

## South-South Co-operation: Trade Relations between Indonesia and South Asia

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The paper examines the existing trade links between Indonesia and South Asia and identifies problems constraining the relations between the regions. It also investigates possible areas of trade expansion. The paper concludes that trade relations between Indonesia and South Asia have slowly and steadily grown over time though they are still small in absolute terms. It also elucidates the future prospects and concludes that Indonesia – South Asia trade may increase in future.

The direction of trade of developing countries is marked by a predominantly North-South pattern. At present around 50 percent of the trade of the middle-income and low-income categories of developing countries is with the North. Over the last decade, however, there have been growing constraints in the expansion of this trade, firstly because of prolonged recessions in the developed market economies, and secondly because in these countries protectionism is growing, severely limiting the exports of the developing countries of Asia, particularly of semi-finished and manufactured goods.

As this situation develops, one solution for the developing countries, whose exports are crucial to their economic growth, is to look for markets among themselves [6]. Indeed, increased trade and economic relations among the developing countries can also strengthen the bargaining power of the South in its trade relations with the North as well as reduce their dependence on the North [8].

It is in this context that an attempt has been made here to examine the existing trade relations between Indonesia and South Asia, to identify the problems constraining the relations and to investigate possible areas of trade expansion between Indonesia and South Asia.<sup>1</sup> More specifically, the study has been carried out in the broader perspective of economic relationships by examining the flows of commodity trade between Indonesia and South Asia. Throughout the study, time-series of data

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<sup>1</sup>Indonesia is an immensely populated member country of ASEAN. There is no single, uniform definition of the region of South Asia and for the purpose of this study, South Asia includes Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. All these countries were classified as low-income developing countries during the 1970–1980 period by the World Bank. Indonesia, however, recently has moved up to join the middle-income developing countries.

covering the period from 1970-71 to 1979-80 have been used. These data were predominantly collected from Indonesian sources, as the study essentially relates to Indonesia's trade relationships with South Asia.

The following section briefly describes the general characteristics and the overall growth performance of the economies of Indonesia and South Asia. The rate of growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in constant prices has been used as a measure of overall performance. The next section tends to measure the strength of economic ties between Indonesia and South Asia through commodity trade. These links are examined by calculating the export-intensity index, import-intensity index, Grubel-Lloyd index [2] and trade-reciprocity index. The last section discusses the problems and analyses the prospects for strengthening future co-operation between Indonesia and South Asia.

### ECONOMIC GROWTH: INDONESIA AND SOUTH ASIA

The general characteristics of the economies of Indonesia and South Asia are summarised in Table 1. The per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1979 in constant prices, which is probably a better indicator of the overall performance of the economies of Indonesia and South Asia, worked out to be the highest (US \$ 344) for Indonesia and the lowest (US \$ 86) for Bangladesh. As a share of GDP, exports of goods and non-factor services were roughly calculated to be 30 percent for Indonesia. In South Asia, only for Sri Lanka this ratio was around 34 percent. However, as a share of GDP, domestic savings remained roughly at the same level as exports for Indonesia and not for Sri Lanka (14 percent). The last column in Table 1 shows the resource balance of the countries, which is the difference between exports and imports of goods and non-factor services. Indonesia is the only country having a favourable balance.

With these general broad outlines of the economies of Indonesia and South Asia, the rates of economic growth of these countries between 1970 and 1979 are given in Table 2. The rates of economic growth of South Asian countries had been low when compared with the rate of growth of Indonesia. The *World Development Report, 1981* [12] suggests that developing countries could improve on their record of the 1970s, when they grew at 5.1 percent a year. Except Pakistan, all the other South Asian countries, however, had growth rates much below the average growth rate for low-income countries (4.7 percent) given by the *Report*. It may be noted that Indonesia's oil exports help to insulate its economy from the external influences that affect the oil-importing South Asian countries. Considering the major sectoral growth rate, Indonesia had the highest growth rates for all the sectors when compared with South Asian countries. The high rate of growth in the manufacturing industry in Indonesia was mainly achieved through import substitution. The growth of the other sectors, however, also boosted the domestic demand for industrial

Table 1  
General Characteristics of the Economies of Indonesia and South Asia, 1979

Countries	GDP (Millions of \$)	Population (Millions)	Area (Thousands of Square Kms.)	Exports of Goods and Non-factor Services as % of GDP	Resource Balance as % of GDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Indonesia	49,210	142.9	1,919	30	7
Bangladesh	7,670	88.9	144	10	-12
India	112,000	659.2	3,288	9	-4
Nepal	1,760	14.0	141	12	-5
Pakistan	17,940	79.7	804	11	-13
Sri Lanka	3,160	14.5	66	34	-12
<b>All Low-Income Countries</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>2260.2</b>	<b>33,778</b>		

Source: [12]

Note: n.a. = not available.

Table 2  
Growth Indicators of the Economies of Indonesia and South Asia, 1979

Countries	Average Annual Growth Rate, 1970-79 (%) (at constant prices of 1970)				
	GDP	Agriculture	Industries	Manufacturing	Services
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Indonesia	7.6	3.6	11.3	12.5	9.2
Bangladesh	3.3	1.9	7.0	5.9	4.9
India	3.4	2.1	4.4	4.5	4.5
Nepal	2.7	0.8	..	..	..
Pakistan	4.5	2.1	4.9	3.7	6.3
Sri Lanka	3.8	2.6	3.6	1.7	4.5
<b>All Low-Income Countries</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>

Source: [12]

Note: .. = not available.

products [7]. With the help of Chenery's formula [1], the factors affecting the growth of domestic production can quantitatively be measured from the existing input-output tables. These factors affecting the growth of domestic production can broadly be classified as exports, import substitution, intermediate demand and domestic final demand. Table 3 gives the sources of growth for the output of various major industries in Indonesia. The last column of Table 3 reveals that import substitution seems to be the major factor contributing to the growth of paper, fertilizer and machinery industries. The intermediate demand for chemicals, rubber products and metal products appears to be the major cause for the industrial expansion. The increase in intermediate demand may be due to the increased import-substitution strategy of Indonesia. Comparing the various issues of the *World Development Report*, an important quantitative association between the rate of economic growth

Table 3  
*Sources of Growth by Industries, Indonesia:1971-75*

Sector	Percentage Share in the Growth of			
	Intermediate Demand	Domestic Final Demand	Exports	Import Substitution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Food & Food Processing	63.5	154.9	-3.4	85.0
Other Food Products	-32.6	247.9	-121.4	6.1
Geber Textiles	57.0	41.8	-1.8	21.0
Chemicals	135.0	21.5	6.1	-62.6
Paper	-52.9	11.7	8.3	132.9
Rubber Products	73.8	42.0	-	-15.8
Fertilizers	9.5	-	-	90.5
Metal Products	149.4	7.1	1.0	-57.5
Machinery	8.6	-8.4	0.5	98.6
Transport Equipment	40.4	100.4	1.0	-41.8

Source: [7]

and export performance in terms of the share of GDP can be derived. In the case of Indonesia, there seems to be a positive association between the rate of growth of GDP and the ratio of export performance to GDP. For example, as a share of GDP, exports of goods and non-factor services rose from 13 percent in 1960 to 22 percent in 1977 and then to 30 percent in 1979. In the case of South Asian countries, this ratio remained more or less constant from 1960 to 1979. It may further be noted that the South Asian countries had the average annual growth rates of exports as the share of GDP and GDP below the average (14 percent and 5.1 percent respectively) for all low-income countries.

### TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN INDONESIA AND SOUTH ASIA

This section examines the bilateral commodity-trade relations between Indonesia and South Asia. These commodity flows are analysed mainly by calculating the import-intensity index, export-intensity index, Grubel-Lloyd index and trade-reciprocity index for the economies of Indonesia and South Asia, besides the usual measures.

The major commodities of exports and imports for Indonesia and South Asia are given in Table 4. The exports of these countries, as expected, mostly consist of primary commodities with the exception of the exports of Indonesia (petroleum products) and India (manufactured goods). The commodity compositions of imports of Indonesia and South Asia appear to be similar. Machinery, transport equipment, manufacturing goods and textiles appear to be the groups of the most common commodities imported by Indonesia and South Asia.

Table 5 gives the magnitude of Indonesian imports from South Asia. On the average, during 1970-79 only around 2 percent of Indonesia's imports originated from South Asia. Though in absolute values imports from South Asia increased from 1970 to 1974, their ratio to total Indonesian imports remained constant. Because of the 1974 depression, imports from South Asia decreased considerably in 1975 but regained the earlier trend in 1976. India occupied the major, and Sri Lanka the minimum, share of Indonesia's total imports from South Asia. The average annual growth rate of imports from South Asia to Indonesia worked out to be 36 percent for the 1970-79 period.

Where Indonesia's exports to South Asia are concerned, the existing relationship seems to be very weak and negligible (Table 6). On the average, only about 0.5 percent of Indonesia's total exports were destined for South Asia during the 1970-79 period. The percentage share of South Asia in Indonesia's total exports rose slowly and gradually during this period. Even after the 1974 recession, Indonesia's exports to South Asia did not decline in the subsequent periods. Combining the figures of Indonesian imports from and exports to South Asia during the post-1974 recession period, it may be noted that Indonesian economy appeared to be

relatively immune. Pakistan was the largest consumer of Indonesian exports during 1970-79, while India and Sri Lanka ranked second and third respectively. Though the absolute volume of Indonesian exports to Bangladesh was increasing in this period, it was negligible. The overall average annual growth rate of Indonesian exports to South Asia for 1970-79 was calculated to be 42 percent. When South Asia is considered a group, one notes that there was always a bilateral imbalance of commodity trade between Indonesia and South Asia during 1970-79 (Table 7).

Table 4  
Major Exports and Imports of Indonesia and South Asia

Country	Principal Commodities	
	Exports	Imports
Indonesia	Natural Rubber, Tin Ore, Petroleum and Products, Tea, Copra and its Products.	Machinery and Transport Equipment, Textiles, Chemicals, Beverages, Live Animals, Tobacco and Food Items, and Manufactured Goods.
Bangladesh	Raw Jute and Jute Fabrics, Fish and Newsprint.	Machinery, Transport Equipment, Manufactured Goods, Textiles, Tea and Food Items.
India	Jute Yarn and Fabrics, Tea, Sugar, Spices, Raw Materials, Hides and Skins, Chemicals, Leather Goods and Manufactured Goods.	Machinery, Chemicals, Base Metals and Petroleum, Raw Cotton, Manufactured Goods, Transport Equipment and Food Items.
Pakistan	Cotton Wool, Hides and Skins, and Textile Materials.	Machinery, Transport Equipment, Manufactured Goods, Chemicals, Textiles, Mineral Fuel, Lubricants and related items, and Food Items.
Sri Lanka	Natural Rubber, Tea, Coconut and Products.	Manufactured Goods, Textiles, Machinery, Chemicals, Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and related items, and Food Items.

Table 5  
Imports of Indonesia from South Asia

Area of Origin	Imports (in Million US \$) (c.i.f.)									
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Bangladesh	-	-	0.029	0.011	0.213	0.968	0.289	0.428	0.395	-
India	5.355	4.142	5.986	9.442	19.410	1.042	123.111	83.002	111.914	125.585
Pakistan	13.868	14.203	20.282	30.616	54.439	0.595	25.446	20.051	41.544	20.868
Sri Lanka	-	0.016	0.322	0.558	0.882	13.670	0.428	0.229	0.570	-
Total South Asia	19.223	18.361	26.619	40.627	74.944	16.275	149.274	103.710	154.423	146.453
World		1104.256	1561.721	2295.114	3858.234	4769.717	5673.473	6182.581	6654.505	7183.430

Source: [11]

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentage shares of South Asia in Indonesian total imports.

Table 6  
Distribution of Indonesian Exports to South Asia

Destination	Exports (in Million US \$)									
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Bangladesh	—	—	0.001	—	—	0.057	0.002	0.409	0.167	12.339
India	0.055	0.037	0.063	3.151	3.827	0.360	4.247	27.547	31.399	17.740
Pakistan	0.017	0.018	0.381	2.150	33.245	0.289	33.704	53.981	28.810	29.500
Sri Lanka	—	—	0.395	—	—	36.523	0.395	2.525	0.275	4.000
Total South Asia	0.072	0.055 (0.01)	0.840 (0.05)	5.301 (0.17)	37.072 (0.50)	37.229 (0.52)	38.348 (0.45)	84.462 (0.78)	60.651 (0.52)	63.579 (0.41)
World		1199.465	1777.670	3210.751	7426.338	7102.541	8556.310	10852.626	11643.175	15590.143

Source: [11]

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage shares of South Asia in Indonesian total exports.

Table 7  
Indonesia's Trade Balance and Terms of Trade with South Asia

Country	Trade Balance (in Million US \$)									
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Bangladesh	—	—	-0.028	-0.011	-0.213	-0.911	-0.287	-0.019	-0.228	+12.339
India	-5.30	-4.105	-5.923	-6.291	-15.583	-0.682	-118.863	-55.455	-80.515	-107.845
Pakistan	-13.851	-14.185	-19.901	-28.466	-21.194	-0.306	+8.258	+33.93	-12.734	+8.632
Sri Lanka	—	-0.016	+0.073	-0.558	-0.882	+22.853	-0.033	+2.296	-0.295	+4.00
	Terms of Trade									
Export Value Index	0.2	0	1	11	74	100	76	170	188	28
Import Value Index	36	33	46	166	132	100	313	184	277	263

Table 7 also provides information on the long-run problem of trade; that is, whether the prices of exports are rising or falling in relation to imports. Any country would like to raise the value of its exports which means that the country would receive more imports for its exports. This is true only if exports equal imports. In other words, trade is balanced if the value of exports equals the value of imports. This implies that the net barter term of trade ( $P_x/P_m$ ) equals the gross barter term of trade ( $Q_m/Q_x$ ). Thus, a country may start from the  $V_x = V_m$  identity to measure the capacity of its imports. It is clear from Table 7 that Indonesia's import-value index has increased more than its export-value index with respect to South Asia, and the former is greater than the latter.

Tables 8 and 9 show the commodity composition of Indonesia's imports from and exports to South Asia for two years: 1974 (before the recession) and 1978 (after Indonesia's devaluation of the rupiah). It may be noted that there has not been any change in the commodity composition of Indonesia's imports from South Asia, except in the commodity group of Beverages and Tobacco, which showed a declining trend. Food and live animals were the major commodity groups accounting for 65 percent of total imports from South Asia in 1974 and their percentage increased to 72 in 1978. Though there was a slight decrease in basic manufactures group, the share of machines and transport equipment in Indonesia's total imports increased.

Table 9 shows that a change has occurred in the commodity composition of Indonesia's exports to South Asia. The share of animal and vegetable oils and fat in the Indonesian exports to South Asia has decreased. The share of chemicals in Indonesia's total exports to South Asia, on the other hand, has increased remarkably from 0.1 percent to 27 percent. Increases in the exports of machine, transport equipment and miscellaneous manufactured goods were also observed during this period of analysis.

Tables 10-13 present commodity composition of Indonesia's trade with Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka by SITC groups for 1974 and 1978. The share of food and live animals in the Indonesian imports from India has increased from 1974 to 1978 along with the share of manufactures, machinery and transport equipment. On the other hand, Indonesia has increased the share of animal and vegetable oils and fat in its exports to India along with the share of chemicals from 1974 to 1978. Among the South Asian countries, Pakistan appeared to be the major supplier of food and live animals to Indonesia and, in fact, Indonesia's imports from Pakistan in 1974 consisted almost completely of food and live animals. Basic manufactures had the next major share of Indonesia's imports from Pakistan. However, the share of basic manufactures in Indonesia's imports from both Pakistan and India decreased in 1978 and this decrease was mainly due to the growth of Indonesia's manufacturing sector induced by import-substitution policies. The share of animal and vegetable oils and fat in Indonesia's export to Pakistan showed an increasing

Table 8  
Value of Indonesia's Imports from South Asia by Commodity Sections

SITC	Commodity Group	World		South Asia		Total Imports	
		1974	1978	1974	1978	1974	1978
							(Million US dollars)
	<b>Non-Manufactures</b>						
0	Food and Live Animals	555.82	1024.47	47.93	110.59	8.62	10.61
1	Beverages and Tobacco	17.56	26.73	2.50	0.73	14.24	2.73
2	Crude Materials excluding Fuels	118.37	295.14	1.85	7.75	1.39	2.63
3	Mineral Fuels etc.	185.47	582.52	1.82	0.01	0.98	0
4	Animal, Vegetable Oil, Fat	4.01	64.77	0	0.01	0	0.02
	<b>Manufactures</b>						
5	Chemicals	585.89	756.21	2.81	1.76	0.45	0.23
6	Basic Manufactures	923.42	1226.76	13.60	13.04	1.45	1.06
7	Machines, Transport Equipment	1375.67	2434.41	3.99	19.61	0.28	0.81
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	91.31	197.97	0.44	0.88	0.48	0.44
9	Goods not classified by kind	0.70	27.52	0	0.04	0	0.15
	<b>All Commodities</b>	<b>3858.22</b>	<b>6654.50</b>	<b>74.94</b>	<b>154.42</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>2.32</b>

Table 9  
Value of Indonesia's Exports to South Asia by Commodity Sections

SITC	Commodity Group	(Million US dollars)					
		World		South Asia			
		1974	1978	1974	1978		
						% Share in Indonesia's Total Exports	
						1974	1978
<b>Non-Manufactures</b>							
0	Food and Live Animals	378.98	989.07	2.73	13.66	0.72	1.38
1	Beverages and Tobacco	37.38	55.41	0	0	0	0
2	Crude Materials excluding Fuels	1328.80	1891.15	0.14	0	0.01	0
3	Mineral Fuels etc.	5211.36	7986.22	1.78	0	0.03	0
4	Animal, Vegetable Oil, Fat	168.28	214.43	32.27	30.70	19.18	14.32
<b>Manufactures</b>							
5	Chemicals	30.66	55.17	0.07	16.08	0.23	29.15
6	Basic Manufactures	253.55	331.58	0.08	0	0.03	0
7	Machines, Transport Equipment	6.68	70.62	0	0.02	0	0.03
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	2.10	30.52	0	0.13	0	0.43
9	Goods not classified by kind	8.54	19.00	0	0.06	0	0.32
<b>All Commodities</b>		<b>7426.33</b>	<b>11643.17</b>	<b>37.07</b>	<b>60.65</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.52</b>

Source: [11]

Table 10  
Value of Indonesia's Trade with Bangladesh by Commodity Sections

SITC	Commodity Group	(Million US dollars)			
		Imports from Bangladesh		Exports to Bangladesh	
		1974	1978	1974	1978
<b>Non-Manufactures</b>					
0	Food and Live Animals	0	0.031	0	0
1	Beverages and Tobacco	0	0	0	0.005
2	Crude Materials excluding Fuels	0	0.280	0	0
3	Mineral Fuels etc.	0	0	0	0
4	Animal, Vegetable Oil, Fat	0	0	0	0
<b>Manufactures</b>					
5	Chemicals	0.023	0	0	0.155
6	Basic Manufactures	0.190	0.068	0	0
7	Machines, Transport Equipment	0	0	0	0
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	0	0.007	0	0
9	Goods not classified by kind	0	0.009	0	0.007
<b>All Commodities</b>		<b>0.213</b>	<b>0.395</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.167</b>

Table 11  
Value of Indonesia's Trade with India by Commodity Sections

SITC	Commodity Group	(Million US dollars)			
		Imports from India		Exports to India	
		1974	1978	1974	1978
<b>Non-Manufactures</b>					
0	Food and Live Animals	5.396	76.288	0.075	0
1	Beverages and Tobacco	1.754	0.193	0	0
2	Crude Materials excluding Fuels	0.541	0.966	0	0
3	Mineral Fuels etc.	1.267	0.008	0	0
4	Animal, Vegetable Oil, Fat	0	0.010	3.677	19.474
<b>Manufactures</b>					
5	Chemicals	2.226	1.629	0.075	11.850
6	Basic Manufactures	4.038	12.916	0	0
7	Machines, Transport Equipment	3.792	19.071	0	0.004
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	0.396	0.809	0	0.035
9	Goods not classified by kind	0	0.023	0	0.036
<b>All Commodities</b>		<b>19.410</b>	<b>111.913</b>	<b>3.8257</b>	<b>31.399</b>

Table 12

## Value of Indonesia's Trade with Pakistan by Commodity Sections

		(Million US dollars)			
SITC	Commodity Group	Imports from Pakistan		Exports to Pakistan	
		1974	1978	1974	1978
<b>Non-Manufactures</b>					
0	Food and Live Animals	42.570	34.263	2.653	13.660
1	Beverages and Tobacco	0.744	0.541	-	0
2	Crude Materials excluding Fuels	1.109	6.495	0.137	0
3	Mineral Fuels etc.	0.556	0	1.782	0
4	Animal, Vegetable Oil, Fat	-	0	28.596	11.224
<b>Manufactures</b>					
5	Chemicals	0.364	0.105	-	3.856
6	Basic Manufactures	9.058	0.054	0.075	0
7	Machines, Transport Equipment	0.014	0.021	-	0.016
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	0.024	0.060	-	0.047
9	Goods not classified by kind	-	0.005	0.002	0.007
<b>All Commodities</b>		<b>54.439</b>	<b>41.544</b>	<b>33.245</b>	<b>28.810</b>

Table 13

## Value of Indonesia's Trade with Sri Lanka by Commodity Sections

		(Million US dollars)			
SITC	Commodity Group	Imports from Sri Lanka		Exports to Sri Lanka	
		1974	1978	1974	1978
<b>Non-Manufactures</b>					
0	Food and Live Animals	0	0.012	0	0
1	Beverages and Tobacco	0	0	0	0
2	Crude Materials excluding Fuels	0.805	0.004	0	0
3	Mineral Fuels etc.	0	0	0	0
4	Animal, Vegetable Oil, Fat	0	0	0	0
<b>Manufactures</b>					
5	Chemicals	0	0.028	-	0.220
6	Basic Manufactures	0.017	0	-	0
7	Machines, Transport Equipment	0.028	0.518	-	0
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	0.039	0.006	-	0.044
9	Goods not classified by kind	0	0.003	-	0.012
<b>All Commodities</b>		<b>0.882</b>	<b>0.571</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.276</b>

trend. Bangladesh and Sri Lanka appear to be strengthening their trade ties with Indonesia gradually. In summing up the commodity composition of Indonesia's trade with South Asian countries, we note that India and Pakistan were the major suppliers and consumers, and the supply and consumption mainly consisted of food and live animals, and animal and vegetable oils and fat respectively.

For a comprehensive view of the trade relations between Indonesia and South Asia in terms of quantitative measures, trade-intensity indices were calculated. The import (export) intensity of trade of one country with another may be defined as the ratio of the share of country  $j$  in the total imports (exports) of country  $i$  to the share of country  $j$  in the total world exports (imports) net of country  $i$ 's share. The import-intensity index [5] therefore may be calculated as follows:

$$m_{ij} = \frac{M_{ij}}{M_i} \bigg| \frac{X_j}{X_w - X_i}$$

where

- $M_{ij}$  = the imports of  $i$ th country from  $j$ th country,  
 $M_i$  = total imports of country  $i$ ,  
 $X_i$  = total exports of country  $i$ ,  
 $X_j$  = total exports of country  $j$ , and  
 $X_w$  = total world exports.

Similarly the export-intensity index [5] may be calculated as follows:

$$e_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij}}{X_i} \bigg| \frac{M_j}{M_w - M_i}$$

An index with a value of either 1, or greater than 1 or less than 1 implies that country  $j$  is equally represented, over-represented or under-represented respectively in country  $i$ 's imports (exports).

Table 14 gives Indonesia's import- and export-intensity indices for Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka for the period from 1970 to 1979. Because of the insignificant imports from Bangladesh, Indonesia's import-intensity index worked out to be zero for the period. In 1970, Indonesia's import-intensity index for India was calculated to be less than 1, indicating that India was under-represented in Indonesia's imports. Indonesia's import-intensity index for India, however, slowly increased in subsequent years and it was around 4.3 in 1979. There was no consistent pattern of movement of Indonesia's import-intensity index for Pakistan for the 1970-79 period. The index was as high as 6.7 in 1970 for Pakistan but then went down to 0.1 in 1975. It rose again to 5.5 in 1978 and then declined to around 2.3 in 1979. Thus Indonesia's imports from Pakistan fluctuated more often than its



Table 14  
Intensity of Indonesia's Trade with South Asia

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	<b>Import-Intensity Index</b>									
India	0.921	0.643	0.657	0.795	1.075	0.043	4.002	2.500	3.506	4.374
Pakistan	6.711	6.803	7.829	8.115	10.778	0.105	3.847	3.134	5.548	2.299
Sri Lanka	0.033	0.016	0.253	0.340	0.367	4.453	0.131	0.054	0.130	0
Bangladesh	0	0	0.024	0.008	0.121	0.580	0.116	0.171	0.132	0
South Asia	1.955	1.768	1.876	2.186	2.749	0.473	3.460	2.239	3.267	3.274
	<b>Export-Intensity Index</b>									
India	0	0.005	0.007	0.184	0.085	0.007	0.093	0.455	0.475	0.233
Pakistan	0	0.006	0.135	0.408	2.201	0.017	1.821	2.331	1.042	0.779
Sri Lanka	0	0	0.271	0	0	6.194	0.084	0.382	0.033	0.298
Bangladesh	0	0	0.001	0	0	0.008	0	0.037	0.015	0.685
South Asia	0	0.004	0.059	0.188	0.508	0.467	0.506	0.832	0.535	0.438

Source: Computation based on data from United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, 1979*, Bangkok: ESCAP, 1980.

imports from India, and economic complementarity may be a possible reason. With Sri Lanka it appeared that Indonesia did not have a consistent pattern of imports. On consolidating the above calculations, it may be noted that Indonesia has increased her imports from India and has considerable imports from Pakistan.

Indonesia's export-intensity indices for Bangladesh and Sri Lanka were gradually increasing, which shows that for Indonesia these two South Asian countries could be potential consumers of growing importance. Indonesia's exports to India showed an inconsistent trend and were not significant compared to the magnitude of Indonesia's import-intensity index for India. The picture that is provided by Pakistan is different. Pakistan was the major consumer of Indonesia's exports from 1973 to 1979. Generally, Indonesia's export intensity was weaker and smaller than her import intensity for India and Pakistan.

With the optimistic indications of strengthening trade relations between Indonesia and South Asia, it becomes necessary to identify the potential areas of industries through which trade could be further intensified. The measure of intra-industry trade used by Grubel and Lloyd [2] has been calculated to measure Indonesia's bilateral trade relations with individual South Asian countries. It is expressed as the ratio of the value of exports which is matched by imports to the total value of exports and imports of an industry. That is

$$\beta_i = \frac{X_i + M_i - |X_i - M_i|}{X_i + M_i}$$

where  $X_i$  and  $M_i$  are the values of exports and imports respectively, expressed in the home country's currency.

The measures should be, by definition, varying between 0 and 1. When exports exactly equal imports of an industry,  $\beta = 1$ , and where there are exports but no imports or vice versa,  $\beta_i = 0$ . Whenever exports equal one-half of imports or vice versa,  $\beta_i = 0.67$ . The higher the ratio, the greater the intra-industry trade and vice versa.

In calculating the intra-industry trade index, the 3-digit SITC has been used to disaggregate the data for the years 1970, 1974 and 1979.

For the year 1970, calculations yielded zero values for the selected SITC. For the year 1974, calculations showed full of zero values except for SITC 332. With Pakistan the intra-industry trade index for SITC 332 worked out to be 0.16. For SITC 74, SITC 292 (Sri Lanka), SITC 422, and SITC 541, there were Indonesian exports with no imports from Pakistan and India. For the year 1979, the intra-industry indices were all zero for the relevant SITC. For SITC 74, SITC 121, SITC 242, SITC 422 and SITC 561, there were exports with no imports from South Asia.

On combining the results, it may be noted that SITC 74 and SITC 422 were two commodities which Indonesia exported to South Asia in 1974 and 1977, with no imports. Thus, the zero values of the intra-industry indices indicate that Indonesia and the relevant South Asian countries are reaping advantages of complete specialization in trade in the above products.

Intra-industry trade deals with differentiated products which are close substitutes belonging to the same product group. Inter-industry trade, on the other hand, refers to trade in different products. The zero values of the intra-industry trade indices mean that there is only inter-industry trade between Indonesia and South Asia, and it then becomes necessary to measure the degree of reciprocity in trade relations between Indonesia and South Asia. The following index of trade reciprocity was calculated:

$$Q = 1 - \sum_j \left[ \frac{\frac{a_{ij} - a_{ji}}{a_{ij} + a_{ji}} \sum_i a_{ij}}{(n-1) \sum_i \sum_j a_{ij}} \right]$$

where  $a_{ij}$  means  $i$ th country's export to  $j$ th country, and  $a_{ji}$  means  $j$ th country's export to  $i$ th country. The value of the index will be zero if there is only one-way flow of trade, and it will be one when there is perfectly balanced two-way trade.

The multilateral trade reciprocity index of Indonesia and South Asia in 1970 was 0.001, and in 1974 it was calculated to be 0.23; in 1978 it rose to 0.27.

The trade relations between Indonesia and South Asia can therefore be summarised as follows:

- (i) India and Pakistan are the two major consumers of Indonesian products and they are also the two major suppliers to Indonesia.
- (ii) Indonesia's imports from South Asia mainly consist of food and live animals from India and Pakistan and basic manufactures, machinery and transport equipment from India. Indonesia's imports from South Asia, however, amount to only about 2 percent of Indonesia's total imports from all countries.
- (iii) Indonesia's exports to South Asia are mainly composed of animal and vegetable oils and fat, and chemicals to India, and of food, animal and vegetable oils and fat, and chemicals to Pakistan. Indonesia's exports to South Asia, however, are only about 0.5 percent of Indonesia's total exports to all countries.
- (iv) Consumer-goods sectors in Indonesia enjoy higher rates of effective protection.
- (v) Indonesia's imports from and exports to South Asia both show an increasing trend, but imports often exceed the exports.

## PROBLEMS OF AND PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE CO-OPERATION

The foregoing analyses have shown that trade relations between Indonesia and South Asia appear to be growing slowly but steadily, even though the trade is still small in absolute volume.

What are the problems and prospects in respect of these relations between Indonesia and the South Asian countries in the Eighties?

Against the prevailing bleak international economic situation, Indonesia and South Asia must realise that diversification of their economic relations to include developing countries is necessary to safeguard against any economic disruption. A small but significant step would be to foster closer economic co-operation among themselves.

Seventy percent of Indonesia's exports comprise crude petroleum and petroleum products. Together they accounted for a similar proportion of the country's gross foreign-exchange earnings and government revenue. Other contributors to export earnings include primary commodities from agriculture and forestry, which consist of maize, coconut oil, copra, coffee, palm oil, rubber, sugar and timber as well as fishing and mining. Together they constituted about 21 percent of Indonesia's exports.

Machinery and transport equipment constitute the largest category of imports. Together they make up 30 percent of the total imports. Other imports include textiles, chemicals and food items [10].

For the South Asian countries, exports are mainly concentrated on primary commodities, although some countries also export light manufactured goods and machinery. A number of primary commodities make up over 25 percent of India's exports: tea, spices, coffee, sugar, fish, wheat, nuts and iron ore. India has also developed a strong industrial base, which includes sophisticated heavy industries, so that textiles, clothing, leather goods and other light manufactures make up over 30 percent of exports, and metal products, machinery, transport equipment and chemical products about 10 percent. For Pakistan, rice, fish, raw cotton and other primary commodities constitute 30 percent of exports, the remainder being light manufactures, in which textiles, clothing and leather goods predominate. Sri Lanka depends mainly on tea, rubber and coconut products for her export earnings. Bangladesh depends mainly on jute and jute goods, with hides, skins and leather goods as important subsidiary exports. As for Nepal and Bhutan, 90 percent of their export receipts depend on primary products such as timber, cereals and jute.

Oil and petroleum products still constituted the bulk of imports for all South Asian countries in 1980. For India, imports of petroleum oil and lubricants made up 40 percent of total import payments. Other imports included metals, paper, chemicals and fertilizers. Pakistan's most important imports were crude petroleum, petroleum products, chemicals, fertilizers and transport equipment. Twenty-two percent of

imports were made up of petroleum and its products. Petroleum accounted for 24 percent of total imports of Sri Lanka, while the remaining imports comprised manufactured goods, machinery, textiles, chemicals and food items. Nineteen percent of the total imports of Bangladesh were accounted for by oil while the bulk of other imports comprised machinery and transport equipment. Oil imports made up 12 percent of Nepal's total imports while the remaining imports included manufactured goods and food items.

Weak demand among Indonesia's main overseas customers, coupled with the production ceiling fixed by OPEC (of which Indonesia is a member country), pulled Indonesia's production and exports of oil down by around 20 percent in the first quarter of 1982 compared with the same period in 1981. Thus, foreign-exchange earnings from crude exports in 1982 were expected to be US\$ 2.6 billion less than 1981's total of US\$ 13.5 billion. On the other hand, the developing South Asian countries continue to devote the largest proportion of their imports to crude petroleum and its products. In 1980, it was 40 percent for India, 23 percent for Pakistan and Sri Lanka, 19 percent for Bangladesh and 12 percent for Nepal. It would be to the mutual interest and benefit of Indonesia and South Asia to enter into long-term bilateral and multilateral trade agreements with respect to this strategic commodity.

However, some problems do exist that may inhibit increased trade flows between Indonesia and South Asia. One of them is the tariff structure of Indonesia. Prior to 1973, Indonesia used to have a complicated regime of high tariffs, quotas and other restrictions in imports, resulting in a highly protected manufacturing sector. In addition to import taxes, institutional barriers to entry of imports further enhance the level of protection. These barriers stem from the proliferation of import controls and procedures and their arbitrary enforcement, which effectively delayed and restricted easy entry. A major reform in the tariff system took place in 1973 when tariffs were revised and simplified. The revision reveals that the nominal rates of protection have been increased for almost all sectors, 10 percent or more of whose total demand is imported. The effective rates of protection, however, experienced both declining and increasing trends during the periods of comparison. Consumer-goods sectors bear higher rates of effective protection than capital goods and intermediate industries [7]. These tariff structures are, therefore, likely to have adverse effects on imports from South Asia, especially from Pakistan, as they comprised mainly consumer goods such as food and live animals.

Another problem is the inadequacy of the existing shipping and transport facilities between Indonesia and South Asia. There is a heavy reliance on international rather than national shipping lines for transportation of cargoes [3].

At present, there are very few trade establishments represented between Indonesia and South Asia. Hence, there is the difficulty of identifying business opportunities between these countries.

On the other hand, the South Asian countries need to diversify their traditional exports and to find new commodities which can enjoy comparative advantage in production and are complementary to the needs of Indonesia's economy. In this respect, both Indonesia and the South Asian countries can co-operate and evolve joint strategies for production and marketing not only for themselves but also for the rest of the world [8].

Moreover, the South Asian exporters must learn to be more aggressive and sophisticated in their marketing techniques and strategies in order to compete effectively with other East Asian businessmen like the Japanese, Taiwanese, and the Koreans, who are vying for a greater share in the Indonesian trade. Here, the governments of the respective countries can help by giving sufficient encouragement and incentives.

Both Indonesia and South Asia could explore the possibility of exchange of trade delegations, market-orientation tours, sales teams, exhibitions, trade fairs, etc., for the purpose of promoting trade. In this way, products can be introduced and exhibited so that appropriate business opportunities can be identified. This could further be encouraged at both governmental and private levels.

State Trading Corporations and other industrial organisations of the respective countries could play a greater role in promoting trade between Indonesia and South Asia.

The existing infrastructure between these countries, such as telecommunication and transport networks, can be improved and expanded to speed up business contacts.

With the increasing attention being paid by South Asian countries to South-East Asia in general, and to Indonesia in particular, it is likely that future Indonesia-South Asia trade may increase. Owing to her heavy reliance upon petroleum and its products, South Asia has the tendency to increase her import of such items from Indonesia. At the same time, Indonesia's development programme, with its special emphasis on industrialisation and upgrading of its agricultural sector, may create opportunities for South Asia to export more machinery and transport equipment as well as light engineering goods to Indonesia.

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