

```

000      BLANK POSITION
31 DO 32 L=1,7
   PRINT(1,2)BLANK
32 CONTINUE
000      PARENTHESES
33 IF(MEB(I)-L.F.O) GO TO 34
   IB(I)=BLANK
   JB(I)=BLANK
   GO TO 35
34 ID(I)=ABRA
   JB(I)=PRT
35 CONTINUE
000      PRINT OUT TABLE
   IF(NC.OF.1) GO TO 37
   IF(J.LE.LINE(I)) GO TO 36
   WRITE(6,100) (L=1,7),I,K
   DO 36 L=1,7
     IF(L.EQ.I)
       WRITE(6,107) J,(TRAI(L),I),J,(IB(L),JB(L),L=1,7),
         GO TO 40
37 IF(J.LE.LINE(I)) GO TO 38
   K=K+1
   WRITE(6,100) (L=1,7),I,K
   ID=ID+1
38 WRITE(6,110) (IB(L),MEB(L,I),L=1,7),JB(L),I,K
40 CONTINUE
50 RETURN
   END

```

```

KOUT3710
KOUT3720
KOUT3730
KOUT3740
KOUT3750
KOUT3760
KOUT3770
KOUT3780
KOUT3790
KOUT3800
KOUT3810
KOUT3820
KOUT3830
KOUT3840
KOUT3850
KOUT3860
KOUT3870
KOUT3880
KOUT3890
KOUT3900
KOUT3910
KOUT3920
KOUT3930
KOUT3940
KOUT3950
KOUT3960
KOUT3970
KOUT3980
KOUT3990
KOUT4000
KOUT4010
KOUT4020
KOUT4030
KOUT4040
KOUT4050
KOUT4060
KOUT4070

```

3. To read equations of energy balance again from the permanent file and calculate values of individual columns of the energy balance table in accordance with the equations (subroutine EBCALC).

4. Based on the results of calculations, to output the energy balance table (subroutine EBOUT).

4-6. Energy Balance Table (1969-1978)

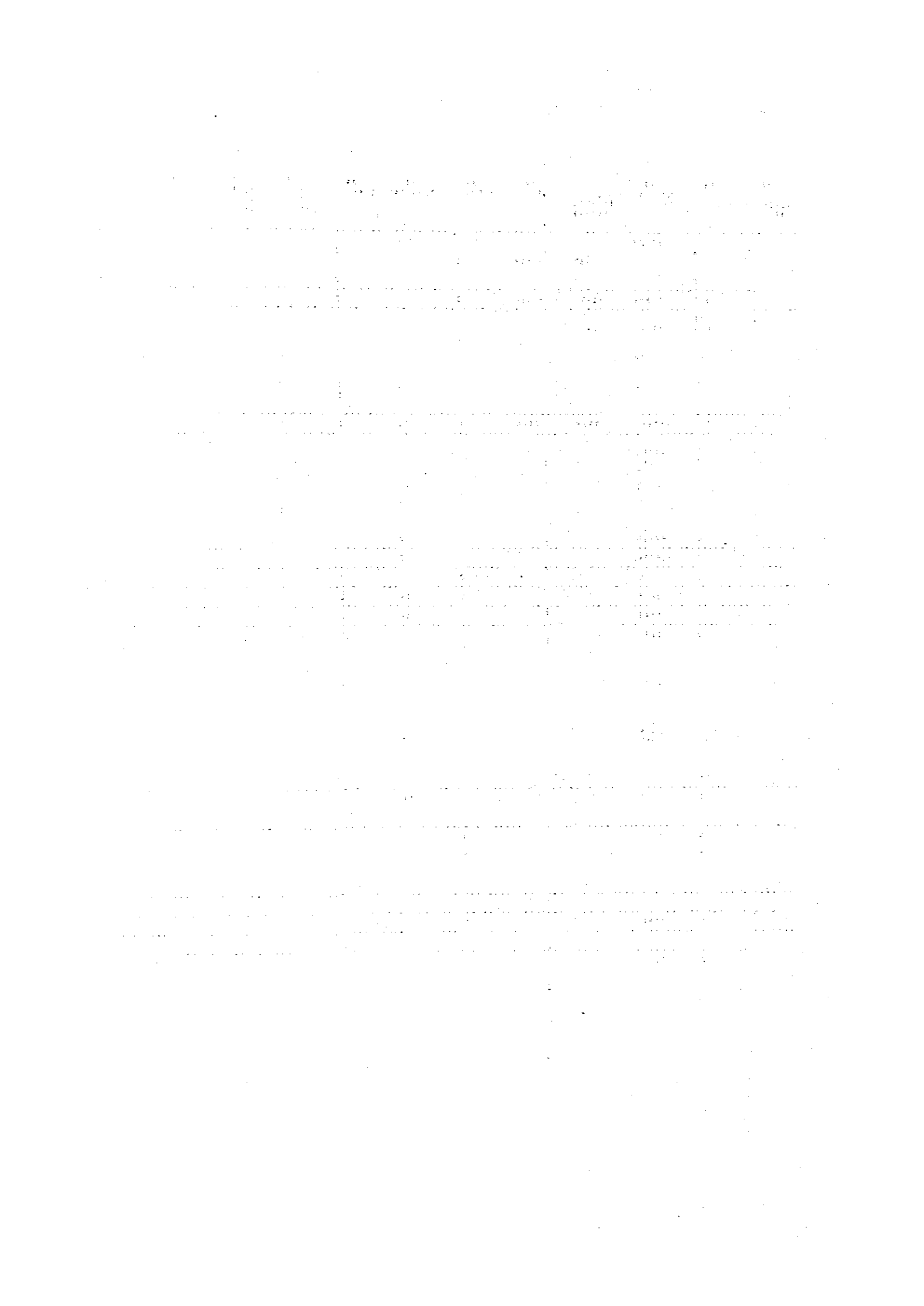
As an ultimate result of a series of operations including establishment of configuration of rows and columns of an energy balance table, collection of basic statistics on energy, construction of system of energy balance equations and development of software for preparation of an energy balance table, we present in this section an energy balance table (1969-1978) prepared based on data on Indonesia which were collected on an annual basis. 10^3 TCE (tons coal equivalent) is used in the energy balance table as a unified unit.

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	
REFINERY GAS	LPG	NATURAL GAS	NSL (CONDENSATES)	LNG	NETHANOL	TOWN GAS	COKE	COKE OVEN GAS	GLASS FURNACE GAS	BRICJET	WDD	CHIPPOL	FUEL SYSTEM FROM PROCESS	ASPH-CATURAL WASTES	TOTAL OF ELECTRICITY C42-C52	PUBLIC UTILITY C43-C45	THERMAL GENERAT.	HYDRO-GENERAT.	PUMP-UP USE	NUCLEAR GENERAT.	SOUTHERN -AL B	AVIO-GENERAT. C49-C52	THERMAL GENERAT.	HYDRO-GENERAT.	OTHER GENERAT.	TOTAL	
		4314									15775	NA		15531				537								102335	
	-11		0	0	0		0																			532	
	0						0				NA	NA														-53550	
	-11	4314	0	0	0		0			0	15775	0	0	15531	12021	9081	3711	537			0	0	2939	2939	0	0	43917
3	11	-50	0	0	0																					413	
	1	0	0																							337	
		NA																								0	
		0				17	0	0							254	254	-103	-151			0	0				-555	
		0					0	0							32							22	-52	0	0	-211	
0	12	-90	0	0	0	17	0	0						335	254	-103	-151			0	0	22	-52	0	0	-533	
		-1367													0							0				-1367	
0	0	-53													0							0				-53	
		0													0							0				0	
		0													0							0				0	
0	0	-2431				0								0	NA							0				0	
0	0	-3241				0								0	NA							0				0	
0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	NA							0				0	
1	132					0	0	0		0	15775	0	0	15531	277	155						0				43919	
1	91					0	0	0		0	15775	0	0	15531	277	155						0				43553	
0	91					0	0	0		0	15775	0	0	15531	277	155						0				43553	
NA											15775			15531	277	155						0				22552	
											2557			9327	3	NA						0					15775
															12	NA						12					155
0	91					0	0	0		0	1229			1374	53	0						63				3435	
															5	NA						6				132	
															7	NA						7				51	
															5	NA						5				50	
		91				0	0	0		0	1229			1374	1	NA						1				31	
	0									0					2	NA						2				33	
															0	NA						0				0	
NA	0														0	NA						0				0	
															0	NA						0				0	
															0	NA						0				0	
															0	NA						0				0	
1	0					14				0	5510	NA		7331	125	125						NA				17506	
																										3114	
																										159	
											55															1553	
																										232	
																										263	
																										659	
															34	34										253	
0	91																					NA				91	
																										155	
0	152					0																				134	

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
REFINERY GAS	NATURAL GAS	NSL (CONDENSATES)	LMS	METHANOL	STEAM GAS	COKE	COKE OVEN GAS	BLAST FURNACE GAS	BRIQUET	COAL	FUEL OIL	STEAM FROM PROCESS	ASPH-CATURAL ASPH	TOTAL OF ELECTRICITY 042-052	PUBLIC UTILITY 043-048	INTERNAL GENERAT.	HYDRO-GENERAT.	PUMP-UP USE	NUCLEAR GENERAT.	GEOTHERMAL S	AUTO-GENERAT. 045-052	INTERNAL GENERAT.	HYDRO-GENERAT.	OTHER GENERAT.	TOTAL	
	7276													19230				902							152233	
																									3385	
																									35925	
																									459	
																									3557	
																									58355	
																									202	
																									255	
																									0	
																									253	
																									322	
																									2	
																									0	
																									1532	
																									204	
																									1557	
																									220	
																									0	
																									12	
																									0	
																									25	
																									1543	
																									7233	
																									1322	
																									55633	
																									58132	
																									24278	
																									19255	
																									275	
																									3	
																									5435	
																									243	
																									313	
																									110	
																									65	
																									265	
																									4355	
																									45	
																									0	
																									2	
																									5	
																									2922	
																									5535	
																									322	
																									3243	
																									225	
																									323	
																									458	
																									640	
																									167	
																									292	
																									583	

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
REFINERY GAS	LP6	NATURAL GAS	NSL (CONDEN- SATES)	LNG	METHANOL	TOWN GAS	COKE	COKE OVEN GAS	BLAST FURNACE GAS	BRIQUET WOOD	CHARCOAL	FUEL ETHANOL FROM BIOMASS	AGRI- CULTURAL WASTES	TOTAL OF ELEC- TRICITY G42-C42	PUBLIC UTILITY G43-C43	OTHER GENERAT. G44-C44	HYDRO- GENERAT. G45-C45	PUMP-UP USE	NUCLEAR GENERAT.	GEOTHERM -ALL S	AUTO- GENERAT. G48-C48	THERMAL GENERAT.	HYDRO- GENERAT.	OTHER GENERAT.	TOTAL	
		0	0	0							12330	NA	0	13595				371	0	0			0	0	14257	
		-5	0	0	0									0											2929	
		0	0	0	0					0	NA	NA	0												-1502	
		-5	0	0	0					0	12330	0	0	13595	12201	15501	1597	371	0	0	0	5221	5221	0	0	52619
0	50	-194	0	0	0																				-350	
		3	0	0																						-193
		NA													455	455	-221	-244	0	0						-1245
		0													165							165	-145	0	0	-376
		0					20	0	0																	-5
0	54	-184	0	0	0	20	0	0		0				513	455	-221	-244	0	0	0	165	-145	0	0	-2147	
															0											-505
		-2155													0											-2155
		-242													0											-242
		0													0											0
		0				0								-13	13											-13
		0												0	NA							0				0
		0												0	NA							-22				-22
0	0	-4532				-6								-22	-107	-598	-822		0	0	-22	0	-376	0	0	-1956
0	0	-2226				-6								-142	-120	-593	-822		0	0	-22	-376	0	0	0	-2541
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	544	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	12330	0	0	13595	459	244					165				54122	
43	295	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	12330	0	0	13595	459	244					165				53522	
0	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7122		5900	233	103						125				16556	
NA											6351		5124	26	NA						26				12714	
														21	NA						21					201
														0	NA						0					5
														14	NA						14					5525
														31	NA						31					423
														12	NA						12					112
														3	NA						3					72
		243												5	NA						5					431
		45												7	NA						7					4114
														6	NA						6					72
														0	NA						0					0
														0	NA						0					0
														0	NA						0					0
NA	0	0												0	NA						0					0
43	1					13				0	12054	NA		11725	224	204					NA					32432
																										5522
																										394
																										4672
																										254
																										319
																										417
																										735
		243																				NA				243
																										251
0	497													5	0											673

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	
REFINERY GAS	LPG	NATURAL GAS	NGL (CONDENSATES)	LNG	METHANOL	TOXIC GAS	COKE	STEAM OVER GAS	BLAST FURNACE GAS	WATER	WASTE	WASTE	FUEL OIL	AGRI-CULTURAL WASTES	TOTAL OF ELECTRICITY (42+43)	PUBLIC UTILITY (43-44)	EMERAL GENERATOR	HYDRO-GENERATOR	PUMP-UP USE	NUCLEAR GENERATOR	SECTIONAL AL 5	ADJUDICATED GENERATOR	EMERAL GENERATOR	HYDRO-GENERATOR	OTHER GENERATOR	TOTAL	
	0	11534					0			20769	NA		17999					500		0				0	0	151715	
	0		0	0	0								0													2279	
	-1						0						0													-33231	
	-1	10524		0	0		0			20769			17999		25323	19729	11711	339		0		0	559	559	0	0	72965
0	41	-1337		0	0																					-131	
	19	0		0	0																					-1312	
		NA													511	511	-257	-224		0	0					-1451	
		0					20	0	0						259							259	-255	0	0	-531	
							0	0	0																	-2	
																										0	
0	50	-1337		0	0	0	20	0	0						733	508	-237	-224		0	0	555	555	0	0	-1559	
																										-143	
		-2624																								-2524	
		-235																								-235	
		0																								0	
		0					0								-14	-14										-14	
		0													0	NA										0	
		0													0	NA										0	
0	0	-5712					-3								-111	-111	-335	-575		0	0	20	571	0	0	-22	
0	0	-5574					-8								-152	-152	-465	-575		0	0	27	551	0	0	-15411	
0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-25	
59	593				0	12	0			0	0	0	17852	521	319											56935	
59	322				0	12	0			0	0	0	17920	523	321											55429	
0	321				0	0	0			0	0	0	5482	359	122											15192	
NA										4529			3972	10	NA											3291	
															24	NA										179	
															15	NA										12	
															147	NA										5615	
															32	NA										432	
															45	NA										527	
															15	NA										121	
															3	NA										77	
															5	NA										453	
															15	NA										4150	
															9	NA										125	
															3	NA										40	
															4	NA										20	
															6	NA										32	
59	2					12				14519	NA		12525	224	224											14243	
																										6217	
															0	0										415	
															35	NA										467	
																										267	
																										471	
																										427	
															35	35										579	
																										273	
																										231	
																										223	



4-7. Future Improvements of Energy Balance Table

In respect to configuration of rows, it will be inevitable to change the configuration when there is a drastic change of industrial structure in the future. While no problem was caused in making calculation in respect to coke this time because there is no Iron-Steel plants in Indonesia at present and the Iron and Steel industry does not form a key industry, it is worthy to point out a problem for the time being. That is, when iron-steel plants are constructed and consumption of coking coal starts in the future, it will be necessary to fractionize the energy conversion group subdividing the present coke manufacturing sector into three rows of gas coke manufacturing, iron-steel coke manufacturing and specialized coke manufacturing, to which a row of blast furnace gas manufacturing is to be newly added. As the sector is not detailed in that manner, a column of blast furnace gas is established as an item of energy source in the present energy balance table, but, as a result, it is not possible to express supply and demand balance of blast furnace gas.

The aforementioned problem of blast furnace gas also forms one of problems related to configuration of columns. One of the most critical problems in respect to configuration of columns is that it becomes impossible to obtain lengthwise and crosswise balances at a look due to breakdown list by type of power generation source inserted in the parts of electric power utilities and independent power generation. If priority should be given to lengthwise and crosswise balances, processing used for preparing OECD's energy balance table would be better. In other words, it is recommended to take the following method; to input supplied quantities of primary energy supply to hydroelectric power generation, nuclear power generation and other types of power generation into the rows of public utilities, electric power generation and private power generation as they are, delete the column of thermal power generation, establish columns of public utilities electric power and private electric power generation on the right of columns of power generation aforementioned and state total quantities of electric power generation and consumption in each column. As to items of energy, insertion of new columns is considered necessary in the future as it is expected that a variety of new types of energy will be introduced. In this light, columns of fuel methanol and fuel ethanol have been already established. Judging from a fact that Indonesia is a tropical country blessed with sunshine throughout a year, a column of solar energy will be required in the near future.

As to basic statistics on energy, a system to aggregate micro data has been finally established in this project, and systematization should be started as the next step. It is desirable to establish a system of basic statistics on energy referring to configuration of the present energy balance table as a foundation. In particular, it is critically necessary to collect and classify statistics on electric power including auto generation and on firewood and agricultural wastes which represent principal energy in Indonesia.

As to thermal quantity scale factor, a system to conduct regular measurements combustion heat of individual types of energy to find average values of combustion heat is not yet established. It is required to prepare a standard method to make experiments and a method to calculate average values and continue to renew thermal quantity scale factor.

When configuration of columns and rows are to be changed or basic statistics on energy are to be changed, it is also necessary to change system of equations of energy balance table. Under present conditions, it seems that there is no special problem in respect to system of equation itself.

Regarding software for preparation of energy balance table, it seems there is no serious problem. If it was troublesome to modify and newly compile program whenever configuration of energy balance table is to be changed, such a trouble could be eliminated by transforming numbers and titles of rows and columns into data. A problem which is considered more serious is that, at present, we have to aggregate micro data whenever we need new basic statistics on energy for preparing energy balance table. It is extremely troublesome to operate the aggregation system of the energy supply-demand data bank every time an energy balance is prepared. To eliminate such a trouble and facilitate decision-making function of the Ministry of Mining and Energy as to energy policies, it is considered desirable to prepare another energy data bank having functions of input, reference and output, in which basic statistics on energy which have been already aggregated based on micro data are stored and which is used when an energy balance table is to be prepared or when an energy supply-demand forecast is to be made.

5. Energy Supply-Demand Forecast

5-1. Establishment of Energy Supply-Demand Forecast Method

To construct an energy supply-demand forecast method for the Republic of Indonesia, we conducted operations in accordance with steps outlined below.

To start with, it was agreed basically during the first-stage joint work that a method used by the Institute of Energy Economics for preparing Japan's medium- and long-term energy supply-demand forecast model would be adopted as a method to be used for our preparing Indonesia's medium- and long-term energy supply-demand forecast model as part of this project.

Secondly, to our counterpart in Indonesia, we explained Japan's medium- and long-term energy supply-demand forecast model from various aspects including its outline, methods and variables, equations and systems introduced in the model.

Unfortunately, during this stage, no significant progress was made in the field of data collection of macro-economics and it was not possible to construct a macro-economic forecast model. Accordingly, all the macro-economic variable were processed as exogenous variables. Also, because Indonesia's energy balance table was available only for 1978, a tentative measure was taken. That is, data shown in an energy balance table contained in "Workshop on Energy Data of Developing Countries" prepared and published by OECD were newly aggregated into 17 energy resources and 16 energy supply and consumption sectors which was used in our operations.

Furthermore, Indonesia's medium- and long-term energy supply-demand forecast tentative model was constructed by estimating about 10 constitutive equations in respect to the final consumption sector in addition to definitive equations. The number of equations used for constructing the model totaled 102.

Finally, a tentative forecast was made on Indonesia's energy supply-demand for a period up to 1985. A primary purpose of our joint work in the first stage was not to produce plausible figures by making a forecast but to master methods and processes of forecast. In this light, it is considered that we achieved satisfactory results by and large.

Then, during the second-stage joint work, we conducted operations based on results gained through the first-stage joint work. In other words, we were primarily engaged in enlarging and filling up such results.

First of all, we conducted collection and classification of macro-economic data, which could not be carried out during the first-stage joint work, and constructed a simple macro-economic forecast model consisting of 26 equations drawn up from the collected data.

Secondly, data shown in Indonesia's energy balance table prepared by a software team were newly aggregated into 25 energy resources and 18 energy supply and consumption sectors to prepare a simplified balance table, which was used to construct an energy model consisting of 175 equations. After these operations, the macro-economic model and the energy model were linked, based on which Indonesia's medium- and long-term energy supply-demand forecast model (number of equations; 201) was constructed. Finally, a final test was conducted on a seven-year period from 1972 to 1978. Also made was a forecast on a twelve-year-period from 1979 to 1990. Under a close cooperation with the software team, processes of the test and the forecast were made into the form of programming.

A primary purpose of the second-stage joint work was to solidify a fundamental framework of Indonesia's medium- and long-term energy supply-demand forecast model. It is considered that we could achieve the purpose to some extent.

5-2. Concept of Energy Supply-Demand Forecast Model

To prepare a medium- and long-term energy supply-demand forecast model of Indonesia, we adopted in our joint work a method used by the Institute of Energy Economics. Concretely speaking, econometric methods were used for macro-economic model and the energy final consumption sector. Relative equations in which technical properties among individual energy resources (rate of loss, energy sector own use etc.) were taken into a consideration were prepared as to the energy transformation sector. In respect to the primary energy supply sector, almost all the energy supply sources (hydro generation, crude oil production, etc.) were processed as policy variables (= exogenous variables).

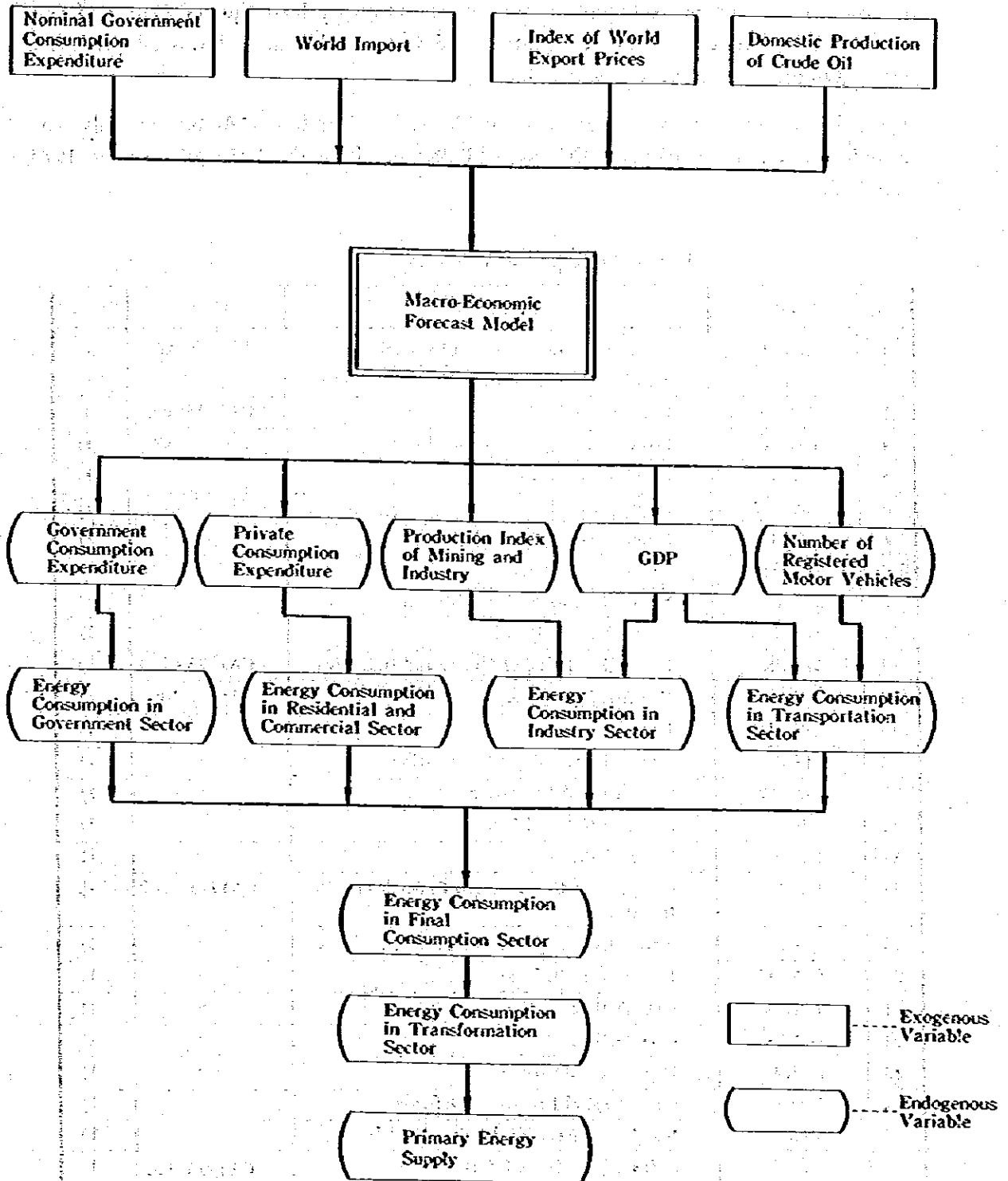
Flow of preparing the model is as follows; based on the macro-economic model, figures of GDP, private consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, number of registered motor vehicles, etc. were deduced first. Using the resultant figures as explanatory variables, energy consumption of the final consumption sector (industry residential and commercial, transportation and government sectors) were obtained and, as the final step, balances were struck in the primary energy supply sector (production, import and export, etc.).

Flow chart shown the next page is schematization of the aforementioned processes.

5-3. Preparation of Energy Supply-Demand Forecast Model

Macro-economic model we jointly prepared this time consists of 26 equations. 17 of them are constitutive equations and 9 definitive equations. Endogenous variables are numbered 26 and exogenous variables 6. Major endogenous variables include gross domestic product, private consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure and production index of mining and industry. Principal exogenous variables include government consump-

Fig. 5-2-1 Flow Chart for Outline of Indonesia's Medium- and Long-Term Energy Supply-Demand Forecast



tion expenditure (in current prices), crude oil product and world import. Of them, an exogenous variable (policy variable) which takes the most important position in our model is nominal government consumption expenditure. Ordinary least squares were used as a method to estimate constitutive equation and Gauss-Seidel method was adopted as a method to solve simultaneous equations.

Symbol, name, unit and source of each variable are listed up below. Arabic numerals "73" included in variable marks (ex. CG73&, CPI73&) stand for the 1973 price or the 1973 standard.

List of Endogenous Variables

No.	Symbol	Name of Variables	Unit	Source
1	CG73&	Government Consumption Expenditure	1 billion RP	1)
2	CP&	Nominal Private Consumption Expenditure	"	1)
3	CPI73&	Consumer Price Index	CA1973=100	2)
4	CP73&	Private Consumption Expenditure	1 billion RP	1)
5	EXP&	Nominal Export, etc.	"	1)
6	EXP73&	Export, etc.	"	1)
7	GDP&	Nominal Gross Domestic Product	"	1)
8	GDP73&	Gross Domestic Product	"	1)
9	GNP&	Nominal Gross National Product	"	1)
10	GNP73&	Gross National Product	"	1)
11	HP73&	Production Index of Mining and Industry	CA1973=100	1)
12	IMP&	Nominal Import, etc.	1 billion RP	1)
13	IMP73&	Import, etc.	"	1)
14	IIP&	Nominal Gross Capital Formation	"	1)
15	IIP73&	Gross Capital Formation	"	1)
16	NI&	Nominal National Income	"	1)
17	NI73&	National Income	"	1)
18	PCG&	Government Consumption Expenditure Deflator	CA1973=100	1)
19	PCP&	Private Consumption Expenditure Deflator	"	1)
20	PEXP&	Export, etc. Deflator	"	1)
21	PGDP&	GDP Deflator	"	1)
22	PGNP&	GNP Deflator	"	1)
23	PIMP&	Import, etc. Deflator	"	1)
24	PITP&	Gross Capital Formation Deflator	"	1)
25	TR&	Number of Registered Motor Vehicles		1)
26	WP173&	Index of Wholesale Prices	CA1973=100	1)

Source: 1) Data offered from Indonesian counterparts

2) *International Financial Statistics*, IMF.

List of Exogenous Variables

No.	Symbol	Name of Variables	Unit	Source
1	CG&	Nominal Government Consumption Expenditure	1 billion RP	1)
2	PAGRGPE73&	Agricultural Export Deflator	CA1973 = 100	1)
3	PCROIL&	Crude Oil Export Prices	Dollar/Barrel	1)
4	PETROP&	Crude Oil Product	1000 Barrel	1)
5	PWE75&	Index of World Export Prices	CA1975 = 100	2)
6	WIM75&	World Import	1 billion RP	2)

Source: 1) Data offered from Indonesian counterparts
2) *International Financial Statistics*, IMF.

Newly aggregating data presented in Indonesia's energy balance table which was prepared by the software team, we prepared a "simplified energy balance table of Indonesia" consisting of 25 energy resources and 18 energy supply and consumption sectors, which is presented below.

Table 5-3-1 Configuration of Columns of Simplified Energy Balance Table

Column	Title	Column	Title
C01	Solid Fuels	C11	Gas
C02	Grude	C11A	Natural Gas
C03	Petroleum Products Total	C11B	LNG
C04	Gasoline	C11C	Town Gas
C05	Jet Fuel	C11D	Others
C06	Kerosene	C12	Nuclear Power
C07	Diesel Oil	C13	Hydro & Geothermal
C07A	Automotive Diesel Oil	C14	Electricity
C07B	Industrial Diesel Oil	C15	Commercial Energy Total
C08	Heavy Fuel Oil	C16	Non-Commercial Energy (Wood + Agricultural Wastes)
C09	Naphthas + Condensates (NGL)	C17	Total (C15 + C16)
C10	Other Petroleum Products		
C10A	LPG		
C10B	Others		

Table 5-3-2 Configuration of Rows of Simplified Energy Balance Table

Row	Title	Row	Title
R01	Indigenous Production	R10A	Energy Sector Own Use
R02	Import	R10B	Loss etc.
R03	Export	R11	Total Final Consumption
R04	Marine Bunker	R12	Industry Sector
R05	Stock Change	R13	Transportation Sector
R06	Total Energy Requirements	R14	Residential & Commercial Sector
R07	Electric Generation	R15	Government Sector
R08	Town Gas Producer	R16	Non-Energy Consumption
R09A	Refineries		
R09B	NGL Plant		

Secondly, processing the data shown in the simplified energy balance table we prepared an energy and supply-demand model. Constitutive equations of the model are numbered 11 and definitive equations 163. There are 174 endogenous variables and 115 exogenous variables. The number of constitutive equations resulted in limited due to sharp fluctuations in individual variables which made it difficult to obtain significant estimated equations as many as planned. On the other hand, numbers of definitive equations and exogenous variables increased.

Major endogenous variables include energy consumption by type of energy source in industry, transportation, residential and commercial, and government sectors. Principal exogenous variables include primary energy supply such as production, import and export by type of energy resource and yield of individual petroleum products.

Listed below are all the equations in the energy supply-demand forecast model. Abbreviations stand for as follows; R*R – decision coefficient, ADJ [R*R] – decision coefficient with free factors adjusted, D.W. – Durbin Watson ratio, S – standard error. Figures shown in parentheses under coefficients, which represent explanatory variables, of individual equations are t-value. Descriptions, such as INDONESIA01, which follow numeral number of equations represent names of the equations. OLS is to indicate that constitutive equations were estimated using ordinary least squares.

(1) Macro Economic Sector

E 1100000001 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000;
E 2.2010 E 1.10

E= 0.7100000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.70
S= 01.570

E 2100000002 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000;
E 2.2010 E 1.10

E= 0.7070000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.70
S= 7.600

E 3100000003 (R.S. 1 FA, 72 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-10;
E 2.2010 E 20.10

E= 0.7050000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.50
S= 11.00

E 4100000004 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000;
E 0.0000 E 2.00

E= 0.9010000000-0.0000
R.R. = 2.00
S= 6.150

E 5100000005 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000;
E 0.2010 E 2.10

E= 0.8900000000-0.0000
R.R. = 2.00
S= 5.120

E 6100000006 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.1000 E 1.10

E= 0.8700000000-0.0000
R.R. = 2.00
S= 2.020

E 7100000007 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000;
E 2.2010 E 0.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.00
S= 2.000

E 8100000008 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.2010 E 2.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 2.00
S= 0.000

E 9100000009 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.2010 E 15.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 2.00
S= 0.000

E 1000000010 (R.S. 1 FA, 72 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.2010 E 0.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 2.00
S= 0.000

E 1100000001 (R.S. 1 FA, 72 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.0000 E 0.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.00
S= 10.00

E 1200000002 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000;
E 2.2010 E 0.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.00
S= 0.000

E 1300000003 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000;
E 2.2010 E 12.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.00
S= 12.00

E 1400000004 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.0000 E 12.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.00
S= 12.00

E 1500000005 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.0000 E 12.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.00
S= 12.00

E 1600000006 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.0000 E 12.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.00
S= 0.000

E 1700000007 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.0000 E 12.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.00
S= 12.00

E 1800000008 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.0000 E 12.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.00
S= 0.000

E 1900000009 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.0000 E 0.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.00
S= 0.000

(2) Final Energy Consumption Sector

E 110000017 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.0000 E 0.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 0.00
S= 20.000

E 120000018 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.0000 E 0.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.00
S= 20.000

E 130000019 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.0000 E 0.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.00
S= 20.000

E 140000020 (R.S. 1 FA, 72 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.0000 E 0.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 0.00
S= 50.000

E 150000021 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.0000 E 0.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.00
S= 20.000

E 160000022 (R.S. 1 FA, 71 10 70)

00710-307-3010-2-10107-000000-0000-0000-0000-0000-0000;
E 0.0000 E 0.00

E= 0.7000000000-0.0000
R.R. = 1.00
S= 20.000

E 31103614 ULS, FG, 71 10 781
 EDC7A12-1113-017-0, 210142-01731-1610, 01717000A/950712
 E 0.7113 E 0.172
 R=0.9521(03)K0=02-0.13010
 B.W.= 2.30
 S= 370.12
 E 01103622 EDC7A15-110731-00731-11-0.01-ELC67015-01-01-EDC7A15-01-01
 E 02103623 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 03103645 ULS, FG, 71 10 781
 UDC7A12-1113-017-0, 210142-01731-1610, 01717000A/950712
 E 0.7113 E 0.172
 R=0.9521(03)K0=02-0.13010
 B.W.= 2.30
 S= 370.12
 E 01103624 EDC7A15-110731-00731-11-0.01-ELC67015-01-01-EDC7A15-01-01
 E 03103625 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 10103628 EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14
 E 12103629 EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 13103630 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14
 E 14103631 EDC7A15-EDC7A14-EDC7A13
 E 20103634 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 21103635 ULS, FG, 71 10 781
 EDC7A12-1113-017-0, 210142-01731-1610, 01717000A/950712
 E 0.7113 E 0.172
 R=0.9521(03)K0=02-0.13010
 B.W.= 2.30
 S= 370.12
 E 22103636 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 23103638 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13
 E 24103639 EDC7A12-110731-00731-11-0.01-ELC67015-01-01-EDC7A12-01-01
 E 25103640 ULS, FG, 71 10 781
 EDC7A15-110731-00731-11-0.01-ELC67015-01-01-EDC7A15-01-01
 E 26103641 ULS, FG, 71 10 781
 R=0.9521(03)K0=02-0.13010
 B.W.= 2.30
 S= 370.12
 E 27103642 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 28103643 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 29103644 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 30103645 EDC7A12-EDC7A13
 E 31103646 EDC7A11-EDC7A12
 E 32103648 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 33103649 EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 34103650 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 35103651 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 36103652 EDC7A15-EDC7A14-EDC7A13-EDC7A12-EDC7A15

E 37103654 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13
 E 38103657 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15-EDC7A16
 E 39103658 EDC7A12-110731-00731-11-0.01-ELC67015-01-01-EDC7A12-01-01
 E 01103659 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 02103659 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 03103659 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 04103659 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 05103659 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 06103659 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 07103659 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 08103659 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 09103659 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 10103659 ULS, FG, 71 10 781
 EDC7A12-110731-00731-11-0.01-ELC67015-01-01-EDC7A12-01-01
 E 0.7113 E 0.172
 R=0.9521(03)K0=02-0.13010
 B.W.= 2.30
 S= 370.12
 E 50103660 ULS, FG, 71 10 781
 UDC7A12-1113-017-0, 210142-01731-1610, 01717000A/950712
 E 0.7113 E 0.172
 R=0.9521(03)K0=02-0.13010
 B.W.= 2.30
 S= 370.12
 E 51103661 ULS, FG, 71 10 781
 R=0.9521(03)K0=02-0.13010
 B.W.= 2.30
 S= 370.12
 E 52103662 EDC7A15-110731-00731-11-0.01-ELC67015-01-01-EDC7A15-01-01
 E 53103663 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 54103664 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 55103665 EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15-EDC7A16
 E 56103666 EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15-EDC7A16
 E 57103667 EDC7A14-EDC7A15-EDC7A16
 E 58103668 EDC7A15-EDC7A14-EDC7A13-EDC7A12
 E 59103669 EDC7A12-110731-00731-11-0.01-ELC67015-01-01-EDC7A12-01-01
 E 01103670 ULS, FG, 71 10 781
 UDC7A12-1113-017-0, 210142-01731-1610, 01717000A/950712
 E 0.7113 E 0.172
 R=0.9521(03)K0=02-0.13010
 B.W.= 2.30
 S= 370.12
 E 02103671 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 03103672 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 04103673 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 05103674 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 06103675 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 07103676 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 08103677 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 09103678 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 10103679 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 11103680 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15

(3) Energy Industries' Own-Use Sector

E 11103681 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 12103682 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 13103683 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 14103684 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 15103685 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 16103686 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 17103687 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 18103688 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 19103689 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 20103690 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 21103691 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 22103692 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 23103693 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 24103694 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 25103695 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 26103696 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 27103697 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 28103698 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 29103699 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 30103700 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 31103701 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 32103702 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 33103703 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 34103704 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 35103705 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 36103706 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 37103707 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 38103708 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 39103709 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 40103710 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 41103711 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 42103712 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 43103713 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 44103714 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 45103715 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 46103716 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 47103717 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 48103718 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 49103719 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15
 E 50103720 EDC7A11-EDC7A12-EDC7A13-EDC7A14-EDC7A15

(4) Energy Transformation Sector

E 11100013	EC10007-EC10012(11,0-EC10013)	E 12100014	EC10014-EC10019(10-EC10019)
E 21100017	EC10015-1,0-EC10018 EC10018-EC10020	E 13100015	EC10019-EC10024(10-EC10024)
E 31100021	EC10018-EC10021(11-EC10021)-EC10023	E 14100016	EC10020-EC10025(10-EC10025)
E 41100026	EC10022-EC10026(10-EC10026)	E 15100017	EC10024-EC10027(10-EC10027)
E 51100029	EC10023-EC10027(10-EC10027)	E 16100018	EC10025-EC10029
E 61100034	EC10026-1,0-EC10029(10-EC10029)	E 17100019	EC10027-EC10031(10-EC10031)
E 71100038	EC10029-1,0-EC10032(10-EC10032)	E 18100020	EC10029-EC10034(10-EC10034)
E 81100043	EC10032-1,0-EC10035(10-EC10035)	E 19100021	EC10031-EC10036(10-EC10036)
E 91100047	EC10035-1,0-EC10038(10-EC10038)	E 20100022	EC10034-EC10039(10-EC10039)
E 10100051	EC10038-1,0-EC10041(10-EC10041)	E 21100023	EC10036-EC10041(10-EC10041)
E 11100055	EC10041-1,0-EC10044(10-EC10044)	E 22100024	EC10039-EC10044(10-EC10044)
E 12100059	EC10044-1,0-EC10047(10-EC10047)	E 23100025	EC10041-EC10046(10-EC10046)
E 13100063	EC10047-1,0-EC10050(10-EC10050)	E 24100026	EC10044-EC10049(10-EC10049)
E 14100067	EC10050-1,0-EC10053(10-EC10053)	E 25100027	EC10046-EC10051(10-EC10051)
E 15100071	EC10053-1,0-EC10056(10-EC10056)	E 26100028	EC10049-EC10054(10-EC10054)
E 16100075	EC10056-1,0-EC10059(10-EC10059)	E 27100029	EC10051-EC10056(10-EC10056)
E 17100079	EC10059-1,0-EC10062(10-EC10062)	E 28100030	EC10054-EC10059(10-EC10059)
E 18100083	EC10062-1,0-EC10065(10-EC10065)	E 29100031	EC10056-EC10061(10-EC10061)
E 19100087	EC10065-1,0-EC10068(10-EC10068)	E 30100032	EC10059-EC10064(10-EC10064)
E 20100091	EC10068-1,0-EC10071(10-EC10071)	E 31100033	EC10061-EC10066(10-EC10066)
E 21100095	EC10071-1,0-EC10074(10-EC10074)		

(5) Primary Energy Sector

E 11100001	EC10074-EC10081(10-EC10081)-EC10083	E 32100034	EC10074-EC10081(10-EC10081)-EC10083
E 21100002	EC10081-EC10084(10-EC10084)-EC10086	E 33100035	EC10081-EC10088(10-EC10088)-EC10090
E 31100003	EC10084-EC10087(10-EC10087)-EC10089	E 34100036	EC10084-EC10091(10-EC10091)-EC10093
E 41100004	EC10087-EC10090(10-EC10090)-EC10092	E 35100037	EC10087-EC10094(10-EC10094)-EC10096
E 51100005	EC10090-EC10093(10-EC10093)-EC10095	E 36100038	EC10090-EC10097(10-EC10097)-EC10099
E 61100006	EC10093-EC10096(10-EC10096)-EC10098	E 37100039	EC10093-EC10100(10-EC10100)-EC10102
E 71100007	EC10096-EC10099(10-EC10099)-EC10101	E 38100040	EC10096-EC10103(10-EC10103)-EC10105
E 81100008	EC10099-EC10102(10-EC10102)-EC10104	E 39100041	EC10099-EC10106(10-EC10106)-EC10108
E 91100009	EC10102-EC10105(10-EC10105)-EC10107	E 40100042	EC10102-EC10109(10-EC10109)-EC10111
E 10100010	EC10105-EC10108(10-EC10108)-EC10109	E 41100043	EC10105-EC10112(10-EC10112)-EC10114
E 11100011	EC10108-EC10111(10-EC10111)-EC10113	E 42100044	EC10108-EC10115(10-EC10115)-EC10117
E 12100012	EC10111-EC10114(10-EC10114)-EC10116	E 43100045	EC10111-EC10118(10-EC10118)-EC10120
E 13100013	EC10114-EC10117(10-EC10117)-EC10119	E 44100046	EC10114-EC10121(10-EC10121)-EC10123
E 14100014	EC10117-EC10120(10-EC10120)-EC10122	E 45100047	EC10117-EC10124(10-EC10124)-EC10126
E 15100015	EC10120-EC10123(10-EC10123)-EC10125	E 46100048	EC10120-EC10127(10-EC10127)-EC10129
E 16100016	EC10123-EC10126(10-EC10126)-EC10128	E 47100049	EC10123-EC10130(10-EC10130)-EC10132
E 17100017	EC10126-EC10129(10-EC10129)-EC10131	E 48100050	EC10126-EC10133(10-EC10133)-EC10135
E 18100018	EC10129-EC10132(10-EC10132)-EC10134	E 49100051	EC10129-EC10136(10-EC10136)-EC10138
E 19100019	EC10132-EC10135(10-EC10135)-EC10137	E 50100052	EC10132-EC10139(10-EC10139)-EC10141
E 20100020	EC10135-EC10138(10-EC10138)-EC10140	E 51100053	EC10135-EC10142(10-EC10142)-EC10144
E 21100021	EC10138-EC10141(10-EC10141)-EC10143	E 52100054	EC10138-EC10145(10-EC10145)-EC10147
E 22100022	EC10141-EC10144(10-EC10144)-EC10146	E 53100055	EC10141-EC10148(10-EC10148)-EC10150
E 23100023	EC10144-EC10147(10-EC10147)-EC10149	E 54100056	EC10144-EC10151(10-EC10151)-EC10153
E 24100024	EC10147-EC10150(10-EC10150)-EC10152	E 55100057	EC10147-EC10154(10-EC10154)-EC10156
E 25100025	EC10150-EC10153(10-EC10153)-EC10155	E 56100058	EC10150-EC10157(10-EC10157)-EC10159
E 26100026	EC10153-EC10156(10-EC10156)-EC10161	E 57100059	EC10153-EC10160(10-EC10160)-EC10162
E 27100027	EC10156-EC10159(10-EC10159)-EC10163	E 58100060	EC10156-EC10163(10-EC10163)-EC10165
E 28100028	EC10159-EC10162(10-EC10162)-EC10164	E 59100061	EC10159-EC10166(10-EC10166)-EC10168
E 29100029	EC10162-EC10165(10-EC10165)-EC10167	E 60100062	EC10162-EC10169(10-EC10169)-EC10171
E 30100030	EC10165-EC10168(10-EC10168)-EC10170	E 61100063	EC10165-EC10172(10-EC10172)-EC10174
E 31100031	EC10168-EC10171(10-EC10171)-EC10173		

5-4 Software for Energy Supply-Demand Forecast Model

Software for the forecasting model consists of the following three components.

- Checking of time-series data
- Regression Analysis
- Forecasting model

5-4-1 Verification of the Time-Series Data

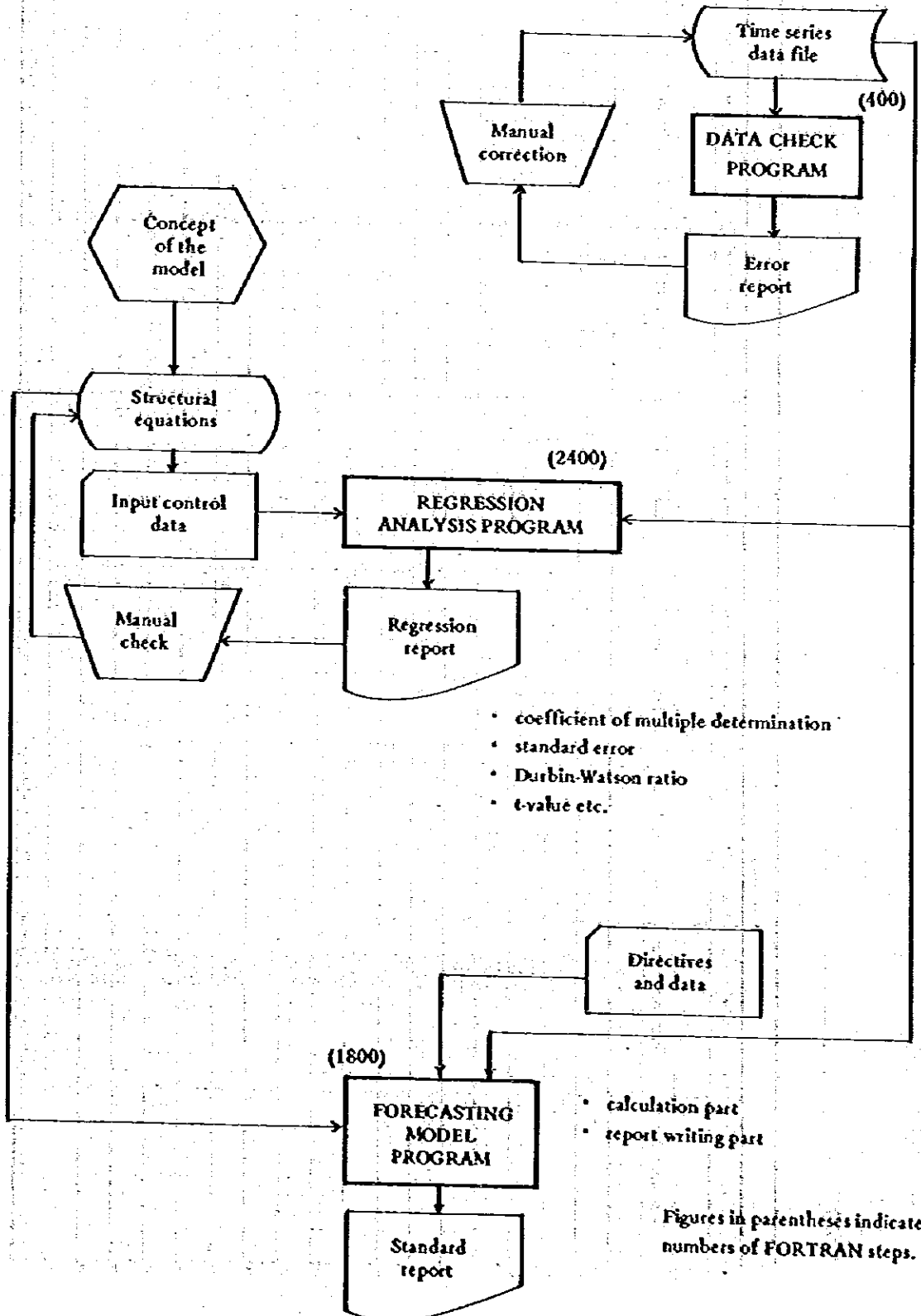
The input format of the time-series data, as shown on page 122, consists of a variable name, time-series data, and a period. The following restrictions are imposed on construction of the time-series data.

- (1) The variable name consists of 12 alphanumeric or special characters at most, with the exception of +, -, /, ,, =, *, ;, (, and).
- (2) The period of the data is 5 years minimum and 30 years maximum.

The data check program monitors the following points and prints out a warning message if an error is detected.

- (1) Whether the above-mentioned restrictions are observed.
- (2) Whether the same names are used for different variables.
- (3) Whether the number for data indicated in input data coincides with an actual number for data written in the data columns.

Fig. 5-4-1 Software for the Forecasting Model



5-4-2 Regression Analysis

For the construction of a forecasting model, a statistical equation called a structural equation is used to describe cause and effect relationships among the variables. This program performs estimations on parameters employing the least square method, based on the information of the time-series data and independent variables which are maintained in a disk file, dependent variables, estimated period, etc.

This program consists of the following program components: interpretation of equations entered into input data, estimation of parameters using the least square method, and edition and printing of the results of the estimation. Regarding the program of the least square method, the following four subroutines among IBM's SSP (Scientific Subroutine Package) are being used.

- CORRE
- ORDER
- MINV
- MULTR

For the interpretation of equations on input data, the inverse Poland method which is used in the energy data base system was employed after being improved to handle functions. The details of the improved inverse Poland method will be discussed later.

As for the program of edition and printing of estimation results, shown in the sample list, observed and estimated values of dependent variables, estimated parameters of the structural equation, t-value, multiple correlation coefficient, the serial correlation (Durbin-Watson ratio), etc. are output. They are considered as indices for evaluating results of the estimation.

The regression analysis program has the following eight unique built-in FUNCTIONS for transgeneration of the original series which is very often used for estimation of equations in an econometrics model.

Table 5-4-1 Built-in FUNCTIONS

FUNCTION Name	Usage	Definition
1. LOG	LOG (X)	$\log_e X$
2. LOG10	LOG10 (X)	$\log_{10} X$
3. LAG1	LAG1 (X)	X_{-1}
4. LAG2	LAG2 (X)	X_{-2}
5. LAG3	LAG3 (X)	X_{-3}
6. DOT	DOT (X)	$\frac{X - X_{-1}}{X_{-1}} * 100$
7. DEL	DEL (X)	$X - X_{-1}$
8. CON	CON (2.0)	Constant (CON (2.0) indicates a 2.0)

An example of the directive data for this program is shown below.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40										
Period										Equation Field (Col. 11-Col. 80)																																							
1	1	9	7	0	-	1	9	7	8	Y = X, Z :																																							
2	1	9	7	1	-	1	9	7	8	Y = LAG1 (X), Z * W :																																							
3	1	9	7	0	-	1	9	7	8	LOG (Y) = (X / V), LOG (W) :																																							
4	1	9	7	1	-	1	9	7	8	Y = DOT1 (X) :																																							

$$1) Y = a_1 X + b_1 Z + c_1$$

$$2) Y = a_2 X_{-1} + b_2 (Z^*W) + c_2$$

$$3) \log_e Y = a_3 \log_e X/V + b_3 \log_e W + c_3$$

$$4) Y = a_4 \frac{X - X_{-1}}{X_{-1}} * 100 + b_4$$

$a_n, b_n,$ and c_n are the parameters to be estimated.

In the above example, a comma (,) separates independent variables and a colon (:) indicates the end of an equation.

(1) Calculation procedure

The overall flow of the process of calculation, including interpretation of an equation, can be described as follows, taking the following equation as an example.

$$Y = a * (X_{-1} + Z_{-1}) + b * V * W + c$$

where $a, b,$ and c are parameters to be estimated.

To describe variable Y , two independent variable units were established: the sum of the previous period's X and Z , and the product of the current period's V and W . The input into the program is shown below.

$$Y = \text{LAG1} (X + Z), V * W:$$

Dividing the above equation into dependent and independent variable units produces the following three groups.

- Y
- LAG1 (X + Z)
- V*W

Since Y consists of a single variable, its corresponding time-series data is taken out of the time-series file and then stored into the working space, DLSM (COMMON/ DLSM/).

The LAG1 (X + Z) is divided into the following calculation steps using the improved inverse Poland method.

- ZZ01 = X + Z
- ZZ02 = LAG1 (ZZ01)

Time-series data of X and Z are extracted from the time-series file, and the sum of the two is written in a temporary file. At this time, a new variable name, ZZ 01, is created within the program and is attached to the time-series data of X + Z.

By removing the time-series data of ZZ 01 from the temporary file and attaching a time lag of one period, new time-series data, ZZ 02, is created. This is also transferred to the working space, DLSM.

Similarly, V * W will have the following calculation step as a result of applying the improved inverse Poland method.

- ZZ01 = V*W

The data for V and W are extracted from the time-series file, and new time-series data, ZZ 01, is created by taking a product of the two. This ZZ 01 is also transferred to DLSM.

Meanwhile, since the time-series data for V, W, X, Y, and Z all have their own observation periods and data periods used in directive data of the regression analysis, they are adjusted appropriately. The parameters are then estimated, employing the least square method based on the working space, DLSM, as input data.

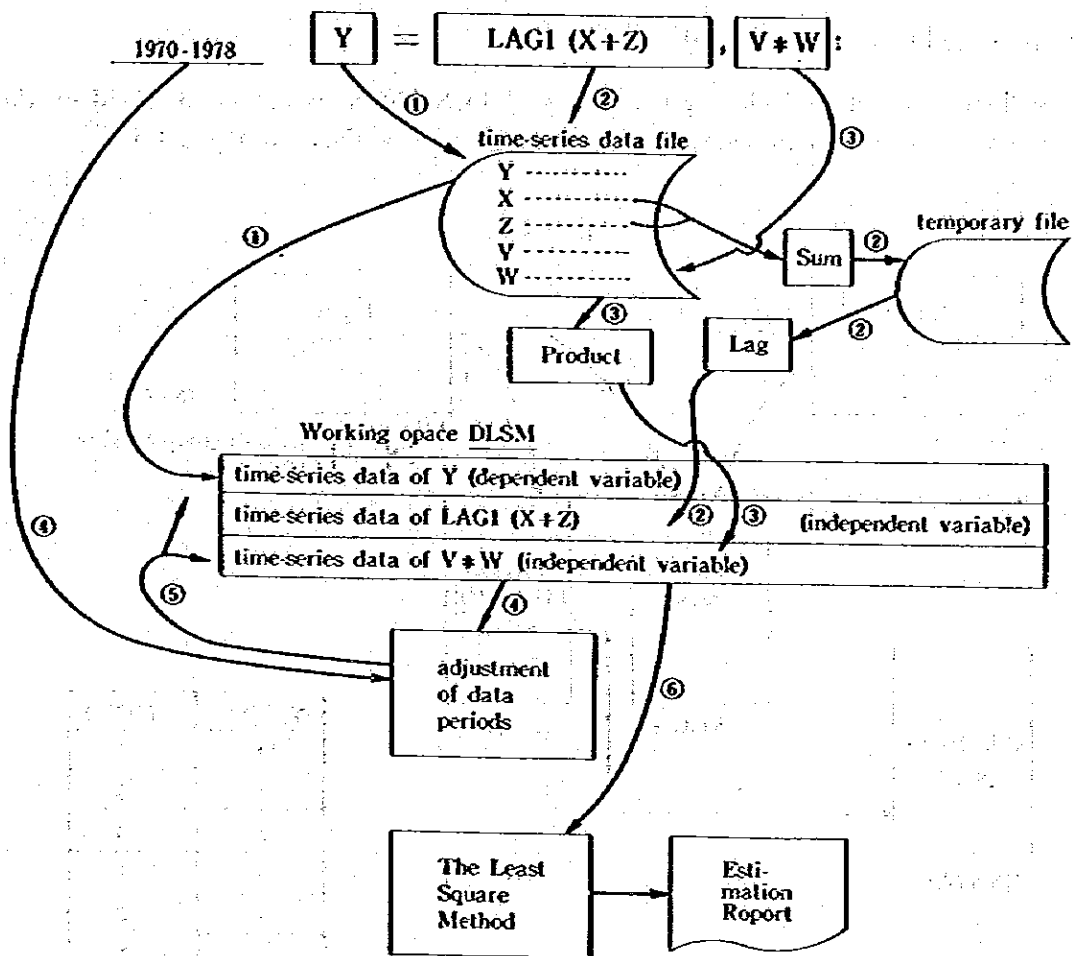
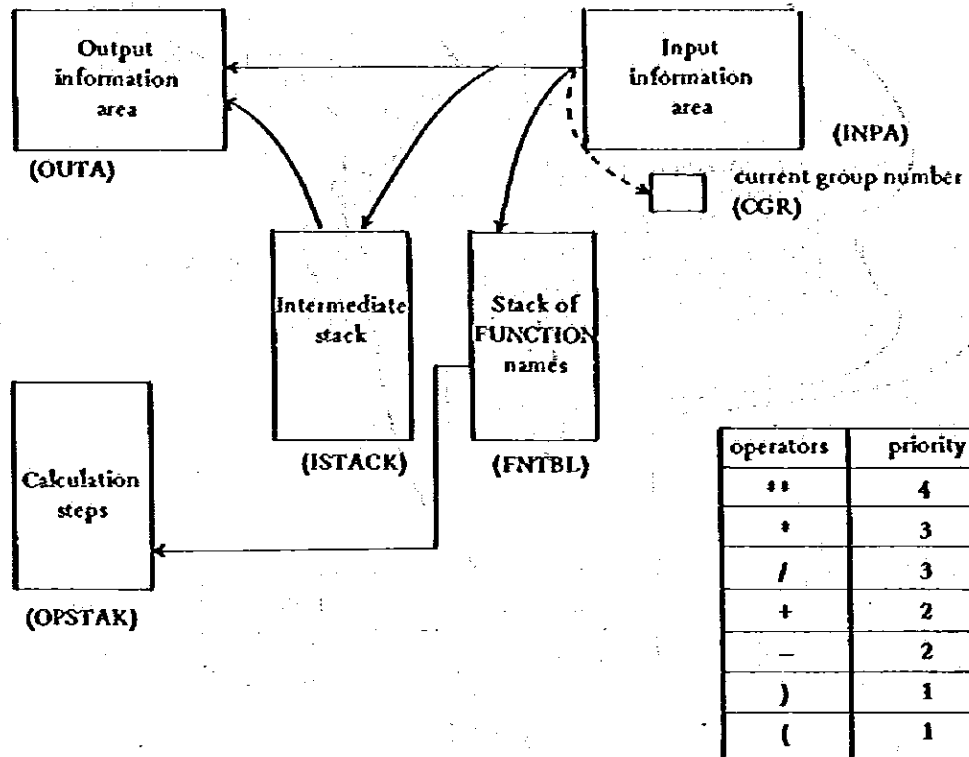


Fig. 5-4-2

(2) Improved Inverse Poland Method

An arithmetic equation including the names of FUNCTIONS is processed, based on the input and output information areas, stack, etc., organized as shown in Fig. 5-4-3.

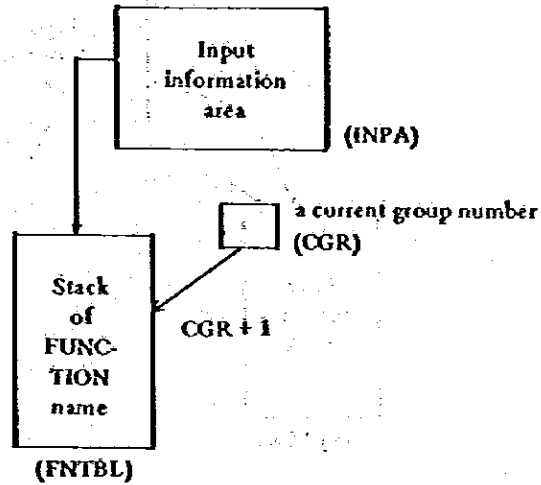
Fig. 5-4-3



Case of a FUNCTION name

In order to indicate to which group a FUNCTION belongs, $CGR + 1$ is stored in the FNTBL together with the name of the FUNCTION. The initial value of the current group number (CGR) is 0.

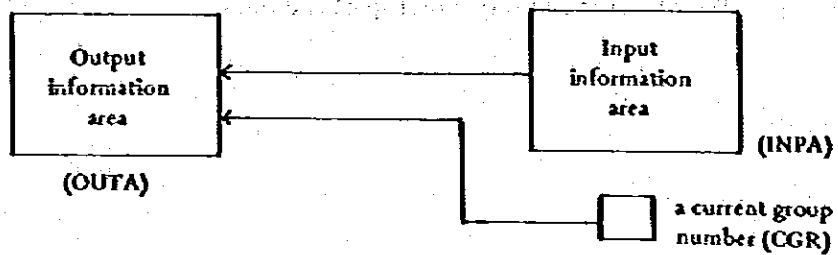
Fig. 5-4-5



Case of a variable name

In order to indicate to which group the variable belongs, the CGR is transferred to the OUTA together with the variable name.

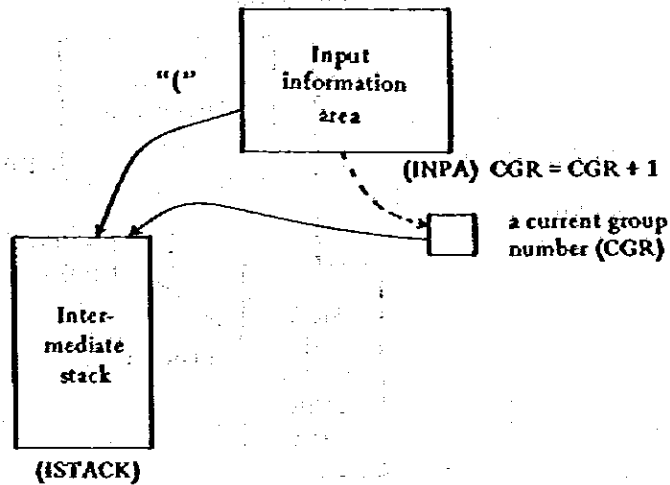
Fig. 5-4-6



Case of an operator

If the operator is "(", the CGR is incremented by 1 ($CGR = CGR + 1$), and the operator and CGR are transferred to the ISTACK.

Fig. 5-4-7

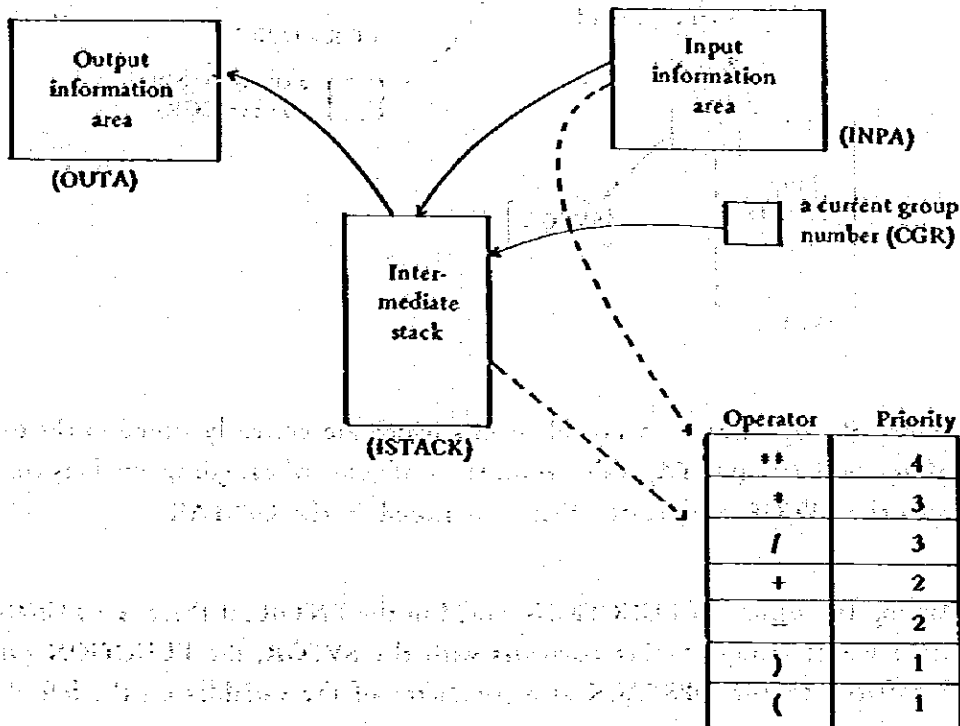


When the operator is not "(", the operator and CGR are transferred to the ISTACK if the stack is empty. If the stack is not empty, the operator's priority is compared with that of the operator in the stack.

p1 : Priority of the operator currently being processed.

p2 : Priority of the operator on top of the stack.

Fig. 5-4-8



$P_1 \leq P_2$: (1) The operator which is on top of the ISTACK is transferred to the OUTA. Thus, the ISTACK will have a new operator on top.

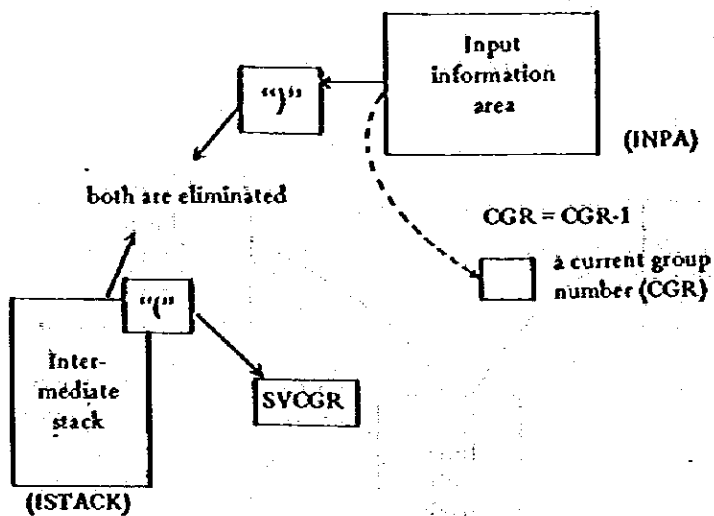
(2) The same process of comparison is repeated.

$P_1 > P_2$: (1) The operator currently being processed is placed in the ISTACK together with the CGR.

If the operator is ")", its priority is compared with that of the operator on the top of the ISTACK, and it is transferred from the ISTACK to the OUTA. However, if the operator of the top of the ISTACK is "(", the following procedures are taken.

- The group number (SVCGR) of the "(" of the ISTACK is removed.
- The CGR is decremented by 1: $CGR = CGR - 1$
- Both the "(" on the ISTACK and the ")" currently being processed are eliminated.

Fig. 5-4-9



- Among the operators and variable names which are currently stored in the output information area (OUTA), calculation steps of those whose group numbers coincide with the SVCGR are created first, and stored in the OPSTAK.
- Among the names of FUNCTIONS stored in the FNTBL, if there is a FUNCTION name whose group number coincides with the SVCGR, the FUNCTION name is transferred to the OPSTACK as a parameter of the variables on the left side of

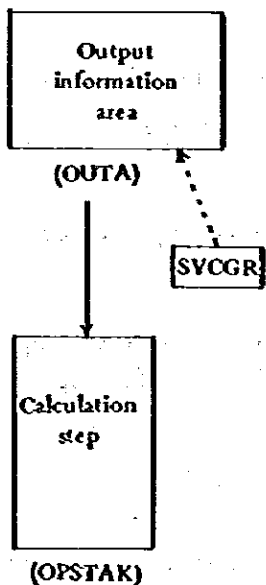


Fig. 5-4-10

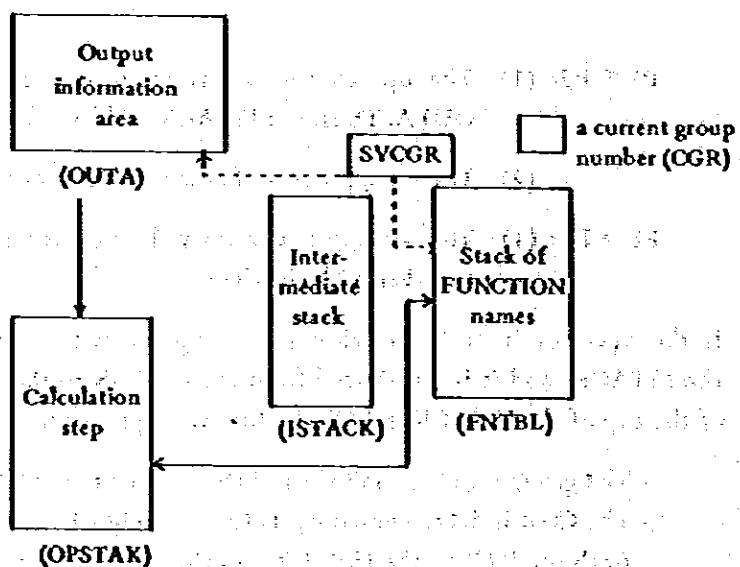


Fig. 5-4-11

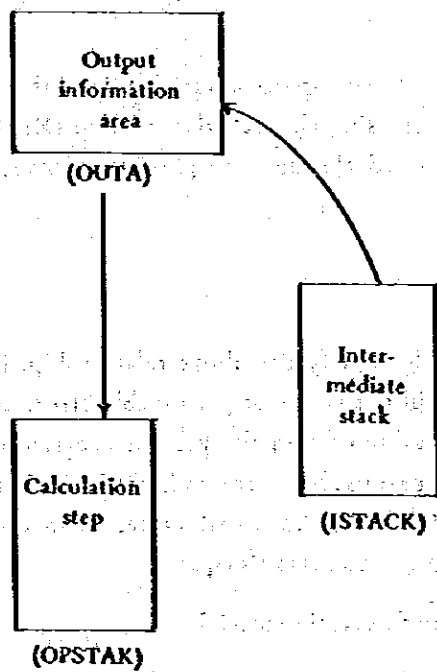
the last calculation equation created in the previous step. The FUNCTION name which is transferred is deleted from the FNTBL. The variable used in the formulation stage of the calculation steps using OUTA and FNTBL is marked (in order to avoid using them in the coming calculation steps). However, since the left side of the last calculation equation in the calculation step which is formulated at this stage may possibly be used later on, it remains unmarked in the OUTA. However, the group number of the variable is replaced by CGR.

Case where the INPA becomes empty

The ISTACK is checked for the presence of an operator. If it is present, all of the remaining operators are transferred to the OUTA.

A calculation step is then formulated from the unmarked operators and variables in the OUTA and stored in OPSTAK.

Fig. 5-4-12



5-4-3 Forecast Model

The forecasting model program employs the Gauss Seidel iteration method for calculating convergence of a model consisting of structural and definition equations.

This program offers the following built-in types so that the calculations will meet variations in model verification and forecast using the model.

– Partial test:

This calculation type is used to check mutual relationships between the parameters and variables in the structural equations. Actual values are used for all calculations.

– Total test:

This calculation type is used to check the degree of errors in comparison with actual values when focussing only on a given period in time-series calculations. Thus, actual values are used only for lagged variables in order to avoid any influence by a previous period's error on calculations for the current period. Calculated values are used for the other variables.

– Forecasting calculation:

Calculated values are used for all variables.

(1) Convergence calculation using the Gauss Seidel iteration Method

The convergence calculation using the Gauss Seidel iteration method is performed for the endogenous variables of the calculation types, excluding the partial test, as shown in the program list.

It determines whether an endogenous variable is within the permissible error range (ϵ ; EPS in the program list) using the calculated value (X ; DATA (2, NP, I) in the program list) and the value obtained through the previous convergence calculations (X ; HAT(I) in the program list).

$$\left| \frac{X - \bar{X}}{\bar{X}} \right| < \epsilon$$

If all endogenous variables satisfy the above relationship, it is understood that the solution of the equation is within the range of permissible error, and calculation for a next period can be performed. The value of ϵ in the present program is set at 0.001%. Tests conducted for the case of 0.01% permissible error indicated no significant difference as far as this model is concerned. Moreover, the initial value, X , in each period's calculation employs the solution, X , of the previous period's equation.

(2) Programming of the forecasting model

Variables used in the model are numbered, and observation values are read into the working array, DATA, whose entries correspond to the variables' numbering from the time-series data file.

Meanwhile, the structural equations of the model are also numbered, and the parameters obtained from the regression analysis are read into the working space, PRM, whose entries correspond to the parameters' numbering. A program which suits the structural equations is then constructed using DATA and PRM, and calculation results are stored in DATA.

```

C
C
C
C
C     FIXED POINT CHECK
000250     IFC (TYPE,E9,1 ) GO TO 100
000251     ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1
000252     IFC (ICOUNT,GT,LIMIT ) S T O P
000253     MNV=0
C
000254     DO 7 I=1,NCTR
000255     IFC (MNV(I),E9,1 ) GO TO 7
C     EXOGENOUS
C     VARIABLE
000256     IFC (MNT(I),E9,0 ) GO TO 7
000257     OIF=(DATA(2,NP,I)-MNT(I))/MNT(I)
000258     OIF=ABS(OIF)
000259     IFC (OIF,LT,EP5 ) GO TO 7
C
000260     MNV=MNV+1
000261     IFC (ICOUNT,EQ,LIMIT ) WRITE(6,8) ('MNV(J,I),J=1,3),DATA(1,NP,I),
DATA(2,NP,I),MNT(I),OIF
000262     8 FORMAT(IX,52)ITERATION COUNT EXCEEDED NAME=,3A4,5X,4F12.4)
000263     ? CONTINUE
C
000264     IFC (MNV,E9,0 ) GO TO 100
000265     DO 9 I=1,NCTR
000266     IFC (MNV(I),E9,1 ) GO TO 9
000267     MNT(I)=DATA(2,NP,I)
000268     9 CONTINUE
C     CALCULATION AGAIN
000269     GO TO 50
C

```

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```

C
000210     100 CONTINUE
C -----
000211     RETURN
000212     END

```

MACRO ECONOMIC SECTOR

VARIABLE NAME LIST

I. Endogenous variable

NO.	NAME
1	CG73&
2	CP&
3	CPI73&
4	CP73&
5	EXP&
6	EXP73&
7	GDP&
8	GDP73&
9	GNP&
10	GNP73&
11	IIP73&
12	IMP&
13	IMP73&
14	ITP&
15	ITP73&
16	NI&
17	NI73&
18	PCG&
19	PCP&
20	PEXP&
21	PGDP&
22	PGNP&
23	PIMP&
24	PITP&
25	WPI73&

II. Exogenous variable

NO.	NAME
26	CG&
27	PAGRGPE73&
28	PCROIL&
29	PETROP&
30	PWE75&
31	WIM75&

MACRO ECONOMIC SECTOR

EQUATION LIST

I. Structural equation

Ident: Equations

- 1 $EXP73\&=WIM75\&:$
- 2 $PIMP\&=PWE75\&:$
- 3 $NI73\&=LAG1(GDP73\&):$
- 4 $WPI73\&=PIMP\&,NI\&:$
- 5 $CPI73\&=NI\&,PIMP\&:$
- 6 $PCP\&=NI\&,PIMP\&:$
- 7 $PCG\&=CPI73\&:$
- 8 $PITP\&=PIMP\&,NI\&:$
- 9 $PEXP\&=PCROIL\&,PAGRGPE73\&:$
- 10 $NI\&=LAG1(NI\&),LAG1(GDP73\&):$
- 11 $CP73\&=NI73\&,LAG1(CP73\&):$
- 12 $ITP73\&=CP73\&,CG73\&:$
- 13 $IMP73\&=GDP73\&:$
- 14 $IIP73\&=ITP73\&,PETROP\&:$
- 15 $GNP73\&=GDP73\&:$
- 16 $GNP\&=GDP\&:$

II. Definition equation

Equations

- $$CG73\&=CG\&/(PCG\&/100.)$$
- $$GDP73\&=CP73\&+CG73\&+ITP73\&+EXP73\&-IMP73\&$$
- $$CP\&=CP73\&*(PCP\&/100.)$$
- $$ITP\&=ITP73\&*(PITP\&/100.)$$
- $$EXP\&=EXP73\&*(PEXP\&/100.)$$
- $$IMP\&=IMP73\&*(PIMP\&/100.)$$
- $$GDP\&=CP\&+CG\&+ITP\&+EXP\&-IMP\&$$
- $$PGDP\&=100.*GDP\&/GDP73\&$$
- $$PGNP\&=100.*GNP\&/GNP73\&$$

```

C 000026 DO 4 I=1,NCTR
C 000027   IFC NOV(4,I).EQ.1 ) GO TO 4
C
C 000028 ENDOGENOUS VARIABLE
C 000029   MAT(1)=DATA(KK, NP=1, I)
C 000030   DATA(2, NP, I)=DATA(KK, NP=1, I)
C
C 000031   4 CONTINUE

```

```

C 000032 ICOUNT= ITERATION COUNTER
C 000033 ICOUNT=0
C 000034 50 CONTINUE

```

```

*****
* MACRO *
* ECONOMIC *
* SECTOR *
*****

```

STRUCTURAL EQUATIONS

```

C 000035 EXP736=WIN7561
C 000036   DATA(2, NP=6)=PRM(1,1)+PRM(2,1)*DATA(KK, NP=1, I)
C
C 000037 PIMP6=PWET561
C 000038   DATA(2, NP=23)=PRM(1,2)+PRM(2,2)*DATA(KK, NP=30)
C
C 000039 NI736=LAG1(GDP736)
C 000040   DATA(2, NP=17)=PRM(1,3)+PRM(2,3)*DATA(JJ, NP=1, 8)
C
C 000041 HP1736=PIMP6-NI61
C 000042   DATA(2, NP=25)=PRM(1,4)+PRM(2,4)*DATA(KK, NP=23)
C
C 000043   +PRM(3,4)*DATA(KK, NP=16)
C
C 000044 CPI736=NI6,PIMP61
C 000045   DATA(2, NP, 5)=PRM(1,5)+PRM(2,5)*DATA(KK, NP=16)
C
C 000046   +PRM(3,5)*DATA(KK, NP=23)
C
C 000047 PCP6=NI6,PIMP61
C 000048   DATA(2, NP=19)=PRM(1,6)+PRM(2,6)*DATA(KK, NP=16)
C
C 000049   +PRM(3,6)*DATA(KK, NP=23)
C
C 000050 PCG6=CPI7361
C 000051   DATA(2, NP=18)=PRM(1,7)+PRM(2,7)*DATA(KK, NP, 5)
C
C 000052 P1TP6=PIMP6-NI61
C 000053   DATA(2, NP=24)=PRM(1,8)+PRM(2,8)*DATA(KK, NP=23)
C
C 000054   +PRM(3,8)*DATA(KK, NP=16)
C
C 000055 PCXP6=PCRO1L6,PAGRGPT561
C 000056   DATA(2, NP=20)=PRM(1,9)+PRM(2,9)*DATA(KK, NP=28)
C
C 000057   +PRM(3,9)*DATA(KK, NP=27)
C
C 000058 NI6=LAG1(NI6)+LAG1(4DP736)1
C 000059   DATA(2, NP=16)=PRM(1,10)+PRM(2,10)*DATA(JJ, NP=1, 16)

```

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000043 C CPT36=NIT36-LAG1(CPT36)I
DATA(2, NP, 4)=PRM(1, 11)*DATA(KK, NP, 17)
+PRM(3, 10)*DATA(JJ, NP, 1, 8)

000044 C ITP736=CPT36-CG736I
DATA(2, NP, 15)=PRM(1, 12)*DATA(KK, NP, 4)
+PRM(3, 12)*DATA(KK, NP, 1)

000045 C IMP736=GDP736I
DATA(2, NP, 13)=PRM(1, 13)*DATA(KK, NP, 8)

000046 C ITP736=ITP736-PETROP6I
DATA(2, NP, 11)=PRM(1, 14)*DATA(KK, NP, 13)
+PRM(3, 14)*DATA(KK, NP, 20)

000047 C GNP736=GDP736I
DATA(2, NP, 10)=PRM(1, 15)*DATA(KK, NP, 8)

000048 C GNP6=GDP6I
DATA(2, NP, 9)=PRM(1, 16)*DATA(KK, NP, 7)

DEFINITION EQUATIONS

000049 C CG736=CG6/(CG66/100.)
DATA(2, NP, 1)=DATA(KK, NP, 26)/(DATA(KK, NP, 18)/100.)

000050 C GNP736=CPT36-CG736-IMP736
DATA(2, NP, 8)=DATA(KK, NP, 4)+DATA(KK, NP, 1)+DATA(KK, NP, 13)
+DATA(KK, NP, 6)+DATA(KK, NP, 13)

000051 C CP6=CPT36-(CP66/100.)
DATA(2, NP, 2)=DATA(KK, NP, 4)+DATA(KK, NP, 19)/100.)

000052 C ITP6=ITP736-(ITP66/100.)
DATA(2, NP, 14)=DATA(KK, NP, 15)+DATA(KK, NP, 24)/100.)

000053 C EXP6=EXP736-(EXP66/100.)
DATA(2, NP, 5)=DATA(KK, NP, 6)+DATA(KK, NP, 20)/100.)

000054 C IMP6=IMP736-(IMP66/100.)
DATA(2, NP, 12)=DATA(KK, NP, 13)+DATA(KK, NP, 23)/100.)

000055 C GDP6=CP6+CG6+ITP6+EXP6+IMP6
DATA(2, NP, 7)=DATA(KK, NP, 2)+DATA(KK, NP, 26)+DATA(KK, NP, 14)
+DATA(KK, NP, 5)+DATA(KK, NP, 5)+DATA(KK, NP, 12)

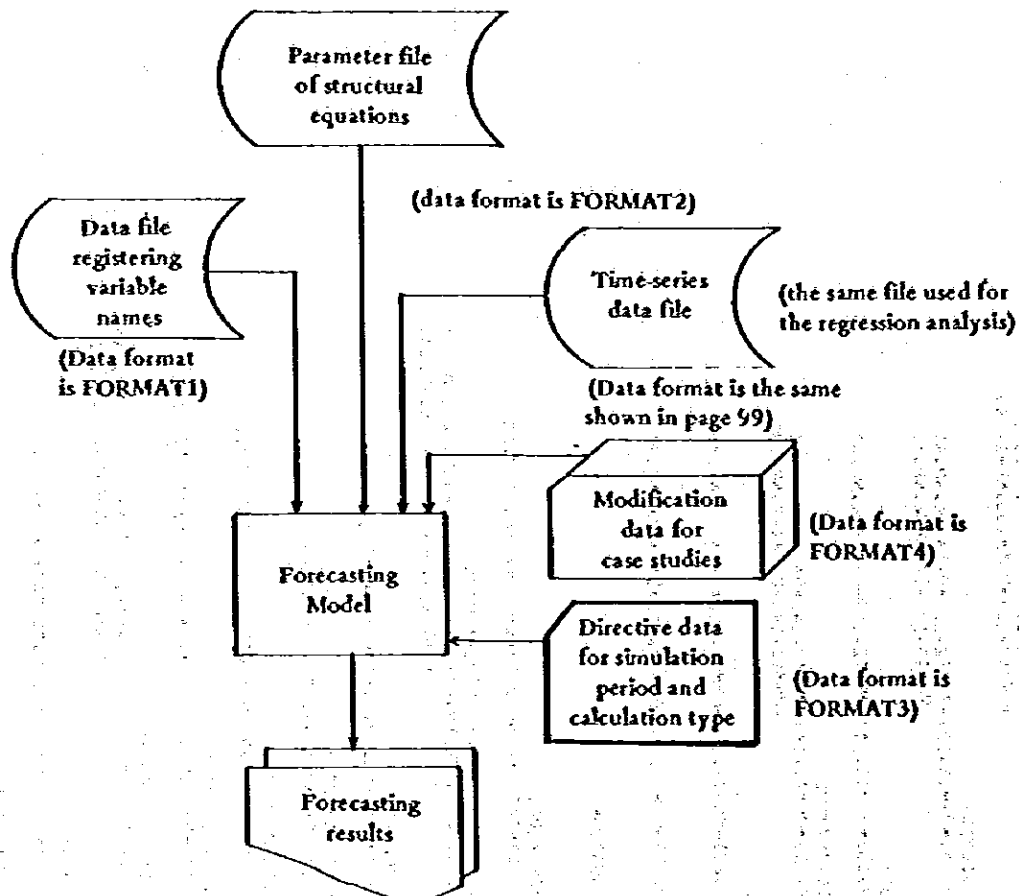
000056 C PGDP6=100.*GDP6/GDP736
DATA(2, NP, 21)=100.*DATA(KK, NP, 7)/DATA(KK, NP, 8)

000057 C PGNP6=100.*GNP6/GNP736
DATA(2, NP, 22)=100.*DATA(KK, NP, 9)/DATA(KK, NP, 10)

(3) Various functions used for case studies

In forecast calculations, several cases of simulation are often conducted with different policy variables. The forecasting model program provides a facility which changes data so that several cases of simulation can be conducted continuously by changing the parameters of the structural equations and values of the time-series data.

Fig. 5-4-13.

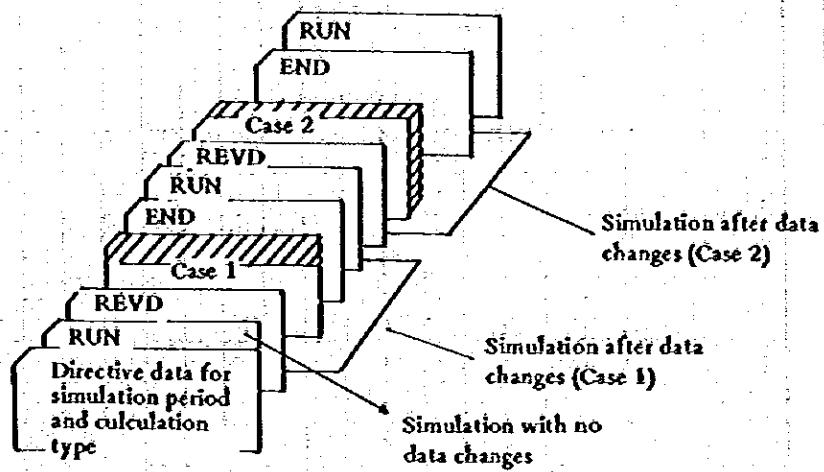


The program provides a modification function for each of the three files shown in Fig. 5-4-13, and each is distinguished by the following directive data.

- REVN: changes in variable names
- REVP: changes in parameters
- REVD: changes in time-series data
- END: indicates the end of the directive data

When a RUN card is encountered after these data changes, simulation begins.

Fig. 5-4-14



After completion of the calculations for all periods, the contents of DATA is edited and output as a report on the forecasting model. There are two types of reports: a comparable table of actual and calculated values, and a table showing calculated values and each period's growth rate. The former is used for the partial and total tests, and the latter for forecasting calculations.

客先名 _____
 作業名 FORMATT
 作成者名 _____

日付 / / ~ 時 /

Variable 0: Endogenous
 Type 1: Exogenous

	Variable Name Field																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1																					
2																					
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20																					

姓名 _____

作業名 FORMAT

作成者名 _____

Identification

		Number of data																			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Data Field	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		1	↓																		
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19																					
20																					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

客先名 _____

作業名 FORMAT3 Directive data

作成者名 _____

Calculation type		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																																																											
1	1 = Partial test																																																																															
2	2 = Total test																																																																															
3	3 = Forecasting																																																																															
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5-5. Lists of Calculation Results

Listed below are forecast values of macro-economic exogenous and endogenous variables over the 12-year period from 1979 to 1990.

(1) Exogenous Variables

Yr	GDP		MONEY		INFL		PIGDP		FISD		EXD	
	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO
79	239.5866		117.4952		12.7511		37448.8856		121.8420		1119.7420	
80	254.1840	4.0	119.8719	3.0	25.4516	100.0	47480.8636	3.0	137.7460	12.0	1159.7250	3.0
81	267.8610	24.0	121.7179	3.0	27.1640	11.0	54329.8230	3.0	154.2924	12.0	1112.7161	3.0
82	281.9913	24.0	123.1470	3.0	30.3730	11.0	62690.8626	3.0	171.8411	12.0	1110.3078	3.0
83	297.4318	24.0	124.9175	3.0	33.8370	11.0	72560.8610	3.0	191.3224	12.0	1110.3163	3.0
84	314.4541	24.0	127.0473	3.0	37.5110	11.0	84040.8610	3.0	213.7481	12.0	1110.3164	3.0
85	333.2329	24.0	129.5267	3.0	41.4715	11.0	97410.8610	3.0	239.1143	12.0	1110.3164	3.0
86	353.8219	24.0	132.3741	3.0	45.7543	11.0	112910.8610	3.0	267.5424	12.0	1110.3164	3.0
87	376.2319	24.0	135.6179	3.0	50.4071	11.0	130710.8610	3.0	299.1787	12.0	1110.3164	3.0
88	400.4842	24.0	139.2821	3.0	55.4917	11.0	151010.8610	3.0	334.1470	12.0	1110.3164	3.0
89	426.6928	24.0	143.3925	3.0	61.0571	11.0	174310.8610	3.0	372.7540	12.0	1110.3164	3.0
90	454.8247	24.0	147.9724	3.0	67.1491	11.0	201010.8610	3.0	414.7145	12.0	1110.3164	3.0

(2) Endogenous Variables

Yr	GDP		MONEY		INFL		PIGDP		FISD		EXD	
	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO	DO
79	165.		1629.		217.		678.		625.		161.	
80	179.	11.2	1721.	22.0	214.	17.1	720.	8.4	611.	20.8	161.	12.2
81	185.	10.4	1871.	19.9	199.	12.2	767.	8.3	598.	15.2	160.	8.4
82	192.	11.0	1971.	11.0	194.	12.1	817.	8.1	584.	15.2	160.	8.1
83	197.	11.4	2071.	10.0	189.	11.0	864.	8.0	570.	15.1	160.	8.2
84	204.	11.2	2171.	10.0	185.	11.1	912.	8.0	556.	15.1	160.	8.2
85	210.	11.1	2271.	10.0	181.	11.0	960.	8.1	542.	15.1	160.	8.2
86	216.	11.0	2371.	10.0	177.	11.0	1008.	8.1	528.	15.1	160.	8.2
87	222.	11.0	2471.	10.0	173.	11.0	1056.	8.1	514.	15.1	160.	8.2
88	228.	11.0	2571.	10.0	169.	11.0	1104.	8.1	500.	15.1	160.	8.2
89	234.	11.0	2671.	10.0	165.	11.0	1152.	8.1	486.	15.1	160.	8.2
90	240.	11.0	2771.	10.0	161.	11.0	1200.	8.1	472.	15.1	160.	8.2

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used for data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data sources to support informed decision-making and strategic planning.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the implementation of internal controls and risk management strategies. It stresses the importance of identifying potential risks and establishing robust control mechanisms to mitigate their impact on the organization's performance.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the role of technology in modern business operations. It discusses how digital tools and automation can streamline processes, improve efficiency, and enhance the overall quality of service delivery.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the organization remains agile and responsive to changing market conditions.

6. Finally, the document provides a list of references and resources for further exploration of the topics discussed. It encourages stakeholders to stay updated on the latest trends and best practices in the industry.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Run	Temp	Time	Pressure	Flow	Concn	Area	Ident
1	100	10	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
2	100	20	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
3	100	30	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
4	100	40	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
5	100	50	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
6	100	60	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
7	100	70	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
8	100	80	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
9	100	90	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
10	100	100	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
11	100	110	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
12	100	120	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
13	100	130	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
14	100	140	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
15	100	150	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
16	100	160	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
17	100	170	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
18	100	180	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
19	100	190	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
20	100	200	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
21	100	210	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
22	100	220	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
23	100	230	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
24	100	240	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
25	100	250	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
26	100	260	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
27	100	270	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
28	100	280	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
29	100	290	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
30	100	300	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
31	100	310	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
32	100	320	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
33	100	330	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
34	100	340	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
35	100	350	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
36	100	360	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
37	100	370	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
38	100	380	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
39	100	390	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
40	100	400	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
41	100	410	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
42	100	420	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
43	100	430	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
44	100	440	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
45	100	450	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
46	100	460	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
47	100	470	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
48	100	480	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
49	100	490	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
50	100	500	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
51	100	510	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
52	100	520	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
53	100	530	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
54	100	540	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
55	100	550	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
56	100	560	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
57	100	570	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
58	100	580	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
59	100	590	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
60	100	600	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
61	100	610	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
62	100	620	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
63	100	630	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
64	100	640	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
65	100	650	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
66	100	660	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
67	100	670	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
68	100	680	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
69	100	690	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
70	100	700	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
71	100	710	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
72	100	720	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
73	100	730	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
74	100	740	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
75	100	750	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
76	100	760	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
77	100	770	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
78	100	780	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
79	100	790	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
80	100	800	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
81	100	810	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
82	100	820	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
83	100	830	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
84	100	840	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
85	100	850	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
86	100	860	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
87	100	870	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
88	100	880	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
89	100	890	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
90	100	900	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
91	100	910	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
92	100	920	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
93	100	930	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
94	100	940	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
95	100	950	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
96	100	960	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
97	100	970	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
98	100	980	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
99	100	990	100	100	100	100	CH ₄
100	100	1000	100	100	100	100	CH ₄

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COMMERCE

Country	Value	Percentage	Change	Index	Year
Canada	1,000,000	100	100	100	1913
United Kingdom	1,200,000	120	120	120	1913
France	1,500,000	150	150	150	1913
Germany	1,800,000	180	180	180	1913
Italy	2,000,000	200	200	200	1913
Japan	2,500,000	250	250	250	1913
China	3,000,000	300	300	300	1913
India	3,500,000	350	350	350	1913
U.S.S.R.	4,000,000	400	400	400	1913
Latin America	4,500,000	450	450	450	1913
Australia	5,000,000	500	500	500	1913
South Africa	5,500,000	550	550	550	1913
Other Countries	6,000,000	600	600	600	1913

5-6. Future improvements of Energy Supply-Demand Forecast Model

The most critical problem related to the macro-economic model of Indonesia is a lack of a variety of data. In the concrete terms, items of income account consisted of only national income, which was used in a number of equations as an explanatory variable. To prepare a proper model, however, national income should be subdivided into several items such as wage, personal disposable income and income of private corporation and it is desirable to improve the aforementioned point as a future subject. Also, if possible, it would be desirable to introduce other variables such as unemployment rate, operating rate, labor productivity and interest rate in the model. The second problem is that a period of data sampling was as short as 8 years from 1971 to 1978. To make a forecast based on constitutive equations estimated from data of an eight-year sampling is problematic in various aspects and, as a result, questions will be raised as to reliability of such a forecast. Accordingly, it is desirable to facilitate collection, classification and filling up of macro-economic data concerning the 1970 and preceding period as soon as possible. Thirdly, enlargement of variables which connect macro-economics with energy supply-demand can be pointed out as a future subject. For examples, as to figures to represent the number of registered motor vehicles, the model prepared this time had an aggregate figure only due to limited data availability. It is required in the future to break down the figure by type of vehicle such as passenger cars, buses and trucks and by type of fuel energy such as gasoline-powered cars and diesel-powered cars. Also required it introduction of variables concerning other items such as aviation transport volume, marine transport volume, railroad transport volume and number of domestic electric generators.

The first problem related to the energy supply-demand model of Indonesia is collection, classification and filling up of data concerning the 1970 and preceding period, which was also pointed out related to the macro-economic model. The second problem involves an energy balance table. That is, while a simplified energy balance table tentatively prepared was used this time due to various limitations including time, it is required in the future to prepare an original energy balance table containing detailed statements by type of energy resource and by energy supply and consumption sectors and enlarge the model based on the table. Thirdly, although price factors were seldom adopted as an explanatory variable for estimating equations of energy consumption presented in the final consumption sector of the model prepared this time because we could not obtain factors having significance, it is necessary in the future to try to introduce price effects by originating some appropriate methods. The fourth problem is also related to estimated equations of energy consumption presented in the final consumption sector. In other words, as a matter of convenience, regarding items about which we could not obtain significant data, elasticity (ex. elasticity to GDP, elasticity to government consumption expenditure) were widely used as explanatory variables, which is considered problematic in various aspects. Accordingly, it is required to replace them with other explanatory variables which are more appropriate.

As mentioned above, the medium- and long-term energy supply-demand forecast model that we prepared as part of this project has various problems caused by time limitation and limited data availability. Therefore, we expect that concerned staff of Indonesia will carry out, based on the model prepared this time, energetic activities to enlarge and fill up the model in the future.

JICA