

I . Inflation Rate For April 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 April 2000 underwent increasing or an inflation by 0.56 %. The inflation for this month was due to the increase in the index of six expenditure groups namely are prepared food, beverages, and tobacco products increased by 2.41 %; housing increase by 1.17 %; clothing increased by 0.17 %; health increased by 1.10 %; education, recreation, and sports increased by 0.97 %; and transportation & communication increased by 1.62 %. Meanwhile, In this month the index of food stuff expenditure group underwent decreasing or deflation by minus 1.60 %.

The causes of the inflation in this month are the increasing of several commodities prices such as shallots, cooking oil, grape, apple, banana, watermelon, filter clove cigarette, clove cigarette, white cigarette, noodle, sugar, rice and fish (prepared), fresh snack, brick, cement, wage of labor, sand, kerosene, log wood, plywood, house contract, house rent, table and chair, insecticides (mosquito), housemaid cost, hospital fee, recreation, colored TV, pump gasoline (premix), lubricating oil, car and motorcycle. While commodities underwent price decrease and gave a share of deflation were improved hen egg, improved chicken meat, rice, tomato (vegetable), small chili, legume, red chili, green beans, cucumber, white cabbage, carrot, tomato (fruit), and crackers. Due to the inflation happened in this month, the inflation rate for calendar year 2000 (January – April 2000) was 1.50 %.

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

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for April 2000 underwent increasing from 204.34 for March to be 205.48 for April, it means an inflation by 0.56 %. The groups of expenditures underwent increasing in the CPI between March and April 2000 were prepared food, beverages, and tobacco products increased from 219,97 to 225,28 or an inflation by 2,41 %, housing increased from 169.05 to 171.03 or an inflation by 1.17 %, clothing increased from 240.09 to 240.50 or an inflation by 0.17 %, health increased from 222.43 to 224.87 or an inflation by 1.10 %, education, recreation, and sports increased from 171.83 to 173.50 or an inflation by 0.97 %, and transport & communication increased from 174.01 to 176.83 or an inflation by 1.62 %. While the food stuff group index underwent decreasing from 250.16 to 246.16 or a deflation by minus 1.60 %.

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

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

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

& quarrying was due to the price increase of sand and coral/gravel. While the increase of import group index was due to the price increase of wrapping paper, fuel, heavy metal goods & other machines, and generator & electrical motor. And the increase of export commodities group index was due to the price increase of copra, frozen shrimp and tuna, crude oil, LNG, textile, clothing, essential oil, and urea fertilizer .

The WPI for March 2000 for agricultural, mining and quarrying, industrial, import, and export commodities groups accordingly were 440, 227, 271, 299, and 413.

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

During period of March 1999 - February 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.

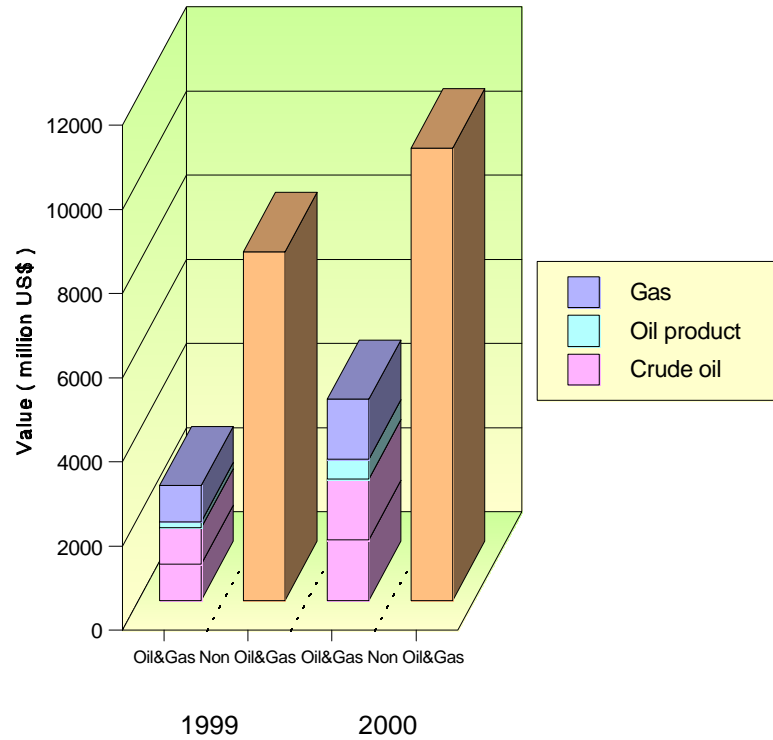
On February 2000, the farmer's TOT in West Java, Central Java, and East Java underwent increasing compared to previous month. The increase of the Farmer's TOT in the three provinces was due to the increase of price index accepted by the farmers bigger compared to the price index paid by the farmers. On the other hand, the farmer's TOT in the province of Yogyakarta underwent increasing caused by the decrease of price index accepted by the farmers. The farmer's TOT in the provinces of West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java accordingly were 111.2; 88.2; 114.1; and 93.7.

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

The Farmer's TOT in 10 provinces Outside Java for period of March 1999 – February 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 February 2000, The Farmer's TOT in the provinces of North Sumatera, West Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi indicated a decrease compared to previous month. On the contrary, the Farmer's TOT in the provinces of Aceh, West Sumatera, South Sumatera, and Bali underwent increasing. And The Farmer's TOT in Lampung was relatively stable. The Farmer's TOT for December 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: 96.1; 90.2; 96.9; 101.2; 80.7; 131.21; 88.8; 121.4; 143.4 and 119.6.

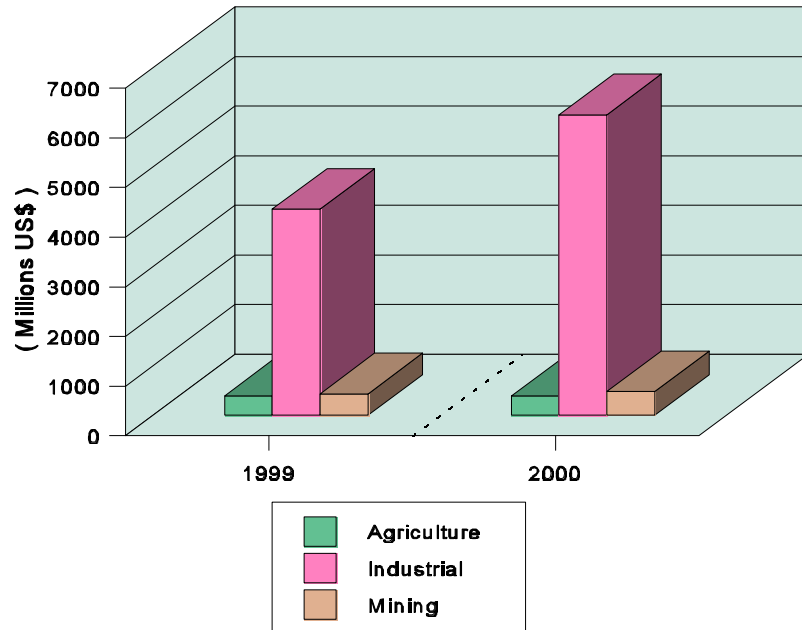
Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports January-March, 1999 and 2000



The Export value for January-March 2000 was US\$ 14 099.50 millions, consisting of US\$ 3345.70 millions of oil-and-gas exports and US\$ 10 753.80 millions of non-oil-and-gas exports. The total export value increased by 38.70 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports increased by 78.98 % while the non-oil-and-gas exports increased by 29.62 %.

The non oil-and-gas contributed 76.27 % to the total exports value. This contribution decreased by 5.34 % compared to the period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports contributed 23.73 %.

Non-Oil-and-Gas Export by Sectors January-February, 1999 and 2000

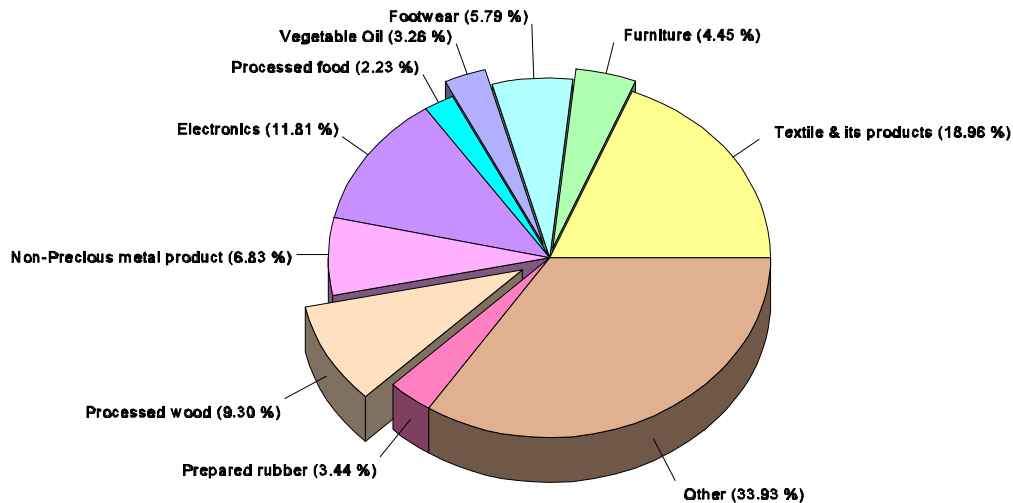


The non-oil-and-gas export value was US\$ 6 917.50 millions or increased by 38.64 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas export value increased by 83.24 %.

The contribution of the non-oil-and-gas to the total export value decreased from 80.31 % (January-February 1999) to 75.52 % (January-February 2000).

The non-oil-and-gas decrease caused by the agricultural sector. It decreased by 1.97 %. 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 45.68 %, especially for the commodities of textile products, processed wood and electronics. The mining sector increased by 8.74 %, the increased were caused by coal and copper.

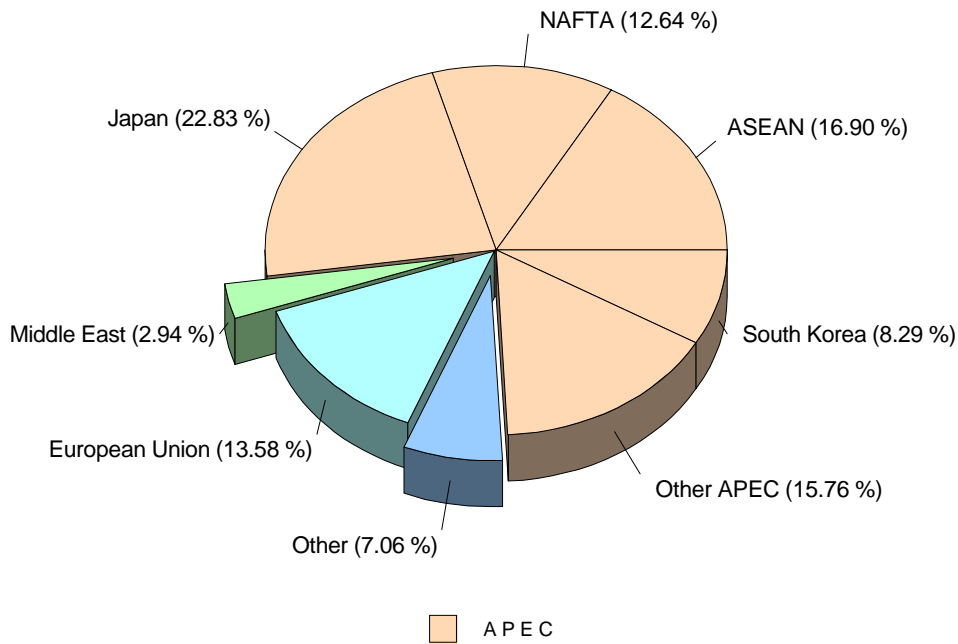
The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January 2000



The manufacturing product export value for the period of January 2000 was US\$ 2 842.98 millions. This value increased 48.05 % compared to the same period the year before. The biggest Export value for this sector was textile and textile product exports, which reached US\$ 539.02 millions with a contribution of 18.96 %. The Export of processed wood was US\$ 264.29 millions with a contribution of 9.30 %. Other distinguished manufacturing product export were as follows :

- Electronic goods with US\$ 335.86 millions (11.81 %),
- Footwear with US\$ 164.62 millions (5.79 %),
- Processed rubber US\$ 97.78 millions (3.44 %),
- Non-precious metal products US\$ 194.19 millions (6.83 %),
- Furniture with US\$ 126.65 millions (4.45 %), and
- Vegetable oil with US\$ 92.72 millions (3.26 %).

The Distribution of Export Value by Economic Groups January 2000

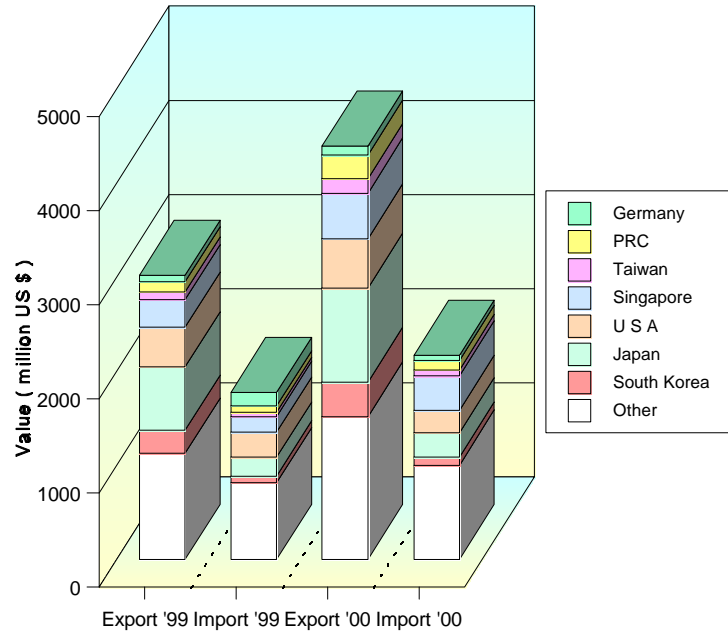


The export values for the period of January 2000 by the country of destinations were as follows

- APEC with 76.42 % (US\$ 3 358.02 millions), with the breakdown as follows :
 - Japan with 22.83 % (US\$ 1 003.06 millions),
 - ASEAN with 16.90 % (US\$ 742.48 millions), and
 - NAFTA with 12.64 % (US\$ 555.57 millions).
- European Union with 13.58 % (US\$ 596.91 millions), and
- The Middle East with 2.94 % (US\$ 129.31 millions).

Compared to the same period the year before, the percentage of the distribution of export values to the APEC increased by 1.65 %; EU decreased by 2.47 %; and the Middle East decreased by 0.15 %. The export value to the APEC increased by 48.82 % compared to the same period the year before. The export value to the UE increased by 23.20 %; the Middle East increased by 38.50 %. The export value to the other countries increased by 68.76 %.

The Export and Import Values to and from 7 Main Countries January, 1999 and 2000



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

- Japan with the value of US\$ 1 003.06 millions,
- The USA with the value of US\$ 518.89 millions,
- Singapore with the value of US\$ 488.55 millions,
- South Korea with the value of US\$ 364.47 millions,
- Taiwan with the value of US\$ 151.42 millions,
- The people's republic of China with the value of US\$ 255.41 millions, and
- Germany with the value of US\$ 94.82 millions.

The export values to Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, The People's Republic of China, Singapore, USA and Germany increased by 49.44 %, 49.70 %, 80.17 %, 137.63 %, 66.69 %, 23.27 % and 41.71 % respectively.

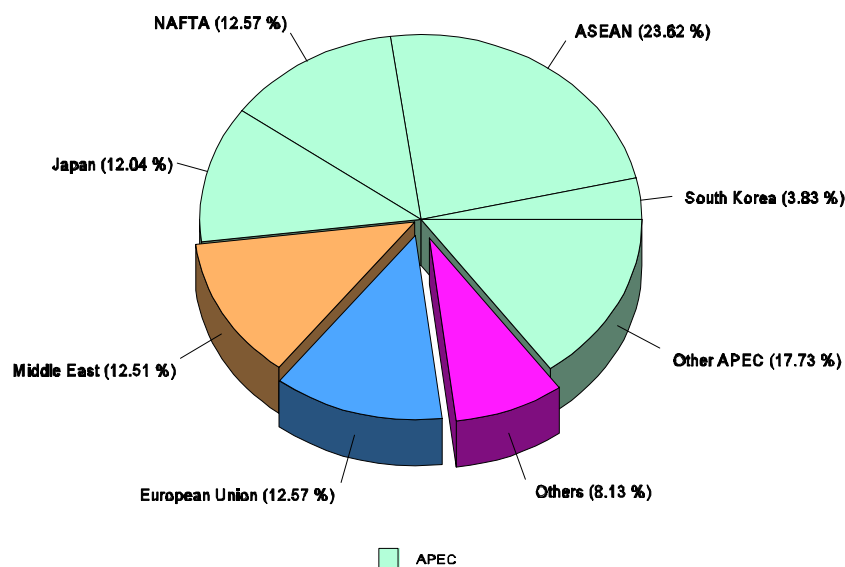
The import values for the period of January 2000 by 7 main countries of origins were as follows :

- The USA with US\$ 239.00 millions
- Japan with US\$ 261.20 millions
- Germany with US\$ 55.90 millions
- Singapore with US\$ 366.20 millions
- South Korea with US\$ 83.20 millions
- The People's Republic of China with US\$ 97.50 millions.

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with Japan by US\$ 741.86 millions, USA by 279.89 millions, Singapore by US\$ 122.35 millions, South Korea by US\$ 281.27 millions, the People's Republic of China by US\$ 157.91

millions, Taiwan by US\$ 86.82 millions and Germany by US\$ 38.92 millions.

Percentage of Import Values by Countries of Economic Groups January 2000



The Import value for the period of January 2000 increased by US\$ 397.30 millions (22.42 %) compared to the same period the year before. The total import values for January 2000 was US\$ 2 169.50 millions with the break down as follows :

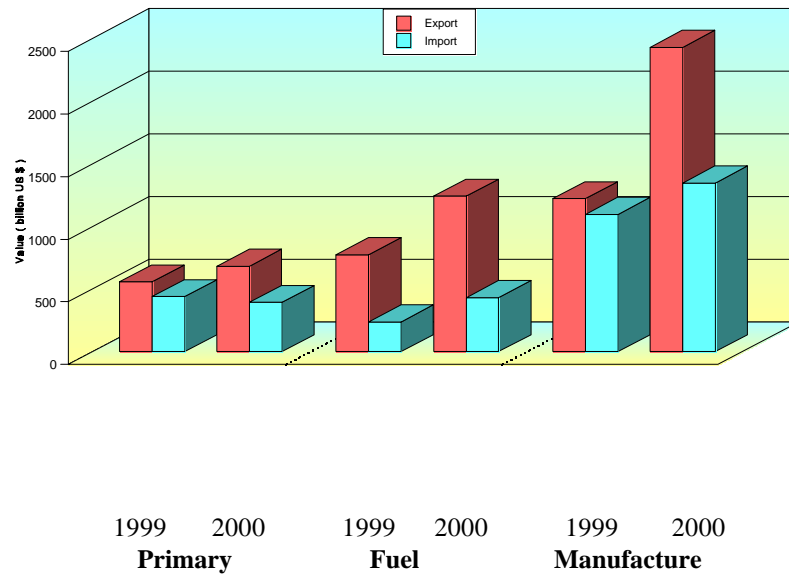
- 66.79 % (US\$ 1 449.10 millions) of which came from the APEC,
- 12.57 % (US\$ 272.60 millions) of which came from the EU, and
- 12.51 % (US\$ 271.40 millions) of which came from the Middle East.

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

- ASEAN with 23.62 % (US\$ 512.50 millions),
- NAFTA with 12.57 % (US\$ 272.80 millions),
- Japan with 12.04 % (US\$ 261.20 millions), and
- South Korea with 3.83 % (US\$ 83.20 millions).

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with the APEC by US\$ 1 908.92 millions, and the European Union by US\$ 324.31 millions, but Indonesian a trade deficits with the Middle East by US\$ 142.09 millions.

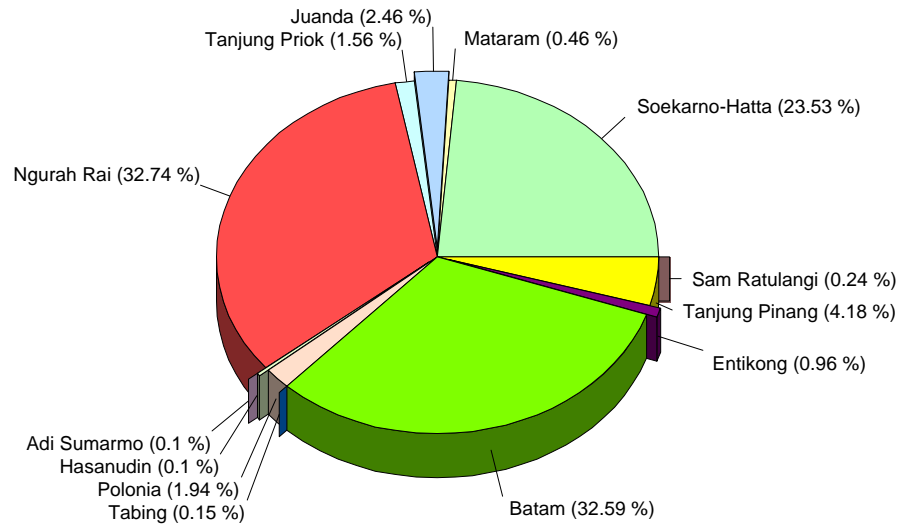
The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January, 1999 and 2000



The most dominant import commodity was the manufacturing products with US\$ 1 344.60 millions. The import of primary goods was US\$ 393.70 millions. The fuel import value was US\$ 431.10 millions. For January 2000 the import of primary goods decreased by US\$ 45.60 millions (10.38 %). Meanwhile, the fuel increased by US\$ 192.20 millions (80.45 %). The manufacturing products import values increased by US\$ 250.60 millions (22.91 %) respectively.

The manufacturing product export increased by US\$ 1 210.20 millions (99.08 %) to US\$ 2 431.60 millions. Primary goods increased by US\$ 125.63 millions (22.59 %) to US\$ 681.87 millions. Fuel including coal increased by US\$ 467.72 millions (60.43 %) to US\$ 1 241.73 millions.

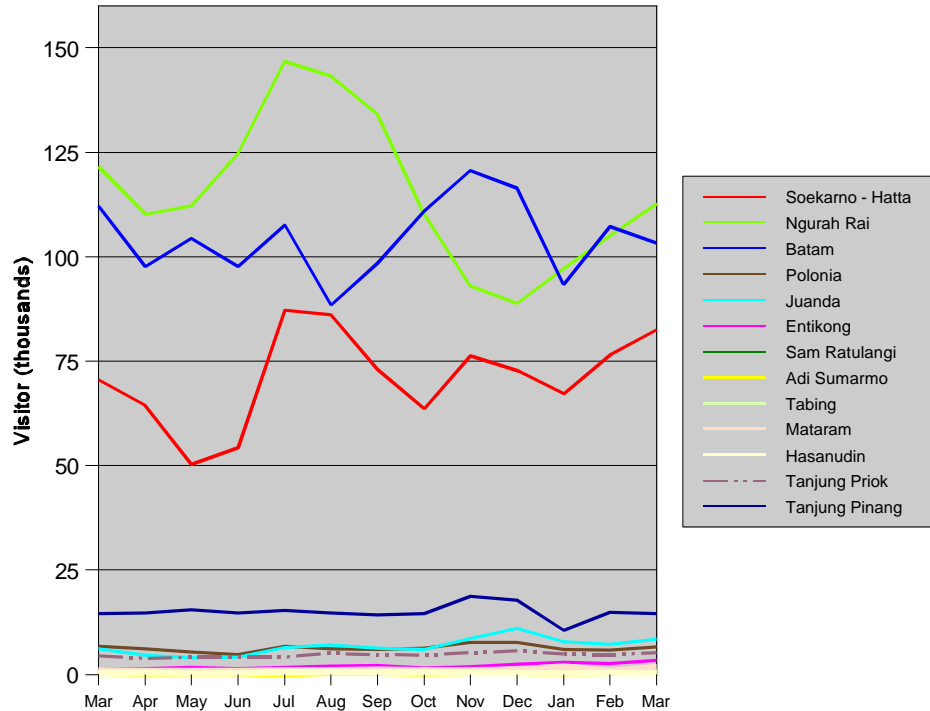
The Distribution of Foreign Visitors by 13 Main Entrance Gates, January-March 2000



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-March 2000, the number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates was 962,366. The number of foreign visitors entering from Ngurah Rai was the biggest number with 32.74 % of the total number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main gates, followed by Batam and Soekarno-Hatta as much as 31.59 % and 23.53 % 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.

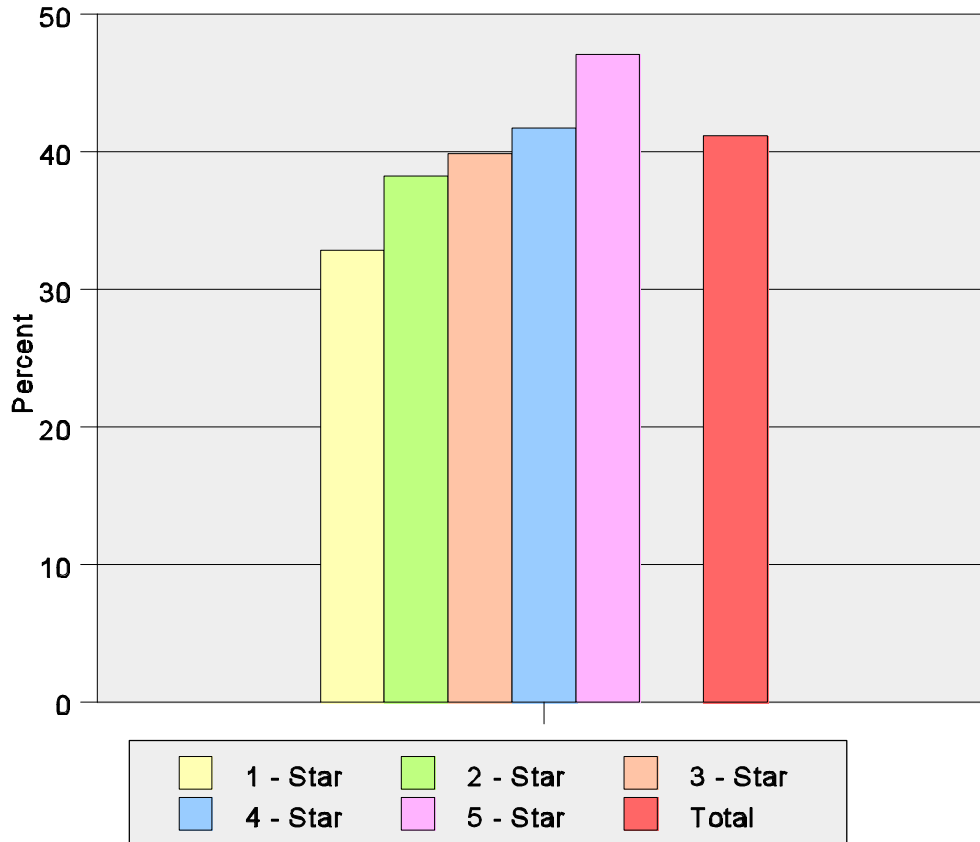
The Growth of Foreign Visitors in the 13 Main Entrance Gates, March 1999 - March 2000



The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in March 2000 reached 341,008. Compared to February, which totalled to 327,406, there was an increase of 4.15 %. Such increases occurred in Soekarno-Hatta, Ngurah Rai, Polonia, Juanda, Sam Ratulangi, Entikong, Adi Sumarmo, Selaparang, Tabing, and Tanjung Priok, with the highest increase in percentage term took place in Selaparang Mataram gateway, namely 103.90 %, followed by Sam Ratulangi and Entikong gateway which reached 27.06 % and 27.04 % respectively. On the other hand, the biggest decrease in percentage term was experienced by Hasanudin gateway which reached 31.70 %, whereas the smallest decrease occurred in Tanjung Pinang, namely 2.25 %.

The number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates for January-March 2000 was 962,366. There is an increase of 1.98 % compared to the same period in the year of 1999 (totalled to 943,723).

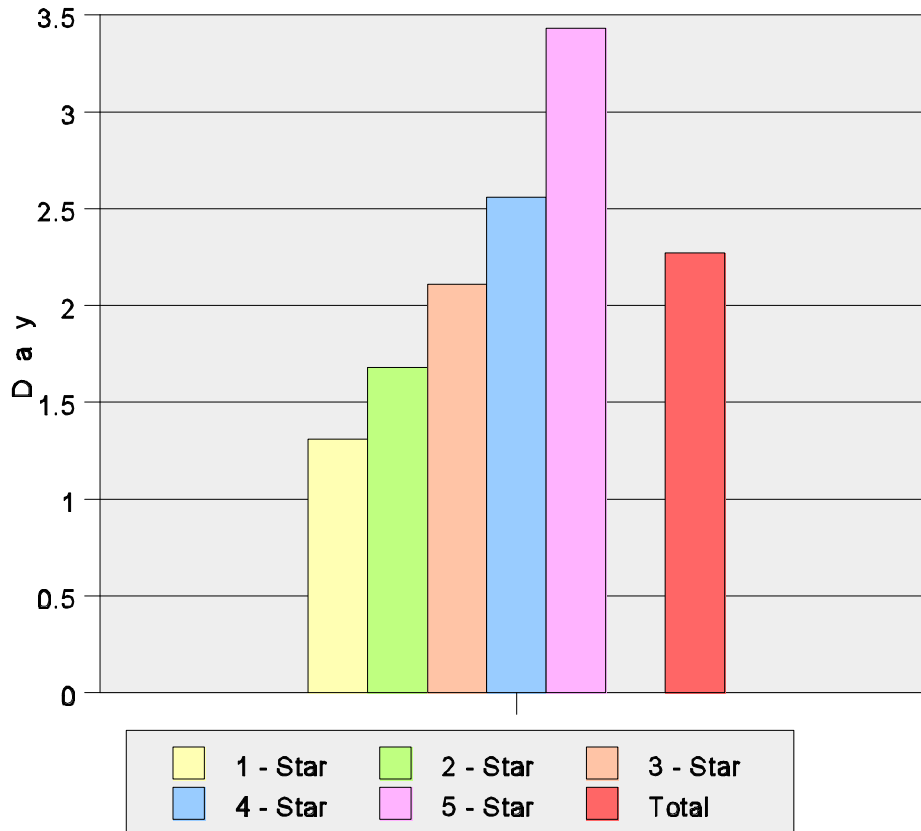
The Occupancy Rate of Room of Classified Hotel February 2000



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 February 2000 reached 41.19 % on average which is lower than ORR on January 2000 which reached 43.75 % on average. ORR of five-star hotels reached 47.08 % which is the highest ORR compared to the other classified hotels, while the lowest ORR is from one-star hotels which reached 32.82 %. From a province point of view, ORR in Bali reached 51.20 % which is the highest ORR compared to the other main tourism destination areas, meanwhile the lowest ORR experienced by West Sumatera which only reached 29.67 %.

Average Length of Stay of Foreign and Indonesian Guest In Classified Hotel, February 2000



Average length of stay (ALS) of guests in classified hotels from 10 main tourism destination areas in Indonesia is 2.27 days, which specified by ALS of foreign guest 3.54 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.76 days. According to hotel classification, the highest ALS is from five-star hotels which reached 3.43 days, whereas the lowest ALS is from one-star hotels which only reached 1.31 days.

The highest ALS of foreign guest experienced by three-star hotels which reached 3.94 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which reached 2.71 days. Meanwhile, the highest ALS of Indonesian guest experienced by five-star hotels which reached 3.44 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which only reached 1.24 days.

In general, ALS of classified hotels in February 2000 is slightly lower than that of in January 2000 which reached 2.37 days, consist of ALS of foreign guest 3.85 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.99 days.