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Citizens & Residents Your gateway to all government services

- · eService Quicklinks collection
- One Inbox
- · Articles, guides and tips on government services

Business

Serving Singapore's business community

- Plan your business
- · Start your business
- · Grow your business

Non-Residents

Helping you settle down in Singapore

- Visiting Singapore
- · Relocating to Singapore
- · Working in Singapore
- · Studying in Singapore
- · Doing business in Singapore

Others

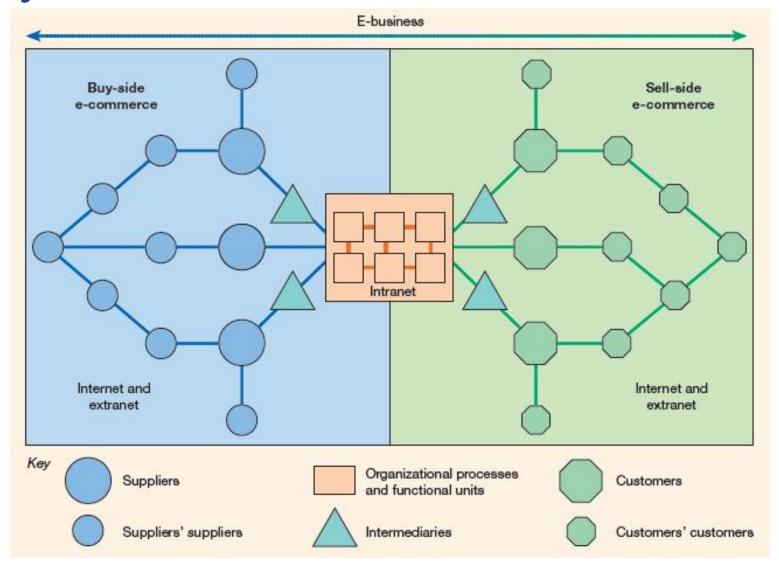
- · Government Terms Translated
- · Government Directory

E-Business VS E-Commerce?

e-Commerce

- Menurut Turban dkk:
 Proses membeli dan menjual atau tukar menukar produk,
 jasa atau informasi melalui komputer.
- Menurut Loudon:
 Penggunaan internet dan web untuk transaksi bisnis.

Buy side VS Sell side

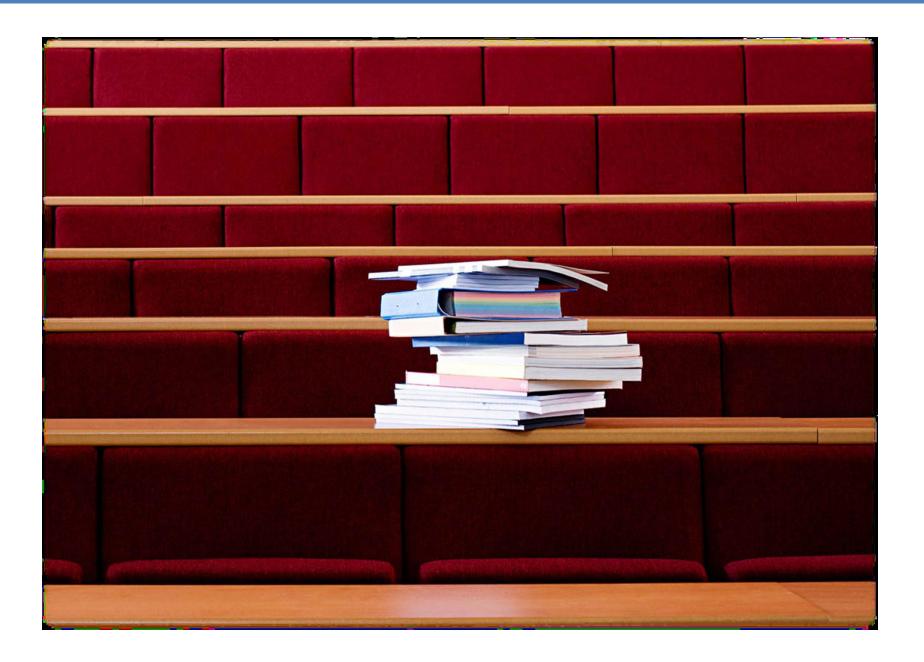


e-Business

- IBM : the transformation of key business processes through the use of Internet technologies.
- Department of Trade and Industry:
 when a business has fully integrated information and communications
 technologies (ICTs) into its operations, potentially redesigning its
 business processes around ICT or completely reinventing its business
 model [. . .] e-business, is understood to be the integration of all these
 activities with the internal processes of a business through ICT.
- Mohan Sawhney:
 The use of electronic networks and associated technologies to enable, improve, enhance, transform, or invent a business process or business system to create superior value for current or potential customers

e-Business VS e-Commerce

- E-business lebih luas cakupannnya dan e-commerce hanya merupakan satu aspek atau satu bagian dari ebusiness.
- E-commerce hanya mencakup transaksi bisnis seperti membeli dan menjual barang dan jasa melalui internet.
- E-commerce pada prinsipnya sangat dipengaruhi dengan transaksi keuangan sedangkan dalam e-business, transaksi keuangan bukan menjadi yang utama.
- E-business melibatkan pemasaran, perancangan produk, evaluasi layanan konsumen, pengelolaan sumber daya manuasia dan lain sebagainya dengan melibatkan sistem terintegrasi.



APLIKASI E-BUSINESS

Model E-Commerce

E-Commerce Transaction Model

	From: Supplier of content/service					
Consumer of content/service Business (organization) Consumer or citizen	Consumer or citizen Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C) Bay Peer-to-Peer (Skype) Blogs and communities Product recommendations Social networks: MySpace, Bebo Consumer-to-Business (C2B) Priceline Consumer-feedback, communities or campaigns	Business (organization) Business-to-Consumer (B2C) Transactional: Amazon Relationship-building: BP Brand-building: Unilever Media owner – News Corp Comparison intermediary: Kelkoo, Pricerunner Business-to-Business (B2B) Transactional: Euroffice Relationship-building: BP Media Owned: Emap business publications B2B marketplaces: EC21	Government Government-to-Consumer (G2C) National government transactional: Tax – inland re venue National government information Local government services Government-to-Business (G2B) Government services and transactions: tax Legal regulations			
To: C Government	Consumer-to-Government (C2G) Feedback to government through pressure group or individual sites	Business-to-Government (B2G) • Feedback to government businesses and nongo vernmental organizations	Government-to-Government (G2G) Inter-government services Exchange of information			

B₂B

 Merupakan sistem komunikasi bisnis antar pelaku bisnis atau transaksi secara elektronik antar perusahaan yang dilakukan secara rutin dan dalam kapasitas produk yang besar.

Seller-controlled industries Buyer-controlled industries Private stores Customer Independent Consortia-Private company on sellers' sites portals industry marketplaces sponsored marketplaces marketplaces One seller Few sellers Many sellers One buyer Few buyers Many buyers Many buyers Many buyers Many sellers Many sellers ChemConnect Cisco, Dell Grainger Covisint. Harley-Davidson Exostar Supply Net Few products Catalog-based Offer auctions Buyer control Sellers bid on major buyers' Dynamic pricing business Fixed pricing Fixed pricing Fixed pricing

Adapted from: Raisch, W. 2001. The eMarketplace, p. 225.

FIGURE 5-14 Characteristics of B2B marketplaces

Private stores on seller's sites

 Sebuah market place dimana satu perusahaan pemasok (supplier) menjalin hubungan dengan banyak pembeli.
 Perusahaan jenis ini memiliki produk terbatas dengan harga yang cenderung tetap (tidak sering berubah-ubah).

- Contoh:
- Perusahaan-perusahaan Web Hosting,..seperti biznet, pasarhosting, darcoola, mwm, idwebhost dan lain sebagainya.

Customer Portal (few seller, many buyers)

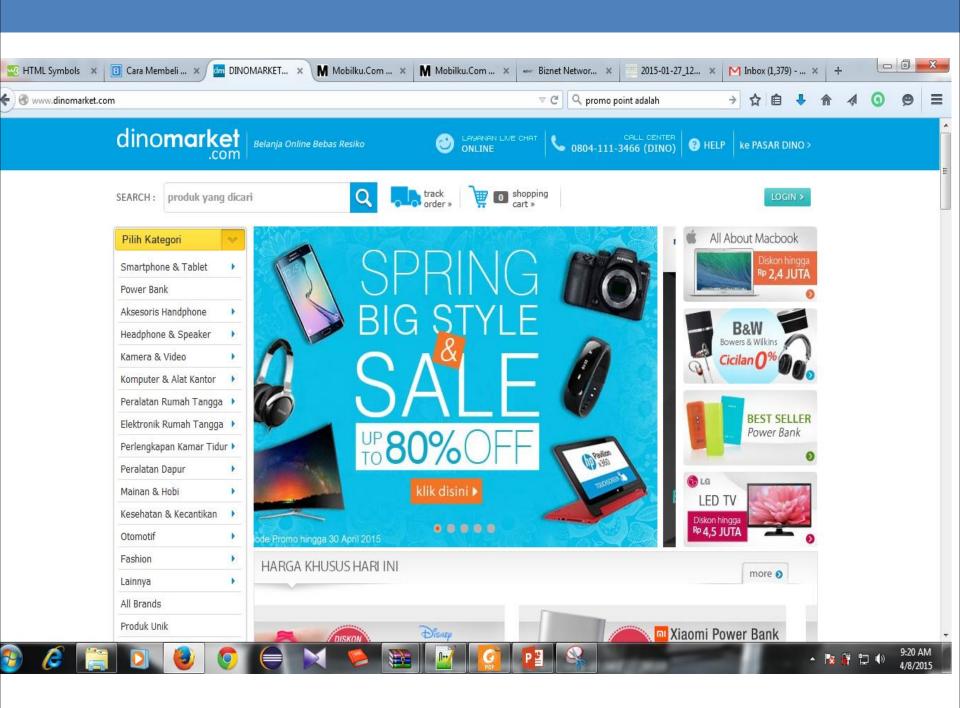
 Sebuah market place dimana terdapat banyak penjual yang menjalin hubungan dengan banyak pembeli.
 Perusahaan jenis ini memiliki catalog based dengan harga yang cenderung tetap.

- Contoh:
- www.mobilku.com, www.bhinneka.co.id, www.lottemart.co.id dll

Independent Industry Marketplaces

 Memiliki banyak penjual, banyak pembeli, terdapat tawar menawar dan harganya tidak pasti

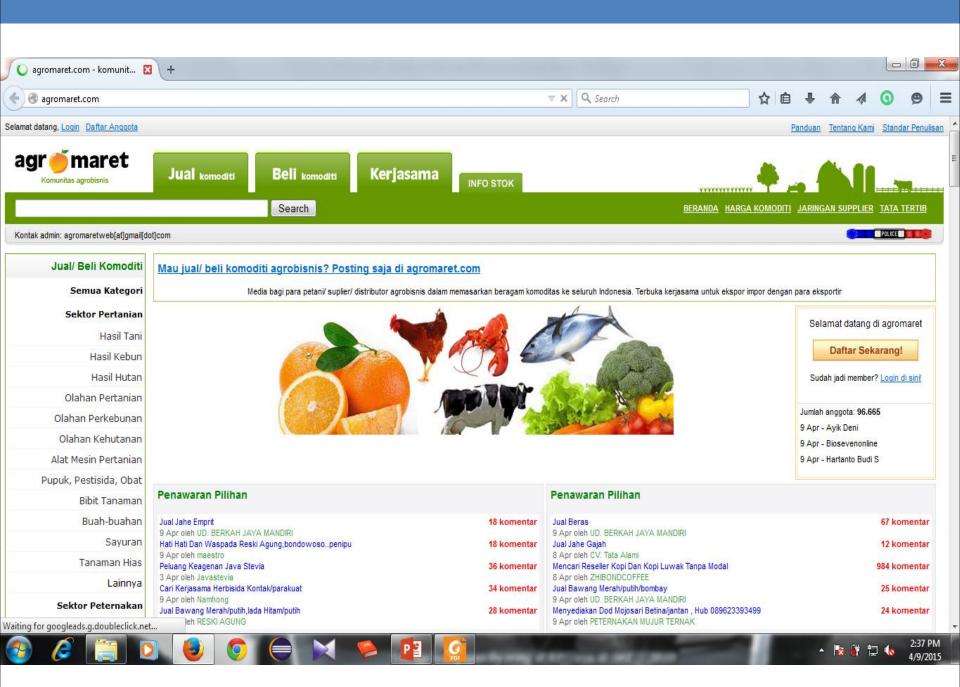
Contoh → dinomarket.com, indonetwork.co.id



Consortia-sponsored Market

 Memiliki sedikit pembeli, banyak penjual, pembeli memiliki control dan harga tetap

Contoh → www.agromaret.com



Private Company Marketplaces

 Memiliki satu pembeli, banyak penjual, dapat memberi penawaran pada pembeli tertentu

Contoh → PT.PLN, PT. GARUDA INDONESIA

Business To Consumer (B2C)

- Jenis perdagangan elektronik dimana terdapat terdapat sebuah perusahaan (business) yang melakukan penjualan langsung barang-barangnya kepada pembeli (consumer)
- Karakteristik →
 - Merek terkenal
 - Barang-barang terdigitasi, misalnya ebook
 - Harga terjangkau
 - Barang-barang yang sudah cukup sering dipakai sehari-hari
 - Barang yang tidak dengan mudah ditemui dengan mudah di took tradisional
- Contoh → amazon.com, bhineka.com

Consumer To Consumer (C2C)

 Merupakan salah satu model e-commerce dalam hal ini konsumen menjual secara langsung pada konsumen lain atau dapat juga dikatakan sebagai transaksi jual beli antar konsumen

- Karakteristik →
 - Internet dijadikan alat tukar menukar informasi
 - Konsumen juga membuat sebuah komunitas pengguna media sosial

Consumer To Business (C2B)

 Meliputi individu yang menjual produk dan jasa untuk sebuah organisasi serta individu mencari penjual, berinteraksi dengan penjual tersebut dan melakukan transaksi

Business To Government (B2G)

- Interaksi terjadi antara organisasi / perusahaan dengan pemerintah.
- B2G merupakan turunan dari B2B yang sering disebut dengan public sector marketing yang memasarkan beragai macam produk dan jasa untuk berbagai tingkat pemerintahan, negara bagian dan lokal melalui integrated marketing communication atau komunikasi pemasaran terpadu seperti strategic public relation, advertising, dan komunikasi berbasis web

E-Government

- the application of e-commerce technologies to government and public services.
- e-government development ((Layne & Lee, 2001):
 - 1. Cataloguing; initial online presence, not able to conduct any transactions, focus on the internal collection of information.
 - 2. Transaction; increase in services and access to online forms, use of interactive forms and digital signatures.
 - 3. Vertical integration; linking their internal procedures to the online world.
 - Horizontal integration; integration within each level.

E-business Opportunities

Reach.

Reach refers to the potential number of customers a business can interact with. Also refers to the number of different categories and products a consumer interface (e.g. store, catalogue or web site) can cover: witness the large range of products available through e-businesses such as Amazon, eBay and Kelkoo.com and existing companies such as easyJet.com and Tesco.com which have used the web to extend their product range.

Richness.

This is a characteristic of the information itself. The Internet enables more detailed information about products, prices and availability to be made available.

Affiliation.

This refers to the effectiveness of links with partners. In an online context, an organization which has the most and richest links with other compatible organizations will be able to gain a larger reach and influence.

Drivers of Business Internet Adoption

The two main ways in which this can be achieved are:

- Potential for increased revenue arising from increased reach to a larger customer base and encouraging loyalty and repeat purchases among existing customers.
- Cost reduction achieved through delivering services electronically.

Cost/efficiency drivers

- Increasing speed with which supplies can be obtained
- Increasing speed with which goods can be dispatched
- Reduced sales and purchasing costs
- Reduced operating costs.

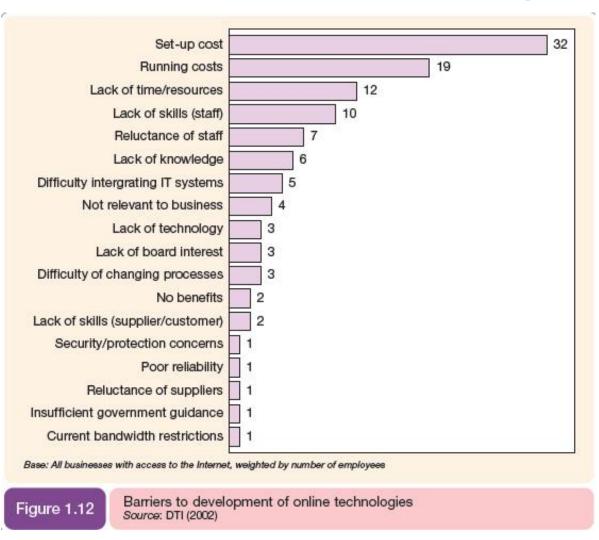
Competitiveness drivers

- Customer demand
- Improving the range and quality of services offered
- Avoiding losing market share to businesses already using e-commerce.

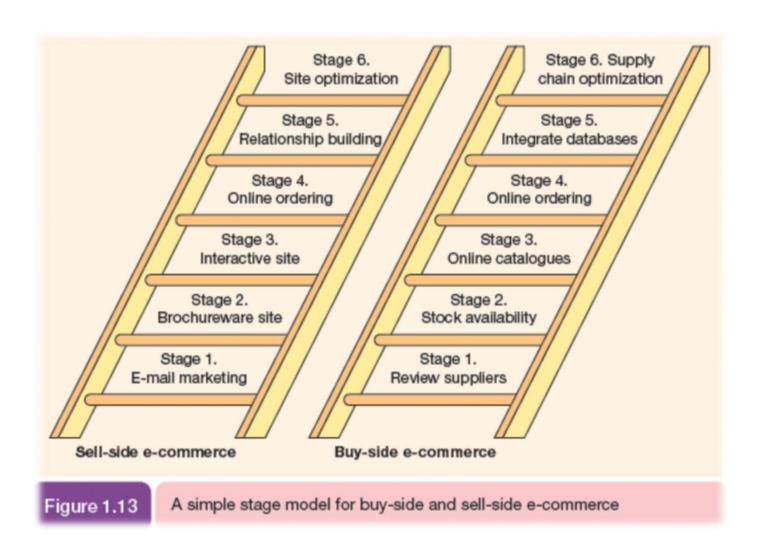
Market advantage

Value adding

E-business risks and barriers to business adoption?



Basic Stage Model



Drivers of consumer Internet adoption

- Content
- Customization
- Community
- Convenience
- Choice
- Cost Reduction

Barriers to consumer Internet adoption

- No perceived benefit
- Lack of trust
- Security problems
- Lack of skills
- · Cost.

8 Key Elements of a Business Model

- Value proposition
- Revenue model
- Market opportunity
- Competitive environment
- Competitive advantage
- Market strategy
- Organizational development
- Management team