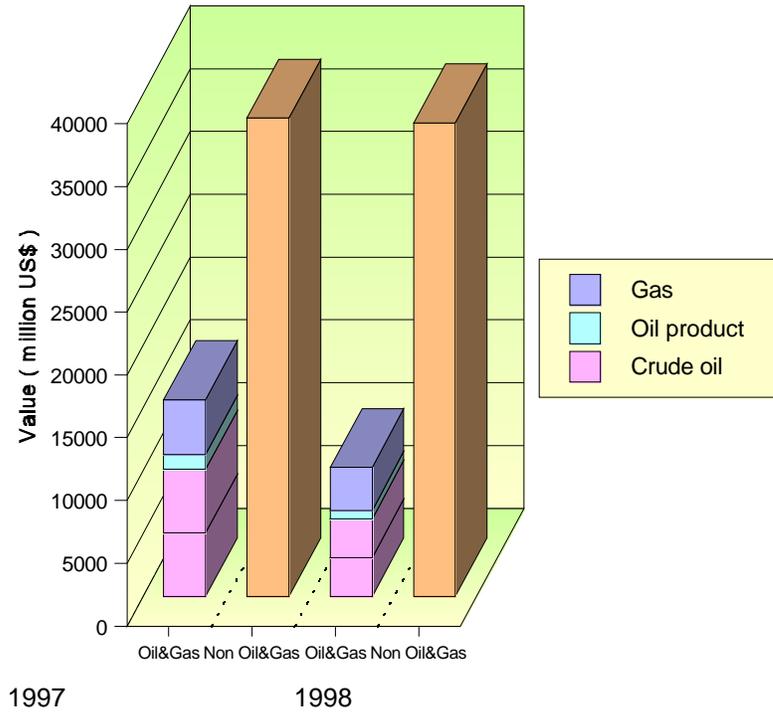


MACRO ECONOMICS STATISTICS

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BPS STATISTICS INDONESIA

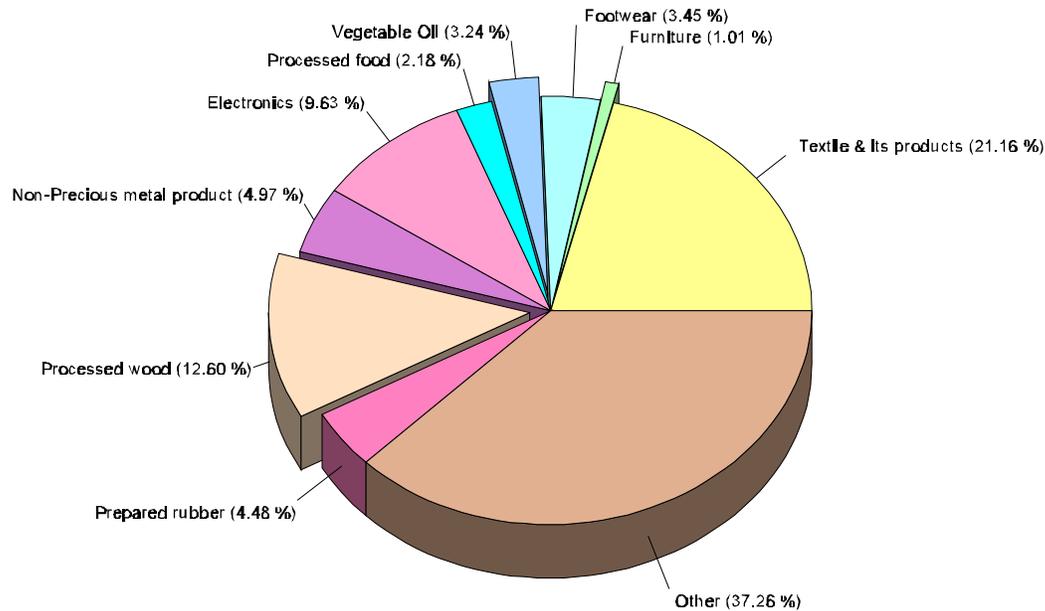
VI. Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports January-November 1997 and 1998



The Export value for January-November 1998 was US\$ 44.94 billions, consisting of US\$ 7.20 billions of oil-and-gas exports and US\$ 37.74 billions of non-oil-and-gas exports. The Total export value decreased by 7.79 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports decreased by 32.16 % and the non-oil-and-gas exports decreased by 1.01 %.

The oil-and-gas contributed 16.03 % to the total exports value. This contribution decreased by 5.76 % compared to the period the year before. The non-oil-and-gas exports contributed 83.97 %.

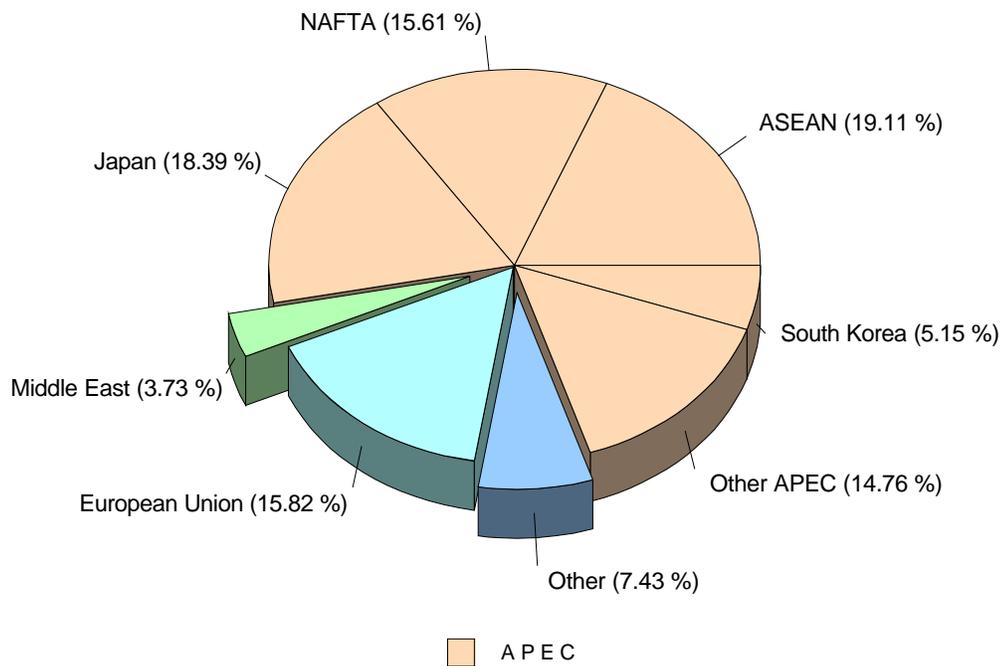
VII. The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January-November 1998



The manufacturing product export value for the period of January-November 1998 was US\$ 31.99 billions. This value increased 0.71 % compared to the same period the year before. The biggest Export value for this sector was textile and textile product exports, which reached US\$ 6.77 billions with a contribution of 21.16 %. The Export of processed wood was US\$ 4.03 billions with a contribution of 12.60 %. Other distinguished manufacturing product export were as follows :

- Electronic goods with US\$ 3.08 billions (9.63 %),
- Footwear with US\$ 1.10 billions (3.45 %),
- Processed rubber US\$ 1.43 billions (4.48 %),
- Non-precious metal products US\$ 1.59 billions (4.97 %),
- Furniture with US\$ 324.57 millions (1.01 %), and
- Vegetable oil with US\$ 1.04 billions (3.24 %).

VIII. The Distribution of Export Value by Economic Groups January-November 1998

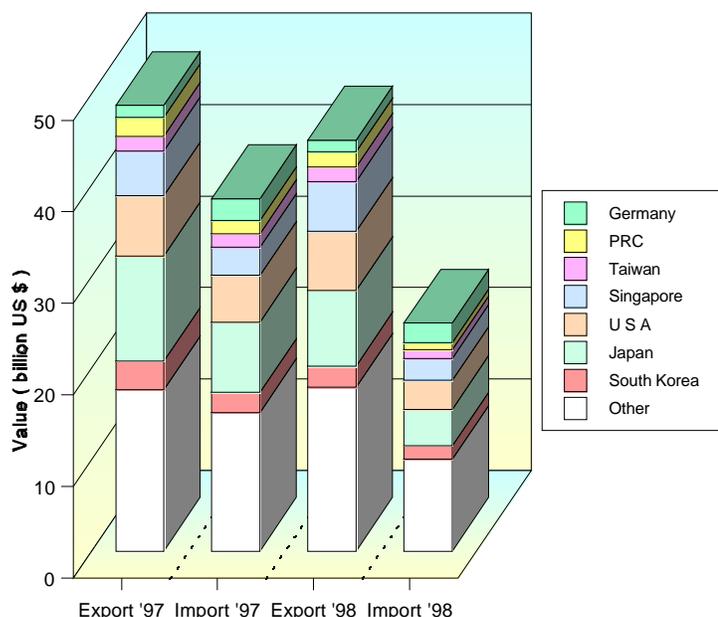


The export values for the period of January-November 1998 by the country of destinations were as follows :

- APEC with 73.02 % (US\$ 32.82 billions), with the breakdown as follows :
 - Japan with 18.39 % (US\$ 8.26 billions),
 - ASEAN with 19.11 % (US\$ 8.59 billions), and
 - NAFTA with 15.61 % (US\$ 7.01 billions).
- European Union with 15.82 % (US\$ 7.11 billions), and
- The Middle East with 3.73 % (US\$ 1.67 billions).

Compared to the same period the year before, the percentage of the distribution of export values to the APEC decreased by 2.13 %; EU increased by 0.78 %; and the Middle East increased by 0.17 %. The export value to the APEC decreased by 10.40 % compared to the same period the year before. The export value to the UE decreased by 3.06 %; the Middle East decreased by 3.60 %. The export value to the other countries increased by 9.75 %.

IX. The Export and Import Values to and from 7 Main Countries January-November 1997 and 1998



The export values for the period of January-November 1998 by 7 main destination countries were as follows :

- Japan with the value of US\$ 8.26 billions,
- The USA with the value of US\$ 6.46 billions,
- Singapore with the value of US\$ 5.43 billions,
- South Korea with the value of US\$ 2.31 billions,
- Taiwan with the value of US\$ 1.57 billions,
- The people's republic of China with the value of US\$ 1.68 billions, and
- Germany with the value of US\$ 1.29 billions.

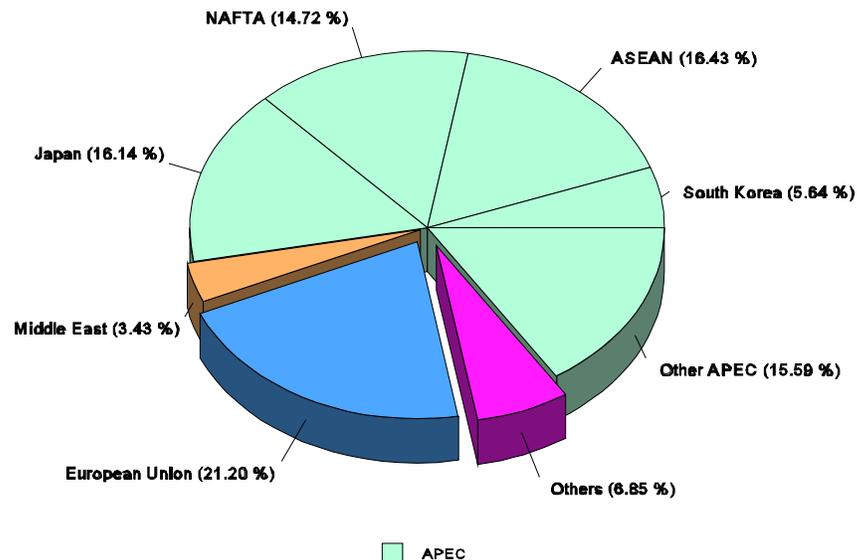
The export values to Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, The People's Republic of China, USA and Germany decreased by 28.11 %, 26.41 %, 2.63 %, 17.64 %, 1.29 % and 4.56 % respectively. The export values to Singapore increased by 10.29 %.

The import values for the period of January - November 1998 by 7 main countries of origins were as follows :

- Japan with US\$ 4.02 billions
- The USA with US\$ 3.18 billions
- Singapore with US\$ 2.38 billions
- Germany with US\$ 2.18 billions
- South Korea with US\$ 1.41 billions
- Taiwan with US\$ 0.92 billions
- The People's Republic of China with US\$ 0.78 billions.

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with Japan by US\$ 4.24 billions, USA by 3.28 billions, South Korea by US\$ 0.90 billions, Singapore by US\$ 3.05 billions, the People's Republic of China by US\$ 0.90 billions, and Taiwan by 0.65 billions. Indonesia experienced a trade deficits with Germany by US\$ 0.89 billions.

X. Percentage of Import Values by Countries of Economic Groups January-November 1998



The Import value for the period of January-November 1998 decreased by US\$ 13.57 billions (35.24%) compared to the same period the year before. The total import values for January-October 1998 was US\$ 24.94 billions with the break down as follows :

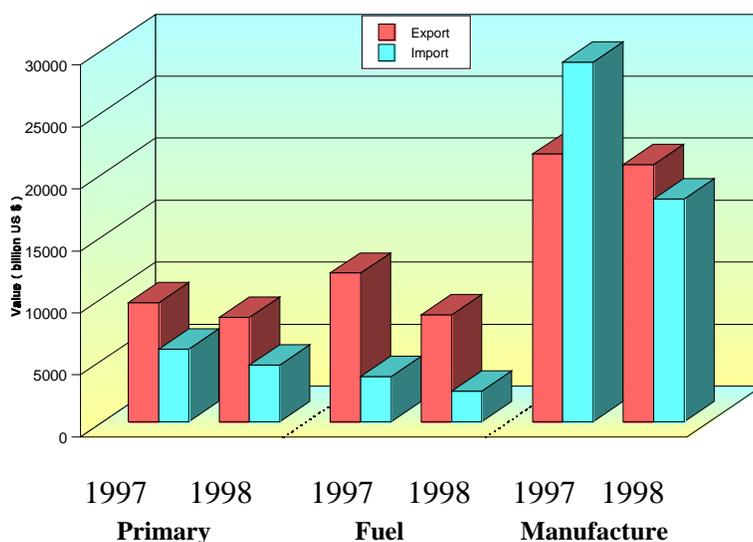
- 68.52 % (US\$ 17.09 billions) of which came from the APEC,
- 21.20 % (US\$ 5.29 billions) of which came from the EU, and
- 3.43 % (US\$ 0.85 billions) of which came from the Middle East.

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

- ASEAN with 16.43 % (US\$ 4.10 billions),
- NAFTA with 14.72 % (US\$ 3.67 billions),
- Japan with 16.14 % (US\$ 4.02 billions), and
- South korea with 5.64 % (US\$ 1.41 billions).

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with the APEC by US\$ 15.73 billions, and the European Union by 1.82 billions and the Middle East by 0.82 billions.

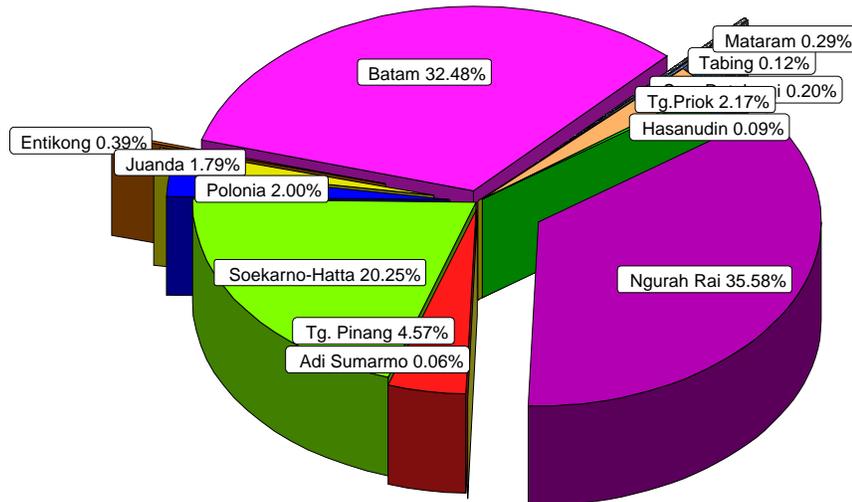
XI. The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January-November 1997 and 1998



The most dominant import commodity was the manufacturing products with US\$ 17.94 billions. The import of primary goods was US\$ 4.55 billions. The fuel import value was US\$ 2.45 billions. For January-November 1998 the import of primary goods decreased by US\$ 1.31 billion (22.42 %). And also, the fuel and manufacturing products import values decreased by US\$ 1.20 billion (32.90 %) and US\$ 11.05 billions (38.12 %) respectively.

The manufacturing product export decreased by US\$ 851.87 millions (3.95 %) to US\$ 20.73 billions. Primary goods decreased by US\$ 1.16 billions (12.13 %) to US\$ 8.61 billions. Fuel including coal decreased by US\$ 3.37 billions (28.12 %) to US\$ 8.61 billions.

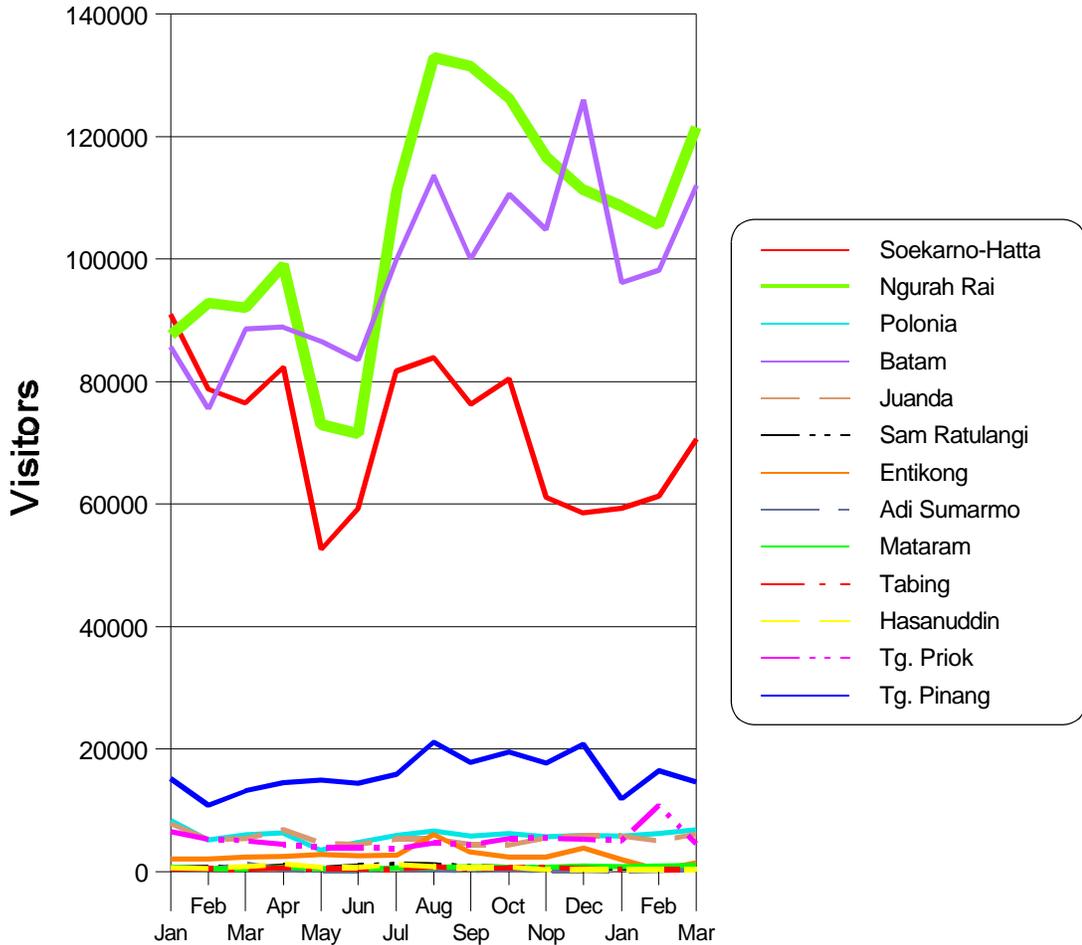
XII. The Distribution of Foreign Visitors by 13 Main Entrance Gates, January - March 1999



Foreign visitors entering Indonesia were through 71 entrance gates. From 71 entrance gates only 13 main gates were monitored regularly, i.e. Soekarno-Hatta, Ngurah-Rai, Polonia, Batam, Juanda, Sam Ratulangi, Entikong, Adi Sumarmo, Mataram, Tabing, Hasanuddin, Tanjung Priok and Tanjung Pinang. The number of foreign visitors coming from these main entrance gates constituted around 80 % of total foreign visitors to Indonesia.

For the period of January-March 1999, the number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates was about 943,723. The number of foreign visitors entering from Ngurah Rai was the biggest number with 35.58 % of the total number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main gates, followed by Batam and Soekarno-Hatta with 32.48 % and 20.25 % respectively, as shown in the chart above. The number of foreign visitors entering from Adi Sumarmo airport was the smallest number which only reached 0.06 %.

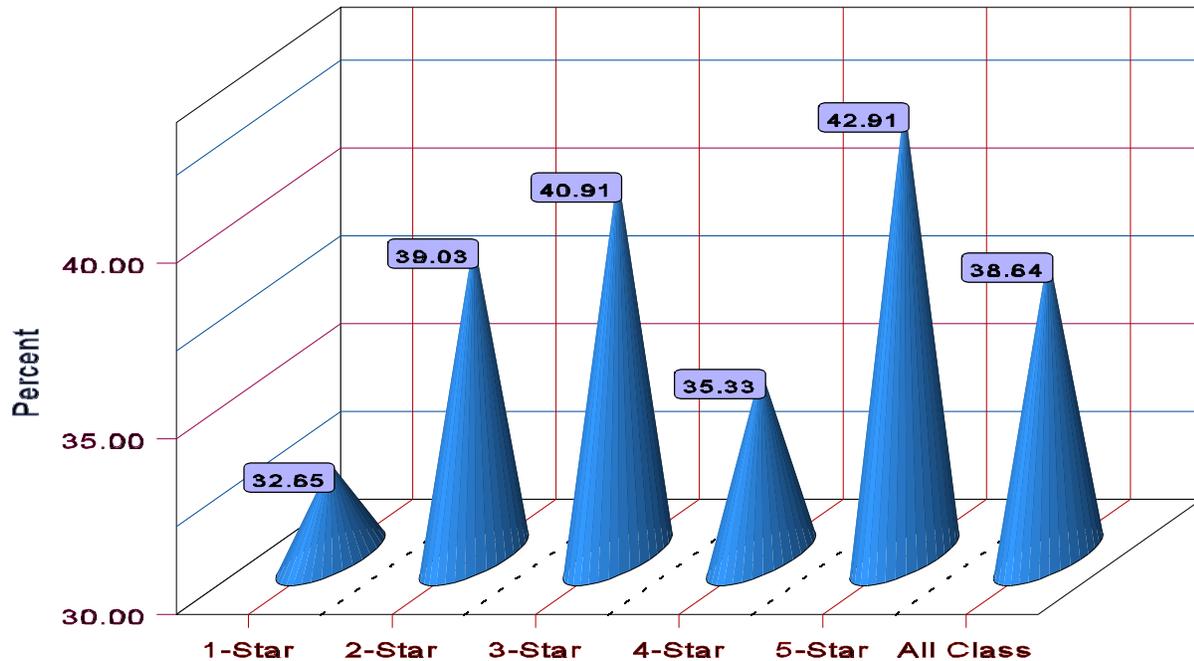
XIII. The Growth of Foreign Visitors in the 13 Main Entrance Gates, January 1998 - March 1999



The number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates for January-March 1999 was 943,723. There is a 7.41 % increase compared to the same period in the year of 1998 (totalled to 878,635).

The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in March 1999 reached 340,718. Compared to February 1999, which totalled to 306,194 there was an increase of 11.28 %. The increase was also experienced by almost all main entrance gates except Tanjung Priok and Tanjung Pinang which decreased by 57.64 % and 11.50 % respectively

XIV. Room Occupancy Rate of Classified Hotel February 1999

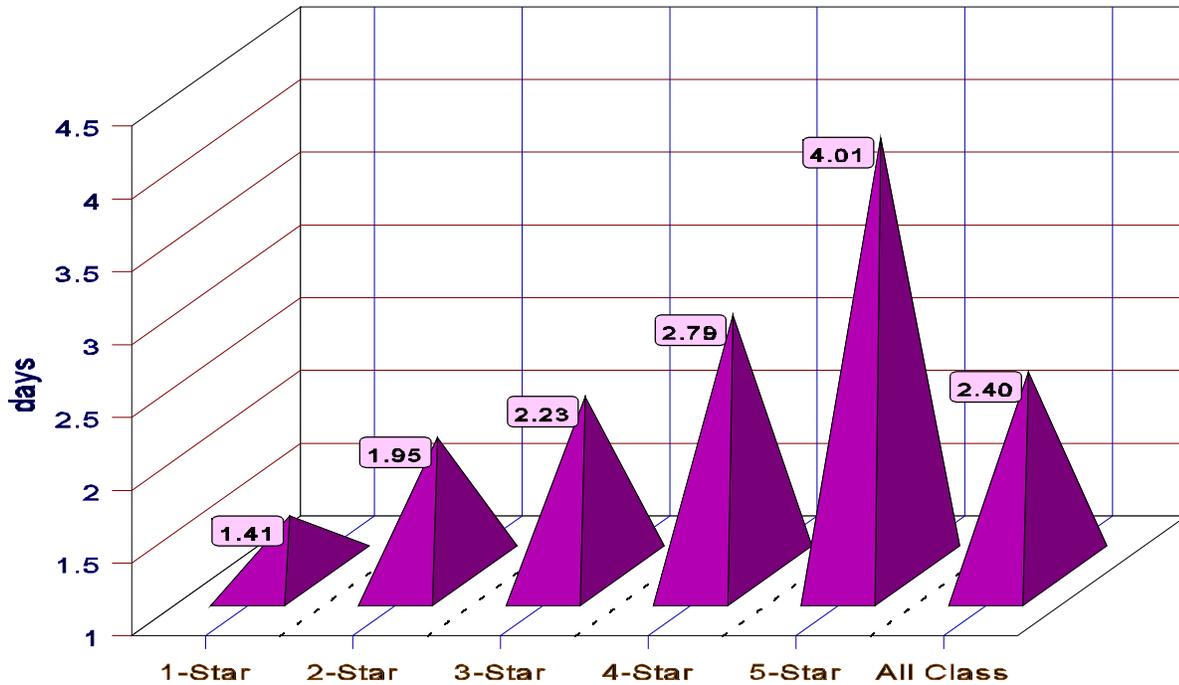


The progress of hotel industry can be seen by its development, such as the occupancy rate of room (ORR) and average length of stay of guests.

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 February 1999 reached 38.64% on average which is lower than ORR on January 1999 which reached 41.66% on average. ORR of five-star hotels reached 42.91% which is the highest ORR compared to the other classified hotels, while the lowest ORR is from one-star hotels which reached 32.65%. From a province point of view, ORR in Bali reached 51.43% which is the highest ORR compare to the other main tourism destination areas, meanwhile the lowest ORR experienced by South Sulawesi which only reached 24.29%.

XV. Average Length of Stay of Foreign and Indonesian Guest February 1999



Average length of stay (ALS) of guests in classified hotels from 10 main tourism destination areas in Indonesia is 2.40 days, which specified by ALS of foreign guest 3.72 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.86 days. According to hotel classification, the highest ALS is from five-star hotels which reached 4.01 days, whereas the lowest ALS is from one-star hotels which only reached 1.41 days.

The highest ALS of foreign guest experienced by five-star hotels which reached 3.99 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which reached 2.32 days. As same as, the highest ALS of Indonesian guest experienced by five-star hotels which reached 4.09 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which only reached 1.35 days.

In general, ALS of classified hotels in February is slightly lower than that of in January which reached 3.28 days, where ALS of foreign guest 4.25 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 2.51 days.

Not Available