



Indonesia's strategic considerations in acceding to the organisation for economic co-operation and development: Opportunities and challenges

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Abstract

Indonesia's accession process to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is a strategic agenda that affects the country's economic, political, and governance interests. This study analyses Indonesia's strategic considerations in the OECD accession process within the framework of the Asta Cita agenda (Prabowo Political platform) under the administration of Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka, while identifying the opportunities and challenges associated with the process. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method through document analysis and a literature review of government documents, OECD publications, international reports, and academic journals. Indonesia's accession to the OECD is viewed as a rational choice consideration, aimed at strengthening economic competitiveness, enhancing investor confidence, facilitating technology transfer, and improving governance. Energy security, the green economy, job creation, infrastructure development, downstream industrialisation, and industrial policies represent potential opportunities, while bureaucratic reform, anti-corruption measures, and public integrity reflect Indonesia's efforts to align with global standards. The success of the accession process largely depends on the consistency of domestic reforms and the effective management of structural challenges.

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1. Introduction

In an increasingly integrated international system, international organisations have become an essential component of global dynamics, as no country in the world can advance independently without international cooperation, particularly in addressing interconnected security, economic, and environmental issues (Monica &

Suarnata, 2023). International organisations serve as mechanisms for coordinating relations among states, enabling national interests and aspirations to be collectively channelled towards achieving stability and shared prosperity. Through multilateral forums, states can formulate collective policies, resolve disputes peacefully, and address global challenges that cannot be effectively resolved through unilateral action. The central role of international organisations is reflected in their functions as facilitators of cooperation, mediators of conflicts, and promoters of international norms, as demonstrated by the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU), and the African Union (AU) in maintaining global stability, resolving regional conflicts, and supporting post-conflict institutional rehabilitation (Lubis, 2023).

The context of international political economy further underscores the importance of rationality in state decision-making. Rational choice theory argues that foreign economic policies, including free trade and economic integration, result from rational calculations by actors seeking to maximise national welfare (Downs, 1957; Verger, Novelli, & Altinyelken, 2018). Such rationality operates through the aggregation of individual and group interests at the domestic level, whereby political decisions are influenced by both internal pressures and international dynamics (Putnam, 1988). From a liberal institutionalist perspective, states are considered rational when they recognise that international institutions can reduce uncertainty, provide information, and lower transaction costs, thereby making cooperation a calculated choice (Keohane & Martin, 1995). Such cooperation is mutually beneficial, although the distribution of its benefits may not necessarily be equal (Devitt, 2011).

The OECD, established in 1961 as the successor to the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), has become an important international platform for countries with advanced economies to share policy experiences, establish public policy standards, and promote inclusive economic growth (OECD, 2023). Under the administration of Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka, Indonesia's accession to the OECD has become increasingly relevant to the Asta Cita agenda, particularly in the areas of energy security, the green economy, job creation, infrastructure development, industrial downstreaming, as well as political, legal, and bureaucratic reform and anti-corruption efforts. This highlights that the OECD functions not only as a forum for cooperation but also as a reliable source of information supporting public decision-making, a developer of international standards, and an instrument for strengthening domestic governance (OECD, 2023).

Based on this background, this study formulates the research problem by identifying Indonesia's strategic considerations in the OECD accession process, examining the interaction between economic and political interests, and assessing the opportunities and challenges that emerge throughout the process. The research problem is addressed through a descriptive qualitative approach involving document analysis, a literature review, and in-depth interviews, using the theoretical frameworks of liberalism, liberal institutionalism, rational choice, and the concept of national interest. These frameworks are employed to explain how Indonesia perceives the OECD as an instrument of international cooperation for strengthening domestic reforms, enhancing policy credibility, and expanding its position in global economic governance. Accordingly, this study aims to analyse Indonesia's strategic considerations in the OECD accession process and identify the opportunities and challenges it faces, thereby providing a comprehensive understanding of Indonesia's strategy in the global arena.

2. Research Method

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach to obtain an in-depth understanding of Indonesia's strategic considerations in the process of accession to the OECD. This approach emphasises the contextual analysis of policy phenomena, with the researcher serving as the primary instrument in the collection and interpretation of data that were collected through an analysis of official government documents, OECD publications, reports from international institutions, academic journals, and other relevant sources.

Primary documents include annual reports, strategic plans, and policies issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, and the Ministry of Finance, while secondary data were obtained from academic journals, books, previous studies, and credible media articles relevant to Indonesia's accession process to the OECD.

The analysis was conducted inductively by identifying patterns, categories, and themes from the collected information and subsequently relating them to the theoretical frameworks of liberalism, liberal institutionalism, rational choice, and the concept of national interest. These frameworks were used to understand the logic underlying the government's strategic decision-making process.

The results of the analysis were used to identify the opportunities and challenges faced by Indonesia and to provide practical input concerning domestic reform, improved governance, and the strengthening of Indonesia's position in international cooperation. The findings also serve as a basis for considering the development of community service programmes relevant to the context of global policy.

3. Results and Discussion

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organisation committed to cooperation in the fields of economics and global development. The OECD was established as the successor to the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), which was established after

World War II to administer assistance under the Marshall Plan and support the economic reconstruction of Europe. The transition from the OEEC to the OECD was marked by the ratification of the OECD Convention in 1960, which entered into force in 1961 (OECD, 2023).

Over time, the OECD has evolved beyond its role as an economic organisation into an international forum and knowledge hub that supports countries in designing more effective public policies. The OECD works with more than 100 countries worldwide and contributes to the formulation of global policies through the development of international standards, the provision of reliable statistical data, evidence-based analysis, and platforms for policy dialogue (OECD, 2023).

Currently, the OECD consists of 38 member countries across various regions, including North America, Latin America, Europe, and the Asia-Pacific. OECD membership is predominantly composed of developed countries committed to the principles of democracy and market economies.

Indonesia is one of the OECD's strategic Key Partners, having established its partnership with the organisation in 2007 alongside Brazil, China, India, and South Africa. As its engagement with the OECD has developed, Indonesia became the first Southeast Asian country to be designated as a candidate for OECD membership in February 2024 (OECD, 2023). Economically, Indonesia is one of the world's largest economies, ranking as the seventh-largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP) and being classified as a dynamic emerging market economy. Indonesia also plays an important role in various global forums, serving as the only Southeast Asian member of the G20, actively participating in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and playing a constructive leadership role within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (OECD, 2023).

3.1. Indonesia's Strategic Interests in OECD Accession

Indonesia's interests under the Prabowo-Gibran administration are outlined in their political platform, known as Asta Cita (Eight key missions) which serves as the main framework for national development under the leadership of President Prabowo Subianto and Vice President Gibran Rakabuming Raka, with the objective of achieving the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045. At its core, Asta Cita consists of eight strategic programmes that reflect Indonesia's national interests, particularly in the economic sector. The [Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia \(2025\)](#) explains that Asta Cita comprises eight national priority programmes that serve as the basis for fiscal and national development policies. The eight Asta Cita priorities are as follows:

1. Strengthening the ideology of Pancasila, democracy, and human rights (HAM).
2. Strengthening the national defence and security system and promoting national self-reliance through food, energy, and water self-sufficiency, as well as the development of the green and blue economies.
3. Increasing quality employment opportunities, promoting entrepreneurship, developing creative industries, and continuing infrastructure development.
4. Strengthening human resource development, science, technology, education, health, sports achievements, gender equality, and the empowerment of women, youth, and persons with disabilities.
5. Continuing downstream industrialisation and industrial development to increase domestic value added.
6. Developing rural and grassroots economies to promote equitable economic development and poverty eradication.
7. Strengthening political, legal, and bureaucratic reform, as well as the prevention and eradication of corruption and drug-related offences.
8. Strengthening the harmonisation of social life with the environment, nature, and culture, while promoting religious tolerance to achieve a just and prosperous society.

Among the eight Asta Cita agendas pursued by the Prabowo-Gibran administration, this study focuses on several agendas that have the strongest relevance to Indonesia's economic and political interests in the OECD accession process, particularly in the areas of investment, industrialisation, governance reform, human resource development, and sustainable economic transformation. These include Asta Cita Point (2) concerning energy security and the green economy, Point (3) concerning employment, entrepreneurship, and infrastructure development, Point (5) concerning downstream industrialisation and national industrial development, and Point (7) concerning political, legal, and bureaucratic reform.

These agendas are considered highly relevant to the principles, standards, and programmes of the OECD, which emphasise economic reform, competitiveness, good governance, sustainable development, and global economic integration. Therefore, the following sections examine in greater detail the relationship between each of these Asta Cita priorities and Indonesia's cooperation with the OECD, including the strategic opportunities and challenges Indonesia faces on its path towards OECD membership.

3.2. Energy Security and the Green Economy

Asta Cita Point (2) under the Prabowo Subianto-Gibran Rakabuming Raka administration focuses on "strengthening the national defence and security system and promoting national self-reliance through food, energy, and water self-sufficiency, the green economy, and the blue economy." This agenda demonstrates that national resilience is not understood solely in military terms but also encompasses energy security, food security, and sustainable economic development as part of the strategy towards Golden Indonesia 2045. In the

official 2024 Asta Cita Vision and Mission document of Prabowo–Gibran, energy self-sufficiency and the development of a green economy are positioned as instruments to strengthen national independence and reduce Indonesia's dependence on imported energy.

At the 100 Economists Forum organised by the [Institute for Development of Economics and Finance \(2023\)](#), Prabowo Subianto emphasised the importance of achieving self-sufficiency in food, energy, and water through the utilisation of domestic resources. Dependence on imports of energy and strategic commodities was considered capable of weakening national resilience, particularly amid global geopolitical dynamics such as the Russia–Ukraine war and the international energy crisis. Therefore, strengthening domestic production and developing national industries have become important components of achieving sustainable economic and energy self-reliance ([Pajakku, 2023](#)).

The implementation of the energy self-sufficiency agenda is reflected in energy transition policies and the development of new and renewable energy, including the B40 biodiesel mandate, which was strengthened in 2025 under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM). The B40 programme requires a blend consisting of 40% palm-oil-based biodiesel and 60% diesel fuel to reduce fossil fuel imports and strengthen national energy security. According to data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in 2025, the implementation of B40 resulted in domestic biodiesel utilisation of 14.2 million kilolitres, equivalent to 105.2% of the initial target of 13.5 million kilolitres. The programme also reduced diesel imports by 3.3 million kilolitres, generated foreign exchange savings of IDR 130.21 trillion, increased domestic industrial value added by IDR 20.43 trillion, and reduced carbon emissions by 38.88 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in 2025.

In addition to energy security, Asta Cita Point (2) also emphasises the green and blue economies as long-term national development strategies. The Prabowo–Gibran administration considers Indonesia to have significant potential in renewable energy, low-carbon industries, bioenergy, and sustainable maritime economic activities. These agendas are directed towards supporting the Net Zero Emission (NZE) target for 2060 while strengthening Indonesia's position in the global green economy value chain.

Indonesia's efforts to promote energy security are also being pursued through international cooperation with OECD member countries including Japan, and Asia Zero Emission Community (AZEC) which serves as an important instrument for accelerating energy transformation, strengthening economic resilience, and supporting the NZE target. The OECD views Indonesia's economic development as closely linked to social protection reform, energy transition, and sustainable development. In the [OECD \(2019\)](#) the OECD noted that Indonesia aimed to become one of the world's ten largest economies by 2030 through the 2015–2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), which focused on inclusive economic growth and reducing social inequality. This demonstrates that Indonesia's cooperation with the OECD is not solely economically oriented but also encompasses green development and social resilience.

Indonesia's cooperation with the IEA also constitutes an important component of its international energy diplomacy. Indonesia holds the status of an IEA Association Country, alongside other OECD countries including India, Thailand, Singapore, Brazil, and South Africa. This status provides Indonesia with access to policy recommendations, technology transfer, and clean energy investment cooperation with OECD member countries such as Japan, the United States, Germany, South Korea, and the European Union. [Situmeang, Lina, Hisan, and Vaulina \(2024\)](#) explain that the IEA plays a role in providing energy policy analysis, supporting renewable energy transitions, and facilitating investment and international cooperation to achieve SDG 7 and the NZE 2060 target. In practice, the IEA encourages Indonesia to accelerate the development of solar energy, geothermal energy, electric vehicles, energy efficiency, and the reduction of dependence on coal ([Situmeang et al., 2024](#)).

Indonesia's cooperation with Japan through AZEC represents a concrete form of energy diplomacy in Asia. AZEC was established in 2023 by Japan together with 11 Asian partner countries to achieve net-zero emissions and keep the increase in global temperatures below 1.5°C in accordance with the Paris Agreement. Indonesia is one of the initiative's key participating countries alongside Japan. [Simanungkalit, Nasution, and Revida \(2025\)](#) explain that Indonesia actively supports the AZEC agenda through green economic development, energy transition, and cross-sectoral collaboration between government and private-sector actors. The cooperation covers the development of low-carbon power generation, hydrogen, ammonia, carbon capture and storage/carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCS/CCUS), and electric vehicles in Southeast Asia. However, this cooperation also reflects Japan's geopolitical interests in maintaining energy supply-chain stability and expanding the green technology market in Asia.

Nevertheless, the implementation of Asta Cita Point (2) continues to face significant challenges. Indonesia remains dependent on oil and coal, while the utilisation of renewable energy has yet to reach its full potential. [Situmeang et al. \(2024\)](#) emphasise that this condition increases carbon emissions and heightens the risk of a climate crisis. This challenge is reinforced by the [International Energy Agency \(2025\)](#) which states that global energy demand continues to increase, particularly in developing countries such as India and Southeast Asian countries. In Southeast Asia, energy and electricity demand is projected to continue rising through 2035 due to industrialisation, urbanisation, and economic growth. The [International Energy Agency \(2025\)](#) also estimates that global electricity demand will increase by approximately 40% by 2035.

Other challenges include energy infrastructure, technology, financing, and green investment. [Simanungkalit et al. \(2025\)](#) explain that AZEC continues to face limitations in modern electricity grids, energy-storage technologies, and the substantial investment required to support the transition from fossil

fuels to renewable energy in Asia. This condition is relevant to Indonesia, which continues to experience disparities in energy infrastructure across regions, particularly outside Java. In addition, Indonesia is projected to achieve its NZE target only by 2070 because it does not yet have a legal framework and concrete implementation targets comparable to Malaysia's 2050 and China's 2060 targets (Simanungkalit et al., 2025).

Global geopolitical developments and energy security challenges also affect Indonesia's cooperation with the OECD and AZEC. The [International Energy Agency \(2025\)](#) emphasises that energy security is no longer limited to oil and gas but also encompasses critical mineral supply chains, battery technologies, and electricity infrastructure. The IEA notes that a single country dominates approximately 70% of the processing of 19 out of 20 strategic minerals worldwide. In addition, the OECD considers that the transition towards a green economy may increase social inequality if it is not accompanied by adequate social protection and economic reform, given that approximately 40% of Indonesia's population remains classified as poor or vulnerable. Therefore, the success of Asta Cita Point (2) depends not only on international cooperation but also on Indonesia's domestic readiness to undertake policy reform, strengthen institutions, develop infrastructure, and provide sustainable social protection.

3.3. Employment, Entrepreneurship, and Infrastructure Development

Asta Cita Point (3) under the Prabowo Subianto–Gibran Rakabuming Raka administration emphasises “increasing quality employment, promoting entrepreneurship, developing creative industries, and continuing infrastructure development” as part of the strategy towards Golden Indonesia 2045. This agenda demonstrates that national economic growth depends not only on macroeconomic stability but also on productive economic transformation capable of creating employment opportunities, strengthening industrial sectors, and increasing Indonesia's competitiveness within the global economic system. In the official 2024 Vision and Eight Missions of Asta Cita document, this point represents a development priority directly related to strengthening the people's economy, infrastructure development, and national industrialisation. The government emphasises the importance of “continuing downstream industrialisation and industrial development based on natural resources (SDA), including the maritime sector, to create the widest possible employment opportunities in achieving economic justice.”

The relevance of Asta Cita Point (3) to the OECD is reflected in the implementation of the OECD–Indonesia Joint Work Programme 2022–2025 (JWP), a strategic cooperation framework launched in July 2022 to support Indonesia's economic development towards becoming “more resilient, sustainable, and inclusive.” The JWP establishes five main priorities: (1) green recovery and sustainable development, (2) productivity, innovation and digitalisation, (3) inclusive development and human capital, (4) governance and anti-corruption, and (5) regional and global connectivity. These five priorities are aligned with the objectives of Asta Cita Point (3), particularly in creating quality employment, strengthening entrepreneurship, increasing investment, and expanding national connectivity.

In the areas of investment and economic productivity, the OECD identifies Indonesia as one of the emerging economies with significant potential in the Indo-Pacific region. Through the JWP, support is provided through the Investment Policy Review, bureaucratic reform, the simplification of business regulations, improvements to the investment climate, and policy dialogue between Indonesian ministries and OECD bodies. The OECD also highlights the importance of infrastructure development and digital transformation as key factors in accelerating economic growth towards developed-country status, with Indonesia's GDP growth projected at 5.0% in 2023, 5.1% in 2024, and 5.2% in 2025 (OECD, 2025).

The implementation of the JWP faces challenges, particularly low labour productivity and the high proportion of informal employment. The OECD reports that approximately 59% of Indonesia's workforce remains employed in the informal sector, where workers generally have limited skills and social protection, thereby hindering the creation of quality employment in line with Asta Cita Point (3). In addition, limitations in vocational education, workforce training, and digital skills contribute to a skills mismatch, resulting in relatively low workforce competitiveness, particularly outside Java. Other challenges include bureaucratic complexity, regulatory uncertainty, weak institutional coordination, and limited broadband infrastructure, all of which constrain the development of technology-based entrepreneurship and the national digital economy. Overall, the success of Asta Cita Point (3) depends on synergy between Indonesia's domestic reforms and strategic cooperation with the OECD in investment, digitalisation, entrepreneurship, and sustainable infrastructure development.

3.4. Downstream Industrialisation and Industrial Development to Increase National Value Added

Asta Cita Point (5) emphasises the continuation of downstream industrialisation and national industrial development as a key strategy for increasing the domestic value added of natural resources. The Prabowo Subianto–Gibran Rakabuming Raka administration considers that Indonesia can no longer rely on the export of raw materials but must strengthen domestic processing industries to increase economic competitiveness, attract investment, and strengthen Indonesia's position in global value chains. In the official Asta Cita document, downstream industrialisation is positioned as an important instrument towards Golden Indonesia 2045 through the development of high-value-added industries and the strengthening of national economic self-reliance (Subianto, 2024).

The primary focus of downstream industrialisation is directed towards strategic mineral sectors, particularly nickel, which is a key raw material for the electric vehicle (EV) battery industry. In August 2024, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources recorded Indonesia's nickel reserves at 5 billion tonnes, out of total resources of approximately 17 billion tonnes, making Indonesia one of the countries with the largest nickel reserves in the world. The government has promoted the development of smelters and the EV battery industry, including PT Hyundai LG Indonesia (HLI) Green Power in Karawang, which began commercial battery production in April 2024. The project is the result of Indonesia–South Korea investment cooperation aimed at developing the national battery ecosystem (BKPM, 2024) while simultaneously strengthening Indonesia's position in the global electric vehicle supply chain (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2025). Domestic industrial capacity currently stands at only 373 GWh against a national target of 780 GWh, indicating substantial opportunities for further investment. The downstream industrialisation policy has also contributed to increased nickel exports, which rose from USD 3.3 billion in 2017 to approximately USD 33 billion in 2023 following the ban on exports of unprocessed nickel ore (Nikel.co.id, 2024).

Downstream industrialisation is closely linked to the OECD agenda, particularly in the areas of economic security, green energy transition, and the strengthening of critical mineral supply chains. The OECD highlights the strategic importance of minerals such as nickel, lithium, cobalt, and rare earth elements as essential components of the global EV industry and green energy transition (OECD, 2025). Indonesia–South Korea cooperation enables technology transfer, green industrial investment, the creation of high-skilled employment, and the strengthening of Indonesia's position in global value chains. For South Korea, the cooperation supports critical mineral supply security, the expansion of its EV industry, and its national energy transition strategy (Mulyaman et al, 2025).

Despite its success in attracting substantial investment, downstream industrialisation faces structural challenges. The OECD highlights risks related to investment sustainability, dependence on foreign technology, environmental impacts, and developments in the global electric vehicle market. Nickel extraction that does not fully comply with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards creates ecological risks, supply-chain disruptions, and inequalities in global market control. Mulyaman et al (2025) emphasise that nickel exploitation without strong environmental regulations may contradict the green economy agenda. Thus, Indonesia's downstream industrialisation forms part of the geopolitical dynamics of the green industrial economy and global economic security in the twenty-first century, while also highlighting the importance of managing investment, technology, and environmental sustainability to maintain competitiveness in the global EV supply chain.

3.5. Political, Legal, and Bureaucratic Reform and Anti-Corruption Measures

Asta Cita Point (7) emphasises the strengthening of political, legal, and bureaucratic reform, as well as the eradication of corruption, drugs, gambling, and smuggling, as part of efforts to strengthen state governance towards Golden Indonesia 2045. In the official vision and mission document of Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka, this agenda is positioned as a foundation for creating a clean, effective, transparent government with the bureaucratic capacity required to support national economic development. Prabowo's primary interest is reflected in efforts to strengthen state stability through institutional reform and stricter law enforcement, as corruption, bureaucratic inefficiency, and weak governance constitute obstacles to development and investment. This commitment was demonstrated during the First Cabinet Meeting at the State Palace in Jakarta on 23 October 2024, when President Prabowo called on ministries to accelerate bureaucratic reform and public services to make them more efficient and oriented towards public interests. This commitment was also reinforced by Minister for Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Rini Widyantini as an important component of the new government's bureaucratic reform agenda.

In addition to bureaucratic reform, anti-corruption efforts have become a key priority. During International Anti-Corruption Day Corruption Eradication Commission (2024) held at the Red and White Building of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in Jakarta on 9 December 2024, the government reaffirmed its commitment to strengthening national anti-corruption efforts through law enforcement and preventive measures. Data from Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) (2023) recorded 791 corruption cases involving 1,695 suspects, an increase from 579 cases in 2022, with potential state losses amounting to IDR 28.4 trillion. Head of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), ANTARA News (2025) that Prabowo was the first president to place the drug issue as a national priority under Asta Cita, demonstrating that legal reform is also connected to social resilience and national security.

Bureaucratic reform and anti-corruption efforts have strong relevance to the OECD governance agenda, particularly in the areas of good governance, public integrity, anti-corruption, digital government, and public administration reform. During Indonesia's accession process to the OECD since 2024, institutional and governance reforms have become key areas of OECD attention. This is reflected in Indonesia's accession process to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. In June 2025, the OECD stated that Indonesia had achieved "key milestones" in its accession process, including the formal submission to join the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, a key instrument for combating cross-border bribery and strengthening transparency in international business. The OECD considers implementation of the Convention important for strengthening public-sector integrity, improving

legal certainty, and creating a transparent and accountable investment climate. Bureaucratic reform and government digitalisation are also positioned as important elements of modernising state governance.

Implementation challenges include low bureaucratic productivity, complex inter-institutional coordination, resistance to reform, disparities in institutional capacity, and the need for consistent law enforcement. The OECD emphasises that these weaknesses may slow Indonesia's progress towards international governance standards. The success of Asta Cita Point (7) therefore depends on consistent domestic reform, institutional strengthening, independent oversight, and the government's capacity to align national governance with OECD standards in order to establish a clean, accountable, and globally competitive government.

4. Conclusion

This study demonstrates that Indonesia's accession to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) represents a strategic step that is aligned with Indonesia's national interests, particularly within the framework of the Asta Cita development agenda under the administration of President Prabowo Subianto and Vice President Gibran Rakabuming Raka. From an economic perspective, OECD membership is expected to strengthen national competitiveness, enhance investor confidence, expand technology transfer, and accelerate the downstream processing and industrialisation of natural resources, particularly critical minerals such as nickel for the electric vehicle battery industry. In terms of politics and governance, the accession process encourages bureaucratic reform, anti-corruption measures, transparency, and public integrity in line with international standards, including those established under the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention.

The main opportunities include strengthening energy security through the B40 biodiesel programme, developing the green and blue economies, expanding employment opportunities, improving infrastructure, and strengthening investment and entrepreneurship through international cooperation, including cooperation with the International Energy Agency (IEA), Japan, and South Korea. Meanwhile, Indonesia faces several challenges, including continued dependence on fossil fuels, limited renewable energy infrastructure, low labour productivity, a large informal sector, skills mismatches, bureaucratic complexity, as well as investment sustainability risks and environmental impacts associated with industrialisation.

The success of Indonesia's OECD accession largely depends on the consistency of domestic reforms, institutional readiness, and the government's ability to manage structural challenges effectively. With appropriate management, OECD membership can strengthen Indonesia's position in global value chains, support sustainable development, and serve as a strategic instrument for achieving the Golden Indonesia 2045 vision.

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