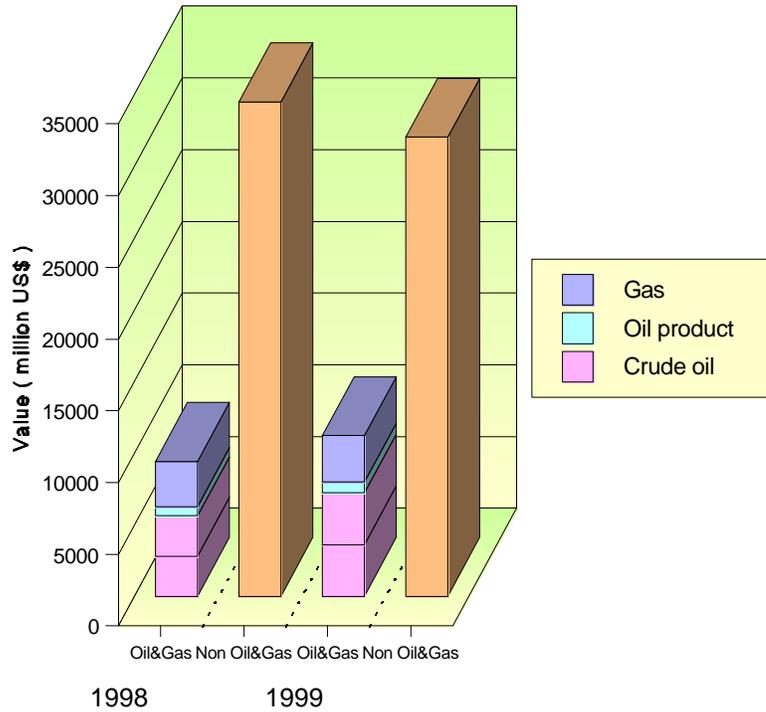


I. Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports

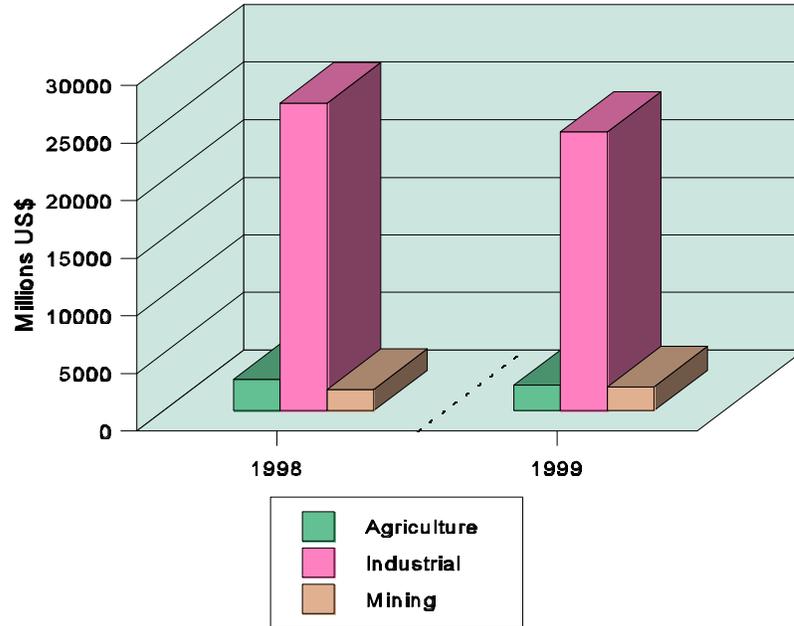
January-October 1998 and 1999



The Export value for January-October 1999 was US\$ 39.63 billions, consisting of US\$ 7.60 billions of oil-and-gas exports and US\$ 32.03 billions of non-oil-and-gas exports. The Total export value decreased by 3.53 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports increased by 15.27 % while the non-oil-and-gas exports decreased by 7.12 %.

The non oil-and-gas contributed 80.83 % to the total exports value. This contribution decreased by 3.13 % compared to the period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports contributed 19.17 %.

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



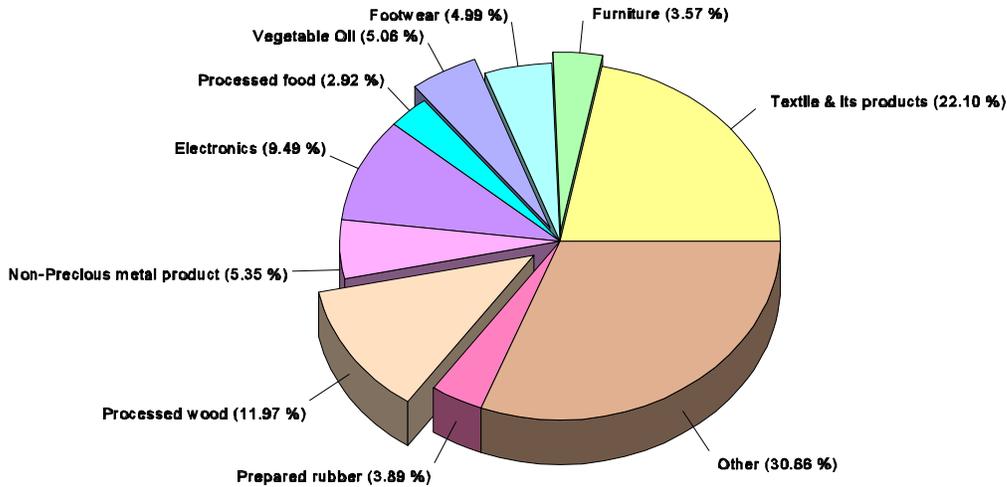
The non-oil-and-gas export value was US\$ 28.49 billions or decreased by 9.03 % compared to the same period the year before. While the oil-and-gas export value increased by 10.42 %.

The contribution of the non-oil-and-gas to the total export value decreased from 84.08 % (January-September 1998) to 81.31 % (January-September 1999).

The non-oil-and-gas decrease caused by the industrial sector, decreased by 9.43 %, especially for the commodities of textile and textile products, processed wood and electronics. The agricultural sector decreased by 19.13 %, the decreased were caused by prepared rubber, tea and tobacco.

In contrast, the mining product increased by 11.60 %. This increase caused by the inclining of coal and copper ores.

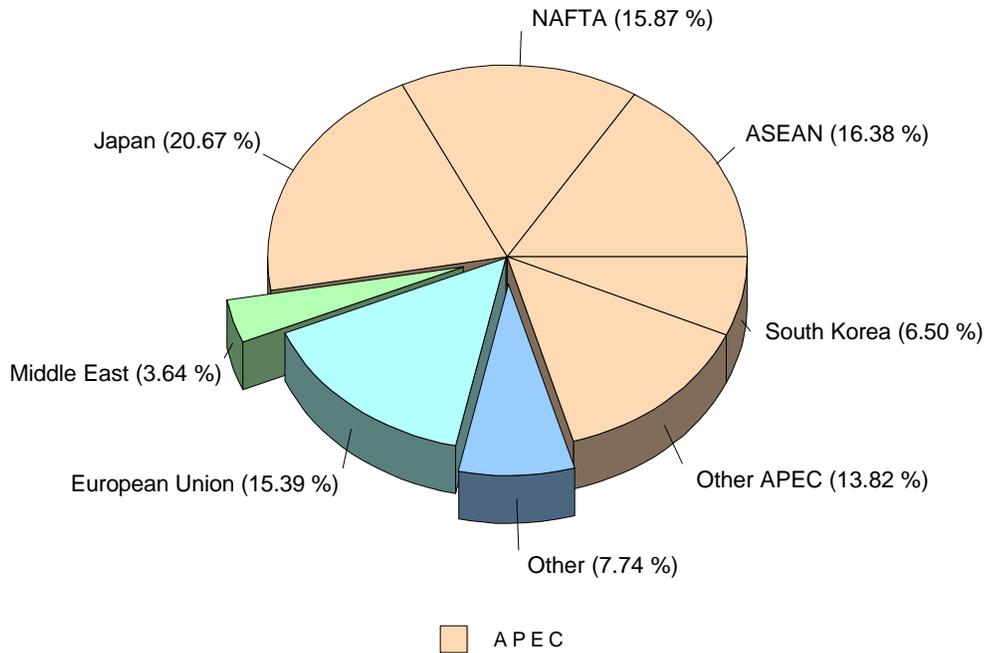
III. The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January-August 1999



The manufacturing product export value for the period of January-August 1999 was US\$ 21.15 billions. This value decreased 11.39 % compared to the same period the year before. The biggest Export value for this sector was textile and textile product exports, which reached US\$ 4.67 billions with a contribution of 22.10 %. The Export of processed wood was US\$ 2.53 billions with a contribution of 11.97 %. Other distinguished manufacturing product export were as follows :

- Electronic goods with US\$ 2.01 billions (9.49 %),
- Footwear with US\$ 1.06 billions (4.99 %),
- Processed rubber US\$ 822.32 millions (3.89 %),
- Non-precious metal products US\$ 1.13 billions (5.35 %),
- Furniture with US\$ 754.38 millions (3.57 %), and
- Vegetable oil with US\$ 1.07 billions (5.06 %).

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

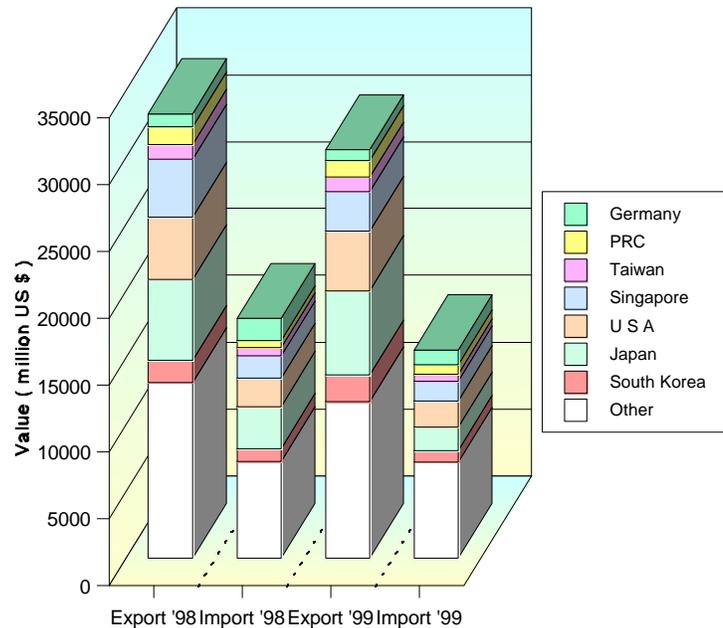


The export values for the period of January-August 1999 by the country of destinations were as follows

- APEC with 73.25 % (US\$ 22.37 billions), with the breakdown as follows :
 - Japan with 20.67 % (US\$ 6.31 billions),
 - ASEAN with 16.38 % (US\$ 5.00 billions), and
 - NAFTA with 15.87 % (US\$ 4.85 billions).
- European Union with 15.39 % (US\$ 4.70 billions), and
- The Middle East with 3.64 % (US\$ 1.11 billions).

Compared to the same period the year before, the percentage of the distribution of export values to the APEC increased by 0.09 %; EU decreased by 0.64 %; and the Middle East decreased by 0.04 %. The export value to the APEC decreased by 8.01 % compared to the same period the year before. The export value to the UE decreased by 11.82 %; the Middle East decreased by 9.28 %. The export value to the other countries decreased by 0.10 %.

V. The Export and Import Values to and from 7 Main Countries January-August 1998 and 1999



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

- Japan with the value of US\$ 6.31 billions,
- The USA with the value of US\$ 4.45 billions,
- Singapore with the value of US\$ 2.96 billions,
- South Korea with the value of US\$ 1.99 billions,
- Taiwan with the value of US\$ 1.07 billions,
- The people's republic of China with the value of US\$ 1.24 billions, and
- Germany with the value of US\$ 801.78 millions.

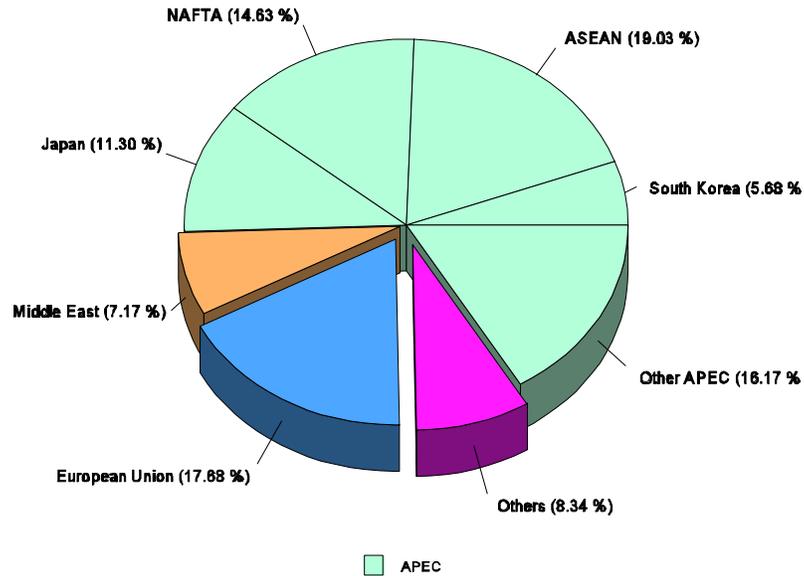
The export values to Taiwan, The People's Republic of China, Singapore, USA and Germany decreased by 2.93 %, 4.59 %, 31.64 %, 4.85 % and 17.66 % respectively. The export values to Japan and South Korea increased by 4.39 % and 18.54 % respectively.

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

- The USA with US\$ 1.96 billions
- Japan with US\$ 1.76 billions
- Germany with US\$ 1.10 billions
- Singapore with US\$ 1.47 billions
- South Korea with US\$ 884.50 millions
- The People's Republic of China with US\$ 718.00 millions.

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with Japan by US\$ 4,553.94 millions, USA by 2,494.38 millions, Singapore by US\$ 1,491.88 millions, South Korea by US\$ 1,101.97 millions, the People's Republic of China by US\$ 527.51 millions, and Taiwan by 548.02 millions. Indonesia experienced a trade deficits with Germany by US\$ 295.22 millions.

VI. Percentage of Import Values by Countries of Economic Groups January - August 1999



The Import value for the period of January-August 1999 decreased by US\$ 2.34 billions (13.07 %) compared to the same period the year before. The total import values for January-August 1999 was US\$ 15.59 billions with the break down as follows :

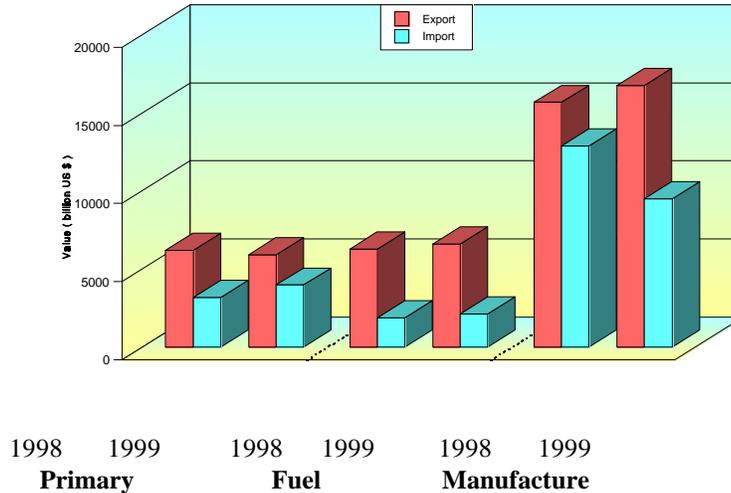
- 66.81 % (US\$ 10.41 billions) of which came from the APEC,
- 17.68 % (US\$ 2.76 billions) of which came from the EU, and
- 7.17 % (US\$ 1.12 billions) of which came from the Middle East.

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

- ASEAN with 19.03 % (US\$ 2.97 billions),
- NAFTA with 14.63 % (US\$ 2.28 billions),
- Japan with 11.30 % (US\$ 1.76 billions), and
- South Korea with 5.68 % (US\$ 0.88 billions).

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with the APEC by US\$ 11.96 billions, and the European Union by 1.94 billions, but Indonesian a trade deficits with the Middle East by 6.12 millions.

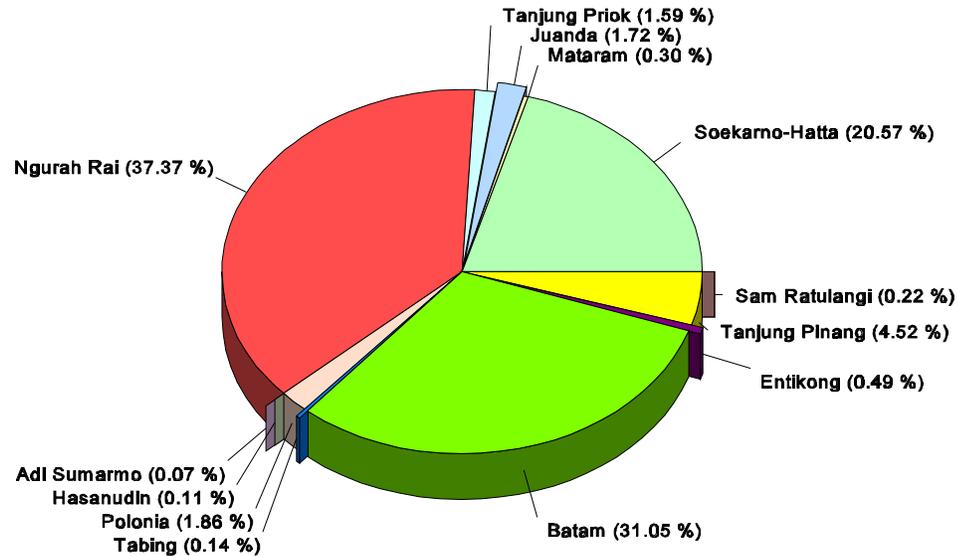
VII. The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January-August 1998 and 1999



The most dominant import commodity was the manufacturing products with US\$ 9.49 billions. The import of primary goods was US\$ 3.97 billions. The fuel import value was US\$ 2.12 billions. For January-August 1999 the import of primary goods increased by US\$ 788.70 millions (4.40 %). The fuel increased by US\$ 239.30 millions (1.33 %). Meanwhile, manufacturing products import values decreased by US\$ 3.37 billions (18.80 %) respectively.

The manufacturing product export increased by US\$ 1.08 billions (6.92 %) to US\$ 16.74 billions. Primary goods decreased by US\$ 282.38 millions (4.56 %) to US\$ 5.91 billions. Fuel including coal increased by US\$ 324.15 millions (5.16 %) to US\$ 6.60 billions.

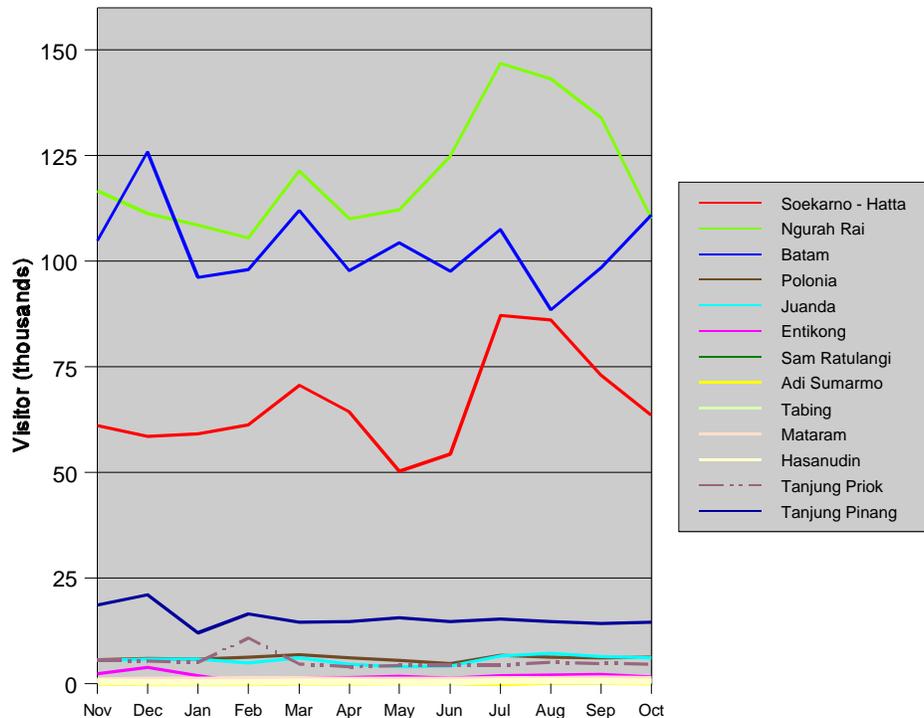
VIII. The Distribution of Foreign Visitors by 13 Main Entrance Gates, January - October 1999



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-October 1999, the number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates was 3,258,641. The number of foreign visitors entering from Ngurah Rai was the biggest number with 37.37 % of the total number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main gates, followed by Batam and Soekarno-Hatta as much as 31.05 % and 20.57 % 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 %.

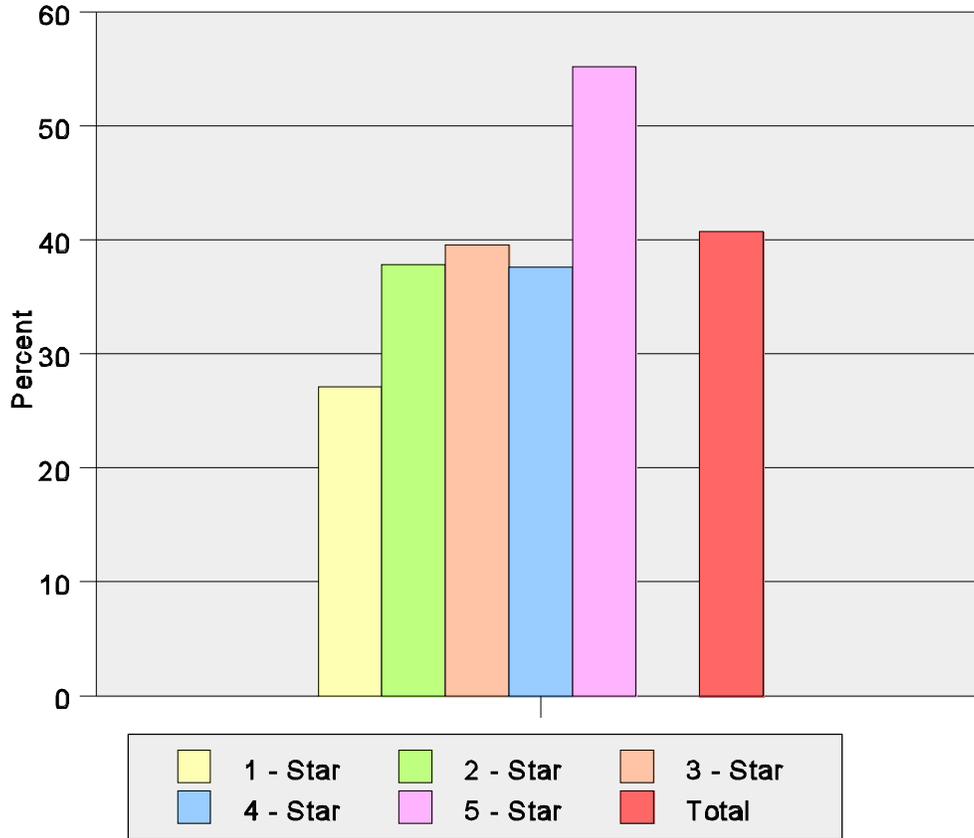
IX. The Growth of Foreign Visitors in the 13 Main Entrance Gates, November 1998 - October 1999



The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in October 1999 reached 320,961. Compared to September 1999, which totalled to 342,832, there was a decrease of 6.38 %. Such decreases occurred in Soekarno-Hatta, Ngurah Rai, Juanda, Entikong, Adi Sumarmo, Mataram, Tabing, Hasanudin, and Tanjung Priok, with the highest decrease in percentage term took place in Hasanudin gateway, namely 31.64%, followed by Entikong and Adi Sumarmo gateway which reached 25.97 % and 21.45 % respectively. On the other hand, the biggest increase in percentage term was experienced by Batam gateway which reached 12.69 %, whereas the smallest increase occurred in Tanjung Pinang, namely 1.94 %.

The number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates for January-October 1999 was 3,258,641. There is an increase of 5.05 % compared to the same period in the year of 1998 (totalled to 3,102,100).

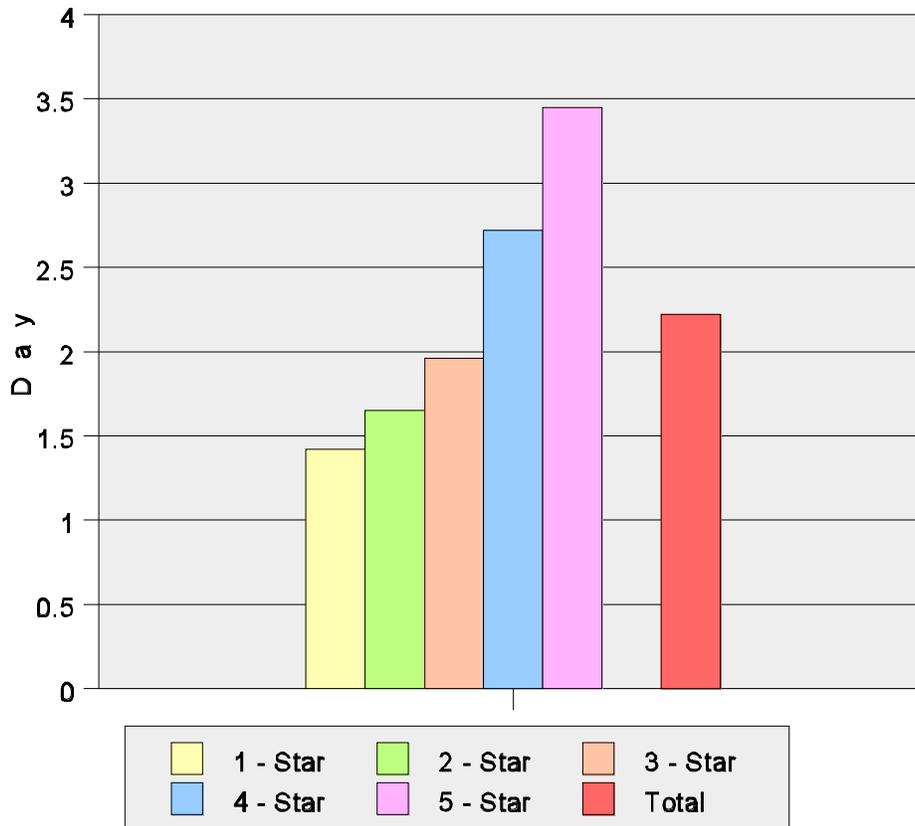
X. The Occupancy Rate of Room of Classified Hotel September 1999



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 September 1999 reached 40.73 % on average which is lower than ORR on August 1999 which reached 43.58 % on average. ORR of five-star hotels reached 55.20 % which is the highest ORR compared to the other classified hotels, while the lowest ORR is from one-star hotels which reached 27.13 %. From a province point of view, ORR in Bali reached 71.98 % which is the highest ORR compared to the other main tourism destination areas, meanwhile the lowest ORR experienced by South Sulawesi which only reached 20.82 %.

XI. Average Length of Stay of Foreign and Indonesian Guest In Classified Hotel, September 1999



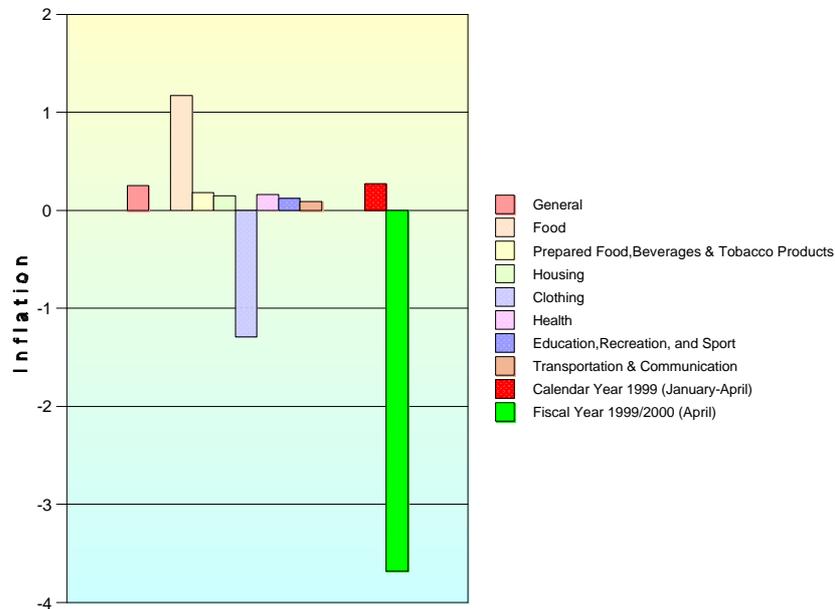
Average length of stay (ALS) of guests in classified hotels from 10 main tourism destination areas in Indonesia is 2.22 days, which specified by ALS of foreign guest 3.64 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.69 days. According to hotel classification, the highest ALS is from five-star hotels which reached 3.45 days, whereas the lowest ALS is from one-star hotels which only reached 1.42 days.

The highest ALS of foreign guest experienced by four-star hotels which reached 3.83 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which reached 2.79 days. Meanwhile, the highest ALS of Indonesian guest experienced by five-star hotels which reached 2.99 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which only reached 1.32 days.

In general, ALS of classified hotels in September is slightly lower than that of in August which reached 2.32 days, consist of ALS of foreign guest 3.52 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.74 days.

XII. Inflation Rate For November 1999 By Group of Expenditures

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

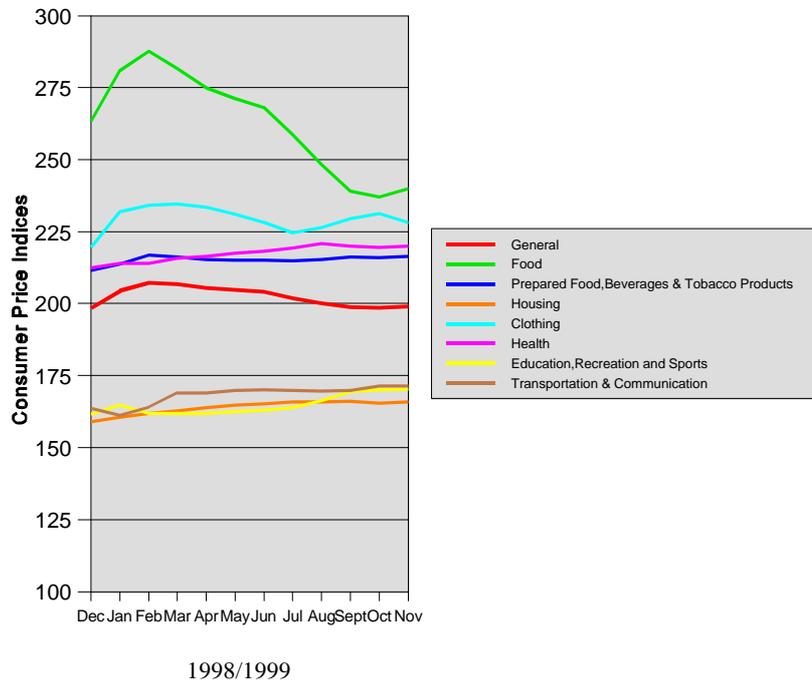


The consumer price index (CPI) for November 1999 increased (inflation) by 0.25 %. The inflation for this month was caused by the increase of CPI of several group of expenditures, such as food stuff increased by 1.17 %, prepared food, beverages, and tobacco products increased by 0.18 %, housing increased by 0.15 %, health increased by 0.16 %, education, recreation and sports increased by 0.12 %, and transportation and communication increased by 0.09 %. While group of clothing decreased its index by minus 1.29 %. Several commodities underwent significant price increasing such as improved chicken meat, chicken liver, dried and salted fish, improved chicken egg, potato, cabbage, radish, (vegetable) tomato, carrot, pappaya, banana, (fruit) tomato, shallots, garlic, red chillies, sugar, filter clove cigarette, brick, sand, housing rent, wage of labor, housemaid cost, and automobile. While other several commodities underwent decreasing their price such as rice, fresh fish, stringbeans, swamp cabbage, tofu, grape, apple, watermelon, pepper, small chillies, coconut, cooking oil, gold accessories, and color tv.

The inflation rate for calender year 1999 (January - November 1999) was 0.27 %, and the inflation rate for fiscal year 1999/2000 (April - November 1999) was minus 3.68 %.

XIII. The Consumer Price Index (CPI)

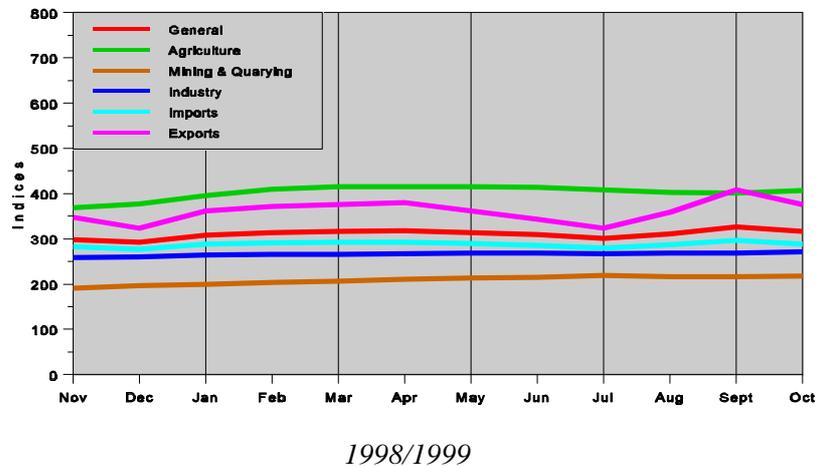
December 1998 - November 1999, (1996 = 100)



The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for November 1999 was 199.00 while for October 1999 was 198.51, it means an inflation of 0.25 %. The group of expenditures underwent increasing in the CPI between October and November 1999 were: food stuff from 237.22 to 240.00 or an inflation of 1.17 %, prepared food, beverages, and tobacco products from 216.13 to 216.51 or an inflation of 0.18 %, housing from 165.68 to 165.93 or an inflation of 0.15 %, health from 219.62 to 219.97 or an inflation of 0.16 %, education, recreation and sport from 170.21 to 170.42 or an inflation of 0.12 %, and transportation and communication from 171.40 to 171.56 or an inflation of 0.09 %. While the group of expenditures decreased in the CPI between October and November 1999 was : clothing from 231.37 to 228.38 or a negative inflation of minus 1.29 %.

XIV. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

November 1998 - October 1999, (1993 = 100)



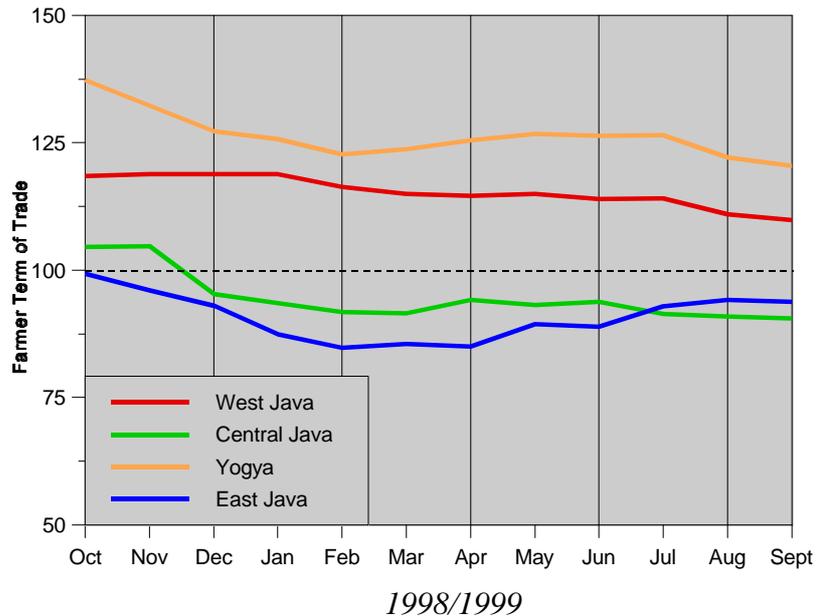
The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Indonesia by group of commodities for the period of October 1998 to September 1999 generally increased, except the WPI for export and import commodities groups were relatively fluctuative.

On October 1999, the index of agricultural, mining and quarrying, and industrial commodities groups increased compared to the previous month, while the index of import and export commodities group decreased.

The increase in WPI for agricultural commodities group was due to the increase of the price of maize, vegetables, fruits, rubber, coffee, pepper, palm kernel, chicken, shrimp, and fresh fish. The increase in WPI for mining and quarrying commodities group was due to the increase of the coal and stone. The increase in WPI for industrial commodities group was due to the increase of the price of palm kernel oil, fodder, glue, SIR rubber, tin, and gold. While the decrease in WPI for import commodities group was caused by price decrease in such commodities as petroleum oil, sugar, synthetic and cotton yarn, pulp, alcohol mix etc, asphalt, glass, basic metal non iron, non covered wire etc, heavy tools and other machines. And the decrease in WPI for export commodities group was caused by price decrease in such commodities as dried coffee, crude oil, LNG, coal, palm kernel oil, textile, clothing, plywood, and atsiri oil.

The WPI for October 1999 for agricultural, mining and quarrying, industrial, import, and export commodities groups accordingly were 407, 218, 271, 289, and 376.

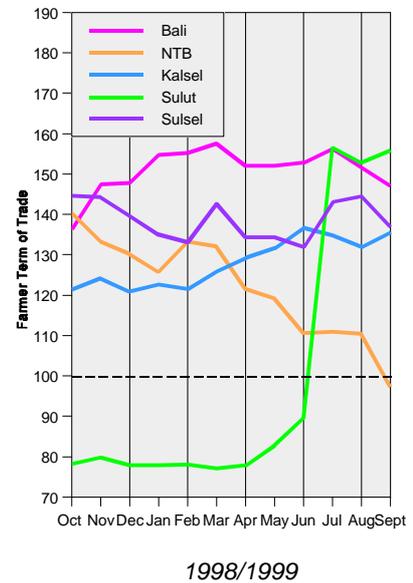
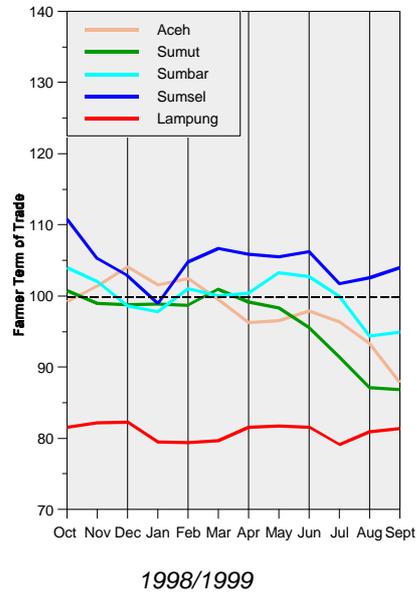
**XV.The Farmer's Terms of Trade (TOT) in Java by Provinces,
October 1998 - September 1999 , (1993 = 100)**



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

On September 1999, farmer's TOT in West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java experienced decrease compared to previous month. The decrease of the Farmer's TOT in those provinces was due to the decline of the price index accepted by the farmers was much more compared to the price index spent by the farmers. The September Farmer's TOT in the province of West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java accordingly were 109.9, 90.6, 120.6, and 93.8.

XVI. The Farmer's Terms of Trade (TOT) in 10 Provinces Outside Java, October 1998 - September 1999, (1993=100)



The Farmer's TOT in 10 provinces Outside Java for period of October 1998 - September 1999 slightly fluctuative. In this period, The Farmer's TOT in Lampung was always under 100. On the other hand, in South Sumatera, Bali, South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi were always above 100.

On September 1999, The Farmer's TOT in the provinces of Aceh, North Sumatera, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara and South Sulawesi indicated a decrease compared to previous month. While the Farmer's TOT in the provinces of West Sumatera, South Sumatera, Lampung, South Kalimantan, and North Sulawesi increased. The Farmer's TOT for September 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: 87.9; 86.9; 95.0; 104.0; 81.4; 147.1; 97.4; 135.6; 155.8; and 136.9.