

I . Inflation Rate For March 2000 By Group of Expenditures Inflation Rate for Calendar Year 2000 and Fiscal Year 2000

Based on the calculation for 43 cities, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for March 2000 underwent decreasing or deflation by 0.45 %. The deflation for this month was due to the decrease in the index of food stuff expenditures group 2,28 % and prepared food, beverages, and tobacco products decreased by 0.09 %. While the other expenditure groups underwent increasing their index or inflation, they were housing by 0.33 %, clothing by 0.13 %, health by 0.26 %, education, recreation and sports by 0.94 %, and transportation and communication by 0.32 %.

Some commodities underwent price decrease in this month were rice, red chilies, improved chicken meat, fresh fish, (vegetable) tomato, sugar, spinach, cucumber, small chilies, coconut, string beans, potato, (white) cabbage, mustard greens, carrot, garlic, preserved fish, and cooking oil. While commodities underwent price increase such as, shallot, cassava leaf, corn, (vegetable) jack fruit, papaya, watermelon, crackers, filter clove cigarette, house rent, bricks, log wood, ceramics, house contract, sand, wage of labor, housemaid cost, gold accessories, doctor fee, news paper, recreation, tabloid, car, and motor cycle.

The inflation rate for calendar year 2000 (January – March 2000) was 0.93 %, and the inflation rate for fiscal year 1999/2000 (April 1999– March 2000) was minus 1.10 % (deflation).

II. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) April 1999 – March 2000

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for March 2000 underwent decreasing from 205.27 for February to be 204.34 for March, it means a deflation by 0.45 %. The groups of expenditures underwent decreasing in the CPI between February and March 2000 were: food stuff group from 256,00 to 250,16 or a deflation by 2,28 %, prepared food, beverages, and tobacco products from 220.17 to 219.97 or a deflation by 0.09 %. While the groups those underwent increasing their index (inflation) were housing increased from 168.34 to 169.05 or a inflation by 0.42 %, clothing increased from 239.79 to 240.09 or a inflation by 0.13 %, health increased from 221.85 to 222.43 or a inflation by 0.26 %, education, recreation and sports decreased from 170.23 to 171.83 or a inflation by 0,94 %, and transport and communication from 173.45 to 174.01 or a inflation by 0.32 %.

III The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) March 1999 – February 2000, (1993 = 100)

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Indonesia by group of commodities for the period of March 1999 to February 2000 generally was stable, except the WPI for export commodities group relatively fluctuated.

On February 2000, the index of agricultural, import, and export commodities groups showed increasing compared to the previous month. Mean while, The index of mining

and quarrying commodities group decreased. The index of industrial commodities group was relatively stable. The increase in WPI for agricultural was due to the price increase of vegetables, rubber, clove cigarette, firewood, and marine fish. While the increase of import group index was due to the price increase of cotton yarn, medicines, heavy tools, generator and electrical motor, and motor cycle (CKD) and spare part. And the increase of export commodities group index was due to the price increase of frozen shrimp and tuna, crude oil, coal, nickel ores, textile, clothing, and plywood .

The WPI for February 2000 for agricultural, mining and quarrying, industrial, import, and export commodities groups accordingly were 443, 224, 272, 295, and 401.

IV. The Farmer's Terms of Trade (TOT) in Java by Provinces, February 1999 - January 2000 , (1993 = 100)

During period of February 1999 - January 2000, by using new base year (1993=100) the development of the Farmer's Term of Trade (TOT) in four provinces in Java quite fluctuated. In this period, the Farmer's TOT in West Java and Yogyakarta were always above 100.

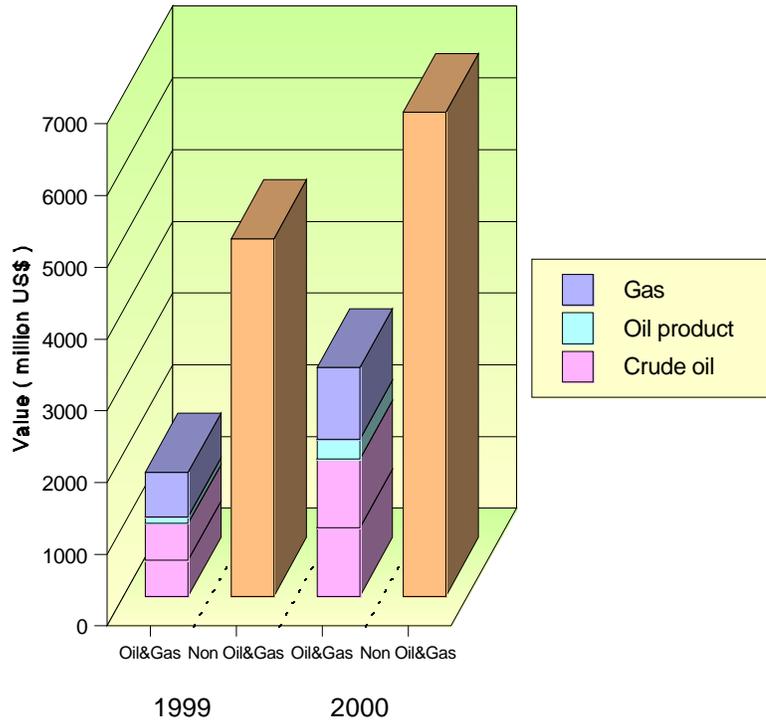
On January 2000, the farmer's TOT in West Java, Central Java, and East Java underwent decreasing compared to previous month. The decrease of the Farmer's TOT in the three provinces was due to the decrease of price index accepted by the farmers. On the other hand, the farmer's TOT in the province of Yogyakarta underwent increasing caused by the increase of price index accepted by the farmers. The farmer's TOT in the provinces of West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java accordingly were 111.1; 88.1; 117.3; and 86.8.

V. The Farmer's Terms of Trade (TOT) in 10 Provinces Outside Java, February 1999 – January 2000, (1993=100)

The Farmer's TOT in 10 provinces Outside Java for period of February 1999 – January 2000 slightly fluctuated. In this period , The Farmer's TOT in Lampung was always under 100. On the other hand, in Bali, South Kalimantan, and South Sulawesi were always above 100.

On January 2000, The Farmer's TOT in the provinces of South Sumatera, Lampung, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi indicated a decrease compared to previous month. While the Farmer's TOT in the provinces of Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, and South Kalimantan underwent increasing. The Farmer's TOT for December in the provinces of Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, South Sumatera, Lampung, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi accordingly were as follows: 94.1; 91.0; 94.5; 99.8; 80.7; 131.1; 95.5; 131.4; 146.1 and 120.7.

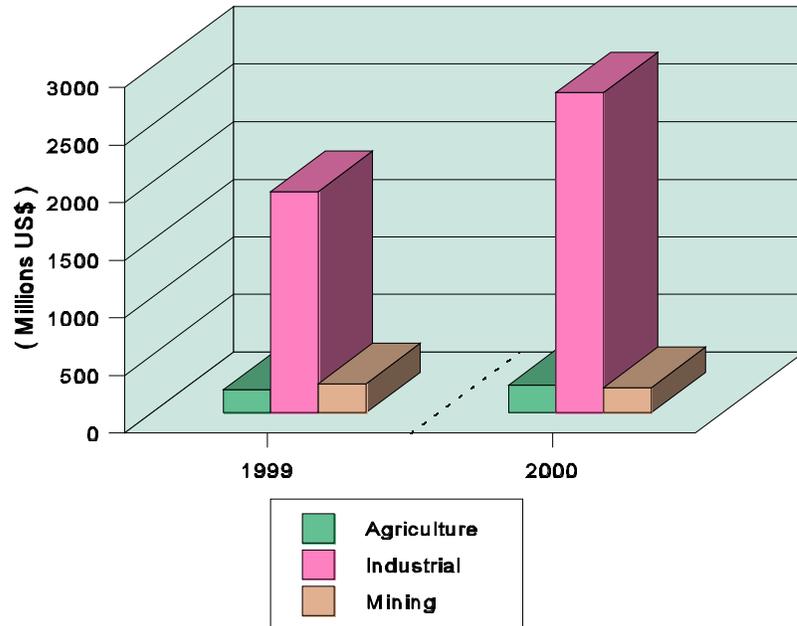
Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports January-February, 1999 and 2000



The Export value for January-February 2000 was US\$ 8 990.10 millions, consisting of US\$ 2237.60 millions of oil-and-gas exports and US\$ 6 752.50 millions of non-oil-and-gas exports. The Total export value increased by 44.70 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports increased by 82.90 % while the non-oil-and-gas exports increased by 35.34 %.

The non oil-and-gas contributed 75.11 % to the total exports value. This contribution decreased by 5.20 % compared to the period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports contributed 24.89 %.

Non-Oil-and-Gas Export by Sectors January, 1999 and 2000

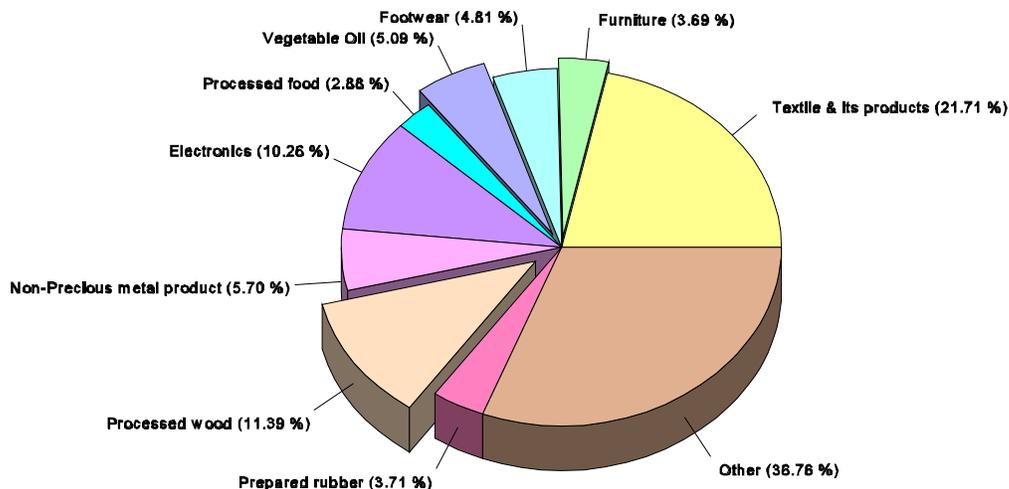


The non-oil-and-gas export value was US\$ 3 241.70 millions or increased by 36.58 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas export value increased by 76.99 %.

The contribution of the non-oil-and-gas to the total export value decreased from 78.65 % (January 1999) to 73.98 % (January 2000).

The non-oil-and-gas decrease caused by the mining product. It decreased by 13.33 %. This decrease caused by the declining of coal. The non-oil-and gas increased by the industrial and the agricultural sector. The industrial sector increased by 44.76 %, especially for the commodities of textile products, processed wood and electronics. The agricultural sector increased by 21.15 %, the increased were caused by prepared rubber, tea and tobacco.

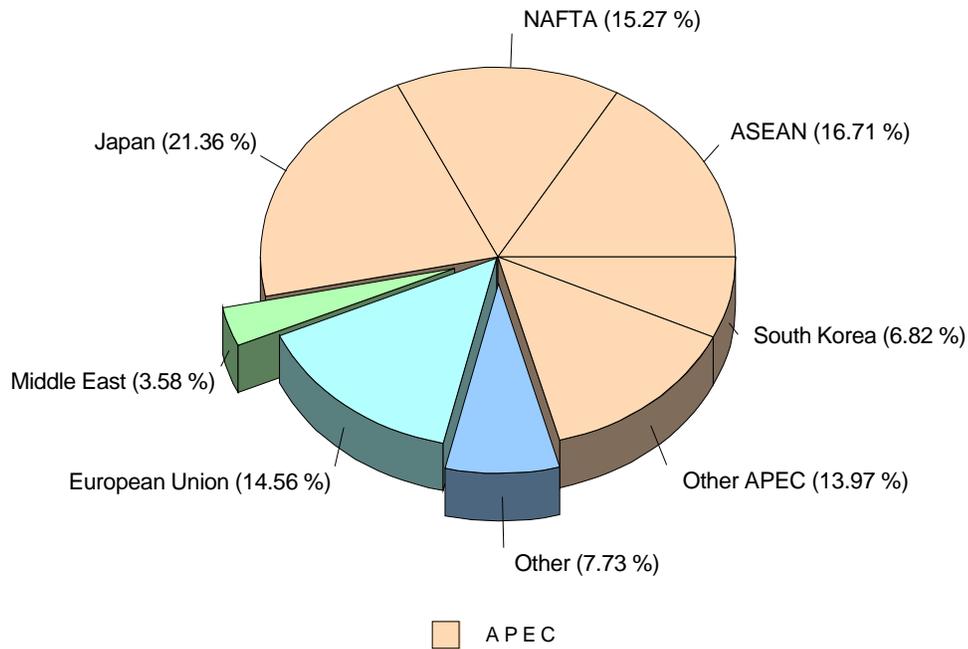
The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January-December 1999



The manufacturing product export value for the period of January-December 1999 was US\$ 33.33 billions. This value decreased 3.64 % compared to the same period the year before. The biggest Export value for this sector was textile and textile product exports, which reached US\$ 7.24 billions with a contribution of 21.71 %. The Export of processed wood was US\$ 3.80 billions with a contribution of 11.39 %. Other distinguished manufacturing product export were as follows :

- Electronic goods with US\$ 3.42 billions (10.26 %),
- Footwear with US\$ 1.60 billions (4.81 %),
- Processed rubber US\$ 1.24 billions (3.71 %),
- Non-precious metal products US\$ 1.90 billions (5.70 %),
- Furniture with US\$ 1.23 billions (3.69 %), and
- Vegetable oil with US\$ 1.70 billions (5.09 %).

The Distribution of Export Value by Economic Groups January-December 1999

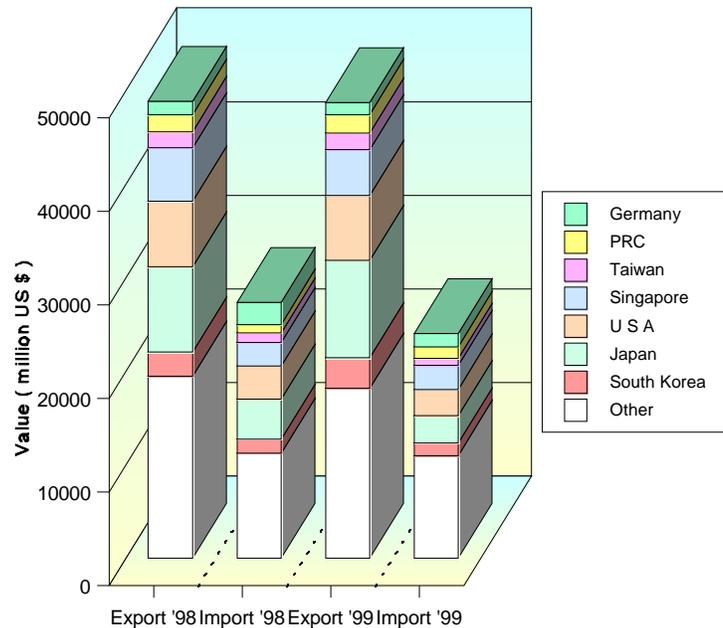


The export values for the period of January-December 1999 by the country of destinations were as follows

- APEC with 74.13 % (US\$ 36.08 billions), with the breakdown as follows :
 - Japan with 21.36 % (US\$ 10.40 billions),
 - ASEAN with 16.71 % (US\$ 8.13 billions), and
 - NAFTA with 15.27 % (US\$ 7.43 billions).
- European Union with 14.56 % (US\$ 7.09 billions), and
- The Middle East with 3.58 % (US\$ 1.74 billions).

Compared to the same period the year before, the percentage of the distribution of export values to the APEC increased by 1.20 %; EU decreased by 1.34 %; and the Middle East decreased by 0.14 %. The export value to the APEC increased by 1.26 % compared to the same period the year before. The export value to the UE decreased by 8.77 %; the Middle East decreased by 3.94 %. The export value to the other countries increased by 3.31 %.

The Export and Import Values to and from 7 Main Countries January-December 1998 and 1999



The export values for the period of January-December 1999 by 7 main destination countries were as follows :

- Japan with the value of US\$ 10.40 billions,
- The USA with the value of US\$ 6.90 billions,
- Singapore with the value of US\$ 4.93 billions,
- South Korea with the value of US\$ 3.32 billions,
- Taiwan with the value of US\$ 1.76 billions,
- The people's republic of China with the value of US\$ 2.01 billions, and
- Germany with the value of US\$ 1.23 billions.

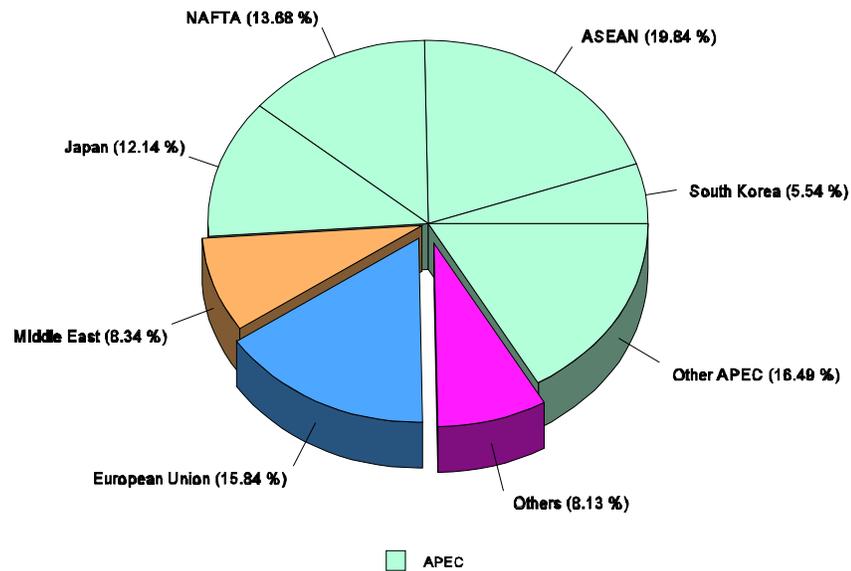
The export values to Singapore, USA and Germany decreased by 13.78 %, 1.91 % and 11.95 % respectively. The export values to Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and The People's Republic of China increased by 14.05 %, 29.29 %, 2.14 % and 9.66 % respectively.

The import values for the period of January-December 1999 by 7 main countries of origins were as follows :

- The USA with US\$ 2.84 billions
- Japan with US\$ 2.91 billions
- Germany with US\$ 1.40 billions
- Singapore with US\$ 2.53 billions
- South Korea with US\$ 1.33 billions
- The People's Republic of China with US\$ 1.24 billions.

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with Japan by US\$ 7,483.90 millions, USA by 4,057.52 millions, Singapore by US\$ 2,404.61 millions, South Korea by US\$ 1,989.72 millions, the People's Republic of China by US\$ 766.72 millions, and Taiwan by US\$ 973.36 millions. Indonesia experienced a trade deficits with Germany by US\$ 164.65 millions.

Percentage of Import Values by Countries of Economic Groups January - December 1999



The Import value for the period of January-December 1999 decreased by US\$ 3.33 billions (12.19 %) compared to the same period the year before. The total import values for January-December 1999 was US\$ 24.00 billions with the break down as follows :

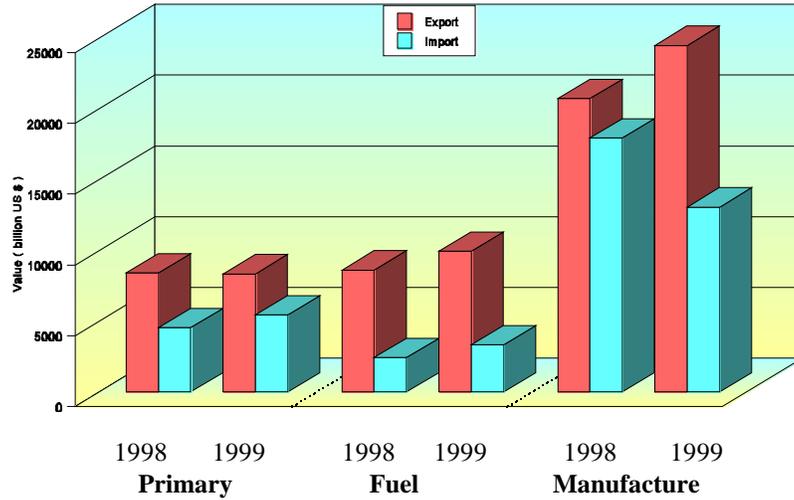
- 67.69 % (US\$ 16.25 billions) of which came from the APEC,
- 15.84 % (US\$ 3.80 billions) of which came from the EU, and
- 8.34 % (US\$ 2.00 billions) of which came from the Middle East.

Among the APEC countries the break down of the import values are as follows :

- ASEAN with 19.84 % (US\$ 4.76 billions),
- NAFTA with 13.68 % (US\$ 3.28 billions),
- Japan with 12.14 % (US\$ 2.91 billions), and
- South korea with 5.54 % (US\$ 1.33 billions).

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with the APEC by US\$ 19,829.12 millions, and the European Union by US\$ 3,284.03 millions, but Indonesian a trade deficits with the Middle East by US\$ 257.07 millions.

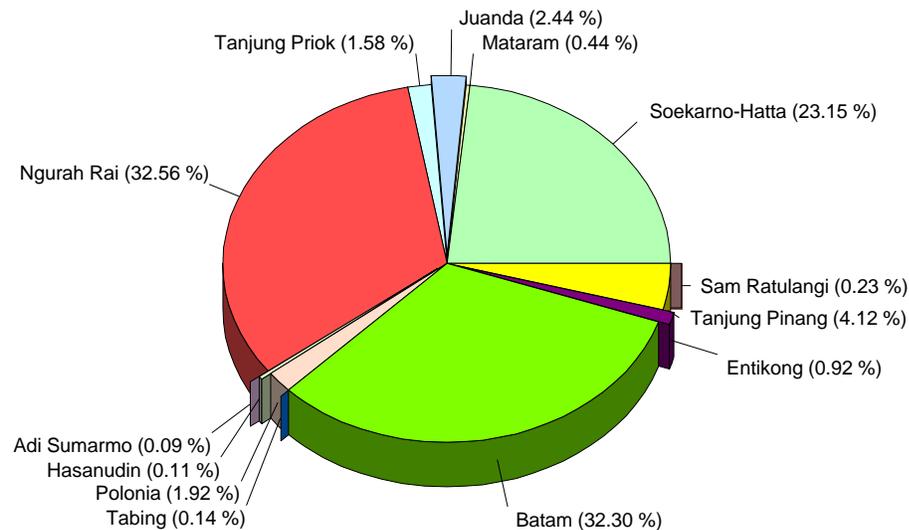
The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January-December 1998 and 1999



The most dominant import commodity was the manufacturing products with US\$ 14.35 billions. The import of primary goods was US\$ 5.92 billions. The fuel import value was US\$ 3.73 billions. For January-December 1999 the import of primary goods increased by US\$ 806.10 millions (15.75 %). The fuel increased by US\$ 1 040.00 millions (38.71 %). Meanwhile, manufacturing products import values decreased by US\$ 5.18 billions (26.52 %) respectively.

The manufacturing product export increased by US\$ 4.75 billions (21.40 %) to US\$ 26.93 billions. Primary goods decreased by US\$ 119.75 millions (1.30 %) to US\$ 9.10 billions. Fuel including coal increased by US\$ 1.76 billions (18.68 %) to US\$ 11.19 billions.

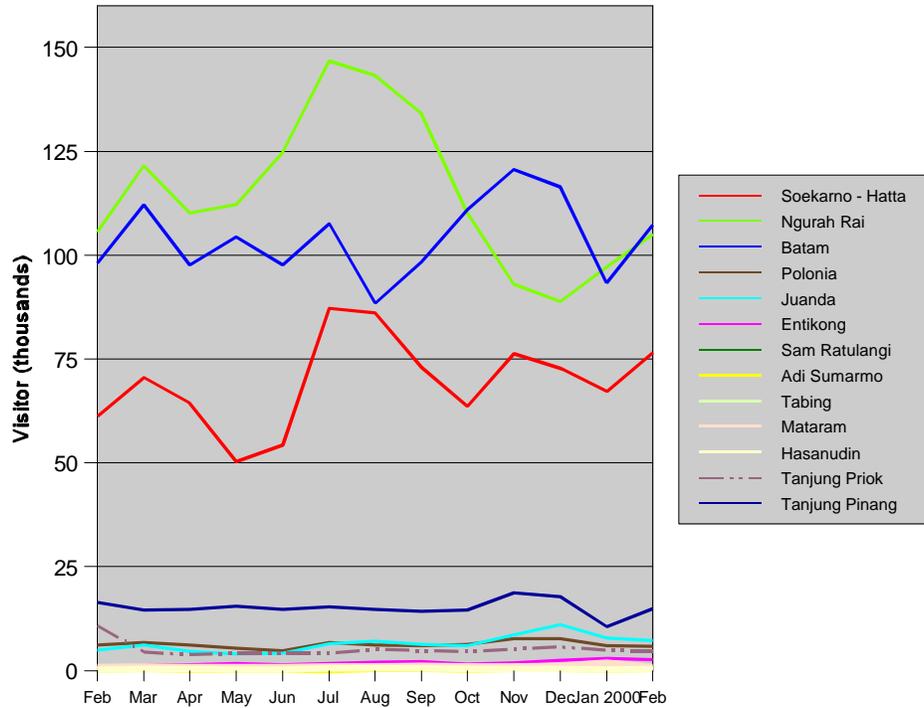
The Distribution of Foreign Visitors by 13 Main Entrance Gates, January-February 2000



Foreign visitors entering Indonesia were through 71 entrance gates. From 71 entrance gates only 13 main gates were monitored monthly, i.e., Soekarno-Hatta, Ngurah-Rai, Polonia, Batam, Juanda, Sam Ratulangi, Entikong, Adi Sumarmo, Mataram, Tabing, Hasanudin, Tanjung Priok and Tanjung Pinang. The number of foreign visitors coming from these main entrance gates constituted around 82 % of total foreign visitors to Indonesia.

For the period of January-February 2000, the number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates was 621,358. The number of foreign visitors entering from Ngurah Rai was the biggest number with 32.56 % of the total number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main gates, followed by Batam and Soekarno-Hatta as much as 32.30 % and 23.15 % respectively, as shown in the chart above. The number of foreign visitors entering from Adi Sumarmo airport was the smallest number which only reached 0.09 % respectively.

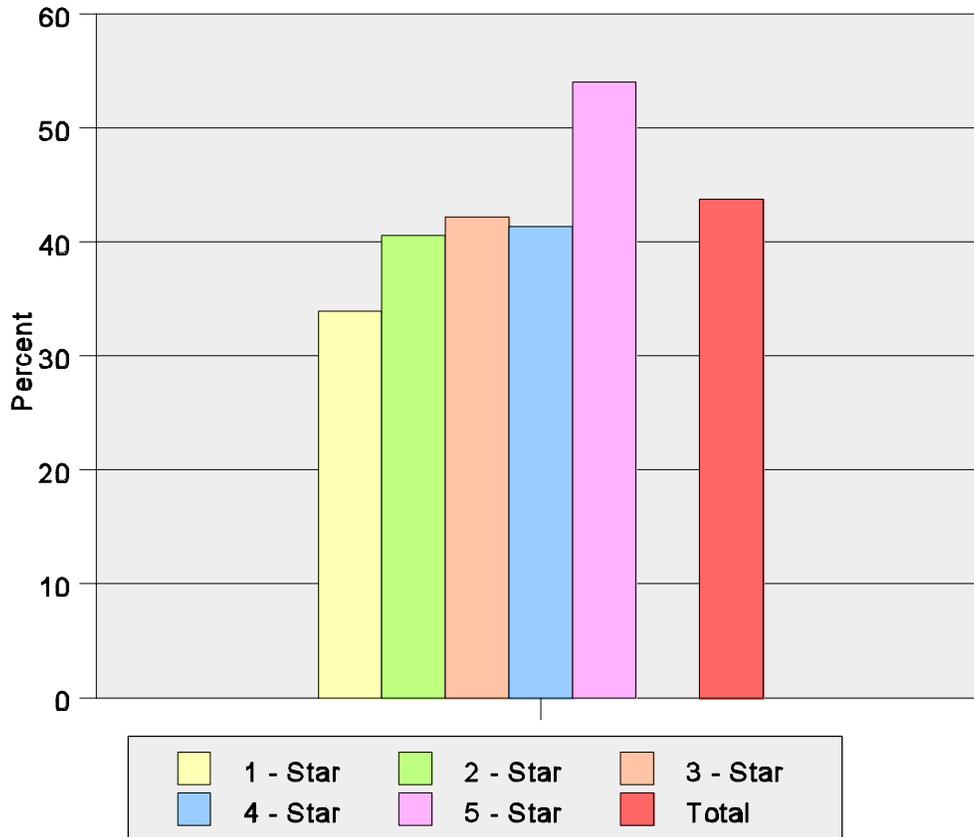
The Growth of Foreign Visitors in the 13 Main Entrance Gates, February 1999 - February 2000



The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in February 2000 reached 327,406. Compared to January, which totalled to 293,952, there was an increase of 11.38 %. Such increases occurred in Soekarno-Hatta, Ngurah Rai, Batam, Sam Ratulangi, Adi Sumarmo, Hasanudin, and Tanjung Pinang, with the highest increase in percentage term took place in Hasanudin gateway, namely 51.59 %, followed by Tanjung Pinang and Adi Sumarmo gateway which reached 39.14 % and 16.73 % respectively. On the other hand, the biggest decrease in percentage term was experienced by Selaparang gateway which reached 54.74 %, whereas the smallest decrease occurred in Tabing, namely 0.23 %.

The number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates for January-February 2000 was 621,358. There is an increase of 3,04 % compared to the same period in the year of 1999 (totalled to 603,005).

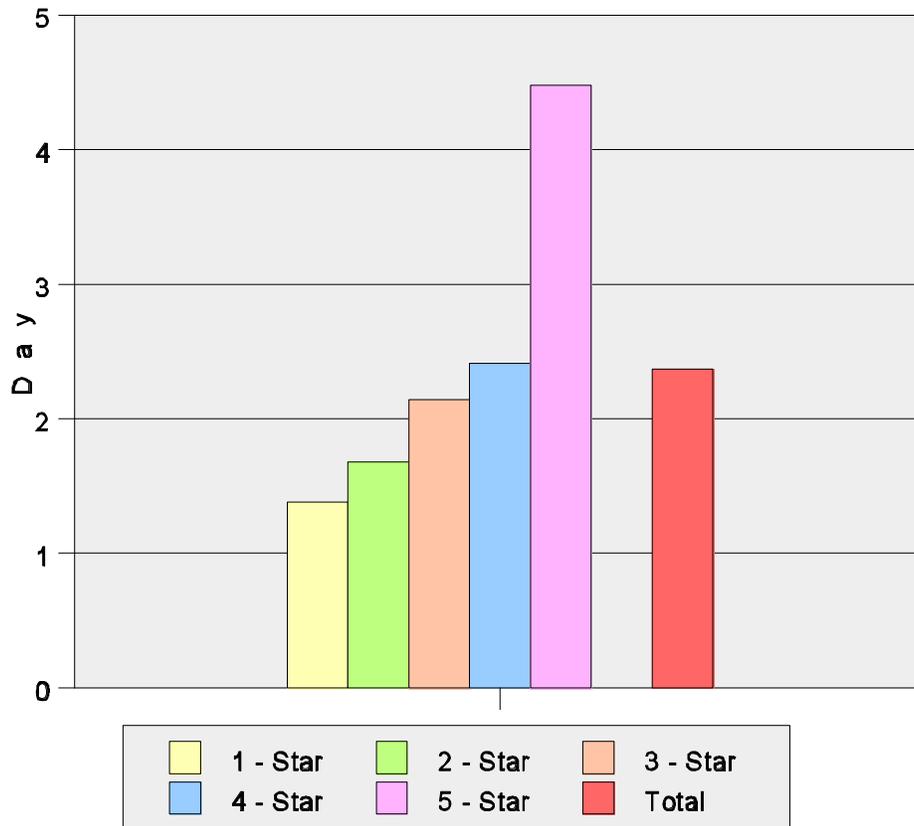
The Occupancy Rate of Room of Classified Hotel January 2000



The progress of hotel industry can be seen by its development, such as the occupancy rate of room (ORR) and the average length of stay of guests. Monthly data presented here only cover data on ORR of classified hotel in 10 provinces as main tourism destination areas, i.e., North Sumatera, West Sumatera, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, North Sulawesi and South Sulawesi.

ORR on January 2000 reached 43.75 % on average which is higher than ORR on December 1999 which reached 43.49 % on average. ORR of five-star hotels reached 54.02 % which is the highest ORR compared to the other classified hotels, while the lowest ORR is from one-star hotels which reached 33.91 %. From a province point of view, ORR in Bali reached 53.88 % which is the highest ORR compared to the other main tourism destination areas, meanwhile the lowest ORR experienced by South Sulawesi which only reached 22.01 %.

Average Length of Stay of Foreign and Indonesian Guest In Classified Hotel, January 2000



Average length of stay (ALS) of guests in classified hotels from 10 main tourism destination areas in Indonesia is 2.37 days, which specified by ALS of foreign guest 3.85 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.99 days. According to hotel classification, the highest ALS is from five-star hotels which reached 4.48 days, whereas the lowest ALS is from one-star hotels which only reached 1.38 days.

The highest ALS of foreign guest experienced by five-star hotels which reached 4.13 days and the lowest one experienced by three-star hotels which reached 3.05 days. Meanwhile, the highest ALS of Indonesian guest experienced by five-star hotels which reached 5.03 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which only reached 1.30 days.

In general, ALS of classified hotels in January 2000 is slightly higher than that of in December 1999 which reached 2.05 days, consist of ALS of foreign guest 3.25 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.73 days.