



**2017 The World Bank Group –
Asia Competitiveness Institute
Annual Conference on
“Infrastructure Development for Economic
Competitiveness”**

Jointly Organized by
The World Bank Group
with
Asia Competitiveness Institute at
Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy,
National University of Singapore

23-24 November 2017
Grand Copthorne Waterfront Hotel Singapore

2017 Annual Conference Proceeding

Edited by Gareth Tan Guang Ming, Tracy Cai Jiao and Dewi Jelina Ayu

In 2019, ACI was ranked 12th globally, 2nd in Asia, and 1st in Singapore amongst 94 think tanks worldwide under the “Best University Affiliated Think Tank” category by the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program at the University of Pennsylvania, USA.

About ACI

The Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) was established in August 2006 as a Research Centre at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), National University of Singapore (NUS). It aims to build the intellectual leadership and network for understanding and developing competitiveness in the Asia region. ACI seeks to contribute to the enhancement of inclusive growth, living standards, and institutional governance through competitiveness research on sub-national economies in Asia. It identifies mitigating issues and challenges for potential public policy interventions through close collaboration with regional governments, business corporations, policy think-tanks, and academics. ACI’s three key research pillars include (I) Sub-national economies level competitiveness analysis and city-level liveability analysis; (II) Firm-level competitiveness analysis in 16 Asia economies; and (III) Singapore’s long-term growth strategies and public policy analysis.

ACI’s value propositions may be encapsulated in its acronym:

Analytical inputs to initiate policies for policy-makers and business leaders in Asia

Capacity building to enable others through improvement in productivity and efficiency

Intellectual leadership to create pragmatic models of competitiveness and inclusive growth

The institute’s core research competencies can also be encapsulated in this acronym describing our evidence-based assessments conducted on public policies for **A**SEAN in the context of the rise of **C**hina and **I**ndia.

Vision and Mission

- ACI’s over-arching vision is to build up its research credibility with policy impact, contributing as a professional, world-class think-tank.
- ACI’s mission is to establish our niche as a leading policy think-tank by identifying competitiveness trends, opportunities, and challenges, as well as promoting competition and synergizing complementarities amongst Asian economies and business corporations.
- ACI endeavours to articulate sound recommendations, entice discourse, and shape agenda in the arena of public policy amongst Asian governments.
- ACI undertakes evidence-based analysis of public policy issues and decisions, in order to provide assessment of their effectiveness as well as economic and societal impact.

Research Initiatives and Collaborations

- I. Identify trends of competitiveness and policy analysis on trade and investment of ASEAN, within the regional context of competition and complementarities with China and India.
- II. Identify competitive strengths and conduct policy analysis on Singapore within the context of regional economies with international benchmarking.
- III. We are regularly releasing three indices on liveability ranking including 64 Global Cities, 100 Greater China Cities, and 17 Shandong Cities.
- IV. We have established an Ease of Doing Business (EDB) Index on Attractiveness to Investors, Business Friendliness, and Competitive Policies for 21 sub-national economies of India and 33 sub-national economies of Indonesia.
- V. We have signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with The World Bank (2015), Enterprise Singapore formally known as SPRING Singapore (2014) and European Central Bank (2014). The MoU between The World Bank and National University of Singapore, coordinated through ACI, was signed in 2016.
- VI. We have signed MoUs with various institutions in Greater China economies, including Institute of Economics at Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (2019), Institute of World Economics at Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (2016), Shandong Academy of Social Sciences (2015), Chongqing Municipal People’s Government (2015), China Institute for Reform and Development, Haikou (2015), Counsellors’ Office of the People’s Government of Guangdong Province (LOI, 2014), and Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research, Taiwan (2015).

- VII. We have signed MoUs with seven Chief Ministers' Offices in Uttarakhand (2019), Andhra Pradesh (2018, 2017 & 2015), Bihar (2015), Chhattisgarh (2015), Madhya Pradesh (2015), Odisha (2015), and Punjab (2015).
- VIII. We have signed a MoU with Committee for Acceleration of Priority Infrastructure Delivery at Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Indonesia (2016), Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (2014), Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development at Ministry of Agriculture (2014), Indonesian President's Delivery Unit for Developing Monitoring and Oversight (2013), and Employer's Association of Indonesia (2013).
- IX. We have signed MoUs with Asian think-tanks and institutions, including Institute of Economic Growth, India (2018), Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Vietnam (2016), Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia (2015), Institute of Strategic & International Studies, Malaysia (2015), Philippine Institute for Development Studies, the Philippines (2015), Thailand Development Research Institute, Thailand (2015), and Central Institute for Economic Management, Vietnam (2015).

About ACI's Research Pillars

ACI has consciously engaged in economic research that has significant relevance to Singapore and the Asian region. Over the years, ACI has focused on our expertise in quantitative competitiveness analysis and simulation, spinning off volumes of research output in the applications of our methodology and regional insight. At this stage, ACI has identified three core research pillars that will guide and define its research efforts moving forward. The three research pillars are as follows:

Pillar I. Sub-national Economies Competitiveness Analysis

ACI engages in systematic and methodical competitiveness analyses of the sub-national economies by using an evidence-based, empirical approach involving a comprehensive list of relevant indicators, which are categorised under multiple layers called the 'environments'. A number of our projects, including competitiveness analyses of Greater China, ASEAN-10, India, and Indonesia, as well as other thematic research projects, were conducted by adopting this common methodology, with potential variations in the specific environments and indicators. ACI's competitiveness analysis of Asian economies goes beyond the usual ranking to offer constructive policy recommendations on how individual member states can improve their rankings vis-à-vis their sub-national or regional peers through the application of the 'what-if' simulation, which provides the projected improvements of each state's ranking whereby the bottom one-fifth of its indicators are enhanced.

Pillar II. Micro-based Firm Level Competitiveness Analysis

Micro-based firm level competitiveness analysis is ACI's second research pillar that has been developed in view of the intrinsic importance of firm-level competitiveness in terms of productivity, efficiency, and governance. In the context of globalisation, mobility of economic activities, and blurring of borders, an understanding of the determinants and dynamics of firm-level competitiveness is paramount, in order for policy makers to adjust and prepare their industries for an increasingly competitive economic landscape. To this end, ACI has partnered with the European Central Bank to carry out research in this area, possessing a solid foundation in firm-level productivity research in the form of European Competitiveness Network database and methodology. ACI envisaged the expansion of Competitiveness Research Network (CompNet) into Asia, thereby pioneering the Asia's CompNet in encompassing 16 economies in Asia.

Pillar III. Singapore's Long-term Economic Growth Strategies and Public Policies Analysis

The third and imminent research pillar focuses on Singapore's long-term economic growth strategies in the context of changing circumstances, future trends, and emerging opportunities for Singapore in the decades ahead. In particular, ACI will take on the task of critically examining Singapore's public policy strengths and areas of improvement by assessing policy successes of the past, identifying new issues to address and the current policy gaps, through a systematic and evidence-based research inquiry using quantitative methodology and empirical data, leveraging on our network of policy experts.

Founding Patron and International Advisory Panel

Founding Patron

Mr George Yeo

Visiting Scholar, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore & Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Singapore

International Advisory Panel

Co-Chairs:

Professor Michael Porter (2006-2010)

Bishop William Lawrence University Professor

Ms Marjorie Yang (2006-2012)

Chairman, Esquel Group

Members:

Professor Kishore Mahbubani

Former Dean, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore

Dr Kuntoro Mangkusubroto

Former Head, President's Delivery Unit for Developing Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4), Indonesia

Mr Narayana Murthy

Former Chairman, Infosys Technologies Limited

Mr Philip Yeo

Former Chairman, Enterprise Singapore

Mr Loh Khum Yean

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry

Ms Yong Ying-I

Permanent Secretary, Public Service Division

Professor Chan Kam Leung Alan

Former Dean, College of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University

Asia Competitiveness Institute

Co-Directors:

Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap (2011 till now)

Professor Tan Kong Yam (2011 till now)

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Summary of 2017 The World Bank Group - Asia Competitiveness Institute Annual Conference on “Infrastructure Development for Economic Competitiveness”

Globally, infrastructure development has proved to play a critical role in improving connectivity and promoting sustainable growth. This trend is widely observed in Asia, which has made significant progress over the past few decades. However, there are gaps to be addressed in providing adequate infrastructure facilities for regional development and to support greater cross-border flows of trade and investments. Considerably, there lies immense opportunities in infrastructure development in ASEAN economies, as governments continue to under-invest and face challenges in getting infrastructure projects to market and attracting much-needed capital to finance those projects. Financing the infrastructure deficit to maintain current levels of economic growth in ASEAN, is one of the key concerns. Electric power is needed to spur growth in manufacturing, water is needed to sustain industry and people, and transportation networks are required to facilitate the movement of goods, raw materials and people. Infrastructure development is also crucial for enhancing the trade competitiveness of countries by reducing costs of trade.

One common infrastructure-driven theme for ASEAN is the budgetary constraint – very few countries can rely solely on the government to fund necessary infrastructure, be it economic (power, utilities and public transport) or social (public education, public housing and public hospital facilities), towards the building of an inclusive society. Therefore, there is a great need to mobilise private sector capital that can be invested into infrastructure. While economies tend to focus on core infrastructure like transport networks and utility infrastructure, but other aspects like healthcare, education and housing, which tend to be significantly under provided, are becoming increasingly important. This aspect results in a widening infrastructure gap which has a negative effect on the growth of economies in the region.

In this light, the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), National University of Singapore (NUS), jointly with the World Bank Group, co-hosted the 2017 Annual World Bank Group - ACI Conference at the Grand Copthorne Waterfront Hotel on 23-24 November 2017. The conference convened an industry wide participation from high-level policy makers, leading scholars, academicians and researchers from various sectors, practitioners from non-government and international agencies, and distinguished members from the private sector.

The conference provided an ideal platform for ACI’s researchers to present their latest empirical findings and to discuss several pertinent issues of policy significance to China, India and ASEAN economies. The conference started with the Welcome Remarks by **Professor Bernard Tan, Vice-Provost (Undergraduate Education and Student Life) of NUS**, who welcomed all attendees to the conference and commented on the importance of infrastructure development to transnational economic connectivity. Professor Bernard Tan also emphasized the growing importance of think-tanks in undertaking the critical evaluation and evidenced-based research – a key tool to effective policy making.

Ms Fatouma Toure Ibrahima, Acting Director and Operations Adviser, World Bank Infrastructure and Urban Development Hub, The World Bank Group, delivered a second set of Welcome Remarks. She expanded briefly on the World Bank Group’s mutually beneficial relationship with Singapore, and made specific reference to the significance of ACI and NUS’s roles in bringing the collaboration to new heights. Ms Ibrahima further took the opportunity to elaborate on the World Bank Group’s approach to infrastructure investment.

ACI and the World Bank Group were also honoured to welcome **Dr Halimah Yacob, President of the Republic of Singapore**, to deliver the conference’s Opening Remarks. Dr Yacob reflected on the significance of Singapore hosting and facilitating such an internationally recognizable dialogue, and addressed the conference’s theme of infrastructure development for economic competitiveness. Dr Yacob placed great emphasis on the fact that infrastructure investment is a key component that drives investments in people

and societies which produces tangible benefits. She also stressed on the importance of undertaking infrastructure development in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner.

Dr Clelan Mandri-Perrott, Head of Infrastructure Finance and PPPs, Infrastructure, PPPs & Guarantees, The World Bank Group, delivered the first Keynote Address on “Leverage Government Balance Sheet to Mobilise Private Financing for Infrastructure Development”. In his presentation, Dr Mandri-Perrott highlighted the growing importance of the private sector in bridging the infrastructure financing deficit, and encouraged policymakers to pursue initiatives that would accelerate private sector participation in infrastructure development.

Ms Anu Madgavkar, Partner, McKinsey Global Institute, delivered the second Keynote Address on “Disruptive Labour Market Trends and Opportunities”. In her presentation, Ms Madgavkar discussed on the institute’s research areas, particularly on the developments in labour market policies. She emphasized on the disruptive nature of technology automation in context of Industry 4.0 advancements, besides expanding on the rise of ‘piecemeal’ labour and the relative decline of traditional models of fixed-term employment.

Dr James G. McGann, Senior Lecturer, Lauder Institute and Director Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program, University of Pennsylvania, delivered the third Keynote Address on “Think Tanks and Economic Competitiveness”. In his presentation, Dr McGann reflected on the continuing importance of think tanks to effective policymaking, and spoke briefly about his experiences with think tanks in Asia and the surrounding region.

Following the Welcome and Opening Remarks, as well as the Keynote Addresses, **Professor Terry Marsh, Chief Executive Officer, Quantal International and Emeritus Professor of Finance, University of California, Berkeley**, delivered the Conference Luncheon Talk on “Risks and Return of Infrastructure Investment and Financing in Asia”. In the presentation, Professor Marsh elaborated on his research focussing on the viability of infrastructure investment and financing in the region. He also identified specific policy recommendations for the governments to pursue. Professor Marsh’s presentation was followed by the plenary sessions, which delved further into policy issues related to competitiveness in China, India, Indonesia and other ASEAN economies.

Towards the end of the Day One, ACI and the World Bank were privileged to host **Dr Bambang Brodjonegoro, Minister, National Development Planning Agency, Republic of Indonesia** and **Mr Lawrence Wong, Minister for National Development and Second Minister for Finance, Republic of Singapore**, for a Ministerial Forum on the topic of “Promoting Sustainable Economic Growth, Environmental and Social Harmony in Asia”. During the forum, both the ministers discussed and shared their expertise on sustainable infrastructure development, renewable energy and vocational education. The participants were also given the opportunity to engage with the ministers, wherein both Mr Bambang and Mr Wong addressed vital questions regarding their respective governments’ approaches to infrastructure development and financing.

The Day Two of the conference started with the Welcome Remarks by **Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap**, Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS. Following Professor Tan’s remarks, **Dr H. Soekarwo, S.H.M. Hum, Governor of East Java Province, Republic of Indonesia** delivered the first Keynote Address. In his presentation entitled “East Java Province: The Next Engine of Growth for a Rising Indonesia 2030”, Dr Soekarwo articulated on the important role East Java continues to play in Indonesia’s economic development, and highlighted various provincial aspects which are of relevant interests to investors and researchers.

The second Keynote Address was given by **Mr H. Alex Noerdin, Governor of South Sumatra Province, Republic of Indonesia**. In his presentation entitled “Development in South Sumatra”, Mr Noerdin gave an overview of the approaches that had been taken to accelerate regional development in his

province. He further outlined key challenges his team had faced, and the initiatives they had embarked upon to resolve them.

The third Keynote was given by **Professor Philippe Gugler, Director, Centre for Competitiveness, University of Fribourg and Chairman, European International Business Academy & Editor-in-Chief, Competitiveness Review**. Professor Gugler's presentation entitled "Issues Pertaining to Weightage and Implications of Ranking on Competitiveness Indices" discussed at length the relevance of ranking exercises on the applicability of competitiveness indices, in the context of examining the application of theoretical research to practical policymaking.

The three Keynote Speeches were followed by the plenary sessions, which explored policy issues and challenges related to the cost of living in major cities for both expatriates and residents, as well as the tracking of productivity and performance of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Singapore.

Following the plenary sessions, **Dr Luky Eko Wuryanto, Vice President and Chief Administration Officer, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank** delivered a Luncheon Talk on "Financing the One-Belt One-Road: The Role of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank". Dr Luky elaborated on approaches which the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank had taken to accommodate the increasing rates of infrastructure spending stemming from the initiatives related to the Belt and Road Initiative.

Following this, the conference ended with the Closing Remarks by **Professor Tan Kong Yam, Co-Director of ACI-LKYSP, NUS**, providing the Way Forward. Professor Tan thanked distinguished guests, participants and discussants for their valuable contributions to the proceedings, and reiterated ACI's continuing commitment to providing a platform for facilitating and fronting such topical discussions.

Conference Welcome Remarks I



Professor Bernard Tan
Vice Provost (Undergraduate Education and Student Life),
National University of Singapore

Madam Halimah Yacob, President of the Republic of Singapore, Ms Fatouma Ibrahima, Acting Director of the World Bank Group, your excellencies, governors from the provinces of Indonesia, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. A very good morning to all of you, and a very warm welcome to all our foreign guests to Singapore.

In 2015, the World Bank Group and the National University of Singapore (NUS) signed a Memorandum of Understanding. This conference is one of the key outcomes of the collaboration. The number of contributing participants in this annual conference, hosted by the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), has steadily increased over the years. Indeed, we can observe that economic competitiveness arising from regional connectivity is of interest to an increasing number of stakeholders across governments, businesses and academia.

This year's conference on Infrastructure Development and Economic Competitiveness captures important developments in Asia. For example, the Belt and Road Initiative, which is about connecting regions via infrastructure development, so as to facilitate the flow of goods and services and thereby enable economic growth. Likewise, the intent of regional free trade agreements is to reduce trade barriers between regions so as to facilitate trade, thus encouraging economic development in all participating regions. These developments in fact provide us with plenty of opportunities to conduct policy driven research.

Concurrent with this conference, ACI is also hosting the 2017 Asia Think Tank summit on Think Tanks, Public Policy and Governance, as well as the 25th Annual Conference on Pacific Finance, Accounting, Economics and Management. Think Tanks provide independent narratives and conduct critical evaluation that is valuable for policy formulation, implementation and refinement. Academic studies on emerging topics in disciplines such as finance, accounting, economics and management, are an important source of insights that further contribute to the development of the regional economies. To this end, I wish you all, the success in your work on these fronts.

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome the provincial governors from Bengkulu, East Java, Lampung, South Sulawesi and South Sumatra, in Indonesia. I would also like to welcome senior government officials, industry experts and academicians from more than 30 provinces in Indonesia. Have a pleasant stay in Singapore, and I wish each and every one of you a successful conference.

Thank you.

Conference Welcome Remarks 2



**Ms Fatouma Toure Ibrahima
Acting Director and Operations Adviser,
World Bank Infrastructure and Urban Development Hub, The World Bank Group**

Introduction

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI), the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), and the National University of Singapore (NUS) for their continued partnership with the World Bank Group. We are grateful to have a trusted partnership with your prestigious institution, and hope that this collaboration will further strengthen, especially as Singapore gears up to be Singapore's Infrastructure Exchange and assumes the Chair of ASEAN in 2018. We also look forward to working together on advancing the goals of regional integration.

Our collaboration with ACI, the LKY School of Public Policy and NUS reflects the partnership between Singapore and the World Bank. Our engagement with Singapore is considered amongst the best practice for our institution, which is demonstrated by our continued support and standing by the country, while it made the most of its investments in infrastructure and human capital development.

When Singapore stopped borrowing from international agencies, a mere twelve years after it started borrowing; we were as proud as you in your achievements. Singapore's unmatched position today – as a global leader for commerce, innovation, and sustainable development planning – is not by accident. It is due to sheer will and meticulous planning.

Expansion of Singapore Hub reflects global infrastructure gap

We are very thankful to still be associated with Singapore today, although in capacity of a new role as an expanded Hub for Infrastructure and Urban Development.

The Hub is the only World Bank Group office outside of Washington DC that co-locates the World Bank, the IFC, and MIGA. Our mission is to work with client countries across East Asia and the Pacific as well as

South Asia, to develop strategies for infrastructure and urban development that is sustainable and inclusive. And in our development of solutions for water, energy, transport, ICT, and housing programs, we try to incorporate Singapore's development lessons and leverage the full ecosystem of Singaporean expertise and policy know-how. The Singapore Hub now has 200 staff, and much of our infrastructure lending in the region is managed from the Hub.

As we progress, there is a huge task ahead of us. The infrastructure gap that the world and the region is facing is immense. While, half of the World Bank Group's annual lending is for infrastructure investment – that's about US\$40 billion out of US\$60 billion – it's a mere fraction of what is needed. Just as a comparison, Indonesia alone is planning US\$34 billion in infrastructure investments just for 2018, in order to catch up with the country's growth.

The need to boost investments is therefore urgent. How can we achieve this? The answer lies in collaborative efforts, beyond collaboration between multilateral development banks – that is a given. We at the World Bank Group are committed to stronger collaboration between the public and private sectors. Whether it is related to individual country programs or to regional ones such as the Belt and Road Initiative, or to ASEAN Connectivity Corridors, we urge our client countries to explore the opportunities for collaboration with private investors.

Maximizing Finance for Development

Governments play a vital role in development, but so too entrepreneurs and the private sector. We refer to this shift in approach towards crowding in more private capital as Maximizing Finance for Development. Due to the presence of our sibling agencies, the World Bank Group can provide a unique combination of tools and expertise to leverage public and private financing and invest in your respective countries.

The approach is about making informed choices. For every infrastructure project, an important question is: Can private financing alone pay for the project? If not, we should try to work with governments to strengthen the enabling environment by enacting reforms or policies that minimizes investment risks. If risks remain high, let's explore the option of guarantees and risk sharing instruments, to bring a larger share of the investment program into the commercially investible space. We believe that prioritizing private sector investment will be beneficial for investors by creating new markets, and also enable governments constrained by limited fiscal space to strengthen investments in human capital.

And what would be the role of multilateral development banks such as ourselves? We can strengthen synergies between the private and public sectors, and catalyse needed investments. We can help reduce risks through advisory support that leads to regulatory reforms. We can help agencies prepare their projects so that they are more attractive for investment. Often, the issue is not whether there is a large pool of potential investors – they are – but whether bankable projects are in the pipeline, which are often not. The World Bank Group can help mobilize the capital for infrastructure development. So, can Singapore.

A growing number of Singaporean private and public sector entities are diversifying their portfolios. We are working to help them see the potential of investment in the region, both for improving their bottom line as well as for promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth for the region.

For example, the IFC has launched the Managed Co-Lending Portfolio Program for Infrastructure, which aims to raise US\$5 billion of private capital in the next five years. Allianz Global Investors has already invested US\$500 million, and IFC is working with East-Spring Investment to raise another US\$500 million. We are also establishing various facilities that will help de-risk projects. My colleague Cledan Mandri-Perrott will further explain our strategy and tools for infrastructure finance during his talk later today.

But let me share with you one more message about the urgency of infrastructure development. We often talk about infrastructure in terms of financing and in terms of physical infrastructure – we talk about building

bridges and power plants. Today and tomorrow, we will discuss how infrastructure development improves economic competitiveness – again, with a focus on facts, numbers, figures, and data.

Ultimately, infrastructure is about building resilient societies and its people– you, me, aging parents, our children, and future generations. For example, an investment in a sanitation facility is an investment in the health of our families. An investment in a mass transit system is an investment in employment generation, besides reduced travel costs for workers and industry alike. Great infrastructure keeps economies humming and communities thriving.

Infrastructure is also about seizing opportunities. Developments in renewable energy and other technologies are advancing rapidly, lowering prices and expanding markets. More than ever, we can choose infrastructure options that lower carbon emissions. To reduce the carbon footprints, let's explore such alternatives to build and scale sustainable power generation. Further, cities around the world are eager to make themselves credit-worthy. Let's explore the creativity of these growing cities and the potential of sub-national finance. We at the World Bank Group see a world of opportunity in coming years, and renew our commitments to support our client countries as they prepare their strategies for infrastructure investment development. We hope that you will continue to join us in our endeavours, and wish you all a successful conference. Thank you.

Conference Opening Remarks



Dr Halimah Yacob
President of the Republic of Singapore

Professor Bernard Tan, Vice Provost, National University of Singapore

Miss Fautouma, Acting Director, The World Bank Group

Distinguished Guests

Ladies and Gentlemen

Good Morning and a warm welcome to Singapore.

I am happy to join you at the World Bank Group-Asia Competitiveness Institute Annual Conference this morning. It gives me great pleasure that Singapore can play host to this event and facilitate the convening of such a wide variety of industry players and thought leaders.

The theme for this year's conference, "Infrastructure Development for Economic Competitiveness", is an interesting one. The world is still recovering from the global financial crisis which took place almost a decade ago. At the same time, we are witnessing how globalisation presents both opportunities and challenges for all of us. Amidst these challenges, we need to continue to pay attention to the role of infrastructure development in facilitating economic activities, job creation and improvement in quality of life. I agree with Miss Fautouma when she said that infrastructure development is not just about construction and buildings, but also about people. It is important that we put people at the centre of infrastructure development so that it will benefit people and improve the quality of their lives.

Connectivity is a key factor in stimulating positive economic growth and employment in any country. Singapore has worked closely with World Bank and other multilateral development banks to build up a strong regional network to support the growth of regional infrastructure. Improved infrastructure has in the past also lifted millions of people from poverty, especially in Asia.

Singapore, too, continues to invest in building new infrastructure and upgrading existing ones. For example, we have been building new airport terminals to attract and handle more air traffic, as well as new ports to consolidate our maritime infrastructure and free up new land.

Meanwhile, even as we enhance our infrastructure to drive up vibrancy in our economies, it is important that infrastructure development is conducted in a responsible and sustainable manner. We must take care not to cause unnecessary deterioration of our natural environments.

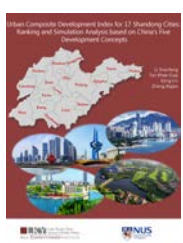
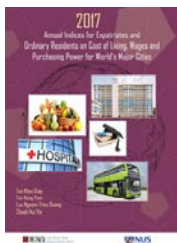
These considerations are very much in line with what all countries pledged to do at the recently concluded APEC Leaders Meeting. The APEC Leaders have called for wider and firmer initiatives to ensure a more balanced, innovative, inclusive, and sustainable growth strategy. There is great potential in countries working together to improve economic, financial and social inclusion, through greater cooperation among one another in infrastructure development projects. We need to work even more closely together for mutual benefit.

I am therefore glad that this year's Conference includes dialogue sessions on the economic, financial, social, political and environmental impact of infrastructure development. I am also heartened that the participants of this year's Conference come from nearly all continents across the globe. I am confident that the dialogue sessions will serve as a useful platform for all participants from this diverse background to debate robustly and constructively on the issues. It is useful to learn from others, including the many countries around the world, and hence the sharing sessions with the different regions will be beneficial.

Let me wish all of you a fruitful conference ahead, and I also wish you a pleasant stay in Singapore. I hope you will find time to explore the garden city of Singapore during your stay here.

Thank you.

Launch of Seven Books by Asia Competitiveness Institute



List of publications launched, from left to right:

- "2017 Annual Indices for Expatriates and Ordinary Residents on Cost of Living, Wages and Purchasing Power for World's Major Cities"**
 Authors: Dr Tan Khee Giap, Dr Tan Kong Yam, Mr Luu Nguyen Trieu Duong & Ms Chuah Hui Yin
- "2017 Annual Competitiveness Analysis and Impact of Exchange Rates on Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to ASEAN Economies"**
 Authors: Dr Tan Khee Giap, Mr Luu Nguyen Trieu Duong, Ms Chuah Hui Yin & Mr Nguyen Duy
- "2017 Impact Estimation of Exchange Rate on Foreign Direct Investment Inflows and Annual Update of Competitiveness Analysis for 34 Greater China Economies"**
 Authors: Dr Tan Khee Giap, Dr Zhang Xuyao & Ms Leong Puey Ei
- "2017 Annual Competitiveness Analysis and Impact of Exchange Rates on Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Sub-National Economies of India"**
 Authors: Dr Tan Khee Giap, Dr Sasidaran Gopalan, Ms Jigyasa Sharma & Ms Leong Puey Ei
- "2017 Annual Competitiveness Analysis and Impact of Exchange Rates on Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Sub-National Economies of Indonesia"**
 Authors: Dr Tan Khee Giap, Dr Mulya Amri, Ms Nursyahida Binte Ahmad & Ms Diamanta Vania Lavi
- "ACI Business Case Study Series: Unlocking Hidden Potential: Strategic Transformation and Value Creation at Mandarin Orchard Singapore and Mandarin Gallery"**
 Authors: Dr Tan Khee Giap, Dr Harminder Rajan, Mr Gareth Tan Guang Ming, Mr Evan Tan Beng Kai
- "Urban Composite Development Index for 17 Shandong Cities: Ranking and Simulation Analysis based on China's Five Development Concepts"**,
 Authors: Mr Li Shanfeng, Dr Tan Khee Giap, Mr Song Lin, Dr Zhang Xuyao

Day One Plenary Sessions & Talks

Keynote Address 1: “Leverage Government Balance Sheet to Mobilise Private Financing for Infrastructure Development”



Dr Cleidan Mandri-Perrott
Head of Infrastructure Finance and PPPs, Infrastructure, PPPs & Guarantees,
The World Bank Group

Keynote Address 2: “Disruptive Labour Market Trends and Opportunities”



Ms Anu Madgavkar
Partner, McKinsey Global Institute

Keynote Address 3: “Think Tanks and Economic Competitiveness”



Dr James G. McGann
Senior Lecturer, Lauder Institute and Director Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program,
University of Pennsylvania

Conference Luncheon Talk: “Risks and Return of Infrastructure Investment and Financing in Asia”



Professor Terry Marsh
Chief Executive Officer, Quantal International and Emeritus Professor of Finance, University
of California, Berkeley

Competitiveness, Trade, Exchange Rates, and Economic Growth Engines in ASEAN-10

(a) Presentation 1a: 2018 Annual Update of Competitiveness Ranking and Simulation Studies on 34 Provinces and Six Regions of Indonesia

The presentation provided an update on the competitiveness rankings and simulation studies across six Indonesian regions and 34 Indonesian provinces. The analysis highlighted that significant disparities between the eastern and the rest of Indonesian provinces still persist. Supplementing the competitiveness ranking, the analysis also provided ample insights into the competitiveness profile of each province, highlighting in particular the high competitiveness of the six provinces situated on Java Island.



Ms Nursyahida Binte Ahmad
Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS

(b) Presentation 1b: Impact of Real Effective Exchange Rates on Trade in the Sub-national Economies of Indonesia



Dr Mulya Amri
Research Fellow & Deputy Director
(Research), ACI-LKYSPP, NUS

The presentation discussed a model intended to assist in identifying the effects of Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) appreciation and volatility on trade at the provincial level, and applied it to the specific contexts of the sub-national economies of Indonesia. The presenters accordingly approached the model from a theoretical perspective before moving on to discuss findings, based on the model that was used to assess the effects of REER volatility on the exports of Indonesia's provinces. They concluded by discussing the applications of these findings.

(c) Presentation 1c: Analysis of the Domestic and External Engines of Growth for Indonesia

The presentation put forward a project intended to assess the relative importance of internal and external engines of growth in the specific context of Indonesia through the use of the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) methodology. ACI presenters duly conducted an analysis of the trends and patterns vis-à-vis growth in Indonesia, before broadly outlining the VECM methodology, followed by sharing the findings of the project. The ACI team concluded by considering possibly policy implications.



Mr Luu Nguyen Trieu Duong
Research Associate, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS

(d) Discussant 1 for Presentations 1a & 1b: Dr Frederico Gil Sander, Lead Economist for Indonesia, The World Bank Group

Dr Sander commended ACI for its work in benchmarking local competitiveness and noted that many bottlenecks limiting the implementation of better business practices occurred at local levels, making research at these levels all the more important. He also commented positively on the usefulness of the index and the underlying data for further research. Dr Sander concluded by suggesting that it could prove beneficial for ACI if a greater emphasis was placed on human capital, which, while currently assessed, only constituted a relatively small proportion of the overall research.



(e) Discussant 2 for Presentation 1a: Dr Nguyen Manh Hai, Director, Public Service Policy Department, Central Institute for Economic Management, Socialist Republic of Vietnam



Dr Nguyen was impressed by the clarity and rationality of ACI's research framework and methodology vis-à-vis their work on competitiveness rankings. He noted in particular ACI's use of Shapley Weightages in conducting robustness checks, alongside the use of the equal weight methodology, and commented that this additional check provided significant value addition to the index's overall applicability and potential impact. Dr Nguyen concluded by suggesting that greater emphasis be placed on identifying the strengths and weaknesses of specific ongoing development strategies to maximise the project's practical utility.

(f) Discussant 3 for Presentations 1b & 1c: Professor Cheng-Few Lee, Distinguished Professor of Finance and Economics, Rutgers University and Editor, Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting and Review of Pacific Basin Financial Markets and Policies

Professor Cheng commended ACI for their work on REER and trade in Indonesia. He noted that the empirical findings that had resulted would be useful in assisting the Central Bank of Indonesia with policymaking. Professor Cheng also commended ACI for its work on leveraging the VECM methodology, and affirmed its relevance by highlighting Indonesia's growing importance as a driver of regional growth. Professor Cheng concluded by noting that it would be important to monitor ACI's work in subsequent years, given ongoing developments in the policies of the United States – and other large economies – in Southeast Asia.



(g) Presentation Id: 2018 Annual Update of Competitiveness Ranking and Simulation Studies on ASEAN-10 Economies



Mr Nguyen Duy
Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS

This presentation provided an update of the competitiveness rankings and simulation studies for the ten ASEAN member countries. Overall, the competitiveness rankings and simulation studies on ASEAN-10 indicated wide variations in level of economic development. Nonetheless, the presentation noted that such diversity could be a powerful source of synergy, enabling ASEAN member nations to complement and supplement each other's strengths and weaknesses for increased overall regional competitiveness.

(h) Presentation Ie: Impact of Real Effective Exchange Rates on Trade in Value-added in Eight ASEAN Economies

This presentation provided an analysis of the impact of REER on Trade in Value-added for eight ASEAN countries – Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, The Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand. The analysis focused specifically on sectors in which value was specifically added in the countries involved in the survey. ACI's presenters approached the model from a theoretical perspective before engaging with the specific contexts of the ASEAN-8 countries.



Ms Chuah Hui Yin
Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS

(i) Discussant 4 for Presentations Id & Ie: Tan Sri Rastam Mohd Isa, Chairman and Chief Executive, Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Malaysia



Tan Sri Rastam congratulated ACI for having undertaken another effective and thorough study of the ASEAN countries. He further took the opportunity to provide a Malaysian perspective on ACI's study, and noted that ACI's findings broadly reflected his own understanding of the situation as it stood on the ground in his country. Tan Sri Rastam also commented on ACI's presentation on REER and trade in value-added, and noted that it had highlighted the importance of a stable policy environment by studying the effects of REER on value-added trade.

Plenary Session 1 (Continued)

(j) Discussant 5 for Presentation 1e: Dr Frederico Gil Sander, Lead Economist for Indonesia, The World Bank Group

Dr Sander commended ACI for the thoroughness of its work and commented positively on the methodology used in deriving conclusions in the context of determining the effects of REER on value-added trade in the ASEAN-8 economies. He noted in particular that the team's discussion on global value chains had highlighted the importance of imports with respect to a country's ability to export. Dr Sander concluded by suggesting that attention be paid to the role of 'national champion' brands, which emerge from local contexts to drive exports and encourage domestic players on the international stage.



Plenary Session 2

Competitiveness, Trade, and Exchange Rates in Greater China and India

(a) Presentation 2a: 2018 Annual Update of Competitiveness Ranking and Simulation Studies on 34 Economies and Five Regions of Greater China



Mr Jeremy Zhou Shida
Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSP, NUS

The presentation provided an update on the competitiveness rankings and simulation studies for the five regions of China and the 34 Greater China sub-national economies. The presentation also highlighted top, medium and bottom-performing regions and states. Specific public policy recommendations were put forward, such as having the resource rich economies move towards the higher end of the value chain through further industrialization while ensuring environmental protection and inclusive growth.

(b) Presentation 2b: Impact of Real Effective Exchange Rates on Trade in Mainland China Provinces

This presentation discussed a model intended to assist in identifying the effects of REER appreciation and volatility on trade at the provincial level, and applied it to the specific contexts of the sub-national economies of Mainland China. The presenters approached the model from a theoretical perspective before moving on to discuss findings, based on the model was used to assess the effects of REER volatility on the exports of China's sub-national economies. The presentation concluded by discussing the applications of these findings.



Dr Zhang Xuyao
Postdoctoral Fellow, ACI-LKYSP, NUS

(c) Discussant 1 for Presentation 2a: Dr Dániel Palotai, Chief Economist and Executive Director, The Central Bank of Hungary



Dr Palotai admired ACI's impressive and comprehensive research on competitiveness in China, noting that he learnt substantially from his engagement with the presentations. He noted that there was a growing need for assessments of regional competitiveness, and that ACI's study was thus timely and of ever-increasing relevance. He concluded by suggesting that efforts be made to illustrate more direct comparisons between the performances, strengths and weaknesses of sub-national economies within and outside China.

(d) Discussant 2 for Presentation 2b: Dr Luo Hairong, Research Fellow, Institute of World Economy, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, People's Republic of China

Dr Luo commended ACI for the clarity of its methodology, and asserted that the research on the impact of REER on Trade in China would be immensely useful to policymakers and analysts. He viewed that discussions on REER and the Global Value Chains were gaining significant importance, and that ACI's survey was correspondingly very topical. Dr Luo also observed that ACI's data revealed the true scale of the existing imbalances when comparing trade volumes along land routes and maritime routes, which reflected fundamental imbalances in the performance of China's coastal and inland regions.



(e) Presentation 2c: 2018 Annual Update of Competitiveness Ranking and Simulation Studies on 36 Sub-national Economies and Five Regions of India



Dr Sasidaran Gopalan
Research Fellow & Deputy Director
(Administration), ACI-LKYSPP, NUS

In this presentation, ACI's presenters showcased ACI's 2018 competitiveness rankings of India's sub-national economies, and a competitiveness analysis of India's five regions. The presentation explained ACI's competitiveness framework and methodology and highlighted interesting results from the 2018 Competitiveness Ranking and Simulations. The presenters also covered the practical applicability of the research for policymakers and analysts.

(f) Presentation 2d: Impact of Real Effective Exchange Rates on Trade in Sub-national Economies of India

In this presentation, the ACI team discussed a model for identifying the effects of REER appreciation and volatility on trade at the provincial level, and applied it to the specific contexts of the sub-national economies of India. The presenters approached the model from a theoretical perspective before moving on to discuss findings, based on the model that was used to assess the effects of REER volatility on the exports of India's sub-national economies. They concluded by discussing the potential applications of these findings.



Ms Jigyasa Sharma
Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSP, NUS

(g) Discussant 3 for Presentations 2c & 2d: Dr Kamalinne Pinitpuvadol, Executive Director, International Institute for Trade and Development, Thailand



Dr Pinitpuvadol congratulated ACI's presenters for the quality of their meticulous and comprehensive presentation. He also commented that it was important to keep in mind the questions regarding national priorities, such as inclusiveness or sustainability, as they arose in specific sub-national economies. Dr Pinitpuvadol duly suggested that ACI's presenters dedicate more effort to highlighting the specific goals and intentions of each given state or sub-national economy, in the interest of determining how best these entities could adjust their policies to meet their specific objectives.

Ministerial Forum: “Promoting Sustainable Economic Growth, Environmental and Social Harmony in Asia”



Dr Bambang Brodjonegoro
Minister, National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS),
Republic of Indonesia



Mr Lawrence Wong
Minister for National Development and Second Minister for Finance,
Republic of Singapore

Transcript of Ministerial Forum

Minister Lawrence Wong: Excellencies and distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. I am very happy to join you this evening for this ACI conference on Infrastructure Development for Economic Competitiveness. I understand that we have guests who are here from overseas, including a delegation from Indonesia, so let me take this opportunity to welcome all of you in Singapore.

The conference is both timely and topical. We all are aware that infrastructure development is a key pillar for sustainable economic growth. Sharing various benefits, it can attract investment, create employment opportunities, and improve quality of life of individuals. At the same time, our approach to infrastructure development cannot just be about having more of the same – it cannot just be building for the sake of building. The key element is to get the infrastructure right, and I think this entails developing infrastructure that is sustainable, inclusive and innovative. I will thus touch on these three themes in my remarks this evening. I understand that we have a dialogue later with Minister Bambang, for us to engage on specific questions.

Firstly, with respect to the topic of sustainable infrastructure, one key question is how can we scale accessibility and affordability of sustainable infrastructure? The most pertinent area for sustainability is dependent on power generation, where we would like to reduce coal and other carbon-intensive ways of power generation and minimize the carbon footprint. For example, requirements for fossil fuels and for base load power, can be met by using natural gas, which is more environmental friendly and less carbon-intensive when compared to fossil fuels.

Beyond fossil fuels, there is a need to push for more renewable energy. While, this was challenging in the past because of high cost of renewables relative to that of fossil fuels, trends have dramatically changed in the recent years, as renewable energy has become more affordable. We are witnessing this in Singapore, as we constantly engage with stakeholders and issue tenders for the deployment of solar panels. When we first started issuing the tenders, per unit cost of installing a solar panel was exorbitant. The present pricing dynamics has become more favourable, considering we do not have to pay a single cent from the government because of the increased ability of the solar panel operator to recover money by selling electricity into the grid. Besides being at grid-parity, it is now more cost-effective.

Notwithstanding, the concept of sustainability has to go beyond power and utilities because it also applies to other aspects of infrastructure development. It applies to buildings, which are a major source of carbon emissions, which requires a push for green buildings. It applies to transport and mobility services, where we need access to cleaner vehicles. There are also potential synergies across different fields and different sectors, and therefore one should not look sustainability from a silo perspective, but have an integrated solutions approach.

Referring to an example of air-conditioning, in Singapore there is a high demand with increasing air-condition usage in buildings and premises including public housing, and private condominiums. With such a large demand pool, individual air-conditioner compressors, despite of providing household benefits, emit substantial amounts of waste heat into the environment. That is one reason why surface temperatures in Singapore are heating up.

To counter such negative impacts, we are working on installing solutions such as district cooling – even underground district cooling, where the cooling is done across a whole network of buildings, with no requirement for an individual air-conditioner compressor. The waste heat, or the heat that is generated from district cooling, can further be channelled into productive use in nearby industrial areas.

Another practical example is to view the construction of a water treatment plant and an integrated waste management plant, co-located side-by-side. In such a framework, the waste incinerator will generate electricity and reduce our dependence on landfills, while the power will be used to power water treatment.

The electricity generated by waste disposal will further power the water treatment plant. The water will then be piped back to the waste treatment plant for cooling purposes. This is an example of an integrated solution that will reduce resource intensity and achieve a positive environmental impact.

These are the examples, we can leverage while thinking of new infrastructures, which has a tremendous scope to design and deliver a sustainable outcome. The second priority is to make infrastructure more inclusive, because we want infrastructure that is accessible by everyone and built to serve peoples' needs. This applies especially to urban infrastructure. It is an important priority for all of us, especially given the stresses and fault lines that threaten to divide societies.

In terms of accessibility, we do not want people to feel that a particular new infrastructure or a part of the city is beyond their reach, or is catering only to the wealthy or to a particular group. Therefore, in designing infrastructure, inclusiveness must be an important priority, and must be built to serve a broader public purpose, to serve the needs of distinct individuals. Keeping this mind, we have been very meticulous, even when we went about developing our city in Singapore. From the very beginning, we wanted to make Singapore a garden city.

Our founding Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew felt it was not just a good-to-have, or a slogan, but it was about equal and public access to green and public spaces. It was nothing less than a matter of social equity. As he put it, and I quote him: "this was a priority high up on my list, it is about a sense of usualness in society", so whether you are in a flat or in an executive condominium or a landed property, everywhere you go, it is clean and one is not excluded from the public spaces. I firmly think, that this reflects the ethos of inclusiveness when we design and build infrastructure.

We are witnessing these trends in the way we design our city. It is reflected in our public housing scheme, where we build public homes for the vast majority of Singaporeans and ensure that these are affordable with improved quality. It is also reflected in the way we conduct long-term master planning for our city and our housing estates, so that wherever you live, you are close to community and recreational spaces including parks, water bodies and sports facilities. There is a convenient access to public transport and social facilities, including childcare, schools, hospitals or even eldercare. Such exemplary models of master planning and public housing are important parts in building inclusive and accessible infrastructure.

Thirdly, we should try to make infrastructure innovative by leveraging information and communications technology. There is a tremendous scope to do this, because technology is advancing rapidly with digitalization, data analytics and new approaches. There is a remarkable scope to avoid using legacy means, but push the frontiers and do something innovative yet sustainable. That is part of the process we go through every time we think of investing in new infrastructure.

The waste and water treatment plant I mentioned earlier is a good example. We could have just done a normal waste treatment incinerator and a normal water treatment plant, but we looked at ways we could synergize, integrate and achieve greater resource efficiencies.

Another example is the new Changi Airport Terminal 4, which was finished recently. I do not know how many of you who are from overseas travelled using Terminal 4 – if you have not, please go and have a look at it. We are very proud of this terminal because it is a truly seamless, automated terminal. From start to end, there are self-service systems that allow you to check in, deposit baggage and clear immigration, all with automated systems – highly productive and very convenient to use. Our friend from AirAsia, Mr Fernandez, was on record as saying that this was one of the best airports in the world, and this is remarkable coming from someone who very rarely compliments an airport.

In fact, in Singapore, beside these projects, we have a major pipeline of projects. We are looking at expanding our air and seaports. We are looking at planning for Changi Terminal 5. We are also looking at building a new mega-port in Tuas for container ships. We are building a high-speed railway linking Singapore and Kuala

Lumpur which will be at the heart of a new central business district in Jurong called the Jurong Lake District. We are building other regional centres around Singapore, in the north, in Woodlands, and in the east, in Punggol. These are all opportunities for us to experiment, innovate and push for new frontiers for infrastructure.

Innovative infrastructure can also reinforce other themes we talked about earlier. For example, innovative infrastructure can enhance the inclusivity of infrastructure. For instance, if you talk about digital innovations in finance, I think there is a tremendous scope not just for innovation but also to make financial infrastructure more inclusive. Today, nearly 30% of adults in developing Asia do not have bank accounts. That is significantly a high number. However, many have smartphones and internet connections. Thus, financial technology (fintech) can help them with access to cheaper and more efficient banking services. That is one example where innovation can achieve new breakthroughs and make services more inclusive.

Another example is remittance. Asia has experienced the fastest growth in remittances over the past decade, in the world. We receive approximate 55% of global remittance inflows today. That is because of the influx of workers migrating from rural to urban areas in Asia, particularly those who move from country to country. This has resulted in significant remittance flows as a result of migration for work. Average remittance fees are more than 7% in Southeast Asia, implying that for every dollar that is remitted, you have to pay 7%, which could constitute a large proportion of savings. Thus, breakthrough in Fintech and other innovations in financial infrastructure, can reduce remittance fees, which I think will help achieving the objective of provisioning affordable financial services.

In this context, we should be aiming, for example, to cut remittance fees by half to below 3%. By doing so, billions of dollars will be saved annually and will also help workers to remit more money, while increasing their savings proportion. I think innovation can help enhance productivity and can make infrastructure more sustainable and inclusive.

Overall, I think we all recognize that Asia's infrastructure needs are huge. All of you will have heard statistics about how, going forward, Asia needs about like US \$200 billion worth of investments every year until 2030. Therefore, from Singapore's perspective, we fully support initiatives such as the Belt and Road, to help accelerate infrastructure development in the region.

However, as I have said – and this is the key message I want to leave you with – it is crucial to also get infrastructure right. We should not be building for the sake of building. If there is a need to expand, of course we should expand – but it is not that more is necessarily better. We also have to ensure that the infrastructure that we put in place is sustainable, inclusive and innovative. I believe that is the efficient way to achieve the outcomes towards sustainable economic growth dovetailed with environmental and social harmony. These are my brief remarks for tonight.

I am happy to take more questions and hear your views as well. Thank you very much.

Question and Answer Session

Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap: Thank you Minister. I wanted to ask a question about multilateral financial institutions such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). Specifically, how do you feel they can help to speed up efforts to address the infrastructure gap that we are currently facing, especially with regards to ASEAN?

Minister Lawrence Wong: The key bottleneck with infrastructure is that a majority of the projects we have seen so far have not been bankable. They are not viable and it is hard for them to get financed. This is not a bottleneck with finance – the banks have money and there are investors looking to invest in

infrastructure, and these are global investors. The question is how can we design and structure projects to make them viable and bankable.

This goes to the heart of what I think is the main challenge – how can we do more in terms of project preparation, project design, risk mitigation and even the tenure of the project in order to make it viable. We should also consider how we can leverage standardized clauses in infrastructure contracts so that we can make it easier for investors to understand risk, as well as facilitate the introduction of better arbitration and dispute resolution clauses, which can again help investors understand the risks and underlying mitigation measures.

These are all parts of the work that we can do to prepare and structure projects better. I think that the multilateral development banks understand this approach. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank (WB) and Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) are not only emphasizing on the financing part but also on the project preparation and designing aspects. From Singapore's perspective, we have good relationships with all three multilateral development banks and have been in discussion with them.

We believe we can play an important role as an infrastructure exchange because in Singapore, we provide project financing, besides having an effective ecosystem of arbitration, dispute resolution, legal advisory for projects, and engineering and design competencies – these are the essential components that can help create an ecosystem of infrastructure exchange that will help projects to be designed and structured in a manner that is beneficial and bankable.

Dr Deepak Waikar: I am Dr Deepak Waikar of EduEnergy Consultants LLP. Thank you very much for sharing with us about infrastructure development. I liked what you mentioned about remittances, for third-world countries especially. You noted that workers who work very hard have 7% of their income taken away, but that new innovations will give them more opportunities to save their hard-earned money.

The question arises, however, regarding whether we have a secure environment for such transactions. I am in part referring to cyber-security, and whether people will be able to very easily transfer money without being tricked by anybody. Some of these individuals may not have detailed knowledge about how to use their smart phones, and may mistakenly disable functions which would otherwise protect them from such attacks on their transactions.

For my second question, I would like to get your views on a specific aspect of infrastructure development. Do you think that an ASEAN electricity grid, if it is done very well, can reduce the energy costs that are faced by the populations in this region? What is the present status of such a grid, if it is happening at all, and when is it likely to happen, if not? Thank you.

Minister Lawrence Wong: Thank you for your question. On the first point, I totally agree – security is a very important part of anything involving the electronic transfer of funds. However, this is not a new problem, and the banks have been dealing with it for a long time. The difference now is that the banks are getting competition from fintech and non-bank players. The good thing is that increasingly, all the banks recognize that they too need to embrace fintech, or their business will be disrupted. They cannot continue on the old and traditional models.

I think we are starting to witness a very vibrant and emerging fintech ecosystem in Singapore that consists not only of new players but also the banks themselves. If there is more of such collaboration taking place not just within Singapore but across the Southeast Asian countries – discussions on which are being facilitated – then I am sure we can work on solutions that are cost-effective, more secure, and which will minimize the risks, particularly when it comes to cybersecurity.

The next part of this is educating the public. The users themselves also need to know how to use the interface. Some people might say that the lower income, vulnerable segments of society, and older folks,

might need more help. Therefore, besides getting the infrastructure right and assessing potential risks with cybersecurity, we have to reach out to the public at large and help them to understand what the interface is about.

We are in the midst of something like this in Singapore now, and those of you who are residents here will know that we have just started on a project to introduce e-payments by phone – where I only need to know your mobile phone number to transfer funds. How this would work is, if Khee Giap was on PayNow and I was also on PayNow, then I would only need his mobile phone number to transfer money. It is extremely convenient, and extremely secure as well. However, you need to educate the public and help them to understand that it is secure, because there will be concerns underlying security measures. Such seamless transactions will provide more convenience to the users at a reduced cost. Such changes are happening now, and I am optimistic that it will continue to happen over a period of time, not only for fund transfers across Southeast Asia and Asia, but also for remittance services.

On the topic of the ASEAN electricity grid, I think there is work being started. Getting the entirety of ASEAN plugged into one grid may be difficult. There is an underlying master plan for it and there are ongoing discussions, but implementing so for the ASEAN as a whole would be challenging. However, I think it is possible to follow a segmented approach – so you do not think of the entirety of ASEAN, but you think about doing it in segments. In fact, between Malaysia and Singapore we already have an interconnection – while, we do not use it to trade power, but we have been using it as an interconnection between Malaysia and Singapore today.

Furthermore, between other ASEAN countries, at their borders, I think you could also have such interconnects of the grids. That is entirely possible. Over time, if we start on a bilateral basis between neighbouring countries in ASEAN, then, progressively, there is a potential for us to get to the idea of an ASEAN power grid over the longer term.

Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap: Thank You, Minister Wong. Minister Bambang Brodjonegoro has arrived, let us please immediately welcome him to the stage!

Ladies and gentlemen, both the ministers we have onstage right now are quite similar in some ways. They both joined politics at around the same time – Minister Bambang joined politics in 2013 and Minister Wong joined politics in 2011. Minister Bambang has been Indonesia's Minister for Finance, and Minister Wong is now Singapore's second Minister for Finance. Now, Minister Bambang and Minister Wong are both the Ministers for National Development of Indonesia and Singapore, respectively – so one can see the common interests, in terms of the portfolios they are managing.

We have spoken about infrastructure development, and the topic is certainly relevant to Indonesia. I would like to ask what challenges you foresee, and how infrastructure development for Indonesia can be pushed forward. I am also interested to know more about what the Indonesian government's priorities are with regards to this topic. Minister Bambang, please.

Minister Bambang Brodjonegoro: Thank you very much, Minister Wong and also to our moderator, Khee Giap. When we are talking about infrastructure development in Asia, we have three main priorities. The first is that infrastructure development to cater to basic needs. There are types of infrastructure that is required to be built in order to fulfil the basic needs of people – for example clean water, sanitation, housing and electricity. In such cases, infrastructure will be developed using the provisioned budget and our budget allocation will mostly be dedicated to catering to these basic needs.

The second type of infrastructure investment will be to support what we call the 'leading sectors'. These 'leading sectors' vary from year to year. In the context of the five years our current government is presiding over, there are three 'leading sectors' – agriculture, manufacturing and tourism. Agriculture and manufacturing has been the main engine of our economy, but tourism is relatively new. Thus, when we are

talking about the infrastructure to support agriculture, manufacturing and tourism, we are basically stressing on the importance of connectivity.

There are several types of infrastructure related to this, ranging from maritime connectivity, land transportation and railways, to air connectivity. In this context, we are talking about building the seaports, airports and toll roads. We are also looking into developing energy infrastructure to help support manufacturing and tourism related activities. Lately, we are also trying to initiate a project what we call the “ten new Balis”, wherein our objective is to diversify our tourism and reduce our dependence on Bali by investing in other locations that can attract tourists globally. To bolster this, we have started to build infrastructure focussing on integrated tourist resorts. Importantly, such infrastructure projects will be implemented to support the ‘leading sectors’. In terms of financing, some of these initiatives will be financed through our budget, however a significant proportion will be financed by the private sector, either through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), or via simple private sector participation in the form of equity financing. With regards to the third kind of infrastructure, Indonesia is not like Singapore, and we have 50% of our total population living in urban areas. We are largely an urbanized country. Thus, in order to support the growing needs of urbanization that is expected to reach 80% by 2045, we will need to build massive infrastructure to support urban transportation systems. When we stress on urban transportation, what we imply is essentially the model that Singapore has followed, i.e., building subways, elevated railways and other types of infrastructure that could be built either using the government budget or through support from the private sector.

With respect to challenges, one of the key concerns would be how to ensure land availability. It is evident that building infrastructure requires access to land resources. As such, land acquisition will be a big issue. The second challenge is based on the environmental impact, for certain infrastructure needs to be built in areas in close proximity to the forests, or heavily populated urban areas. The third challenge comes in the form of financing. However, I believe that with regards to financing, as long as we can promote more private sector participation, we will be able to solve emerging issues related to budgetary constraints.

Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap: Thank you very much, Minister Bambang. We have had the privilege over the course of this event of welcoming our guest representatives from 34 provinces of Indonesia, including four governors. Perhaps we will now welcome you to deliver your ministerial speech, please.

Minister Bambang Brodjonegoro: *Thank you very much. Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh, a very good evening to all of you. Let me quickly try to present the strategy and priorities of our current government, in relation to infrastructure development.*

Indonesia's economy today, positions itself as a big market and is currently ranked with the 15th largest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the world. Indonesia is also among the top five emerging markets with the aspiring middle-class potential. It is also the fourth most populous country in the world, and our consumption has been growing quite steadily at around 5% annually. Besides consumption driven growth, we also need to pay attention to GDP per capita, which stands at around US \$3600. However, it is estimated that if we can keep growing at 5% annually until 2045 – which will mark for Indonesia's century of independence – then our GDP per capita is expected to reach US \$19,000. This breakthrough will allow us to surpass the benchmark of US \$15,000 per capita, leading a way to become a high-income country. Undoubtedly, this will require steady policies and determination to ensure that a 5% growth rate is achievable and sustained.

To support this ambition and to drive Indonesia to become a prosperous country, infrastructure development is the key. There are various discussions about why the current government has placed a focus on infrastructure. Primarily, we have learned that many countries which are now categorized as advanced, developed or close-to-developed countries, have been able to attain that status due to their performance in infrastructure development.

To put in context, during my recent visit to Malaysia to attend the World Islamic Economic Forum, I was informed that Malaysia is going to build two big seaports. One in the west at Port Klang, where it will expand on existing

facilities that services the Straits of Malacca and the other one in Kuantan, on the east of the peninsula. Despite the fact that Malaysia is not an archipelagic country, this implies that the country understands the importance of having relatively large seaports, which is supplemented by the fact existing seaport at Tanjung Pelepas, fairly close to Singapore.

Beyond Asia, Istanbul, in Turkey is another significant example. In Istanbul, one realizes that Turkey's growth has been made possible because of their infrastructure, coupled with their entrepreneurship culture. Importantly, they are already ready to support new investment activities. Istanbul is currently building what will in the future be the biggest airport in the world, and will feature five runways. While, it will replace the current Ataturk International Airport, this move is also supported by the market dominance of Turkish Airlines. It is clear that sustaining competitiveness and infrastructure development are two sides of the same coin. It is equally important to realize that infrastructure development is a long-term investment and require time and capital resources. This implies that we need to start building infrastructure at some point – and the current government is willing to do that, positive impact and benefits of which will be realized primarily by subsequent governments.

Having given the introduction, I would like to again express my appreciation for the participation of the Indonesian governors, as well as the representatives from the various Indonesian provinces.

Today we are discussing about competitiveness, which is not solely about building infrastructure. At the end of the day, human capital will also play a key role in strengthening an economy's competitiveness. Unfortunately, Indonesia lacks enough infrastructure to build the desired capability of our human resources. When we are talking about our population, we must acknowledge that amidst our population will grow, the rate of growth will slow down in the future. Accordingly, we may lose our position as the world's fourth largest country by population by 2030 – when other countries such as Nigeria or Pakistan, could surpass us, and by 2045, we will probably be sixth position. Currently Indonesia is also experiencing a demographic dividend, which will last until the period between 2025 and 2030. After that point, we will experience an aging population between 2038 and 2045, which implies a higher ratio of dependents relative to that of productive working people.

Thus, Indonesia needs to be prepared for the next few decades. Ideally, the rule of thumb should be to achieve that status of an advanced or developed country before we start experiencing an aging population. While we are time constrained, we still have 20 years, which is a relatively short period of time to position Indonesia as a developed country.

From a recent observation derived from our economic data, we found that we have had growth of around 5.06% in the third quarter of this year. However, some have attributed this to the consumption growth, which in the third quarter was only 4.93%. However, if we look at consumption in terms of individual items, we can see that growth in Food and Beverage is still robust, at above 5%. In contrast on observing the statistics for health, education, transportation, communications and restaurants and hotels, we can see a shift from the consumption of goods to the consumption of services. This is partly because people relatively value leisure more, but also due to Indonesia's rising middle class. One common characteristic of the middle class is that they usually reduce their consumption of basic goods and shift their basket to consume services including like high-quality education, healthcare, leisure, tourism, transportation and communications, at a much greater rate. This is indeed a positive direction for country's socio-economic growth.

With regards to the current state of the world, Indonesia certainly needs to adapt a digital transformation path. With disruptive and progressive innovation, I also think that Singapore must also work to prepare for and anticipate the digital economy of the future. We are aware of the developments in the digital economy, which cannot be ignored, primarily when considering its potential impact on various sectors. Firms and businesses that are not able to realize the benefits from the digital transformation are more likely to be forced out of the market – as witnessed by many retail shops against the e-commerce firms – not only in Indonesia but also in developed countries like the United States. For example, there are no more major physical bookstores in the United States – they are simply rivalled by the large e-commerce firms such as with Amazon. Moreover, hypermarkets are also facing the competition heat, because consumers are now empowered to purchase online and get products and services delivered at their doorstep.

From our perspective, we are trying to help start-ups, and there are some firms which have outperformed. One industry in which Indonesia has gained international recognition for competitiveness – and which was even mentioned specifically by Prime Minister Najib Razak during discussions we had in Malaysia – is the ride-sharing industry. Firms like Go-Jek are not only helping people to gain access to affordable transportation, but are also creating jobs to address employment gap.

While discussing about sustainable development, one of the key question to answer is how can we fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? This not only applies to Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, but to every country in the world. We have 17 SDGs to meet, and the approaches I outlined when answering our moderator's question reflect our attempt to leverage an infrastructure framework.

When considering the first goal, fulfilment of basic needs ties back to poverty elimination, and we believe that by meeting the basic needs, we are able to reduce poverty significantly. For goal number eight, i.e., improving economic growth, we feel that this can be achieved by supporting our 'leading sectors' – agriculture, manufacturing and tourism. Furthermore, we also anticipate becoming a highly urbanized country. As I mentioned previously, 80% of our population will be living in urban areas by 2045, with urbanization rates for Java Island reaching 90%, which will imply that Java will not just be an island – but an urban island. All this will happen by 2045.

Thus, we need a proactive policy approach, which constitutes building modern transportation systems, encouraging sustainability and building smart cities. With the participation of governors and representatives from all 34 provinces, this is the strategy of our current government – making sure that the benefits of development are shared beyond Java. While Java contributes 58% share in our GDP, we need to accelerate our efforts to encourage a shared growth across Indonesia. We seek to do this by creating what we call 'growth centres'. These 'growth centres' could take the form of industrial areas, industrial estates and industrial parks, or could be represented by hubs and ports, Special Economic Zones and tourism areas.

We can see that there are many different types of new development areas, located across Indonesia and mostly outside of Java. Some are located in Sumatra, like the tourist area of Danau Toba and the industrial park and special economic zone at Sei Mangkei. In Kalimantan, there is a special economic zone in Maloy, and an industrial park at Ketapang, in West Kalimantan. In North Sulawesi, there will be a hub-seaport at Bitung and an industrial park at Morowali, in Central Sulawesi. In North Maluku, there is Morotai, in Papua there is Bintuni as well as Sorong. In Nusa Tenggara, we have Mandalika and Labuan Bajo, which are the tourist areas. Java, boasts its famous tourist area of Borobudur. Through these developments, we are trying to make our economic development more equal by creating more growth centres outside Java.

When we highlight the issue of sustainability, it not only implies economic sustainability, but also refers to environmental sustainability. In this vein, we have launched low-carbon development strategies, that will be implemented starting with a five-year-plan and will be put in place between 2020 and 2024. By doing so we aim to contribute to the global commitment – by 2020, reduce emissions by 26%. Today, we have only been able to reduce emissions by 13.5%, and there is still a long way to go. Nevertheless, by working on issues related to land use, preventing deforestation, improving agricultural productivity, supporting renewable energy and transportation, promoting environmentally friendly manufacturing and being mindful of waste management, we are moving towards a low-carbon development strategy. We therefore, hope that our economic growth after 2020 will be greener with minimized carbon footprints.

In addition to maintaining economic and environmental sustainability, we also need to ensure socially sustainability. We must keep improving our social protection systems, including social security and social assistance. This may involve leveraging smart cards for health insurance, education and conditional cash transfers. We should continue to improve access to basic infrastructure as well as basic services. Basic services include healthcare and education, whereas basic infrastructure comprises of access to water, sanitation, housing, arterial roads and irrigation.

Importantly, we must ensure sustainable livelihoods for the poor and vulnerable. We need to empower communities and build our villages – which brings me to the concept of Village Funds, which are direct transfers from the central

government to around 74,000 villages in Indonesia. We hope that every rupiah in the village fund will have a significant impact in improving an individual life at the village level – as long as such investments are managed prudently, transparently and efficiently. With the objectives to reduce our poverty rate to around 7 or 8% and our Gini ratio to 0.36 by 2019, our efforts are built around reducing inequality by using effective fiscal policy, and ensuring that people are compliant to tax payments in a fair and transparent manner. Further, we also need to intervene to address regional disparities using transfer instruments, and continue providing productive job opportunities. Productive jobs in this case refers to jobs which pay a minimum wage, and those that are part of the formal job.

In short, this is what I am trying to highlight about our strategies and priorities. I am now happy to welcome further interactions and questions.

Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap: One of the issues that we have been discussing during this conference is the fact that globalization has brought about income disparities, despite the enormous benefits that have accompanied it.

Some of our attendees have argued that with the digital economy, these income disparities could become worse if Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are not ready – and that governments therefore need to assume more proactive roles. I think the audience would be interested to know what the governments of Singapore and Indonesia have done to prepare for a digital economy. Ministers, please.

Minister Lawrence Wong: Thank you very much, Khee Giap. This is in fact not something new, in the sense that, for all of us across the world, companies are having to deal with this technological change. If one is unable to change and adapt to new realities, then the disruptive market forces will pose a serious competitive threat for one's business. This is a business reality for everyone, except now, the pace of change is much faster.

That is why, in Singapore, we have implemented Industry Transformation Maps, which we are mapping out for 23 sectors of the economy, collectively covering more than 80% of the GDP. For each industry, the government works with the industry association, the corporate leaders, the companies themselves, and most importantly with union leaders, to map existing and future industry requirements with technology disruptions, and skillsets that the industry would require to prepare themselves for the future.

For example, precision engineering is one of the 23 sectors. We have put in place a tripartite platform involving the government, employers, unions and workers, wherein we convene to map out the sectoral requirements. Precision engineering is gaining wide acceptance, but in the future we observe emerging technologies such as robotics, 3D printing, and other new areas that will impact today's precision engineering sector. Therefore, we can try and determine what companies and workers can do to prepare themselves for the future, for which we have schemes in place to support such change efforts within the sector.

It is a very intensive effort and takes up a lot of bandwidth because one has to really dive into the particular industry, to look at the skillsets and competencies. You may have to look at retraining and equipping workers with new skills, and we are approaching this very seriously at a national level.

Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap: Thank you, Minister. However, there are many companies in the private sector that are inquisitive about these Industrial Transformation Maps. Do you think that the private sector should be more proactive and take ownership, rather than asking the government for a detailed plan? What do you think about the role of the private sector in terms of the Industrial Transformation Maps please?

Minister Lawrence Wong: You are absolutely correct that these are not the government's plans. I think that the government is not in any position to transform the industry. I think the government is the last resort one would want to look at when it comes to leading and driving the digital transformation in any sector. The industry itself will be in the best position to do this.

However, as I mentioned, we do it in a collaborative and a tripartite manner. There are various stakeholders in this ecosystem. For example, the industry which has a stake, the government that provides a supporting function and the unions and workers who are more likely to get impacted, and have concerns. We want everyone to have a sense of ownership in this process, wherein the industry must take the lead. Within industry, we may counter some companies who are either complacent or are passive by nature.

Some companies may take the view that this change is not really happening, and that they do not have to react. However, at the end of the day, this is part of the restructuring process. Companies that are complacent will indeed face dislocation and disruption, and new companies enter the market and create more jobs in the process. I think we have to let that play out in the restructuring, and it will do so. We are already witnessing this across varied sectors.

Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap: Minister Bambang, what is the plan of the Indonesian government in confronting rapid development in these digital economies please?

Minister Bambang Brodjonegoro: I think that I agree with Minister Wong. The private sector needs to anticipate and be proactive, rather than being passive when they confront to the rise of the digital economy. In our case, firstly, what we are trying to do now is improve vocational education. While there is an increasing stress on vocational education, but in terms of the quality of instruction and the capabilities of graduates to find jobs – there is a lot to be achieved. Existing data reveals that these groups of vocational graduates feature proportionately high levels of unemployment. This implies that something is erroneous, which requires rethinking to the approach of delivering vocational education.

Meanwhile, in anticipation of the rising digital economy, there is an apprehension that some jobs would be replaced by the so-called digital or artificial intelligence in the future. There are jobs that require people with relatively advanced skills. Furthermore, to get these skills, one cannot rely on general education based solely on high school and university frameworks. The reason being – when one has to deal with vocational tasks, many of the general education graduates will face challenges.

Therefore, in our plan now, we are prioritizing vocational training by not only introducing improvements to infrastructure for the schools and equipment, but also by introducing more apprenticeship opportunities. We would like the private sector to get involved with this approach to vocational education, and let not only students, but teachers to facilitate on-the-job training and internships in companies. Hopefully, by doing so, we can slightly improve vocational education. This will help mitigate the future risks of possibility of unemployment because of the digital economy. We hope that these advancements in vocational education as well as improved systems, will meet the needs of the new workforce, and will make them future ready to get jobs.

The other initiative that we are now trying to promote is the start-up culture. We are trying encourage our students, especially in the universities – to think beyond being professionals or workers upon graduating. This implies that students need start actively thinking about being entrepreneurs, and drive the start-up culture. This is one field where Indonesia lacks – entrepreneurship. One reason why Indonesia is still relatively far behind from being an advanced or developed country is attributed the lack of entrepreneurship culture, which needs to be nurtured. Promoting vocational education is one approach, which should be dovetailed with facilitating access to financing and partnerships with larger companies.

These are some steps that we are taking, and again, we really value some emerging and established Indonesian start-ups, which are significantly contributing to job creation. Let us not forget the fact that while the digital economy requires unprecedented effort on assessing how to sell a product, it is equally important to design and develop the product that aligns with the ethos of digital ecosystem. Lately, I am a bit concerned about the data that I just mentioned – when we had a relatively weak consumption growth, which fell from 5% to 4.93%, I could see the trend towards increasing imports of consumer goods in Indonesia that grew by double digits, reaching 17%.

If the domestic consumption growth is slow while imports of consumer goods are high – and this is my hypothesis – it implies that the digital economy, particularly pushed by e-commerce growth in Indonesia, will make greater use of imported products, rather than domestic products. Thus, in anticipation of this hypothesis, we must keep our manufacturing sector robust to make sure that our products and services are competitive. This will encourage e-commerce players in Indonesia and globally, to support Indonesian quality products that can be sold on the digital marketplace.

Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap: Minister Bambang, I agree with you. In fact, two days ago, I had a session with some very young Singaporean entrepreneurs. We were talking about entrepreneurship. They all did very well in businesses – but they did not do well in the schools. I was very impressed with them, and I feel that entrepreneurship is an important step for Indonesia as well. Now, ladies and gentlemen, we have before you two Ministers for National Development – one from Indonesia and the other from Singapore. Can I have some questions? We will take multiple questions.

Unknown Attendee: Thank you very much, Professor Tan. Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Pak Bambang and Mr Wong – I have two questions, one for Pak Bambang and one for Mr Wong. I believe that Pak Bambang just visited our province, Lampung, exactly a month ago. I wanted to hear what your thoughts and expectations were regarding Singapore's role in helping to make the dream of a developed Indonesia come true. For Mr Wong, I would like to know about your plan to contribute in order for Singapore to be in touch with Indonesia's development. I refer to these questions because Singapore is widely acknowledged to be a hub for Asia.

Mr Sumarjono Saragih: Thank you, Professor Tan. I am Sumarjono Saragih, Chairman of APINDO South Sumatra. I was interested in Mr Wong's presentation, and especially the keywords that you were using – sustainability and sustainable infrastructure. I work closely with the agricultural sector, which employs millions of workers and farmers. Much of the agriculture in Indonesia consists of palm oil plantations, which are currently the target of aggressive negative campaigns from around the world. As you may know, ASEAN, Indonesia and Malaysia produce 85% of the world's Crude Palm Oil (CPO). From the perspective of sustainability and infrastructure, should we not try to expand the consumption of what we have in ASEAN? We produce 85% of global CPO and control more or less the same percentage of global rubber production. CPO is usable for energy – bio energy – as well, and we can use rubber-based material for infrastructure. Thank you.

Ms Asha Hemrajani: My name is Asha Hemrajani and I am from Singapore. I wanted to move away from the digital economy and all the emphasis on that and come back to something more basic, which is water and clean energy. We have seen a lot of innovations and both of you have addressed the innovations which will bring about the digital economy, but we have not seen many innovations where clean water and clean energy are concerned. I would like to understand a little bit more about what is being done in these fields in your respective countries. Thank you very much.

Mr Yang: Hello, my name is Yang. Just now Minister Wong talked about adapting to changes. One trend I have noticed in the past five to ten years is that with the rise of Tesla, we can see that automobile companies are trying to build electrical vehicles. Around the world, I also see a lot of different countries jumping on this trend. When I was in China I was observing that even in the second and third tier cities one can see a lot of Teslas and electric vehicles around. Singapore seems to be a bit slow to jump on this trend. I just wanted to get your opinion on this, particularly on the sector as it moves forward. Thank you.

Minister Lawrence Wong: Thank you for all four questions. I will answer them quickly. Firstly, the question regarding what can Singapore do to contribute to Indonesia's economic development. I think we already have worthy bilateral cooperation at an economic level, between Singapore and Indonesia. President Jokowi had a very good visit to Singapore just a few months ago, and we discussed several new projects on which we could collaborate. These included enhancing and strengthening our cooperation among our start-ups, based on the fact that there are many start-ups in Singapore, and a very vibrant start-up culture in

Indonesia. I think we can bring the two groups together and see how they can work together, do collaborative projects – and not just focus on their respective domestic markets, but look at ASEAN in its entirety. This is just one example where we are looking at new areas for economic cooperation and there will be many others.

The other area that my ministry, the Ministry for National Development, is involved in, is sharing our expertise and our experiences in urban planning and master planning. As Minister Bambang mentioned, Indonesia itself is going through rapid urbanisation. We have some experience with urbanisation, based on our fifty years of history, and we are very happy to share them, particularly at the city and provincial levels, where urbanisation is taking place rapidly, and the various governors and provincial leaders may be interested in learning from us.

That is not to say that you should replicate what we have done, because your conditions have been very different, but it might be helpful to learn from the lessons and mistakes, to avoid pitfalls. We would in return be able to learn from you, because as you experiment and innovate, you may leapfrog and learn new things, which we can leverage. We have a Centre for Liveable Cities and we are happy to share our experiences. We also conduct the World City Summit in which we invite mayors and governors from all over the world, and especially Southeast Asia. We would be pleased to have your participation in these conferences.

On sustainability, the comment related to how we could use more of what we have in ASEAN – I fully agree, and feel that there is scope for us to do more. I certainly hope that we can look at the assets that we have and make full use of these resources in ASEAN.

On water and clean energy, I think we pay a great deal of attention to these areas, particularly with water, which is an existential issue for us. You might know that we are already putting a lot of investment into R&D vis-à-vis water, which is why we now have recycled NEWater, with reduced costs of desalination and reverse osmosis. We are continuing to invest in R&D in these areas, to see how we can produce water in a more cost-effective way. The newest area of research also focuses on how we can reduce the energy reliance for producing water. Desalination is an awfully energy-intensive process, and if you are going to produce clean water with a very energy-intensive process that uses fossil fuels or less clean energy, then you are more likely to create more emissions.

So, how can we find ways to reduce the energy intensity and be more efficient even as we produce water for our needs? The same goes for clean energy – we are somewhat disadvantaged here on the clean energy front, simply because we have very few alternative energy options. Wind is not very viable in Singapore, we do not have geothermal energy, and tidal is not very practical or cost-effective today. Our best option is therefore solar energy, and we are looking for all the spaces we can find to deploy solar panels, particularly on rooftops. Now we are even looking to deploying them on our reservoirs.

The other area of research we are doing is with respect to grid. Even as we talk about green power and alternative power, we must not neglect the grid. The grid is important because renewable energy is intermittent, and with intermittency, and an overreliance on renewable energy which is sporadic, there may be issues with the reliability of power. So, the question is how do we improve the grid to cope with intermittency? That is something we are focussing our research on, and we allocated some research funds to do this – grid 2.0 –to see how our grid can be more resilient, and cope with more intermittent sources of power. This includes doing research into storage and battery technology – encompassing a whole range of research.

Finally, electric cars and electric vehicles. I think this is something exciting, and it can be a way to reduce emissions, but we should bear in mind that energy efficiency of an electric car is dependent on the source of power that is generated from the grid. If the entire power system is built from coal plants and is powered by coal, then having electric cars may not be feasible. Electric cars are good, but it depends on how power is generated from the grid.

In addition, we have put in place some incentives through our taxation system for cars. We have a mechanism - it's a 'feebate' system - where if your cars have higher emissions, you have to pay a higher charge proportionally, while if emissions are lower, you get a rebate. -. This is an incentive in place for cleaner vehicles. However, we do not stipulate technology, because there can be a variety of cleaner vehicles, ranging from hybrids, to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) cars, and electric vehicles. We would prefer to let the market decide on – which technology is superior, which option is better, and which option consumers prefer. This is being observed now, with some electric cars, hybrids and CNG vehicles running on the roads. I think that over a period of time, as the technology matures and the costs are reduced, I am sure that the take-up will increase, which will further be promoted through our system of incentives. Over time, we expect to see that superior technology – the one that is better – will be the one that becomes more pervasive.

Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap: Thank you Minister. As a side note about conserving our precious power and electricity, I must share with you all about something that the Singapore government is doing which is very innovative. I usually do not bother to look at my monthly water and electricity bills. This was the case until a few years ago, when I began to receive in my e-mail a report regarding the amount of water and electricity I consumed compared to my neighbours along the street. This made me feel so guilty because my amount of water and electricity consumption was higher than all my neighbours. Then I started to feel that my family must conserve not to use so much electricity and water – so this is behavioural economics. Minister Bambang, please proceed.

Minister Bambang Brodjonegoro: I think that if you look at the data regarding Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Singapore is clearly leading. I know the source of FDI from Singapore could be either purely from Singapore, or from international investors based in Singapore. Regardless of the source, Singapore is on top of the list. Evidently, Singapore could play an important role as an investor in Indonesia, to help the latter develop or advance by 2040 and beyond.

We have learned from our experiences in China and Republic of Korea – the way they transformed their countries into relatively developed countries was encouraging high investment growth. This means that we need good sources of investment, which can partly be domestic, and partly yet significant portion from FDI. With Singapore as a leading investor, we hope that its contributions in this regard can remain significant, or even grow larger, and of course, on our end, we must also keep attracting FDI from other countries.

With regards to Singapore and Indonesia's relationship, as long as Singapore keeps investing in Indonesia across different economic activities, it will help us to ensure a high investment growth. In the latest data – our third quarter data on growth – it was the first time since 2012, in which our investment growth is peaked at 7%, which is much higher than the national economic growth itself. We hope that we will be able to sustain this trend by facilitating an increasingly welcoming investment climate to attract more FDI.

Do not forget that we have one old concept that has somehow been forgotten or ignored recently – SIJORI, Singapore-Johor-Riau. With increasing competition among growth centres around the world, I feel that we need to revisit the concept of SIJORI. What happened in the field is that Johor has become one of the sources of growth from Malaysia – they have Tanjong Pelapas and the Iskandar development region. Singapore is still one of the most important hubs for finance as well as for sea transportation. For Indonesia, we still need to develop the islands of Riau – we have Batam, Bintang and Karimun. Despite of their presence and prominence, we have not managed these areas optimally.

From Indonesia's geographical perspective, particularly represented by the province of Riau Islands – if we can leverage Batam, Bintang and Karimun together with the growth of Singapore and focus of Malaysia in Johor, I think that everybody will be able to reap the benefits through this cooperation, rather than merely competing. I do not think I can find a reason for why we need to compete with each other in the SIJORI region. SIJORI was designed precisely because it was an economic zone rather than an administrative zone. Administratively, it is three countries, but economically, it is one area or zone. Therefore, we should revisit the SIJORI concept. This would be my response to the first question.

I want to briefly emphasize from my experience, when I attended the 23rd annual Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UN Convention on Climate Change in Bonn, Germany. There are some areas that are related to the two questions asked.

The first relates to the negative campaigns against CPO. After attending COP twice, in Marrakesh and Bonn, followed by some side events and seminars, I found that the real reason for what you mentioned regarding negative campaigns against CPO was basically just a matter of business competition. Unquestionably, the Europeans would like to see their sunflower oil assuming a stronger position in the cooking oil market, rather than having CPO coming to their region. Similarly, in the United States, they would like to use soybeans or a substitute as the source of their cooking oil.

Do not forget – in every country in the world, farmers will always be a major political force. One cannot be elected without a full support from the farmers. For example, if you want to get the full backing of the farmers producing sunflower oil in Europe, a strategy to import palm oil from Indonesia only because it is more competitive, will make create a political imbalance in Europe.

To reiterate, the reason for the negative campaigns is simply because of the competition, and ranking. However, we also agree upon our weaknesses. We are aware that Singapore has been critical of haze, which unfortunately stems from the illegal expansion of CPO production. However, we have started to take this matter more seriously, and this year we have limited complaints from Singapore, with regards to haze.

Furthermore, we are now trying to focus our attention to the peat land, which is a big source of haze. By not managing our peat land, both in Kalimantan and Sumatra, will create great disturbances for both Singapore and Malaysia every year. Considering the situation, we have begun to seriously monitor and manage our peat land. If we are successful, then it will hopefully minimize the extent of negative campaigns against CPO. As it stands, it is being said that CPO is behind the haze and environmental degradation, and so on. Consequently, these are my views on CPO, which are referenced from my experiences at two COPs in Marrakesh and Bonn, respectively.

Lastly, with regards to clean water and clean energy – these are my favourite topics. In Indonesia, we understand that the challenges that we will face in the future. These challenges can be described by 'FEW' – Food, Energy and Water. In general, people are more inclined to talk about food and energy, and pay little attention to water. Having said that, we should not disregard the emergency when it comes to managing water resources – this not only in context of Singapore, but is of immense importance in Indonesia.

Looking at Jakarta – we perceive it as the most advanced city in Indonesia. However, if you look at the coverage of water distribution in Jakarta, you would be surprised to know that much of the western part of Jakarta, which is mostly dominated by the middle-class and up, does not have established water connections. Accessibility of water is largely dependent on the groundwater, which uses drilling mechanisms. As a result, there is a plenty of groundwater used in Jakarta and every year, we are observing instances of land subsiding in the city. This is primarily because we have not taken adequate care on extending the water systems.

Now, we have moved forward quite significantly, and there are Public Private Partnership (PPPs) frameworks that have been formed to address the water supply issues. There are some PPP projects for water supply – in Surabaya, Bandar Lampung, Pekanbaru and Semarang. The objective is to involve the private sector in provisioning water supply, and free up resources for the government to focus on the budget for extending water distribution in every city. We must quickly realise that despite of people believing on leveraging oil as a resource to rule the world – in the next 10 or 20 years, it is likely that oil will be replaced by water resources, which will shift the power dynamics. I think we need to pay closer attention to the importance of water.

Lastly, on clean energy – I would like to mention that we are now in an experimenting phase. Unfortunately, coal is abundant in Indonesia and it is still the cheapest source of energy available. However, we do need to

think about the future. Firstly, it is getting more challenging to get financing for coal power plants. Secondly, some countries like the UK have already declared that they will discontinue using coal by 2025. There is therefore immense pressure for countries like Indonesia, which is pushing us to explore renewable and clean energy sources that can serve as a substitute for coal and oil.

Thus far, there are several candidates, though none have yet proven to be overwhelmingly convincing. One major source is the hydroelectric power. However, in order to use hydroelectric power on a large scale, you need to build a dam, which could lead to social problems such as relocating people from their original habitats. The other major source is possibly the wind power. We now have a very large wind power plant in South Sulawesi. It only produces 7 megawatts of energy, which is quite significant –for Indonesia. We are also trying to make greater use of solar cells in the context of agriculture, to enable agriculture to continue to be productive, while also potentially allowing it to produce additional energy for the grid.

Minister Wong also mentioned about the use of tidal power. We are going to start our first tidal power project in East Nusa Tenggara. Earlier studies have shown that tidal power has a good prospect, and we have already received support from several countries to build reliable tidal power facilities. Geothermal power is, of course, a viable option, though it has one major weakness – high exploration costs. There is also an associated risk of not getting enough steam to generate power.

Thus, we are embarking upon many initiatives and by 2025 we have the ambitious target of ensuring that 23% of our energy will be derived from renewable sources. Last but not least, we must address the issue of waste energy in urban areas. I think we are trying to do more on this issue, as it will be prudent to simultaneously manage waste, while creating energy from waste resources.

Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap: Thank you, ministers. Both of our ministers have been kind enough to allow for one more set of questions. If anyone would like to raise a question, please raise your hands. Please indicate who you are, and where you come from.

Mr Marthunis: Thank you. My name is Marthunis and I am from the Regional Body for Planning and Development (Bappeda) of Aceh. During my flight to Singapore yesterday, I read an article in the Jakarta Post saying that every 1% of the Indonesian growth would contribute to 0.3% of Singapore's growth. We know very well that Mr Bambang is trying his best to make Indonesia rich before it gets old. I think it is in the common interest for Indonesia to become sustainably rich, because it will also contribute to Singapore's development. That is my comment.

Mr Bambang Hendrawan: Hello, my name is Bambang – it is a common name – and I am from Politeknik Negeri Batam, the state polytechnic of the Riau Islands. It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity to attend this conference. I have two questions for both of the ministers.

The first has to do with vocational education, which is my background. Vocational education requires infrastructure development. If you want to provide good vocational education, you need to establish authentic infrastructure. This is for the students and graduates to acquire skills that are relevant to the industry and the market.

Appropriately, I would like to know about the state of educational infrastructure development, especially in Indonesia, because the minister mentioned that he felt that it was critical to develop vocational education platforms. For Minister Wong, I would like to know how Singapore supports the development of vocational education. I would also like to know if there are any efforts to push for public-private partnership or PPPs with regards to educational infrastructure.

My second question has to do with the SIJORI joint economic zone. I was wondering if there were any concerns regarding the proposed canal that might cut through the Isthmus of Kra. I would like to know if

there are any plans for how to respond to the Kra Canal, because it is likely to affect the prospects of proposed joint economic zone.

Minister Lawrence Wong: Thank you for the questions. On the first point, I fully agree that our two countries are interdependent. I think we should work towards mutual benefits and areas of cooperation where there will be win-win opportunities – and there are many opportunities to do so, as we have discussed. Finding these areas of cooperation and strengthening them will certainly be on the agenda, and we look forward to advancing it further. On educational infrastructure, we pay a lot of attention to this area in Singapore. Most of it, and in fact all of it is government funded. We do not really do PPP in the education sector, because in our view education is a public infrastructure.

Furthermore, because tuition fees are highly subsidised, it is not commercially viable to leverage PPPs – it is more akin to public infrastructure. However, when it comes to some of our technical institutes, such as the Institutes of Technical Education, we put in a lot of effort to provide a realistic training environment for our students, exactly as you said.

Because students undergoing vocational training are trained in environments that look similar to the real world, be it technicians, aerospace, nursing. In one of our institutes, there is an aircraft, which students can use to gain practical experience on aircraft maintenance. This is the kind of infrastructure which we have set up, to equip our students with practical skills and allow them to get an employed in the related field.

Another area which we have strongly emphasized is on industry attachments. I think this is very important, for it allows students taught in schools to be valued and appreciated by industries. This is one area we pay a lot of attention to, particularly to ensure that institutes and industries could establish close links, and that the skills taught are valued and practical for graduates to find jobs.

On the topic of competition you spoke on the Kra Canal, and whether it will bypass the Straits of Malacca. This has been talked about in the past and indeed there is competition, which will be perpetual. Accordingly, I think our attitude towards competition should be 'bring it on'. We do not shirk away from it and are not afraid of it – it exists and we are ready to address it. How we do this is by enhancing cooperation as Minister Bambang mentioned.

It is not about competing with one another as much as it is for the ASEAN countries. In our part of the world strengthening cooperation can make us more attractive to international investors. Thus, we will work towards ensuring that this part of the world remains a very relevant, attractive and competitive regional hub for shipping, tourists and a whole range of investments. These are real and concrete steps we can take to strengthen the cooperation and ultimately better growth and employment prospects.

Minister Bambang Brodjonegoro: To respond to the first question from Aceh – I believe that if we conduct a study about the linkage between ASEAN member countries in terms of their economic performance, I think one will find evidenced based information about the economic relationships between Indonesia and Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia, and Malaysia and Singapore, and so on. This demonstrates that we need ASEAN for the unification of our economies.

If we consider the entirety of the ASEAN together, we are the region with the third-largest population in the world, after China and India. As such, you can see that in Asia, there is China on the northern side, India in the south, and ASEAN towards the southeast. In the future, I believe that these three geographies in Asia will serve as the source of global growth. That is the reason why there needs to be strong cooperation between the ASEAN members.

On Jakarta Post regarding 1% of Indonesian growth contributing to 0.3% of Singapore's growth. From Singapore's perspective, this implies that if it can continue investing in Indonesia, and be the leading source of FDI to Indonesia, then it can accelerate Indonesia's economic growth, besides increasing Singapore's

growth rate. I think this data is very useful in outlining the fact that while Singapore is very limited in terms of its space and its ability to grow, it can still accelerate its growth by facilitating the growth of surrounding countries, which will then feed back into its own growth.

To answer the question from Batam, I think that there are three critical issues related to vocational education in Indonesia. Firstly, echoing the thoughts of Minister Wong, it is the infrastructure. We are behind not only in terms of buildings but also in terms of equipment. Our workshops are mostly outdated, which means that we need to have new investments, to upgrade the equipment.

The second issue pertains to the low involvement of the private sector. Certainly, one can do well in the school, but if the school does not have good linkages with the private sectors, then what is taught in the schools will not be relevant in the industry. This is because the industries in question will already be pursuing the latest technologies, while the schools will be fixated on teaching the old curriculum. As such, private sector involvement must be very proactive.

This is what we have learned from the Germans, who have cultivated one of the best examples of vocational education. One of the strongest features of the German system is the voluntary involvement of the private. Active private sector participation is based on the entrepreneurial and business mind-set, wherein the private sector does not want to spend too much time with retraining or training for newcomers. They prefer to have people who are future ready to work. This is why internships are very critical.

The third important issue is related to the curriculums. So far, our vocational training curriculums have been very elementary. Available courses offered covers topics like electricity, construction, among other comparable courses. Now we may have to think about how to improve vocational training or education in Information and Communications Technology, so that the people are not excluded in course of digital economy. I think that these three issues will be our focus. In terms of the financing, we have been shifting our budget away from general education to vocational education.

Last but not least, with regards to the Kra Canal, I think this story has been there since I was in the university – but I do not think anything has been realised yet. Nevertheless, we must anticipate, though I do not think that one canal will solve all the problems. The reason being, if somebody builds a canal, which is successful, someone else would also want to build a second canal. Look what happened in Panama – Nicaragua is now trying to build their own canal to compete with the Panama Canal.

In this case, when comparing it with Suez and Panama, I think that the Kra Canal may have some prospects, but it will have to coexist with the Straits of Malacca. We should keep in mind that the biggest economies in ASEAN are located towards the south, rather than in the north. Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia have larger GDP, when compared to the combined GDP of Thailand, Vietnam and the Philippines. As such, I believe that there are still greater prospects for Southeast Asia.

Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap: Ladies and gentlemen, you have had a detailed discourse on policy initiatives from the two ministers. Let us give them both a strong round of applause. Thank you!

Day Two Plenary Sessions & Talks

Day Two Welcome Remarks



**Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap
Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS**

Keynote Address I: "East Java Province: The Next Engine of Growth for a Rising Indonesia 2030"



**Dr H. Soekarwo
Governor of East Java, Republic of Indonesia**

Keynote Address 2: “Development in South Sumatra”



Mr H. Alex Noerdin
Governor of South Sumatra, Republic of Indonesia

Keynote Address 3: “Issues Pertaining to Weightage and Implications of Ranking on Competitiveness Indices”



Professor Philippe Gugler
Director, Centre for Competitiveness, University of Fribourg; Chairman, European International Business Academy & Editor-in-Chief, Competitiveness Review

Tracking the Productivity and Monitoring the Efficiency of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises: The Singapore Case Study

(a) Presentation: Tracking the Productivity and Monitoring the Efficiency of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises: The Singapore Case Study



Dr Mulya Amri
Research Fellow & Deputy Director
(Research), ACI-LKYSP, NUS

During this presentation, the ACI team presented the preliminary research findings for a ground-breaking survey of the performance of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Singapore. The ACI presenters first outlined the motivation for the project, before proceeding to provide an overview of the theoretical approach, and highlighted the challenges faced – along with the solutions– during the data collection process. At the conclusion of the presentation, the ACI team reiterated their desire to expand the scope of the project.

(b) Discussant 1: Dr Young Kwon Cho, Adjunct Professor, Business School, Chung-Ang University, South Korea

Dr Cho praised the ACI team's holistic approach in constructing the methodology for the project. He noted the importance of data in formulating policies to assist in the development and expansion of SMEs in a given country, and commended ACI for the topical nature of its efforts. Dr Cho concluded by highlighting an example of a successful Korean SME, and gave a brief overview of the success factors that distinguished successful enterprises from less successful ones. He concluded by noting the continuing importance of internationalization to the success of an SME.



(c) Discussant 2: Mr Henry Kwek, Member of Parliament & Member, Government Parliamentary Committee for Trade and Finance, Republic of Singapore



Mr Kwek lauded the ACI team for the hard work it had done in bringing the project to fruition. He expressed a great interest in the conclusions that had been reached in the preliminary report, and noted that he was eagerly anticipating the final report. Mr Kwek also expressed his earnest desire to facilitate further developments in this project. He made specific reference to the challenges faced by the ACI team in convincing SMEs to participate in the project, and firmly registered his commitment to working with ACI to ensure that subsequent iterations of the project faced fewer issues in this regard.

2017 Annual Indices for Expatriates and Ordinary Residents on Cost of Living, Wages and Purchasing Power for World’s Major Cities

(a) Presentation: 2017 Annual Indices for Expatriates and Ordinary Residents on Cost of Living, Wages and Purchasing Power for World’s Major Cities

This presentation provided an update on ACI’s Indices on Cost of Living, Wages and Purchasing Power for Expatriates and Ordinary Residents. The presenters elaborated on the distinctiveness of the project as a whole, in its dual focus on costs of living, purchasing power and liveability for expatriates, as well as ordinary residents. Notable amongst the findings was Singapore’s continuing rise in terms of both purchasing power and competitiveness, as well as the good performance of many Mainland Chinese cities such as Tianjin and Dalian, relative to one another.



Mr Luu Nguyen Trieu Duong
Research Associate, ACI-LKYSP, NUS

(b) Discussant: Dr Wang Huitong, Research Fellow, Institute for Finance and Economics Research, Central University of Finance and Economics, People’s Republic of China



Dr Wang commended ACI for its approach to determining costs of living for both expatriates and ordinary residents, and noted that this comprehensive methodology made the resultant index more applicable in different contexts. She noted that from an academic perspective, the project had resulted in a toolset that was more robust, but that she also felt that ACI’s approach did justice to the experience of actually living in the cities in question, as well. Dr Wang accordingly affirmed her commitment to promoting ACI’s methodologies in China.

Conference Luncheon Talk: “Financing the One-Belt One-Road: The Role of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank”



Dr Luky Eko Wuryanto
Vice President and Chief Administration Officer,
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Closing Remarks and the Way Forward



Professor Tan Kong Yam
Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS

Conference Programme

“Infrastructure Development for Economic Competitiveness”

23-24 November 2017, Singapore

Jointly organized by
The World Bank Group, with
Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) at Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (LKYSPP), National University of Singapore (NUS)

Thursday, 23 November 2017 Venue: Grand Ballroom, Level 4, Grand Copthorne Waterfront Hotel, Singapore	
0830 – 0900	Conference Registration
0900 – 0910	Welcome Remarks Professor Bernard Tan Vice Provost (Undergraduate Education and Student Life), NUS
0910 – 0920	Welcome Remarks Ms Fatouma Toure Ibrahima Acting Director and Operations Adviser, World Bank Infrastructure and Urban Development Hub, The World Bank Group
0920 – 0940	Conference Opening Remarks by Guest of Honour Mdm Halimah Yacob President of the Republic of Singapore
0940 – 0945	Guest of Honour to launch of six books by ACI-LKYSPP, NUS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “2017 Annual Competitiveness Analysis and Impact of Exchange Rates on Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to ASEAN Economies” • “2017 Impact Estimation of Exchange Rate on Foreign Direct Investment Inflows and Annual Update of Competitiveness Analysis for 34 Greater China Economies” • “2017 Annual Competitiveness Analysis and Impact of Exchange Rates on Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Sub-National Economies of India” • “2017 Annual Competitiveness Analysis and Impact of Exchange Rates on Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Sub-National Economies of Indonesia” • “2017 Annual Indices for Expatriates and Ordinary Residents on Cost of Living, Wages and Purchasing Power for World’s Major Cities” • “Urban Composite Development Index for 17 Shandong Cities :Ranking and Simulation Analysis based on China’s Five Development Concepts”
0945 – 1030	Coffee/Tea Break
1030 – 1050	Keynote Address 1: “Leverage Government Balance Sheet to Mobilise Private Financing for Infrastructure Development” Dr Cledan Mandri-Perrott Head of Infrastructure Finance and PPPs, Infrastructure, PPPs & Guarantees, The World Bank Group
1050 – 1100	Question & Answer Session Moderator: Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
1100 – 1120	Keynote Address 2: “Disruptive Labour Market Trends and Opportunities” Ms Anu Madgavkar Partner, McKinsey Global Institute
1120 – 1130	Question & Answer Session Moderator Dr Mulya Amri Research Fellow & Deputy Director (Research), ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
1130 – 1150	Keynote Address 3: “Think Tanks and Economic Competitiveness” Dr James G. McGann Senior Lecturer, Lauder Institute and Director Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program, University of Pennsylvania

1150 – 1200	<p>Question & Answer Session</p> <p>Moderator Dr Sasidaran Gopalan Research Fellow & Deputy Director (Administration), ACI-LKYSPP, NUS</p>
1200 – 1400	<p><i>*Sponsored by Korea Development Institute & Korea Institute for International Economic Policy*</i></p> <p>Conference Luncheon Talk: “Risks and Return of Infrastructure Investment and Financing in Asia” Professor Terry Marsh Chief Executive Officer, Quantal International and Emeritus Professor of Finance, University of California, Berkeley</p>
1230 – 1250	<p>Question & Answer Session</p>
1250 – 1300	<p>Moderator Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS</p>
1300 – 1400	<p>Lunch</p>
1400 – 1600	<p>Session 1: Competitiveness, Trade, Exchange Rates, and Economic Growth Engines in ASEAN-10</p>
1400 – 1405	<p>Moderator Dr Philippe de Meneval Lead Private Sector Specialist, East Asia Pacific, The World Bank Group</p>
1405 – 1420	<p>Presentation 1a: “2018 Annual Update of Competitiveness Ranking and Simulation Studies on 34 Provinces and Six Regions of Indonesia”</p> <p>ACI Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms Nursyahida Binte Ahmad Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS Ms Diamanta Vania Lavi Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
1420 – 1435	<p>Presentation 1b: “Impact of Real Effective Exchange Rates on Trade in the Sub-national Economies of Indonesia”</p> <p>ACI Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr Mulya Amri Research Fellow & Deputy Director (Research), ACI-LKYSPP, NUS Ms Nursyahida Binte Ahmad Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
1435 – 1450	<p>Presentation 1c: “Analysis of the Domestic and External Engines of Growth for Indonesia”</p> <p>ACI Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Luu Nguyen Trieu Duong Research Associate, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS Mr Nguyen Duy Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
1450 – 1500	<p>Discussant 1 for Presentations 1a & 1b Dr Frederico Gil Sander Lead Economist for Indonesia, The World Bank Group</p>
1500 – 1510	<p>Discussant 2 for Presentations 1a Dr Nguyen Manh Hai Director, Public Service Policy Department, Central Institute for Economic Management, Socialist Republic of Vietnam</p>
1510 – 1520	<p>Discussant 3 for Presentations 1b & 1c Professor Cheng-Few Lee Distinguished Professor of Finance and Economics, Rutgers University and Editor, Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting and Review of Pacific Basin Financial Markets and Policies</p>
1520 – 1535	<p>Presentation 1d: “2018 Annual Update of Competitiveness Ranking and Simulation Studies on ASEAN-10 Economies”</p> <p>ACI Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Nguyen Duy Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS Ms Chuah Hui Yin Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
1535 – 1550	<p>Presentation 1e: “Impact of Real Effective Exchange Rates on Trade in Value-added in Eight ASEAN Economies”</p> <p>ACI Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms Diamanta Vania Lavi Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS

1550 – 1600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms Chuah Hui Yin Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS Mr Luu Nguyen Trieu Duong Research Associate, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS <p>Discussant 4 for Presentations 1d & 1e Tan Sri Rastam Mohd Isa Chairman and Chief Executive, Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Malaysia</p>
1600 – 1610	<p>Discussant 5 for Presentation 1e Dr Frederico Gil Sander Lead Economist for Indonesia, The World Bank Group</p>
1610 – 1620	<p>Question & Answer Session</p>
1620 – 1630	<p>Coffee/Tea Break</p>
1630 – 1800	<p>Session 2: Competitiveness, Trade, and Exchange Rates in Greater China and India</p>
1630 – 1635	<p>Moderator Mr Lim Tao Oei Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS</p>
1635 – 1650	<p>Presentation 2a: “2018 Annual Update of Competitiveness Ranking and Simulation Studies on 34 Economies and Five Regions of Greater China”</p> <p>ACI Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Jeremy Zhou Shida Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS Ms Leong Puey Ei Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
1650 – 1705	<p>Presentation 2b: “Impact of Real Effective Exchange Rates on Trade in Mainland China Provinces”</p> <p>ACI Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr Zhang Xuyao Postdoctoral Fellow, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS Ms Leong Puey Ei Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
1705 – 1715	<p>Discussant 1 for Presentation 2a Dr Dániel Palotai Chief Economist and Executive Director, The Central Bank of Hungary</p>
1715 – 1725	<p>Discussant 2 for Presentation 2b Dr Luo Hairong Research Fellow, Institute of World Economy, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, People’s Republic of China</p>
1725 – 1740	<p>Presentation 2c: “2018 Annual Update of Competitiveness Ranking and Simulation Studies on 36 Sub-national Economies and Five Regions of India”</p>
1740 – 1755	<p>Presentation 2d: “Impact of Real Effective Exchange Rates on Trade in Sub-national Economies of India”</p> <p>ACI Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr Sasidaran Gopalan Research Fellow & Deputy Director (Administration), ACI-LKYSPP, NUS Ms Jigyasa Sharma Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
1755 – 1805	<p>Discussant 3 for Presentations 2c & 2d Dr Kamalinne Pinitpuvadol Executive Director, International Institute for Trade and Development, Thailand</p>
1805 – 1815	<p>Question & Answer Session</p>
1800 – 1830	<p>Cocktail Reception</p> <p><i>*Sponsored by Asian Development Bank Institute*</i></p>
1830 – 2100	<p>Ministerial Forum: “Promoting Sustainable Economic Growth, Environmental and Social Harmony in Asia”</p>
1900 – 2000	<p>Panellists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr Bambang Brodjonegoro Minister, National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Republic of Indonesia Mr Lawrence Wong

	Minister for National Development and Second Minister for Finance, Republic of Singapore
2000 – 2030	Question & Answer Session Moderator: Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
2030 – 2100	Dinner
End of Programme for 23 November 2017	

Friday, 24 November 2017
Venue: Grand Ballroom, Level 4, Grand Copthorne Waterfront Hotel, Singapore

0830 – 0900	Conference Registration
0900 – 0910	Welcome Remarks Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
0910 – 0930	Keynote Address 1: “East Java Province: The Next Engine of Growth for a Rising Indonesia 2030” Dr H. Soekarwo Governor of East Java, Republic of Indonesia
0930 – 1000	Keynote Address 2: “Development in South Sumatra” Mr H. Alex Noerdin Governor of South Sumatra Province, Republic of Indonesia
1000 – 1020	Keynote Address 3: “Issues Pertaining to Weightage and Implications of Ranking on Competitiveness Indices” Professor Philippe Gugler Director, Centre for Competitiveness, University of Fribourg; Chairman, European International Business Academy & Editor-in-Chief, Competitiveness Review
1020 – 1030	Question & Answer Session Moderator: Professor Tan Kong Yam Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
1030 – 1040	Coffee/Tea Break
1040 – 1135	Session 1: Tracking the Productivity and Monitoring the Efficiency of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises: The Singapore Case Study
1040 – 1045	Moderator Mr Jeremy Zhou Shida Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
1045 – 1105	ACI Presenters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS • Dr Sasidaran Gopalan Research Fellow & Deputy Director (Administration), ACI-LKYSPP, NUS • Dr Mulya Amri Research Fellow & Deputy Director (Research), ACI-LKYSPP, NUS • Ms Nursyahida Binte Ahmad Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
1105 – 1115	Discussant 1 Dr Young Kwon Cho Adjunct Professor, Business School, Chung-Ang University, South Korea
1115 – 1125	Discussant 2 Mr Henry Kwek Member of Parliament & Member, Government Parliamentary Committee for Trade and Finance, Republic of Singapore
1125 – 1135	Question & Answer Session
1135 – 1230	Session 2: 2017 Annual Indices for Expatriates and Ordinary Residents on Cost of Living, Wages and Purchasing Power for World’s Major Cities

1135 – 1140	Moderator Mr Gareth Tan Guang Ming Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
1140 – 1200	ACI Presenters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associate Professor Tan Khee Giap Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS • Mr Nguyen Duy Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS • Mr Jeremy Zhou Shida Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS • Ms Chuah Hui Yin Research Assistant, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS • Mr Luu Nguyen Trieu Duong Research Associate, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
1200 – 1210	Discussant Dr Wang Huitong Research Fellow, Institute for Finance and Economics Research, Central University of Finance and Economics, People's Republic of China
1210 – 1220	Question & Answer Session
1230 – 1400	Conference Luncheon Talk: “Financing the One-Belt One-Road: The Role of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank”
1240 – 1300	Distinguished Luncheon Speaker Dr Luky Eko Wuryanto Vice President and Chief Administration Officer, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
1300 – 1310	Question & Answer Session
	Moderator Dr Jeff Delmon Senior PPP Specialist, The World Bank Group
1310 – 1320	Closing Remarks and The Way Forward Professor Tan Kong Yam Co-Director, ACI-LKYSPP, NUS
1320 – 1400	Lunch
End of Programme for 24 November 2017	

Media Coverage

Channel 8 News, 23 November 2017

11/27/2017

哈莉玛总统：发展基础设施 需考量人民利益 - 8频道新闻及时事节目



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哈莉玛总统：发展基础设施 需考量人民利益

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哈莉玛总统：发展基础设施 需考量人民利益

总统哈莉玛表示，在全球各国陆续发展基础设施的同时，也必须确保人民的利益得到照顾，要知道基础设施不该单纯只为建设，还需要让民众受益，改善生活品质。

哈莉玛总统在亚洲竞争力研究所常年大会上表示，基础设施的发展，必须协助促进经济活动和创造就业机会。她说，我国和世界银行以及其他多边发展银行紧密合作，建立强大区域网络来支持基础设施的建设，政府也会继续投资在新的基础设施建设，以及翻新现有设施，如兴建新的机场搭客大厦来容纳更多的乘客、建立新港口巩固我国海事设施，以及腾出更多土地。

- CH8/HM

https://www.channel8news.sg/news/singapore/20171123-sg-infrastructure-halimah/3892108.html?cx_tag=m4u_else&cid=tg:recos:m4u_else:stan... 1

11/27/2017

黄循财：我国需要发展具包容性基础建设 - 8频道新闻及时事节目



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黄循财：我国需要发展具包容性基础建设

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国家发展部长黄循财。（资料照片：Sherlyn Goh）

国家发展部长黄循财强调，我国需要发展具包容性的基础建设。

黄循财在亚洲竞争力研究所常年大会的一个论坛上说，包容性基础建设就是方便所有人使用，而且是根据人们的需求来建设，以服务大众为目标。

黄循财说，这是重要的优先考量，特别是当我国面对社会分化的压力和威胁的时候。他不希望民众感觉一些特定的新建设或城市的某个部分是遥不可及的，又或者认为那些建设只是为富人或特定社群而设。

- 958/HM

Kamis 23 November 2017, 22:30 WIB

Alex Noerdin akan Bicara soal LRT Sumsel di Singapura

Mega Putra Ratya - detikNews



Foto: Lantel Antonang/detik.com

Jakarta - Gubernur Sumatera Selatan Alex Noerdin kembali berkesempatan menjadi pembicara pada acara internasional. Alex rencananya akan menjelaskan pembangunan yang ada di Sumatera Selatan berikut potensi yang ada.

"Konferensi ini penting bagi Sumsel, karena ini adalah agenda penelitian terbaru dan daya saing provinsi di wilayah Indonesia, dan negara ASEAN lainnya. Jadi ini kesempatan yang baik untuk mempromosikan semua perkembangan Provinsi Sumsel," jelas pelopor sekolah gratis ini dalam keterangan tertulis, Kamis (22/11/2017).

Alex akan menjadi pembicara tamu pada Konferensi Tahunan The World Bank-Asia Competitiveness Institut (ACI) di Grand Ballroom, Level 4 Grand Copthorne Waterfront Hotel, Singapura, Jumat (24/11).

Alex akan bicara mengenai pembangunan infrastruktur yang ada dan tengah berjalan di Sumatera Selatan. Salah satunya adalah soal kesiapan sarana transportasi penunjang Asian Games 2018, yakni LRT.

Sekadar untuk diketahui, konferensi tahunan ini diselenggarakan bersama Kelompok Bank Dunia dan ACI di Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore. Alex rencananya menjadi pembicara sekitar pukul 9 pagi waktu setempat.

Sementara itu, dalam sambutannya, Presiden Singapura Halimah Yacob mengharapkan kegiatan yang dilaksanakan ini dapat menjadi semangat dan pacuan untuk membangun berbagai hal, bukan hanya pembangunan infrastruktur, kebijakan publik dari pemerintah, dan lingkungan, tetapi juga membangun manusia itu sendiri sebagai sumber kehidupan.

Halimah juga menargetkan konferensi ini dapat menjadi wadah untuk berbagi informasi dan ide di antara *stakeholder* dan pimpinan daerah mengenai pembangunan, kebijakan publik, dan pemerintahan.

Seusai pembukaan, orang nomor satu di Singapura itu langsung melaksanakan pertemuan terbatas antara businessman dari Malaysia, Singapura, Taiwan, Prancis, Amerika, dan Gubernur Sumatera Selatan dengan perwakilan World Bank.

Dalam pertemuan tersebut dicapai kesepakatan untuk saling membantu dan mencari solusi agar bantuan yang diberikan oleh Bank Dunia, dapat digunakan semaksimal mungkin untuk pembangunan demi kesejahteraan rakyat dan salah satu contohnya adalah pembangunan LRT yang ada di Sumatera Selatan.

(ega/nwy)

11/27/2017 Region should work more closely together on infrastructure development: President Halimah, Economy News & Top Stories - The Straits T...

Region should work more closely together on infrastructure development: President Halimah



President Halimah Yacob speaking at the World Bank Conference on Infrastructure Development. ST PHOTO: NG SOR LUAN

PUBLISHED NOV 23, 2017, 2:20 PM SGT

Yasmine Yahya Assistant Business Editor

SINGAPORE - Countries in the region should work even more closely together for their mutual benefit, in areas such as infrastructure development, President Halimah Yacob said on Thursday (Nov 23).

She was speaking as the guest of honour at the World Bank-Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) annual conference on infrastructure development for economic competitiveness.

Infrastructure development is not just about constructing facilities, it is about people, she noted. "It's not just a question of building infrastructure, but to build it in a way that would not harm the climate, and would ensure that people's futures are taken care of."

11/27/2017 Region should work more closely together on infrastructure development: President Halimah, Economy News & Top Stories - The Straits T...

Connectivity is a key factor in stimulating economic growth and employment, she added, and to that end, Singapore has been working closely with the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to build a strong regional network to support the growth of regional infrastructure.

Madam Halimah also noted that leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation have also recently called for wider and firmer initiatives to ensure a more balanced, innovative, inclusive and sustainable growth strategy.

"We need to work even more closely together for mutual benefit," she said.

Speaking on a panel discussion at the conference, the co-director of the ACI Tan Khee Giap noted that he has called on the Singapore Government to be more aggressive in hosting more industry clusters.

In an editorial in *The Straits Times* published on Thursday, he and co-author Henry Kwek, an MP for Nee Soon GRC, said that Singapore should aim to be a hub for infrastructure development, investment and financing.

This would entail, for example, an infrastructure-related business arbitration centre and an internationalisation drive for yuan with bond issuance and capital market deepening.

Pakde Karwo Presentasikan Perkembangan Ekonomi Jatim di Singapura

Jumat, 24 November 2017 17:24 WIB



Gubernur Jawa Timur Soekarno (kanan) di sela konferensi bertajuk Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) 2017 di Singapura, Jumat (25/11). (Foto Humas Pemprov Jatim)

pertumbuhan ekonomi Jatim menjadi selalu di atas rata-rata nasional, semisal pada 2016, pertumbuhan ekonomi Jatim tercatat sebesar 5,5 persen

Surabaya (Antara Jatim) - Gubernur Jawa Timur Soekarno berkesempatan mempresentasikan perkembangan ekonomi wilayahnya di sela konferensi bertajuk "Asia Competitiveness Institute" (ACI) 2017 di Singapura, Jumat.

"Penyediaan infrastruktur, jaminan pemerintah terhadap investasi yang masuk dan ketersediaan tenaga kerja terampil merupakan sebagian strategi Jatim menumbuhkan ekonomi," ujarnya di sela konferensi.

Pada kesempatan sama, Gubernur yang akrab disapa Pakde Karwo itu juga menyampaikan strategi lain yang dilakukan Pemprov, seperti pelaksanaan reformasi birokrasi, "dual system" pendidikan kejuruan dan pembiayaan murah bagi UMKM.

Dengan strategi tersebut, kata dia, pertumbuhan ekonomi Jatim menjadi selalu di atas rata-rata nasional, semisal pada 2016, pertumbuhan ekonomi Jatim tercatat sebesar 5,5 persen.

Sedangkan, pada semester III tahun 2017 sebesar 5,21 persen, sementara nasional sebesar 5,02 persen pada 2016 dan 5,01 persen pada semester ketiga tahun ini.

Demikian pula PDRB Jatim, lanjut dia, terus meningkat dari waktu ke waktu, yaitu pada 2015 tercatat sebesar Rp1.692 triliun, maka 2016 tercatat Rp1.855 triliun, dan pada semester tiga 2017 mencapai Rp1.497 triliun.

Selanjutnya, untuk menarik investasi di Jatim, Pemprov memberikan empat jaminan bagi investor, yakni ketersediaan energi listrik, fasilitasi penyediaan lahan industri dan fasilitasi perburuan langsung oleh Gubernur atau Wakil Gubernur jika terjadi perselisihan.

"Yang tak kalah pentingnya adalah perizinan layanan satu pintu dengan waktu 17 hari bagi investasi asing dan 11 hari penanaman dalam negeri," katanya.

Sementara itu, konferensi yang bertepatan "Perdagangan, Produktivitas, dan Daya Saing: Revitalisasi Motor Pertumbuhan Asia" tersebut digelar Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore.

Selain itu, konferensi tahunan tersebut merupakan bagian kegiatan "2017 Annual The World Bank Group" - "Asia Competitiveness Institute Conference on Infrastructure" yang berlangsung 23-24 November 2017. (*)

Pewarta : Fiqih Arfani

Editor: Chandra Hamdani Noer

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Gubernur paparkan konsep pembangunan Sulsel di Singapura

Jumat, 24 November 2017 20:58 WIB



Gubernur Sulsel Syahrul Yasin Limpo. (ANTARA /Dewi Fajriani)

Makassar (ANTARA News) - Gubernur Sulawesi Selatan (Sulsel) Syahrul YasIn Linpo memaparkan konsep pembangunan Sulsel pada acara Konferensi Internasional 2017 Grup Bank Dunia di Lee Kwan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore (NUS) Singapura, Jumat.

Kami menciptakan lingkungan strategis, yaitu menjadikan Sulsel sebagai center point of Indonesia," kata Syahrul yang menjadi pembicara tamu pada kegiatan tersebut, dalam rilis dari Biro Humas dan Protokol Sulsel yang diterima di Makassar, Jumat.

Pihaknya, kata Syahrul, menghadirkan penerbangan domestik sebanyak 14 penerbangan dan tiga penerbangan internasional termasuk ke Singapura.

"Laju pertumbuhan ekonomi Sulsel selama satu dekade (2009-2016) rata-rata sebesar 7,64 persen di atas nasional yang sebesar 5,75 persen," ucapnya.

Sulsel, kata dia, hadir dengan strategi dan program andalan, untuk SDM menciptakan 500 program doktoral, penguatan UKM di 3000-an desa, dan menghadirkan energi terbarukan.

Ia juga memaparkan tonggak capaian sebagai sasaran utama bersama hingga lima tahun kedepan.

Pada tahun 2019, sasarannya, menciptakan pertumbuhan ekonomi di atas tujuh persen, penyelesaian infrastruktur, transportasi, pangan dan energi.

Di tahun 2020 menghadirkan industri dan teknologi pengelolaan pangan, teknologi energi terbarukan dan inovasi ekosistem.

Untuk tahun 2021 menciptakan tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik dan demokrasi kehidupan politik, pemberdayaan sosial dan glocalization (hubungan lokal - global).

Tahun 2022 memasuki revolusi teknologi ITC atau teknologi informasi dan komunikasi.

"Pada saat bersamaan pemerintah harus adaptif dengan era yang penuh ketidakpastian, turbulensi dan kompleksitas yang tinggi. Masyarakat juga harus terus diberdayakan terhadap interkonktivitas kehidupan lokal global serta revolusi ITC," harap Syahrul.

Sementara di tahun 2023 pemerintah Sulsel menargetkan pendapatan per kapita masyarakat sebesar USD15.000 serta menjadi poros baru peradaban dunia.

Orang nomor satu Sulsel itu juga berbagi strategi terkait pencapaian Provinsi Sulsel di bidang ekonomi, khususnya daya tarik investasi dan kemudahan memulai usaha di Sulsel.?

Salah satu prestasi Sulsel, seperti yang dijelaskan yakni menduduki peringkat satu Rangkings Ease of Doing Business Index 2016 atau kemudahan dalam memulai usaha berdasarkan laporan Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) di Indonesia dengan nilai poin 1.857, mengungguli DKI Jakarta (1.618), Jawa Timur (1.542).

Ia juga menyampaikan ASEAN akan memegang peranan yang sangat penting di masa depan.

"Karena itu mulai sekarang harus dipersiapkan," kata Syahrul.

Sebagai informasi, SYL hadir pada acara Konferensi Internasional 2017 World Bank Group yang juga turut dihadiri Presiden Singapura Halimah Yacob dan sejumlah menteri negara-negara ASEAN.

(T.KR-NJP/S036)

Pewartu: Nurhaya J Panga

Editor: Ruslan Burhani

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11/27/2017

Gubernur Presentasikan Ekonomi Jatim di Singapura - beritajatim.com

Gubernur Presentasikan Ekonomi Jatim di Singapura

Jum'at, 24 Nopember 2017 12:25:12 WIB

Reporter : Rahardi Soekarno J.



Surabaya (beritajatim.com) - Kondisi ekonomi dan sosial Jatim yang kinclong pada hampir satu dekade ini menjadikan Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI), Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore menghadirkan Gubernur Jatim Soekarwo sebagai pembicara pertama dalam konferensi tahunan lembaga ini.

Tema konferensi yakni perdagangan, produktivitas, dan daya saing: Revitalisasi Motor Pertumbuhan Asia.

"Penyediaan infrastruktur, adanya jaminan pemerintah terhadap investasi yang masuk, dan ketersediaan tenaga kerja trampil, merupakan sebagian strategi yang ditempuh Jawa Timur dalam menumbuhkan ekonominya" ujar Pakde Karwo dalam pemaparan pada acara Asia Competitiveness Institute Tahun 2017 di Hotel Grand Copthorne Waterfront Singapura, Jumat (24/11/2017).

Pelaksanaan reformasi birokrasi, dual system pendidikan kejuruan, serta pembiayaan murah bagi UMKM, merupakan strategi lain yang dilaksanakan Pemprov. Jawa Timur guna menciptakan pertumbuhan ekonomi di provinsi berpenduduk 39,017 juta jiwa ini.

Dengan strategi tsb, pertumbuhan ekonomi Jawa Timur menjadi selalu diatas rata-rata nasional. Misalnya, pada tahun 2016 lalu, pertumbuhan ekonomi Jawa Timur tercatat sebesar 5,5%, sedangkan pada semester III tahun 2017 sebesar 5,21%, sementara nasional sebesar pada 5,02% pada tahun 2016 dan 5,01% pada semester ketiga tahun ini.

Demikian pula PDRB Jawa Timur, terus meningkat dari waktu ke waktu. Apabila pada tahun 2015 PDRB Jatim tercatat sebesar Rp. 1.692 triliun, maka pada tahun 2016 tercatat sebesar Rp.1.855 triliun, dan pada semester tiga 2017 mencapai Rp.1.497 triliun.



Singapore

Infrastructure development should take care of people's interests, says President Halimah Yacob



President Halimah Yacob posing with attendees of the Asia Competitiveness Institute Annual Conference. (Photo: Dylan Loh)

By [Dylan Loh](#) (author/7534486)

23 Nov 2017 10:57AM

(Updated: 23 Nov 2017 11:00AM)

SINGAPORE: As countries work on developing infrastructure, it must be done in a way to ensure that people's interests are taken care of, said Singapore President Halimah Yacob on Thursday (Nov 23).

Speaking at the Asia Competitiveness Institute Annual Conference, she said infrastructure development is not just about building, but also benefitting people and improving their quality of life.

"We are witnessing how globalisation presents more opportunities and challenges for all of us. Amidst these challenges, we need to continue to pay attention to the role of infrastructure development in facilitating economic activities, job creation and improvement in quality of life," Madam Halimah said.

She said putting people at the center of infrastructure development can guide decision-making in this area.

Madam Halimah said Singapore has worked closely with the World Bank and other multilateral development banks in building strong regional networks to support growth of infrastructure.

She said Singapore itself continues to invest in building new infrastructure and upgrading existing ones.

This includes building new airport terminals to handle more air traffic, and new ports to consolidate the country's maritime infrastructure and free up land.

"Even as we enhance our infrastructure to drive up vibrancy in economies, it is important that infrastructure development is conducted in a responsible and sustainable manner. We must take care not to force unnecessary deterioration of natural environments," Madam Halimah said.

She added that there is great potential for countries to work together to improve economic, financial and social inclusion through greater cooperation in the infrastructure development process.

Source: CNA/mn

黄循财：不为建而建 发展基础设施须带动科技与创新

国家发展部长兼财政部第二部长黄循财出席世界银行和新加坡国立大学亚洲竞争力研究所联办的经济论坛时指出，基础设施是可持续发展的核心要素，各国不应好大喜功，“为了建而建”，而是确保基础设施具备三大要素——节能、惠及社会各群体和带动创新。

林心惠 报道
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经济快速发展的亚洲急需更多基础设施，但国家发展部长兼财政部第二部长黄循财指出，各国不应一味追求建更多、建得更大，而应仔细做好规划，确保基础设施的可持续和包容发展，

并在项目中运用科技推动创新。他昨晚出席世界银行和新加坡国立大学亚洲竞争力研究所联办的经济论坛时指出，基础设施是可持续发展的核心要素，良好的基础设施可吸引更多投资、创造好的工作，以及为人民提供高质量的生活环境。

黄循财说：“亚洲直至2030年每年需要2000亿元的投资。这也是为何在新加坡看来，我们完全支持像‘一带一路’这类加快区域基础设施建设的计划。”但黄循财也强调，各国不应好大喜功，“为了建而建”，而是确保基础设施具备三大要素——节能、惠及社会各群体和带动创新。

“要取得可持续发展的理想结果，这环境与和谐的做法。”这项经济论坛今年以“基础设施发展带动经济竞争力”

为主题，出席活动的包括印度尼西亚国家发展规划部长班邦（Bambang Brodjonegoro）。

本地采用区域冷却系统为例

黄循财谈到新加坡基础设施规划时，向在场出席者说明我国在可持续与包容发展，以及创新这三方面作出的努力，例如我国安装大量的太阳能板和采用区域冷却系统（district cooling）减少能源消耗、为国人提供负担得起的组屋和公共交通系统，以及采用新技术和创新方式兴建樟宜机

场第四搭客大厦等基础设施。

他也指出，创新其实有助提升基础设施的包容发展。“亚洲开发银行估计亚洲成年人中，只有三成拥有银行账户，但拥有智能手机和网络连接的人却很多。有了金融科技，他们能得到更便宜和高效的银行服务。”

在对话会上，亚洲竞争力研究所所长陈企业博士向中国主导的“一带一路”倡议和亚洲基础设施投资银行如何缓解基础设施不足的问题。对此黄循财指出，基础设施建设的主要瓶颈不在于缺乏资金，而是项目的投资

回报率不大，难以吸引银行或国际投资者。

他认为，若能采取统一的项目合约范本、完善仲裁制度，以及让投资者更容易了解投资风险向，区域基础设施项目才能有效吸引资金。

黄循财说，新加坡与三大周边发展银行——世界银行、亚洲开发银行和亚投行的关系良好，而新加坡拥有融资、纠纷仲裁、法律咨询、工程等多个产业，适于协助重塑基础设施项目。“我们和三大银行正在探讨新加坡在这个过程中能如何进一步给予帮助。”

Gubernur Presentasikan Ekonomi Jatim di Singapura

bu: reds • 24/11/2017 | Dibaca: 1127 kali



Singapura – Kondisi ekonomi dan sosial Jatim yang kinclong pada hampir satu dekade ini menjadikan Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI), Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore menghadirkan Gubernur Jawa Timur sebagai pembicara pertama dalam konferensi tahunan lembaga ini. Tema konferensi yakni perdagangan, produktivitas, dan daya saing:

Revitalisasi Motor Pertumbuhan Asia.

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Untuk menarik investasi di Jawa Timur, Pemprov. Jawa Timur, memberikan empat jaminan bagi investor, yakni ketersediaan energi listrik, fasilitasi penyediaan lahan industri dan fasilitasi perburuhan langsung oleh gubernur atau wakil gubernur jika terjadi perselisihan, serta perijinan layanan satu pintu dengan waktu 17 hari bagi investasi asing dan 11 hari penanaman dalam negeri.

Pemprov Jawa Timur, lanjutnya, juga berkonsentrasi menyediakan tenaga terampil. Oleh karena itu, Pemprov. Jawa Timur mengubah komposisi pendidikan SMK dibanding SMA menjadi 70:30 dari awalnya 30:70. Selain itu, dilalukan dual track system, dengan meningkatkan kualitas pendidikan formal melalui kersajama luar negeri dan pengampuan pedidikan SMK oleh perguruan tinggi Jawa Timuryang memiliki jurusan teknik dan SMKN negeri bagi SMK swasta,serta sekaligus peningkatan pendidikab informal dibalai kerja dan balai latihan kerja mini bagi SDM Jawa Timur.

"Semua jalan tol di Jawa Timur selesai pada tahun 2018. Bahkan double track kereta api Jakarta-Surabaya jalur utara selesai tahun 2019," ujarnya pada konferensi yang dihadiri para pengusaha dan akademisi Singapura serta sebagian pengusaha Indonesia. Pembangunan berbagai pelabuhan berskala internasional juga dilakukan di Jawa Timur seperti Teluk Lamong yang menjadi pelabuhan modern yang masuk tiga besar di Asia, pelabuhan Brondong Lamongan dan Lamongan Intergrated Based Port, dan pelabuhan Probolinggo sedalam 16 meter yang akan selesai pada tahun 2019. Juga, peningkatan kualitas industrial estate menjadi 36,344 ribu ha, dengan kondisi existing saat ini seluas 4,7 ribu ha dan sedang dibangun seluas 31,6 ribu ha.

Surplus Dengan ASEAN US \$ 1.062 Juta

Dalam konteks perdagangan di ASEAN, jelas Pakde Karwo, neraca perdagangan Jawa Timur tercatat surplus US \$ 1.062 juta. "Kami surplus sebesar US \$404 juta dengan Singapura, Malaysia sebesar US \$ 400,9, Philipina US \$ 200 juta, dan Vietnam US \$ 183,6 juta," ujarnya didepan peserta konferensi yang terdiri dari para pengusaha dan akademisi Singapura, serta sebagian pengusaha Indonesia.

Neraca Jawa Timur hanya defisit dengan Laos dan Thailand Jawa Timur defisit yakni sebesar US \$ 1,3 juta dan 161,2 juta karena impor produk bahan baku pupuk dan makanan ternak.

Terkait investasi, Pakde Karwo menjelaskan, Singapura menjadi negara dengan investasi terbesar di Jawa Timur. Jumlah proyek investasi Singapura sebanyak 34 buah dan berkontribusi terhadap 55,81% dari total investasi asing di Jatim sebesar Rp.39,4 trilyun. Semakin meningkatnya investasi di Jawa Timur, tidak terlepas dari suasana aman dan nyaman di provinsi ini.

Pendekatan Kultural

Menjawab pertanyaan Prof. Than Kheee Giap, Associate Proffesor ACI tentang rahasia keberhasilan menjabat gubernur dua kali di provinsi dengan jumlah penduduk besar, Pakde Karwo menjelaskan melalui pendekatan kultural terhadap program-program yang dijalankannya. Diantaranya, pro poor terhadap warga Jawa Timur yang diawal pemerintahannya sebanyak 18,51%, pro job terutama bagi pekerja unskilled yang sebagian besar di bidang pertanian dan perikanan, dan pro jender terutama di kalangan pesantren dan koperasi wanita sebesar Rp. 25 s.d. 100 juta guna mengurangi gerak lintah darat. Juga pro environment yang menjadikan vegetasi di Jawa Timur dari 28% menjadi 41% terutama melalui tanaman sengon, dan pro growth tanpa menjadikan peningkatan disparitas.

konferensi tahunan Asia Competitiveness Institute Tahun 2017 merupakan bagian kegiatan 2017 Annual The World Bank Group – Asia Competitiveness Institute Conference on "Infrastructure yang berlangsung selama dua hari, tgl 23-24 November 2017. (One/karo)

11/27/2017

Daya Saing Lampung Peringkat 11, Ridho Presentasi di Singapura | Radar Lampung Online

Daya Saing Lampung Peringkat 11, Ridho Presentasi di Singapura

By Ayep - Jumat, 24/11/2017 | 13:04 WIB



Gubernur Lampung M. Ridho Ficardo

radarlampung.co.id – Progres daya saing Lampung di level nasional menunjukkan tren yang baik dalam tiga tahun terakhir. Terbaru, provinsi ini menempati peringkat 11 nasional setelah sebelumnya bertengger di posisi 14.

Menurut penelitian Lembaga Pengkajian Daya Saing Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) National University of Singapore (NUS), dari beberapa indikator yang diteliti, tren daya saing Lampung terus naik sejak 2015 dari posisi 25.

“Pada 2015, posisi Lampung dari 34 provinsi masih di 25. Kemudian naik ke posisi 14 dan sekarang di ranking 11, hampir masuk 10 besar, hanya beda tipis dengan Sulawesi Selatan. Kenaikan daya saing secara keseluruhan inilah yang membuat kami mengundang gubernur Lampung,” kata *Research Fellow and Deputy Director* ACI Mulya Amri pada konferensi tahunan di Grand Capthorne Hotel, 392 Havelock Road, Singapura, kemarin (23/11).

Hasil pemeringkatan daya saing itu dipresentasikan pada konferensi tahunan bertema *Infrastructure Development for Economic Competitiveness* yang digelar ACI bersama Bank Dunia pada hari pertama. Acara ini dihadiri perwakilan sejumlah negara Asia, Asia Tenggara, Eropa, dan dibuka oleh Presiden Singapura Halimah Yacob. Pembicara kunci yang tampil antara lain Kepala Bappenas Bambang Brodjonegoro serta Menteri Pembangunan dan Keuangan Singapura Lawrence Wong.

11/27/2017

Daya Saing Lampung Peringkat 11, Ridho Presentasi di Singapura | Radar Lampung Online

Atas hasil presentasi itu, dua gubernur dari Indonesia tampil pada sesi khusus hari ini (24/11) di Lee Kwan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS. Yakni Gubernur Jawa Timur Soekarwo dan Gubernur Lampung M. Ridho Ficardo. Keduanya didapuk berbicara pada seminar bertema *Menilai Daya Saing 34 Provinsi di Indonesia*.

"Kami mengundang kedua gubernur ini karena memiliki kelebihan masing-masing. Jawa Timur kokoh di posisi kedua setelah Jakarta, sedangkan Lampung termasuk yang cepat dalam perbaikan daya saing. Biasanya dalam perbaikan peringkat jarang ada yang naik drastis seperti Lampung. Kalaupun ada, biasanya tahun berikutnya turun. Tetapi Lampung, trennya naik terus di berbagai indikator," terang Mulya Amri.

Menurutnya, ada empat indikator yang dipakai ACI dalam pemeringkatan 34 provinsi di Indonesia. Yakni stabilitas, ekonomi makro, kualitas hidup, dan infrastruktur. Untuk empat indikator tersebut, tren Lampung naik dari tahun ke tahun. Untuk kualitas hidup dan perbaikan infrastruktur, daya saing Lampung naik dari posisi 24 di 2015, kemudian 23, 24, dan kini di posisi 17.

Pada indikator stabilitas makro ekonomi dari semula di rangking 25, naik menjadi 21, dan kini di rangking 17. Kemudian, pada indikator keuangan, bisnis, dan tenaga kerja, Lampung menyodok di posisi 9 nasional dari semula 21 pada 2015, naik menjadi 16, lalu 11 pada 2017.

Daya saing Lampung berada di posisi delapan nasional pada indikator pemerintah dan institusi publik dari sebelumnya dari peringkat 28 nasional. Dari berbagai indikator itu, secara rata-rata ACI menempatkan Lampung pada posisi 11 nasional. "Saya optimistis Lampung masuk 10 besar nasional, karena dua indikator Lampung kini masuk 10 besar nasional," kata Mulya Amri.

Lampung kini berada di zona kompetitif. Dia mengakui persaingan masuk 10 besar makin berat, karena Lampung harus bersaing dengan Sulawesi Selatan, Bali, Kepulauan Riau, dan seluruh provinsi di Pulau Jawa.

Namun, Mulya Amri optimistis Lampung masuk 10 besar karena potensinya sebagai pintu gerbang Sumatera dan operasional Jalan Tol Trans Sumatera. Faktor pendukung lainnya, keberhasilan Lampung sebagai rangking pertama penyelesaian konflik nasional dari Kementerian Dalam Negeri.

"Jalan tol sangat mendukung daya saing, karena ini konektivitas antar wilayah. Oleh karena itu, kami menyarankan Pemprov Lampung tak hanya mengejar investor asing,

11/27/2017

Daya Saing Lampung Peringkat 11, Ridho Presentasi di Singapura | Radar Lampung Online

tapi juga domestik,” saran dia.

Potensi perdagangan antar provinsi, menurut dia, juga harus menjadi daya saing Lampung, atas kehadiran JTTS dan menjadi penghubung pelabuhan di sekitar Lampung. Untuk mencapai 10 besar, Pemprov Lampung menurut Mulya, membuat perubahan yang berdampak besar.

“Salah satu yang kami lakukan adalah melalui simulasi kebijakan tentang indikator yang menjadi kelemahan Lampung. Jika 20 persen saja diperbaiki, akan kita lihat apakah bisa naik, karena sebenarnya Lampung itu bisa naik hingga posisi enam dari potensi yang ada,” pungkasnya. **(rls/c1/whk)**

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Gubernur Sulawesi Selatan (Sulsel) Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL) menjadi pembicara Konferensi Internasional Bank Dunia, di Lee Kwan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore (NUS) Singapura, Jum'at (24/11/2017).

Di Singapura, SYL Berbicara Tentang ASEAN Poros Baru Dunia

Jumat, 24 November 2017 18:34

RAKYATKU.COM, SINGAPURA - Gubernur Sulawesi Selatan (Sulsel) Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL) menjadi pembicara Konferensi Internasional Bank Dunia, di Lee Kwan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore (NUS) Singapura, Jum'at (24/11/2017).

Pada kesempatan itu, SYL mempresentasikan tema *ASEAN Poros Baru Dunia*. "ASEAN akan memegang peranan yang sangat penting di masa depan. Karena itu mulai dari sekarang harus dipersiapkan semuanya," papar SYL.

BACA JUGA

- **SYL Paparkan Peluang Emas Sulsel di Australia**

- **SYL Desak Pengurus Golkar Cepat Gelar Munaslub**

- **SYL Buka Workshop Perdagangan Antar Daerah**

SYL juga berbagi strategi terkait pencapaian Provinsi Sulsel di bidang ekonomi. Khususnya daya tarik investasi dan kemudahan memulai usaha.

Salah satu prestasi Sulsel, menduduki peringkat satu Rangkaing Ease of Doing Business Index 2016 atau kemudahan dalam memulai usaha berdasarkan laporan Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) di Indonesia dengan nilai poin 1.857, mengungguli DKI Jakarta (1.618), Jawa Timur (1.542).

"Pemerintah atau good governance yang baik adalah cara dimana kekuasaan melaksanakan pengelolaan sumber daya ekonomi dan sosial sebuah negara untuk kepentingan pembangunan," sebut SYL.



Apa yang disampaikan SYL beberapa kali mendapat tepuk tangan dari hadirin yang memenuhi Ruang Menesh NUS Singapura. SYL juga menyampaikan pemerintahan yang baik dan kuat, dapat hadir dengan pemerintahan menerapkan aturan, melindungi pelaku usaha dan melindungi semua pihak.

Lingkungan strategis yang diciptakan, yaitu menjadikan Sulsel sebagai center point of Indonesia, menghadirkan penerbangan domestik sebanyak 14 penerbangan dan tiga penerbangan internasional termasuk ke Singapura. Laju pertumbuhan ekonomi selama satu dekade (2009-2016) rata-rata sebesar 7,64 persen diatas nasional sebesar 5,75 persen.

Sulsel hadir dengan strategi dan program andalan, untuk SDM menciptakan 500 program doktoral, penguatan UKM di 3000-an desa, menghadirkan energi terbarukan.

Rencana Pemprov Sulsel ke Depan

Pada tahun 2019, Pemprov Sulsel menargetkan menciptakan pertumbuhan ekonomi diatas tujuh persen, penyelesaian infrastruktur, transportasi, pangan dan energi. Di tahun 2020 menghadirkan industri dan teknologi pengelolaan pangan, teknologi energi terbarukan dan inovasi ekosistem.

Untuk tahun 2021 menciptakan tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik dan demokrasi kehidupan politik, pemberdayaan sosial dan glocalization (hubungan lokal-global).



Tahun 2022 memasuki revolusi teknologi ITC atau teknologi informasi dan komunikasi. "Pada saat bersamaan pemerintah harus adaptif dengan era disrupsi, yang penuh ketidakpastian, turbulensi dan kompleksitas yang tinggi. Masyarakat juga harus terus diberdayakan terhadap interkonektivitas kehidupan lokal-global serta revolusi ITC," harap Syahrul YL.

Sementara di tahun 2023 pemerintah Sulsel menargetkan pendapatan perkapita masyarakat sebesar 15.000 dollar amerika serikat serta menjadi poros baru peradaban dunia.

Tags  [Syahrul Yasin Limpo](#)

Penulis : Azwar Basir

Editor : Sulaiman Abdul Karim

Gubernur Presentasikan Ekonomi Jatim di Singapura

Masdarul Khoiri

Jum'at, 24 November 2017 - 16:43 WIB



Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI), Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore menghadirkan Gubernur Jawa Timur (Jatim) sebagai pembicara pertama dalam konferensi tahunan lembaga itu. (1st)

SURABAYA - Kondisi ekonomi dan sosial Jatim yang kinclong pada hampir satu dekade ini, menjadikan Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI), Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore menghadirkan Gubernur Jawa Timur (Jatim) sebagai pembicara pertama dalam konferensi tahunan lembaga ini. Tema konferensi yakni perdagangan, produktivitas, dan daya saing: Revitalisasi Motor Pertumbuhan Asia.

"Penyediaan infrastruktur, adanya jaminan pemerintah terhadap investasi yang masuk, dan ketersediaan tenaga kerja trampil, merupakan sebagian strategi yang ditempuh Jawa Timur dalam menumbuhkan ekonominya," ujar Pakde Karwo dalam pemaparan pada acara Asia Competitiveness Institute Tahun 2017 di Hotel Grand Copthorne Waterfront Hotel, Singapura, Jumat (24/11/2017).

Pelaksanaan reformasi birokrasi, dual sistem pendidikan kejuruan, serta pembiayaan murah bagi UMKM, merupakan strategi lain yang dilaksanakan Pemerintah provinsi (Pemprov) Jawa Timur guna menciptakan pertumbuhan ekonomi di provinsi berpenduduk 39,017 juta jiwa ini.

Dengan strategi tersebut, pertumbuhan ekonomi Jawa Timur menjadi selalu di atas rata-rata nasional. Misalnya, pada tahun 2016 lalu, pertumbuhan ekonomi Jawa Timur tercatat sebesar 5,5%, sedangkan pada semester III tahun 2017 sebesar 5,21%, sementara nasional sebesar 5,02% pada tahun 2016 dan 5,01% pada semester ketiga tahun ini.

Demikian pula PDRB Jawa Timur, terus meningkat dari waktu ke waktu. Apabila pada tahun 2015 PDRB Jatim tercatat sebesar Rp. 1.692 triliun, maka pada tahun 2016 tercatat sebesar Rp.1.855 triliun, dan pada semester tiga 2017 mencapai Rp.1.497 triliun.

Untuk menarik investasi di Jawa Timur, Pemprov memberikan empat jaminan bagi investor, yakni ketersediaan energi listrik, fasilitasi penyediaan lahan industri dan fasilitasi perburuan langsung oleh gubernur atau wakil gubernur jika terjadi perselisihan, serta perijinan layanan satu pintu dengan waktu 17 hari bagi investasi asing dan 11 hari penanaman dalam negeri.

Pemprov Jawa Timur, lanjutnya, juga berkonsentrasi menyediakan tenaga terampil. Oleh karena itu, Pemprov. Jawa Timur mengubah komposisi pendidikan SMK dibanding SMA menjadi 70:30 dari awalnya 30:70.

Selain itu, dilalukan dual track system, dengan meningkatkan kualitas pendidikan formal melalui kersajama luar negeri dan pengampunan pedidikan SMK oleh perguruan tinggi Jawa Timuryang memiliki jurusan teknik dan SMKN negeri bagi SMK swasta,serta sekaligus peningkatan pendidikab informal dibalai kerja dan balai latihan kerja mini bagi SDM Jawa Timur.

"Semua jalan tol di Jawa Timur selesai pada tahun 2018. Bahkan double track kereta api Jakarta-Surabaya jalur utara selesai tahun 2019," ujarnya pada konferensi yang dihadiri para pengusaha dan akademisi Singapura serta sebagian pengusaha Indonesia.

Pembangunan berbagai pelabuhan berskala internasional juga dilakukan di Jawa Timur seperti Teluk Lamong yang menjadi pelabuhan modern yang masuk tiga besar di Asia, pelabuhan Brondong Lamongan dan Lamongan Intergrated Based Port, dan pelabuhan Probolinggo sedalam 16 meter yang akan selesai pada tahun 2019. Juga, peningkatan kualitas industrial estate menjadi 36,344 ribu ha, dengan kondisi existing saat ini seluas 4,7 ribu ha dan sedang dibangun seluas 31,6 ribu ha.

Dalam konteks perdagangan di ASEAN, jelas Pakde Karwo, neraca perdagangan Jawa Timur tercatat surplus US \$ 1.062 juta. "Kami surplus sebesar US \$404 juta dengan Singapura, Malaysia sebesar US \$ 400,9, Philipina US \$ 200 juta, dan Vietnam US \$ 183,6 juta," ujarnya didepan peserta konferensi yang terdiri dari para pengusaha dan akademisi Singapura, serta sebagian pengusaha Indonesia.

Neraca Jawa Timur hanya defisit dengan Laos dan Thailand Jawa Timur defisit yakni sebesar US \$ 1,3 juta dan 161,2 juta karena impor produk bahan baku pupuk dan makanan ternak.

Terkait investasi, Pakde Karwo menjelaskan, Singapura menjadi negara dengan investasi terbesar di Jawa Timur.

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Jumlah proyek investasi Singapura sebanyak 34 buah dan berkontribusi terhadap 55,81% dari total investasi asing di Jatim sebesar Rp.39,4 triliun. Semakin meningkatnya investasi di Jawa Timur, tidak terlepas dari suasana aman dan nyaman di provinsi ini.

(nag)

Makassar > News

SYL Berbicara ASEAN Poros Baru Dunia di Singapura

Tim Sindonews

Jum'at, 24 November 2017 - 19:52 WIB



Presentase Gubernur Sulsel, Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL) di Lee Kwan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore (NUS) Singapura, Jumat (24/11/2017). Foto : Istimewa

SINGAPURA - Gubernur Sulawesi Selatan (Sulsel) Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL) diundang menjadi Pembicara di Lee Kwan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore (NUS) Singapura, Jumat (24/11/2017).

SYL menyampaikan pada acara konferensi internasional 2017 World Bank Group - Asia Competitiveness Institute Annual Conference on: Infrastructure Development for Economic Competitiveness, acara ini dihadiri juga oleh Presiden Singapura Halimah Jacob dan sejumlah menteri negara-negara ASEAN.

Presentase yang disampaikan Syahrul Yasin Limpo, yaitu "ASEAN Poros Baru Dunia: ASEAN as The New Axiz of World Civilization".

"ASEAN akan memegang peranan yang sangat penting di masa depan. Karena itu mulai dari sekarang harus dipersiapkan semuanya dari sekarang," kata Syahrul Yasin Limpo.

Di sana, Syahrul Yasin Limpo juga berbagi strategi terkait pencapaian Provinsi Sulsel di bidang ekonomi khususnya daya tarik investasi dan kemudahan memulai usaha disampaikan. Salah satu prestasi Sulsel, menduduki peringkat satu Rangkaing Doing Business Index 2016 atau kemudahan dalam memulai usaha berdasarkan laporan Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) di Indonesia dengan nilai poin 1.857, mengungguli DKI Jakarta (1.618), Jawa Timur (1.542).

Dia juga menyampaikan konsep pembangunan Sulsel, lingkungan strategis, capaian-capaian dan program andalan (milestone). Serta konektivitas ekonomi, politik, budaya, pemerintahan, alam dan pasar.

"Pemerintah atau good governance yang baik adalah cara dimana kekuasaan melaksanakan pengelolaan sumber daya ekonomi dan sosial sebuah negara untuk kepentingan pembangunan," sebutnya.

Apa yang disampaikan beberapa kali mendapat tepuk tangan dari hadirin yang memenuhi Ruang Menesh NUS Singapura. Pemerintahan yang baik dan kuat, bagi Syahrul Yasin Limpo, dapat hadir dengan pemerintahan menerapkan aturan, melindungi pelaku usaha dan melindungi semua pihak.

Lingkungan strategis yang diciptakan, yaitu menjadikan Sulsel sebagai center point of Indonesia, menghadirkan penerbangan domestik sebanyak 14 penerbangan dan tiga penerbangan internasional termasuk ke Singapura. Laju pertumbuhan ekonomi selama satu dekade (2009-2016) rata-rata sebesar 7,64% diatas nasional sebesar 5,75%.

Sulsel hadir dengan strategi dan program andalan, untuk SDM menciptakan 500 program doktoral, penguatan UKM di 3000-an desa, menghadirkan energi terbarukan.

Menghadirkan tonggak capaian (milestone) sebagai sasaran utama bersama hingga lima tahun kedepan.

Pada tahun 2019, menciptakan pertumbuhan ekonomi diatas tujuh persen, penyelesaian infrastruktur, transportasi, pangan dan energi. Di tahun 2020 menghadirkan industri dan teknologi pengelolaan pangan, teknologi energi terbarukan dan inovasi ekosistem.

Untuk tahun 2021 menciptakan tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik dan demokrasi kehidupan politik, pemberdayaan sosial dan glocalization (hubungan lokal-global). Tahun 2022 memasuki revolusi teknologi ITC atau teknologi informasi dan komunikasi.

"Pada saat bersamaan pemerintah harus adaptif dengan era disrupsi, yang penuh ketidakpastian, turbulensi dan kompleksitas yang tinggi. Masyarakat juga harus terus diberdayakan terhadap interkonektivitas kehidupan lokal-global serta revolusi ITC," harap Syahrul YL.

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Topik Terpopuler Video Kontak

Di Singapura, SYL Sampaikan Capaian Sulsel

Oleh Andika Paembonan - 24 November, 2017 7:02 Pm



Gubernur Sulawesi Selatan, Syahrul Yasin Limpo jadi Pembicara di Lee Kwan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore (NUS) Singapura, Jumat (24/11/2017).

SINGAPURA, SULSELEKSPRES.COM – Gubernur Sulawesi Selatan (Sulsel) Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL) diundang menjadi Pembicara di Lee Kwan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore (NUS) Singapura, Jumat (24/11/2017).

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THE STRAITS TIMES | FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 2017

C2 | BUSINESS

S-E Asia urged to plug public works gap

Set out proper rules of engagement for private investors: World Bank official

Yasmine Yahya

South-east Asia has drawn increasing levels of infrastructure investment in recent years but more can be done to boost public works, a World Bank official said yesterday.

Mr Cledean Mandri-Perrott, its head of infrastructure finance and public-private partnerships, noted that public spending outstrips gross domestic product across the region – a good sign. “Yet when you go to some of these countries, you can physically see that the infrastructure gap is still there,” he said. One answer to this problem is getting private investment, a process that is already well under way.

Last year, private investors poured in US\$15 billion (S\$20.3 billion) into South-east Asian infrastructure projects.

But while the trend is positive, the actual volume is still rather low. Mr Mandri-Perrott told the World Bank-Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) annual conference: “Despite the fact that we talk a lot about private participation in infrastructure, the number is not massive compared with the needs. It’s not ‘It’s not good enough. It’s not plugging those gaps that we have.’”

Countries in the region have to set out proper rules of engagement for private-sector investors, including having a stable regulatory and political environment.

Private investors shy away from uncertainties such as sudden currency devaluations and capital repatriations, said Mr Mandri-Perrott.



President Halimah Yacob pausing for a selfie with participants of the World Bank-Asia Competitiveness Institute annual conference yesterday. Connectivity is a key factor in stimulating economic growth and employment, she said, and to that end Singapore has been working closely with the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to build a strong regional network to support the growth of regional infrastructure. ST PHOTO: NG SOR LUAN

MORE CAN BE DONE

Despite the fact that we talk a lot about private participation in infrastructure, the number is not massive compared with the needs. It’s not good enough. It’s not plugging those gaps that we have.



MR CLEDEAN MANDRI-PERROTT, the World Bank’s head of infrastructure finance and public-private partnerships, on the trend of private investment in South-east Asian infrastructure projects being positive, but the actual volume being still rather low.

RESPONSIBLE BUILDING

It’s not just a question of building infrastructure, but to build it in a way that would not harm the climate, and would ensure that people’s futures are taken care of.



PRESIDENT HALIMAH YACOB, who said that countries should work even more closely together for their mutual benefit.

working closely with the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to build a strong regional network to support the growth of regional infrastructure.

ACI co-director Tan Khue Giap noted during a panel discussion at the conference that he has called

on the Singapore Government to be more aggressive in hosting more industry clusters.

In an opinion piece in The Straits Times yesterday, Mr Tan and Mr Henry Kwek, an MP for Nee Soon GRC, said Singapore should aim to be a hub for infrastructure develop-

ment, investment and financing. This would entail, for example, an infrastructure-related business arbitration centre and an internationalisation drive for yuan with bond issuance and deeper capital markets.

yasmine@sph.com.sg

Home » Beranda Grahadi

Beranda Grahadi

Pakde Karwo Presentasikan Ekonomi Jatim di Depan Para Pengusaha dan Akademisi Singapura

Jumat, 24 November 2017 23:36



Gubernur Soekarwo saat paparan ekonomi Jatim di hadapan para pengusaha dan akademisi di Singapura.

SURYA.co.id | SINGAPURA - Kondisi ekonomi dan sosial Jawa Timur (Jatim) yang bagus pada hampir satu dekade ini menjadikan Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI), Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore menghadirkan Gubernur **Jatim** Dr H Soekarwo.

Gubernur hadir sebagai pembicara pertama dalam konferensi tahunan lembaga ini. Tema konferensi yakni Perdagangan, Produktivitas, dan Daya Saing: Revitalisasi Motor Pertumbuhan Asia.

"Penyediaan infrastruktur, adanya jaminan pemerintah terhadap investasi yang masuk, dan ketersediaan tenaga kerja terampil, merupakan sebagian strategi yang ditempuh Jawa Timur dalam menumbuhkan ekonominya" ujar **Pakde Karwo**, sapaan Gubernur Soekarwo, dalam pemaparan pada acara Asia Competitiveness Institute Tahun 2017, di Grand Copthorne Waterfront Hotel, **Singapura**, Jumat (24/11/2017).

Pelaksanaan reformasi birokrasi, dual system pendidikan kejuruan, serta pembiayaan murah bagi UMKM, merupakan strategi lain yang dilaksanakan Pemerintah Provinsi (Pemprov) **Jatim** guna menciptakan pertumbuhan ekonomi di provinsi berpenduduk 39,017 juta jiwa ini.

Dengan strategi tersebut, pertumbuhan ekonomi **Jatim** menjadi selalu di atas rata-rata nasional. Misalnya, pada 2016 lalu pertumbuhan ekonomi **Jatim** tercatat 5,5%, sedangkan pada semester III 2017 sebesar 5,21%, sementara nasional sebesar 5,02% pada 2016 dan 5,01% pada semester III tahun ini.

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Untuk menarik investasi di **Jatim**, Pemprov memberikan empat jaminan bagi investor, yakni ketersediaan energi listrik, fasilitasi penyediaan lahan industri dan fasilitasi perburuhan langsung oleh gubernur atau wakil gubernur jika terjadi perselisihan, serta perizinan layanan satu pintu dengan waktu 17 hari bagi investasi asing dan 11 hari bagi penanaman modal dalam negeri.

Pemprov **Jatim**, lanjut **Pakde Karwo**, juga berkonsentrasi menyediakan tenaga terampil. Karena itu, Pemprov **Jatim** mengubah komposisi pendidikan SMK dibanding SMA menjadi 70:30 dari awalnya 30:70.

Selain itu, dilakukan dual track system, dengan meningkatkan kualitas pendidikan formal melalui kersajama luar negeri dan pengampunan pendidikan SMK oleh perguruan tinggi **Jatim** yang memiliki jurusan teknik dan SMKN negeri bagi SMK swasta, serta sekaligus peningkatan pendidikan informal di balai kerja dan balai latihan kerja mini bagi SDM **Jatim**.

"Semua jalan tol di Jawa Timur selesai pada tahun 2018. Bahkan double track kereta api Jakarta-Surabaya jalur utara selesai tahun 2019," ujarnya pada konferensi yang dihadiri para pengusaha dan akademisi **Singapura** serta sebagian pengusaha Indonesia.

Pembangunan berbagai pelabuhan berskala internasional juga dilakukan di **Jatim** seperti Teluk Lamong yang menjadi pelabuhan modern yang masuk tiga besar di Asia, pelabuhan Brondong Lamongan dan Lamongan Intergrated Based Port, dan pelabuhan Probolinggo sedalam 16 meter yang akan selesai pada 2019.

Juga peningkatan kualitas industrial estate menjadi 36,344 ribu hektare (ha) dengan kondisi existing saat ini seluas 4,7 ribu ha dan sedang dibangun seluas 31,6 ribu ha.

Surplus 1.062 Juta Dolar AS

Dalam konteks perdagangan di ASEAN, jelas **Pakde Karwo**, neraca perdagangan **Jatim** tercatat surplus 1.062 juta dolar AS.

"Kami surplus sebesar 404 juta dolar AS dengan **Singapura**, Malaysia sebesar 400,9 juta dolar AS, Filipina 200 juta dolar AS, dan Vietnam 183,6 juta dolar AS," ujarnya.

Neraca **Jatim** hanya defisit dengan Laos dan Thailand yakni sebesar 1,3 juta dolar AS dan 161,2 juta dolar AS, karena impor produk bahan baku pupuk dan makanan ternak.

Terkait investasi, **Pakde** menjelaskan, **Singapura** menjadi negara dengan investasi terbesar di **Jatim**.

Jumlah proyek investasi **Singapura** sebanyak 34 buah dan berkontribusi terhadap 55,81% dari total investasi asing di **Jatim** sebesar Rp 39,4 triliun.

Semakin meningkatnya investasi di **Jatim** tak terlepas dari suasana aman dan nyaman di provinsi ini.

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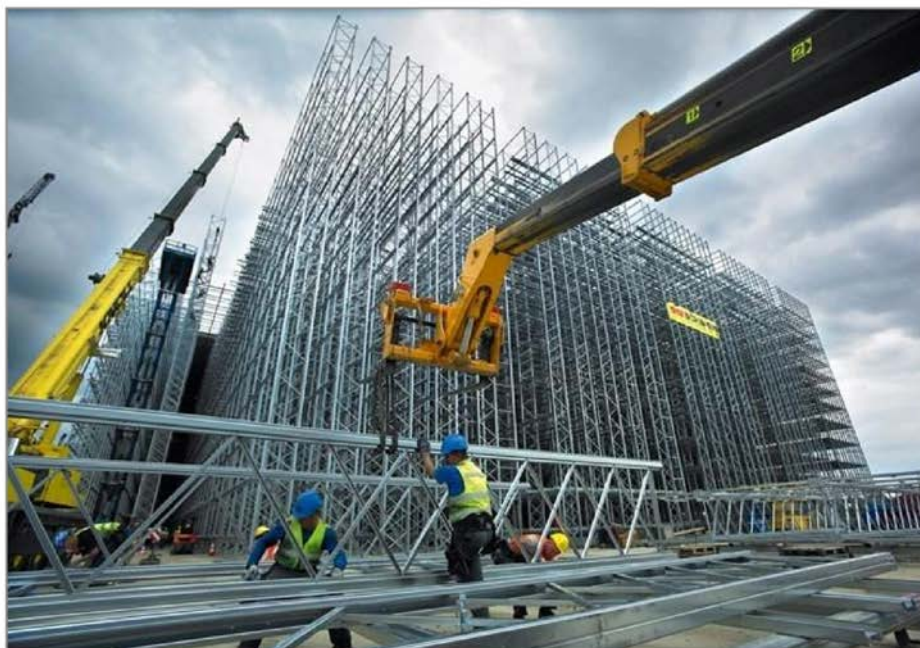
Semakin meningkatnya investasi di **Jatim** tak terlepas dari suasana aman dan nyaman di provinsi ini.

Juga pro environment yang menjadikan vegetasi di **Jatim** dari 28% menjadi 41% terutama melalui tanaman sengon, dan pro growth tanpa menjadikan peningkatan disparitas.

Konferensi tahunan Asia Competitiveness Institute Tahun 2017 merupakan bagian kegiatan 2017 Annual The World Bank Group - Asia Competitiveness Institute Conference on "Infrastructure yang berlangsung dua hari, 23-24 November 2017. (**rif/fae**)

Bottlenecks in ASEAN infrastructure investment

VNA FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 2017 - 10:53:00 PRINT



A construction site in Indonesia (Source: Financial Tribune)

Hanoi (VNA) – There are still bottlenecks in infrastructure investment in Southeast Asia that hamper regional economic growth and connectivity, experts said in an annual conference on Asian competitiveness in Singapore on November 23-24.

Dr. Cledan Mandri Petrott from the World Bank (WB) said ASEAN faces quite serious bottlenecks due to scattered management frameworks at both central and local levels.

He said most countries in the region lack institutional capacity and skills to support public-private partnership (PPP) projects and environment appraisal, which hinders investment in infrastructure.

WB statistics showed that though regional infrastructure investment is almost double gross domestic product growth while private involvement in the field remains limited, nearing 15 billion USD from 2012-2016.

Indonesia recorded the largest private investment in infrastructure over the past decade, mostly in energy projects (93 percent). The Philippines ranked second with seven projects worth 5.4 billion USD. In Vietnam, PPP projects are predominantly in thermal power with total investment of 1.8 billion USD.

11/27/2017

Bottlenecks in ASEAN infrastructure investment | Vietnam+ (VietnamPlus)

Petrott said the WB is committed to working with regional countries to improve local lives and promote infrastructure connectivity in the region.

At the event, policymakers, experts and businesses discussed ways to achieve balanced, sustainable and equal growth via tackling bottlenecks in infrastructure investment and improving the role of small and medium-sized enterprises in the process.-VNA

Singapura Kagumi Sumsel Tanpa Konflik



Muslimin

Sabtu, 25 November 2017 08:31 WIB



Meniet Pendaryngaraan dan Aparatur Negara (Menpan RB) Asman Abnur (kiri) bersama Gubernur Sumatra Selatan Alex Noerdin (tengah), dan Kapolda Sumsel tjan Pot Zulkarnain (kanan). ANTARA FOTO/Fery Sellykye

AKURAT.CO, Singapura mengagumi provinsi Sumatera Selatan tanpa konflik sehingga perkembangan pembangunan cukup pesat dan berbagai kegiatan internasional rutin diselenggarakan di daerah ini.

"Sumsel cukup kondusif dan itu sudah terbukti sehingga berbagai kegiatan internasional dan pembangunan infrastruktur di sini terus berlanjut," kata Co-Director Asia Competitiveness Institut Prof Tan Kong Yam saat Konferensi Tahunan The World Bank-Asia Competitiveness Institut (ACI) LKYSPP, NUS di Singapura melalui keterangan tertulis yang diterima di Palembang, Sabtu (25/11).

Dia mengatakan, apa yang sudah dilakukan **Sumsel** menjadikan daerahnya tanpa konflik merupakan sesuatu hal yang luar biasa.

Sebab bila melihat masih ada negara lain saat ini terjadi konflik agama, ras, budaya bahkan politik, kata dia.

Menurut dia, jadi prestasi ini tentu akan lebih baik jika diketahui secara nasional maupun internasional.

Hal ini karena untuk menjaga kedamaian dan ketenteraman dari konflik yang ada dalam masyarakat bukan perkara mudah, ujar dia.

Lebih lanjut dia mengatakan, hubungan Indonesia dan Singapura sangat dekat karena bisa dilihat dari pertumbuhan ekonominya dimana jika di Indonesia meningkat maka Singapura juga akan merasakan dampak positif dan begitu juga sebaliknya.

Sementara Gubernur **Sumsel** Alex Noerdin mengatakan, menjaga situasi kondusif hal utama dalam meningkatkan pembangunan.

Bahkan kondisi aman merupakan modal utama dalam menarik investor, ujar gubernur.

Yang jelas, lanjut dia, **Sumsel** dalam menarik investor asing dengan cara menjaga kondusifitas daerah, mempermudah proses dan lisensi penanam modal.

Jadi, meskipun dengan dana terbatas tetapi pihaknya menggunakan sektor olahraga sebagai pemacu pertumbuhan bukan hanya untuk sektor olahraga itu sendiri tapi juga infrastruktur, investasi dari negara asing, ujar dia.

Oleh karena itu kondusif daerah sebagai modal utama dalam meningkatkan infrastruktur dan jalinan kerja sama, tambah dia.

Sebelumnya gubernur juga melakukan pertemuan terbatas bersama Presiden Singapura Halimah Yacob serta pengusaha dari Malaysia, Singapura, Taiwan, Prancis dan Amerika Serikat.[]

Alex Pamer 'Zero Conflict' Sumsel di Singapura

Diapresiasi Professor dari National University Singapore

in Headline, Sumsel | Sabtu, 25 November 2017 | 154 Views



Gubernur Sumsel H Alex Noerdin menyampaikan paparan di hadapan peserta Konferensi Tahunan The World Bank-Asia Competitiveness Institut (ACI), di Grand Ballroom, Level 4 Grand Copthorne Waterfront Hotel, Singapura, Jumat (24/11).

Singapura, BP—Upaya keras Sumatera Selatan menjaga kondusivitas daerah dan menjadikannya daerah *zero conflict* akhirnya diakui dunia, salah satunya Negara Singapura. Hal ini terungkap saat Gubernur Sumsel H Alex Noerdin menyampaikan paparan di hadapan peserta Konferensi Tahunan The World Bank-Asia Competitiveness Institut (ACI), di Grand Ballroom, Level 4 Grand Copthorne Waterfront Hotel, Singapura, Jumat (24/11).

Sang Moderator Professor Tan Kong Yam yang juga Co-Director ACI LKYSPP, NUS, mengatakan dengan tegas apa yang sudah dilakukan Sumsel menjadikan daerahnya *zero conflict* adalah suatu hal yang luar biasa. Apalagi bila melihat di USA dan UK yang saat ini masih memiliki konflik agama, ras, budaya bahkan politik.

"Prestasi ini tentu akan lebih baik jika diketahui secara nasional maupun internasional. Karena saat ini menjaga kedamaian dan ketentraman dari konflik yang ada dalam masyarakat bukan perkara mudah," jelasnya.

Dikatakan dia, hubungan Indonesia dan Singapura sangat dekat. Hal ini bisa dilihat dari pertumbuhan ekonominya, dimana jika di Indonesia ekonomi meningkat maka Singapura juga akan merasakan dampak positif dan begitu juga sebaliknya.

Karena itu pula, ia berpendapat akan sangat baik jika Indonesia dan Singapura terus melakukan kerja sama di bidang financial maupun investasi dan pembangunan. Sebab menurutnya Singapura adalah pusat financial bersama dengan pemerintah negara lain. Sementara itu, Gubernur Alex bukan hanya membahas soal keberhasilannya menjadikan Sumsel sebagai provinsi yang *zero conflict*. Tapi Alex juga memaparkan keunggulan Sumsel baik dari posisi yang strategis karena berdekatan dengan Singapura juga soal kekayaan Sumber Daya Alam (SDA) yang dimiliki.

"Misalkan, batu bara, gas alam, minyak bumi, CBM dan panas bumi. Termasuk juga hasil pertanian seperti, padi, karet, kelapa sawit dan jagung," ungkap orang nomor satu di Sumsel ini.

Meski dengan dana terbatas, pelopor berobat gratis ini menyebutkan pemerintah daerah tak kehabisan akal. Mereka menggunakan sektor olahraga sebagai pemacu pertumbuhan bukan hanya untuk sektor olahraga itu sendiri tapi juga infrastruktur, investasi dari negara asing.

"Kami menarik investor asing dengan cara menjaga kondusifitas daerah, mempermudah proses dan lisensi investor yang ingin berinvestasi serta meningkatkan infrastruktur seperti transportasi *energy* dan *supply air*," jelas Gubernur Alex.

Selain itu, Alex juga memaparkan soal pendidikan gratis yang sudah dimulai sejak 2008 lalu serta keberhasilan penanganan mengenai kebakaran hutan dan lahan (Karhutla). Kemudian soal Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (KEK) Tanjung Api-api (TAA), Jakabaring Sport City (JSC) serta proyek strategis lainnya, seperti Jembatan Musi VI dan Jalan Tol.

Dalam sesi tanya jawab soal pendidikan gratis, Alex menjabarkan untuk pendidikan gratis di Sumsel dapat terselenggara karena adanya kerja sama dan komitmen antara pemerintah provinsi (Pemprov) dan pemerintah kabupaten yang ada.

"Kuncinya kerja sama dan memaksimalkan alokasi yang ada" kata mantan Bupati Muba dua periode ini.

Disinggung mengenai segera berakhirnya masa jabatannya sebagai gubernur, Alex Noerdin mengatakan dia akan tetap fokus pada persiapan Asian Games 2018. Diapun mengaku tak mau ngotot dan memilih menikmati hidupnya usai menyelesaikan jabatan selama dua periode.

“Karena saya masih gubernur sampai 2018, saya akan fokus menyiapkan Asian Games 2018 dulu. Setelah itu rasanya cukup ya, setelah 30 tahun melayani masyarakat saya akan menikmati hidup saya,” pungkas Alex.

Sekedar diketahui dalam lawatannya kali ini, Gubernur Sumsel Alex Noerdin tak hanya hadir sebagai pembicara utama. Tapi sehari sebelumnya gubernur juga ikut hadir membuka langsung konferensi tahunan *The World Bank* dan ACI.

Dalam kesempatan itu pelopor sekolah gratis tersebut bahkan menjadi satu-satunya gubernur yang ikut dalam pertemuan terbatas bersama Presiden Singapura Halimah Yacob dan *bussinessman* dari Malaysia, Singapura, Taiwan, France dan Amerika. **#rio**

国人购买能力与薪水双双位居亚洲第一

吕爱丽 报道
oilailai@sph.com.sg

新加坡人的购买能力和薪水双双位居亚洲第一。

新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所进行的年度调查显示，在全球105个城市中，新加坡人的生活费排名第52，去年是第49。在亚洲各个城市当中，东京的生活费最高，排名36。

新加坡人的薪水在全球排名第46，与去年一样，在亚洲最高。

至于人民的购买能力，新加坡比去年略升一名，排名20，依旧是

亚洲城市当中最高的。其他亚洲城市如首尔排名第28、台北第39、大阪第42、东京第52、香港第63。

至于外派人员的生活成本，我国在105个城市当中排名第四，与去年一样。

不论是外派人员或一般百姓的生活成本，委内瑞拉的加拉加斯（Caracas）皆高居世界第一。

全球薪水最高和购买能力最强的城市都是瑞士的日内瓦（Geneva）。

这项调查自2005年开始进行，目的在于提供平民百姓、跨国执行人员、潜能投资者、决策者和政府官员，关于全球主要城市生活费的可靠预测。

此外，亚洲竞争力研究所也发布了亚细安10国的竞争力排名。

在亚细安10国当中，新加坡的整体竞争力连续16年排名第一。不过，在金融与商业和人力条件方面连续三年被马来西亚超越，居于第二。

除了金融与商业和人力条件，调查同时针对各国的宏观经济稳定



亚洲竞争力研究所所长陈企业博士：我国在金融与商业和人力条件的表现略逊，主要是政策紧缩，劳动成本上升所致。（档案照片）

性、生活素质和基础设施发展以及政府与机构设定方面的竞争力进行排名。

这份调查根据121个指标来衡量亚细安10国的竞争力，首次发表于2003年。由于收集数据和公布数据之间需要时间，因此今年公布的调查结果是2015年的得分和排名。

自2000年至2015年，新加坡、马来西亚、文莱和泰国长期占据亚细安10国竞争力排行榜的首四名。

新加坡在宏观经济稳定性、生活素质

和基础设施发展以及政府与机构设定方面的排名稳居第一，且大幅领先位居第二的其他亚细安国家。最明显的是政府与机构设定方面的竞争力，我国得分2.4055，排名第二的马来西亚得分0.7034。

调查显示，我国在金融与商业和人力条件的得分是1.5518，明显高于之前的1.3350。可是，马来西亚在这方面的得分仍高于我国，得分是1.6173。这已经是马来西亚第三年在这方面的表现优于我国。

亚洲竞争力研究所所长陈企业博士接受《联合早报》访问时说，我国在金融与商业和人力条件的表现略逊，主要是政策紧缩，劳动成本上升所致。

不过，陈企业认为，降低成本不是提升竞争力最有效的方式。

“我们应该从提升生产力、增加高增值产品等方面着手。”

他的其中一项建议是，新加坡政府可以更大胆地打造人工智能、数码科学和无人驾驶交通工具等产业组合，这有助刺激我国经济增长，减缓成本增加的冲击。

11/27/2017

Gubernur Ridho Presentasikan Lampung di Singapura

Gubernur Ridho Presentasikan Lampung di Singapura

Oleh Teras Lampung - 25 November 2017



TERASLAMPUNG.COM — Gubernur Lampung, M.Ridho Ficardo mengaku senang memenuhi undangan konferensi tahunan di University of Singapore (NUS) untuk memperkenalkan Lampung, Jumat (24/11). Ridho diundang di forum dengan tema pembangunan infrastruktur untuk daya saing ekonomi itu karena dinilai sukses membangun Lampung.

Lampung yang sebelumnya berada pada posisi 34 dalam hal daya saing, pada 2015 meningkat menjadi peringkat 25. Setahun kemudian daya saing Lampung naik ke peringkat 14. Pada 2017 daya saing Lampung kembali melonjak ke posisi 11 nasional.

"Sebelum datang ke Singapura, saya mempersiapkan presentasi dengan baik dan penuh konsentrasi. Bahkan saya kesampingkan sementara agenda agenda politik pilgub," kata Gubernur.

Menurut Ridho, hal itu merupakan suatu prestise tersendiri bagi Lampung.

"Forum ini akan mempunyai dampak positif untuk pembangunan di Bumi Ruwa Jurai," katanya.

Gubernur Ridho merupakan satu dari enam gubernur di Indonesia yang mendapat kesempatan terhormat berbicara di depan utusan dari berbagai negara itu dalam rangka konferensi tahunan di University of Singapore (NUS).

Acara tersebut juga terkait pengkajian daya saing Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) National University of Singapore (NUS) kembali menaikkan daya saing Lampung dari posisi ke-14 ke 11 Nasional. Dari beberapa indikator yang diteliti, tren daya saing Lampung terus naik sejak 2015 dari posisi 25.

Atas hasil presentasi itu, dua gubernur dari Indonesia tampil pada sesi khusus pada Jumat (24/11), di Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS, yakni Gubernur Jawa Timur Soekarwo dan Gubernur Lampung Muhammad Ridho Ficardo. Keduanya diplot berbicara pada seminar bertema 'Menilai Daya Saing 34 Provinsi di Indonesia.

[Home](#) » [Berita](#)

Alex Noerdin "Pamer" Zero Conflict Sumsel di Singapura

Sabtu, 25 November 2017 14:49 WIB



SINGAPURA - Upaya keras Sumatera Selatan menjaga kondusifitas daerah dan menjadikannya daerah zero conflict akhirnya diakui dunia, salah satunya Singapura.

Hal ini terungkap saat [Gubernur Sumsel, Alex Noerdin](#) menyampaikan paparan di hadapan peserta Konferensi Tahunan The World Bank-Asia Competitiveness Institut (ACI), Jumat (24/11/2017) di Grand Ballroom, Level 4 Grand Copthorne Waterfront Hotel, Singapura.

Dalam kesempatan itu sang Moderator yakni Professor Tan Kong Yam, yang juga Co-Director ACI LKYSPP, NUS, mengatakan dengan tegas bahwa apa yang sudah dilakukan Sumsel menjadikan daerahnya zero conflict adalah suatu hal yang luar biasa.

Apalagi bila melihat di USA dan UK yang saat ini masih memiliki konflik agama, ras, budaya bahkan politik.

"Prestasi ini tentu akan lebih baik jika diketahui secara nasional maupun internasional. Karena saat ini menjaga kedamaian dan ketentraman dari konflik yang ada dalam masyarakat bukan perkara mudah," jelasnya.

Lebih jauh dia mengatakan hubungan Indonesia dan Singapura sangat dekat.

Hal ini bisa dilihat dari pertumbuhan ekonominya, dimana jika di Indonesia ekonomi meningkat maka Singapura juga akan merasakan dampak positif dan begitu juga sebaliknya.

Karena itu pula dia berpendapat bahwa akan sangat baik jika Indonesia dan Singapura terus melakukan kerjasama di bidang finansial maupun investasi dan pembangunan.

Sebab menurutnya Singapura adalah pusat finansial bersama dengan pemerintah negara lain.

Sementara itu dalam paparannya [Gubernur Sumsel Alex Noerdin](#) bukan hanya membahas soal keberhasilannya menjadikan Sumsel sebagai provinsi yang zero conflict.

Tapi [Alex Noerdin](#) juga memaparkan keunggulan Sumsel baik dari posisi yang strategis karena berdekatan dengan Singapura juga soal kekayaan Sumber Daya Alam yang dimiliki.

Sebut saja misalnya, batu bara, gas alam, minyak bumi, CBM dan panas bumi.

Termasuk juga hasil pertanian seperti padi, karet, kelapa sawit dan jagung.

Meski dengan dana terbatas Alex menyebutkan pemerintah daerah tak kehabisan akal.

Mereka menggunakan sektor olahraga sebagai pemacu pertumbuhan bukan hanya untuk sektor olahraga itu sendiri tapi juga infrastruktur, investasi dari negara asing.

"Kami menarik investor asing dengan cara menjaga kondusifitas daerah, mempermudah proses dan lisensi investor yang ingin berinvestasi serta meningkatkan infrastruktur seperti transportasi energy dan supply air," jelasnya.

Selain itu dia juga memaparkan soal pendidikan gratis yang sudah dimulai sejak tahun 2008 serta keberhasilan penanganan mengenai karhutla.

Kemudian soal KEK TAA, JSC serta proyek strategis lainnya seperti Jembatan Musi VI dan Jalan tol.

Sementara itu dalam sesi tanya jawab soal pendidikan gratis Alex menjabarkan bahwa pendidikan gratis di Sumsel dapat terselenggara karena adanya kerjasama dan komitmen antara pemerintah provinsi dan pemerintah kabupaten yang ada.

"Kuncinya kerjasama dan memaksimalkan alokasi yang ada," jelasnya.

Disinggung mengenai segera berakhirnya masa jabatannya sebagai gubernur, [Alex Noerdin](#) mengatakan dia akan tetap fokus pada persiapan Asian Games 2018.

Diapun mengaku tak mau ngotot dan memilih menikmati hidupnya usai menyelesaikan jabatan selama 2 periode.

"Karena saya masih gubernur sampai 2018, saya akan fokus menyiapkan Asian Games 2018 dulu.

Nah setelah itu rasanya cukup ya, setelah 30 tahun melayani masyarakat saya akan menikmati hidup saya," ujar [Alex Noerdin](#).

Sekedar diketahui dalam lawatannya kali ini, [Gubernur Sumsel Alex Noerdin](#) tak hanya hadir sebagai pembicara utama.

Tapi sehari sebelumnya gubernur juga ikut hadir membuka langsung konferensi tahunan The World Bank dan ACI.

Dalam kesempatan itu pelopor sekolah gratis tersebut bahkan menjadi satu-satunya gubernur yang ikut dalam pertemuan terbatas bersama Presiden Singapura Halimah Yacob dan bussinessman dari Malaysia, Singapura, Taiwan, France dan Amerika.

11/27/2017

研究显示新加坡外国人生活成本亚洲最高_新华丝路网

研究显示新加坡外国人生活成本亚洲最高

中经社 2017-11-25 13:27

摘要：报告显示，新加坡是亚洲范围内外籍人士生活成本最高的城市。在世界范围内，新加坡排名第四。排名前三位的分别是加拉加斯、纽约和苏黎世。中国香港排名第七，上海排名第十五，北京排名第二十六。

新华丝路网新加坡11月25日电(记者李晓渝)新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院亚洲竞争力研究所24日发表了关于世界主要城市的外籍人士和普通居民的生活成本、工资和购买力指数的2017年研究报告。报告使用2015年的数据，对世界各主要城市进行排名。

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就普通居民的生活成本而言，世界排名最高的三座城市分别是加拉加斯、纽约和苏黎世。亚洲最高的是东京，世界排名第三十六。香港、上海和北京分别排名第五十一、六十二和七十。新加坡排名第五十二。

普通居民的购买力方面，世界排名最高的是日内瓦。亚洲排名最高的是新加坡，排名第二。台北、香港和天津分别排名第三十九、六十三和七十三。

普通居民工资水平方面，日内瓦仍然排名世界第一。亚洲排名最高的也是新加坡，排名第四十六。香港、台北分别排名第五十八、五十九，上海排名第七十九。

报告指出，深圳在2007-2015年之间，城市竞争力正在快速赶上亚洲一线城市，但上海的竞争力提高与技术密集型的珠三角城市相比并不明显。大连和天津的相对竞争力在此期间则有所降低。同时，新加坡在竞争力和购买力方面都变得越来越强。

中央财经大学教授、博士生导师王卉彤在研究报告发表后说，亚洲竞争力研究所发布的这份研究报告对世界主要城市的生活成本做出了客观、可靠和准确的评估。同时，亚洲竞争力研究所在做城市生活成本研究时区分外籍人士和普通居民的做法在世界上属于首创。

她表示，这份研究报告为学者们描述了更加准确的世界各主要城市的物价水平，并通过对普通居民和外籍人士的区分研究开创了新的社会研究工具。此外，报告对计划出国求学交流的中国学者有较高的实际参考价值。(完)

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Lampung Siap Jadi Lokomotif Sumatera

📅 26/11/2017 👤 admin



SINGAPURA – Kenaikan daya saing dari 14 ke 11 nasional membuat Provinsi Lampung berpeluang menjadi lokomotif perekonomian Sumatera. Syaratnya, Pemerintah Provinsi Lampung harus konsisten mempertahankan kondisi sebagai daerah ramah investasi.

"Daya saing daerah sangat ditentukan oleh pemerintah dalam memberi ruang dan suasana yang konsisten kepada para pebisnis. Saya menghargai upaya Gubernur Lampung yang luar biasa. Tetapi dari pengalaman saya, tidak cukup hanya Gubernur yang bergerak. Para bupati harus dirangsang kuat untuk ikut terlibat," kata Ketua Asosiasi Pemerintah Provinsi Seluruh Indonesia (APPSI), Syahrul Yasin Limpo, di Manasseh Meyer Building, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Bukit Timah, Singapura, Jumat (24/11/2017).

Pernyataan tersebut dia sampaikan terkait kenaikan daya saing Lampung ke posisi 11 nasional hasil penelitian Lembaga pengkajian daya saing Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) National University of Singapore (NUS). Syahrul Yasin Limpo yang juga Gubernur Sulawesi Selatan dan Gubernur Lampung Muhammad Ridho Ficardo tampil pada sesi diskusi akademisi. Keduanya diundang berbicara di depan para akademisi karena dinilai konsisten meningkatkan daya saing provinsi masing-masing.

Menurut Syahrul, posisi Lampung sama dengan Sulawesi Selatan. Lampung sebagai pintu gerbang Sumatera dan Sulawesi Selatan sebagai pintu gerbang menuju Indonesia timur. Pencapaian itu harus menjadi modal bagi Gubernur Ridho dalam menjadikan Lampung sebagai lokomotif pembangunan Sumatera. "Lampung harus jadi jembatan Jawa-Sumatera," kata Syahrul.

Pencapaian itu, kata Syahrul, dicapai berkat kegigihan Pemerintah Provinsi Lampung dan kepercayaan pengusaha kepada Lampung. Walaupun pemerintahan bagus, namun tidak didukung kepercayaan pengusaha, tidak akan menaikkan daya saing daerah. "Itu membutuhkan pengondisian agar pengusaha percaya. Harus win-win karena pengusaha dan pemerintah sama-sama punya kepentingan," kata Syahrul Yasin Limpo.

Melihat makin tingginya kenaikan daya saing Lampung, sebagai Ketua APPSI, dia menilai sudah saatnya pemerintah pusat lebih banyak meratakan pembangunan ke daerah. "Kekuatan Indonesia itu tidak lagi di Jakarta, tapi di semua sudut Indonesia. Kekuatan Indonesia itu seperti apa kekuatan provinsi. Oleh karena itu, pemerintah pusat memberikan dukungan, bukan menarik kewenangan itu ke atas sehingga daerah bisa berkembang lebih luas," kata Syahrul.

Pada sesi penyampaian daya saing, Gubernur Ridho memaparkan Lampung memiliki semua syarat untuk berkembang menjadi lokomotif Sumatera. Kondisi komparatif seperti Jalan Tol Trans Sumatera, Bandara Radin Inten II, Pelabuhan Panjang, dan penyeberangan Bakauheni-Merak, merupakan konektivitas yang membuat Lampung menjadi daerah tujuan investasi.

"Lampung surplus di bidang pangan seperti beras, jagung, singkong, dan ternak. Singapura tak jauh dari Lampung dan tak lama lagi konektivitas Lampung-Singapura akan terjalin. Kami tengah membenahi berbagai persoalan infrastruktur dengan mengalokasikan dana besar agar industrialisasi dan hilirisasi hasil pertanian makin berkembang. Kami komitmen menjadikan Lampung sebagai provinsi ramah investasi," kata Gubernur Ridho.

Fokus pembangunan Lampung yakni pertanian, industri, dan pariwisata, menurut Ridho didukung terus membaiknya keamanan. Salah satu bentuknya, Kementerian Dalam Negeri secara konsisten menetapkan Lampung pada posisi pertama dalam penyelesaian konflik. "Dengan kenaikan daya saing ini, kami berharap dapat membuat lompatan tinggi terhadap pembangunan Lampung," kata Ridho.

Sejak 2015, ACI meneliti daya saing 34 provinsi di Indonesia dengan memakai sejumlah indikator. Hasilnya, daya saing Lampung konsisten naik dari posisi 25, kemudian 14, dan terakhir 11 nasional. ACI bahkan menempatkan dua indikator yakni keuangan, bisnis, dan tenaga kerja, Lampung bahkan menyodok di posisi 9 nasional dari semula 21 pada 2015. Kemudian, pada indikator pemerintah dan institusi publik, Lampung di posisi delapan dari sebelumnya dari peringkat 28 nasional.

Melihat tren itu, Lampung berpeluang masuk 10 besar daya saing nasional karena dua dari empat indikatornya berada di 10 besar nasional. Kenaikan tajam daya saing itu, membuat ACI kini menempatkan Lampung di zona competitiveness. Untuk itu, Lampung harus bersaing dengan Sulawesi Selatan, Bali, Kepulauan Riau, dan seluruh provinsi di Pulau Jawa, agar masuk 10 besar.

"Indikator daya saing ini dijadikan para pengusaha untuk menilai apakah suatu provinsi layak dijadikan tempat berinvestasi. Pemeringkatan yang kami buat menjadi salah satu acuan dan hasil penelitian ini kami sebar ke berbagai negara sebagai kajian akademis," kata Research Fellow and Deputy Director ACI, Mulya Amri, pada seminar tersebut. (RIs)

11/27/2017

Daya Saing "Meroket", Lampung Berpeluang Jadi Lokomotif Sumatera | Kupastuntas.co

Daya Saing "Meroket", Lampung Berpeluang Jadi Lokomotif Sumatera

Oleh **Kardo Hutabarat** - Senin, 27 November 2017

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Gubernur Lampung M Ridho Ficardo diundang ke Bukit Timah, Singapura untuk tampil pada sesi diskusi akademisi. Gubernur Ridho diundang karena dinilai konsisten meningkatkan daya saing Lampung. Foto : Ist

Kupastuntas.co, Bandar Lampung – Kenaikan daya saing dari urutan 14 ke 11 nasional, membuat Provinsi Lampung berpeluang menjadi lokomotif perekonomian Sumatera. Syaratnya, Pemerintah Provinsi Lampung harus konsisten mempertahankan kondisi sebagai daerah ramah investasi.

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<https://kupastuntas.co/kota-bandar-lampung/2017-11/daya-saing-meroket-lampung-berpeluang-jadi-lokomotif-sumatera/>

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1/27/2017

Daya Saing "Meroket", Lampung Berpeluang Jadi Lokomotif Sumatera | Kupastuntas.co

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"Dengan kenaikan daya saing ini, kami berharap dapat membuat lompatan tinggi terhadap pembangunan Lampung," kata Ridho. **(RD-01/S)**

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Makroekonomi

Armin Nasution

Indeks Daya Saing Daerah Indonesia

(Catatan Konferensi ACI Singapura)

SEPANJANG pekan lalu saya berada di Singapura untuk mengikuti konferensi tentang infrastructure development for economic competitiveness. Atau pembangunan infrastruktur untuk meningkatkan daya saing daerah-daerah di Indonesia. Melihat konteks tersebut saya akan membagi tulisan ini ke dalam beberapa bagian.

Pertama catatan penting seputar penyelenggaraan dan pengukuran indeks, kedua, bagian tentang daerah-daerah yang terindeks paling bagus yang ditempati oleh Provinsi Lampung dan Sulawesi Selatan, ketiga peran pembangunan infrastruktur terhadap pembangunan negara serta keempat komparasi kebijakan pembangunan Singapura dan Indonesia di era milenial.

Acara yang diselenggarakan National University of Singapura dibawah lembaga Asia Competitiveness Index (ACI) dibawah Lee Kwan Yew School of Public Policy menghadirkan banyak narasumber dari berbagai negara.

Peserta dari Medan termasuk saya dari Universitas Negeri Medan, kemudian ada Kepala Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pemprov-Su HMA Effendy Pohan, Azizul Kholis mewakili Dewan Riset Daerah, lalu ada Parliindungan Purba Ketua Komite IV DPD-RI, serta utusan dari Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia (Apindo) Sumut.

Bagi saya acara sebesar ini sebenarnya sangat penting karena yang ditampilkan adalah periset dari banyak negara tentang kemajuan infrastruktur Asia dan hubungannya dengan daya saing daerah-daerah provinsi di Indonesia.

Konferensi yang dibuka langsung Presiden Singapura Madam Halimah Yacob mendorong semua daerah di Indonesia untuk menilai kemajuan daerahnya. Dr Mulya Amri, Research Fellow & Deputy Director (Research) ACILKYSP (Lee Kwan Yew School of Public Policy) NUS, berharap hasil ini menjadikan apa yang disampaikan sebagai motivasi.

Mulya Amri mengaku setiap tahun mengadakan riset seperti ini untuk melihat seberapa jauh perkembangan daya saing di Indonesia. Namun memang yang muncul di forum tersebut sama sekali belum menunjukkan kaitannya dengan Sumatera Utara.

Sebenarnya kajian ini mereka lakukan juga di India, China dan negara-negara ASEAN lainnya. Prinsipnya kajian dilakukan di Indonesia karena sebagai salah satu negara yang ekonominya terus berkembang (emerged). Proyeksi pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia sendiri akan mencapai 5,0 persen walaupun secara umum itu lebih rendah dari proyeksi 5,2 persen.

Pertumbuhan didorong oleh kebijakan fiskal berupa stimulus pemerintah melalui anggaran pembangunan yang semakin tinggi. Walaupun secara umum terjadi perlambatan pada ekspor dan impor ternyata ekonomi Indonesia didorong kenaikan government expenditure (pengeluaran pemerintah).

Indeks daya saing ini juga menggambarkan bahwa sejak 2002 Indonesia ada di posisi kelima setelah Singapura, Malaysia, Brunai Darussalam dan Thailand. Filipina merupakan negara yang membayangi Indonesia di peringkat kelima namun kemudian secara perlahan bisa diatasi Indonesia untuk melewatinya.

Bagaimana dengan ACI yang disajikan NUS, apa saja yang dinilai dalam kondisi ini. Pertama adalah stabilitas makroekonomi, kedua kebijakan pemerintah, ketiga, kondisi finansial, bisnis dan perusahaan serta kualitas hidup dan pembangunan infrastruktur.

Di World Economic Forum (WEF) sebenarnya terjadi juga perbaikan di peringkat daya saing Indonesia pada 2012-2013 dibanding 2014-2015 dari peringkat 50 menjadi 34. Tahun 2017-2018 ini, WEF mengungkapkan ada 12 pilar untuk mengukur daya saing yang menjadi penentu dari pertumbuhan jangka panjang dan faktor esensial dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi dan kesejahteraan.

Mereka menilai 12 pilar tersebut diantaranya adalah institusi (institutions), infrastruktur (infrastructure), lingkungan makroekonomi (macroeconomic environment), kesehatan dan pendidikan primer (health and primary education), pendidikan tinggi dan pelatihan keterampilan (higher education and training), efisiensi pasar barang (goods market efficiency), efisiensi pasar tenaga kerja (labour market efficiency), pengembangan pasar finansial (financial market development), Kesiapan teknologi (technological readiness), besaran pasar (market size), kepuasan berbisnis (business sophistication) dan inovasi (innovations).

Oleh karena itu WEF menganggap laporan ini dapat menjadi bantuan bagi para pengambil keputusan dalam mendesain kebijakan yang lebih baik. Sebab keputusan yang baik harus didasarkan pada kolaborasi pihak swasta dan publik. Sehingga mampu untuk menjadi upaya mengembalikan rasa percaya diri dalam menghadapi kemungkinan-kemungkinan yang terjadi karena perubahan ekonomi.

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Empat hal tersebut kemudian dibagi lagi pada penilaian-penilaian detail. Tentang kualitas infrastruktur misalnya, ACI menilai lagi infrastruktur fisik, infrastruktur teknologi serta standar kehidupan seperti pendidikan juga stabilitas sosial. Begitu pula dengan kondisi finansial yang harus melihat performa produktivitas, pasar tenaga kerja dan efisiensi sektor keuangan. Indikator tentang daya saing ini mengkombinasikan data primer dan sekunder dari 103 indikator.

Lantas siapa peringkat tertinggi di Indonesia. Di riset yang disusun lembaga ini Muncul beberapa daerah. Akan disajikan pada tulisan berikutnya. Namun pada prinsipnya daerah yang mampu mendorong daya saingnya lebih baik karena keseimbangan antara beberapa indikator penilaian tadi. Siapa saja provinsi indeks tertinggi. Akan kita bahas di tulisan-tulisan berikut.

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