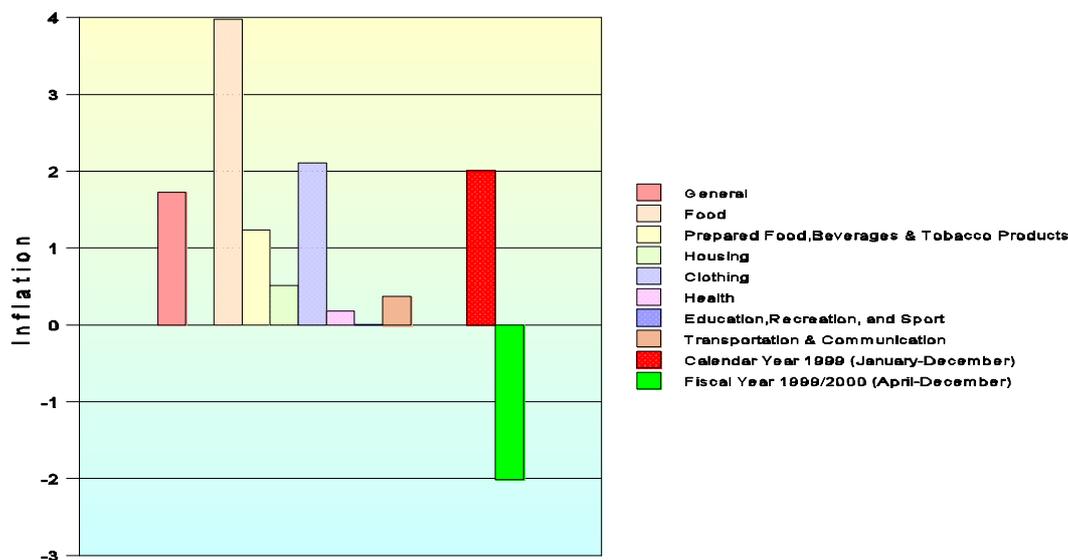


I. Inflation Rate For December 1999 By Group of Expenditures

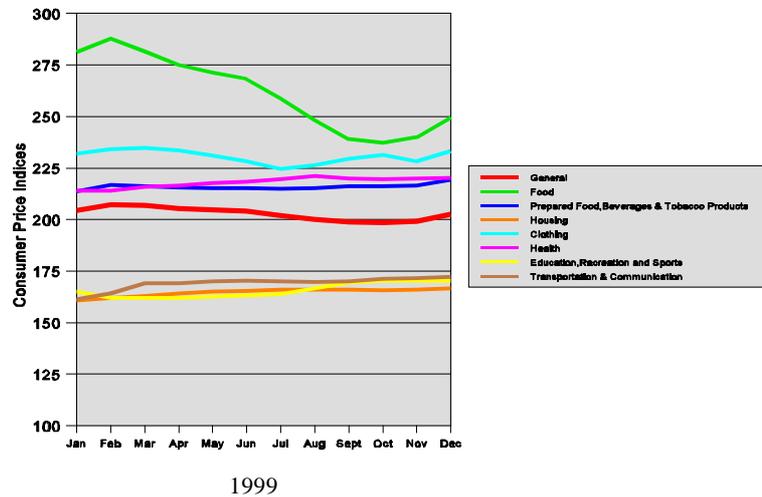
Inflation Rate for Calender Year 1999 and Fiscal Year 1999/2000



By entering the holy month Ramadhan, celebrating the Christmas 1999 and the New Year 2000, and preparing the coming of the Idul Fitri 1420 H., the prices of several commodities, especially for the group of food stuff and clothing underwent increasing, so the consumer price index (CPI) for December 1999 increased (inflation) by 1.73 %. For this month all the groups of expenditure increased their index, they were food stuff increased by 3.98 %, prepared food, beverages, and tobacco products increased by 1.24 %, housing increased by 0.51 %, clothing increased by 2.11 %, health increased by 0.18 %, education, recreation and sports increased by 0.01 %, and transportation and communication increased by 0.37 %. Several commodities underwent significant price increasing such as improved chicken meat, fresh fish, improved chicken egg, (vegetable) tomato, red chillies, beef, cabbage, banana, (fruit) tomato, carrot, watermelon, garlic, brown sugar, cracker, chicken liver, dried fish, swamp cabbage, peanut, pappaya, coconut, sugar, noodle, barbecue, clove cigarette, clove cigarette filter, labor cost, house rent, sand, housemaid fee, women's clothing, men's clothing, children's clothing, car, city transport cost, and motor cycle. While commodities underwent decreasing such as small chillies, green beans, string beans, radish, shallot, cooking oil, concrete paint, and plywood.

The inflation rate for calender year 1999 (January - December 1999) was 2.01 %, and the inflation rate for fiscal year 1999/2000 (April - December 1999) was minus 2.01 %.

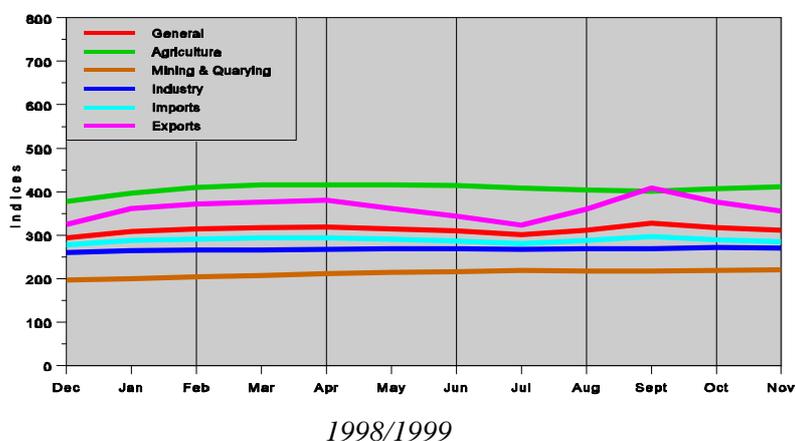
II. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) Januari 1999 - December 1999, (1996 = 100)



The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for December 1999 was 202.45 while for November 1999 was 199.00, it means an inflation of 1.73 %. The group of expenditures underwent increasing in the CPI between November and December 1999 were: food stuff from 240.00 to 249.54 or an inflation of 3.98 %, prepared food, beverages, and tobacco products from 216.51 to 219.20 or an inflation of 1.24 %, housing from 165.93 to 166.77 or an inflation of 0.51 %, clothing from 228.38 to 233.21 or an inflation of 2.11 %, health from 219.97 to 220.37 or an inflation of 0.18 %, education, recreation and sport from 170.42 to 170.44 or an inflation of 0.01 %, and transportation and communication from 171.56 to 172.20 or an inflation of 0.37 %.

III. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

December 1998 - November 1999, (1993 = 100)



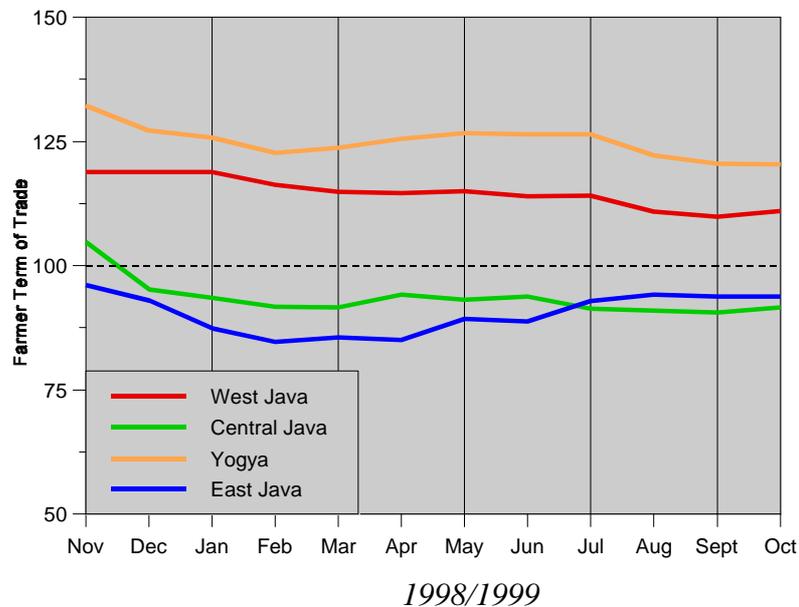
The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Indonesia by group of commodities for the period of December 1998 to November 1999 generally increased, except the WPI for export and import commodities groups were relatively fluctuative.

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

The increase in WPI for agricultural commodities group was due to the increase of the price of sweet potato, potato, vegetables, rubber, chicken, improved hen egg, forest log wood. The increase in WPI for mining and quarrying commodities group was due to the increase of the sand and lime. While the decrease in WPI for industrial commodities group was due to the decrease of the price of cooking oil, rice, fodder, urea fertilizer, tin, and gold. The decrease in WPI for import commodities group was caused by price decrease in such commodities as maize, gips, synthetic and cotton yarn, pulp, wrapping paper, basic metal non iron, industrial machines, generator and electrical motor. And the decrease in WPI for export commodities group was caused by price decrease in such commodities as dried coffee, copra, frozen shrimp and tuna, crude oil, LNG, coal, palm kernel oil, textile, clothing, plywood, and LPG.

The WPI for October 1999 for agricultural, mining and quarrying, industrial, import, and export commodities groups accordingly were 411, 220, 270, 285, and 356.

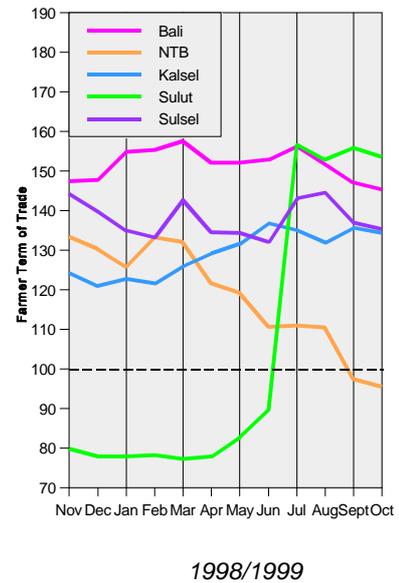
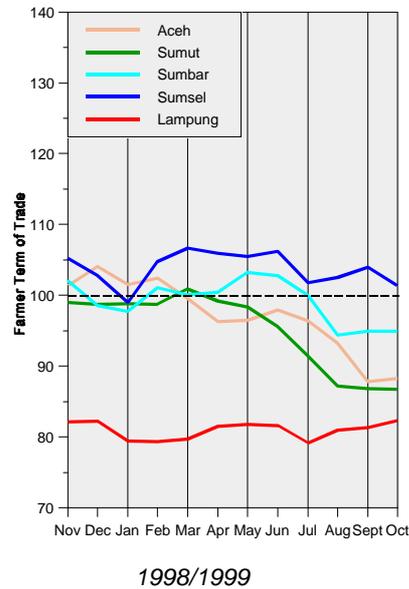
IV. The Farmer's Terms of Trade (TOT) in Java by Provinces, November 1998 - October 1999 , (1993 = 100)



During period of November 1998 - October 1999, by using new base year (1993=100) the development of the 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 October 1999, the farmer's TOT in West Java, Central Java, and East Java underwent increasing compared to previous month. The increase of the Farmer's TOT in West Java and Central Java was due to the decline of the price index paid by the farmers. While in East Java was due to the decline of the price index paid by the farmers was much more compared to the price index accepted by the farmers. On the other hand, the farmer's TOT in the province of Yogyakarta underwent decreasing. The farmer's TOT in the province of West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java accordingly were 111.1, 91.7, 120.5, and 93.9.

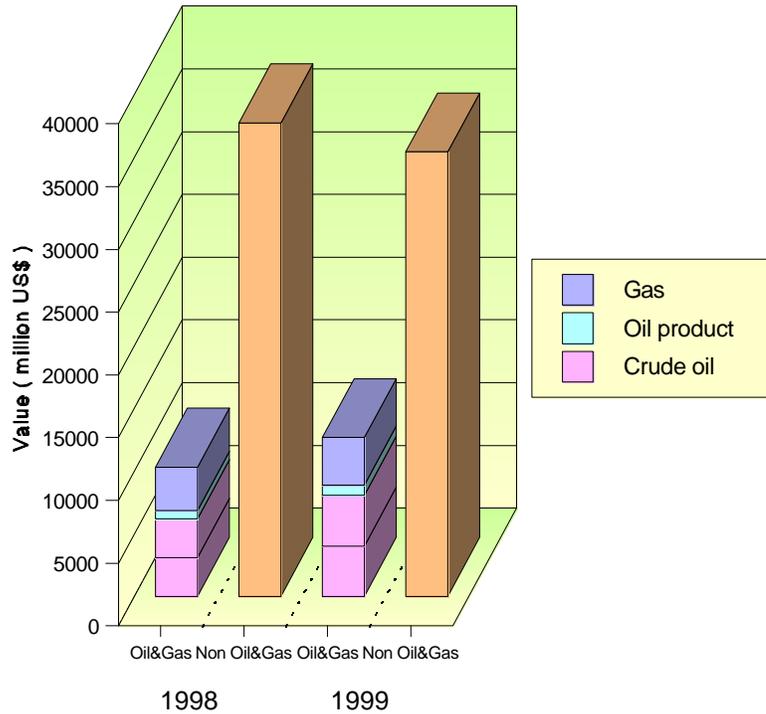
V. The Farmer's Terms of Trade (TOT) in 10 Provinces Outside Java, November 1998 - October 1999, (1993=100)



The Farmer's TOT in 10 provinces Outside Java for period of November 1998 - October 1999 was 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 October 1999, The Farmer's TOT in the provinces of, North Sumatera, South Sumatera, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi indicated a decrease compared to previous month. While the Farmer's TOT in the provinces of Aceh and Lampung underwent increasing. The Farmer's TOT for October 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: 88.3; 86.8; 95.0; 101.4; 82.4; 145.3; 95.5; 134.3; 153.5; and 135.3.

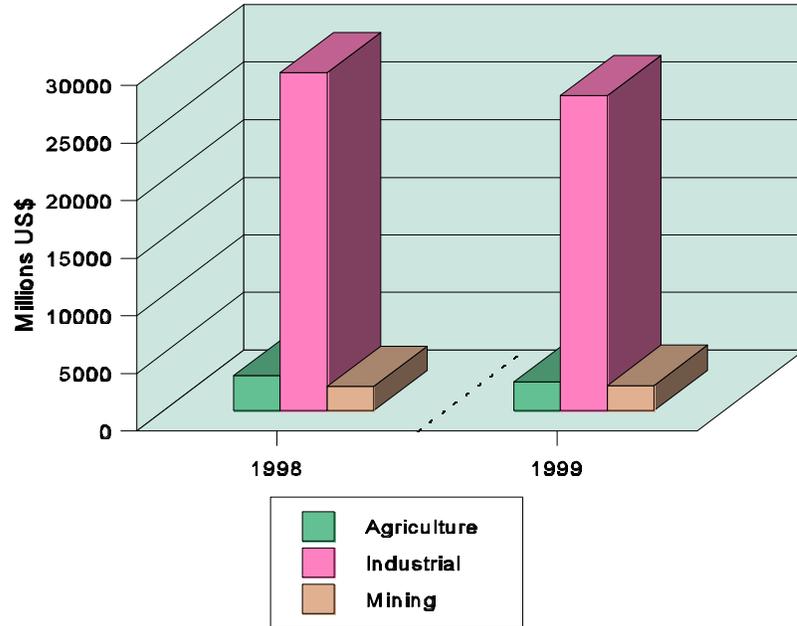
VI. Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports January-November 1998 and 1999



The Export value for January-November 1999 was US\$ 44.07 billions, consisting of US\$ 8.63 billions of oil-and-gas exports and US\$ 35.44 billions of non-oil-and-gas exports. The Total export value decreased by 1.94 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports increased by 19.80 % while the non-oil-and-gas exports decreased by 6.09 %.

The non oil-and-gas contributed 80.41 % to the total exports value. This contribution decreased by 3.56 % compared to the period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports contributed 19.59 %.

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



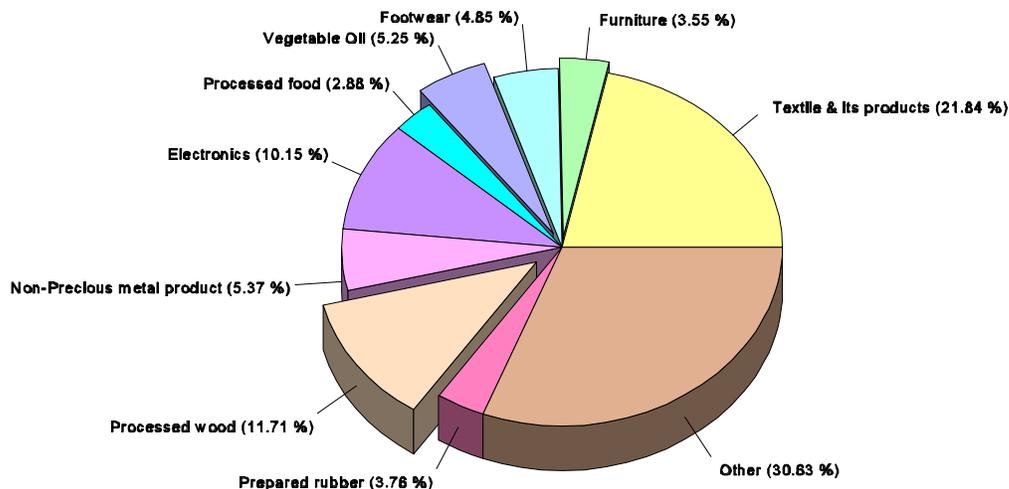
The non-oil-and-gas export value was US\$ 32.03 billions or decreased by 7.13 % compared to the same period the year before. While the oil-and-gas export value increased by 15.99 %.

The contribution of the non-oil-and-gas to the total export value decreased from 83.96 % (January-October 1998) to 80.73 % (January-October 1999).

The non-oil-and-gas decrease caused by the industrial sector, decreased by 6.72 %, especially for the commodities of textile and textile products, processed wood and electronics. The agricultural sector decreased by 18.54 %, the decreased were caused by prepared rubber, tea and tobacco.

In contrast, the mining product increased by 3.71 %. This increase caused by the inclining of coal.

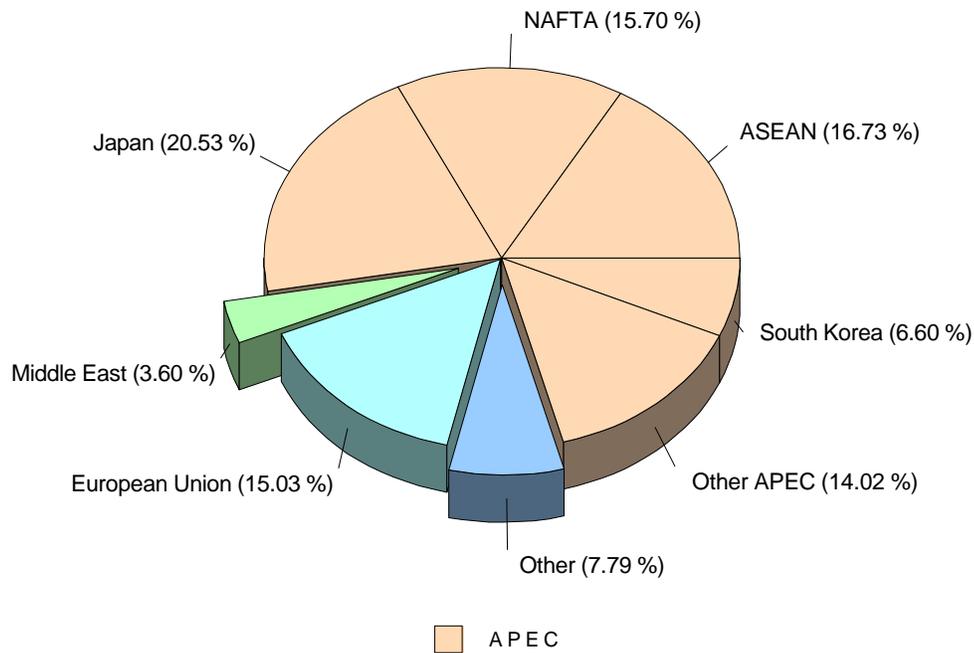
VIII. The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January-September 1999



The manufacturing product export value for the period of January-September 1999 was US\$ 24.34 billions. This value decreased 8.88 % compared to the same period the year before. The biggest Export value for this sector was textile and textile product exports, which reached US\$ 5.32 billions with a contribution of 21.84 %. The Export of processed wood was US\$ 2.85 billions with a contribution of 11.71 %. Other distinguished manufacturing product export were as follows :

- Electronic goods with US\$ 2.47 billions (10.15 %),
- Footwear with US\$ 1.18 billions (4.85 %),
- Processed rubber US\$ 915.97 millions (3.76 %),
- Non-precious metal products US\$ 1.31 billions (5.37 %),
- Furniture with US\$ 864.68 millions (3.55 %), and
- Vegetable oil with US\$ 1.28 billions (5.25 %).

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

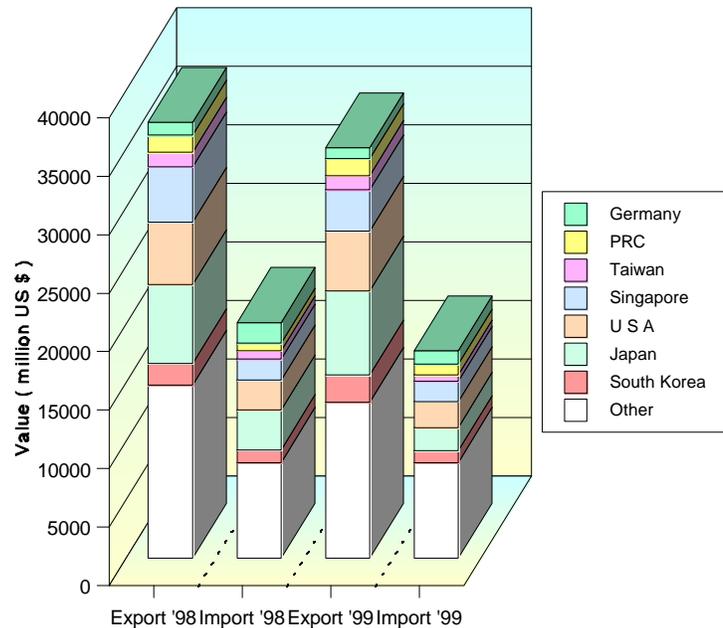


The export values for the period of January-September 1999 by the country of destinations were as follows

- APEC with 73.58 % (US\$ 25.81 billions), with the breakdown as follows :
 - Japan with 20.53 % (US\$ 7.20 billions),
 - ASEAN with 16.73 % (US\$ 5.87 billions), and
 - NAFTA with 15.70 % (US\$ 5.51 billions).
- European Union with 15.03 % (US\$ 5.27 billions), and
- The Middle East with 3.60 % (US\$ 1.26 billions).

Compared to the same period the year before, the percentage of the distribution of export values to the APEC increased by 0.37 %; EU decreased by 0.92 %; and the Middle East decreased by 0.06 %. The export value to the APEC decreased by 5.35 % compared to the same period the year before. The export value to the UE decreased by 11.22 %; the Middle East decreased by 7.17 %. The export value to the other countries increased by 2.17 %.

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



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

- Japan with the value of US\$ 7.20 billions,
- The USA with the value of US\$ 5.12 billions,
- Singapore with the value of US\$ 3.52 billions,
- South Korea with the value of US\$ 2.32 billions,
- Taiwan with the value of US\$ 1.24 billions,
- The people's republic of China with the value of US\$ 1.45 billions, and
- Germany with the value of US\$ 909.66 millions.

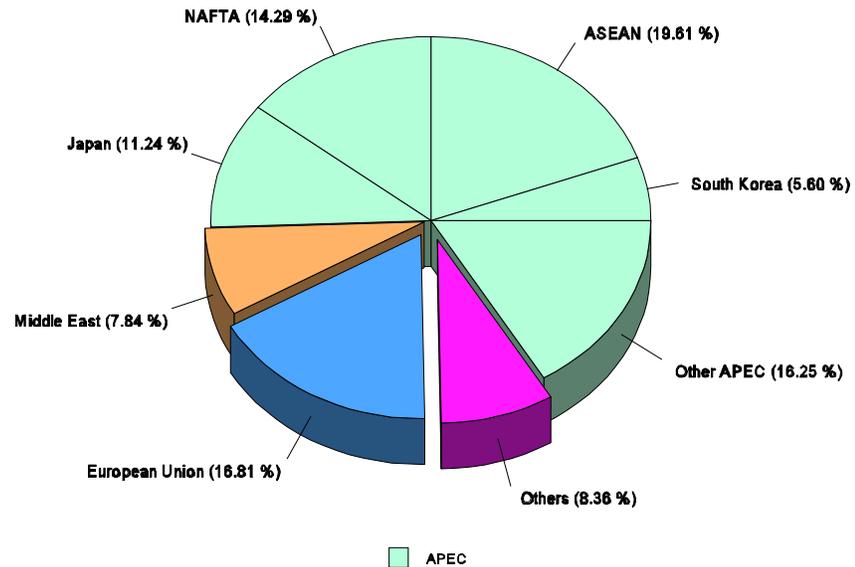
The export values to Taiwan, Singapore, USA and Germany decreased by 1.14 %, 26.09 %, 3.85 % and 16.48 % respectively. The export values to Japan, South Korea and The People's Republic of China increased by 7.04 %, 24.32 % and 0.43 % respectively.

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

- The USA with US\$ 2.19 billions
- Japan with US\$ 1.99 billions
- Germany with US\$ 1.18 billions
- Singapore with US\$ 1.73 billions
- South Korea with US\$ 992.90 millions
- The People's Republic of China with US\$ 881.00 millions.

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with Japan by US\$ 5,207.97 millions, USA by 2,928.64 millions, Singapore by US\$ 1,787.53 millions, South Korea by US\$ 1,323.69 millions, the People's Republic of China by US\$ 565.82 millions, and Taiwan by US\$ 651.90 millions. Indonesia experienced a trade deficits with Germany by US\$ 266.74 millions.

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



The Import value for the period of January-September 1999 decreased by US\$ 1.80 billions (13.14 %) compared to the same period the year before. The total import values for January-September 1999 was US\$ 17.74 billions with the break down as follows :

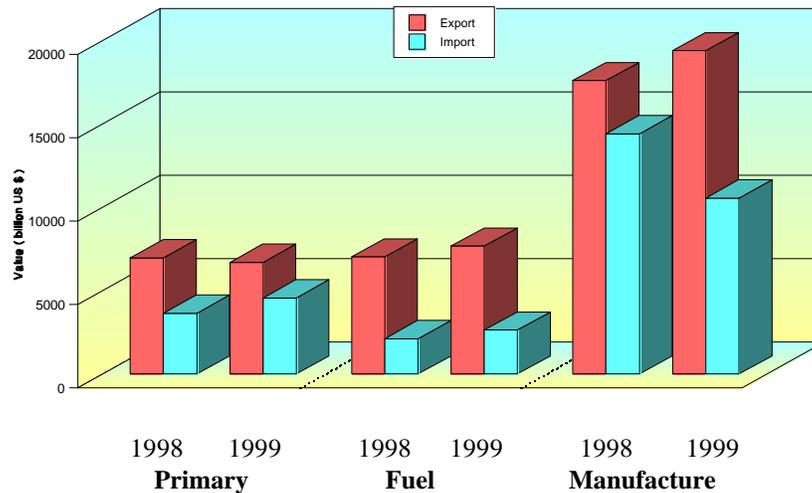
- 66.99 % (US\$ 11.88 billions) of which came from the APEC,
- 16.81 % (US\$ 2.98 billions) of which came from the EU, and
- 7.84 % (US\$ 1.39 billions) of which came from the Middle East.

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

- ASEAN with 19.61 % (US\$ 3.48 billions),
- NAFTA with 14.29 % (US\$ 2.54 billions),
- Japan with 11.24 % (US\$ 1.99 billions), and
- South korea with 5.60 % (US\$ 0.99 billions).

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with the APEC by US\$ 13.93 billions, and the European Union by US\$ 2.29 billions, but Indonesian a trade deficits with the Middle East by US\$ 126.05 millions.

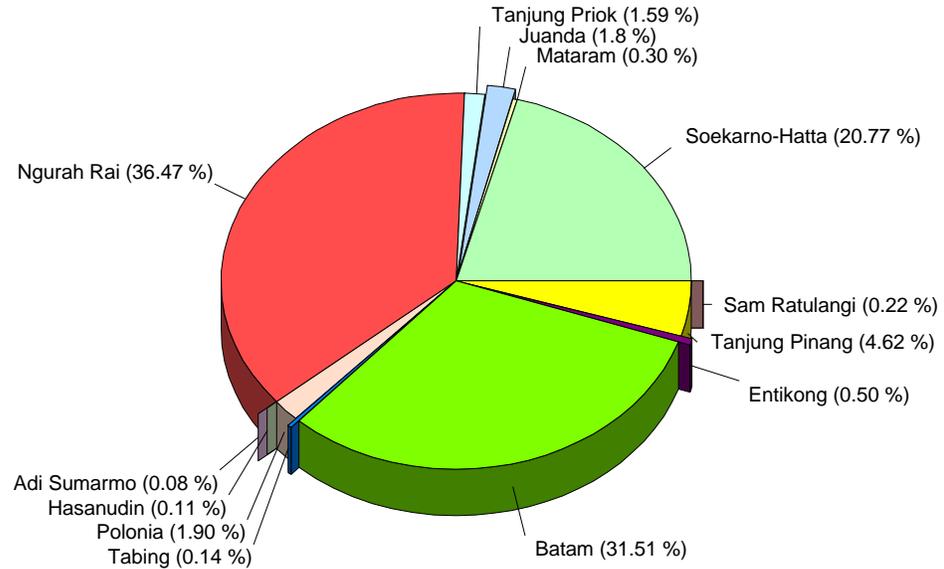
XII. The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January-September 1998 and 1999



The most dominant import commodity was the manufacturing products with US\$ 10.55 billions. The import of primary goods was US\$ 4.56 billions. The fuel import value was US\$ 2.63 billions. For January-September 1999 the import of primary goods increased by US\$ 909.50 millions (24.94 %). The fuel increased by US\$ 522.40 millions (24.80 %). Meanwhile, manufacturing products import values decreased by US\$ 3.85 billions (26.73 %) respectively.

The manufacturing product export increased by US\$ 1.79 billions (10.19 %) to US\$ 19.39 billions. Primary goods decreased by US\$ 262.81 millions (3.78 %) to US\$ 6.69 billions. Fuel including coal increased by US\$ 649.80 millions (9.25 %) to US\$ 7.68 billions.

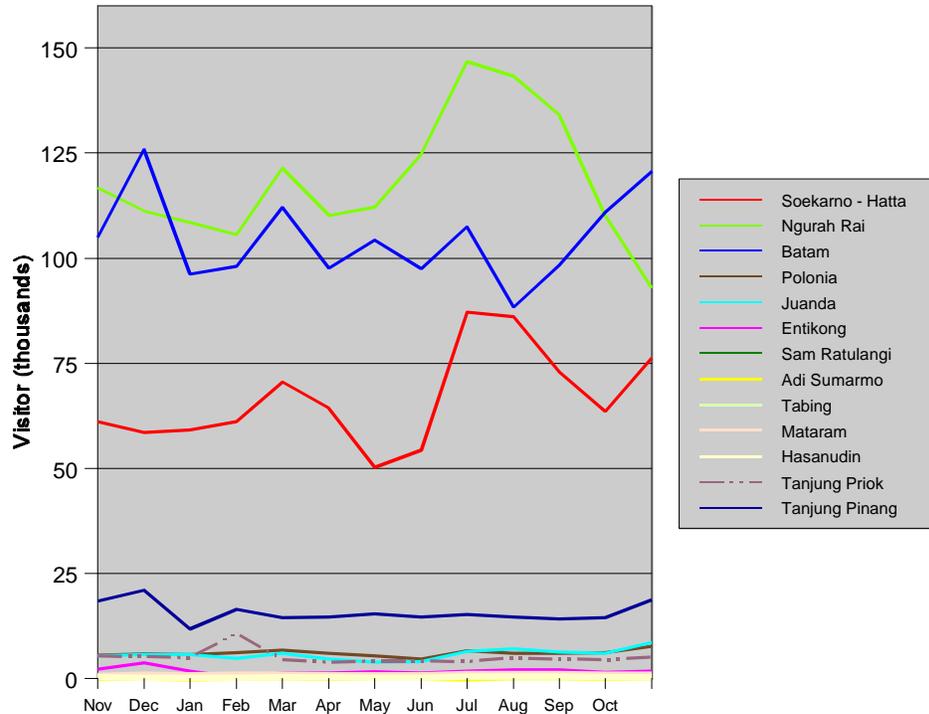
XIII. The Distribution of Foreign Visitors by 13 Main Entrance Gates, January - November 1999



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-November 1999, the number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates was 3,593,934. The number of foreign visitors entering from Ngurah Rai was the biggest number with 36.47 % of the total number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main gates, followed by Batam and Soekarno-Hatta as much as 31.51 % and 20.77 % respectively, as shown in the chart above. The number of foreign visitors entering from Adi Sumarmo airport was the smallest number which only reached 0.08 %.

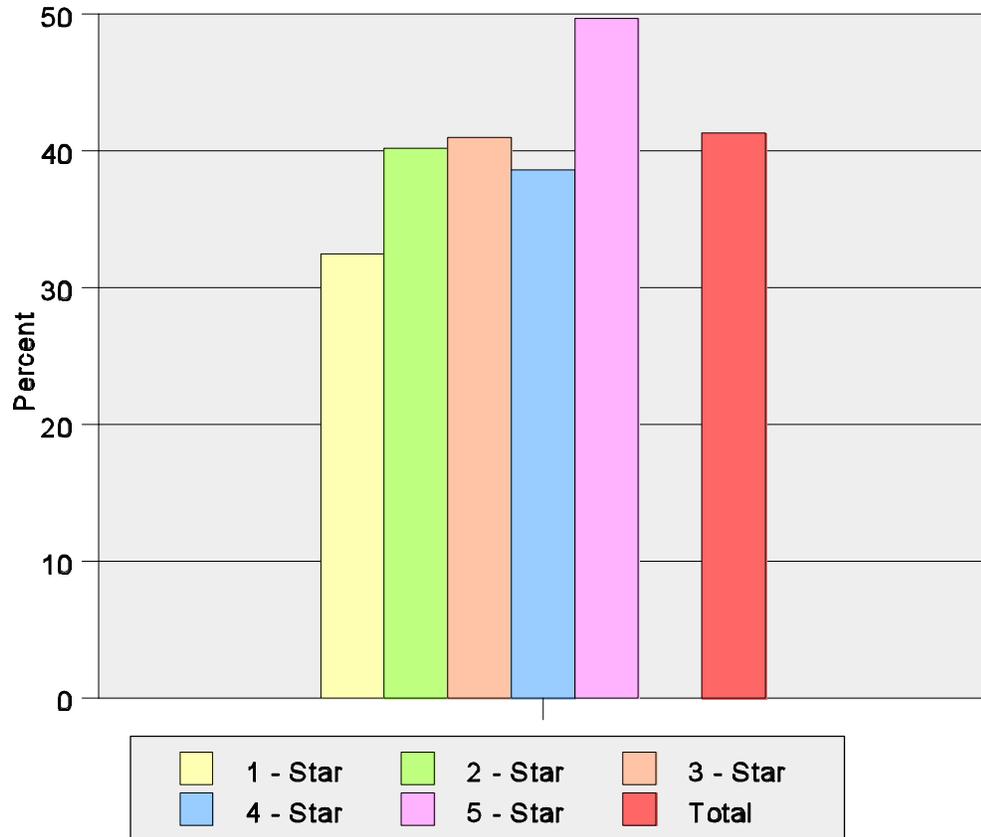
XIV. The Growth of Foreign Visitors in the 13 Main Entrance Gates, November 1998 - November 1999



The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in November 1999 reached 335,293. Compared to October 1999, which totalled to 320,961, there was an increase of 4.47 %. Such increases occurred in Soekarno-Hatta, Polonia, Batam, Juanda, Entikong, Adi Sumarmo, Tabing, Hasanudin, Tanjung Pinang and Tanjung Priok, with the highest increase in percentage term took place in Juanda gateway, namely 42.55 %, followed by Adi Sumarmo and Tanjung Pinang gateway which reached 31.91 % and 28.99 % respectively. On the other hand, the biggest decrease in percentage term was experienced by Ngurah Rai gateway which reached 15.59 %, whereas the smallest decrease occurred in Selaparang Mataram, namely 3.00 %.

The number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates for January-November 1999 was 3,593,934. There is an increase of 4.95 % compared to the same period in the year of 1998 (totalled to 3,424,316).

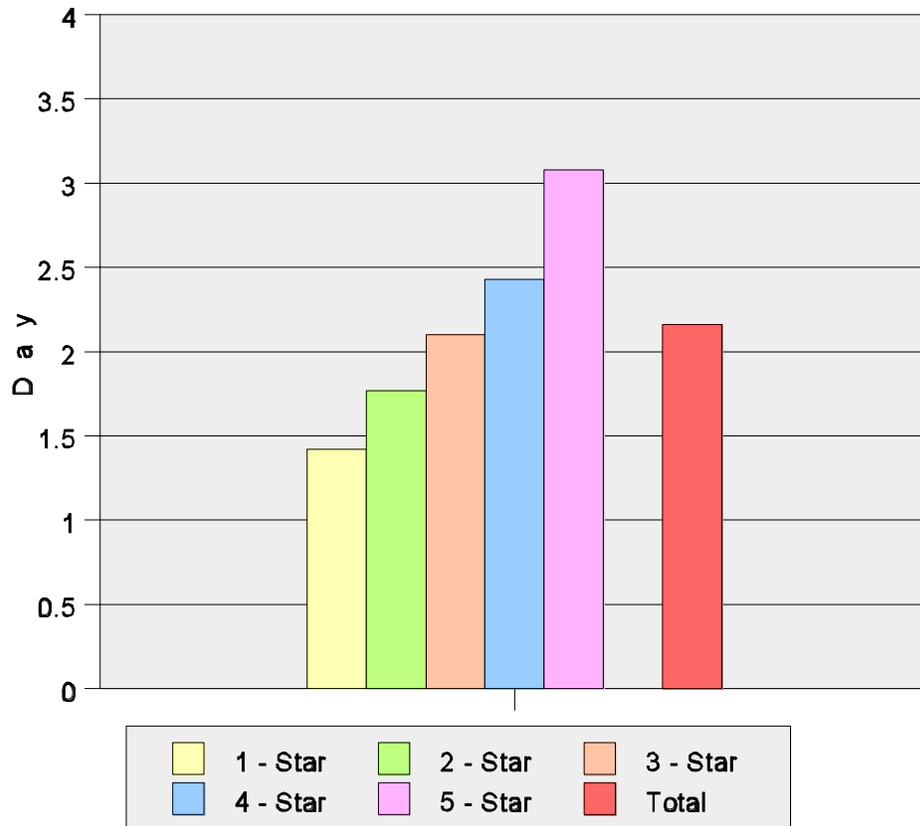
XV. The Occupancy Rate of Room of Classified Hotel October 1999



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 October 1999 reached 41.31 % on average which is higher than ORR on September 1999 which reached 40.73 % on average. ORR of five-star hotels reached 49.70 % which is the highest ORR compared to the other classified hotels, while the lowest ORR is from one-star hotels which reached 32.47 %. From a province point of view, ORR in Bali reached 55.62 % which is the highest ORR compared to the other main tourism destination areas, meanwhile the lowest ORR experienced by South Sulawesi which only reached 24.78 %.

XVI. Average Length of Stay of Foreign and Indonesian Guest In Classified Hotel, October 1999



Average length of stay (ALS) of guests in classified hotels from 10 main tourism destination areas in Indonesia is 2.16 days, which specified by ALS of foreign guest 3.38 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.73 days. According to hotel classification, the highest ALS is from five-star hotels which reached 3.08 days, whereas the lowest ALS is from one-star hotels which only reached 1.42 days.

The highest ALS of foreign guest experienced by two and tree star hotels which reached 4.09 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which reached 2.57 days. Meanwhile, the highest ALS of Indonesian guest experienced by five-star hotels which reached 3.43 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which only reached 1.37 days.

In general, ALS of classified hotels in October is slightly lower than that of in September which reached 2.22 days, consist of ALS of foreign guest 3.64 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.69 days.