

STATISTICAL REVIEW OF INDONESIA AS G20 MEMBER

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Abstract

The cluster of twenty, additionally referred to as the G-20, may be a cluster of finance ministers and financial organization governors from nineteen of the world's largest economies and therefore the international organization. The G-20 was fashioned in 1999 as a forum for member nations to debate key international economic problems. The mandate of the G-20 is to market international economic process, international trade and monetary market regulation.

Keywords: G20, FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Introduction

Indonesia has the most important economy in geographical region and is one amongst the rising market economies of the planet. The country is additionally a member of G-20 major economies and classified as a freshly industrialized country. it's the sixteenth largest economy within the world by nominal gross domestic product and is that the seventh largest in terms of gross domestic product (PPP). Its gross domestic product per capita but ranks below the planet average. Republic of Indonesia still depends on domestic market and government budget disbursement and its possession of state-owned enterprises (the central government owns 141 enterprises). The administration of costs of a variety of basic product (including rice and electricity) conjointly plays a big role in Indonesia's economy. However, since the Nineties, the bulk of the economy has been controlled by non-public Indonesians and foreign firms. And also being the member of Group 20 it has various benefits and the major one is its controlled economic growth as well as stability and in 2012 the Indonesian economy replaced Indian economy as fastest growing economy and was numbered second after Chinese economy. Following are some statistical analysis of Indonesian economy as G-20 Member

Indonesia

Statistical country profiles G20 Member States



Edition 2017

Federal Statistical Office of Germany (Destatis)

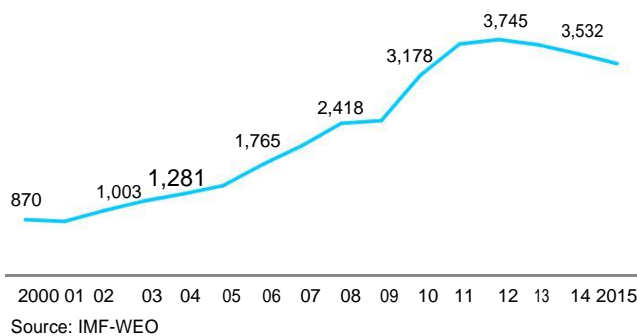
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General information

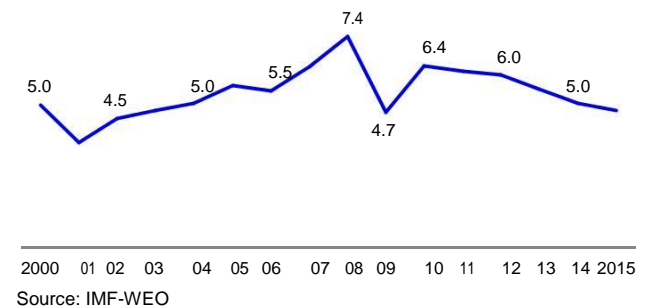
Capital city	Jakarta
Official language	Indonesian
Currency	Rupiah (IDR)
Population in 1,000 (2015)	257,564
Land area in km ² (2015)	1,811,570
Gross domestic product, in mn current US\$ (2015)	858,953
Exchange rate (average), IDR per EUR (2015)	14,799



Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita
in current US\$



Real gross domestic product
change on previous year in %



Economy and finance

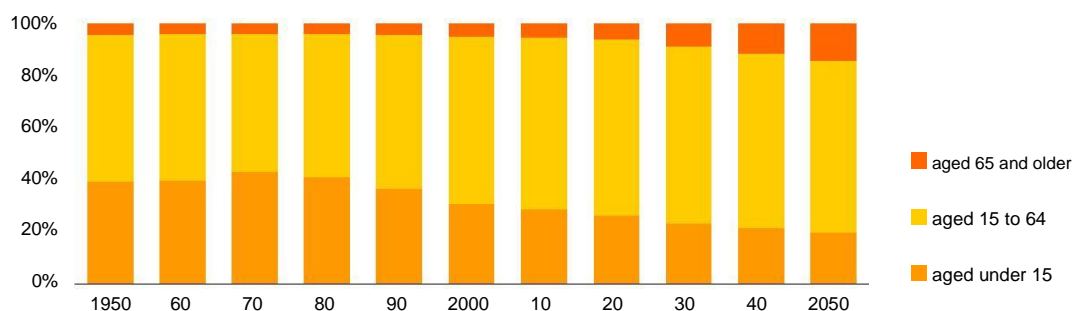
	Unit	Source	2000	2005	2010	2015
Gross domestic product (GDP), current prices	bn US\$	IMF-WEO	179	311	755	859
Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, current prices	US\$	IMF-WEO	870	1,404	3,178	3,362
Gross domestic product (GDP), change on previous year	%	IMF-WEO	+5.0	+5.7	+6.4	+4.8
General government revenue	% GDP	IMF-WEO	13.4	17.9	15.6	14.9
General government expenditure	% GDP	IMF-WEO	15.3	17.4	16.9	17.4
General government net lending / borrowing	% GDP	IMF-WEO	-1.9	+0.4	-1.2	-2.6
General government gross debt	% GDP	IMF-WEO	87.4	42.6	24.5	27.3
Inflation rate (annual change of price index on prev. year)	%	IMF-WEO	3.8	10.5	5.1	6.4
Exchange rate, annual average	IDR per US\$	IMF-IFS	8,422	9,705	9,090	13,389
Stock of inward foreign direct investment (FDI)	bn US\$	UNCTAD	25.1	41.2	160.7	224.8
Stock of outward foreign direct investment (FDI)	bn US\$	UNCTAD	6.9	.	6.7	30.2
Net flow: inward FDI	bn US\$	UNCTAD	-4.5	8.3	13.8	15.5
Net flow: outward FDI	bn US\$	UNCTAD	0.2	3.1	2.7	6.2
Gross value added:						
↘ Agriculture, forestry, fishing	% GDP	WB-WDI	15.6	13.1	13.9	13.5
↘ Industry	% GDP	WB-WDI	45.9	46.5	42.8	40.0
↘ Services	% GDP	WB-WDI	38.5	40.3	40.7	43.3

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Population	Unit	Source	2000	2005	2010	2015
Population	1,000	WB-WDI	211,540	226,255	241,613	257,564
Population density	inhabitants per km ²	WB-WDI	117	125	133	142
Population (aged under 15)	% of total population	WB-WDI	30.7	29.9	28.9	27.7
Population (aged 15 to 64)	% of total population	WB-WDI	64.6	65.3	66.2	67.1
Population (aged 65 and older)	% of total population	WB-WDI	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.2
Foreign-born population	% of total population	WB-WDI	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13
Fertility rate, total	births per woman	WB-WDI	2.48	2.48	2.51	2.46 ₁
Population change	% on previous	WB-WDI	+1.38	+1.33	+1.31	+1.21
Life expectancy at birth (men)	year years	WB-WDI	64.6	65.2	66.1	66.9 ₁
Life expectancy at birth (women)	years	WB-WDI	68.0	69.2	70.3	71.0 ₁

₁ 2014.

Demographic trend by age group



From 2020 onwards: United Nations population projection, medium variant.

Source: UN-POP

Health	Unit	Source	2000	2005	2010	2014
Total expenditure on health	% GDP	WHO	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.8
Physicians	per 1,000 inhabitants	WHO	0.2	.	0.1	0.2 ₂
Hospital beds	per 1,000 inhabitants	WB-WDI	.	.	0.6	0.9 ₂
Infant mortality rate	per 1,000 live births	UN-IGME	41.1	33.4	27.4	23.6

₂ 2012.

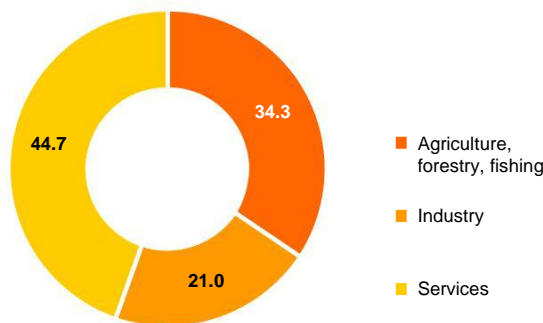
Education	Unit	Source	2000	2005	2010	2014
Public expenditure on education	% GDP	UNESCO	.	2.9	2.8	3.3
Pupil-teacher ratio, primary	number	UNESCO	22.1	20.4	19.0	16.6
Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	number	UNESCO	14.6	12.5	12.2	15.5
Students, tertiary	per 100,000 inhabitants	UNESCO	1,478	1,619	2,070	2,540

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Labour force	Unit	Source	2000	2005	2010	2015
Labour force (aged 15+)	1,000	ILO-KILM	98,908	107,162	117,046	125,457
Labour force participation rate (aged 15+)	%	ILO-KILM	67.5	67.6	68.1	67.4
Employment rate (aged 15+)	%	ILO-KILM	63.3	60.0	63.3	63.4
Employment rate, men (aged 15+)	%	ILO-KILM	79.9	77.2	79.1	79.3
Employment rate, women (aged 15+)	%	ILO-KILM	47.0	42.9	47.5	47.5
Self-employed rate (aged 15+)	%	ILO-KILM	67.2	66.4	64.6	53.5
Unemployment rate (aged 15+)	%	ILO-KILM	6.1	11.2	7.1	5.8
Unemployment rate (aged 15 to 24)	%	ILO-KILM	18.1	32.3	22.8	19.3
Long-term unemployment rate (aged 15+)	% of unemployed persons	ILO-KILM
Average labour costs in manufacturing	US\$ per hour	BLS

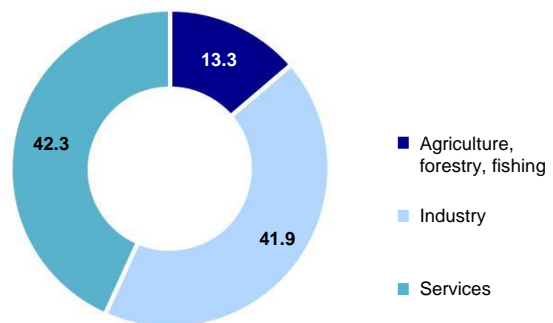
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Employed persons by sector 2014
in %



Source: ILO-KILM

Gross value added by sector 2014
in %



Source: WB-WDI

Living conditions	Unit	Source	2000	2005	2010	2014
Gross national income	US\$ per capita	WB-WDI	560	1,220	2,530	3,630
Consumer price index for food	2000 = 100	FAO	100	140	247	339

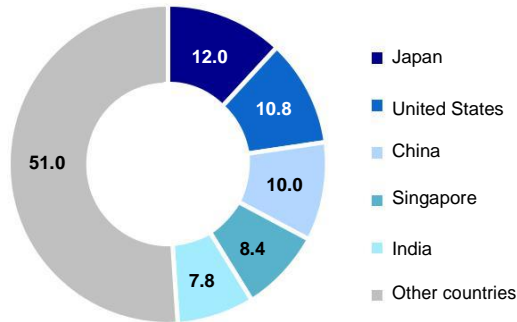
Production	Unit	Source	2000	2005	2010	2015
Production index of manufacturing industry	2010 = 100	IMF-IFS
Production: crude steel	1,000 tonnes	WSA	2,848	3,675	3,664	4,854
Production: passenger cars	1,000 vehicles	OICA	257	333	497	824

Agriculture and forestry	Unit	Source	2000	2005	2010	2013
Agricultural land*	% of land area	FAO	26.0	28.6	30.7	31.5
Forest area*	% of land area	FAO	54.9	54.0	52.1	51.0
Economically active population in agriculture	1,000	FAO	47,430	48,750	49,773	50,004
Index of agricultural production	2004 to 2006 = 100	FAO	78	98	123	137
Industrial roundwood, removals	mn m ³	FAO	49	50	54	63

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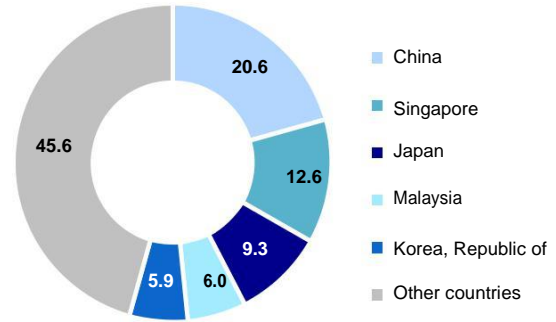
External trade

Destination countries 2015
share of goods exported, in %



Source: UN Comtrade

Origin countries 2015
share of goods imported, in %

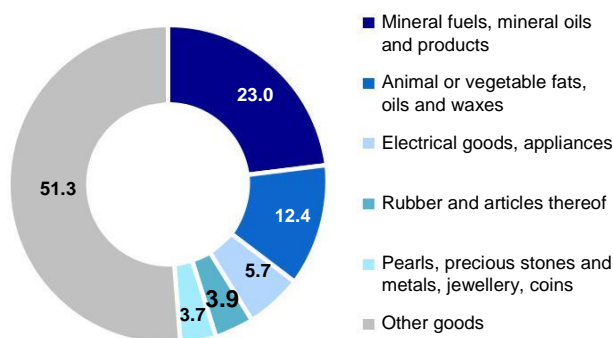


Source: UN Comtrade

	Unit	Source	2000	2005	2010	2015
Trade balance*	bn US\$	UN-Comt.	+28.6	+28.0	+22.1	+7.7
Export of goods	bn US\$	UN-Comt.	62.1	85.7	157.8	150.4
↳ Goods exported to Germany	bn US\$	UN-Comt.	1.4	1.8	3.0	2.7
Share of goods exported to Germany*	% of all goods exported	UN-Comt.	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8
Import of goods	bn US\$	UN-Comt.	33.5	57.7	135.7	142.7
↳ Goods imported from Germany	bn US\$	UN-Comt.	1.2	1.8	3.0	3.5
Share of goods imported from Germany*	% of all goods imported	UN-Comt.	3.7	3.1	2.2	2.4
Import of goods and services	% GDP	WB-WDI	30.5	29.9	22.4	20.8
Export of goods and services	% GDP	WB-WDI	41.0	34.1	24.3	21.1

Selected exports by major commodity groups 2015

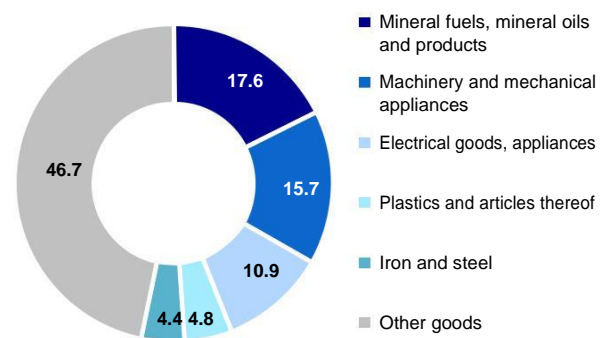
share of goods exported, in %



Source: UN Comtrade

Selected imports by major commodity groups 2015

share of goods imported, in %



Source: UN Comtrade

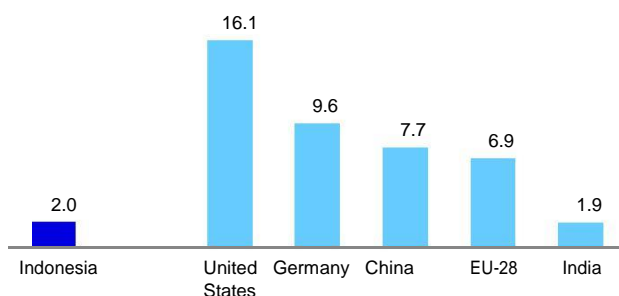
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Transport	Unit	Source	2000	2005	2010	2014
Passenger cars	per 1,000 inhabitants	WB-WDI	14	22	37	.
Pump price for gasoline	US\$ per litre	WB-WDI	0.17	0.57 ¹	0.79	0.93
Road sector energy consumption	kg oil equivalent per capita	WB-WDI	94	99	132	.
Roads: Total network*	km per 1 mn inhabitants	WB-WDI	1,666	1,742	2,025	.
Rail: Total network*	km per 1 mn inhabitants	WB-WDI	.	.	.	18
Rail: Passenger-kilometres*	per inhabitants	WB-WDI	.	113	.	80
Air transport: passengers*	per 1,000 inhabitants	WB-WDI	47	119	246	342

¹2006.

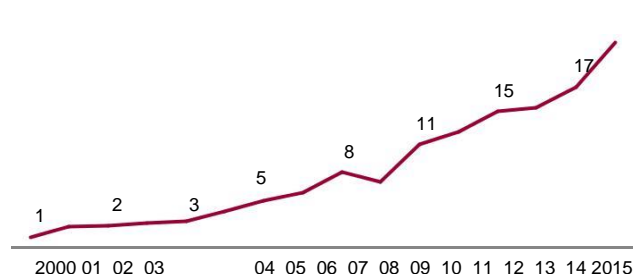
Environment and energy	Unit	Source	2000	2005	2010	2013
CO ₂ -emissions from fuel combustion	tonnes per capita	EDGAR	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8
Gross electricity consumption	kWh per capita	WB-WDI	390	501	637	788
Energy consumption	kg oil equivalent per capita	WB-WDI	736	795	867	850
Fossil fuel energy consumption	% of energy consumption	WB-WDI	62.0	65.0	67.0	66.0
Net energy imports (+) / exports (-)	% of energy consumption	WB-WDI	-52.6	-55.9	-81.4	-115.3

Carbon dioxide emissions 2015
in tonnes per capita



Source: EDGAR

Internet users
per 100 inhabitants



Source: ITU

Science, research, technology	Unit	Source	2000	2005	2010	2015
Research & development (R&D) expenditure	% GDP	UNESCO	0.1	.	0.1 ²	.
Researchers in R&D sector	per 1 mn inhabitants	UNESCO	213	.	90 ²	.
Resident patent applications	per 1 mn inhabitants	WIPO	1	1	2	4
Mobile phone subscriptions	per 100 inhabitants	ITU	2.0	21.0	88.0	132.0
Internet users	per 100 inhabitants	ITU	0.9	3.6	10.9	22.0
Broadband subscribers	per 100 inhabitants	ITU	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1

²2009.

Analysis of Indonesian Economy as G-20 Member

Indonesians acknowledge their government's achievements and pride oneself within the nation's international standing. G20 membership means the govt has the potential of constructing a control on the far side its region. Indonesians understand, however, that the country still needs to overcome several hurdles. And with the given statistical information it can termed out that Indonesian economy has done extremely well to be the part of the fastest growing economies and especially as the service endorsed economy

- 1) There is regular improvement in GDP from 2015 which is a positive sign for any economy and especially for the small economy like Indonesia
- 2) They need to work on your debts
- 3) They have given an intense look on medical facilities on their citizens and the % of GDP invested and improved on health sector plus the improved life expectancy is the best example to serve the cause
- 4) The improvement in Teacher Pupil and improvement of the GDP expenditure in education also shows the importance which Indonesian economy is giving to this sector
- 5) Improvement in employability rate also signifies that Indonesian economy has sufficient opportunities for each one and everyone
- 6) The fall in exports and increase in Imports will of course result in the trap of

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■ Further information



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■ Sources

For more information on the sources used in this profile please consult the following links:

BLS	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
EDGAR	European Commission, Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research
FAO	United Nations, Food and Agricultural Organization
ILO-KILM	International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market
ILOSTAT	International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT Database
IMF-IFS	International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics
IMF-WEO	International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook
ITU	United Nations, International Telecommunication Union
OICA	International Organization of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers
UN-Comt.	United Nations, Comtrade Database
UNCTAD	United Nations, Conference on Trade and Development
UNESCO	United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-IGME	United Nations, Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
UN-POP	United Nations, Population Division
WB-WDI	World Bank, World Development Indicators
WHO	World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WSA	World Steel Association

* Own calculations based on the original data source.

■ Publication series: Statistical profiles for G20 Member States

This publication forms part of a series of statistical profiles published for all G20 Member States. The G20 is an association of 19 major economies and the European Union. The G20 represents around 85 per cent of global gross domestic product, over 75 per cent of global trade, and two-thirds of the world's population. To access other G20 statistical profiles, please consult our [website](#).

■ Database extraction

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