

Indonesia's global exports, amounting to U.S. \$25.7 billion in 1990, were largely composed of primary commodities. Oil and gas constituted over 40 percent of the total; wood and wood related products accounted for approximately 13 percent, and textiles and garments represented 11 percent. The broadening of Indonesia's exports since 1985, when oil and gas accounted for almost 70 percent of the total, has made Indonesia less vulnerable to fluctuating world oil prices.

Indonesian imports in 1990 reached US \$21.9 billion. Sixty-eight percent of that total was made up of intermediate goods, including industrial raw materials, spare parts and fuels, while a further 27.8 percent was accounted for by capital goods such as machinery.

Principal exports 1990		Principal imports 1990	
Crude oil and products	28.8%	Industrial raw materials	41.2%
Natural Gas	14.3 %	Spare parts & accessories	15.4%
Wood and products	12.9%	Fuels and lubricants	8.4%
Textiles & garments	11.4%	Capital goods	27.8%
Rubber & products	3.5%	Consumer goods	4%
Shrimp	2.6%		

Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit

Foreign investment in Indonesia, which comes mainly from Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan, has grown significantly in recent years. Actual 1990 foreign investment inflows amounted to approximately U.S. \$9 billion, a substantial increase from the mid-1980's when inflows amounted to about \$0.4 billion.

### 3.2 Canada-Indonesia Trade

Trade between Canada and Indonesia is carried out under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); Indonesia is a beneficiary of Canada's General Preferential Tariff (GPT). In 1990, almost half of the dutiable shipments from Indonesia were eligible for preferential access to the Canadian market under the GPT.

Traditionally, Canada has enjoyed a large trade surplus with Indonesia, although the margin has narrowed in recent years. In 1991, bilateral trade totalled CDN \$562.8 million, with a trade balance in Canada's favour of \$118.8 million. Although two-way trade has more than doubled since the early 1980's, neither country is a major player in the other's market. Canada's exports account for slightly more than 1 percent of Indonesia's annual import requirements, while less than 1 percent of Indonesia's exports are destined for Canada. Canadian development assistance supports only 3 percent of bilateral trade with Indonesia. (It should be noted that Canada-Indonesia trade figures do not

**TABLE V**

**INDONESIA-CANADA TRADE**

(\$ CDN millions)

	1980	% of total Indonesia exports/imports	1985	% of total Indonesia exports/imports	1990	% of total Indonesia exports/imports	1991	% of total Indonesia exports/imports
Exports to Canada	28.9	(0.11%)	81.8	(0.32%)	202.2	(0.67%)	222.0	(N/A)
Imports from Canada	212.9	(1.6%)	257.6	(1.8%)	307.8	(1.2%)	340.8	(N/A)
Total Trade (Indo-Canada)	241.8		339.4		510.0		562.8	
Balance	-184.0		-175.8		-105.6		-118.8	

NOTE: "Balance" of trade refers to ASEAN country's trade surplus (if positive number) or trade deficit (if negative number) with Canada.  
Source: STATISTICS CANADA