

I. Inflation Rate For May 2000 By Group of Expenditures And Inflation Rate for Calendar Year 2000.

Based on the calculation for 43 cities, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for May 2000 underwent increasing or an inflation by 0.84 %. The inflation for this month was due to the increase in the index of several expenditure groups namely housing increased by 1.84 %, clothing increased by 0.85 %, health increased by 0.40 %; education, recreation, and sports increased by 0.81 %; and transport & communication increased by 2.47 %. Meanwhile, In this month the index of food stuff expenditure and prepared food, beverages, and tobacco groups underwent decreasing or deflation respectively by minus 0.03 % and 0.09 %.

The causes of the inflation in this month are the increase of several commodities prices such as shallots, rice, spinach, pithecolobium, leafy vegetable, "petai", mustard green, tomato (vegetable), banana, rice and fish (prepared), electrical fee, wage of labor, brick, house rent, log wood, house contract, door frame, sand, kerosene, insecticide (mosquito), housemaid cost, gold accessories, hospital fee, news paper, writing book, recreation cost, transport in city, transport inter-city, and parking fee. While commodities underwent price decrease were fresh fish, improved hen egg, small chili, coconut, cooking oil, corn, kidney bean, papaya, watermelon, red chili, cracker, filter clove cigarette, sugar, and man clothing.

Due to the inflation happened in this month, the inflation rate for calendar year 2000 (January – May 2000) was 2.35 %. And the inflation rate for fiscal year 2000 (April-May 200) was 1.40 %

II. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) June 1999 – May 2000

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for May 2000 underwent increasing from 205.48 for April to be 207.21 for May, it means an inflation by 0.84 %. The groups of expenditures underwent increasing in the CPI between April and May 2000 were housing increased from 171.03 to 174.18 or an inflation by 1.84 %, Clothing increased from 240.50 to 242.55 or an inflation by 0.85 %, health increased from 224.87 to 225.76 or an inflation by 0.40 %, education, recreation, and sports increased from 173.50 to 174.91 or an inflation by 0.81 %, and transport & communication increased from 176.83 to 181.19 or an inflation by 2.47 %. Meanwhile the food stuff group index underwent decreasing from 246.16 to 246.08 or a deflation by minus 0.03 % and prepared food, beverages, and tobacco product group index underwent decreasing from 225.28 to 225.07 or a deflation by minus 0.09 %.

III The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) May 1999 – April 2000, (1993 = 100)

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

On April 2000, the index of agricultural, mining & quarrying, industrial, and import commodities groups showed increasing compared to the previous month. Meanwhile, The index of export commodities group was relatively stable. The increase in WPI for

agricultural was due to the price increase of rice, corn, peanut, vegetables, fruits, cloves, forest log wood, and marine fish. The increase of mining and quarrying group index was due to the price increase of stone, sand and lime. The increase of industrial commodities group index was due to the price increase of sugar, fodder, tobacco, clove cigarette, sawn forest wood, papers and etc, medicines, lubricating oil, cement, and heavy tools. And the increase of import group index was due to paints and varnishes, iron products, basic metal non iron, generator and electrical motor, and motorcycle (CKD) and spare part.

The WPI for April 2000 for agricultural, mining and quarrying, industrial, import, and export commodities groups accordingly were 446, 232, 273, 301, and 413.

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

During period of April 1999 - March 2000, by using 1993 as 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.

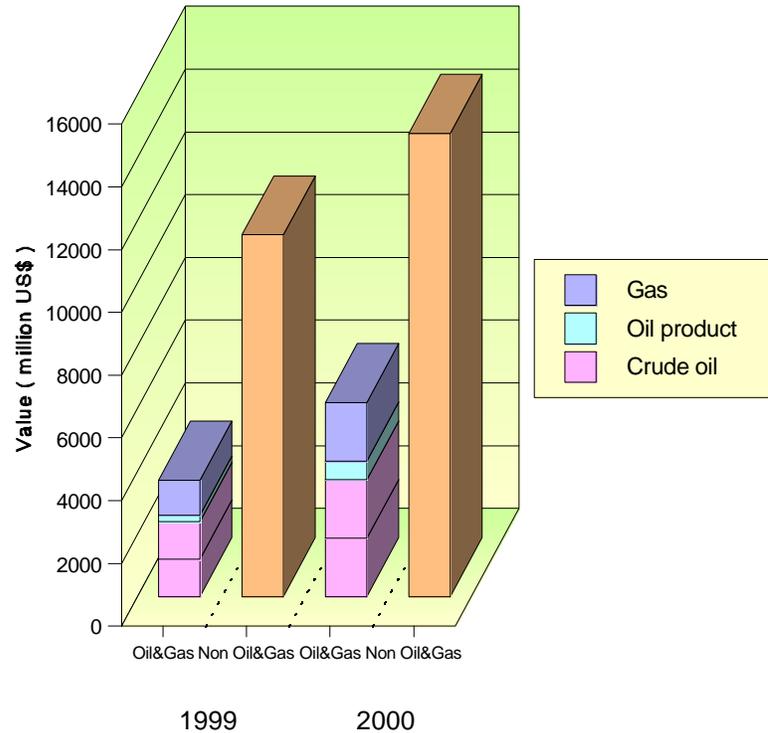
On March 2000, the farmer's TOT in West Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java underwent decreasing compared to previous month. The decrease of the Farmer's TOT in the three provinces was due to the decrease of rice price group index accepted by the farmers. On the other hand, the farmer's TOT in the province of Central Java underwent increasing caused by the decrease of price index paid by the farmers. The farmer's TOT in the provinces of West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java accordingly were 106.6; 90.3; 110.6; and 88.1.

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

The Farmer's TOT in 10 provinces Outside Java for period of April 1999 – March 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 March 2000, The Farmer's TOT in all of ten provinces indicated a decrease compared to previous month. The decrease of the farmer's TOT in the provinces was due to the decrease of rice price group index accepted by the farmers. The Farmer's TOT for March 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: 93.6; 86.7; 95.4; 100.2; 80.0; 126.3; 84.6; 120.4; 142.8 and 116.8.

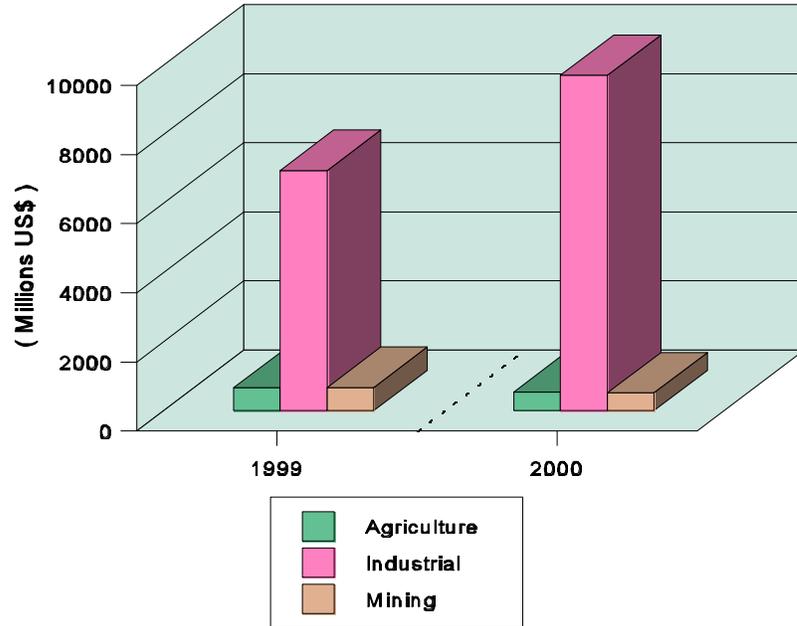
VI. Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports January-April, 1999 and 2000



The Export value for January-April 2000 was US\$ 19 100.40 millions, consisting of US\$ 4332.30 millions of oil-and-gas exports and US\$ 14 768.10 millions of non-oil-and-gas exports. The total export value increased by 35.93 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports increased by 72.10 % while the non-oil-and-gas exports increased by 28.03 %.

The non oil-and-gas contributed 77.32 % to the total exports value. This contribution decreased by 4.77 % compared to the period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports contributed 22.68 %.

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

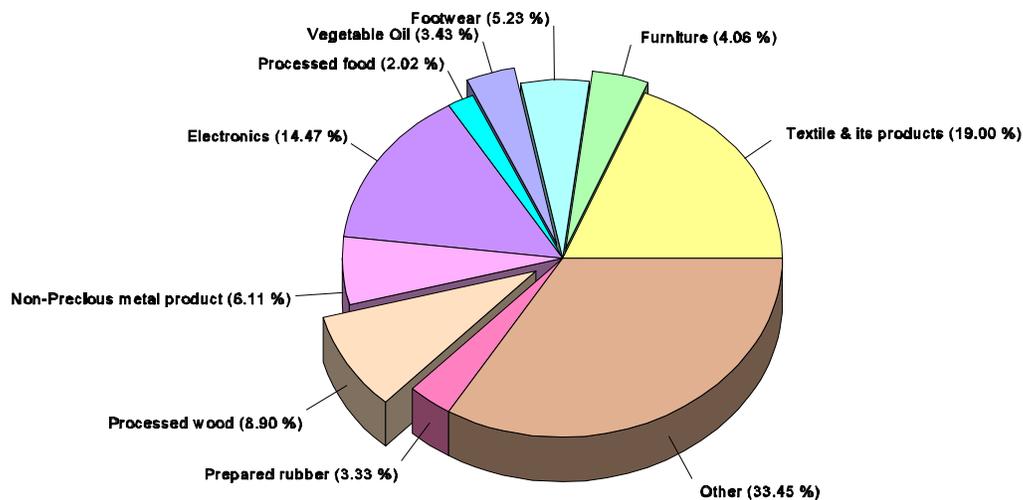


The non-oil-and-gas export value was US\$ 10 779.10 millions or increased by 29.92 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas export value increased by 79.15 %.

The contribution of the non-oil-and-gas to the total export value decreased from 81.61 % (January-March 1999) to 76.30 % (January-March 2000).

The non-oil-and-gas decrease caused by the agricultural sector. It decreased by 17.16 %. This decrease caused by the declining of prepared rubber, tea and tobacco. The non-oil-and gas increased by the industrial and the mining sector. The industrial sector increased by 39.54 %, especially for the commodities of textile products, processed wood and electronics. The mining sector decreased by 22.95 %, the decreased were caused by copper.

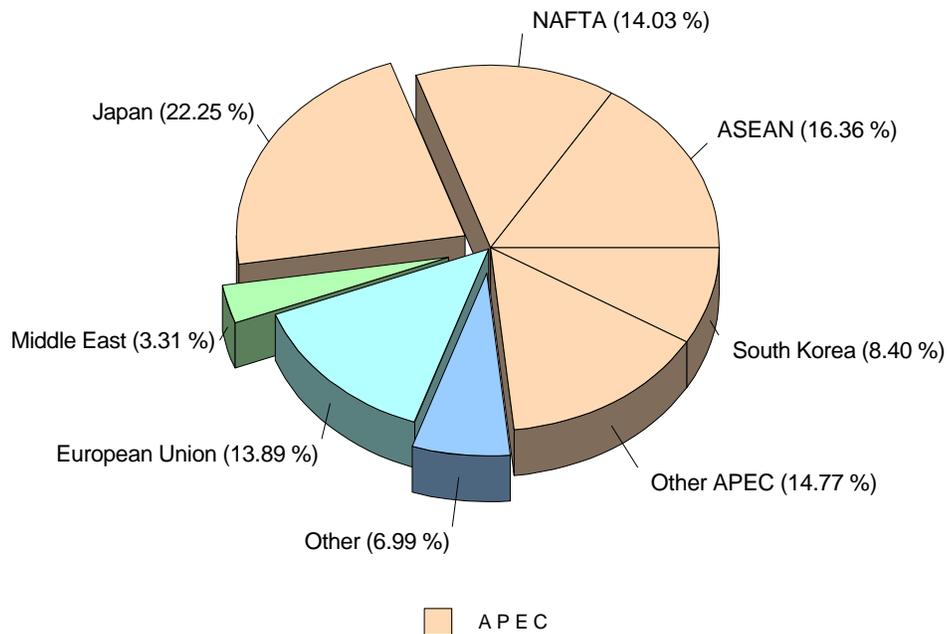
VIII. The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January-February 2000



The manufacturing product export value for the period of January-February 2000 was US\$ 6 253.22 millions. This value increased 50.51 % compared to the same period the year before. The biggest Export value for this sector was textile and textile product exports, which reached US\$ 1 188.02 millions with a contribution of 19.00 %. The Export of processed wood was US\$ 556.69 millions with a contribution of 8.90 %. Other distinguished manufacturing product export were as follows :

- Electronic goods with US\$ 904.72 millions (14.47 %),
- Footwear with US\$ 327.35 millions (5.23 %),
- Processed rubber US\$ 208.44 millions (3.33 %),
- Non-precious metal products US\$ 382.19 millions (6.11 %),
- Furniture with US\$ 253.90 millions (4.06 %), and
- Vegetable oil with US\$ 214.64 millions (3.43 %).

IX. The Distribution of Export Value by Economic Groups January-February 2000

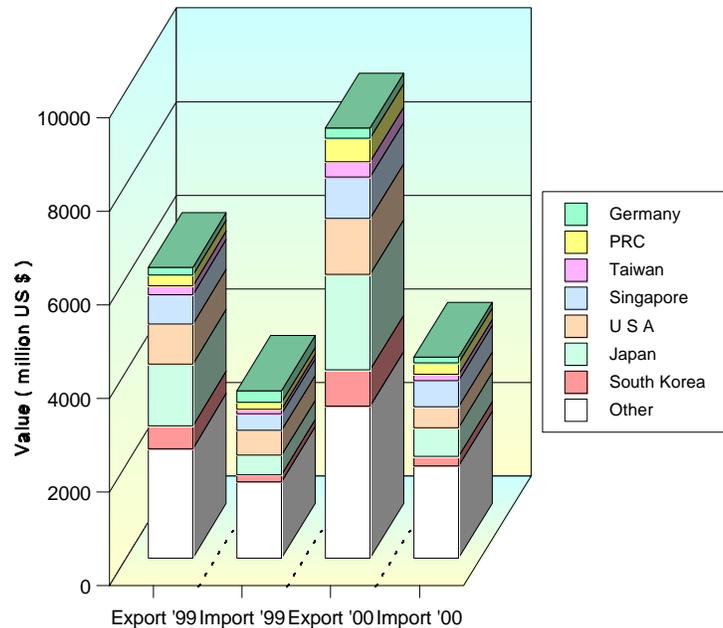


The export values for the period of January-February 2000 by the country of destinations were as follows

- APEC with 75.81 % (US\$ 6 965.31 millions), with the breakdown as follows :
 - Japan with 22.25 % (US\$ 2 044.67 millions),
 - ASEAN with 16.36 % (US\$ 1 503.47 millions), and
 - NAFTA with 14.03 % (US\$ 1 288.68 millions).
- European Union with 13.89 % (US\$ 1 275.94 millions), and
- The Middle East with 3.31 % (US\$ 304.24 millions).

Compared to the same period the year before, the percentage of the distribution of export values to the APEC increased by 2.39 %; EU decreased by 2.55 %; and the Middle East increased by 0.11 %. The export value to the APEC increased by 52.70 % compared to the same period the year before. The export value to the UE increased by 24.96 %; the Middle East increased by 53.00 %. The export value to the other countries increased by 48.86 %.

X. The Export and Import Values to and from 7 Main Countries January-February, 1999 and 2000



The export values for the period of January-February 2000 by 7 main destination countries were as follows :

- Japan with the value of US\$ 2 044.67 millions,
- The USA with the value of US\$ 1 195.36 millions,
- Singapore with the value of US\$ 890.27 millions,
- South Korea with the value of US\$ 771.42 millions,
- Taiwan with the value of US\$ 325.77 millions,
- The people's republic of China with the value of US\$ 496.79 millions, and
- Germany with the value of US\$ 213.97 millions.

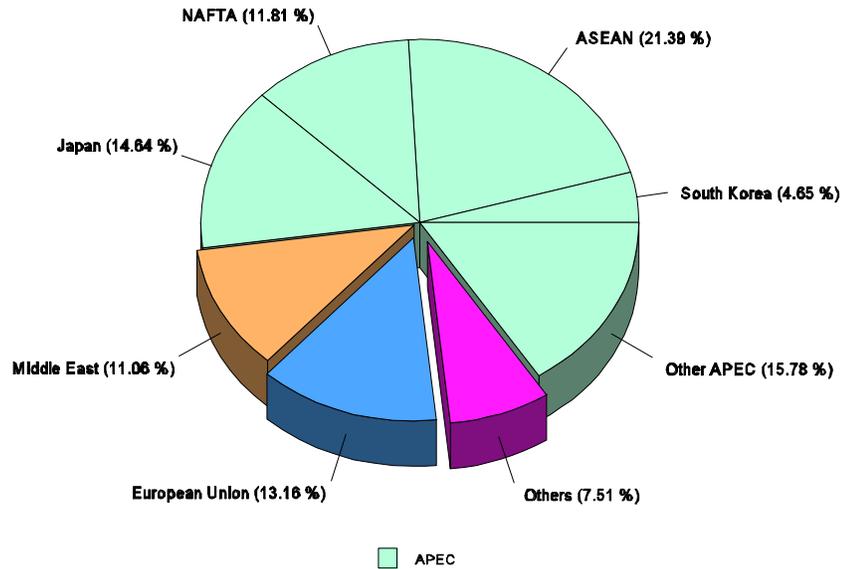
The export values to Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, The People's Republic of China, Singapore, USA and Germany increased by 55.68 %, 57.86 %, 78.92 %, 113.57 %, 39.98 %, 39.67 % and 32.41 % respectively.

The import values for the period of January-February 2000 by 7 main countries of origins were as follows :

- The USA with US\$ 440.00 millions
- Japan with US\$ 627.90 millions
- Germany with US\$ 113.40 millions
- Singapore with US\$ 564.90 millions
- South Korea with US\$ 199.30 millions
- The People's Republic of China with US\$ 245.60 millions.

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with Japan by US\$ 1,416.77 millions, USA by 755.36 millions, Singapore by US\$ 325.37 millions, South Korea by US\$ 572.12 millions, the People's Republic of China by US\$ 251.19 millions, Taiwan by US\$ 194.57 millions and Germany by US\$ 100.57 millions.

XI. Percentage of Import Values by Countries of Economic Groups January-February 2000



The Import value for the period of January-February 2000 increased by US\$ 709.00 millions (19.80 %) compared to the same period the year before. The total import values for January-February 2000 was US\$ 4 289.90 millions with the break down as follows :

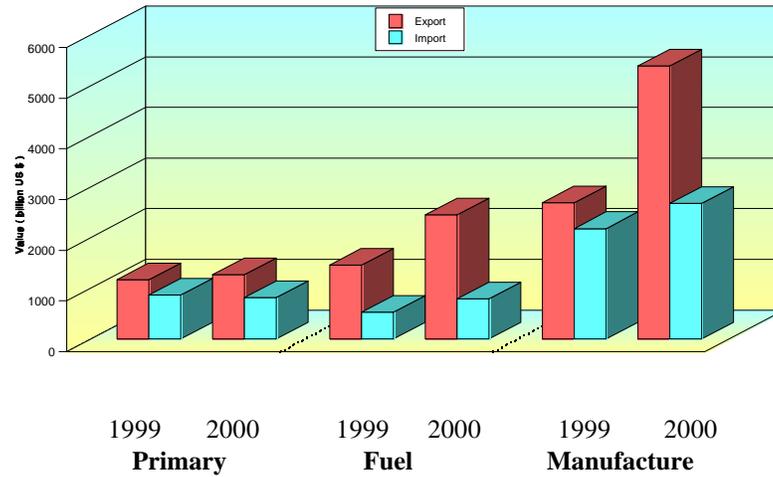
- 68.27 % (US\$ 2 928.70 millions) of which came from the APEC,
- 13.16 % (US\$ 564.60 millions) of which came from the EU, and
- 11.06 % (US\$ 474.60 millions) of which came from the Middle East.

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

- ASEAN with 21.39 % (US\$ 917.50 millions),
- NAFTA with 11.81 % (US\$ 506.50 millions),
- Japan with 14.64 % (US\$ 627.90 millions), and
- South Korea with 4.65 % (US\$ 199.30 millions).

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with the APEC by US\$ 4 036.61 millions, and the European Union by US\$ 711.34 millions, but Indonesian a trade deficits with the Middle East by US\$ 170.36 millions.

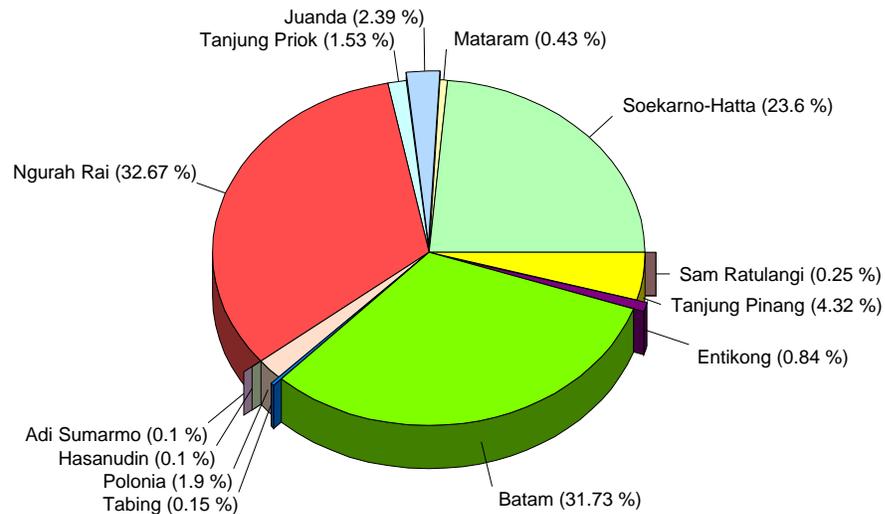
XII. The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January-February, 1999 and 2000



The most dominant import commodity was the manufacturing products with US\$ 2 675.60 millions. The import of primary goods was US\$ 816.70 millions. The fuel import value was US\$ 797.30 millions. For January-February 2000 the import of primary goods decreased by US\$ 53.30 millions (6.13 %). Meanwhile, the fuel increased by US\$ 267.90 millions (50.60 %). The manufacturing products import values increased by US\$ 494.20 millions (22.66 %) respectively.

The manufacturing product export increased by US\$ 2 707.40 millions (100.80 %) to US\$ 5 393.22 millions. Primary goods increased by US\$ 111.11 millions (9.54 %) to US\$ 1 275.27 millions. Fuel including coal increased by US\$ 985.76 millions (67.45 %) to US\$ 2 447.22 millions.

XIII. The Distribution of Foreign Visitors by 13 Main Entrance Gates, January - April 2000

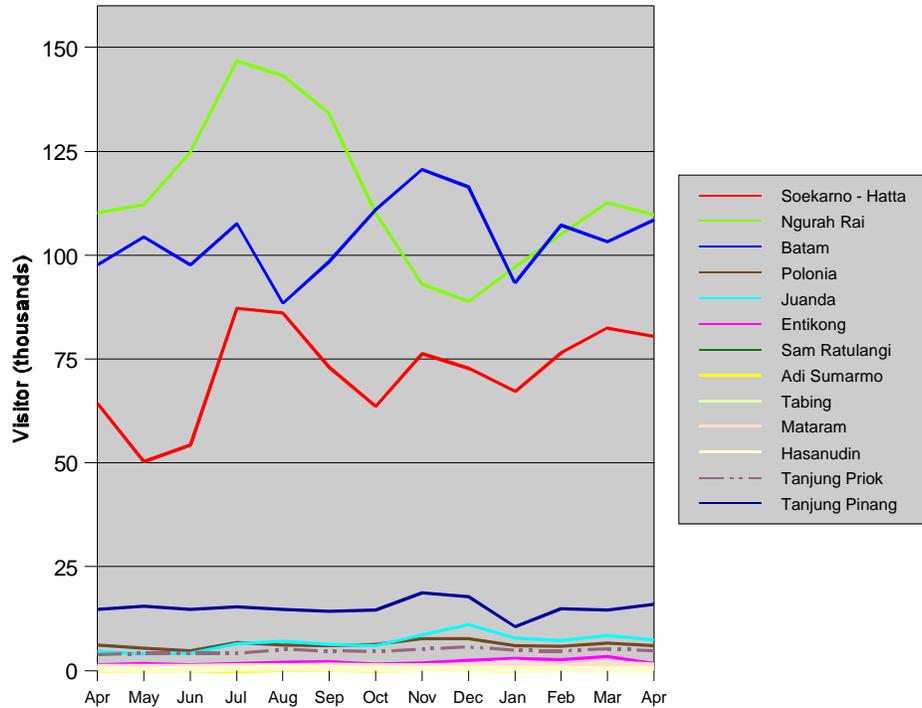


Picture 15

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-April 2000, the number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates was 1,300,184. The number of foreign visitors entering from Ngurah Rai was the biggest number with 32.67 % of the total number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main gates, followed by Batam and Soekarno-Hatta as much as 31.73 % and 23.60 % respectively, as shown in the chart above. The number of foreign visitors entering from Adi Sumarmo and Hasanudin airports were the smallest number which only reached 0.10 % respectively.

XIV. The Growth of Foreign Visitors in the 13 Main Entrance Gates, April 1999 - April 2000

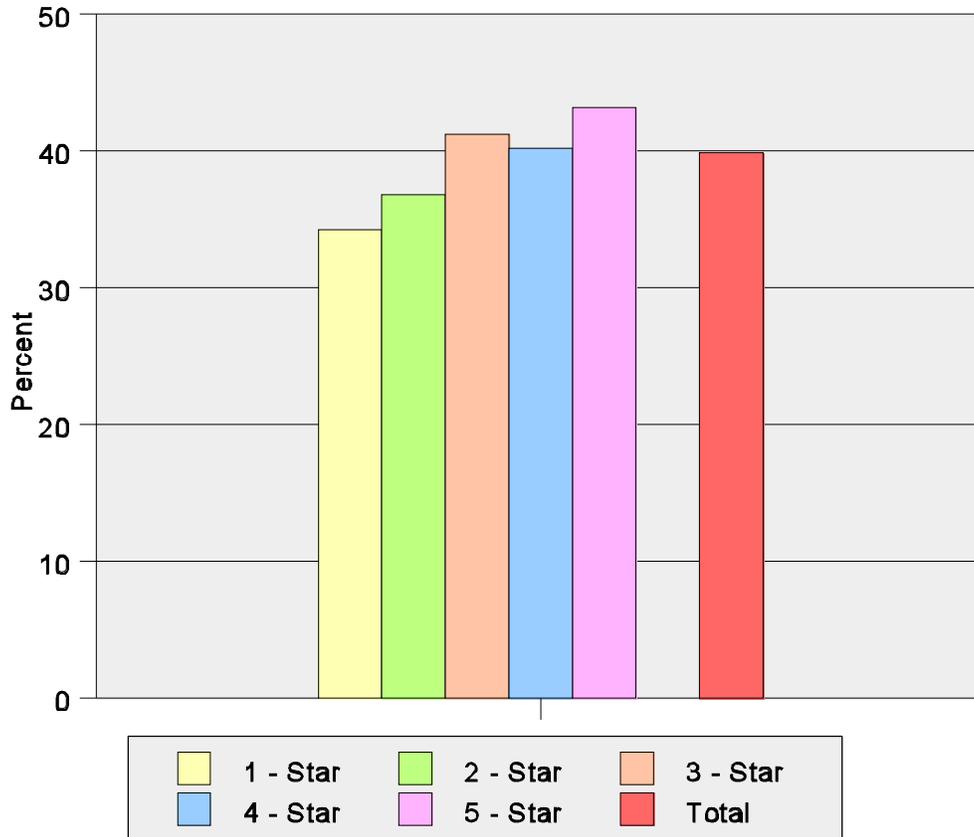


Picture 16

The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in April 2000 reached 337,818. Compared to March, which totalled to 341,008 there was a decrease of 0.94 %. Such decreases occurred in Soekarno-Hatta, Ngurah Rai, Polonia, Juanda, Sam Ratulangi, Entikong, Adi Sumarmo, Mataram, Tabing, and Tanjung Priok, with the highest decrease in percentage term took place in Entikong gateway, namely 51.05 %, followed by Mataram and Tabing gateways which reached 33.45 % and 21.07 % respectively. On the other hand, the biggest increase in percentage term was experienced by Tanjung Pinang gateway which reached 9.68 %, whereas the smallest increase occurred in Hasanudin gateway, namely 0.34 %.

The number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates for January-April 2000 was 1,300,184. There is an increase of 4.05 % compared to the same period in the year of 1999 (totalled to 1,249,537).

XV. The Occupancy Rate of Room of Classified Hotel March 2000

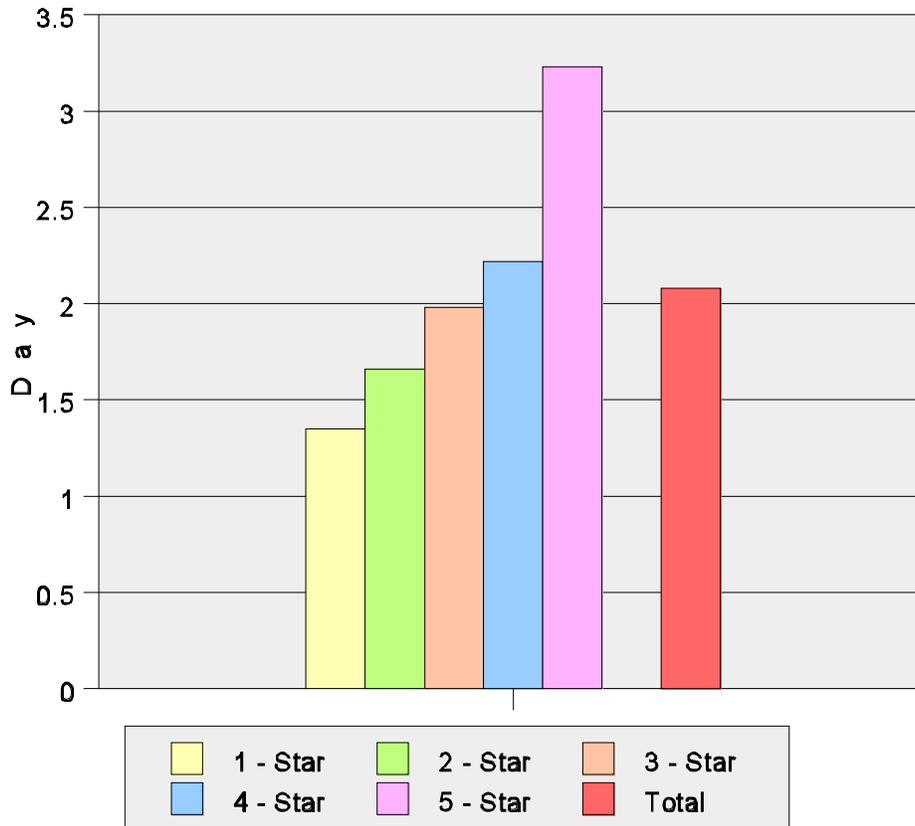


Picture 17

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 March 2000 reached 39.85 % on average which is lower than ORR on February 2000 which reached 41.19 % on average. ORR of five-star hotels reached 43.17 % which is the highest ORR compared to the other classified hotels, while the lowest ORR is from one-star hotels which reached 34.23 %. From a province point of view, ORR in Bali reached 52.15 % which is the highest ORR compared to the other main tourism destination areas, meanwhile the lowest ORR experienced by South Sulawesi which only reached 26.38 %.

XVI. Average Length of Stay of Foreign and Indonesian Guest In Classified Hotel, March 2000



Picture 18

Average length of stay (ALS) of guests in classified hotels from 10 main tourism destination areas in Indonesia is 2.08 days, which specified by ALS of foreign guest 3.61 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.64 days. According to hotel classification, the highest ALS is from five-star hotels which reached 3.23 days, whereas the lowest ALS is from one-star hotels which only reached 1.35 days.

The highest ALS of foreign guest experienced by three-star hotels which reached 4.65 days and the lowest one experienced by two-star hotels which reached 3 days. Meanwhile, the highest ALS of Indonesian guest experienced by five-star hotels which reached 2.37 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which only reached 1.28 days.

In general, ALS of classified hotels in March 2000 is slightly lower than that of in February 2000 which reached 2.27 days, consist of ALS of foreign guest 3.54 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.76 days.