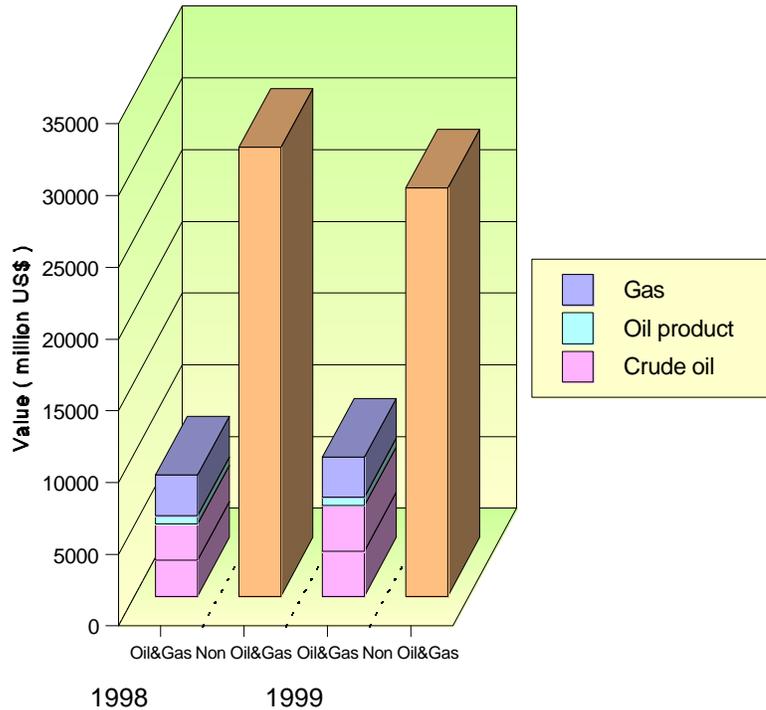


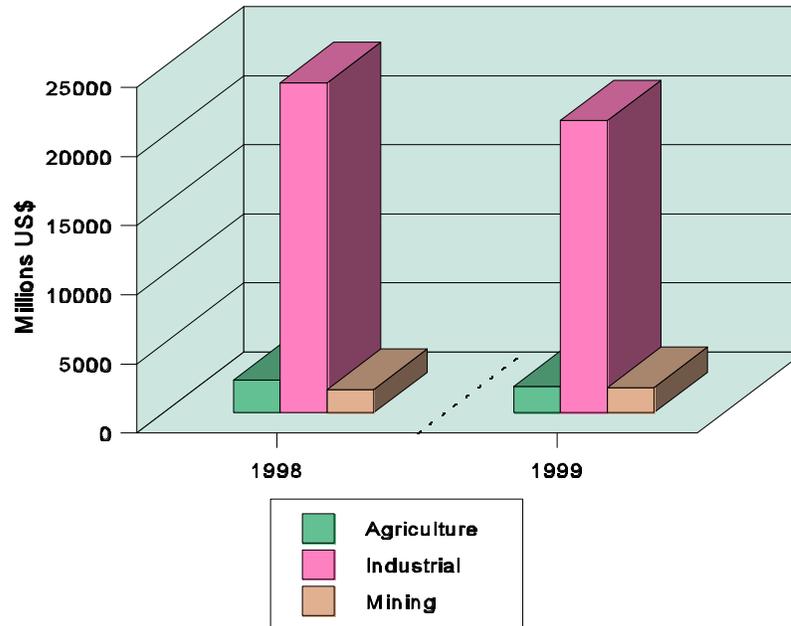
I. Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports January-September 1998 and 1999



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 %.

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



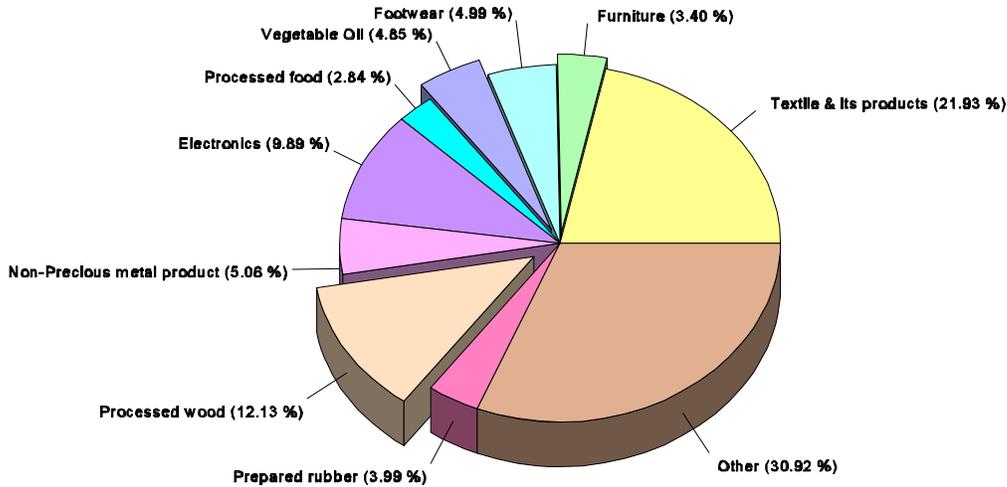
The non-oil-and-gas export value was US\$ 24.88 billions or decreased by 10.91 % compared to the same period the year before. While the oil-and-gas export value increased by 6.21 %.

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.

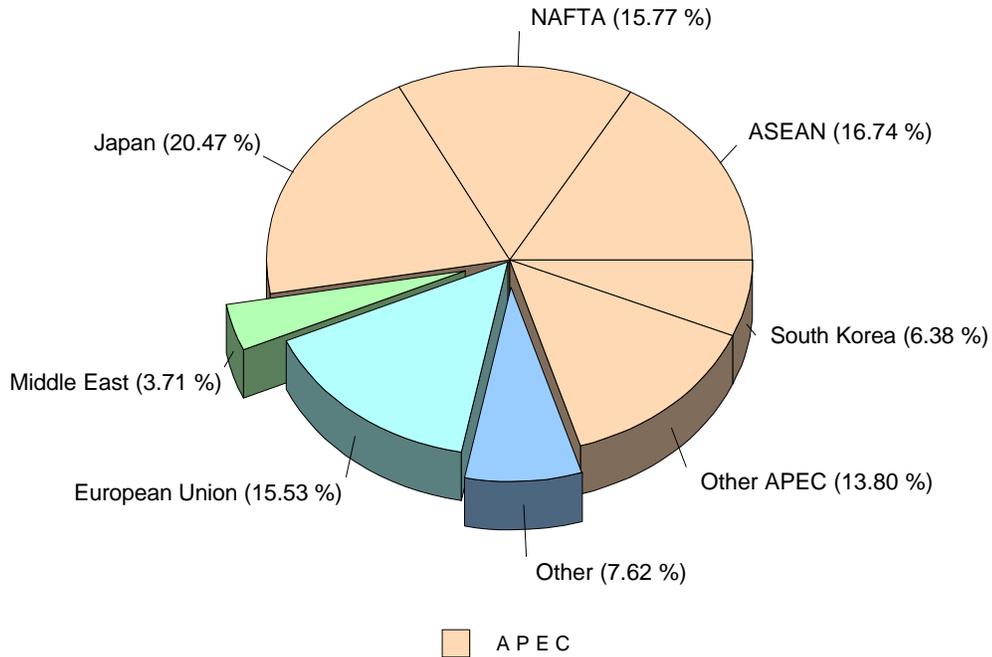
III. The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January-July 1999



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 %).

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

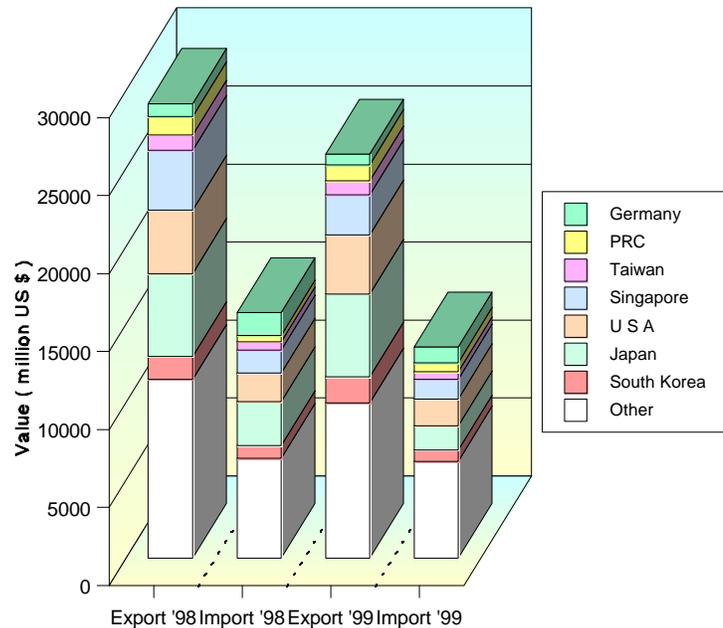


The export values for the period of January-July 1999 by the country of destinations were as follows

- 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 %.

V. 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.

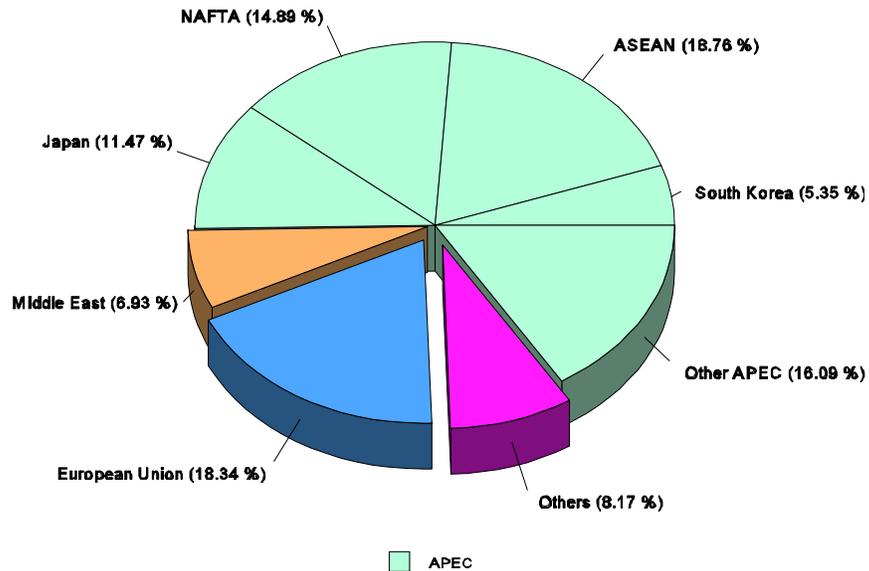
The export values to Japan, Taiwan, The People's Republic of China, Singapore, USA and Germany decreased by 0.06 %, 4.33 %, 13.68 %, 33.24 %, 6.25 % and 18.57 % respectively. The export values to South Korea increased by 12.51 % respectively.

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.

VI. 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 :

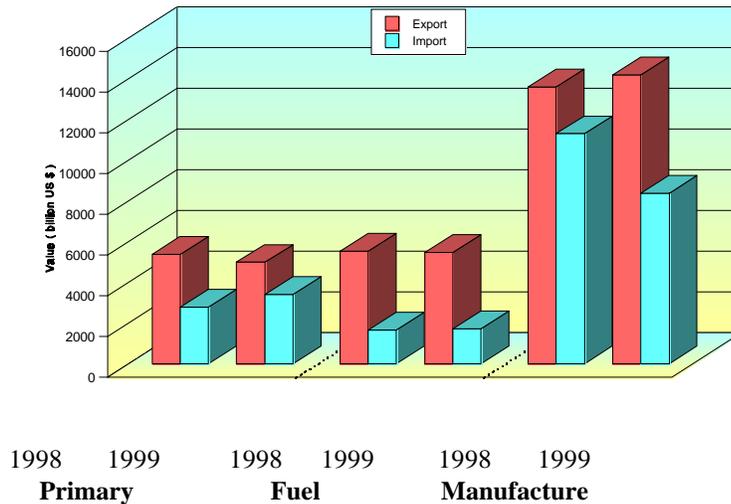
- 66.56 % (US\$ 9.01 billions) of which came from the APEC,
- 18.34 % (US\$ 2.48 billions) of which came from the EU, and
- 6.93 % (US\$ 0.94 billions) of which came from the Middle East.

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.

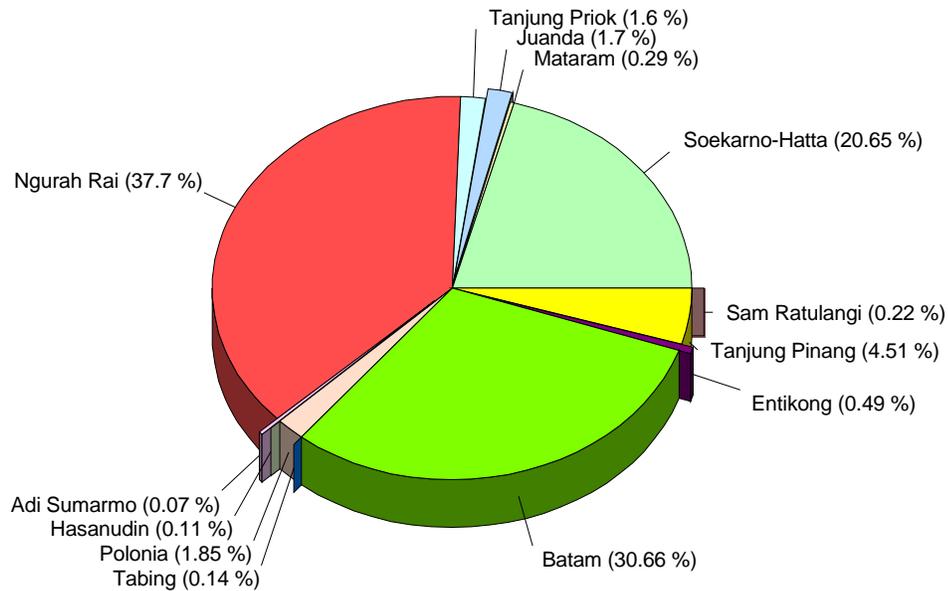
VII. The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January-July 1998 and 1999



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.

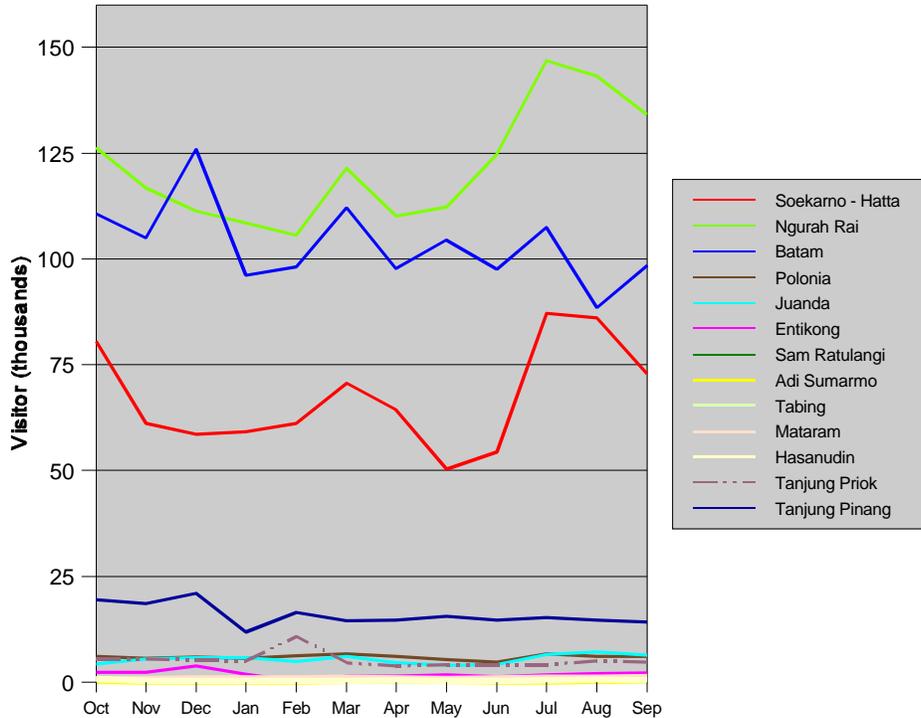
VIII. The Distribution of Foreign Visitors by 13 Main Entrance Gates, January - September 1999



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, 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-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 %.

IX. The Growth of Foreign Visitors in the 13 Main Entrance Gates, October 1998 - September 1999

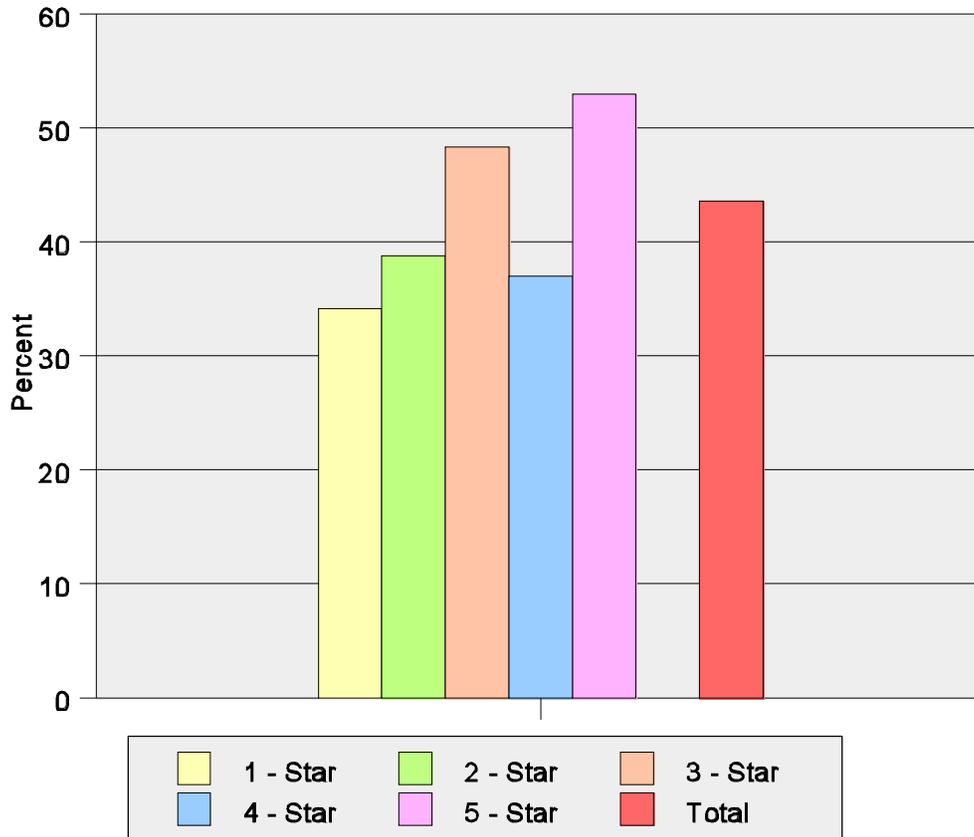


The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in September 1999 reached 342,832. Compared to August 1999, which totalled to 356,920 there was a decrease of 3.95 %. Such decreases occurred in Soekarno-Hatta, Ngurah Rai, Polonia, Juanda, Sam Ratulangi, Tabin, Hasanuddin, Tanjung Pinang and Tanjung Priok, with the highest decrease in percentage term took place in Tabin 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 in Adi Sumarmo, namely 2.57 %.

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).

X. The Occupancy Rate of Room of Classified Hotel

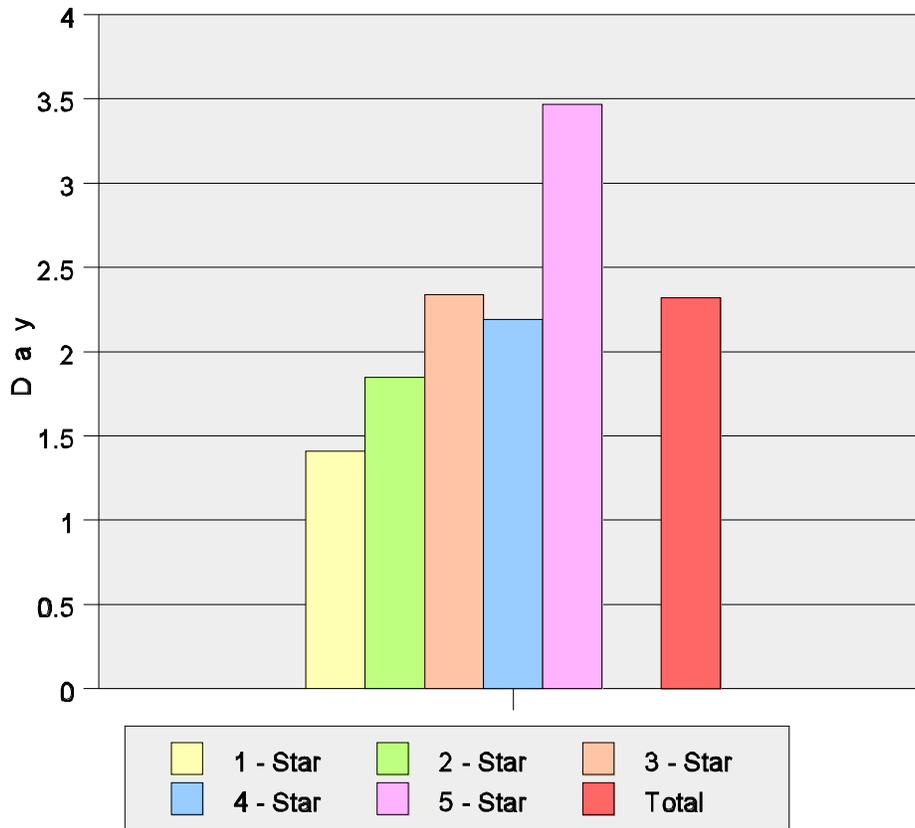
August 1999



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 compared to the other main tourism destination areas, meanwhile the lowest ORR experienced by West Sumatera which only reached 24.00 %.

XI. Average Length of Stay of Foreign and Indonesian Guest In Classified Hotel, 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, consist of ALS of foreign guest 3.59 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.79 days.