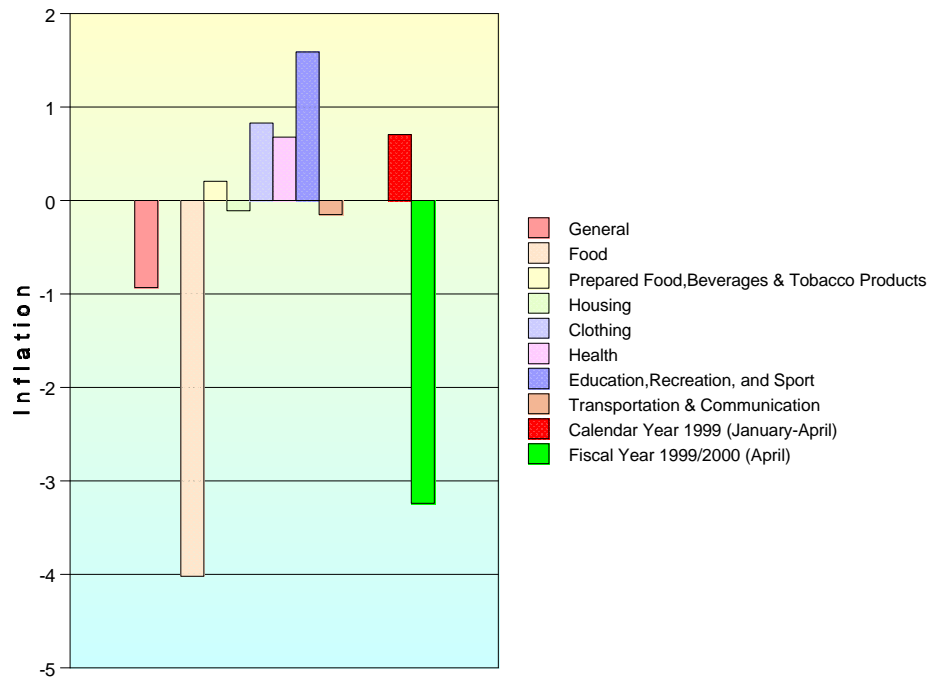


I. Negative Inflation For August 1999 By Group of Expenditures

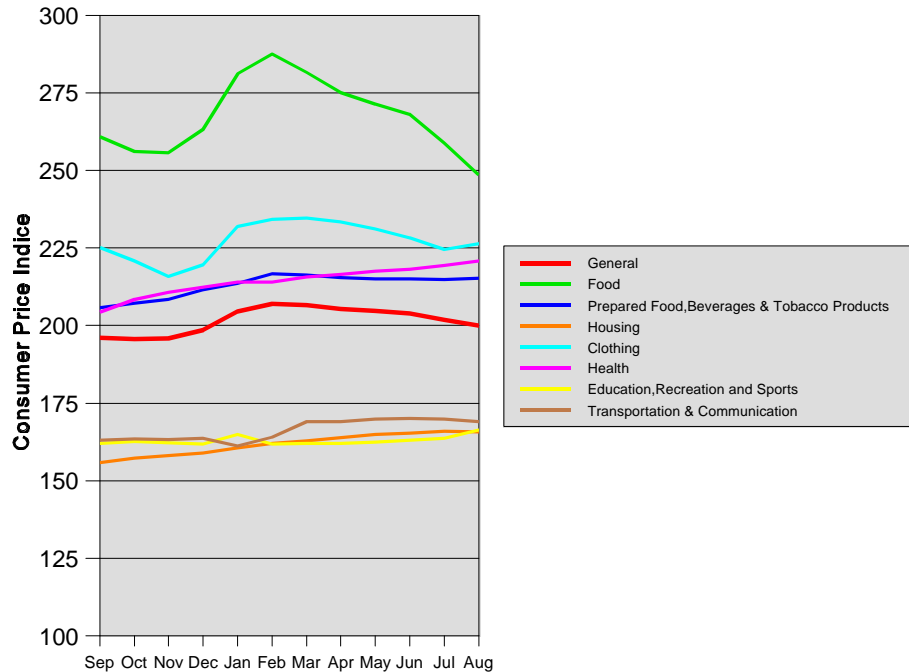
Inflation Rate for Calender Year 1999 and Fiscal Year 1999/2000



The inflation rate for August 1999 was negative 0.93 %. The August deflation was mainly caused by decreasing in the index of food expenditures 4.02 %. Following groups of expenditures have also declined, such as housing 0.11 %, transport and communication 0.15 %. In contrast, the other groups of expenditures increased during August 1999, namely prepared food, beverages, cigarettes and tobacco increased 0.21 %, clothing 0.83 %, health 0.68 %, and education, recreation and sports 1.59 %. Several commodities experienced significant price decreasing such as rice, chicken meat, shallots, chillies, small chillies, improved hen egg, garlic, coconut, tomatoes, biscuit, coffee powder, detergent, concrete paint, plywood, ceramic, color tv, motorcycle. While other several commodities increased their price such as, fresh fish, cooking oil, swamp cabbages, crackers, sugar, clove cigarettes, housemaid wage, housing rent, gold accessories, school fee, hospital fee.

Inflation rate for the period of January - August 1999 was 0.71%, and inflation rate for the period of April - August 1999/2000 (fiscal year) was minus 3.24 %.

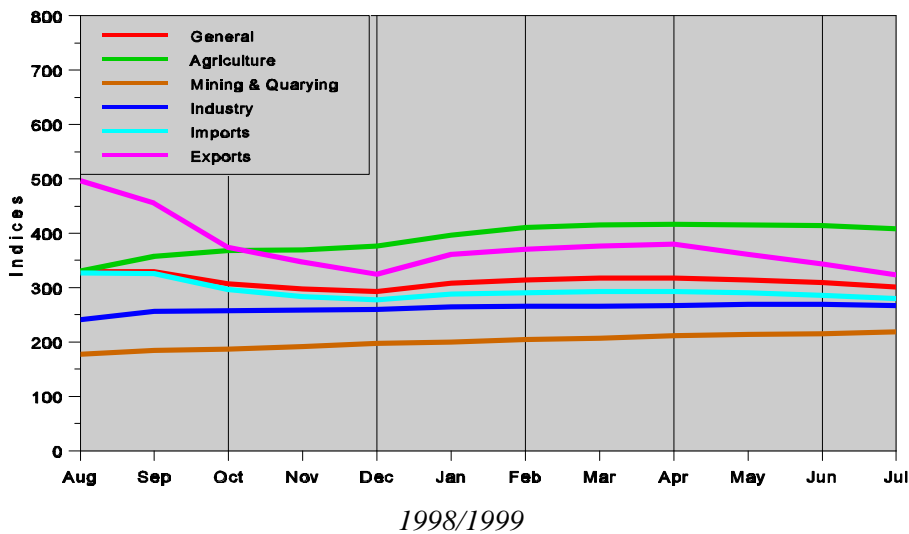
II. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) September 1998 - August 1999, (1996 = 100)



1998/1999

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for August 1999 was 200.05 while for July 1999 was 201.93, it means a deflation of 0.93 %. Group of expenditures declining in the CPI between July and August 1999 were: food from 258.96 to 248.54 or a negative inflation of 4.02 %, housing from 166.06 to 165.87 or a negative inflation of 0.11 %, and transport and communication from 169.94 to 169.68 or a negative inflation of 0.15 %. There were four groups of expenditures those increased in their index in the same period. They are prepared food, beverages, cigarettes and tobacco from 214.87 to 215.33 or inflation of 0.21 %, clothing from 224.69 to 226.56 or inflation of 0.83 %, health from 219.48 to 220.98 or inflation of 0.68 %, education, recreation, and sport from 163.87 to 166.48 or inflation of 1.59 %.

III. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) September 1998 - August 1999, (1993 = 100)



Since July 1999, The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) has used 1993 as a base year. The development of Indonesia economic during the period of 1983 until 1993 was remarkably improved. It was shown by the shift of the leading contribution in the GDP from agricultural sector toward industrial sector. The contribution of the agricultural sector decreased from 22.89 % in 1983 to 17.88 % in 1993., while the contribution of the industrial sector increased from 12.75 % in 1983 to 22.30 % in 1993. Besides that in order to make comparable series of data, it is necessary to shift base year from 1983 base to 1993 base for calculating the WPI.

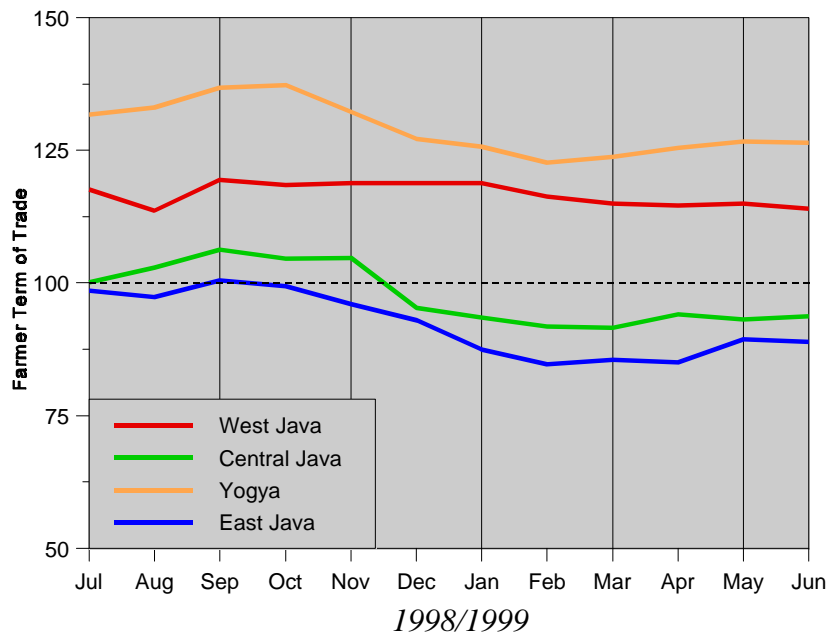
The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) by group of commodities for the period of August 1998 to July 1999 generally increased, except the WPI for export and import commodities groups.

On July 1999, the index of group of mining and quarrying increased compared to the previous month. While the index of group of agriculture, industry, export, and import decreased.

The increase in WPI for mining and quarrying commodities group was due to the increase of the price of coral (stone) and sand. While the decrease in WPI for agricultural commodities group was caused by price decrease in such commodities as soybeans, vegetables, rubber, coffee, palm kernel, and fish. For industrial commodities group, the decrease in WPI was caused by price decrease of palm oil, rice, sugar, cattle food, SIR rubber, and gold. The decrease in WPI for import commodities group was caused by price decrease of maize, sugar, cotton and synthetic yarn, pulp, alcohol mix, gasoline/asphalt, basic metal non ferrous. The decrease in WPI for export commodities group was due to the decrease of the price of dried coffee, frozen shrimp and tuna, LNG, coal, copper, textile, clothing, and plywood.

The WPI for July 1999 for the group of agricultural commodities, mining and quarrying commodities, industrial commodities, import commodities, and export commodities were 408, 219, 267, 280, and 323.

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

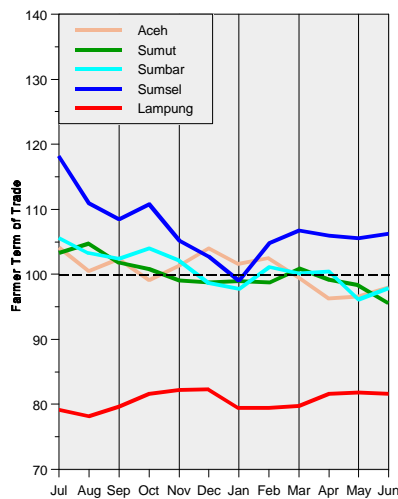


Since July 1999, Farmer's Terms of Trade (TOT) has used 1993 as new base year (1993=100). Before that 1983 base was used as a base year (1983=100) for 4 provinces in Java and for 10 provinces outside Java using 1987 as the base year (1987=100). The purpose of shifting the base year is to meet the necessity of the consumers in order to be easier to compare with other data in BPS.

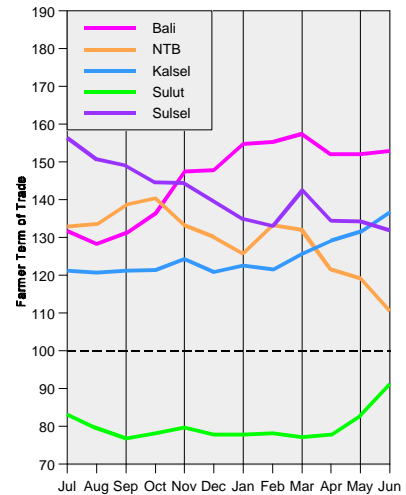
During period of July 1998 - June 1999, by using new base year (1993=100) the development of Farmer's Term of Trade in all Java provinces was quite fluctuative. In this period, the Farmer's TOT in West Java and Yogyakarta were always above 100.

On June 1999, farmers TOT in West Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java experienced declining compared to previous month's. The decline of the Farmer's TOT in those provinces due to the decline in the price index accepted by the farmers compared to the price index spending by the farmers. On the other hand, the Farmer's TOT in Central Java experienced increasing. The Farmer's TOT in the provinces of West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java accordingly 114.0, 93.8, 126.5, and 88.9.

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



1998/1999

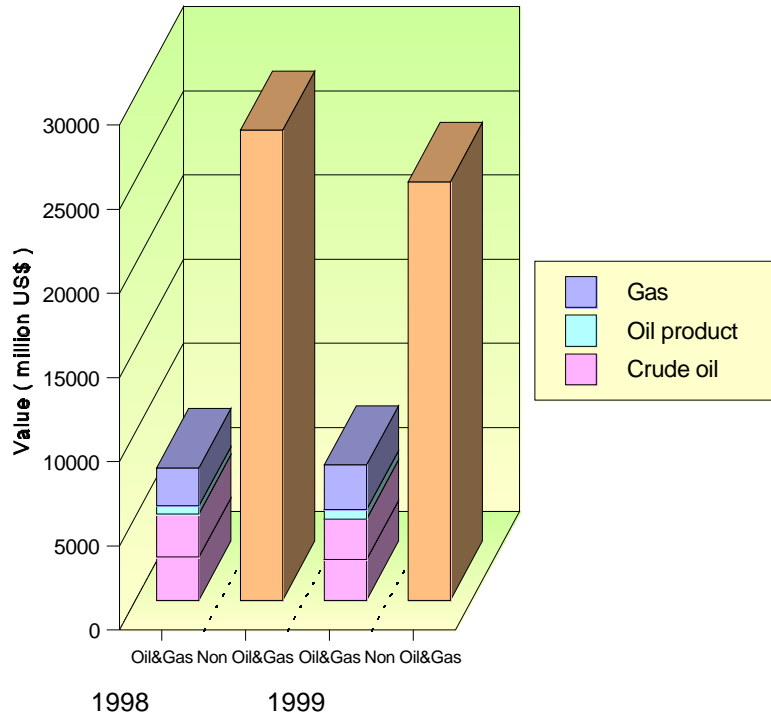


1998/1999

The Farmer's TOT in 10 provinces Outside Java for period of July 1998 - June 1999 slightly fluctuative. In this period, The Farmer's TOT in Lampung and North Sulawesi were always under 100. On the other hand in South Sumatra, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi were always above 100.

On July 1999, The Farmer's TOT in many provinces increased compared to previous month. Those provinces are Aceh, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Bali, South Kalimantan, and North Sulawesi. While some other provinces decreased. Those provinces are North Sumatra, Lampung, West Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi. The Farmer's TOT on July 1999 in the province of Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Lampung, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi accordingly as follows: 97.9; 95.6; 97.8; 106.3; 81.6; 152.9; 111.1; 136.8; 89.9; and 132.0.

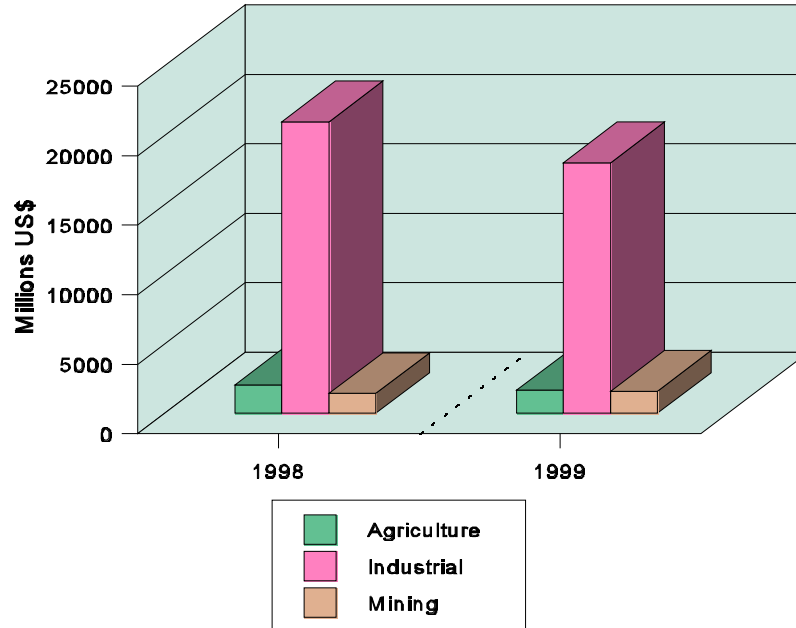
VI. Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports January-August 1998 and 1999



The Export value for January-August 1999 was US\$ 30.52 billions, consisting of US\$ 5.4 billion of oil-and-gas exports and US\$ 24.88 billions of non-oil-and-gas exports. The Total export value decreased by 8.18 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports increased by 6.21 % while the non-oil-and-gas exports decreased by 10.91 %.

The non oil-and-gas contributed 81.53 % to the total exports value. This contribution increased by 14.10 % compared to the period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports contributed 18.47 %.

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



The non-oil-and-gas export value was US\$ 21.30 billions or decreased by 12.89 % compared to the same period the year before. While the oil-and-gas export value decreased by 1.59 %.

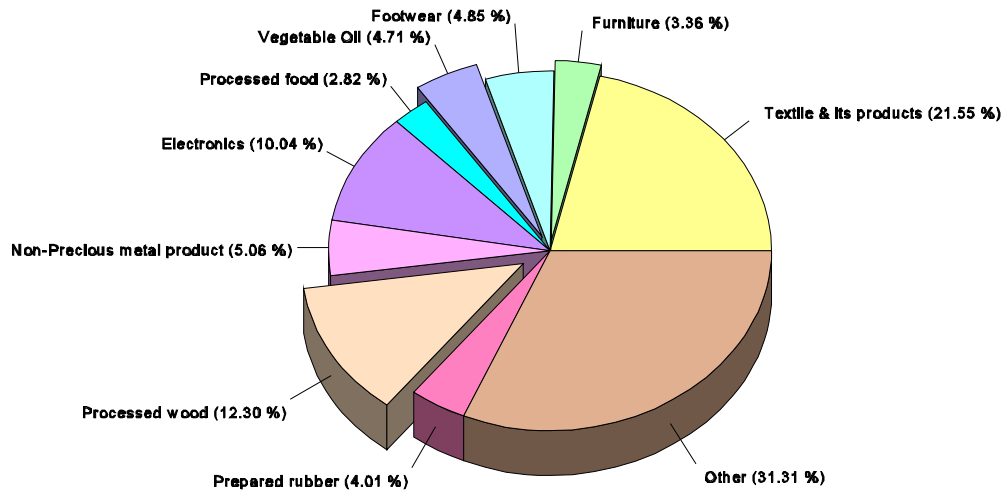
The contribution of the non-oil-and-gas to the total export value decreased from 83.8 % (January-July 1998) to 82.71 % (January-July 1999).

8

The non-oil-and-gas decrease caused by the industrial sector, decreased by 13.98 %, especially for the commodities of textile and textile products, processed wood and electronics. The agricultural sector decreased by 18.74 %, the decrease was caused by prepared rubber, tea and tobacco.

In contrast, the mining product increased by 11.29 %. This increase was caused by the inclining of coal and copper ores.

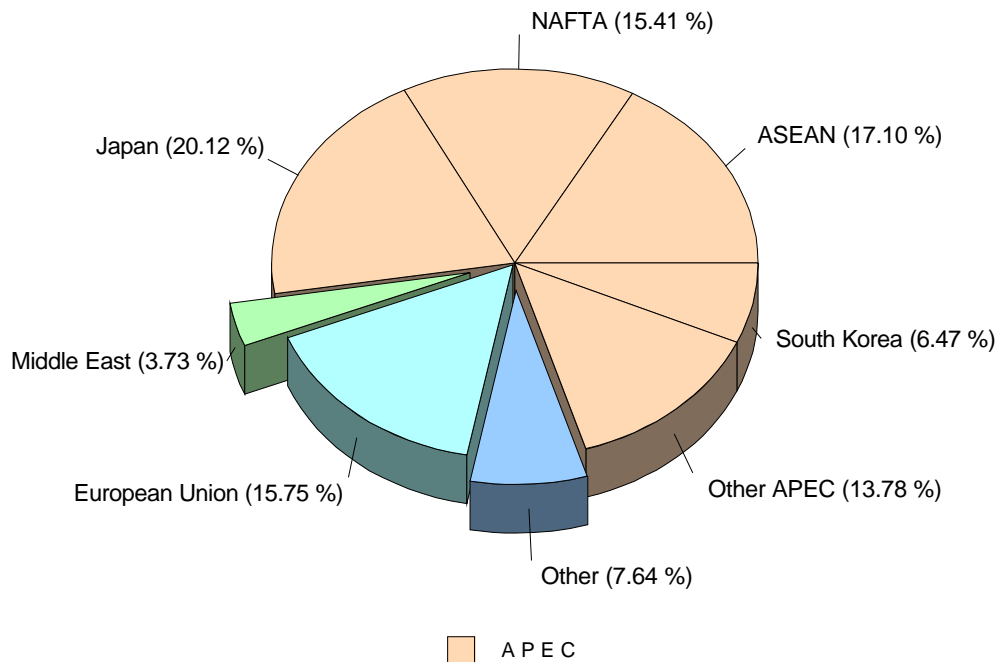
VIII. The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January-June 1999



The manufacturing product export value for the period of January-June 1999 was US\$ 15.19 billions. This value decreased 13.5 % compared to the same period the year before. The biggest Export value for this sector was textile and textile product exports, which reached US\$ 3.27 billions with a contribution of 21.55 %. The Export of processed wood was US\$ 1.87 billions with a contribution of 12.30 %. Other distinguished manufacturing product export were as follows :

- Electronic goods with US\$ 1.52 billions (10.04 %),
- Footwear with US\$ 736.58 millions (4.85 %),
- Processed rubber US\$ 609.51 millions (4.01 %),
- Non-precious metal products US\$ 768.43 millions (5.06 %),
- Furniture with US\$ 510.91 millions (3.36 %), and
- Vegetable oil with US\$ 715.08 millions (4.71 %).

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

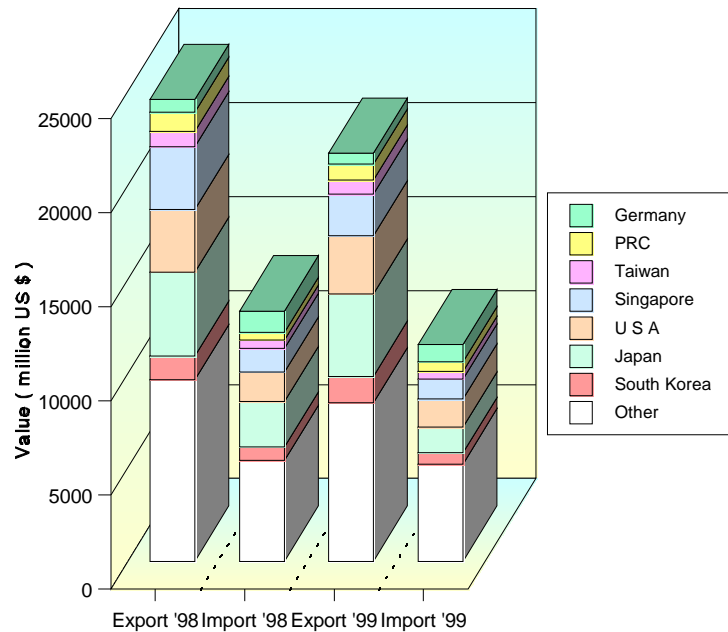


The export values for the period of January-June 1999 by the country of destinations were as follows

- APEC with 72.88 % (US\$ 15.81 billions), with the breakdown as follows :
 - Japan with 20.12 % (US\$ 4.36 billions),
 - ASEAN with 17.10 % (US\$ 3.71 billions), and
 - NAFTA with 15.41 % (US\$ 3.34 billions).
- European Union with 15.75 % (US\$ 3.42 billions), and
- The Middle East with 3.73 % (US\$ 809.05 millions).

Compared to the same period the year before, the percentage of the distribution of export values to the APEC decreased by 0.72 %; EU increased by 0.04 %; and the Middle East increased by 0.08 %. The export value to the APEC decreased by 12.59 % compared to the same period the year before. The export value to the EU decreased by 11.53 %; the Middle East decreased by 9.83 %. The export value to the other countries decreased by 4.06 %.

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



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

- Japan with the value of US\$ 4.36 billions,
- The USA with the value of US\$ 3.10 billions,
- Singapore with the value of US\$ 2.12 billions,
- South Korea with the value of US\$ 1.40 billions,
- Taiwan with the value of US\$ 752.08 millions,
- The people's republic of China with the value of US\$ 843.21 millions, and
- Germany with the value of US\$ 578.19 millions.

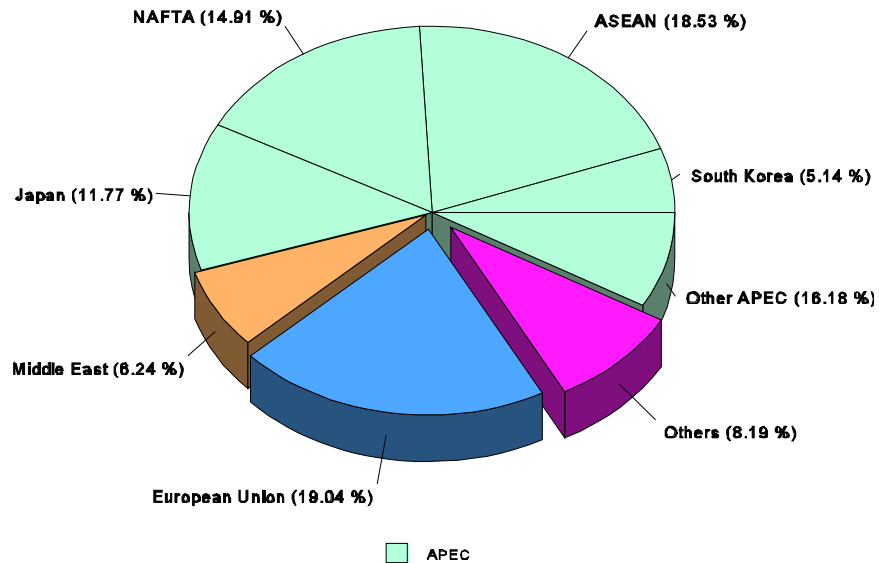
The export values to Japan, Taiwan, The People's Republic of China, Singapore, USA and Germany decrease by 2.02 %, 6.44 %, 18.31 %, 33.64 %, 7.31 % and 16.54 % respectively. The export values to South Korea increased by 11.18 % respectively.

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

- The USA with US\$ 1.49 billions
- Japan with US\$ 1.36 billions
- Germany with US\$ 929.2 millions
- Singapore with US\$1.08 billions
- South Korea with US\$ 592.9 millions
- The People's Republic of China with US\$ 515.3 millions.

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with Japan by US\$ 3,006.36 millions, USA by 1,614.45 million , Singapore by US\$ 133.61 millions, South Korea by US\$ 810.75 millions, the People's Republic of China by US\$ 327.91 millions, and Taiwan by 355.18 millions. Indonesia experienced a trade deficits with Germany by US\$ 351.01 millions.

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



The Import value for the period of January-June 1999 decreased by US\$ 1.77 billions (13.29 %) compared to the same period the year before. The total import values for January-June 1999 was US\$ 11.53 billions with the break down as follows :

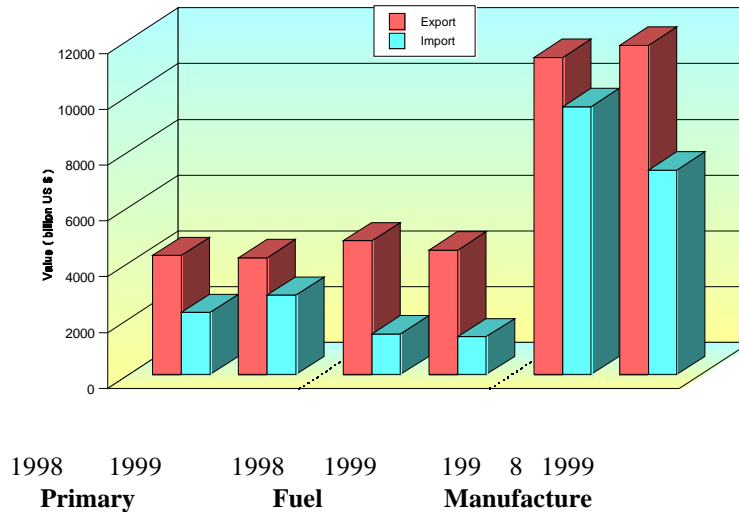
- 66.53 % (US\$ 7.67 billions) of which came from the APEC,
- 19.04 % (US\$ 2.20 billions) of which came from the EU, and
- 6.24 % (US\$ 0.72 billions) of which came from the Middle East.

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

- ASEAN with 18.53 % (US\$ 2.14 billions),
- NAFTA with 14.91 % (US\$ 1.72 billions),
- Japan with 11.77 % (US\$ 1.36 billions), and
- South Korea with 5.14 % (US\$ 0.59 billions).

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with the APEC by US\$ 8.13 billions, and the European Union by 1.22 billions, the Middle East by 89.45 millions.

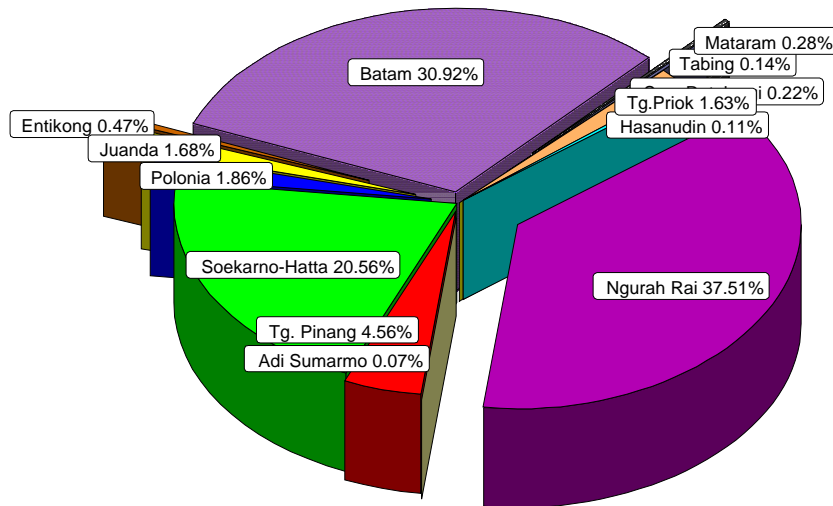
XII. The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January-June 1998 and 1999



The most dominant import commodity was the manufacturing products with US\$ 7.33 billions. The import of primary goods was US\$ 2.84 billions. The fuel import value was US\$ 1.36 billion. For January-June 1999 the import of primary goods increased by US\$ 0.61 billion (27.43 %). Meanwhile, the fuel and manufacturing products import values decreased by US\$ 0.10 billion (7.19 %) and US\$ 2.27 billions (23.67 %) respectively.

The manufacturing product export increased by US\$ 434.17 millions (3.82 %) to US\$ 11.80 billions. Primary goods decreased by US\$ 83.39 millions (1.95 %) to US\$ 5.19 billions. Fuel including coal decreased by US\$ 331.40 millions (6.90 %) to US\$ 4.47 billions.

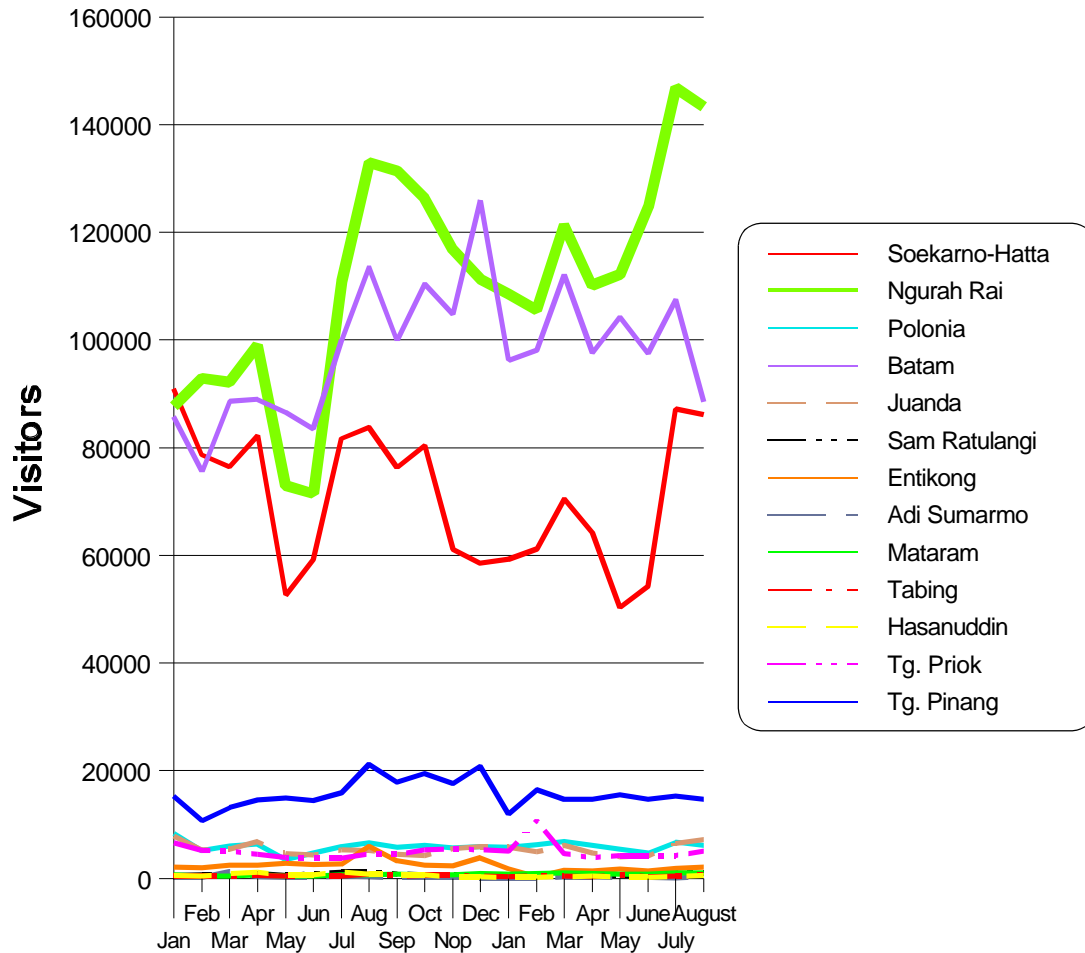
XIII. The Distribution of Foreign Visitors by 13 Main Entrance Gates, January - August 1999



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, Hasanuddin, Tanjung Priok and Tanjung Pinang. The number of foreign visitors coming from these main entrance gates constituted around 80 % of total foreign visitors to Indonesia.

For the period of January-August 1999, the number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates was 2,594,848. The number of foreign visitors entering from Ngurah Rai was the biggest number with 37.51 % of the total number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main gates, followed by Batam and Soekarno-Hatta as much as 30.92 % and 20.56 % 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 %.

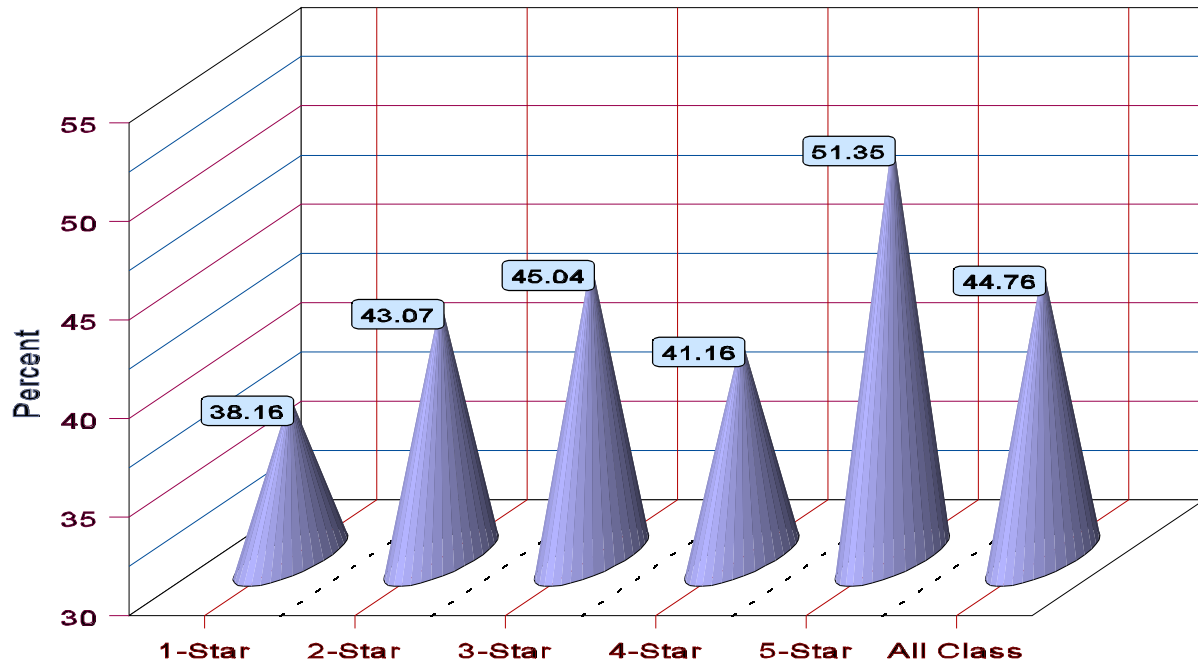
XIV. The Growth of Foreign Visitors in the 13 Main Entrance Gates, January 1998 - August 1999



The number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates for January-August 1999 was 2,594,848. There is an 8.26 % increase compared to the same period in the year of 1998 (totalled to 2,396,928).

The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in August 1999 reached 356,920. Compared to July 1999, which totalled to 379,532 there was a decrease of 5.96 %. Such decreases occurred in Soekarno-Hatta, Ngurah Rai, Polonia, Batam, and Tanjung Pinang, with the highest decrease in percentage term took place in Batam gateway, namely 17.70 %, followed by Polonia and Tanjung Pinang gateway which reached 8.52 % and 4.01 % respectively. On the other hand, the biggest increase in percentage term was experienced by Adi Sumarmo gateway which reached 201.72 %, whereas the smallest increase occurred at Mataram, namely 0.95 %.

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

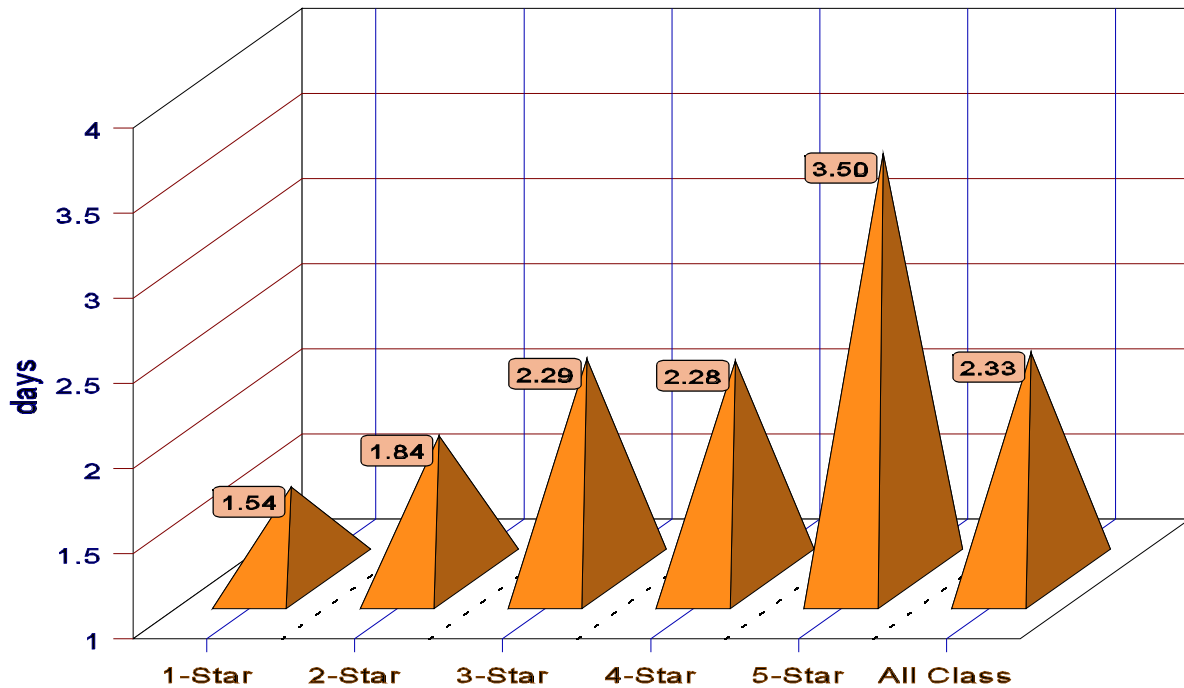


The progress of hotel industry can be seen by its development, such as the occupancy rate of room (ORR) and average length of stay of guests.

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 July 1999 reached 44.76% on average which is higher than ORR on June 1999 which reached 36.99% on average. ORR of five-star hotels reached 51.35% which is the highest ORR compared to the other classified hotels, while the lowest ORR is from one-star hotels which reached 38.16%. From a province point of view, ORR in Bali reached 70.10% which is the highest ORR compared to the other main tourism destination areas, meanwhile the lowest ORR experienced by South Sulawesi which only reached 28.68%.

XVI. Average Length of Stay of Foreign and Indonesian Guest July 1999



Average length of stay (ALS) of guests in classified hotels from 10 main tourism destination areas in Indonesia is 2.33 days, which is specified by ALS of foreign guest 3.59 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.79 days. According to hotel classification, the highest ALS is from five-star hotels which reached 3.50 days, whereas the lowest ALS is from one-star hotels which only reached 1.54 days.

The highest ALS of foreign guest experienced by three-star hotels which reached 3.77 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which reached 2.59 days. Meanwhile, the highest ALS of Indonesian guest experienced by five-star hotels which reached 3.02 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which only reached 1.48 days.

In general, ALS of classified hotels in July is slightly lower than that of in June which reached 2.35 days, where ALS of foreign guest 4.05 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.69 days.