

# THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD

AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING



# GETTING TO KNOW US

A world leader in providing audit, tax and advisory services to ambitious and growing companies.

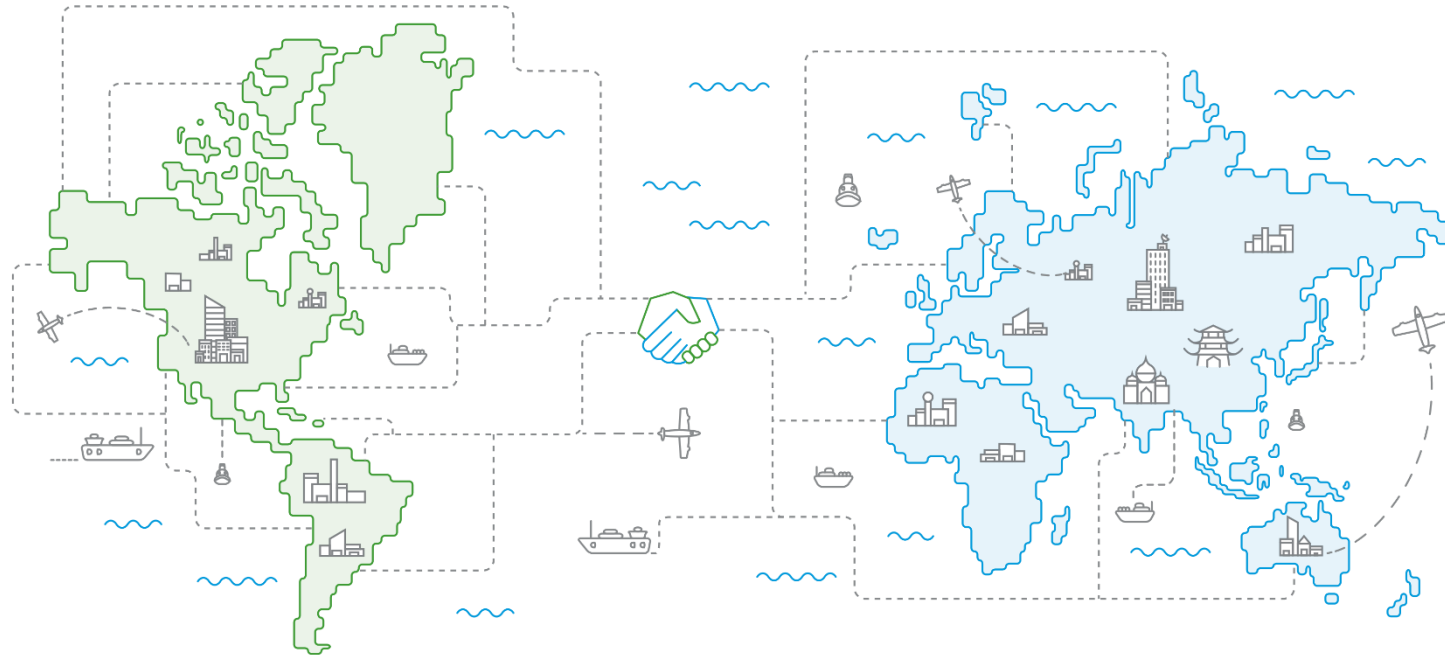
RSM member firms vary in size, structure and age, but they are united under the RSM brand and share a strong entrepreneurial spirit and a unique client-centred approach. Above all, member firms maintain the highest standards of technical excellence with a focus on providing outstanding service to clients.

## GLOBAL

- 123 countries
- 51,000+ staff
- 4,000+ partners
- 860+ offices
- 57 years
- \$ 7.26 billion revenue

## INDONESIA

- 700+ staff
- 40+ partners
- 2 offices
- 37 years
- #3 in number of listed entities audited
- Shortlisted as Tax Firm of the Year in Asia Tax Award 2020



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Agreed Upon Procedures | Financial Information Review | General Audit |

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Accounting Advisory | Corporate Finance & Transaction Advisory Services |  
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# Our Tax & Consulting Services

## BUSINESS TAX

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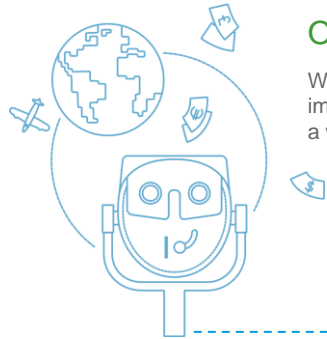
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# Bringing you ideas and insights to help you move forward with confidence

## ONE POINT OF CONTACT

When you are under pressure, quick and easy communication is of paramount importance. At RSM you have one trusted senior contact who will connect you to a well-informed team, exactly when and where you need them.



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We devote a great deal of time, thought and energy to understanding you and your organization. We will immerse ourselves in your business so we know who you are, what you believe in and what motivates you. Your management team will receive high quality feedback on issues that are pertinent to your business, together with personalized reports and advice from experts in your sector.



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When you work with us, you have a team of advisers who are constantly looking out for your business interests. Based on a thorough analysis of your markets, laws and customs, we will identify opportunities and challenges before they arise. We will help you analyze risk, establish the right direction of your business and maximize your potential, supporting you every step of the way.

## QUICK ANSWERS

The partners of our member firms around the world know each other extremely well. This means they can personally recommend colleagues in other international offices, and draw on those close relationships to get you quick answers and fast decisions.



# Panduan Webinar

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1. Peserta dapat menyampaikan pertanyaan secara tertulis melalui **CHAT BOX** di layar peserta
2. Mohon menyampaikan nama dan perusahaan
3. Pertanyaan diharapkan singkat, padat dan jelas serta menggunakan bahasa yang santun
4. Pembicara akan memilih pertanyaan untuk dijawab di sesi Q&A



# PREPARING YOUR CLOUD IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

**Resdy Benyamin**

Partner – Technology Consulting Practice

**Faisal H. Susanto**

Senior Manager – Technology Consulting Practice

# Topik Webinar

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- What is Cloud Computing
- How does Cloud Computing Work
- Benefits of Cloud Computing
- Types of Cloud Computing
- Types of Cloud Services



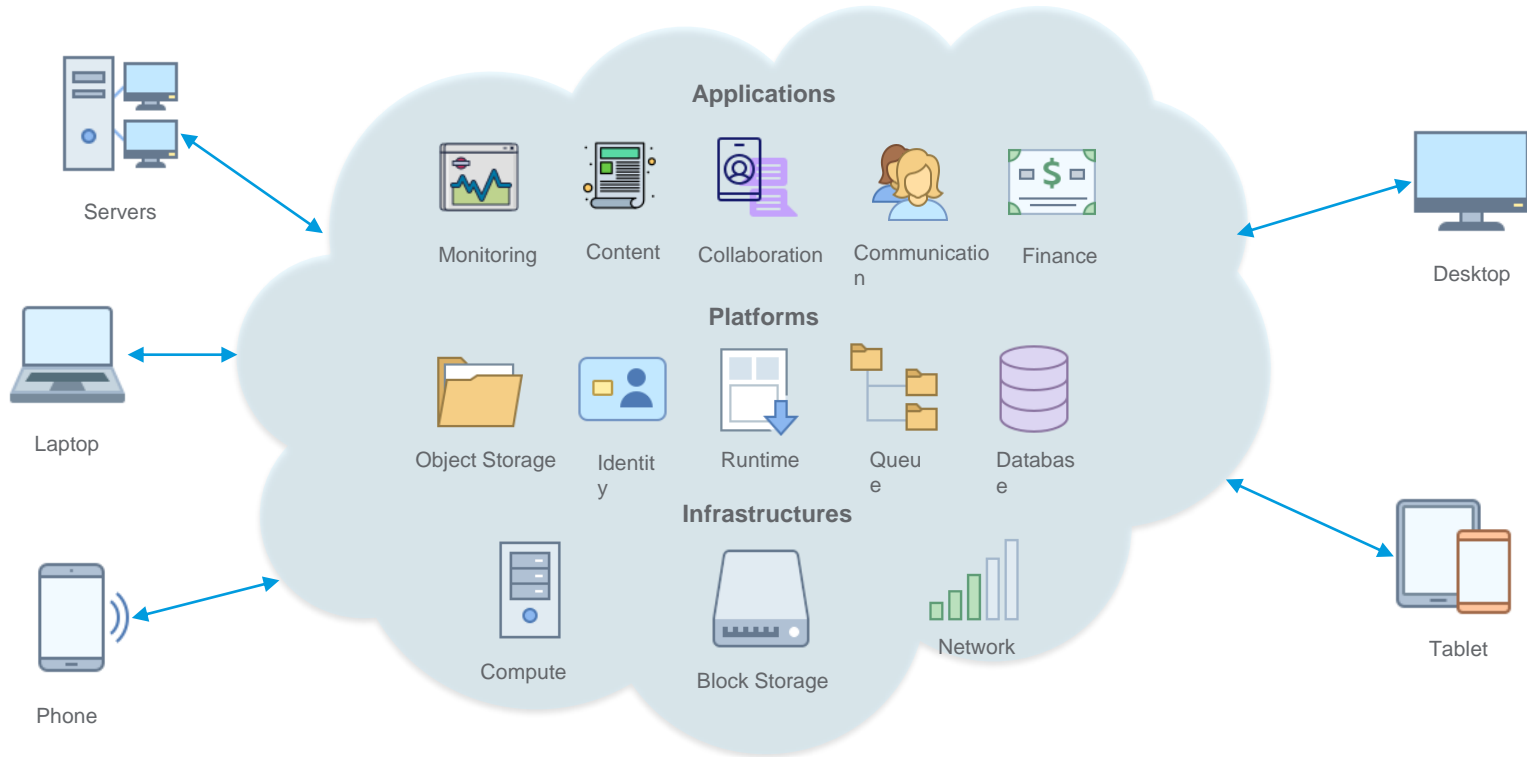
# Cloud Computing



“Cloud is a model of computing where servers, networks, storage, development tools, and even applications (apps) are enabled through the internet. Instead of organizations having to make major investments to buy equipment, train staff, and provide ongoing maintenance, some or all of these needs are handled by a cloud service provider.”

# How does Cloud Computing Work?

Cloud computing is the on-demand availability of computer system resources without the direct active management by the user. It takes away the management aspect of IT systems and helps organizations focus on their core business.



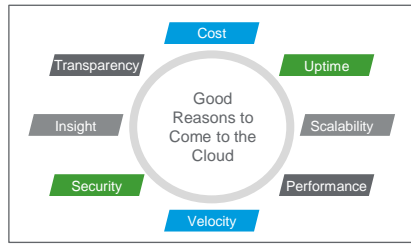
# Why Exactly are you Going to the Cloud?

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There are many good reasons to come to the cloud. Luckily, the list of common motivations for IT to move to the cloud isn't infinitely long, as the following compilation shows. You might find a few unexpected entries.



# Good Reasons to Come to the Cloud



## Cost

Cloud providers have favorable Economies of Scale but nevertheless invest heavily in global network infrastructure, security, data-center facilities, and modern technologies such as machine learning. Organizations looking to reduce cost should migrate workloads that have uneven usage profiles and can thus benefit from the cloud's elasticity.

## Uptime

Cloud providers also maintain massive network connections to the internet backbone, affording them improved resilience against distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks. Set up correctly, cloud applications can achieve 99.9% availability or higher, which is often difficult or expensive to realize on premises.

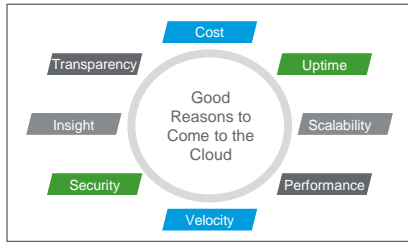
## Scalability

Cloud platforms teach instant availability of compute and storage resources, allowing applications to scale out to remain performance even under increased load. The cloud model makes capacity management the responsibility of the cloud provider, freeing your IT from having to maintain unused hardware inventory.

## Performance

Many end users access applications from the internet, typically from a browser or a mobile application. Hosting applications with a cloud provider can provide shorter paths and thus a better user experience compared to applications hosted on premises.

# Good Reasons to Come to the Cloud (Cont'd)



## Velocity

Cloud providers have favorable Economies of Scale but nevertheless invest heavily in global network infrastructure, security, data-center facilities, and modern technologies such as machine learning. Organizations looking to reduce cost should migrate workloads that have uneven usage profiles and can thus benefit from the cloud's elasticity.

## Security

Cloud providers also maintain massive network connections to the internet backbone, affording them improved resilience against distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks. Set up correctly, cloud applications can achieve 99.9% availability or higher, which is often difficult or expensive to realize on premises.

## Insight

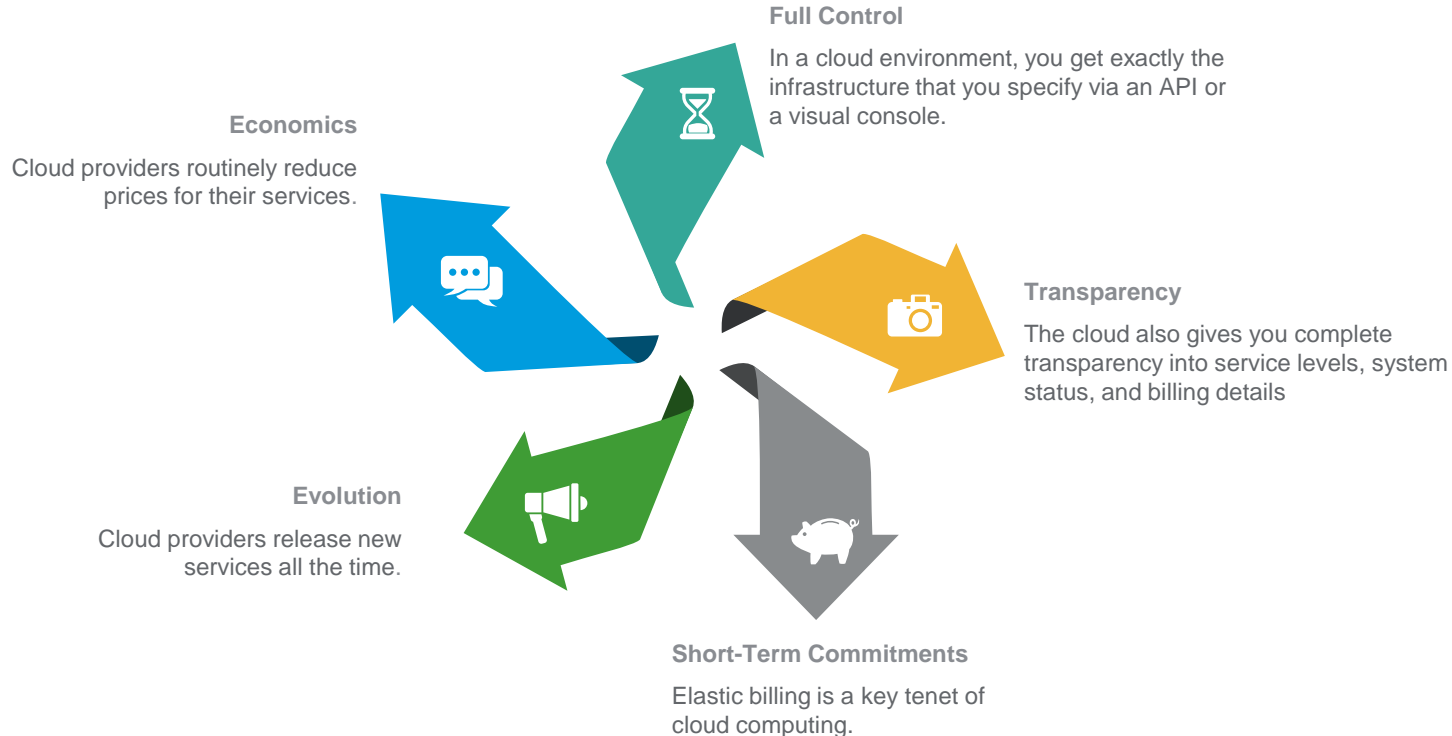
Cloud providers offer services that are impractical or impossible to implement at the scale of corporate data centers. For example, large-scale machine learning systems or pre-trained models inherently live in the cloud. So, gaining better analytic capabilities or better insights—for example, into customer behavior or manufacturing efficiency—can be a suitable motivator for going to the cloud

## Transparency

Classic IT often has limited transparency into their operational environments. Simple questions like how many servers are provisioned, which applications run on them, or what is their patch status are often difficult and time consuming to answer. Migrating to the cloud can dramatically increase transparency thanks to uniform automation and monitoring.

# Cloud is Outsourcing

The competitive environment is no longer defined by a company's size, but by its speed and agility. The cloud excels by providing all the important capabilities that traditional outsourcing could not





# Wishful Thinking isn't a Strategy

## 3 Wishful Thinking Isn't a Strategy

### Strategy = Meaningful Decisions

Prioritizing forces you to make choices - you can't have it all.

### Strategy = Meaningful Decisions

meaningful decisions is intuitive but nevertheless a little

### Strategy = Creativity + Discipline

strategy relies on both creativity and decision-making discipline



## 4 Principles Connect Strategy and Decisions

### A Strategy You Need

Developing a cloud strategy is significantly more difficult than stating aspirations, another corporate euphemism for wishes.

### Decisions Define the Journey

When embarking on a journey, the defining element isn't the destination, but the turns you take along the way.

### Be Aware of Your Decisions

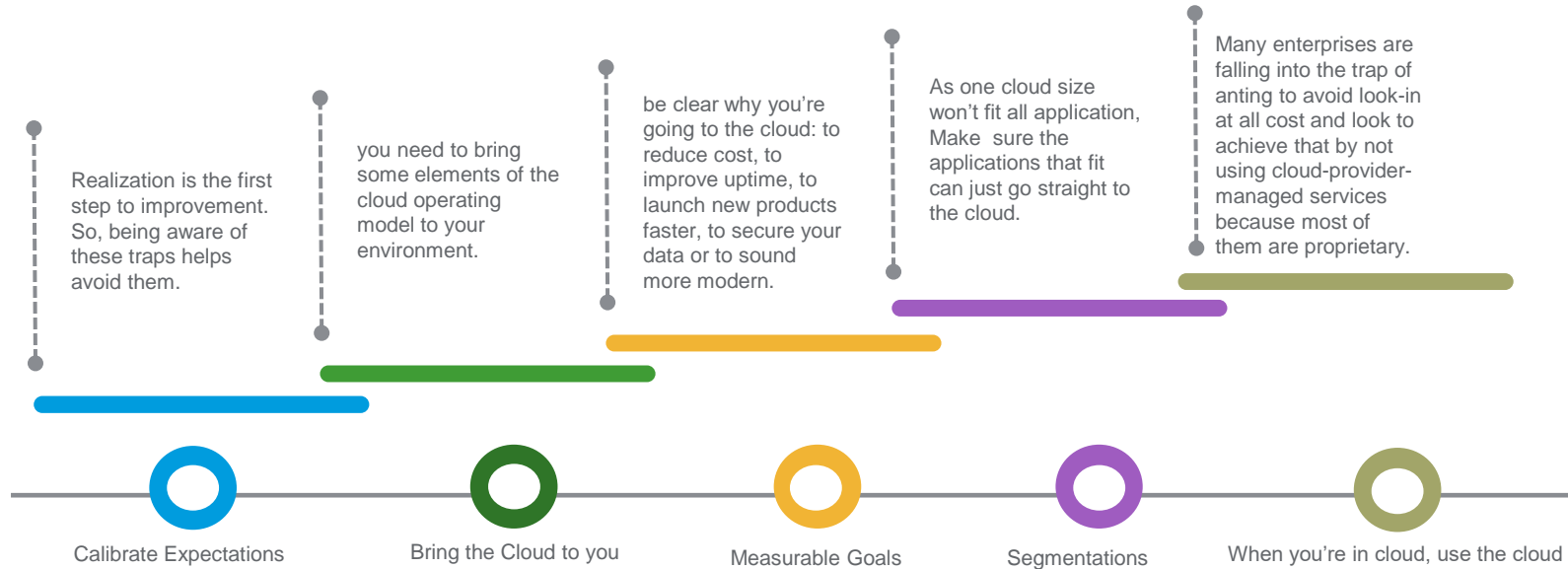
The first critical step towards a decision-based approach is to be aware when you are making a decision.

### Strategy Informs Decisions

Strategy and principles provide decision consistency

# Don't Build an Enterprise Non-Cloud!

Enterprise and Cloud are largely contradict. To make sure your enterprise cloud remains deserving, this few consideration can help.



# Don't Build an Enterprise Non-Cloud! (Cont'd)

When enterprises move to a commercial cloud provider, They must abide by existing policies and regulations, need to ensure spend discipline, and often have special data encryption and residency requirements. This is the challenges that might be occurs.

## Onboarding Process

Enterprises have special requirements for cloud accounts that differ from startups and consumer.

## Hybrid Cloud

For enterprises, not all applications in hybrid cloud can be migrated overnight.

## Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

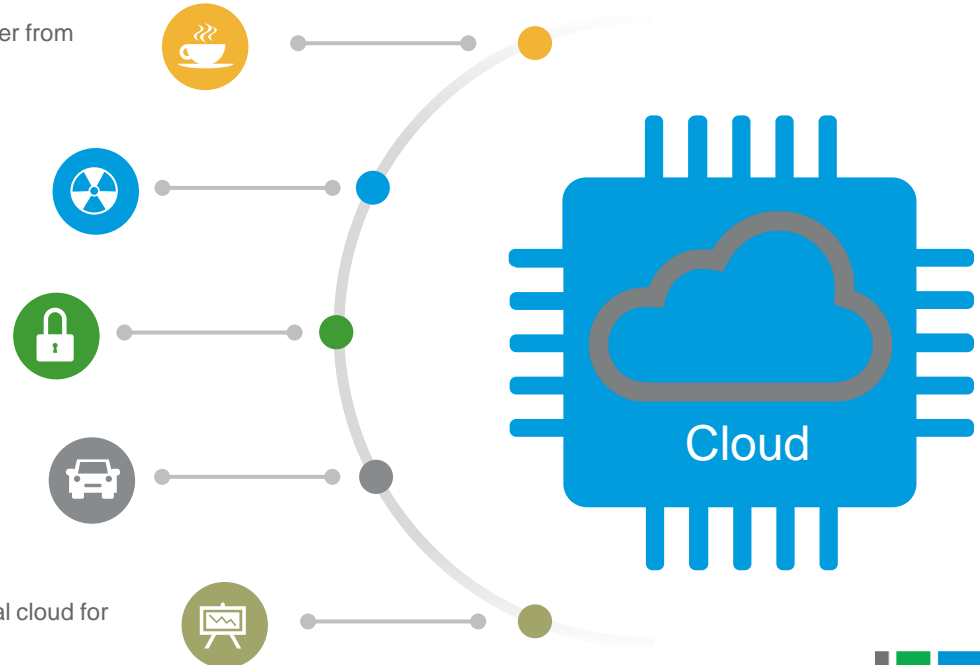
Many enterprises are not too keen to share servers with their cloud tenant neighbors.

## Legacy or Monolithic Applications

Applications that are built in house cannot easily scale out across multiple server instances.

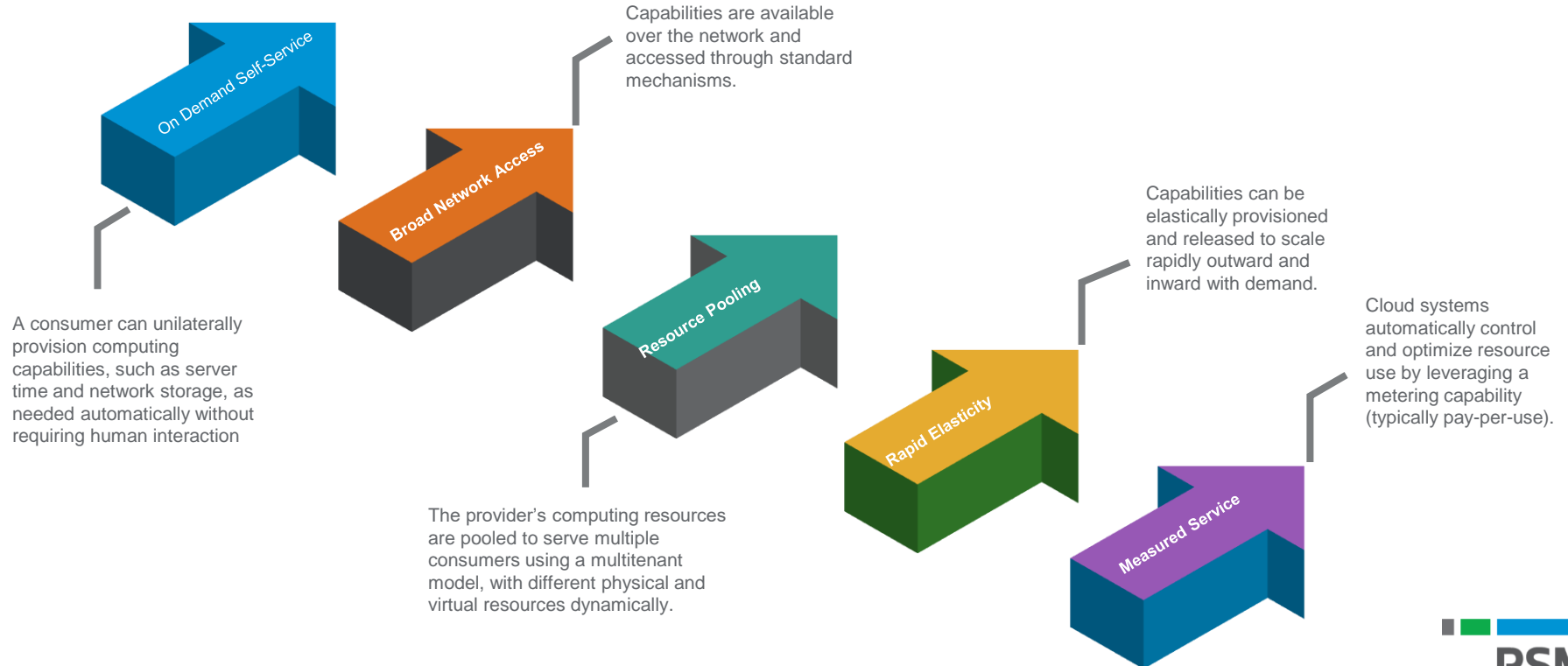
## Cost Recovery

preparing the enterprise for a commercial cloud, or the commercial cloud for enterprise, isn't free.

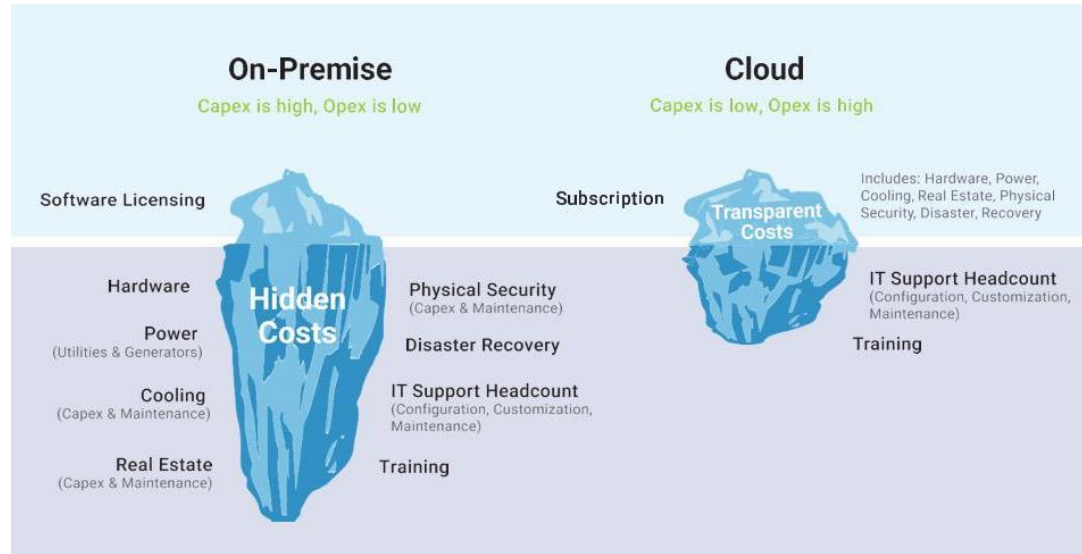


# Don't Build an Enterprise Non-Cloud! - (Cont'd)

The US Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) defines five major capabilities for cloud computing



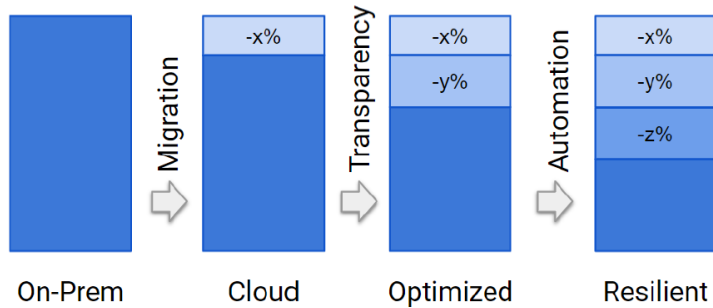
# Cloud Saving have to be Earned



When we use Cloud we need to be aware of the following:

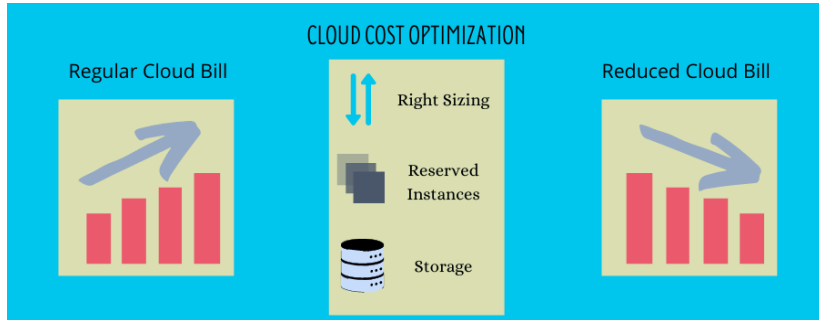
1. You will incur cost each second, minutes, days
2. Cost Optimization is your new religion
3. However, there is hope:
  - Cost in the cloud is transparent
  - Cloud providers actually want you to optimize your cost and provide you with the means and tool to achieve this

# Cloud Saving have to be Earned (cont'd)



When migrating to the cloud, many organization stop at Migration.

It is your job to fully utilize the Power of the Cloud to achieve your cloud transformation goal (whatever that maybe) while at the same time also optimize your cloud cost.



# Beware Supermarket Effect



I just went to pick up some milk...

Cloud resources costs are “cheap”

Melihat 3 dari 75 instans yang tersedia

Nama instans ▲	Tarif per jam Sesuai Permintaan ▼	vCPU ▼	Memori ▼	Penyimpanan ▼	Kinerja jaringan ▼
t3.xlarge	0,2112 USD	4	16 GiB	Hanya EBS	Hingga 5 Gigabit
m5.xlarge	0,24 USD	4	16 GiB	Hanya EBS	Hingga 10 Gigabit
m5d.xlarge	0,282 USD	4	16 GiB	1 x 150 NVMe SSD	Hingga 10 Gigabit

You might be tempted to either:

- Buy more than you need
- Do not track your spending

# Beware the Supermarket Effect!

Cloud computing is more like going to the grocery store, it will have many more line items, each at a relatively low price. So, if you exercise good discipline it can be significantly cheaper. However, it's also more difficult to predict total costs and keep it as needed.



**Cost Control**

**Cost Out of Control**



**Know Your Biggest Problem**

**Checking Out**



**Being Prepared**

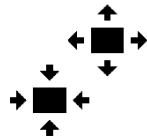




# Cost Management Tips

## Cost Optimization Tips

### AWS' Five Optimization Pillars



Right Size



Increase Elasticity



Leverage the Right Pricing Model



Optimize Storage



Measure, Monitor & Improve

#### 1. Right Size

Start small, you can always add/reduce more capacity later

#### 2. Elasticity

Make sure your application can be scaled up/down.

Take advantage of serverless approach

#### 3. Leverage Right Pricing Model

Take advantage of the many pricing models in the Cloud

#### 4. Optimize Storage

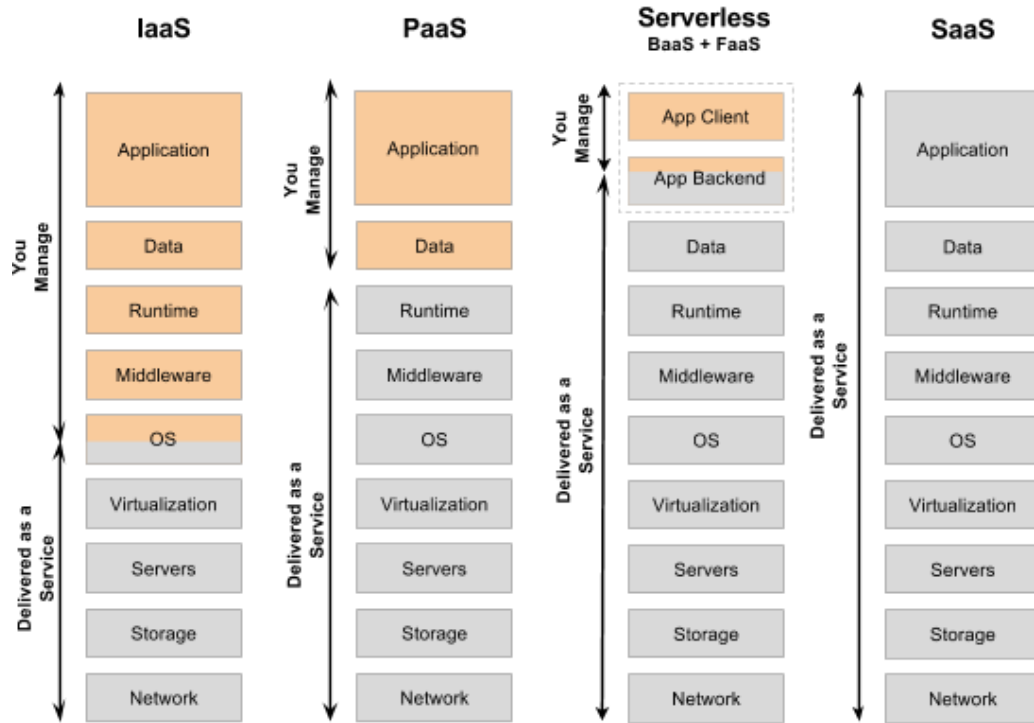
Ensure your storage reflect your data access characteristics.

Segregate Hot and Cold data

#### 5. Measure, Monitor & Improve

Always, always monitor your cost

# Let's Clarify What Serverless is



Serverless architecture is an approach to software design that allows developers to build and run services without having to manage the underlying infrastructure.

Developers can write and deploy code, while a cloud provider provisions servers to run their applications, databases, and storage systems at any scale.

Please note that the more items are managed by cloud provider, it means you lose control over it and consequently, there will be incremental cost associated to it.

# Serverless Computing Use Cases

## Use cases of Serverless Computing

### Static Web Pages

- Load Static Webpages only when needed
- Eliminates continuous Website hosting on VM
- Just-in-time Web Services

### IoT Data Processing

- IoT data is processed only on trigger events
- Achieve massive scale for IoT & lower costs
- Consolidate IoT management in cloud

### Mobile Backend Apps

- User triggered Backend processing
- Simplify App Backend development & deployment
- Faster App development

### Streaming Analytics

- Real Time Analytics based on key events
- Automated & On-Demand reporting
- Greater flexibility through connected analytics

### Cognitive Processing

- Automated image processing
- Decentralized Processing
- Automated Identity validation



# Serverless Pros and Cons

## Benefits of Serverless

Effortless Efficiency

Productivity Boost

Cost-effective

Simplified Operations

## Drawback of Serverless

Debugging

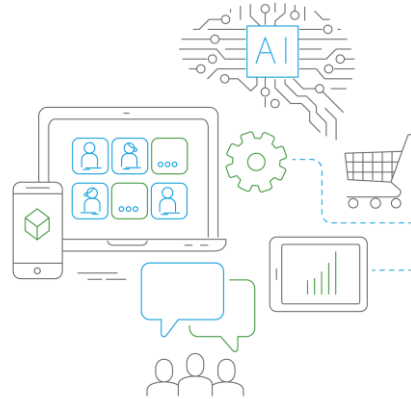
Security

Vendor Limitations

Response Latency

Serverless computing biggest benefit is their (perceived) cost saving potential and simplified management and operations.

Biggest drawback is the (as of now) limited debugging capability and response latency.



# Who's Afraid of Lock-In?

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Vendor lock-in



Life lock-in ?



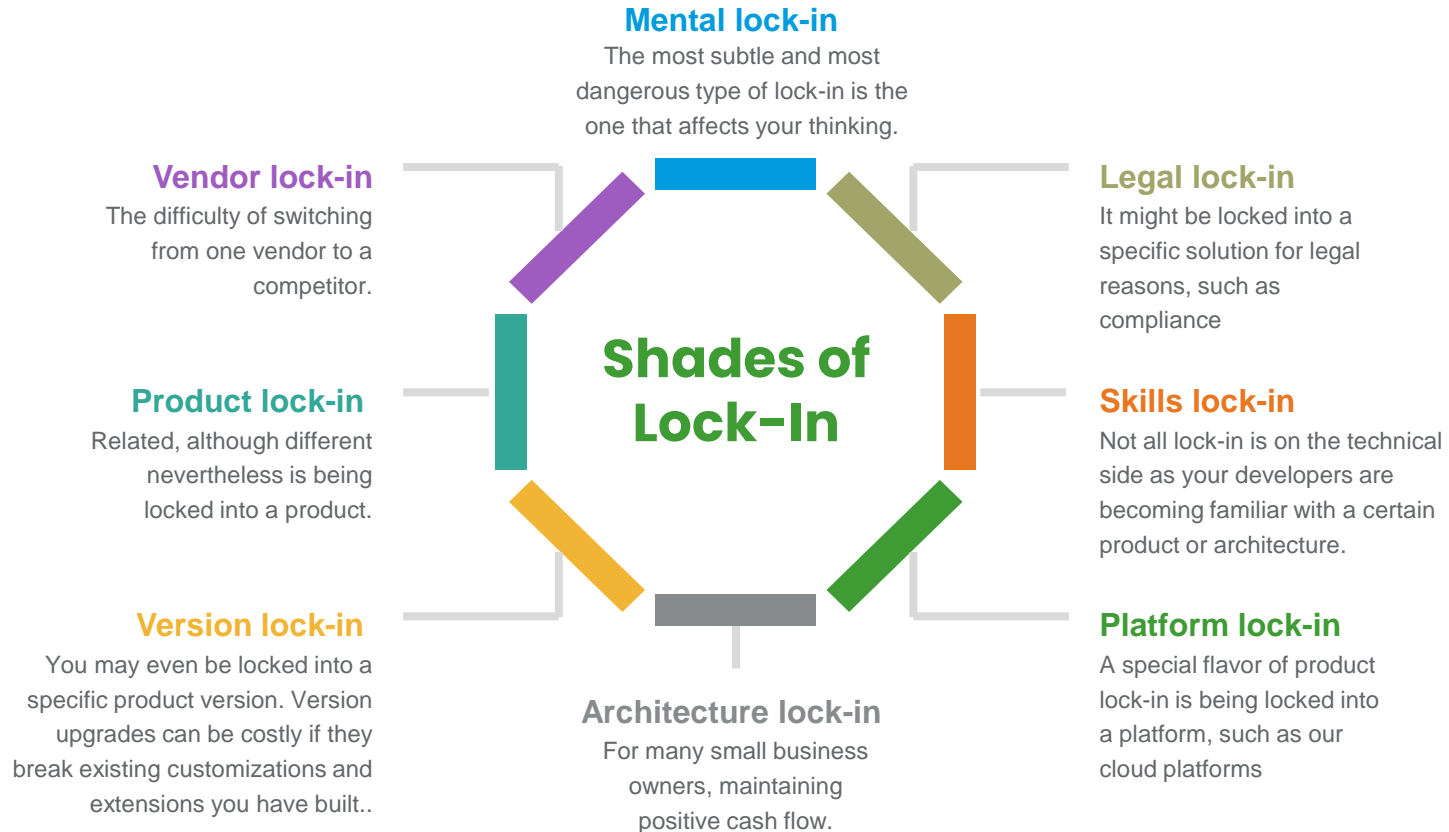
# Addressing Lock-Ins



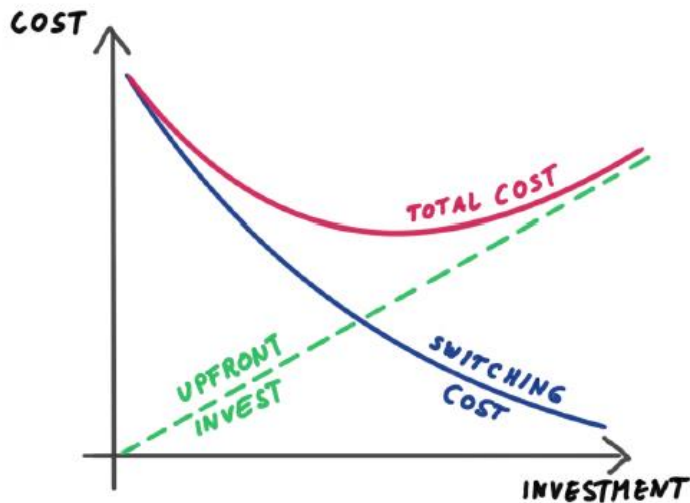
1. Accept that there will be lock-in to some degree, and that's OK
2. You can avoid Lock-Ins by creating options, but these option comes with cost in term of real \$, time, complexity or worst, new Lock-Ins
3. Lock-Ins comes in many flavours. Identify what are acceptable and address those that are not
  - Vendor Lock-Ins
  - Product/Version Lock-Ins
  - Architecture Lock-Ins
  - Platform Lock-Ins
  - Legal Lock-Ins
  - Mental Lock-Ins



# Shades of Lock-In



# Look Past the Panacea and See the Real Enemy



The total cost of lock-in

We will have better return of our time (investment) if we look past the “cost” and see the real enemy:

1. Complexity  
Avoid making your architecture too complex to avoid lock-ins
2. Underutilization  
Avoid underutilize/not using the benefit of a particular vendor product just to avoid lock-ins  
e.g you are avoiding to use GCP CloudSpanner and opted to instead standardized your database to use PostGreSQL

This simple graph tells us one thing, Minimizing switching cost is not the most economical choice because it will increase the total cost of lock-ins



# Serverless = Less Server?

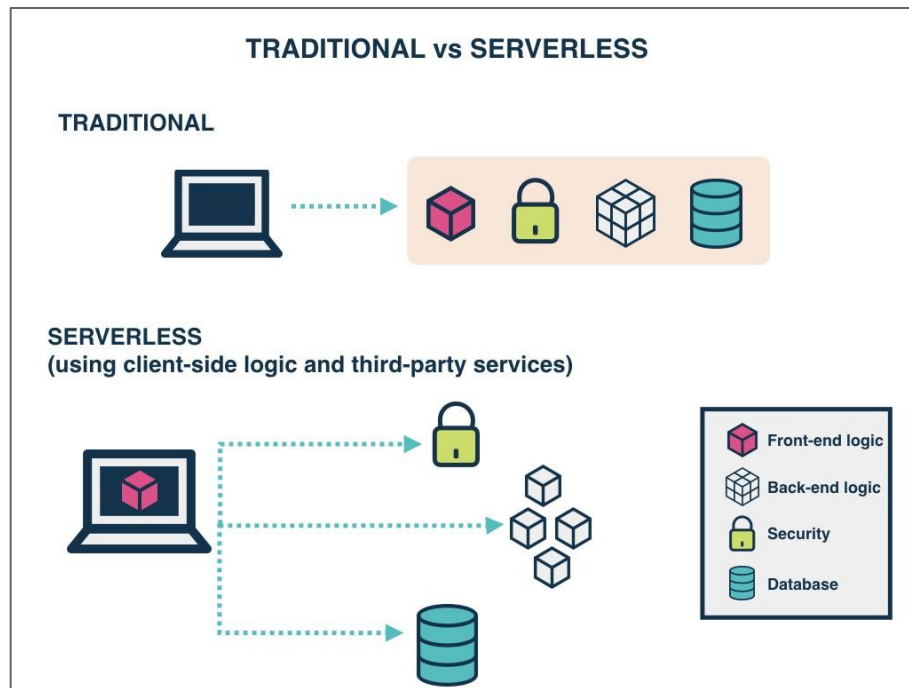
Serverless computing (or serverless for short), is an execution model where the cloud provider (AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud) is responsible for executing a piece of code by dynamically allocating the resources. And only charging for the amount of resources used to run the code.

Serverless is sometimes referred to as “Functions as a Service” or “FaaS”. Following are the FaaS offerings of the major cloud providers:

- AWS: AWS Lambda
- Microsoft Azure: Azure Functions
- Google Cloud: Cloud Functions

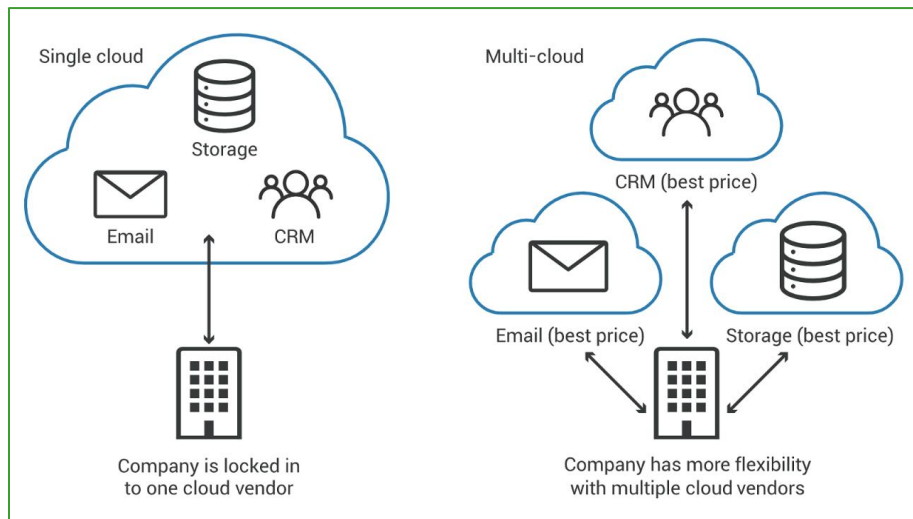
While serverless abstracts the underlying infrastructure away from the developer, servers are still involved in executing our functions.

Since your code is going to be executed as individual functions, there are a couple of things that we need to be aware of.



# Don't Get Locked up into Avoiding Lock-In

Vendor lock-in refers to a situation where the cost of switching to a different vendor is so high that the customer is essentially stuck with the original vendor. Because of financial pressures, an insufficient workforce, or the need to avoid interruptions to business operations, the customer is "locked in" to what may be an inferior product or service.



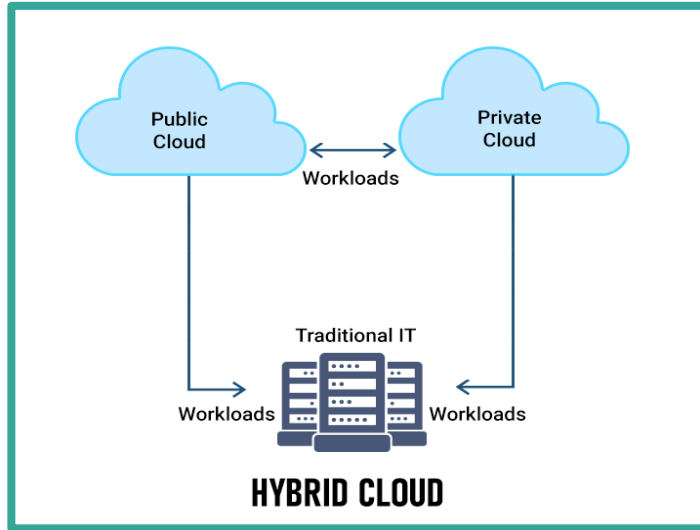
Experienced architects have a more nuanced view on lock-in:

- First, architects realize that lock-in isn't binary: you're always going to be locked into some things to some degree—and that's OK.
- Second, you can avoid lock-in by creating options, but those options have a cost, not only in money, but also in complexity or, worse yet, new lock-in.
- Lastly, architects need to peek behind common associations; for example, open-source software supposedly making you free of lock-in.

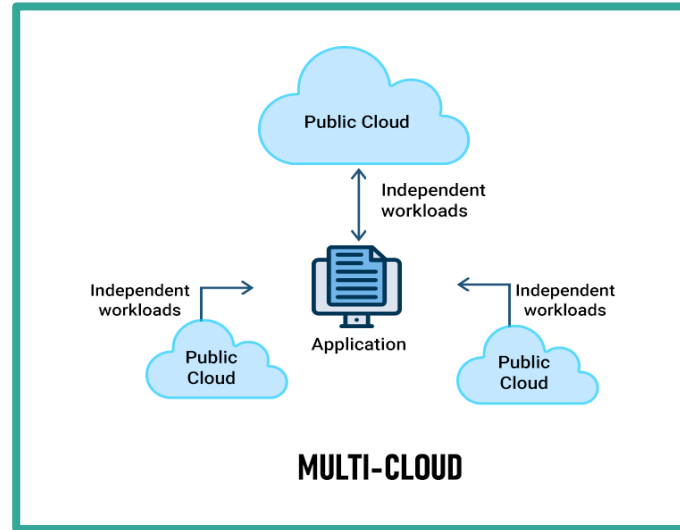
# Hybrid Cloud vs Multi Cloud

The first step in dissecting the buzzwords is to split the multi-hybrid combo-buzzword into two, separating hybrid from multi. Each has different driving forces behind it, so let's try two simple definitions. Enterprises can't avoid hybrid cloud, but they can choose their path

**Hybrid Cloud:**  
Splitting workload(s) across the cloud and on premises

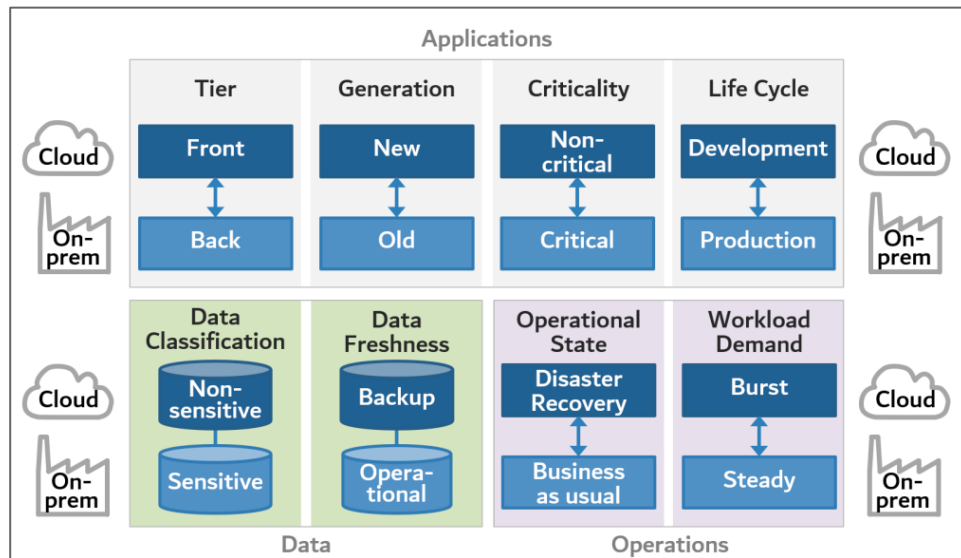


**Multi Cloud:**  
Running workloads with more than one cloud provider



Hybrid Is a Reality | Multi Is an Option

# Eight Ways to Split a Hybrid Cloud



Enterprises split their application portfolios in at least eight common ways, divided into three categories of applications, data, and operational considerations

## Highlight

This list's main purpose isn't as much to find new options that no one has ever thought of you might have seen more. It's much rather a collection of well-known options that makes for a useful sanity check.

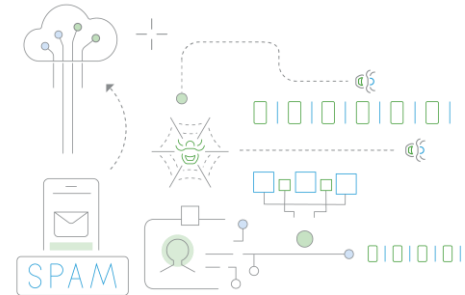
# Cloud Migration

Whether migrating from your on-premises infrastructure to the cloud or migrating between clouds, systematically breaking the task down into three main phases—planning, execution and validation—can reduce the inherent stress and uncertainty.



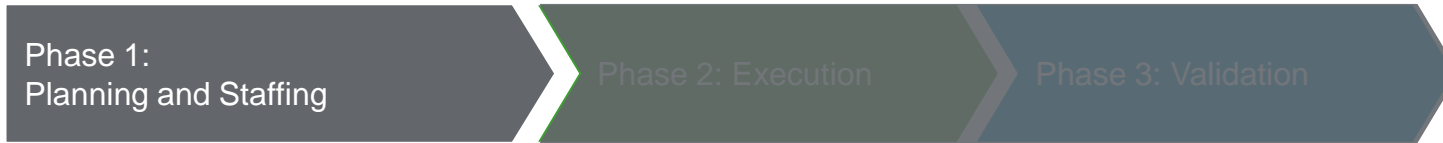
## Highlight

Despite a steady supply of tooling and frameworks, cloud migrations are hardly ever fun. And while it's all too easy to take comfort in not having to do them very often, that very fact makes migrations particularly risky.



# Cloud Migration – Phase 1

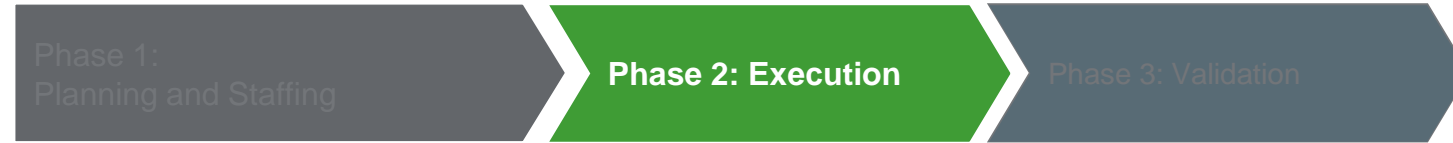
The first order of business in a migration is to get a picture of what the migration is going to look like and how it would proceed.



Size up the migration	Define the scope of the migration, both in size (e.g., how many applications or computing resources) and complexity (e.g., to what extent applications will change during the migration).
Clarify the motivations and goals	A clear set of goals is critical for success in the cloud and the same is true for the migration
Define success metrics	During the cloud migration journey, success metrics are the GPS device that lets you track progress and correct your course.
Get stakeholder buy-in	Every stakeholder should have a clear idea of how they are going to benefit from the migration so that they can assist rather than resist.

# Cloud Migration – Phase 2

It's all about execution, but jumping in head-first is risky.



## Discovery

Gathering information about the existing environment helps formulate a mapping of existing components to the new environment. The outcome of discovery is the tech plan describing what the destination environment would be like and a sequence of high-level tasks to get there.

## Automation and Federation

Provisioning and validating the new cloud environment can be time consuming. However, this process can be accelerated along two dimensions: using automation instead of manual deployments and federated instead of centralized execution.

## Training

Whether migrating from an on-premises environment to the cloud or migrating between clouds, a change in the operational practices and tooling can have a debilitating impact on teams if they are not sufficiently trained for the new environment.

# Cloud Migration – Phase 3

The chances that a large migration project exactly yields the anticipated results are low. A well-planned validation structure helps to continuously correct course and arrive at a result that is in line with expectations.



## Environment Validation

Environment validation ensures that things work as expected, conducted during the warranty period mentioned in the previous section. It also ensures that the migrated components perform their business functions as they are expected to.

## Cost Validation

Benchmarking the actual cost of operation against the projected cost helps detect deviations early and adjust the project budget and funding. It also uncovers any faulty assumptions in the initial cost projections so that the value proposition of the migration exercise can be reevaluated.

## Business Goal Validation

Finally, the team must validate the migration's business goals, such as improving agility, enhancing the security posture, or providing better system availability



**RSM INDONESIA**

PLAZA ASIA LEVEL 10

JL. JEND. SUDIRMAN KAV.59

JAKARTA 12190 INDONESIA

[www.rsm.id](http://www.rsm.id)