Jaringan News	Online	10	Albi	0815 74770705	Albi_w@yahoo.com;
8	Kompas	Daily	11	Dody	0857 55086824	
9	Media Swarei	Daily	12	Ferdinand	0815 14619555	redaksi@swaresi.com;
10	MIK	Magazine/Monthly	13	Ihsan	0812 9404869	ihsansulaiman@swamail.com
11	Nasionalis Rakyat Merdeka	Online	14	Santi Widiandi	0858 80264320	santiwidiandi
12	Reuters	Newswire	15	Ditha	0817 0911236	
13	RRI VOI	Radio	16	Andy	0856 7538943	Andy.ramdani@yahoo.com;
14	Seputar Indonesia	Daily	17	Ajeng Nursalam	0812 10106488	Nur.ajengnursalin@gmail.com;
15	Sindo Weekly	Magazine/Weekly	18	Usman	0811 1189604	Riau68@yahoo.com;
16	Tempo	Magazine/Monthly	19	Harun	0817 261654	harukita@gmail.com;
Friday, 22 June 2012						
17	Beritasatu	Online	20	Mutiara	0856 1107002	Mutiaranda.aulia@beritasatumediam.com;
	Beritasatu		21	Ayu M	0812 89212111	Rahayu.mutiara@beritasatumediam.com;
	Beritasatu		22	Riyadhini	0812 30403633	Riyadhini.fatimah@beritasatumediam.com;
18	Bloomberg	Newswire	23	Yudith	0812 19291702	Yho35@bloomberg.net;
19	Detik.com	Online	24	Nia	0813 1649605	niepham@gmail.com;
	Detik.com		25	Feby	0856 56299764	Feby.suatianto@gmail.com;
20	Dow Jones	News Agency	26	Andre		Andreasmr.sandiwan@dowjones.com
21	Forbes	Business Magazine	27	Ratri	0877 88670097	ratri@forbesindonesia.com;
	Forbes		28	Fajar	0821 25143375	Fajar@forbesindonesia.com;
22	Fortune	Business Magazine	29	Gugun	0856 1025883	Gugun.as@gramedia-majalah.com;
	Fortune		30	Evi	0852 1719678	Evi.ratnasari@gramedia-majalah.com;
	Fortune		31	Robert		
	Fortune		32	Gloria	0818 02001696	gloriaharaito@yahoo.com;
23	Indonesia Finance Today	Business Daily	33	Rivki	0812 14496509	Rivki.maulana@gmail.com;
	Indonesia Finance Today		34	Data Cory	0877 88560609	Cr.anestia@gmail.com;
24	Investor Daily	Business Daily	35	David	0817 9158494	
	Investor Daily		36	Grace	0817 9289487	graceamianti@gmail.com;
	Investor Daily		37	Gita Rossiana	0852 22187168	Gita.rossiana@gmail.com;
	Investor Daily		38	Farid	0813 15325988	Faridfirdaus89@gmail.com;
	Investor Daily		39	Daniza	0857 100686030	Cut_eme@yahoo.com;
	Investor Daily		40	Ridho	0813 74160665	Ridho.syukra@beritasatumediam.com;
	Investor Daily		41	Agustiyanti	0856 97068756	agustiyanti@investor.co.id;
	Investor Daily		42	Eko Aditya	-	-
	Investor Daily		43	Inneke Lady	0817 9416989	citbuncit@yahoo.com;
	Investor Daily		44	Ratna W	0812 3116844	Ratnaw86@yahoo.com;
25	Jakarta Globe	Daily	45	Arientha	0818 899157	Arientha.ramdan@gmail.com;
26	Jurnal nasional	Daily	46	Widya	0813 98697165	Widya_2412@yahoo.com;
27	Kompas	Daily	47	Dody	0857 55086824	
28	Kompas.com	Online	48	Ester	0813 48486964	eneryana@gmail.com;
29	Kontan	Business Daily	49	Astri Karina	0817 2353570	Kharina73@gmail.com;
	Kontan		50	Nina	0856 91431190	ninaantika@yahoo.com;
30	Koran Tempo	Daily	51	Martha	0877 70984714	Martha.thertina@yahoo.com;
31	Media Indonesia	Daily	52	Gayatri	0812 9614027	gayatri@mediaindonesia.com;
32	Media Swarei	Media Parlement	53	Ferdinand	0815 14619555	redaksi@swaresi.com;
33	Merdeka.com	Online	54	Idris	0856 92134144	idris@merdeka.com;
34	Nasionalis Rakyat Merdeka	Online	55	Santi Widiandi	0858 80264320	Santiwidiandi70@gmail.com;
35	Okezone	Online	56	Nia	0856 94474685	Nia_kawai@yahoo.co.id;
36	Rakyat Merdeka	Daily	57	Aditya	0813 89583818	Saya.aditya@gmail.com;
	Rakyat Merdeka		58	Putu	0858 10183390	
	Rakyat Merdeka		59	Putra	0856 1900136	Putra.hot@yahoo.co.id;
37	Republika	Daily	60	Nura	0812 298008814	nurarepublika@yahoo.com;
38	RRI VOI	Radio	61	Andy	0856 7538943	Andy.raomdoni@yahoo.com;
39	Sindonews.com	Online	62	Dana	0856 93332770	roditodito@gmail.com;
40	Suara Pembaruan	Daily	63	Yohanes Sirait	0816 703970	yohanesharra@hotmail.com;
41	The Jakarta Globe	Daily	64	Fransizka Nangoy	0818 877068	Francezka.nangoy@gmail.com;
42	The Jakarta Post	Daily	65	Uli	0877 80495573	Yuliasri_p@yahoo.com;
	The Jakarta Post		66	Aulia	0811 807057	Ollie_rachmat@yahoo.com;
43	Tribun	Online	67	Eko S.	021 914348979	ekosutriyanto@yahoo.com;
44	Vivanews	Online	68	Nina	0812 86613557	Angelnina87@yahoo.com;
45	Vivanews		69	Nino	0856 59665599	innokazheps@gmail.com;
Saturday, 23 June 2012						
46	Detik	Online	70	Feby	0856 56259764	Feby.sutanto@gmail.com;
47	Fortune	Business Magazine	71	Nia Novelia	0817 9232363	nianovelia@gramedia-majalah.com;
	Fortune		72	Anjar	0857 26918866	anjar@gramedia-majalah.com;
48	Globe Asia	Business Magazine	73	Suhadi	0818 08295759	Had-suhadi@gmail.com;
49	Investor Daily	Business Daily	74	Damiza	0857 20068680	Cut_meme@yahoo.com;
	Investor Daily		75	Efi	9857 14162475	Efi.weasley@gmail.com;
	Investor Daily		76	Alina	0811 359059	getimartalina@yahoo.com;
50	Nasionalis Rakyat Merdeka	Online	77	Santi Widiandi	0858 80264320	Santiwidiandi70@gmail.com;
51	Sindonews.com	Online	78	Dana	0856 93332770	raditodito@gmail.com;

PRESS CONFERENCE

Venue : Rinjani Room, ground level, Grand Hyatt Hotel

Time : 10.30 – 11.30 AM

Layout : class-room

Speakers:

1. **Thomas S. Robertson**, Dean of The Wharton Business School, Reliance Professor of Management and Private Enterprise and Professor of Marketing.
2. **Ari Ariwibowo**, Wharton Alumni, Founding Partner of Fairways Investment Group Worldwide Jakarta.

Moderator & translator:

Lystia Putranto, Account Manager, Fleishman-Hillard Jakarta (see attached CV)

Time	Description
09.00 – 10.00 (30-60')	Briefing of spokesperson by FH
10.00 – 10.30 (30')	Media registration
10.30 – 10.35 (5')	Opening by moderator (FH)
10.35 – 10.55 (20')	"Overview of Wharton Global Alumni Forum" by Thomas S. Robertson , Dean of The Wharton Business School
10.55 – 11.15 (20')	"The business education in the global & local setting" by Ari Ariwibowo , Wharton Alumni, Founding Partner of Fairways Investment Group Worldwide Jakarta
11.15 – 11.25 (20')	Q&A session lead by moderator (FH)
11.25 – 11.30 (5')	Summary
11.30	Closing. Refreshments will be provided.

Media list:

National	National	International
1. The Jakarta Post	14. SWA	1. Dow Jones
2. Jakarta Globe	15. BusinessWeek Indonesia	2. Bloomberg
3. Kompas	16. Business Review	3. Asian Wall Street Journal
4. Seputar Indonesia	17. Tempo	4. Financial Times
5. Media Indonesia	18. Globe Asia	5. Reuters
6. Suara Pembaruan	19. Eksekutif	6. AP
7. Koran Tempo	20. Kompas.com	7. AFP
8. Bisnis Indonesia	21. Detik.com	8. Channel News Asia
9. Kontan	22. Vivanews.com	9. CNN
10. Indonesia Finance Today	23. Beritasatu.com	10. ABC
11. Fortune	24. Metro TV	
12. Forbes	25. SCTV	
13. Marketing	26. RCTI	
	27. TV One	

**** Expected attendance: 20-30 media**

PRESS RELEASE



21 June 2012

Wharton Global Alumni Forum in Jakarta offers discussion on future of region's growing economy

The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, with a network of 91,000 alumni, will hold its prestigious Global Alumni Forum for the first time in Jakarta bringing together business, government and academic leaders

Jakarta, Indonesia - With the theme "Jakarta, ASEAN and the World: Concentric Circles of Growth" the Wharton Global Alumni Forum (GAF) will be held for the first time in Jakarta on June 22 and 23, 2012.

Dean Thomas S. Robertson of the Wharton School said, "Indonesia has a rapidly growing economy, and we are pleased to invite alumni and friends to Jakarta, which is quickly becoming one of the great commercial centers of the world. Wharton is proud to enhance its presence across the globe by hosting this year's Forum in such an important location. Throughout the history of Wharton's GAFs, these exchanges have served as a catalyst for innovation, allowing best business practices to be shared on an international scale."

DR. Boediono, GRW'79, Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, will serve as the honorary Chairman of the Forum in Jakarta. The Forum will introduce the dynamic economies of Southeast Asia to a broad audience of alumni from around the world. Keynote speakers include **DR. Boediono**; **Tan Sri Dato' Dr. Zeti Akhtar Aziz**, GW'74, GR'78, Governor, Bank Negara Malaysia; **Governor Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.** C'87, HON'10, PAR'08, PAR'11 Former U.S. Ambassador to The People's Republic of China, Former Governor of the State of Utah, Washington, D.C.; **Sir Rod Eddington**, Chairman of JP Morgan Australia as well as former Chairman of both Cathay Pacific and British Airways; **Mari Pangestu**, Minister of Tourism and Creative Industries, Republic of Indonesia and **Professor Jeremy J. Siegel**, Russell E. Palmer Professor of Finance at Wharton.

Alumni will be able to attend panels on topics of interest to the region such as investment in Indonesia, the challenges of the telecommunications industry, sustainability in Indonesia and private equity in emerging markets. Wharton's leading faculty will also hold master classes in family business wealth management, corporate governance, decision-making, corporate diplomacy and marketing strategies.

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About the Wharton Global Alumni Forum

Since 1993, forty-two Wharton School Global Alumni Forums have been held in thirty-five of the world's leading cities across five continents including Shanghai, Mumbai, London, Beijing, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Bogota, Dubai, Seoul, and Milan. For a full listing of the speakers and topics of the Wharton Global Alumni Forum in Jakarta, please visit: <http://www.whartonjakarta12.com/>

About the Wharton School

The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania—founded in 1881 as the first collegiate business school—is recognized globally for intellectual leadership and ongoing innovation across every major discipline of business education. The most comprehensive source of business knowledge in the world, Wharton bridges research and practice through its broad engagement with the global business community. The School has more than 4,800 undergraduate, MBA, executive MBA, and doctoral students; more than 9,000 annual participants in executive education programs; and an alumni network of 91,000 graduates

For more information please contact:

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Email : teddy.arifianto@fleishman.com

Media Coverage

No	Media	Publication Type	Date of Publicity	Circulation	Photo	Color / BW	Size Clmm or Page	Ad Value	PR Value	Headline
1	The Jakarta Post	n/d/g	22-Jun-12	85,000	n/a	FC	330 mmc	Rp 16,170,000	Rp 48,510,000	Indonesia, Asia and the World
2	The Jakarta Post Online	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 54,000,000	Letter: Indonesia, Asia and the world
3	Kompas	n/d/g	22-Jun-12	500,000	n/a	FC	120 mmc	Rp 12,600,000	Rp 37,800,000	Brand Shows Competitiveness
4	Kompas.com	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,480,000	Rp 92,400,000	Boediono: Indonesia Needs an Additional 25,000 MW Electricity
5	Kompas.com	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,480,000	Rp 92,400,000	Building Railway, what private sector can get from this?
6	Kompas.com	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,480,000	Rp 92,400,000	Vice President: Indonesia has Promised A lot of Things
7	Kompas.com	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,480,000	Rp 92,400,000	Boediono Called Indonesian Economy a Komodo Dragon
8	Kompas.com	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,480,000	Rp 92,400,000	Lippo Opens Mall in East Indonesia
9	Detik Finance	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Indonesian Industry Hard to Compete due to too many Political
10	Detik Finance	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Boediono: Indonesia Needs 10,000 km of Roads and 25,000 MW Electricity Power in 2020
11	Detik Finance	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	VP: Average Indonesian people Eat Meat 7 kg/year, Malaysia
12	Detik Finance	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Wharton Alumni Meeting in
13	Bisnis.com	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Vice President's Agenda: Vice President of Iran Visit the Palace
14	Bisnis.com	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Euro Crisis: Euro Official Suggests Taking The Middle Ground Policy
15	Bisnis.com	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Economic Growth: Vice President Optimistic to Obtain Growth of Over 6%
16	Sindonews	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	VP: Indonesia go through the economic crisis well
17	Sindonews	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Malaysia to Ease Ownership of Bank's Shareholders
18	Sindonews	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 54,000,000	Boediono: Indonesian Economy "Menggigit"
19	Kontan.co.id	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Malaysia works on bank ownership regulation
20	Kontan.co.id	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Boediono: Positive Economic Growth in Indonesia
21	Tempo.co	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 54,000,000	As an Alumnus, Boediono Urges Wharton to Review Indonesia
22	Media Indonesia Online	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 54,000,000	VP Describes Investment Potential at the Alumni Meeting
23	Beritasatu.com	Online	22-Jun-12	100,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Malaysia's Central Bank: Our Regulation will be more Flexible
24	Okezone.com	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Malaysia to Ease Ownership of Bank's Shareholders
25	Okezone.com	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 54,000,000	Indonesia in need of Scientists
26	Okezone.com	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 54,000,000	Malaysia Meat Consumption has Surpassed Indonesia
27	Okezone.com	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 54,000,000	Boediono: Indonesian Economy "Menggigit"
28	Vivanews.com	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Lippo Continue Eyeing Land for Lavish Funeral
29	Infobanknews	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Governor of BNM Reluctant to Comment on Majority Shareholders Regulations
30	Infobanknews	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 54,000,000	Malaysia's Central Bank Attempt to Loosen the Banking Regulation
31	Antaraneews	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	VP: Indonesia's success of coming out from the financial crisis was not caused by mere Luck
32	Yahoo.com	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 15,000,000	Rp 75,000,000	VP: Indonesia's success of coming out from the financial crisis was not caused by mere Luck
33	Investor.co.id	Online	22-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	VP: Indonesia's success of coming out from the financial crisis was not caused by mere Luck
34	Surabayapost.co.id	Online	22-Jun-12	200,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 15,000,000	Rp 45,000,000	Indonesia needs 25,000 MW

No	Media	Publication Type	Date of Publicity	Circulation	Photo	Color / BW	Size Clmm or Page	Ad Value	PR Value	Headline
35	Jaringnews.com	Online	22-Jun-12	100,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 12,000,000	Rp 60,000,000	Tomorrow, the VP and Wharton Alumni to Meet in Jakarta
36	Merdeka.com	Online	22-Jun-12	100,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 12,000,000	Rp 60,000,000	Boediono Show Off Indonesian Economic Resilience
37	Merdeka.com	Online	22-Jun-12	100,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 12,000,000	Rp 60,000,000	Malaysia Recognizes Indonesia economic resilience
38	Merdeka.com	Online	22-Jun-12	100,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 12,000,000	Rp 36,000,000	Boediono Persuades Wharton Alumnus to Build Indonesian Economy
39	KR Jogja	Online	22-Jun-12	100,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 12,000,000	Rp 36,000,000	Indonesia lacks of PhD Graduates
40	Pelita Online	Online	22-Jun-12	100,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 12,000,000	Rp 60,000,000	In need of 25 thousand MW electricity for infrastructure growth
41	Pelita Online	Online	23-Jun-12	100,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 12,000,000	Rp 36,000,000	Vice President: Indonesia
42	The Jakarta Post Online	Online	23-Jun-12	300,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 54,000,000	RI Needs More PhD Graduates in Science: Kadin
43	Sindonews	Online	23-Jun-12	300,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 54,000,000	SME's: The role of internet in creative economy
44	Tribunnews Pontianak	Online	23-Jun-12	200,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 15,000,000	Rp 45,000,000	Lippo to Develop Mall in Eastern Indonesia
45	Vivanews.com	Online	23-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Minister Mari: twitter spur the creative economy
46	Investor Daily	n/d/g	23-Jun-12	90,000	1	FC	1,170 mmc	Rp 46,800,000	Rp 234,000,000	Communication is the key of corporate diplomacy
47	Investor Daily	n/d/g	23-Jun-12	90,000	1	BW	945 mmc	Rp 28,350,000	Rp 141,750,000	Our regulation will be more flexible
48	Investor Daily	n/d/g	23-Jun-12	90,000	1	FC	1,350 mmc	Rp 54,000,000	Rp 162,000,000	Indonesia is fall under list of best 5 economy
49	Jakarta Globe	n/d/g	23-Jun-12	71,000	1	FC	835 mmc	Rp 49,682,500	Rp 248,412,500	Malaysia May Liberalize Banking Sector
50	Kompas	n/d/g	23-Jun-12	500,000	n/a	BW	460 mmc	Rp 48,300,000	Rp 144,900,000	VP Boediono: Indonesia Is very promising
51	Media Indonesia	n/d/g	23-Jun-12	50,000	n/a	BW	480 mmc	Rp 25,440,000	Rp 76,320,000	Malaysia to loosen banking
52	Rakyat Merdeka	n/d/g	23-Jun-12	100,000	1	FC	495 mmc	Rp 19,305,000	Rp 96,525,000	Boediono proud of Indonesian economy which as strong as komodo dragons
53	Suara Pembaruan	n/d/g	23-Jun-12	285,000	n/a	BW	510 mmc	Rp 20,655,000	Rp 61,965,000	BNM regulation to be more flexible
54	Suara Pembaruan	n/d/g	23-Jun-12	285,000	1	FC	2,310 mmc	Rp 127,050,000	Rp 635,250,000	Economy grows rapidly
55	Suara Pembaruan	n/d/g	23-Jun-12	285,000	n/a	BW	940 mmc	Rp 38,070,000	Rp 114,210,000	communication is the key of corporate diplomation
56	Analisedaily	Online	23-Jun-12	200,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 15,000,000	Rp 45,000,000	Indonesian industry struggle to compete due to loads of political graduates
57	Inilah.com	Online	23-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	creative economy can support Indonesia GDP
58	Inilah.com	Online	23-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Ups! Social media to boost GDP according to Mari Elka
59	Inilah.com	Online	23-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Indonesia Tourism spending reaches Rp15 T per year
60	Inilah Jabar	Online	23-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Mari Elka: Jakarta Miliki Banyak Produk Kreatif
61	Inspirasi Usaha	Online	23-Jun-12	100,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 12,000,000	Rp 60,000,000	Boediono proud of Indonesia economy growth
62	Investor.co.id	Online	23-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Communication is the key of corporate diplomatic
63	Jurnalmedan.co.id	Online	23-Jun-12	100,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 12,000,000	Rp 36,000,000	Indonesia is free of crisis due to Indonesia private sector
64	Kaltimpost.co.id	Online	23-Jun-12	100,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 12,000,000	Rp 36,000,000	The country is in need of 25,000 MW electricity
65	Waspada.co.id	Online	23-Jun-12	200,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 12,000,000	Rp 36,000,000	Jakarta has a lot of creative
67	Nasionalis Rakyat Merdeka Wordpress	Online	23-Jun-12	100,000	2	FC	1 Page	Rp 12,000,000	Rp 60,000,000	Wharton holds discussion of future economy growth in ASEAN region
68	Jurnal Nasional online	Online	23-Jun-12	200,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 15,000,000	Rp 45,000,000	Vice President: Potential growth in Consumption Sector
69	Medan Bisnis.com	Online	23-Jun-12	100,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 12,000,000	Rp 36,000,000	In 2020, Indonesia needs 10,000 km road and 25,000 MW electricity
70	Merdeka.com	Online	23-Jun-12	100,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 12,000,000	Rp 60,000,000	Interconnection to push the growth of creative economy
71	Tribunnews.com	Online	23-Jun-12	200,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 15,000,000	Rp 45,000,000	Lippo to Open Mall in East
72	Antarafoto.com	Online	24-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Indonesia and the world
73	Jakarta Globe Online	Online	24-Jun-12	300,000	1	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 90,000,000	Malaysia May Liberalize Banking Sector
74	Investor Daily	n/d/g	25-Jun-12	90,000	1	FC	460 mmc	Rp 18,400,000	Rp 92,000,000	Global Alumni Forum

No	Media	Publication Type	Date of Publicity	Circulation	Photo	Color / BW	Size Clmm or Page	Ad Value	PR Value	Headline
75	Investor Daily	n/d/g	25-Jun-12	90,000	1	FC	1,365 mmc	Rp 54,600,000	Rp 273,000,000	Strengthen Mall and Retail, Lippo Invests Rp 3,6T
76	Investor Daily	n/d/g	25-Jun-12	90,000	n/a	BW	720 mmc	Rp 21,600,000	Rp 64,800,000	Indonesia needs to boost paper production by 200%
77	Investor Daily	n/d/g	25-Jun-12	90,000	n/a	BW	340 mmc	Rp 13,600,000	Rp 40,800,000	Hotel industry in need of new strategy
78	Investor Daily	n/d/g	25-Jun-12	90,000	1	FC	405 mmc	Rp 16,200,000	Rp 81,000,000	Forest development
79	The Jakarta Post	n/d/g	25-Jun-12	85,000	n/a	BW	540 mmc	Rp 26,460,000	Rp 79,380,000	Online Booking Becoming More Popular Among Indonesian
80	Jurnal Nasional	n/d/g	25-Jun-12	50,000	1	BW	800 mmc	Rp 24,000,000	Rp 120,000,000	Indonesia and the world
81	Kontan	n/d/g	25-Jun-12	74,937	1	BW	520 mmc	Rp 17,160,000	Rp 85,800,000	Sustainable forest development
82	Media Indonesia	n/d/g	25-Jun-12	50,000	1	FC	220 mmc	Rp 17,160,000	Rp 85,800,000	Wharton Global Alumni Forum
83	Neraca	n/d/g	25-Jun-12	31,270	1	BW	560 mmc	Rp 5,600,000	Rp 28,000,000	Indonesia and the world
84	The Jakarta Post Online	Online	25-Jun-12	300,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 54,000,000	Online Booking Becoming More Popular Among Indonesian
85	Indonesia Finance Today	n/d/g	26-Jun-12	75,000	1	BW	800 mmc	Rp 55,200,000	Rp 276,000,000	Asia consumption rate increases
86	Jakarta Globe.com	Online	27-Jun-12	300,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 54,000,000	Private Equity Funds Plan to Splurge \$3 Billion on Indonesia
87	Jakarta Globe.com	Online	27-Jun-12	300,000	n/a	FC	1 Page	Rp 18,000,000	Rp 54,000,000	The Thinker: The Devil is in the Details

TOTAL ##### #####

1 US = Rp 9,174 \$ 195,204.11 \$ 829,978.47

M	Magazine	D	Daily	B	Business &	L	Lifestyle
N	Newspaper	W	Weekly	W	Women's	C	Children
T	Tabloid	M	Monthly	G	General News	Te	Teenager
P	Property	O	Online				

Total Coverage : 92

No.	Media	Headlines
1	The Jakarta Post	Indonesia, Asia and the World
2	The Jakarta Post Online	Letter: Indonesia, Asia and the World
3	Kompas	Brand Shows Competitiveness
4	Kompas.com	Boediono: Indonesia needs an additional 25,000 MW Electricity
5	Kompas.com	Building Railway, what private sector can get from this?
6	Kompas.com	Vice President: Indonesia is promising
7	Kompas.com	Boediono referred Indonesian economy as the Komodo Dragon
8	Kompas.com	Lippo opens mall in East Indonesia
9	Detik Finance	Indonesian industry hard to compete, too many political scientists
10	Detik Finance	Boediono: Indonesia needs 10,000 km of roads and 25,000 MW electricity power in 2020
11	Detik Finance	VP: Average Indonesian people consume meat at 7kg/year, Malaysia at 27kg/year
12	Detik Finance	Wharton Alumni Gathering in Jakarta
13	Bisnis.com	VP's Agenda: Iranian Vice President Visit to the Palace
14	Bisnis.com	Euro Crisis: Euro Official suggests taking middle ground policy

No.	Media	Headlines
15	Bisnis.com	Economic Growth: Vice President optimists to obtain growth over 6%
16	Sindonews	VP: Indonesia survives from the economic crisis
17	Sindonews	Malaysia to ease bank's ownership share
18	Sindonews	Boediono: Indonesian economic "rocks"
19	Kontan.co.id	Malaysia developing bank ownership regulation
20	Kontan.co.id	Boediono: Positive economic growth in Indonesia
21	Tempo.co	As alumnus, Boediono urges Wharton to review Indonesia
22	Media Indonesia online	VP describes investment potential at the alumni meeting
23	Beritasatu.com	Central Bank Malaysia: our regulation will be more flexible
24	Okezone.com	Malaysia will loosen up banking shares
25	Okezone.com	Indonesia in need of scientists
26	Okezone.com	Malaysian meat consumption surpassed Indonesian
27	Okezone.com	Boediono: Indonesia economic "rocks"
28	Vivanews.com	Lippo continues eyeing land for lavish funeral

No.	Media	Headlines
29	Infobanknews.com	Governor of BNM inclined to comment on majority shareholders regulations
30	Infobanknews.com	Malaysian Central Bank opts to loosen up banking regulation
31	Antaranews	VP: Indonesia's succeed from the financial crisis was not by mere luck
32	Yahoo.com	VP: Indonesia's succeed from the financial crisis was not by mere luck
33	Investor.co.id	VP: Indonesia's succeed from the financial crisis was not by mere luck
34	Surabayapost.co.id	Indonesia needs 25,000 MW
35	Jaringnews.com	Tomorrow, VP and Alumni of Wharton will show off
36	Merdeka.com	Boediono showing off Indonesian economic resilience
37	Merdeka.com	Malaysia acknowledges Indonesia economic resilience
38	Merdeka.com	Boediono persuades Wharton Alumnus to help build Indonesian economy
39	KR Jogja	Indonesia lacks of PhD graduates
40	Pelita online	In need of 25,000 MW electricity for infrastructure growth
41	Pelita online	Vice President: Indonesian Economic is strong and fierce
42	The Jakarta Post online	RI needs more PhD Graduates in Science: Indonesian Chambers of Commerce

No.	Media	Headlines
43	Sindonews	SME's: The role of internet in creative economy
44	Tribunnews Pontianak	Lippo to develop mall in Eastern Indonesia
45	Vivanews.com	Minister Mari: twitter spur the creative economy
46	Investor Daily	Communication is the key of corporate diplomacy
47	Investor Daily	Our regulations will be more flexible
48	Investor Daily	Indonesia is in the list of best 5 economy
49	Jakarta Globe	Malaysia may liberalize banking sector
50	Kompas	VP Boediono: Indonesia is very promising
51	Media Indonesia	Malaysia to loosen banking regulation
52	Rakyat merdeka	Boediono is proud of Indonesian economy, as strong as the komodo dragon
53	Suara Pembaruan	BNM regulations to be more flexible
54	Suara Pembaruan	Economy can grow rapidly
55	Suara Pembaruan	Communication is the key for corporate diplomacy
56	Analisadaily.com	Indonesian industry struggle to compete due to over burden of political graduates

No.	Media	Headlines
57	Inilah.com	Creative economy able to support Indonesia GDP
58	Inilah.com	Ups! Social media to boost GDP according to Mari Elka
59	Inilah.com	Indonesian tourism spending reaches Rp 15T per year
60	Inilah Jabar.com	Mari Elka: Jakarta owns numerous creative products
61	Inspirasi usaha	Boediono felt proud of Indonesian Economic Resurgence
62	Investor.co.id	Communication is the key for corporate diplomacy
63	Jurnalmedan.co.id	Indonesia free from crisis due to private sector's role
64	Kaltimpost.co.id	The country is in need of 25,000 MW electricity
65	Waspada.co.id	Jakarta possesses a lot of creative products
66	Nasionalis Rakyat Merdeka Wordpress	Wharton holds discussion of future economic growth in ASEAN region
67	Jurnal Nasional online	Vice President: potential growth in consumption sector
68	Medanbisnis.com	In 2020, Indonesia needs 10,000 km road and 25,000 MW electricity
69	Merdeka.com	Interconnection to push creative economic growth
70	Tribunnews.com	Lippo to open mall in East Indonesia
71	Antarafoto.com	Indonesia and the world

No.	Media	Headlines
72	Jakarta globe online	Malaysia may liberalize banking sector
73	Investor daily	Global alumni forum
74	Investor daily	Strengthen mall and retail sector, Lippo invests Rp 3,6T
75	Investor daily	Indonesia needs to boost paper production by 200%
76	Investor daily	Hotel industry in need of new strategy
77	Investor daily	Forest management
78	The Jakarta Post	Online booking becoming more popular among Indonesian travellers
79	Jurnal Nasional	Indonesia and the world
80	Kontan	Sustainable forest development
81	Media Indonesia	Wharton global alumni forum
82	Neraca	Indonesia and the world
83	The Jakarta Post online	Online booking becoming more popular among Indonesian travellers
84	Indonesia Finance Today	Asia's consumption rate on the rise
85	Jakarta Globe.com	Private equity funds plan to splurge \$3 billion on Indonesia
86	Jakarta Globe.com	The thinker: The devil is in the details

No.	Media	Headlines
87	Portal CBN	Boediono: Ekonomi RI Menggigit
88	Business Times Malaysia	Zeti: Ensure benefits are shared
89	Jakarta Globe	Indonesia's 'Komodo Economy' Is Agile and Buoyant, but Can Bite: VP
90	Live Trading News	Asean Market Outlook
91	Kiva Stories from the Field	New Frontiers of Investing
92	The Star - Malaysia	Asia in 'better state of readiness'

Articles Summary

No.	Day/Dates	Summary
1	Friday, 22 June 2012	Media mostly covered Dr. Boediono, Vice President of Indonesia's keynote speech at the opening of the Wharton Global Alumni Forum. Coverage focused on the robust economic growth and opportunity in Indonesia.
2	Saturday, 23 June 2012	Main coverage was regarding on three aspects including Indonesia as potential growth and power, corporate diplomacy and Malaysian banking sector.
3	Sunday, 24 June 2012	Topic covered were regarding corporate diplomacy, green economy and Malaysian banking sector including picture events of Wharton global forum speakers. Wharton was mentioned in all the news coverage and attributed at the second paragraph of the articles
4	Monday, 25 June 2012	The content focused on Indonesian hospitality and tourism industry.
5	Tuesday, 26 June 2012	News covered mostly on the increase consumption rate in Asia
6	Wednesday, 27 June 2012	Media mentioned Indonesia's economic performance and growth and the overall discussion during the global forum

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : The Jakarta Post
Title : *Indonesia, Asia and the World*
Date : 22 June 2012
Page : 8
Size : 330 mmc
AD Value : Rp 16,170,000
PR Value : Rp 48,510,000

Your letters

Indonesia, Asia and the world

The global economy is shifting toward Asia as the center of industrial manufacturing and other services. Being the world's largest archipelago, Indonesia is increasingly seen as an important player in Asia's success. Amid a global slowdown, in 2011, Indonesia recorded economic growth of 6.5 percent and many economists have projected the growth to continue.

That's not all. Indonesia recently achieved two major benchmarks for economic growth. First, the House of Representatives passed a land acquisition law to ease the way for projects to flourish in the areas of infrastructure development. This will support the country's economic growth in the future. Parallel with national plans, Indonesia anticipates delivery of over US\$150 billion in infrastructure projects over the next five years. Next, Fitch Ratings awarded investment grade status for Indonesia's sovereign debt, giving Indonesia a stronger driving force to become one of the world's most influential investment and commercial hubs.

Our decision to hold the 2012 Wharton Global Alumni Forum in Jakarta recognizes Indonesia's influence and contribution to the global economy. The agenda includes high profile Wharton faculty as well as prominent and influential panelists and keynote speakers, including alumni such as Vice President Boediono, Malaysian central bank chief Dr. Zeti Akhtar Aziz and Jon M Huntsman, Jr., **former US ambassador to China**.

I am confident that the forum will provide an intellectually stimulating dialogue between our faculty presenters, invited business leaders and alumni. Wharton faculty presenters include George Day, Diana Robertson, Phillip M Nichols, Witold Henisz, N. Bulent Gultekin, Eric Orts, Raffi Amit and Stephen Kobrin.

Session topics and master's classes at this forum will be wide-ranging and include sessions on the telecommunications industry, investment in Indonesia, sustainability, private equity, the hospitality industry, corporate diplomacy, neuroscience and business and family wealth management.

Sustainability is of particular interest in Jakarta and Indonesia, and this session will address important issues such as new and sustainable forms of energy, prudent stewardship of land and water and sustainable models of tourism.

The upcoming forum, which will be held on June 22 to 23, is Wharton's first forum in Jakarta.

THOMAS S ROBERTSON
WHARTON SCHOOL
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : The Jakarta Post Online

Title : *Letter: Indonesia, Asia and the world*

Date : 22 June 2012

Page :

<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2012/06/22/letter-indonesia-asia-and-world.html>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 54,000,000

Letter: Indonesia, Asia and the world

| Readers Forum | Fri, 06/22/2012 11:53 AM

A- A A+

The global economy is shifting toward Asia as the center of industrial manufacturing and other services. Being the world's largest archipelago, Indonesia is increasingly seen as an important player in Asia's success. Amid a global slowdown, in 2011, Indonesia recorded economic growth of 6.5 percent and many economists have projected the growth to continue.

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Thomas S Robertson
Wharton School
University of Pennsylvania

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Kompas
Title : *Economic Highlights : showing competitiveness*
Date : 22 June 2012
Page : 18
Size : 120 mmc
AD Value : Rp 12,600,000
PR Value : Rp 37,800,000

KILAS EKONOMI

Merek Tunjukkan Daya Saing

Pada lokasi penting di kota-kota wilayah Asia banyak merek produk negara lain, tetapi sulit mencari merek produk Indonesia. Harus disadari bahwa daya saing ekonomi negara adalah inovasi dan itu ditunjukkan pada keberadaan merek. Hal itu dikemukakan Thomas S Robertson, profesor manajemen dan perusahaan swasta dan dekan pada Wharton School pada Universitas Pennsylvania, di Jakarta, Kamis (21/6). Komunitas alumni Wharton School di Indonesia berkumpul dan hendak menyelenggarakan seminar tentang pertumbuhan ekonomi ASEAN pada masa depan. Acara yang disebut Global Alumni Forum ini akan berlangsung hari Jumat (22/6), inisiatif dari alumnusnya, Ari Ariwibowo, dan dijadwalkan dibuka oleh Wakil Presiden Boediono. (ODY)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Kompas.com

Title : *Boediono:*

*Indonesia needs an additional
25,000 MW Electricity*

Date : 22 June 2012

Page :

<http://nasional.kompas.com/read/2012/06/22/13230774/Boediono.Indonesia.Butuh.Tambahan.Listrik.25.000.MW>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,480,000

PR Value : Rp 92,400,000

Boediono: Indonesia Butuh Tambahan Listrik 25.000 MW

Hindra Liauw | Pepih Nugraha | Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 | 13:23 WIB

Dibaca: 472 Komentar: 0



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KOMPAS/ALIF ICHWAN

Wapres Boediono

JAKARTA, KOMPAS.com - Wakil Presiden Boediono mengatakan, perekonomian Indonesia menjanjikan. Sektor infrastruktur, energi, keuangan, dan lainnya, terus berkembang pesat. Kalangan kelas menengah di tanah air juga terus meningkat. Hal ini dapat menjadi peluang bagi investasi dan perdagangan.

TERKAIT:

- [Pekerja Listrik Berencana Mogok Nasional](#)
- [KPK Periksa Neneng sebagai Tersangka](#)
- [Di Perbatasan, Timor Leste Lebih Maju dari Indonesia](#)
- [Tak Ada PLN, Warga Bikin Listrik Sendiri](#)
- [Listrik di Perbatasan Tuntas Tahun Ini](#)

"Indonesia memiliki kebutuhan yang luar biasa di bidang infrastruktur. Hal ini adalah tantangan utama pertumbuhan kita. Berdasarkan perkiraan, Indonesia membutuhkan daya listrik tambahan 25.000 megawatt pada tahun 2020. Separuhnya akan berasal dari energi geotermal yang terbarukan. Indonesia juga membutuhkan tambahan jalan sepanjang 10.000 kilometer dalam beberapa tahun, bandara, pelabuhan, sistem perkeretaapian baru, dan lainnya," kata Boediono ketika membuka Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6/2012).

Alumni Wharton ini juga menjabarkan peluang di bidang perbankan. Wapres mencontohkan, saat ini jumlah kartu kredit yang dimiliki 7 juta orang mencapai kurang dari 15 juta. Hal yang sama juga tercermin pada sektor keuangan, baik pinjaman perorangan, asuransi hidup, sekuritas, dan lainnya.

Boediono menjelaskan, Indonesia memiliki sektor perbankan yang terkapitalisasi dengan baik, dan regulasi yang jelas. Saat ini, ada sekitar 120 bank yang aktif di Indonesia. Di bidang pangan, sambungnya, rakyat Indonesia pun baru mengkonsumsi sekitar tujuh kilogram daging setiap tahunnya. Sementara itu, warga Malaysia mengkonsumsi sekitar 47 kilogram daging setiap tahunnya. Potensi pertumbuhan permintaan daging pun masih terbuka lebar.

Di bidang pariwisata, sambung Boediono, Indonesia memiliki puluhan ribu pulau. Banyak di antaranya yang belum tergarap sehingga potensi di bidang pariwisata pun menjanjikan.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Kompas.com
Date : 22 June 2012
Page : *Building Railway, what private sector can get from this?*

<http://bisniskeuangan.kompas.com/read/2012/06/22/15180131/Bangun.Jalur.Kereta.Api.Swasta.Dapat.Apa>

Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 18,480,000
PR Value : Rp 55,440,000

Bangun Jalur Kereta Api, Swasta Dapat Apa?



Sejumlah karyawan PT Kereta Api Indonesia menyaksikan China Railway High-Speed (CRH) atau Bullet Train (Kereta Peluru) di Stasiun Beijing Utara, Beijing, China, Selasa (13/3). Kereta itu mampu menempuh jarak 1.318 kilometer, Beijing-Shanghai, dalam tempo lima jam.

Kompas.com, Jakarta, Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 | 15:18 WIB - Wakil Ketua Umum Bidang Investasi dan Transportasi Kadin Indonesia Peter F Gontha berpandangan bahwa bisa saja pihak swasta yang melaksanakan proyek kereta api cepat jalur Jakarta-Surabaya. Tetapi, menurut dia, swasta harus diberikan insentif untuk itu.

"Kalau enggak ada dana APBN, ya mesti dana swasta, tapi swastanya dapat apa?" sebut Peter kepada Kompas.com di sela-sela acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6/2012). Ia mencontohkan, di Amerika Serikat, pihak swasta yang membangun jalur kereta api diberi hibah, antara lain berupa hibah tanah. "Ini jalan kereta api buat you, kita hibah," kata Peter.

Selain tanah, pihak swasta yang membangun jalur kereta api pun bisa diberi insentif lain, yakni lahan di sepanjang jalur kereta api. Insentif seperti itulah yang diharapkan Peter untuk diberikan kepada pihak swasta yang mau merealisasikan proyek kereta api, khususnya kereta api cepat Jakarta-Surabaya.

"Di Indonesia, mau bikin jalan kereta api kalau tidak ada insentif bagi investornya mau bagaimana? Itu jadi masalah. Harus ada investasi yang diberikan," kata Peter.

Ketua Forum Transportasi Perkeretaapian Masyarakat Transportasi Indonesia Djoko Setijowarno pernah menyatakan bahwa pemerintah tidak boleh menggunakan dana APBN untuk membangun kereta api cepat ataupun supercepat di wilayah Jawa yang sekarang ini sedang dikaji. "Saya kira bisa saja asal jangan pakai APBN," kata Djoko kepada Kompas.com di Jakarta, Kamis (24/5/2012).

Menurut Djoko, lebih baik dana pembangunan kereta tersebut diserahkan kepada investor asing yang mengatakan proyek tersebut layak dijalankan. Adapun APBN lebih baik dipakai untuk pembangunan jalur kereta di luar Jawa. "Lebih baik APBN untuk memperpanjang rangkaian kereta api dan mempercepat pengaktifan jalur kereta yang non-aktif," ujar Djoko.

Pemerintah mengalokasikan pembangunan jalur kereta api cepat Jakarta-Bandung membutuhkan investasi minimal sebesar Rp 56 triliun. Rinciannya, pekerjaan sipil sebesar Rp 24 triliun, pembangunan jalur rel senilai Rp 4 triliun, rolling stock Rp 4 triliun, akuisisi lahan Rp 2 triliun, dana kontingensi Rp 3 triliun. Sisanya untuk kepentingan biaya konstruksi lainnya dan pajak. Dari nilai investasi tersebut, pemerintah hanya menyanggupi keterlibatan investasi maksimal 70 persen dari nilai proyek. Sisanya akan diserahkan ke swasta.

Selain itu, Kementerian Perhubungan juga berencana merealisasikan kereta supercepat Argo Cahaya pada 2014 atau setelah proyek jalur ganda kereta lintas utara Jawa rampung. Kereta tersebut akan melayani rute Jakarta-Surabaya sepanjang 685 kilometer dengan waktu tempuh 2 jam 53 menit. Rencana penyediaan kereta tersebut ditaksir bisa menelan dana mencapai Rp 180 triliun. (Ester Meryana/Laksono Hari W)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Kompas.com

Date : 22 June 2012

Page : *VP: Indonesian is promising*

<http://bisniskeuangan.kompas.com/read/2012/06/22/12432855/Wapres.Indonesia.Menjanjikan.Banyak.Hal>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,480,000

PR Value : Rp 92,400,000

Wapres: Indonesia Menjanjikan Banyak Hal

Ester Meryana | Inggried Dwi Wedhaswary | Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 | 12:43 WIB

Dibaca: 724 | Komentar: 1



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KOMPAS/ALIF ICHWAN

Wapres Boediono

JAKARTA, KOMPAS.com - Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia, Boediono, mengatakan ekonomi Indonesia telah mampu bertahan dari krisis finansial global pada tahun 2008. Sekarang ini, menurutnya, ekonomi Indonesia pun terus bertumbuh dan menjanjikan banyak hal.

"Indonesia memegang banyak hal yang menjanjikan. Sektor konsumen, infrastruktur, dan sumber daya akan terus berkembang secara cepat dan menyediakan kesempatan untuk investasi dan perdagangan," ujar Boediono dalam acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta, di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6/2012).

Ia menjelaskan, sejumlah kondisi yang menunjukkan peluang untuk terus berkembang. Konsumsi daging masyarakat Indonesia masih rendah, tujuh kilogram per kapita per tahun.

"Ketika dibandingkan dengan konsumsi masyarakat Malaysia 47 kilogram per tahun, potensial untuk tumbuh sangat jelas," sambung Wapres.

Di sektor finansial, perbankan nasional, menurutnya, sudah cukup tertata. Ada 120 bank yang aktif di perbankan nasional. Tapi, kata Boediono, masyarakat yang memiliki kartu kredit masih kecil. Sekitar 15 juta kartu kredit yang sudah beredar hanya dimiliki 7 juta orang.

Peluang yang besar juga ada di sektor pariwisata. Boediono menyebutkan, Indonesia memiliki lebih dari 13 ribu pulau yang menanti untuk dikunjungi. "Indonesia juga punya kebutuhan yang sangat besar untuk infrastruktur," tambah Boediono.

Ia memaparkan, saat ini Indonesia membutuhkan energi tambahan sebanyak 25 ribu megawatt pada tahun 2020. Setengah kebutuhan itu akan diperoleh dari energi geotermal terbarukan. Selain itu, dibutuhkan pula pembangunan jalan lebih dari 10.000 kilometer, pembangunan bandara, pelabuhan, dan infrastruktur lainnya dalam beberapa tahun ke depan.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Kompas.com

Date : 22 June 2012

Title : *Boediono referred*

*Indonesian economy as the
Komodo Dragon*

Page :

<http://bisniskeuangan.kompas.com/read/2012/06/22/14503467/Boediono.Sebut.Ekonomi.Indonesia.Ekonomi.Komodo>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,480,000

PR Value : Rp 55,440,000

Boediono Sebut Ekonomi Indonesia Ekonomi Komodo

Kompas.com, Jakarta, Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 | 14:50 WIB — Wakil Presiden Boediono menyebut ekonomi Indonesia sebagai ekonomi komodo. Komodo adalah kadal raksasa, spesies fauna unik di Indonesia. Artinya, kata Boediono adalah watak ekonomi yang ulet (resilient), enteng hingga bisa mengapung (buoyant), tetapi juga gesit (agile).

Tak kalah penting, tambah Boediono, komodo juga bisa menggigit. Sebutan ekonomi komodo yang bisa menggigit ini mendapat sambutan tawa hadirin. Boediono menyatakan itu saat memberikan sambutan pada pembukaan acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum, Jumat (22/6/2012) di Jakarta.

Komunitas alumni Wharton School bagian dari Universitas Pennsylvania, Amerika Serikat, tempat Boediono pernah kuliah dulu. Di Jakarta, mereka menyelenggarakan forum yang membahas dinamika ekonomi Asia Tenggara.

Budiono menjelaskan, Indonesia survive dari krisis keuangan global tahun 2008 dengan baik. Bahkan di tengah krisis keuangan Eropa saat ini, Indonesia masih bisa mencapai pertumbuhan ekonomi 6 persen Produk Domestik Bruto (PDB), ketika sejumlah negara Eropa malah sudah menyerah (pada lembaga keuangan global).

Meski demikian, menurut Boediono, sektor swasta dan pemerintah bekerja keras untuk itu. Banyak dari perusahaan negara (BUMN) telah diprivatisasi atau sudah masuk bursa saham, mendorong kemampuannya, mendorong pengaturan, dan profesionalisme. Bahkan, enam BUMN sudah masuk dalam kategori Fortune 500 Global Companies. (Doddy Wisnu P/Fransiskus Sarong)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Kompas.com
Title : *Lippo opens new mall in Eastern Indonesia*

Date : 22 June 2012

Page :
<http://bisniskeuangan.kompas.com/read/2012/06/22/23175534/Lippo.Buka.Mal.di.Indonesia.Timur>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,480,000

PR Value : Rp 92,400,000

Lippo Buka Mal di Indonesia Timur



James Riady, CEO Grup Lippo dan Wakil Ketua Kadin Bidang Tenaga Kerja, Pendidikan dan Kesehatan

Kompas.com, Jakarta, | Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 | 23:17 WIB - CEO Lippo Group, James T Riady, mengatakan, Lippo akan melakukan intensifikasi bidang usaha yang telah digelutinya. Salah satunya, kata dia, Lippo akan membuka sejumlah mal di kawasan Indonesia timur pada tahun ini.

"Intensifikasi beberapa bidang yang sudah kita tekuni antara lain di bidang healthcare, membangun malls, retail," sebut James, di sela-sela acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6/2012).

Tahun ini, James menyebutkan, Lippo akan membuka sebanyak enam mal di seluruh Indonesia, termasuk di daerah timur. Mal akan dibuka di Kupang, Ambon, dan Kendari.

Ia mengatakan, investasi untuk pembangunan satu mal sekitar Rp 500-600 miliar. "Semua internal," sambung dia soal sumber dananya.

Dikatakannya, pembangunan mal di Indonesia bagian timur dengan pertimbangan bahwa kawasan itu akan berkembang. Sekarang ini, daya beli masyarakat setempat dinilai sudah luar biasa meningkat. Tetapi, pertumbuhan populasinya lambat.

"Jadi berarti peningkatan kekayaan itu dibagi dengan orang yang lebih sedikit," ujarnya.

Namun, pembangunan pusat perbelanjaan di kawasan timur bukan berarti mudah. Ada kendala seperti faktor logistik dan infrastruktur. Alhasil, kata James, Lippo harus membangun sistem yang belum ada seperti keberadaan fasilitas pusat distribusi.

"Kita harus bangun bukan hanya usaha di sana tapi juga logistik di sana," tutur dia. "Itu kita harus bangun sistem yang sekarang tidak ada. Ada masalah tapi sesuatu yang bisa kita tangani," pungkasnya. (Ester Meryana | Tri Wahono)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Detik Finance

Title : *Indonesian industry hard to compete, we have many political scientists*

Date : 22 June 2012

Page :

<http://finance.detik.com/read/2012/06/22/131219/1948184/1036/industri-ri-sulit-bersaing-karena-kebanyakan-sarjana-politik>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Industri RI Sulit Bersaing Karena Kebanyakan Sarjana Politik

Ramdhania El Hida - detikfinance

Jumat, 22/06/2012 13:12 WIB

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Jakarta - Di Indonesia saat ini, jumlah sarjana di bidang teknik (*science*) masih sangat terbatas. Ini menyebabkan industri Indonesia sulit bersaing dengan negara lain.

Demikian disampaikan Wakil Ketua Umum Bidang Investasi dan Transportasi Kadin Indonesia Peter F. Gontha dalam Forum Alumni Wharton di Hotel Grand Hyatt, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6/2012).

"Indonesia memiliki banyak sarjana tetapi kebanyakan di bidang politik dan komunikasi. Dari lulusan Universitas Indonesia setiap tahunnya, hanya 10 persen yang merupakan sarjana *science*," ungkapnya.

Hal inilah, lanjut Peter, yang menyebabkan industri yang berkembang di Indonesia berbeda dengan industri di negara lain.

"Jepang memiliki Sony, Honda, Mitsubishi, dan Panasonic. Korea memiliki Hyundai dan Samsung. China ada Huawei, tetapi di Indonesia industri yang maju Gudang Garam, Djarum, dan Indomie," ujarnya.

Peter menilai, perbaikan sumber daya manusia sangat diperlukan guna meningkatkan daya saing Indonesia secara internasional.

"Jika kita tidak menambah Ph.D Science dalam beberapa tahun ke depan, maka kita tidak dapat bersaing. Kita perlu kekuatan bisnis dan ilmu pengetahuan untuk bergerak maju untuk Indonesia," cetusnya.

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MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Detik Finance

Title : *Boediono:*

Indonesia needs 10,000 km of roads and 25,000 MW electricity power in 2020

Date : 22 June 2012

Page :

<http://finance.detik.com/read/2012/06/22/110506/1948067/4/boediono-ri-butuh-10000-km-jalan-dan-25000-mw-listrik-di-2020?991101mainnews>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Boediono: RI Butuh 10.000 Km Jalan dan 25.000 MW Listrik di 2020

Feby Dwi Sutianto - detikfinance

Jumat, 22/06/2012 11:05 WIB

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Jakarta - Pertumbuhan populasi dan ekonomi di Indonesia yang cepat membuat kebutuhan akan infrastruktur terus meningkat.

Wakil Presiden Boediono mengatakan pada tahun 2020 diperkirakan Indonesia membutuhkan pasokan listrik mencapai 25.000 Megawatt (MW) untuk mendukung aktivitas perekonomian dan masyarakat Indonesia.

"Setengah dari kebutuhan tersebut akan dipasok dari energi terbarukan

(Geothermal)," ungkap Boediono pada acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum 2012 di Hotel Hyatt, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6/2012).

Selain itu Indonesia juga membutuhkan penambahan pembangunan jalan baik jalan toll maupun jalan nasional dalam beberapa tahun kedepan yang jumlahnya mencapai 10.000 Km.

Menurutnya, Indonesia juga membutuhkan pembangunan sistem perkeretaapian, pelabuhan dan bandara untuk mendukung pertumbuhan ekonomi dan jumlah populasi masyarakat yang terus meningkat.

"Pemerintah berkomitmen akan melibatkan BUMN dan sektor swasta dalam mengembangkan proyek infrastruktur tersebut," imbuh Boediono.



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MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Detik Finance
Date : 22 June 2012
Page : VP: Average

Indonesian people consume meat at 7kg/year, Malaysia 27kg/year

<http://finance.detik.com/read/2012/06/22/114228/1948105/4/wapres-orang-ri-rata-rata-makan-daging-7-kg-tahun-malaysia-47-kg-tahun?991104topnews>

Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 18,000,000
PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

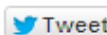
Wapres: Orang RI Rata-rata Makan Daging 7 Kg/Tahun, Malaysia 47 Kg/Tahun

Febby Dwi Sutianto - detikfinance

Jumat, 22/06/2012 11:45 WIB



5



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Jakarta - Potensi pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia masih bisa lebih tinggi lagi. Ini bisa terlihat dari tingkat konsumsi daging per kapita di Indonesia yang masih jauh lebih rendah dibanding Malaysia.

"Tingkat konsumsi, infrastruktur, dan sumber daya alam bakal berlanjut untuk tumbuh tajam. Pertumbuhan kelas menengah di Indonesia juga terus terjadi. Kita sadari tingkat konsumsi daging per kapita per tahun di Indonesia adalah 7 Kg, jika dibandingkan dengan Malaysia 47 Kg

per kapita per tahun, maka potensi pertumbuhan sangat besar," kata Boediono.

Hal ini disampaikan oleh Boediono dalam acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum 2012 di Hotel Hyatt, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6/2012).

Boediono juga mengatakan, sektor keuangan di Indonesia juga bagus saat ini dengan modal dan regulasi yang kuat. Ada 120 bank yang sangat aktif di pasar domestik.

"Tapi sangat ironis karena hanya kurang dari 15 juta kartu kredit yang beredar dan dimiliki oleh 7 juta orang," kata Boediono.

Selain itu, sektor pariwisata juga bisa terus menjadi penopang pertumbuhan ekonomi dalam negeri. Indonesia mempunyai 13.000 ribu pulau tropis dengan pantai yang tersembunyi. Ini menjadi potensi besar pariwisata.

Saat ini Indonesia juga membutuhkan infrastruktur besar untuk mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi.



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MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Detik Finance
Title : *Wharton Alumni
Gathering in Jakarta*

Date : 22 June 2012

Page :

<http://finance.detik.com/read/2012/06/22/115458/1948122/4/alumni-wharton-ngumpul-di-jakarta?f9911023>

Size : 1 Page

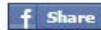
AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Alumni Wharton Ngumpul di Jakarta

Ramdhania El Hida - detikfinance

Jumat, 22/06/2012 11:54 WIB

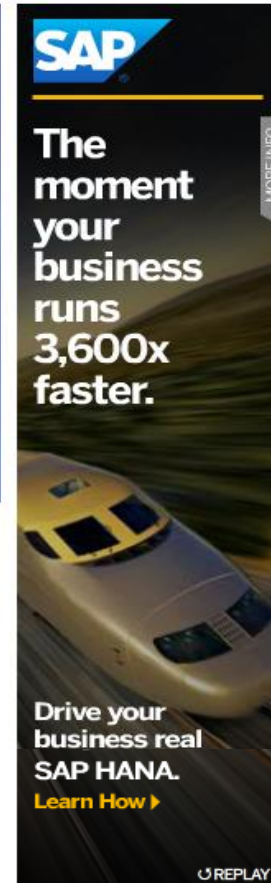


Jakarta - The Wharton School of the University dengan 91 ribu alumni, mengadakan "Global Alumni Forum" untuk pertama kalinya. Acara ini dihadiri pemimpin bisnis, tokoh pemerintah, dan akademisi lulusan universitas di Pennsylvania, Amerika Serikat.

Tokoh-tokoh terkenal alumni universitas ini yang hadir dalam forum tersebut seperti Wakil Presiden Boediono yang merupakan angkatan '79 dan Gubernur Bank Negara Malaysia Tan Sri Dato' Zeti Akhtar Aziz angkatan '78. Pantauan **detikFinance** di tempat acara tersebut berlangsung, Hotel Hyatt, Bundaran HI, Jumat (22/6/2012) dijadwalkan akan hadir tokoh-tokoh lain di luar universitas seperti Direktur Utama PT Garuda Indonesia Emirsyah Satar, Wakil Ketua KADIN Indonesia Peter F Gontha, dan Direktur Operasional Djarum Group Victor Hartono yang merupakan putra dari orang terkaya nomor 1 di RI, Budi Hartono.

The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania didirikan tahun 1881 sebagai sekolah bisnis pertama dan mendapatkan pengakuan dunia dalam hal kepemimpinan intelektual dan inovasi tanpa henti di seluruh disiplin ilmu pendidikan bisnis. Sebagai sumber pengetahuan bisnis paling lengkap di dunia, Wharton menjadi jembatan antara riset dan praktik melalui keterlibatannya yang luas dengan komunitas bisnis dunia.

The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania telah menghasilkan lebih dari 4800 lulusan sarjana, MBA, MBA eksekutif dan mahasiswa tingkat doctoral, lebih dari 9000 peserta setiap tahunnya mengikuti program pendidikan eksekutif, dan jejaring alumni sebanyak 91 ribu lulusan.



MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Bisnis.com
Title : *VP's Agenda: Iranian Vice President Visit to the Palace*

Date : 22 June 2012

Page :
<http://www.bisnis.com/articles/agenda-wapres-wakil-presiden-iran-berkunjung-ke-istana>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

AGENDA WAPRES: Wakil Presiden Iran Berkunjung Ke Istana

Oleh Asep Dadan Muhanda

Jum'at, 22 Juni 2012 | 10:37 WIB



Berita Terkait

- AGENDA WAPRES—Boediono Buka Muktamar Al-Irsyad Al Islamiyah
- MTQ NASIONAL: Wapres Akan Hadiri Penutupan Di Ambon
- FESTIVAL ENTREPRENEUR: Menkop & UKM Hadiri Pembukaan
- AGENDA WAPRES: Boediono Buka Tanwir Seabad Muhammadiyah
- KASUS ANGIE: KPK Periksa Max Supacua Hari Ini

JAKARTA-- Wakil Presiden Republik Islam Iran Ebrahim Azizi dijadwalkan akan menemui Wakil Presiden Boediono di Istana Wapres siang ini.

Laman resmi wapres menyebutkan pertemuan Boediono dan Ebrahim Azizi akan dilakukan pada pukul 11.00 WIB. Wapres Iran itu menemui Boediono sebagai kunjungan kehormatan dalam rangkaian kunjungan kerjanya ke Jakarta.

Republik Islam Iran mempunyai wakil persiden utama satu orang, dan wapres pembantu sebanyak sembilan orang. Ebrahim Azizi merupakan Wapres Iran yang menangani Badan Perencanaan dan Anggaran Belanja.

Sebelum menerima Wapres Iran, Boediono terlebih dahulu mempunyai agenda menyampaikan kata kunci pada The Wharton School Global Alumni Forum, di Grand Hyatt pada pukul 09.00 WIB.

Sore hari, pada pukul 15.00 WIB, Boediono dijadwalkan menerima kunjungan Gubernur Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) Hiroshi Okuda di Istana Wapres. (arh)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Bisnis.com
Title : *Euro Crisis: Euro Official suggests taking the middle ground policy*

Date : 22 June 2012

Page :
<http://www.bisnis.com/articles/krisis-eropa-petinggi-eropa-diimbau-ambil-kebijakan-jalan-tengah>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

KRISIS EROPA—Petinggi Eropa Diimbau Ambil Kebijakan Jalan Tengah

Oleh Achmad Puja Rahman Altair
Kamis, 21 Juni 2012 | 15:50 WIB



Berita Terkait

- Waspada! Agenda 'Hijau' Di KTT G-20 & Rio+20
- JERMAN: Tingkat Keyakinan Investor Turun
- PEMILU YUNANI: Yield SUN AS 10 Tahun Capai Rekor Terendah
- EDITORIAL BISNIS: Sinyal Dari Los Cabos
- KRISIS EROPA: Ancam Beban Obama Dalam Pemilu

JAKARTA—Para pemimpin Eropa diharapkan dapat mengambil jalan tengah antara langkah pengetatan anggaran dan usaha-usaha pemacuan pertumbuhan untuk memulihkan krisis utang yang mendera zona euro.

Dekan Wharton University of Pennsylvania Thomas S. Robertson mengatakan perdebatan antara kubu yang mendukung penghematan dan pertumbuhan semakin sengit setelah Francois Hollande menjadi presiden Perancis.

"Saya setuju dengan Presiden Indonesia Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono bahwa kedua langkah pemulihan krisis itu dapat dilaksanakan secara bersamaan," ujarnya usai media briefing hari ini (Kamis 21/6/2012), menjelang Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Jakarta pada 22-23 Juni 2012.

Menurut Robertson, meskipun pemilu ulang Yunani memenangkan partai pro-bailout, pemerintah Yunani tetap akan menegosiasikan persyaratan bailout yang lebih lunak dari Uni Eropa.

Meskipun G-20 telah mendesak para pemimpin Eropa untuk bersatu mengatasi krisis, Robertson mengaku masih sulit memprediksi masa depan usaha pemulihan krisis. "Namun mereka dapat melakukan penghematan, pada saat yang sama menggenjot pertumbuhan."

Dalam konferensi tingkat tinggi G-20 di Los Cabos, Meksiko, awal pekan ini, Presiden SBY mendesak penyelesaian krisis Eropa karena telah berdampak ke negara-negara Asia Tenggara, termasuk Indonesia.

"Saya harap ada satu cara atau cara lain bagi Eropa agar menyepakati metode untuk mengendalikan krisis. Ketiadaan jalan keluar seperti itu akan menjadi konsekuensi bagi kita semua," katanya, seperti yang dilansir Bloomberg pada Senin lalu.

Ketua Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya A. Prasetyantoko mengatakan penerapan hanya salah satu langkah tersebut secara ekstrim tidak akan pernah menyelesaikan krisis.

"Untuk memulihkan krisis, negara harus banyak belanja untuk menggerakkan kegiatan ekonomi. Tapi penghematan tetap diperlukan, hanya saja harus jelas anggaran apa saja yang harus dihemat," jelas Prasetyantoko kepada Bisnis akhir pekan lalu.

Menurutnya, untuk jangka pendek ini atau paling tidak hingga akhir tahun ini, dua negara Eropa yang paling berpengaruh di zona euro, yakni Jerman dan Perancis, masih akan berseberangan soal pemulihan krisis. Dia yakin pada akhirnya kedua kubu ini akan sadar dan menerapkan kedua kebijakan tersebut.

Hal senada juga disampaikan Direktur International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) Sugeng Bahagijo yang memprediksi semua negara euro akan mengalah dan berkompromi. "Sebenarnya yang terjadi saat ini adalah perang paham Adam Smith dan Keynesian," ujarnya belum lama ini.

Prasetyantoko mengatakan krisis utang ini terjadi akibat Eropa terlalu fokus pada pertumbuhan ekonomi berbasis keuangan, bukan dari sektor riil. Krisis tidak akan selesai selama langkah pemulihannya berbasis keuangan.

"Bagaimana mungkin menyelesaikan masalah dengan langkah yang telah melahirkan masalah itu sendiri," ujarnya. (sut)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Bisnis.kti.com

Title : *Economic Growth:*

*Vice President optimistic to
obtain growth over 6%*

Date : 22 June 2012

Page : <http://www.bisnis-kti.com/index.php/2012/06/pertumbuhan-ekonomi-wapres-optimis-bisa-diatas-6/>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI: Wapres Optimis Bisa Diatas 6%

Oleh JIBI on Friday, 22 June 2012

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FOTO: ANTARA

Wapres Boediono

JAKARTA— Wakil Presiden Boediono yakin pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia masih bisa dipacu di atas 6% pada masa mendatang karena masih banyak potensi ekonomi yang belum dimanfaatkan secara maksimal.

"Indonesia menyimpan banyak potensi dan kesempatan. Potensi pertumbuhan terutama di sektor konsumsi, infrastruktur dan sumber daya alam di masa mendatang masih sangat terbuka luas," katanya saat membuka forum alumni The Wharton School University of Pennsylvania 2012, hari ini (22/6/2012).

Wapres mengatakan setelah selamat dari krisis global 2008 lalu, ekonomi Indonesia kini tumbuh jauh menguat.

Hingga saat ini, di tengah-tengah krisis finansial Eropa yang masih berlangsung, angka pertumbuhan Indonesia masih berkisar di atas 6%, suatu angka yang menjadi kecemburuan bagi negara-negara lain di kawasan.

"Hal ini tidak diperoleh dengan keberuntungan semata. Ini hasil kerja keras pemerintah dan dunia usaha. Banyak perusahaan negara kami telah diprivatisasi dan dijadikan publik dalam upaya memperbaiki kinerja dan profesionalisme. Enam perusahaan negara kami berada di daftar 500 perusahaan global majalah Fortune," katanya.

Namun, ekonomi Indonesia itu sebenarnya masih bisa ditingkatkan karena banyak potensi yang masih tersimpan, baik dari segi konsumsi maupun dari sisi investasi.

Dia mencontohkan salah satu potensi dan kesempatan investasi dapat terlihat dari konsumsi daging orang Indonesia yang hanya sebesar 7 kilogram daging per kapita per tahun.

Ini merupakan jumlah yang sangat sedikit dibandingkan dengan orang Malaysia yang menghabiskan 47 kilogram daging per kapita per tahun. (Asep Dadan Muhanda/arh)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Sindonews
Title : *VP: Indonesia went through economic crisis well*
Date : 22 June 2012
Page :
<http://www.sindonews.com/read/2012/06/22/452/651872/wapres-ri-lalui-krisis-ekonomi-dengan-baik>
Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 18,000,000
PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Wapres: RI lalui krisis ekonomi dengan baik

Jum'at, 22 Juni 2012 13:01 wib

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Berita Terkait »



(Ilustrasi)

Sindonews.com - Indonesia rupanya pantas berbangga hati atas pertumbuhannya yang cenderung stabil di angka lebih dari 6 persen di mana masih banyak negara-negara lain, terutama Eropa, saat ini tengah berjuang keras lepas dari jeratan krisis global yang terjadi sejak tahun 2008.

Kondisi tersebut seperti digambarkan Wakil Presiden Indonesia, Boediono dalam pidato pembukanya pada acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Ballroom Grand Hyat Hotel, Jl. MH. Thamrin Jakarta, Jumat (22/6/2012).

"Kami bertahan dari krisis finansial global tahun 2008 dengan baik. Di tengah krisis finansial Eropa, Indonesia tetap bertahan pada posisi lebih dari 6 persen pertumbuhan ekonominya. Dimana pemerintahan di negara lain mengharapkan angka tersebut dalam laporan mereka," cerita Boediono di depan ratusan peserta forum tersebut.

Lebih lanjut Boediono menerangkan, alasan perekonomian Indonesia masih terus bertahan di tengah krisis global yang berkepanjangan tersebut karena pemerintah Indonesia belajar dari krisis 2008.

"Ekonomi Indonesia sudah membaik dari krisis ekonomi Asia yang sangat buruk, selama tahun 1998. Sejak saat itu, negara dan pemerintahan Indonesia sudah belajar dari pengalaman tersebut, sehingga ketahanan ekonomi Indonesia semakin kuat," tambahnya lagi.

Menurutnya, salah satu mesin penggerak perekonomian Indonesia adalah konsumsi domestik yang cukup besar yang terlihat dari tingginya pertumbuhan masyarakat kelas menengah baru.

"Tingkat konsumsi nasional, pembangunan infrastruktur dan berbagai sektor sumberdaya terus dilakukan secara cepat dan berkelanjutan. Pertumbuhan masyarakat kelas menengah juga tercatat cukup baik," simpulnya. **(bro)**

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Sindonews
Date : 22 June 2012
Title : *Malaysia to ease bank's ownership share*

Page :
<http://www.sindonews.com/read/2012/06/22/452/651831/malaysia-bakal-perlonggar-kepemilikan-saham-bank>

Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 18,000,000
PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Malaysia bakal perlonggar kepemilikan saham bank

Jum'at, 22 Juni 2012 12:07 wib

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(ilustrasi Foto: Corbis)

Sindonews.com - Lain negara, lain aturan. Ketika Bank Indonesia (BI) tengah menyiapkan aturan pengetahuan kepemilikan saham bank, Bank Sentral Malaysia justru bersiap untuk memperlonggar aturan kepemilikan saham bank.

Gubernur Bank Sentral Malaysia, Zeti Akhtar Aziz mengaku jika saat ini sedang menyiapkan aturan baru untuk seluruh sistem keuangan di negeri Jiran tersebut.

"Kami belum bisa memastikan itu akan dijalankan, mungkin beberapa waktu mendatang, September. Aturan ini akan membuat lebih fleksibel dalam hal perizinan dan kepemilikan saham," katanya saat ditemui usai memberikan sambutan dalam Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012 di Gran Hyatt Hotel, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6/2012).

Dia mengaku, aturan yang sedang digodok tersebut, akan memberikan fleksibilitas yang lebih baik dibanding dengan aturan yang saat ini berlaku. Aturan tersebut juga akan membuat sistem keuangan lebih kompetitif, namun di satu sisi aturan tersebut juga akan dibuat supaya tidak menimbulkan risiko yang kemungkinan bisa ditimbulkan.

"Saya belum bisa mengungkapkan karena parlemen belum meloloskan aturan. Ini mengarah kepada fleksibilitas yang lebih besar," katanya.

"Ini juga bertujuan supaya sistem keuangan kami menjadi lebih kompetitif tapi di satu sisi kami ingin melindungi sistem kami supaya tidak menimbulkan risiko terhadap sistem keuangan kami. Itu prinsip dasar dari aturan itu," imbuhnya.

Sementara itu, saat diminta pendapat mengenai rencana Bank Indonesia (BI) selaku bank sentral Indonesia terkait pembatasan kepemilikan saham perbankan, dia enggan berkomentar. "Saya tidak bisa berkomentar karena komentar semacam ini bisa mempengaruhi pasar," tandasnya.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Sindonews
Date : 22 June 2012
Title : *Boediono:*

Indonesia economic "rocks"

Page :

<http://www.sindonews.com/read/2012/06/22/20/651832/boediono-ekonomi-ri-menggigit>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 54,000,000

Fiskal & Moneter

Boediono: Ekonomi RI "Menggigit"

Sindonews.com, Jakarta, Jum'at, 22 Juni 2012 11:57 wib - Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia Boediono mengaku Indonesia adalah negara yang mampu bertahan di tengah himpitan krisis yang pernah terjadi pada 1998 dan krisis global 2008 lalu.

"Ekonomi Indonesia babak belur menjadi bentuk yang sangat buruk selama krisis ekonomi Asia 1998. Sejak itu, pemerintah Indonesia dan pemimpinnya telah belajar dan berhasil mengarahkan perekonomian Indonesia yang mengakibatkan angka ekonomi lebih kuat," kata Boediono saat memberikan sambutan dalam Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012, di Grand Hyatt, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6/2012).

Lebih jauh Boediono mengatakan dalam krisis keuangan yang melanda Eropa saat ini, Indonesia masih berhasil mencetak nilai yang lebih dari enam persen untuk pertumbuhan PDB.

"Majalah The Economist menyebutnya ekonomi Indonesia seperti Komodo, spesies unik kami kadal raksasa. Hal ini dimaksudkan untuk menggambarkan perekonomian yang lincah ulet, dan apung. Tapi Komodo juga menggigit, sayangnya," kata dia disusul tawa hadirin.

Hasil itu menurutnya, tidak diperoleh karena keberuntungan semata. Menurut mantan Gubernur BI ini, hal itu datang dari kerja keras pemerintah dan sektor swasta.

"Banyak perusahaan pemerintah kita telah diprivatisasi atau go publik untuk meningkatkan tata kelola dan profesionalisme. Enam perusahaan milik pemerintah kami masuk dalam Fortune 500 perusahaan global," tandasnya. (Yuni Astutik/gna)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Kontan.co.id
Date : 22 June 2012
Title : *Malaysia
developing bank ownership
regulation*

Page :
<http://keuangan.kontan.co.id/news/malaysia-masih-menyusun-aturan-kepemilikan-bank>

Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 18,000,000
PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

KEPEMILIKAN BANK

Malaysia masih menyusun aturan kepemilikan bank

Oleh Astri Kharina Bangun - Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 | 11:17 WIB

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[Sarankan](#) [Kirim](#) Jadilah orang pertama di antara teman-teman yang menyarankan ini.



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JAKARTA. Malaysia masih menyusun aturan baru sistem keuangan di negaranya. Gubernur Bank Sentral Malaysia Tan Sri Dato Dr Zeti Akhtar Aziz mengungkapkan saat ini aturan tersebut masih dibahas di Parlemen.

"Kami belum bisa memastikan kapan aturan tersebut keluar. Mungkin dalam bulan September," ungkap Zeti kepada wartawan usai berbicara di pada Wharton Global Alumni Forum, Jumat (22/6).

Ia menjelaskan, aturan tersebut akan menciptakan fleksibilitas sistem keuangan di Malaysia, terutama menyangkut pemberian izin dan kepemilikan saham. Namun, ia menolak memaparkan bentuk fleksibilitas yang akan diterapkan nantinya.

"Saya belum bisa mengungkapkan karena parlemen belum meloloskan aturan. Intinya aturan ini mengarah kepada fleksibilitas yang lebih besar daripada sekarang," ujar Zeti.

Ia menambahkan, peraturan tersebut bertujuan supaya sistem keuangan Malaysia menjadi lebih kompetitif, namun di sisi lain tetap terlindungi dari risiko yang bisa mengganggu.

Sementara itu, terkait rencana Bank Indonesia (BI) mengeluarkan aturan kepemilikan saham bank umum, Zeti menolak berkomentar.

"Saya tidak mau berkomentar karena hal semacam ini bisa mempengaruhi pasar," pungkas Zeti.

Di Tanah Air, perbankan yang dikendalikan oleh investor asal negeri jiran ini sangat menjamur. Sebaliknya, bank asal Indonesia kesulitan melakukan ekspansi ke mancanegara termasuk Malaysia.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Kontan.co.id

Date : 22 June 2012

Title : *Boediono: Positive economic growth in Indonesia*

Page :

<http://nasional.kontan.co.id/news/boediono-pertumbuhan-ekonomi-indonesia-positif/2012/06/22>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Proyeksi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi

Boediono: Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia Positif



Kontan.co.id, Jakarta, Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 | 14:14 WIB - Wakil Presiden (Wapres) Boediono menyatakan, pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia bergerak positif meski di tengah ketidakpastian ekonomi global.

Hal ini disampaikan Boediono dihadapan peserta Forum Global Alumni Global Wharton School University of Pennsylvania, di Grand Hyatt, Jumat (22/6).

Dalam acara tersebut, turut dihadiri oleh Gubernur Bank Sentral Malaysia, Tan Sri Dato' Dr. Zeti Akhtar Aziz, dan Sir Rod Eddington, Chairman of JP Morgan Australia dan mantan pemimpin perusahaan penerbangan Cathay Pacific dan British Airways.

Dalam kesempatan itu, Boediono menjelaskan, Indonesia mampu melewati krisis ekonomi 1998 dan 2008 lalu. Hingga kini, ekonomi Indonesia tetap tumbuh 6% saat terjadi ketidakpastian ekonomi global. "Sejumlah negara berharap pencapaian serupa Indonesia," katanya.

Lebih lanjut, pencapaian ini tidak semata karena faktor keberuntungan semata. Melainkan hasil kerja keras pemerintah dan dunia usaha. Tidak sedikit perusahaan milik negara telah diprivatisasi dan menjadi perusahaan publik. "Enam perusahaan negara kini berada di daftar 500 perusahaan global versi majalah Fortune," katanya.

Potensi pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia, menurut Boediono masih terbuka untuk sektor konsumsi, infrastruktur, serta sumber daya alam. Boediono memberikan contoh, Indonesia butuh investasi sapi, karena konsumsi daging di Indonesia baru 7 kilogram daging per kapita per tahun, tertinggal dari Malaysia yang menghabiskan 47 kg daging per kapita per tahun.

Dalam bidang infrastruktur, Indonesia juga membutuhkan banyak investasi baru mengingat dengan pertumbuhan yang semakin mendesak. Indonesia butuh tambahan tenaga listrik hingga 25.000 Megawatt pada 2020, dimana separuhnya harus datang dari energi terbarukan.

Kemudian, dari sisi infrastruktur jalan diperlukan 10.000 kilometer (km) jalan baru untuk tahun mendatang. Selain itu, kebutuhan penambahan bandara juga mendesak, termasuk pelabuhan, serta jalur kereta api. (Yudho Winarto)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Tempo.co
Date : 22 June 2012
Title :As alumnus,
Boediono urges Wharton to
review Indonesia

Page :
<http://www.tempo.co/read/news/2012/06/22/079412236/Jadi-Alumnus-Boediono-Minta-Wharton-Kaji-Indonesia>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18.000.000

PR Value : Rp 54.000.000

Jadi Alumnus, Boediono Minta Wharton Kaji Indonesia

Tempo.co, Jakarta, Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 | 13:22 WIB - Wakil Presiden Boediono meminta Universitas Wharton untuk mengumpulkan dana demi meneliti Indonesia. Karena Indonesia, dengan aneka kebijakan sosio-politik dan ekonomi yang saling berkompetisi, telah menjelma menjadi tempat yang subur bagi penyelidikan akademik.

"Indonesia saat ini menjadi laboratorium sosial yang sangat besar," kata Boediono dalam Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta, di Hotel Grand Hyatt, Jumat, 22 Juni 2012.

Sebagai alumnus universitas yang bermukim di Philadelphia, Amerika Serikat, itu, Boediono menilai, Indonesia layak jadi kajian. Apalagi kini memiliki perekonomian senilai US\$ 1 triliun dan terus berkembang, demokrasi, dan desentralisasi yang masih muda dengan segala naik-turunnya.

Dana tersebut bisa dikumpulkan, baik dari sokongan dana teman-teman Universitas Wharton maupun teman-teman di pemerintahan Indonesia. Dengan dana ini pun, dia mengharapkan, akan ada kolaborasi berkelanjutan dengan para akademisi di universitas-universitas Indonesia.

Dana tersebut bisa digunakan untuk memfasilitasi fakultas, para murid, dan alumni untuk berkontribusi mempelajari kebijakan publik di Indonesia. "Dampak (penelitian) untuk Indonesia dan Wharton tidak dapat disepelekan," kata Boediono.

"Panggilan" untuk pelayanan publik ini, dia melanjutkan, juga berlaku bagi para alumni Universitas Wharton lainnya di Indonesia. Khususnya yang sebagian di antaranya saat ini bekerja di sektor publik. (Aryani Kristanti)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Media Indonesia.com
Title : *VP describes investment potentials at alumni meeting*

Date : 22 June 2012

Page :

<http://www.mediaindonesia.com/read/2012/06/22/328015/4/2/Wapres-Paparkan-Potensi-Investasi-di-Pertemuan-Alumni>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 54,000,000

Wapres Paparkan Potensi Investasi di Pertemuan Alumni

Penulis : Fidel Ali Permana
Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 12:08 WIB

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TERKAIT

- Wapres Paparkan Potensi Investasi di Pertemuan Alumni
- Pemerintah Klaim Utang Luar Negeri sudah Disetujui DPR
- La Ode Ida: SBY tidak Bisa Urus Negara

JAKARTA--MICOM: Potensi ekonomi Indonesia saat ini kian terbuka bagi investasi. Apalagi, di tengah krisis finansial Eropa, angka pertumbuhan Indonesia masih berkisar di atas 6 %.

"Indonesia menyimpan banyak potensi dan kesempatan. Potensi pertumbuhan terutama di sektor konsumsi, infrastruktur dan sumber daya alam di masa mendatang masih sangat terbuka luas. Enam perusahaan negara kami berada di daftar 500 perusahaan global majalah Fortune," kata Wakil

Presiden Boediono saat membuka forum global alumni The Wharton School University of Pennsylvania di Jakarta, Jumat 22 Juni 2012.

Menurut Boediono, potensi pertumbuhan terutama di sektor konsumsi, infrastruktur, dan sumber daya alam masih sangat terbuka luas. Sebagai contoh, lanjut Wapres, orang Indonesia hanya mengkonsumsi 7 kilogram daging per kapita per tahun. Jumlah yang sangat sedikit dibandingkan dengan orang Malaysia yang menghabiskan 47 kilogram daging per kapita per tahun.

Dalam bidang infrastruktur, Indonesia sesungguhnya membutuhkan begitu banyak investasi baru mengingat dengan pertumbuhan yang makin mendesak seperti sekarang, Indonesia membutuhkan tambahan tenaga listrik hingga 25.000 Megawatt pada 2020 di mana separuhnya harus datang dari energi terbarukan. Serta 10.000 kilometer tambahan jalan dalam, serta bandara baru, pelabuhan, dan kereta api.

Boediono menyatakan bangga pernah meraih gelar doktor di Wharton School pada 1979 dan mengungkapkan bahwa pengalaman itu sangatlah membekas sepanjang kariernya sebagai ekonom yang meniti karier di sektor publik. Ia berharap ada lebih banyak lagi alumni Wharton School yang mau berkarya di sektor publik seperti dirinya.

Dekan Ekonomi Wharton School, Thomas Robertson mengaku untuk pertama kalinya Indonesia menjadi tuan rumah pertemuan para alumni sekolah ekonomi terkemuka di dunia tersebut. Ia berharap dengan diadakan di Jakarta, potensi ekonomi Indonesia sebagai negara berpenduduk ke-empat terbesar di dunia akan semakin dikenal.

The Wharton School Global Alumni Forum ini juga menghadirkan Gubernur Bank Sentral Malaysia Tan Sri Dato Dr Zeti Akhtar Aziz, dan Chairman of JP Morgan Australia Sir Rod Eddington, dan mantan pemimpin perusahaan penerbangan Cathay Pacific dan British Airways sebagai pembicara utama. (Fid/OL-16)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Beritasatu.com

Date : 22 June 2012

Title : *Central Bank*

Malaysia: Our regulation will be more flexible

Page :

<http://www.beritasatu.com/ekonomi/55625-bank-negara-malaysia-aturan-kami-akan-lebih-fleksibel.html>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Bank Negara Malaysia: Aturan Kami Akan Lebih Fleksibel

Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 | 13:00



Ilustrasi dollar (sumber: JG/Safir Makki)

Sebelumnya dikabarkan, aturan tersebut akan dikeluarkan pada Juni 2012.

Bank sentral Malaysia menyatakan, parlemen negara tersebut masih membahas rancangan aturan baru untuk seluruh sistem keuangan.

Jika disahkan, aturan tersebut membuat sistem keuangan dan perbankan Malaysia menjadi lebih terbuka.

Gubernur, yaitu Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) Tan Sri Dato' Zeti Akhtar Aziz

mengatakan, dirinya belum dapat memastikan aturan tersebut dijalankan menyusul parlemen belum mengesahkan. Sebelumnya dikabarkan, aturan tersebut akan dikeluarkan pada Juni 2012.

"Diharapkan September 2012. Aturan ini membuat lebih fleksibel dalam hal perizinan dan kepemilikan saham. Sistem keuangan akan lebih fleksibel dibandingkan yang sekarang," kata Zeti ketika ditemui se usai berpidato di pertemuan Wharton Global Alumni Forum, Jakarta, hari ini.

Zeti belum dapat mengungkapkan detail fleksibilitas tersebut. Dia hanya mengungkapkan, fleksibilitas bertujuan agar sistem keuangan Malaysia menjadi lebih kompetitif.

Di sisi lain, Malaysia juga ingin melindungi sistem keuangannya agar tidak menimbulkan risiko secara keseluruhan. "Keduanya merupakan prinsip dasar dari aturan tersebut," ujar dia.

Seperti diketahui, Malaysia salah satu negara yang ketat mengatur ekspansi bank asing ke negaranya, termasuk bank dari negara maju dan asal Indonesia. Sebagai contoh, PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk hingga kini belum dapat mendirikan cabang penuh di Malaysia dan masih kantor perwakilan (subsidiary).

Saat ini BNM telah menurunkan modal minimum untuk cabang penuh dari RM 300 juta menjadi RM 100 juta dalam lima tahun. Kendati aturannya telah diperlonggar, Bank Mandiri menilai aturan tersebut masih terlalu mahal. Selain itu, bank pelat merah ini juga belum diperbolehkan membuka jaringan ATM di negeri jiran tersebut.

Terkait rencana Bank Indonesia (BI) membatasi kepemilikan saham perbankan, Zeti menegaskan tidak ingin berkomentar. Pasalnya, komentar semacam itu bisa mempengaruhi pasar.

"Saya tidak bisa mengomentari regulasi negara lain, tapi kami sendiri sedang membuat aturan tentang perizinan dan kepemilikan saham," pungkasnya.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Okezone.com

Date : 22 June 2012

Title : *Malaysia will loosen up banking shares*

Page :

<http://jakarta.okezone.com/read/2012/06/22/452/651831/malaysia-bakal-perlonggar-kepemilikan-saham-bank>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Malaysia bakal perlonggar kepemilikan saham bank

Jum'at, 22 Juni 2012 12:07 wib wib



ilustrasi Foto: Corbis

Sindonews.com - Lain negara, lain aturan. Ketika Bank Indonesia (BI) tengah menyiapkan aturan pengetahuan kepemilikan saham bank, Bank Sentral Malaysia justru bersiap untuk memperlonggar aturan kepemilikan saham bank.

Gubernur Bank Sentral Malaysia, Zeti Akhtar Aziz mengaku jika saat ini sedang menyiapkan aturan baru untuk seluruh sistem keuangan di negeri jiran tersebut.

"Kami belum bisa memastikan itu akan dijalankan, mungkin beberapa waktu mendatang, September. Aturan ini akan membuat lebih fleksibel dalam hal perizinan dan kepemilikan saham," katanya saat ditemui usai memberikan sambutan dalam Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012 di Gran Hyatt Hotel, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6/2012).

Dia mengaku, aturan yang sedang digodok tersebut, akan memberikan fleksibilitas yang lebih baik dibanding dengan aturan yang saat ini berlaku. Aturan tersebut juga akan membuat sistem keuangan lebih kompetitif, namun di satu sisi aturan tersebut juga akan dibuat supaya tidak menimbulkan risiko yang kemungkinan bisa ditimbulkan.

"Saya belum bisa mengungkapkan karena parlemen belum meloloskan aturan. Ini mengarah kepada fleksibilitas yang lebih besar," katanya.

"Ini juga bertujuan supaya sistem keuangan kami menjadi lebih kompetitif tapi di satu sisi kami ingin melindungi sistem kami supaya tidak menimbulkan risiko terhadap sistem keuangan kami. Itu prinsip dasar dari aturan itu," imbuhnya.

Sementara itu, saat diminta pendapat mengenai rencana Bank Indonesia (BI) selaku bank sentral Indonesia terkait pembatasan kepemilikan saham perbankan, dia enggan berkomentar. "Saya tidak bisa berkomentar karena komentar semacam ini bisa mempengaruhi pasar," tandasnya.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Okezone.com
Date : 22 June 2012
Title : Indonesia in need
of scientists

Page :
<http://jakarta.okezone.com/read/2012/06/22/373/651879/indonesia-butuh-banyak-doktor-sains>

Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 18,000,000
PR Value : Rp 54,000,000

Indonesia Butuh Banyak Doktor Sains

Okezone.com, Jakarta, Jum'at, 22 Juni 2012 15:29 wib - Indonesia masih kekurangan tenaga-tenaga ahli, terutama lulusan doktor bidang sains. Tenaga ahli Tanah Air kebanyakan di bidang politik.

"Kita memiliki 30 ribu lulusan PhD yang terjun di dunia politik dan komunikasi, dan tidak banyak yang terjun ke sains," kata Anggota Kamar Dagang dan Industri Indonesia (Kadin) Peter F Gontha, dalam Forum diskusi Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012 di Gran Hyatt Hotel, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6/2012).

Peter berujar, Universitas Indonesia (UI) misalnya, mencetak 200 mahasiswa pemegang gelar PhD setiap tahunnya. Namun di antara 200 orang tersebut, hanya 10 persen yang terjun dalam bidang sains.

Lebih jauh dia menyebut, saat ini negara-negara seperti Korea, Jepang, dan China mampu menciptakan berbagai produk serta inovasi dalam bidang sains karena banyaknya lulusan PhD yang terjun dalam bidang tersebut. Lihat saja, Korea dengan Samsung dan Hyundai, China dengan Huawei, belum lagi Jepang dengan Sony, Honda, Mitsubishi, dan Panasonic.

"Kita hanya memiliki Gudang Garam, Djarum dan Indomie," katanya.

Sehingga menurutnya, Indonesia masih membutuhkan lebih banyak lagi tenaga ahli dalam bidang sains untuk tahun-tahun mendatang. Jika tidak, dipastikan Indonesia tidak bisa bersaing dengan negara-negara tersebut. (Yuni Astutik/rfa)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Okezone.com

Date : 22 June 2012

Title : *Malaysia meat consumption surpassed Indonesia*

Page :

<http://surabaya.okezone/read/2012/06/22/450/651881/konsumsi-daging-malaysia-ungguli-ri>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 54,000,000

Konsumsi Daging Malaysia Ungguli RI

Okezone.com, Jum'at, 22 Juni 2012 13:18 wib - Negara tetangga Malaysia memang kerap lebih "unggul" dibandingkan Indonesia. Salah satunya dalam hal konsumsi daging per kapita yang jauh lebih tinggi.

Hal tersebut disampaikan oleh Wakil Presiden Indonesia Boediono membandingkan kebutuhan akan daging antara orang Indonesia dengan Malaysia.

"Konsumen Indonesia yang besar dan berkembang kelas menengah didokumentasikan dengan baik, tetapi pertimbangkan juga bahwa Indonesia sekarang hanya mengonsumsi tujuh kilogram daging per tahun per kapita," kata Boediono saat memberikan sambutan dalam Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012 di Grand Hyatt Hotel Jakarta Jumat (22/6/2012).

Boediono membandingkan dengan orang-orang di negeri Jiran yang mengonsumsi daging 47 kg per kapita. Menurut mantan Gubernur BI ini, hal itu menggambarkan potensi pertumbuhan ekonomi yang jelas karena potensi konsumsi yang masih akan terus tumbuh pesat.

"Konsumen negara itu, infrastruktur, dan sektor sumber daya akan terus tumbuh pesat dan memberikan peluang untuk investasi dan perdagangan," jelasnya.

Meski "kalah" dari sisi konsumsi daging, Boediono juga menyebut potensi besar lain yang dimiliki Indonesia, yaitu sektor pariwisata.

"Potensi Indonesia (dalam hal pariwisata) tak terbatas dan nyaris tidak tersentuh. Dengan lebih dari 13 ribu pengunjung pulau tropis, investor akan selalu menemukan sebuah karang yang masih alami atau pantai tersembunyi menunggu untuk ditemukan," tandasnya. (Sindonews.com/Okezone/and)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Okezone.com

Date : 22 June 2012

Title : Boediono:

Indonesian economic "rocks"

Page :

<http://jakarta.okezone.com/read/2012/06/22/20/651832/boediono-ekonomi-ri-menggigit>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Boediono: Ekonomi RI "Menggigit"



Boediono

Okezone.com, Jakarta, Jum'at, 22 Juni 2012 11:57 wib - Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia Boediono mengaku Indonesia adalah negara yang mampu bertahan di tengah himpitan krisis yang pernah terjadi pada 1998 dan krisis global 2008 lalu.

"Ekonomi Indonesia babak belur menjadi bentuk yang sangat buruk selama krisis ekonomi Asia 1998. Sejak itu, pemerintah Indonesia dan pemimpinnya telah belajar dan berhasil mengarahkan perekonomian Indonesia yang mengakibatkan angka ekonomi lebih kuat," kata Boediono saat memberikan sambutan dalam Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012, di Grand Hyatt, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6/2012).

Lebih jauh Boediono mengatakan dalam krisis keuangan yang melanda Eropa saat ini, Indonesia masih berhasil mencetak nilai yang lebih dari enam persen untuk pertumbuhan PDB.

"Majalah The Economist menyebutnya ekonomi Indonesia seperti Komodo, spesies unik kami kadal raksasa. Hal ini dimaksudkan untuk menggambarkan perekonomian yang lincah ulet, dan apung. Tapi Komodo juga menggigit, sayangnya," kata dia disusul tawa hadirin.

Hasil itu menurutnya, tidak diperoleh karena keberuntungan semata. Menurut mantan Gubernur BI ini, hal itu datang dari kerja keras pemerintah dan sektor swasta.

"Banyak perusahaan pemerintah kita telah diprivatisasi atau go publik untuk meningkatkan tata kelola dan profesionalisme. Enam perusahaan milik pemerintah kami masuk dalam Fortune 500 perusahaan global," tandasnya. (Yuni Astutik/gna/rhs)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Vivanews
Titel : *Lippo continues eyeing land for lavish funeral*

Date : 22 June 2012

Page :

<http://bisnis.vivanews.com/news/read/328515-lippo-bangun-kuburan-mewah-di-makassar>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 54,000,000

Lippo Bangun Pemakaman Mewah di Makassar

Lippo terus mengincar lahan yang dapat dijadikan pemakaman mewah.



Restoran La Colina di San Diego Hills

Vivanews.com, Jum'at, 22 Juni 2012, 18:59 WIB - Setelah pemakaman mewah San Diego Hills di Kabupaten Karawang, Jawa Barat, Grup Lippo akan kembali membangun pemakaman serupa di Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan.

"Pemakaman di Makassar itu diperkirakan selesai pertengahan 2013," kata Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Lippo Group, James T Riady, ketika ditemui usai acara forum Alumni Global Wharton di Hotel Grand Hyatt, Jakarta, Jumat 22 Juni 2012.

Dia mengatakan, saat ini perusahaan tengah mengeksekusi lahan seluas 100 hektare untuk dijadikan pemakaman di Makassar. James memperkirakan, pemakaman akan rampung satu tahun mendatang. Untuk membangun satu areal pemakaman seperti San Diego Hills menghabiskan anggaran Rp100-500 miliar. Namun untuk pemakaman di Makassar, membutuhkan investasi Rp200 miliar.

Lippo terus mengincar lahan yang dapat dijadikan "rumah masa depan" ini. Sasaran berikutnya Surabaya, Bandung, dan Medan. "Tapi yang pasti di Makassar," ujarnya.

Kompleks pemakaman San Diego Hills di Karawang sendiri memiliki luas 500 hektare. Ada gedung pertemuan, restoran masakan Italia yang memuat 200 orang, tempat pergelaran busana, dan ruang untuk dansa.

San Diego Hills yang terletak di Karawang, Jawa Barat itu telah mengubah kesan kuburan yang seram dan buram, menjadi tempat menyenangkan juga menghibur. Kawasan ini memiliki 8 hektare danau buatan, kolam renang, lapangan basket, dan juga taman yang luas.

Konsep taman pemakaman yang dibangun Kelompok Lippo ini memang merupakan paduan antara tempat beristirahat dengan fasilitas rekreasi. Harga kavling ditawarkan mulai dari Rp3 juta per makam hingga Rp30 juta per meter persegi.

Fasilitas yang ditawarkan San Diego Hills memang sangat menarik. Areal pekuburan dibagi menjadi tiga golongan yaitu Earth yang menghadap kiblat, Physical Homes yang dirancang dengan perhitungan sesuai dengan keharmonisan lingkungan, dan Universal yang rapi. (Nur Farida Ahniar, Sukirno, art)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Infobanknews

Date : 22 June 2012

Title : *Governor of BNM inclined to comment on majority shareholders regulations*

Page :
<http://www.infobanknews.com/2012/06/gubernur-bnm-enggan-komentari-aturan-kepemilikan-saham-mayoritas/>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Gubernur BNM Enggan Komentari Aturan Kepemilikan Saham Mayoritas

Fri, 22 Jun 2012, 13:14 WIB 📅 **Headline, Perbankan**



Terkait dengan aturan kepemilikan saham mayoritas yang tengah disiapkan Bank Indonesia, BNM sebagai bank sentral Malaysia enggan memberikan komentar karena dinilai bisa memengaruhi pasar. Paulus Yoga

Jakarta—Gubernur Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) Sri Dato' Zeti Akhtar Aziz enggan memberikan komentar terkait dengan upaya Bank Indonesia (BI) menetapkan aturan kepemilikan saham mayoritas.

"Saya tidak bisa mengomentari regulasi negara lain, tapi kami sendiri sedang membuat aturan tentang perizinan dan kepemilikan saham," tuturnya kepada wartawan usai menghadiri Wharton Global Alumni Forum, di Jakarta, Jumat, 22 Juni 2012.

Menurutnya, pihaknya tidak bisa memberikan komentar karena dinilai bisa mempengaruhi pasar. Seperti diketahui bank sentral akan mengatur kepemilikan saham yang bisa dimiliki investor baru, khususnya dikaitkan dengan tingkat kesehatan masing-masing bank.

BI akan menetapkan bank yang selama tiga kali masa pemeriksaan atau 1,5 tahun berada dalam peringkat tiga (cukup sehat) dan empat (kurang sehat) akan diminta untuk menambah modal dengan mencari investor baru, yang batasan investor barunya untuk individual maksimal 20%, badan hukum nonkeuangan 30%, dan badan hukum keuangan maksimal 40%. (*)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Infobanknews
Date : 22 June 2012
Title : *Malaysian Central Bank opts to loosen up banking regulation*
Page : <http://www.infobanknews.com/2012/06/bank-sentral-malaysia-berupaya-longgarkan-aturan-perbankan/>
Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 18,000,000
PR Value : Rp 54,000,000

Bank Sentral Malaysia Berupaya Longgarkan Aturan Perbankan

Untuk membuat industri perbankan lebih kompetitif, Bank Negara Malaysia mengaku pihaknya dan parlemen di Negeri Jiran tersebut tengah berupaya membuat aturan lebih longgar. Paulus Yoga

Infobanknews.com, Jakarta, Fri, 22 Jun 2012, 13:05 WIB – Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) menyatakan tengah berupaya membuat sistem keuangan dan perbankan lebih terbuka. Gubernur BNM Sri Dato' Zeti Akhtar Aziz mengatakan, parlemen Malaysia masih membahas rancangan aturan baru untuk seluruh sistem keuangan.

"Mungkin beberapa waktu mendatang, diharapkan September 2012. Aturan ini akan membuat lebih fleksibel dalam hal perizinan dan kepemilikan saham. Sistem keuangan akan lebih fleksibel dibandingkan yang sekarang," ucapnya usai ditemui di acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum, di Jakarta, Jumat, 22 Juni 2012.

Ia menegaskan, dirinya belum dapat mengungkapkan detail fleksibilitas aturan tersebut, karena belum disahkan. Namun, lanjutnya, kelonggaran aturan tersebut ditujukan agar sistem keuangan Malaysia menjadi lebih kompetitif.

"Di sisi lain, Malaysia juga tetap ingin melindungi sistem keuangannya agar tidak menimbulkan risiko secara keseluruhan. Keduanya merupakan prinsip dasar dari aturan tersebut," tandasnya. Seperti diketahui, Malaysia merupakan salah satu negara yang menerapkan aturan cukup ketat terhadap ekspansi bank asing yang hendak masuk ke negara mereka. Selain bank-bank dari negara maju, bank-bank nasional juga kesulitan masuk ke pasar Malaysia. (*)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Antaranews

Date : 22 June 2012

Title : *VP: Indonesia's
succeed from the financial crisis
was not by mere luck*

Page :

<http://www.antaranews.com/berita/317674/wapres-keberhasilan-lolos-dari-krisis-bukan-keberuntungan>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Wapres: keberhasilan lolos dari krisis bukan keberuntungan

Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 18:53 WIB | 1263 Views



Boediono (FOTO ANTARA/Widodo S. Jusuf)

*“Hasil positif itu tidak
keluar dari keberuntungan tapi
dari hasil kerja keras,”*

Berita Terkait

- [Jepang ingin optimalkan kerja sama geothermal](#)
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- [Wapres Boediono hadiri Tanwir Muhammadiyah](#)
- [Ical pertimbangkan lbas cawapres](#)
- [Wapres Boediono kagumi Soegija](#)

Jakarta (ANTARA News) - Wakil Presiden Boediono menilai keberhasilan Indonesia lolos dari krisis pada 2008 bukan merupakan keberuntungan tapi kerja keras pemerintah dan sektor swasta, sehingga masih berhasil mencapai pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Bruto sebesar enam persen.

"Hasil positif itu tidak keluar dari keberuntungan tapi dari hasil kerja keras," kata Wapres Boediono saat membuka forum global alumni The Wharton School University of Pennsylvania di Jakarta, Jumat.

Menurut Wapres, banyak perusahaan di Indonesia telah diprivatisasi dan dijadikan publik dalam upaya memperbaiki kinerja dan profesionalisme.

"Enam perusahaan negara kami berada di daftar 500 perusahaan global majalah Fortune."

Boediono memperkirakan potensi pertumbuhan terutama di sektor konsumsi, infrastruktur dan sumber daya alam di masa mendatang masih sangat terbuka luas.

Sebagai contoh, lanjut Wapres, orang Indonesia hanya mengonsumsi tujuh kilogram daging per kapita per tahun, suatu jumlah yang sangat sedikit dibandingkan dengan orang Malaysia yang menghabiskan 47 kilogram daging per kapita per tahun.

Dalam bidang infrastruktur, Indonesia sesungguhnya membutuhkan begitu banyak investasi baru mengingat dengan pertumbuhan yang makin mendesak seperti sekarang, Indonesia membutuhkan tambahan tenaga listrik hingga 25.000 Megawatt pada 2020, di mana separuhnya harus datang dari energi terbarukan.

Selain itu 10.000 kilometer tambahan jalan dalam beberapa tahun mendatang, serta bandara baru, pelabuhan juga kereta api.

The Wharton School Global Alumni Forum ini juga menghadirkan Gubernur Bank Sentral Malaysia Tan Sri Dato' Dr. Zeti Akhtar Aziz, dan Sir Rod Eddington, Chairman of JP Morgan Australia dan mantan pemimpin perusahaan penerbangan Cathay Pacific dan British Airways sebagai pembicara utama. (A025/B/S004)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Yahoo.com

Date : 22 June 2012

Title : VP: Indonesia's

*succeed from the financial crisis
was not by mere luck*

Page :

<http://id.berita.yahoo.com/wapres-keberhasilan-lolos-dari-krisis-bukan-keberuntungan-061812454.html>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 15,000,000

PR Value : Rp 75,000,000

Wapres: Keberhasilan Lolos dari Krisis Bukan Keberuntungan



Antara – 4 menit 26 detik lalu

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Wapres: Keberhasilan Lolos dari Krisis Bukan Keberuntungan

Jakarta (ANTARA) - Wakil Presiden Boediono menilai keberhasilan Indonesia lolos dari krisis pada 2008 bukan merupakan keberuntungan tapi kerja keras pemerintah dan sektor swasta, sehingga masih berhasil mencapai pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Bruto sebesar enam persen.

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MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Investor.co.id

Date : 22 June 2012

Title : *VP: Indonesia's*

*succeed from the financial crisis
was not by mere luck*

Page :

<http://www.investor.co.id/national/keberhasilan-lolos-dari-krisis-bukan-keberuntungan/38904>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Keberhasilan Lolos dari Krisis Bukan Keberuntungan



Wapres Boediono

Investor.co.id, Jakarta, Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 | 12:56 - Wakil Presiden Boediono menilai keberhasilan Indonesia lolos dari krisis pada 2008 bukan merupakan keberuntungan tapi kerja keras pemerintah dan sektor swasta, sehingga masih berhasil mencapai pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Bruto sebesar enam persen.

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MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Surabayapost.co.id

Date : 22 June 2012

Title : *Indonesia needs 25 thousand megawatt*

Page :

<http://www.surabayapost.co.id/?mnu=berita&act=view&id=0a802f53abf69be4b55bf0f528e1d49e&jenis=d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 15,000,000

PR Value : Rp 45,000,000

RI Butuh 25 Ribu Megawatt

Surabayapost.co.id, Jakarta, Sabtu, 23 June 2012 | 11:09 WIB - Tingginya potensi berkembangnya infrastruktur di Indonesia, harus didukung dengan ketersediaan pasokan listrik. Hingga 2020 mendatang, Indonesia diproyeksikan butuh 25 ribu megawatt (mw) tambahan daya guna mendukung pertumbuhan infrastruktur.

"Indonesia juga memiliki kebutuhan yang luar biasa untuk infrastruktur. Bahkan, ini adalah kendala yang mengikat yang paling cepat dari pertumbuhan kita," kata Wakil Presiden RI, Boediono, saat memberikan sambutan dalam Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012 di Gran Hyatt Hotel Jakarta Jumat (22/6).

Boediono menyebut, setengah dari kebutuhan energi tersebut akan diperoleh dari energi baru terbarukan. Energi tersebut akan digunakan untuk mendukung sarana serta prasaran yang akan terus tumbuh di Indonesia.

"Lebih dari 10.000 km jalan tambahan dalam beberapa tahun, antara lain bandara baru, pelabuhan, sistem kereta api. Pemerintah berkomitmen untuk menerapkan Public-Private kemitraan dalam mengembangkan dan proyek infrastruktur lainnya," tandasnya.

Sebelumnya, Direktur Utama PT PLN Nur Pamudji mengatakan kebutuhan listrik di Indonesia meningkat dua kali lipat dari pertumbuhan ekonomi, sehingga perlu pasokan yang memadai guna meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat. "Oleh karena itu, infrastruktur kelistrikan sangat penting guna memenuhi kebutuhan listrik dalam upaya memperluas lapangan kerja," kata Nur Pamudji.

Menurut dia, kendala dari peningkatan listrik ini menyangkut pembangunan pembangkit sekaligus transmisi yang memerlukan investasi besar, di samping penggunaan teknologi canggih.

Dia menambahkan, kendala lain yang dihadapi dalam menyediakan fasilitas kelistrikan menyangkut karakteristik geografis Indonesia yang terdiri atas ribuan pulau dengan penyebaran penduduk yang tidak merata dte

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Jaringnews.com

Date : 22 June 2012

Title : *Tomorrow, VP and Alumni of Wharton will show off*

Page :

<http://jaringnews.com/ekonomi/umum/17385/besok-wapres-dan-alumni-wharton-sedunia-unjuk-gigi-di-jakarta>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 12,000,000

PR Value : Rp 60,000,000

Besok, Wapres dan Alumni Wharton Sedunia Unjuk Gigi di Jakarta

Eben Ezer Siadari



Wapres Boediono



Forum ini akan memperkenalkan dinamika ekonomi Asia Tenggara.

JAKARTA, Jaringnews.com - Selama dua hari mulai besok, sejumlah alumni Wharton School of University of Pennsylvania dari berbagai belahan dunia akan berkumpul di Jakarta dalam sebuah acara yang disebut Wharton Global Alumni Forum.

Wapres Boediono yang merupakan alumni universitas itu akan bertindak sebagai ketua kehormatan dalam forum yang mengambil tema, *Indonesia, ASEAN and the World: Concentric Circles of Growth*.

"Forum ini akan memperkenalkan dinamika ekonomi Asia Tenggara kepada para audiens yang terdiri dari alumni Warthon dari seluruh dunia," demikian pernyataan dari panitia penyelenggara acara ini.

Sejak didirikan tahun 1993, Wharton's Global Alumni Forum telah 16 kali diselenggarakan di Asia, 13 kali di Eropa, Afrika dan Timur Tengah serta 10 kali di Amerika Latin.

Forum yang akan diselenggarakan di Hotel Grand Hyatt itu, dapat dikatakan merupakan acara unjuk gigi alumni Wharton di Indonesia, mengingat banyaknya tokoh-tokoh ternama alumni Wharton dari dalam dan luar negeri yang bakal hadir. Dari luar negeri, misalnya, akan hadir Gubernur Bank Negara Malaysia, Tan Sri Dato' Dr. Zeti Akhtar Aziz, Chairman JP Morgan Australia, Sir Rod Eddington, President dan CEO Group Axiata Group Berhad, Jamaluddin Ibrahim.

Tokoh-tokoh dari Indonesia antara lain Peter F. Gontha, wakil ketua KADIN, Arwin Rasyid, CEO CIMB Niaga, Ichiro Suganuma, presdir Panasonic Gobel Indonesia, Emirsyah Satar, CEO Garuda Indonesia, Victor Hartono, COO Djarum Group, Camern R. Hume, advisor Grup Sinar Mas, James T. Riady, CEO Grup Lippo, Mira Arifin, managing director Bank of America Merrill Lynch Jakarta, Paul Wolfowitz, bekas Dubes AS mantan Presiden Bank Dunia, Edwin Soeryadjaja, dan banyak lagi.

Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, Mari Elka Pangestu juga dijadwalkan akan turut hadir.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Merdeka.com

Date : 22 June 2012

Title : *Boediono showing off Indonesian economic resilience*

Page :
<http://www.merdeka.com/uang/boediono-pamer-ketahanan-ekonomi-ri.html>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 12,000,000

PR Value : Rp 60,000,000

Boediono pamer ketahanan ekonomi RI



KATEGORI

Uang

Ekonomi

TAG

Ekonomi indonesia

Boediono



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1



0

Reporter: Idris Rusadi Putra

Stabilitas perekonomian nasional memang terbukti tangguh menghadapi krisis keuangan yang melanda dunia tahun 2008. Di saat negara maju tengah bergelut keluar dari jeratan krisis utang dan fiskal, Indonesia termasuk negara dengan akselerasi ekonomi yang cukup baik.

Gambaran kuatnya ketahanan dan stabilitas ekonomi Indonesia itulah yang 'dipamerkan' Wakil Presiden RI Boediono di hadapan alumni Wharton University dalam acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

Boediono menyebutkan bahwa perekonomian Indonesia masih terus bertahan di tengah krisis global yang hingga saat ini belum menunjukkan titik terang pemulihan. Ketahanan ini bisa terjaga karena pemerintah Indonesia belajar dari krisis 2008.

"Ekonomi Indonesia sudah membaik dari tahun 1998, krisis global saat ini, pemerintah sudah belajar dari pengalaman tahun 1998, sehingga ketahanan ekonomi Indonesia semakin kuat," ungkap Boediono dalam acara bertajuk 'Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta' di Hotel Grand Hyatt, Jumat (22/6).

Tidak hanya itu, Boediono juga menyebutkan bahwa angka pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia masih bisa dijaga dan diatur di kisaran level 6 persen. Pertumbuhan ini diklaim sudah cukup bagus jika dibandingkan negara maju yang masih mencoba keluar dari krisis.

"Pertumbuhan GDP juga bagus di tengah krisis Eropa saat ini," tegasnya.

Salah satu kekuatan mesin penggerak perekonomian nasional adalah konsumsi domestik yang cukup besar. Akselerasi ekonomi nasional juga diperlihatkan dari tingginya pertumbuhan masyarakat kelas menengah baru.

"Pembangunan infrastruktur juga akan terus kita kejar, pertumbuhan masyarakat kelas menengah juga tinggi," jelasnya.

Dalam acara tersebut juga hadir Gubernur Bank Sentral Malaysia Tan Sri Dato' DR Zeti Akhtar Aziz dan alumni Wharton University lainnya.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Merdeka.com

Date : 22 June 2012

Title : *Boediono*

*persuades Wharton Alumnus to
help build Indonesian economy*

Page :

[http://www.merdeka.com/uang/
boediono-rayu-alumni-wharton-
university-bangun-ekonomi-
indonesia.html](http://www.merdeka.com/uang/boediono-rayu-alumni-wharton-university-bangun-ekonomi-indonesia.html)

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 12,000,000

PR Value : Rp 36,000,000

Boediono rayu alumni Wharton bangun ekonomi Indonesia

Merdeka.com, Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 13:59:40 - Setelah memamerkan stabilitas dan fundamental ekonomi nasional, Wakil Presiden Boediono menyampaikan terbukanya peluang dan potensi pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional di tahun-tahun mendatang.

Pemerintah mengajak para serta aktif alumni mahasiswa Wharton University untuk berperan aktif dalam pembangunan ekonomi bersama pemerintah Indonesia.

"Mahasiswa dan alumni untuk mengambil peran lebih aktif dan bekerja secara langsung dengan pemerintah kita untuk menasehati, pelatih, dan berbagi pengetahuan umum dengan sektor publik, kita dapat membuat keputusan yang lebih baik bagi masa depan Indonesia," ujar Boediono dalam acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Hotel Grand Hyatt, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

Peluang menggenjot pertumbuhan ekonomi bisa terlihat dari kebutuhan infrastruktur yang belum sepenuhnya terpenuhi. Berdasarkan proyeksinya, Indonesia membutuhkan 25.000 Megawatt daya tambahan pada tahun 2020, sekitar setengah dari ini akan berasal dari energi panas bumi terbarukan. Selain itu, Indonesia masih butuh pengembangan bandara, pelabuhan, dan infrastruktur dasar lainnya.

Pengembangan infrastruktur itu membutuhkan dana yang sangat besar. Alumni Wharton bisa mengambil peran di situ. Untuk pembiayaan ini pemerintah berkomitmen memaksimalkan penerapan kerjasama pemerintah dan swasta atau yang lebih dikenal dengan Public-Private Partnership. [Idris Rusadi Putra/oer]

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Merdeka.com

Date : 22 June 2012

Title : *Malaysia acknowledges Indonesia economic resilience*

Page :

<http://www.merdeka.com/uang/malaysia-akui-ketahanan-ekonomi-indonesia.html>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 12,000,000

PR Value : Rp 60,000,000

Malaysia akui ketahanan ekonomi Indonesia



KATEGORI
Uang
Ekonomi

+1 0 Tweet 13 Like 71

Reporter: Idris Rusadi Putra

Bank Sentral Malaysia mengakui ketahanan ekonomi Indonesia. Perekonomian Indonesia dinilai cukup kuat untuk menangkis krisis global yang terjadi di benua Biru dan membuat perlambatan ekonomi di berbagai belahan negara.

Gubernur Bank Sentral Malaysia Tan Sri Dato Zeti Akhtar Azis meyakini krisis global saat ini tidak akan memberikan dampak berarti kepada perekonomian Indonesia. Ekonomi domestik Indonesia dipercaya akan menangkis dampak krisis.

"Indonesia punya kekuatan ekonomi domestik, ini yang memungkinkan kita (Malaysia dan Indonesia) untuk punya ketahanan dari dampak krisis ekonomi yang terjadi," ungkap Zeti ketika ditemui di hotel Grand Hyatt, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6)

Dia mengatakan kekuatan ekonomi domestik membuat dua negara ini memiliki ketahanan dari dampak krisis ekonomi yang terjadi terutama di kawasan Asia "Indonesia punya pertumbuhan ekonomi 6 persen dan itu bagus," tegasnya

Wakil Presiden Boediono memamerkan ketahanan ekonomi Indonesia di hadapan alumni Wharton University dalam acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta. Boediono menyebutkan bahwa perekonomian Indonesia masih terus bertahan di tengah krisis global yang hingga saat ini belum menunjukkan titik terang pemulihan. Ketahanan ini bisa terjaga karena pemerintah Indonesia belajar dari krisis 2008.

"Ekonomi Indonesia sudah membaik dari tahun 1998, krisis global saat ini, pemerintah sudah belajar dari pengalaman tahun 1998, sehingga ketahanan ekonomi Indonesia semakin kuat," ungkap Boediono dalam acara bertajuk 'Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta' di Hotel Grand Hyatt, Jumat (22/6).

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : KR Jogja
Date : 22 June 2012
Title : *Indonesia lacks of PhD graduates*
Page :
<http://krjogja.com/read/133144/indonesia-masih-kekurangan-doktor-sains.kr>
Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 12,000,000
PR Value : Rp 36,000,000

Indonesia Masih Kekurangan Doktor Sains

KRjogja.com, Jakarta, Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 | 21:44 WIB - Indonesia masih kekurangan tenaga-tenaga ahli, terutama lulusan doktor bidang sains. Tenaga ahli Tanah Air kebanyakan di bidang politik.

"Kita memiliki 30 ribu lulusan PhD yang terjun di dunia politik dan komunikasi, dan tidak banyak yang terjun ke sains," kata Anggota Kamar Dagang dan Industri Indonesia (Kadin) Peter F Gontha, dalam Forum diskusi Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012 di Gran Hyatt Hotel, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6/2012).

Peter berujar, Universitas Indonesia (UI) misalnya, mencetak 200 mahasiswa pemegang gelar PhD setiap tahunnya. Namun di antara 200 orang tersebut, hanya 10 persen yang terjun dalam bidang sains.

Lebih jauh dia menyebut, saat ini negara-negara seperti Korea, Jepang, dan China mampu menciptakan berbagai produk serta inovasi dalam bidang sains karena banyaknya lulusan PhD yang terjun dalam bidang tersebut. Lihat saja, Korea dengan Samsung dan Hyundai, China dengan Huawei, belum lagi Jepang dengan Sony, Honda, Mitsubishi, dan Panasonic.

"Kita hanya memiliki Gudang Garam, Djarum dan Indomie," katanya.

Sehingga menurutnya, Indonesia masih membutuhkan lebih banyak lagi tenaga ahli dalam bidang sains untuk tahun-tahun mendatang. Jika tidak, dipastikan Indonesia tidak bisa bersaing dengan negara-negara tersebut. (Agus Sigit/Okz/Git)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Pelitaonline
Date : 22 June 2012
Title : *In need of 25,000
MW electricity for infrastructure
growth*

Page :
<http://pelitaonline.com/read/ekonomi-dan-bisnis/nasional/17/18444/butuh-pasokan-listrik-25-ribu-mw-agar-infrastruktur-maju>

Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 12,000,000
PR Value : Rp 60,000,000

Infrastruktur

Butuh Pasokan Listrik 25 Ribu MW Agar Infrastruktur Maju

Pasokan hingga 2020, juga dari sumber energi terbarukan. Kebutuhan listrik dua kali lipat pertumbuhan ekonomi.



Pembangkit listrik

Pelitaonline.com, Jakarta, Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 -- UNTUK bisa mengembangkan infrastruktur di Indonesia diperlukan ketersediaan pasokan listrik sebesar 25 ribu megawatt (MW) hingga 2020. Demikian disampaikan Wakil Presiden RI Boediono saat memberikan sambutan dalam Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012 di Gran Hyatt Hotel, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

"Indonesia juga memiliki kebutuhan yang luar biasa untuk infrastruktur. Pasokan listrik butuh 25 ribu MW. Bahkan, ini adalah kendala yang paling mengikat dari pertumbuhan kita," jelas Boediono. Boediono memaparkan setengah dari kebutuhan energi tersebut akan diperoleh dari energi terbarukan. Energi tersebut akan digunakan untuk mendukung sarana serta prasarana yang akan terus tumbuh di Indonesia.

"Lebih dari 10.000 km jalan tambahan dalam beberapa tahun, antara lain bandara baru, pelabuhan, sistem kereta api. Pemerintah berkomitmen untuk menerapkan public-private kemitraan dalam mengembangkan dan proyek infrastruktur lainnya," ujarnya.

Ditempat yang sama, Direktur Utama PT PLN Nur Pamudji mengatakan kebutuhan listrik di Indonesia meningkat dua kali lipat dari pertumbuhan ekonomi. Sehingga perlu pasokan yang memadai guna meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat.

"Infrastruktur kelistrikan sangat penting guna memenuhi kebutuhan listrik dalam upaya memperluas lapangan kerja," kata Nur Pamudji.

Menurut dia, kendala dari peningkatan listrik ini menyangkut pembangunan pembangkit sekaligus transmisi yang memerlukan investasi besar, di samping penggunaan teknologi canggih. (Firdaus/gw)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Pelitaonline
Date : 22 June 2012
Title : *Vice President:
Indonesian Economic is strong
and fierce*

Page :
<http://pelitaonline.com/read/ekonomi-dan-bisnis/nasional/17/18431/wapres-ekonomi-indonesia-kuat-dan-menggigit>

Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 12,000,000
PR Value : Rp 60,000,000

Negara Gagal

Wapres: Ekonomi Indonesia Kuat dan Menggigit

Membantah kategori Negara Gagal versi FFP. Ekonomi Indonesia seperti komodo: lincah, ulet dan menggigit.



Boediono, wakil presiden.

Pelitaonline.com, Jakarta, Jumat, 22 Juni 2012 — WAKIL Presiden Boediono tidak sependapat jika Indonesia dikatakan sebagai negara gagal oleh Fund For Peace. Ekonomi Indonesia justru terbukti bertahan dari terpaan badai krisis yang melanda negara-negara maju.

"Ekonomi Indonesia babak belur menjadi bentuk yang sangat buruk selama krisis ekonomi Asia 1998. Sejak itu, pemerintah Indonesia dan pemimpinnya telah belajar dan berhasil mengarahkan perekonomian Indonesia yang mengakibatkan angka ekonomi lebih kuat," kata Boediono dalam sambutannya dalam Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012, di Grand Hyatt, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

Analisa Wapres Boediono dalam krisis keuangan yang melanda Eropa saat ini, Indonesia masih berhasil mencetak nilai yang lebih dari enam persen untuk pertumbuhan PDB.

"Majalah The Economist menyebutnya ekonomi Indonesia seperti Komodo, spesies unik kami, kadal raksasa. Hal ini dimaksudkan untuk menggambarkan perekonomian yang lincah, ulet, menggigit dan apung," tegasnya.

Hasil itu menurutnya, tidak diperoleh karena keberuntungan semata. Menurut mantan Gubernur BI ini, hal itu datang dari kerja keras pemerintah dan sektor swasta.

"Banyak perusahaan pemerintah kita telah diprivatisasi atau go publik untuk meningkatkan tata kelola dan profesionalisme. Enam perusahaan milik pemerintah kami masuk dalam Fortune 500 perusahaan global," demikian Wapres. (Firdaus/gw)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Pelitaonline

Date : 23 June 2012

Title : *VP: Indonesian*

Economic Agile and Resilience

Page :

[http://pelitaonline.com/read-](http://pelitaonline.com/read-cetak/24432/wapres-perekonomian-indonesia-lincih-dan-ulet)

[cetak/24432/wapres-](http://pelitaonline.com/read-cetak/24432/wapres-perekonomian-indonesia-lincih-dan-ulet)

[perekonomian-indonesia-lincih-](http://pelitaonline.com/read-cetak/24432/wapres-perekonomian-indonesia-lincih-dan-ulet)
[dan-ulet](http://pelitaonline.com/read-cetak/24432/wapres-perekonomian-indonesia-lincih-dan-ulet)

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 12,000,000

PR Value : Rp 36,000,000

Wapres: Perekonomian Indonesia Lincih dan Ulet

Pelitaonline.com, Jakarta, Sabtu, 23 Juni 2012 - Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia Boediono menyambut positif penilaian tentang perekonomian Indonesia. Majalah The Economist menyebutnya, ekonomi Indonesia seperti Komodo, spesies unik kadal raksasa. Hal ini dimaksudkan untuk menggambarkan perekonomian yang lincih ulet, dan apung.

"Ekonomi Indonesia babak belur menjadi bentuk yang sangat buruk selama krisis ekonomi Asia 1998. Sejak itu, pemerintah Indonesia dan pemimpinnya telah belajar dan berhasil mengarahkan perekonomian Indonesia yang mengakibatkan angka ekonomi lebih kuat," kata Boediono saat memberikan sambutan dalam Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012 di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

Indonesia adalah negara yang mampu bertahan di tengah himpitan krisis yang pernah terjadi pada 1998 dan krisis global 2008 lalu. Dalam krisis keuangan yang melanda Eropa saat ini, Indonesia masih berhasil mencetak nilai yang lebih dari enam persen untuk pertumbuhan produk domestik bruto (PDB).

Hasil tersebut tidak diperoleh karena keberuntungan semata. Menurut mantan Gubernur BI ini, hal itu datang dari kerja keras pemerintah dan sektor swasta.

"Banyak perusahaan pemerintah kita telah diprivatisasi atau go public untuk meningkatkan tata kelola dan profesionalisme. Enam perusahaan milik pemerintah kami masuk dalam Fortune 500 perusahaan global," tandasnya.

Sebelumnya, pengamat ekonomi Latif menjelaskan, target pertumbuhan ekonomi yang dipatok oleh pemerintah sekitar 6,5 persen dirasa akan sulit tercapai di tahun 2012.

Menurutnya, ada dua faktor yang mempengaruhi pertumbuhan ekonomi. Pertama, yakni ekspor ke Amerika Serikat (AS) dan Eropa yang diketahui perekonomiannya belum pulih. Kedua adalah dikhawatirkan daya beli masyarakat di Indonesia bisa menurun karena ketidakpastian naik atau tidaknya harga bahan bakar minyak (BBM).

"Indonesia masih bergantung pada negara-negara lain, sedangkan pertumbuhan ekonomi negara lain pun (Amerika dan Eropa) masih dalam kondisi yang baru pulih," ungkap Latif.

Ia memperkirakan, realisasi pertumbuhan ekonomi hanya akan tercapai pada kisaran 6,4 persen. "Ya, paling 6,3 persen saja, itu sudah bagus," ujarnya.

Kekhawatiran masyarakat akan ketidakpastian harga BBM akan berdampak juga pada daya beli masyarakat. Hal tersebut akan mempengaruhi pertumbuhan ekonomi yang ditargetkan tumbuh 6,5 persen di 2012. (oto)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : TheJakartaPost .com
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : *RI needs more PhD graduates in science: Indonesia Chamber of Commerce*
Page : <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2012/06/23/ri-needs-more-phd-graduates-sciences-kadin.html>
Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 18,000,000
PR Value : Rp 54,000,000

RI needs more PhD graduates in sciences: Kadin

Thejakartapost.com, Jakarta Sat, June/23/2012 3:14 PM - Indonesia must improve its competitiveness by producing more PhD graduates in natural and technology sciences, said Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) vice chairman Peter F. Gontha on Friday. Indonesia, with a population of 250 million people, has 30,000 doctorate graduates, with about 80 percent studying social sciences.

India and China had more PhD graduates, with most studying natural science and technology, Peter said.

"Let us take a look at China, with a population of 1.3 billion people, and India, with 1.1 billion people. They have 800,000 and 650,000 of PhD graduates respectively; 60 percent of which are science and technology majors," he said during a discussion panel in Wharton Global Alumni Forum in Jakarta. As a result, he said, Indonesia does not have any major technological brands, while other Asian countries, which have been intensifying their doctorate degree programs, are building technology brands by utilizing PhD graduates in companies' research and development departments.

"What we have are Gudang Garam, Djarum and Indomie. Other than that, we have nothing," he said, citing Indonesia's major cigarettes and instant noodle producers.

Gontha suggested that if the nation did not produce 10,000 PhD graduates a year over the next 10 years, it would not be able to compete with fast-moving global competition. (yps)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Sindonews
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : *SME's: The role of internet in creative economy*

Page :
<http://www.sindonews.com/read/2012/06/23/450/652409/peran-internet-dalam-pertumbuhan-ekonomi-kreatif>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 54,000,000

UMKM

Peran Internet Dalam Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Kreatif

Sindonews.com, Sabtu, 23 Juni 2012 12:55 wib - Dewasa ini ekonomi kreatif semakin mendapat perhatian serius karena dianggap sebagai salah satu kekuatan besar pertumbuhan ekonomi di Indonesia. Pertumbuhan tersebut didorong oleh teknologi Internet yang tanpa batas.

"Kreatif ekonomi adalah gelombang keempat dan senjata rahasia di Indonesia," tegas Menteri Pariwisata dan Industri Kreatif Republik Indonesia , Mari Elka Pangestu dalam persentasinya pada acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Grand Ballroom Hyatt Thamrin, Jakarta, Sabtu (23/6/2012).

Pertumbuhan ekonomi kreatif ini, kata Mari, tak lepas dari terus berkembangnya berbagai teknologi internet dan jejaring sosial. "Hari ini, internet menyumbang 1,6 persen dari Produk Domesti Bruto (PDB) Indoensia (setara dengan Rp115 triliun rupiah) dan diperkirakan akan bertambah menjadi sebesar 2,5 persen dari PDB pada 2016 (penelitian Google dan Delloite)," papar Mari.

Lebih rinci, dirinya menceritakan pemanfaatan yang lebih efisien dan efektif dari atas berbagai fasilitas yang ditawarkan dunia digital internet oleh para pelaku usaha dibidang induri kreatif. Setidaknya, ada tiga peran penting internet dalam menunjang pertumbuhan bisnis kreatif di Indonesia.

"Internet sebagai katalis perubahan, contohnya seperti bisnis-bisnis yang dimulai dari memanfaatkan platform digital, dari mulai 'Mak Ichi', 'nulisbuku.com' sampai fenomena 'Pocong'. Internet sebagai penciptaan model bisnis baru seperti 'blibli.com, pegipegi.com'. Dan Internet sebagai sarana informasi tanpa batas," paparnya dalam persentasi tersebut. (bro)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Tribunnews Pontianak

Date : 23 June 2012

Page :

<http://pontianak.tribunnews.com/2012/06/23/lippo-kembangkan-mal-di-indonesia-timur>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 15,000,000

PR Value : Rp 45,000,000

Lippo Kembangkan Mal di Indonesia Timur

Tribunpontianak.co.id, Jakarta, Sabtu, 23 Juni 2012 14:56 WIB - Lippo Group membuka Mal, disejumlah wilayah bagian Indonesia Timur. Rencana itu di kemukakan oleh CEO Lippo Group, James T Riady. Dibukanya Mal itu, upaya intensifikasi bidang usaha yang telah digelutinya.

"Intensifikasi beberapa bidang yang sudah kita tekuni antara lain di bidang healthcare, membangun malls, retail," sebut James, di sela-sela acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6/2012).

Tahun ini, James menyebutkan, Lippo akan membuka sebanyak enam mal di seluruh Indonesia, termasuk di daerah timur. Mal akan dibuka di Kupang, Ambon, dan Kendari.

Ia mengatakan, investasi untuk pembangunan satu mal sekitar Rp 500-600 miliar. "Semua internal sumber dananya," sambungnya.

Dikatakannya, pembangunan mal di Indonesia bagian timur dengan pertimbangan bahwa kawasan itu akan berkembang. Sekarang ini, daya beli masyarakat setempat dinilai sudah luar biasa meningkat. Tetapi, pertumbuhan populasinya lambat.

"Jadi berarti peningkatan kekayaan itu dibagi dengan orang yang lebih sedikit," ujarnya.

Namun, pembangunan pusat perbelanjaan di kawasan timur bukan berarti mudah. Ada kendala seperti faktor logistik dan infrastruktur. Alhasil, kata James, Lippo harus membangun sistem yang belum ada seperti keberadaan fasilitas pusat distribusi.

"Kita harus bangun bukan hanya usaha di sana tapi juga logistik di sana," tutur dia. "Itu kita harus bangun sistem yang sekarang tidak ada. Ada masalah tapi sesuatu yang bisa kita tangani," pungkasnya.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Vivanews.com

Date : 23 June 2012

Page :

<http://bisnis.vivanews.com/news/read/328631-mari-elka-twitter-pacu-ekonomi-kreatif>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Menteri Mari: Twitter Pacu Ekonomi Kreatif

Contohnya: pedagang keripik pedas di Bandung laku gara-gara Twitter



Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif Mari Elka Pangestu

Vivanews.com, Sabtu, 23 Juni 2012, 11:40 WIB - Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, Mari Elka Pangestu menyinggung penggunaan Internet di Indonesia yang berkembang pesat dalam lima tahun terakhir. Menurut dia, Indonesia merupakan salah satu pengguna terbesar Facebook dan Twitter di dunia.

"Orang Indonesia itu suka ngerumpi di jejaring sosial. Saya tidak tahu, apa bahasa Inggris yang pas bagi kata tersebut," kata Mari yang hadir sebagai salah satu pembicara dalam acara alumni The Wharton School di Grand Ballroom Hotel Grand Hyatt, Jakarta, Sabtu 23 Juni 2012.

Mari menuturkan bagi orang Indonesia, khususnya di Jakarta, memiliki lebih dari satu alat telekomunikasi seperti BlackBerry atau tablet adalah suatu keharusan. Ini membuktikan bahwa tingkat penggunaan sarana komunikasi di Indonesia begitu tinggi dan berpengaruh pada pertumbuhan ekonomi.

"Coba bagi orang Jakarta yang ada di ruangan ini, yang cuma punya satu BlackBerry, angkat tangan. Nah, tidak ada kan," selorohnya sambil tertawa.

Mari pun menceritakan mengenai kesuksesan salah satu industri ekonomi rumah tangga atau industri kreatif di Bandung, yang memproduksi keripik pedas, yang sukses berkat promosi melalui jejaring sosial Twitter.

Menurutnya, hal itu membuktikan bahwa dalam menumbuhkan tingkat perekonomian membutuhkan kreativitas tinggi, seiring perkembangan jaman yang sarat teknologi saat ini.

"Mereka sukses mengembangkan usaha makanan tradisional ini menjadi terkenal di kalangan anak muda dengan sistem multi level marketing dan promosi di jejaring sosial," ujarnya.

Mari menambahkan, untuk bisa berkembang seperti sejauh itu, industri ekonomi di Indonesia juga perlu mengedepankan kebebasan berekspresi. "Karena Indonesia adalah negara demokrasi, kreativitas bisa berkembang dengan kebebasan berekspresi," katanya.

Pada kesempatan itu, dirinya juga menjelaskan tentang efek pariwisata dan ekonomi kreatif terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di Indonesia, khususnya ekonomi domestik.

"Pariwisata dan ekonomi kreatif menjadi tonggak pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia. Kami memiliki kultur budaya yang kaya untuk bisa dikembangkan menjadi sebuah industri kreatif," tuturnya. (Antique, Dwifantya Aquina)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Investor Daily
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : *Lippo to develop mall in eastern Indonesia*
Page : 8
Size : 1,170 mmc
AD Value : Rp 46,800,000
PR Value : Rp 234,000,000



Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012

Dari kiri ke kanan, Chief Executive Officer Lippo Group of Companies James T. Riady, Managing Director Khazanah Nasional Azman Mohdhar, Advisor Sinar Mas Group dan mantan Dubur AS untuk Indonesia Cameron R. Hume, Chief Operating Officer Danum Group Victor Hartono, dan Vice Chairman RGE Ltd Soo Khiong Bey, usai menggelar diskusi Corporate Diplomacy yang dimoderatori oleh Deloitte & Touche Professor of Management in Honor of Russell E. Palmer, former Managing Partner Witold Henisz (kanan), pada acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012 di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6). Forum alumni Wharton Business School ini mengangkat tema "Jakarta, ASEAN and the World: Concentric Circles of Growth", melibatkan banyak pembicara dan CEO dari berbagai sektor, antara lain, makro ekonomi, keuangan, telekomunikasi, penerbangan, agribisnis, industri, investasi.

Komunikasi Kunci Diplomasi Korporat

Oleh Damiana N. Simanjuntak

► JAKARTA – Komunikasi merupakan kunci untuk berdiplomasi bagi korporasi kepada semua pemangku kepentingan, di antaranya pemerintah, komunitas, hingga relasi yang ada. Komunikasi dibutuhkan untuk menjelaskan dan menjembatani hubungan antara korporasi dan para pemangku kepentingan.

Demikian berang merah yang disampaikan oleh Chief Executive Officer Lippo Group of Companies James T. Riady, Vice Chairman RGE Ltd Soo Khiong Bey, Managing Director Khazanah Nasional National (Malaysia) Azman Mohdhar, Advisor Sinar Mas Group Cameron R. Hume, dan Chief Operating Officer Danum Group Victor Hartono di sela panel diskusi Wharton Global Alumni Forum tentang Corporate Diplomacy di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

James mengatakan, filosofi yang dijalankan perusahaan adalah bagaimana memastikan adanya rasa memiliki oleh para pemangku kepentingan. Karena itu, langkah yang ditempuh oleh perusahaan tidak lagi hanya berupa kegiatan corporate social responsibility (CSR). Perusahaan CSR memiliki filosofi dasar bahwa semua berasal dari kehidupan individu.

"Kami mengubah cara berpikir itu. Kini, filosofi yang dijalankan adalah kami merupakan milik komunitas, para pemangku kepentingan. Filosofi ini harus Anda tegaskan sejak awal," kata dia.

Selain itu, lanjut James, perusahaan juga harus mengomunikasikan alasan keberadaannya dalam menjalin hubungan dengan komunitas. "Karena itu, mengetahui alasan atau pesan yang mau disampaikan akan menentukan jaminan yang diperoleh dalam mendukung keberadaannya perusahaan."

"Jika komunitas tidak mengetahui apa alasan keberadaan Anda, untuk apa Anda ada di situ, ketika terjadi kesalahan kecil saja itu akan menjadi besar. Tapi, ketika mereka tahu alasan dan mengapa Anda di situ, seberapa besar pun kesalahan Anda, mereka akan mendukung Anda," ujar dia.

Dalam kurun waktu terakhir, kata dia, Indonesia telah belajar soal demokrasi

dan pluralisme. Isu-isu tersebut bukan lagi perlu dipahami oleh kedua pihak, tapi juga oleh berbagai pihak. Dalam hal ini, hubungan para elite kekuasaan pun sangat dibutuhkan.

"Dan, kami belajar bahwa penting untuk mengetahui siapa *key shareholders* Anda. Setelah itu, bangun hubungan untuk berkomunikasi. Jangan sampai terjadi di salah paham. Tegaskan posisi Anda. Dan, lebih baik bagi orang lain untuk memahaminya," kata James.

Dia mencontohkan, kondisi yang harus dihadapi oleh Lippo Group ketika akan membangun rumah sakit (RS) Sloom di Sriwijaya, Sumatera Selatan. Sebagai daerah dengan penduduk mayoritas muslim, Palembang menjadi lokasi ekspansi yang sulit untuk dimasuki.

"Saya sebagai orang Kristen yang membawa RS Sloom dengan logonya, kami menghadapi kelompok muslim di sana. Tapi, kami kemudian berkomunikasi. Akhirnya, ekspansi bisa dilakukan dan bermitra dengan daerah itu. Bahkan, nama RS menjadi Sloom Sriwijaya dengan logo Sriwijaya. Kami berhasil menyelesaikannya," kata dia.

Hume menambahkan, peran divisi hubungan masyarakat (*public relations*/PR) dan hukum (legal) menjadi penting dalam diplomasi korporat. "Divisi PR dan legal menjadi penting untuk menekan potensi risiko, sehingga bisa menekan biaya yang akan timbul," kata dia.

Dia mencontohkan, kasus yang terjadi antara Greenpeace dengan Golden Agri Resources (GAR), yang masuk dalam kelompok usaha Sinar Mas. Sebelumnya, Greenpeace melalui kampanye *Kif-kifnya melawan GAR* dengan tuduhan mengelola perkebunan sawit tidak ramah lingkungan. Akibatnya, para mitra sempat tidak mau lagi membeli minyak sawit GAR

Kemudian, setelah melalui berbagai proses, Greenpeace dan GAR menjangin kesepakatan, meskipun Greenpeace menunjukkan sikap tidak mau menjangin kesepakatan formal.

"Jadi, kuncinya adalah bagaimana menjangin hubungan dengan pemangku kepentingan. Bahkan dalam hal ini, dengan Greenpeace. Dan, ini kami lakukan di *overses*. Langkah ini tentu membutuhkan dukungan pemerintah," ujar Hume.

Hubungan Baik

James melanjutkan, penting bagi pemimpin sebuah perusahaan menjangin hubungan ke luar dengan baik, terutama untuk mengetahui dan memahami isu yang sedang mengemuka. Karena, isu yang muncul di luar perusahaan tidak lagi sekedar antara dua pihak, tapi juga dengan berbagai pihak.

"Strategi ini dibutuhkan. Ketika ada masalah, Anda bisa mengantisipasi dengan segera. Jadi, Anda harus memonitor apa yang sedang terjadi. Ketika ada masalah, luruskan, terutama dengan pelanggan Anda. Indivnya, layani pelanggan Anda dengan baik. Dan, itu membutuhkan kepercayaan diri. Itu yang kami kerjakan," ujar James.

Selain itu, sebuah perusahaan juga harus mengetahui dengan benar, siap pembuat opini, dan pembuat keputusan dengan tepat. Korporasi harus menjangin hubungan untuk menjembatani pemahaman.

Victor memutarikan, ketika terjadi suatu krisis, menjangin hubungan baik dengan pihak ketiga sangat penting. Dia mencontohkan, kasus yang dialami Nestle dengan produk susu yang terkena isu sensitif. Kasus itu kemudian melibatkan pihak ketiga, yakni Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI). "Beruntung, Nestle memiliki hubungan yang baik dengan MUI. Pada saat itu, pihak MUI kemudian minum susu tersebut diaksikan oleh publik dan ditoto," kata dia.

Victor juga menambahkan, penting bagi manajemen untuk menjangin perusahaan sesuai dengan aturan yang ada, di mana pun.

Sementara itu, Soo Khiong mengatakan, ketika terjadi hal buruk, perlu dilakukan suatu rekonsiliasi. "Meski tidak bermaksud, hal buruk bisa terjadi. Untuk itu, kami perlu meluruskannya segera. Karena, diplomasi yang terkait dalam suatu ekosistem," ujar dia.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Investor Daily
 Date : 23 June 2012
 Title : *Our regulations will be more flexible*
 Page : 9
 Size : 945 mmc
 AD Value : Rp 28,350,000
 PR Value : Rp 141,750,000

GUBERNUR BANK SENTRAL MALAYSIA TAN SRI DATO' ZETI AKHTAR AZIZ:

Aturan Kami akan Lebih Fleksibel

Oleh Grace Dwitaya Amianti

► JAKARTA – Bank sentral Malaysia, yaitu Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), menyatakan bahwa parlemen negara tersebut masih membahas rancangan aturan baru untuk seluruh sistem keuangan. Jika disahkan, aturan tersebut akan membuat sistem keuangan dan perbankan Malaysia menjadi lebih terbuka.

Gubernur BNM Tan Sri Dato' Zeti Akhtar Aziz mengatakan, dirinya belum dapat memastikan kapan aturan tersebut bisa dijalankan, karena parlemen belum mengesahkannya. Sebelumnya, aturan tersebut akan dikeluarkan pada Juni 2012.

"Mungkin beberapa waktu mendatang, diharapkan September 2012. Aturan ini akan membuat lebih fleksibel dalam hal perizinan dan kepemilikan saham. Sistem keuangan akan lebih fleksibel dibandingkan yang sekarang," kata Zeti ketika ditemui sesuai berpidato pada pertemuan *Wharton Global Alumni Forum* di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

Ia mengatakan, dirinya belum dapat mengungkapkan detail fleksibilitas tersebut, karena belum disahkan. Namun, alasan fleksibilitas yang lebih besar tersebut bertujuan agar sistem keuangan Malaysia menjadi lebih kompetitif.

Di sisi lain, Malaysia juga tetap ingin melindungi sistem keuangannya agar tidak menimbulkan risiko secara keseluruhan. "Keduanya merupakan prinsip dasar dari aturan tersebut," ujar dia.

Malaysia merupakan salah satu negara yang cukup ketat peraturannya terhadap ekspansi bank asing yang hendak masuk ke negara tersebut. Selain bank-bank dari negara maju, keketatan itu berlaku pula untuk bank asal Indonesia.

Sebagai contoh, bank lokal Indonesia, yaitu PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, hingga kini belum dapat mendirikan cabang penuh di Malaysia dan masih berbentuk kantor perwakilan (*subsidiary*). BNM telah menurunkan permodalan minimum untuk cabang penuh dari RM 300 juta menjadi RM 100 juta dalam lima tahun. Kendati aturannya telah diperlonggar, Bank Mandiri menilai, aturan permodalan minimum tersebut masih terlalu mahal. Selain itu, Bank Mandiri juga belum diperbolehkan membuka



■ Tan Sri Dato' Zeti Akhtar Aziz

jaringan ATM di negara tersebut.

Sementara itu, terkait rencana Bank Indonesia (BI) untuk membatasi kepemilikan saham perbankan, Zeti menegaskan tidak ingin berkomentar. Pasaunya, komentar semacam itu bisa mempengaruhi pasar.

"Saya tidak bisa mengomentari regulasi negara lain, tapi kami sendiri sedang membuat aturan tentang perizinan dan kepemilikan saham," pungkasnya.

Masih Tertarik

Direktur *Finance and Strategy* PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk Pahala Mansury mengakui, pihaknya masih tertarik untuk melanjutkan rencana pembukaan anak usaha bank di Malaysia. Namun, ketertarikan itu akan berlanjut jika memang diberikan keleluasaan untuk jumlah modal dan jumlah cabang serta *outlet* yang dapat dibuka. "Fleksibilitas dalam penentuan jumlah serta jangka waktu izin cabang dan/atau ATM adalah hal yang penting," ujar Pahala.

Sementara itu, Direktur Eksekutif Departemen Perencanaan Strategis dan Hubungan Masyarakat BI Dody Budi Waluyo mengatakan, dirinya belum dapat mengomentari sikap BNM secara mendetail. Pasaunya, sektor perbankan BI (Departemen Penelitian dan Pengaturan Perbankan) masih menunggu rincian dari aturan tersebut.

Sebelumnya, Deputy Gubernur BI

Muliaman Darmansyah Hadad menilai, asas resiprokal dan kedaulatan perbankan Indonesia harus didukung fundamental ekonomi yang kuat. Sebab, keterbukaan itu sendiri bukan tujuan. Tujuan akhir dari semua itu, kata Muliaman, adalah menyejahterakan masyarakat.

"Asas resiprokal sebenarnya bagian dari keterbukaan penerapan Masyarakat Ekonomi Asean (MEA) yang sifatnya mutualisme. Sebab itu, Indonesia harus memiliki kondisi ekonomi yang kuat, serta perbankan dan keuangan yang sehat dan berada saing tinggi," kata Muliaman.

Di sisi lain, anggota Komisi XI Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) dari Fraksi PDIP Maruarar Sirait menilai, sebenarnya hubungan di Asean tidak bersifat mutualisme. Pasaunya, perlakuan terhadap perbankan Indonesia di Malaysia dan Singapura tidak sama seperti perlakuan Indonesia terhadap perbankan dari kedua negara.

Regulasi Kepemilikan Asing Di Sektor Perbankan

- Indonesia → Akuisisi saham mayoritas oleh pihak asing harus melalui persetujuan BI
- Kepemilikan asing dibatasi hingga 99%
- Malaysia → Asing diperbolehkan menguasai maksimal 30% saham.
- Thailand → Satu pihak investor asing hanya boleh memiliki maksimal 5% saham. Sedangkan 75% saham sebuah bank harus dimiliki warga Thailand
- Filipina → Investor asing tidak dibolehkan memiliki lebih dari 30% saham
- Asing dapat menguasai 40% atau lebih saham apabila mendapat persetujuan Presiden
- Singapura → Satu grup investor asing hanya diperbolehkan memiliki maksimum 55% saham bank lokal

Sumber: ditah

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Investor Daily
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : Indonesia is in the list of best 5 economy
Page : 1 & 2
Size : 1,350 mmc
AD Value : Rp 54,000,000
PR Value : Rp 162,000,000

KAPASITAS UNTUK TUMBUH LUAR BIASA

RI Masuk 5 Ekonomi Terbaik

Oleh Agustiyanti dan Ratna Wahyuningih

► JAKARTA – Indonesia masuk dalam lima ekonomi terbaik dan tujuan investasi favorit di Asia Pasifik dengan pertumbuhan yang solid untuk beberapa tahun ke depan. Kapasitas perekonomian Indonesia juga luar biasa besar untuk tumbuh pesat, baik di sektor riil maupun pasar finansial. Hal itu membuat ekonomi Indonesia relatif resisten terhadap imbas krisis Eropa.



Sektor konsumsi, infrastruktur, dan sumber daya alam masih memiliki ruang untuk tumbuh pesat dan memberikan peluang besar bagi investasi dan perdagangan. Pasar modal Indonesia juga termasuk paling potensial di Asia yang menjadi incaran investor asing. Sementara itu, sektor perbankan tumbuh pesat dengan fundamental yang baik.

Hal itu terungkap dari *Wharton Global Alumni Forum* di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6). Dibuka oleh Wakil Presiden Boediono, forum diskusi ini menampilkan pembicara antara lain Gubernur Bank Negara Malaysia Tan Sri Dato' Zeti Akhtar Aziz, *Chief Executive Officer* Lippo Group James T. Eady, dan Wakil Ketua Kadin Bidang Investasi dan Transportasi Peter F. Gontha. Tampil juga *Managing Partner* CVC Asia Pacific Sigit Prasetya, *Partner* Leapfrog Investments Sydney Stephanie Chatsnosky, *Chairman* JP Morgan Australia Sir Rod Eddington, dan Direktur Utama PT AKR Corporindo Tbk Haryanto Adikoeso.

Wharton Global Alumni Forum digagas para alumni The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, Amerika Serikat. Beberapa pembicara adalah alumni universitas terkemuka itu, termasuk Wapres Boediono dan Gubernur Bank Negara Malaysia Tan Sri

Dato' Zeti Akhtar Aziz.

Wapres Boediono menuturkan, kapasitas perekonomian Indonesia saat ini luar biasa besar untuk tumbuh pesat. Indonesia memiliki ruang yang sangat besar bagi investor untuk berinvestasi. Sektor konsumsi, infrastruktur, dan sumber daya alam di Indonesia akan berkembang pesat yang akan membuka peluang besar pada perdagangan dan investasi.

Indonesia juga memiliki kebutuhan luar biasa dalam infrastruktur. Menurut Wapres, berdasarkan proyeksi pemerintah, Indonesia akan membutuhkan 25.000 megawatt (MW) daya tambahan pada 2020. Dari kebutuhan tersebut, setengahnya berasal dari energi panas bumi terburukan. Selain itu, Indonesia membutuhkan lebih dari 10.000 km jalan tambahan dalam beberapa tahun ke depan, serta sejumlah bandara baru, pelabuhan, dan sistem kereta api.

"Untuk proyek infrastruktur itu, pemerintah berkomitmen untuk menerapkan kemitraan dengan swasta (*public private partnership*)," ungkap dia.

► Bersambung ke hal 2
► Berita terkait di hal 8

RI Masuk 5 Ekonomi Terbaik

► Sambungan dari hal 1

Dalam pertemuan, potensi Indonesia sangat tidak terbatas dan banyak yang nyata tidak tersentuh. "Investor dapat menemukan tempat-tempat pertumbuhan yang masih alami untuk dikembangkan," ujar Boediono.

Di sektor keuangan, lanjut Wapres, Indonesia memiliki 120 bank yang fundamental kuat dan diatur dengan sangat baik.

Dengan potensi yang luar biasanya itu, Wapres mengundang para investor untuk berinvestasi di Indonesia.

Sigit Prasetya menuturkan, Indonesia masuk ke dalam lima negara tujuan investasi favorit di Asia dan satu dari lima ekonomi terbaik di Asia Pasifik, bersama Tiongkok, India, dan Malaysia. "Infrastruktur di Indonesia pun terus berkembang dan akan mendorong lebih banyak investasi masuk," tuturnya.

Ekonomi yang tumbuh stabil, didukung dengan tingkat dan konsumsi domestik yang kuat membuat relatif resisten terhadap imbas krisis Eropa dan Amerika Serikat.

Sigit juga melihat perkembangan pesat pada bisnis sektor konsumsi. Saat ini banyak investor asing yang mengincar sektor ini karena tingkat konsumsi yang sangat tinggi seiring pertumbuhan kelas menengah. Sektor ritel, termasuk waralaba, adalah contoh bisnis yang

paling berkembang di Indonesia. Sektor lain yang potensial adalah pertambangan dan pertanian.

Wapres menegaskan pada krisis 1998 memberikan pelajaran berharga bagi Indonesia untuk mengelola ekonomi secara hati-hati, sehingga perekonomian saat ini tumbuh tinggi dan lebih kuat. Indonesia juga lolos dari krisis finansial global pada 2008.

"Pada krisis global yang dikuti Eropa saat ini pun, ekonomi Indonesia mampu tumbuh di atas 6%, angka yang sangat diunggulkan pemerintah negara-negara lain," ujar Boediono.

Kekuatan Domestik

Gubernur Bank Negara Malaysia Tan Sri Dato' Zeti Akhtar Aziz menilai negara-negara ASEAN termasuk Indonesia memiliki ekonomi domestik yang kuat dan dinamis. Konsumsi masyarakat dan investasi yang terus berkembang adalah dua hal yang membuat perekonomian di ASEAN bisa terus mempertahankan pertumbuhan mereka di tengah krisis ekonomi global.

"Perekonomian di negara ASEAN sangat kuat karena didukung ekonomi domestik yang hebat. Saya rasa dengan adanya krisis ekonomi di Eropa dan Amerika, Indonesia dan Malaysia serta negara ASEAN lain tidak terdampak berpengaruh," ujar dia.

Tan Sri Dato' menuturkan, sektor yang se-

ditik memengaruhi adalah kinerja ekspor beberapa negara ASEAN karena permintaan dari negara Eropa mulai berkurang. Tapi, hal tersebut bisa diatasi dengan memperkuat konsumsi masyarakat dan meningkatkan investasi di dalam negeri.

Direktur AKR Corporate Haryanto Adikoeso menuturkan, meski sebagian ekspor Indonesia terdampak oleh krisis Eropa, pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia diyakini mencapai di atas 6%.

"Dunia usaha dapat tumbuh cukup bagus tahun ini, terlebih jika infrastruktur baru-baru dibangun," tutur Haryanto.

Haryanto menuturkan, pemerintah Indonesia yang memiliki banyak dana. Sayangnya, selama ini pemerintah sulit mengalokasikan dana tersebut untuk pembangunan infrastruktur karena terdampak oleh besunya dana yang diutamakan untuk subsidi BBM.

"Kita butuh lebih banyak jalan, pelabuhan, bandara, dan lain-lain," ungkap dia. Bahkan Haryanto memperkirakan, ekonomi Indonesia dapat mencapai 10% jika infrastruktur di Indonesia benar-benar terbangun dengan baik.

Menyamping tentang prospek pasar modal, Stephanie Chatsnosky melihat Indonesia termasuk kawasan investasi portofolio yang menarik karena negara ASEAN yang menarik. Perkembangan pasar modal Indonesia sangat bagus didukung fundamental perekonomian Indo-

nesia yang kuat.

"Saya sangat optimis tentang outlook pasar modal Indonesia, didukung pertumbuhan kelas menengah yang sangat positif. Banyak investor global yang masuk ke Indonesia membuktikan bahwa Indonesia merupakan salah satu pasar potensial di Asia," tuturnya.

Stephanie menambahkan, untuk menarik lebih banyak lagi investor asing datang ke Indonesia, khususnya investasi langsung, Indonesia harus serius memperbaiki infrastruktur dan menjaga keamanan.

Sedangkan Sir Rod Eddington mengatakan, Indonesia saat ini menjadi pasar yang sangat penting di dunia. Salah satu kekuatannya adalah terdapatnya pusat-pusat kegiatan ekonomi yang tidak hanya terpusat di Jakarta, tapi juga Surabaya, Bandung, Medan, Makassar, Denpasar, dan lainnya.

Menurut mantan CEO Cathay Pacific ini, pusat ekonomi yang tersebar sangat positif untuk industri perkebunan. Itulah sebabnya bisa pertambangan di Indonesia tumbuh pesat dan akan tetap menghasilkan di masa mendatang.

Diplomasi Korporat

Sementara itu, James Eady menyuarakan pentingnya komunikasi sebagai kunci untuk dipertahankan. Komunikasi dibutuhkan dalam semua pemangku kepentingan, di antaranya pemerintah, komunitas, hingga relasi korporat yang ada. Komunikasi dibutuhkan untuk menjelaskan alasan dan memperjelas hubungan antara korporat dan para pemang-

ku kepentingan.

James mengatakan, disfungsi yang dipelajari perusahaan adalah bagaimana memastikan adanya rasa memiliki oleh pemangku kepentingan. Karena itu, ujar dia, langkah yang di-

tempuh tidak lagi dengan CSR semata. Selain itu, perusahaan harus mengomunikasikan alasan keberadaannya. Mengetahui alasan akan pesan yang harus disampaikan, kata dia, merupakan jaminan yang diperoleh dalam mendukung keberadaannya perusahaan.

Sedangkan Peter Gontha menekankan pentingnya Indonesia memperbanyak doktor di bidang bisnis dan sains jika ingin mengemban industri seperti halnya negara Asia lainnya. Saat ini, dari sekitar 30 ribu doktor di Indonesia masih didominasi oleh bidang politik dan komunikasi.

Hal tersebut, menurut dia, menjadi salah satu penyebab sulit berkembangnya industri Indonesia dengan negara lain. "Jepang punya Sony, Honda, Mitsubishi, dan Panasonic. Korea memiliki Hyundai dan Samsung. Tiongkok ada Huawei, tetapi di Indonesia industri yang terkenal justru Gudang Garam, Indomie, dan Djarum," ungkap dia.

Selanjutnya, Menteri Perdagangan Gita Wirjawan menuturkan, Indonesia membutuhkan 75.000 ribu doktor agar mampu bersaing dengan Tiongkok dan India dalam 25 tahun mendatang.

Pada tahun lagi, diperkirakan total jumlah doktor akan melebihi Amerika Serikat. (eds/ene/hg)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Jakarta Globe
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : Malaysia may liberalize banking sector
Page : 16
Size : 835 mmc
AD Value : Rp 49,682,500
PR Value : Rp 248,412,500

More Open Changes to allow increased foreign ownership due soon, Bank Negara Malaysia chief says

Malaysia May Liberalize Banking Sector



Indonesian Vice President Boediono and Bank Negara Malaysia Governor Zeti Akhtar Aziz, in Jakarta last July. The central bank chief was back in the Indonesian capital on Friday for a forum. AFP Photo/Puspa Perwitasari

Francezka Nangoy

Malaysia, the third-biggest economy in Southeast Asia, is considering opening up its banking system to foreign investors, a move seen by analysts as part of the country's efforts to expedite integration into the so-called Asean Community in 2015.

Zeti Akhtar Aziz, governor of Bank Negara Malaysia, that nation's central bank, said the country was preparing new banking rules to provide greater flexibility in the nation's financial system.

"We are now pushing a new law in parliament for the full financial system," Zeti said after delivering a keynote speech at the Wharton Global Alumni Forum in Jakarta on Friday. "We're not sure when it will go, either this time or next time. Next time [may mean] in September. But that law will give us more flexibility in the licensing," she said.

Bank Negara Malaysia has been discussing the move since last year. The central bank said in December, as reported by Bloomberg, that the country would allow foreign banks to own larger stakes in local lenders, grant more licenses and ease rules on short sales as it sought to triple the size of its finance sector by the end of the decade.

Under its first 10-year Financial Sector Master Plan published in 2001, Malaysia's banks and brokerages were encouraged to merge as rules were gradually eased and more licenses were granted, Bloomberg reported.

Several international lenders currently own stakes in Malaysian lenders. Australia & New Zealand Banking Group holds 23.8 percent of ANMB Holdings, while Hong Kong's Bank of East Asia has 23.5 percent ownership in Affin Holdings, according to Bloomberg data.

Malaysia maintains a 30 per-

cent cap on foreign ownership of banks in Malaysia now. The upcoming banking flexibility may affect this ceiling.

Zeti, who earned a doctorate in economics from the University of Pennsylvania in 1978, was vague on the likely extent of the flexibility.

"It will be greater flexibility than what we have now. I can't discuss it because the parliament has not passed it," she said.

"Essentiality in our assessment, our financial system can become more competitive. But at the same time we want to have safeguards in place."

Malaysia's central bank eased foreign ownership limits on non-commercial banks in 2009 when its economy slipped into recession. It raised the maximum amount that foreign investors may own in insurers, Islamic banks, investment banks and sellers of Shariah-compliant insurance to 70 percent from 49 percent at that time, according to Bloomberg.

At the same time, Indonesia's central bank is working to curb foreign ownership in Indonesian lenders. Currently, a single investor may own up to 99 percent of an Indonesian lender.

When asked about Indonesia's banking regulation Zeti said: "I cannot comment on another central bank's policy, especially policy and measures that have a influence on the market."

Indonesia, Southeast Asia's largest economy, has cut the number of commercial lenders to 120 from more than 250 during the 1997-98 Asian financial crisis in a move to consolidate its banking system.

Malaysia and Thailand have fewer banks than Indonesia, which makes them easier to regulate. In Malaysia, 54 banks combined into 10 after the crisis, while the number of Thai commercial banks fell to 12 from 16.

Essentially in our assessment, our financial system can become more competitive. But at the same time we want to have safeguards in place.

Zeti Akhtar Aziz

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Kompas
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : *VP Boediono: Indonesia is very promising*
Page : 17
Size : 460 mmc
AD Value : Rp 48,300,000
PR Value : Rp 144,900,000

INVESTASI

Wapres Boediono: Indonesia Sangat Menjanjikan

JAKARTA, KOMPAS — ^{17 23/6} Indonesia sebagai negara yang sangat menjanjikan bagi investasi. Alasannya, berbagai sektor ekonomi di Indonesia masih memiliki ruang yang besar untuk tumbuh. "Sektor konsumsi dan infrastruktur akan tumbuh dengan cepat dan memberikan peluang bagi investasi dan perdagangan," kata Wakil Presiden Boediono, Jumat (22/6), di Jakarta.

Hal itu disampaikan Wapres ketika berpidato dalam pertemuan internasional alumnus Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, Amerika Serikat. Ratusan alumnus institusi pendidikan bisnis yang berdiri sejak akhir abad ke-19 tersebut berkumpul di Jakarta mulai kemarin hingga Sabtu ini.

Boediono, mantan Gubernur Bank Indonesia, meraih doktor dari Wharton School tahun 1979. Sebelumnya, gelar master diperolehnya dari Monash University,

Australia, tahun 1972. Adapun gelar sarjana diperoleh Boediono dari University of Western Australia tahun 1967.

Salah satu faktor yang membuat Indonesia sangat menjanjikan, menurut Boediono, adalah keberadaan kelas menengah yang terus tumbuh. Gaya hidup dan pola konsumsi kelas menengah di Indonesia menciptakan banyak peluang.

"Orang Indonesia sekarang hanya mengonsumsi 7 kilogram daging per kapita per tahun. Ketika dibandingkan dengan konsumsi orang Malaysia yang 47 kg daging per kapita per tahun, potensi pertumbuhan di Indonesia jelas di depan mata," ucap Boediono di hadapan alumnus dan beberapa pejabat Wharton School.

Sektor keuangan di Indonesia juga penuh prospek. Indonesia memiliki sektor perbankan dengan permodalan dan regulasi yang baik. Ada 120 bank yang

aktif di pasar. Ironisnya, hanya ada kurang dari 15 juta kartu kredit yang dimiliki oleh tujuh juta orang. Statistik serupa terjadi di bidang lain, seperti asuransi jiwa dan sekuritas. Ini merupakan tanda bahwa masih banyak ruang untuk tumbuh di sektor keuangan.

Seiring dengan perkembangan ekonomi, menurut Boediono, sektor infrastruktur juga memiliki prospek begitu besar. "Indonesia memerlukan tambahan 25.000 megawatt listrik tahun 2020. Sekitar separuh dari jumlah ini berasal dari energi panas bumi. Indonesia juga membutuhkan tambahan lebih dari 10.000 kilometer jalan, bandara, pelabuhan, dan sistem kereta api," tuturnya.

Pengolahan mineral

Sementara itu, Gubernur Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) Hiroshi Okuda

dalam pertemuan dengan Wapres Boediono menegaskan, ia sangat memahami kebijakan Pemerintah Indonesia yang mengharuskan pengusaha untuk memproses hasil tambang sebelum diekspor. Organisasi ini pun mengaku tertarik ikut membangun industri pengolahan mineral tambang di Indonesia.

"JBIC sangat memahami hilirisasi bahan-bahan tambang yang dilakukan Pemerintah Indonesia," kata Juru Bicara Wakil Presiden Yovie Hidayat, Jumat, di Kantor Presiden.

Pertemuan Wapres Boediono dengan Okuda berlangsung sekitar 30 menit.

JBIC adalah institusi keuangan yang dimiliki sepenuhnya oleh Pemerintah Jepang. Fungsinya, antara lain, adalah mendorong kemajuan industri di luar negeri yang berkaitan dengan penyediaan sumber daya alam yang diperlukan oleh Jepang. (ATO)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Media Indonesia
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : *Malaysia may loosen up banking regulation*
Page : 6
Size : 480 mmc
AD Value : Rp 25,440,000
PR Value : Rp 76,320,000

Malaysia bakal Longgarkan Aturan Perbankan

BANK Negara Malaysia (BNM) berencana melonggarkan kebijakan di sektor finansial pada September 2012. Kebijakan tersebut akan memengaruhi kebebasan bagi bank asing untuk beroperasi termasuk PT Bank Mandiri Tbk yang berniat untuk membuka cabang di negeri jiran tersebut.

"Kami sekarang sedang menyiapkan aturan baru untuk seluruh sistem keuangan. Kami belum bisa memastikan itu akan dijalankan, mungkin dalam beberapa waktu mendatang yakni September. Aturan ini akan membuat Malaysia lebih fleksibel dalam hal perizinan dan kepemilikan saham. Aturan ini akan memberikan fleksibilitas yang lebih besar ketimbang sekarang," ujar Gubernur Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) Tan Sri Dato Zeti Akhtar Aziz saat ditemui di Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Jakarta, kemarin.

Regulasi tersebut sebelumnya sudah dijanjikan Zeti akan selesai Maret tahun ini. Zeti menuturkan aturan ter-

“Aturan ini akan membuat Malaysia lebih fleksibel dalam hal perizinan dan kepemilikan saham.”

Tan Sri Dato Zeti Akhtar Aziz
Gubernur BNM

sebut kini masih berada di parlemen Malaysia. Namun, ia enggan membuka isi aturan tersebut.

"Ini mengarah pada fleksibilitas yang lebih besar. Ini juga bertujuan supaya sistem keuangan kami menjadi lebih kompetitif tapi di satu sisi kami ingin melindungi sistem kami supaya tidak menimbulkan risiko terhadap sistem keuangan kami," tuturnya.

Saat menanggapi hal tersebut, Direktur Keuangan Bank Mandiri Pahala N Mansury mengaku pihaknya akan melanjutkan usaha membuka cabang di Malaysia. Meski begitu, pihaknya masih ber-

harap untuk dapat kelonggaran dalam permodalan dan dalam membuka cabang di Malaysia.

"Kita masih tertarik dan akan melanjutkan pembukaan anak usaha bank di Malaysia apabila memang diberikan keleluasaan untuk jumlah modal dan jumlah cabang serta outlet yang dapat dibuka di Malaysia," tutur Pahala kepada *Media Indonesia* kemarin.

Bank Mandiri beberapa kali mengeluhkan persyaratan pembukaan anak usaha perbankan di Malaysia. Setoran modal awal yang 300 juta ringgit atau sekitar Rp891 miliar dinilai terlalu besar. Padahal, Bank Mandiri mengaku tidak diberi keleluasaan dalam membuka cabang serta ATM.

Adapun tenggat Bank Mandiri untuk menyelesaikan perizinan anak usaha di Malaysia akan berakhir tahun ini. Jika Bank Mandiri tidak menyelesaikan izin pembukaan anak usaha di Malaysia, bank dengan aset terbesar di Indonesia tersebut harus mengajukan izin baru. (GA/E-5)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Rakyat Merdeka
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : *Boediono - proud of Indonesian economy, as strong as the komodo dragon*

Page : 13
Size : 495 mmc
AD Value : Rp 19,305,000
PR Value : Rp 96,525,000

Goldman Sach Prediksi Rupiah Nyungsep Ke Rp 9.800 Boediono Bangga Ekonomi Indonesia Sekuat Komodo

KETANGGUHAN ekonomi nasional, diibaratkan Wakil Presiden (Wapres) Boediono mirip dengan binatang Komodo. Apalagi, setelah ekonomi Indonesia lolos dari krisis ekonomi Asia pada 1998 dan krisis global 2008.

"Maksudnya adalah ekonomi Indonesia kuat, berkembang dan hidup. Tapi sayangnya seperti komodo, juga sama-sama menggigit," kata Boediono yang disambut tawa di hadapan peserta Forum Global Alumni Global Wharton School University of Pennsylvania di Jakarta, kemarin.

Dia mengatakan, istilah komodo diambil dari spesies hewan langka yang hanya ada di Tanah Air. Bagaikan komodo, Indonesia masih bisa menjaga pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Bruto (PDB) pada 6 persen. "Itu angka yang diinginkan negara-negara lain," kata Boediono.

Menurut Wapres, masih tumbuhnya perekonomian Indonesia merupakan hasil kerja keras pemerintah dan sektor swasta. Hal ini didukung banyaknya perusahaan Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) yang melantai di bursa guna meningkatkan profesionalisme. Bahkan, kata dia, ada enam perusahaan pelat merah



Boediono

Indonesia yang masuk daftar perusahaan global Fortune 500.

Boediono mengatakan, saat ini fokus utama pemerintah adalah membangun sarana infrastruktur termasuk kebutuhan 25.000 megawatt (MW) energi di tahun 2020, 10.000 kilometer jalan baru, bandara baru dan sistem perkeretaapian.

"Pemerintah berkomitmen untuk menerapkan *Public Private Partnership* dalam mengembangkan proyek infrastruktur," ujarnya.

Berbeda dengan Boediono, perusahaan analis investasi asal

Amerika, Goldman Sachs, justru memprediksi rupiah akan melemah hingga Rp 9.800 per dolar AS dalam tiga bulan ke depan sebelum kembali menguat dalam jangka panjang. Ekonom Goldman Sachs untuk wilayah ASEAN Mark Tan mengatakan, tekanan terbesar pada nilai rupiah adalah tingkat kepemilikan asing yang tinggi dan likuiditas dolar yang tipis di pasar finansial domestik.

Salah satu perusahaan milik Yahudi ini memproyeksi, nilai tukar rupiah pada dolar sebesar Rp 9.800 pada 3 bulan ke depan, Rp 9.400 pada 6 bulan ke depan dan Rp 9.200 pada 12 bulan ke depan. Bank Investasi tersebut merevisi proyeksi sebelumnya, yaitu rupiah ada di level Rp 9.150 pada 3 bulan ke depan, Rp 9.100 dalam 6 bulan ke depan dan Rp 9.000 pada 12 bulan ke depan.

Tan mengatakan, isu yang membebani kestabilan rupiah adalah masalah likuiditas yang disebabkan tingginya kepemilikan asing di pasar obligasi Indonesia yang tumbuh pesat dalam beberapa tahun terakhir.

"Jika sentimen ketakutan atas risiko global memburuk, tekanan terhadap rupiah akan terus berlanjut," tukas Tan. ■ LAN

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Suara Pembaruan
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : *BNM regulations to be more flexible*
Page : 10
Size : 510 mmc
AD Value : Rp 20,655,000
PR Value : Rp 61,965,000

Aturan BNM Akan Lebih Fleksibel

[JAKARTA] Bank sentral Malaysia, yaitu Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), menyatakan bahwa parlemen negara tersebut masih membahas rancangan aturan baru untuk seluruh sistem keuangan. Jika disahkan, aturan tersebut akan membuat sistem keuangan dan perbankan Malaysia menjadi lebih terbuka.

Gubernur BNM Tan Sri Dato' Zeti Akhtar Aziz mengatakan, dirinya belum dapat memastikan kapan aturan tersebut bisa dijalankan, karena parlemen belum menyelesaikannya. Sebelumnya diumumkan, aturan tersebut akan dikeluarkan pada Juni 2012.

"Mungkin beberapa waktu mendatang, diharapkan September 2012. Aturan ini akan membuat lebih fleksibel dalam hal perizinan dan kepemilikan saham. Sistem keuangan akan lebih fleksibel dibandingkan yang sekarang," kata Zeti ketika ditemui sesuai berpidato pada pertemuan Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

Ia mengatakan, dirinya belum dapat mengungkapkan detail fleksibilitas tersebut, karena belum disahkan. Namun, alasan fleksibilitas yang lebih besar tersebut bertujuan agar sistem keuangan Malay-

sia menjadi lebih kompetitif.

Di sisi lain, Malaysia juga tetap ingin melindungi sistem keuangannya agar tidak menimbulkan risiko secara keseluruhan. "Keduanya merupakan prinsip dasar dari aturan tersebut," ujar dia.

Malaysia merupakan salah satu negara yang cukup ketat peraturannya terhadap ekspansi bank asing yang hendak masuk ke negara tersebut. Selain bank-bank dari negara maju, keketatan itu berlaku pula untuk bank asal Indonesia.

Sebagai contoh, bank lokal Indonesia, yaitu PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, hingga kini belum dapat mendirikan cabang penuh di Malaysia dan masih berbentuk kantor perwakilan (subsidiary). BNM telah menurunkan permodalan minimum untuk cabang penuh dari RM 300 juta menjadi RM 100 juta dalam lima tahun.

Kendati aturannya telah diperlonggar, Bank Mandiri menilai, aturan permodalan minimum tersebut masih terlalu mahal. Selain itu, Bank Mandiri juga belum diperbolehkan membuka jaringan ATM di negara tersebut.

Sementara itu, terkait rencana Bank Indonesia (BI) untuk membatasi kepemilikan saham perbankan, Zeti mene-

gaskan tidak ingin berkomentar. Pasalnya, komentar semacam itu bisa mempengaruhi pasar.

"Saya tidak bisa mengomentari regulasi negara lain, tapi kami sendiri sedang membuat aturan tentang perizinan dan kepemilikan saham," pungkasnya.

Masih Tertarik

Direktur Finance and Strategy PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk Pahala Mansury mengakui, pihaknya masih tertarik untuk melanjutkan rencana pembukaan anak usaha bank di Malaysia.

Namun, ketertarikan itu akan berlanjut jika memang diberikan keleluasaan untuk jumlah modal dan jumlah cabang serta outlet yang dapat dibuka. "Fleksibilitas dalam penentuan jumlah serta jangka waktu izin cabang dan/atau ATM adalah hal yang penting," ujar Pahala.

Direktur Eksekutif Departemen Perencanaan Strategis dan Hubungan Masyarakat BI Dody Budi Waluyo mengatakan, dirinya belum dapat mengomentari sikap BNM secara mendetail. Pasalnya, sektor perbankan BI (Departemen Penelitian dan Pengaturan Perbankan) masih menunggu rincian dari aturan tersebut. [ID/M-6]

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Suara Pembaruan
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : Economy can grow rapidly
Page : 9
Size : 2,310 mmc
AD Value : Rp 127,050,000
PR Value : Rp 635,250,000

RI Masuk Lima Terbaik

Ekonomi Bisa Tumbuh Pesat

[JAKARTA] Indonesia masuk dalam lima ekonomi terbaik dan tujuan investasi favorit di Asia Pasifik dengan pertumbuhan yang solid untuk beberapa tahun ke depan. Kapasitas perekonomian Indonesia juga luar biasa besar untuk tumbuh pesat, baik di sektor riil maupun pasar finansial. Hal itu membuat ekonomi Indonesia relatif resisten terhadap imbas krisis Eropa.

Sektor konsumsi, infrastruktur, dan sumber daya alam masih memiliki ruang untuk tumbuh pesat dan memberikan peluang besar bagi investasi dan perdagangan. Pasar modal Indonesia juga termasuk paling potensial di Asia yang menjadi incaran investor asing. Sementara itu, sektor perbankan tumbuh pesat dengan fundamental yang baik.

Hal itu terungkap dari Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6). Dibuka oleh Wakil Presiden Boediono, forum diskusi ini menampilkan pembicara antara lain Gubernur Bank Negara Malaysia Tan Sri Dato' Zeti Akhtar Aziz, Chief Executive Officer Lippo Group James T. Riady, dan Wakil Ketua Kadin Bidang Investasi dan Transportasi Peter F. Gontha. Tampil juga Managing Partner CVC Asia Pacific Sigit Prasetya, Partner Leapfrog Investments Sydney Stephanie Chatsosky, Chairman JP Morgan Australia Sir Rod Eddington, dan Direktur Utama PT AKR Corporindo Tbk Haryanto Adikusuma.

Wharton Global Alumni Forum digagas para alumni The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, Amerika Serikat. Beberapa pembicara adalah alumni universitas terkemuka itu, termasuk Wapres Boediono dan Gubernur Bank Negara Malaysia Tan Sri Dato' Zeti Akhtar Aziz.

Wapres Boediono mengatakan, kapasitas perekonomian Indonesia saat ini luar biasa besar untuk tumbuh pesat. Indonesia memiliki ruang yang sangat besar bagi investor untuk berinvestasi. Sektor konsumsi, infrastruktur, dan sumber daya alam di Indonesia akan bertumbuh pesat yang akan membuka peluang besar pada perdagangan dan investasi.

Indonesia juga memiliki kebutuhan luar biasa dalam infrastruktur. Menurut Wapres, berdasarkan proyeksi pemerintah, Indonesia akan membutuhkan 25.000 mega Watt (MW) daya tambahan pada tahun 2020.



Dari kiri ke kanan, Chief Executive Officer Lippo Group of Companies James T. Riady, Managing Director Khazanah Nasional Azman Mokhtar, Advisor Sinar Mas Group dan mantan Dubes AS untuk Indonesia Cameron R. Hume, Chief Operating Officer Ciputra Group Victor Hartono, dan Vice Chairman Lippo Group dan Wakil Ketua Corporate Diplomacy, yang diorganisir oleh Deloitte & Touche Professor of Management in Honor of Russell E. Palmer, former Managing Partner Witold Henisz (kanan), pada acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012 di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

Dari kebutuhan tersebut, setengahnya berasal dari energi panas bumi terburukan. Selain itu, Indonesia membutuhkan lebih dari 10.000 km jalan tambahan dalam beberapa tahun ke depan, serta sejumlah bandara baru, pelabuhan, dan sistem kereta api.

"Untuk proyek infrastruktur itu, pemerintah berkomitmen untuk menerapkan kemitraan dengan swasta (*public private partnership*)," ungkap dia.

Dalam pariwisata, potensi Indonesia sangat tidak terbatas dan banyak yang nyaris tidak tersentuh. "Investor dapat menemukan tempat-tempat pariwisata yang masih alami untuk dikembangkan," ujar Boediono.

Di sektor keuangan, lanjut Wapres, Indonesia memiliki 120 bank yang fundamentalnya kuat dan diatur dengan sangat baik.

Dengan potensi yang luar biasanya itu, Wapres mengundang para investor untuk berinvestasi di Indonesia.

Sigit Prasetya memutar, Indonesia masuk ke dalam lima negara tujuan investasi favorit di Asia dan satu dari lima ekonomi terbaik di Asia Pasifik, bersama Tiongkok, India, dan Malaysia.

"Infrastruktur di Indonesia pun terus berkembang akan mendorong lebih banyak investasi masuk," tuturnya. Ekonomi yang tumbuh stabil, didukung investasi yang tinggi dan konsumsi domestik yang kuat membuat relatif resisten terhadap imbas krisis Eropa dan Amerika Serikat.

Kekuatan Domestik
Gubernur Bank Negara Malaysia Tan Sri Dato' Zeti Akhtar Aziz menilai negara-negara ASEAN termasuk Indonesia memiliki ekonomi domestik yang kuat dan dinamis.

Konsumsi masyarakat dan investasi yang terus berkembang adalah dua hal yang membuat negara di Asia bisa terus mempertahankan perekonomian mereka di tengah krisis ekonomi global.

"Perekonomian di negara ASEAN sangat kuat karena ditopang ekonomi domestik yang hebat. Saya rasa dengan adanya krisis ekonomi di Eropa dan Amerika, Indonesia dan Malaysia serta negara ASEAN lain tidak terlalu terpengaruh," ujar dia.

Tan Sri Dato' menambahkan, faktor yang sedikit mempengaruhi adalah kinerja ekspor beberapa negara ASEAN karena permintaan dari negara Eropa mulai berkurang. Tapi, hal tersebut bisa diatasi dengan memperkuat konsumsi masyarakat dan meningkatkan investasi di dalam negeri.

Diplomasi Korporat
James Riady menyoroti pentingnya komunikasi sebagai kunci untuk diplomasi korporat.

Komunikasi dilakukan dengan resmi pemerintah, di antaranya pemerintah, komunitas, hingga relasi korporat yang ada. Komunikasi dibutuhkan untuk menjelaskan alasan dan menjembatani hubungan antara korporat dan para pemangku kepentingan.

James mengatakan, filosofi yang diadopsi perusahaan adalah bagaimana memastikan adanya rasa memiliki oleh pemangku kepentingan. Karena itu, ujar dia, langkah yang ditempuh tidak lagi dengan CSR semata. Selain itu, perusahaan harus mengomuni-

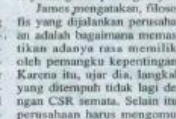
kasikan alasan keberadaannya. Mengetahui alasan atau pesan yang mau disampaikan, kata dia, menentukan jaminan yang diperoleh dalam mendukung keberadaan perusahaan.

Sedangkan Peter Gontha menekankan perlunya Indonesia untuk meningkatkan daya saing bisnis dan samsi jika ingin mengembangkan industri seperti halnya negara Asia lainnya. Saat ini, dari sekitar 30 ribu doktor di Indonesia masih didominasi oleh bidang politik dan komunikasi.

Hal itu, menurut dia, menjadi salah satu penyebab sulit berkembangnya industri Indonesia dengan negara lain. "Jangan panya Sony, Honda, Mitsubishi, dan Panasonic. Korea memiliki Hyundai dan Samsung. Tiongkok ada Huawei sebagai produsen IT di dunia yang terkenal justru Gudang Garam, Indomie, dan Djarum," ungkap dia. (ID/YHD/M-6)

terkait Indonesia > 10

Pasar Modal



Pertumbuhan Ekonomi



MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Suara Pembaruan
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : *Communication is the key for corporate diplomacy*
Page : 10
Size : 940 mmc
AD Value : Rp 38,070,000
PR Value : Rp 114,210,000

Komunikasi Kunci Diplomasi Korporat

[JAKARTA] Komunikasi merupakan kunci untuk berdiplomasi bagi korporasi kepada semua pemangku kepentingan, di antaranya pemerintah, komunitas, hingga relasi yang ada. Komunikasi dibutuhkan untuk menjelaskan dan menjembatani hubungan antara korporasi dan para pemangku kepentingan.

Demikian benang merah yang disampaikan oleh *Chief Executive Officer* Lippo Group of Companies James T Riady, *Vice Chairman* RGE Ltd (Singapura) Soo Khiang Bey, *Managing Director* Khazanah Nasional National (Malaysia) Azman Mokhtar, *Advisor* Sinar Mas Group Cameron R Hume, dan *Chief Operating Officer* Djarum Group Victor Hatono di sela panel diskusi Wharton Global Alumni Forum tentang Corporate Diplomacy di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

James mengatakan, filosofis yang dijalankan perusahaan adalah bagaimana memastikan adanya rasa memiliki oleh para pemangku kepentingan. Karena itu, langkah yang ditempuh oleh perusahaan tidak lagi hanya berupa kegiatan *corporate social responsibility* (CSR). Pasaunya, CSR memiliki filosofi dasar bahwa semua berasal dari kekuatan individu.

"Kami mengubah cara berpikir itu. Kini, filosofi yang dijalankan adalah kami merupakan milik komunitas, para pemangku kepentingan. Filosofi ini harus Anda tegaskan sejak awal," kata dia.

Selain itu, lanjut James, perusahaan juga harus mengomunikasikan alasan keberada-

annya dalam menjalin hubungannya dengan komunitas. Karena itu, mengetahui alasan atau pesan yang mau disampaikan akan menentukan jaminan yang diperoleh dalam mendukung keberadaan perusahaan.

"Jika komunitas tidak mengetahui apa alasan keberadaan Anda, untuk apa Anda ada di situ, ketika terjadi kesalahan kecil saja itu akan menjadi besar. Tapi, ketika mereka tahu alasan dan mengapa Anda di situ, seberapa besar pun kesalahan Anda, mereka ada mendukung Anda," ujar dia.

Belajar

Dalam kurun waktu terakhir, kata dia, Indonesia telah belajar soal demokrasi dan pluralisme. Isu-isu tersebut bukan lagi perlu dipahami oleh kedua pihak, tapi juga oleh berbagai pihak. Dalam hal ini, dukungan para elit kekuasaan pun sangat dibutuhkan.

"Dan, kami belajar bahwa penting untuk mengetahui siapa *key shareholders* Anda. Setelah itu, bangun hubungan untuk berkomunikasi. Jangan sampai terjadi salah paham. Tegaskan posisi Anda. Dan, lebih baik bagi orang lain untuk memahaminya," kata James.

Dia mencontohkan, kondisi yang harus dihadapi oleh Lippo Group ketika akan membangun rumah sakit (RS) Siloam di Sriwijaya, Sumatera Selatan. Sebagai daerah dengan penduduk mayoritas Muslim, Palembang menjadi lokasi ekspansi yang sulit untuk dimasuki.

"Saya sebagai orang Kristen yang membawa RS Silo-

am dengan logonya, kami menghadapi kelompok Muslim di sana. Tapi, kami kemudian berkomunikasi. Akhirnya, ekspansi bisa dilakukan dan bermitra dengan daerah itu. Bahkan, nama RS menjadi Siloam Sriwijaya dengan logo Sriwijaya. Kami berhasil menyelesaikannya," kata dia.

Hume menambahkan, peran divisi hubungan masyarakat (*public relations*/PR) dan hukum (*legal*) menjadi penting dalam diplomasi korporat. "Divisi PR dan *legal* menjadi penting untuk menekan potensi risiko, sehingga bisa menekan biaya yang akan timbul," kata dia.

Dia mencontohkan, kasus yang terjadi antara Greenpeace dengan Golden Agri Resources (GAR), yang masuk dalam kelompok usaha Sinar Mas. Sebelumnya, Greenpeace melalui kampanye *kit-kat*nya melawan GAR dengan tuduhan mengelola perkebunan sawit tidak ramah lingkungan. Akibatnya, para mitra sempat tidak mau lagi membeli minyak sawit GAR.

Kemudian, setelah melalui berbagai proses, Greenpeace dan GAR menjalin kesepakatan, meskipun Greenpeace menunjukkan sikap tidak mau menjalin kesepakatan formal.

"Jadi, kuncinya adalah bagaimana menjalin hubungan dengan pemangku kepentingan. Bahkan dalam hal ini, dengan Greenpeace. Dan, ini kami lakukan di *overseas*. Langkah ini tentu membutuhkan dukungan pemerintah," ujar Hume.

James melanjutkan, pen-

ting bagi pemimpin sebuah perusahaan menjalin hubungan ke luar dengan baik, terutama untuk mengetahui dan memahami isu yang sedang mengemuka.

Karena, isu yang muncul di luar perusahaan tidak lagi sekedar antara dua pihak, tapi juga dengan berbagai pihak.

Kepercayaan

"Strategi ini dibutuhkan. Ketika ada masalah, Anda bisa mengantisipasinya segera. Jadi, Anda harus memonitor apa yang sedang terjadi. Ketika ada masalah, luruskan, terutama dengan pelanggan Anda. Intinya, layanan pelanggan Anda dengan baik. Dan, itu menumbuhkan kepercayaan diri. Itu yang kami kerjakan," ujar James.

Selain itu, sebuah perusahaan juga harus mengetahui dengan benar, siap pembuat opini, dan pembuat keputusan dengan tepat. Korporasi harus menjalin hubungan untuk menjembatani pemahaman.

Victor menuturkan, ketika terjadi suatu krisis, menjalin hubungan baik dengan pihak ketiga sangat penting. Dia mencontohkan, kasus yang dialami Nestle dengan produk susu yang terkena isu sensistif. Kasus itu kemudian melibatkan pihak ketiga, yakni Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI).

"Beruntung, Nestle memiliki hubungan yang baik dengan MUI. Pada saat itu, pihak MUI kemudian minum susu tersebut disaksikan oleh publik dan difoto," kata dia. [ID/YHD/M-6]

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Analisadaily
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : *Indonesia industry struggle to compete due to over burden of political graduates*
Page :

http://www.analisadaily.com/news/read/2012/06/23/58426/industri_ri_sulit_bersaing_karena_kebanyakan_sarjana_politik#.T-gSgxdKq8A

Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 15,000,000
PR Value : Rp 45,000,000

Ekonomi - Sabtu, 23 Jun 2012 00:02 WIB

AAA

Industri RI Sulit Bersaing karena Kebanyakan Sarjana Politik

Jakarta, (Analisa). Di Indonesia saat ini, jumlah sarjana di bidang teknik (science) masih sangat terbatas. Ini menyebabkan industri Indonesia sulit bersaing dengan negara lain.

Demikian disampaikan Wakil Ketua Umum Bidang Investasi dan Transportasi Kadin Indonesia Peter F. Gontha dalam Forum Alumni Wharton di Hotel Grand Hyatt, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

"Indonesia memiliki banyak sarjana tetapi kebanyakan di bidang politik dan komunikasi. Dari lulusan Universitas Indonesia setiap tahunnya, hanya 10 persen yang merupakan sarjana science," ungkapnya.

Hal inilah, lanjut Peter, yang menyebabkan industri yang berkembang di Indonesia berbeda dengan industri di negara lain. "Jepang memiliki Sony, Honda, Mitsubishi, dan Panasonic. Korea memiliki Hyundai dan Samsung. China ada Huawei, tetapi di Indonesia industri yang maju Gudang Garam, Djarum, dan Indomie," ujarnya.

Peter menilai, perbaikan sumber daya manusia sangat diperlukan guna meningkatkan daya saing Indonesia secara internasional. "Jika kita tidak menambah Ph.D Science dalam beberapa tahun ke depan, maka kita tidak dapat bersaing. Kita perlu kekuatan bisnis dan ilmu pengetahuan untuk bergerak maju untuk Indonesia," cetusnya. (dct)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Inilah.com

Date : 23 June 2012

Title : *Creative economy able to support Indonesia GDP*

Page :

<http://ekonomi.inilah.com/read/detail/1875333/ekonomi-kreatif-bisa-topang-dpb-indonesia>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Ekonomi Kreatif Bisa Topang DPB Indonesia

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Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, Mari Elka Pangestu - inilah.com

Oleh: Mosi Retnani Fajarwati
ekonomi - Sabtu, 23 Juni 2012 | 14:30 WIB



INILAH.COM, Jakarta - Ekonomi kreatif merupakan senjata pamungkas tonggak pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia.

Hal tersebut diungkapkan Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, Mari Elka Pangestu, dalam sambutannya di acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum, di Jakarta, Sabtu (23/6/2012). "Ekonomi kreatif merupakan senjata rahasia Indonesia," tuturnya.

Saat ini, lanjutnya, jumlah pemilik akun internet di Indonesia mencapai 1,6% dari total PDB Indonesia atau setara dengan Rp115 triliun. "Angka tersebut diproyeksikan mencapai 2,5 persen dari PDB pada tahun 2016, berdasar riset Google," ungkapnya.

Pencapaian tersebut, setara dengan Brazil (1,5%) dan Rusia (1,6%), namun masih lebih rendah dibanding negara Asia seperti China (2,5%), India (3,25%) dan Hongkong (5,6%). "Penggunaan internet berdampak positif bagi perkembangan ekonomi kreatif," ujarnya.

Menurutnya, potensi ekonomi kreatif sangat terbuka lebar. Hal ini sehubungan dengan jumlah penduduk Indonesia yang sangat banyak atau sekitar 237 juta jiwa seiring perkembangan dunia digital. "Adanya pertumbuhan kelas menengah, menyeter perubahan pola belanja dan kebiasaan konsumsi," tuturnya.

Hingga kini, pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia masih ditunjang oleh tiga faktor yaitu konsumsi, ekspor dan investasi. Dari sisi konsumsi, belanja rumah tangga memegang porsi yang cukup. [hid]

Berita Terkait

- Ekonomi Kreatif, Mari Elka Tambah Ruang Publik
- Belanja Pariwisata Indonesia Capai Rp15 T/Tahun
- Ups! Jejaring Sosial Picu PDB Versi Mari Elka
- Mari: Potensi Pariwisata Bisa Jaring Investor
- Bali Siapkan Infrastruktur KTT APEC 2013

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www.GainScope.com

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MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Inilah.com

Date : 23 June 2012

Title : *Ups! Social media to boost GDP according to Mari Elka*

Page :

<http://ekonomi.inilah.com/read/detail/1875345/ups-jejaring-sosial-picu-pdb-versi-mari-elka>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Ups! Jejaring Sosial Picu PDB Versi Mari Elka



INILAH.COM, Jakarta - Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, Mari Elka Pangestu mengungkapkan pertumbuhan pengguna jejaring sosial di Indonesia yang cukup pesat karena didukung kegemaran merumpi.

"Orang Indonesia itu suka ngerumpi di jejaring sosial. Saya tidak tahu, apa bahasa Inggris yang pas bagi kata tersebut," ungkap Mari Elka dalam di acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Jakarta, Sabtu (23/6/2012).

Menurutnya, tingkat pengguna sarana komunikasi di Indonesia begitu tinggi dan hal ini turut mempengaruhi pertumbuhan ekonomi.

"Coba bagi orang Jakarta yang ada di ruangan ini, yang cuma punya satu BlackBerry, angkat tangan. Nah, tidak ada kan," ujarnya dengan nada penuh canda.

Di sisi lain, penggunaan internet turut membantu perkembangan industri kreatif. Contohnya produsen keripik pedas di Bandung yang berpromosi melalui akun Twitter.

"Mereka sukses mengembangkan usaha makanan tradisional ini menjadi terkenal di kalangan anak muda dengan sistem multi level marketing dan promosi di jejaring sosial," ujarnya.

Berdasar data Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, penetrasi internet sejak 2004-2009 meningkat 167%. Sementara untuk pengguna jejaring sosial Twitter, Indonesia menduduki posisi ketiga dunia setelah India dan Jepang.

Sedangkan Facebook, Indonesia menduduki peringkat keempat di dunia dengan 42,3 juta setelah AS (157 juta), Brazil (47 juta), dan India (45,8 juta). [hid]

Berita Terkait

- Ekonomi Kreatif, Mari Elka Tambah Ruang Publik
- Belanja Pariwisata Indonesia Capai Rp15 T/Tahun
- Ekonomi Kreatif Bisa Topang DPB Indonesia
- Mari: Potensi Pariwisata Bisa Jaring Investor
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www.thebali getaway.com

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MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Inilah.com

Date : 23 June 2012

Title : *Indonesia tourism spending reaches Rp 15T per year*

Page :

<http://ekonomi.inilah.com/read/detail/1875363/belanja-pariwisata-indonesia-capai-rp15-ttahun>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Belanja Pariwisata Indonesia Capai Rp15 T/Tahun

Media monitoring interface showing a news article from **inilah.com**. The article title is "Belanja Pariwisata Indonesia Capai Rp15 T/Tahun". The interface includes social media sharing buttons (Google+, Facebook Like, Twitter Tweet, YouTube Share) and a video player showing a woman speaking at a podium. The video player has a watermark "inilah.com". Below the video player, there is a caption "Mari Elka Pangestu - inilah.com" and a list of social media icons (Facebook, Twitter, Email, Google+, RSS).

INILAH.COM, Jakarta - Masyarakat Indonesia membelanjakan Rp15 triliun dalam setahun untuk berwisata.

Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, Mari Elka Pangestu memberi contoh, masyarakat kelas menengah atas Indonesia minimal melakukan wisata ke Bali sebanyak 2 kali dalam setahun.

"Total pelancong mencapai 125 juta dengan 245 juta perjalanan wisata serta uang yang dihabiskan mencapai Rp15 triliun," tutur Mari di Jakarta, Sabtu (23/6/2012).

Menurutnya, meningkatnya ketertarikan masyarakat untuk berwisata ditunjang oleh berkembangnya internet. Hal ini terlihat dari jumlah transaksi pemesanan pesawat sebesar 50% melalui internet dari total transaksi yang ada, serta pemesanan kamar sewa hotel.

Berdasar data Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, industri wisata adalah yang paling 'bandel' di tengah-tengah krisis global yang menghantam banyak sektor. Pada tahun 2011, sektor pariwisata menembus rekor baru dengan menduduki angka 1 miliar. "Untuk Indonesia, sektor pariwisata menyumbang 9 persen dari PDB," ujarnya. [hid]

Berita Terkait

- Ekonomi Kreatif, Mari Elka Tambah Ruang Publik
- Ups! Jejaring Sosial Picu PDB Versi Mari Elka
- Ekonomi Kreatif Bisa Topang DPB Indonesia
- Mari: Potensi Pariwisata Bisa Jaring Investor
- Bali Siapkan Infrastruktur KTT APEC 2013

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www.fareast.com.sg/indonesia

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MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Inilah Jabar
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : *Mari Elka: Jakarta*

owns numerous creative products

Page :
<http://www.inilahjabar.com/read/detail/1875312/mari-elka-jakarta-miliki-banyak-produk-kreatif>

Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 18,000,000
PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Mari Elka: Jakarta Miliki Banyak Produk Kreatif



Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif Mari Elka Pangestu - inilah.com/Ardhy Fernando

Oleh: Mosi Retnani Fajarwati
Jabar - Sabtu, 23 Juni 2012 | 13:09 WIB



INILAH.COM, Jakarta - Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif Mari Elka Pangestu meyakinkan kepada warga asing tentang Jakarta yang sedang dikunjungi memiliki pusat perbelanjaan yang cukup lengkap, termasuk produk ekonomi kreatif.

Ungkapan Mari Elka itu, dilontarkan dalam acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum, untuk menyempatkan diri keliling Jakarta dan berbelanja. Sesi belanja tersebut masih dapat dilakukan di antara kesibukan warga asing di Jakarta.

"Saya meminta rekan-rekan untuk menyempatkan diri keliling Jakarta dan berbelanja," ujarnya dalam sambutan di acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Jakarta, Sabtu (23/6/2012).

Menurutnya, kedatangan para alumni Wharton terutama warga asing, adalah hal yang tepat. Selama dua hari sejak kemarin, sejumlah alumni Wharton School of University of Pennsylvania dari berbagai belahan dunia akan berkumpul di Jakarta dalam sebuah acara yang disebut Wharton Global Alumni Forum.

Wapres Boediono yang merupakan alumni universitas itu bertindak sebagai ketua kehormatan dalam forum yang mengambil tema, Indonesia, ASEAN and the World: Concentric Circles of Growth. [hid]

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Inspirasi Usaha
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : *Boediono felt proud of Indonesian Economic Resurgence*
Page :
<http://www.inspirasi-usaha.com/berita-3852-boediono-bangga-kebangkitan-ekonomi-ri.html>
Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 12,000,000
PR Value : Rp 60,000,000

Boediono Bangga Kebangkitan Ekonomi RI



Inspirasi-usaha.com, Sabtu, 23 Juni 2012 14:52:16 WIB - Wakil Presiden Boediono bangga dengan kebangkitan ekonomi Indonesia. Setelah jatuh bangun ditimpa krisis di akhir 1990-an dan 2008, kini ekonomi RI jauh lebih menjanjikan dan memiliki banyak peluang investasi di segala sektor. Bahkan Indonesia mendapat julukan dari The Economist sebagai negara "ekonomi Komodo". Julukan ini untuk menggambarkan ekonomi yang besar dan lincah.

Dalam acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum yang diselenggarakan di Jakarta, Jumat 22 Juni 2012, Boediono yang juga alumni Universitas Wharton menceritakan perjalanan Indonesia bangkit dari krisis. Krisis 1998 memberikan banyak pelajaran untuk menata perekonomian Indonesia dengan penuh hati-hati, sehingga menghasilkan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebih kuat.

Indonesia juga selamat dalam krisis global pada 2008. Dalam krisis keuangan Eropa, PDB Indonesia masih berhasil tumbuh 6 persen.

Menurut Boediono hasil ini tak ke luar dari keberuntungan. Kondisi saat ini muncul dari kerja keras pemerintah dan sektor swasta. Banyak BUMN yang telah diprivatisasi atau menjadi perusahaan publik untuk meningkatkan tata kelola perusahaan. "Enam perusahaan BUMN kami masuk dalam Fortune 500 Global Companies," ujar Boediono di Hotel Grand Hyatt seperti dilansir vivanews.

Ekonomi Indonesia sangat menjanjikan bagi investor. Potensi Indonesia sebagai negara konsumsi dengan pertumbuhan pesat di kelas menengah membuka peluang investasi di sektor perdagangan. Dia lalu menyontohkan, konsumsi daging Indonesia yang masih rendah, hanya 7 kg per kapita per tahun. Jauh dibandingkan Malaysia yang mencapai 47 kg per kapita per tahun. "Jadi potensi pertumbuhannya (konsumsi) masih sangat besar," kata dia.

Boediono juga menyinggung sektor perbankan Indonesia yang memiliki kapitalisasi besar. Indonesia memiliki 120 bank yang aktif di pasar. Di bidang infrastruktur, Indonesia masih membutuhkan listrik dengan daya 25 ribu megawatt di tahun 2020. Setengah dari kebutuhan ini berasal dari energi panas bumi terbarukan.

Untuk itu ia mengajak komunitas Wharton mengambil peran lebih aktif dan bekerjasama langsung dengan pemerintah. Secara intelektual, Indonesia bisa digambarkan sebagai laboratorium sosial raksasa dengan perekonomian besar.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Investor.co.id

Date : 23 June 2012

Title : *Communication is the key for corporate diplomacy*

Page :

<http://www.investor.co.id/tradeandservices/komunikasi-kunci-diplomasi-korporat/38964>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Komunikasi Kunci Diplomasi Korporat



Dari kiri ke kanan, Chief Executive Officer Lippo Group of Companies James T Riady, Managing Director Khazanah Nasional Azman Mokhtar, Advisor Sinar Mas Group dan mantan Dubes AS untuk Indonesia Cameron R Hume, Chief Operating Officer Djarum Group Victor Hartono, dan Vice Chairman RGE Ltd Soo Khiang Bey, usai menggelar diskusi Corporate Diplomacy, yang dimoderatori oleh Deloitte & Touche Professor of Management in Honor of Russell E Palmer, former Managing Partner Witold Henisz (kanan), pada acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012 di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6). Forum alumni Wharton Business School ini mengangkat tema “Jakarta, ASEAN and the World: Concentric Circles of Growth”, melibatkan banyak pembicara dan CEO dari berbagai sektor, antara lain, makro ekonomi, keuangan, telekomunikasi, penerbangan, agribisnis, industri, investasi. Foto: Investor Daily/DAVID GITA ROZA

Dari kiri ke kanan, Chief Executive Officer Lippo Group of Companies James T Riady, Managing Director Khazanah Nasional Azman Mokhtar, Advisor Sinar Mas Group dan mantan Dubes AS untuk Indonesia Cameron R Hume, Chief Operating Officer Djarum Group Victor Hartono, dan Vice Chairman RGE Ltd Soo Khiang Bey, usai menggelar diskusi Corporate Diplomacy, yang dimoderatori oleh Deloitte & Touche Professor of Management in Honor of Russell E Palmer, former Managing Partner Witold Henisz (kanan), pada acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012 di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6). Forum alumni Wharton Business School ini mengangkat tema “Jakarta, ASEAN and the World: Concentric Circles of Growth”, melibatkan banyak pembicara dan CEO dari berbagai sektor, antara lain, makro ekonomi, keuangan, telekomunikasi, penerbangan, agribisnis, industri, investasi. (Foto: Investor Daily/David Gita Roza)

Investor.co.id, Jakarta, Minggu, 24 Juni 2012 | 0:23 – Komunikasi merupakan kunci untuk berdiplomasi bagi korporasi kepada semua pemangku kepentingan, di antaranya pemerintah, komunitas, hingga relasi yang ada. Komunikasi dibutuhkan untuk menjelaskan dan menjembatani hubungan antara korporasi dan para pemangku kepentingan.

Demikian benang merah yang disampaikan oleh Chief Executive Officer Lippo Group of Companies James T Riady, Vice Chairman RGE Ltd (Singapura) Soo Khiang Bey, Managing Director Khazanah Nasional National (Malaysia) Azman Mokhtar, Advisor Sinar Mas Group Cameron R Hume, dan Chief Operating Officer Djarum Group Victor Hatono di sela panel diskusi Wharton Global Alumni Forum tentang Corporate Diplomacy di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

James mengatakan, filosofi yang dijalankan perusahaan adalah bagaimana memastikan adanya rasa memiliki oleh para pemangku kepentingan. Karena itu, langkah yang ditempuh oleh perusahaan tidak lagi hanya berupa kegiatan corporate social responsibility (CSR). Pasalnya, CSR memiliki filosofi dasar bahwa semua berasal dari keakuan individu.

“Kami mengubah cara berpikir itu. Kini, filosofi yang dijalankan adalah kami merupakan milik komunitas, para pemangku kepentingan. Filosofi ini harus Anda tegaskan sejak awal,” kata dia. Selain itu, lanjut James, perusahaan juga harus mengomunikasikan alasan keberadaannya dalam menjalin hubungannya dengan komunitas. Karena itu, mengetahui alasan atau pesan yang mau disampaikan akan menentukan jaminan yang diperoleh dalam mendukung keberadaan perusahaan. (Damiana N Simanjuntak)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Jurnalmedan.co.id

Date : 23 June 2012

Page : *Indonesia free*

from crisis due to private sector's role

http://jurnalmedan.co.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=81270&Itemid=53

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 12,000,000

PR Value : Rp 36,000,000

Indonesia Bebas Krisis Karena Swasta

Jurnalmedan.co.id, Saturday, 23 June 2012 10:29 - Wakil Presiden Boediono menilai keberhasilan Indonesia lolos dari krisis pada 2008 bukan merupakan keberuntungan tapi kerja keras pemerintah dan sektor swasta, se-hingga masih berhasil mencapai pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Bruto sebesar enam persen.

"Hasil positif itu tidak ke-luar dari keberuntungan tapi dari hasil kerja keras," kata Wapres Boediono saat membuka forum global alumni The Wharton School University of Pennsylvania di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

Menurut Wapres, banyak perusahaan di Indonesia telah diprivatisasi dan dijadikan publik dalam upaya memperbaiki kinerja dan profesionalisme.

"Enam perusahaan negara kami berada di daftar 500 perusahaan global majalah For-tu-ne." Boediono memperkirakan potensi pertumbuhan terutama di sektor konsumsi, infrastruktur dan sumber daya alam di masa mendatang masih sangat terbuka luas.

Sebagai contoh, lanjut Wapres, orang Indonesia hanya mengonsumsi tujuh kilogram daging per kapita per tahun, suatu jumlah yang sangat sedikit dibandingkan dengan orang Malaysia yang menghabiskan 47 kilogram daging per kapita per tahun.

Dalam bidang infrastruktur, Indonesia sesungguhnya membutuhkan begitu banyak investasi baru mengingat dengan pertumbuhan yang makin mendesak seperti sekarang, Indonesia membutuhkan tambahan tenaga listrik hingga 25.000 Megawatt pada 2020, di mana separuhnya harus datang dari energi terbarukan.

Selain itu 10.000 kilometer tambahan jalan dalam beberapa tahun mendatang, serta bandara baru, pelabuhan juga kereta api.

The Wharton School Global Alumni Forum ini juga menghadirkan Gubernur Bank Sentral Malaysia Tan Sri Dato` Dr. Zeti Akhtar Aziz, dan Sir Rod Eddington, Chairman of JP Morgan Australia dan mantan pemimpin perusahaan penerbangan Cathay Pacific dan British Airways sebagai pembicara utama..

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Kaltimpost.co.id

Date : 23 June 2012

Title : *The country is in need of 25,000 MW electricity*

Page :

<http://www.kaltimpost.co.id/index.php/main/p?mib=berita.detail&id=139113>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 12,000,000 **Negara Butuh 25.000 MW**

PR Value : Rp 36,000,000

Kaltimpost.co.id, Jakarta, Sabtu, 23 Juni 2012, 06:38:00 - Tingginya potensi berkembangnya infrastruktur di Indonesia, harus didukung dengan ketersediaan pasokan listrik. Hingga 2020 mendatang, Indonesia diproyeksikan butuh 25 ribu megawatt (mw) tambahan daya guna mendukung pertumbuhan infrastruktur.

"Indonesia juga memiliki kebutuhan yang luar biasa untuk infrastruktur. Bahkan, ini adalah kendala yang mengikat yang paling cepat dari pertumbuhan kita," kata Wakil Presiden RI, Boediono, saat memberikan sambutan dalam Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012 di Gran Hyatt Hotel Jakarta Jumat (22/6).

Boediono menyebut, setengah dari kebutuhan energi tersebut akan diperoleh dari energi baru terbarukan. Energi tersebut akan digunakan untuk mendukung sarana serta prasarana yang akan terus tumbuh di Indonesia.

"Lebih dari 10.000 km jalan tambahan dalam beberapa tahun, antara lain bandara baru, pelabuhan, sistem kereta api. Pemerintah berkomitmen untuk menerapkan Public-Private kemitraan dalam mengembangkan dan proyek infrastruktur lainnya," tandasnya.

Sebelumnya, Direktur Utama PT PLN Nur Pamudji mengatakan kebutuhan listrik di Indonesia meningkat dua kali lipat dari pertumbuhan ekonomi, sehingga perlu pasokan yang memadai guna meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat. "Oleh karena itu, infrastruktur kelistrikan sangat penting guna memenuhi kebutuhan listrik dalam upaya memperluas lapangan kerja," kata Nur Pamudji.

Menurut dia, kendala dari peningkatan listrik ini menyangkut pembangunan pembangkit sekaligus transmisi yang memerlukan investasi besar, di samping penggunaan teknologi canggih.

Dia menambahkan, kendala lain yang dihadapi dalam menyediakan fasilitas kelistrikan menyangkut karakteristik geografis Indonesia yang terdiri atas ribuan pulau dengan penyebaran penduduk yang tidak merata. (net/lhl)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Waspada.co.id

Date : 23 June 2012

Title : *Jakarta possesses A lot of Creative Product s*

Page :

http://www.waspada.co.id/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=251318:jakarta-miliki-banyak-produk-kreatif&catid=18:bisnis&itemid=95

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 12,000,000

PR Value : Rp 36,000,000

Jakarta Miliki Banyak Produk Kreatif



Waspada.co.id, Jakarta, Saturday, 23 June 2012 15:12 - Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, Mari Elka Pangestu meyakinkan kepada warga asing tentang Jakarta yang sedang dikunjungi memiliki pusat perbelanjaan yang cukup lengkap, termasuk produk ekonomi kreatif.

Ungkapan Mari Elka itu, dilontarkan dalam acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum, untuk menyempatkan diri keliling Jakarta dan berbelanja. Sesi belanja tersebut masih dapat dilakukan di antara kesibukan warga asing di Jakarta.

"Saya meminta rekan-rekan untuk menyempatkan diri keliling Jakarta dan berbelanja," ujarnya dalam sambutan di acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Jakarta, hari ini.

Menurutnya, kedatangan para alumni Wharton terutama warga asing, adalah hal yang tepat. Selama dua hari sejak kemarin, sejumlah alumni Wharton School of University of Pennsylvania dari berbagai belahan dunia akan berkumpul di Jakarta dalam sebuah acara yang disebut Wharton Global Alumni Forum.

Wapres Boediono yang merupakan alumni universitas itu bertindak sebagai ketua kehormatan dalam forum yang mengambil tema, Indonesia, ASEAN and the World: Concentric Circles of Growth. (dat17/inilah)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Nasionalis Rakyat Merdeka

Wordpress

Date : 23 June 2012

Title : *Wharton holds discussion of future economic growth in ASEAN region*

Page :

<http://nasionalisrakyatmerdeka.wordpress.com/2012/06/23/wharton-gelar-diskusi-masa-depan-pertumbuhan-ekonomi-di-kawasan-asean/>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 12,000,000

PR Value : Rp 60,000,000

“...Wharton Gelar Diskusi Masa Depan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Kawasan ASEAN...”



“...Para Pembicara dalam Diskusi Wharton Global Alumni Forum (GAF) Yang Berlangsung di Jakarta...”

Nasionalisrakyatmerdeka.wordpress.com, Jakarta, Juni 23, 2012 - Indonesia memiliki pertumbuhan ekonomi yang sangat pesat. Dan Jakarta adalah kota yang secara cepat telah menjadi salah satu pusat perdagangan dunia, demikian ungkap Dekan Wharton Shcool, Thomas S Robertson dalam rangka penyelenggaraan Wharton Global Alumni Forum (GAF).

Dengan mengusung tema “ Jakarta, ASEAN and The World : Concentric Circles of Growth “, acara ini diselenggarakan pada tanggal 22 – 23 Juni 2012 di Grand Hyatt, Jakarta. Wakil Presiden RI, DR Boediono, GRW’79, menjadi ketua kehormatan dari forum yang di gelar di Jakarta.

Dalam sambutannya saat membuka Wharton Global Alumni Forum ini, Wakil Presiden RI DR. Boediono mengungkapkan tentang kondisi Indonesia sekarang ini, dunia bisnis dan perbankan Indonesia dan capaian-capaian yang ada. Juga mengungkapkan harapannya semoga di masa datang semakin banyak orang-orang Indonesia yang bersekolah di Wharton University seperti dirinya dahulu. Wharton Global Alumni Forum ini menghadirkan pembicara-pembicara utama yaitu DR Boediono, Tan Sri Dato Dr. Zeti Akhtar Azis (GW’74, GR ‘78) Gubernur Bank Sentral Malaysia, Gubernur Jon M Huntsman,Jr (mantan Dubes AS untuk Rep Cina), Mari Pangestu (Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif Indonesia) dan Prof Jeremy J. Siegel (Profesor bidang keuangan dari Russel E. Palmer, Wharton).



“...Wapres DR. Boediono saat Memberikan Sambutannya dalam Diskusi Wharton Global Alumni Forum (GAF) Yang Berlangsung di Jakarta...”

The Wharton Shcool University of Pennsylvania didirikan pada tahun 1881 sebagai sekolah bisnis pertama dan mendapat pengakuan dunia dalam hal kepemimpinan intelektual dan inovasi tanpa henti di seluruh disiplin ilmu pendidikan bisnis.

Dan telah menghasilkan lebih dari 4800 lulusan sarjana MBA, MBA eksekutif dan mahasiswa tingkat doctoral : lebih dari 9000 peserta setiap tahunnya mengikuti program pendidikan eksekutif, dan jejaring alumni sebanyak 91 ribu lulusan.

Sejak tahun 1993 Wharton Global Alumni Forum telah berlangsung di 35 kota penting dunia di lima benua seperti Shanghai, Mumbai, London, Beijing, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Bogota, Dubai, Seoul dan Milan. Wharton bangga dapat meningkatkan kehadirannya di seluruh dunia dengan menggelar forum seperti ini di tempat yang sangat penting.

Sepanjang sejarah Wharton Global Alumni Forum berfungsi sebagai katalis untuk inovasi, memungkinkan pertukaran pengalaman praktik-praktik bisnis terbaik pada tatanan internasional, ungkap Thomas S Robertson sebagai penutup. (Red NRMnews/Santi Widianti)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Jurnas.com
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : *Vice President:
Potential growth in consumption
sector*
Page :
<http://nasional.jurnas.com/halaman/13/2012-06-23/213340>
Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 15,000,000
PR Value : Rp 45,000,000

Wapres: Sektor Konsumsi Berpotensi Tumbuh

Luther Kembaren

Banyak perusahaan di Indonesia yang telah diprivatisasi.

Jurnas.com, Jakarta | Sabtu, 23 Jun 2012 - Potensi pertumbuhan terutama di sektor konsumsi, infrastruktur dan sumber daya alam di masa mendatang masih sangat terbuka luas. Apalagi saat ini, pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia terus menunjukkan peningkatan dibandingkan sejumlah negara lainnya.

Wakil Presiden Boediono mengatakan sektor konsumsi masyarakat Indonesia masih berpotensi tumbuh. "Penduduk Indonesia hanya mengkonsumsi 7 kilogram daging per kapita per tahun. Lebih sedikit dibandingkan tingkat konsumsi penduduk Malaysia sebanyak 47 kilogram daging per kapita per tahun," katanya saat membuka forum global alumni The Wharton School University of Pennsylvania di Hotel Grand Hyatt, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

Dalam bidang infrastruktur, Indonesia sesungguhnya membutuhkan begitu banyak investasi baru mengingat dengan pertumbuhan yang makin mendesak seperti sekarang, Indonesia membutuhkan tambahan tenaga listrik hingga 25.000 megawatt pada 2020. Separuhnya harus dipasok dari energi terbarukan. Tambahan jalan sepanjang 10.000 kilometer dalam beberapa tahun mendatang, bandara baru, pelabuhan, kereta api dan lainnya.

Wapres mengatakan setelah selamat dari krisis ekonomi global 2008, perekonomian Indonesia kini tumbuh jauh menguat. Hingga saat ini, angka pertumbuhan Indonesia masih berkisar di atas 6 persen di tengah krisis finansial di Eropa. Pencapaian pertumbuhan ini, suatu angka yang menjadi kecemburuan bagi negara-negara lain di kawasan.

"Hal ini tidak diperoleh dengan keberuntungan semata. Dia adalah hasil kerja keras pemerintah dan dunia usaha. Banyak perusahaan negara kami telah diprivatisasi dan dijadikan publik dalam upaya memperbaiki kinerja dan profesionalisme. Enam perusahaan negara kami berada di daftar 500 perusahaan global majalah Fortune," katanya.

Pada saat yang sama, Boediono menyinggung perihai potensi Indonesia sebagai wadah penelitian akademik. Dia mengatakan secara intelektual, Indonesia merupakan laboratorium sosial raksasa dengan PDB mencapai US\$1 triliun, perkembangan demokrasi relatif masih muda dalam proses transisi besar-besaran dari suatu rezim yang sangat sentralistik otoriter menuju demokrasi dan desentralisasi dengan semua sisi baik dan buruknya.

"Ini adalah tempat di mana kekuatan intelektual secara praktiknya bertemu dengan kebijakan sosial-politik dan ekonomi. Ini adalah lahan yang sangat subur untuk penelitian akademis," kata Wapres.

Oleh karena itu, Wapres meyarankan agar Wharton School membentuk dana penelitian fakultas di Philadelphia untuk mempelajari Indonesia dan melakukan kerjasama lanjutan dengan rekan-rekan akademik di universitas di Indonesia.

"Dana tersebut dapat memfasilitasi fakultas, mahasiswa yang tengah belajar, dan alumni untuk memberikan kontribusi sebagian waktu mereka untuk bekerja pada isu-isu kebijakan publik di negara kami. Saya yakin bahwa dana untuk penelitian tersebut bisa digalang dari relasi pertemanan dari keduanya, Wharton School dan universitas di Indonesia," katanya.

Boediono mengatakan bangga pernah meraih gelar doktor di Wharton School pada tahun 1979 dan mengungkapkan bahwa pengalaman itu sangatlah membekas sepanjang karier sebagai ekonom yang meniti karier di sektor publik.

Dia berharap ada lebih banyak lagi alumni Wharton School yang mau berkarya di sektor publik seperti dirinya.

Dekan Ekonomi Wharton School Thomas Robertson mengatakan gembira karena untuk pertama kalinya Indonesia menjadi tuan rumah pertemuan para alumni sekolah ekonomi terkemuka di dunia tersebut.

Dia menyatakan terima kasih dan kehormatan bahwa seorang alumni Wharton School menjadi Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia. Dia berharap dengan diadakan di Jakarta, potensi ekonomi Indonesia sebagai negara berpenduduk keempat terbesar di dunia akan semakin dikenal. Widyasari

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : MedanBisnis.com

Date : 23 June 2012

Title : *In 2020, Indonesia needs 10,000 km road and 25,000 MW electricity*

Page :

http://www.medanbisnisdaily.com/news/read/2012/06/23/102647/2020_ri_butu_h_10-000_km_jalan_dan_25-000_mw_listrik/#.T-gkiZH1CS0

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 12,000,000

PR Value : Rp 36,000,000

2020 RI Butuh 10.000 Km Jalan dan 25.000 MW Listrik

Medanbisnisdaily.com, Jakarta, Sabtu, 23 Jun 2012 08:02 WIB – Pertumbuhan populasi dan ekonomi di Indonesia yang cepat membuat kebutuhan akan infrastruktur terus meningkat.

Wakil Presiden Boediono mengatakan pada tahun 2020 diperkirakan Indonesia membutuhkan pasokan listrik mencapai 25.000 Megawatt (MW) untuk mendukung aktivitas perekonomian dan masyarakat Indonesia.

"Setengah dari kebutuhan tersebut akan dipasok dari energi terbarukan (Geothermal)," ungkap Boediono pada acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum 2012 di Hotel Hyatt, Jakarta, Jumat kemarin.

Selain itu Indonesia juga membutuhkan penambahan pembangunan jalan baik jalan toll maupun jalan nasional dalam beberapa tahun kedepan yang jumlahnya mencapai 10.000 Km. (dtf)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Merdeka.com
Date : 23 June 2012
Title : *Interconnection to push creative economic growth*

Page : <http://www.merdeka.com/uang/interkoneksi-dorong-pertumbuhan-ekonomi-kreatif.html>

Size : 1 Page
AD Value : Rp 12,000,000
PR Value : Rp 60,000,000

Interkoneksi Dorong Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Kreatif



Mari Elka Pangestu

Merdeka.com, Sabtu, 23 Juni 2012 10:51:36 - Pemerintah menilai ekonomi kreatif memiliki potensi besar untuk menyumbang pada pertumbuhan ekonomi di masa mendatang. Lewat ekonomi kreatif sumber daya dapat diubah dengan menaruh nilai tambah.

Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif Mari Elka Pangestu mengatakan pertumbuhan kelas menengah di dalam negeri, menjadikan permintaan pasar turut terkerek. Hal ini menjadi tantangan produk kreatif lokal dapat memenuhi kebutuhan tersebut.

"Setidaknya USD 2 per hari yang dikonsumsi oleh kelas menengah kita yang tumbuh membesar tiap tahunnya," ujarnya dalam acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Hotel Hyatt, Jakarta, Sabtu (23/6).

Dia mengatakan akses internet yang cukup besar mendorong interkoneksi antar masyarakat, sehingga produk dapat tersebar cepat. "Pertumbuhan internet tahun lalu mencapai 17 persen dan tahun ini mencapai 25 persen. Indonesia juga 4 besar pengguna facebook terbesar," tuturnya. Interkoneksi berkontribusi pada sektor pariwisata Tanah Air.

Mari menegaskan perkembangan produk ekonomi kreatif yang baik akan mendorong wisatawan berkunjung di Indonesia. "1/3 kelas menengah datang dari Asia. Sehingga pergerakan pariwisata di Asia tentunya cukup menjanjikan," ucapnya. [Harwanto Bimo Pratomo/arr]

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Tribunnews.com

Date : 24 June 2012

Title : *Lippo to open mall
in East Indonesia*

Page :

<http://surabaya.tribunnews.com/2012/06/24/lippo-buka-mal-di-indonesia-timur>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 1 **Lippo Buka Mal di Indonesia Timur**

PR Value : Rp 4

Tribunnews.com, Jakarta, Minggu, 24 Juni 2012 14:07 WIB - CEO Lippo Group, James T Riady, mengatakan, Lippo akan melakukan intensifikasi bidang usaha yang telah digelutinya. Salah satunya, Lippo akan membuka sejumlah mal di kawasan Indonesia timur pada tahun ini.

"Intensifikasi beberapa bidang yang sudah kita tekuni antara lain di bidang healthcare, membangun malls, retail," sebut James, di sela-sela acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012, Jakarta, akhir pekan lalu.

Tahun ini, James menyebutkan, Lippo akan membuka sebanyak enam mal di seluruh Indonesia, termasuk di daerah timur. Mal akan dibuka di Kupang, Ambon, dan Kendari.

Ia mengatakan, investasi untuk pembangunan satu mal sekitar Rp 500-600 miliar. "Semua internal," sambung dia soal sumber dananya.

Dikatakannya, pembangunan mal di Indonesia bagian timur dengan pertimbangan bahwa kawasan itu akan berkembang. Sekarang ini, daya beli masyarakat setempat dinilai sudah luar biasa meningkat. Tetapi, pertumbuhan populasinya lambat.

"Jadi berarti peningkatan kekayaan itu dibagi dengan orang yang lebih sedikit," ujarnya.

Namun, pembangunan pusat perbelanjaan di kawasan timur bukan berarti mudah. Ada kendala seperti faktor logistik dan infrastruktur. Alhasil, kata James, Lippo harus membangun sistem yang belum ada seperti keberadaan fasilitas pusat distribusi.

"Kita harus bangun bukan hanya usaha di sana tapi juga logistik di sana," tutur dia. "Itu kita harus bangun sistem yang sekarang tidak ada. Ada masalah tapi sesuatu yang bisa kita tangani," pungkasnya.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Antarafoto.com

Date : 24 June 2012

Title : *Indonesia and the world*

Page :

<http://www.antarafoto.com/bisnis/v1340531401/indonesia-dan-dunia>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000



JAKARTA, 24/6 - INDONESIA DAN DUNIA. Presiden Komisaris Asia Pacific Resources International Limited (APRIL) Indonesia yang juga Presiden Komisaris Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper (RAPP) Tony Wenas (kiri) berjabat tangan dengan mantan Duta Besar AS untuk Indonesia yang juga mantan Presiden World Bank Paul Wolfowitz (kanan) usai acara panel diskusi yang digelar dalam acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Jakarta, Sabtu (23/6). Tony Wenas sebagai salah satu panellis memaparkan praktik-praktik terbaik perusahaan dalam pengelolaan hutan secara lestari dan berkelanjutan seperti sudah 36 penelitian dilakukan perusahaan terkait kajian Nilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT) di area konsesi RAPP di Riau.FOTO ANTARA/HO/pd/12

24/6/2012 16:50

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Jakarta Globe Online

Date : 24 June 2012

Title : *Malaysia may*

liberalize banking sector

Page :

<http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/business/malaysia-may-liberalize-banking-sector/526182>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 90,000,000

Malaysia May Liberalize Banking Sector



Indonesian Vice President Boediono and Bank Negara Malaysia Governor Zeti Akhtar Aziz in Jakarta last July. (AFP Photo).

Thejakartaglobe.com, June 24, 2012 - Malaysia, the third-biggest economy in Southeast Asia, is considering opening up its banking system to foreign investors, a move seen by analysts as part of the country's efforts to expedite integration into the so-called Asean Community in 2015.

Zeti Akhtar Aziz, governor of Bank Negara Malaysia, that nation's central bank, said the country was preparing new banking rules to provide greater flexibility in the nation's financial system.

"We are now pushing a new law in parliament for the full financial system," Zeti said after delivering a keynote speech at the Wharton Global Alumni Forum in Jakarta on Friday. "We're not sure when it will go, either this time or next time. Next time [may mean] in September. But that law will give us more flexibility in the licensing," she said.

Bank Negara Malaysia has been discussing the move since last year. The central bank said in December, as reported by Bloomberg, that the country would allow foreign banks to own larger stakes in local lenders, grant more licenses and ease rules on short sales as it sought to triple the size of its finance sector by the end of the decade.

Under its first 10-year Financial Sector Master Plan published in 2001, Malaysia's banks and brokerages were encouraged to merge as rules were gradually eased and more licenses were granted, Bloomberg reported.

Several international lenders currently own stakes in Malaysian lenders. Australia & New Zealand Banking Group holds 23.8 percent of AMMB Holdings, while Hong Kong's Bank of East Asia has 23.5 percent ownership in Affin Holdings, according to Bloomberg data.

Malaysia maintains a 30 percent cap on foreign ownership of banks in Malaysia now. The upcoming banking flexibility may affect this ceiling.

Zeti, who earned a doctorate in economics from the University of Pennsylvania in 1978, was vague on the likely extent of the flexibility.

"It will be greater flexibility than what we have now. I can't discuss it because the parliament has not passed it," she said.

"Essentiality in our assessment, our financial system can become more competitive. But at the same time we want to have safeguards in place."

Malaysia's central bank eased foreign ownership limits on non-commercial banks in 2009 when its economy slipped into recession. It raised the maximum amount that foreign investors may own in insurers, Islamic banks, investment banks and sellers of Shariah-compliant insurance to 70 percent from 49 percent at that time, according to Bloomberg.

At the same time, Indonesia's central bank is working to curb foreign ownership in Indonesian lenders. Currently, a single investor may own up to 99 percent of an Indonesian lender.

When asked about Indonesia's banking regulation Zeti said: "I cannot comment on another central bank's policy, especially policy and measures that have a influence on the market."

Indonesia, Southeast Asia's largest economy, has cut the number of commercial lenders to 120 from more than 250 during the 1997-98 Asian financial crisis in a move to consolidate its banking system.

Malaysia and Thailand have fewer banks than Indonesia, which makes them easier to regulate. In Malaysia, 54 banks combined into 10 after the crisis, while the number of Thai commercial banks fell to 12 from 16. (Francezka Nangoy)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Investor Daily
Date : 25 June 2012
Title : *Global Alumni Forum*
Page : 8
Size : 460 mmc
AD Value : Rp 18,400,000
PR Value : Rp 92,000,000



Investor Daily/DAVID GITA ROZA

Global Alumni Forum

Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif Mari Elka Pangestu berbincang bersama *Director of Digital Media* Beritasatu Media Holdings John Riady, sebelum memberikan kata sambutan pada acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Jakarta, Sabtu (23/6). The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, dengan jejaring 91 ribu alumni yang tersebar di seluruh dunia, menggelar forum bergengsi "Global Alumni Forum" di Jakarta, yang menghadirkan para pemimpin bisnis, tokoh pemerintah dan akademisi.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Investor Daily
Date : 25 June 2012
Title : *Strengthen mall and retail sector, Lippo invests Rp 3,6T*
Page : 23
Size : 1,365 mmc
AD Value : Rp 54,600,000
PR Value : Rp 273,000,000

EKSPANSI MAL DAN SAN DIEGO HILLS

Perkuat Mal dan Ritel, Lippo Investasi Rp 3,6 T

Oleh Damiana N Simanjuntak dan Edo Rusyanto

► JAKARTA – Lippo Group terus berekspansi, termasuk merambah ke Indonesia bagian timur. Proyek yang dibidik adalah mal, ritel, dan *memorial park* San Diego Hills. Investasi untuk proyek-proyek yang bergulir sejak 2012 itu, berkisar Rp 3-3,6 triliun.

"Tahun ini, kami berencana membangun enam mal. Lokasinya tersebar di seluruh Indonesia. Investasi per mal sekitar Rp 500-600 miliar. Kami juga masuk ke Indonesia bagian timur. Ada di Kupang, Ambon, dan Kendari," ujar *Chief Executive Officer* (CEO) Lippo Group James T Riady usai panel diskusi Wharton Global Alumni Forum tentang Corporate Diplomacy di Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

James menutarikan, intensifikasi menjadi kunci ekspansi perusahaan. Yakni, di bidang yang selama ini ditekuni oleh grup, seperti mal dan ritel. Menurut dia, alasan Lippo Group masuk ke kawasan timur Indonesia karena pusat pertumbuhan akan masuk ke sana. Persebaran di wilayah tersebut bakal bertumbuh pesat.

Kawasan timur Indonesia, ujar dia, mengalami pertumbuhan yang pesat. Di sisi lain, pertumbuhan populasi di kawasan tersebut lambat. Hal itu, kata James, menjadikan peningkatan kekayaan dibagi oleh jumlah

yang sedikit.

Dia mengakui, kesulitan sistem logistik menuju kawasan Indonesia bagian timur menjadi salah satu tantangan ekspansi. "Memang ada kendala logistik, sehingga biayanya lebih tinggi. Karena itu, kami harus membangun suatu sistem. Tidak semata soal ekspansi. Kami membangun sistem logistik dan fasilitas pusat distribusi. Karena, dulu pengiriman barang hanya dalam jumlah sedikit, sekarang dalam ukuran kontainer," kata James.

Terkait ekspansi mal dan ritel di Ambon, menurut *Director of Marketing and PR* Bliss Group Elyse Tanibaha, kepada *Investor Daily*, pihaknya menggandeng Lippo Group sebagai mitra. Bliss Group membangun Ambon City Center yang bakal rampung keseluruhan pada 2014. "Grand opening akan dilakukan pertengahan Juli 2012," tutur Elyse, Sabtu (23/6).

Dia menjelaskan, Lippo Group sebagai mitra telah membuka Hypermart dan ritel Matahari pada Februari dan Maret

2012. Kedua ritel modern itu menempati luas berkisar 3-6 ribu m².

CEO Divisi *Retail Mall* Lippo Michael Riady pernah menuturkan, pihaknya mematok target membangun 50 mal hingga 2020. Investasi pengembangan setiap mal ditaksir sekitar Rp 500 miliar-1 triliun. "Kami harap bisa membangun 5-8 mal setiap tahun di seluruh wilayah Indonesia. Segmen yang dibidik kelas B+ hingga A," kata dia beberapa waktu lalu.

Saat ini, kontribusi pusat belanja dan rumah sakit mencapai 50% dari pendapatan konsolidasi Grup Lippo. Sedangkan 50% sisanya berasal dari proyek lainnya yang sedang berjalan. Sejumlah wilayah yang dilincar untuk pengembangan mal antara lain Surabaya, Solo, Jogja, Bali, dan Palembang.

Saat ini, Lippo Group telah memiliki 25 mal di seluruh Indonesia. Pada tahun ini, ada selitar enam mal baru yang siap dibuka di Kota Batu, Malang, Sidoarjo, Palembang, dan Kemang, Jakarta, serta dua mal di Bali.

San Diego Hills Makassar

Sementara itu, James menambahkan, pihaknya bakal mengembangkan bisnis permukiman San Diego Hills ke Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan. Di sisi lain, dia juga menargetkan, ekspansi San Diego Hills ke berbagai kota di Indonesia.

Menurut James, investasi untuk San Diego Hills membutuhkan dana bervariasi, tergantung besaran lahan. Yakni, antara Rp 100-500 miliar. "Untuk Makas-



Pertumbuhan Harga Perumahan

Sejumlah pengunjung mengamati maket perumahan sederhana yang ramah lingkungan pada pameran properti dan lingkungan di Jakarta, baru-baru ini. Menurut Knight Frank, harga pasar properti perumahan di Indonesia diperkirakan masih mengalami kenaikan pemicu dari pemerintah yang stabil dan positif sampai akhir tahun ini, meskipun diberlakukannya kebijakan pengendalian pemberian kredit kepemilikan rumah (KPR) dengan minimum uang muka (DP) 30%. Diperkirakan bahwa pertumbuhan harga perumahan di semua kota besar di Indonesia masih mengalami kenaikan 3,6% sepanjang kuartal I-2012.

sar, sekarang dalam perencanaan, akan eksekusi. Lahan lahannya sekitar 100 hektare. Investasinya sekitar Rp 200 miliar," kata James.

Sebelumnya, dia pernah menuturkan, bakal berekspansi ke Medan dan Surabaya seluas 300 hektare.

Saat ini, Lippo Group memiliki *memorial park* San Diego Hills, di Karawang, Jawa Barat. Pusat pemakaman terpadu itu memiliki luas 500 hektare. James pernah menuturkan, konsep San Diego Hills adalah menyediakan kawasan pemakaman yang tidak menyram-

kan bagi pengunjung. Karena itu, slogannya adalah "Memorial Park and Funeral Homes".

Fasilitas yang disediakan di *memorial park* tersebut di antaranya restoran, kapel, masjid, kolam renang, tempat bermain anak, dan ruang pertemuan. *outbound*, dan tempat untuk memikah.

Sementara itu, James mengatakan, Lippo Group fokus pada bisnis yang tidak terlalu banyak berhubungan dengan pemerintah. "Misalnya, bisnis properti. Kami mencoba sejauh mungkin dari bisnis yang *regulated*. Artinya, bisnis yang lebih lurus dan *straight forward*," kata James.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Investor Daily
Date : 25 June 2012
Title : *Indonesia needs to boost paper production by 200%*
Page : 26
Size : 720 mmc
AD Value : Rp 21,600,000
PR Value : Rp 64,800,000

RI Perlu Genjot Produksi Kertas 200%

Oleh Alina Musta'idah

▶ JAKARTA - Indonesia berpotensi menjadi produsen bubur kertas (pulp) dan kertas terbesar dunia pada 2050, jika bisa meningkatkan produksinya sebanyak tiga kali lipat atau 200% dari saat ini.

"Indonesia berpotensi menjadi produsen pulp dan kertas nomor satu dunia jika bisa meningkatkan produksinya dari 800 ribu meter kubik saat ini menjadi 2,7 juta meter kubik pada 2050," ujar Presiden Komisaris Asia Pacific Resources International Limited (APRIL) Indonesia Tony Wenas di sela forum Global Wharton di Jakarta, Sabtu (23/6).

Dia menilai, predikat tersebut bisa dicapai tetapi harus dengan aturan yang lebih jelas. Misalnya, aturan tentang sertifikasi kayu yang belum ditetapkan dalam aturan perundang-undangan Indonesia.

"Contohnya adalah sistem verifikasi legalitas kayu (SVLK)," ujar Tony yang juga ketua Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSO) atau Dewan Bisnis Indonesia untuk Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, sebuah lembaga yang berafiliasi kepada World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

Selain itu, kata Tony, pemerintah perlu mendukung pengusaha hutan tanaman industri (HTI). Sebab, luas HTI saat ini turun signifikan dibanding 10 tahun lalu.

Dia mengakui, saat ini sudah terbit sejumlah sertifikasi bagi produk kehutanan nasional. Namun yang terpenting adalah bagaimana agar hal itu bisa dimanfaatkan untuk memperkuat produk tersebut di pasar global. "Produk-produknya sudah ada. Lalu bagaimana kita meng-enforce agar laku di dunia," ujar dia.

Tony menjelaskan, meski secara global pasar pulp semakin kompetitif, pertumbuhan permintaan dan penawaran (*demand and supply*)

pulp dari 2010-2015 tetap sekitar 17%. Sedangkan permintaan dan penawaran kertas diperkirakan akan meningkat sekitar 10,5%.

"Saat ini terjadi pergeseran pasar dari Eropa dan Amerika yang bergerak menuju ke pasar Asia. Untuk itu, produsen kertas Asia menempati posisi yang baik untuk melayani kebutuhan pasar Timur Tengah, Afrika dan Oceania. Asia tetap memimpin dalam pertumbuhan pulp and kertas dunia," papar Tony.

Menurut Tony, permintaan pulp Tiongkok melesat 139% sejak 2005-2010 dan diprediksi akan terus meningkat. Potensi tersebut menguntungkan industri kehutanan di Indonesia. "Hal itu turut mendorong kinerja pulp dan kertas dalam negeri, sehingga produksi pulp nasional tumbuh sekitar 30% sejak 2005-2010," papar dia.

Tony menjelaskan, pertumbuhan kebutuhan pulp secara global diperkirakan akan meningkatkan *compounded annual growth rate* (CAGR) sekitar 2,6% per tahun. Sedangkan CAGR kebutuhan kertas diprediksi meningkat 1,3% per tahun. "Pertumbuhan pulp dan kertas yang baik tersebut membuka peluang Indonesia untuk menjadi pemain global," tutur dia.

Berdasarkan data Hawkins Wright & RISI tahun 2011, Asia Pacific Resources International Limited (APRIL) menempati peringkat dua top global produsen pulp untuk jenis *bleached market hardwood kraft* dan peringkat empat top Asia untuk produsen kertas jenis *uncoated wood-free*.

Sebelumnya, Dirjen Industri Agro Kementerian Perindustrian Benny

Wahjudi menjelaskan, industri bubur kertas (*pulp*) di Tanah Air akan meningkatkan kapasitas produksinya sebanyak 10% tahun 2012. Peningkatan tersebut akan ditempuh melalui optimalisasi kapasitas terpasang. "Kenaikan kapasitas produksi untuk industri pulp sekitar 10% tahun ini," kata dia, baru-baru ini.

Dia menjelaskan, kapasitas produksi industri pulp tahun lalu sebesar 7,90 juta ton per tahun. Dengan demikian, adanya kenaikan 10% akan menjadikan kapasitas produksi tahun ini naik menjadi 8,69 juta ton per tahun.

Sementara itu, ekspor pulp pada 2011 mencapai 2,81 juta ton, naik 10,01% dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya 2,55 juta ton. Kenaikan tersebut berdampak pada peningkatan nilai ekspor pulp dari US\$ 1,45 miliar menjadi US\$ 1,60 miliar.

Menteri Perindustrian MS Hidayat mengatakan, industri kayu ke depannya diharapkan dapat berperan lebih besar terhadap ekspor nonmigas Indonesia. Adanya *illegal logging* kayu menjadi salah satu faktor utama yang menyebabkan ekspor produk kayu masih rendah.

Dia mengungkapkan, untuk mengatasi kendala tersebut, pemerintah menetapkan sistem verifikasi legalitas kayu (SVLK). Sistem tersebut merupakan sarana yang dipergunakan untuk mengetahui legalitas kayu dari hutan dan atau kayu yang dipergunakan oleh sektor industri pengolahan kayu.

"SVLK ini merupakan persyaratan untuk memenuhi legalitas kayu/produk kayu olahan yang memenuhi standar, kriteria, indikator, *verifier*, metode verifikasi, dan norma penilaian," kata Benny.

Menurut Benny, SVLK diperlukan untuk mempromosikan kayu legal melalui implementasi standar legalitas pada konsumen, pemasok, dan negara produsen. SVLK juga digunakan untuk mendorong sektor swasta dalam menerapkan kebijakan yang terkait pasokan kayu legal karena perdagangan internasional kayu saat ini diperlukan legalitas.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Investor Daily
Date : 25 June 2012
Title : *Hotel industry in need of new strategy*
Page : 23
Size : 340 mmc
AD Value : Rp 13,600,000
PR Value : Rp 40,800,000

Industri Perhotelan Butuh Strategi Baru

Jakarta – Industri perhotelan saat ini harus menyiapkan strategi baru guna menjaring banyak tamu. Jurus jitu mesti disiapkan guna memenangkan persaingan yang ketat di industri perhotelan.

Bertumbuhnya laju perjalanan melalui pesawat udara dan beragamnya kepentingan masyarakat membuat industri ini kian kompetitif.

Group Chief Executive Mandarin Oriental Hotel Group, Hong Kong, Edoardo Ettedgui mengungkapkan, persaingan di industri perhotelan kian berat. Dibutuhkan strategi untuk memperkenalkan penginapan kepada semua orang. Langkah yang efektif adalah melalui jaringan sosial media yang mampu menjangkau seluruh orang di dunia. "Sosial media itu penting di tiap hotel," ungkap dia saat diskusi panel dalam acara *Warthon Global Alumni Forum* di Jakarta, akhir pekan lalu.

Ettedgui menambahkan, pihaknya telah menerapkan strategi ini dengan menempatkan tiga pegawai khusus untuk menginformasikan, menerima masukan, maupun menjawab kritikan dari para tamu.

Upaya ini dinilai lebih cepat merespons pertanyaan maupun pernyataan dari setiap tamu. "Dengan begitu, kami menciptakan suasana akrab dan dekat dengan tamu," tambahnya.

Di tempat yang sama, *President and Chief Executive Officer* Pan Pa-

cific Hotels Group Singapura Patrick Imbardelli menerangkan, industri perhotelan sebelumnya dapat dengan mudah membidik tamu yang diincar, apakah itu pebisnis atau pun turis. Namun, makin meningkatnya penerbangan di tiap negara dan beragamnya kepentingan tiap orang untuk bepergian membuat manajemen hotel sedikit sulit membidik pangsa pasarnya. "Karena itu, perlu adanya segmentasi tiap hotel untuk menjaring tamu," tambahnya.

Segmentasi yang tepat, terang Imbardelli, akan membuat bisnis hotel fokus menggarap pasar yang diincar. Kebutuhan dan pelayanan kepada tamu juga dapat menjadi lebih baik dan efisien.

Sementara itu, *Vice President* Hotel Equatorial Group Kuala Lumpur Donald Lim mengungkapkan, pihaknya sudah menetapkan segmentasi pasar yang dibidik, yaitu tamu yang tidak membutuhkan fasilitas lengkap. Karena itu, hotel yang dikembangkan lebih kepada bentuk pelayanan prima dengan fasilitas yang efisien.

Menurut dia, kecenderungan tamu saat ini hanya butuh fasilitas dasar, yakni tempat beristirahat. Pola ini berarti kembali ke konsep hotel secara tradisional dengan biaya yang terjangkau. "Pasar ini justru lebih besar saat ini dibandingkan beberapa tahun lalu," ucap Lim. (ean)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Investor Daily
Date : 25 June 2012
Title : *Forest Management*
Page : 26
Size : 405 mmc
AD Value : Rp 16,200,000
PR Value : Rp 81,000,000



Pengelolaan Hutan

Inv. 26 25/6

Presiden Komisaris Asia Pacific Resources International Limited (APRIL) Indonesia Tony Wenas (kiri) berjabat tangan dengan mantan Duta Besar AS untuk Indonesia yang juga mantan Presiden World Bank Paul Wolfowitz (kanan) usai acara panel diskusi yang digelar dalam acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Jakarta, Sabtu (23/6). Tony Wenas sebagai salah satu panelis memaparkan praktik-praktik terbaik perusahaan dalam pengelolaan hutan secara lestari dan berkelanjutan seperti sudah 36 penelitian dilakukan perusahaan terkait kajian Nilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT) di area konsesi.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : The Jakarta Post
Date : 25 June 2012
Title : *Online booking becoming more popular among Indonesian travellers*
Page : 14
Size : 540 mmc
AD Value : Rp 26,460,000
PR Value : Rp 79,380,000

TOURISM

Online booking becoming more popular among Indonesian travellers

The Jakarta Post

JAKARTA

As one-fifth of Indonesians above the age of 15 have access to Internet, online bookings for airline tickets and hotel rooms continue to grow in popularity.

According to Tourism and Creative Economy Minister Mari Elka Pangestu, about half of the nation's travellers make their reservation through websites.

"Last year, the number of Indonesian travellers reached 125 million people taking 245 million trips. About 50 percent of them made their [transportation and accommodation] bookings on the Internet," she said during the Wharton Global Alumni Forum in Jakarta on Saturday.

Mari attributed the trend to Indonesia's growing middle-class, a major segment of tourists who intensively use information from Internet as their key reference.

"Indonesia has the third-largest middle-class in Asia, with only China

and India ahead of us. [...] They need instant information. About 67 percent get their news from online media, compared to only 19 percent who prefer newspapers," she explained.

This trend has prompted airlines and hotel companies to intensify their online marketing, in an effort to draw Indonesian tourists, who spent Rp 15 trillion (US\$1.59 billion) travelling in the country and overseas in 2011.

Tauzia hotel management, which holds Harris hotels, Pop! hotels and Solo Paragon hotels and residences, accommodates high-tech consumers by featuring online booking through websites and Facebook pages. The firm also offers hotel rooms on several online reservation websites, such as agoda.web.id, booking.com, and expedia.co.id.

"We realize that Indonesians are become more gadget dependent. Therefore, online booking plays a bigger role in our business, given that 70 percent of our customers are local tourists," Tauzia corporate

communications manager Yani Sinulingga said on Saturday.

Online bookings contribute between 20 to 30 percent of room reservations at Tauzia's 15 hotels. "It is a significant jump. Just in early 2011, online booking was still below 20 percent," she said over the phone.

"Soon, we will launch a new way for our customers to book hotel rooms," she said without disclosing further details.

In the airline industry, low-cost airline Citilink, a business unit of national flag carrier Garuda Indonesia, sold half of their tickets via online reservations, said Garuda marketing director Elisa Lumbantoruan on Sunday.

Meanwhile, Garuda also tried to boost revenues generated from online bookings from 3 percent of total sales last year to 5 percent this year.

"With ongoing capacity and reliability improvements in Garuda's website, we aim to increase online booking sales to 5 percent this year and 30 percent in the next two years," he said.

Isma Savitri, a 24-year-old magazine editor from Jakarta, found booking online a hassle-free way to get the best deal for her trips.

"Many hotels provide reservations through website or email correspondence. We can easily compare the prices over the Internet. If I order via a travel agent, I am afraid it will cost more," she said over the phone.

For customers, online bookings provide efficient solutions for traveling. On the other hand, it also creates fierce price wars between hotel and airline companies. Despite increased competition, Yani was upbeat that Tauzia could thrive by implementing a "dynamic pricing" system based on seasons and occupancy rates.

Unlike Citilink, which has jumped into the trenches of airfare battle, Garuda continues to emphasize its premium service as its main selling point.

"People choose Garuda, mainly, not because of its price. We treat online booking more as an option," Elisa said. (vps)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Jurnal Nasional
Date : 25 June 2012
Title : *Indonesia and the World*
Page : 14
Size : 800 mmc
AD Value : Rp 24,000,000
PR Value : Rp 120,000,000



Indonesia dan Dunia

Presiden Komisaris Asia Pacific Resources International Limited (APRIL) Indonesia yang Juga Presiden Komisaris Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper (RAPP) Tony Wenas (kiri) berjabat tangan dengan mantan Duta Besar AS untuk Indonesia yang juga mantan Presiden World Bank Paul Wolfowitz, sesuai acara panel diskusi yang digelar dalam acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Jakarta, Sabtu (23/6). Tony Wenas sebagai salah satu panelis memaparkan praktik-praktik terbaik perusahaan dalam pengelolaan hutan secara lestari dan berkelanjutan seperti sudah 36 penelitian yang dilakukan perusahaan terkait kajian Nilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT) di area konsesi RAPP di Riau.

HOANTARA

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Kontan
Date : 25 June 2012
Title : Forest Management
Page : 19
Size : 520 mmc
AD Value : Rp 17,160,000
PR Value : Rp 85,800,000



MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Media Indonesia
Date : 25 June 2012
Title : *Wharton Global Alumni Forum*
Page : 17
Size : 220 mmc
AD Value : Rp 17,160,000
PR Value : Rp 85,800,000



ANTARA-10

WHARTON GLOBAL ALUMNI FORUM: Presiden Komisaris Asia Pacific Resources International Limited (APRIL) Indonesia yang juga Presiden Komisaris Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper (RAPP) Tony Wenas (kiri) berjabat tangan dengan mantan Presiden World Bank Paul Wolfowitz se usai panel diskusi yang digelar dalam acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Jakarta, Sabtu (23/6).

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Neraca
Date : 25 June 2012
Title : *Indonesia and the World*
Page : 11
Size : 560 mmc
AD Value : Rp 5,600,000
PR Value : Rp 28,000,000



INDONESIA DAN DUNIA : Presiden Komisaris Asia Pacific Resources International Limited (APRIL) Indonesia yang juga Presiden Komisaris Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper (RAPP) Tony Wenas (kiri) berjabat tangan dengan mantan Duta Besar AS untuk Indonesia yang juga mantan Presiden World Bank Paul Wolfowitz (kanan) usai panel diskusi dalam acara Wharton Global Alumni Forum di Jakarta, Sabtu (23/6). Tony Wenas memaparkan praktik-praktik terbaik perusahaan dalam pengelolaan hutan, sudah 36 penelitian dilakukan perusahaan terkait kajian Nilai Konservasi Tinggi (NKT) di area konsesi RAPP di Riau.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : The Jakarta Post
Online

Date : 25 June 2012

Title : *Online booking becoming more popular among Indonesian travellers*

Page :
<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2012/06/25/online-booking-becoming-more-popular-among-indonesian-travellers.html>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 54,000,000

Online Booking Becoming More Popular Among Indonesian Travellers

Thejakartapost.com, Jakarta, Mon, June/25/2012 11:39 AM - As one-fifth of Indonesians above the age of 15 have access to Internet, online bookings for airline tickets and hotel rooms continue to grow in popularity.

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MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Jakartaglobe.com

Date : 27 June 2012

Title : Private Equity Funds Plan to Splurge \$3Billion on Indonesia

Page : <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/business/private-equity-funds-plan-to-splurge-3-billion-on-indonesia/526711>

Size : 1 Page

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 54,000,000

Private Equity Funds Plan to Splurge \$3 Billion On Indonesia

Thejakartaglobe.com, June 27, 2012 - Private equity groups are keenly eyeing assets in Indonesia, with a phalanx of companies that use the investment strategy intending to pour in as much as \$3 billion between them this year.

Commitments for 2012 announced by companies include \$1 billion by Yawadwipa Cos, \$820 million from Northstar Capital, \$500 million by KKR & Company, \$400 million by Saratoga and \$200 million by Falcon House Partners.

Private equity companies have identified Indonesia's growing economy as the factor that is attracting them to the country. Overseas, private equity companies have been most active when credit is easily available and companies perceived to be poorly managed are available to acquire.

Private equity firms generally borrow money to buy companies, increase the efficiency of their operations then sell them on or undertake initial public offerings.

Ancora Capital managing director Hendrik Susanto said his group aimed to increase its total funds to \$10 billion within five years.

"With slowing economic growth in a number of economies, Indonesia will become the prime target," Hendrik told the Wharton Global Alumni Forum in Jakarta last week.

Saratoga, which was co-founded by entrepreneur Sandiaga Uno, controls 51 percent of Mandala Airlines.

Yawadwipa, which was established early this year, has sought to buy a stake in Bank Mutiara, the lender formerly called Bank Century.

Falcon House was set up by several bankers including Glenn Yusuf, previously chairman of the Indonesian Banking Rescue Agency.

KKR, previously known as Kohlberg Kravis Roberts, is a US buyout firm. KKR has hired Ridha Wirakusumah, the president director of Bank Internasional Indonesia until 2010, as the director of the company. Ridha said that Indonesian companies needed funds to develop the country's equity market.

The total market capitalization of 448 companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange is Rp 3,631 trillion (\$385 billion) now, equivalent to about a half of Indonesia gross domestic product. (ID/Efendi & Agustiyanti)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Jakartaglobe.com

Date : 27 June 2012

Title : *The Thinker: Devil is in the Details*

Page :
<http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/opinion/the-thinker-the-devil-is-in-the-details/526938>

Size : 1,170 mmc

AD Value : Rp 18,000,000

PR Value : Rp 54,000,000

The Thinker: The Devil Is in the Details

Thejakartaglobe.com, June 27, 2012 - A lot of talk and convincing presentations were about Indonesia's economic performance at the recent Wharton Global Alumni Forum in Jakarta.

The alumni of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School — where the world's top economists, including people like Vice President Boediono, earned their degrees — were told that Indonesia's consumer sector, infrastructure and natural resources provided plenty of opportunities while the capital market was the most vibrant in Asia.

Boediono said he expected the economy to grow more than 6 percent this year, and the private sector also presented a rosy picture of the country's economic potential. Chemicals tycoon Haryanto Adikoesoemo said the economy could grow even faster — up to 10 percent — provided that infrastructure development was up and running.

Asia Pacific Resources International Indonesia's Tony Wenas presented best practices in forestry management and sustainability with an optimistic view that pulp and paper production would increase by 200 percent by 2050.

Prominent business leaders including timber tycoon Prajogo Pangestu, who made a sudden appearance at the forum, and Franky Widjaja of Sinar Mas shared the view that the forum was a good showcase for Indonesia to the world.

Despite problems with law enforcement, religious tolerance and quality of human resources, Wharton analysts were upbeat and predicted that by the end of this year, or early next year, Indonesia would join the club of 15 countries with an annual GDP of more than \$1 trillion.

In 2011, foreign direct investment reached a record \$19.3 billion and exports grew by 29 percent, reaching \$203.62 billion. Fitch Ratings in December gave Indonesia an investment-grade credit rating after 14 years of junk status, and Moody's Investors Service followed in January.

But the country also faces challenges. Lingering issues in infrastructure remain the biggest barrier to achieving a more robust economy. Indonesia will need 25,000 megawatts of additional power by 2020, more than 10,000 kilometers of additional roads to boost infrastructure, new airports and railways.

While commodities are driving growth, they are also creating the risk that an increase in exploitation of natural resources leads to a decline in the manufacturing sector in the economy due to exchange rate appreciation.

Manufacturing has lagged behind almost every other sector here. This is unhealthy in the long term. Indonesia should focus more on human capital formation to wean itself off from its resource base. Regional competitors like Vietnam have been focusing on education and infrastructure while Indonesia has lagged behind on both fronts.

The overall level of educational attainment is relatively low. Some 50 percent of the labor force has an elementary school certificate or lower. Only 40 percent of the labor force has completed secondary education and a little more than 5 percent has a university degree. This is probably why paper and pulp mogul Sukanto Tanoto said the forum was a perfect place to address the need for education, empowerment and enrichment.

Indonesia needs to have more PhDs in business and science. Its 30,000 PhDs are primarily in other fields, like political affairs. This is why it is hard for Indonesia to compete with other nations. Japan has Sony, Honda, Mitsubishi and Panasonic, and South Korea has Hyundai and Samsung. But Indonesia has only Djarum, Gudang Garam and Indomie.

Graft only adds to Indonesia's woes, as does its fragmented political system with policies often prioritizing the wealthier segments of the population.

Indonesia could be one of the leading economies in the world. But to get there, the country needs to create a pool of great minds to help, whether from Wharton or elsewhere. Small mistakes in plans and schemes can cause serious problems later on.

As former World Bank president and former US ambassador to Indonesia Paul Wolfowitz said at the end of the forum: "The devil is in the details."

(Yanto Soegiarto is the managing editor of Globe Asia, a sister publication of the Jakarta Globe)

MEDIA MONITORING

Media : Indonesia Finance Today
Date : 25 June 2012
Title : *Asia's consumption rate on the rise*
Page : 3
Size : 800 mmc
AD Value : Rp 55,200,000
PR Value : Rp 276,000,000



Negara-negara di Asia beralih dari negara pengeksport menjadi negara konsumen.

Tingkat Konsumsi Asia Terus Meningkat

Tri Subhki R, Bloomberg

JAKARTA (IFT) – Permintaan domestik merupakan salah satu penopang utama pertumbuhan di negara-negara Asia, seperti China, Malaysia dan Indonesia di tengah kondisi ekonomi global yang tidak menentu seperti sekarang. Negara-negara di Asia beralih dari negara pengeksport menjadi negara konsumen.

Contohnya China, negara dengan ekonomi terbesar kedua di dunia, mulai mengurangi ketergantungan terhadap ekspor dan mulai beralih pada peningkatan permintaan dalam negeri. Berdasarkan data statistik dari Komisi Pembangunan dan Reformasi Nasional China, konsumsi menyumbang sebesar 51,6% terhadap produk domestik bruto (PDB) 2011. Hal ini mengindikasikan China sudah mampu mengubah model ekonominya yang bergantung pada ekspor menjadi ekonomi yang ditopang konsumsi domestik.

Andil konsumsi domestik terhadap PDB bahkan lebih besar di Indonesia. Agus DW Martowardojo, Menteri Keuangan Indonesia, belum lama ini menyatakan

konsumsi domestik menyumbang 70% terhadap PDB Indonesia dalam tiga tahun belakangan.

Pertumbuhan kredit di Indonesia, negara dengan ekonomi terbesar di Asia Tenggara, tumbuh 28% secara *year-on-year* pada Mei lalu. Karena itu, ekonomi Indonesia tumbuh di atas 6% sejak 2010. Sementara di Malaysia, belanja pemerintah meningkat sehingga ekonomi di sana tumbuh di atas 4% sejak 2009.

Zeti Akhtar Aziz, Gubernur Bank Negara Malaysia, menyatakan prospek pertumbuhan negara-negara di Asia ditopang oleh peralihan dari negara produsen menjadi negara konsumen. Dia, dikutip oleh Bloomberg, menambahkan kelas berpendapatan menengah diproyeksikan naik dari 500 juta jiwa menjadi lebih dari tiga miliar jiwa hingga 2030.

Sebagai salah satu pasar tujuan ekspor terbesar bagi negara-negara di kawasan, China menawarkan peluang baru bagi negara eksportir di kawasan. "China akan mengimpor lebih banyak barang konsumsi, dan ini menjadi kesempatan baru bagi negara-negara eksportir di Asia Tenggara," kata Jon M Huntsman Jr, Man-

tan Duta Besar Amerika Serikat untuk China, sekaligus alumnus Wharton University yang ditemui IFT pekan lalu di Jakarta.

Peluang ASEAN

Huntsman menilai negara-negara Asia Tenggara memiliki peluang yang terbuka di tengah kondisi ekonomi global yang sedang melemah seperti sekarang. Menurut Huntsman, pasar di ASEAN masih terbuka. Sebagai blok perdagangan, ASEAN punya peluang mengembangkan perdagangan antarnegara ASEAN.

ASEAN juga memiliki prospek cerah dalam menarik investasi baru di tengah kondisi global yang tidak menentu. Investor membutuhkan tujuan investasi, dan negara-negara ASEAN mempunyai kesempatan untuk merangkul peluang ini. Namun, menurut Huntsman, pemerintahan di negara-negara ASEAN harus terlebih dahulu memberi jaminan bagi investor.

"Yang paling penting bagi investor adalah keterbukaan dan transparansi kebijakan pemerintah, komitmen menjaga kepercayaan investor dalam jangka panjang dan kebijakan investasi yang baik," kata Huntsman. (*)07

MEDIA MONITORING

Media: Portal CBN

Title: *Boediono: Ekonomi RI Menggigit*

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<http://cybernews.cbn.net.id/cbprt/cybernews/detail.aspx?x=Economy&y=cybernews%7C0%7C0%7C3%7C19309>



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Boediono: Ekonomi RI Menggigit
Economy Fri, 22 Jun 2012 13:53:00 WIB
by Chairul Abshar

Jakarta - Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia Boediono mengaku Indonesia adalah negara yang mampu bertahan di tengah himpitan krisis yang pernah terjadi pada 1998 dan krisis global 2008 lalu.

"Ekonomi Indonesia babak belur menjadi bentuk yang sangat buruk selama krisis ekonomi Asia 1998. Sejak itu, pemerintah Indonesia dan pemimpinnya telah belajar dan berhasil mengarahkan perekonomian Indonesia yang mengakibatkan angka ekonomi lebih kuat," kata Boediono saat memberikan sambutan dalam Wharton Global Alumni Forum Jakarta 2012, di Grand Hyatt, Jakarta, Jumat (22/6).

Lebih jauh Boediono mengatakan dalam krisis keuangan yang melanda Eropa saat ini, Indonesia masih berhasil mencetak nilai yang lebih dari enam persen untuk pertumbuhan PDB.

"Majalah The Economist menyebutnya ekonomi Indonesia seperti Komodo, spesies unik kami kadal raksasa. Hal ini dimaksudkan untuk menggambarkan perekonomian yang lincah ulet, dan apung. Tapi Komodo juga menggigit, sayangnya," kata dia disusul tawa hadirin.

Hasil itu menurutnya, tidak diperoleh karena keberuntungan semata. Menurut mantan Gubernur BI ini, hal itu datang dari kerja keras pemerintah dan sektor swasta.

"Banyak perusahaan pemerintah kita telah diprivatisasi atau go publik untuk meningkatkan tata kelola dan profesionalisme. Enam perusahaan milik pemerintah kami masuk dalam Fortune 500 perusahaan global," tandasnya.

Sumber: Nonblok.com

MEDIA MONITORING

Media: Business Times Malaysia

Title: *Zeti: Ensure benefits are shared*

Page:

http://www.btimes.com.my/Current_News/BTIMES/articles/20120622173634/Article/index.html

Zeti: Ensure benefits are shared

2012/06/22

The transformative momentum of the Asian region will not be complete without ensuring that the benefits of development are widely shared, says Bank Negara Malaysia Governor, Tan Sri Dr Zeti Akhtar Aziz.

She said experience has shown, even in the advanced economies, that when inequality is high and a significant proportion of population is excluded from the opportunity to participate meaningfully in income and wealth generation, instability follows.

"To ensure that rapid economic growth and transformation in the region does not further widen the social divide and disenfranchise those who remain excluded from its benefits, access to high-quality healthcare, social security and financial inclusion is now an important focus of the region," she added.

Zeti was delivering the keynote address, "Asia in the World: Sustaining the Region's Transformative Momentum", at the Wharton Global Alumni Forum in Jakarta, Indonesia today.

She said the contour of the global economy is fundamentally changing amidst mounting challenges and continued uncertainties, which has made Asia an important source of stability.

"While the region is affected by the ongoing economic and financial crisis originating from Europe and the United States, the Asian region continues to remain on a growth trajectory, although at a more modest level," she added.

She said greater regional cohesiveness and cooperation, however, has enhanced Asia's potential to address these new challenges that are confronting the region.

"The success of the region is not only in the interest of the Asian economies, but the world," Zeti added.

She also said the rapid integration of Islamic finance into the international financial system is a growing feature in the financial landscape of Asia.

"Developments in several emerging economies in Asia have seen the rapid expansion of Islamic finance. Global Islamic financial assets are now estimated to be more than US\$1 trillion.

"While more than 60 per cent of the world's Muslim population is in Asia, the interest in Islamic finance transcends beyond this community," she added.

She said the inherent principle of Islamic finance, which requires financial transactions to be accompanied by underlying economic activity, ensures the close link between the expansion in financial assets with the real economy.

"It also increases its potential in fostering sustainable growth. This has positioned Islamic finance to be well-anchored to serve the real economy, and enhances its potential as a sustainable and stable form of financial intermediation," Zeti added. -- Bernama

Indonesia's 'Komodo Economy' Is Agile and Buoyant, but Can Bite: VP

Francheska Nangoy | June 24, 2012



Government and business leaders say infrastructure is a
Likening Indonesia's economy to the ferocious Komodo dragon, Vice President Boediono says the government needs more help in taming the beast.

"It is meant to characterize an economy that is resilient, buoyant and surprisingly agile," he said in his keynote speech at the Wharton Alumni Forum 2012 on Friday. "But yes, the Komodo also bites."

It was The Economist newspaper that first used the Komodo moniker in describing Indonesia's economy, in an article on Feb. 12.

Boediono was the head of the central bank before being picked by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to be his vice president in 2009.

Indonesia's economy has been growing by an average of more than 5.5 percent over the past five years, due in part to robust domestic consumption. The economy last year expanded by 6.5 percent — the fastest rate since 1996 — to \$813 billion.

Boediono said that Indonesia has learned its lessons and moved on from the 1997-98 Asian financial crisis, the worst crisis to hit the country. At the time, Indonesia's entire banking system collapsed, forcing the government to spend more than Rp 450 trillion (\$48 billion) to bail out lenders.

Boediono said that Indonesia, as a young democracy in the process of massive transition from a centralized, authoritarian regime to a vibrant, decentralized democracy, has tremendous investment potential.

The vice president expects the economy to grow by more than 6 percent this year, supported by an increase in household consumption. Private consumption accounts for around two-thirds of Indonesia's economic activity.

Despite the cause for optimism, he said, there are many potential obstacles that need to be negotiated, and input from a variety of sources will be necessary. Linger problems in infrastructure remain the nation's biggest barrier to achieving a more robust economy, he said.

"In fact, this is the most immediate binding constraint to our growth," Boediono said. |

Indonesia will need 25,000 megawatts of additional power by 2020, and more than 10,000 kilometers of additional roads as part of the country's efforts to boost infrastructure.

"That extraordinary pool of knowledge and expertise should be shared," he said, inviting participants from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania to take a more active role and work directly with the Indonesian government.

"We would like to extend our invitation to Wharton academics, students and alumni to take a more active role and work directly with our government to advise, coach, train, and share knowledge with our public sector so that we can make better decisions for Indonesia's future," said Boediono, the holder of a doctorate from Wharton.

Malaysian central bank governor Zeti Akhtar Aziz, who was speaking at the same forum, said that Asian nations, including Indonesia and Malaysia, are better prepared to face global economic shocks after they strengthened domestic demand and their financial systems following the 1997-98 regional crisis.

Haryanto Adikoessomo, chief executive and president of AKR Corpindo, an oil and mining distributor and service company, said the Indonesian government should build more infrastructure projects to create jobs and remove traffic congestion in the country's main airports and seaports.

AKR Corpindo operates 18 ports in Indonesia and aims to run 25 ports by 2015.

"By leveraging on infrastructure, we increase our competitiveness," Haryanto added.

MEDIA MONITORING

Media: Jakarta Globe

Title: *Indonesia's 'Komodo Economy' Is Agile and Buoyant, but Can Bite: VP*

Page:

<http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/business/indonesias-komodo-economy-is-agile-and-buoyant-but-can-bite-vp/526190>

Asean Market Outlook

MEDIA MONITORING

Media: Live Trading News

Title: *Asean Market Outlook*

Page: <http://www.livetradingnews.com/asean-market-outlook-7-78050.htm>



Updated June 26, 2012 03:21 HKT - Indonesia

Likening Indonesia's economy to the ferocious Komodo dragon, Vice President Boediono says the government needs more help in taming the beast.

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Malaysia will expand with bank influx

Malaysia, the third-biggest economy in Southeast Asia, is considering opening up its banking system to foreign investors, a move seen by analysts as part of the country's efforts to expedite integration into the so-called Asean Community in 2015.

Zeti Akhtar Aziz, governor of Bank Negara Malaysia, that nation's central bank, said the country was preparing new banking rules to provide greater flexibility in the nation's financial system.

"We are now pushing a new law in parliament for the full financial system," Zeti said after delivering a keynote speech at the Wharton Global Alumni Forum in Jakarta on Friday. "We're not sure when it will go, either this time or next time. Next time [may mean] in September. But that law will give us more flexibility in the licensing," she said.

Bank Negara Malaysia has been discussing the move since last year. The central bank said in December, as reported by Bloomberg, that the country would allow foreign banks to own larger stakes in local lenders, grant more licenses and ease rules on short sales as it sought to triple the size of its finance sector by the end of the decade.

Under its first 10-year Financial Sector Master Plan published in 2001, Malaysia's banks and brokerages were encouraged to merge as rules were gradually eased and more licenses were granted, Bloomberg reported.

Several international lenders currently own stakes in Malaysian lenders. Australia & New Zealand Banking Group holds 23.8 percent of AMMB Holdings, while Hong Kong's Bank of East Asia has 23.5 percent ownership in Affin Holdings.

New Frontiers of Investing

[12 July 2012 at 17:00 vikram2012 1 comment](#)

[Vikram Madan](#) | [KF18](#) | [Indonesia](#)

It's been three weeks since I arrived in the bustling metropolis that is Jakarta, and I was very fortunate to have a wonderful introduction to Indonesia and Southeast Asia in general. During my first week, I attended the Wharton Global Alumni Forum in Jakarta. The Wharton Business School at the University of Pennsylvania is my Alma mater, and it happened to be a very exciting coincidence that the forum overlapped with my time here. I got to learn about the dynamism of the Indonesian economy as well as the newest forms of social investment – timely as I'm currently supporting a start-up social enterprise, [PT Ruma](#), as part of my Kiva Fellowship.



Indonesia's Vice President addressing the Forum

In a session titled "New Frontiers in Investing," I heard about the newest innovations in socially-oriented investment. It was refreshing to see the fusion between profit motive and social impact, and despite the small size or early stage of these efforts, there is clearly a foundational momentum building around the double bottom line in finance. Specifically, I learned about socially-oriented private equity investors and the creation of a social investment exchange.

One of the private equity firms, [Fairways Capital](#), is based here in Indonesia. The firm has invested in two innovative social enterprises in Indonesia. The first caters to the savings habits of rural Indonesians. It allows them to cash in the gold that they are often stuffing under their figurative mattresses in the form jewelry, coins, etc. The other company finances fertilizer for farmers in an innovative manner. The fertilizer is provided upfront free of charge to the farmers, and then the firm is paid back after the harvest. It participates in the downside risk as well as the upside potential of the crop yield, so the mechanism alleviates some of the risk for farmers.

Another interesting private equity investor is [Leapfrog Investments](#), which manages a \$125 million fund for investments in [microinsurance](#) companies. The firm seeks to facilitate the provision of insurance to world's underserved communities, which Lloyds Insurance estimates to range somewhere between 1.5 and 3 billion people. Among its portfolio companies are [AllLife Insurance](#), which pioneered the insuring of HIV-positive individuals in South Africa, and [Shoism CCL](#), which provides [microinsurance](#) and other low-cost, high-quality financial services to 10 million Indians, 98% of whom are using financial services for the first time.

The most innovative institution at the session was [Impact Investment Exchange Asia](#), which will launch this year. The beauty of this institution is that it connects socially-oriented investors and social institutions in a central clearinghouse, which itself lends credibility to the investors and the institutions. For-profit social institutions will have the choice of listing stock shares or bonds. In the former, they incentivize the investor by paying dividends, while in the latter they will pay back principal and interest. Non-profit institutions can list bonds for which they will only repay the principal. One of the key elements of the institutional framework will be the requirement to provide investors with third-party audited financials and social impact reports.

There is still a very long path before us in terms of alleviating the significant disparity in livelihoods that exists in the world today. There is no doubt that financial markets will play a critical, catalytic role in this story. It is certainly amazing to see the innovation to date at, for example, the aforementioned institutions and other amazing organizations like Kiva, but rest assured – this is just the beginning.

[Vikram Madan](#) is Kiva Fellow stationed with [PT Ruma](#), a social enterprise giving micro-entrepreneurs the resources they need to sell mobile airtime and other technology services in Jakarta, Indonesia. He has a broad-based interest in improving the provision of financial services to underserved communities. Find out how [you can become a Kiva Fellow](#), or learn more about Kiva and microfinance at [kiva.org](#).

MEDIA MONITORING

Media: Kiva Stories from the Field

Title: *New Frontiers of Investing*

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<http://fellowsblog.kiva.org/2012/07/12/newfrontiersinvesting/>

MEDIA MONITORING

Media: The Star (Malaysia)

Title: *Asia in 'better state of readiness'*

Page:

<http://biz.thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2012/6/23/business/11536771&sec=business>

Asia in 'better state of readiness'

PETALING JAYA: Asian countries are in a "better state of readiness" to deal with shocks in the global economy as a result of the wide-ranging reforms it pursued in the aftermath of the Asian financial crisis, said [Bank Negara governor Tan Sri Dr Zeti Akhtar Aziz](#).

"The effectiveness of these reforms was put to test during the recent global crisis. While affected by the crisis, the effects on the domestic economies and financial systems have been relatively contained.

"Importantly, financial intermediation has not been disrupted, and the financial systems have continued the supply of credit to support the real economy," she said in her keynote address at the Wharton Global Alumni Forum in Jakarta, Indonesia.

"The building of sufficient capital and liquidity buffers during good times provided the ability to support the continued credit intermediation process. Improved regulatory and supervisory approaches, underpinned by enhanced governance and risk management practices, have enhanced financial stability in the region.

"Continued efforts were also made to further advance financial sector development in the region. In particular, the development of the domestic bond market has served to reinforce the foundations for financial stability in Asia.

"Financial activities have also remained generally anchored by productive real economic activities. In addition to the region's strong external position, high international reserves and more flexible exchange rates have also enabled Asia to absorb and adjust to changing external conditions," Zeti said.

While noting that Asia's openness made it vulnerable to adverse developments in the external environment, she said the region's increasing cohesiveness was a core strength and source of stability.

Speeches



<http://wapresri.go.id/index/preview/pidato/148>

Jumat, 22 Juni 2012

Welcome Speech DR. Boediono, Vice President, Republic Of Indonesia at Wharton Global Alumni Forum

Jakarta, 22 June 2012

Good morning ladies and gentlemen, alumni and friends of the Wharton School.

I warmly welcome all delegates to the 2012 Wharton Global Alumni Forum in Jakarta. For those traveling from overseas: Selamat Datang, welcome to Indonesia.

This is the first time Wharton's alumni forum is held in Indonesia. It marks a very significant milestone in Wharton's presence, contribution, and role in Indonesia and its fast growing economy.

This Forum is held during a pivotal period in Indonesia's economic development. Indonesian economy was battered into a very bad shape during the 1998 Asian Economic Crisis. Since then, Indonesian government and its leaders have learnt the lessons and managed to steer Indonesian economy prudently that resulted into a much stronger economic numbers.

We survived 2008 global financial crisis well. In the current European financial crisis, Indonesia still manages to key in over 6% GDP growth, a number that government in other regions wish to put in their rapport.

The Economist magazine calls it the Komodo economy after our unique species of giant lizard. It is meant to characterize an economy that is resilient, buoyant and (surprisingly) agile. But yes, Komodo also bites, unfortunately.

This result does not come out of luck. It came from hard work of both government and private sectors. Many of our government companies have been privatized or publicly listed to improve its governance and professionalism. Six of our government owned companies are in Fortune 500 Global Companies.

Yet Indonesia holds many more promises in store. The country's consumer, infrastructure, and resources sectors will continue to grow rapidly and provide opportunities for investment and trade. Indonesia's large consumer and growing middle class is well documented. But consider also that Indonesians now only consumes 7 Kg of meat per capita per year. When compared to the 47 Kg per year that Malaysians consumes per capita, the growth potential is very obvious.

Consider also our financial sector. Indonesia has a very well-capitalized and well-regulated banking sector. It also has 120 banks active in the market.

Therefore it is ironic that there are less than 15 million credit cards in the market, owned by 7 million people. This type of statistics repeats itself throughout the financial sector – personal loan, life

insurance, securities, and so on.

In tourism, Indonesia's potential is boundless and is barely touched. With over 13,000 tropical islands visitors and investors will always find an unspoiled reef or a hidden beach waiting to be discovered.

Indonesia also has tremendous needs for infrastructure. In fact, this is the most immediate binding constraint of our growth. Based on our projections, Indonesia will need 25,000 Megawatt of additional power by 2020, about half of these will come from renewable geothermal energy, and over 10,000 km of additional road in a few years, new airports, ports, train system, among other things.

The government is committed to implement its Public-Private partnership in developing these and other infrastructure projects.

The Wharton community –its faculty, students, and alumni-- have been accumulating a massive pool of knowledge in economic management. Over the years we have seen many breakthroughs and mistakes done by different governments and companies around the world. These experiences have been well documented and researched extensively at Wharton.

That extraordinary pool of knowledge and expertise should be shared. We therefore would like to extend our invitation to Wharton academics, students and alumni to take a more active role and work directly with our government to advise, coach, train, and in general share knowledge with our public sector so that we can make better decisions for Indonesia's future.

Intellectually, Indonesia represents a gigantic social laboratory with its one-trillion-dollar economy and counting, a young democracy in the process of massive transition from a very centralized, authoritarian regime to a vibrant democracy and decentralization, with all of its upsides and downsides.

This is a place where a sheer intellectual power and competing socio-political and economic policies are put in practice. It is a very fertile ground for academic inquiry.

I would therefore like to call on the Wharton school to establish a faculty research fund in Philadelphia to study Indonesia and to make possible continued collaboration with academic counterparts at Indonesian universities.

The fund can facilitate faculties, current students, and alumni to contribute some of their time to work on our public policy issues. The impact of such an establishment for Indonesia and Wharton cannot be underestimated. I am sure that the research fund can count on the financial support of friends of both Wharton and Indonesia.

My call to public service also extends to our alumni in Indonesia, so few of whom currently work in the public sector. Our government and state owned companies are open to former businessmen and academics where you can contribute for this great cause of building our great nation.

I am pleased to note that the environment will be one of the key topics of this conference.

The President and I have pledged our commitment to preserve and protect the natural environment and resources of Indonesia for the benefits of the people of Indonesia and all the future generations. Globally Indonesia is at the forefront of sustainable development movement.

Wharton is well known for its commitment to sustainable development and environmental protection. I note with pleasure and extend my gratitude for Wharton's institutional commitment to this important topic through the work of its faculty and especially the Initiative for Global Environmental Leadership.

You may already know that I was a graduate student at Wharton more than three decades ago. I still remember the wise and inspirational professors who encouraged me to think rigorously, analytically and ethically.

I have used and still use many of the things I learned at Wharton for the betterment of the people of Indonesia. Wharton is a great School, and I hope many more young Indonesians would be as fortunate as I was to gain such a rewarding experience.

In closing, I wish to thank Dean Robertson and all Wharton board members, who have chosen Jakarta as its place for Global Forum.

Hopefully, this event can bring an ever closer and productive relationship between Indonesia and Wharton with its vast network of alumni and business connections.

I wish you a wonderful conference,

Thank you

**Vice President of The Republic of Indonesia
Boediono**

**“Asia in the World:
Sustaining the Region’s Transformative Momentum”**

**Keynote Address at the
Wharton Global Alumni Forum**

Dr. Zeti Akhtar Aziz
Governor, Bank Negara Malaysia

Jakarta, Indonesia
22 June 2012

The global economy is experiencing a period of profound change. Asia is very much at the centre of this global change. Asia’s changing role in the global economy has not only been in terms of its growing size, but also in terms of its influence in global economic and financial developments. The issue before us is whether Asia will continue its transformative momentum over the medium to longer term, to become an increasingly important source of global growth and stability.

Ladies and gentlemen,

2. It is my very great honour and pleasure to be here in Jakarta to speak at this Wharton Global Alumni Forum. Exactly a decade ago¹, I was actually

¹ The speech was delivered on April 24, 2002

invited to speak on the same subject on the state and future of Asia at the Wharton School in Philadelphia. Then, having just emerged from the Asian financial crisis, the region was again being challenged by a series of economic and financial shocks, in particular, the bursting of the dot com bubble in the United States in the year 2000. Observers had questioned the sustainability of the region's medium and longer term growth prospects.

3. Now, five years into the global financial crisis, Asia is faced with an even more challenging and uncertain global environment, as significant spillovers originating from Europe and the United States are being felt by the region. Again, questions on the sustainability of the region's economic growth prospects are being raised. My remarks today will focus on the new challenges that are confronting Asia, and whether its resilience built in this decade will now enable Asia to rise to these greater and more complex challenges.

Challenges Arising from Global Spillovers

Ladies and gentlemen,

4. Given the degree of openness of most of the Asian economies, Asia is highly integrated with the global economy. While Asia benefited from this

openness, it also resulted in the region being more vulnerable to global financial and economic developments. Many previous episodes of economic recession and crisis were triggered by external shocks, which at times exacerbated and amplified domestic vulnerabilities. These include the commodity price shocks in the 1970s and '80s, the large swings of destabilising capital flows in the 1990s, the bursting of the tech bubbles and the SARs epidemic in the early 2000s, and finally the global recession which saw an unprecedented decline in global trade.

5. The ongoing global financial and economic crisis is resulting in turbulence in the international financial markets. In part, this is emanating from the global policy spillovers arising from the unprecedented monetary easing, which has resulted in surges of capital inflows in search of higher returns in a low interest rate environment. This is followed by reversals arising from the deleveraging efforts to reduce public and private indebtedness. These volatile capital flows in the international financial markets have increased the volatility in exchange rates and asset markets. The low international interest rate environment has also been a factor that has increased the prospect for the financialisation of commodity markets.

6. Finally, there is the impact of the potential unintended consequences of the global financial regulatory reforms. The effort to implement the new global regulatory reforms is already underway in Asia, with many jurisdictions making significant progress. These reforms are aimed to significantly enhance financial institutional soundness and safeguard financial stability. Concerns have, however, been raised on the unintended consequences that may arise in the emerging economies, including its potential ramifications on the real economy. This underscores the importance to implement these reforms cautiously, including the need to conduct impact and behavioural studies, and to consider how the national implementation of these global standards should reflect the respective domestic experiences and circumstances.

Factors Underlying the Transformation of Asia

Ladies and gentlemen,

7. Asia's rapid growth trajectory over several decades has been underpinned by a number of fundamental characteristics. These same characteristics are still present and will continue to support the ongoing transformation that is currently taking place. More recently, distinct strategies have been implemented to strengthen further the

macroeconomic fundamentals and financial system soundness in the region. These stronger foundations, of steady growth, low unemployment, relatively low inflation, and strong and more developed financial systems, have strengthened Asia's resilience and its ability to manage external vulnerabilities. They have placed Asia today in a stronger position to secure and sustain its future growth and stability, compared to a decade ago

8. Three prominent characteristics that are common to most countries in the region have contributed to Asia's economic success. First and most important is the economic flexibility of Asia – the ability to adjust to changing conditions without being weighed down by structural impediments and policy rigidities. The significant investment in productivity enhancements and technology is complemented by the high degree of capital and labour mobility. Financial reforms for deregulation and greater market orientation and liberalisation have also facilitated the region to continually shift resources to new areas of comparative advantage. These have not only enhanced Asia's competitiveness, but also yielded a more diversified economic structure. More recently, the policy strategy has been to strengthen domestic demand as an important driver of growth. This will serve to anchor Asia's growth prospects. As domestic demand strengthens,

Asia is transitioning from being global producers to becoming global consumers. This trend will also contribute towards more balanced global growth.

9. Asia is one of the most diverse regions in the world – in terms of market size, stage of development, resource endowment, economic structure, financial sector development, and market systems. Asia has leveraged on the complementarities arising from this diversity. This is reflected in the increased cross-border production networks in Asia, where substantial gains have been experienced from the region being involved in the entire supply chain for a wide range of products and services. Increased intra-regional trade and investment over the recent decade has also resulted in a more diversified export structure – in terms of markets and products. Going forward, this diversity will continue to present significant opportunities in the form of large and growing markets across a wide spectrum of goods and services

10. Accounting for 60 percent of the world's population, Asia is by far the most populous region of the world. This demographic advantage is a key economic asset for the region. In this current decade, a young middle class

population has emerged, and it is growing both in number and in affluence. Asia's current middle class of 500 million people is projected to increase by more than six-fold, to exceed 3 billion people, by 2030. This tremendous increase in scale will significantly raise Asia's potential to be important consumers in the global economy. In parallel, urbanisation and infrastructure development will reinforce this trend. This increase in consumption and the greater need for investment will anchor the growing importance of domestic demand in Asia.

Ladies and gentlemen,

11. These fundamentals have been reinforced by the implementation of distinct strategies that have been undertaken in this recent decade following the Asian financial crisis, to strengthen the region's ability to manage external shocks. The effectiveness of these reforms was put to test during the recent global crisis. While affected by the crisis, the effects on the domestic economies and financial systems have been relatively contained. Importantly, financial intermediation has not been disrupted, and the financial systems have continued the supply of credit to support the real economy.

12. Following the Asian financial crisis, wide-ranging financial reforms were undertaken to strengthen the financial systems of the region. The building of sufficient capital and liquidity buffers during good times provided the ability to support the continued credit intermediation process. Improved regulatory and supervisory approaches, underpinned by enhanced governance and risk management practices, have enhanced financial stability in the region. Enhanced surveillance arrangements and a wider range of policy tools have placed policymakers in better state of readiness to deal with problems in the financial system pre-emptively. Macroprudential policies have also been extensively relied upon to mitigate the risks from excesses and imbalances in the financial system. Continued efforts were also made to further advance financial sector development in the region. In particular, the development of the domestic bond market has served to reinforce the foundations for financial stability in Asia. Financial activities have also remained generally anchored by productive real economic activities. In addition to the region's strong external position, high international reserves and more flexible exchange rates have also enabled Asia to absorb and adjust to changing external conditions.

13. The increasing cohesiveness of Asia is also a core strength and source of stability for the region. Steps have been intensified during this recent decade for greater financial integration. The motivation for greater financial integration is not only to unlock the growth potential of the region, but to achieve more effective and efficient intermediation of funds in the region, particularly by channelling the large surplus funds in the region to productive investments in the region. This would also support regional economic integration. While Asia's trade with economies outside the region has doubled since 2000, intra-Asia trade has tripled. Now, more than fifty five percent of Asia's total export is within the region. Intra-regional investment activity has also increased significantly during this decade.

14. It is important to recognise that the approach to a more integrated Asia is different from that adopted by Europe. In the early 2000s, a study undertaken by the ASEAN ten economies concluded that the region did not have the preconditions for a single currency. A different route would therefore be taken to achieve greater integration. For the ASEAN region, it would involve a sequenced liberalisation of the financial sector and capital account, and the development of regional financial markets and financial infrastructure including the regional payments and settlement system. This

arrangement also allows for a gradual pace of integration to ensure domestic readiness and the flexibility to take into account the prevailing conditions and stage of development of the participating financial system. Regional collaborative efforts also have been significantly enhanced in the area of crisis management. The region is now well ahead in the areas of regional surveillance and supervisory arrangement, and in crisis prevention, management and resolution. Regional support mechanisms have also been established. There are also regional institutional arrangements in place for the active sharing of information on the emerging risks to regional stability and on building domestic capacities and to coordinate regional responses in the event of eminent risks to the region. These efforts will be further strengthened into the future.

Islamic Finance as a Growth Area in Asia

Ladies and Gentlemen,

15. The rapid integration of Islamic finance into the international financial system is a growing feature in the financial landscape of Asia. Developments in several emerging economies in Asia have seen the rapid expansion of Islamic finance. Global Islamic financial assets are now estimated to be more than 1 trillion US dollars. While more than 60 percent

of the world's Muslim population is in Asia, the interest in Islamic finance transcends to beyond this community. The inherent principle of Islamic finance, which requires financial transactions to be accompanied by underlying economic activity, ensures the close link between the expansion in financial assets with the real economy. It also increases its potential in fostering sustainable growth. This has positioned Islamic finance to be well-anchored to serve the real economy, and enhances its potential as a sustainable and stable form of financial intermediation.

16. With the intensification of the internationalisation of Islamic finance, it has an increasing role in bridging economies through the mobilisation and channelling of funds to productive investment activities across borders. More than 600 Islamic financial institutions operate in more than 75 countries. The sukuk market is fast becoming an important platform for international fund raising and investment activities that are generating increased cross-border flows. From an outstanding amount of 33 billion US dollars in 2006, the sukuk market has expanded to 180 billion US dollars by the end of 2011, of which 66 percent originated from Asia. There has also been a growing trend for multi-currency sukuk issuances in Asia, attracting global investors to participate in this market.

17. In reinforcing the internationalisation of Islamic finance, global initiatives have been taken to strengthen its institutional and international infrastructure, with emphasis in ensuring financial stability. International prudential standards and best practices have been issued by the Islamic Financial Services Board, which was established in 2002. The industry is also guided by international accounting standards that have been issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions, which was established in 1990. The International Islamic Liquidity Management Corporation (IILM), established in 2010, is a further global collaborative effort to enhance liquidity management in the Islamic financial system.

Conclusion

Ladies and gentlemen,

18. To fully realise the Asian potential, continuing the transformative momentum of the region will not be complete without ensuring that the benefits of development are widely shared. Experience has shown, even in the advanced economies, that when inequality is high and a significant proportion of the population is excluded from the opportunity to participate meaningfully in income and wealth generation, instability follows. To ensure

that rapid economic growth and transformation does not further widen the social divide and disenfranchise those who remain excluded from its benefits, access to high-quality, healthcare, social security and financial inclusion is now an important focus of the region.

19. The contour of the global economy is fundamentally changing amidst mounting challenges and continued uncertainties. In this environment, Asia has become an important source of stability. While the region is affected by the ongoing economic and financial crisis originating from Europe and the United States, the Asian region continues to remain on a growth trajectory, although at a more modest level. Greater regional cohesiveness and cooperation, however, has enhanced Asia's potential to address these new challenges that are confronting the region. The success of the region is not only in the interest of the Asian economies, but the world.

Thank you.

Bank Negara Malaysia
22 June 2012

Knowledge@Wharton Report

Special Report

ASIA GROWS, BUT HOLDS ITS BREATH

Special Report

ASIA GROWS, BUT HOLDS ITS BREATH

Emerging economies such as China, India and Indonesia have been on a roll for the past few years. Their GDP has been growing at a robust pace while the U.S. and Europe have been struggling to recover from the financial crisis of 2008. Today, while these economies are still growing, the pace is beginning to slacken. Trepidation is the dominant mood.

In this special report, prepared to coincide with Wharton's Global Alumni Forum in Jakarta, Knowledge@Wharton explores these issues in detail. The report features an overview of the strengths and challenges of the fast-growing Indonesian economy as well as trends in consumer spending and commodities trading, the twin engines of growth in that country. In addition, the report analyzes what a slowdown in China might mean for the world economy and examines the key issues facing China's financial system. It also looks at Microsoft's growth strategy in India and the lessons it holds for companies that seek new opportunities in emerging markets in these challenging times.



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Indonesia's Economy Is Surging Forward, but Challenges Abound

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With GDP growth of more than 6% expected this year, Indonesia's economy is stronger than it has been in years. The country is soon expected to join the club of nations with an annual GDP of more than \$1 trillion, and foreign direct investment is at a record high. The stock market is booming and net foreign debt is less than 10% of GDP. Still, according to experts from Wharton and elsewhere, Indonesia faces several challenges. The country will need to continue economic reforms in order to sustain its performance.

China's Antiquated Financial System: The Creaking Grows Louder

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China's 30-year economic miracle is now up against an antiquated financial system that threatens to hold it back. If the country is to fulfill its aspirations to move from a low-wage manufacturing and export-based economy to a higher-margin, knowledge-based economy, it will take a far more efficient financial system to support the innovation needed to advance. And that requires a new financial relationship with the rest of the world, based on trust and transparency. A big question is whether that is politically possible yet.

Ravi Venkatesan: Winning in India Can Help Companies Win Globally

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Under Ravi Venkatesan's leadership from 2004 to 2011, Microsoft India's revenues grew fivefold and the country became one of the fastest growing markets for the software firm. Last year, the 49-year-old Venkatesan quit as chairman of Microsoft India to explore new ground. He is now working on a book about why it is imperative for multinationals to succeed in India. In an interview with India Knowledge@Wharton, Venkatesan suggests that the capabilities that companies develop in India can help them win all over the world.

Twin Engines: How Consumer Spending and Commodities Drive Indonesia's Growth

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Domestic consumption accounts for almost two-thirds of Indonesia's gross domestic product, while sales of lucrative commodities – such as coal, palm oil and gold – make up much of the remaining third. Rising prices for the natural resources that Indonesia has in abundance have helped push millions of people into the middle class, increasing their purchasing power and driving a boom in sales of everything from cars to cosmetics to air travel.

China's Gravity-defying Economy: How Hard Will It Fall?

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As China's high-octane economy shifts into lower gear, virtually everyone agrees that the double-digit, supercharged boom years are drawing to a close. Speculation over the possibility of a so-called "hard landing" for the country flourishes with each boom and bust cycle, only to die down as China's growth revs up again. This time, however, both external and internal factors — including global conditions, domestic politics and financial trends — are reinforcing the downturn. Many experts warn that without some painful reforms, there will be worse trouble to come.



Indonesia's Economy Is Surging Forward, but Challenges Abound

In the middle of Jakarta stands a statue of Krishna and Arjuna, central characters in the *Mahabharata*, the Indian epic. They are on a chariot pulled by 11 horses in full gallop. It is an appropriate metaphor for the Indonesian economy, which has surged forward to its highest level in years. While growth is expected to be 6.1% in 2012, on June 7 the *Jakarta Globe* reported the government reckons it to be 7.2% next year. (World Bank estimates previously had suggested 6.4% growth in GDP in 2013.)

That's not all. By the end of this year or early next year, Indonesia may join the club of 15 countries with an annual GDP of more than \$1 trillion. In 2011, foreign direct investment reached a record \$19.3 billion and exports grew by 29%, reaching \$203.62 billion. Fitch Ratings in December granted Indonesia an investment-grade credit rating after 14 years of junk status, and Moody's Investors Service followed in January.

Indonesia's net foreign debt is now less than 10% of GDP, and a real possibility exists that the country might become a net creditor by the end of next year. Moreover, Indonesia's stock market is booming. It was one of Asia's best-performing markets, gaining 3.2% at a time when other exchanges suffered due to the global financial crisis. In April, the World Bank noted that "despite both domestic and international risks, Indonesia's economic fundamentals are solid."

Indonesia has seen rapid economic growth before — but the country also faces several risks and challenges. Experts at Wharton and

elsewhere wonder whether this growth is sustainable. Philip M. Nichols, a professor of legal studies and business ethics at Wharton, is upbeat. He believes Indonesia's large internal market has enabled the country to weather the global economic crisis relatively unscathed. According to him, Indonesia is finally beginning to climb out of the "institutional hole" that it found itself in pre-1997 when rapid growth papered over deep faults and eventually led to a crash. Indonesia's large internal market — two-thirds of its consumption is internal — makes its economy resilient. Furthermore, the country has better institutions, less distortion and greater reliance on markets.

Indonesia's large internal market — two-thirds of its consumption is internal — makes its economy resilient.

Indonesia is in the middle of an unprecedented consumer boom. Scooters, cars, smartphones, ice-creams and skincare products are all in demand. The middle class is growing, and newly affluent Indonesians are spending. Big brand names are visible on televisions, bill boards and on Jakarta's streets. When it comes to commodities, the growth of China and India has given a fillip to the Indonesian economy. Both demand coal and gas while the entire world is hungry for palm oil.

Dutch Disease?

While commodities are driving growth, they are also creating the risk of a Dutch disease for Indonesia. The Dutch disease refers to the fact that an increase in exploitation of natural resources leads to a decline in the manufacturing sector in the economy due to exchange rate appreciation. Manufacturing has lagged behind almost every other sector of the Indonesian economy. This is unhealthy in the long term, according to Richard J. Herring, co-director of the Wharton Financial Institutions Center, who believes Indonesia should focus on infrastructure and human capital formation to wean itself away from its resource base. Other regional competitors, such as Vietnam, have been focusing on education and infrastructure while Indonesia has been lagging behind on both fronts.

Indonesia ranks 124th out of the 187 countries surveyed by the 2011 Human Development Index. Apart from the University of Indonesia, its universities have slipped in the 2011 World University Rankings. The overall level of educational attainment is relatively low; some 50% of the labor force has an elementary school certificate or lower. Only 40% of the labor force has secondary education and a little more than 5% has diplomas and university degrees. This leads to a problem of labor underutilization, such as unemployment and underemployment.

These challenges are compounded by a shortage of infrastructure. Indonesia desperately needs ports, roads, railways, power and broadband. Broadband use is only about 18% of all Internet users in Indonesia. More importantly, while its neighbors are busy building new ports or expanding old ones, Indonesia appears to be lagging behind. The World Bank's Logistics Performance Index ranked Indonesia at 75th out of a total of 155 countries surveyed. Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines and Vietnam are all ranked above it, and the differential is only likely to increase as they are all investing in infrastructure.

Role of Government

As a young democracy, Indonesia's government institutions are still evolving. The highly decentralized political system makes decision making arduous and protracted. Forging

institutions for a sprawling archipelago with a population of 240 million people from more than 300 ethnic groups speaking 737 languages is tough. This is made tougher because of the legacy of Dutch colonial rule followed by decades of authoritarian rule after independence in 1945. Indonesia has a gargantuan bureaucracy that is often criticized for acting too slowly.

To add to Indonesia's woes, its political system is fragmented. President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is the head of a six-party coalition who seeks to rule by consensus, but this is often difficult to achieve because of conflicting agendas. Politicians draw their power from patronage, which means that there is an incentive to create policies that benefit wealthier segments of the population.

Consider fuel subsidies, for example. According to the 2009 household survey conducted by the World Bank, 40% of the direct benefits to households from fuel subsidies go to the richest 10% of households, and less than 1% of the subsidies go to the bottom 10%. Further, with the price of Brent crude oil topping \$105 a barrel, fuel subsidies are costing the exchequer a huge sum. Recent attempts to cut back the subsidies have resulted in street protests and parliamentary rebellion. As a result, fuel subsidies remain unchanged. In light of the continuing high price of oil, Shubham Chaudhuri, the World Bank's lead economist in Indonesia, remarked last month that the government would end up spending between \$20 billion and \$30 billion every year on subsidies instead of using funds "for roads, health care, alternate energy sources and helping poor households."

Corruption poses another challenge for growth. For instance, Muhammad Nazaruddin, the former treasurer of the ruling party, was convicted in April of defrauding the exchequer to the tune of \$365 million by inflating construction tenders for the 2011 Southeast Asian Games. He claims that he did this to raise funds for the party and not for personal gain. Senior party members and even ministers are now suspects in this scandal, which, according to *The New York Times*, has "riveted the nation and shaken the party of President Yudhoyono."

What will this combination of growth potential and serious challenges mean for Indonesia's future? According to Herring, "Indonesia could be one of the leading economies in the world," but to get there, the country will need to implement reforms. At the moment, the International Financial Corporation and World Bank rankings for doing business place Indonesia at number 129 out of a total of 183 countries. The same index ranks Indonesia at 155th for starting a business, at 156th for enforcing contracts and at 161st for getting electricity.

With reforms, over time, things are likely to get better. A new land acquisition act was passed in

December. This is likely to increase spending on infrastructure, and already there are signs that this is beginning to happen.

One of Indonesia's greatest strengths is its culture of tolerance. No other Islamic country has a statue of Krishna, who is revered by millions of Hindus, in the middle of its capital. If the country can build upon such strengths while also being mindful of its challenges, there is a strong chance that the metaphorical chariot will continue to speed forward without faltering.





China's Antiquated Financial System: The Creaking Grows Louder

In April, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao took aim at China's powerful state-owned banks. According to Reuters, he said at a discussion with local businesses: "Frankly, our banks make profits far too easily. Why? Because a small number of major banks occupy a monopoly position, meaning one can only go to them for loans and capital. That's why right now, as we're dealing with the issue of getting private capital into the finance sector, essentially, that means we have to break up their monopoly."

Wen's attack on China's big banks, followed two weeks later by the Chinese central bank's move to widen the renminbi-to-dollar trading range from 0.5% to 1%, raises the question of whether China is about to accelerate bank and financial system reforms. Against the backdrop of the spectacular fall of Chongqing Communist Party boss Bo Xilai, who upheld the heavy hand of the state-owned enterprises in the economy, and the dramatic escape of political prisoner Chen Guangcheng, are liberal reformers now gaining momentum as China undergoes its next leadership transition this fall?

"The fall of Bo Xilai pushes up reform forces in the Chinese party, government and society, and that's a good sign."

— Hoest Loechel, professor, Frankfurt School of Finance and Management; visiting professor, China Europe International Business School (CEIBS)

Experts say further financial liberalization is in the cards, as both domestic and external pressures mount. "The fall of Bo Xilai pushes up reform forces in the Chinese party, government and society, and that's a good sign," says Hoest Loechel, professor at Frankfurt School of Finance and Management in Germany and a visiting professor at the China Europe International Business School (CEIBS) in Shanghai. Pieter Bottelier, senior adjunct professor at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) and former World Bank chief of resident mission in Beijing, predicts: "Liberalization of bank interest rates could come very soon, by the end of the year, linked to further internationalization of the renminbi (RMB)." He notes that the People's Bank of China (PBOC) says the time is right for China to open its capital account in phases, starting over the next three years, transitioning to full financial liberalization in five to 10 years.

To date, the state-dominated financial sector has funded the extraordinary growth in China's real economy, averaging 10% a year over the last 30 years. "The striking thing about China's reform model is that they have used the financial sector as a tool to achieve reform in the real economy," says Bottelier. But, says Gary Liu, deputy director of the China Europe International Business School's Lujiazui International Finance Research Center in Shanghai, this system can also end up holding back the domestic economy. "Soon, this lag in financial sector reform will drag down growth in the real economy," especially as China aspires to transition from a low-wage, investment-led, manufactured export-based

economy to a higher-margin, consumption-led, knowledge-based economy. “If you want innovation, one precondition is an efficient financial system,” Liu notes. “That’s why the U.S. is so strong in innovation, because U.S. companies, at whatever stage of growth, can borrow money — from private equity, banks or the stock market. In China, many small- to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have to bribe government officials to get loans.”

Though China’s top banks have acquired private shareholders via initial public offerings over the last decade, the government still controls bank deposit and lending rates, and maintains ownership stakes and considerable control of banks. The Big Five — the Bank of China, the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, China Construction Bank, Bank of Communications and Agricultural Bank of China — together dominate the sector with a 50% market share of total assets, according to Loechel. Under China’s controlled deposit and loan rates, banks receive a guaranteed spread of about three percentage points. In turn, the banks lend at favorable terms to state-owned enterprises, often for large infrastructure investments. About 90% of Chinese companies’ financing comes from bank loans, according to the World Bank.

Internal and External Pressures

Meanwhile, ordinary household savers are on the short end of the stick. Factoring in inflation, they earn negative interest rates of about 2% from their deposits. With China’s bank deposits totaling 80 billion RMB last year, that negative return amounts to \$1.6 trillion RMB, notes Liu. CK. Raising interest rates on household savings deposits would boost domestic consumption, drive growth and help alleviate social inequality.

Household-funded nation building can work as long as the economy is growing. But it can foment discontent when the economy starts slowing, say experts. “This kind of financial system can generate tremendously high levels of economic activity because it forces the household sector to subsidize borrowing costs very heavily,” says Michael Pettis, a professor at Peking University’s Guanghua School of Management, specializing in the Chinese financial system. “As long as growth

rates are high and the investment is not being wasted, this system is sustainable and wealth generating, but ... once we shift into a phase where investment is being misallocated, the system tends to generate unsustainable levels of debt.” Adds Wharton finance professor Franklin Allen: “The economy can keep growing at 7% to 8% per year by building infrastructure in Tier II and II cities, but China probably wants to start some reforms to make sure the economy doesn’t fall any further when that infrastructure development is completed.”

Meanwhile, external pressures are building, too. The biggest driver is China’s desire to internationalize its currency, says Allen. China must lessen its dependence on the U.S. dollar and euro, viewing both as becoming less reliable as a store of value for China’s massive foreign reserves. To internationalize the RMB, “China needs to open up the capital account, and let money in and out more easily,” Allen says.

To maintain a stable RMB-to-dollar exchange range so far, China has had to ensure that Chinese and U.S. interest rates do not diverge widely, to prevent higher Chinese interest rates from driving up the RMB’s value. Since that makes China unable to use interest rates as a monetary policy tool, the PBOC has relied primarily on administrative controls, such as bank reserve requirements and loan growth rate targets, to control inflation. Allowing greater exchange rate flexibility will open the way for more market-based interest rates in the domestic financial system — both for inflation control by the PBOC and for more efficient, market-driven capital allocation by the banks. “If China continues to be the world’s largest exporter and second-largest importer, and holds aspirations for RMB to be at least one of world’s reserve currencies, they have to make these changes to the financial system over the next five to 10 years,” says Wendy Dobson, a professor at the University of Toronto’s Joseph L. Rotman School of Management.

Yet, some experts say true liberalization cannot occur until banks stop performing the government’s fiscal functions. Yukon Huang, a former World Bank economist and now senior fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, D.C., notes

that government expenditure in Europe is 45% of GDP; in the U.S., 30% to 35%; and in China, only 28%. “How can a socialist economy have such a low share of government spending?” asks Huang. “Government spending is done through the banks.” While there is nothing wrong with government spending through the banks or the budget, “as long as the money is well spent,” he says, in the long run, “the broader question is how to reform the budget system. Are the country’s institutions strong enough” to be able raise and collect taxes, rather than relying on household bank deposits?

But, as Wharton management professor Marshall W. Meyer notes: “China rarely institutes sweeping reforms in one stroke. Maybe now is the time to experiment seriously in banking.” For now, to continue the path of financial liberalization, analysts are recommending that China take the following major steps:

Liberalize interest rates. A flexible exchange rate will bring pressures to liberalize bank interest rates. Wharton’s Allen anticipates China’s first step in bank reform is to lift controls on deposit and loan rates. That move could shrink the spread between the two from three to one percentage point, “challenging the business model of the big banks,” says Loechel. Today, about 80% of Chinese bank revenues come from lending, compared to an international average of 50%, he says. But Chinese banks can still thrive if they follow the example of the Bank of China, which already makes 30% of its revenues from asset management. If banks double their current commission business, even while their interest spreads decline and labor costs rise, the big Chinese banks will still have a greater return on assets than their Western counterparts, he says.

Promote private-sector lending. To address the pressing need to finance private SMEs, China should allow private investors to invest in the banking system, says Liu. The handful of privately owned Chinese banks, including China Minsheng Bank, Ping An Bank and Zhejiang Tailong Commercial Bank, are doing well, he notes. In March, Chinese officials named

Wenzhou in Zhejiang province a “special financial zone,” to encourage the growth of private lending institutions. Separately, the Supreme Court overturned its earlier death penalty ruling for Wu Ying, a Zhejiang-based entrepreneur accused of illegally raising money from private investors, signaling government openness to private-sector financing.

Create other capital markets. To give banks more competition, companies an alternative source of funding and households potentially higher-yielding investment vehicles, China should set up a corporate bond market, says Dobson. In March, China Securities Regulatory Commission chief, Guo Shuqing, said China could open up a junk bond market soon to help finance private SMEs. If so, China needs to strengthen the rule of law, says Dobson. “Financial markets are transparent and run on trust and confidence, based on rules and laws that are enforced,” she notes.

Strengthen bank supervision and deposit insurance. As China liberalizes its banking system, it must concurrently build bank supervisory capabilities, notes a former Morgan Stanley banker who has worked in Greater China for two decades. Widening the RMB trading band and liberalizing bank interest rates can take place relatively quickly, but developing strong supervision could take at least 10 years, including the training of competent personnel, he notes. Likewise, creating a deposit insurance system will help safeguard against potential banking crises.

As China faces its next leadership transition, these reforms are an economic imperative that even conservatives in power cannot overlook, say experts. “If China cannot reform its banks and financial sector, it will have a deep negative impact on economic development and for social stability,” says Loechel. But the magic elixir of these reforms may be the true test of leadership. Says Dobson: “The really hard part is you need the rule of law for a modern financial system, based on trust and transparency, to function. Whether it’s Bo Xilai or Chen Guangcheng, many roads can lead to political reform. That’s the great opportunity now and the great unknown.”



Ravi Venkatesan: Winning in India Can Help Companies Win Globally

Under Ravi Venkatesan's leadership from 2004 to 2011, Microsoft India's revenues grew fivefold and the country became one of the fastest growing geographies for the software firm. Last year, the 49-year-old Venkatesan quit as chairman of Microsoft India to explore new ground. He is now working on a book on why it is imperative for multinationals to succeed in India. Venkatesan suggests that the capabilities that companies develop in India can help them win all over the world.

In a conversation with India Knowledge@Wharton, he notes that India "may be one of the hardest markets [to break into] across the world, but if you succeed here, then you are like an Olympic athlete." Venkatesan is yet to finalize the title of his book, but the working title pretty much sums it up: Learning from Chaos. Win in India to Win Everywhere. The book is scheduled to be published later this year.

Prior to joining Microsoft, Venkatesan worked with U.S.-based engine and power generation firm Cummins for more than 16 years and was the chairman of Cummins India. He is currently a director on the boards of AB Volvo and Infosys Limited and is also a member of the advisory boards of the Harvard Business School and Bungee.

An edited transcript of the conversation follows:

India Knowledge@Wharton: Why did you think of this particular topic for your book?

Ravi Venkatesan: My original interest was to understand why India matters so little to most

multinational corporations (MNCs). This was a result of my contrasting experience at Cummins and Microsoft. While [his stints at both firms] were extremely successful, there was one big difference. At Cummins, India contributed close to 15% to 20% of global profits, while at Microsoft, India accounted for only 2%. As I looked around me, I found that a vast majority of MNCs in India are still subscale, with India contributing only around 1% of their global businesses. I was puzzled by this. Interestingly, the companies themselves think that they are successful here. They think they are doing well because they are growing here in the double digits, which is not the case in developed markets. Most of them say that they are at their target profitability [in India]. But the fact is, India still makes an irrelevantly small contribution. And that's what intrigued me.

"My original interest was to understand why India matters so little to most multinational corporations."

— Ravi Venkatesan

I then looked at a number of companies. For instance, I looked at Nokia, which went from a 65% market share [of the mobile phone market] in India to 30% in two years. I looked at General Electric (GE), which was the pioneer of outsourcing in India. But the 2000s was the "lost decade" for GE in this country. It hardly grew its revenues here during this period. [More recently, GE has been growing very strongly again in

India.] Then I looked at McDonalds. This is a company that has built its identity around the Big Mac — a beef product. It comes to a country that is largely vegetarian, where the cow is sacred and US\$1 is still a big price point for the mass market. And yet, it has created the fastest-growing restaurant chain in the country. So I began to look at why a few companies are spectacularly successful in India, while for others the revenues from India are largely irrelevant. I then started looking at what this could mean for them.

India Knowledge@Wharton: How do you define a “successful multinational” in India? Is it purely based on its revenues and market shares or are there other parameters also?

Venkatesan: If you look at major economies and growth rates, then China’s impact is crushingly dominant. India is next, even with our slowdown to below 7% [projected GDP growth for this fiscal year]. If a company’s revenues broadly reflect global GDP as an opportunity, then India as a market should contribute at least 10% to 15% of the new growth at a company on a global basis, China should contribute 35% to 40% and emerging markets as a whole should contribute around 50% to 65% of the growth. That’s a healthy portfolio. If you haven’t done this, it means that you have not got your engines working right. That’s metric number one.

When I looked at the really successful companies, I found that the CEOs of these companies were driven by the conviction that strategically they need to be a dominant player in this market. They need to be an early mover and build an unassailable leadership position before their competition. Those who come late get reduced to being marginal players. JCB Construction’s 60% share of construction equipment and Cummins 60%-plus share of engines and diesel generator sets are good examples of doing this right. So the second definition of success is that you had better be a market leader in the important economies of the world. And China and India are the most obvious ones.

The third piece is that the best companies are beginning to see that the capabilities they develop in India help them win around the world. I have begun to believe that this may be the single most important reason for a multinational

to figure out and crack the code in India. If you think about it, China is unique. You are not going to find too many countries in the world that are run like a company — where there is fantastic infrastructure and where the government tries to make things as predictable as possible. Many more countries resemble India more than they do China. India is all about getting things done despite the government, dealing with a difficult policy environment, working in an environment of extreme uncertainty and volatility, and dealing with people who have aspirations but don’t have disposable incomes. India may be one of the hardest markets across the world, but if you succeed here, then you are like an Olympic athlete. The capabilities that you develop here will help you win all over the world. I like how Stephen Elop [CEO] of Nokia put it: “India is like a petri dish for innovation. If we win here, we can win everywhere. Conversely, if we lose here, we could end up losing in lots of other markets.”

India Knowledge@Wharton: Does this mean that we are likely to see a lot more reverse innovation from India? Will this also be a measure of a company’s success in India?

Venkatesan: Yes. But it will not be restricted to innovation only in products. Like I said, it applies to dealing with uncertainty and unpredictability, it applies to how you grow and develop talent and how you build partnerships, and it applies to ... your management method to create an agile system in a large bureaucracy. All these parameters apply not just in other emerging markets but in developed markets as well. In the medium to long term, this may be the single most important reason for a company to succeed in India. The ROI [return on investment] on this will be greater than from the India market itself. It is no longer about the developed and developing markets; it is about the top of the pyramid everywhere and the middle and bottom of the pyramid everywhere.

India Knowledge@Wharton: When you studied the MNCs that have been successful in India, what did you find are the key factors for their success?

Venkatesan: At one level, the answer is obvious. Once the top of the pyramid is saturated, a company needs to address the middle. It needs to

make the necessary investments in supply chain and distribution, localize manufacturing, set up engineering capabilities, develop market specific products, localize management, empower the local team and so on. But doing all this [in India] is so different from how the company operates in other geographies, apart from China, that there is tremendous resistance to change. So the most important step is commitment from the global CEO. Unless the global CEO says that India is strategically important and personally commits to the India journey, things will not change. The India market is very hard. Every decade, there are seven or eight tough years and two to three good years. You have to survive the tough years and run hard in the good years. The CEO must have the vision and commitment to say that despite the chaos and the turbulence, we must stay invested. The CEO must realize that it is not just about winning in India. It is about leveraging India to win in other geographies.

Once the global CEO is committed, you have to get the next level of management engaged with the India story. Typically what works is that you take a transformational opportunity — like the IBM-Bharti outsourcing partnership — and make that your Trojan horse for transformation. You get the whole company focused on making it work. Also, like Dave Cote at Honeywell, you need to hold the presidents of global businesses accountable for growth and leadership in China and India - not just [for] meeting their [overall] numbers.

Also, if you want transformation, it's critical that the country head in India is someone totally trusted by the [top management], especially the global CEO. And he must have easy access to the global CEO. Otherwise, they will not listen to him; they will be tone deaf. This trust is even more important than market knowledge and an India network.

One of the most important attributes of the India CEO is courage. This is because almost on a daily basis, he will need to take a tough stand both internally and externally. For instance, even if the firm has frozen salaries globally, the India CEO must have the courage to say that his team deserves a raise because they have grown their market by 30%. If he doesn't have the courage, he will end up toeing the company line and

making a complete mess. In other geographies, the local CEOs don't need to make such tough calls on a daily basis because the company's business model and the country environment are well aligned.

Another vital quality of the local CEO is that he must be a person for whom India is not just a stepping stone to the big job: It *is* the big job. For this, the company also needs to do its bit. Nothing significant can be achieved in India in less than five to seven years. So the company has to say that India is important enough to let this person grow within the hierarchy without having to move him or her to another geography.

India Knowledge@Wharton: Why have so many multinationals not been able to adopt these measures?

Venkatesan: It is like health. We all know that we must eat right and exercise well, but most of us ignore it until the body sends us a big alarm. Many CEOs understand intellectually what needs to be done to win in India. But that is not enough. There needs to be an experiential moment of truth that gets the CEO committed to the country. This often happens when the global CEO spends enough time on the ground in India to see past the surface and get a visceral feel for the potential of the market. This is what happened with Sam Palmisano in IBM in 2003.

India Knowledge@Wharton: Does the success of a multinational in India depend on the sector in which it operates?

Venkatesan: Yes. In any country you have a spectrum of firms across B2C [business to consumers], B2B [business to business] and B2G [business to government]. The closer you are to B2C and B2B, the easier life is. There is less corruption, less harassment and less regulation. The closer you are to B2G, like infrastructure, the more harrowing it is. The more a business depends on access to natural resources like land, minerals or spectrum, the tougher it is for an MNC to succeed in India.

India Knowledge@Wharton: Isn't this true for other countries also?

Venkatesan: Yes, it is. But it is far more magnified in India.

India Knowledge@Wharton: Does the size, the age and the country of origin impact the success of a multinational in India in any way?

Venkatesan: I have some anecdotal evidence, but don't have robust data to support it. I have not seen any correlation of success with respect to age, but I think size does make a difference. Size is an advantage when it comes to making long-term investments and the ability to take risks. Country of origin also makes a difference. Western European countries, particularly Sweden, Germany, France and the U.K. have a history of being global. They also tend to take a longer-term view.

Scandinavian firms place a very high level of trust in their local managers and therefore are more willing to do things differently. American firms are globally oriented, but many of them are very arrogant. They take a very export-oriented and a one-size-fits-all approach. Korean [firms, such as] Hyundai and Samsung, do extremely well because they are willing to make big preemptive investments to win in India. Japanese firms, with a few exceptions, do badly; they are ultra-cautious and lack trust.

India Knowledge@Wharton: Are joint ventures a good way for companies to enter India?

Venkatesan: Yes. If you want scale and want to get to the middle of the pyramid fast, then joint ventures are a good vehicle provided you find the right partner with similar values. If you get the right partner, then [that firm] brings in the brand [recognition], the distribution capabilities, and policy and regulatory influence. All these are extremely important. Also, a strong partner allows the multinational to get the right balance between local and global. However, a bad partner can set you back many years; it's a lot about due diligence.

India Knowledge@Wharton: In what way is operating in China different for multinationals than operating in India?

Venkatesan: The biggest difference is the way one has to engage the government in China. There is also a massive part of the Chinese economy that is export-driven — this really doesn't exist in India beyond information technology services. China is a vastly bigger and more affluent market

with a much bigger middle class. In that sense, it's an easier market than India. But in almost everything else, it's pretty similar.

India Knowledge@Wharton: With increasing globalization, how important is it to have a globally integrated workforce?

Venkatesan: Having the whole workforce globally integrated is neither possible nor practical. What you need is a very high degree of cultural diversity ... at the senior level. What is important is to have a very strong talent flow around high potential leaders. Firms need to have India, China and other emerging markets as crucibles of leadership development and send the best and brightest of their top and middle-level people of any nationality to these countries.

You also need to move people around to build capabilities. So if you want to develop engineering capability, you must send your people to countries like Japan, Germany and the U.S. for two- to three-year assignments. But this is not easy to do. Companies need to have enlightened policies to make this happen.

India Knowledge@Wharton: Indian firms are now increasingly going global. In what way are their challenges different from companies based in other countries? What measures do they need to take to ensure a smooth passage?

Venkatesan: Everything I said about multinationals operating in India applies to Indian firms going global. Most Indian firms are not doing these things because they are in the first stage of globalization. I see it as a journey. They will go out, they will stub their toes and they will get burned. Then they will reflect and course correct.

India Knowledge@Wharton: Indian IT companies in particular are currently having a rough time in the U.S. Some analysts have suggested that it is the success and growing size of these companies that is attracting the adverse attention. What are your views on this? Is this part of the globalization journey?

Venkatesan: Yes. As long as you are small, you are below the radar. The problems start when you become big. The single biggest problem in developed markets today is jobs. If Indian firms want to operate at scale and over a long period

of time in developed markets, then they need to invest in creating jobs [in those markets]. This means that they need to localize their leadership and their teams as quickly as possible.

They also need to create large programs to give the local people skills and make them employable

in their core business. Further, they need to be seen as giving back to the communities in which they operate. They need to cultivate goodwill and policy influence there. And of course, they need to behave in a culturally sensitive manner. In America it must feel like an American company, in the U.K. like an English firm.





Twin Engines: How Consumer Spending and Commodities Drive Indonesia's Growth

In 2009, when Chris Kerrigan helped launch Brightspot, Jakarta's first pop-up market (short-term retail space), it was meant to inject some spice into the city's growing retail sector. Drawing on a concept that would help support up-and-coming Indonesian designers, he and his partners aimed to create a temporary shopping experience that might appeal to young consumers with rapidly rising disposable incomes. They were hoping for a party that would generate some sales. What they got was a sold-out show and demand that seemed unquenchable. "We knew immediately we were on to something," Kerrigan recalls.

Some 5,000 people attended that four-day event in 2009. Three years later, Brightspot drew 55,000 buyers, and Kerrigan and his team have expanded their operation to include a "curated" department store – or a collection of Indonesian designers grouped under a single shop – and two cafés.

"Indonesia's consumer economy is actually in better shape than that of China or India."

–Debnath Guharoy, Asia director, Roy Morgan Research

In many ways, their story is the story of Indonesia, Southeast Asia's biggest economy and one of Asia's fastest growing. In 2011, the economy grew by 6.5%, and economists

predict it will top 6% again by year's end. That the country has remained mostly sheltered from the economic crises impacting the United States and Europe is mainly because of the two things driving its economy: consumption and commodities.

Domestic consumption accounts for almost two-thirds of Indonesia's gross domestic product. Sales of lucrative commodities – such as coal, palm oil and gold – make up much of the remaining third. Rising prices for the natural resources that Indonesia has in abundance have helped push millions of people into the middle class, increasing their purchasing power and driving a boom in sales of everything from cars to cosmetics to air travel. "Indonesia's consumer economy is actually in better shape than that of China or India," said Debnath Guharoy, Asia director for Roy Morgan Research, an Australia-based market research company.

Money from the export of metals and minerals, particularly the thermal coal needed to feed China's 1.3 billion people, is what feeds the country's growth engine, he continued, while the consumer economy is what keeps the engine turning. "That motor will keep ticking over – and it will create wealth."

Growing Middle Class

Between 2003 and 2010, roughly 50 million people entered the middle-income bracket, defined by the World Bank as those who spend between \$2 and \$20 a day. In 2011, Indonesia's GDP per capita topped \$3,600, exceeding that of India, Asia's second largest consumer market after China.

Brands are now betting on the growth of those buyers to support sales of cappuccinos, cosmetics and home decorations. Established names like McDonald's and Dunkin Donuts have all registered strong profits over the past year, while shares in some retailers, such as Mitra Adiperkasa — which holds franchise rights to Burger King, Starbucks and department store Debenhams — have climbed more than 20%. Major international retailers are seeing that growth and are scrambling to get a foothold. Swedish retailer Ikea, for instance, plans to open its first Indonesian outlet in 2014.

Some of the strongest growth over the past year has come from the convenience store segment, particularly Tokyo-based 7-Eleven, which has more than 60 outlets in Jakarta and is aggressively expanding. Most of its clientele is under 30, and to reach them the brand has altered its marketing approach. It serves affordable ready-to-eat food and drinks for people on the go but also offers outdoor seating and Internet connectivity — an appeal to a culture partly defined by its love for social networking.

Outside Indonesia's major cities and among the sizeable low-end of the middle-income segment, purchasing decisions focus more on big-ticket items and daily needs. "If you own a television set, a refrigerator and a motorcycle or a car, you qualify in my mind as a middle-class home," notes Guharoy, who prefers to use those three pegs to define the middle class in emerging economies. Gauged in that way, Indonesia's middle class has grown from 28% of households to 45% since 2007. It is this segment that is driving sales of noodles, juices and household items, boosting profits at companies such as Unilever, Kraft and Nestle.

Given easier access to credit, the middle class is also propping up sales of cars and motorbikes, many of which now offer cheap new models to appeal to low-income earners. Car sales in Indonesia hit nearly 900,000 units in 2011, beating out Thailand to become the No. 1 car market in Southeast Asia, with sales projected to reach one million units by the end of this year. "Production and sales in Asia are double what they are in the U.S. and Europe," says Michael Dunne, a leading expert on Asian car markets, adding that Indonesia could be the next China

if it provides the incentives needed to attract outside investment. "The trick for Indonesia is to convince foreign investors that this is a good place to make money."

Booming Auto Sales

Signs are pointing in the right direction. Carmakers including Nissan, Toyota and General Motors have already pledged up to \$2 billion in the coming years to expand their manufacturing operations in the country, and they are not just coming here to produce cars for export. "People are looking at the domestic market," notes Jongkie Sugiarto, the co-chairman of the Association of Indonesia Automotive Industries and president director of Hyundai Motor Indonesia. Today the hottest auto market is for Toyota Avanza minivans that consumers are snapping up for around \$15,000. In five years, they will be spending \$20,000.

The biggest concern among investors is Indonesia's gross lack of infrastructure. While sales of cars and motorbikes have skyrocketed, road networks have barely expanded. A new land use law passed early this year will make it easier to procure land for the development of toll roads, and other much-needed infrastructure is still awaiting implementing regulation.

In addition, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has set out an ambitious \$400 billion 15-year development plan, nearly a quarter of which will go toward projects such as highways, ports and power plants. But a decision by Parliament in April to continue supporting fuel subsidies constrains the government's ability to redirect spending toward vital infrastructure and improve the country's business climate, which still ranks low on global indexes.

Airport expansion has been a top priority due in no small part to blistering growth in the airline industry. Last year, more than 68 million people took to the skies in Indonesia, growth of 15% from the year before. Industry analysts predict growth will continue at around 20% in the coming years. "Indonesia has huge potential," says Brendan Sobie, a senior analyst for Southeast Asia at the Center for Asia Pacific Aviation. "It's become one of the hottest markets in Asia."

Dozens of new airlines have been created since a 2004 regulation made it easier for new players to enter the market. In recent years, plane manufacturers looking to take advantage of strong growth have feted Indonesia at international air shows. Boeing and Airbus are competing for orders and offering training and maintenance support to major buyers Garuda and Lion Air, which recently signed a record \$22 billion deal for 230 Boeing 737s.

Air travel is a natural fit for a country comprised of more than 17,500 islands and constrained by a lack of road and rail infrastructure, says Sobie, who notes that the industry has boomed thanks to an influx of low-cost carriers. But some analysts worry that the number of new airlines makes it harder to ensure safety monitoring and strains an industry with a reputation for poor safety standards. New technology would help, they say, but this, too, is an area where Indonesia is lagging.

Facebook Nation

“Indonesia has adapted very quickly to cheap access to technology and is a huge Facebook and Twitter nation,” says Roy Morgan’s Guharoy, referring to the large population of Indonesians who use social networks. That is mainly because of easy access to affordable smart phones and pay-per-use data plans.

But when it comes to sleeker, more modern systems – ranging from the latest mass

rapid transit to updated air traffic control to mobile banking – Indonesia is still far behind neighboring Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. It may not be too far behind China, however, in terms of rapid growth, and Indonesia’s central bank and Ministry of Finance have kept a close eye on consumption patterns to keep the market from overheating.

Bank Indonesia has done well to keep inflation fairly stable while also lowering interest rates to support consumer spending. Consumer goods have seen the impact, but so, too, has the property sector. Sales of homes and condominiums grew by 130% last year, according to property firm Jones Lang LaSalle. Prices have been rising in parallel, with condominiums in the middle-class market 60% more expensive than they were in 2007.

Such growth has fed fears of potential pricing bubbles, pushing the central bank to launch new policy measures that will require higher down payments for automotive and mortgage loans. Industry players say the move is pre-emptive and will only hurt growth. Guharoy is more bullish. “The consumer economy has real legs and very few threats,” he notes, highlighting Indonesia’s consumer-driven economy as one of the strongest tools in its growth arsenal. And that means Indonesia – a basket case economy just 15 years ago – may maintain its sweet spot far into the future.



China's Gravity-defying Economy: How Hard Will It Fall?

As China's high-octane economy shifts into lower gear, virtually everyone agrees that the double-digit, super-charged boom years are drawing to a close. Speculation over the possibility of a so-called "hard landing" for the country flourishes with each boom and bust cycle, only to die down as China's growth revs up again. This time, however, both external and internal factors — including global conditions, domestic politics and financial trends — are reinforcing the downturn. Many experts warn that without some painful reforms, there will be worse trouble to come.

Still, economists' opinions about just how far China's economy will fall range widely. Also, exactly what constitutes a "hard landing" for a country that has until now been viewed as an almost unstoppable economic powerhouse varies from analyst to analyst, although most point to China's growth rate as a key defining factor. "People give different definitions," notes Wharton finance professor Franklin Allen. "Mine would be growth below 5%."

China's growth slowed to 8.9% in the final quarter of last year, after months of attempts by the government to cool inflation through curbs on bank lending, interest rate hikes and stringent increases in banks' reserve requirements. The government has said all along that it expects growth to slow: In his "State of the People's Republic" address to China's legislature on March 5, Premier Wen Jiabao set the annual growth target for 2012 at 7.5% — the first time the official benchmark has been set below the 8% level long viewed as the minimum needed to create enough jobs and ensure social stability. And in

the current five-year plan, the government has set the annual growth rate at 7%.

Despite the fact that China is one of the few countries that routinely surpasses growth projections, this time reality might come closer to the government's target. Wei Yao, a Hong Kong-based economist at Societe Generale Cross Asset Research, forecasts that China's economy will grow at an 8.1% pace in 2012, slowing to 7.7% growth in 2013 and 7% in 2016. "I do not think that China will have a hard landing this year, but what will happen by 2014 really depends on what the government does in the next few years," she says. Given the many issues the country's leadership is juggling — including the property bubble, local government debts, income gaps between rich and poor and rampant corruption — "it will be a challenging task to avoid a hard landing."

"I do not think that China will have a hard landing this year, but what will happen by 2014 really depends on what the government does in the next few years."

—Wei Yao, economist, Societe Generale Cross Asset Research

Patrick Chovanec, a professor at Tsinghua University's School of Economics and Management, sees China heading for a "bumpy landing," with ups and downs in the next few years. The country's leaders, preoccupied with the upcoming shift to a new generation of Communist officials and distracted by the global

financial crisis, have put off several tough but crucial structural reforms, he notes. These include liberalizing exchange rates and interest rates, improving the distribution of wealth, carrying out tax reforms and shifting away from the increasing dominance of state-owned industries. The worst thing China could do, Chovanec and other economists say, is to unleash another flood of stimulus to counter weaknesses in exports and investment. "That would be ... kicking the can down the road for another year, presuming they could. All it would do is set up the economy for an even bigger fall later," Chovanec notes. "China needs corrections in the property market and broader economy to refocus growth on activities that earn genuine returns. The longer you put them off, the more painful it will be."

China's handling of those challenges matters more now than ever. Political stability will hinge on overhauling the economy to ensure that growth is more sustainable and equitable, suggests a report issued in late February by the World Bank. "This is not the time just for muddling through. It is time to go ahead of events and to adapt to major changes in the world and national economies," World Bank President Robert Zoellick said during a news conference for the report's launch in Beijing. "As China's leaders know, the country's current growth model is not sustainable."

The Next Middle East?

China's transition to an era of lower growth in some ways parallels Japan's abrupt shift in the early 1990s. Both countries allowed excessively cheap, often politically influenced use of credit to create a massive bubble in their property sectors.

But there is one key difference that could lead to ugly consequences in case of a hard landing, notes Wharton management professor Marshall W. Meyer. "You still have a lot of poor people in China, many more than Japan in the 1990s. Japan was essentially middle class, with all [citizens] having medical insurance and social security. That is where the political trouble is," Meyer says. Dissatisfaction over lagging incomes and inadequate social services could spiral if the growth that has underpinned Communist Party rule were to stall: "Neither China nor the world would like to see turmoil [in China] like [what we

saw last spring] in the Middle East." Indeed, in mid-March, Premier Wen noted that if the country doesn't initiate key reforms, it could experience enough social unrest to precipitate another Cultural Revolution like the one that shook the country between 1966 and 1976.

Chief among the World Bank's recommendations is a call for China to ensure that growth is more reliant on consumer demand than on the heavy investment in construction and capital equipment that has been the main source of dynamism in recent years. Even if the structural changes outlined in the report are carried out, the World Bank said growth is destined to slow from an annual average of 8.6% in 2011-2015 to 7% in 2016-2020, 5.9% in 2021-2025 and 5% in 2026-2030. [Editor's note: The World Bank has lowered its forecast for GDP growth in China for 2012 since this article first appeared in Knowledge@Wharton. At the end of May, it was projecting 8.2% GDP growth for 2012, down from the 8.4% forecast in January. It raised its forecast for 2013, however, from 8.3% to 8.6%. For 2014, the Bank expects growth in China to fall back slightly to 8.4%. Others are less optimistic. In early June, JPMorgan Chase & Co. reduced its China GDP forecast to 7.7% for this year.]

The old trick of relying on heavy government-directed investment financed by state-run banks is no longer working, notes Chovanec. "The underlying reality indicates that a big chunk of what was driving GDP growth in China" — fixed asset investment — "is now flat-lining." China's fixed asset investment growth fell 0.14% in December from November's total, which fell 0.4% from October. When fixed asset investment slackens, the result is a sharp decline in GDP, he adds. "Now, whether that is reflected in the official GDP numbers, I cannot say. GDP is a very political number in China."

Economists, wary of trusting the usual statistics, have racked their brains for ways to corroborate trends, citing measures such as construction equipment orders, demand for cement and electricity generation. There is no tried and true method, while distrust of China's statistics remains nearly universal. Even if they have improved from earlier decades, the temptation for padding or distortions is intense for local party bosses, whose career prospects depend

on what they report to higher levels. Andy Xie, an independent Shanghai-based economist who travels extensively in China, believes that the real situation is much closer to a “hard landing” scenario than statistics show. “There is no reliable data to verify whether it is a hard landing or not,” he says. “The GDP statistics are not meaningful at all.... They are not just incorrect, but way off.”

Even taking the Statistics Bureau’s data at face value, the signs are not encouraging. Its figures show that out of the 9.2% GDP growth for 2011, 5.0 percentage points came from increases in fixed asset investment. Fixed asset investment (FAI) grew 23.8% in 2011, down from 24.5% growth in 2010. But investment growth slowed through the year, to an 18.5% year-on-year increase in December, after 21.2% in November and 25% in October. “If everything remained constant, and FAI [this year] merely matched last year’s absolute amount ... we’d be looking at 4.2% GDP growth,” Chovanec notes. So far this year, fixed asset investment in the first two months rose 21.5% from the same period a year earlier, against market expectations of slower year-on-year growth for all of 2012.

The Weakest Link

Although construction also has been slowed by shortages of financing for various infrastructure projects, Pieter Bottelier, professor of China studies at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, views the real estate sector as the weak link in the economy. The risk is not so much a residential market meltdown like those seen in the U.S. and Europe in recent years, since Chinese homeowners rely much less on borrowing than their counterparts in those markets. The greater threat is in the massive, unsustainable borrowing by property developers whose projects are unlikely to pay the originally anticipated returns due to a downturn in prices. “If we get a sudden dip, say a 10% to 20% plunge in prices in the big cities, then we will have a new situation that could become very dangerous,” Bottelier says. China has more than 10,000 real estate developers who are highly leveraged and may have to default on their bank loans if prices fall far enough.

Apart from the damage to banks, which would receive state support if necessary, the spillover into the construction, construction materials and other related sectors would likewise be damaging. Construction activity accounts for about 15% of GDP and a large share of jobs for the unskilled rural workforce. “The construction industry is such a big part of the Chinese economy, it could trigger more serious problems. This could lead to a hard landing,” Bottelier notes.

So far, housing prices have fallen only marginally, although there are anecdotal reports of double-digit declines for some projects in the biggest cities as well as in provincial ones. Overall, prices in China’s largest 100 cities fell 0.3% in February from a month earlier — the sixth consecutive month of decline, according to the China Real Estate Index System. Property prices in 72 cities dropped in February compared with January, while they rose in 27 cities and were flat in one city. In Xie’s view, the property bubble has already burst, though the results are less dramatic than in other major economies, partly because Chinese banks are constrained by political influences and generally do not foreclose on bad loans. “Instead, you see a lot of empty buildings. China has built too many buildings,” he says.

The government holds the power, still, to open the taps and allow faster growth in the property sector if it chooses to do so, Bottelier notes, but it has to act with caution. “If [the government does this] too quickly, the bubble will return.” But China’s leaders are insisting that they intend to keep firm curbs in place until prices come down to more affordable, less politically risky levels.

At the same time, with the U.S. and European economies still frail, the export manufacturing sector is no longer providing the momentum it once did. China’s export growth declined to 20.4% in 2011 from 31.4% in 2010, and economists are predicting from zero to 10% growth this year. Crisis-stricken Europe accounts for 20% of China’s overall exports. Wharton’s Allen views the risk of a hard landing as only one-in-five — unless things in Europe blow up. “If things in the U.S. and Europe stay as they are at the moment, then [a hard landing] is much more unlikely,” he says. According to the IMF, a deepening of the European debt crisis could pull China’s GDP growth down to 4%.

Beijing's Balancing Act

Despite the myriad internal and external constraints confronting China's leaders, Beijing has various options for helping to shift the economy from an investment driven model to one fueled by consumer demand.

First, China needs to improve its allocation of resources to better balance the economy — a step that only can follow reforms in interest rates and other pricing mechanisms. "China has all the wrong prices — including exchange rates, interest rates, gasoline prices and land prices. Those prices are all controlled and managed by the government. If you have the wrong prices, you will have wrong allocations," notes Yao of Societe Generale. Mispricing of credit makes investment costs cheap for state-owned companies and local governments, encouraging excess construction and waste on projects that yield little or no returns and do not necessarily improve productivity or public services.

China's handling of its 10.7 trillion RMB in local government debts is typical of this imbalance in the economy. In early February, the central government asked Chinese banks to roll over local government debts that accrued during the massive recession-fighting stimulus binge in 2009 — essentially sweeping them under the rug for a later reckoning. More than half of those loans are to come due over the next three years.

By far, many analysts say, the biggest shift required is a redistribution of resources that will unleash the potential spending power of the Chinese public. "China needs to rebalance the composition of its GDP more toward consumption, develop a more market-based monetary policy, reduce the excessive privileges of state-owned enterprises, ease income inequality and focus on promoting more productive and environmentally friendly industries," according to Rob Subbaraman, chief economist with Nomura International in Hong Kong. Moving toward a more market-based monetary policy, involving a more flexible exchange rate and deregulated interest rates, would push bank deposit rates higher, helping to reduce the need for saving and also improving investment options so that families do not rely so heavily on real estate to grow their nest eggs. Meanwhile, the government needs to

make the politically difficult choice of reducing preferential treatment for state companies, which now includes preferential access to bank credit and government subsidies of land, labor and electric power. The aim is "to redistribute income from the corporate sector to the household sector," he says.

Subbaraman sees a one-in-three likelihood of a hard landing and believes China could resort to extra stimulus spending to avert such a worst case scenario. But without the necessary reforms, the stimulus money would just go to waste, he notes. "The key with future fiscal stimulus is to direct it more efficiently at consumption and more productive areas of investment."

Repairing the Net

Apart from the overall structure of the economy, another key reason for the Chinese obsession with scrimping and saving is the dire lack of public services and social welfare. Education, likewise, is a huge cost for most families. "Right now, taxes are too great a burden for households and the private sector, while China spends too little on social security, medical care and education. There is a lot they can do there," says Yao.

Meyer agrees. "There is room to repair the social safety net. Since there is not adequate medical care and social security in China, people feel they have to save 40% to 50% of their income. If they feel they have some safety net in their old age, they will be less prone to save." As China's population ages, it will have a growing need for services for the elderly, and spending on such areas will increase if the supply is there to meet demand, Meyer says. "You can increase consumption if customers get what they want."

In fact, Bottelier sees China's services sector as one of the most powerful potential engines for growth, and one that has not been fully realized. "Even at lower growth rates of 6% or 7%, China can maintain full employment if the contribution of the service sector to the economy expands more rapidly than the contribution of construction or manufacturing. You can get more growth in the service sector per dollar invested," Bottelier says. He views such changes as inevitable. "We have to see how China responds to this in coming years. If they postpone

[these kinds of reforms] again, messy political consequences will be waiting.”

Overall, the consensus among most economists is that it is time for China to bite the bullet and move ahead on politically difficult, painful reforms that could lay the foundation for sustainable growth in the future. It would not be the first time: In the 1990s, then-Premier Zhu Rongji carried out the first big overhaul of state industries, laying off millions of workers. Housing reforms helped create a commercial property sector from scratch that, despite its ups and downs, has helped establish a growing middle

class. Given the strong hold of vested interests, especially at the local level, such changes are difficult but necessary for a rebalancing of the overall economy, notes Chovanec.

“My advice [to the government] is to drop this obsession with high-level GDP growth,” Chovanec says. “Driving 8% to 9% GDP growth through investment may not pay off, and is not in the long-term interests of anyone in the Chinese economy. Accepting lower rates of expansion is a first step to putting China on the path toward long-term, sustainable growth.”



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Average temperature for Jakarta in late June: between 75 and 88 degrees fahrenheit. Have you booked your trip to #GAFJakarta yet?

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1 Jun

#GAFJakarta features Dr. Boediono, GrW'79, Jon Huntsman, Jr., C'87, and Paul Wolfowitz, among others. Register today: ow.ly/be4YL

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31 May

RT @knowledgwharton: How Germany is proving that solar energy is no mirage: knlg.net/JNv8xU

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30 May

RT @knowledgwharton: Karl Ulrich of @wharton on three keys to increasing innovation in the Middle East: knlg.net/LlptY7

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30 May

#GAFJakarta is less than one month away! Register today: whartonjakarta12.com.

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25 May

#GAFJakarta will examine "Indonesia, ASEAN and the World: Concentric Circles of Growth." Register today: whartonjakarta12.com.

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24 May

Read what Dean Thomas Robertson says about #GAFJakarta: whartonjakarta12.com/jakarta12/Welc...

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23 May

Do you know who is speaking at #GAFJakarta? Visit whartonjakarta12.com/jakarta12/Spea... to find out!

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22 May

Have you booked your hotel for #GAFJakarta yet? Visit ow.ly/aYXQR today!

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21 May

#GAFMilan may be over, but we are already hard at work preparing for #GAFJakarta! Register today at whartonjakarta12.com.

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