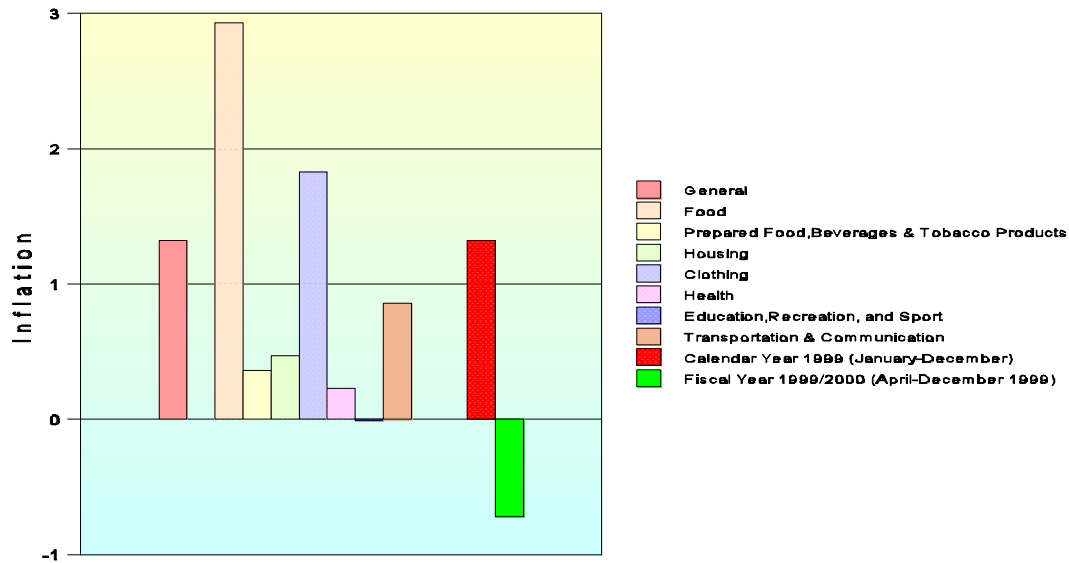


I. Inflation Rate For January 2000 By Group of Expenditures

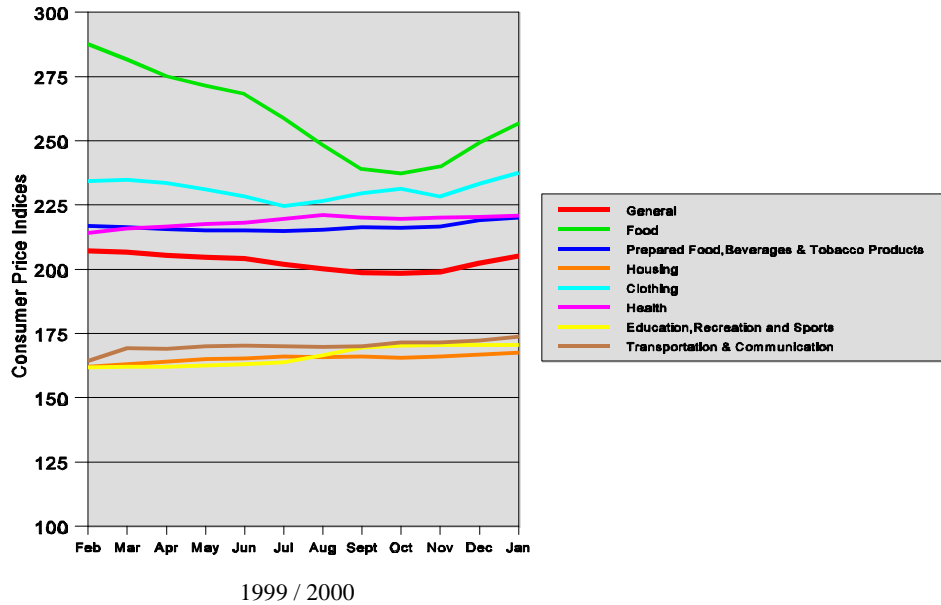
Inflation Rate for Calender Year 2000 and Fiscal Year 2000



By entering Year 2000, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for January 2000 underwent increasing or inflation by 1.32 %. Six of seven group of expenditures include in CPI underwent inflation, they were foodstuff increased by 2.93 %, prepared food, beverages, and tobacco products increased by 0.36 %, housing increased by 0.47 %, clothing increased by 1.83 %, health increased by 0.23 %, and transportation and communication increased by 0.86 %. While the group of education, recreation and sports underwent decreasing or deflation by minus 0.01 %. Several commodities underwent significant price increasing on January 2000 such as red chillies, improved chicken meat, fresh fish, beef, improved hen egg, small chillies, string beans, cucumber, rice, (vegetables) tomato, chicken, dried fish, spinach, green beans, celery, swamp cabbage, green chillies, (vegetables) jack fruit, egg plant, tofu, banana, coconut, rice and fish (prepared food), biscuits, sweet bread, house rent and contract, housemaid fee, women's clothing, men's clothing, children's clothing, gold accessories, inter city transport cost, car and motor cycle. While commodities underwent decreasing such as shallot, potato, cooking oil, sugar, and university fee.

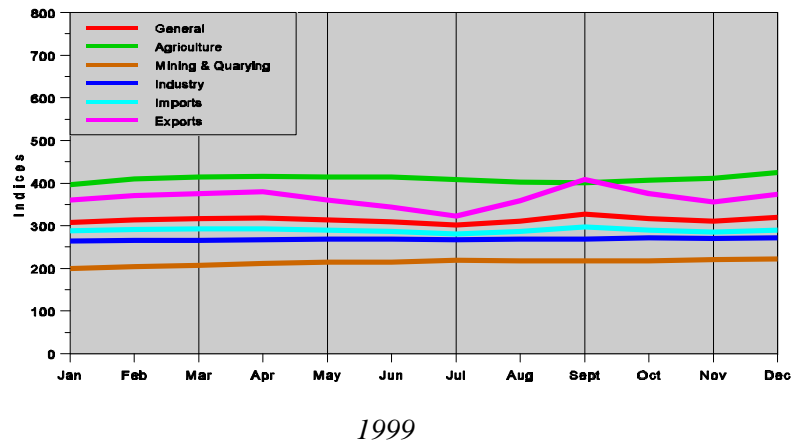
The inflation rate for calender year 2000 (January - December 2000) was the same as the inflation rate for Januari 2000 was 1.32 %, and the inflation rate for fiscal year 1999/2000 (April 1999- January 2000) was minus 0.72 %.

II. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) February 1999 - January 2000



The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for January 2000 was 205.12 while for December 1999 was 202.45, it means an inflation of 1.32 %. The group of expenditures underwent increasing in the CPI between December 1999 and January 2000 were: food stuff from 249.54 to 256.85 or an inflation of 2.93 %, prepared food, beverages, and tobacco products from 219.20 to 220.00 or an inflation of 0.36 %, housing from 166.77 to 167.56 or an inflation of 0.47 %, clothing from 233.21 to 237.47 or an inflation of 1.83 %, health from 220.37 to 220.87 or an inflation of 0.23 %, and transportation and communication from 172.20 to 173.68 or an inflation of 0.86 %. While the group of education, recreation and sports decreased from 170.44 to 170.43 or a deflation of minus 0,01 %.

III. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) January - December 1999, (1993 = 100)

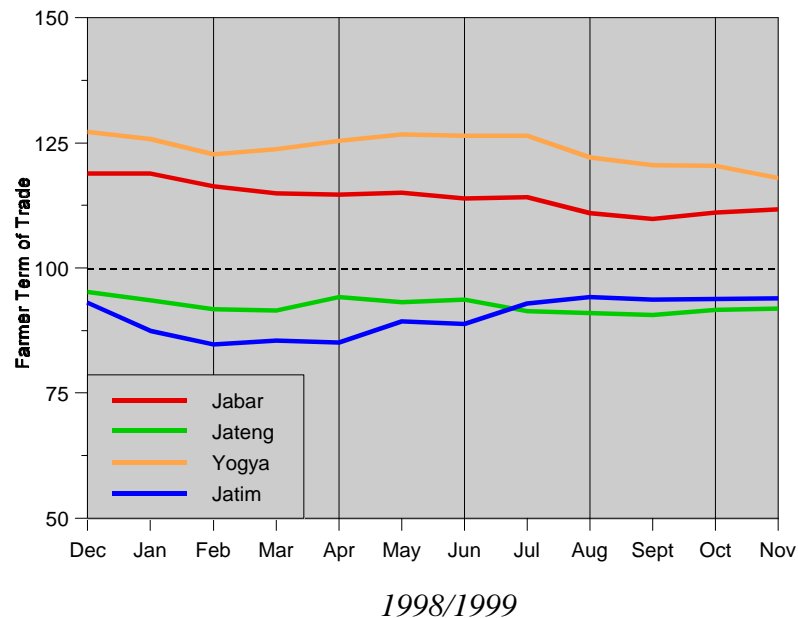


The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Indonesia by group of commodities for the period of January to December 1999 generally stabil, except the WPI for export commodities groups were relatively fluctuative.

On December 1999, all the group of commodities showed increasing compared to the previous month. The increase of agricultural commodities group index was due to the price increase of peanut, vegetables, rubber, coffee, chicken, log wood of jati, and fresh fish. While the increase of mining and quarrying group index was due to the price increase of stone, sand, and limestone. The increase of industrial commodities group index was due to the price increase of beef, tapioca flour, sugar, newsprint paper, and refrigerator. And the increase of import commodities group index was due to the price increase of wheat, crude oil, synthetic and cotton yarn, pulp, fuel/asphalt, generator and electrical motor, and car and motor cycle (CKD) and spare part. And the increase of export commodities group index was due to the price increase of coffee dry seed, frozen shrimp and tuna, crude oil, LNG, copper, processed fruits and vegetables, textile, clothing, plywood, and LPG.

The WPI for December 1999 for agricultural, mining and quarrying, industrial, import, and export commodities groups accordingly were 425, 222, 271, 289, and 374.

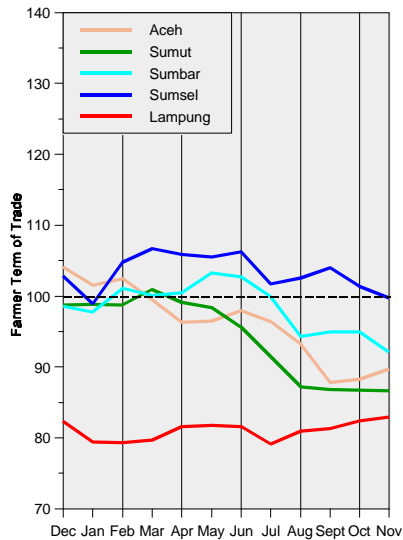
IV. The Farmer's Terms of Trade (TOT) in Java by Provinces, December 1998 - November 1999 , (1993 = 100)



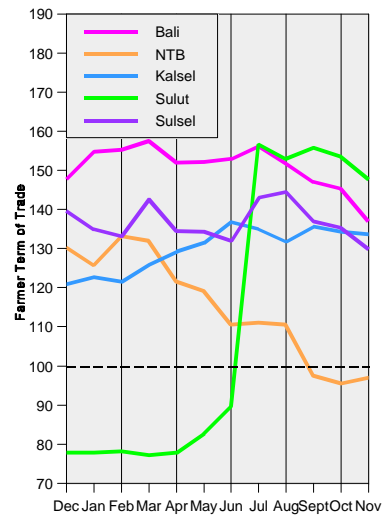
During period of December 1998 - November 1999, by using new base year (1993=100) the development of the Farmer's Term of Trade in four provinces in Java was quite fluctuative. In this period, the Farmer's TOT in West Java and Yogyakarta were always above 100.

On November 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 the three provinces was due to the increase of vegetables 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 111.8, 91.9, 118.1, and 94.0.

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



1998/1999

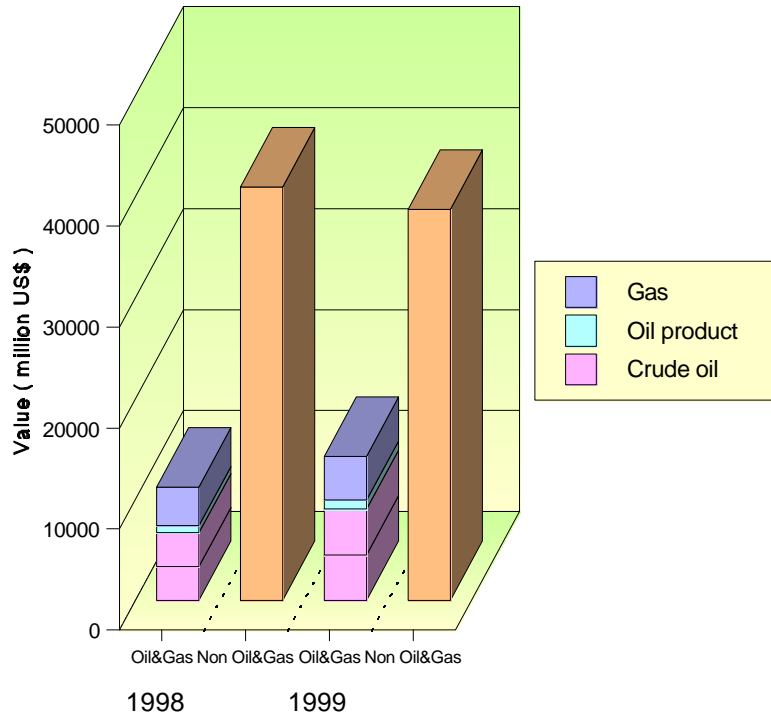


1998/1999

The Farmer's TOT in 10 provinces Outside Java for period of December 1998 - November 1999 was slightly fluctuative. 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 November 1999, The Farmer's TOT in the provinces of North Sumatera, West Sumatera, South Sumatera, Bali, South Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi indicated a decrease compared to previous month. While the Farmer's TOT in the provinces of Aceh, Lampung and West Nusa Tenggara underwent increasing. The Farmer's TOT for November 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: 89.8; 86.7; 92.1; 99.8; 83.0; 136.9; 97.0; 133.7; 147.7; and 129.9.

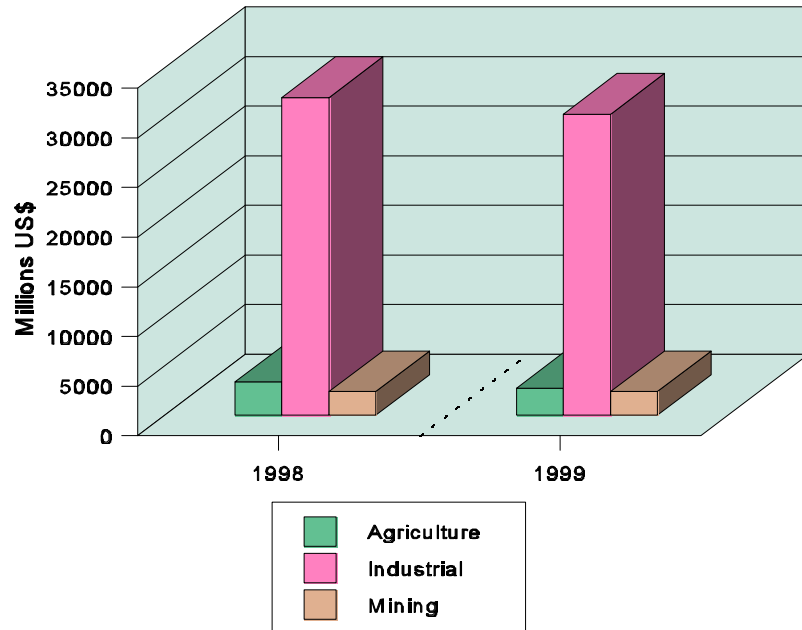
VI. Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports January-December 1998 and 1999



The Export value for January-December 1999 was US\$ 48.49 billions, consisting of US\$ 9.76 billions of oil-and-gas exports and US\$ 38.73 billions of non-oil-and-gas exports. The Total export value decreased by 0.73 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports increased by 24.00 % while the non-oil-and-gas exports decreased by 5.48 %.

The non oil-and-gas contributed 79.87 % to the total exports value. This contribution decreased by 4.01 % compared to the period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports contributed 20.13 %.

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



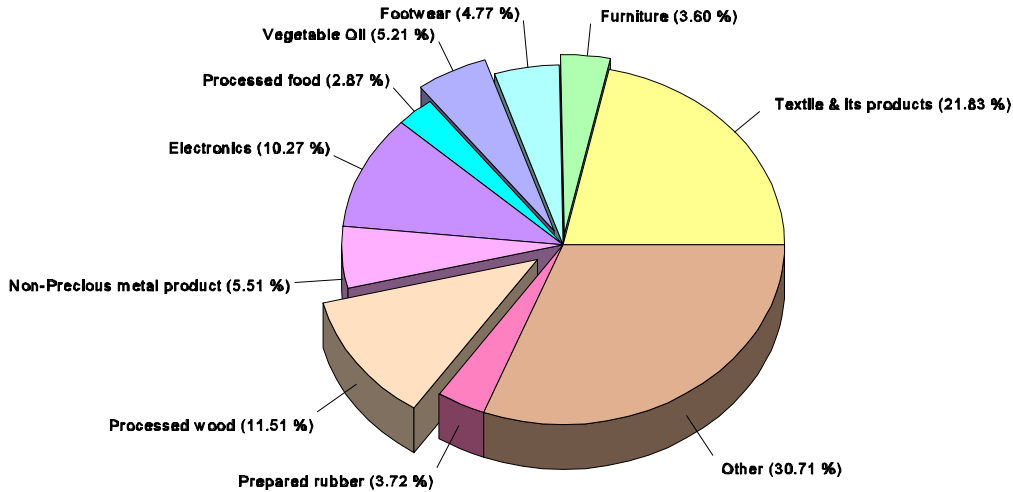
The non-oil-and-gas export value was US\$ 35.48 billions or decreased by 5.98 % compared to the same period the year before. While the oil-and-gas export value increased by 19.92 %.

The contribution of the non-oil-and-gas to the total export value decreased from 83.97 % (January-November 1998) to 80.42 % (January-November 1999).

The non-oil-and-gas decrease caused by the industrial sector, decreased by 5.16 %, 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 0.64 %. This increase caused by the inclining of copper ores and coal.

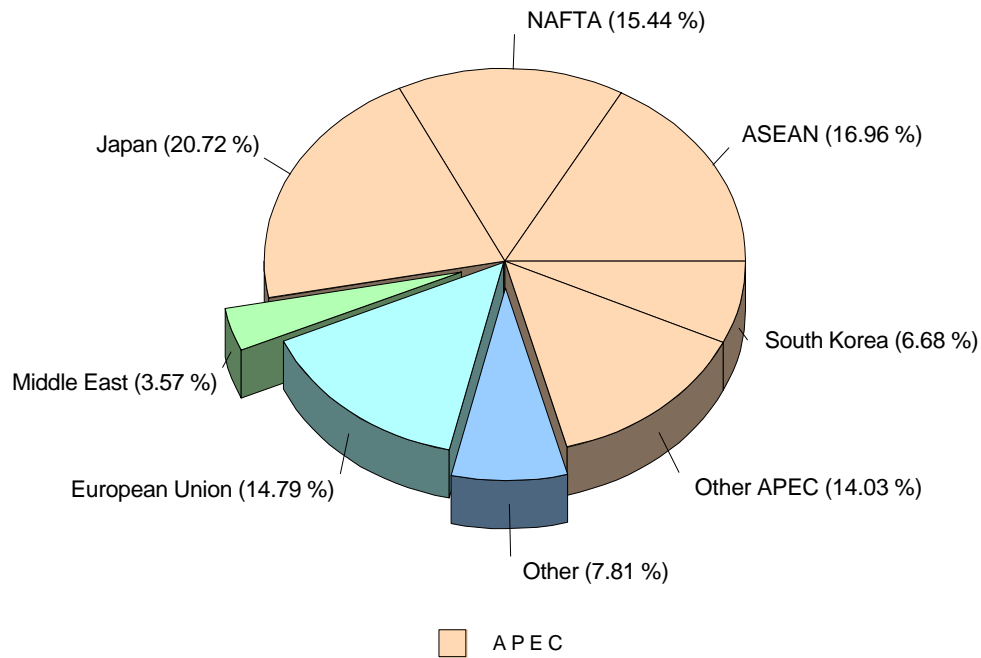
VIII. The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January-October 1999



The manufacturing product export value for the period of January-October 1999 was US\$ 27.42 billions. This value decreased 6.53 % compared to the same period the year before. The biggest Export value for this sector was textile and textile product exports, which reached US\$ 5.99 billions with a contribution of 21.83 %. The Export of processed wood was US\$ 3.16 billions with a contribution of 11.51 %. Other distinguished manufacturing product export were as follows :

- Electronic goods with US\$ 2.82 billions (10.27 %),
- Footwear with US\$ 1.31 billions (4.77 %),
- Processed rubber US\$ 1.02 billions (3.72 %),
- Non-precious metal products US\$ 1.51 billions (5.51 %),
- Furniture with US\$ 985.85 millions (3.60 %), and
- Vegetable oil with US\$ 1.43 billions (5.21 %).

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

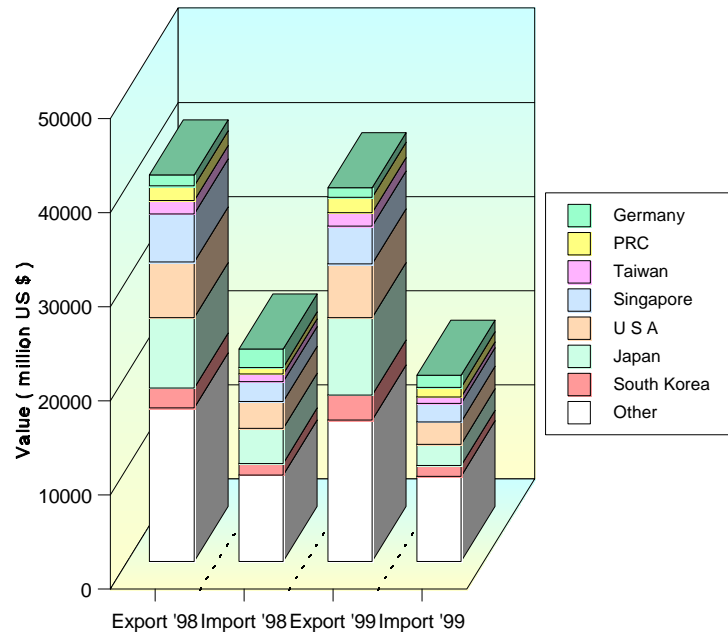


The export values for the period of January-October 1999 by the country of destinations were as follows

- APEC with 73.83 % (US\$ 29.32 billions), with the breakdown as follows :
 - Japan with 20.72 % (US\$ 8.23 billions),
 - ASEAN with 16.96 % (US\$ 6.74 billions), and
 - NAFTA with 15.44 % (US\$ 6.13 billions).
- European Union with 14.79 % (US\$ 5.88 billions), and
- The Middle East with 3.57 % (US\$ 1.42 billions).

Compared to the same period the year before, the percentage of the distribution of export values to the APEC increased by 0.64 %; EU decreased by 0.96 %; and the Middle East decreased by 0.12 %. The export value to the APEC decreased by 2.46 % compared to the same period the year before. The export value to the UE decreased by 9.17 %; the Middle East decreased by 6.52 %. The export value to the other countries increased by 2.51 %.

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



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

- Japan with the value of US\$ 8.23 billions,
- The USA with the value of US\$ 5.69 billions,
- Singapore with the value of US\$ 4.06 billions,
- South Korea with the value of US\$ 2.65 billions,
- Taiwan with the value of US\$ 1.41 billions,
- The people's republic of China with the value of US\$ 1.63 billions, and
- Germany with the value of US\$ 1.02 billions.

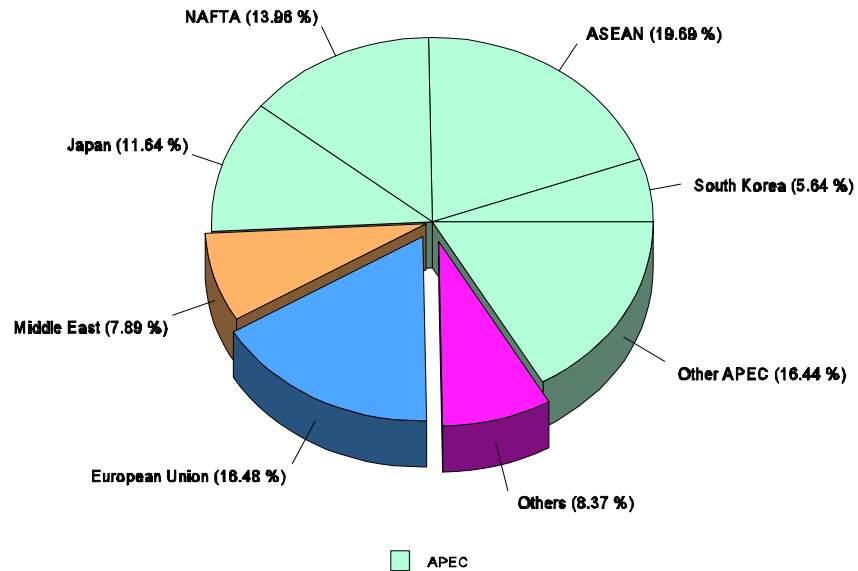
The export values to Singapore, USA and Germany decreased by 20.52 %, 3.80 % and 14.17 % respectively. The export values to Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and The People's Republic of China increased by 9.95 %, 27.16 %, 0.66 % and 5.03 % respectively.

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

- The USA with US\$ 2.38 billions
- Japan with US\$ 2.30 billions
- Germany with US\$ 1.27 billions
- Singapore with US\$ 1.97 billions
- South Korea with US\$ 1.12 billions
- The People's Republic of China with US\$ 1.03 billions.

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with Japan by US\$ 5,928.20 millions, USA by 3,311.20 millions, Singapore by US\$ 2,096.90 millions, South Korea by US\$ 1,538.10 millions, the People's Republic of China by US\$ 601.30 millions, and Taiwan by US\$ 751.30 millions. Indonesia experienced a trade deficits with Germany by US\$ 247.90 millions.

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



The Import value for the period of January-October 1999 decreased by US\$ 2.79 billions (12.35 %) compared to the same period the year before. The total import values for January-October 1999 was US\$ 19.79 billions with the break down as follows :

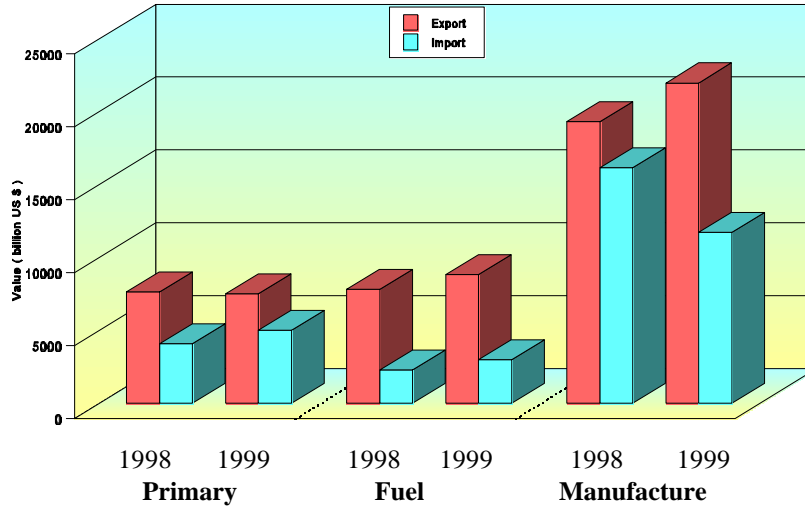
- 67.36 % (US\$ 13.33 billions) of which came from the APEC,
- 16.48 % (US\$ 3.26 billions) of which came from the EU, and
- 7.89 % (US\$ 1.56 billions) of which came from the Middle East.

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

- ASEAN with 19.69 % (US\$ 3.90 billions),
- NAFTA with 13.96 % (US\$ 2.76 billions),
- Japan with 11.64 % (US\$ 2.30 billions), and
- South korea with 5.64 % (US\$ 1.12 billions).

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with the APEC by US\$ 15,995.2 millions, and the European Union by US\$ 2,615.5 millions, but Indonesian a trade deficits with the Middle East by US\$ 143.9 millions.

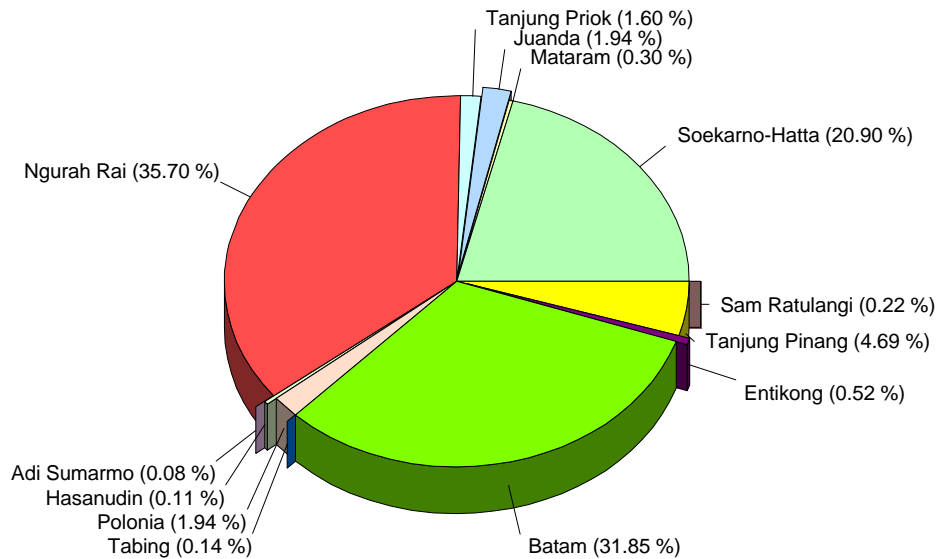
XII. The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January-October 1998 and 1999



The most dominant import commodity was the manufacturing products with US\$ 11.75 billions. The import of primary goods was US\$ 5.02 billions. The fuel import value was US\$ 3.01 billions. For January-October 1999 the import of primary goods increased by US\$ 911.20 millions (22.16 %). The fuel increased by US\$ 708.80 millions (30.74 %). Meanwhile, manufacturing products import values decreased by US\$ 4.41 billions (27.28 %) respectively.

The manufacturing product export increased by US\$ 2.67 billions (13.80 %) to US\$ 21.99 billions. Primary goods decreased by US\$ 112.84 millions (1.48 %) to US\$ 7.53 billions. Fuel including coal increased by US\$ 1.02 billions (13.04 %) to US\$ 8.83 billions.

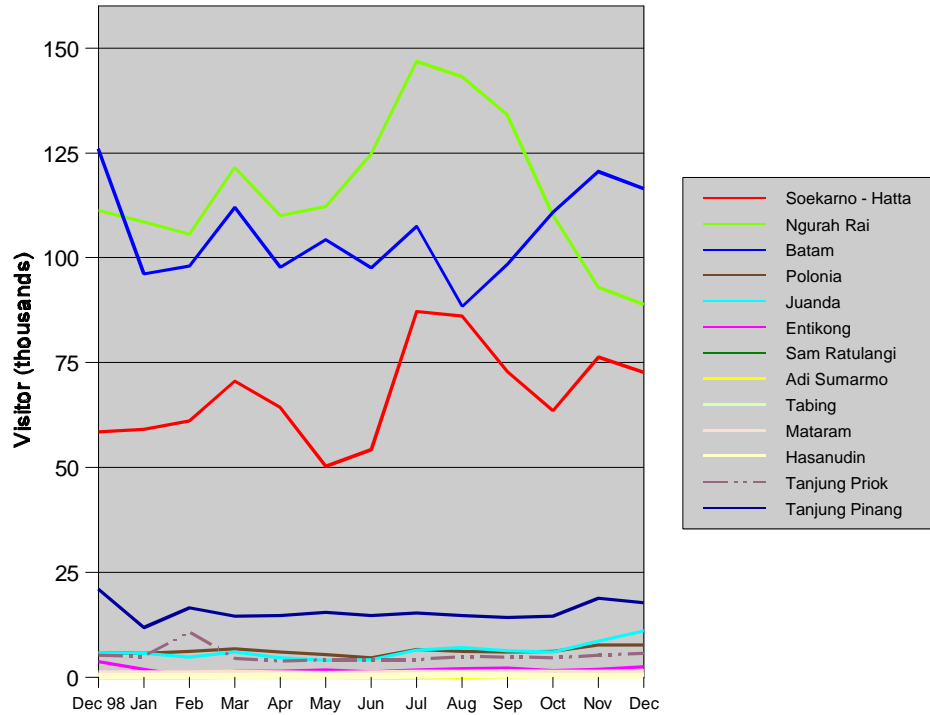
XIII. The Distribution of Foreign Visitors by 13 Main Entrance Gates, January - December 1999



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-December 1999, the number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates was 3,920,318. The number of foreign visitors entering from Ngurah Rai was the biggest number with 35.70 % of the total number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main gates, followed by Batam and Soekarno-Hatta as much as 31.85 % and 20.90 % 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 %.

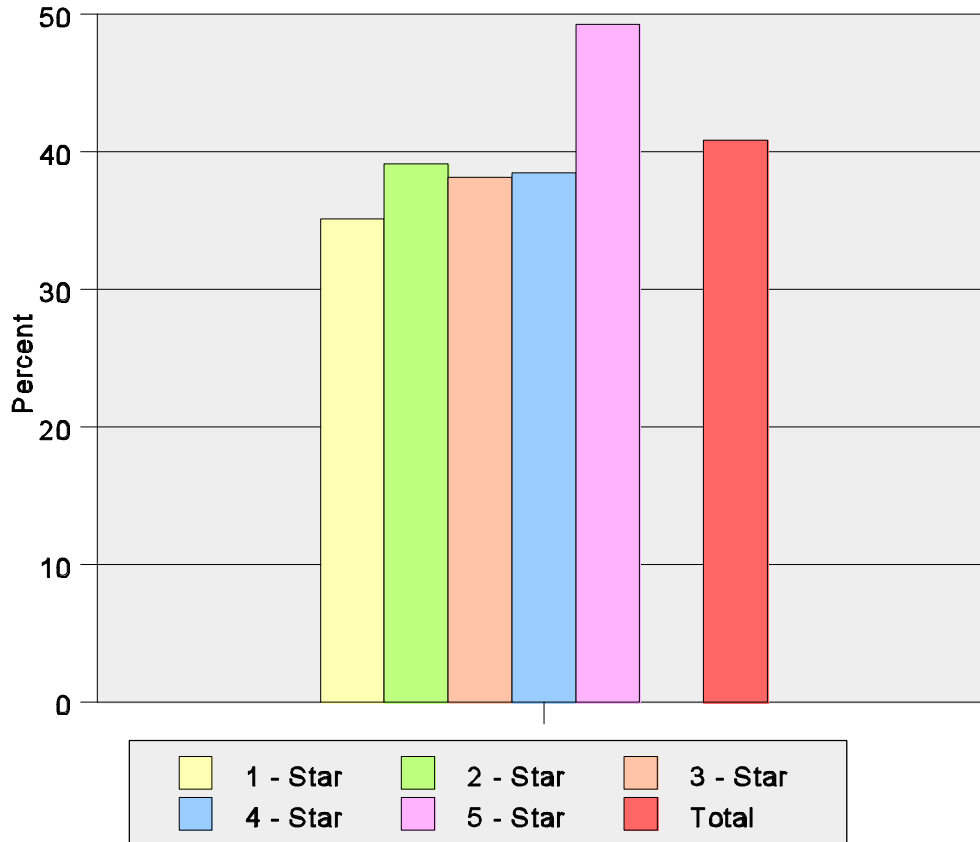
XIV. The Growth of Foreign Visitors in the 13 Main Entrance Gates, December 1998 - December 1999



The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in December 1999 reached 326,384. Compared to November 1999, which totalled to 335,293, there was a decrease of 2.66 %. Such decreases occurred in Soekarno-Hatta, Ngurah Rai, Batam, Sam Ratulangi, Hasanudin and Tanjung Pinang, with the highest decrease in percentage term took place in Hasanudin gateway, namely 12.30 %, followed by Sam Ratulangi and Tanjung Pinang gateway which reached 11.39 % and 5.08 % respectively. On the other hand, the biggest increase in percentage term was experienced by Entikong gateway which reached 32.07 %, whereas the smallest increase occurred in Polonia, namely 0.99 %.

The number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates for January-December 1999 was 3,920,318. There is an increase of 4.13 % compared to the same period in the year of 1998 (totalled to 3,764,670).

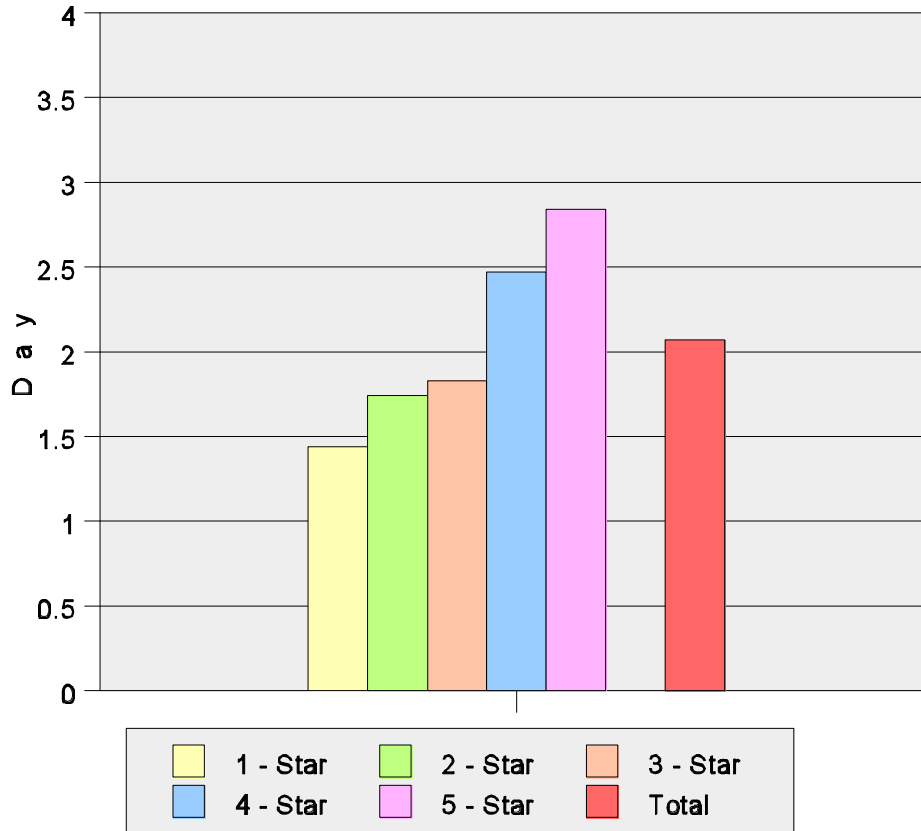
XV. The Occupancy Rate of Room of Classified Hotel November 1999



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 November 1999 reached 40.82 % on average which is lower than ORR on October 1999 which reached 41.31 % on average. ORR of five-star hotels reached 49.29 % which is the highest ORR compared to the other classified hotels, while the lowest ORR is from one-star hotels which reached 35.12 %. From a province point of view, ORR in Bali reached 52.67 % which is the highest ORR compared to the other main tourism destination areas, meanwhile the lowest ORR experienced by South Sulawesi which only reached 20.92 %.

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



Average length of stay (ALS) of guests in classified hotels from 10 main tourism destination areas in Indonesia is 2.07 days, which specified by ALS of foreign guest 3.45 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.69 days. According to hotel classification, the highest ALS is from five-star hotels which reached 2.84 days, whereas the lowest ALS is from one-star hotels which only reached 1.44 days.

The highest ALS of foreign guest experienced by four-star hotels which reached 4.58 days and the lowest one experienced by five-star hotels which reached 2.98 days. Meanwhile, the highest ALS of Indonesian guest experienced by five-star hotels which reached 2.61 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which only reached 1.37 days.

In general, ALS of classified hotels in November is slightly lower than that of in October which reached 2.16 days, consist of ALS of foreign guest 3.38 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.73 days.