



Indonesia's Economy Through the eyes of Economic Complexity

César A. Hidalgo
Full Professor, Toulouse School of Economics,
Director, Center for Collective Learning,
CIAS Corvinus University of Budapest &
IAST Toulouse School of Economics

centerforcollectivelearning.org



Thomas
Thwaites









The world works not because a few people know a lot, but because many people know a little.

Economic complexity is about understanding how that knowledge comes together.



Economic complexity

machine learning

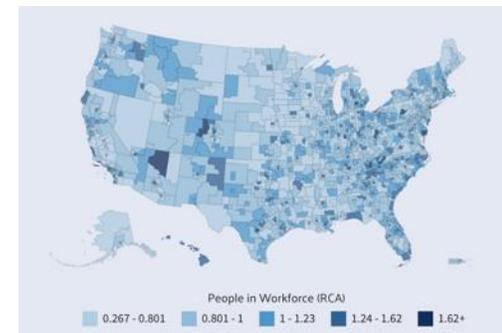
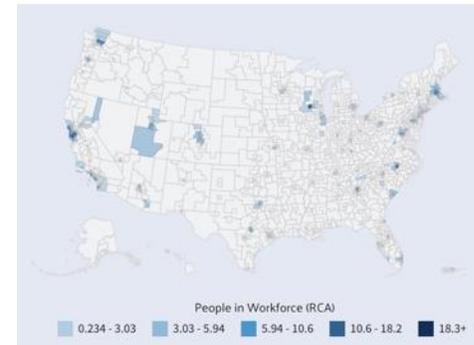
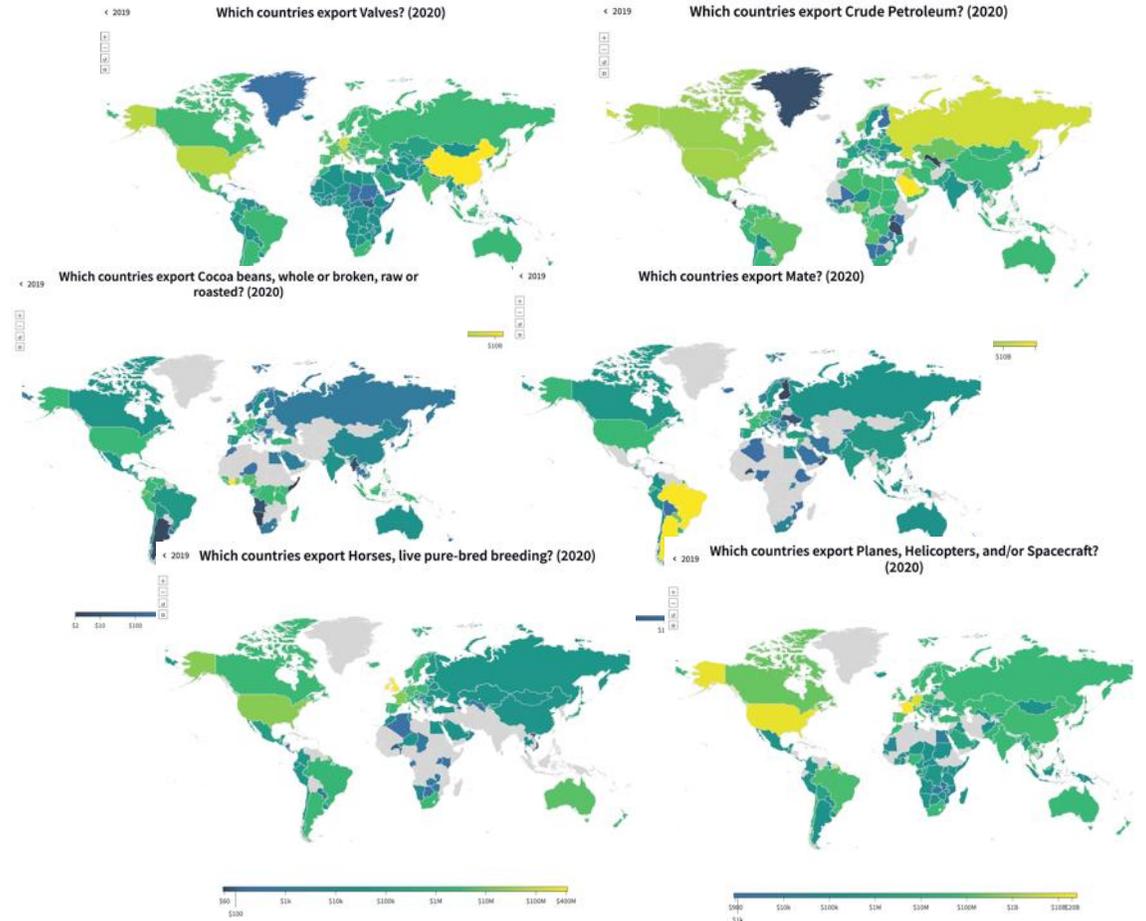
+

economic data

=

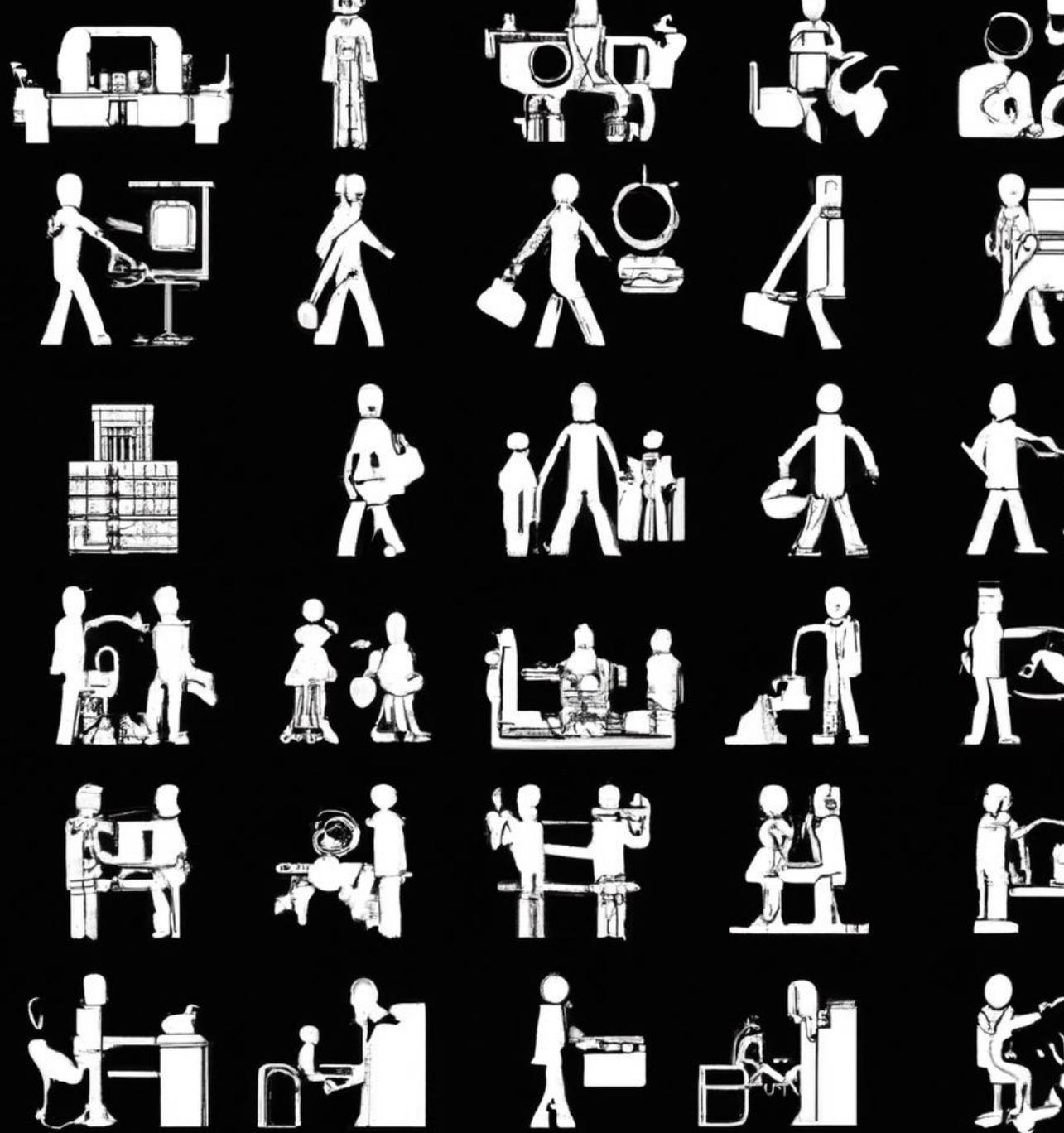
development outcomes

Starting in 2006-2007



Why Machine Learning?

Because factors of production, and in particular **knowledge**, are **non-interchangeable** or **non-fungible**.

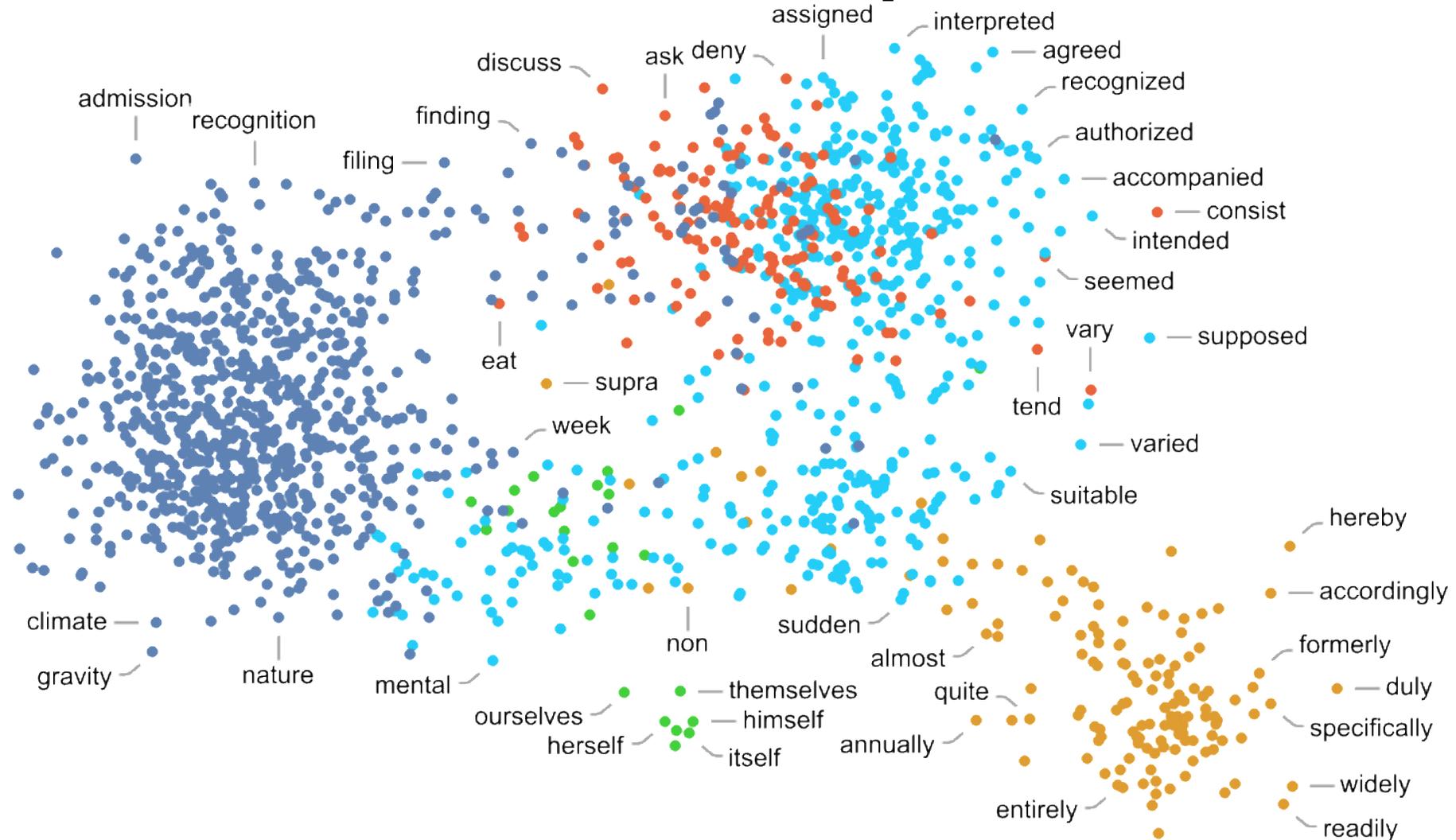


Parts-of-speech representation of words do not honor their non-fungibility

Verb, Nouns, Adjectives, and Adverbs List

| Verbs | Nouns | Adjectives | Adverbs |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| accuse | accusation | accusing | accusingly |
| argue | argument | arguable | arguably |
| characterize | character | characteristic | characteristically |
| condition | condition | conditional | conditionally |
| darken | dark, darkness | dark, darkened | darkly |
| destroy | destruction | destructive | destructively |
| drink | drink, drunkenness | drunk, drunken | drunkenly |

Word Embeddings Provide Semantic Representations That Transcend Parts of Speech Limitations



■ noun ■ verb ■ adjective ■ adverb ■ pronoun

“Parts of Speech” Representation of Products or Activities



Manufacture

Capital Intensive



Agriculture

Capital Intensive



Agriculture

Labor Intensive



Manufacture

Labor Intensive

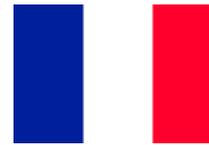
AI or LLMs

Just like we can count the number of words in each sentence or paragraph, and their co-occurrences, to create representations of their semantic meaning, we can count the number of economic activities that are present across cities, regions, and countries to create representations of the knowledge embedded in them.

Economic Complexity



Spark Ignition Engines, Tobacco, Engine Parts, Aircraft Parts, Vaccines, Plywood, Tractors, Coffee, Frozen Bovine Meat, etc...



Spark Ignition Engines, Engine Parts, Aircraft Parts, Aircraft, Wheat, Wine, Perfumes, Vaccines, etc...



Crude Petroleum, Refined Petroleum, Petroleum Gases, Wheat, Aircraft Parts, etc.

But...
**Who cares about
Economic Complexity?**

Economic Complexity is the First Mission of Malaysia's New Industrial Master Plan

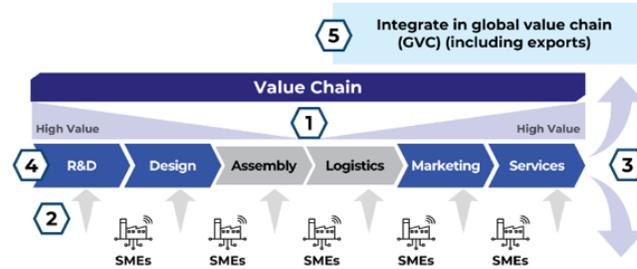


Home > Mission > Mission 1: Advance economic complexity

Mission 1: Advance economic complexity

Mission 1 focuses on encouraging the industry to innovate and produce more sophisticated products to increase economic complexity

- 1 Expand to higher value-added activities
- 2 Develop ecosystem to support high value-added activities
- 3 Establish 'vertical integration' for GVC
- 4 Foster RDCI ecosystem
- 5 Increase manufacturing exports

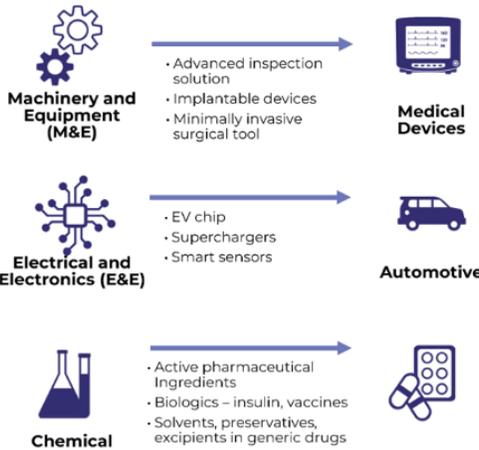


Malaysia's strategic focus is on transitioning to higher value-added activities, moving beyond traditional manufacturing models towards an innovation-driven manufacturing hub.

This transformation involves fostering an ecosystem that encourages the growth of industries engaged in high-value economic activities, integrating value chains across sectors and promoting vertical integration among ASEAN countries.

The Research, Development, Commercialisation, and Innovation (RDCI) cycle plays a pivotal role in enhancing economic complexity and cultivating high-skilled talent, facilitating the introduction of innovative products and services that drive job creation and economic expansion. Central to this approach is the goal of increasing manufacturing exports to bolster Malaysia's economic growth and global competitiveness

Integrate in other value chains

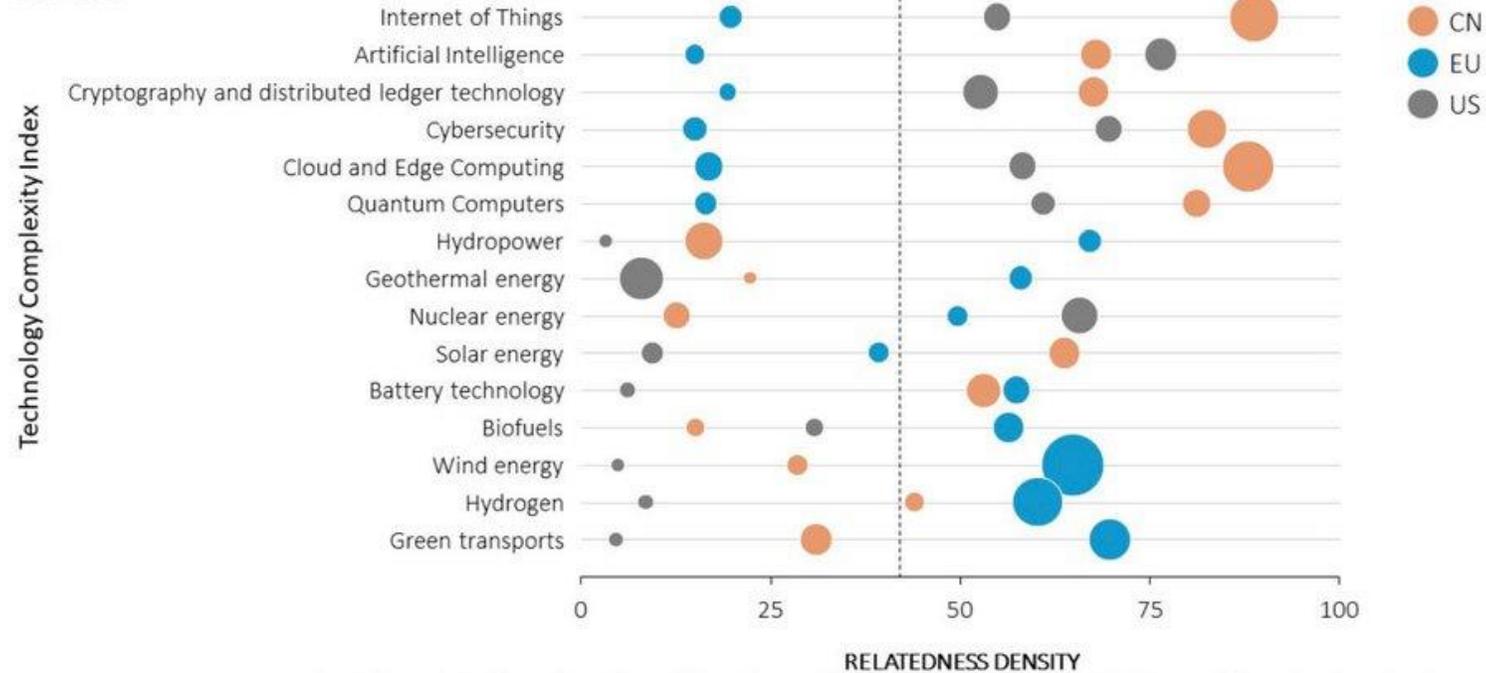


Economic Complexity was used in the recent Draghi Report to the EU

FIGURE 2

The EU's position in complex (digital and green) technologies

2019-2022



Notes: The results are based on an analysis of patent data to understand the complexity and potential for specialisation in different technology areas. On the y-axis, technologies are ranked according to how advanced or complex they are, with scores ranging between 0 (less complex) and 100 (more complex). The x-axis (showing the relatedness density) represents how easily a country can build comparative advantage in a particular technology, depending on how closely related it is to other technologies the country is already strong in. The size of the bubbles shows how much each country has already specialised in a technology, using a measure of "revealed comparative advantage" (RCA), which reflects their competitive strength in that field.

Source: European Commission, DG RTD.

Economic Complexity has motivated the creation of dozens of economic data observatories



OECD



COTEQ

LA COMPLEJIDAD ECONÓMICA EN CHILE



DataMÉXICO



ES ECONOMÍA ESTADÍSTICA



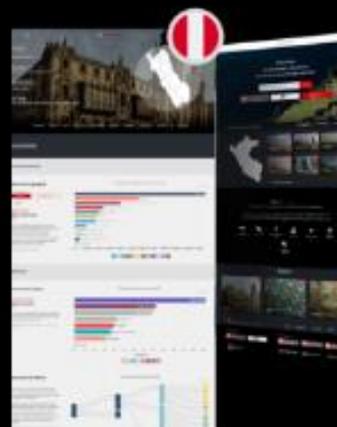
Observatorio Institucional



HEALTHY
Commonwealth, NC



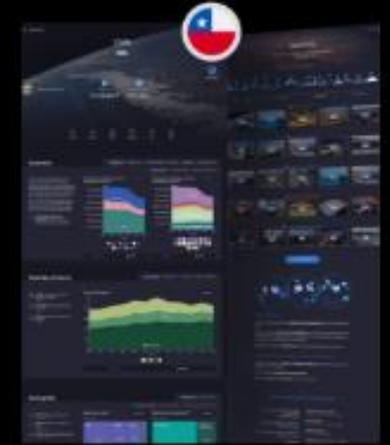
DATA USA:



ITP Producción



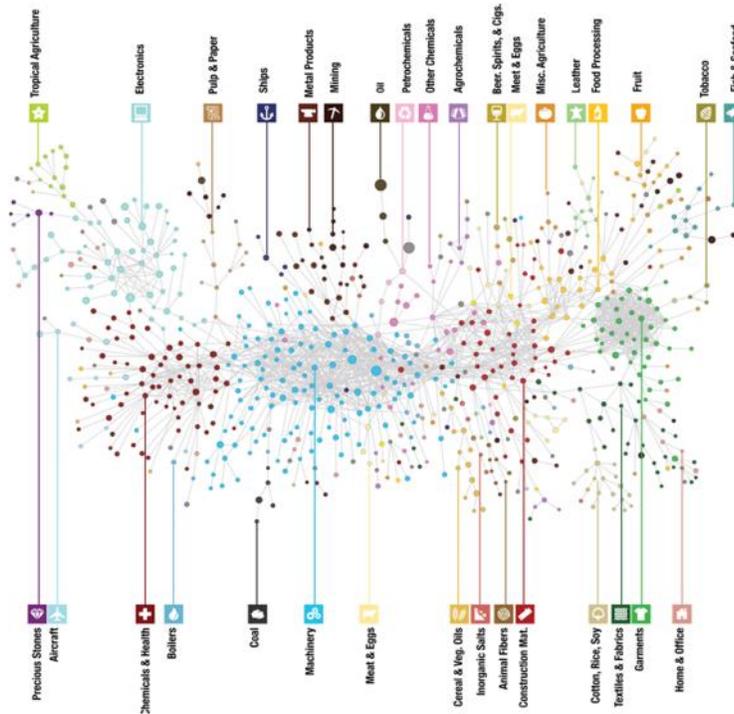
DATA AFRICA



DataChile

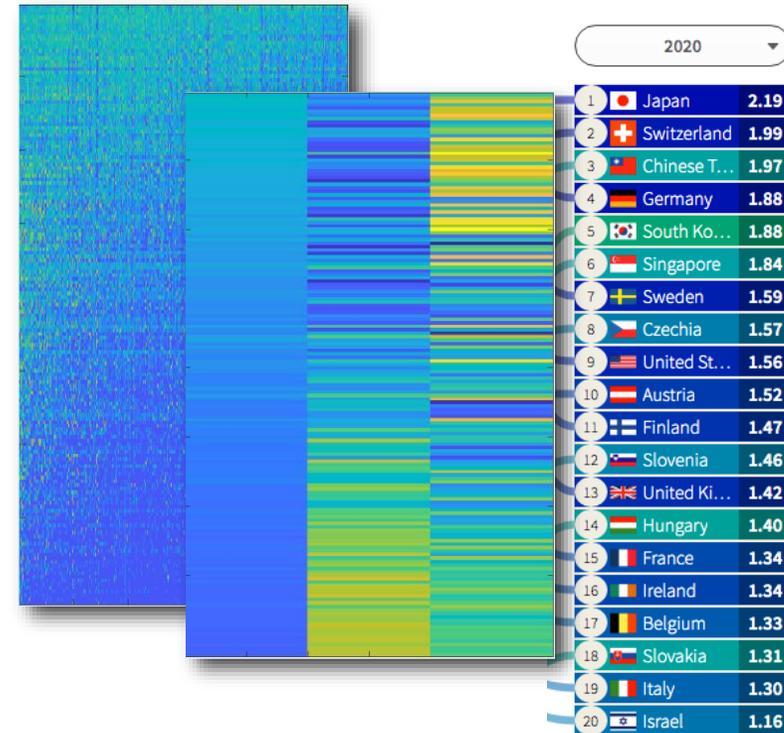
Two Key Concepts

Relatedness



Hidalgo et al. Science (2007)

Complexity Indexes

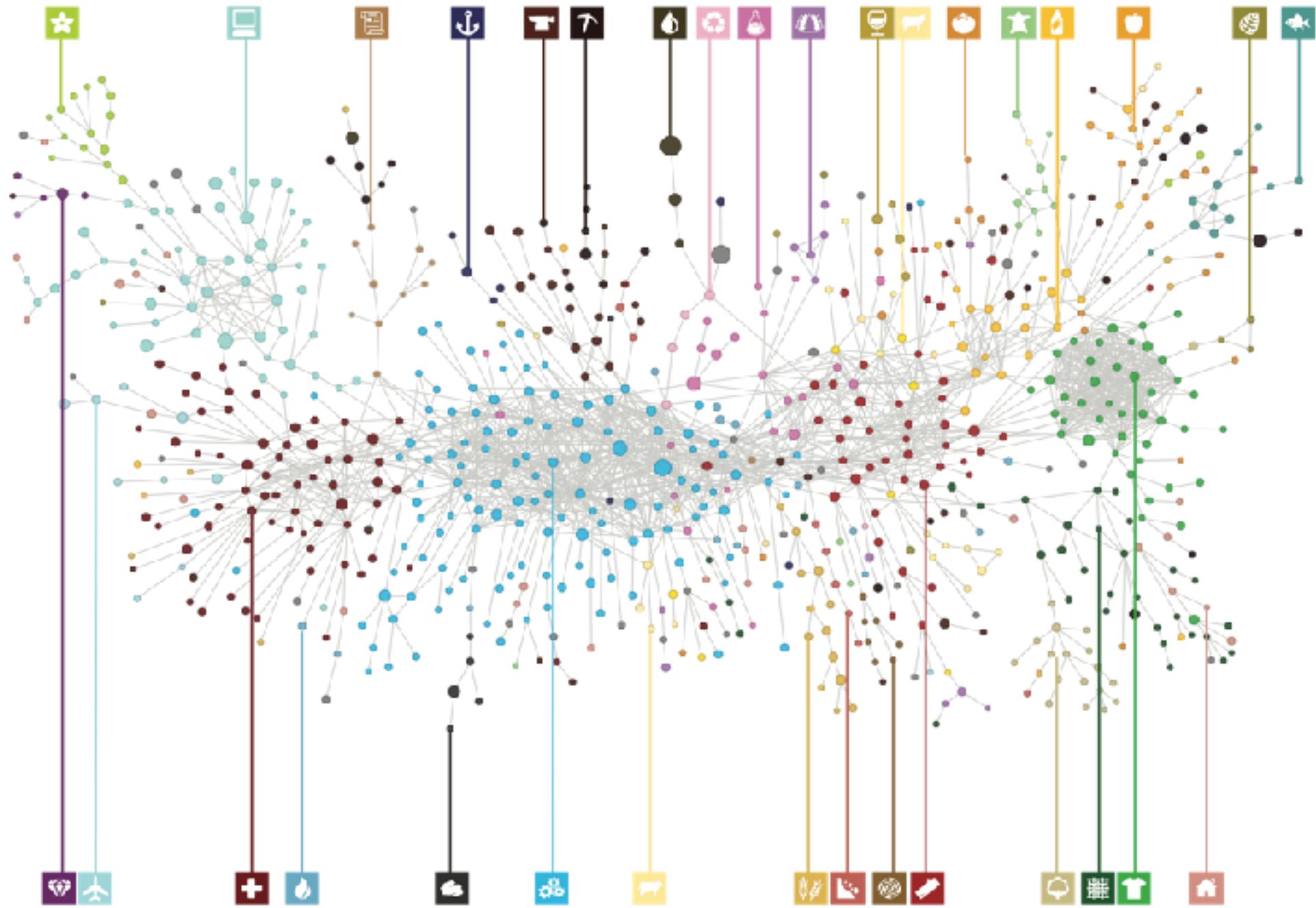


Hidalgo & Hausmann. PNAS (2009)



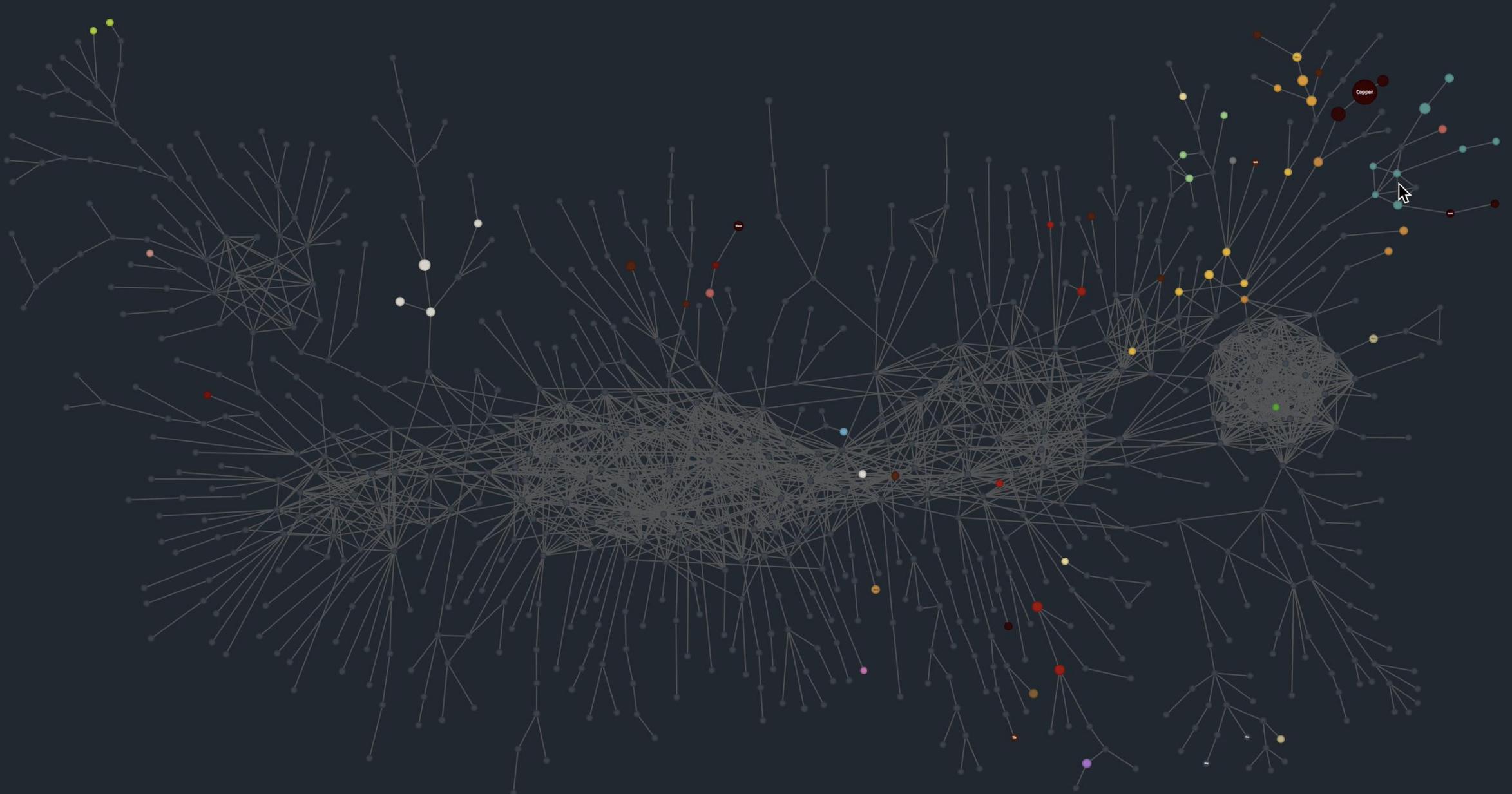


**Corradino
D'Ascanio**



What are the export opportunities of Chile? (1979)

TOTAL: \$3.67B

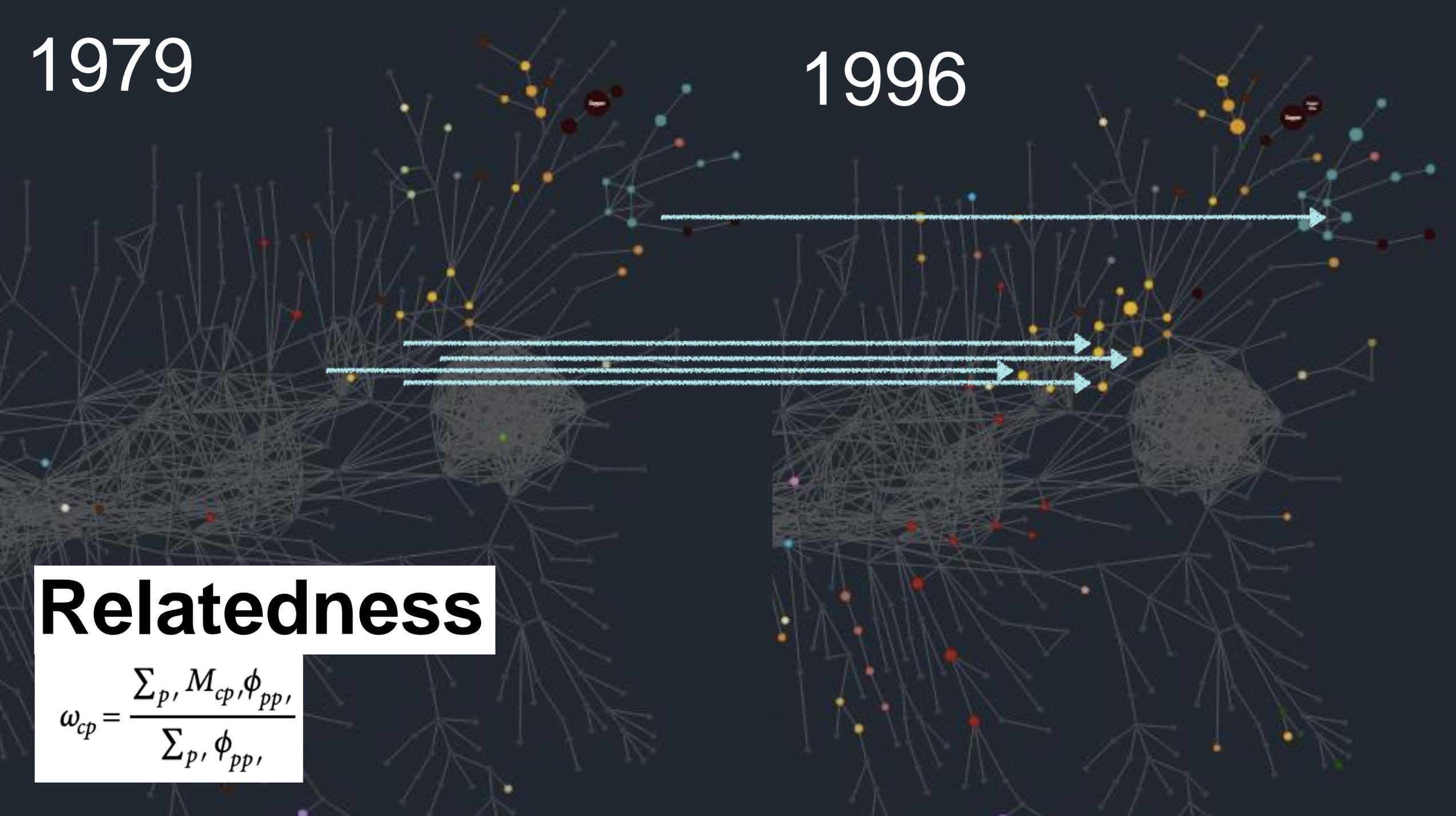


1979

1996

Relatedness

$$\omega_{cp} = \frac{\sum_{p'} M_{cp'} \phi_{pp'}}{\sum_{p'} \phi_{pp'}}$$



THE PRINCIPLE OF RELATEDNESS

Products

Industries

Products

Research Areas

Patents

(Hidalgo et al 2007)

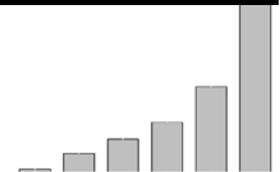
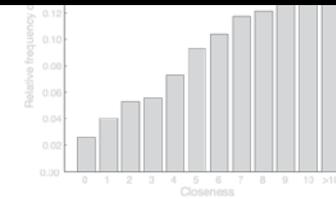
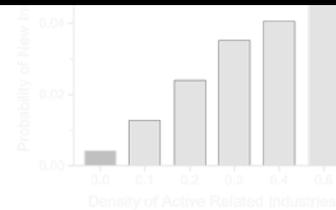
(Guevara et al. (2016))

(Kogler et al. (2013), Boschma et al. (2015), Alstott et al. (2016))

The probability that an economy enters (exits) an activity, increases with the number of related activities present in that location.

Research Areas

Patents



An aerial night photograph of a city, likely Jakarta, Indonesia. The central focus is a large, circular fountain with multiple tiers of water jets, illuminated with blue light. The fountain is surrounded by a multi-lane highway with long-exposure light trails from cars, creating a sense of motion. In the background, several high-rise buildings are visible, some with their windows lit up. The sky is dark, and the overall scene is a vibrant urban landscape at night.

Let's Look at Indonesia

Product Space

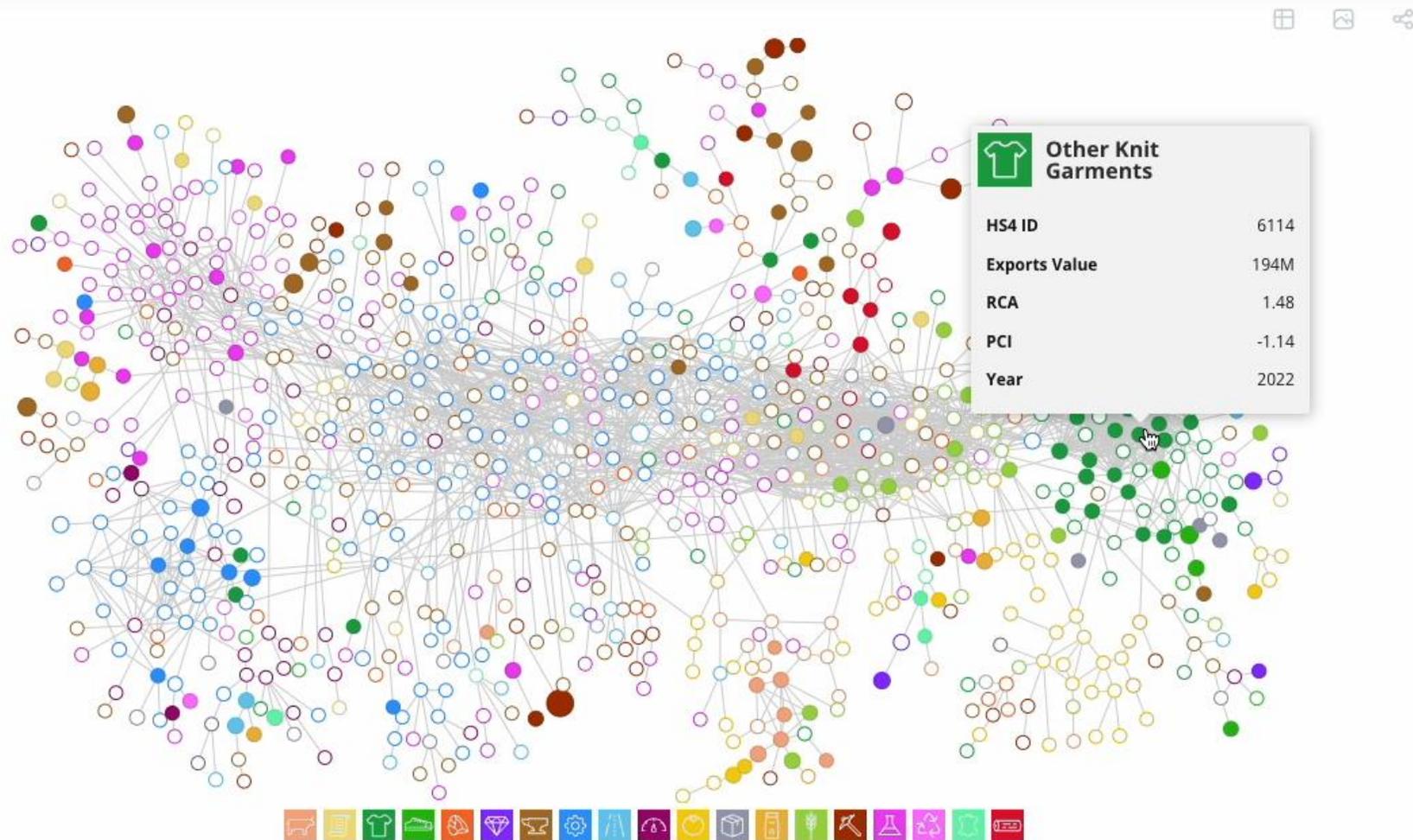
YEAR

2022

SPECIALIZATION

RCA > 1

The product space is a network connecting products that are likely to be co-exported. The product space can be used to predict future exports, since countries are more likely to start



POTENTIAL EXPORTS

Potential Exports

Exports with highest growth potential (Indonesia)

TYPE

Product
 Country

SECTION

ALL PRODUCTS

FLOW

Exports
 Imports

DEPTH

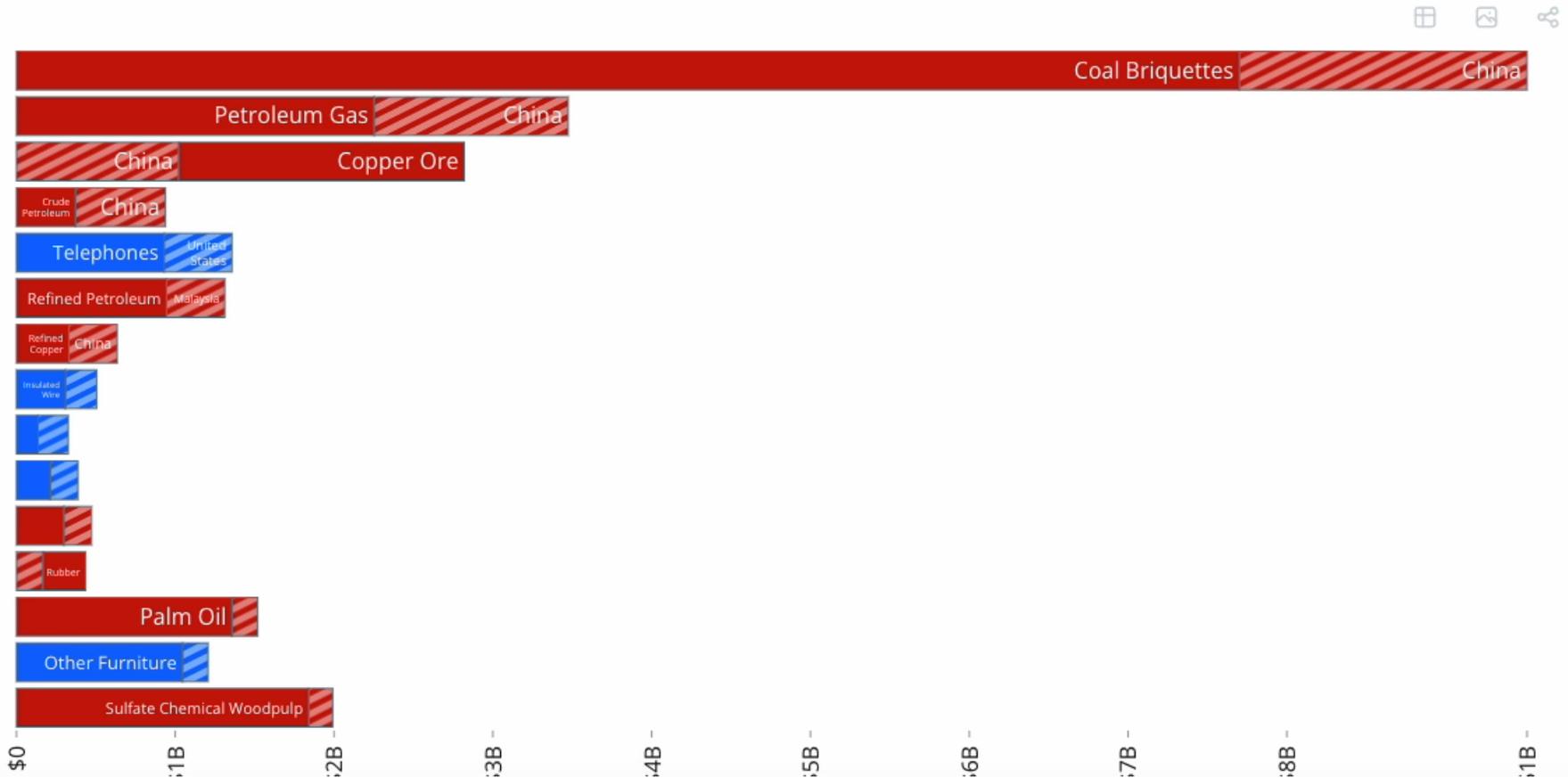
Section
 HS2
 HS4

VIEW

Top 10
 Top 15
 Top 20

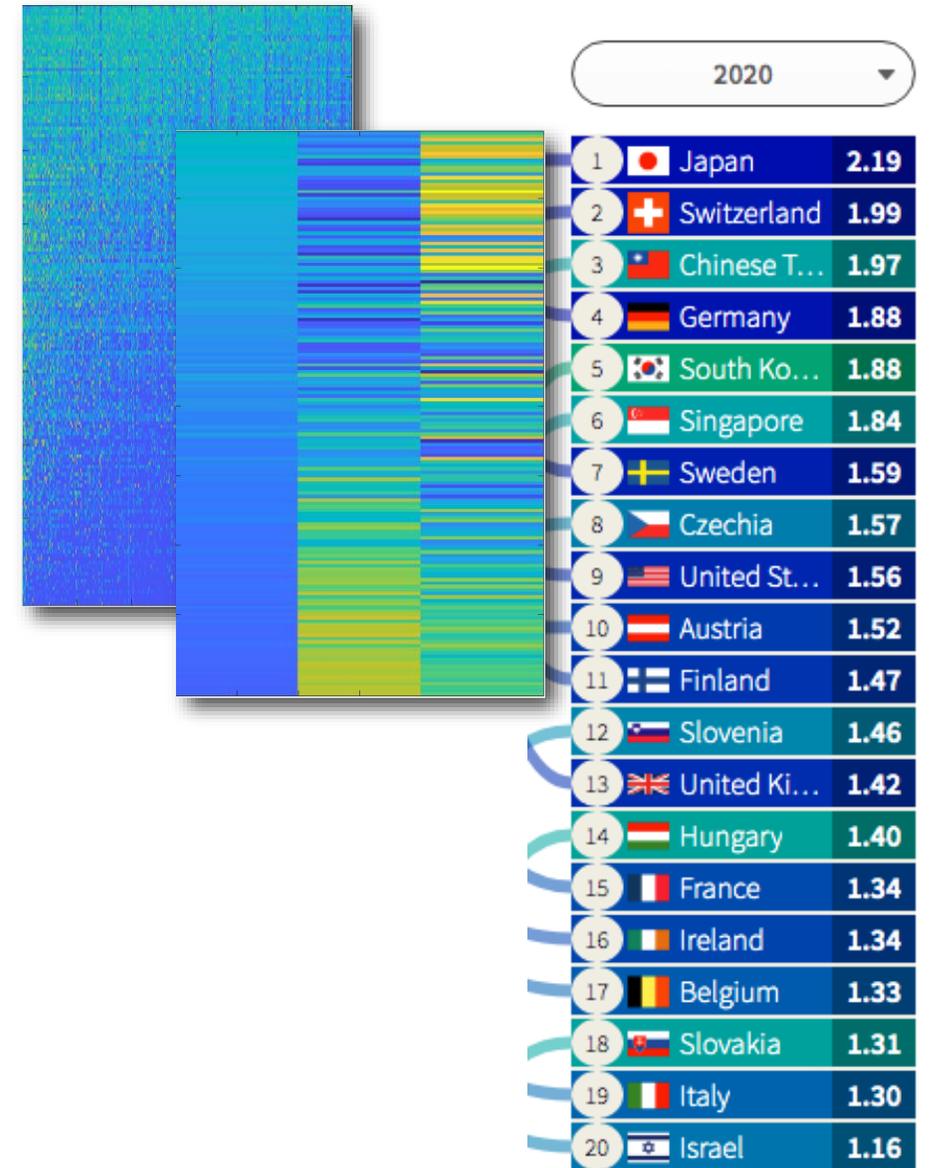
SORT BY

Highest Potential
 Most Saturated



Economic Complexity

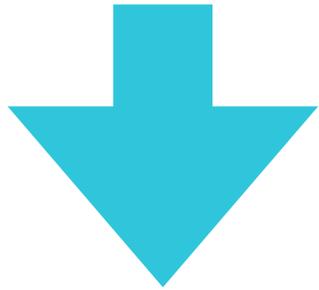
Measures of the value of an activity (e.g. a product, industry, etc.) and of the portfolio of activities present in an economy.



Economic Complexity

The complexity (K_c) of an economy is the complexity (K_p) of its activities.

The complexity (K_p) of an activity is the complexity (K_c) of the economies where that activity is produced.



Complexity can be estimated as a solution to the following eigenproblem.

$$K_c = f(M_{cp}, K_p),$$

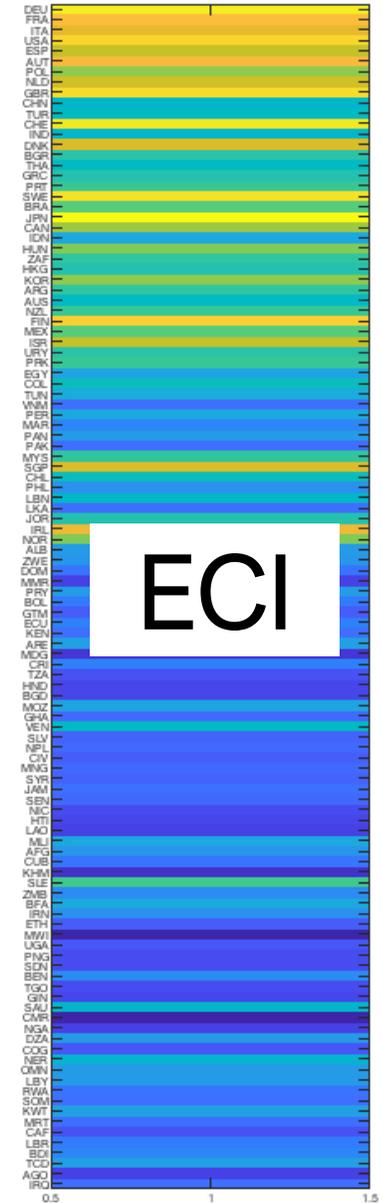
$$K_p = g(M_{cp}, K_c),$$



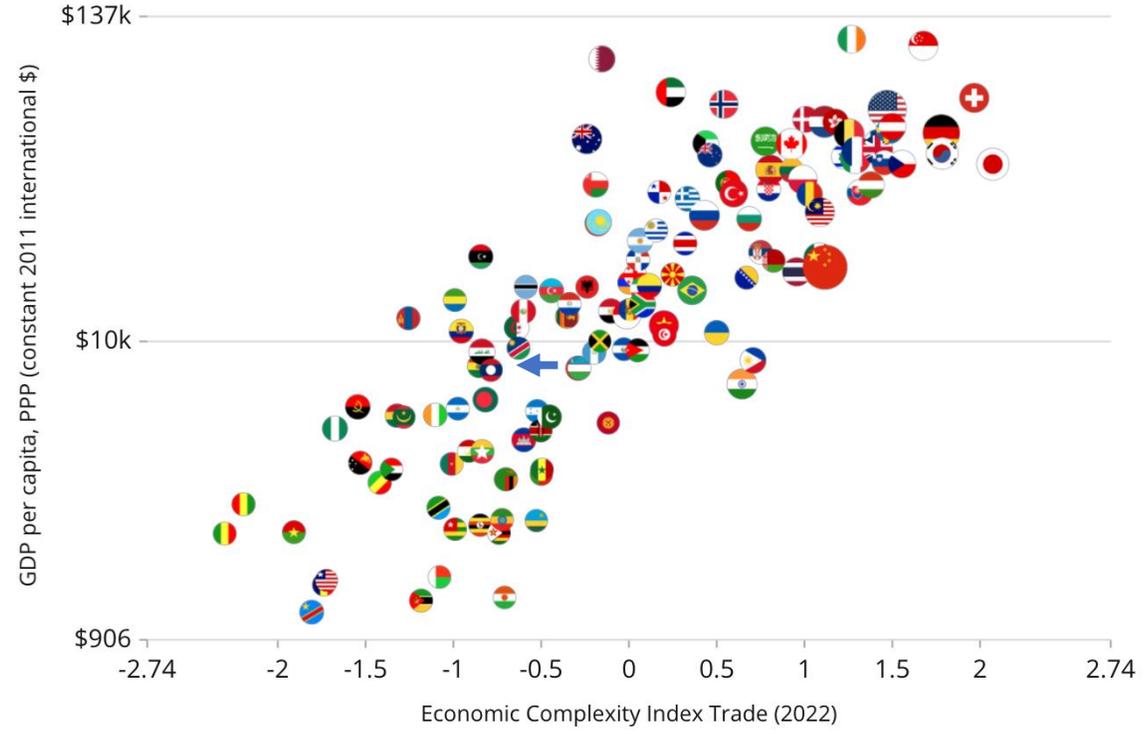
$$K_c = f(M_{cp}, g(M_{cp}, K_c)),$$



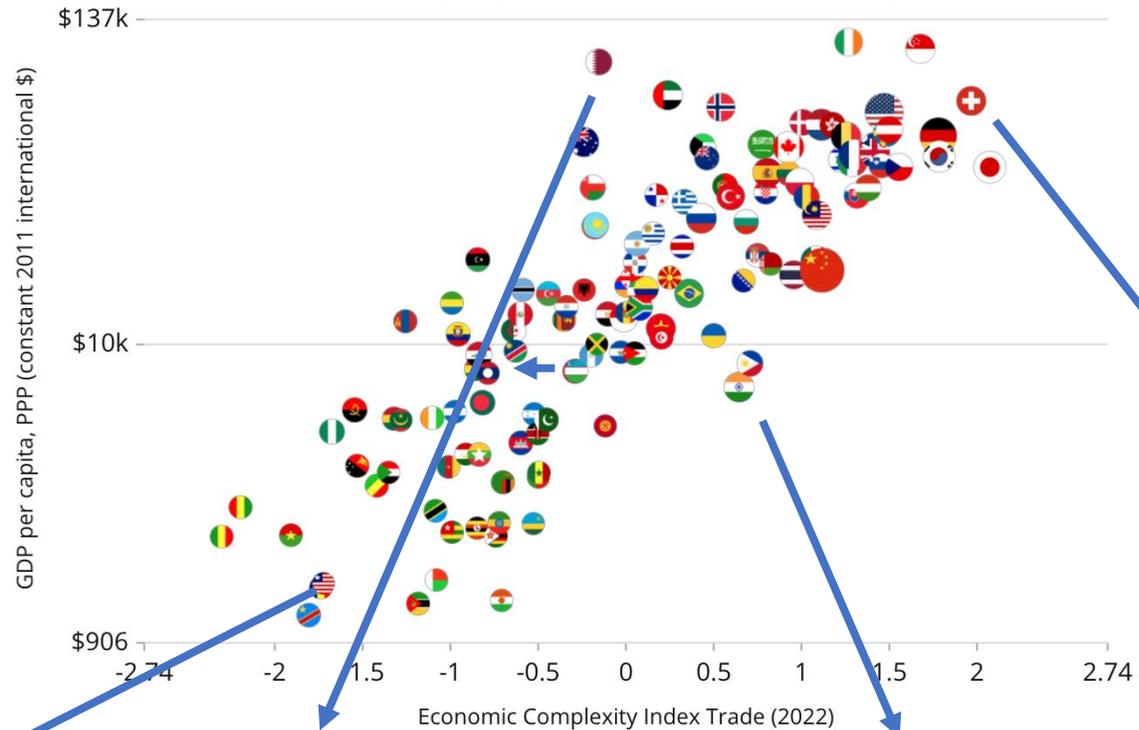
$$\tilde{M}_{cc'} K_{c'} = \lambda K_c$$



Economic Complexity Index Trade (ECI Trade) vs GDP per capita



Economic Complexity Index Trade (ECI Trade) vs GDP per capita

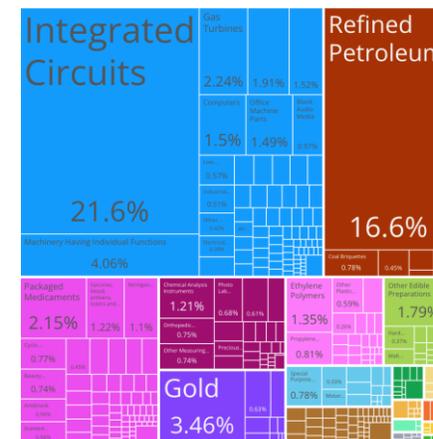
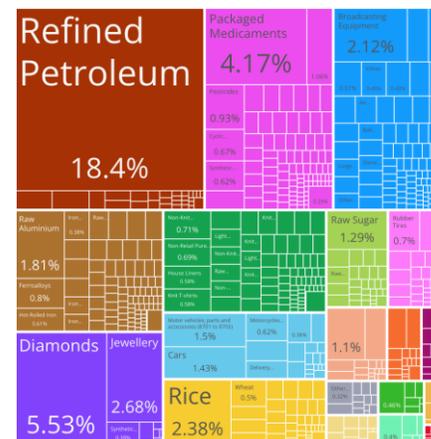
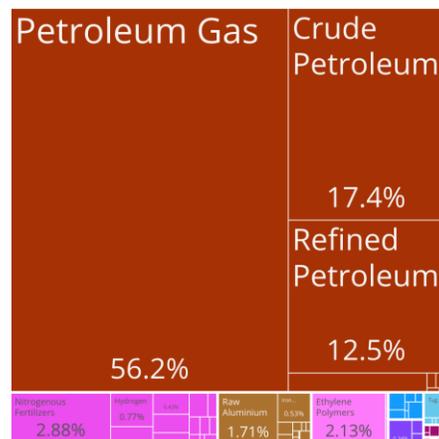
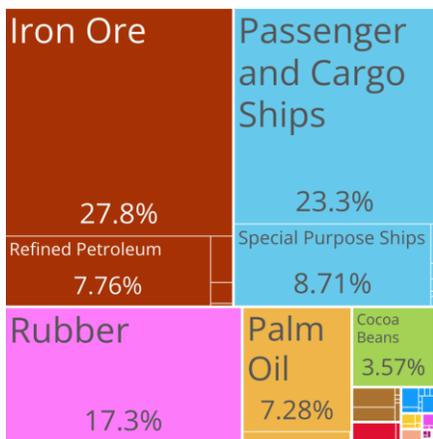


Liberia
(Poor & not complex)

Qatar
(Rich & Not too Complex)

India
(Poor & quite complex)

Singapore
(Rich & Complex)



Economic Complexity Explains...

Economic Growth

Hidalgo and Hausmann, 2009; Chávez et al., 2017; Domini, 2019; Hausmann et al., 2014; Koch, 2021; Lo Turco and Maggioni, 2020; Ourens, 2012; Stojkoski et al., 2016

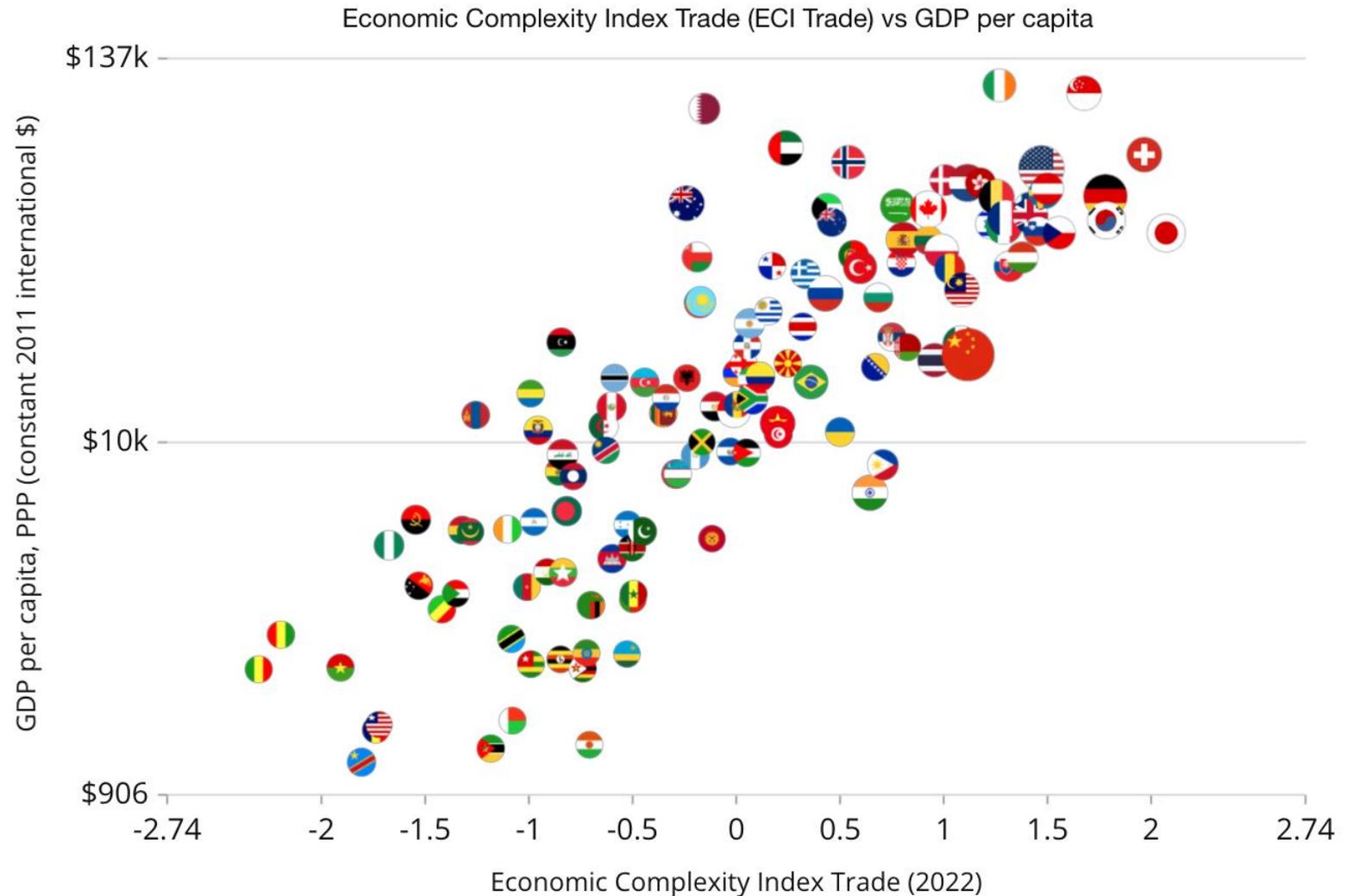
Inequality

Hartmann et al., 2017, Barza et al., 2020; Ben Saâd and Assoumou-Ella, 2019; Chu and Hoang, 2020; Fawaz and Rahnama-Moghadamm, 2019

Emissions

Can and Gozgor, 2017; Dordmond et al., 2020; Fraccascia et al., 2018; Hamwey et al., 2013; Lapatinas et al., 2019; Mealy and Teytelboym, 2020; Neagu, 2019; Romero and Gramkow, 2021

Among other outcomes



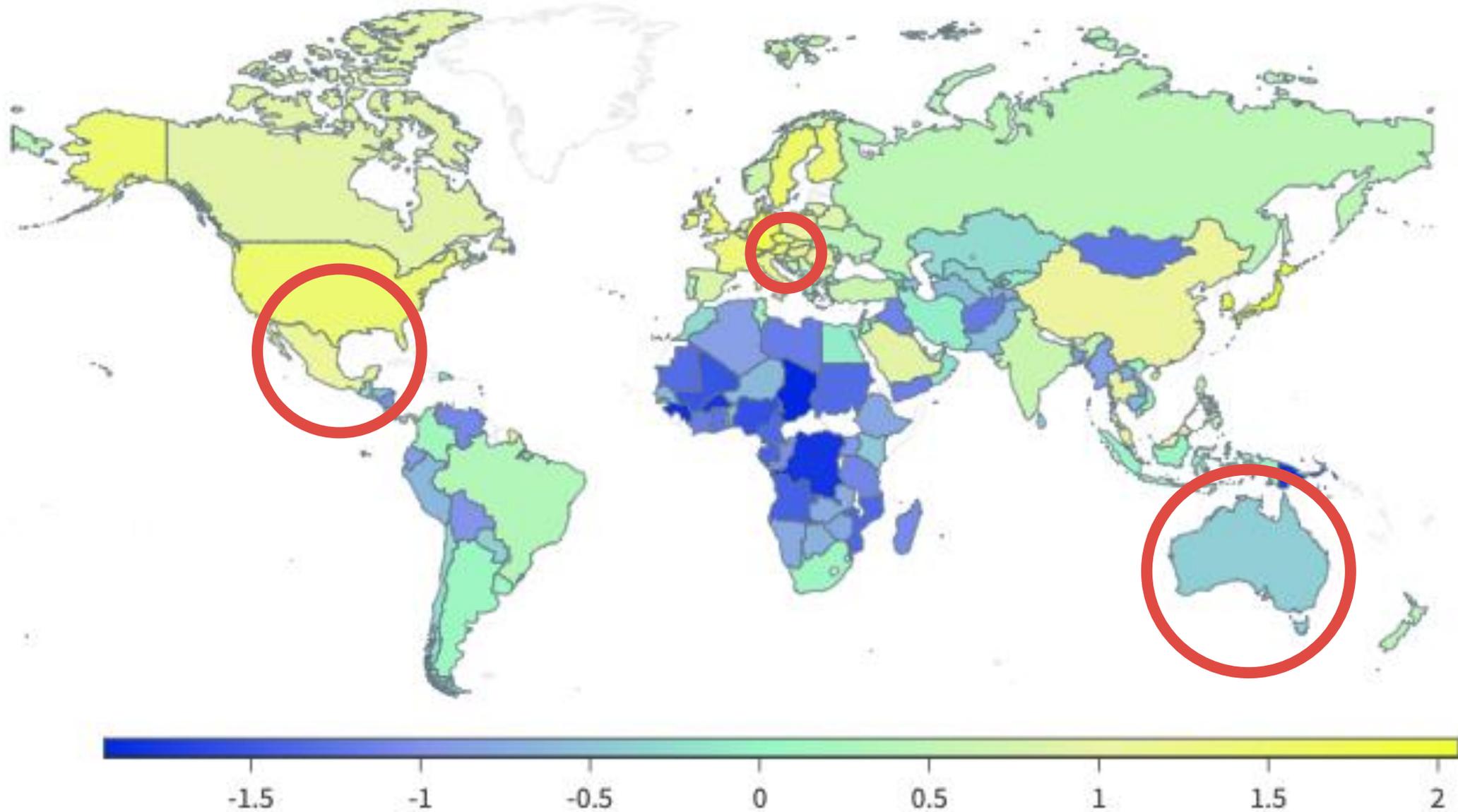
Patterns of specialization and economic complexity through the lens of universal exhibitions, 1855-1900

Giacomo Domini [✉](#)



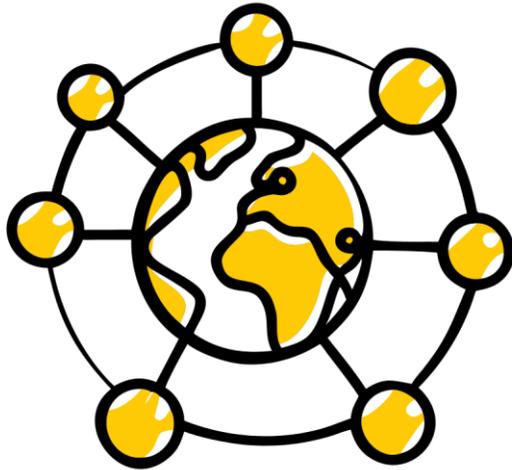
| | (3) | (4) |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | Next-century growth | Next-century growth |
| ECI | 0.509*** (0.154) | 0.400*** (0.128) |
| GDP per capita | -0.597*** (0.161) | -0.542** (0.219) |
| Constant | -0.128 (0.121) | -0.092** (0.043) |
| Country fixed effects | No | Yes |
| N of observations | 96 | 96 |
| N of countries | 33 | 33 |
| N of time periods | 5 | 5 |
| Adjusted R ² | 0.221 | 0.770 |

Limitations of ECI trade



Stojkoski, Viktor, Philipp Koch, and César A. Hidalgo. "Multidimensional economic complexity and inclusive green growth." *Communications Earth & Environment* 4.1 (2023): 130.

Solution: Combine Different Data Sources



International Trade



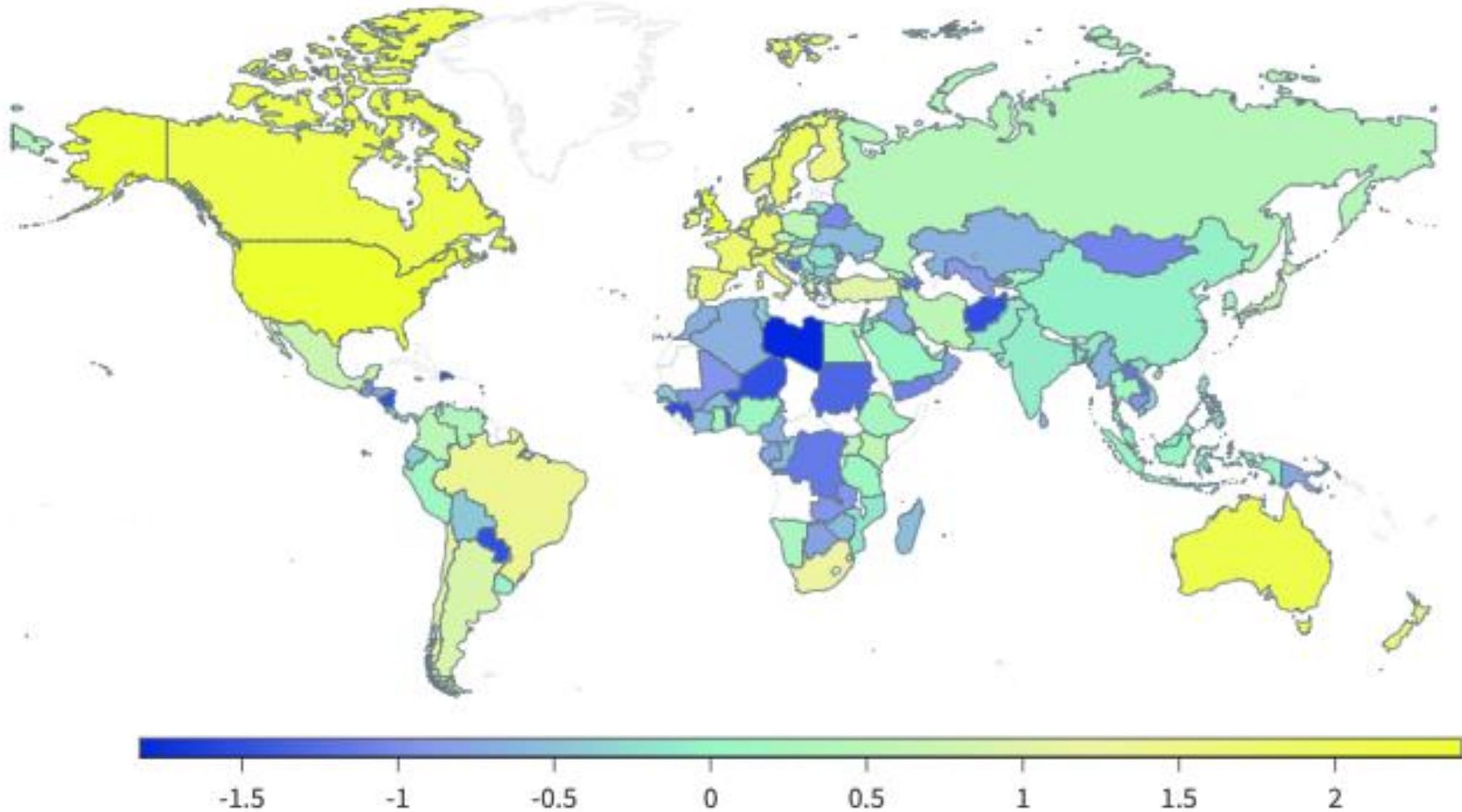
Patents



Research Papers

Stojkoski, Viktor, Philipp Koch, and César A. Hidalgo. "Multidimensional economic complexity and inclusive green growth." *Communications Earth & Environment* 4.1 (2023): 130.

ECI Research



Stojkoski, Viktor, Philipp Koch, and César A. Hidalgo. "Multidimensional economic complexity and inclusive green growth." *Communications Earth & Environment* 4.1 (2023): 130.

An aerial photograph of a city skyline at dusk. The sky is a mix of deep blue and orange from the setting sun. The city is densely packed with buildings, with a prominent skyscraper featuring a curved, dark facade in the center. Light trails from traffic are visible on a road in the lower right. The text "Let's Look at Indonesia" is overlaid in the center in a large, white, sans-serif font.

Let's Look at Indonesia



ECONOMIC COMPLEXITY (TRADE)

-0.012

Rank 67 Of 133



ECONOMIC COMPLEXITY (TECHNOLOGY)

-0.51

Rank 63 Of 96



ECONOMIC COMPLEXITY (RESEARCH)

-0.047

Rank 56 Of 135

ECI Trade

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------|------|
| 1 | | JAPAN | 2.07 |
| 2 | | SWITZERLAND | 1.97 |
| 3 | | CHINESE... | 1.94 |
| 4 | | SOUTH KOREA | 1.78 |
| 5 | | GERMANY | 1.78 |

| | | | |
|----|--|---------------|-------|
| 50 | | GREECE | 0.33 |
| 51 | | COSTA RICA | 0.32 |
| 52 | | NORTH... | 0.25 |
| 53 | | UNITED ARA... | 0.24 |
| 54 | | TUNISIA | 0.20 |
| 55 | | VIETNAM | 0.20 |
| 56 | | PANAMA | 0.17 |
| 57 | | URUGUAY | 0.15 |
| 58 | | COLOMBIA | 0.11 |
| 59 | | SOUTH AFRICA | 0.08 |
| 60 | | IRAN | 0.07 |
| 61 | | ARGENTINA | 0.06 |
| 62 | | DOMINICAN... | 0.05 |
| 63 | | JORDAN | 0.05 |
| 64 | | GEORGIA | 0.04 |
| 65 | | MOLDOVA | 0.00 |
| 66 | | ARMENIA | 0.00 |
| 67 | | INDONESIA | -0.01 |
| 68 | | EL SALVADOR | -0.03 |

ECI Tech

| | | | |
|---|--|---------|------|
| 1 | | SWEDEN | 1.56 |
| 2 | | GERMANY | 1.55 |
| 3 | | AUSTRIA | 1.50 |
| 4 | | FINLAND | 1.38 |
| 5 | | ITALY | 1.34 |

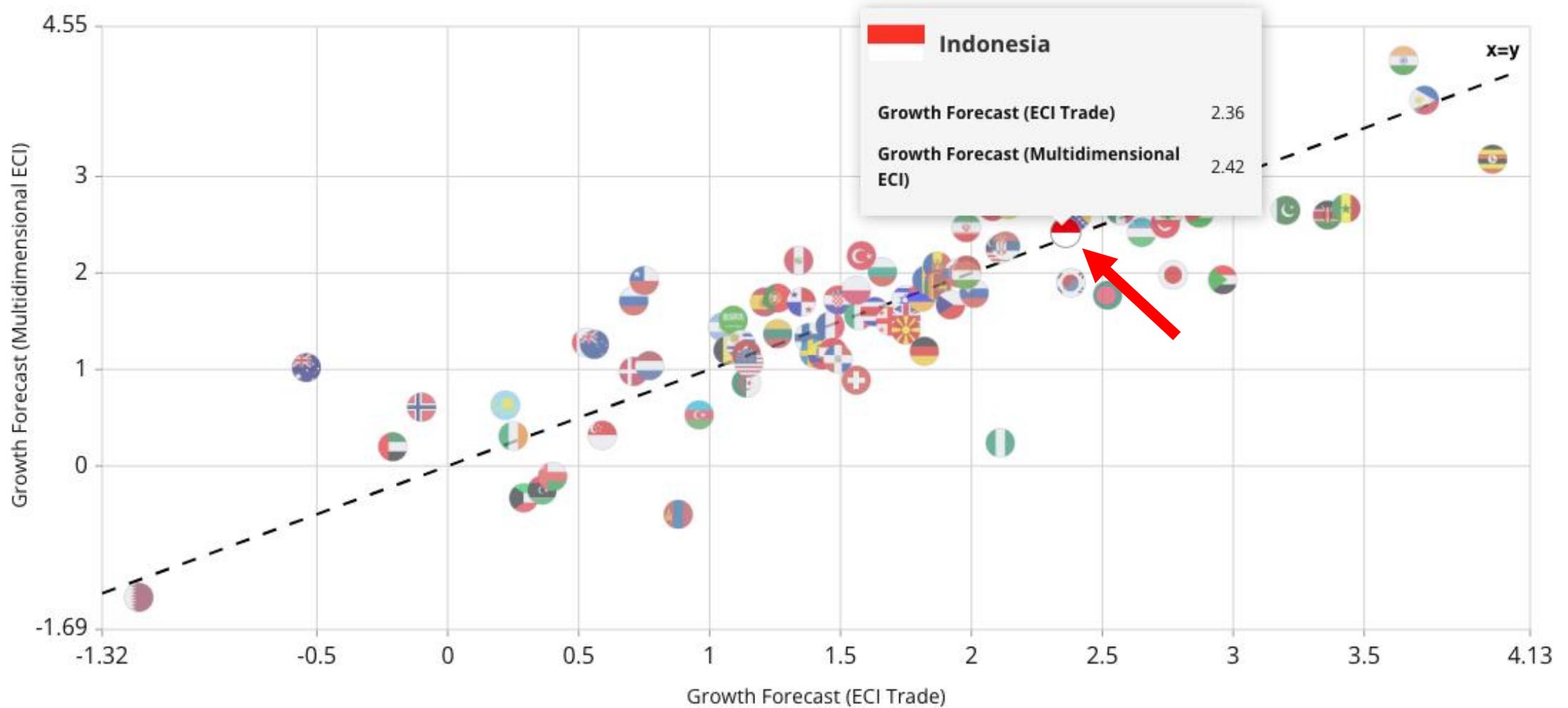
| | | | |
|----|--|---------------|-------|
| 50 | | UNITED ARA... | -0.03 |
| 51 | | BOSNIA AN... | -0.07 |
| 52 | | ARGENTINA | -0.10 |
| 53 | | KAZAKHSTAN | -0.20 |
| 54 | | SERBIA | -0.23 |
| 55 | | MOROCCO | -0.24 |
| 56 | | MEXICO | -0.25 |
| 57 | | LITHUANIA | -0.31 |
| 58 | | MOLDOVA | -0.34 |
| 59 | | PHILIPPINES | -0.36 |
| 60 | | URUGUAY | -0.44 |
| 61 | | INDONESIA | -0.51 |
| 62 | | EGYPT | -0.60 |
| 63 | | BELARUS | -0.62 |
| 64 | | SRI LANKA | -0.62 |
| 65 | | COSTA RICA | -0.72 |
| 66 | | ARMENIA | -0.73 |
| 67 | | ALGERIA | -0.85 |
| 68 | | UZBEKISTAN | -0.86 |

ECI Research

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------|------|
| 1 | | UNITED... | 2.49 |
| 2 | | UNITED... | 2.41 |
| 3 | | CANADA | 2.26 |
| 4 | | AUSTRALIA | 2.18 |
| 5 | | NETHERLANDS | 2.14 |

| | | | |
|----|--|---------------|-------|
| 50 | | PERU | -0.01 |
| 51 | | SOUTH... | -0.04 |
| 52 | | INDONESIA | -0.05 |
| 53 | | RUSSIA | -0.05 |
| 54 | | ETHIOPIA | -0.06 |
| 55 | | URUGUAY | -0.07 |
| 56 | | QATAR | -0.10 |
| 57 | | DEMOCRATI... | -0.13 |
| 58 | | SERBIA | -0.14 |
| 59 | | THAILAND | -0.15 |
| 60 | | UNITED ARA... | -0.20 |
| 61 | | PHILIPPINES | -0.20 |
| 62 | | EGYPT | -0.23 |
| 63 | | NAMIBIA | -0.25 |
| 64 | | JORDAN | -0.26 |
| 65 | | CHINESE... | -0.26 |
| 66 | | GUINEA | -0.33 |
| 67 | | ZAMBIA | -0.33 |
| 68 | | ALBANIA | -0.34 |

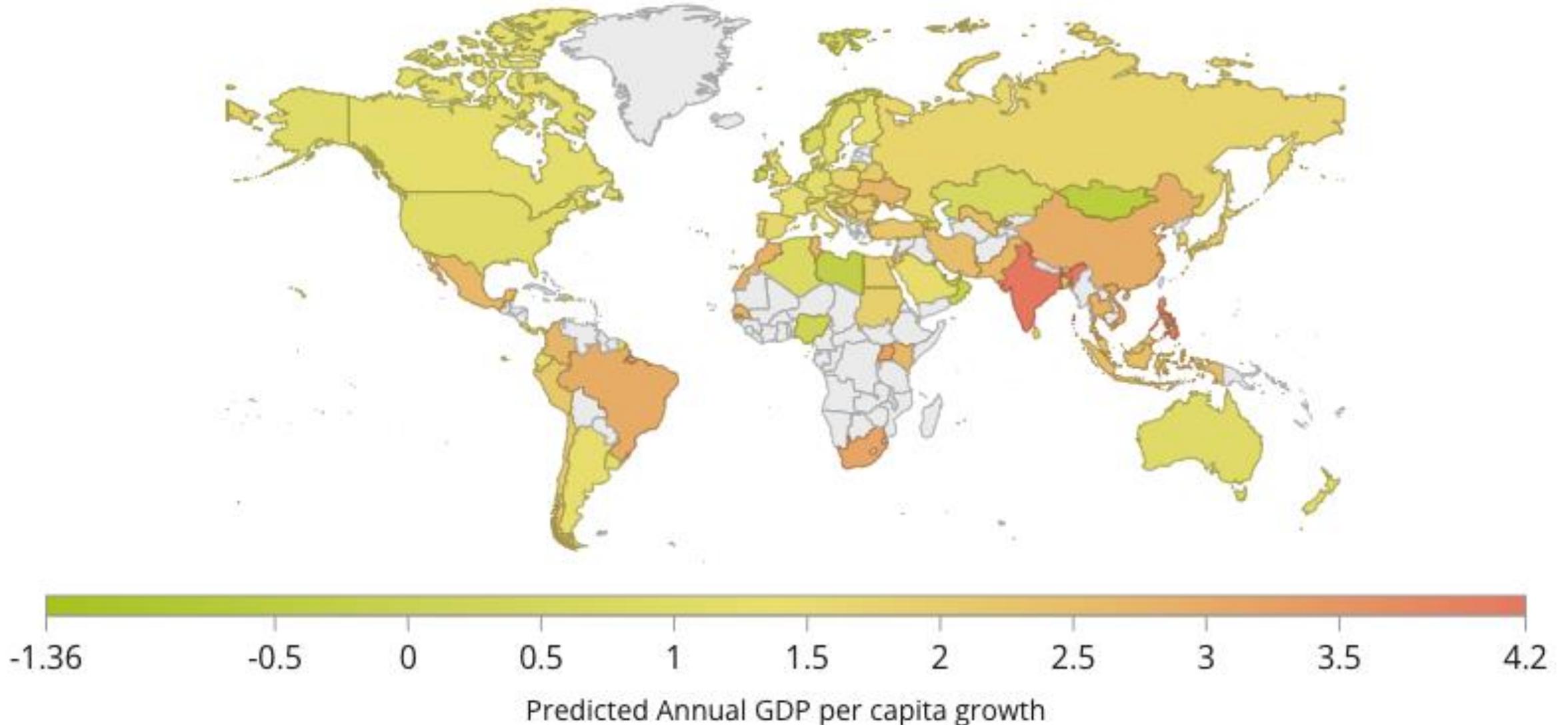
Multidimensional Economic Complexity predicts Indonesia will be one of the potentially fastest growing economies in the world



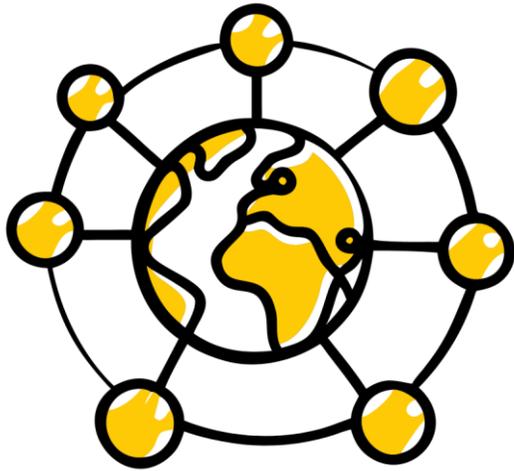
*Growth can be larger since these estimates suffer from regression to the mean.

<http://oec.world>

Indonesia is in a region with high economic growth potential



Moving into digital trade



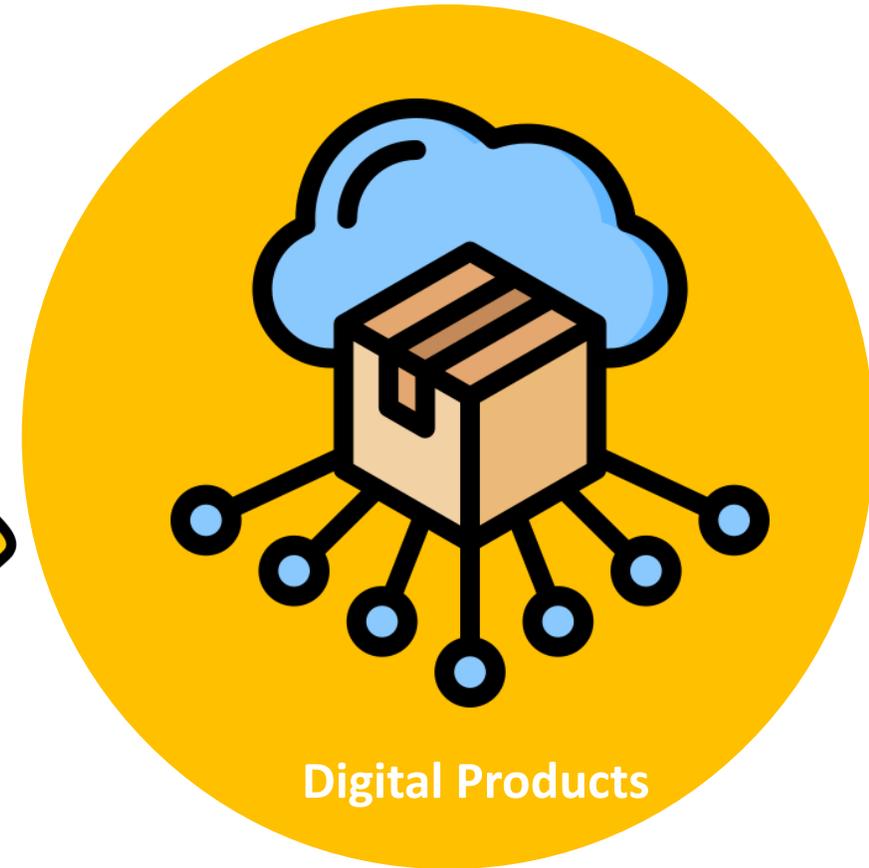
International Trade



Patents



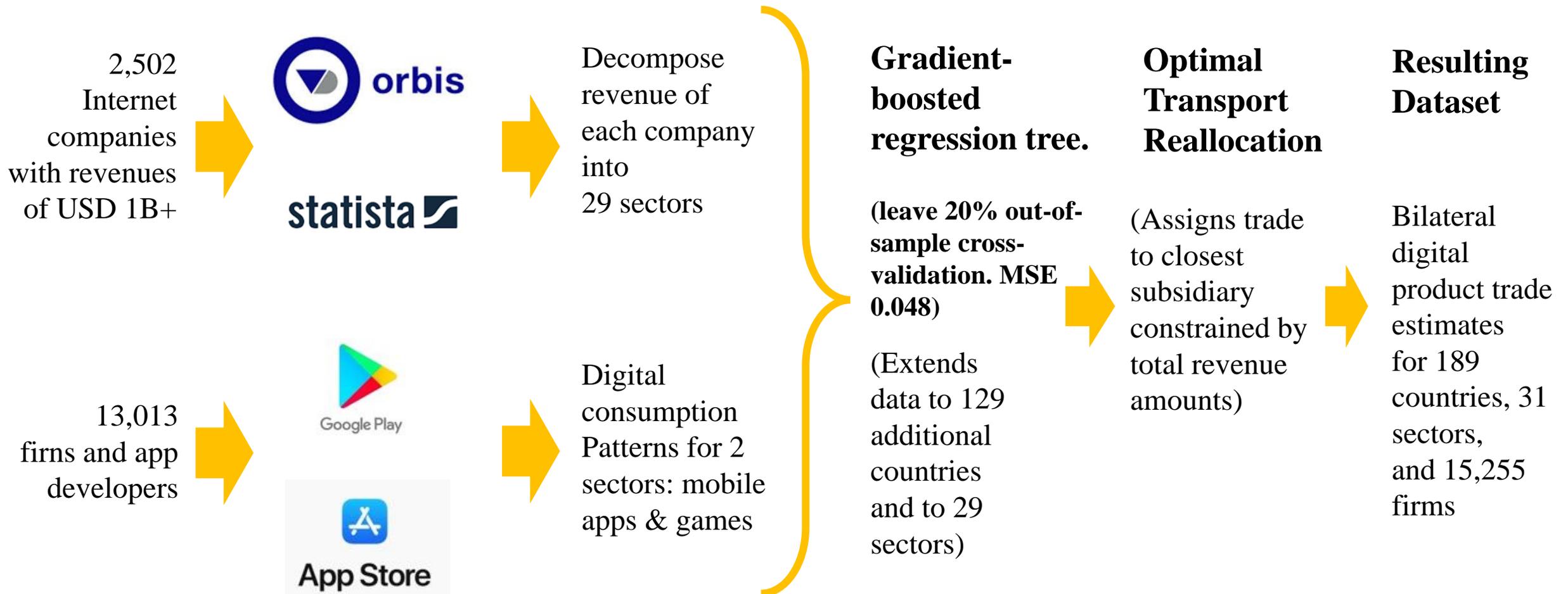
Research Papers



Digital Products

Stojkoski, Viktor, Philipp Koch, and César A. Hidalgo. "Multidimensional economic complexity and inclusive green growth." *Communications Earth & Environment* 4.1 (2023): 130.

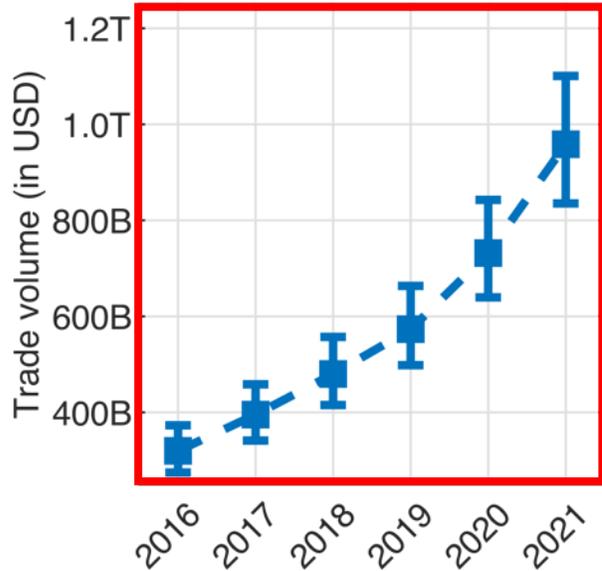
Creating a dataset on digital products



Digital Trade is Growing Fast

a

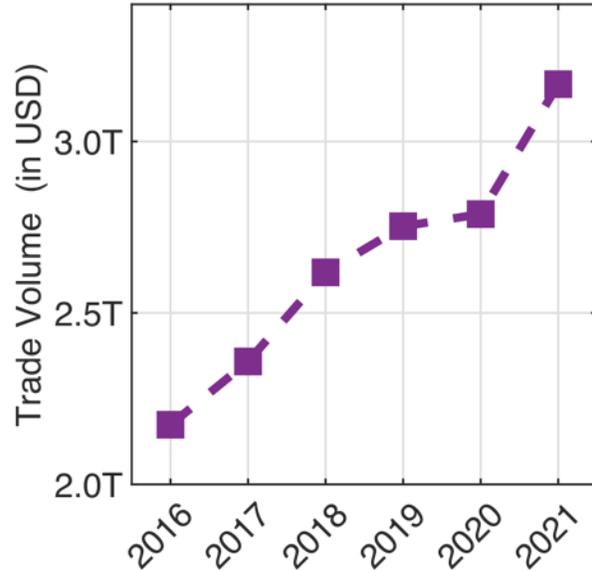
Digital products



25% CAGR

b

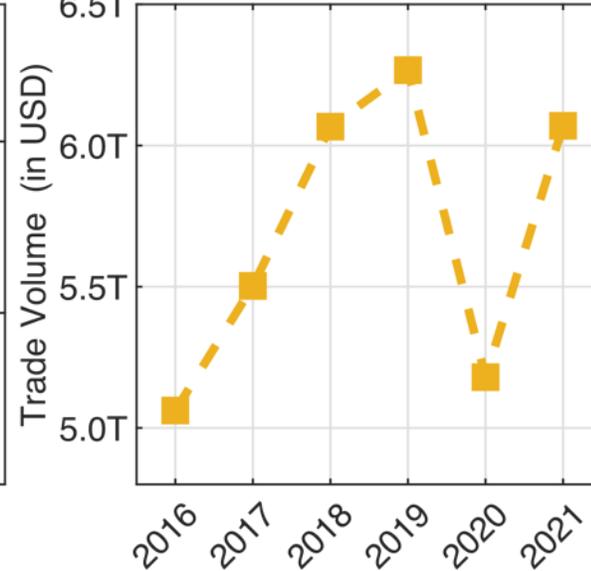
Digitally delivered services



8% CAGR

c

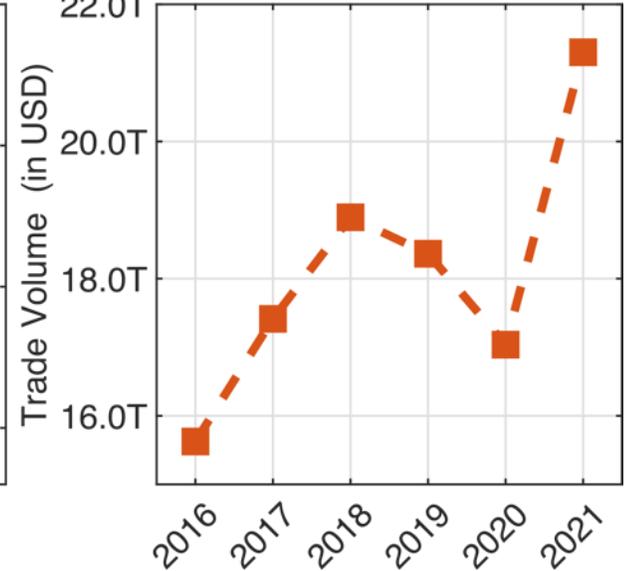
Services



4% CAGR

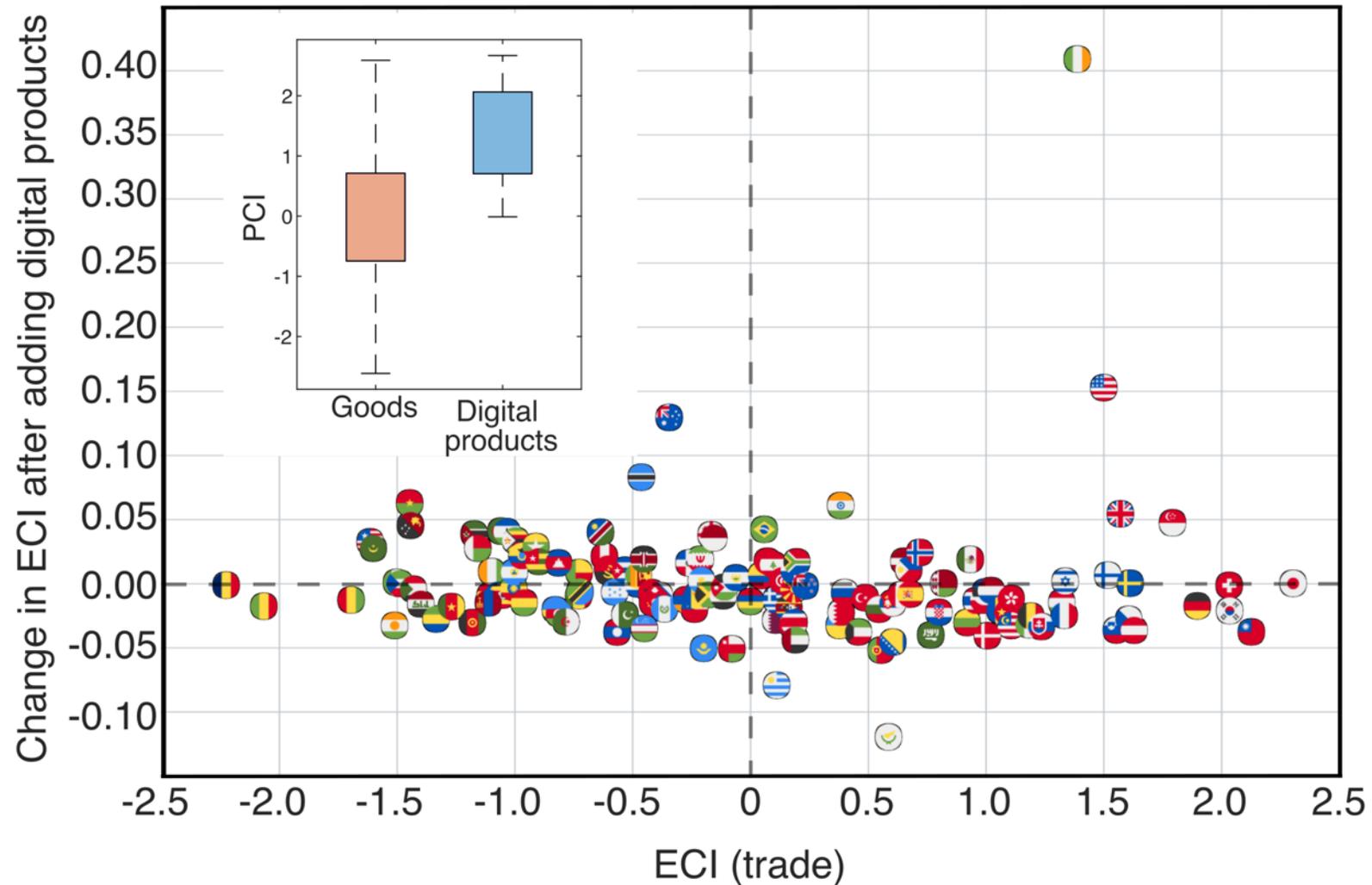
d

Physical goods

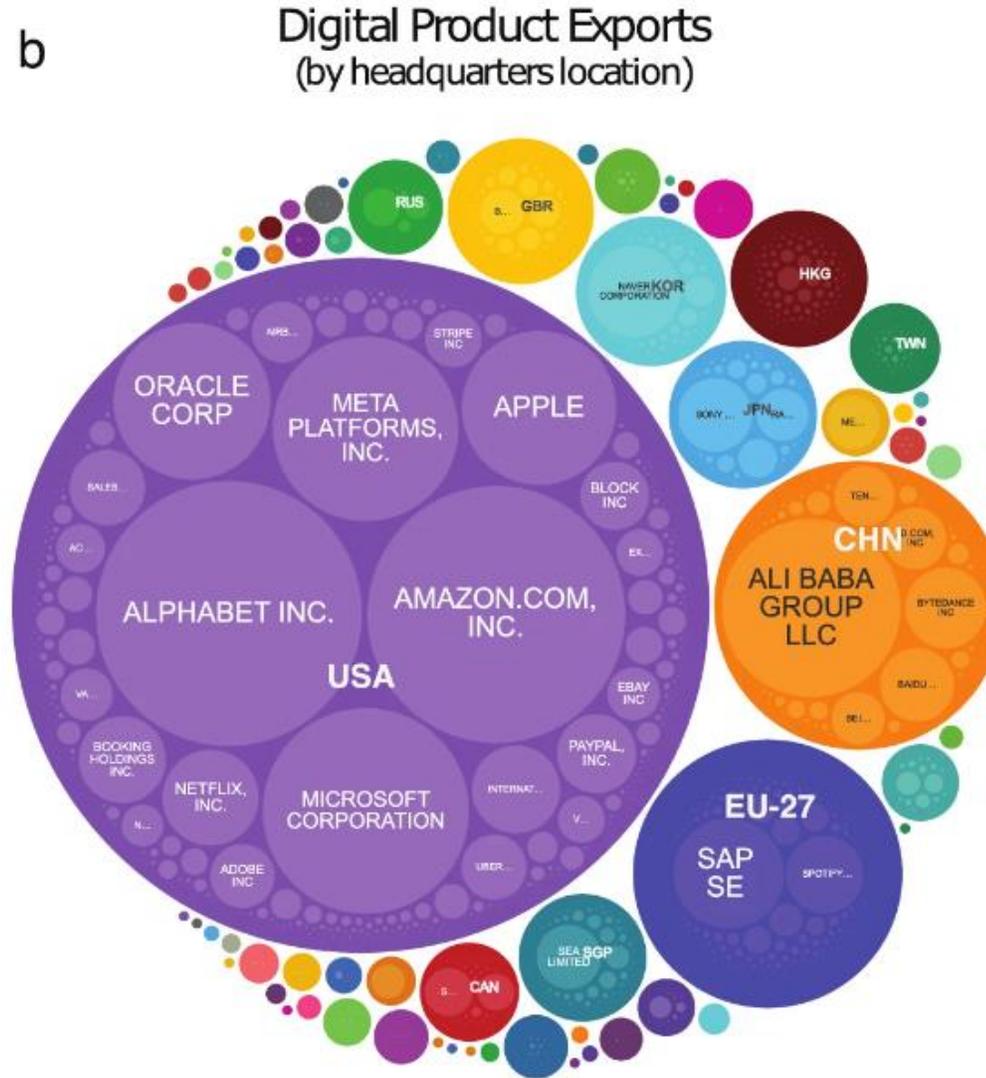


6% CAGR

Digital Trade is High Complexity



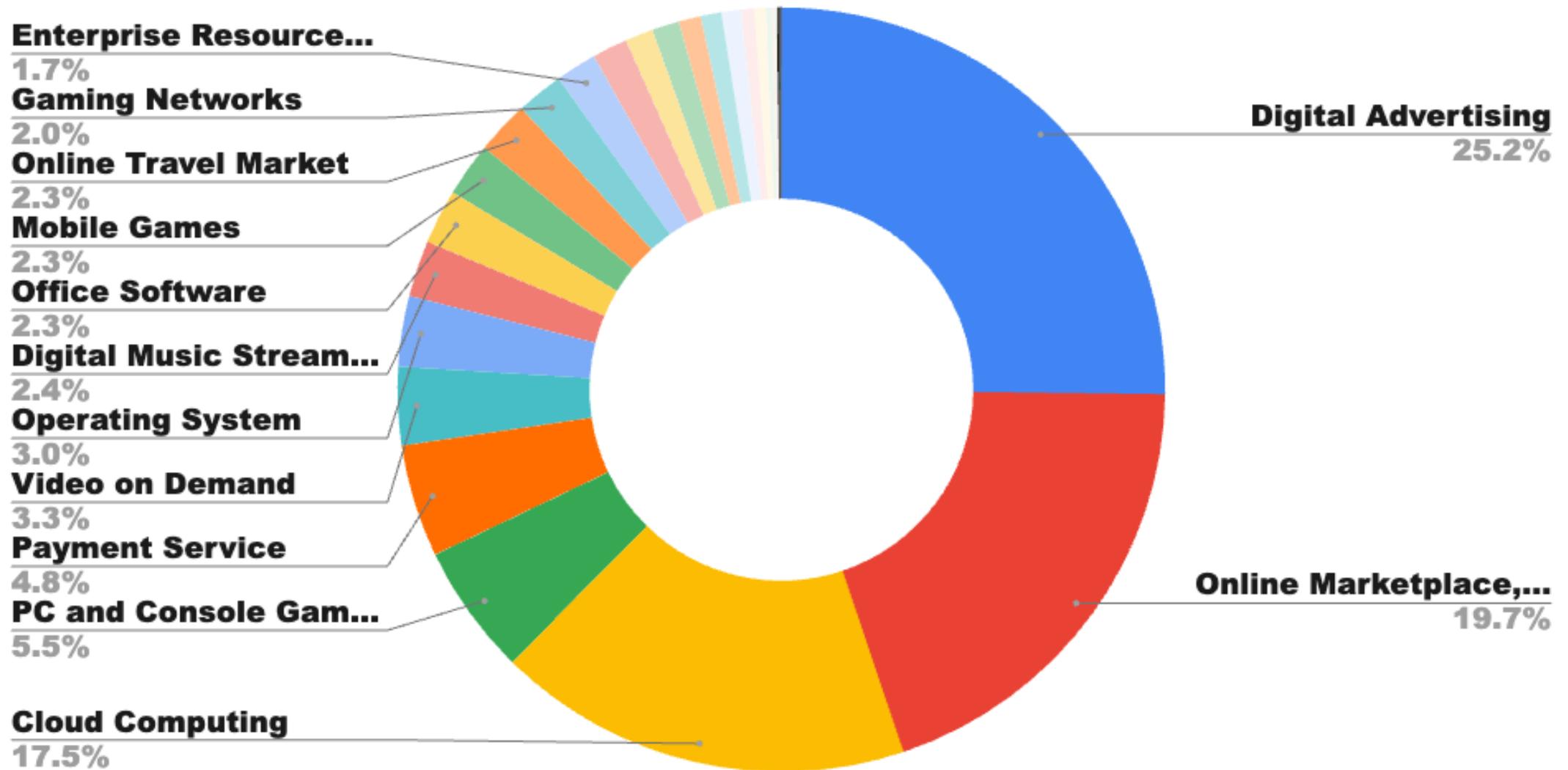
Digital Product Trade Has Few Origins



A nighttime panoramic view of a city skyline, likely Jakarta, Indonesia. The foreground shows a large, dark, rectangular structure, possibly a stadium or arena, surrounded by trees and lower buildings. The middle ground is filled with a dense urban area with many lit-up buildings. The background features a prominent skyline of tall skyscrapers, some of which are brightly lit with blue and white lights. A construction crane is visible on top of one of the taller buildings. The sky is dark with some light clouds.

Let's Look at Indonesia

Digital Import Estimates by Indonesia (2021) 11.6B USD





Putting these ideas
into practice



Data MÉXICO

EXPLORA, VISUALIZA, COMPARA, Y DESCARGA DATOS MEXICANOS



ECONOMÍA
SECRETARÍA DE ECONOMÍA

¡Más de 12.000 perfiles para descubrir!

Ej. Ciudad de México, Monterrey

BUSCAR

¿Qué es DataMéxico?

DataMéxico permite la integración, visualización y análisis de datos públicos para fomentar la innovación, inclusión y diversificación de la economía mexicana.

PERFILES

Explore México mediante datos económicos, sociales y ocupacionales a través de visualizaciones interactivas personalizables.

COMPLEJIDAD ECONÓMICA

Conozca el nivel de desarrollo industrial y económico en México a múltiples niveles geográficos.

VIZ BUILDER

Genere sus propias visualizaciones con base en la selección de datos de su interés.

CIUDADES & LUGARES

INDUSTRIAS

PAÍSES ¡NUEVO!

OCUPACIONES

PRODUCTOS

INSTITUCIONES



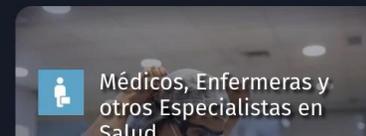
México



Minería



Estados Unidos



Médicos, Enfermeras y otros Especialistas en Salud



Combustibles Minerales, Aceites, Etc



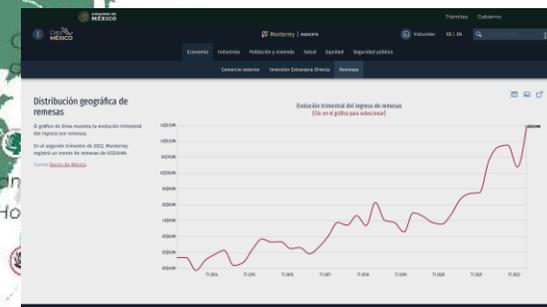
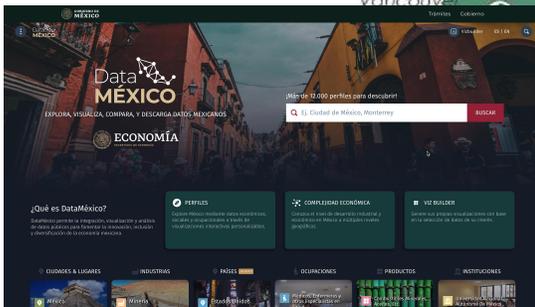
Universidad Nacional Autónoma De México

La diplomacia de México

Representación mexicana en el mundo



- Embajadas mexicanas
- Consulados mexicanos



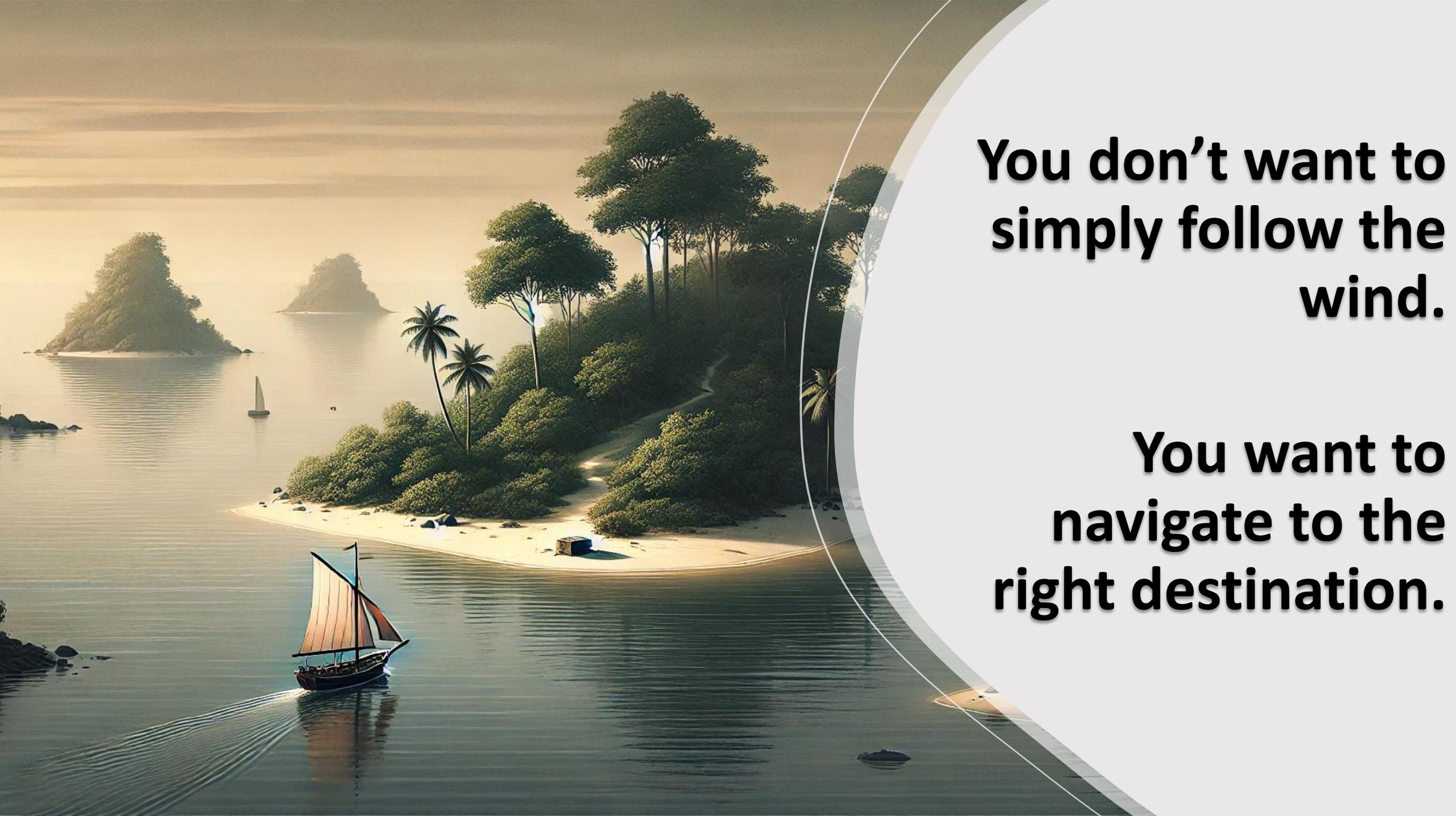
Cartografía:
Abel Gil Lobo (2020)
Fuente:
Global Diplomacy Index, Lowy Institute (2019)



Relatedness = Direction of the Wind



Complexity = Value of the Destination



**You don't want to
simply follow the
wind.**

**You want to
navigate to the
right destination.**

Diversification Frontier

FILTER

All
RCA ≤ 1
RCA > 1

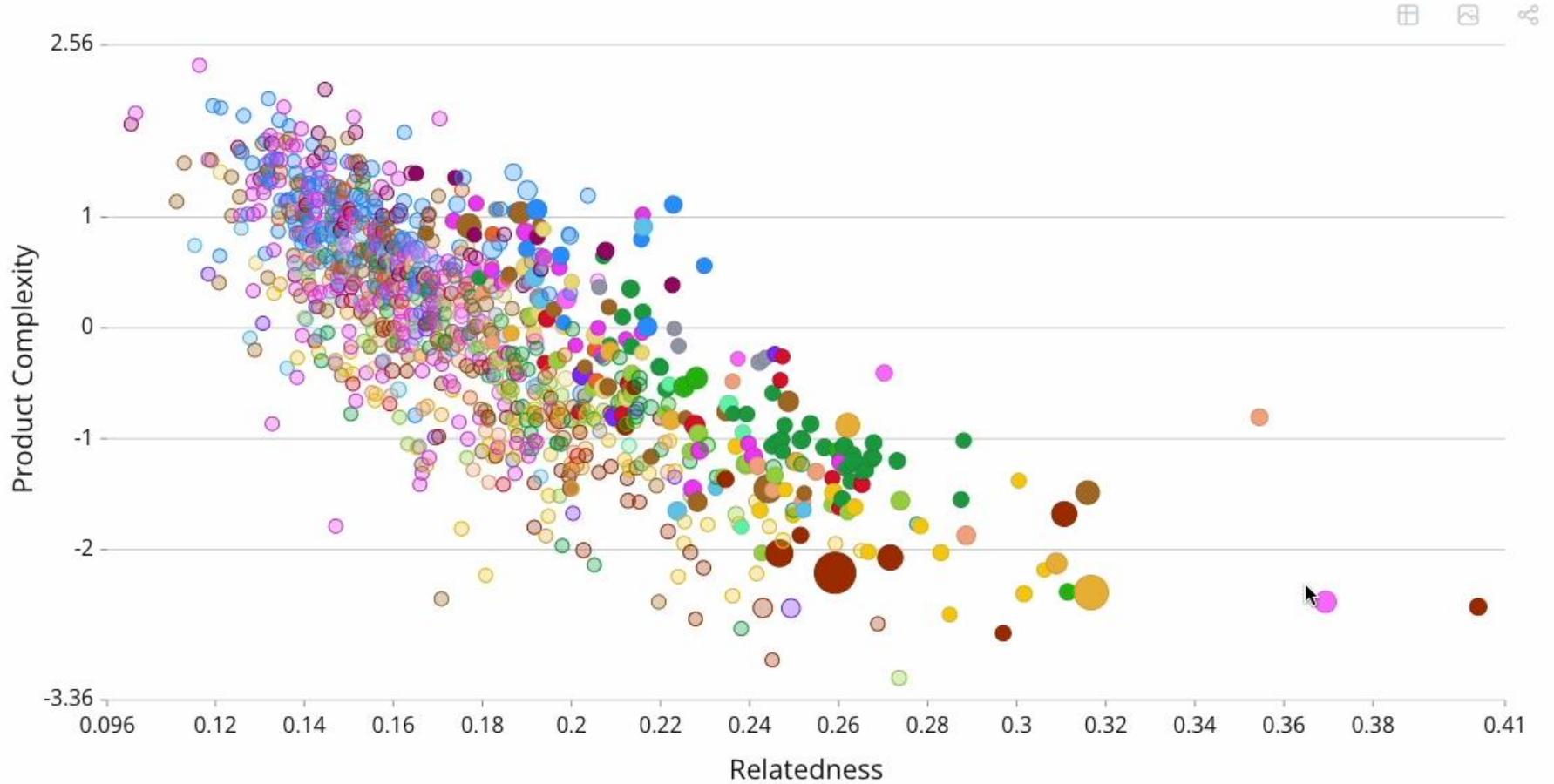
DEPTH

Section
HS2
HS4

The Complexity-Relatedness diagram compares the risk vs strategic value of a country's potential export opportunities. Relatedness is predictive of the probability that a country increases its exports in a product. Complexity, is associated with higher levels of income, economic growth, less income inequality, and lower greenhouse emissions.

Data from BACI [HS6 REV. 1992 \(1995 - 2022\)](#).

Diversification Frontier



Country

ECI

🔍 🇳🇴 Norway

14/125

Include Gold



Include Oil



Optimize Portfolio



Summary



Table



Analytics



Methods

Welcome to the Economic Complexity Optimization Tool

Create optimized export portfolio to develop a more complex economy.

▶ Select A Target

▶ Start Tutorial

1 Create Scenario

Optimize By Country

Select a target country to create a similar portfolio of product exports

Optimize By ECI

Select a target Economic Complexity Index to create an optimal portfolio of the most complex products

2 Explore The Results



See what product to develop and the export volume to achieve by sectors. Browse the recommended products to understand their potential today and in 5 years.

3 Analyse Further

Advanced Table

Complete view of the portfolio, at different level of granularity of products.

Analytical Tools

Interact with the results, compare, and plan the diversification.

Learn The Methodology

Learn more about Economic complexity and the Optimization methods.

Optimize Exports Portfolio to target the complexity

Country

ECI

Norway

14/125

Include Gold



Include Oil



Optimize Portfolio

Optimized Portfolio



Summary



Table

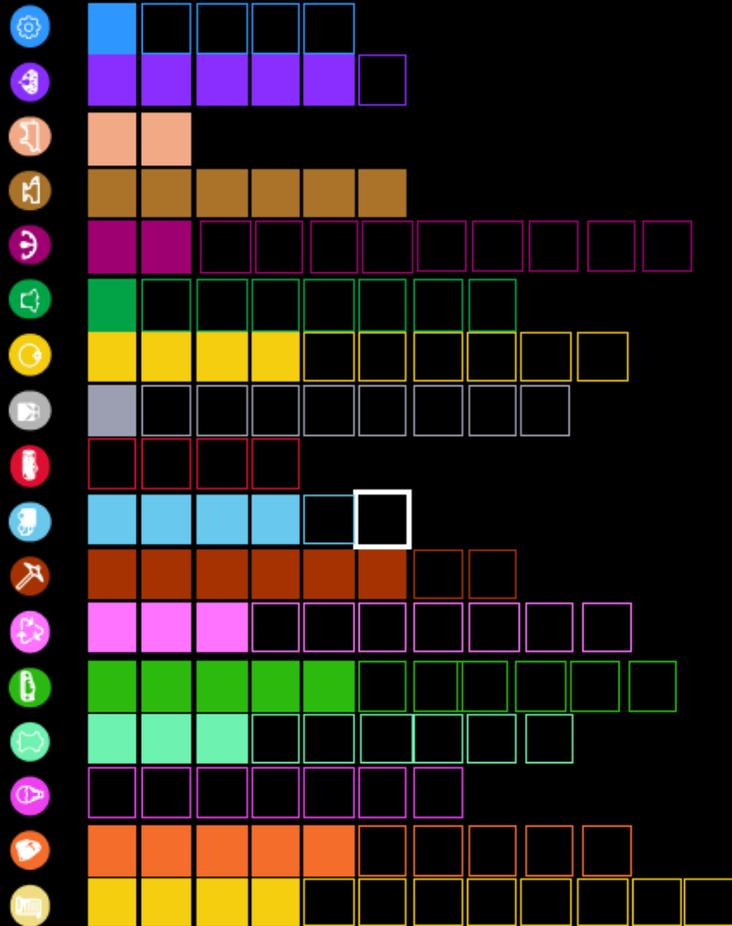


Analytics



Methods

Select a Product Recommended Specialized Further develop



Reach Norway Complexity

To achieve Norway's level of economic complexity within 10 years, we recommend reaching the following export portfolio within 5 years. The optimized portfolio includes an increase in exports across **58 products**, with a primary focus on the **Machinery** and **Chemical** sectors. The total expected increase in export volume is **\$5,642,625 USD**.

ECI

0,66

▲ +45 ranks

Today

2032



Cars

Machines

123



Global Growth

▲ 5%

Current Export

USD 39,586,744

5 years Export

+ USD 3,586,744

USD 46,586,744

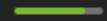
NEARBY DISTANCE



PRODUCT COMPLEXITY



5 YEARS NEARBY DISTANCE



5 YEARS PRODUCT COMPLEXITY



COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE



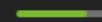
OPPORTUNITY GAIN



5 YEARS COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE



EMISSION



See Full Table





...to Conclude



**Economies
are Complex**

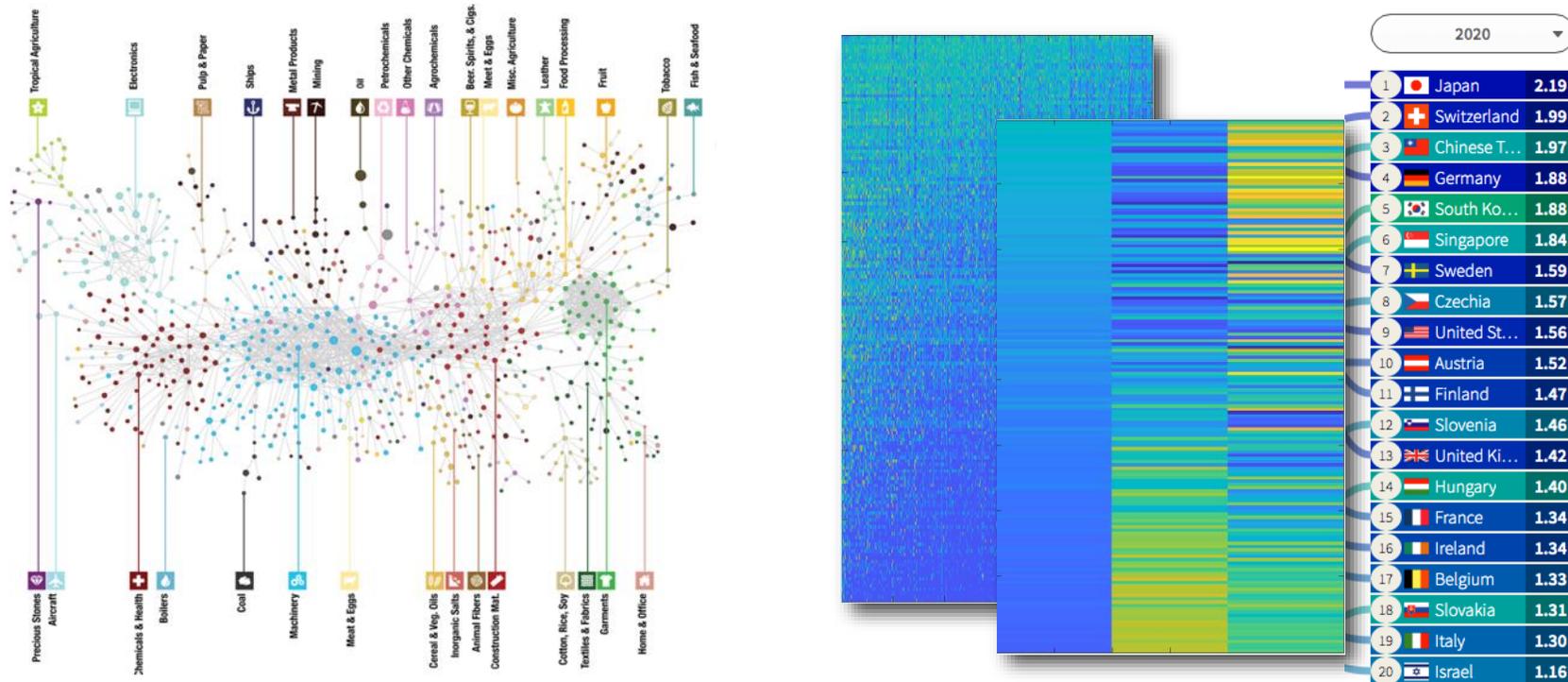


Because

Knowledge is
non-fungible !

Economic complexity is that change!

It provides granular representations of economies that can help us understand where they stand and where they are going.



Research: centerforcollectivelearning.org

Tech: datawheel.us