



World Event Interaction Survey on Indonesia – China Relations in Attaining Sustainable Development Goals for the Period 2015 – 2023

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Abstract. The bilateral relation between Indonesia and China is always interesting to be studied. The relation has been ups and downs since even seventeen centuries. Moreover, there is no research conducted about specific study on the bilateral relations on Sustainable Development Goals. Thus, this paper raises scientific enquiries: how is the relations between Indonesia and China in Attaining Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This study will analyse the relation from when the SDGs was started, in 2015, until 2023 (eight-year period). Moreover, this study explores Indonesia – China relations on SDGs through World Event Interaction Survey (WEIS). A data set collected for Indonesian mainstream media is collected and formulated to a number and line chart to see ups and downs the relation in the mentioned period. This research paper is useful for students, researchers, as well as policy maker to formulate future policy regarding the attainment of 2030 global goals through bilateral relations between Indonesia and China.

Keywords: Indonesia, China, Sustainable Development Goals, WEIS

1 Background

Indo-China Relations have a complex history that spans several decades, marked by various ups and downs. Indonesia and China have had a complex and evolving relationship throughout history. During the Cold War, Indonesia found itself in a precarious position, navigating between the United States and China. This was exemplified by a metaphor used by Indonesian statesman Mohammad Hatta, who described Indonesia's position as "rowing between two reefs" (Kosandi, 2013). The India–China war of 1962, the India–Pakistan wars of 1965 and 1971, and India's support for Malaysia during Indonesia's Konfrontasi all contributed to the souring of bilateral relations between India and Indonesia starting in the 1960s (Gopal & Alverdian, 2021)

These developments had an impact on the broader Southeast Asian context, leading to a shift in Indonesia's relations with China. The Sino-Indonesia normalization of relations after the Cold War was a significant milestone, indicating Indonesia's readiness to engage with major powers (Maksum et al., 2020). With the end of the Cold War, China's influence in Southeast Asia increased, which prompted India to recognize the rise in Chinese influence and launch its "Look East" policy to actively engage in

can be seen as a strategic balancing act. Indonesia seeks to maintain its independence while simultaneously managing its relationship with both China and the United States (Kosandi, 2013).

This triangular relationship is influenced by Indonesia's desire to ease the perceived threat from the rising power of China. Additionally, the signing of a free-trade agreement between India and ASEAN has further contributed to the strengthening of economic ties and increased trade between the two nations.

On the other hand, Following the 1949 Dutch sovereignty transfer, Indonesia was acknowledged by China, the first communist nation. Then, in 1950, formal diplomatic connections were established (Williams, 1991). Relations between China and Indonesia were at risk at the time because of pressure from Indonesia's anti-communist faction. The years 1960–1965 saw a decline in bilateral ties and two significant waves of anti-Chinese demonstrations. Additionally, on September 30, 1965, the overseas Chinese were subjected to the G-30S PKI, or September 30 movement onslaught (DiFonzo & Bordia, 1998).

Indonesian-Chinese relations have developed significantly in the 21st century, with domestic factors and cultural diplomacy playing a key role in shaping their relationship (Fitriani, 2021). In the contemporary era, the relationship between China and Indonesia has experienced significant transformations. China's emergence brought opportunities as well as difficulties, but when it came to dealing with China, Indonesian decision-makers were constantly under pressure from both local and foreign sources.

What is more, Indonesia-China relations have improved since 1998 due to changes in Indonesian domestic politics and China's changing policy towards Southeast Asia and ethnic Chinese issues (Sukma, 2009). Indonesia-China economic relations have expanded in the 21st century, but increased competition and resentments from the Chinese minority could potentially destabilize the bilateral relationship (Fukuoka & Verico, 2016). The relation between Indonesia and China is getting closer and much closer. It was marked by the closer relations in Indonesian president Yudhoyono's era which named the bilateral relation as strategic partnership.

Furthermore, the signing of the "Strategic Partnership" in 2005—which was later upgraded to a "Comprehensive Strategic Partnership" in 2013—marks the beginning of the acceleration of increased cooperation between China and Indonesia during the Yudhoyono presidency (2004–14). The relationship between China and Indonesia has improved under President Joko Widodo, sometimes known as Jokowi, particularly in the economic sphere. China currently makes up the majority of Indonesia's visitors, and it is also the country with which it trades the most and receives the most foreign investment for the government's flagship development projects. Recently, there has been a lot of scholarly interest in the closer economic ties between China and Indonesia, especially during the Jokowi administration, as well as the larger social, political, and security implications (Anwar, 2019).

Meanwhile, the closer relations between Indonesia and China cannot be specified as a sector only because the relations is really comprehensive. So that, there are a great

number of sectors which have been impacted by the comprehensive strategic partnership. One of the sectors is development as Indonesia and China has the same pace in development. When it comes to development discussion, it is known that Indonesia has been putting much effort especially in attaining Sustainable Development Goals which consist of 17 goals. These 2030 development agendas have also attracted China to put its concern on development. China even assumes that mega project called the Belt and Road Initiative is for inclusive development in the world.

Therefore, the relation is undertaken by Indonesia and China to address the global challenges outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The alignment of China and Indonesia's national development plans with the SDGs, as well as the implementation of specific targets and indicators related to education.

It is known that a great number of output cooperation between China and Indonesia including positive outcomes in areas such as poverty alleviation, education, healthcare, renewable energy, and environmental conservation. It is broadly known that these outcomes are strongly related to SDGs. However, there is no specific study or research paper discussing the interaction survey between the first largest population country and the fourth largest population country in the world.

2 Literature Review

There is no doubt that the relations between China and Indonesia are becoming much closer and stronger. This is because Indonesian government seems open its door for Chinese investment. Nonetheless, society's views in Indonesia are still negative about Chinese companies and its products. The establishment of the Belt and Road Initiative is actually the great opportunities for Indonesia and China. Indonesian Maritime based policy known Global Maritime Fulcrum will benefit and interconnect with the 21-century maritime silk road. Both foreign policies are based on inclusive economic growth. Indonesia's purpose is to build maritime highway to connect Indonesian islands while Maritime Silk Road will connect trade among Southeast Asian countries. This is clear that Indonesia will take benefit from the initiative.

The World Zakat Forum (WZF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have signed a three-year memorandum of understanding (MOU) to help national and international partners leverage and align new sources of financing for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The agreement builds on the UN Secretary General's call-to-action on financing, including through the promotion of new partnerships to unlock Islamic finance for the SDGs. Zakat is an important instrument that contributes to poverty alleviation and improving prosperity, and its principles are closely aligned with the values of the SDGs. The MOU focuses on supporting progress towards the SDGs through joint initiatives to promote effective collection, alignment, and distribution of zakat, as well as joint research projects, trainings, events, and communications for WZF members on applying zakat for the SDGs. The Islamic Development Bank estimates that around \$500 billion is given in zakat each year globally, and zakat aligns strongly with numerous SDGs, including no poverty, zero hunger, reduced inequalities, and the SDG commitment to leave no one behind (Islamic Development Bank, n.d.)

This study investigates the relationship between Islamic banks' financial performance and Islamic Social Responsibility (ISR) in supporting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The research uses Islamic-specific financial performance measures, including profit sharing financing ratio, zakat performance ratio, equitable distribution ratio, and director employee welfare ratio. The study found that Indonesian Islamic banks had an average total superior exposure of 54% compared to Malaysian state Islamic banks of 47%. Regression tests showed a positive association between profit-sharing financial ratio and zakat performance ratio and ISR disclosure, while the association between equitable distribution ratio and director employee welfare ratio was not proven.

Corporate social responsibility and social reporting are crucial for companies to avoid activities that do not have a social license. G250, the 250 largest companies globally, showed that around 78% of them made disclosures related to CSR reports in 2017. Islamic banks represent a new wave of corporations whose social goals are at least as important as making a profit. The Islamic banking sector, which dominates the Islamic financial industry, is essential to disclose CSR based on sharia principles in the annual report of Islamic banking. Social responsibility reporting is needed that explains the company's operations in sharia.

Sustainable industrialization, supported by innovation and accountability for all company operational activities, can increase the trust of stakeholders and create dynamic and competitive economic strength for sustainability development and the world economy. Companies that promote a sustainable industry are an important way to facilitate sustainable development. Social reporting carried out by conventional institutions still does not cover spiritual and moral aspects. This motivates exploring CSR from other points of view, such as the Islamic paradigm.

Islamic social responsibility (ISR) is a form of corporate social responsibility that uses sharia principles. Management that discloses accountability in the form of an entity's performance, which contains Islamic values, will undoubtedly increase the public's desire to transact using Islamic banks. This study aims to analyze the differences in the level of exposure of Islamic Social Responsibility and Islamic banking performance in Indonesia and Malaysia and test the relationship between the Islamicity Performance Index and the ISR disclosure of Islamic banking in Indonesia and Malaysia (Khansa & Violita, 2021).

Performance auditing can effectively assess the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia, highlighting the need for synchronized regulations, re-designing governance structures, and involving audit institutions (Sari et al., 2022).

Meanwhile the study on SDGs in Indonesia has been actually improving since its establishment in 2015. For example, the study on Indonesia Housing Policy and its correlation with SDGs, written by Rasanjani. It is stated that the million houses program can potentially help reduce poverty and housing shortage in Indonesia if the government maximizes the Sustainable Development Goals and integrates development plans into social, economic, and environmental dimensions (Rasanjani, 2018). Furthermore, it can be seen from another research titled Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Perspective which written by Afandi which stated that Bandung Regency, West Java, Indonesia has integrated SDGs into regional planning, with 70% of indicators achieved by 2019, but challenges remain in cross-sectoral coordination and knowledge (Afandi et al., 2021). The current study on SDGs is connected with COVID-19. The

COVID-19 pandemic has decreased the achievement of SDGs 9 in Indonesia due to reduced funds and government focus on health and mitigation efforts (Nauli, 2022).

When it comes to more specific title, it will go to scouting education and SDGs. Scouting education based on global programs like the SDGs can increase the spirit of defending country defence members and promote sustainable development in Indonesia (Ali et al., 2022). Besides, Indonesia has made progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals for Quality Education, but challenges remain in substance and process implementation. (Rulandari, 2021). 76.8% of students at a public university in Indonesia have good knowledge of the SDGs, but 42.0% are not aware of them, highlighting the need for educational programs and curricular adjustments (Soleman & Elindawati, 2020)

Nevertheless, study comparative among countries and cross borders is less compared to its local analysis, it can be seen from research on SDGs between Japan and Indonesia which have different governance systems for achieving the SDGs, with challenges in implementation and monitoring, and the proposed matrix tool can help identify challenges and improve performance (Morita et al., 2020a). Moreover there are also comparisons between Indonesian and Malaysia and Brunei in terms of Sustainable Development Goals. Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei have similar steps in achieving the SDGs, but Indonesia has more detailed targets and indicators than Malaysia and NBD (Morita et al., 2020b).

3 Research Questions

After reviewing and examining several studies in the literature review, it can be seen that there is a gap in the previous studies. Even though the study on SDGs and the comparison or the cooperation between two countries is available in academic libraries, there is no study which tries to explore the relations in two countries regarding the attainment of SDGs, especially the relations of Indonesia and China. Therefore, it comes up with the research questions: How is Indonesia – China Relation in Attaining Sustainable Development Goals for the period 2015 – 2023?

4 Research Method

This study uses World Event Interaction Survey (WEIS) which is firstly developed by Charles A. McClelland, an American political scientist and system analyst in 1976 (McClelland, 1999). This survey is a pioneering application of System Theory to international relations. The unit of analysis in the dataset was the event or interaction, referring to words and deeds communicated between nations, such as request, hosting a country leader, military threat and others. Each event or interaction was a daily report of an international event. The data records for the World Event Interaction Survey are quite long because each includes textual material which briefly describes each event/interaction. Owing to the great number of this dataset created: one which contains the numeric data only and a second with the descriptive section included. As a

consequence, the data for this study are available in four formats: The data in all formats have been sorted by year, month and day of event; actor; and target.

There are two general types of data supplied for each event/ interaction: a set of numeric codes and a brief textual description. For each event/interaction reported, 5 primary variables are coded for the analytic data:

1. Time - The date of the event reported by year, month, and day of occurrence.
2. Actor - The initiator of the event.
3. Target - The recipient of the event.
4. Arena - The geographical area or the issue area to which the event/interaction is related.
5. Event classification - The type of event according to a sixty-three-category classification scheme.

The primary source of the data is the Kompas Newspaper, Kompas Online, and Jakarta Post Newspaper. Additional sources such as Republika Online, Tempo Newspaper, Metro TV Online News, CNN Indonesia, and BBC Indonesia are also used to check reliability and validity.

- *Variable 1:* Variable one is a Sequence of number
- *Variable 2:* Variable two is last two digits of year in which event. For example, 2015 = 15
- *Variable 3:* Variable three is month in which event occurred, for example:

Month	Code	Month	Code
January	01	July	07
February	02	August	08
March	03	September	08
April	04	October	10
May	05	November	11
June	06	December	12

- *Variable 4:* Day of the month on which the event occurred.
- *Variable 5:* Actor: The country, group of countries or organization that initiated the event.
- *Variable 6:* Action category: digits of Event code (Variable 7) which specifies the general event types.
- *Variable 7:* Variable seven is specifies the general vent types. It can be seen from table below:

Action Code	Event Code	Explanation
Yield (01)	011	Surrender, yield or order, submit to arrest, etc. This category requires explicit statement of surrender, or

		yield to a command or an order, or of submission to arrest.
	012	Yield position! Retreat; evacuate. This category involves actual physical movement
	013	Admit wrongdoing; retract statement.
Comment (02)	021	Explicit decline to comment. This category is reserved for an expressed “decline to comment” statement by an official spokesperson. This category does not include a reported “failure to comment”
	022	Comment on situation--pessimistic. This category is used only when the actor explicitly expresses the feeling that the situation is adverse or foreboding.
	023	Comment on situation—neutral
	024	Comment on situation--optimistic. This category is used only when the actor explicitly expresses the feeling that the situation is favourable.
	025	Explain policy or future position. This category is used when governments express their goals, hopes, policies, or future plans to others.
Consult (03)	31	Meet with at neutral site, or send note. This category is used for meetings at an unspecified or neutral site, or between a resident ambassador and the host country. This category applies, in addition, when notes are sent between nations but their content is unknown.
	32	Visit; go to
	33	Receive visit; host.
Approve (04)	41	Praise, hail, applaud, condole. This category includes the “politeness” events such as expressions of gratitude, condolences, and ceremonial salutations.
	42	‘Endorse other’s policy or position; give verbal support.
Promise (05)	51	Promise own policy support.
	52	Promise material support. This category specifies men and/or resource aid forthcoming.
	53	Promise other future support action.
	54	Assure; reassure. This category is used for expressions or reiterations of earlier pledges.
Grant (06)	61	Express regret; apologize.
	62	Give state invitation.
	63	Grant asylum. This category includes both the announcement of a policy and reported cases of granting of refuge to nationals of other countries.
	64	Grant privilege, diplomatic recognition; DE FACTO relations, etc.
	65	Suspend negative sanctions; truce.
	66	Release and/or return persons or Property

Reward (07)	71	Extend economic aid (as gift and/or loan).
	72	Extend military assistance. This category includes both men and material, in addition, joint military training exercises are coded in this category.
	73	Give other assistance.
Agree (08)	81	Make substantive agreement.
	82	Agree to future action or procedure; agree to meet, to negotiate. This category includes the acceptance of invitations from other states.
Request (09)	91	Ask for information.
	92	Ask for policy assistance.
	93	Ask for material assistance.
	94	Request action; call for. This category includes bids from United Nations membership and requests for asylum.
	95	Entreat; plead; appeal to; help me. This category applies to requests made from a distinctly suppliant position, the actor nation pleading for aid or support.
Propose (10)	101	Offer proposal.
	102	Urge or suggest action or policy.
Reject (11)	111	Turn down proposal; reject protest demand, threat, etc.
	112	Refuse; oppose; refuse to allow.
Accuse (12)	121	Charge ; criticize; blame; disapprove.
	122	Denounce; denigrate; abuse. This category often applies when derogatory adjectives embellish the accusation.
Protest (13)	131	Make complaint (not formal)
	132	Make formal complaint or protest. Protests are assumed to be formal unless otherwise stated.
Denv (14)	141	Deny an accusation.
	142	Deny an attributed policy, action role or position.
Demand (15)	150	Issue order or command; insist: demand compliance ; etc.
Warn (16)	160	Give warning. Occasionally the words “demand” or “threaten” are used in news items which should be coded as warnings.
Threaten (17)	171	Threat without specific negative sanctions.
	172	Threat with specific non-mi negative sanctions.
	173	Threat with force specified
	174	Ultimatum; threat with negative sanctions and time limit specified.
Demonstrate (18)	181	Non-military demonstration; to walk out on. This category applies to activities such as marching, picketing, stoning, etc., when they are performed by citizens of one nation against another nation. The category

		also includes occasions when representatives to international meetings walk out in protest.
	182	Non-military demonstration; to walk out on. This category applies to activities such as marching, picketing, stoning, etc., when they are performed by citizens of one nation against another nation. The category also includes occasions when representatives to international meetings walk out in protest.
Reduce Relations (as negative sanctions) (19)	191	Cancel or postpone planned event.
	192	Reduce routine international activity; recall officials; etc. Events coded in this category must be connected with some -on-going international problem, thus the usual rotations of foreign service officers or normal changes in foreign aid are not regarded as "reduction of relations ."I Embargoes bans, and smaller activities do fall within this category."
	193	Reduce or halt aid.
	194	Halt negotiations.
	195	Break diplomatic relations
Expel (20)	201	Order personnel out of country. The category includes the expulsion of foreign individuals and the declaration of individuals as Persona Non Grata.
	202	Expel Organization or group.
Seize (21)	211	Seize position or possessions. The category may also be used when a nation militarily takes or occupies another's territory.
	212	Detain or arrest person(s)
Force (22)	221	Non-injury obstructive act. When actual physical destruction is reported, demonstrations are coded in this category.
	222	Non-military injury-destruction. This category also includes acts not committed by organized military forces such as terrorist bombings.
	223	Military engagement. Notice that this category may often be "double- coded" because when two nations battle, each is an actor and each is a target of force.

5 The Findings And Discussion

Indonesia and China share a complex and multifaceted relationship that has evolved over centuries. This essay aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the historical, political, economic, and cultural aspects of Indonesia-China relations. By examining the dynamics between these two nations, we can gain a deeper understanding of the

opportunities, challenges, and potential future developments in this crucial bilateral relationship. Despite occasional tensions and differences, Indonesia-China relations have witnessed significant growth and cooperation in recent years, driven by economic interdependence, cultural exchanges, and shared regional interests. However, challenges such as territorial disputes and concerns over China's expanding influence in the region continue to shape the dynamics between these two nations.

To understand the present state of Indonesia-China relations, it is essential to delve into their historical context. The ancient maritime Silk Road played a pivotal role in connecting these two nations, fostering trade, cultural exchanges, and the spread of Buddhism. However, historical events such as the Indonesian National Revolution and the Cold War era strained their relationship. The establishment of diplomatic ties in 1950 marked a turning point, leading to increased cooperation and engagement. Indonesia and China have maintained diplomatic relations for over seven decades, characterized by high-level visits, strategic dialogues, and cooperation in various international forums. However, territorial disputes in the South China Sea, particularly the Natuna Islands, have occasionally strained their political ties. Both nations have sought to manage these disputes through dialogue and peaceful means, emphasizing the importance of maintaining regional stability.

On the other hand, Economic ties between Indonesia and China have witnessed remarkable growth in recent years. China has become Indonesia's largest trading partner, with bilateral trade volumes reaching unprecedented levels. Investments from Chinese companies have contributed significantly to Indonesia's infrastructure development, while Indonesia's natural resources and consumer market offer attractive opportunities for Chinese businesses. However, concerns over trade imbalances and the impact of Chinese investments on local industries have emerged as key challenges.

Cultural exchanges have played a vital role in strengthening Indonesia-China relations. The shared cultural heritage of Buddhism, Confucianism, and traditional arts has fostered mutual understanding and people-to-people connections. Educational exchanges, tourism, and sister city partnerships have further deepened cultural ties between the two nations. However, cultural differences and occasional misunderstandings continue to pose challenges to building a stronger cultural bond.

Furthermore, Indonesia and China share common interests in regional stability, economic integration, and combating transnational challenges. Both nations are active members of regional organizations such as ASEAN and have collaborated on initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative. However, concerns over China's growing influence in Southeast Asia and its assertive behaviour in the South China Sea have raised questions about the balance of power and regional dynamics. Indonesia-China relations have evolved significantly over time, encompassing political, economic, cultural, and regional dimensions. While challenges exist, the overall trajectory of this bilateral relationship has been one of growth and cooperation. By addressing concerns, managing disputes, and enhancing mutual understanding, Indonesia and China can continue to build a strong and mutually beneficial partnership that contributes to regional stability and prosperity.

6 Conclusion

The relationship between Indonesia and China in terms of development has been marked by a mix of cooperation and strategic economic partnerships. Both nations have engaged in significant infrastructure projects and trade agreements, reflecting a growing economic interdependence. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has played a crucial role in fostering collaboration, with Indonesia being a key participant. Chinese investments in Indonesian infrastructure, such as ports and railways, have been prominent, contributing to the development of the archipelagic nation. However, challenges related to debt sustainability, environmental concerns, and geopolitical considerations have also surfaced. It's essential to note that diplomatic and economic relations are subject to change, and for the latest updates, it is recommended to refer to current news sources or official statements from relevant authorities.

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