



# Indonesia's G20 Leadership: Navigating National Ambitions on the Global Stage

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## Abstract

*In today's interconnected world, nations confront complex economic challenges. The G20 serves as a crucial forum for coordinated action, with member countries taking turns in the annual presidency. Indonesia's stewardship in 2022 was marked by a concerted focus on global economic recovery, especially in the wake of the momentum of COVID-19, and the demonstration of its leadership prowess on the international stage. This study employs qualitative research methods and national interest theory to delve into Indonesia's strategic priorities during its historic first G20 presidency in 2022. Through a meticulous analysis of Indonesia's initiatives, it becomes evident that the presidency not only advanced the interests of the G20 as a whole but also brought significant benefits to Indonesia, the ASEAN region, and developing countries worldwide. This examination underscores Indonesia's adept maneuvering and strategic engagement within the broader global economic landscape.*

## Keywords

G20 Forum; Presidency; National Interest

## Abstrak

*Saat ini, di dunia yang saling terhubung, negara-negara menghadapi tantangan ekonomi yang kompleks. Kelompok negara G20 hadir sebagai sebuah forum yang penting bagi terciptanya langkah yang terkoordinasi, dengan negara-negara anggotanya yang secara bergiliran menjabat sebagai ketua setiap tahunnya. Indonesia pada tahun 2022 mendapatkan kesempatan untuk menjadi ketua G20 dengan fokus utama pada pemulihan ekonomi global, terutama setelah momentum COVID-19, sekaligus menjadi bukti kepemimpinan Indonesia di panggung internasional. Studi ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dan teori kepentingan nasional untuk mempelajari prioritas strategis Indonesia selama masa kepresidenan G20 yang bersejarah pada tahun 2022. Melalui analisis yang mendalam terhadap inisiatif-inisiatif Indonesia, terbukti bahwa kepemimpinan Indonesia tidak hanya memajukan kepentingan G20 secara keseluruhan, namun juga membawa manfaat yang signifikan bagi Indonesia, kawasan ASEAN, dan negara-negara berkembang di seluruh dunia. Kajian ini menunjukkan keahlian Indonesia dalam melakukan berbagai strategi dalam konteks ekonomi global yang lebih luas.*

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## **Introduction**

The Group of Twenty (G20) originated from an initiative by G7 member countries in response to the monetary crisis of 1998 and was formally established in 1999. Serving as a forum with the primary objective of fostering solid, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive global growth, it endeavors to ensure that the opinions of all its members are valued equally. This approach ensures that the solutions formulated not only benefit developed nations but also all participating parties, including developing countries. Consequently, the G20 emerged as a platform that unified both developed and developing nations in addressing crises, particularly in regions such as Asia, Russia, and Latin America. Moreover, the formation of the G20 signifies a commitment to international cooperation in collectively addressing shared challenges.

The G20 Forum functions as an informal and noninstitutionalized international cooperation platform devoid of an accountability mechanism. Despite this, it serves as a pivotal forum for shaping and fortifying global architecture and governance on significant international economic matters. This is achieved primarily through fostering international economic cooperation. The composition of its membership is carefully structured to strike a balance between efficiency and representativeness, ensuring that key stakeholders are included while maintaining the forum's effectiveness in decision-making and policy formulation (Putri, 2020).

Consisting of 19 countries deemed the world's major economies and the European Union (EU), the G20 encompasses nations representing over 60% of the global population, 75% of worldwide trade, and more than 80% of the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The International Monetary Fund (IMF) categorizes the membership of this forum into several classifications, including:

- Advanced Surplus Countries within the G20 include Germany, Japan, and South Korea
- Advanced Deficit Countries within the G20 consist of Australia, Canada, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States, and other Eurozone countries, excluding Germany.
- Emerging Surplus Countries within the G20 comprise Argentina, China, and Indonesia

- Emerging Deficit Countries within the G20 include Brazil, India, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey, and non-Euro countries within the European Union
- Major Oil Exporters within the G20 consist of Russia and Saudi Arabia (Hajnal, 2014).

Since its establishment in 1999, the group initially functioned as a forum for meetings among Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors. Over time, it evolved into an informal dialogue platform within the framework of the Bretton Woods institutional system, which includes entities such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Trade Organization (WTO), and World Bank. Subsequently, in 2008, the group was elevated to summit level, leading to the establishment of ministerial forums, expert groups/panels, and other subsidiary conference entities. This marked a gradual expansion and evolution of the broader G20 system (Astuti, 2020).

During each meeting of the G20 forum, discussions are organized into two main tracks: the Finance Track and the Sherpa Track. Within the Finance Track, the primary focus revolves around financial and economic matters. These issues are typically divided into six sections, covering areas such as fiscal and monetary policy, the global economy, the financial sector, infrastructure investment, financial inclusion, and international taxation.

In the Sherpa Track, the term "Sherpa" originates from one of Nepal's ethnic groups, renowned for guiding climbers scaling the Himalayas. This nomenclature reflects the expectation that G20 Sherpas will guide the way to summit success by facilitating negotiations and consensus-building among leaders of diverse nations. The Sherpa Track encompasses a broader spectrum of issues compared to the Finance Track. These include anti-corruption measures, development initiatives, trade policies, tourism promotion, energy strategies, climate change mitigation, healthcare, gender equality, and emerging topics of global concern (Asmara, 2022). Furthermore, the Sherpas, appointed as personal representatives of each member state's leader, assume leadership roles within the G20 framework. They oversee the day-to-day operations of the G20, supervise ongoing negotiations, develop meeting agendas, and coordinate the substantive work conducted within the forum throughout the year (India's Ministry of Earth Sciences, 2024).

One of the G20's most significant achievements occurred during the global financial crisis of 2008. Through coordinated efforts including large-scale fiscal and monetary stimulus packages, the G20 played a pivotal role in stabilizing the global economy. This support led to a transformation in global financial governance, marked by the expansion of lending capacity within institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and major development banks. As a result of these actions, the G20 garnered international recognition for its instrumental role in facilitating global recovery and championing crucial financial reforms.

Additionally, the tangible impact of the G20 is evident in its initiatives to combat the pandemic. These efforts include the suspension of foreign debt payments for low-income countries, the allocation of over 5 trillion USD in funds

dedicated to COVID-19 response (as outlined in the Riyadh Declaration), as well as measures such as reducing or eliminating import duties and taxes. Furthermore, the G20 has advocated for the reduction of import duties specifically on essential items like vaccines, hand sanitizers, disinfectants, medical devices, and medicines, underscoring its commitment to global health and economic recovery efforts (KOMINFO, 2021).

The leaders of the G20 convene regularly to deliberate on economic and financial matters and to coordinate their policies on other areas of mutual concern. For instance, the inaugural G20 Summit held in Washington, D.C. on November 14-15, 2008, proved to be highly successful. During this summit, the primary focus of discussions revolved around ensuring financial stability by addressing the root causes and remedying the crisis prevailing at that time (Kirton, 2014).

During the second G20 Summit held in London on April 1-2, 2009, which was also deemed a significant success, the main focus of the discussions among G20 leaders was to encourage central banks to implement substantial monetary policy stimuli and to endorse large-scale, coordinated fiscal stimulus measures. Additionally, during this summit, the leaders established the Financial Stability Board (FSB) comprising all G20 members. The FSB was tasked with implementing reforms related to International Monetary Fund (IMF) quotas and voting rights, combating trade protectionism, and addressing issues concerning tax havens. Notably, during this period, G20 summits were held every six months until the fifth G20 Summit in Seoul, South Korea, which occurred on November 11-12, 2010. Following this summit, the frequency of G20 summits was adjusted to once a year, a practice that continues to the present day (Putri, 2020).

The Presidency of the G20 rotates annually among its members, who are organized into regional country groupings. This rotational system exists due to the absence of a permanent secretariat or staff within the forum. The 19 member states of the G20 are divided into five groups, with each group comprising a maximum of four countries.

There are only two groups that do not follow this pattern, which are Group 1 (Australia, Canada, Saudi Arabia, and the United States); and Group 2 (India, Russia, South Africa, and Turkey). Meanwhile, Group 3 consists of Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico; Group 4 consists of France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom; and Group 5 consists of China, Indonesia, Japan, and Republic of Korea. Notably, the European Union, the 20th member, does not belong to any of these regional groups.

Countries within a group have equal eligibility to serve as Presidency when it is their group's turn. However, each G20 Presidency is tasked with advancing the G20 agenda by consulting with other members to address global economic developments. To ensure continuity, the Presidency receives support from the "troika," a collaborative group comprising representatives from the current, previous, and upcoming host countries (Government of India, 2023).

Later in 2022, Indonesia had its chance to become the G20 Presidency for a whole year, hosting a series of meetings that commenced on December 1, 2021. The culmination of Indonesia's Presidency was marked by the 17th Summit, held in Bali on November 15-16, 2022. Indonesia's tenure as the G20 Presidency underscores its growing prominence and influence within the group. As the largest economy in Southeast Asia and a key player in the global economy, Indonesia's leadership role in the G20 reflects its rising stature on the world stage.

The official handover of the G20 Presidency from Italy to Indonesia, the next host, occurred on October 31, 2021, in Rome, Italy. Under Indonesia's Presidency, which carries the theme "*Recover Together, Recover Stronger*", all countries are invited to collaborate towards achieving a more robust and sustainable recovery (Kementerian Keuangan RI, 2022). The paper aims to delve into the national interest of Indonesia during its G20 Presidency in 2022. It seeks to analyze how Indonesia strategically leveraged this opportunity to advance its national interests on the global stage.

In contrast to existing publications like Solechah and Sugito's analysis on "*Pembangunan Ekonomi Berkelanjutan sebagai Kepentingan Nasional Indonesia dalam Presidensi G-20*", which explores Indonesia's pursuit of sustainable economic development during its G-20 presidency, this study provides a more comprehensive analysis of the benefits extended beyond Indonesia's borders. While Solechah and Sugito delve into Indonesia's economic agenda within the G-20 framework, our examination encompasses a broader spectrum of outcomes, highlighting the positive impacts on ASEAN, developing nations, and the global community at large. Through diplomatic engagement and coalition-building efforts, Indonesia has fostered a shared understanding of these critical issues and mobilized collective action to address them effectively, thus contributing to a more just, resilient, and inclusive international order (Solechah & Sugito, 2023).

## **Method**

Using qualitative research as a research method, this method is a form in which people interpret and define their experiences to understand individual social realities. It aims to help us understand what kind of social world we live in, and why everything works the way it does (Mohajan, 2018). In qualitative research, a meaning or definition is an essential thing to talk about, since the main point of qualitative research is to analyze which is added by not only focusing on the results but also looking at the process that exists (Bogdan & Biklen, 1998). The qualitative research method seeks to construct reality and understand its meaning. Using exploratory research seeks to explain 'how' and 'why' for a social phenomenon, or a particular program, to operate as it does in a specific context. This research method, which doesn't require a specific hypothesis or theory, simply involves generating questions about the research as a guide to gather primary data in the

form of descriptions and information, serving as the initial data needed (Creswell, 2009).

As this research takes a qualitative approach, the data is exclusively sourced from a literature review. Such a review is valuable when aiming to provide a broad understanding of a research issue or problem. Typically, this type of literature review is employed to evaluate the existing knowledge and understanding of a specific topic (Snyder, 2019). Additionally, a literature review is conducted by gathering and scrutinizing various data sources, including official documents, books, journals, press releases, and media reports concerning Indonesia's national interests during its G20 Presidency (Somantri, 2005).

Drawing upon the theory of national interest as the guiding framework, this study employed comparative analysis techniques to contextualize Indonesia's national interests within the broader framework of international relations, enabling a comprehensive understanding of the country's diplomatic engagements within the G20 forum. By synthesizing diverse perspectives and critically evaluating the literature, the analysis provided valuable insights into Indonesia's role as a global leader and the implications of its G20 Presidency for international cooperation and governance.

Historically, the term national interest began to rise after the Second World War. This term became stronger when a super-power country, the United States, started using it in its foreign policy. In matters of national interest, the state plays an important role as an actor who makes decisions regarding international affairs that affect its domestic society. The actions that countries take in their international interactions are based on their national interests, thus making the national interest a fundamental element in establishing a good relationship like a cooperation relationship.

Collaboration among nations is paramount for achieving their respective objectives. Often, countries cannot solely meet their requirements domestically. Hence, it is imperative for states to collaborate, leveraging such cooperation to advance their interests. The concept of national interest embodies a state's aspiration to bolster its national prowess.

The core of national interest lies in safeguarding a nation's political interests and asserting its influence, both politically and culturally, in its dealings with other nations. It is also characterized as a reflection of a country's economic and strategic capacity to maintain its position in the realm of global politics. National interest is driven by a nation's economic and security capabilities, crucial for competing effectively in the political arena worldwide. Additionally, it dictates the trajectory of a nation's evolution and serves as a framework for understanding a state's conduct in its international engagements (Mardiana, 2020).

The national interest is an outcome crafted by policymakers from individual countries, rendering it distinct and occasionally at odds with each other. It is contingent upon what is advantageous for the nation, often shaped by critical elements of a country's requirements, including defense, security, military, and

economic well-being (Perwita & Yani, 2005). So it can be concluded that national interest is used to describe and analyze the main reasons, motivations, or justifications on which a country behaves or acts in its interactions with other countries (Bakry, 2017). On the other hand, it is freely interpreted that interests are the goals that have been organized to suit and fairly accommodate all of the people. So the national interests are a reflection of the desires of its people.

In formulating the national interest, it is essential to take into account the country's capabilities, which are encapsulated by power. The capability of a country can be measured by looking at its national resilience and national strength (Rudy, 2002).

Indonesia's national interest is encapsulated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, particularly in the fourth paragraph, which underscores the commitment to safeguarding the nation's people, independence, and territorial integrity—secured through hard-fought struggles. Additionally, it emphasizes the pursuit of enhancing public welfare, nurturing national development, and contributing to the establishment of a global order grounded in principles of freedom, lasting peace, and social justice (Mahkamah Konstitusi RI, 1945). This national interest is essential for Indonesia because this protection includes protecting their physical (territorial), political, and cultural identities vis-à-vis other countries (Balontia, 2024).

Indonesia's national interests in foreign affairs, overseen by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are focused on bolstering foreign policy and expanding international cooperation, particularly within the multilateral framework. This strategic approach aims to elevate Indonesia's role in fostering global peace and security. Additionally, Indonesia is committed to promoting and safeguarding human rights, fostering humanitarian collaboration, and advancing economic development, socio-cultural exchange, financial stability, environmental protection, trade, industry, investment, commodities, and intellectual property rights through reinforced multilateral engagement.

The national interests of Indonesia, whether in general or specific terms, highlight certain aspects that have evolved into the national identity of the country. These interests underscore Indonesia's focused approach towards achieving its objectives to ensure the continuity and prosperity of the nation. Furthermore, this paper seeks to explore Indonesia's national interest within the context of hosting the G20 presidency in 2022. During this significant period, Indonesia endeavored to assert its presence on the global stage and demonstrate leadership within the international community.

## **Discussion**

### ***National Interest of Indonesia in Its G20 Presidency***

The Group of Twenty (G20) was established in 1999 when the financial crisis hit Asia, which was previously touted as the region with the most promising economic

potential. The group's meeting was upgraded to a Leader's Summit when the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) hit the United States in 2008, which made the forum seriously impact the international economy. The group has played a vital role in addressing both economic crises and leading the rest of the country to survive the crisis. The G20 presidency rotates annually among members of various regional country groupings, as the group does not have a permanent secretariat or staff, allowing Indonesia to take its turn in 2022.

Continuing the Italian presidency, Indonesia officially accepted the presidency G20 in 2022. Using "*Recovering Together, Recovering Stronger*" as its theme, Indonesia is making a joint effort through its leadership for a stronger recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic and enabling sustainable and inclusive growth all over the world.

The G20 presidency involves extensive socialization efforts to ensure that both society and domestic government institutions are engaged and aware of the country's strategic priorities and the benefits of its leadership role. There are two tracks of agenda discussion on the G20 Forum, such as Finance Track and Sherpa Track. The priority issues in each track reflect the national interests of Indonesia in this G20 Presidency, since the drafting was based on the needs and interests of Indonesia (Lisbet, 2022).

In the Finance Track, the finance ministry and central bank spearhead stakeholder engagement through forums, workshops, and seminars with policymakers, financial institutions, business leaders, and academics. These events disseminate information about G20 initiatives and gather feedback to shape policies that reflect domestic economic needs. Public communication is maintained through regular press releases, media briefings, and educational campaigns to inform citizens about the significance of global economic policies and their impact on daily life. Insights and agreements from G20 meetings are integrated into national economic policies, aligning G20 priorities with domestic economic reforms such as improving financial regulations, enhancing fiscal policies, and promoting sustainable development.

In the Sherpa Track, which addresses broader policy issues beyond finance, the Sherpa team ensures interdepartmental coordination among various government ministries and agencies to integrate G20 agendas into domestic policies. Civil society engagement involves consultations with think tanks, non-governmental organizations, and civil society organizations to incorporate diverse perspectives into G20 discussions. Regional and local outreach programs explain the relevance of G20 initiatives to local government officials, community leaders, and the general public, ensuring the benefits of global cooperation are understood at all levels of society. Effective communication strategies, utilizing traditional media, digital platforms, and community-based channels, keep the public informed about G20 activities and their implications. Feedback mechanisms are established to gather input from domestic stakeholders on G20 proposals and outcomes, ensuring that the policies are aligned with national interests. This comprehensive



approach not only enhances Indonesia's image on the global stage but also ensures that international cooperation translates into actual prosperity and development within the country.

During Indonesia's G20 Presidency, the Sherpa Track concentrates on three key sectors deemed essential for fostering a strong and sustainable recovery. These sectors are:

- **Strengthening the global health architecture:** The goal is to enhance global readiness and capability for addressing future health crises. Therefore, it is essential to reinforce knowledge exchange and collaboration among international stakeholders, such as those within the G20 forum, to address the current pandemic effectively. This agenda encompasses promoting inclusive vaccine development and distribution, as well as mobilizing global health financing (Berawi, 2022).
- **Digital transformation:** Amid the pandemic, digital transformation emerges as a pivotal strategy for driving economic growth and has evolved into a new catalyst for economic development. Recognizing this, the Indonesian Presidency prioritizes enhancing digital skills and literacy to ensure that digital transformation benefits the entire nation in an inclusive and accessible manner.
- **Sustainable energy transition:** In its efforts to foster a sustainable green future and combat climate change, the Indonesian Presidency advocates for the transition to new and renewable energy sources. This is achieved by prioritizing energy security, accessibility, and affordability, thereby advancing practical measures to address climate challenges (Kementerian Luar Negeri RI, 2022).

While under the Finance Track, several priority issues were highlighted during the Indonesian G20 Presidency, as follows:

- **Exit strategy to support equitable recovery:** There is a need for a mechanism that manages a country's process to get back to its normal policies after handling the pandemic. It is expected that there will be no gap in the recovery of economic development between developed and developing countries.
- **Addressing the scarring effect to secure future growth:** There is a need to discuss the recovery of economic sectors that can be revitalized, including providing a support for the acceleration of economic recovery processes.
- **The payment system in the digital era:** The Pandemic has led to the expansion of digitization, where currently there are many forms of digitalization in the economic sector, including various payment systems that have been transformed into digital systems.
- **Sustainable finance:** To promote the transition of finance to help the developing and poor countries fulfill the commitment to climate change action. In addition, this issue is intended to support developing countries in the development of innovative financing instruments.

- Financial inclusion, digital, and SMEs: Supporting the optimization of economic digitalization including assisting and supporting MSMEs through the economic digitalization to expand the market access and expand the potential sources of funding inclusively.
- International taxation: Indonesia encourages the creation of digital taxation instruments, and will use the Presidency as a platform to raise tax and gender issues in the international tax agenda (Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia, 2021).

The primary anticipated result of this Presidency is the development of a thorough output strategy aimed at bolstering the recovery, coupled with a tangible and executable action plan. Additionally, this presidency serves as a platform for Indonesia to make substantial contributions toward establishing a healthier, more equitable, and sustainable global governance framework, founded on principles of freedom, enduring peace, and social justice. Furthermore, Indonesia's presidency is committed to facilitating the aspirations and interests of developing nations (Hermawan, 2022).

This presidency represents a rare generational opportunity for Indonesia to significantly enhance its recovery, bolstering both economic activity and trust within both domestic and international communities. It also provides a platform for Indonesia to showcase its leadership on the global stage, particularly in driving global economic recovery. Furthermore, from a regional standpoint, this presidency underscores Indonesia's leadership in international diplomacy and regional economic matters (Saputra, 2021).

Furthermore, the presidency offers Indonesia a chance to capture global attention by highlighting the nation's notable progress to the world stage. It serves as a catalyst for restoring confidence among post-pandemic economic stakeholders, both at home and abroad. Additionally, Indonesia's G20 presidency serves as a platform to showcase the country's tourism and signature products to the international community, thereby stimulating the national economy (Bank Indonesia, 2022).

Conversely, the core objective of the Indonesian G20 Presidency is to reinforce the framework of multilateralism and enhance the efficacy of global partnerships. This endeavor aims to uphold an open, equitable, and mutually advantageous world economy while safeguarding the interests of marginalized nations, particularly impoverished and vulnerable countries, to ensure inclusivity and sustainability (Limanseto, 2022).

Indonesia's G20 Presidency also prioritizes national interests in the realm of international taxation. Indonesia strongly advocates for enhanced tax transparency among nations, recognizing that a fair and transparent international tax system is critical in combating tax avoidance, curbing transfer pricing abuses, and fostering conducive national tax policies. Therefore, international cooperation is imperative for implementing transparency standards, exchanging tax information, and enforcing tax-related laws effectively (Rangga & Kurmala, 2022).

The Indonesian G20 Presidency underscored the global imperative of transitioning to clean energy and formulated a framework aimed at expediting a fair, accessible, and inclusive shift towards clean energy. This framework is founded on the key priorities identified by the G20 Energy Transition Working Group (Chaturvedi, 2023).

The Indonesian G20 presidency has also set a special agenda for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) that are managed by women. In Indonesia, MSME practitioners are women-dominated, where they have adopted a faster pace of digital technology and have the resilience to manage their businesses more formally. Indonesia utilizes its position as the G20 Presidency by raising three main priorities regarding these women-run MSMEs, which are: (1) improving the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for women's leadership in the private sector; (2) strengthening private sector commitment; and (3) increasing the availability and quality of services for women-run MSMEs (Sudjatmiko, Yayusman, Budianto, & Syafarani, 2022).

Furthermore, the changing of the G20 presidency is also an opportunity to seek international support for the ambitious new capital city development agenda, to attract more foreign investment in its creation (JAFFREY, 2022).

### ***The Benefits of the G20 Presidency of Indonesia***

Following the G20 Summit in 2022, President Joko Widodo highlighted several tangible accomplishments, notably the creation of a pandemic fund that successfully garnered US\$1.5 billion in contributions. Additionally, the establishment and activation of the Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST) under the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was announced, with a substantial allocation of US\$81.6 billion intended to aid countries grappling with the ongoing crisis.

Furthermore, the summit yielded significant progress in the realm of energy transition, with Indonesia securing a commitment from the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) totaling US\$20 billion. Additionally, there was a collective pledge to safeguard a minimum of 30 percent of the globe's land and 30 percent of its oceans by the year 2030 (Office of Assistant to Deputy Cabinet Secretary for State Documents & Translation, 2022).

The Indonesian G20 Presidency has delivered advantages to various stakeholders, including Indonesia, ASEAN, and developing nations. For Indonesia, the G20 serves as a vital platform for fostering dialogue, cooperation, and policy coordination in the global economic recovery efforts. The Presidency's leadership within the G20 framework has positively influenced Indonesia's economic growth, which ranged between 4.5 to 5.3 percent, with indications pointing toward the upper limit. Moreover, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) exhibited a growth of 5.4 percent in 2022 compared to the preceding year.

Following the G20 Summit, the most notable growth was observed in the exports of goods and services, which surged by 19.57 percent. This was followed by

a substantial increase in the consumption of nonprofit institutions serving households (LNPRT) and household consumption, which grew by 5.66 percent and 5.08 percent respectively, compared to the corresponding period in 2021 (Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Kemaritiman dan Investasi, 2022).

Indonesia also benefits in terms of foreign visits, where the number of delegates per meeting is estimated at around 500 to 5,800 people per event throughout the year. Therefore, as an organizer or host, Indonesia can increase domestic consumption by up to US\$ 533 million or IDR 7.4 trillion (Tobing, Nurhidayah, & Trinita, 2022).

In addition, hosting the G20 events for a year also provides as many as 33,000 jobs from various sectors. And with hundreds of meetings throughout the year, the economic benefits could be 1.5 to 2 times greater than the 2018 IMF-WB Annual Meeting (Saputra, 2021).

The G20 Summit is also reported to have boosted domestic and foreign tourist arrivals to Bali by 20,000 people. Whereas the hotel occupancy rate in Bali increased by 70 percent in November 2022, with direct spending reaching US\$575 million or around IDR 9 trillion (Litha, 2022).

Related to the benefits in terms of substance, the Indonesian G20 Presidency has initiated concrete deliverables, such as projects, programs, or initiatives as concrete benefits that are expected to become the lead examples for sustainable development by utilizing international cooperation and the role of multi-stakeholders (Limanseto, 2022).

Moreover, Indonesia strategically utilizes the momentum of its G20 presidency as an opportune moment to shine a spotlight on critical global issues, particularly concerning corruption and democratic deficits. Recognizing the far-reaching implications of these challenges on the stability, development, and credibility of nations across the world, Indonesia proactively integrates discussions on corruption and democratic governance into the broader G20 agenda. Through diplomatic engagement, advocacy, and coalition-building efforts, Indonesia underscores the urgency of addressing these issues collectively within the international community. By elevating corruption and democratic problems to the forefront of global discourse, Indonesia fosters a shared understanding of their detrimental impacts and the imperative for concerted action.

Within the G20 framework, Indonesia employs its presidency as a catalyst for tangible initiatives aimed at combatting corruption and strengthening democratic institutions worldwide. By leveraging its leadership role, Indonesia initiates concrete measures such as promoting transparency, accountability, and the rule of law. Through collaborative partnerships and knowledge-sharing platforms, Indonesia facilitates the exchange of best practices and innovative solutions to address these systemic challenges effectively. Moreover, Indonesia champions capacity-building programs and technical assistance to empower nations in tackling corruption and advancing democratic governance. By harnessing the collective expertise, resources, and commitment of G20 members, Indonesia

pioneers a holistic approach to confront corruption and promote democratic values on a global scale, thus laying the groundwork for a more just, resilient, and inclusive international order.

For ASEAN, Indonesia's stable political environment and its position as the largest developing country within the region afford it the opportunity to exert significant leadership in shaping strategically important policies impacting the global economy. At negotiation tables, ASEAN's three members are accompanied by representatives from the G20 and other invitees from leading international organizations. The G20's priority agenda often aligns with ASEAN's key interests, notably in addressing the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, devising robust recovery strategies, and promoting continued regional integration to ensure prosperity across all member countries in the region (Hermawan, 2022).

Finally, through its G20 Presidency, Indonesia leveraged its position to advocate for the aspirations and interests of developing countries, aiming to foster more equitable global governance and enhance international solidarity in addressing the challenges posed by climate change and advancing sustainable development. Additionally, Indonesia played a crucial role in mediating between the interests of developing and developed countries within the Asia-Pacific region, further emphasizing its commitment to accommodating the needs of developing nations on the global stage (Limanseto, 2022).

Moreover, among the priorities of the G20 concerning developing countries is encapsulated in a key agenda within the financial track of the Indonesian G20 Presidency 2022, titled "Exit Strategy to Support Recovery". This agenda focuses on safeguarding developing nations still in the process of economic recuperation from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The objective of this strategy is to manage the spillover effects of exit policies enacted by developed countries, whose economies have largely rebounded. It is anticipated that these spillover effects will subsequently influence countries with intermediate and lower-income economies. The concept of spillover effects has become increasingly significant in the global economic landscape, stemming from the interconnectedness fostered by globalization, wherein policies enacted by one country can reverberate and affect others.

Indonesia's commitment to addressing the needs of developing nations is further evident in its proposal of innovative policy concepts, notably the Global Expenditure Support Fund (GESF). The GESF is envisioned as a mechanism for developing countries to safeguard their national budgets in the event of liquidity crises. Additionally, it serves as a funding facility, providing loans to support infrastructure development and the attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) within developing nations. This initiative underscores Indonesia's dedication to fostering financial stability and sustainable development across the global community (Imannulloh & Rijal, 2022).

## Conclusion

The Group of Twenty (G20) is an informal and noninstitutionalized international cooperation forum lacking an accountability mechanism. Despite this, it serves as a crucial platform for fostering international economic cooperation and shaping global governance across a wide array of economic issues. Notably, the G20 operates without a permanent secretariat or staff, and the presidency rotates annually among its member countries from various regional groupings. In 2022, Indonesia assumed the presidency, marking its turn to lead discussions and initiatives within the G20 framework.

Indonesia's G20 Presidency in 2022 marked a significant milestone in the nation's diplomatic and economic history. Through its leadership role within the G20 framework, Indonesia not only advanced its national interests but also championed critical global issues, such as combating corruption, strengthening democratic governance, and promoting sustainable development. By strategically leveraging its presidency, Indonesia showcased its commitment to fostering inclusive growth, fostering dialogue, and spearheading tangible initiatives to address shared challenges.

The benefits of Indonesia's G20 Presidency extended beyond its borders, benefiting ASEAN, developing nations, and the global community at large. Indonesia's stable political environment and strategic position within ASEAN allowed it to exert significant leadership in shaping policies impacting the global economy, while also advocating for the aspirations of developing countries. Moreover, Indonesia's initiatives, such as the Global Expenditure Support Fund (GESF), demonstrated its commitment to fostering financial stability and sustainable development worldwide.

In essence, Indonesia's G20 Presidency in 2022 exemplified the nation's ambition to drive positive change on the global stage while addressing its domestic challenges. By embracing its leadership role within the G20, Indonesia demonstrated its commitment to advancing collective prosperity, fostering international solidarity, and shaping a brighter future for generations to come.

## Author Contribution

Ujang Komarudin: *Conceptualization, Writing-Original Draft.*

Syafiuddin Fadlillah: *Formal Analysis, Supervision.*

## Authenticity Statement

We declare that this article is the author's original work, free from plagiarism, and all references are listed in the article. The article has not been published and is not being submitted to another journal.

## Biography

Ujang Komarudin, is a multifaceted individual known for his expertise in analysis, academia, and political observation within Indonesia. Currently lecturing at the Department of International Relations, University of Al-Azhar Indonesia, I blend analysis and academia to foster critical thinking and tackle pressing issues. My recent publication, "Tackling Indonesia's Plastic Waste Crisis: A Political Perspectives and Policy Implications," reflects my commitment to shaping our nation's future through insightful research and practical solutions.

Syafiuddin Fadlillah, leading the Department of International Relations at the University of Al-Azhar Indonesia, specializes in unraveling the intricate political dynamics of the Middle East. The latest publication is a book titled "Dinamika Politik dan Konflik Timur Tengah".

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