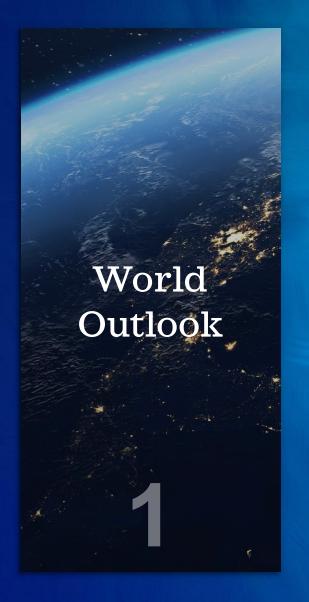
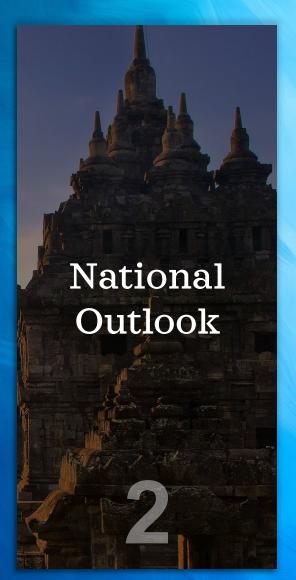


IBC BUSINESS OUTLOOK

20025

₩IBC Outlook 2025



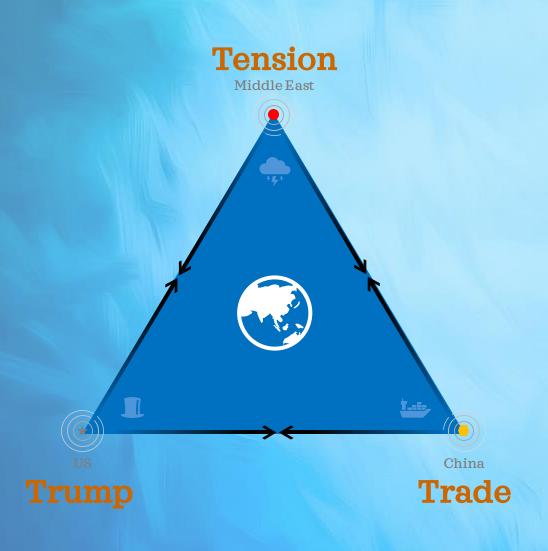






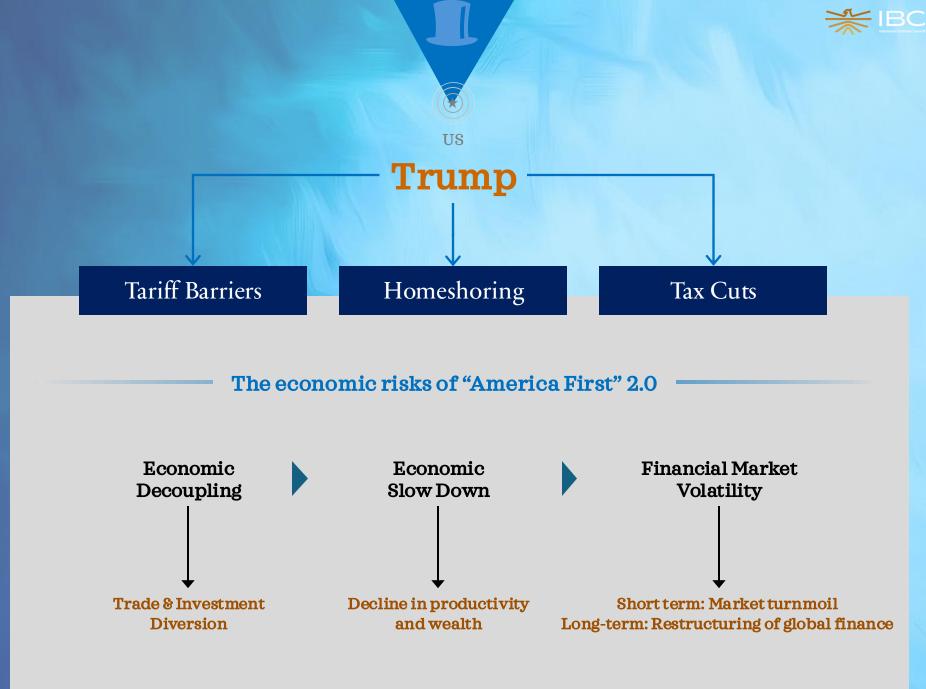
Three detrimental variables – poised to dictate the world's economic trajectory in 2025





The Great Wall of America





Dancing with the Dragon







Diversion to Other Regions



Global South:
Rapidly emerging destination of China's trade and investment

- Influx of Chinese goods and investment to non-US & EU regions both for intermediary and end products.
- China will continue to offer reduced prices and loosen terms-of-trade.



How can Indonesian business and government **contain** the influx of goods?



How can we **catch China's investment** better than regional competition?

Absorbed by China



The New China 2025 Policy:

"Expand Domestic Demand on all fronts"*

- China will boost domestic consumption and investment by households, firms, and governments (central & regional).
- China is committed to further loosen monetary and fiscal policies.



How to prevent capital crowding-out towards investment in mainland China?



How can we **benefit** from China's potentially strong domestic demand?



Brace for Impact



Tension

3 out of 10 conflicts to watch in 2025 are in Middle East*

Supply Chain Disruption

Market Volatility



Evaluate reliance on imported oil, gas, and raw materials. Consider alternative suppliers or diversifying supply chains?



Consider currency hedging strategies or diversifying revenue streams to mitigate financial risks?



Assess the feasibility of alternate partnerships and rearrange terms of trade?



Prepare for potential capital outflow by exploring alternative financing options or strengthening balance sheets?



Develop strategies to absorb or pass on increased costs to customers effectively?



Reassess target markets and focus on regions or sectors less affected by regional tensions?



Source: The International Crisis Group, 2025

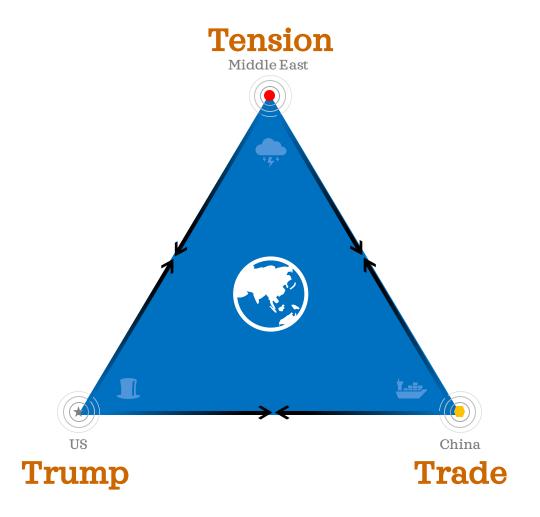
"Geopolitically, this is the most tense time since the Second World War."

Steve Hanke, 82-year old, Professor of Applied Economics at Johns Hopkins University

In and interview on the David Lin Report on Outlook for 2025 (December 30, 2024)



Adaptability to Avoid Adversity





The Government has determined to undertake herculean missions





Nutrition

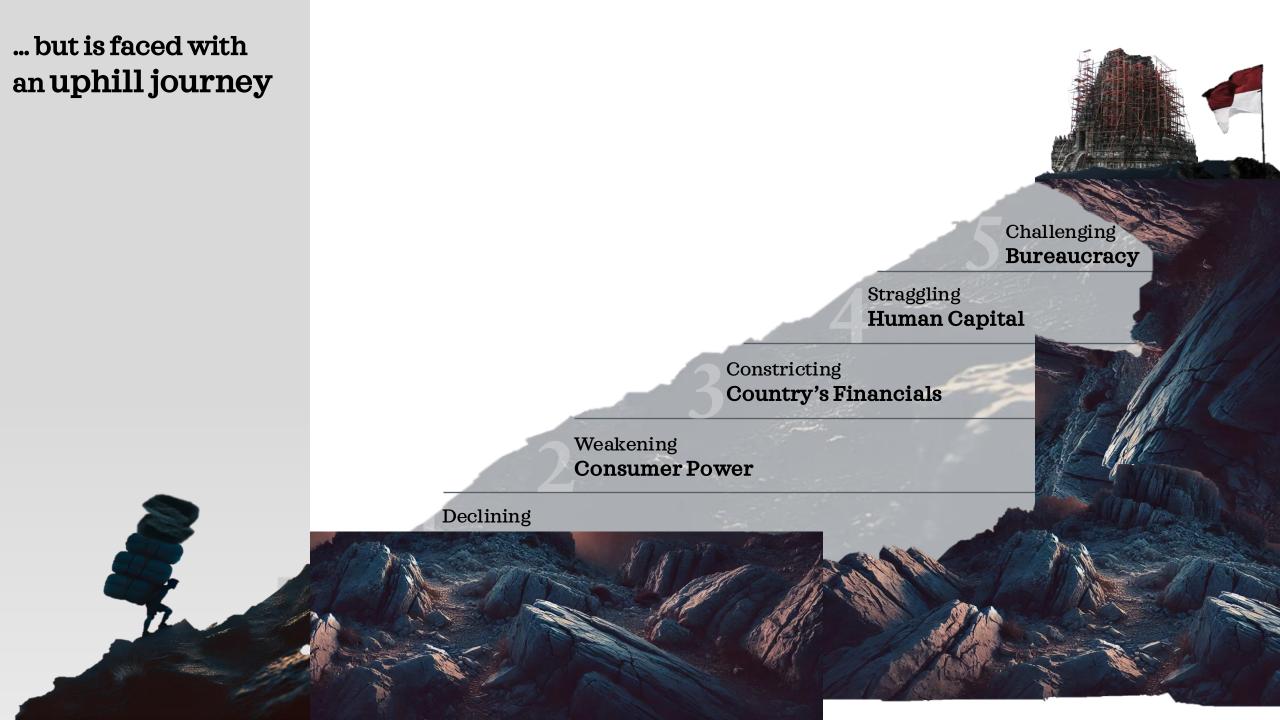
Fulfillment &

Food Resiliency

Poverty

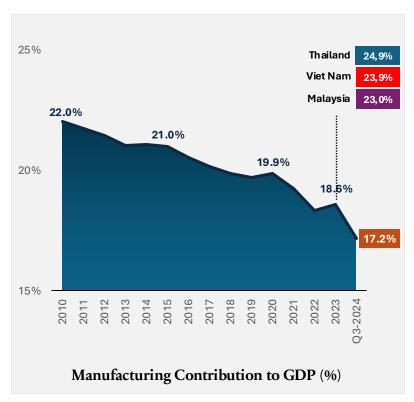
Reduction

- 17%-19% renewable energy use by 2025
- Phase down coal plants in the next 15 years
- Adding 75 GW of renewable energy by 2040
- B50 implementation by 2027
- 1% Bioavtur Implementation by 2027
- 1.2 million kL of annual bioethanol production by 2030
- Downstreaming of 28 commodities
- 5.5%-6.1% manufacturing growth by 2025
- 19.6% manufacturing contribution to GDP by 2025
- 3 million housing units built annually
- 15 million new housing units in total by 2029
- Zero stunting by 2030
- A Food Security Index of 80.72 by 2029
- 3 million hectares new paddy fields within the next 4-5 years
- 0% extreme poverty by 2026
- <6% poverty rate by 2029

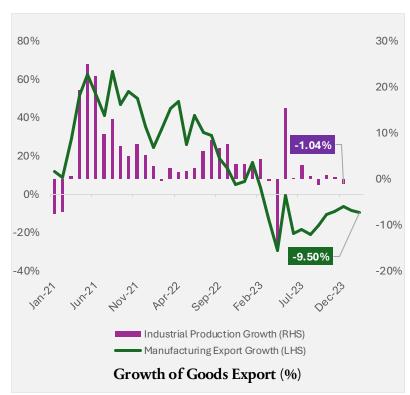


Indonesia's industrial capacity seems to be losing steam

Despite downstreaming success, a heavy focus on infrastructure spending and an attention deficit on overall industrialization strategy has taken its toll...



Downsizing in key industries will require time and capital to rebuild – whilst risking the loss of structural economic competitiveness along the way...



... meanwhile, structural issues that hinder higher productivity persist as major homework.



59.2 % in 2024

(Relatively persistent for the last 5 years)

ICOR

6.33

in 2023

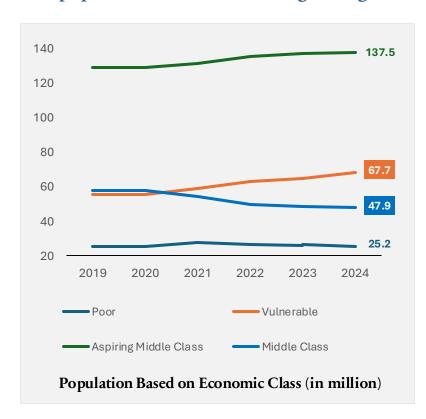
high-cost economy hindering quality investment

(Less efficient than regional peers)

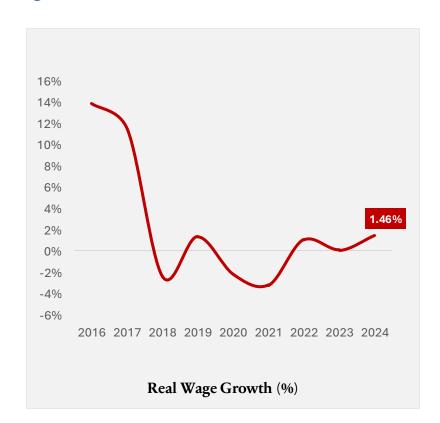
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2024; Ministry of Investment, 2024; Trading Economics, 2024

The largest contributor to GDP is hollowing

The middle-class as the backbone of economy has been shrinking - while the population of vulnerables is growing...



... which seems to lead to declining real wage growth that should be watched out for...



... and 2025 will likely see additional squeezes to purchasing power..

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

121.1

in October 2024

weakened consumer optimism and reduced spending

(Lowest since January 2023)

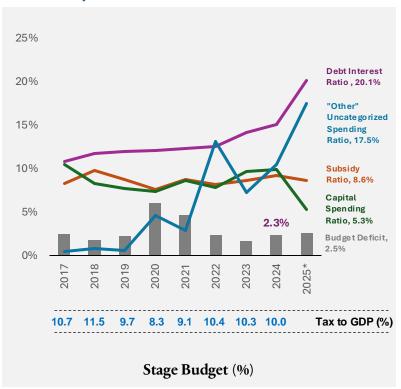
2025 Watch List:

- VAT increase to 12%
- Vehicle mandatory insurance
- Vehicle additional tax (opsen)
- Water tariff increase
- BPJS dues increase
- Fuel and LPG price increases
- Excise tax expansion (MBDK)

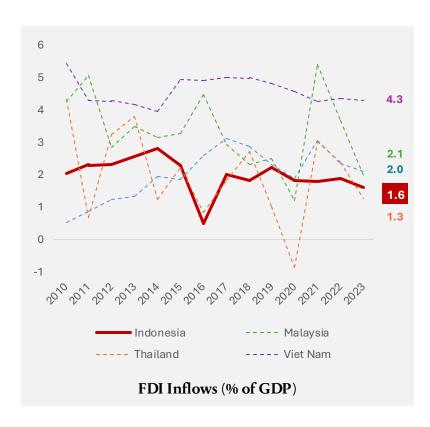
Source: Katadata, 2024; S&P Global, 2025; Trading Economics, 2024; Indonesian Ministry of Labour, 2024; Tempo, January 2025; CNBC Jan 2025

Our financials are grappling with persistent challenges

The state budget remains exposed to commodity price fluctuations, high subsidy costs, and increasing loan payment obligations – whilst its tax-to-gdp ratio is still relatively low...



Liquidity strains from fiscal limits and depleted public and private savings leave FDI as the main hope to drive growth, but its sluggish performance is a concern...



... While other structural issues still await at the end of a long tunnel.

CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT

10 of last 12 years

Of which the positive years were driven by increases in commodity prices and reduced imports due to Covid effect

LOW M2 TO GDP RATIO

43.8%

in 2022

(Below regional peer countries)

HIGH LENDING FACILITY RATE

8.9%

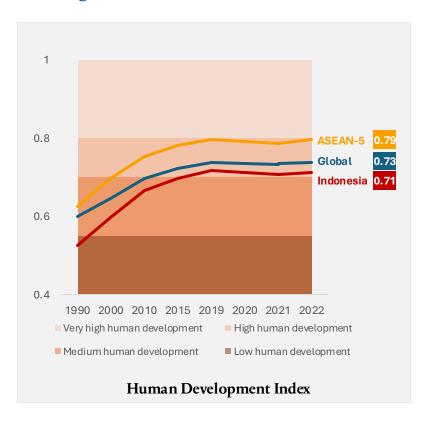
in 2023

(Above regional peer countries)

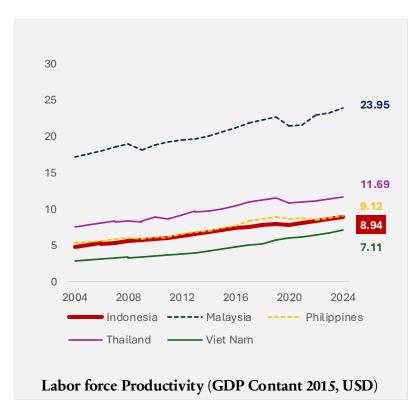
Source: Asian Development Bank, 2024; Ministry of Finance, 2025; UNCTAD, 2024; World Bank, 2022.

Human capital indicators highlight the urgency for improvement

Indonesia's Human Development Index persistently lags behind ASEAN-5 and global averages...

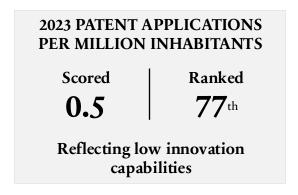


While labor force productivity is still above that of Vietnam, it remains uncompetitive compared to regional peers...



... while low education rates do little to drive innovation and dispel slow productivity.

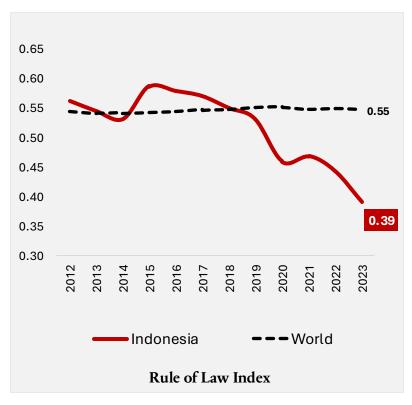




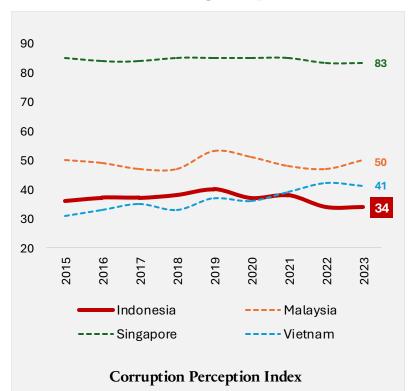
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2024; ILOSTAT, 2024; Tempo, 2023; United Nations Development Programme, 2023

Bureaucracy is still considered a drag in the economy

Indonesia's Rule of Law has worsened and fallen sharply below the global average score...



Meanwhile, Indonesia's Corruption Perception Index has continued to decline, and it now ranks the lowest amongst its peers...



... A lack of meritocratic and governance efficiency is also a serious challenge.

MERIT SYSTEM INDEX

46.5%

of 587 government agencies show poor and inadequate meritocracy.

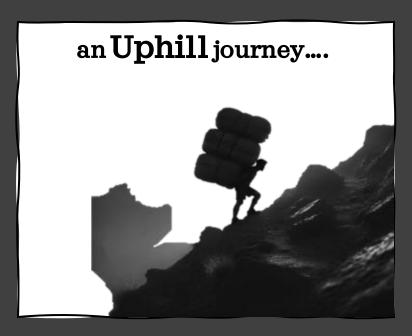
TIME AND COST

Registering a domestic firm takes 43 days and cost ~34% of GNI per capita.

Source: V-Dem Institute; Transparency International, 2024; Indonesia Civil Service Commission, 2024; World Bank, 2024







"Need liquidity. Now..!"

"Need healthy industrial structure and jobs creation..!"

"Need to safeguard exchange rate"

"Need to develop **people**..!"

"Need to reform **bureaucracy**!"

... demands for a colossal effort





PILOTING THE COLOSSAL EFFORT

2025 will likely see the new government seek for alliances and extensively draw investment



Reform Institutions

- · To build trust,
- Ensure delivery effectiveness,
- Regain losses

Seek Alliances

- To pull resources & expertise
- Ensure strategic alignment

Draw Investment

- To Bring in capital
- Create Jobs
- To increase value added

Pursue Innovation

- To unleash opportunities
- To secure regional competitiveness

IBC BELIEVES FOR THE MISION TO BE SUCCESSFUL: institutions must be reformed and innovations must be pursued

Reform Institution

Seek Alliances

Draw Investment

Pursue Innovation

Means:

BUREAUCRACY REFORM

Improve Ease of Doing Business

Red tape reduction, digitalization

Minimize leakages

Revenue reform, corruption eradication



Private sector:

Use the momentum to advocate and support the government in carrying out reforms.

Means:

DEVELOPMENT COLLABORATION

Socioeconomic improvement

Nutrition Fulfillment, Education, Health, and Housing Provisions

Public Infrastructure

Energy, water, road/port provisions

Private sector:

Participate in various modalities of PPP either as CSR or business growth opportunities.

Means:

STRATEGIC INDUSTRIALIZATION

Downstreaming & Upstreaming

Export restriction, local content enforcement

Industrial Agglomeration

SEZ, Industrial clustering, incentive and PSN status

Private sector:

Invest and attract partners, consolidate ecosystems, solidify vertical integration, and create incentives.

Means:

GREEN ECONOMY

Energy Transition

Solar, wind, tidal, nuclear, biofuel, natural gas

Carbon Trading

Carbon Capture & Storage, Nature-based Solution

Private sector:

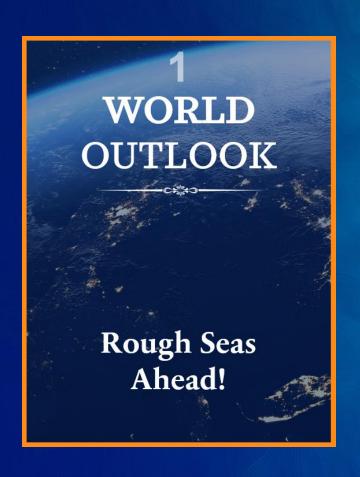
Comprehend carbon economy, leverage business opportunity and fulfill ESG commitments.





"All hands on deck!"

Outlook 2025



NATIONAL OUTLOOK Herculean Missions. Uphill Journey.





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