

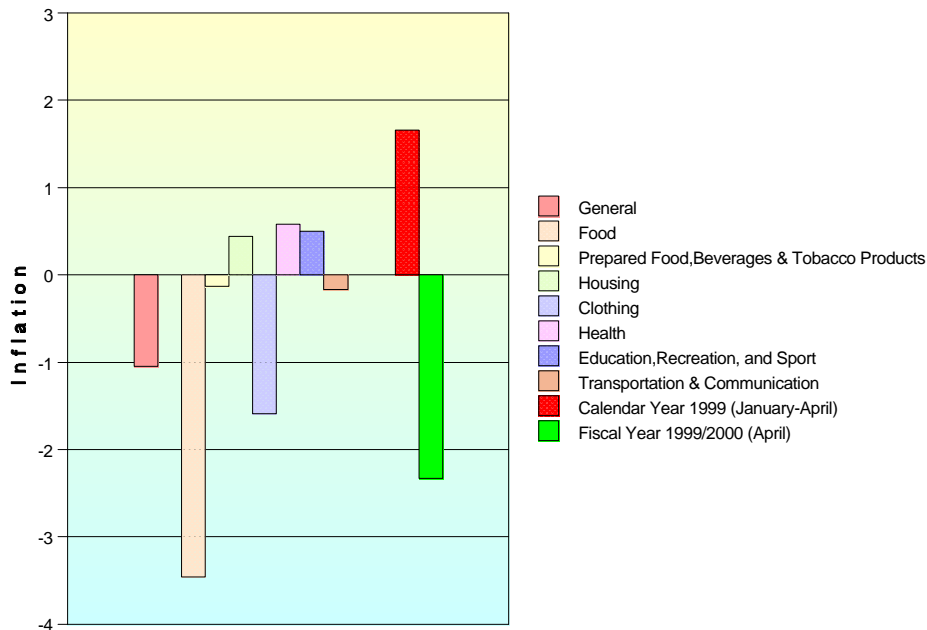
MACRO ECONOMICS STATISTICS

Issues
In
July 1999

BPS STATISTICS INDONESIA

I. Negative Inflation for July 1999 by Group of Expenditures

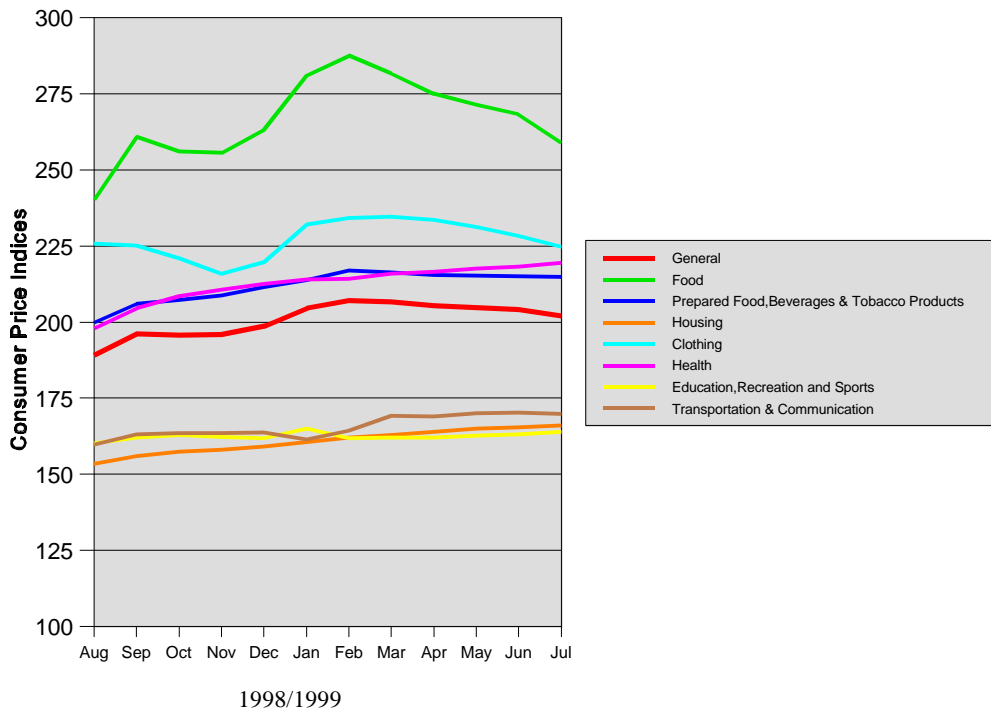
Inflation Rate for Calendar Year of 1999 and Fiscal Year 1999/2000



Indonesia's consumers, again, paid cheaper prices as inflation rate for July 1999 was negative 1.05%. July deflation was mainly caused by decreasing in index of food expenditures 3.46%. Following groups of expenditures have also declined: prepared food, beverages, cigarettes and tobacco 0.13%, clothing 1.59%, and transports and communication 0.17%. In contrast, other groups of expenditures have been increasing during July 1999 namely: housing 0.44%, health 0.58% and education, recreation and sports 0.50%. Several commodities have experienced price decreased such as rice, shallots, garlic, cooking oil, fresh fish, coconut, tomatoes, sugar, coffee powder, gold accessories, motorcycle, and color TV. Conversely, the following commodities experienced price rise: chicken meat, hen's egg, cigarettes and tobacco products, housing rent, carpenter's wage, cement, school fee, doctor fee and car.

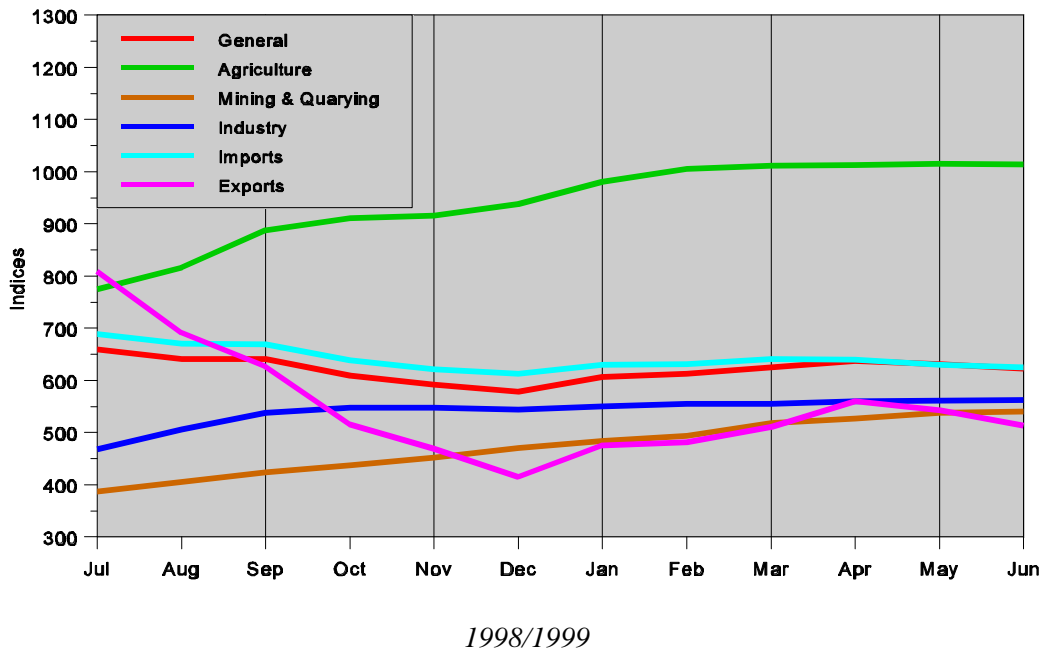
Inflation rate for the period of January-July calendar year 1999 was 1.66% and inflation rate during April-July fiscal year 1999/2000 was minus 2.33%.

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



Consumer Price Index (CPI) for July 1999 was 201.93 whereas the CPI of previous month was 204.07 meaning a deflation of 1.05%. Groups of expenditures having declined in their CPIs between June and July 1999 were: food (green line) from 268.25 to 258.96 or a negative inflation of 3.46%, prepared, beverages, cigarettes and tobacco products (blue line) from 215.16 to 214.87 meaning deflation 0.13%, clothing (light blue line) from 228.32 to 224.69 or deflation 1.59%, and transports and communication (brown line) from 170.23 to 169.94 meaning deflation 0.17%. There were three groups of expenditures that experienced increased in their CPIs in the same period. Firstly housing (orange line) from 165.34 in June to 166.06 in July meaning 0.44% inflation, secondly health (purple line) from 218.22 to 219.48 or 0.58% inflation, finally education, recreation and sports (yellow line) from 163.06 to 163.87 meaning 0.50% inflation.

III. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) July 1998 - June 1999, (1983 = 100)

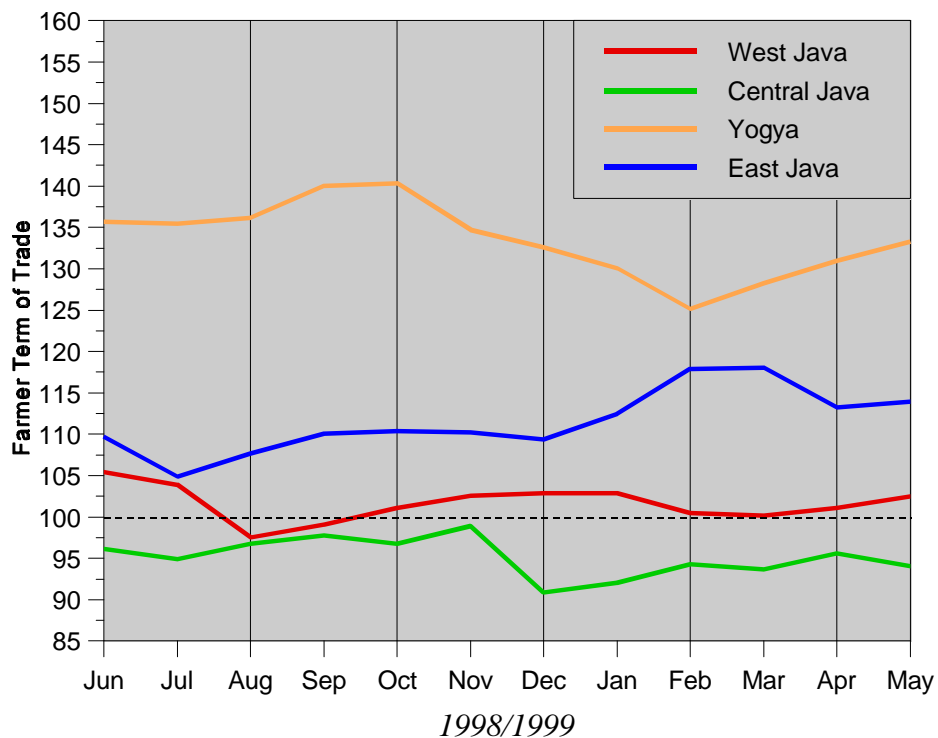


Indonesia's Wholesale Price Index (WPI) by group of commodities for the period of July 1998 to June 1999 generally went up except the WPI for exports and imports commodity groups. In June 1999, the WPIs for commodity groups of mining and quarrying, and industry showed an increase compared to that of previous month. The WPI for other group of commodities such as agriculture, imports and exports, however, decreased.

Increased in WPI for mining and quarrying commodities group was caused by price rise of stone, sand, and lime. For industry commodities group the increasing WPI was caused by price rise in beef, coffee powder, tofu and soybean cake, sawn teakwood, fertilizer, cement and car. Whereas decrease in WPI for agricultural commodities group was caused by price decreased in such commodities as paddy, soybeans, vegetables, rubber, coffee, logs, and fish. For imports commodities group, declining WPI was caused by price decrease in such commodities as cotton, gips, cigarettes paper, painting material, electrical tool and automotive and its spareparts. For exports commodities group, its WPI decreased in June 1999 because of price rise in following commodities: rubber, coffee, cinnamon, pepper, plywood, frozen shrimp, crude oil, garment, fertilizer, LPG, and tin.

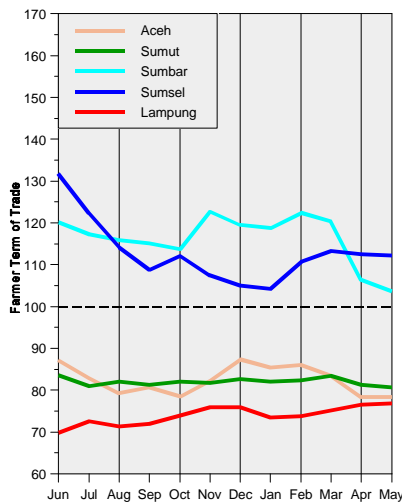
The June 1999 WPIs for groups of commodities such as agriculture, mining and quarrying, industry, imports and exports were 1015, 541, 563, 626, and 514 respectively.

IV. Farmer's Terms of Trade (ToT) in Java by Provinces June 1998 - May 1999 (1983 = 100)

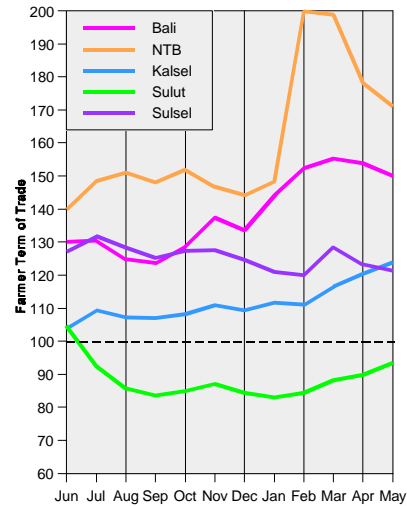


During period of June 1998 - May 1999, trend of farmer's terms of trade (ToT) in 4 provinces in Java fairly fluctuated. In this period, farmer's ToTs in Jogjakarta were always above 100 and generally higher than that of the other 3 provinces. In May 1999, farmer's ToT in West Java, Jogjakarta, and East Java have been increasing compared to the previous month's because of decreasing in indices paid by farmers were greater than indices received by the farmers. Farmer's ToT in Central Java, however, decreased. The farmer's ToT for May 1999 in the provinces of West Java, Central Java, Jogjakarta, and East Java were 102.5, 94.1, 133.3, and 114.0 respectively.

V. Farmer's Terms of Trade in 10 Provinces Outside Java June 1998 - May 1999, (1983 = 100)



1998/1999

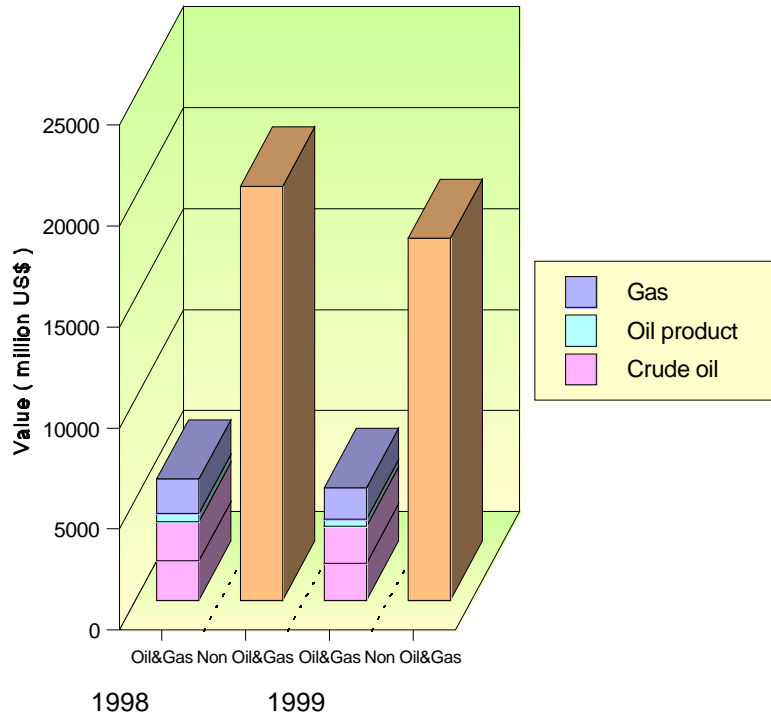


1998/1999

Farmer's Terms of Trade (ToT) in 10 provinces outside Java for period of June 1998 - May 1999 slightly fluctuated. In this period, farmer's ToT in Aceh, North Sumatra, and Lampung were always under 100. In contrast, farmer's ToT in the following provinces were always above 100: West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan, and South Sulawesi.

In May 1999, there have been decreasing in farmer's ToT of North Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, and South Sulawesi compared to the level of previous month. Conversely, the farmer's ToT in Lampung, South Kalimantan, and North Sulawesi have been increasing. For Aceh's, however, was relatively stable. The farmer's ToT for May 1999 for the following provinces were: Aceh 78.4, North Sumatra 80.7, West Sumatra 103.6, South Sumatra 112.2, Lampung 76.9, Bali 150.1, West Nusa Tenggara 171.1, South Kalimantan 123.9, North Sulawesi 93.5 and South Sulawesi 121.4

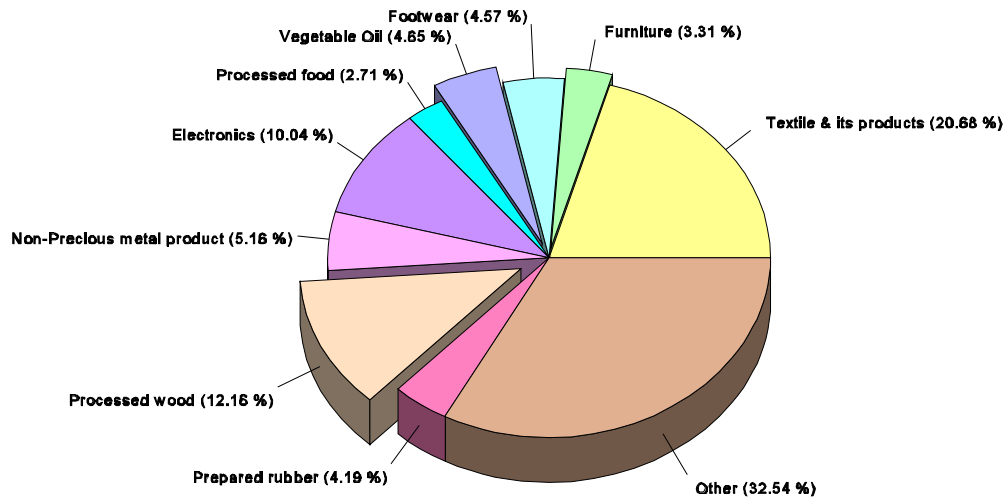
VI. Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports January-June 1998 and 1999



The Export value for January-June 1999 was US\$ 21.51 billions, consisting of US\$ 3.74 billions of oil-and-gas exports and US\$ 17.77 billions of non-oil-and-gas exports. The Total export value decreased by 12.42 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports decreased by 7.64 % and the non-oil-and-gas exports decreased by 13.36 %.

The non oil-and-gas contributed 82.09 % to the total exports value. This contribution decreased by 0.67 % compared to the period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports contributed 17.91 %.

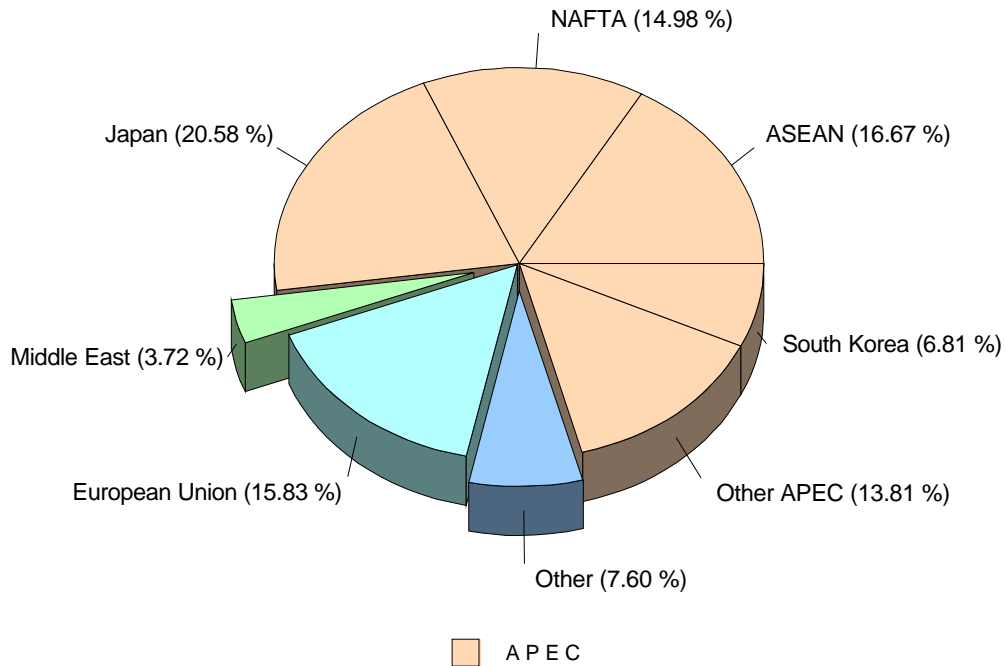
VIII. The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January-April 1999



The manufacturing product export value for the period of January-April 1999 was US\$ 9.79 billions. This value decreased 15.23 % compared to the same period the year before. The biggest Export value for this sector was textile and textile product exports, which reached US\$ 2.02 billions with a contribution of 20.68 %. The Export of processed wood was US\$ 1.19 billions with a contribution of 12.16 %. Other distinguished manufacturing product export were as follows :

- Electronic goods with US\$ 982.27 millions (10.04 %),
- Footwear with US\$ 447.47 millions (4.57 %),
- Processed rubber US\$ 410.04 millions (4.19 %),
- Non-precious metal products US\$ 504.77 millions (5.16 %),
- Furniture with US\$ 323.65 millions (3.31 %), and
- Vegetable oil with US\$ 454.74 millions (4.65 %).

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

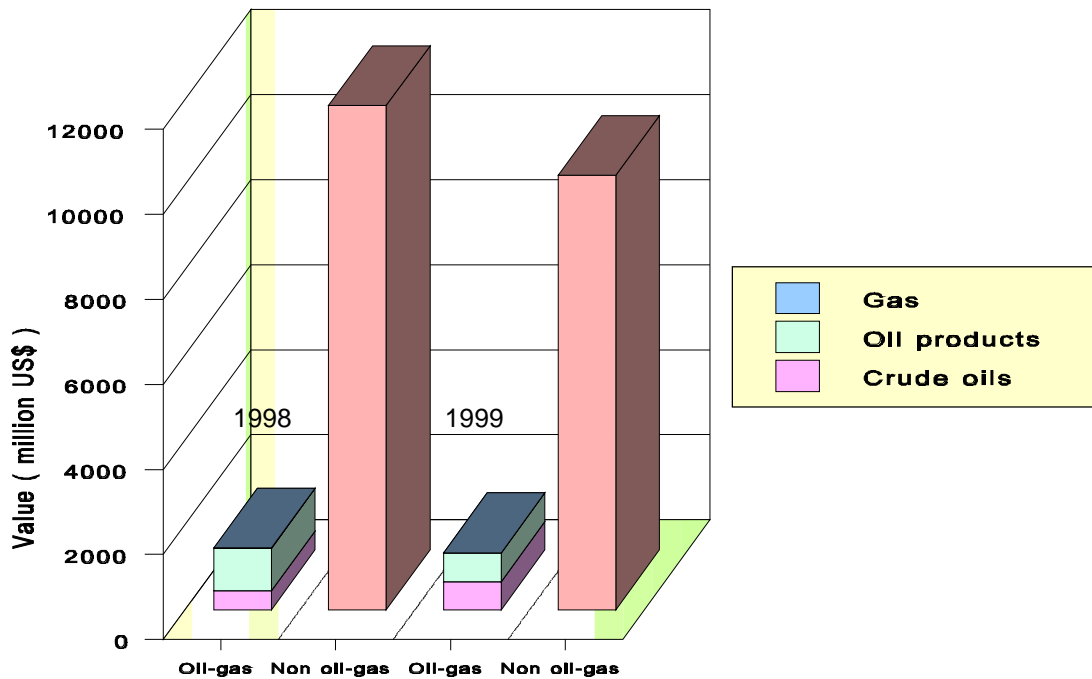


The export values for the period of January-April 1999 by the country of destinations were as follows :

- APEC with 72.85 % (US\$ 10.24 billions), with the breakdown as follows :
 - Japan with 20.58 % (US\$ 2.89 billions),
 - ASEAN with 16.67 % (US\$ 2.34 billions), and
 - NAFTA with 14.98 % (US\$ 2.10 billions).
- European Union with 15.83 % (US\$ 2.22 billions), and
- The Middle East with 3.72 % (US\$ 522.61 millions).

Compared to the same period the year before, the percentage of the distribution of export values to the APEC decreased by 1.49 %; EU increased by 0.77 %; and the Middle East increased by 0.27 %. The export value to the APEC decreased by 14.82 % compared to the same period the year before. The export value to the UE decreased by 8.64 %; the Middle East decreased by 6.40 %. The export value to the other countries decreased by 7.69 %.

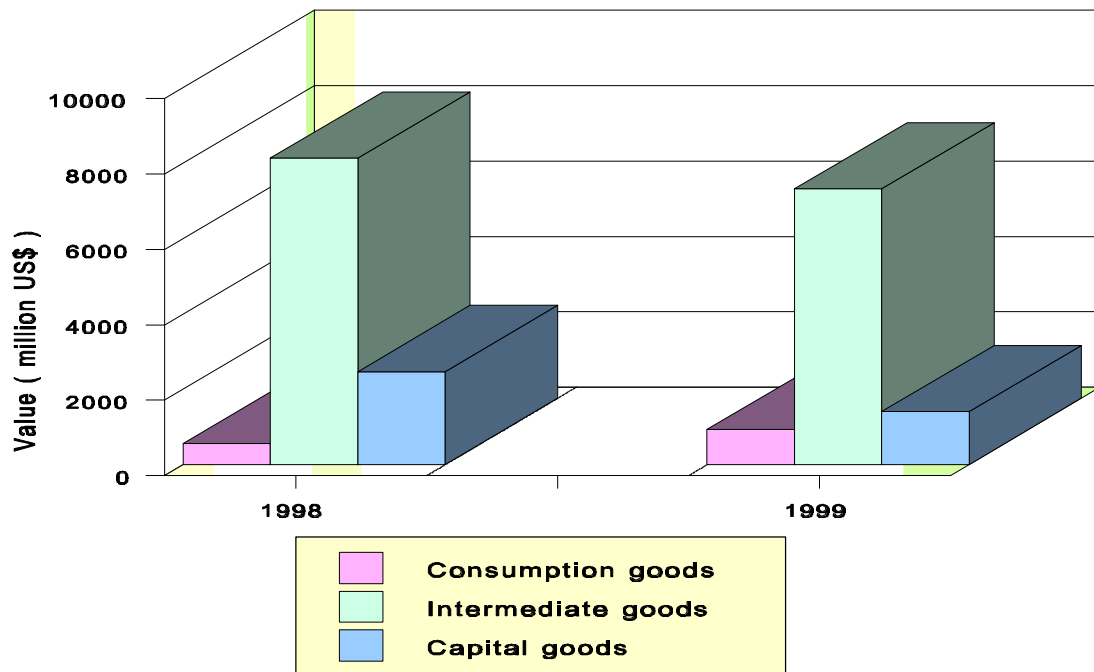
X. Oil-and-Gas and Non Oil-and-Gas Import January - June, 1998 and 1999



Import value for the period of January-June 1999 reached to US\$ 11,546.1 million which was consist of oil-and-gas import by US\$ 1,336.1 million and non oil-and-gas import by US\$ 10,210.0 million. Value of total import declined by 13.20%, compared to previous year. Looking at percentage of declining oil-and-gas import less than non oil-and-gas which are 7.80% and 13.87%.

The contribution of oil-and-gas import had a share 11.57% to total import and non oil-and-gas import was 88.43%. The declining oil-and-gas import were caused by declining oil products import that reached by 32.51%; and gas import by 88.33%, although crude oil import increased by 49.76%.

XI. Import by Broad Economic Categories January - May, 1998 and 1999

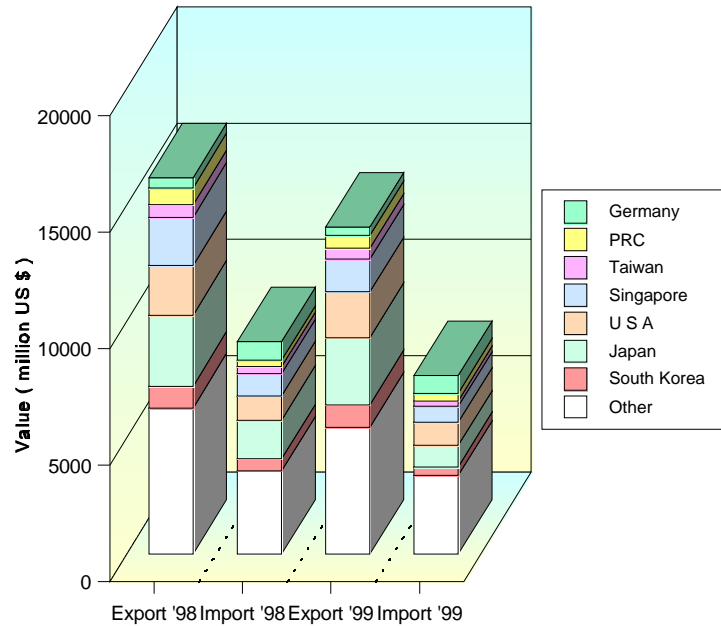


Import by broad economic categories in January-May 1999, consumption goods import reached by 65.15% to US\$ 928.0 million; intermediate goods import decreased by 9.96% to US\$ 7,314.2 million; and capital goods import decreased by 43.33% to US\$ 1,397.8 million, compared to the same period of the year before.

Even the consumption goods increased strickly, but at allmost of goods import value due to decreasing. The increasing import happened only on food and beverages mainly for households (primary) and (processed) which reached to by 54.72% and 180.80%.

Meanwhile, import of all kinds of intermediate goods value got down. Excluding, food and beverages mainly for industry (processed) and fuel and lubricants (primary) which increased by 29.10% and 47.18%. On the otherhand, the declining capital goods was caused by capital goods excluding transport equipment which reached to 43.44%.

XII. The Export and Import Values to and from 7 Main Countries January-April 1998 and 1999



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

- Japan with the value of US\$ 2.89 billions,
- The USA with the value of US\$ 1.96 billions,
- Singapore with the value of US\$ 1.40 billions,
- South Korea with the value of US\$ 957.47 millions,
- Taiwan with the value of US\$ 468.92 millions,
- The people's republic of China with the value of US\$ 548.09 millions, and
- Germany with the value of US\$ 365.33 millions.

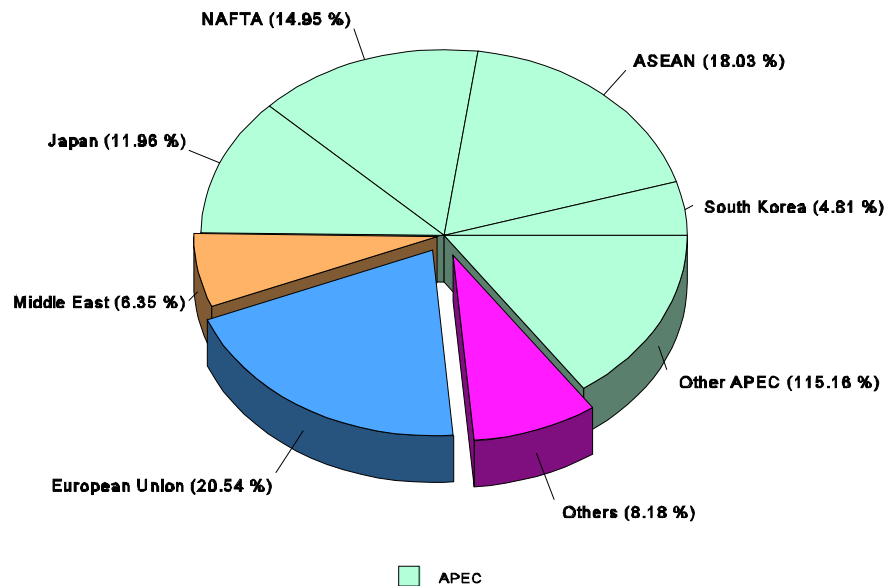
The export values to Japan, Taiwan, The People's Republic of China, Singapore, USA and Germany decreased by 5.16 %, 11.95 %, 24.02 %, 32.41 %, 8.43 % and 16.02 % respectively. The export values to South Korea increased by 3.10 % respectively.

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

- The USA with US\$ 987.6 millions
- Japan with US\$ 918.7 millions
- Germany with US\$ 760.8 millions
- Singapore with US\$ 683.6 millions
- South Korea with US\$ 369.6 millions
- The People's Republic of China with US\$ 329.2 millions.

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with Japan by US\$ 1,973.32 millions, USA by 968.73 millions, Singapore by US\$ 718.14 millions, South Korea by US\$ 587.87 millions, the People's Republic of China by US\$ 218.89 millions, and Taiwan by 227.02 millions. Indonesia experienced a trade deficits with Germany by US\$ 395.47 millions.

XIII. Percentage of Import Values by Countries of Economic Groups January-April 1999



The Import value for the period of January-April 1999 decreased by US\$ 1.45 billions (15.88%) compared to the same period the year before. The total import values for January-April 1999 was US\$ 7.68 billions with the break down as follows :

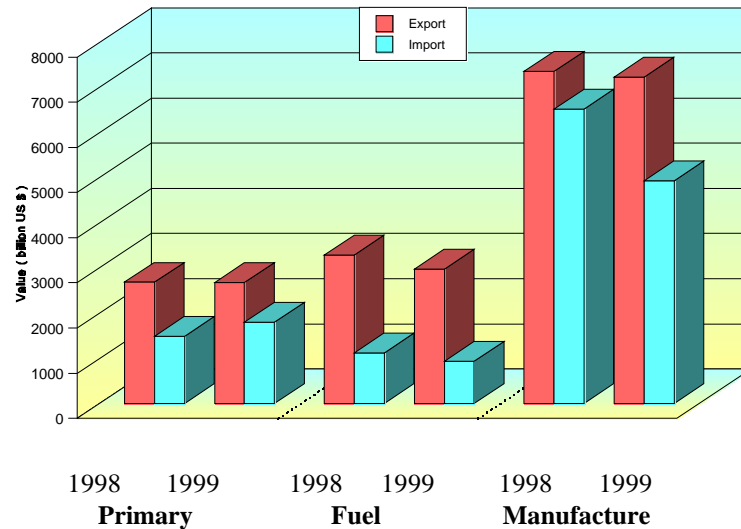
- 64.93 % (US\$ 4.99 billions) of which came from the APEC,
- 20.54 % (US\$ 1.58 billions) of which came from the EU, and
- 6.35 % (US\$ 0.49 billions) of which came from the Middle East.

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

- ASEAN with 18.03 % (US\$ 1.38 billions),
- NAFTA with 14.95 % (US\$ 1.15 billions),
- Japan with 11.96 % (US\$ 0.92 billions), and
- South korea with 4.81 % (US\$ 0.37 billions).

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with the APEC by US\$ 5.25 billions, and the European Union by 0.65 billions the Middle East by 34.7 millions.

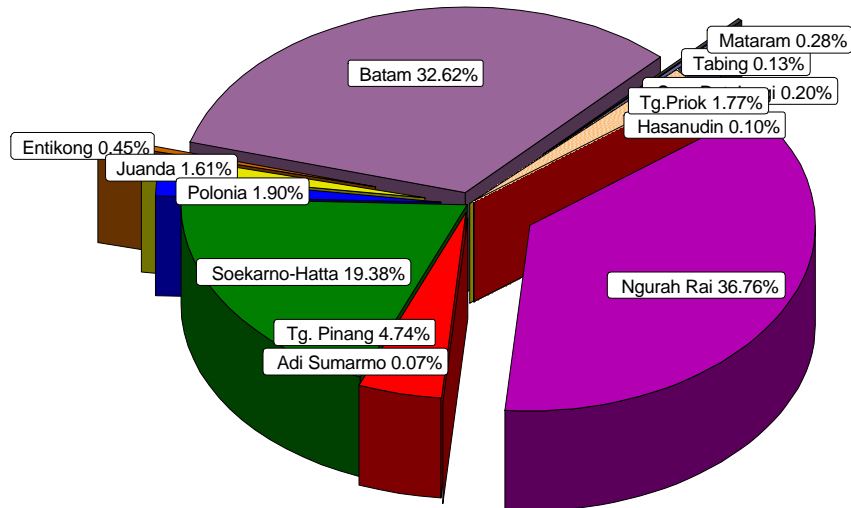
XIV. The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January-April 1998 and 1999



The most dominant import commodity was the manufacturing products with US\$ 4.94 billions. The import of primary goods was US\$ 1.81 billions. The fuel import value was US\$ 0.93 billion. For January-April 1999 the import of primary goods increased by US\$ 0.32 billion (21.34 %). Meanwhile, the fuel and manufacturing products import values decreased by US\$ 0.19 billion (16.55 %) and US\$ 1.58 billion (24.25 %) respectively.

The manufacturing product export decreased by US\$ 131.39 millions (1.78 %) to US\$ 7.23 billions. Primary goods decreased by US\$ 7.67 millions (0.29 %) to US\$ 2.68 billions. Fuel including coal decreased by US\$ 309.02 millions (9.40 %) to US\$ 2.98 billions.

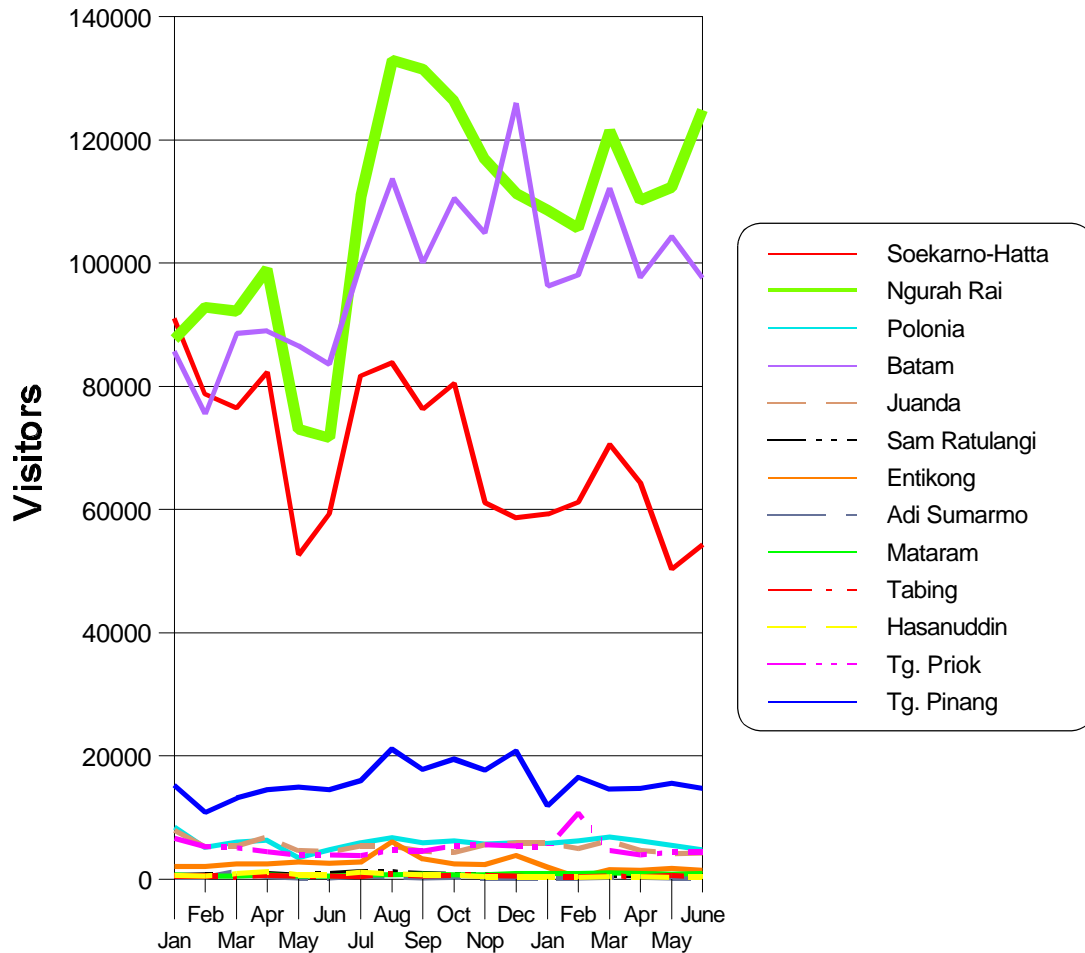
XV. The Distribution of Foreign Visitors by 13 Main Entrance Gates, January - June 1999



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-June 1999, the number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates was 1,858,396. The number of foreign visitors entering from Ngurah Rai was the biggest number with 36.76 % of the total number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main gates, followed by Batam and Soekarno-Hatta as much as 32.62 % and 19.38 % 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 %.

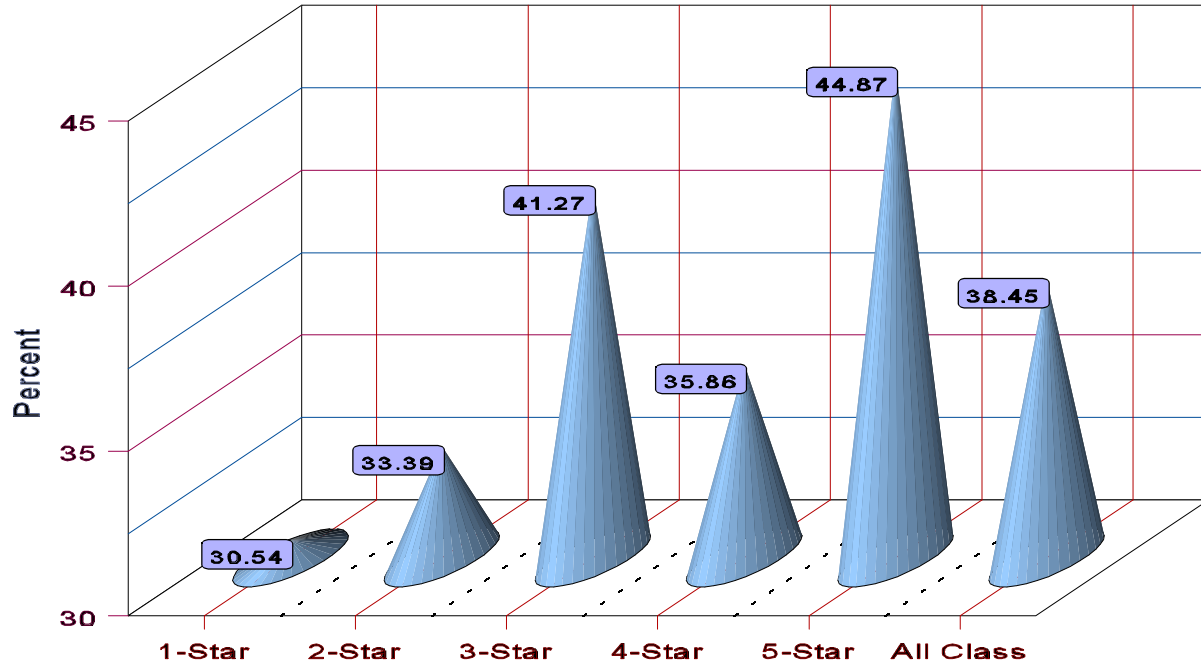
XVI. The Growth of Foreign Visitors in the 13 Main Entrance Gates, January 1998 - June 1999



The number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates for January-June 1999 was 1,858,396. There is a 10.06 % increase compared to the same period in the year of 1998 (totalled to 1,688,415).

The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in June 1999 reached 308,348. Compared to May 1999, which totalled to 300,511 there was an increase of 2.61 %. Such increase occurred in Soekarno-Hatta, Ngurah Rai, Juanda, Sam Ratulangi, Mataram, and Tanjung Priok, with the highest increase in percentage term took place in Sam Ratulangi gateway, namely 12.50 %, followed by Ngurah Rai and Mataram gateways, which reached 11.23 % and 7.91 % respectively. On the other hand, the biggest decrease in percentage term was experienced by Tabing gateway which reached 43.55 %, whereas the smallest decrease occurred at Tanjung Pinang gateway, namely 5.17 %.

XVII. The Occupancy Rate of Room of Classified Hotel May 1999

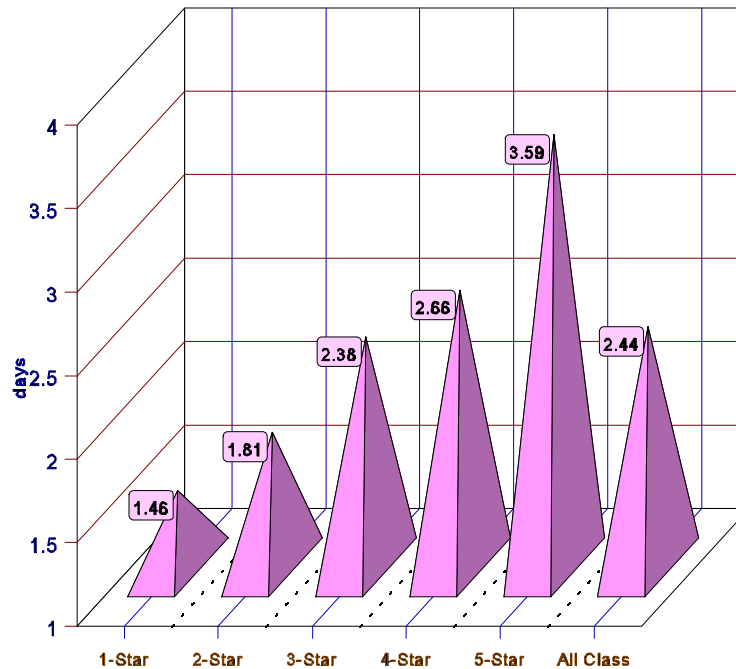


The progress of hotel industry can be seen by its development, such as the occupancy rate of room (ORR) and average length of stay of guests.

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 May 1999 reached 38.45% on average which is lower than ORR on April 1999 which reached 41.09% on average. ORR of five-star hotels reached 44.87% which is the highest ORR compared to the other classified hotels, while the lowest ORR is from one-star hotels which reached 30.54%. From a province point of view, ORR in Bali reached 56.93% which is the highest ORR compare to the other main tourism destination areas, meanwhile the lowest ORR experienced by South Sulawesi which only reached 23.69%.

XVIII. Average Length of Stay of Foreign and Indonesian Guest May 1999



Average length of stay (ALS) of guests in classified hotels from 10 main tourism destination areas in Indonesia is 2.44 days, which specified by ALS of foreign guest 3.91 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.87 days. According to hotel classification, the highest ALS is from five-star hotels which reached 3.59 days, whereas the lowest ALS is from one-star hotels which only reached 1.46 days.

The highest ALS of foreign guest experienced by three-star hotels which reached 4.97 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which reached 2.72 days. Meanwhile, the highest ALS of Indonesian guest experienced by five-star hotels which reached 3.37 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which only reached 1.39 days.

In general, ALS of classified hotels in May is slightly higher than that of in April which reached 2.41 days, where ALS of foreign guest 4.14 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.73 days.

Not Available