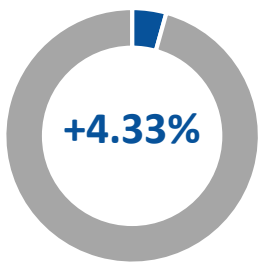


## Indonesia: Continuing Power Expansion

Indonesia has already been one of the most successful rising powers in the G20 in our previous BPSM issue. As its latest numbers indicate, this power expansion has not yet come to an end. Among the G20 member states, Indonesia is only a minor powerhouse. With a Power Score of 0.96, the Asian riser ranks only 17th out of 19 and has never left this place since 2005. The country thus

starts from an unfavorable position, but if it continues its current growth trajectory, it is likely to overtake the next higher ranked Turkey in the near future. It already managed to expand its score by 35 percent since 2005, which is the second-highest increase based on the individual scores for the total period behind China (+82 percent).

### Power Shift 2015-2017



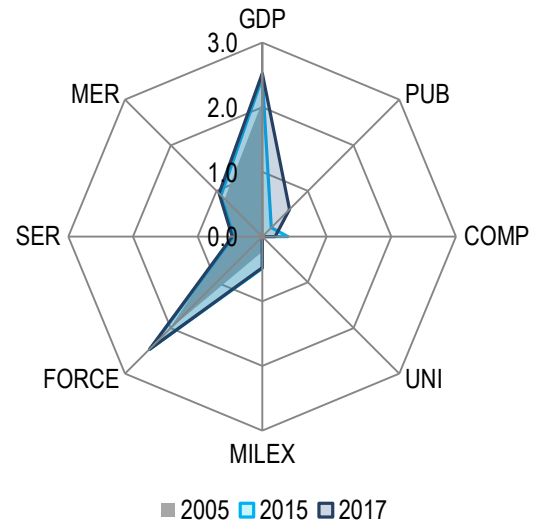
Taking a closer look at Indonesia's latest developments, its country change rate is still remarkably high. With a Rate of Country Change (CC) of 25.88, it presents the second-highest country changes behind Italy (40.99) and ahead of India (18.41). Indonesia's relative and absolute power increase is owed to only four out of the eight BPSM categories, indicating a great, but non-uniform thrust forward.

The most striking category is that of scientific publications. Although Indonesia has yet to present a university among the top 200 (only Turkey presents the same poor pattern), its scientific publication numbers have surged to new highs. Already in the latest BPSM issue, Indonesia was honored for its enormous growth in this category. Between 2015 and 2017, the output has more than tripled (+218 percent) from 4,555 to 14,471 articles. The gap between the international reputation of its universities and its high publication output might be related to its Science and Technology Index (SINTA) – a system introduced in early 2017 to measure research performance whose scores are also related to publication numbers of researchers. Critics have already warned in the past that Indonesian researchers are pushed to inflate their performance

### Indonesia's Number of Publications



### Indonesia's Global Shares



rating by quantity over quality, i.e. by a high number of low-quality publications. That being said, it is in general a positive development for the country that its researchers show that they are able to play a larger role in international science.

The gravest factor is the loss of one company among the Global Fortune 500. In 2013, Indonesia managed to list its first company, the Petroleum company Pertamina, on the Fortune 500. One year later it was followed by another energy company, Perusahaan Listrik Negara. Since 2016, however, the latter was stricken off the Global Fortune 500 which raises the question of whether Indonesia is able to produce a favorable economic environment for large-scale businesses.

In view of its military-build up, Indonesia presents an irregular pattern since 2013. Between 2009 and 2013, the country raised its expenditures significantly, but since then, it seems to be an up and down. This results in its second negative rating among the BPSM categories. Interestingly, in terms of armed forces, Indonesia reports constant numbers since 2011 leaving this category without influence on the country's Power Shift Rate. However, the Asian riser continues to expand its hard power in economic ways: In all three economic categories (GDP, merchandise and service exports) the BPSM records both relative and absolute gains for the 2015/17 period. All in all, Indonesia continues its rise which is likely to translate into a better ranking in the next issue of the BPSM.

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