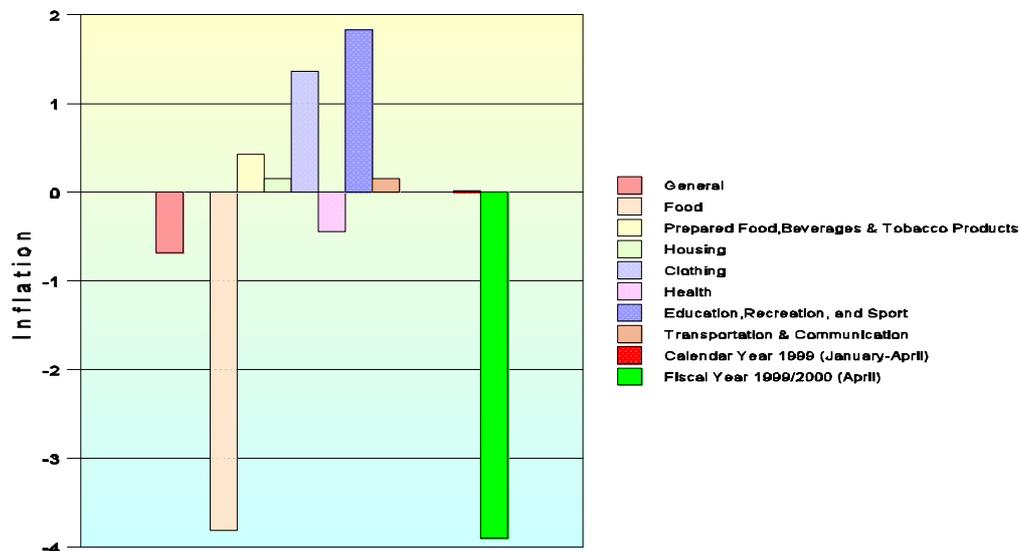


## I. Negative Inflation For September 1999 By Group of Expenditures

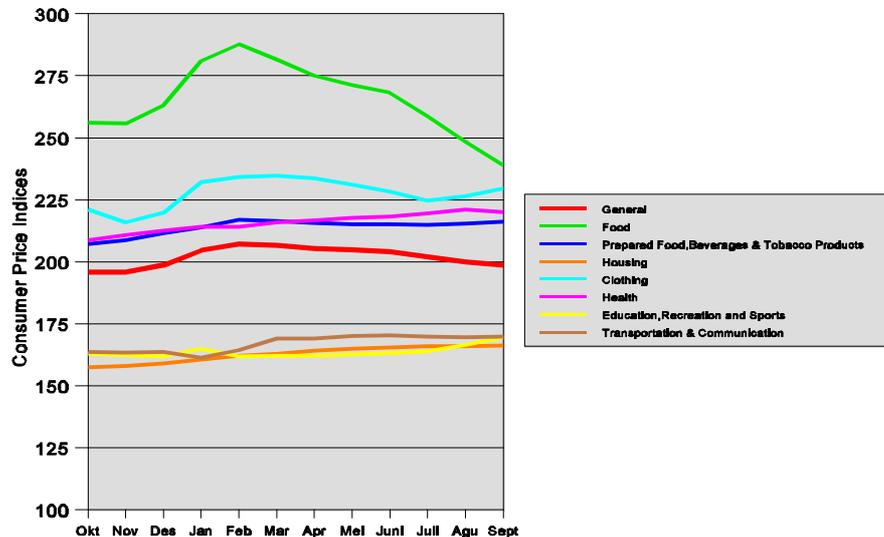
### Inflation Rate for Calender Year 1999 and Fiscal Year 1999/2000



The inflation rate for September 1999 was negative 0.68 %. The September negative inflation was mainly caused by decreasing in the index of food expenditures 3.81 % and health 0.44 %. In contrast , five other groups of expenditures increased during September 1999, namely prepared food, beverages, cigarettes and tobacco increased 0.43 %, housing 0.15 %, clothing 1.36 %, education, recreation and sports 1.83 %, and transportation and communication 0.15 %. Several commodities experienced significant price decreasing such as rice, improved chicken meat, chicken liver, fresh fish, dried fish, improved hen egg, swamp cabbage, egg plant, tempe, banana, shallots, chillies, small chillies, coconut, biscuit, cream detergent, detergent and bath soap. While other several commodities increased their price such as, (vegetable) maize, cucumber, grapes, red sugar, cooking oil, crackers, sugar, (sweet) coffee, clove cigarettes, housing rent and contract, zinc roof, housemaid wage, gold accessories, shampoo, and school fee.

Inflation rate for the period of January - September 1999 was 0.02 %, and inflation rate for the period of April - September 1999/2000 (fiscal year) was minus 3.90 %.

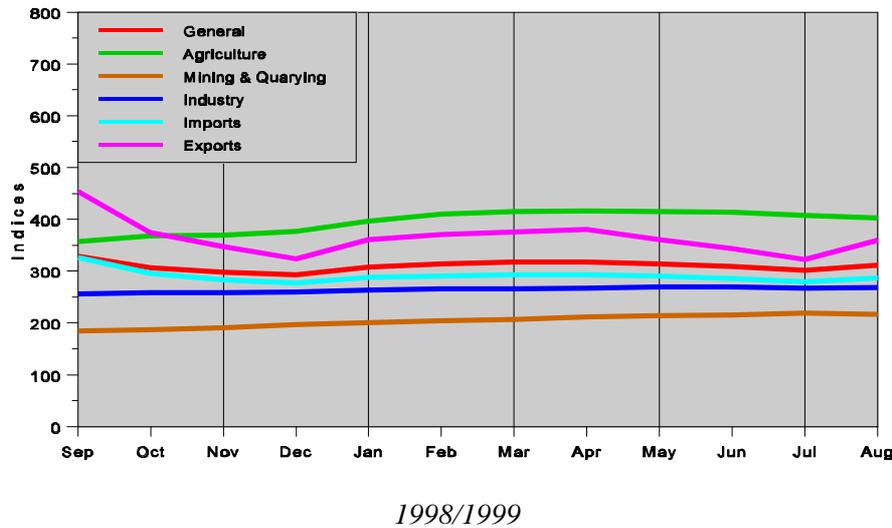
## II. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) October 1998 - September 1999, (1996 = 100)



1998/1999

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for September 1999 was 198.68 while for August 1999 was 200.05, it means a deflation of 0.68 %. The group of expenditures declining in the CPI between August and September 1999 were: food from 248.54 to 239.06 or a negative inflation of 3.81 %, health from 220.98 to 220.00 or a negative inflation of 0.44 %. There were five groups of expenditures those increased in their index in the same period. They were prepared food, beverages, cigarettes and tobacco from 215.33 to 216.26 or inflation of 0.43 %, housing from 165.87 to 166.12 or inflation of 0.15 %, clothing from 226.56 to 229.63 or inflation of 1.36 %, education, recreation, and sport from 166.48 to 169.52 or inflation of 1.83 %, and transportation and communication from 169.68 to 169.94 or inflation of 0.15 %.

### III. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) September 1998 - August 1999, (1993 = 100)



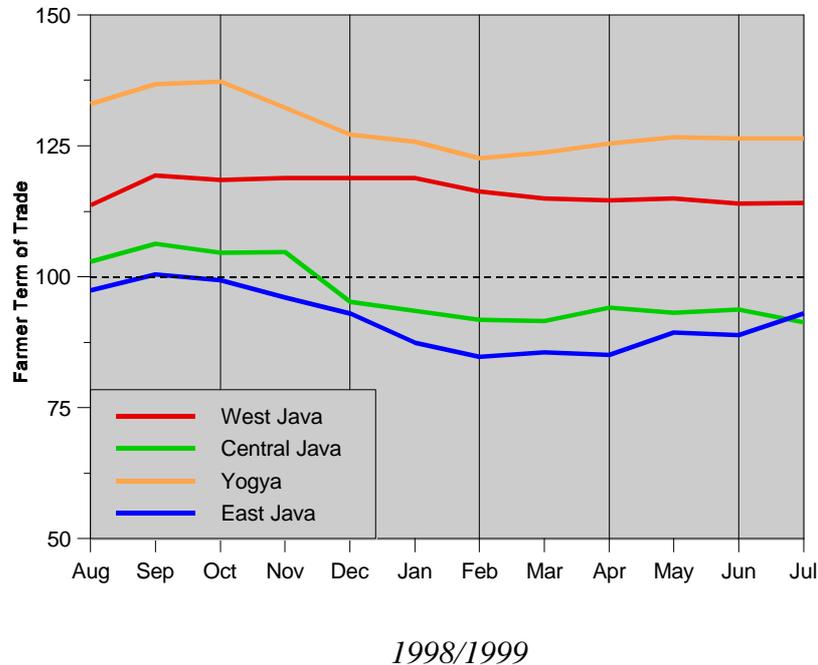
The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) by group of commodities for the period of September 1998 to August 1999 generally increased, except the WPI for export and import commodities groups.

On August 1999, the index of group of industry, import, and export increased compared to the previous month. While the index of group of agriculture, mining and quarrying decreased.

The increase in WPI for industrial commodities group was due to the increase of the price of rice, clove cigarettes, basic chemical except fertilizer, lubricating oil, SIR rubber, and heavy tools; the increase in WPI for import commodities group was due to the increase of the price of crude oil, gips, cotton and synthetic yarn, pulp, alcohol mix and others, metal goods, basic metal non ferrous, wire and kind of; the increase in WPI for export commodities group was due to the increase of the price of dried coffee, frozen shrimp and tuna, oil, LNG, coal, copper, palm kernel oil, textiles, clothing, LPG, glass and kind of, metal goods; while the decrease in WPI for agricultural commodities group was caused by price decrease in such commodities as paddy, soybeans, vegetables, palm kernel, chicken and salt water fish; and for mining and quarrying commodities group, the decrease in WPI was caused by price decrease of other quarrying goods.

The WPI for August 1999 for the group of agricultural commodities, mining and quarrying commodities, industrial commodities, import commodities, and export commodities were 403, 217, 268, 287, and 359.

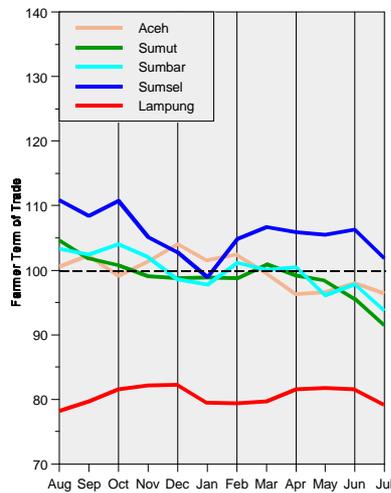
#### IV. The Farmer's Terms of Trade (TOT) in Java by Provinces, August 1998- July 1999 , (1993 = 100)



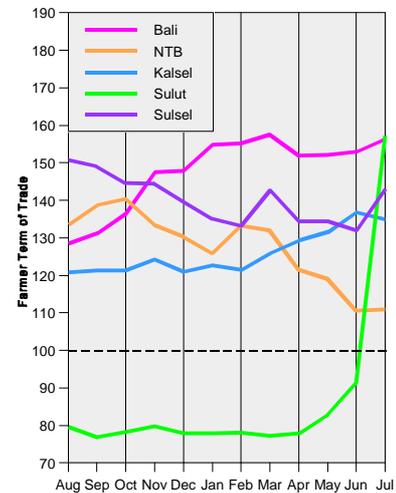
During period of August 1998 - July 1999, by using new base year (1993=100) the development of Farmer's Term of Trade in all Java provinces was quite fluctuative. In this period, the Farmer's TOT in West Java and Yogyakarta were always above 100.

On July 1999, farmers TOT in West Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java experienced increase compared to previous month's. The increase of the Farmer's TOT in West Java was due to the decline of the price index spending by the farmers was much more compared to the price index accepted by the farmers, while in East Java was only due to the decline of the price index spending by the farmers. On the other hand, the Farmer's TOT in Central Java experienced decreasing, while in Yogyakarta was relatively stabil. The Farmer's TOT in the provinces of West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java accordingly were 114.2, 91.4, 126.5, and 93.0.

## V. The Farmer's Terms of Trade (TOT) in 10 Provinces Outside Java, August 1998 - July 1999, (1993=100)



1998/1999

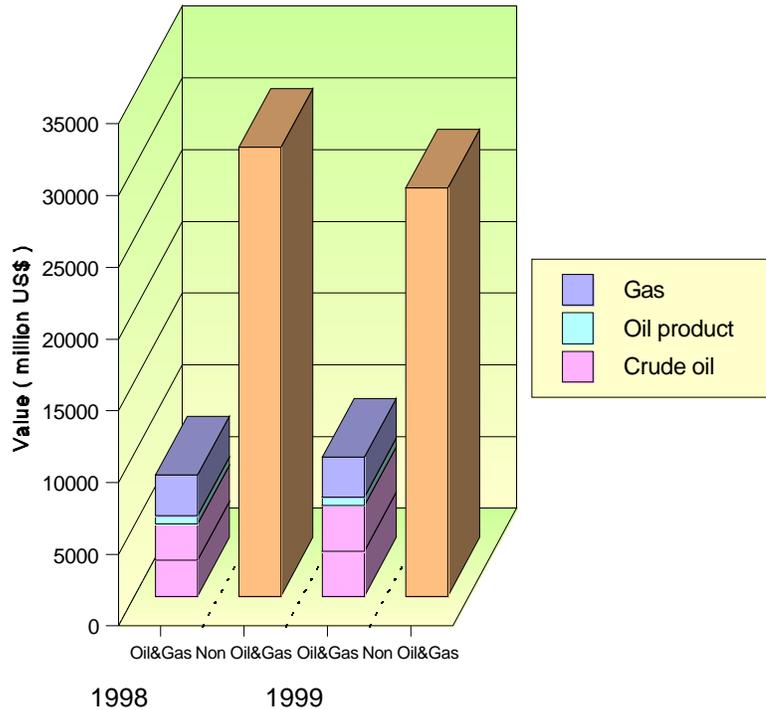


1998/1999

The Farmer's TOT in 10 provinces Outside Java for period of July 1998 - June 1999 slightly fluctuative. In this period, The Farmer's TOT in Lampung and North Sulawesi were always under 100. On the other hand, in South Sumatra, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi were always above 100.

On July 1999, The Farmer's TOT in many provinces decreased compared to previous month. Those provinces are Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Lampung, West Nusatenggara, and South Kalimantan. While some other provinces increased. Those provinces are Bali, North Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi. The Farmer's TOT for July in Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Lampung, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi accordingly are as follows: 96.4; 91.5; 93.7; 101.8; 79.2; 156.3; 111.0; 134.9; 157.2; and 143.0.

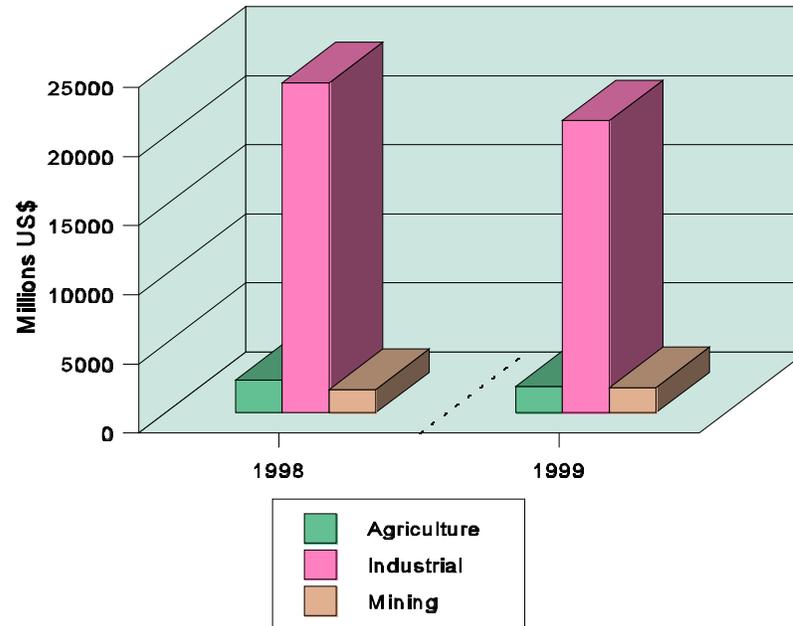
## VI. Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports January-September 1998 and 1999



The Export value for January-September 1999 was US\$ 35.01 billions, consisting of US\$ 6.55 billions of oil-and-gas exports and US\$ 28.46 billions of non-oil-and-gas exports. The Total export value decreased by 6.00 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports increased by 10.41 % while the non-oil-and-gas exports decreased by 9.11 %.

The non oil-and-gas contributed 81.30 % to the total exports value. This contribution decreased by 2.78 % compared to the period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports contributed 18.70 %.

## VII. Non-Oil-and-Gas Export by Sectors January-August, 1998 and 1999



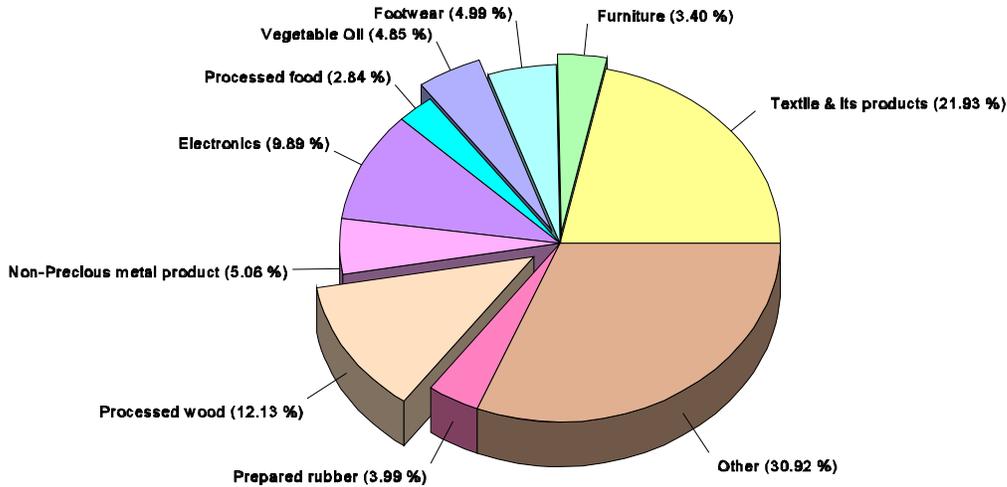
The non-oil-and-gas export value was US\$ 24.88 billions or decreased by 10.91 % compared to the same period the year before. While the oil-and-gas export value increased by 6.21 %.

The contribution of the non-oil-and-gas to the total export value decreased from 84.03 % (January-August 1998) to 81.53 % (January-August 1999).

The non-oil-and-gas decrease caused by the industrial sector, decreased by 11.48 %, especially for the commodities of textile and textile products, processed wood and electronics. The agricultural sector decreased by 18.93 %, the decreased were caused by prepared rubber, tea and tobacco.

In contrast, the mining product increased by 8.26 %. This increase caused by the inclining of coal and copper ores.

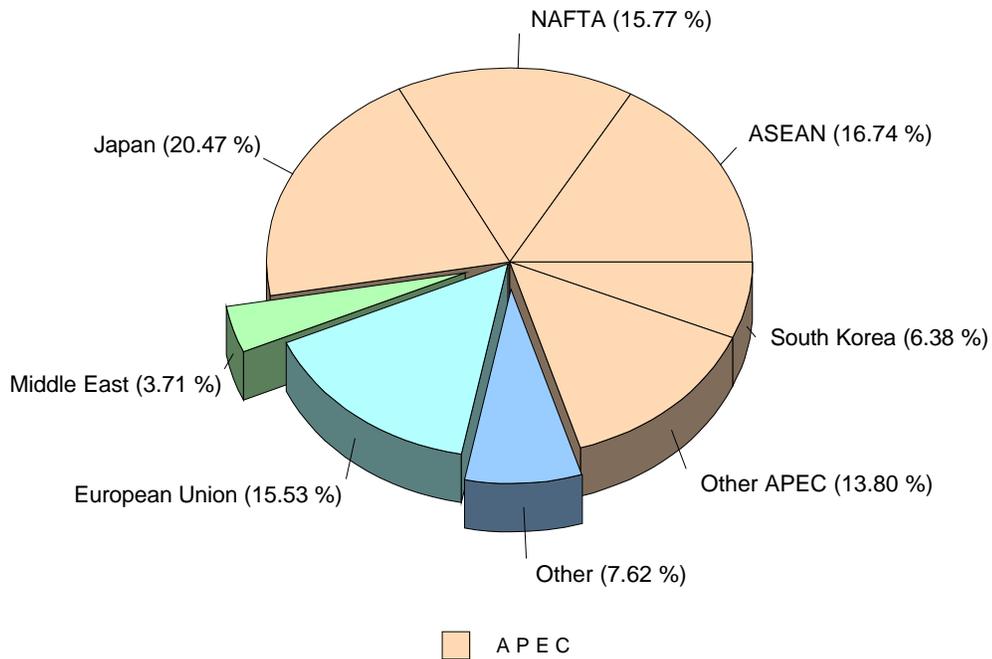
## VIII. The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January-July 1999



The manufacturing product export value for the period of January-July 1999 was US\$ 18.09 billions. This value decreased 13.77 % compared to the same period the year before. The biggest Export value for this sector was textile and textile product exports, which reached US\$ 3.97 billions with a contribution of 21.93 %. The Export of processed wood was US\$ 2.19 billions with a contribution of 12.13 %. Other distinguished manufacturing product export were as follows :

- Electronic goods with US\$ 1.79 billions (9.89 %),
- Footwear with US\$ 901.94 millions (4.99 %),
- Processed rubber US\$ 721.27 millions (3.99 %),
- Non-precious metal products US\$ 914.98 millions (5.06 %),
- Furniture with US\$ 614.04 millions (3.40 %), and
- Vegetable oil with US\$ 877.87 millions (4.85 %).

## IX. The Distribution of Export Value by Economic Groups January-July 1999

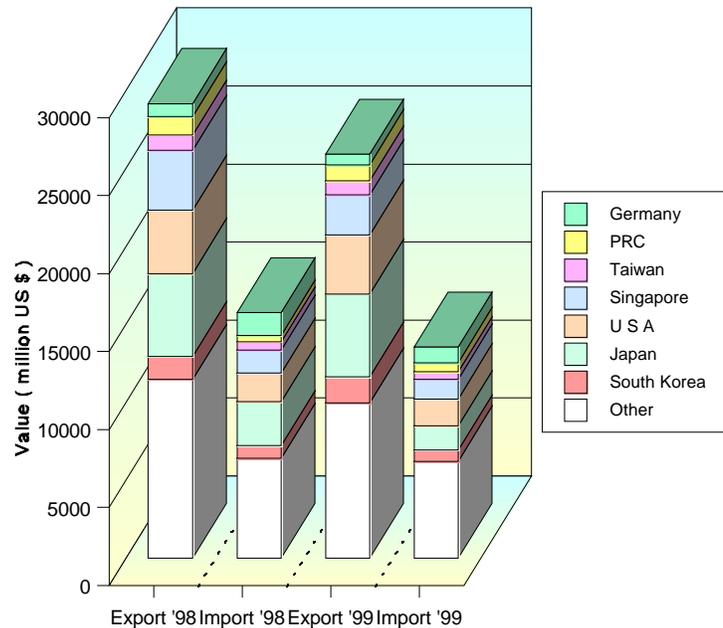


The export values for the period of January-July 1999 by the country of destinations were as follows

- APEC with 73.15 % (US\$ 18.96 billions), with the breakdown as follows :
  - Japan with 20.47 % (US\$ 5.30 billions),
  - ASEAN with 16.74 % (US\$ 4.34 billions), and
  - NAFTA with 15.77 % (US\$ 4.09 billions).
- European Union with 15.53 % (US\$ 4.02 billions), and
- The Middle East with 3.71 % (US\$ 962.07 millions).

Compared to the same period the year before, the percentage of the distribution of export values to the APEC decreased by 0.13 %; EU decreased by 0.39 %; and the Middle East increased by 0.03 %. The export value to the APEC decreased by 11.23 % compared to the same period the year before. The export value to the UE decreased by 13.26 %; the Middle East decreased by 10.39 %. The export value to the other countries decreased by 4.79 %.

## X. The Export and Import Values to and from 7 Main Countries January-July 1998 and 1999



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

- Japan with the value of US\$ 5.30 billions,
- The USA with the value of US\$ 3.79 billions,
- Singapore with the value of US\$ 2.58 billions,
- South Korea with the value of US\$ 1.65 billions,
- Taiwan with the value of US\$ 906.80 millions,
- The people's republic of China with the value of US\$ 1.03 billions, and
- Germany with the value of US\$ 690.40 millions.

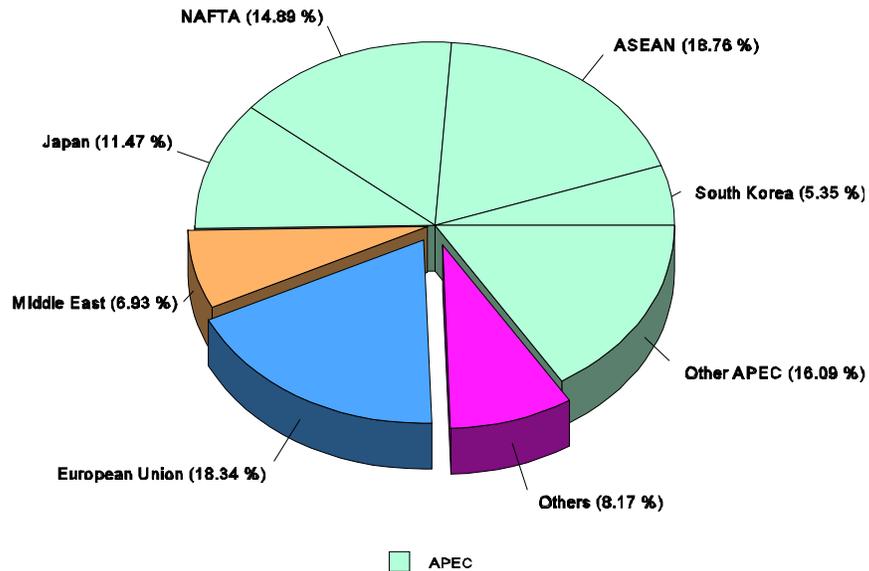
The export values to Japan, Taiwan, The People's Republic of China, Singapore, USA and Germany decreased by 0.06 %, 4.33 %, 13.68 %, 33.24 %, 6.25 % and 18.57 % respectively. The export values to South Korea increased by 12.51 % respectively.

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

- The USA with US\$ 1.72 billions
- Japan with US\$ 1.55 billions
- Germany with US\$ 1.00 billions
- Singapore with US\$ 1.26 billions
- South Korea with US\$ 724.80 millions
- The People's Republic of China with US\$ 593.20 millions.

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with Japan by US\$ 3,752.17 millions, USA by 2,064.67 millions, Singapore by US\$ 1,320.37 millions, South Korea by US\$ 929.93 millions, the People's Republic of China by US\$ 433.27 millions, and Taiwan by 444.70 millions. Indonesia experienced a trade deficits with Germany by US\$ 312.30 millions.

## XI. Percentage of Import Values by Countries of Economic Groups January - July 1999



The Import value for the period of January-July 1999 decreased by US\$ 2.20 billions (14.01 %) compared to the same period the year before. The total import values for January-July 1999 was US\$ 13.54 billions with the break down as follows :

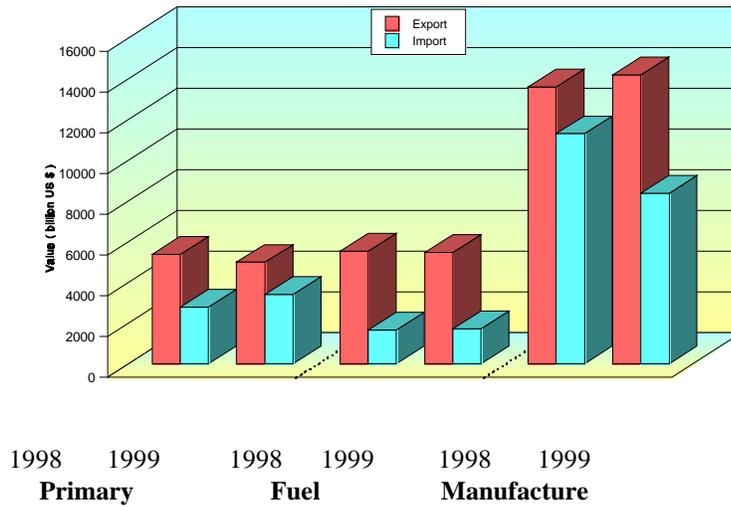
- 66.56 % (US\$ 9.01 billions) of which came from the APEC,
- 18.34 % (US\$ 2.48 billions) of which came from the EU, and
- 6.93 % (US\$ 0.94 billions) of which came from the Middle East.

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

- ASEAN with 18.76 % (US\$ 2.54 billions),
- NAFTA with 14.89 % (US\$ 2.02 billions),
- Japan with 11.47 % (US\$ 1.55 billions), and
- South korea with 5.35 % (US\$ 0.72 billions).

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with the APEC by US\$ 9.95 billions, and the European Union by 1.54 billions, the Middle East by 23.27 millions.

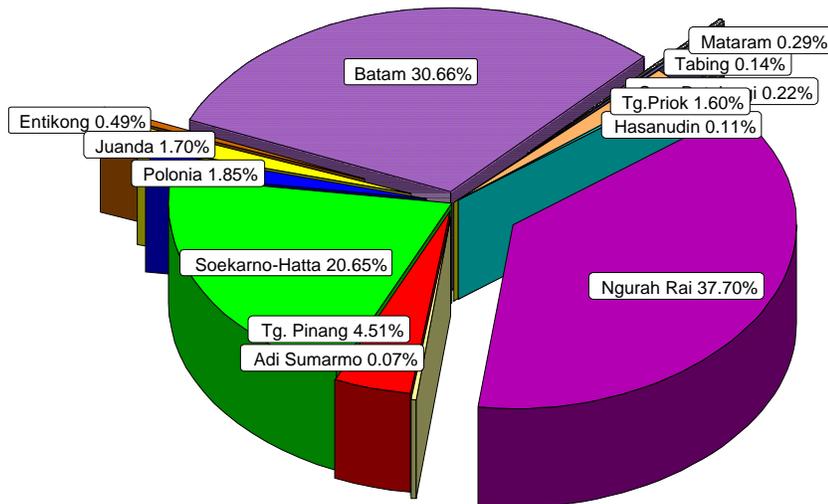
## XII. The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January-July 1998 and 1999



The most dominant import commodity was the manufacturing products with US\$ 8.39 billions. The import of primary goods was US\$ 3.42 billions. The fuel import value was US\$ 1.73 billions. For January-July 1999 the import of primary goods increased by US\$ 0.65 billions (23.48 %). The fuel increased by US\$ 56.90 millions. Meanwhile, manufacturing products import values decreased by US\$ 2.91 billions (25.77 %) respectively.

The manufacturing product export increased by US\$ 591.88 millions (4.35 %) to US\$ 14.20 billions. Primary goods decreased by US\$ 397.22 millions (7.38 %) to US\$ 4.99 billions. Fuel including coal decreased by US\$ 56.79 millions (1.03 %) to US\$ 5.47 billions.

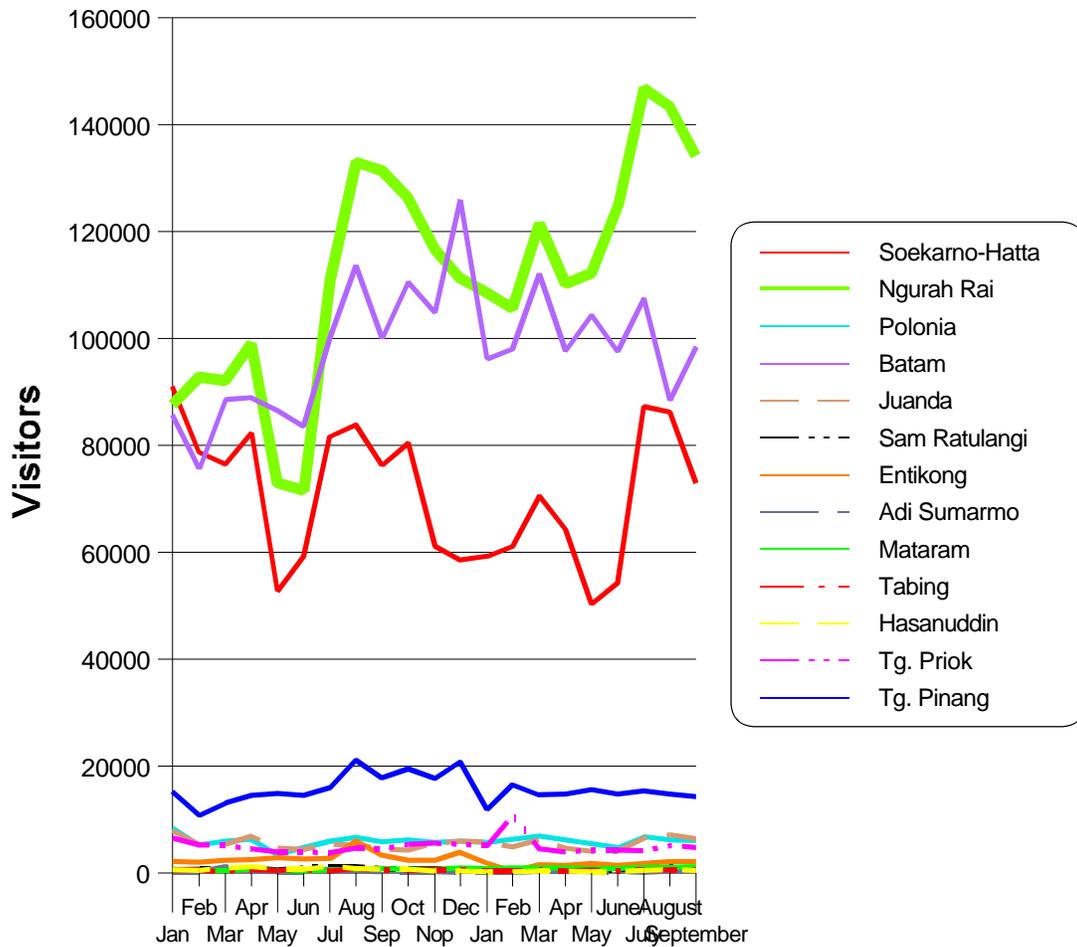
### XIII. The Distribution of Foreign Visitors by 13 Main Entrance Gates, January - September 1999



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, 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-September 1999, the number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates was 2,937,680. The number of foreign visitors entering from Ngurah Rai was the biggest number with 37.70 % of the total number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main gates, followed by Batam and Soekarno-Hatta as much as 30.66 % and 20.65 % respectively, as shown in the chart above. The number of foreign visitors entering from Adi Sumarmo airport was the smallest number which only reached 0.07 %.

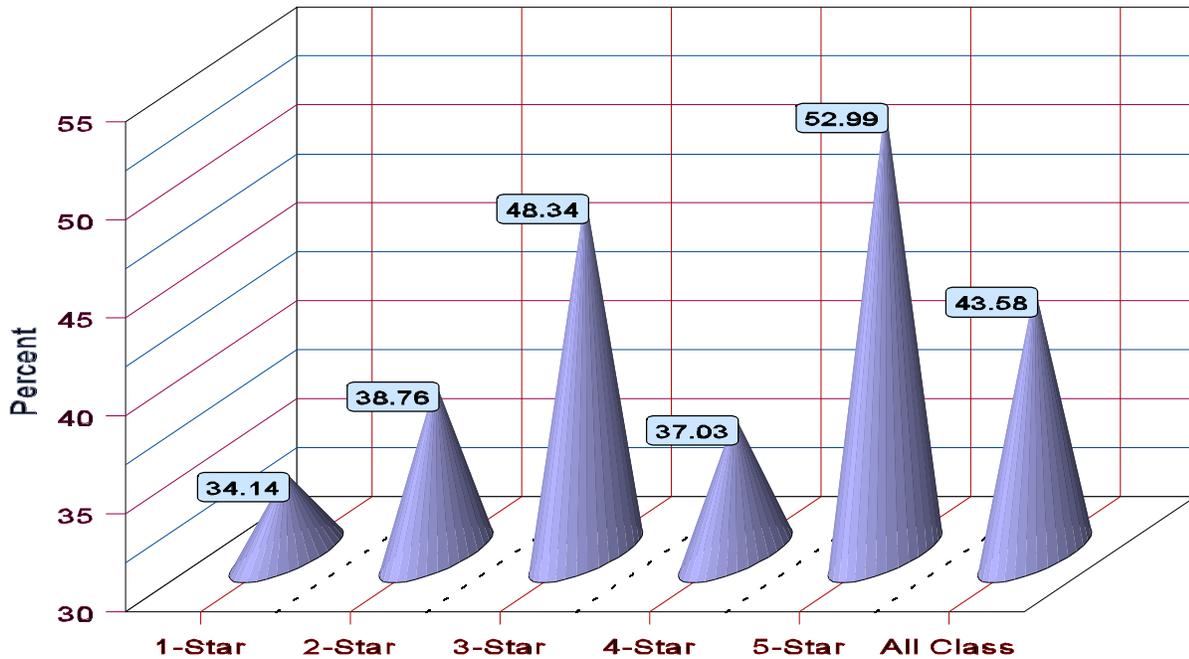
#### XIV. The Growth of Foreign Visitors in the 13 Main Entrance Gates, January 1998 - September 1999



The number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates for January-September 1999 was 2,937,680. There is an increase of 7.06 % compared to the same period in the year of 1998 (totalled to 2,743,888).

The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in September 1999 reached 342,832. Compared to August 1999, which totalled to 356,920 there was a decrease of 3.95 %. Such decreases occurred in Soekarno-Hatta, Ngurah Rai, Polonia, Juanda, Sam Ratulangi, Tabing, Hasanuddin, Tanjung Pinang and Tanjung Priok, with the highest decrease in percentage term took place in Tabing gateway, namely 24.08 %, followed by Sam Ratulangi and Soekarno-Hatta gateway which reached 22.58 % and 15.31 % respectively. On the other hand, the biggest increase in percentage term was experienced by Selaparang gateway which reached 12.55 %, whereas the smallest increase occurred at Adi Sumarmo, namely 2.57 %.

## XV. The Occupancy Rate of Room of Classified Hotel August 1999

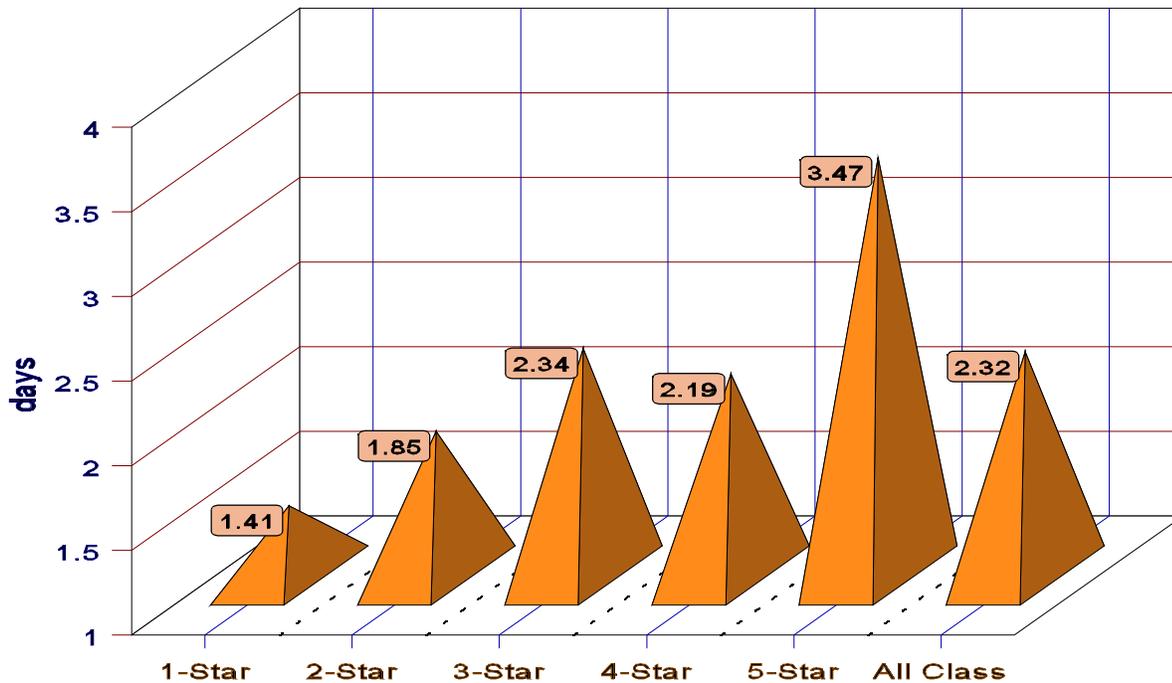


The progress of hotel industry can be seen by its development, such as the occupancy rate of room (ORR) and average length of stay of guests.

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 August 1999 reached 43.58 % on average which is lower than ORR on July 1999 which reached 44.76 % on average. ORR of five-star hotels reached 52.99 % which is the highest ORR compared to the other classified hotels, while the lowest ORR is from one-star hotels which reached 34.14 %. From a province point of view, ORR in Bali reached 68.92 % which is the highest ORR compare to the other main tourism destination areas, meanwhile the lowest ORR experienced by West Sumatera which only reached 24.00 %.

## XVI. Average Length of Stay of Foreign and Indonesian Guest August 1999



Average length of stay (ALS) of guests in classified hotels from 10 main tourism destination areas in Indonesia is 2.32 days, which specified by ALS of foreign guest 3.52 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.74 days. According to hotel classification, the highest ALS is from five-star hotels which reached 3.47 days, whereas the lowest ALS is from one-star hotels which only reached 1.41 days.

The highest ALS of foreign guest experienced by three-star hotels which reached 4.16 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which reached 2.43 days. Meanwhile, the highest ALS of Indonesian guest experienced by five-star hotels which reached 2.83 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which only reached 1.34 days.

In general, ALS of classified hotels in August is slightly lower than that of in July which reached 2.33 days, which consist of ALS of foreign guest 3.59 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.79 days.