



An Indonesian Opportunity

By

**Eur Eng Dr Scott Younger OBE PhD FICE
Chairman Glendale Partners**



Glendale Partners

A World First

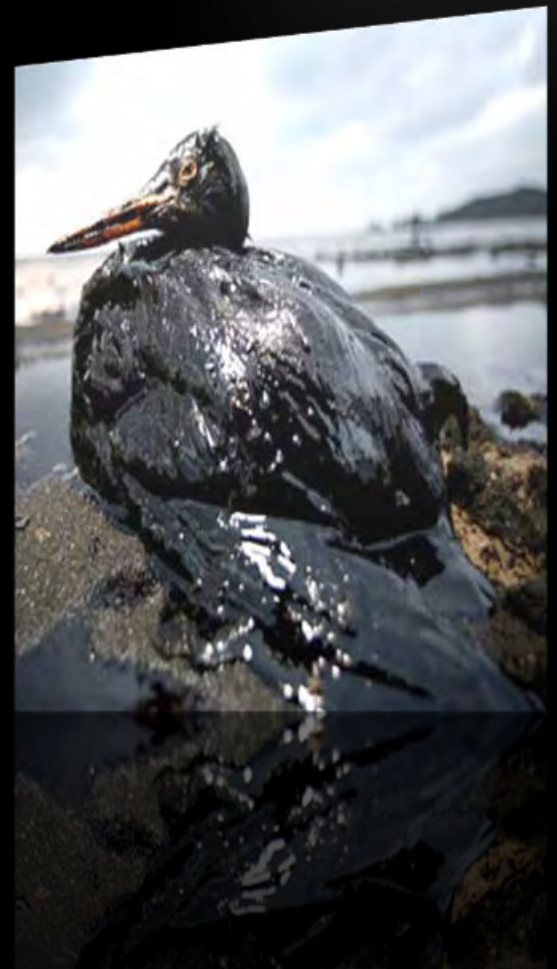


Opportunity for an Indonesian World
first Initiative

Significant Economic Contributor.

Major Environmental Impact Solution.

Subscribes to World Initiatives for
Sustainable Survival.



New Business Opportunity

Environmental Resources Recovery

- Current Global market conditions add strength to this business opportunity.
- Oil Prices will Recover and Strengthen – Supply & Demand
- Time for Indonesian Business to prepare for new business opportunities.
- Sensitivity to savings and economic pressures no longer make renewable resources an option.
- Lower oil prices will add pressure on margins so resources recovery is an attractive option.



Creating Cleaner Oceans for Sustainable Survival

New Business Opportunity

Environmental Resources Recovery

- The Recovery of Crude Oil from Oil Sludge in Oil Tankers
- Untapped Asia-World Market potential.
- Approx 20 mil Tons of Oil is discharged into oceans annually or 147mil Barrels of Oil (“Oceana”).
- Highly Profitable Business Opportunity with relatively low risk.
- Takes advantage of Indonesia’s strengths in Marine Transportation



Oil Tanker Discharging over 6,000 tons of oil sludge into the ocean illegally

Indonesia - A Great Place to Invest

RI offers 'high investment return'

The Jakarta Post
Jakarta

Indonesia ranked fourth in countries with the highest return on equity in 2007 and is likely to perform better this year in line with other investment possibilities in Asia, Deutsche Bank said Wednesday.

The return on equity investment in the country averaged 54.1 percent thanks to the economy that grew by 6.3 percent last year, Deutsche Bank chief investment officer Chew Soon Gek told reporters in Jakarta.

"Indonesia's position comes after the China free area in third place with 66.2 percent, India in second place with 73.1 percent and China's domestic market at 96.6 percent," she said, citing reports

from Bloomberg. The equity returns in Indonesia, she said, were apparently higher than its "strong" regional counterparts such as Singapore with 28.3 percent and Japan with minus 4.1 percent.

The Asia region as a whole, excluding Japan, gave an average return of 40.5 percent, far above Europe with 14.4 percent.

Chew also said Asia would not be affected by the U.S.-led subprime mortgage crisis as the region now included emerging economies that helped to stabilize the global supply-demand chain, particularly China.

"We are positive the Asia equity market will promise better returns because their economies are improving and not much affected by the U.S. economic subprime crisis,"



she said. For this year, she recommended investments in agribusiness commodity futures, particularly those in soybean, corn and wheat.

"The improvement of the economic condition in Asia helped to improve people's purchasing power. This led to the higher demands for foods with high proteins. Thus, an increase of prices," she said.

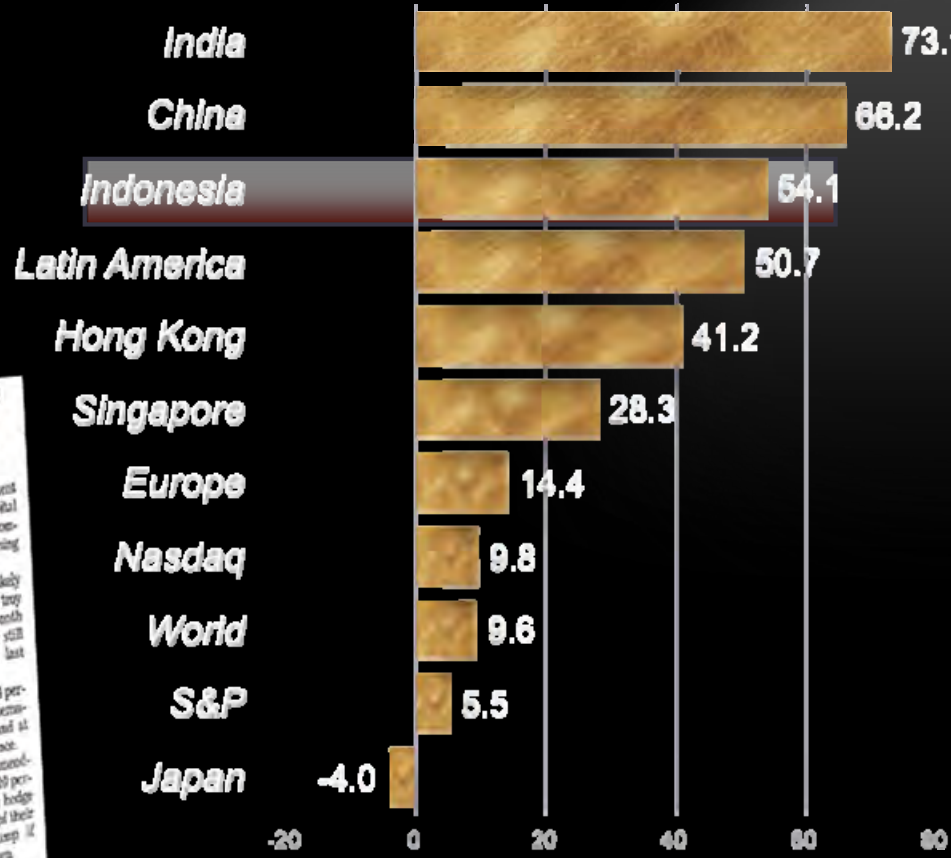
hedge funds — an instrument to protect investment capital from inflation, global economic turmoil and the weakening of the U.S. dollar.

"The gold prices will likely hike up to US\$1,000 per troy ounce in this twelve-month (period). That is why it's still profitable like it was last year," she said.

Last year, gold saw 21.4 percent in returns and international current prices stand at around \$820 per troy ounce.

Chew said the recommended global investors put 20 percent of their capital in hedge funds to make sure all of their investments didn't slump if stock markets went down.

"Hedge fund returns are attractive and remain viable due to its favorable diversification," she said (ind)



Country Profile

Fourth Largest Nation on Earth

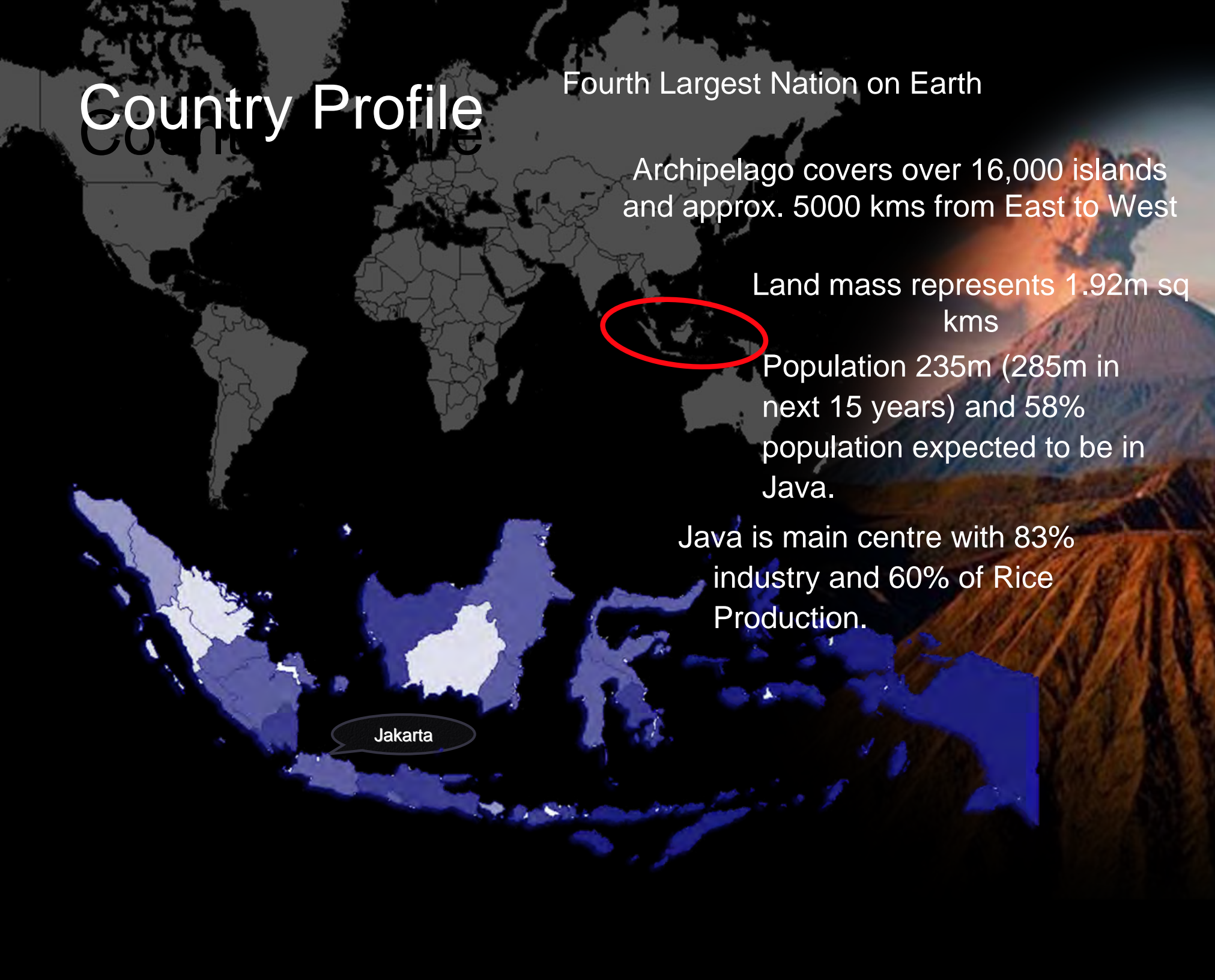
Archipelago covers over 16,000 islands and approx. 5000 kms from East to West

Land mass represents 1.92m sq kms

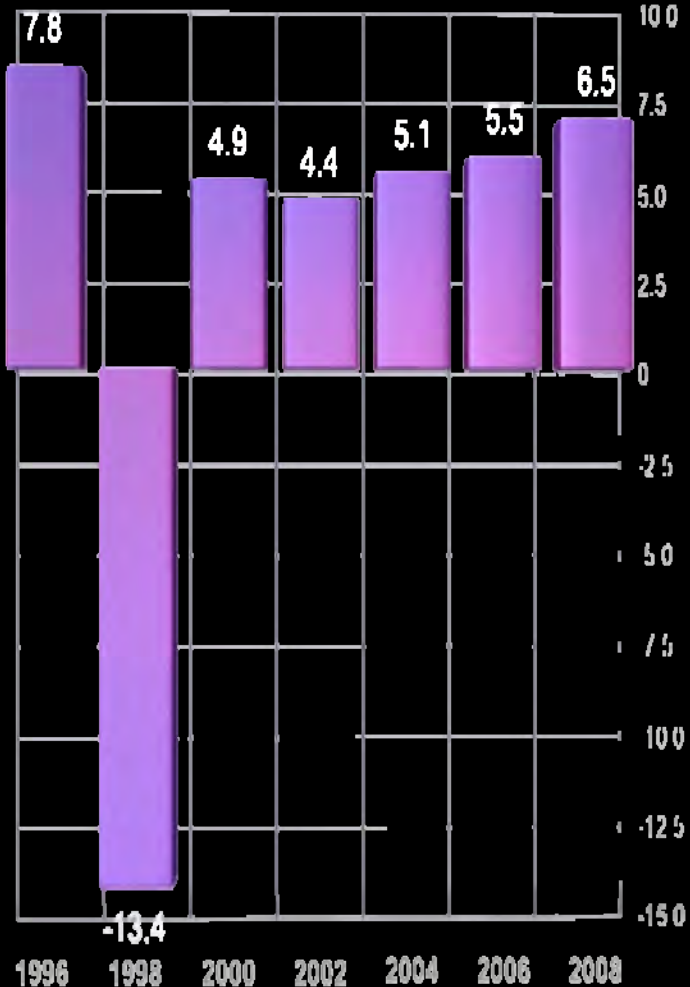
Population 235m (285m in next 15 years) and 58% population expected to be in Java.

Java is main centre with 83% industry and 60% of Rice Production.

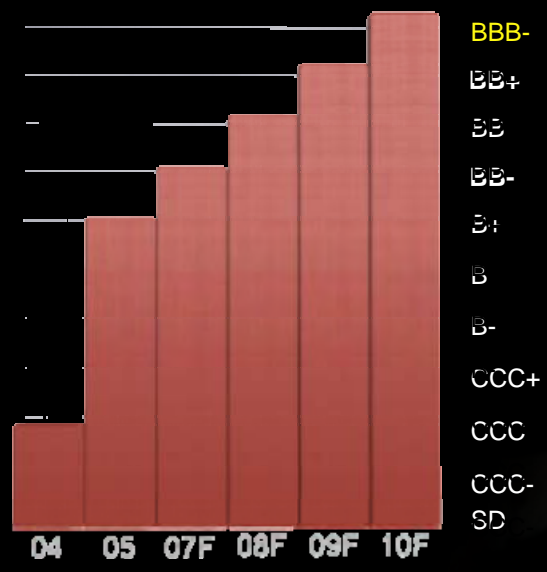
Jakarta



Growth



Source: National Statistics Agency, SCB Forecast



Indonesia's Risk Rating by Standard and Poor's (BBB- Investment Grade) 2010



Politics

Democracy for Indonesia started only in 1999 with the demise of President Soeharto

Since Dutch succession in 1947, Indonesia has been effectively ruled by Military leaders for 51 years

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was the first people elect president in 2004. 10 Years of fledgling democracy with rationalization of the democratic process

From 3 Controlled political parties to 48 for the 2004 General Elections

Bureaucratic hangover and immature legislators



1947 - 1966	1966-1998	1999	2000	2001-2004	2004 - 2008
					
Republic of Indonesia formed from Dutch succession	Dictator leadership under President Soeharto	Habbie	Gus Dur	Megawati	Yudiono
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Economy

Indonesia is largest economy in ASEAN group and ranked 15th in the World economies







Indonesia's Ranking has moved from 32nd to 15th in 10 years outstripping economies like India and China for improvement

Much needed Infrastructure investment would raise GDP growth to >8%

	2006	2007F	2008F	2009F
1) GDP Growth	5.5%	6.3%	6.3%	6.5%
2) Consumption growth (70% of GDP)	3.2%	4.3%	4.7%	5.0%
3) Inflation (year-end)	6.6%	6.6%	6.0%	5.5%
4) USD/IDR (year-end)	9,100	9,380	8,900	8,500
5) BI rate (year-end)	9.75%	8.0%	7.50%	8.0%
6) Trade account (USF bn)	29.7	30.5	29.0	26.0
7) Current account (USD bn)	9.6	9.2	7.0	5.0
8) FX reserves (USD bn, year-end)	42.6	56.9	64.9	75.0
9) Risk rating (Standard & Poor's)	BB-	BB-	BB	BB+



Opportunities

	Prospects	Sector Characteristics	Sectors
	High growth, Low risk	Sustainable, impact on environment, service industry focused	Renewable / alternative energies focused industries
	High potential, Low risk	Exported commodities	Palm oil, rubber, cocoa
	High growth, Low risk	Servicing retail consumers directly and indirectly	Automotive, cigarettes, cement, telecommunication, leasing
	High potential, High risk	Heavily regulated, legal uncertainty, regional autonomy issues	Oil, gas & mining
	High growth, High risk	Heavily regulated, strong parliament roles, need government guarantees	Infrastructure: toll roads, electricity, port, tap water
	Low growth, Low risk	Steady "annuity" business	Trade, insurance
	Low growth, High risk	Labor intensive, competing with China, India & Vietnam	Textiles, shoes, toys, low-end electronics



Conclusion



Indonesia in a strong position to
take advantage of new
business opportunities

Rapidly developing economy

- a great frontier for investment opportunities



Thank you



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