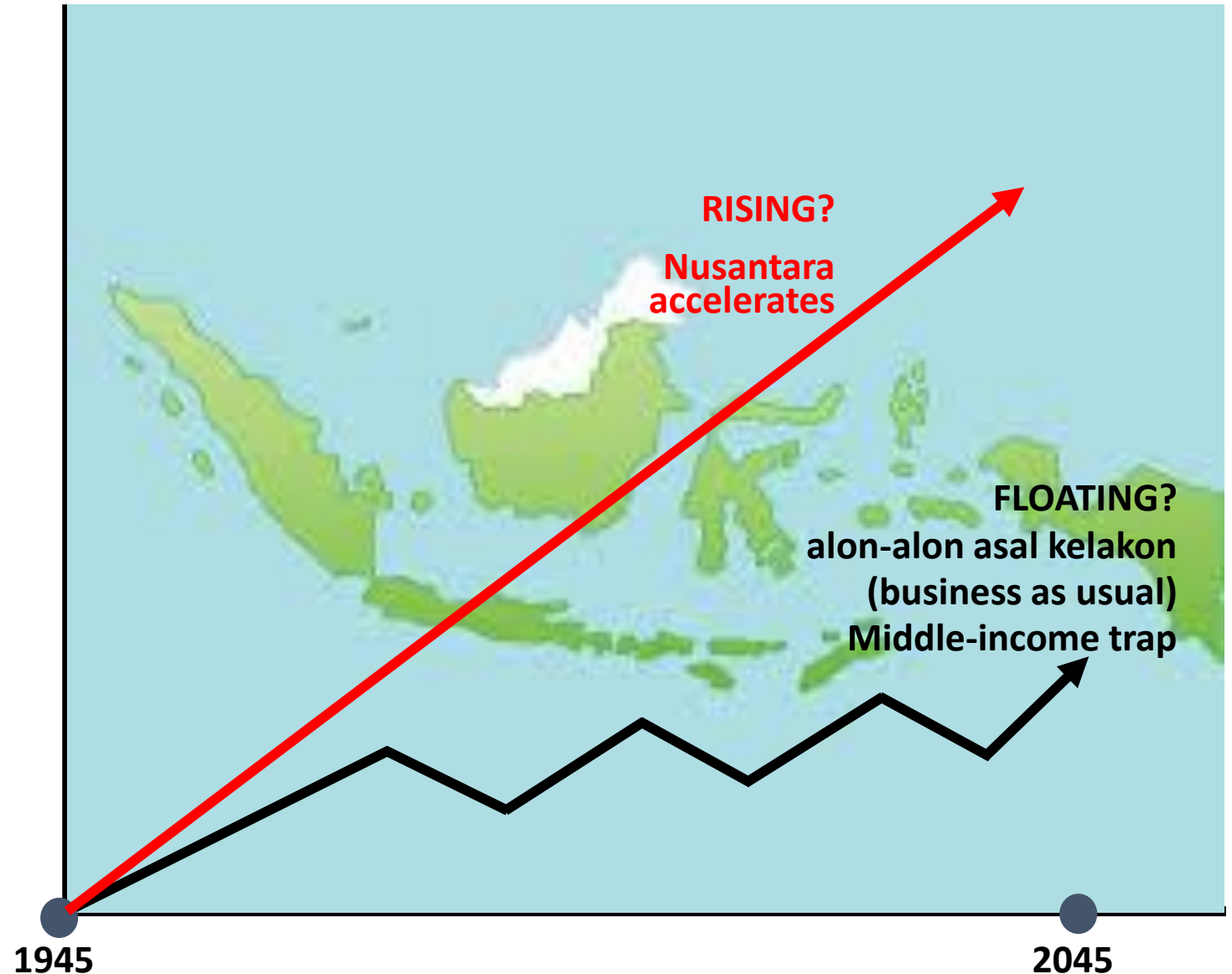




Faisal Basri | 21 Desember 2022

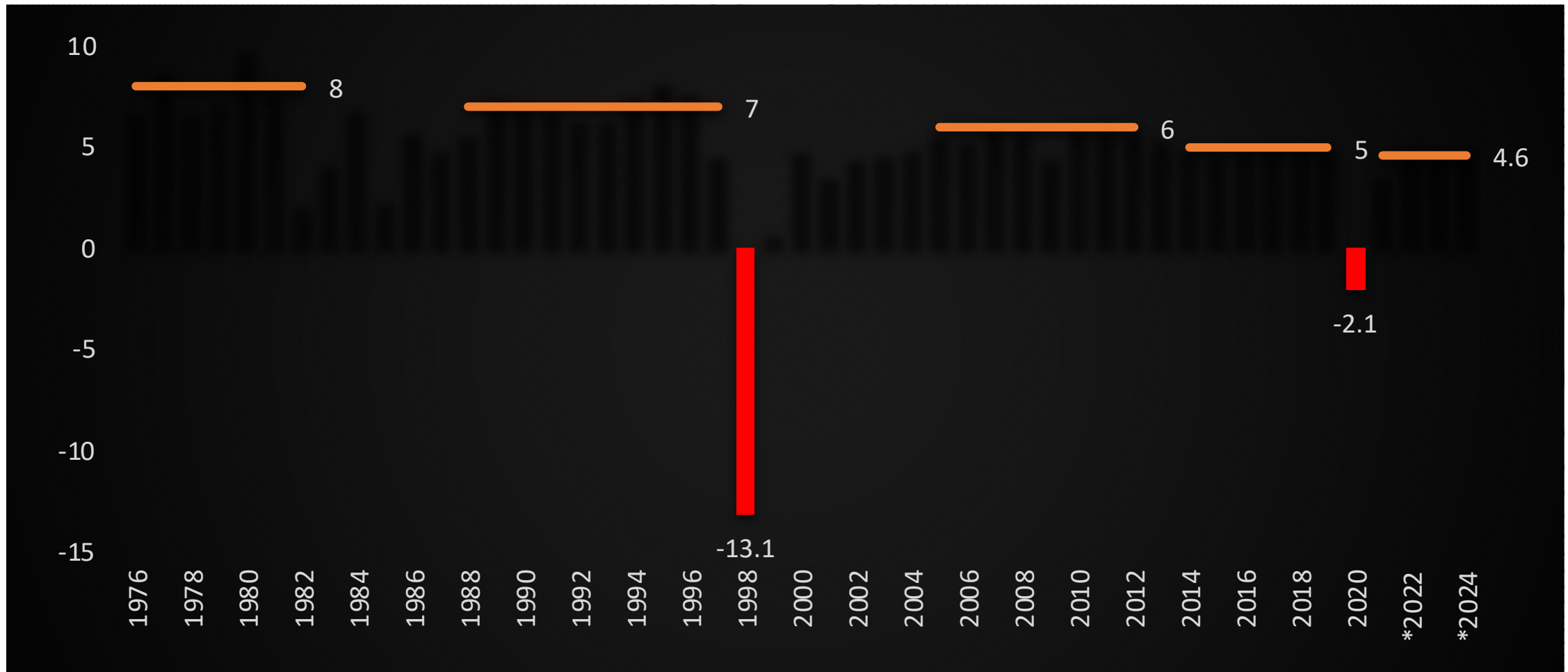
Indonesia: Avoiding the trap



Source: Adopted from world Bank, Indonesia: Avoiding The Trap, Development Policy Review, May 2014.

The trend of Indonesia's economic growth is slowing down: lack of energy, lack of blood, weak heartbeat?

(percent)



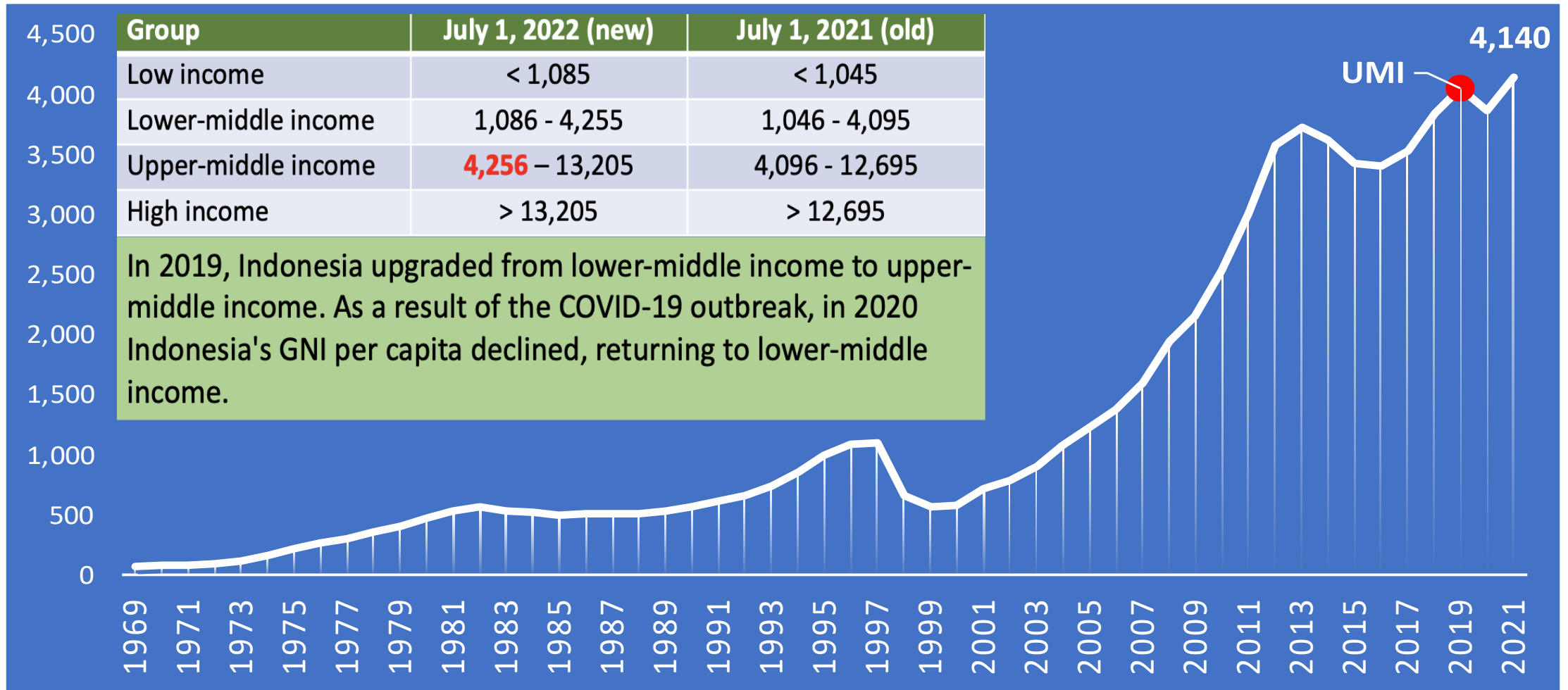
* Projection.

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia

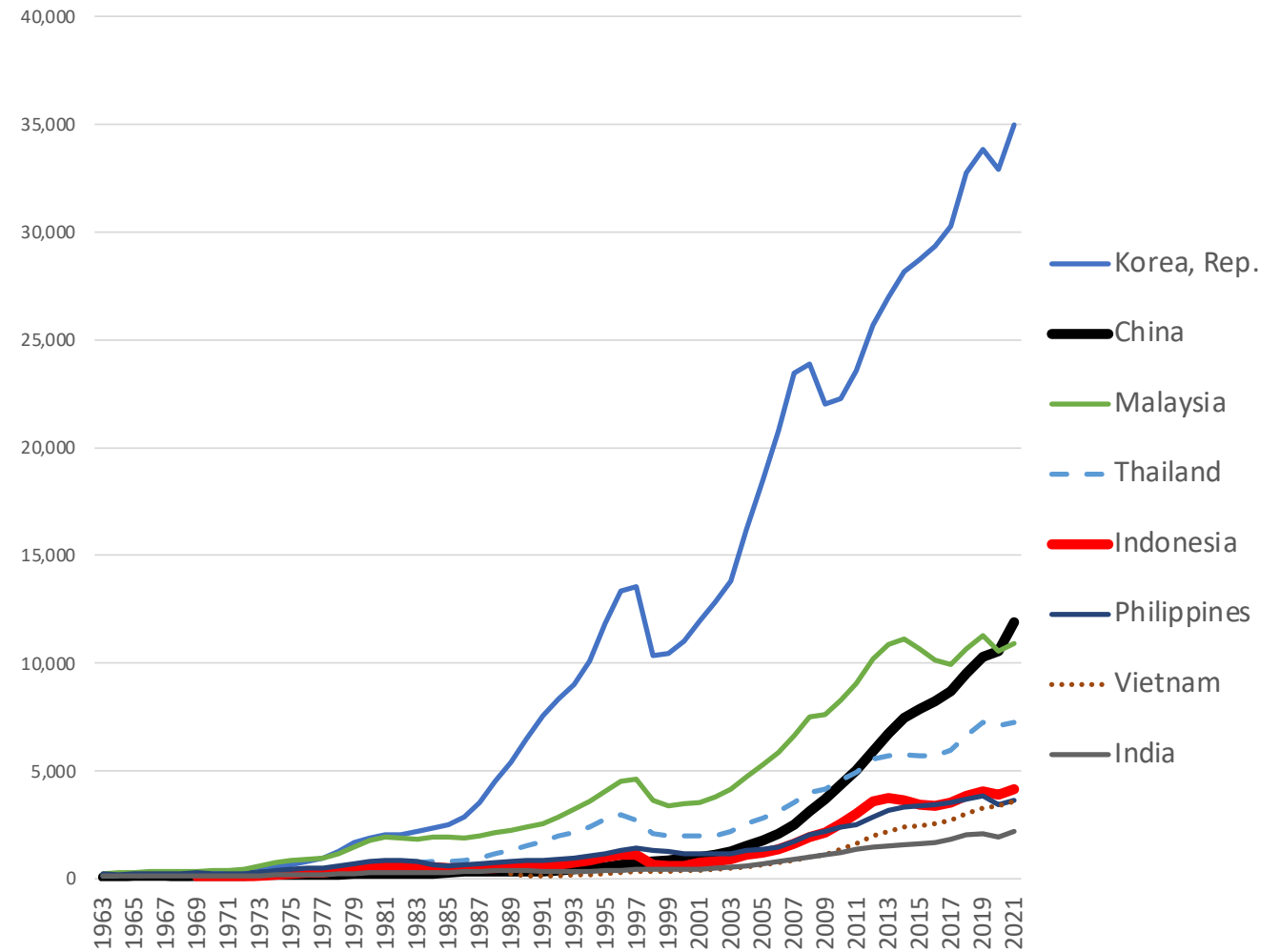
GDP_GROWTH_1976-2024_DECLINING_TREND-221119

Indonesia: Gross National Income (GNI) per capita

Atlas methodology, US\$



Indonesia's GNI
per capita is
growing steadily,
potentially
followed by the
Philippines and
Vietnam
(Current US\$)

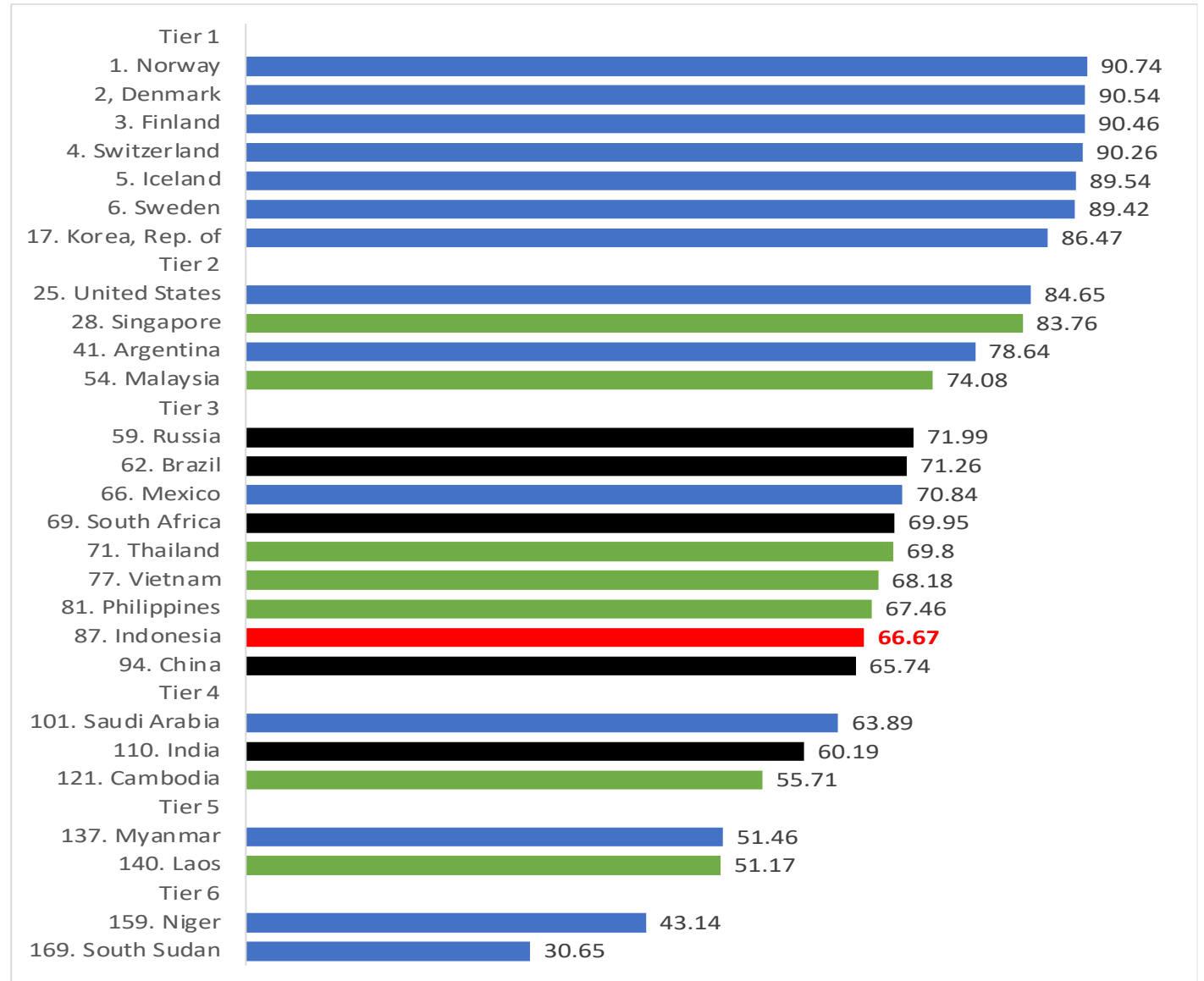


Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*. Accessed from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD> on July 10, 2022.

Well-being indicators

HDI 2020	SDG Index 2021	Happiness 2019-2021	Ratings of multidimensional Inclusive development, 2018	Democracy index, EIU, 2020	GNI per capita, PPP, 2020	Corruption Perception Index, 2021
1. Norway	1. Finland	1. Finland	1. Norway	1. Norway	1. Macao SAR, China	1. Denmark
2. Ireland	2. Sweden	2. Denmark	2. Slovak Republic	2. Iceland	2. Singapore	2. Finland
2. Switzerland	3. Denmark	3. Iceland	3. Denmark	3. Sweden	3. Qatar	3. New Zealand
4. Hong Kong, China	4. Germany	4. Switzerland	4. Slovenia	4. New Zealand	4. Bermuda	4. Norway
4. Iceland	5. Belgium	5. Netherlands	5. Iceland	5. Canada	5. Luxembourg	5. Singapore
6. Germany	6. Austria	6. Luxembourg	6. Czech Republic	6. Finland	6. Switzerland	6. Sweden
7. Sweden	7. Norway	7. Sweden	7. Sweden	7. Denmark	7. Norway	7. Switzerland
8. Australia	8. France	8. Norway	8. Finland	8. Ireland	8. Ireland	8. Netherlands
8. Netherland	9. Slovenia	9. Israel	9. Switzerland	9. Australia	9. UAE	9. Luxembourg
10. Denmark	10. Estonia	10. New Zealand	10. Netherlands	9. Netherlands	10. Brunei	26. Taiwan
11. Finland	11. Netherlands	11. Austria	11. Luxembourg	11. Taiwan	11. United States	28. United States
11. Singapore	12. Czech Republic	12. Australia	12. Belgium	12. Switzerland	12. Hong Kong, China	32. Korea, Rep.
13. United Kingdom	13. Ireland	13. Ireland	13. Austria	13. Luxembourg	13. Denmark	62. Malaysia
14. Belgium	14. Croatia	14. Germany	14. Germany	14. Germany	14. Netherlands	64. Cuba
14. New Zealand	15. Poland	15. Canada	15. Canada	15. Uruguay	15. Iceland	66. China
23. Korea, Rep.	43. Thailand	27. Singapore	34. Singapore	39. Malaysia	19. Sweden	71. South Africa
47. Brunei	46. Russia	8. Brazil	37. Russia	45. South Africa	21. Finland	82. Timor-Leste
52. Russia	51. Vietnam	60. Philippines	56. Vietnam	49. Brazil	54. Malaysia	85. India
62. Malaysia	57. China	61. Thailand	60. Malaysia	53. India	55. Russia	95. Vietnam
79. Thailand	61. Brazil	70. Malaysia	62. Thailand	55. Philippines	75. Thailand	97. Brazil
84. Brazil	65. Malaysia	72. China	68. China	64. INDONESIA	82. China	98. INDONESIA
85. China	76. Singapore	77. Vietnam	74. Philippines	73. Thailand	92. Brazil	114. Thailand
107. INDONESIA	84. Brunei	80. Russia	81. Myanmar	74. Singapore	108. South Africa	119. Philippines
107. Philippines	97. INDONESIA	87. INDONESIA	84. Cambodia	124. Russia	111. INDONESIA	131. Lao PDR
114. South Africa	101. Myanmar	91. South Africa	88. Brazil	130. Cambodia	120. Philippines	139. Russia
117. Vietnam	102. Cambodia	95. Lao PDR	99. Brunei Darussalam	135. Myanmar	127. Lao PDR	141. Myanmar
131. India	103. Philippines	114. Cambodia	109. INDONESIA	137. Vietnam	128. Vietnam	157. Cambodia
137. Lao PDR	107. South Africa	126. Myanmar	120. India	151. China	134. India	175. North Korea
144. Cambodia	110. Lao PDR	136. India	151. South Africa	161. Lao PDR	147. Myanmar	177. Venezuela
147. Myanmar	120. India	146. Afghanistan	168. Yemen, Rep	167. North Korea	155. Cambodia	180. South Sudan

Social Progress Index, 2022



Source: socialprogress.org.

SOCIAL_PROGRESS_INDEX_2022-220930

Social Progress Index Framework

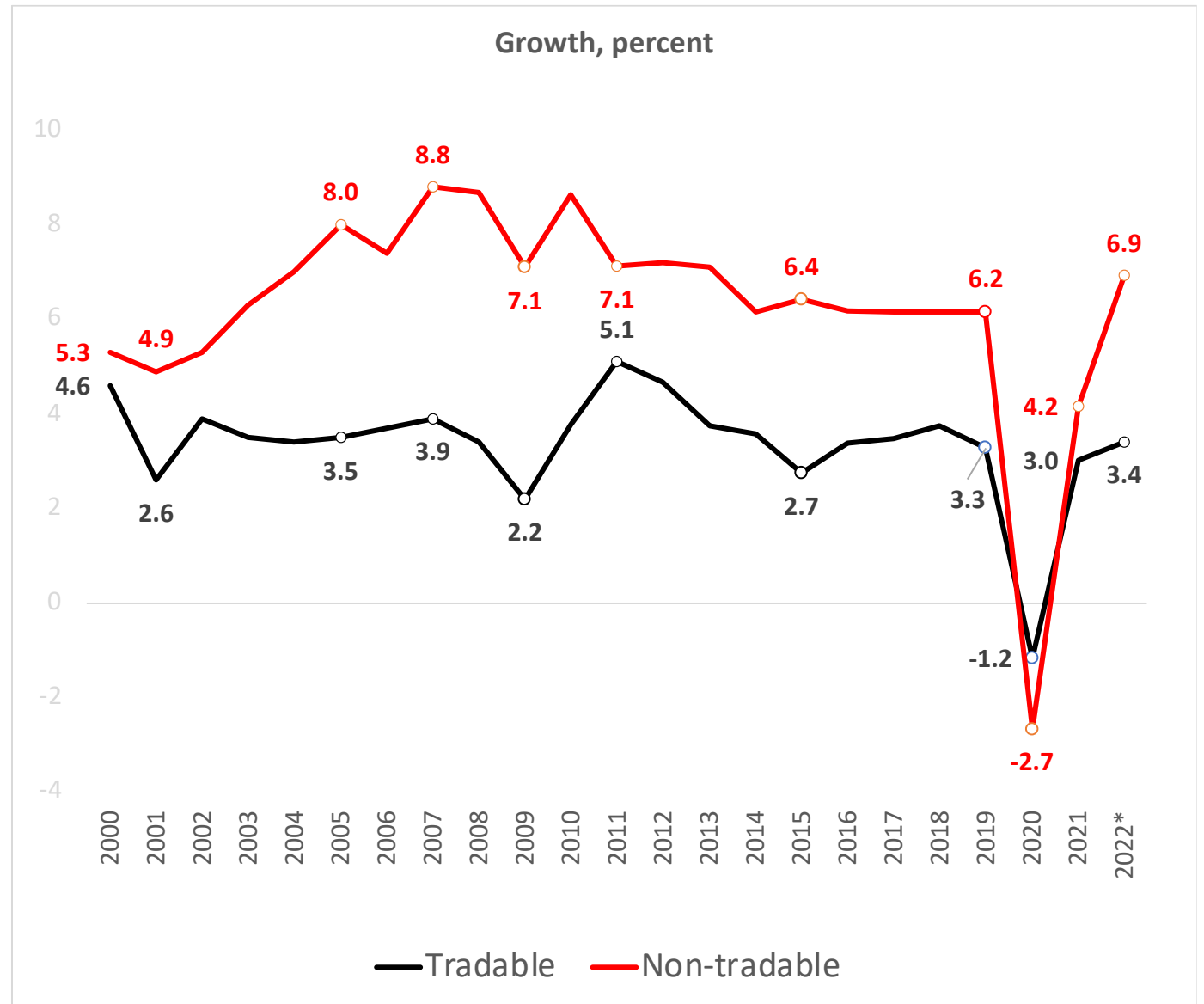


Source: socialprogress.org --

https://www.socialprogress.org/static/9e62d6c031f30344f34683259839760d/2021%20Social%20Progress%20Index%20Executive%20Summary-compressed_0.pdf

GDP growth: tradable vs. non-tradable

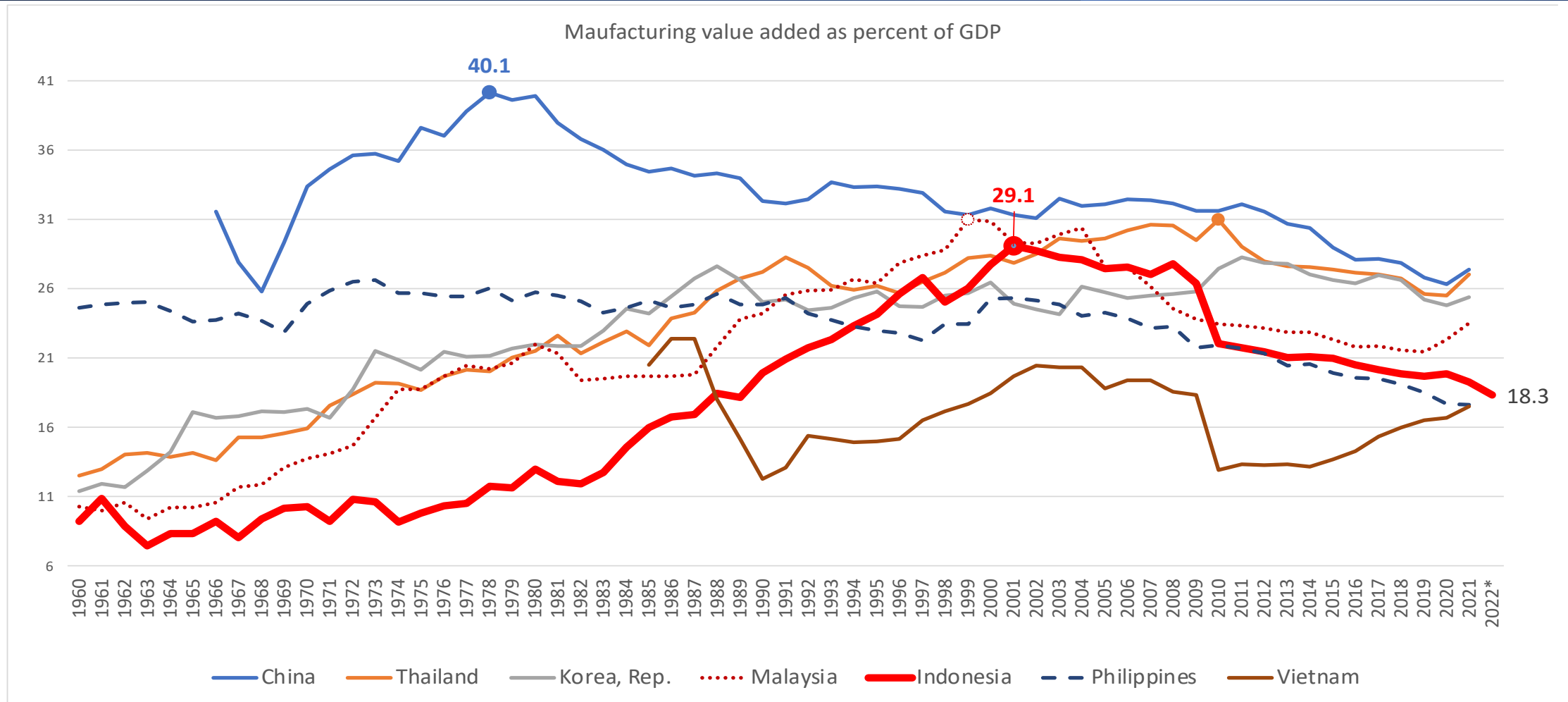
Recovery in the
tradable sector is
extremely slow



* Q1-Q3 (January-September).
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia

GDP_GROWTH_TRADABLE-221116

Indonesia: early signs of deindustrialization?

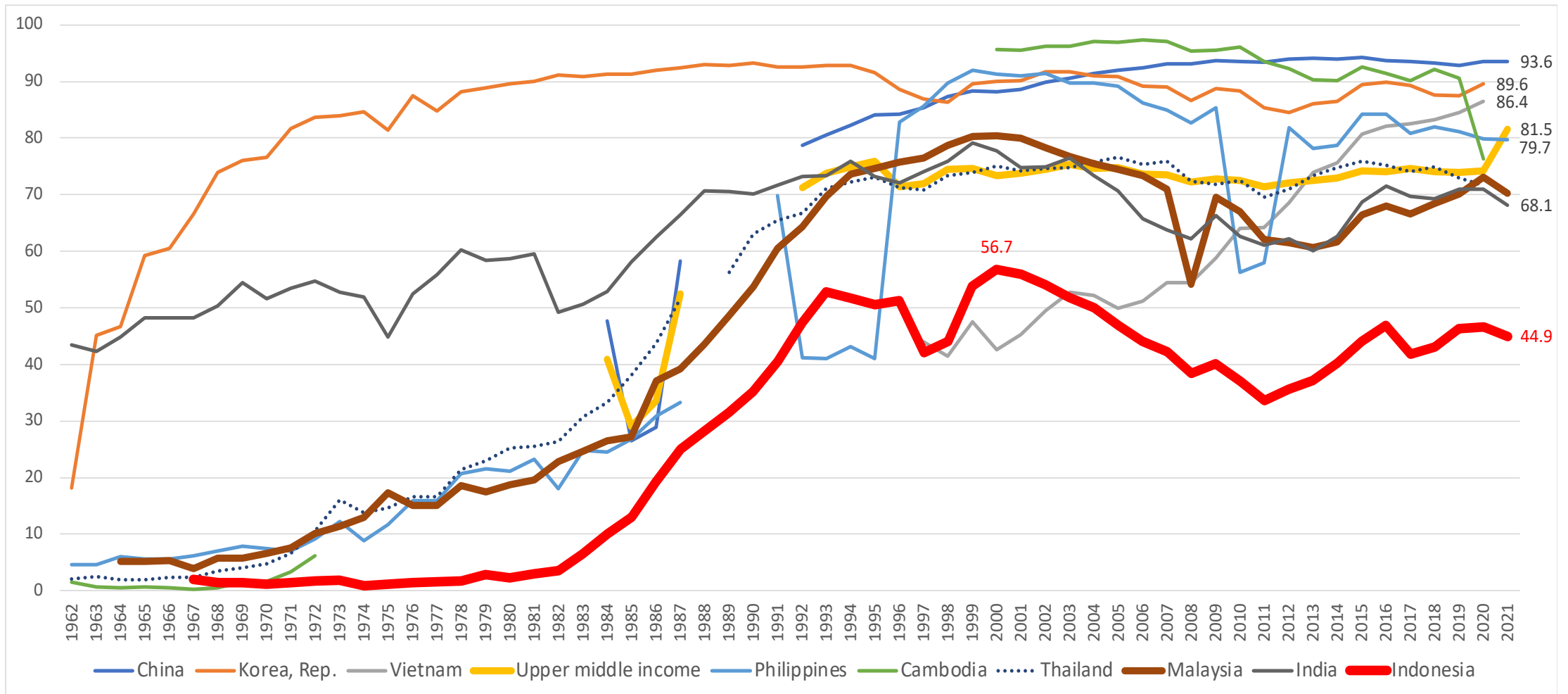


* January-September

Sources: World Bank; and BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

MFG_PERCENT_GDP-221101

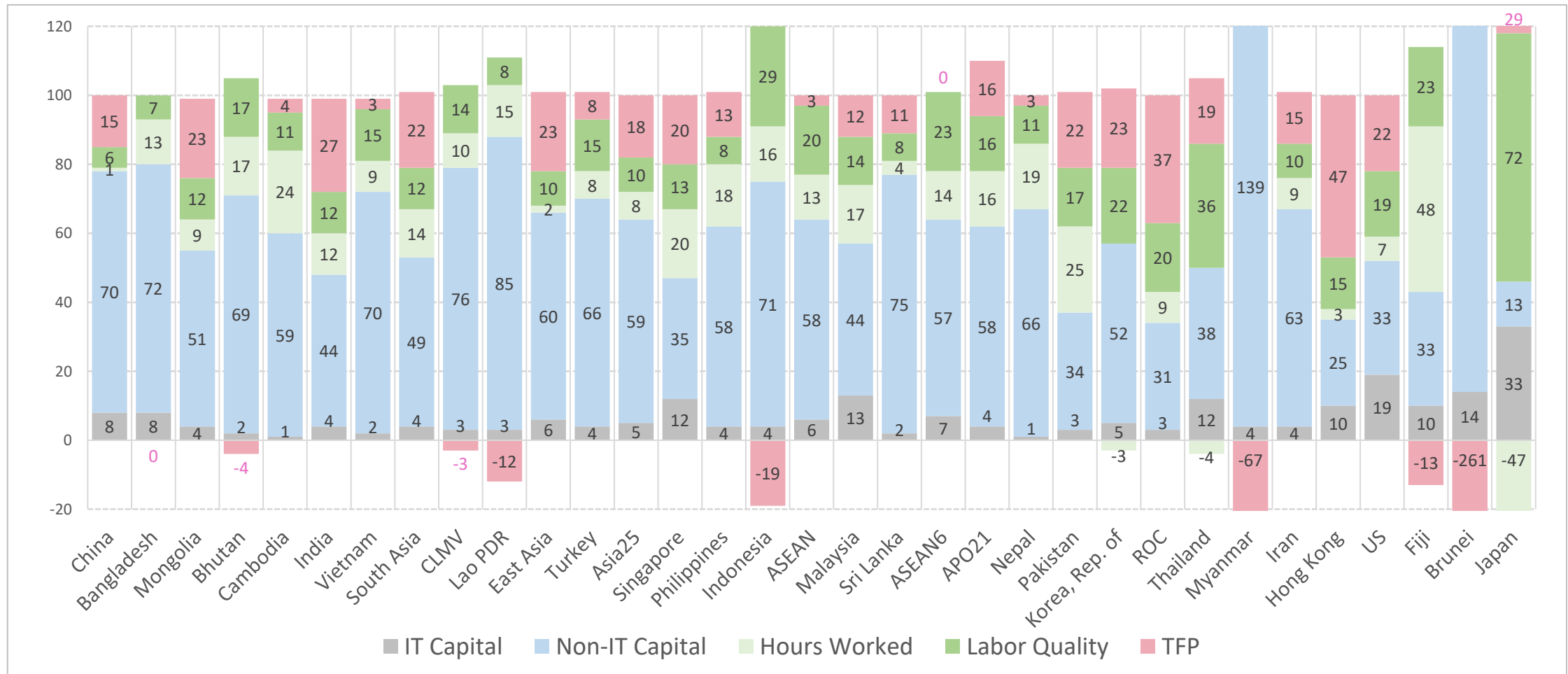
Manufactures exports as % of merchandise exports



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

Contribution shares of economic growth 2000-2020

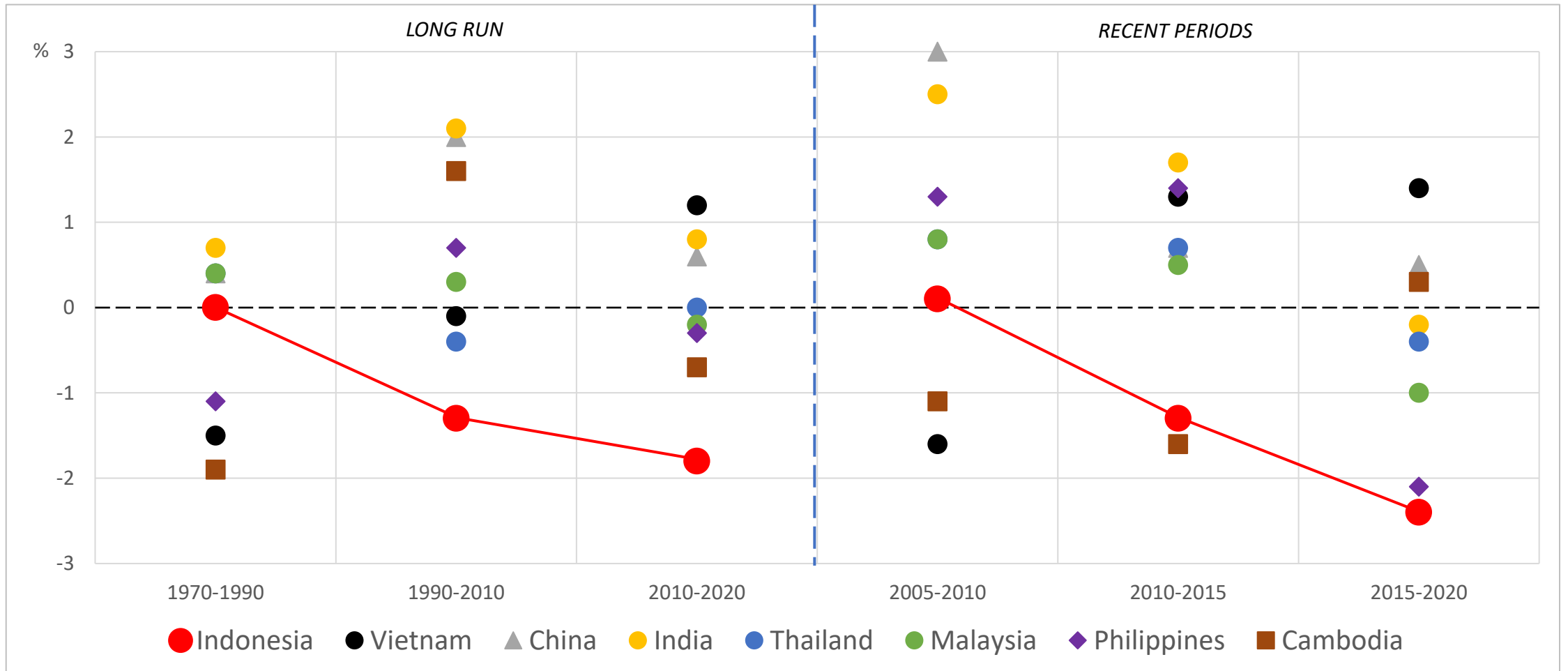
Percentage (average annual contribution shares)



Source: Asia Productivity Organization (APO), *APO Productivity Databook 2022*.

TFP-APO-221218

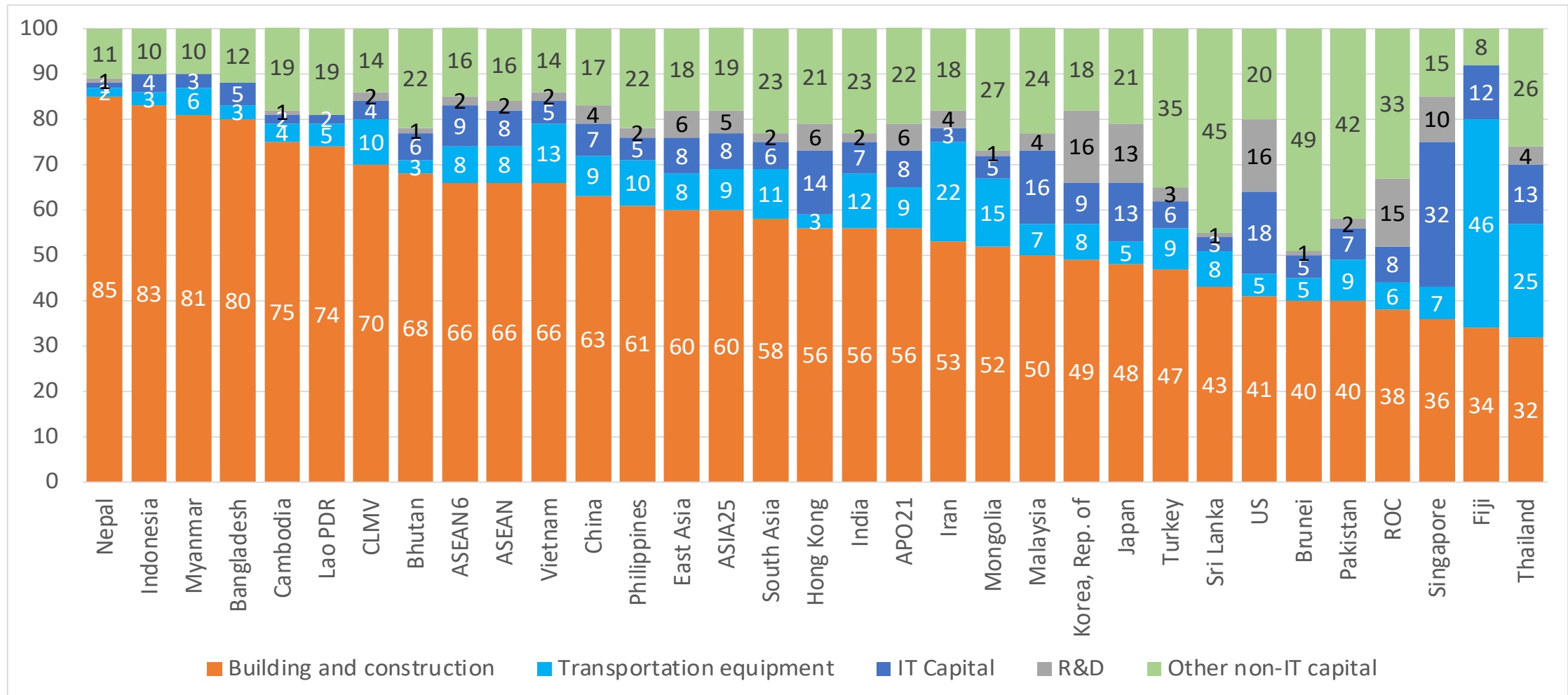
Total factor productivity (TFP) growth



Source: Asia Productivity Organization (APO), *APO Productivity Databook 2022*.

TFP_GROWTH-1970_2020-221219

Composition of gross fixed capital formation, 2020

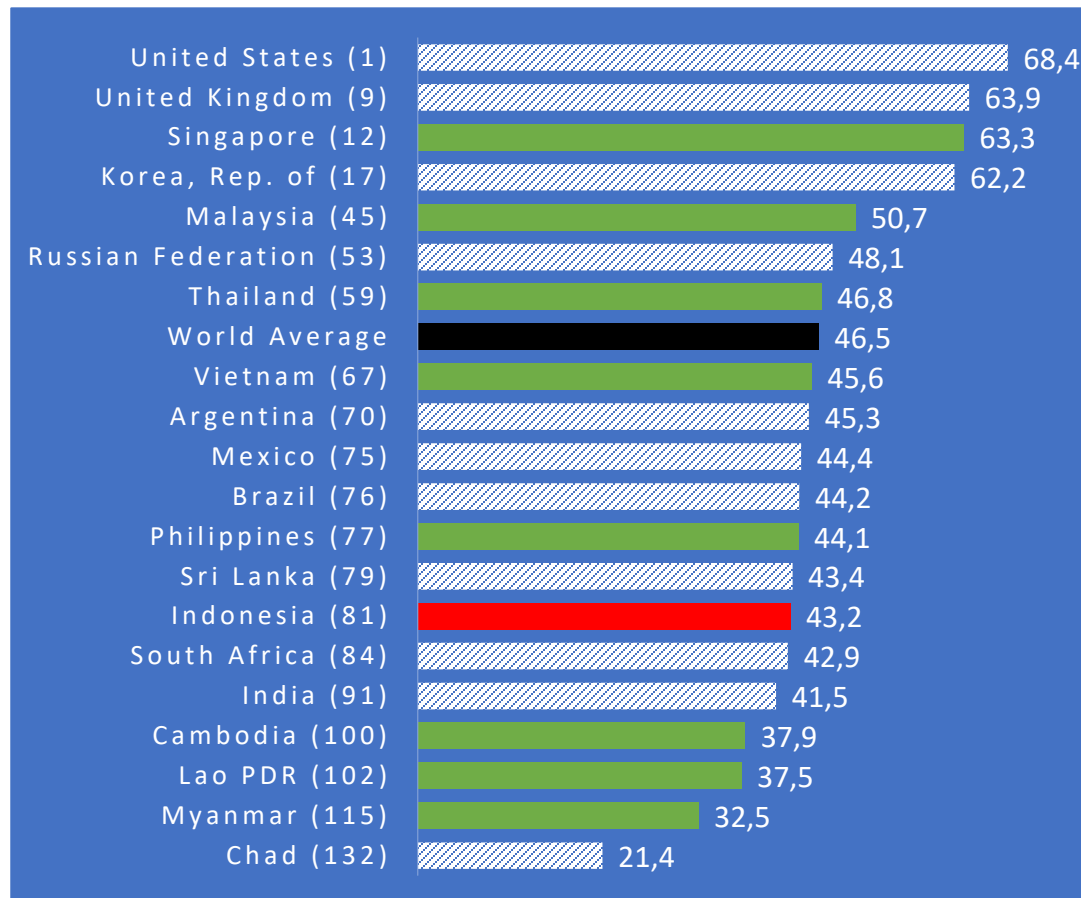


Source: Asia Productivity Organization (APO), APO Productivity Databook 2022.

GDP_GFCF_COMPOSITION-221219

R&D is the weakest component in GKI

Global Knowledge Index 2022, N=132

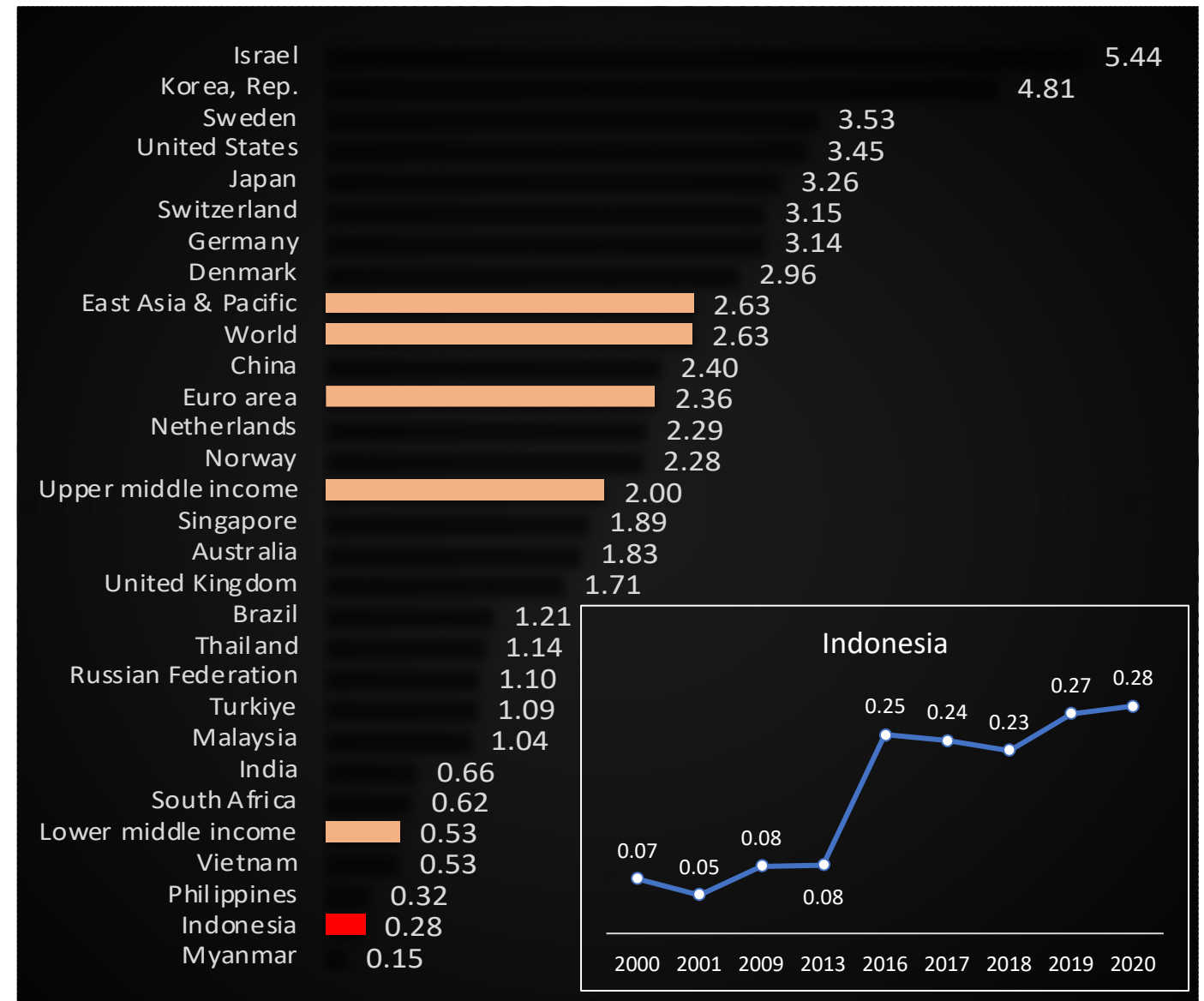


Indonesia: Sectoral indices

	Rank	Value
Pre-university education	92	57.3
Technical and vocational education and training	84	50.1
Higher education	65	44.9
Research, development and innovation	115	17.5
Information and communication technology	69	44.4
Economy	49	56.6
Enabling environment	79	52.6

Source: UNDP, Global Knowledge Index 2022.

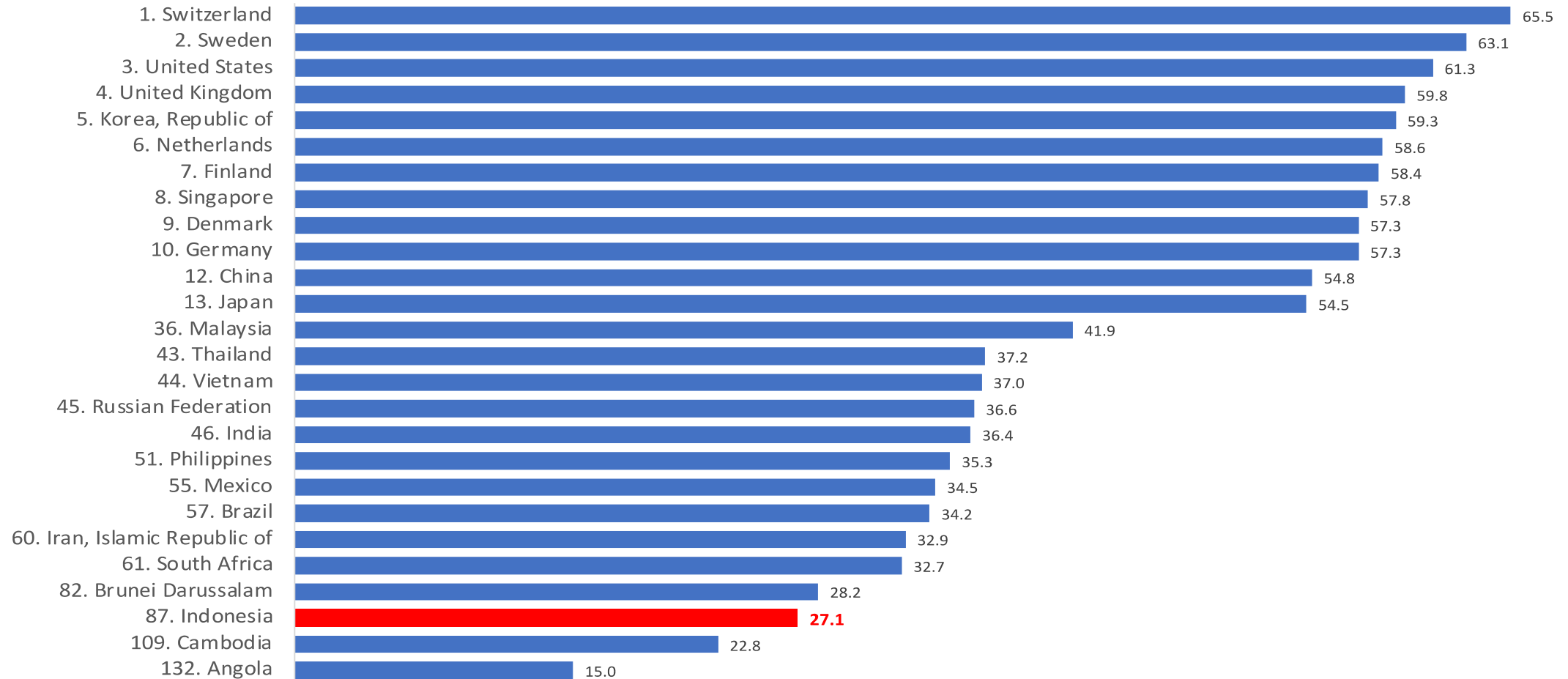
R&D expenditure, 2020 or latest (% of GDP)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

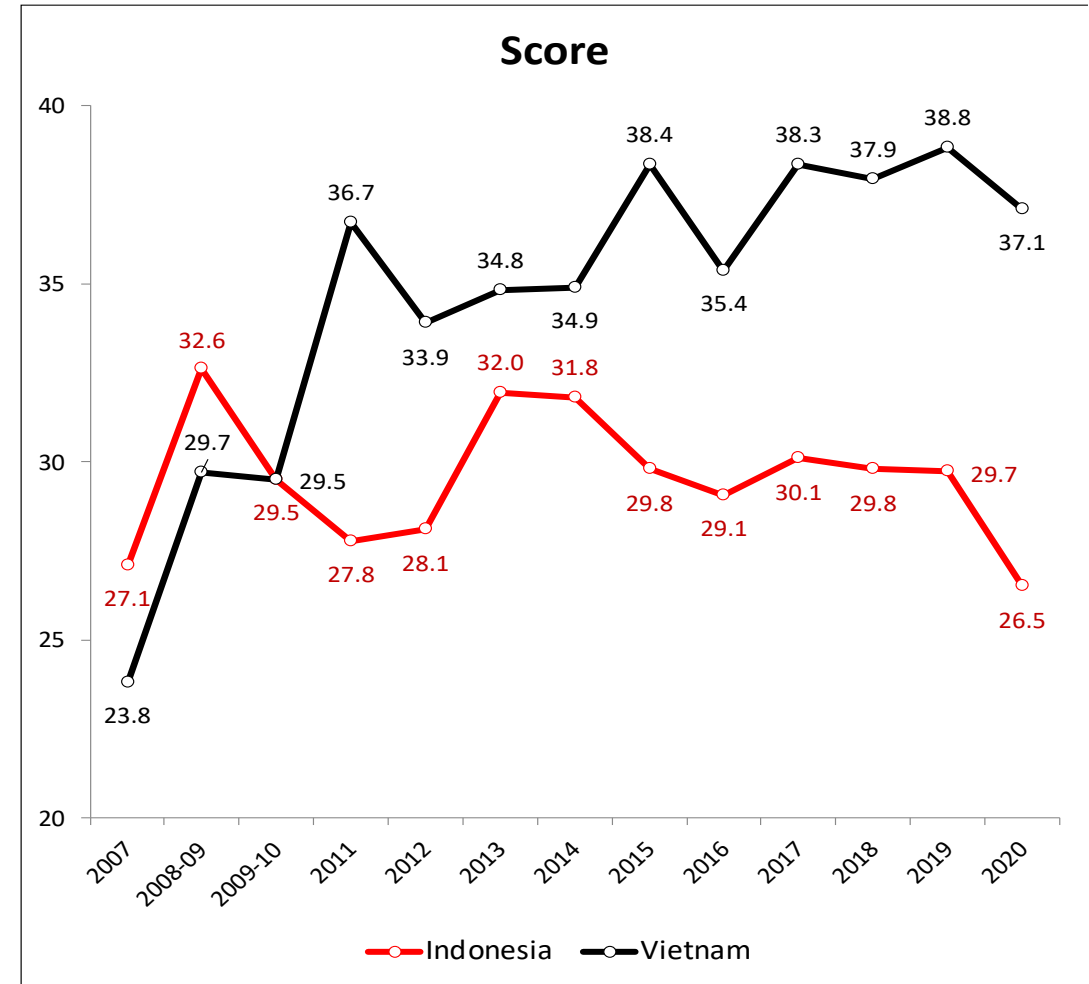
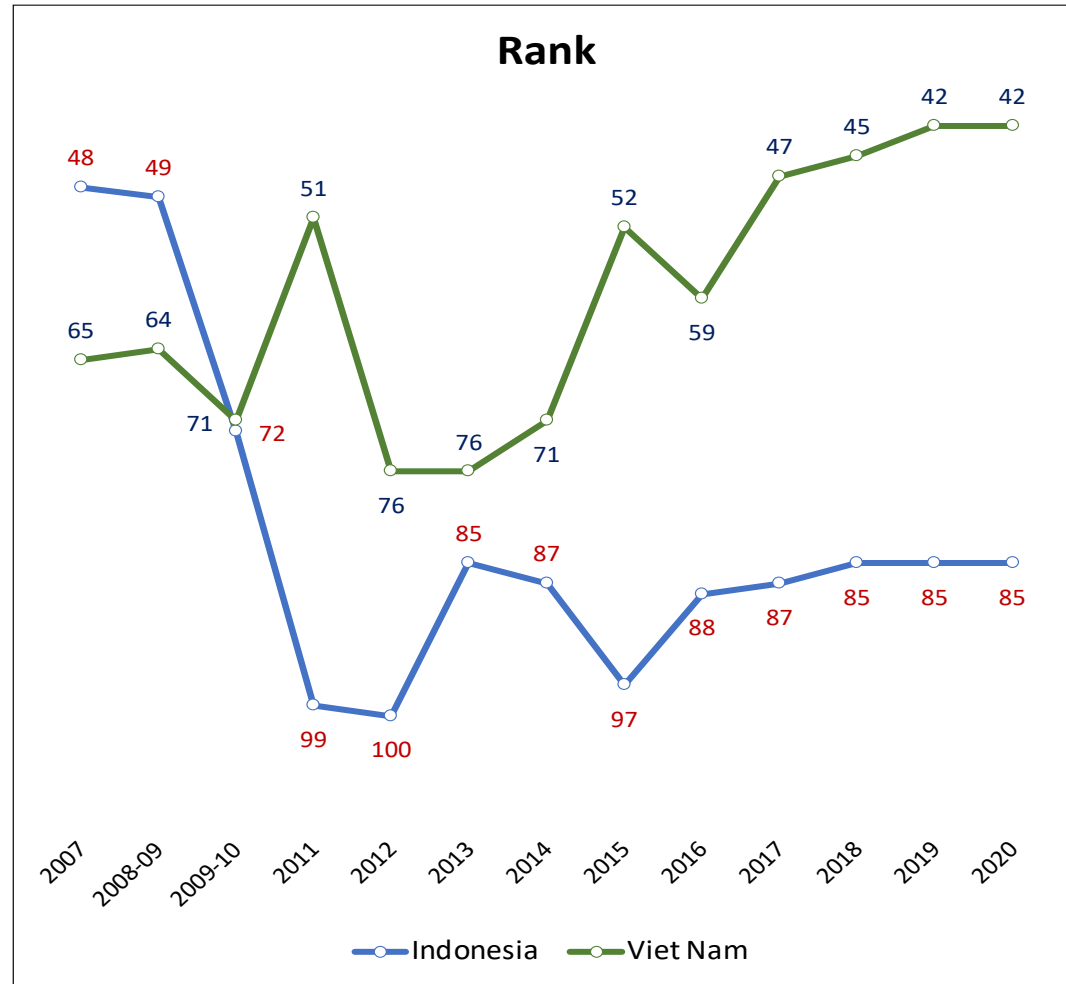
R&D_%_OF_GDP-COMPARISON-220924

Global Innovation Index 2021 (N=132)



Source: World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Global Innovation Index: Indonesia & Vietnam



Source: Cornell SC Johnson College of Business, INSEAD, and WIPO.

11 jabatan fungsional periset BRIN

- Peneliti,
- Perekayasa,
- Teknisi Penelitian dan Perekayasaan,
- Analis Pemanfaatan Iptek,
- Analis Data Ilmiah,
- Penata Penerbitan Ilmiah,
- Analis Perkebunrayaan,
- Teknisi Perkebunrayaan,
- Kurator Koleksi Hayati,
- Pengembang Teknologi Nuklir, dan
- Pranata Nuklir.

Challenges faced by research organizations

- Translating research into action
- Research that generates social impact
- Research that emphasizes public interest
→ mobilizing sciences for the public good
- Engage with policy makers and contribute to policy impact. Learn about some of their experiences.

Source: adopted from <https://www.ox.ac.uk/research>

What can be done by Researchers Association

- Promote interdisciplinary/inter-sectoral, inter-research institutions, cross-country research
 - On “Democracy and development,” by Daron Acemoglu (Massachusetts Institute of Technology); Suresh Naidu (Columbia University); Pascual Restrepo (Boston University); and James Robinson (University of Chicago)
 - On “What Makes Democracies Endure?” by Adam Przeworski, Michael Alvarez, José Antonio Cheibub, and Fernando Limongi.
- Foreseeing Indonesia's future, for example by using the scenario building method.
- Raising endowments for scholarships and collaborative research

Core values

- Freedom and independence
- Integrity
- Competition
- Novelty
- Less bureaucratic

The future of nuclear power plants in Indonesia?



- The Barakah reactor located in the first Baraka station at Abu Dhabi reached 100% of its production capacity with an output of 1,400 megawatts.

- In 2016, Saudi Arabia made public a plan to build 16 nuclear power reactors by 2040.
- Other countries in the region like Egypt, Turkey and Jordan are also busy developing the nuclear sector to supply their energy needs.

Source: <https://orientxxi.info/magazine/nuclear-power-in-the-middle-east-between-energy-needs-and-military-temptation,5542>



Terima kasih



Email:

faisal.basri@gmail.com



Twitter: @FaisalBasri



Blog: faisalbasri.com