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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 18-K/A

For Foreign Governments and Political Subdivisions Thereof

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO ANNUAL REPORT OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

(Name of Registrant)

Date of end of last fiscal year: December 31, 2021

SECURITIES REGISTERED*
(As of the close of the fiscal year)

Title of Issue	Amount as to Which Registration is Effective	Names of Exchanges on Which Registered
N/A	N/A	N/A

Name and address of person authorized to receive notices and communications from the Securities and Exchange Commission:

Chief Representative of Bank Indonesia New York Bank Indonesia New York 25/F, 200 Vesey Street, New York, New York, 10285

It is requested that copies of notices and communications from the Securities and Exchange Commission be sent to:

Felipe Duque, Esq. Allen & Overy (Asia) Pte Ltd c/o 50 Collyer Quay #09-01 OUE Bayfront Singapore 049321

^{*} The Registrant is filing this annual report on a voluntary basis.



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EXPLANATORY NOTE

This amendment to the Republic of Indonesia's Annual Report on Form 18-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 (the "Annual Report") comprises:

- (a) Pages numbered 1 to 4 consecutively.
- (b) The following exhibit:

Exhibit 99.E: Recent Developments

This amendment to the Annual Report is filed subject to the Instructions for Form 18-K for Foreign Governments and Political Subdivisions thereof.



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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Republic of Indonesia has duly caused this amendment to the Annual Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Jakarta, Indonesia on the [•] day of [January, 2023].

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

acting for and on behalf of the Minister of Finance

By /s/ Suminto
Suminto

Director General of Budget Financing and Risk Management of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia



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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Description

99.E: Recent Developments



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Exhibit 99.E

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The information contained in this section supplements the information about the Republic corresponding to the headings below that is contained in Exhibit 99.D to the Republic's annual report on Form 18-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. To the extent the information in this section differs from the information contained in that annual report, you should rely on the information in this section. Capitalized terms not defined in this section have the meanings ascribed to them in the annual report.

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Recent Developments

Recent Public Health Developments

The Government continues its vaccination campaign against Covid-19, with approximately 175 million people having received at least two doses and over 68 million people having received three or more doses of the vaccine. Throughout the year of 2022, the Government substantially relaxed its Covid-19-related restrictions, reopening Indonesia to international tourists and having lifted all quarantine requirements for fully vaccinated international visitors.

Just Energy Transition Partnership

At the G20 meeting in Bali in November 2022, Indonesia and a number of developed economies including Canada, Denmark, the European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States issued a joint statement to launch a Just Energy Transition Partnership, pursuant to which the said developed economies committed to provide, mobilize and facilitate funding in the form of grants, low interest loans, and investment, with U.S.\$10 billion expected to come from public sectors and U.S.\$10 billion from private investment, to support Indonesia's transition to clean energy.

New Law on Financial Sectors

[On December 16, 2022, the President and House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia*) jointly approved an omnibus bill to amend a number of existing laws (and their implementing regulations) on various financial sectors, such as banking, capital markets, money markets, foreign exchange markets, insurances, financing companies, bullion markets, pension funds, financial stability and export credits. The bill—which is currently pending the President's signature to come into force as law—would, among other things, focuses on: institutional strengthening of authorities within the financial sectors; strengthening financial industry governance and improving public's trust in financial industry; promoting long-term fund accumulation in the financial sector for welfare and supporting sustainable development funding; strengthening of state protection for financial products customers; and strengthening of financial sectors literacy, inclusion and innovation to promote further participation of the public in the national financial sector.]

Bank Indonesia Policy Rates

[Note: to briefly describe policy rate changes]

Economy and Gross Domestic Product

Principal Sectors of the Economy

Indonesia's principal economic sectors are manufacturing industry (including coal, oil and gas); agriculture, forestry and fishery; wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; construction; and mining and quarrying.



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The tables below show the composition of Indonesia's GDP by sector at current prices and constant prices, respectively, for the periods indicated.

Gross Domestic Product by Industry (at current prices)

	Year Ended Dece	mber 31,		Ionths End	ed September 30,	
	2021 ^P	%	2021 ^P	<u>%</u>	2022P	%
		(in billion	s of Rupiah and po	ercentage of	f GDP)	
Manufacturing Industry						
Coal Industry and Oil and Gas Refining	320,009	1.9	237,011	1.9	264,612	1.8
Non-Coal, Oil and Gas Manufacturing Industries	2,946,895	17.4	2,184,484	17.5	2,389,910	16.5
Total Manufacturing Industry	3,266,904	19.3	2,421,495	19.4	2,654,522	18.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	2,200,529	13.0	1,628,651	13.1	1,864,655	12.8
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery						
Agriculture, Livestock, Hunting & Agriculture Services	1,672,252	9.9	1,314,809	10.5	1,405,844	9.7
Forestry and Logging	111,991	0.7	83,337	0.7	87,562	0.6
Fishery	469,594	2.8	343,490	2.8	369,394	2.5
Total Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	2,253,837	13.3	1,741,636	14.0	1,862,799	12.8
Mining and Quarrying						
Oil, Gas and Geothermal Mining	461,703	2.7	332,366	2.7	438,396	3.0
Coal and Lignite Mining	603,138	3.6	385,775	3.1	984,679	6.8
Metal Ore	204,590	1.2	149,798	1.2	183,535	1.3
Other Mining and Quarrying	254,219	1.5	186,566	1.5	194,726	1.3
Total Mining and Quarrying	1,523,650	9.0	1,054,505	8.5	1,801,336	12.4
Construction	1,771,727	10.4	1,300,466	10.4	1,400,799	9.6
Government Administration, Defense Compulsory Social Security	584,361	3.4	424,563	3.4	440,046	3.0
Information and Communication	748,755	4.4	556,045	4.5	601,644	4.1
Transportation and Warehousing	719,633	4.2	514,467	4.1	699,282	4.8
Financial and Insurance Service	736,189	4.3	550,705	4.4	602,307	4.1
Education Service	556,318	3.3	402,723	3.2	409,990	2.8
Other*	1,922,790	11.3	1,418,238	11.4	1,550,883	10.7
Gross Value Added at Basic Prices	16,284,691	96.0	12,013,495	96.3	13,888,265	95.6
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	686,098	4.0	459,249	3.7	636,950	4.4
Total GDP	16,970,789	100.0	12,472,744	100.0	14,525,215	100.0

Source: BPS

P Preliminary.

^{*} Includes the Procurement of Electricity and Gas; Procurement of Water, Management of Trash, Waste and Recycle; Accommodation and Food Beverages Supply; Real Estate; Corporate Services; Health Service and Social Activity; and Other Services sectors.



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Gross Domestic Product by Industry (at constant prices)

	Year Ended December 31,		Nine M	Ionths End	ed September 30,	
	2021P	%	2021P	%	2022P	%
		(in billions	of Rupiah and p	ercentage o	f GDP)	
Manufacturing Industry	202 = 4=	4.0	4.54.000	1.0	4.5.5.004	4.0
Coal Industry and Oil and Gas Refining	203,767	1.8	151,989	1.8	155,081	1.8
Non-Coal, Oil and Gas Manufacturing Industries	2,081,055	18.7	1,549,951	18.7	1,625,764	18.6
Total Manufacturing Industry	2,284,822	20.5	1,701,940	20.6	1,780,845	20.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	1,450,226	13.0	1,083,229	13.1	1,139,134	13.1
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery						
Agriculture, Livestock, Hunting & Agriculture Services	1,072,507	9.6	850,093	10.3	860,487	9.9
Forestry and Logging	63,236	0.6	47,401	0.6	46,863	0.5
Fishery	267,967	2.4	196,907	2.4	202,610	2.3
Total Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	1,403,710	12.6	1,094,401	13.2	1,109,960	12.7
Mining and Quarrying						
Oil, Gas and Geothermal Mining	260,546	2.3	195,375	2.4	185,390	2.1
Coal and Lignite Mining	261,710	2.4	196,223	2.4	207,767	2.4
Metal Ore	130,000	1.2	95,670	1.2	113,510	1.3
Other Mining and Quarrying	169,844	1.5	124,704	1.5	127,781	1.5
Total Mining and Quarrying	822,100	7.4	611,972	7.4	634,448	7.3
Construction	1,102,518	9.9	814,376	9.8	831,949	9.5
Government Administration, Defense Compulsory Social Security	364,233	3.3	265,861	3.2	273,129	3.1
Information and Communication	696,460	6.3	517,752	6.3	555,901	6.4
Transportation and Warehousing	406,188	3.7	294,395	3.6	356,127	4.1
Financial and Insurance Service	464,639	4.2	350,342	4.2	355,021	4.1
Education Service	350,655	3.2	255,054	3.1	256,473	2.9
Other*	1,323,802	11.9	978,305	11.8	1,045,115	12.0
Gross Value Added at Basic Prices	10,669,353	96.0	7,967,625	96.3	8,338,100	95.6
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	449,516	4.0	305,385	3.7	381,677	4.4
Total GDP	11,118,869	100.0	8,273,010	100.0	8,719,777	100.0

Source: BPS

Manufacturing Industry

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the manufacturing industry grew by 4.6% compared to the same period in 2021. This was due to a growth of 4.9% in the non-coal, oil and gas manufacturing industries and a growth of 2.0% in the coal, oil and gas refining industry, each as compared to the same period in 2021. The 4.9% growth in the non-coal, oil and gas manufacturing industries was primarily driven by a growth of 14.7% in the basic metals industry due to increased production of iron and steel as well as increasing foreign demand of basic metals, a growth of 10.6% in transportation equipment industry as a result of increased car production.

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^{*} Includes the Procurement of Electricity and Gas; Procurement of Water, Management of Trash, Waste and Recycle; Accommodation and Food Beverages Supply; Real Estate; Corporate Services; Health Service and Social Activity; and Other Services sectors.



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Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector grew by 5.2% compared to the same period in 2021. This was driven by a growth of 5.5% in the trade of cars, motorbikes and repair subsector and a growth of 5.1% in the big trade and retail (not cars and motorcycles) subsector.

Agriculture, forestry and fishery

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector grew by 1.4% compared to the same period in 2021. This was mainly driven by a growth of 2.9% in fishery subsector driven by increased production in captured and farmed fisheries, and a growth of 1.2% in agriculture, livestock, hunting, & agriculture services subsector due to the increase in palm oil production and tea commodity demand. The forestry and logging subsector declined by 1.1% as compared to the same period in 2021.

Mining and Quarrying

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the mining and quarrying sector grew by 3.7% compared to the same period in 2021. This was mainly driven by a growth of 18.6% in metal ore mining subsector driven by increased production of copper and gold in the mineral district of Grasberg, Papua, and increased demand from abroad, especially for gold and copper commodities. The coal and lignite mining subsector grew by 5.9% and the other mining and quarrying subsector saw a growth of 2.5%. On the contrary, the oil, gas and geothermal mining subsector declined by 5.1% as compared to the same period in 2021.

Oil and Natural Gas

The following table sets forth the average price of Indonesian crude oil, measured by the Indonesian Crude Price ("ICP"), for the periods indicated.

	As of	As of	
	December 31,	November 30,	
	2021	2022	
	(in U.S. dollars per b	arrel)	
ICP	68.5	87.5	

Sources: Directorate General of Oil and Gas, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Construction

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the construction sector grew by 2.2% compared to the same period in 2021.

Transportation and Warehousing

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the transportation and warehousing sector grew by 21.0% compared to the same period in 2021. This was primarily due to a growth of 48.0% in warehousing and transportation support services, and post and courier, a growth of 78.8% in air freight and a growth of 8.5% in land transport.

Financial and Insurance Service

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the financial and insurance service sector grew by 1.3% compared to the same period in 2021. This was primarily due to growths in financial intermediary services and other financial services.

Information and Communication

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the information and communication sector grew by 7.4% compared to the same period in 2021.



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Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure

The following table shows the distribution of GDP in the Indonesian economy by expenditure at current prices and constant prices, respectively, for the periods indicated.

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at current prices)

	Year Ended December 31. Nine N		Months End	ed September 30,		
	2021P	%	2021P	%	2022P	%
		(in billio	ns of Rupiah and p	percentage	of GDP)	
GDP	16,970,789	100.0	12,472,744	100.0	14,525,215	100.0
Add: Imports of goods and services	3,201,023	18.9	2,277,213	18.3	3,040,769	20.9
Total supply of goods and services	20,171,812	118.9	14,749,957	118.3	17,565,984	120.9
Less: Exports of goods and services	3,659,040	21.6	2,593,174	20.8	3,599,749	24.8
Total domestic expenditure	16,512,772	97.3	12,156,783	97.5	13,966,235	96.2
Allocation of total domestic expenditure:						
Household consumption expenditure	9,236,010	54.4	6,856,275	55.0	7,518,487	51.8
NPISHs consumption expenditure	207,767	1.2	154,493	1.2	169,427	1.2
Government consumption expenditure	1,551,707	9.1	1,020,164	8.2	978,709	6.7
Total consumption	10,995,483	64.8	8,030,933	64.4	8,666,623	59.7
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	5,227,854	30.8	3,832,933	30.7	4,170,982	28.7
Change in inventories (residual) ⁽¹⁾	289,435	1.7	292,917	2.3	1,128,630	7.8
Total domestic expenditure	16,512,772	97.3	12,156,783	97.5	13,966,235	96.2

Source: BPS
Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Includes statistical discrepancies.



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Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at constant 2010 prices)(1)

	Year Ended December 31, Nine		Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2021P	%	2021P	%	2022P	%
		(in billion	ns of Rupiah and	percentage	of GDP)	
GDP	11,118,869	100.0	8,273,010	100.0	8,719,777	100.0
Add: Imports of goods and services	2,101,352	18.9	1,514,406	18.3	1,772,902	20.3
Total supply of goods and services	13,220,220	118.9	9,787,415	118.3	10,492,679	120.3
Less: Exports of goods and services	2,592,682	23.3	1,888,447	22.8	2,258,033	25.9
Total domestic expenditure	10,627,538	95.6	7,898,969	95.5	8,234,646	94.4
Allocation of total domestic expenditure:						
Household consumption expenditure	5,896,697	53.0	4,386,050	53.0	4,608,941	52.9
NPISHs consumption expenditure	132,317	1.2	98,570	1.2	104,147	1.2
Government consumption expenditure	909,173	8.2	603,880	7.3	575,663	6.6
Total consumption	6,938,187	62.4	5,088,500	61.5	5,288,751	60.7
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	3,549,219	31.9	2,615,123	31.6	2,721,158	31.2
Change in inventories (residual) ⁽²⁾	140,132	1.3	195,346	2.4	224,737	2.6
Total domestic expenditure	10,627,538	95.6	7,898,969	95.5	8,234,646	94.4

Source: BPS
Preliminary.

Inflation

The following table shows the Consumer Price Index ("CPI"), as of the end of the periods indicated and the percentage changes against the previous period.

Changes in Consumer Price Index

	As of December 31,		
	2021	2021	2022
CPI(1)	107.7	107.1	112.9
Annual percentage year-on-year	1.7%	1.8%	5.4%

Source: BPS

⁽¹⁾ Calculated with calendar year 2010 as the Base Year.

⁽²⁾ Includes statistical discrepancies.

Calculated on the basis of 2018 CPI = 100. From January 2020, BPS calculated CPI based on a consumption pattern obtained from a cost of living survey conducted in 2018 in 90 cities in Indonesia. Prior to January 2020, CPI was based on a consumption pattern obtained from a cost of living survey conducted in 2012 in 82 provincial capital cities in Indonesia.



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The following table shows percentage changes year-on-year in the CPI for certain commodities for the periods indicated.

Inflation by Commodity⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	As of December 31,	Novem	s of iber 30,
	2021	2021	2022
Food, drinks, and tobacco	3.1	3.0	5.9
Clothing and Footwear	1.5	1.3	1.5
Housing, water, electricity, and household fuel	0.8	0.7	3.2
Household equipment, tools, and routine maintenance	2.7	2.5	5.0
Health	1.7	1.7	2.9
Transportation	1.6	1.4	15.5
Information, communication, and financial services	(0.1)	0.0	(0.4)
Recreation, sports, and culture	1.1	1.0	2.9
Education	1.6	1.6	2.8
Food and beverage providers/restaurant	2.7	2.7	4.6
Personal care and other services	1.7	1.2	5.5

Source: BPS

As of November 2022, annual inflation was 5.4%, which was lower than the 5.7% annual inflation in October 2022. This was due to decreases in some of the commodities sectors from October 2022 to November 2022. The three sectors which experienced the highest inflation as of November 2022 were transportation; food, drinks and tobacco; and personal care and other services, for which the annual inflation was 15.5%, 5.9% and 5.5%, respectively, and the month-to-month inflation compared to October 2022 was 0.0%, 0.0% and 0.4%, respectively.

⁽¹⁾ Annual percentage year-on-year.

From January 2020, BPS calculated CPI based on a consumption pattern obtained from a cost of living survey conducted in 2018 in 90 cities in Indonesia. Prior to January 2020, CPI was based on a consumption pattern obtained from a cost of living survey conducted in 2012 in 82 provincial capital cities in Indonesia.



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Labor and Employment

Labor

The following table sets forth the proportion of the employed labor force in each sector of the economy as of the period indicated

Sector	As of <u>February</u> 2022 ⁽¹⁾		As of August 2022(1)	
	(in millions)	%	(in millions)	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40.6	30.0	38.7	28.6
Mining and quarrying	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.1
Manufacturing	18.7	13.8	19.2	14.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation				
activities	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Construction	8.2	6.0	8.5	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	25.8	19.0	26.2	19.4
Transportation and storage	5.7	4.2	5.8	4.3
Accommodation and food service activities	9.6	7.1	9.6	7.1
Information and communication	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.2
Real estate activities	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities, Administrative and				
support service activities	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.7
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	4.6	3.4	4.9	3.6
Education	6.6	4.9	6.5	4.8
Human health and social work activities	2.4	1.8	2.2	1.7
Other service activities	5.9	4.3	6.0	4.5
Total	135.6	100.0	135.3	100

Source: BPS

Employed Labor Force of Indonesia by Gender

The following table sets forth Indonesia's employed labor force by gender as of the period indicated.

		s of ruary	As Aug	
	20)22	2022	
	(in millions)	% (1)	(in millions)	% (1)
Male	82.3	60.7	82.6	61.0
Female	53.3	39.3	52.7	39.0
Total	135.6	100.0	135.3	100.0

Source: BPS

⁽¹⁾ Estimation using population projections weighing results.

⁽¹⁾ Percentages are calculated as percentages of the employed labor force.



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Employment and Unemployment in Indonesia

The following table sets forth Indonesia's employment and unemployment rate each as a percentage of Indonesia's labor force as of the period indicated.(1)

	As of Februa 2022		As of August 2022	
	(in millions)	%	(in millions)	%
Employed	135.6	94.2	135.3	94.1
Unemployed ⁽²⁾	8.4	5.8	8.4	5.9
Total	144.0	100.0	143.7	100

Source: BPS

Regional Growth

As the island with the highest population density, high consumption and an industrial base, Java has historically been the main contributor to Indonesia's economic growth. In the third quarter of 2022, Java contributed 56.3% of the country's GDP, Sumatera contributed 22.0%, Kalimantan contributed 9.4%, Sulawesi contributed 7.1%, Bali and Nusa Tenggara contributed 2.7%, and Maluku and Papua contributed 2.4%.

Foreign Investment

Foreign Investment in Indonesia

The following table sets out the amounts of foreign investments in Indonesia by non-residents.

Foreign Investment in Indonesia

	Year Ended December 31,	Nine Montl Septemb	
	2021 ^P	2021 ^P	2022P
	(in mil	lions of U.S. dollars	s)
Direct Investments			
Equity Capital	20,566	15,919	14,085
Debt instrument	796	312	952
Total direct investments	21,362	16,231	15,037
Portfolio investments:			
Equity securities	3,131	2,321	5,146
Debt securities	3,719	9,079	(7,988)
Total portfolio investments	6,850	11,401	(2,842)
Financial derivatives	(1,143)	(440)	(811)
Other investments	(616)	2,306	(729)
Total foreign investment	26,453	29,498	10,655

Source: Bank Indonesia P Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Working age population refers to all persons in Indonesia 15 years old or older and includes certain non-workforce categories such as students and home makers.

⁽²⁾ The Government defines unemployment to include all persons 15 years old and older without work who (i) are looking for work, (ii) have established a new business, (iii) are not looking for work because they do not expect to find work, and (iv) have made arrangements to start work on a date subsequent to the unemployment measurement date.



199_E 10 6* HTM PMT 1C Page 1 of 1 REPUBLIC OF INDONESI FWPRHK-PFRN17 RHK pf_rend 23-Dec-2022 03:18 EST 382458 EX99_E 10 Donnelley Financial **FORM 18-K/A** None SNG

Foreign Direct Investment in Indonesia by Country of $\mathbf{Origin}^{(1)}$

Philippines 5 5 101		Year Ended December 31,	December 31, September	
North America 1,541 1,032 1,197 USA 1,481 994 1,193 Canada 38 38 38 Other North America(2) 22 (1) 1 Central and South America (70) 438 50 Argentina 0 0 0 Brazil 18 (1) (20) Mexico 1 2 1 Cayman Islands (7) (8) 93 Other Central and South America (81) 445 (24) Europea 1,001 366 1,62 European Union 963 342 1,069 Belgium (40) (86) 102 Denmark 96 25 10 Finland (15) (19) (11 France 1 (1) 42 Germany 38 33 200 Greece 9 4 (10) Italialy 38				2022P
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		5	5	
	Singapore	5,339	3,348	4,370



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	Year Ended December 31,	Nine Mont Septeml	
	2021P	2021 ^P	2022P
	(in mill	ions of U.S. dollars	s)
Thailand	2,077	2,001	57
Vietnam	3	2	4
Other Asia	3	7	10
Australia and Oceania	119	63	316
Australia	118	62	314
New Zealand	2	3	2
Other Australia and Oceania	(2)	(2)	0
Africa	(24)	(24)	(8)
South Africa	0	0	0
Other Africa	(23)	(24)	(8)
Others	(351)	(434)	(22)
Total	20,881	16,776	15,414

Source: Bank Indonesia

Foreign Direct Investment

The following table sets out the amounts of foreign direct investments in Indonesia by non-residents.

Foreign Direct Investment

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021P	2021P	2022P
	(in milli	ons of U.S. dollar	rs)
Equity capital ⁽¹⁾	20,566	15,919	14,085
Debt instruments:			
Inflow	42,766	31,163	33,960
Outflow	(41,971)	(30,850)	(33,008)
Total debt instruments	796	312	952
Total direct investments	21,362	16,231	15,037
Memorandum ⁽²⁾			
Direct investment in Indonesia	20,881	16,776	15,414

Source: Bank Indonesia

P Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Presents foreign direct investment in accordance with the directional principle prescribed by BPM5.

⁽²⁾ Includes Bermuda, Greenland and Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

P Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Includes privatization and banking restructuring.

⁽²⁾ Presents foreign direct investment in accordance with the directional principle prescribed by BPM5.



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Foreign direct investment maintained a surplus totaling U.S.\$15.0 billion in the first nine months of 2022, primarily in the form of equity capital, representing a decrease of 7.4% from a U.S.\$16.2 billion surplus in the same period of 2021. The decrease was primarily due to decreases of investment in mining and quarrying and construction, partially offset by an increase of investment in manufacturing. With respect to country of origin, the decrease was primarily due to decreases of investment from People's Republic of China, Hong Kong SAR and Thailand.

The manufacturing, transportation, financial intermediaries and trade sectors were the main contributors to net foreign direct investment inflows in the first nine months of 2022. With respect to country of origin, investors from Asian emerging markets (including China) were the main contributors to foreign direct investment inflows, followed by ASEAN countries.

Foreign Portfolio Investment

The following table sets out the amounts of foreign portfolio investments in Indonesia by non-residents.

Foreign Portfolio Investment

	Year Ended December 31,	Nine Mont Septeml	
	2021 ^P	2021P	2022P
	(in mill	ions of U.S. dollar	rs)
Equity securities:			
Inflows	59,114	41,782	62,430
(Outflows)	(55,983)	(39,461)	(57,284)
Net equity securities	3,131	2,321	5,146
Debt securities (net)	3,719	9,079	(7,988)
Total portfolio investments	6,850	11,401	(2,842)

Source: Bank Indonesia P Preliminary.

In the first nine months of 2022, foreign capital flows in the form of portfolio investments in Indonesia recorded a net outflow of U.S.\$2.8 billion, compared to a net inflow of U.S.\$11.4 billion in the same period last year. The increasing global financial market uncertainty triggered the rebalancing of domestic government securities ("SBN") to other instruments, thus reducing the portion of non-resident holdings of domestic SBN, amidst increasing foreign capital inflows in the stock market.



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Other Foreign Investment

The following table sets out the amounts of other investments (other than portfolio or foreign direct investments) in Indonesia by non-residents, mainly consisting of loans received and paid.

Other Foreign Investment

	Year Ended December 31,	Nine Mont Septeml	
	2021P	2021P	2022P
	(in mill	ions of U.S. dollar	rs)
Loans			
Bank sector:			
Disbursements	1,409	841	3,153
Debt repayments	(4,489)	(2,681)	(1,828)
Total bank sector	(3,080)	(1,841)	1,326
Corporate sector:			
Disbursements	15,131	11,095	14,315
Debt repayments	(20,177)	(15,260)	(17,049)
Total corporate sector	(5,046)	(4,166)	(2,734)
Other (net)(1)	7,510	8,313	679
Total other investments	(616)	2,306	(729)

Source: Bank Indonesia

In the first nine months of 2022, other foreign investments recorded a deficit of U.S.\$0.7 billion, reversing a surplus of U.S.\$2.3 billion in the same period of 2021. The deficit mainly stemmed from net repayments of corporate sectors loan.

P Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Consists of loans of public sector and trade credit, currency and deposits, and other liabilities of private sector and public sector.



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Direct Investment Realizations

Foreign Direct Investment

The following table sets forth the amount of realized foreign direct investment by sector of the economy for the periods indicated.

Realized Foreign Direct Investment by Sector⁽¹⁾

	Year Ended December 31,	Nine Mon Septem	ber 30,
	2021	2021	2022
Primary Sector	(in milli	ons of U.S. dolla	rs)
Food Crops, Plantation & Livestock	951	760	1,360
Forestry	41	32	72
Fishery	17	13	20
Mining	3,817	2,344	3,482
Total Primary Sector	4,826	3,149	4,933
Secondary sector:			
Food Industry	2,337	2,018	1,937
Textile Industry	312	244	521
Leather Goods & Footwear Industry	486	285	501
Wood Industry	68	47	206
Paper and Printing Industry	953	593	1,309
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry	1,657	1,301	2,709
Rubber and Plastic Industry	262	224	259
Non Metallic Mineral Industry	327	254	298
Metal, Industry not Machinery & Electronic Industry	6,974	4,954	8,465
Medical Precision & Optical Instruments, Watches & Clock, Machinery and Electronic			
Industry	679	553	528
Motor Vehicles & Other Transport Equipment Industry	1,502	1,230	1,095
Other Industry	246	200	310
Total Secondary Sector	15,804	11,905	18,139
Tertiary sector:			
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2,939	1,943	3,045
Construction	93	71	123
Trade & Repair	464	349	650
Hotel & Restaurant	432	295	363
Transportation, Storage & Communication	3,159	2,377	2,613
Housing, Ind. Estate & Office Building	2,186	1,785	2,279
Other Services	1,190	847	1,254
Total Tertiary Sector	10,463	7,667	10,326
Total	31,093	22,722	33,398

Source: BKPM

Excludes foreign investment in oil and natural gas projects, banking, non-bank financial institutions, insurance, leasing, mining in terms of contracts of work, coal mining in terms of agreement of work, investment in which licenses were issued by a technical/sectoral agency, portfolio as well as household investment.



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Domestic Direct Investment

In addition to direct equity investments by foreign persons, BKPM also approves certain types of domestic direct investments. The following table sets forth the amount of realized domestic direct investment by sector of the economy for the periods indicated.

Realized Domestic Direct Investment by Sector⁽¹⁾

	Year Ended December 31,	Nine Mont Septem	
	2021	2021	2022
Daine and Contain	(in b	illions of Rupiah	•
Primary Sector	20.275	22 501	20.607
Food Crops, Plantation & Livestock	29,375 6,863	23,581 2,470	29,697 4,805
Forestry Fishery	1.012	760	905
Mining	25,517	19,049	46,571
· ·			
Total Primary Sector	62,767	<u>45,861</u>	81,978
Secondary sector:			
Food Industry	26,518	20,428	37,964
Textile Industry	1,972	1,536	4,009
Leather Goods & Footwear Industry	700	461	279
Wood Industry	1,144	726	2,767
Paper and Printing Industry	7,833	5,689	7,731
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry	23,364	12,240	21,162
Rubber and Plastic Industry	7,803	3,850	5,009
Non Metallic Mineral Industry	6,522	5,440	4,903
Metal, Industry not Machinery & Electronic Industry	15,656	10,400	10,368
Medical Precision & Optical Instruments, Watches & Clock, Machinery and Electronic			
Industry	535	280	2,924
Motor Vehicles & Other Transport Equipment Industry	1,459	1,183	1,713
Other Industry	1,192	743	6,036
Total Secondary Sector	94,699	62,974	104,865
Tertiary sector:			
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	38,728	31,012	24,945
Construction	39,569	29,827	21,490
Trade & Repair	22,432	16,381	26,078
Hotel & Restaurant	17,819	12,755	16,109
Transportation, Storage & Communication	61,242	45,326	60,078
Housing, Ind. Estate & Office Building	85,498	62,773	47,790
Other Services	24,310	20,816	29,818
Total Tertiary Sector	289,598	218,891	226,309
Total	447,064	327,726	413,152

Source: BKPM

⁽¹⁾ Excludes foreign investment in oil and natural gas projects, banking, non-bank financial institutions, insurance, leasing, mining in terms of contracts of work, coal mining in terms of agreement of work, investment in which licenses were issued by a technical/sectoral agency, portfolio as well as household investment.



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Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments

Exports and Imports

Exports and Imports

	2021P	2021P	2022P
	(in mi	llions of U.S. dollar	s)
Exports:			
Oil and gas exports (f.o.b.)	13,201	9,539	13,059
Non-oil and gas exports (f.o.b.)	219,635	155,810	206,720
Total exports (f.o.b.)	232,835	165,349	219,779
Total imports (c.i.f.)	(198,800)	(140,879)	(183,133)
Balance of trade	34,035	24,470	36,646

Source: Bank Indonesia

In the first nine months of 2022, Indonesia recorded a trade surplus of U.S.\$36.6 billion, which increased by 49.8% from the U.S.\$24.5 billion surplus in the same period of 2021. The higher trade surplus was caused by a 32.9% year-on-year increase in exports, which was higher than the 30.0% year-on-year increase in imports (c.i.f). The improvement of export performance was mainly due to persistently high international commodity prices and demand from trading partner. Consistent with stronger exports, imports also experienced an uptick compared to the same period last year as the domestic economy continues to recover.

Export-Import Data from the Central Statistics Agency

In addition to the exports and imports related data published by Bank Indonesia, the Central Statistics Agency or BPS also publishes data relating to imports and exports compiled based on the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Manual issued by the United Nations. Due to the different methods and timing of compiling export- import statistics, the export-import data published by BPS is different to the export-import data published by Bank Indonesia.

The tables below show Indonesia's exports and imports for the periods indicated as published by the BPS.

	Year Ended December 31,	Eleven Mont Novemb	
	2021	2021R	2022P
	(in r	nillions of U.S. dollars	s)
Exports:			
Non-oil and gas exports	219,362.1	198,072.4	253,609.6
Oil and gas exports	12,247.4	11,179.4	14,568.3
Total exports	231,609.5	209,251.8	268,177.9
Imports:			
Non-oil and gas imports	170,660.9	152,686.6	180,368.6
Oil and gas imports	25,529.1	22,151.4	37,215.4
Total imports	196,190.0	174,838.0	217,584.0

Source: BPS.

P Preliminary.

R Revised.

P Preliminary.



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Exports

The following table sets forth Indonesia's exports by major commodity groups for the periods indicated.

Exports by Sector

	Year Ended December 31,	Nine Month Septemb	
	2021P	2021P	2022P
Company I mount on the		housands of U.S. dollar	,
General merchandise	231,316,430	164,048,097	218,976,772
Agricultural	0.40.205	550 007	004.660
Coffee bean	848,285	558,887	804,668
Tea	62,171	45,795	47,084
Spices	678,397	508,134	453,700
Tobacco	73,901	45,498	85,460
Cocoa bean	56,244	41,554	41,661
Shrimp and prawn	1,644,429	1,185,629	1,203,608
Other agricultural products	3,303,394	2,310,921	2,681,313
Total Agricultural products	6,666,820	4,696,418	5,317,494
Manufacture products			
Textile and Textile products	13,182,868	9,462,237	10,910,593
Processed wood products	4,636,060	3,196,709	3,444,682
Palm oils	26,516,433	19,572,242	20,405,711
Chemicals	6,546,591	4,904,975	5,614,342
Base metal products	30,443,013	20,787,413	31,505,018
Electrical apparatus, measuring instruments and others	11,730,664	8,551,379	10,790,644
Cement	402,352	320,782	293,281
Paper and paper products	4,284,955	3,246,666	3,577,908
Processed rubber	6,832,214	5,169,169	4,921,279
Oil products ⁽¹⁾	1,899,971	1,360,130	3,494,891
Liquefied Petroleum Gas(1)	4,185	1,610	24,707
Other manufacture products	68,334,868	49,321,544	60,689,057
Total Manufacture products	174,814,175	125,894,855	155,672,113
Mining products			
Copper ore	5,386,321	3,801,968	7,092,805
Nickel ore	0	0	1,002,000
Coal	31,505,219	20,342,310	39,572,363
Bauxite	628,176	360,910	502,682
Crude oil(1)	2,956,045	2,597,897	1,274,736
Natural Gas(1)	7,178,270	4,780,575	6,891,399
o/w LNG	4,294,339	2,767,557	4,405,321
Other mining products	485,173	322,029	453,541
Total Mining products	48,139,205	32,205,689	55,787,527
Other merchandise ⁽²⁾	1,696,229	1,251,134	2,199,638
Other goods ⁽³⁾	1,518,852	1,300,907	802,467
Total Exports	232,835,282	165,349,004	219,779,239
•	232,033,282	103,343,004	217,117,239
Memorandum ⁽⁴⁾	210 (21 (22	155,000,000	206 710 711
Non-oil & gas exports	219,634,699	155,809,986	206,719,766
Oil & gas exports	13,200,583	9,539,018	13,059,474



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Source: Bank Indonesia

- P Preliminary.
- (1) As a component of oil and gas exports.
- (2) Consists of art goods, goods not elsewhere specified, and goods procured in ports by carriers.
- (3) Consists of non-monetary gold and merchanting goods.
- (4) Presents the classification of exports based on two main groups of commodities: (i) oil and gas and (ii) non-oil and gas.

The table below sets forth Indonesia's exports by destination for the periods indicated.

Exports by Destination

	Year Ended December 31,	Nine Month Septembe	
	2021 ^P	2021 ^P	2022P
	(in th	nousands of U.S. dollars)
America			
North America	25.765.002	10 242 041	22 002 010
United States of America	25,765,002	18,242,941	22,092,818
Canada	1,064,214	756,975	995,479
Other North America	1,620	1,142	1,350
Total North America	26,830,836	19,001,058	23,089,647
Central and South America	291 227	102 (2)	267.649
Argentina	281,227	182,626	267,648
Brazil	1,504,539	1,148,999	1,185,932
Mexico	1,298,970	884,403	1,268,550
Other Central and South America	1,910,190	1,304,684	1,735,907
Total Central and South America	4,994,925	3,520,712	4,458,037
Total America	31,825,761	22,521,770	27,547,684
Europe			
European Union			
Netherlands	4,624,534	3,325,335	4,296,759
Belgium	1,635,031	1,157,485	1,651,042
United Kingdom	1,474,290	1,090,897	1,218,565
Italy	2,804,545	1,988,123	2,422,270
Germany	2,912,856	2,101,193	2,441,731
France	996,178	713,999	800,634
Spain	2,347,650	1,734,640	1,655,649
Other European Union	2,657,501	1,907,345	2,721,575
Total European Union	19,452,584	14,019,017	17,208,226
Russia	1,492,891	1,093,300	1,042,952
Turkey	1,599,382	1,195,344	1,563,849
Other Europe	2,162,096	1,666,505	1,869,078
Total Europe	24,706,953	17,974,166	21,684,106



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	Year Ended December 31,	Nine Month Septemb	
	2021 ^P	2021 ^P	2022P
A	(in t	housands of U.S. dollar	s)
Asia and Middle East			
ASEAN	211 269	1 47 740	172 707
Brunei Darussalam	211,268	147,749	173,797
Philippines	8,590,823	6,104,029	9,574,130
Cambodia PDR Laos	530,909	379,210	525,363
	7,578	5,514	24,434
Malaysia	11,954,531	8,680,220	11,979,486
Myanmar	1,117,043	807,010	672,980
Singapore	12,167,500	8,781,549	11,490,321
Thailand	7,110,300	5,279,803	6,344,792
Vietnam Total ASEAN	6,842,952 48,532,903	5,028,877 35,213,960	6,161,784 46,947,087
Hong Kong SAR	2,001,026	1,401,330	2,178,060
India	13,308,709	9,746,880	17,931,563
Iraq	218,389	151,250	283,885
Japan South Korea	17,595,122 9,161,223	12,554,159 6,655,040	18,087,689
Pakistan			9,403,781
People's Republic of China	3,823,688 53,278,076	2,783,923 36,087,710	3,116,842 46,887,440
Saudi Arabia			
Taiwan	1,580,531 6,726,353	1,081,105 4,725,879	1,482,927
Other Asia and Middle East	8,676,922	6,062,632	6,472,433 7,845,972
Total Asia and Middle East	164.902.943	116,463,869	160,637,681
Australia and Oceania	101,502,513	110,100,000	100,027,001
Australia	3,236,357	2,479,614	2,623,651
New Zealand	717,463	516,998	559,475
Other Australia and Oceania	403,551	279,637	357,329
Total Australia and Oceania	4,357,371	3,276,249	3,540,455
Africa			
South Africa	965,270	707,967	867,409
Other Africa	4,388,304	3,159,292	3,306,868
Total Africa	5,353,573	3,867,259	4,174,276
Unclassified exports ⁽¹⁾	1,688,680	1,245,690	2,195,037
Total (f.o.b.)	232,835,282	165,349,004	219,779,239

Source: Bank Indonesia P Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Consists of goods procured in ports by carriers and merchanting goods.



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Imports

The following table sets forth Indonesia's imports by major commodity groups for the periods indicated.

Imports by Sector⁽¹⁾

	Year Ended December 31,	December 31, September	
	2021P	2021P	2022P
Consul Mondon Pro		ousands of U.S. dollar	
General Merchandise	196,118,688	139,109,394	180,471,881
Consumption Goods	2.754.702	1 002 420	2 000 717
Food and beverages, primary, mainly for household	2,754,783	1,883,438	2,000,717
Food and beverages, processed, mainly for household	3,860,341	2,865,480	3,697,757
Passenger motor cars	375,210	293,205	438,989
Transport equipment, nonindustrial	229,968	158,963	214,365
Durable consumer goods	2,227,130	1,663,545	1,777,570
Semi-durable consumer goods	3,547,131	2,592,405	3,007,278
Non-durable consumer goods	5,931,056	4,109,464	2,621,872
Fuels and lubricants, processed, oil products ⁽²⁾	7,567,201	4,755,780	11,239,282
Goods not elsewhere specified	308,987	233,311	232,975
Total Consumption Goods	26,801,807	18,555,590	25,230,805
Raw materials and auxiliary goods			
Food and beverages, primary, mainly for industry	6,791,471	5,117,477	5,381,789
Food and beverages, processed, mainly for industry	4,408,737	3,540,310	4,561,901
Industrial supplies, primary	7,409,535	5,360,192	6,110,995
Industrial supplies, processed	69,801,404	49,452,990	59,899,930
Parts and accessories for capital goods	20,765,500	15,231,689	18,054,008
Parts and accessories for transport equipment	8,039,984	5,765,812	7,156,434
Fuels and lubricants, primary	10,014,214	6,791,272	13,231,799
o/w Crude oil ⁽²⁾	7,886,555	5,539,344	10,395,832
Fuels and lubricants, processed	12,669,639	8,566,570	13,193,162
o/w Oil products ⁽²⁾	7,367,209	4,939,234	8,193,905
o/w Liquefied Petroleum Gas ⁽²⁾	4,713,059	3,144,616	4,356,879
Total Raw materials and auxiliary goods	139,900,484	99,826,312	127,590,018
Capital Goods			
Capital goods (except transport equipment)	25,371,226	17,942,565	23,313,720
Passenger motor cars	375,210	293,205	438,989
Other transport equipment, industrial	3,085,572	2,021,866	3,366,412
Total Capital Goods	28,832,008	20,257,637	27,119,121
Other merchandise ⁽³⁾	584,389	469,856	531,937
Other goods ⁽⁴⁾	2,681,663	1,769,315	2,661,358
Total	198,800,351	140,878,709	183,133,240
2000	2,0,003,001	= 10,010,10	-00,200,210



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Source: Bank Indonesia

- P Preliminary.
- (1) Data collected on a cost, insurance and freight basis.
- (2) As a component of oil and gas imports.
- (3) Consists of goods procured in ports by carriers.
- (4) Consists of nonmonetary gold.

The following table sets forth Indonesia's imports by country of origin for the periods indicated.

Imports by Place of Origin(1)

	Year Ended December 31,	Nine months Septembe	
	2021 ^P	2021 ^P	2022P
_	(in th	ousands of U.S. dollars)
America			
North America			
United States of America	11,607,176	8,281,471	8,838,278
Canada	2,039,320	1,570,481	2,209,795
Other North America	0	0	C
Total North America	13,646,496	9,851,952	11,048,073
Central and South America			
Argentina	2,028,162	1,509,995	1,998,338
Brazil	2,357,034	1,850,383	2,593,770
Mexico	251,035	168,757	246,141
Other Central and South America	600,554	357,011	462,924
Total Central and South America	5,236,784	3,886,147	5,301,173
Total America	18,883,280	13,738,099	16,349,246
Europe			
European Union			
Netherlands	877,900	614,638	656,617
Belgium	763,083	459,466	455,073
United Kingdom	1,116,936	810,536	760,081
Italy	1,674,996	1,308,983	1,058,315
Germany	3,057,219	2,184,184	2,619,429
France	1,316,552	966,826	1,035,789
Spain	676,814	381,771	445,383
Other European Union	2,413,677	1,700,191	2,137,859
Total European Union	11,897,176	8,426,596	9,168,546
Russia	1,033,735	692,903	1,261,603
Turkey	353,531	257,235	323,813
Other Europe	2,732,492	1,707,588	1,708,347
Total Europe	16,016,934	11,084,322	12,462,309



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	Year Ended December 31,	Nine month Septemb	
	2021 ^P	2021 ^P	2022P
A 1 136111 F 4	(in t	housands of U.S. dollars	s)
Asia and Middle East			
ASEAN	4.54.000	100 = 60	100 606
Brunei Darussalam	156,977	123,769	489,686
Philippines	1,169,335	842,657	1,038,842
Cambodia	50,094	38,166	42,326
PDR Laos	38,976	22,069	140,880
Malaysia	9,634,006	6,462,586	9,878,674
Myanmar	164,217	136,806	95,806
Singapore	18,470,973	13,154,515	17,753,727
Thailand	8,920,455	6,420,942	8,373,001
Vietnam	3,972,949	2,880,277	3,445,526
Total ASEAN	42,577,980	30,081,787	41,258,468
Hong Kong SAR	5,557,561	4,125,946	3,616,610
India	7,057,958	5,129,131	7,336,795
Iraq	110	103	624
Japan	15,533,193	10,966,474	12,929,887
South Korea	9,773,262	7,013,187	9,210,074
Pakistan	192,770	156,595	134,543
People's Republic of China	53,649,120	37,538,418	48,674,845
Saudi Arabia	4,359,067	2,730,075	4,647,209
Taiwan	4,293,046	3,092,931	3,363,923
Other Asia and Middle East	5,166,872	3,758,142	5,722,709
Total Asia and Middle East	148,160,938	104,592,788	136,895,686
Australia	110,100,520	10.,052,700	120,000,000
Australia	9,404,535	6,590,310	7,214,866
New Zealand	954,512	726,741	1,066,049
Other Australia and Oceania	39,107	25,767	59,496
Total Australia and Oceania	10,398,154	7,342,817	8,340,411
Africa	10,378,134	7,572,617	0,540,411
South Africa	634,585	421,584	1,611,962
Other Africa	4,122,070	3,229,244	6,941,689
Total Africa			
	4,756,656	3,650,828	8,553,650
Unclassified imports ⁽²⁾	584,389	469,856	531,937
Total	198,800,351	140,878,709	183,133,240

Source: Bank Indonesia

P Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Data collected on a cost, insurance and freight basis.

⁽²⁾ Consists of goods procured in ports by carriers.



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Balance of Payments

The following table sets forth the Republic's balance of payments for the periods indicated.

Balance of Payments(1)

	Year Ended December 31	Nine montl Septemb	er 30,	
	2021P	2021P	2022P	
C		llions of U.S. dollar		
Current account	3,465	1,954	8,969	
Goods ⁽²⁾	43,806	31,373	45,613	
Total exports (f.o.b.)	232,835	165,349	219,779	
Non-oil and gas exports	219,635	155,810	206,720	
Oil and gas exports	13,201	9,539	13,059	
Total imports (f.o.b.)	(189,029)	(133,976)	(174,166)	
Non-oil and gas imports	(162,864)	(116,516)	(141,637)	
Oil and gas imports	(26,166)	(17,460)	(32,529)	
Services	(14,644)	(10,682)	(14,592)	
Primary income	(31,961)	(23,051)	(26,478)	
Secondary income	6,264	4,314	4,426	
Capital account	80	17	6	
Financial account	12,423	14,769	(9,223)	
(i) Public sector	4,317	8,832	(7,728)	
Portfolio investment	(616)	4,303	(7,692)	
Assets	_		_	
Liabilities	(616)	4,303	(7,692)	
Other investment	4,933	4,529	(36)	
Assets	_	_		
Liabilities	4,933	4,529	(36)	
Loans	(1,377)	(1,781)	(36)	
Drawings	4,355	2,543	3,902	
Repayments	(5,732)	(4,324)	(3,939)	
Other liabilities	6,310	6,310	_	
(ii) Private sector	8,106	5,937	(1,495)	
Direct investment	17,423	13,373	10,373	
Assets	(3,939)	(2,858)	(4,664)	
Liabilities	21,362	16,231	15,037	
Portfolio investment	5,688	5,792	1,045	
Assets	(1,778)	(1,305)	(3,804)	
Liabilities	7,466	7,098	4,849	
Financial derivatives	333	306	59	
Other investment	(15,338)	(13,534)	(12,972)	
Assets	(9,789)	(11,312)	(12,280)	
Liabilities	(5,549)	(2,223)	(693)	
Errors and omissions	(2,507)	(2,435)	(482)	
Overall balance	13,461	14,305	(731)	
Reserves and related items	(13,461)	(14,305)	731	
Memorandum ⁽³⁾	(13,401)	(14,505)	/31	
Reserve asset position	144,905	146,870	130,782	
reserve asser position	144,903	140,070	130,782	



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Source: Bank Indonesia

- P Preliminary.
- (1) Bank Indonesia uses (+) and (-) signs in its published data to follow BPM5 whereby (+) means inflow and (-) means outflow. In financial account, (+) denotes increase in liabilities or decrease in assets, while (-) represents increase in assets or decrease in liabilities. The table above has been adjusted to align with the formatting hereof.
- (2) The calculation of export and import figures included in the balance of payments data compiled by Bank Indonesia differs in coverage and timing from the data on export/import trade compiled by BPS.
- (3) Presents the position of reserve assets at the end of period. A surplus/deficit in the overall balance of payments during a reporting period will increase/decrease the outstanding amount of reserve assets at the end of that period.

The current account recorded a U.S.\$9.0 billion surplus in the first nine months of 2022, higher than U.S.\$2.0 billion surplus recorded in the same period of 2021. The improvement was primarily supported by a goods trade surplus due to stronger exports in line with persistently high international commodity prices and solid demand from trading partners, amidst increment of imports as domestic demand rose. On the other hand, the services trade balance deficit widened as public mobility increased and domestic economic recovery accelerated. The primary income deficit also increased in response to higher income payments on direct investment, which was in line with corporate performance improvements.

The capital and financial account recorded a U.S.\$9.2 billion deficit in the first nine months of 2022, reversing from U.S.\$14.8 billion surplus in the same period of 2021, amidst elevated global financial market uncertainty. Direct investment persistently booked surplus in the first nine months of 2022, reflecting investor optimism in the promising domestic economic outlook and a conducive domestic investment climate, which supported capital and financial account performance. Meanwhile, portfolio investment recorded a deficit, mainly due to outflow in the domestic SBN market in line with increasing global financial market uncertainty amid ongoing measures in various economies to tighten monetary policy more aggressively. Other investment also recorded a deficit due to private asset placements in several financial instruments abroad and net payments of external debt.

Indonesia's balance of payments in the first nine months of 2022 recorded a low deficit of U.S.\$0.7 billion, accompanied by official reserve assets of U.S.\$130.8 billion as end of September, 2022.

Financial System

The Banking System

As of October 31, 2022, total banking assets were Rp11,009.9 trillion, consisting of commercial bank assets of Rp10,814.1 trillion and rural bank assets (including assets of sharia rural banks) of Rp195.9 trillion.

Islamic Financial System

As of October 31, 2022, of the 87 underwriters licensed by OJK, only 30 were involved in issuances of Sukuk, and from 96 investment managers, there are 61 investment managers having Sharia Investment Management Unit and one sharia investment manager.

As of October 31, 2022, assets of Sharia banks were Rp725.1 trillion, or 6.6% of Indonesia's total banking assets.



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Bank Indonesia

The following table sets forth the balance sheet of Bank Indonesia and was prepared in accordance with the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual published by the IMF, as of the dates indicated.

Analytical Balance Sheet of Bank Indonesia

	As of Octo	ber 31,
	2021P	2022P
Base Money (M0)	1,133,928	1,603,177
Currency in Circulation ⁽¹⁾	854,283	905,857
Commercial Banks Demand Deposits at Bank Indonesia	278,278	695,530
Private sector Demand Deposits	1,367	1,791
Bank Indonesia Certificates ("SBI")(2)	_	_
Factors Affecting Base Money (M0)	1,133,928	1,603,177
Net Foreign Assets	1,935,069	1,904,448
Claims on Non-Residents	2,144,157	2,109,030
Liabilities to Non-Resident	(209,089)	(204,581)
Claims on Other Depository Corporations	56	56
Liquidity Credits	56	56
Other Claims		_
Net claims on central Government	(185,414)	(430,910)
Claims on central Government	115,366	106,004
Liabilities to central Government	300,780	536,913
Claims on Other Sectors	9,815	9,884
Claims on Other Financial Institutions	_	_
Claims on Private Sectors	9,815	9,884
Open Market Operations ⁽³⁾	(79,208)	510,016
Other Liabilities to Commercial & Rural Banks	(83,904)	(94,415)
Deposits included in Broad Money (M2)		
Deposits excluded from Broad Money (M2)		_
Shares and Other Equity	(410,861)	(292,762)
Net Other Items	(51,625)	(3,140)

Source: Bank Indonesia

P Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Currency outside banks plus cash in vault.

⁽²⁾ SBI which is used to fulfil the secondary statutory reserve requirement of banks and accounted for as primary money supply components. Included in base money from October 2009 to June 2018. Starting from July 2018 SBI is not accounted as component of primary money supply, due to changes in the reserve requirement regulation.

Consists of total SBI after it is reduced by the SBI used to fulfil the secondary statutory reserve requirement of banks, and is accounted for as a primary money supply component (see footnote 2). Such SBI types include: Syariah SBI, Third Party Syariah SBI, Bank Indonesia Facility, Fine Tune Operation, Government Bonds, State Syariah Negotiable Paper, and Reserve Reverse Repo Government Bonds.



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Banks and Other Financial Institutions

The following table sets forth the total number of financial institutions in operation and their share of total assets of the financial system as of the date indicated.

Indonesian Financial Institutions as of September 30, 2022

	Number of	Assets*	Percentage of total
	<u>institutions</u>	(in trillions of Rupiah)	assets (%)
Banking:**			
Commercial banks	107	10,814.1	75.5
Rural credit banks ⁽¹⁾	1,612	195.9	1.4
Total banking	1,719	11,009.9	76.9
Insurance:			
Life insurance	61	632.0	4.4
General insurance & Reinsurance	85	239.5	1.7
Social insurance ⁽²⁾	5	876.3	6.1
Total insurance	151	1,747.8	12.2
Pension funds:			·
Financial institution pension funds	26	118.2	0.8
Employer pension funds	176	219.3	1.5
Total pension funds	202	337.5	2.4
Finance companies ⁽³⁾	154	466.3	3.3
Venture capital companies	56	24.2	0.2
Securities companies**	121(4)	79.2(5)	0.6
Mutual funds (collective investment schemes, not institutions)**	2,181	518.7	3.6
Credit guarantee companies	22	40.5	0.3
Pawn shops	136	71.2	0.5
Fintech peer to peer Lending ⁽⁶⁾	102	5.1	0.0
Micro Financial Institution ⁽⁷⁾	238	1.4	0.0
Insurance and Reinsurance Brokers	196	17.4	0.1
Total	3,206	14,319.1	100.0

Sources: OJK * Unaudited.

- (1) Including sharia rural banks.
- (2) Social insurance encompasses traffic and public transportation, health social security programs, worker social security programs and insurance for civil servants and the armed forces.
- (3) Finance companies provide investment financing, working capital financing, multipurpose financing, sharia financing and other financing based on OJK approval.
- (4) Includes 29 securities companies that are not members of a securities exchange but acting as broker-dealers.
- (5) Assets of securities companies as members of a securities exchange for the position of June 30, 2022.
- (6) Fintech peer to peer Lending includes sharia.
- (7) Micro Financial Institution includes sharia MFI. Assets based on data as of August 31, 2022, number of institutions based on data as of September 30, 2022.

^{**} As of October 31, 2022.



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Bank Assets and Liabilities

The following table sets forth the consolidated balance sheet of the commercial banks as of the dates indicated.

Consolidated Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks

	As of <u>December 31,</u> 2021	As of October 31, 2022P
	(in trillions	of Rupiah)
Assets	5.000.6	6.400.6
Loans	5,820.6	6,400.6
Interbank Assets	223.1	231.0
Placements at Bank Indonesia	1,146.4	1,190.9
Securities (including Government Bonds)	1,831.0	1,845.8
Equity Participation	96.5	104.9
Other Claims	623.6	636.4
Others	371.1	404.6
Total Assets	10,112.3	10,814.1
Liabilities		
Third Party Funds	7,479.5	7,927.0
Liabilities owed to Bank Indonesia	1.7	1.0
Interbank Liabilities	160.6	165.8
Securities	117.7	111.4
Borrowing	227.6	285.6
Other Liabilities	125.8	166.0
Guarantee Deposits	4.6	4.2
Others	523.7	601.8
Capital:		
Paid in Capital	261.7	274.0
Reserves	81.2	88.5
Current Earnings/Loss	140.2	170.0
Retained Earnings/Loss	648.3	688.4
Estimates of Additional Paid in Capital	274.0	251.8
Others	65.9	78.5
Total Liabilities	10,112.3	10,814.1

Source: OJK.

Preliminary.

The following table shows the average capital adequacy ratio of the banking system as of the dates indicated:

Average Capital Adequacy Ratios

		As of December 31, 2021	As of October 31, 2022 ^p
		(percentage	s)
CAR		25.7	25.1

Source: OJK Preliminary.



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Non-Performing Loans

The following table shows the gross NPL ratios as of the dates indicated.

Non-Performing Loans Ratios

	As of	As of
	December 31,	October 31,
	2021	2022P
	(percentages)	
Gross NPL ratio	3.0	2.7

Source: OJK
P Preliminary.

Capital Markets and Capital Markets Regulation

The following table sets forth key indicators regarding the IDX and any securities traded on the IDX as of and for the eleven months ended November 30, 2022.

Indonesian Stock Exchange

	IDX
Market capitalization (in trillions of Rupiah)	9,559.9
Listed shares (in billions of shares)	9,478.2
Average daily transaction value (in billions of Rupiah)(1)	14,858.0
Average daily transaction volume (in millions of shares)(1)	23,883.0

Source: IDX

The IDX, a self-regulatory body, has two indices based on Sharia stock, the Jakarta Islamic Index ("JII"), and the Indonesia Sharia Stock Index ("ISSI").

The JII is a stock market index established on the Indonesian Stock Exchange. The JII was launched in 2000 and consists of the 30 largest Sharia-compliant listings by market capitalization and average liquidity in the regular market. As of November 30, 2022, the market capitalization of the JII was Rp2,252.5 trillion.

The IDX launched the Indonesia Sharia Stock Index, or ISSI on May 12, 2011. The ISSI is comprised of 502 Sharia stocks which are listed on the IDX as of November 30, 2022. As of November 30, 2022, the market capitalization of the ISSI was Rp4,529.9 trillion.

Monetary Policy

[Note: to replace with December 2022 information when available]

In November 2022, Bank Indonesia raised the BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate ("BI7DRR") by 50bps to 5.25%, while also raising the deposit facility and lending facility rates by 50bps to 4.50% and 6.00%, respectively. The decision to raise the policy rate was taken as a front-loaded, pre-emptive and forward-looking measure to lower the inflation expectations and return core inflation to the 3.0%±1% target range in the first half of 2023, while simultaneously strengthening exchange rate stabilization policy in line with the Rupiah's fundamental value and in response to the strong U.S. dollar and elevated global financial market uncertainty amid strong and growing domestic economic demand.

⁽¹⁾ For the eleven months ended November 30, 2022.



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Bank Indonesia also continues to strengthen its policy mix response to maintain stability and strengthen economic recovery as follows:

- 1. Strengthening monetary operations by increasing the interest rate structure in the money market in accordance with the higher BI7DRR to lower the inflation expectations and return core inflation to the target.
- 2. Strengthening rupiah stabilization policy as part of the measures to control inflation, primarily imported inflation, through foreign exchange market intervention, including spot and DNDF transactions, as well as buying/selling SBN in the secondary market.
- 3. Continue to buy/sell SBN in the secondary market to strengthen transmission of the higher BI7DRR by increasing the attractiveness of SBN yields for foreign portfolio investment inflows to strengthen exchange rate stabilization measures.
- 4. Issuing Bank Indonesia Sukuk for use as underlying instruments in the form of inclusive financing securities (*Surat Berharga Pembiayaan Inklusif*), in line with BI commitment to support inclusive financing and develop the sharia economy and finance.
- 5. Maintaining prime lending rate transparency policy in the banking industry with a focus on the response of interest rates in the banking industry to policy rate.
- 6. Fostering the use of Quick Response Code Indonesian Standard ("QRIS") and continuing to develop QRIS features and services, including cross-border QRIS, after achieving the target of 15 million new users in October 2022.
- 7. Fostering payment system innovation, including public acceptance of BI-FAST (a national retail payment system that aims to facilitate retail payments in an efficient, real-time and secure way), by expanding participation and service channels, while maintaining effective regular public communication.

Money Supply

The following table sets forth the money supply as of the periods indicated.

					Money			
							Securities	
				Rupiah			other	
	Base		Demand	saving		Quasi-	than	
End of period	Money	Currency	deposits	deposits(1)	TotalM1(1)	money	shares	Total ^{M2}
				(in billions	of Rupiah)			
June 2021	1,069,791	739,006	1,176,423	1,949,691	3,865,120	3,248,484	16,457	7,130,061
December 2021	1,351,172	831,234	1,450,967	2,131,756	4,413,956	3,433,822	22,675	7,870,453
October 2022	1,603,177	808,649	1,730,418	2,145,317	4,684,384	3,512,633	26,038	8,223,055

Source: Bank Indonesia

P Preliminary.

M1 Narrow Money.

M2 Broad Money.

(1) Since September 2021, rupiah saving deposits that can be withdrawn at any time is reclassified from quasi- money to narrow money, due to their highly liquidity.



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	Factors affecting money supply							
	Foreign	Claims on central	Claims on	items				
End of period	assets (net)	Government (net)(1)	business sectors	(net) ⁽²⁾				
		(in billions of Rupiah)						
June 2021	1,809,372	797,333	5,186,540	829,915				
December 2021	1,809,680	1,127,267	5,444,160	1,007,279				
October 2022 ^P	1,763,959	862,976	5,870,010	1,097,423				

Source: BankIndonesia

P Preliminary.

(1) Claims on the Government include net of the Government's deposits with the banking system.

(2) Includes capital accounts, tradeable government bonds held by central bank and inter-system accounts.

As of October 31, 2022, broad money grew by 9.8% (year-on-year) compared to 10.5% (year-on-year) as of the same date in the previous year, due to much slower growth of quasi money, despite a faster growth of narrow money. Narrow money growth slightly increased to 14.9% (year-on-year) as of October 31, 2022 compared to 14.6% (year-on-year) as of the same date in the previous year, due to faster growth of Rupiah demand deposits. Quasi-money growth decreased to 3.5% (year-on-year) compared to 6.0% (year-on-year) at the same date in the previous year, due to slower growth in Rupiah time deposits.



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Government Budget

Fiscal Policy

The following table sets forth Government revenues and expenditures for the periods indicated.

Government Revenues and Expenditures

	Year Ended December 31,				Eleven Months ended November 30,	
	2021 ^L	2022B	2022R	2023B	2021	2022P
Revenues and grants:	·					
Domestic revenues						
Tax revenues	1,547.8	1,510.0	1,784.0	2,021.2	1,314.8	1,849.1
Non-tax revenue	458.5	335.6	481.6	441.4	382.6	527.3
Total domestic revenues	2,006.3	1,845.6	2,265.6	2,462.6	1,697.4	2,376.3
Grants	5.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	2.1	1.2
Total revenues and grants	2,011.3	1,846.1	2,266.2	2,463.0	1,699.4	2,377.5
Expenditures:						
Central government expenditures	2,000.7	1,944.5	2,301.6	2,246.5	1,599.3	1,882.6
Transfer to regions and rural fund	785.7	769.6	804.8	814.7	711.0	731.7
Total expenditures	2,786.4	2,714.2	3,106.4	3,061.2	2,310.4	2,614.4
Primary balance ⁽¹⁾	(431.6)	(462.2)	(434.4)	(156.8)	(281.7)	126.0
Surplus/(deficit)	(775.1)	(868.0)	(840.2)	(598.2)	(610.9)	(236.9)
Financing: ⁽²⁾						
Debt Financing	870.5	973.6	943.7	696.3	660.7	510.2
Investment Financing	(142.5)	(182.3)	(230.2)	(176.0)	(113.2)	(72.8)
On-Lending	1.9	0.6	0.6	5.3	2.9	2.9
Government Guarantee	(2.7)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(2.7)	(1.1)
Other Financing	144.4	77.3	127.3	72.8	56.8	0.6
Total Financing	871.7	868.0	840.2	598.2	604.5	439.9

Source: Ministry of Finance.

2023 Budget

On October 27, 2022, the Government of Indonesia promulgated Law No. 28 of 2022 on State Budget for 2023, which will be effective as of January 1, 2023. The 2023 Budget is aimed to boost productivity for inclusive and sustainable economic transformation. The state budget must continue to be a reliable tool in dealing with the various fluctuations encountered to protect the populace and maintain the pace of recovery.

LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

B Budget.

R Revised Budget.

P Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Primary balance represents revenues minus expenditures excluding interest expenditures.

⁽²⁾ In 2021, total financing of Rp871.7 trillion exceeded the 2021 deficit of Rp775.1 trillion and the Government added the difference of Rp96.7 trillion to its reserves.



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The key macroeconomic assumptions for 2023 underlying the 2023 Budget contained in the bill are as follows:

- an economic growth rate of 5.3%;
- an inflation rate of 3.6%;
- an exchange rate of Rp14,800 to U.S.\$1.00;
- an average Government 10-year bond rate of 7.90%;
- an ICP of U.S.\$90 per barrel;
- an oil production by the Republic of 660 thousand barrels of oil per day; and
- gas production by the Republic of 1,100 million barrels of oil equivalent of gas per day.

Total revenue in the 2023 Budget is expected to be Rp2,463.0 trillion or an increase of 8.7% from the 2022 Revised Budget of Rp2,266.2 trillion. Total revenue comprised of Rp2,021.2 trillion in tax revenues and Rp441.4 trillion in non-tax revenues, taking into account various factors, including economic capacity, the investment climate, and business competitiveness in measuring the tax base. The role of the non-tax revenues as a regulatory instrument will be to encourage economic activity, support the business world, and improve the quality of services to the community.

Total expenditure under the 2023 Budget is estimated at Rp3,061.2 trillion, or a 1.5% decrease from the 2022 Revised Budget of Rp3,106.4 trillion, comprising of Rp2,246.5 trillion in central Government expenditures and Rp814.7 trillion in transfer to regional and rural funds. Allocations in the 2023 Budget include (i) Rp178.7 trillion for health budget; (ii) Rp476.0 trillion for social protection budget; (iii) Rp612.2 trillion for education; and (iv) Rp391.7 trillion for infrastructure development.

The primary deficit in the 2023 Budget is projected to be Rp598.2 trillion or 2.84% of projected 2023 GDP. The budget deficit returns to below 3% of GDP, supported by fiscal reforms and stronger economic recovery. The smaller deficit gives the budget and the economy protection in light of the rise in interest rates and the depreciation of the exchange rate, which have created instability in the financial sector. The budget deficit has decreased gradually from 6.14% in 2020 to 4.57% in 2021 and is expected to further decrease in 2022. The Government expects to fund the deficit from debt financing.



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Government Finances

The following table sets forth information regarding the revenues and expenditures of the Government for the periods indicated.

Government Revenues

The following table sets forth Government revenues by category for the periods indicated.

Government Revenues

	Year Ended December 31,				Eleven Months End November 30,	
	2021 ^L	2022B	2022R	2023B	2021P	2022P
			(in trillion	s of Rupiah)		
Domestic revenues:						
Tax revenues: Domestic tax						
Income tax:						
Oil and gas	52.8	47.3	64.7	61.4	46.0	72.7
Non-oil and gas	643.8	633.6	749.0	873.6	554.7	852.1
Total income tax	696.7	680.9	813.7	935.1	600.6	924.8
Value added tax (VAT)	551.9	554.4	639.0	743.0	453.7	615.9
Land and building tax	18.9	18.4	20.9	31.3	17.9	21.3
Excises	195.5	203.9	220.0	245.4	167.5	195.7
Other taxes	11.1	11.4	11.4	8.7	10.3	6.8
Total domestic taxes	1,474.1	1,468.9	1,705.0	1,963.5	1,250.1	1,764.6
International trade taxes:		1,.00.5	1,700.0	1,700.0	1,200.1	1,70.10
Import duties	39.1	35.2	42.3	47.5	34.4	45.8
Export tax	34.6	5.9	36.7	10.2	30.4	38.7
Total international trade taxes	73.7	41.1	79.0	57.7	64.7	84.5
Total tax revenues	1,547.8	1,510.0	1,784.0	2,021.2	1,314.8	1,849.1
Non-tax revenues:						
Natural resources:						
Oil	65.0	64.6	106.5	96.1	62.5	108.7
Gas	31.6	21.3	32.6	35.0	17.5	27.4
Total oil and gas	96.6	85.9	139.1	131.2	80.0	136.1
General mining	44.8	28.0	78.9	54.0	39.5	94.9
Forestry	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.9
Fishery	0.7	1.6	1.7	3.5	0.6	1.0
Geothermal	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.6
Total non-oil and gas	52.9	36.0	87.4	64.8	46.0	102.4
Total natural resources	149.5	122.0	226.5	196.0	126.0	238.5
Profit transfer from SOEs	30.5	37.0	37.1	49.1	30.5	40.6
Other non-tax revenues	152.5	97.8	112.2	113.3	123.1	173.2
Public Service Agency (BLU) Income	126.0	78.8	105.8	83.0	103.0	75.0
Total non-tax revenues	458.5	335.6	481.6	441.4	382.6	527.3
Total domestic revenues	2,006.3	1,845.6	2,265.6	2,462.6	1,697.4	2,376.3
Grants	5.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	2.1	1.2
Total revenues and grants	2,011.3	1,846.1	2,266.2	2,463.0	1,699.4	2,377.5



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Source: Ministry of Finance.

LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

B Budget.

R Revised Budget.

P Preliminary.

The Government revenues realization had improved by a positive 39.9%, from Rp1,699.4 trillion in the eleven months ended November 30, 2021, to Rp2,377.5 trillion in the eleven months ended November 30, 2022, supported by rising commodity prices and maintained economic recovery. Total tax revenues increased by 40.6% from Rp1,314.8 trillion to Rp1,849.1 trillion, due to the increasing commodity prices, the expansive economic growth, and the implementation of the Law No. 7 of 2021 on Harmonization on Tax Regulation. Total non-tax revenues increased by 37.8% from Rp382.6 trillion to Rp527.3 trillion, driven by significant increases in commodity prices and increases in the dividends of banking SOEs.



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Government Expenditures

The following table sets forth the expenditures of the Government for the periods indicated.

Government Expenditures

	Year ended December 31,			Eleven Mon Novemb		
	2021L	2022В	2022R	2023B	2021	2022P
			(in trillions	of Rupiah)		
Central Government expenditures:	207.0	106.5	1065	4.40.5	261.5	272.6
Personnel expenditures	387.8	426.5	426.5	442.5	361.5	372.6
Good and services expenditures	530.1	339.7	339.7	376.9	409.2	342.7
Capital expenditures	239.6	199.2	199.2	209.2	160.4	153.1
Interest payments:	222.0	202.7	202.7	426.0	210.4	251.0
Domestic debt	332.9	393.7	393.7	426.8	319.4	351.9
Foreign debt	10.6	12.2	12.2	14.6	9.8	10.9
Total interest payments	343.5	405.9	405.9	441.4	329.2	362.8
Subsidies:	1.40.4	1240	200.0	212.0	100.5	1.40.0
Energy subsidies	140.4	134.0	208.9	212.0	102.5	148.2
Non-energy subsidies	101.7	72.9	74.7	86.5	61.9	57.7
Total subsidies	242.1	207.0	283.7	298.5	164.4	205.9
Grant expenditures	4.3	4.8	4.8	0.0	2.2	3.8
Social assistance ⁽¹⁾	173.7	147.4	147.4	148.6	144.8	153.2
Other expenditures	79.7	214.0	494.4	329.3	27.7	288.5
Total central Government expenditures	2,000.7	1,944.5	2,301.6	2,246.5	1,599.3	1,882.6
Transfers to Regions and Rural Fund						
Transfer to Regions						
Balanced funds:						
General transfer funds:						
Revenue sharing funds	117.2	105.3	140.4	136.3	81.6	117.7
General allocation funds	377.8	378.0	378.0	396.0	368.8	369.0
Total general transfer funds	494.9	483.3	518.4	532.3	450.5	486.8
Specific allocation funds:						
Physical special allocation fund	57.1	60.9	60.9	53.4	41.6	42.5
Non-physical special allocation fund	127.6	128.7	128.7	130.3	123.1	111.9
Grants to Regions ⁽²⁾	_	_	_	2.1	_	
Total specific allocation funds	184.6	189.6	189.6	185.8	164.7	154.4
Total balanced funds	679.6	672.9	708.0	718.1	615.2	641.2
Regional incentive fund	13.5	7.0	7.0	_	13.5	5.5
Specific autonomy funds ⁽³⁾	19.5	20.4	20.4	17.2	16.6	20.4
Specific Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Fiscal Incentives ⁽⁴⁾	_	_	_	8.0	_	
Total Transfer to Regions	713.9	701.6	736.8	744.7	646.5	668.4
Rural Fund	71.9	68.0	68.0	70.0	64.5	63.3
Total transfers to regions and Rural Fund	785.7	769.6	804.8	814.7	711.0	731.7
Total Government expenditures	2,786.4	2,714.2	3,106.4	3,061.2	2,310.4	2,614.4
Total Go. triment expensions						2,01.11



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Source: Ministry of Finance.

- LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).
- B Budget.
- R Revised Budget.
- P Preliminary.
- (1) Consists of Social Assistance from Ministries/Agencies Spending and Social Assistance for Disaster Relief.
- (2) Starting in 2023, become part of the Transfer to the Regions.
- (3) Consists of specific autonomy fund for Aceh and Papua Provinces and additional infrastructure fund for Papua Provinces.
- (4) It is the Regional Incentive Fund before 2023.

Total Government expenditures in the eleven months ended November 30, 2022 reached Rp2,614.4 trillion or an increase of 13.2% from Rp2,310.4 trillion in the eleven months ended November 30, 2021. This is primarily driven by the realization of central Government expenditures which increased by 17.7% from Rp1,599.3 trillion to Rp1,882.6 trillion. The increase was driven by line ministries and non-line ministries' expenditures realization, which, among other things, supported the handling of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and economic growth and protected the populace. Total transfers to regions and rural fund increased by 2.9% from Rp711.0 trillion to Rp731.7 trillion.

Fuel Prices and Subsidies

The table below sets forth the amount of subsidies for the periods indicated.

		Year Ended I	December 31,		Eleven Mon Noveml		
	2021 ^L	2022B	2022R	2023B	2021	2022P	
	(in trillions of Rupiah)						
Subsidies:							
Energy subsidies	140.4	134.0	208.9	212.0	102.5	148.2	
Non-energy subsidies	101.7	72.9	74.7	86.5	61.9	57.7	
Total subsidies	242.1	207.0	283.7	298.5	164.4	205.9	

Source: Ministry of Finance.

LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

B Budget.

R Revised Budget.

P Preliminary.



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Government Expenditure Allocation

The following table sets forth, by percentage, the allocation of central Government expenditures by function for the periods indicated.

Allocation of Central Government Expenditures by Function

	Year ended December 31,			
	2021L	2022В	2022R	2023B
			ntage	
General public services	27.5	32.3	27.3	29.6
Defense	6.3	6.9	5.8	6.0
Public order and safety	7.9	9.1	7.7	8.1
Economic affairs	23.1	20.6	32.6	28.2
Environmental protection	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Housing and community amenities	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.4
Health	10.6	7.2	5.3	4.3
Tourism and culture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Religion	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Education ⁽¹⁾	8.1	8.7	8.4	10.4
Social protection	13.6	12.9	10.9	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance.

The table below sets forth certain Government budget expenditures for priority sectors for the periods indicated.

		W E . I . I I	D		Eleven Mon	
		Year Ended I	December 31,		Novemb	oer 30,
	2021 ^L	2022B	2022R	2023B	2021	2022P
			(in trillion	s of Rupiah)		
Education	479.5	542.8	621.3	612.2	460.5	439.2
Infrastructure	425.3	365.8	365.8	391.7	293.2	274.9
Energy Subsidy	140.4	134.0	208.9	212.0	102.5	148.2
Health	312.4	255.4	255.4	178.7	228.3	149.3

Source: Ministry of Finance

LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

B Budget.

R Revised Budget.

⁽¹⁾ The amount set on the table is allocated at central Government expenditure. Total education budget in the budget 2023 is Rp612.2 trillion.

L LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

B Budget.

R Revised Budget.

P Preliminary.



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Deficit Financing

The following table sets forth, by amount, information on deficit financing for the periods indicated.

Deficit Financing

		Year e Decemb			Eleven Mont Novemb	
	2021L	2022В	2022R	2023B	2021	2022P
Debt financing			(in trillions	s of Rupiah)		
Government securities (net)	877.5	991.3	961.4	712.9	670.4	504.3
Loans						
Domestic loans (net)	0.9	1.8	1.8	0.7	(0.1)	4.0
Foreign loans:						
Gross drawings:						
Program loan	41.6	28.7	28.7	29.5	13.1	46.2
Project loan	32.6	34.8	34.8	32.6	50.9	25.8
Total gross drawing	74.2	63.5	63.5	62.1	63.9	72.0
Amortization	(82.1)	(83.0)	(83.0)	(79.4)	(73.6)	(70.1)
Total foreign loan (net)	(7.9)	(19.5)	(19.5)	(17.4)	(9.7)	1.9
Total loans (net)	(7.0)	(17.7)	(17.7)	(16.6)	(9.7)	5.9
Total debt financing	870.5	973.6	943.7	696.3	660.7	510.2
Investment financing						
Investment to SOEs	(71.2)	(38.5)	(38.5)	(45.8)	(36.9)	(9.0)
Investment to other institutions	(21.0)	0.0	0.0	_	(15.0)	0.0
Investment to public service agencies	(39.4)	(52.8)	(52.8)	(53.9)	(51.7)	(52.8)
Investment in financial organizations/institutions	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.5)	0.0	0.0
Revenue of investment	_	_	0.0	_	0.4	8.8
Government's Investments	(10.0)	(19.1)	(19.1)	(19.5)	(10.0)	(19.8)
Others investment financing	0.0	(71.0)	(97.4)	(49.5)	0.0	0.0
Investment financing reserves			(21.5)	(5.7)		0.0
Total investment financing	(142.5)	(182.3)	(230.2)	(176.0)	(113.2)	(72.8)
Lending	1.9	0.6	0.6	5.3	2.9	2.9
Government guarantee	(2.7)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(2.7)	(1.1)
Other financing	144.4	77.3	127.3	72.8	56.8	0.6
Total financing (net)	871.7	868.0	840.2	598.2	604.5	439.9

Source: Ministry of Finance.

LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

B Budget.

Revised Budget.

P Preliminary.



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Public Debt

As of November 30, 2022, the central Government's foreign debt-to-GDP ratio was 11.5%, with foreign debt to total debt ratio of 29.6%.

External Public Debt of the Republic

Outstanding External Public Debt of the Republic by Source(1)

	As of December 31, 2021 (in billions of U.S. do	As of November 30, 2022 ^P
Concessional Loans:	(iii billions of C.3. uc	mars)
Multilateral creditors	32.8	32.4
Bilateral creditors	20.8	17.7
Commercial ⁽²⁾	92.0	92.1
Total	145.5	142.2
Total external public debt of the Republic, as a percentage of GDP for the period indicated ⁽³⁾	12.2%	11.5%

Source: Ministry of Finance

As of November 30, 2022, 64.8% and 35.2% of the outstanding external public debt of the Republic are from commercial and concessional loans, respectively. The total outstanding external public debt of the Republic as of November 30, 2022 was U.S.\$142.2 billion.

P Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Foreign currency values of outstanding external debt have been converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the respective dates indicated.

⁽²⁾ Includes securities (bonds and Sukuk) issued in international capital markets and commercial bank borrowings.

⁽³⁾ In calculating as a percentage of GDP, GDP in U.S. dollars has been converted from Rupiah into U.S. dollars at the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the respective dates indicated.



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Sources of External Public Borrowing

The following table sets forth the outstanding amounts of international development assistance received by the Republic as of the dates indicated.

$International\ Development\ Assistance ^{(1)(2)}$

	As of December 31, 2021 (in millions of U	As of November 30, 2022P
Bilateral loans	20,781.8	17,663.7
Multilateral loans:		
International Monetary Fund	_	_
World Bank Group	19,091.2	18,928.9
Asian Development Bank	10,818.4	9,997.0
Islamic Development Bank	1,345.4	1,345.6
Nordic Investment Bank	8.1	6.6
European Investment Bank	<u> </u>	_
International Fund for Agricultural Development	202.1	233.7
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	1,306.7	1,907.6
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	<u> </u>	_
Total multilateral loans	32,771.8	32,419.3
Total loans	53,553.6	50,083.0

Source: Ministry of Finance

The following table sets forth the external public debt of the Republic by currency as of the dates indicated.

Outstanding External Public Debt of the Republic by Major Currency

	As of December 2021	er 31,	As of November 30, 2022 ^p		
	(in millions of original currency)	(in millions of U.S. dollars) ⁽¹⁾	(in millions of original currency)	(in millions of U.S. dollars) ⁽¹⁾	
U.S. dollars	99,263	99,263	102,572	102,572	
Japanese yen	2,392,620	20,786	2,263,791	16,342	
Euros	19,843	22,453	20,141	20,848	
SDR	701	981	536	704	
British pounds	1	1	0	0	
Others	Multiple Currencies	2,036	Multiple Currencies	1,759	
Total	N/A	145,521	N/A	142,226	

Source: Ministry of Finance

P Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ The term international development assistance includes any concessionary loans provided by international financial institutions or foreign governments, excluding grants.

Foreign currency values of international development assistance have been converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the respective dates indicated.

P Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Calculated based on the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the date indicated for each column.



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As of November 30, 2022, 72.1%, 11.5%, 14.7% and 1.7% of the external public debt of the Republic was denominated in U.S. dollars, Japanese Yen, Euros and other currencies respectively.

The following table sets forth the external debt service requirements of the central Government for the years indicated.

External Debt Service Requirements of the Central Government

<u>Period</u>	Principal <u>repayment</u> (in bil	Interest repayment lions of U.S. dollars)	<u>Total</u>
2021R	11.4	3.4	14.8
2022*	11.9	4.3	16.2
2023**	11.8	4.4	16.3
2024**	11.7	4.2	15.8
2024**	13.5	3.8	17.2

Source: Ministry of Finance

External Debt of Bank Indonesia

As of December 31, 2021 and October 31, 2022, external debt of Bank Indonesia amounted to U.S.\$9,030 million and U.S.\$[•] million, respectively, entirely comprising SDR allocation and currency and deposits, while commercial debt was nil as of each of the two dates. For calculation purposes, foreign currency values of outstanding external debt were converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the respective dates indicated.

The following table sets forth the external debt service requirements of Bank Indonesia for the years indicated.

External Debt Service Requirements of Bank Indonesia

Period	Principal <u>repayment</u> (Interest repayment in millions of U.S. dollars)	Total
2020	0.0	19.15	19.15
2021*	0.0	2.70	2.70
2022*(1)	0.0	40.78	40.78

Source: Bank Indonesia

Realization.

^{*} Calculated based on (i) actual principal and interest payments made from January 1, 2022 to November 30, 2022 and (ii) projected principal and interest payments to be made from December 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022 based on external debt outstanding as of November 30, 2022.

^{**} Projected based on external debt outstanding as of November 30, 2022.

^{*} Projected based on external debt outstanding as of October 31, 2022.

⁽¹⁾ Foreign currency values of outstanding external debt have been converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of October 31, 2022.



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External Debt of State-Owned Enterprises

The following table sets forth the outstanding direct external debt of State-Owned Enterprises as of the dates indicated.

Outstanding Direct External Debt of State-Owned Enterprises(1)

	As of December 31, 2021 ^P	As of September 30, 2022P
	(in millions of U.	S. dollars)
Financial institutions:		
Bank	9,280	8,758
Non-bank	2,895	2,106
Total financial institutions	12,175	10,864
Non-financial institutions	46,638	44,492
Total	58,812	55,356

Source: Bank Indonesia

Domestic Public Debt of the Central Government

The following table sets forth the outstanding domestic public debt of the central Government as of the dates indicated.

	As of December 31, 2021	As of November 30, 2022 ^P	
	(in trillions of Rup	(in trillions of Rupiah)	
Total domestic public debt ⁽¹⁾	4,836.2	5,315.3	

Source: Ministry of Finance

P Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Foreign currency values of outstanding direct external debt have been converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the respective dates indicated.

P Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Excludes SBI, which are obligations of Bank Indonesia and not of the Government.



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Domestic Debt Service Requirements of the Central Government

The following table sets forth the debt service requirements for the central Government for the years indicated.

Direct Domestic Debt Service Requirements of the Central Government

<u>Period</u>	Principal repayment and <u>redemption</u> (in trillion	Interest repayment s of Rupiah)	_Total_
2021 ^R	382.3	299.2	681.5
2022*	317.5	310.8	628.4
2023*	400.1	318.0	718.0
2024*	474.2	289.4	763.6
2025**	452.9	262.5	715.4

Source: Ministry of Finance

Contingent Liabilities from Government Guarantees

As of November 30, 2022, the Government had accumulated Rp5.8 trillion in the guarantee reserve fund account and the guarantee that the Government has provided to infrastructure projects includes:

- full default risk guarantees relating to the PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara ("PT PLN") loans for the construction of coal power plants with aggregate capacity of 10,000 MW and the associated transmission lines ('Fast Track I' program). Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp5.5 trillion;
- business viability guarantees to independent power producers on the ability of PT PLN to fulfill its financial obligations based on power purchase agreements related to the 'Fast Track II' program. The guarantee exposure for this program amounts to Rp60.9 trillion;
- full default risk guarantees relating to the PT PLN loans for the construction of electricity infrastructure (35 GW program). Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp95.3 trillion.
- partial default risk guarantees for local government-owned water companies' loans in connection with the Millennium Development Goals in water provision. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp33.2 billion;
- co-guarantee scheme between the Government and the Indonesia Infrastructure Guarantee Fund ("IIGF") to guarantee private-public partnership projects such as power plant projects (e.g. the Central Java steam power plant) and several section of toll road projects (e.g. Jakarta Cikampek II Elevated, Cileunyi Sumedang Dawunan, Krian Legundi Bunder Manyar, Serang Panimbang, Probolinggo Banyuwangi, and Jakarta Cikampek II Selatan). The guarantee exposure for this program amounts to Rp97.2 trillion;
- full default risk guarantees relating to PT Hutama Karya loans and bonds for the construction of Sumatera Toll Roads. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp43.4 trillion;

Realization.

^{*} Calculated based on (i) actual principal and interest payments made from January 1, 2022 to November 30, 2022 and (ii) projected principal and interest payments to be made from December 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022 based on domestic debt outstanding as of November 30, 2022.

^{**} Projected based on domestic debt outstanding as of November 30, 2022.



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- guarantee for infrastructure financing through direct loans from international financial institutions to SOEs to finance infrastructure projects. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp35.5 trillion;
- full default risk guarantee relating to the PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) loans for the construction of the Light Rail Transit Jakarta-Bogor-Depok-Bekasi. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp13.7 trillion; and
- guarantee for local infrastructure financing through PT SMI. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp3.0 trillion..

As of September 30, 2022, no claims from the foregoing guarantees had arisen.

Foreign Exchange and Reserves

Exchange Rates

The following table sets forth information on exchange rates between the Rupiah and the U.S. dollar for the periods indicated.

Exchange Rates

	End of Period	Average
	Rupia U.S. c	
2017	13,568	13,385
2018	14,380	14,246
2019	13,883	14,139
2020	14,050	14,525
2021	14,253	14,296
2022^	15,593	14,835

Source: Bank Indonesia ^ As of Dec 14, 2022

As of December 14, 2022, the Rupiah depreciated by 8.59% to Rp15,593 per U.S. dollar from Rp14,253 per U.S. dollar as of December 31, 2021, and on average depreciated by 3.63% year to date from Rp14,296 per U.S. dollar to Rp14,835 per U.S. dollar. Rupiah exchange rate movements remain under control despite continued global financial market uncertainty in response to external sector resilience and Bank Indonesia's stabilization measures. Bank Indonesia continues to strengthen rupiah exchange rate stabilization policy in line with the currency's fundamental value and market mechanisms through effective monetary operations and adequate market liquidity.



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International Reserves

The following table sets forth the Republic's total official international reserves, expressed in (i) U.S. dollar equivalents and (ii) the number of months of imports and Government external debt repayments, in each case at the end of the periods indicated. These reserves consist of foreign exchange, gold, SDRs and a reserve position with the IMF. Indonesia complies with the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard requirement on international reserves and foreign exchange currency liquidity.

Official International Reserves of the Republic(1)

	As of December 31, 2021 ^P	As of November 30, 2022 ^P	
	(in millions o	(in millions of U.S. dollars, except for months)	
Gold	4,595	4,435	
SDRs	7,795	7,319	
Reserve position with the IMF	1,110	1,042	
Foreign exchange and others	131,405	121,199	
Total	144,905	133,994	
Total as number of months of imports and Government external			
debt repayments	7.8	5.8	

Source: Bank Indonesia

As of November 30, 2022, foreign reserves recorded U.S.\$134.0 billion, equivalent to 5.8 months of import coverage and government external debt service requirements. In addition, the coverage ratio is in excess of the recommended international adequacy ratio of three months imports.

Regional Swap Arrangements of the Republic

As of November 30, 2022, no drawdowns on existing bilateral and regional swap arrangements have been made.

P Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the respective dates indicated.



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Debt-to-GDP Ratios

The following table sets forth the central Government's debt-to-GDP ratio and debt service to GDP ratio as of the dates indicated.

Debt-to-GDP Ratios

	As of December 31, 2021L	As of November 30, 2022P
	(percentages, unless indicated otherwise)	
Debt-to-GDP ratio	40.7	38.7
Debt service to GDP ratio	5.3	4.3
Total public debt of the central Government (in billions		
of U.S.\$) ⁽¹⁾	484.1	479.9
—% in Loans	11.9	11.3
—% in Bonds	88.1	88.7

Source: Ministry of Finance, Bank Indonesia

As of November 30, 2022, the central Government's debt-to-GDP ratio was 38.7%, with U.S.\$479.9 billion of total public debt of the central Government, 11.3% of which are in loans and 88.7% are in bonds.

LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

P Preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Outstanding foreign currency debt was converted to U.S. dollars using the BI middle exchange rate as of each period indicated in the table.