

# PORTOFOLIO

HEIDIR ROYYAN FIRDAUS

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# About Me



Heidir earned a Bachelor of Economics and gained research experience through internships in NGO and consulting. He also participated in paper competitions and conferences. Outside of academics, he gained organizational leadership experience by coordinating the entrepreneurship and sponsorship division. He is interested in pursuing roles in management trainee, analyst, and sales.

# Education

I earned a Bachelor of Economics from Airlangga University in February 2025 with a GPA of 3.67 out of 4.00 (panel a). I was an awardee of the Bank Indonesia Unggulan Scholarship (panel b).



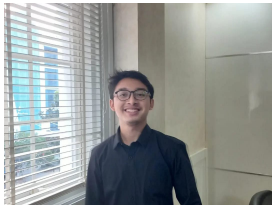
(a) Airlangga University



(b) GenBI

# Analyst Intern of CReco Consulting

I served as an analyst intern focus in trade and macroeconomics (panel a). I conducted data cleaning, visualization, and analysis for clients, including Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indonesia (TMMIN) (panel b) and Dharma Satya Nusantara (DSN). I created 171 PowerPoint slides, contributing around 21% to the total project workload. I produced a research paper titled "Do Non-Manufacturing Exports Negatively Impact Manufacturing Exports? A Case Study from 1967 to 2023 in Indonesia," (panel c).



(a) CReco Consulting



(b) Meeting with TMMIN

Do Non-Manufacturing Export Negatively Impact Manufacturing Export? Study Case From 1967 to 2023 in Indonesia

By BIKER BRYAN FERNANDEZ

The increase in non-manufacturing exports driven by rising commodity price has the potential to result in Dutch disease, current account deficit, and decline in manufacturing export performance. This study aims to examine whether non-manufacturing export affect manufacturing export during the period of 1967-2023 using UG and IS-LM models to overcome the problem of bias. The result is non-manufacturing exports and manufacturing exports are correlated because both experienced growth, but no causal relationship between them. Therefore, instead of diminishing the role of natural resources, Indonesia can use the increase in commodity exports when commodity price rose, as well as taking advantage of rising commodity price by implementing strategies such as improving infrastructure to increase Indonesia's effectiveness in export-oriented FDI and increasing integration global value chains, especially the labor-intensive manufacturing sector.

JBU- F18

Keywords: Manufacturing, Non-Manufacturing, Export

(c) Research Paper

## Research Assistant of Conservation Strategy Fund Indonesia

I served as a research assistant intern in project “The Economic Valuation of Asmat Indigenous Community, Indonesia.” I provided research and administrative support in multiple projects (panel a). I distributed 121 invitations for CSF 25th Anniversary event “Numbers for Nature”, achieving a 69% attendance rate and provided literature research support (panel b).



**(a)** Conservation Strategy Fund Indonesia



**(b)** CSF 25th Anniversary

## Vice Head of Airlangga Chess Team

I served as Vice Head of the Entrepreneurship Division (panel a and b). I managed and implemented various work programs, including coordinating the entrepreneurship and sponsorship division during the Airlangga Chess Tournament (panel b). I Generated a net income of over Rp 2.7 million within three weeks and a total of more than Rp 2.9 million within a year, increased 478% compared to the past year.



**(a)** Airlangga Chess Team



**(b)** Entrepreneurship Division



**(c)** Entrepreneurship and Sponsorship Division

# Achievement 1

I won best paper in 17<sup>TH</sup> Indonesia Economics Events (ECCENTS) for a paper titled “Measuring Green Economics Index: Case Study in Indonesia,” (panel a and c). I competed with 15 participants from 4 universities across Indonesia in final round (panel b).



(a) ECCENTS



(b) Final Round

## Measuring Green Economics Index: Case Study in Indonesia

By MUHAMMAD DEAKY ADHIANI, HELDIE BOYVAN FREASIS\*

*Environmental sustainability has become a critical issue, particularly for countries with vast forest coverage like Indonesia. The nation faces complex and multidimensional challenges that threaten its environmental resilience and accelerate climate change, thereby will not ensure Indonesia's long-term sustainable growth (RPJPN) or its 2045 development goals. This study aims to evaluate the Green Economy Index by adapting indicators from various inter-provincial studies to analyze Green Economy progress across regions in Indonesia from 2019 to 2022. Research on regional-level Green Economy development in Indonesia remains limited, making this study a valuable contribution. The findings reveal disparities in Green Economy achievements among provinces. Therefore, effective policy formulations must consider regional contexts and integrate relevant Green Economy indicators.*

IEA - F10

Keywords: Green Economics Index, RPJPN, Indonesia

(c) Paper

# Achievement 2

I presented a paper titled “Infant Poverty in Indonesia: Multidimensional Approach,” in The Indonesia Regional Science Association (IRSA) Conference 19<sup>TH</sup> (panel a, b, and c).



(a) IRSA 2024



(b) Presentation

## Infant Poverty in Indonesia: Multidimensional Approach

By MUHAMMAD RIZKIYUS FIRDAUSY

IRSA sets a monthly per capita poverty line across all age groups. However, this measure doesn't fully address infant poverty's complexity. Therefore, this study aims to calculate the level of infant multidimensional poverty index using the Alkire Foster method with 11 indicators divided into four dimensions: health, standard of living, capabilities, and nutrition. Furthermore, DISE was used to analyze the influence of the greater of the head of household (HHH) (income-1), age of HHH, DISE's education, marital status of HHH, prevalence of productive age members in household, household's size, and household location (urban-1). This study used Demographic Health Survey (DHS) data in 2017 and 2018. The research is expected to be a reference in making government policies on reducing infant poverty. (income-1) and HHH age is expected to have a positive relationship with infant poverty, while HHH education and location (urban-1) are negative. Government should have developmental budgetary support programs for households headed by women and older individuals like job training, entrepreneurial assistance, and social welfare programs. Additionally, the government should have used a multidimensional approach instead of a monetary approach.

ABST: P00  
Keywords: Infant Poverty, Multidimensional Poverty Index, Alkire-Foster Method, DISE

(c) Paper



# Achievement 3

I presented a paper titled “The Role of Trade in Generating Carbon Emission: Evidence from 4 Income Group Countries,” in The Indonesia Regional Science Association (IRSA) Conference 18<sup>TH</sup> (panel a, b, and c).



(a) IRSA 2023



(b) Presentation

## The Role of Trade in Generating Carbon Emission: Evidence from 4 Income Group Countries

By: HEBER BOYAN FERRAS, NATA SANTI\*

Many studies based on the environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) primarily examined trade in general to carbon emissions. Not many papers study COVID-19 and trade affecting carbon emission because when the COVID pandemic happens, all countries' trade decreases. We are trying to find out if trade significantly affects emissions in different groups of income countries (low-income, low-middle-income, upper-middle-income, and high-income). We use the panel fixed effect model over twenty-five years from 1997 to 2021 in 190 countries into four categories of income. We use the environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) to determine the effect of trade on emissions. Based on previous empirical studies on hypothesis that trade openness affects increasing carbon emissions. Trade affects a country's carbon emissions as the production of carbon-intensive commodities for export is charged in the country's carbon account. In contrast, imports of goods are offset against the carbon account in the foreign-producing country. Our contribution is to find out how many emissions are made in four income groups with a closing as a control variable. The policy implications of these results are to mitigate emissions resulting from trade openness, there is a need for trade agreements between countries to limit carbon supply.

JEL: F10

Keywords: Trade Openness; Carbon Emissions; Fixed Effect Model

(c) Paper

# Let's Work Together

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Bachelor of Economics from Airlangga University

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