

I. Inflation Rate For June 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 June 2000 underwent increasing or an inflation by 0.50 %. The inflation for this month was due to the increase in the index of several expenditure groups namely foodstuff increased by 0.16 %, prepared food, beverages, and tobacco increased by 0.97 %, housing increased by 0.40 %, clothing increased by 0.82 %, health increased by 0.33 %; education, recreation, and sports increased by 0.29 %; and transport & communication increased by 0.75 %.

The causes of the inflation in this month are the increase of several commodities prices such as improved chicken meat, fresh fish, improved hen egg, rice, tomato (vegetable), potato, string bean, white cabbage, "petai", carrot, apple, citrus fruit, small chili, sugar, white cigarette, filter clove cigarette, housemaid cost, log wood, house contract, sand, house rent, kerosene, gold accessories, color television, transport in city, car, transport inter-city, and motorcycle. While commodities underwent price decrease were red chili, shallots, cooking oil, preserved fish, leafy vegetable, mustard green, coconut, crackers, brick, and cement.

Due to the inflation happened in this month, the inflation rate for calendar year 2000 (January – June 2000) was 2.86 %. And the inflation rate for fiscal year 2000 (April-June 2000) was 1.91 %

II. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) July 1999 – June 2000

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for June 2000 underwent increasing from 207.21 for May to be 208.24 for June, it means an inflation by 0.50 %. All of the groups of expenditures underwent increasing in the CPI between May and June 2000 were foodstuff increased from 246.08 to 246.47 or an inflation by 0.16 %, prepared food, beverages, and tobacco increased from 225.07 to 227.25 or an inflation by 0.97 %, housing increased from 174.18 to 174.87 or an inflation by 0.40 %, clothing increased from 242.55 to 244.54 or an inflation by 0.82 %, health increased from 225.76 to 226.50 or an inflation by 0.33 %, education, recreation, and sports increased from 174.91 to 175.41 or an inflation by 0.29 %, and transport & communication increased from 181.19 to 182.54 or an inflation by 0.75 %.

III The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) June 1999 – May 2000, (1993 = 100)

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Indonesia by group of commodities for the period of June 1999 to May 2000 generally indicated an increase.

On May 2000, all of the index of commodities groups showed increasing compared to the previous month. The increase in WPI for agricultural was due to the price increase of rice, cassava, vegetables, shrimp, and marine fish. The increase of mining and quarrying group index was due to the price increase of sand, coral/gravel, and lime. The increase of industrial commodities group index was due to the price increase of clove cigarette, cotton yarn, writing paper, basic chemical except fertilizer, lubricating oil, tin, gold, and heavy tools. The increase of import group index was due to petroleum oil, pulp,

billet aluminum, and generator & electrical motor. And the increase of export group index was due to frozen shrimp and tuna, crude oil, coal, nickel ores, textile, cloth, plywood, essence oil, urea fertilizer, and LPG.

The WPI for May 2000 for agricultural, mining and quarrying, industrial, import, and export commodities groups accordingly were 455, 233, 275, 310, and 448.

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

During period of May 1999 - April 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.

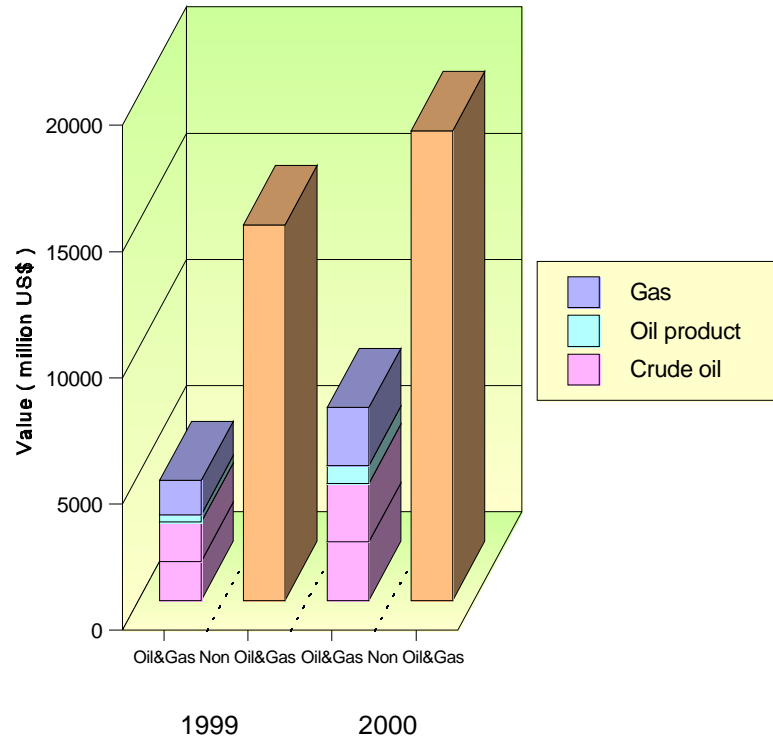
On April 2000, the farmer's TOT in Yogyakarta and East Java underwent increasing compared to previous month. The increase of the Farmer's TOT in Yogyakarta was due to the decrease of price index paid by the farmers bigger compared to the price index accepted by the farmers, On the other hand in East Java caused by the increase of price index accepted by the farmers higher compared to the price index paid by the farmers. While the farmer's TOT in the province of West Java and Central Java underwent decreasing caused by the decrease of price index accepted by the farmers higher compared to the price index paid by the farmers. The farmer's TOT in the provinces of West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java accordingly were 101.9; 90.2; 110.9; and 94.0.

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

The Farmer's TOT in 10 provinces Outside Java for period of May 1999 – April 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 April 2000, The Farmer's TOT in Aceh, West Sumatera, West Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan, and North Sulawesi indicated an increase compared to previous month. On the other hand, The Farmer's TOT in North Sumatera, South Sumatera, Lampung, Bali, and South Sulawesi indicated a decrease. The Farmer's TOT for April 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: 94.3; 85.7; 96.9; 97.8; 78.2; 123.7; 87.8; 121.0; 143.2 and 110.9.

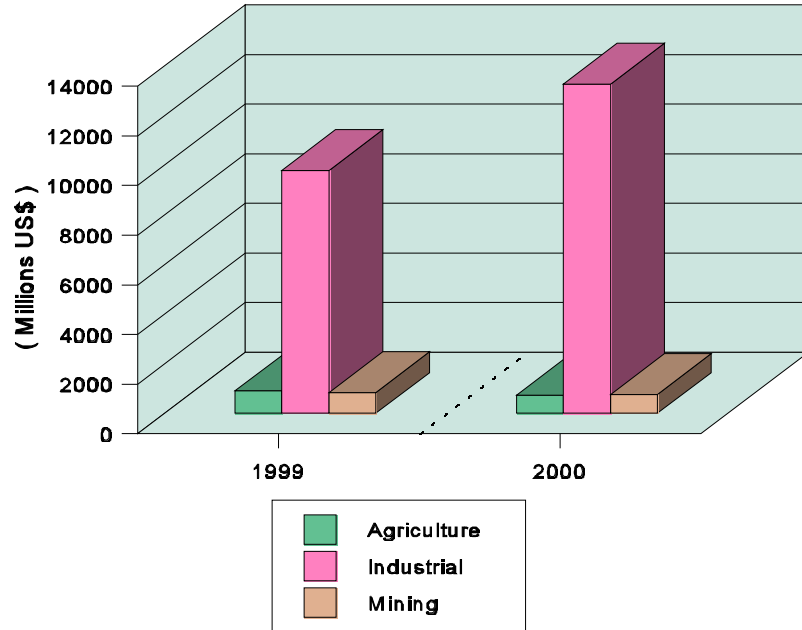
VI. Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports January-May, 1999 and 2000



The Export value for January-May 2000 was US\$ 23 937.80 millions, consisting of US\$ 5328.40 millions of oil-and-gas exports and US\$ 18 609.40 millions of non-oil-and-gas exports. The total export value increased by 32.30 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports increased by 66.49 % while the non-oil-and-gas exports increased by 24.96 %.

The non oil-and-gas contributed 77.74 % to the total exports value. This contribution decreased by 4.57 % compared to the period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports contributed 22.26 %.

VII. Non-Oil-and-Gas Export by Sectors January-April, 1999 and 2000

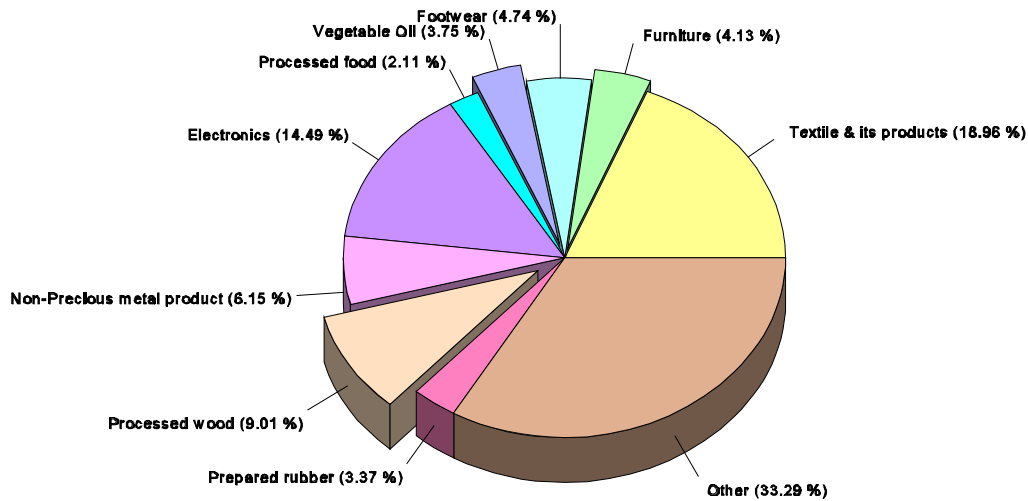


The non-oil-and-gas export value was US\$ 14 779.40 millions or increased by 28.13 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas export value increased by 72.10 %.

The contribution of the non-oil-and-gas to the total export value decreased from 82.09 % (January-April 1999) to 77.33 % (January-April 2000).

The non-oil-and-gas decrease caused by the agricultural sector. It decreased by 17.70 %. This decrease caused by the declining of prepared rubber, tea and tobacco. The non-oil-and gas increased by the industrial sector. The industrial sector increased by 35.55 %, especially for the commodities of textile products, processed wood and electronics. Meanwhile, the mining sector decreased by 8.94 %, the decreased were caused by copper.

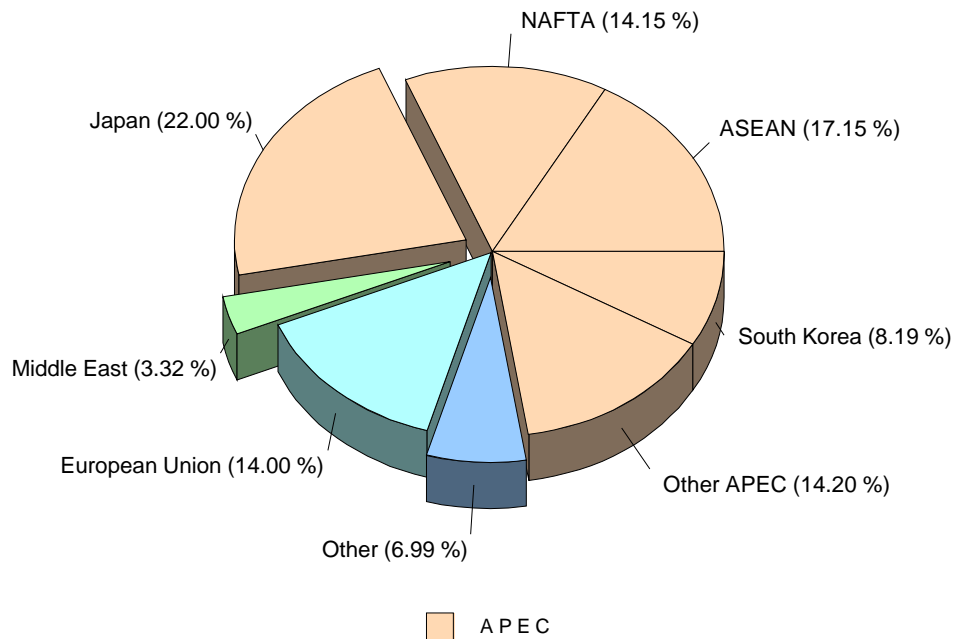
VIII. The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January-March 2000



The manufacturing product export value for the period of January-March 2000 was US\$ 9 685.24 millions. This value increased 39.20 % compared to the same period the year before. The biggest Export value for this sector was textile and textile product exports, which reached US\$ 1 836.33 millions with a contribution of 18.96 %. The Export of processed wood was US\$ 872.38 millions with a contribution of 9.01 %. Other distinguished manufacturing product export were as follows :

- Electronic goods with US\$ 1 403.74 millions (14.49 %),
- Footwear with US\$ 459.17 millions (4.74 %),
- Processed rubber US\$ 326.29 millions (3.37 %),
- Non-precious metal products US\$ 595.67 millions (6.15 %),
- Furniture with US\$ 400.42 millions (4.13 %), and
- Vegetable oil with US\$ 363.17 millions (3.75 %).

IX. The Distribution of Export Value by Economic Groups January-March 2000

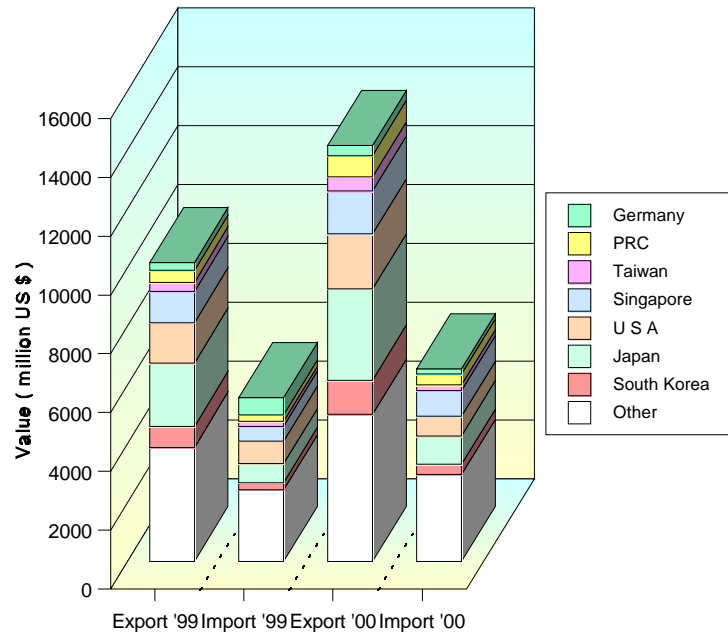


The export values for the period of January-March 2000 by the country of destinations were as follows

- APEC with 75.69 % (US\$ 10 701.56 millions), with the breakdown as follows :
 - Japan with 22.00 % (US\$ 3 110.32 millions),
 - ASEAN with 17.15 % (US\$ 2 424.63 millions), and
 - NAFTA with 14.15 % (US\$ 2 001.34 millions).
- European Union with 14.00 % (US\$ 1 979.51 millions), and
- The Middle East with 3.32 % (US\$ 469.95 millions).

Compared to the same period the year before, the percentage of the distribution of export values to the APEC increased by 2.25 %; EU decreased by 1.88 %; and the Middle East decreased by 0.09 %. The export value to the APEC increased by 43.33 % compared to the same period the year before. The export value to the UE increased by 22.62 %; the Middle East increased by 35.58 %. The export value to the other countries increased by 33.81 %.

X. The Export and Import Values to and from 7 Main Countries January-March, 1999 and 2000



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

- Japan with the value of US\$ 3 110.32 millions,
- The USA with the value of US\$ 1 857.27 millions,
- Singapore with the value of US\$ 1 457.77 millions,
- South Korea with the value of US\$ 1 157.69 millions,
- Taiwan with the value of US\$ 487.37 millions,
- The people's republic of China with the value of US\$ 728.14 millions, and
- Germany with the value of US\$ 331.58 millions.

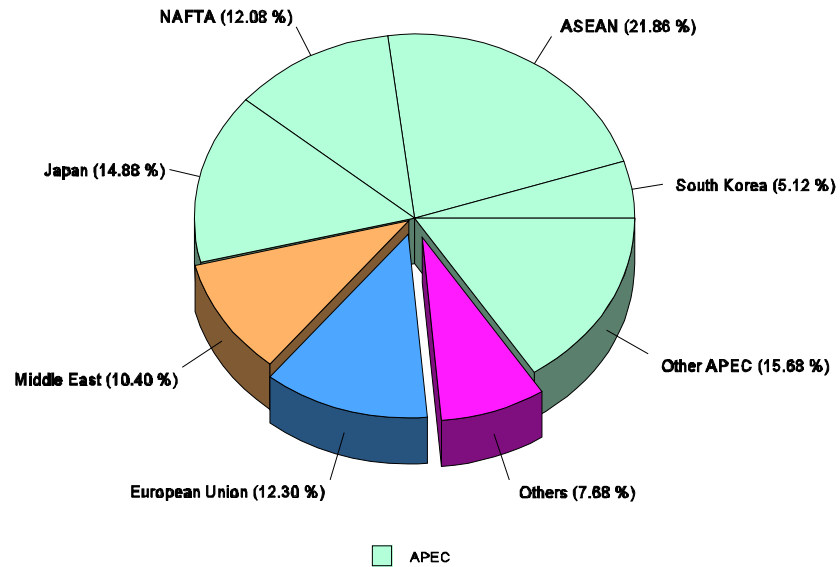
The export values to Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, The People's Republic of China, Singapore, USA and Germany increased by 43.78 %, 63.26 %, 54.56 %, 80.15 %, 36.73 %, 36.13 % and 25.62 % respectively.

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

- The USA with US\$ 658.20 millions
- Japan with US\$ 975.30 millions
- Germany with US\$ 187.10 millions
- Singapore with US\$ 869.90 millions
- South Korea with US\$ 335.40 millions
- The People's Republic of China with US\$ 359.80 millions.

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with Japan by US\$ 2,135.02 millions, USA by 1,199.07 millions, Singapore by US\$ 587.87 millions, South Korea by US\$ 822.29 millions, the People's Republic of China by US\$ 368.34 millions, Taiwan by US\$ 278.27 millions and Germany by US\$ 144.48 millions.

XI. Percentage of Import Values by Countries of Economic Groups January-March 2000



The Import value for the period of January-March 2000 increased by US\$ 997.70 millions (17.95 %) compared to the same period the year before. The total import values for January-March 2000 was US\$ 6 555.00 millions with the break down as follows :

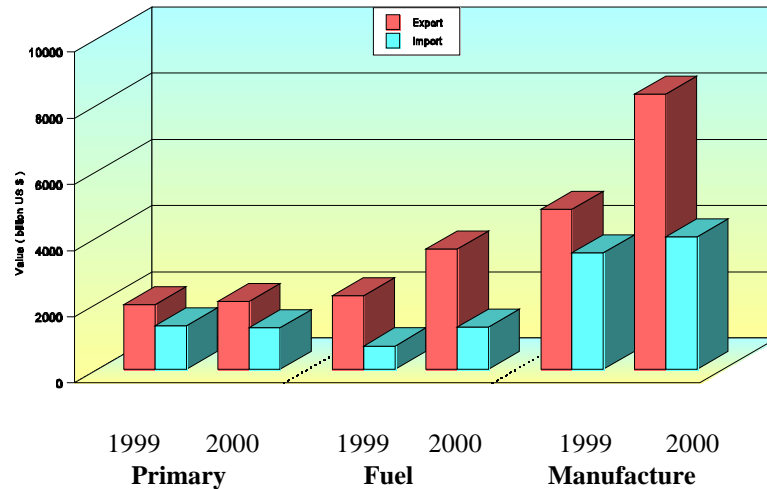
- 69.62 % (US\$ 4 563.80 millions) of which came from the APEC,
- 12.30 % (US\$ 806.10 millions) of which came from the EU, and
- 10.40 % (US\$ 681.80 millions) of which came from the Middle East.

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

- ASEAN with 21.86 % (US\$ 1 433.00 millions),
- NAFTA with 12.08 % (US\$ 791.90 millions),
- Japan with 14.88 % (US\$ 975.30 millions), and
- South Korea with 5.12 % (US\$ 335.40 millions).

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with the APEC by US\$ 6 137.76 millions, and the European Union by US\$ 1 173.41 millions, but Indonesian a trade deficits with the Middle East by US\$ 211.85 millions.

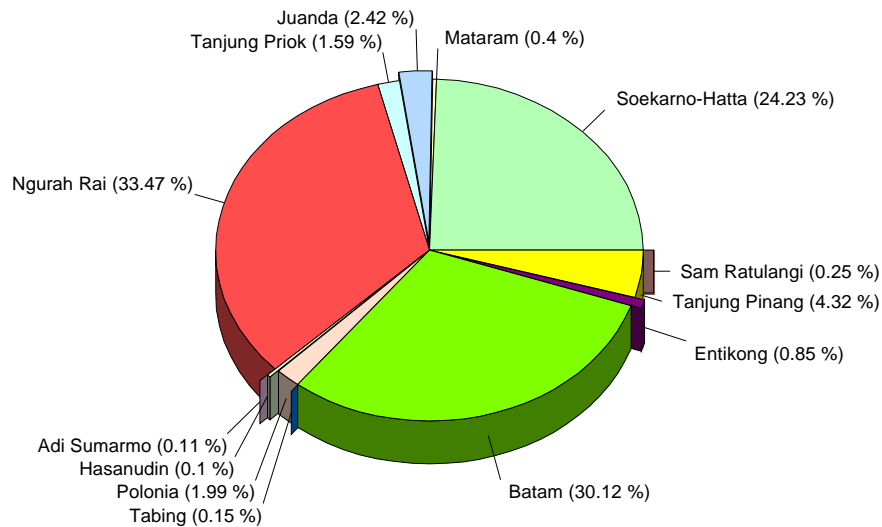
XII. The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January-March, 1999 and 2000



The most dominant import commodity was the manufacturing products with US\$ 4 013.70 millions. The import of primary goods was US\$ 1 261.20 millions. The fuel import value was US\$ 1 279.70 millions. For January-March 2000 the import of primary goods decreased by US\$ 62.80 millions (4.74 %). Meanwhile, the fuel increased by US\$ 569.60 millions (80.21 %). The manufacturing products import values increased by US\$ 490.70 millions (13.93 %) respectively.

The manufacturing product export increased by US\$ 3 481.21 millions (71.83 %) to US\$ 8 327.42 millions. Primary goods increased by US\$ 96.81 millions (4.93 %) to US\$ 2 059.37 millions. Fuel including coal increased by US\$ 1 409.23 millions (63.11 %) to US\$ 3 642.13 millions.

XIII. The Distribution of Foreign Visitors by 13 Main Entrance Gates, January - May 2000

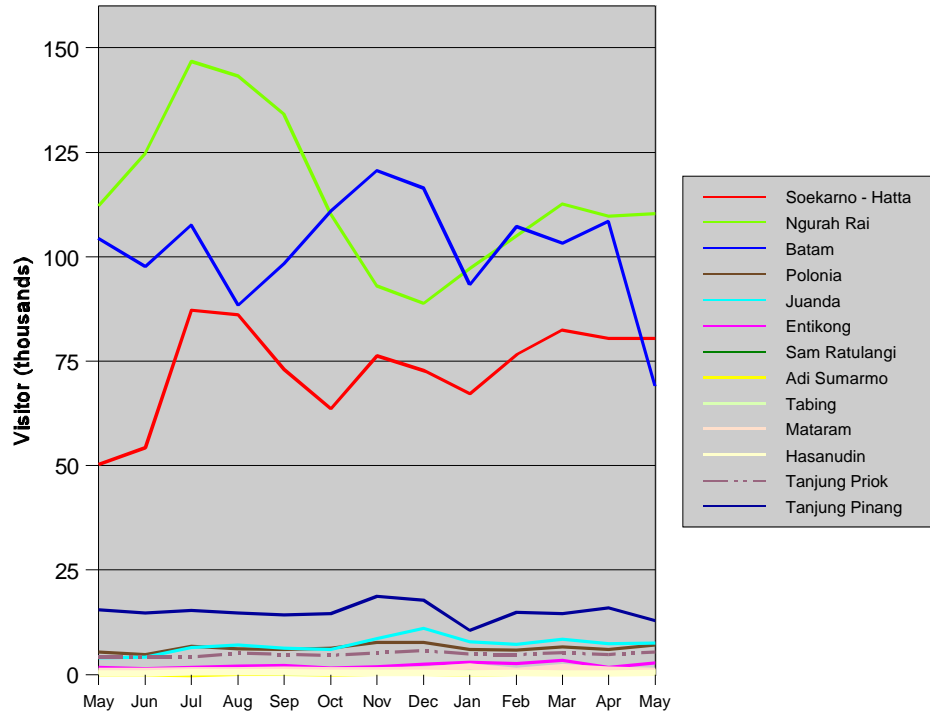


Picture 15

Foreign visitors entering Indonesia were through 71 entrance gates. However there are only 13 main gates 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 arriving at these main entrance gates constituted around 82 % of total foreign visitors to Indonesia.

On the period of January-May 2000, the number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates was 1,598,999. The highest number of foreign visitors is from Ngurah Rai, which is 33.47 % of the total number, followed by Batam and Soekarno-Hatta as much as 30.12 % and 24.23 % respectively, as shown in the chart above. The number of foreign visitors entering from Hasanudin airports was the smallest number which only reached 0.10 % respectively.

XIV. The Growth of Foreign Visitors in the 13 Main Entrance Gates, May 1999 - May 2000

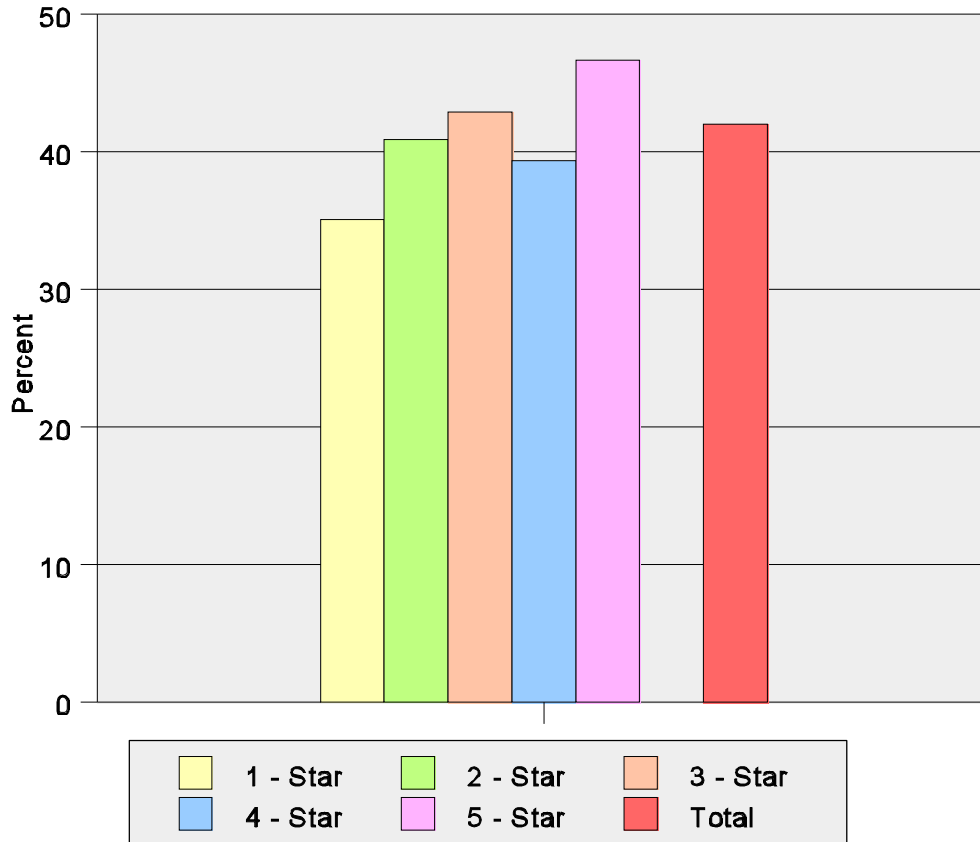


Picture 16

The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in May 2000 reached 298,851. Compared to April, is 337,818 visitors there was a decrease of 11.55 %. Such decrease occurred in Batam, Sam Ratulangi, Mataram, and Tanjung Pinang, with the highest decrease is in Batam gateway, 36.40 % followed by Mataram (30.23 %) and Tanjung Pinang (19.14 %). On the other hand, the biggest increase in percentage term was experienced by Entikong gateway which reached 63.11 %, whereas the smallest increase occurred in Soekarno-Hatta gateway, namely 0.15 %.

The number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates for January-May 2000 was 1,598,999. There is an increase of 3.16 % compared to the same period in the year of 1999 (totalled to 1,550,048).

XV. The Occupancy Rate of Room of Classified Hotel April 2000

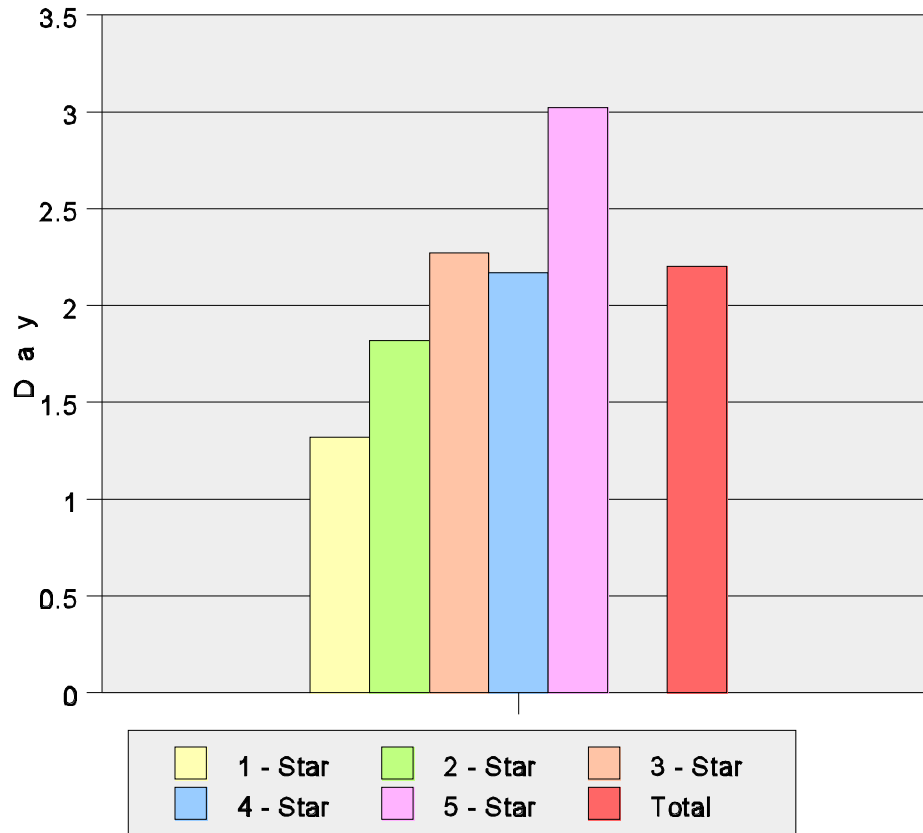


Picture 17

The progress of hotel industry can be seen from indicator, 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 April 2000 reached 42.03 % on average which was higher than ORR on March 2000 (39.85 % on average). The highest ORR is five-star hotels that is 46.66 %, while the lowest one is in one-star hotels 35.09 %. Compared to other main tourism destination areas, Bali has the highest ORR, that 56.61 %. Mean while, ORR in South Sulawesi only 21.65 % which is the lowest one.

XVI. Average Length of Stay of Foreign and Indonesian Guest In Classified Hotel, April 2000



Picture 18

Average length of stay (ALS) of guests in classified hotels from 10 main tourism destination areas in Indonesia is 2.20 days, which specified by ALS of foreign guest 3.30 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.76 days. According to hotel classification, the highest ALS is in five-star hotels which reached 3.02 days, whereas the lowest ALS is in one-star hotels which only reached 1.32 days.

The highest ALS of foreign guest experienced by three-star hotels which reached 4.17 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which reached 2.67 days. Meanwhile, the highest ALS of Indonesian guest experienced by five-star hotels which reached 2.87 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which only reached 1.26 days.

In general, ALS of classified hotels in April 2000 is slightly higher than that of in March 2000 which reached 2.08 days, consist of ALS of foreign guest 3.61 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.64 days.