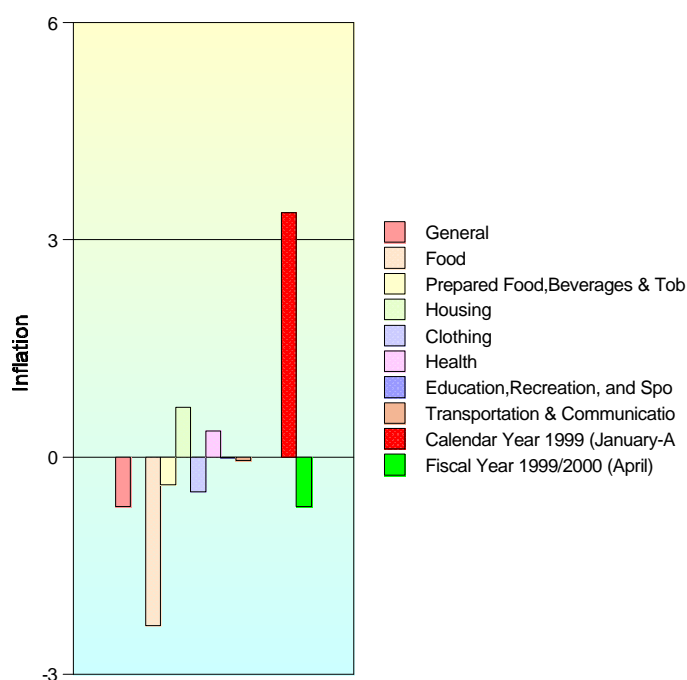


# **MACRO ECONOMICS STATISTICS**

Issues  
In  
April 1999

*BPS* STATISTICS INDONESIA

## I. Negative Inflation for April 1999 by Group of Expenditure, Inflation for the Calender Year 1999 and Budget Year 1999/2000



*Figure 1*

Indonesia inflation rate has been negative (deflation) in two consecutive months this year. For April 1999 the deflation was - 0.68% that was slightly down from the March deflation rate recorded at -0.18 %. The deflation for April 1999 was due to the declining index of the following group of expenditures for: food -2.33%, prepared food, beverages and tobacco products -0.38%, clothing -0.48%, education, recreation and sports -0.01% and transport and communication -0.05%. Indices of housing and health expenditures, however, increased by 0.69% and 0.36% respectively. There were commodity and services that experienced in price fall during April 1999 such as: red chilis, shallots, chicken meat, rice, fresh fish, hot chilis, tomatoes, yard long beans, swamp cabbage, sugar, gold accessories, and telephone bills. In contrast, the following commodity and services was experiencing price rise: chicken eggs, garlic, coconut, cooking oil, cigarette, housing lease, housing rent, red brick, roof, plywood, prescriptive drugs, maid wages, and motorcycle.

Inflation rate for period of January through July in calendar year 1999 is 3.37% whereas the inflation for Indonesia fiscal year 1999/2000 that starts on April is accordingly the same to that of April deflation namely -0.68%.

## II. Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the Period of Mei 1998-April1999 (1996 = 100)

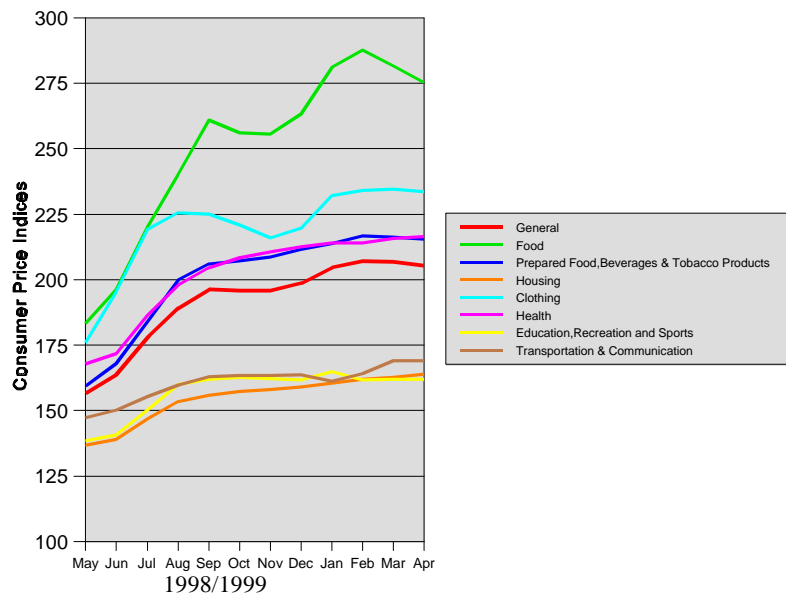
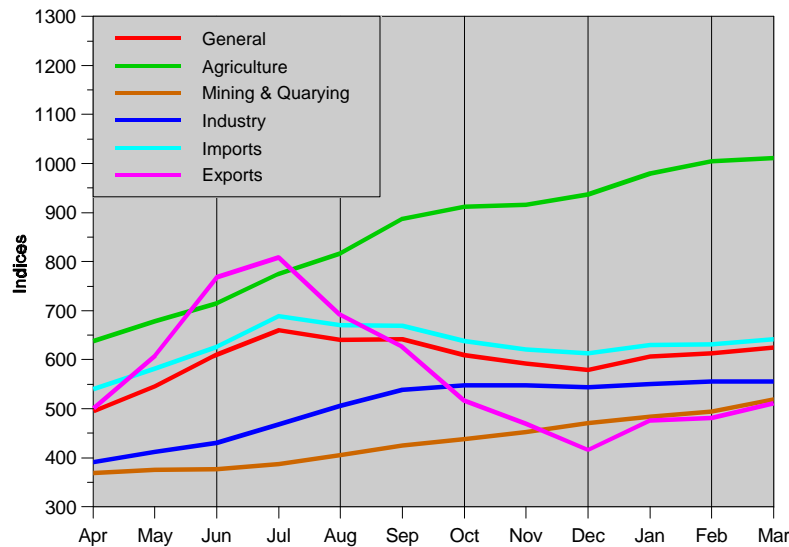


Figure 2

Indonesia's Consumer Price Index (CPI) for April 1999 was 205,34 meaning 0.68% decline compared to the index of March that was reported at 206,75. There were five among seven groups of expenditure that shared the Indonesia's CPI declining in April 1999 namely: food; prepared food, beverage and tobacco products; cloth; education, recreation and sports; and transports and communications. The April 1999 index of group expenditure for food (green line in diagram 2) was 275.09, it was down from the last month index of March 281.65 meaning a deflation of 2.33%. The index of group expenditure for prepared foods, beverage and tobacco products was 216.4 in March then dropped to 215.52 in April or 0.38% deflation (dark blue line). The same things happened to the index of group expenditure for cloth from 234.71 in March to 233.58 in the next month or 0.48% deflation (light blue line). The CPI of group expenditure for education, recreation and sports in March recorded at 162.05 but a month later slightly down to 162.04 (yellow line). For transportation and communication group of expenditure the CPI declined from 169.16 to 169.07 (brown line). The CPI of other two group of expenditure that moved in opposite direction are housing and health. In March 1999 the CPI of housing was 162.92 then increase to 164.04 meaning a 0.69% increase. In the same period the CPI of health group of expenditure increase from 215.80 to 216.57 or a increase of 0.36%.

### III. The Indonesia's Wholesale Price Indices April 1998 - March 1999 (1983 = 100)

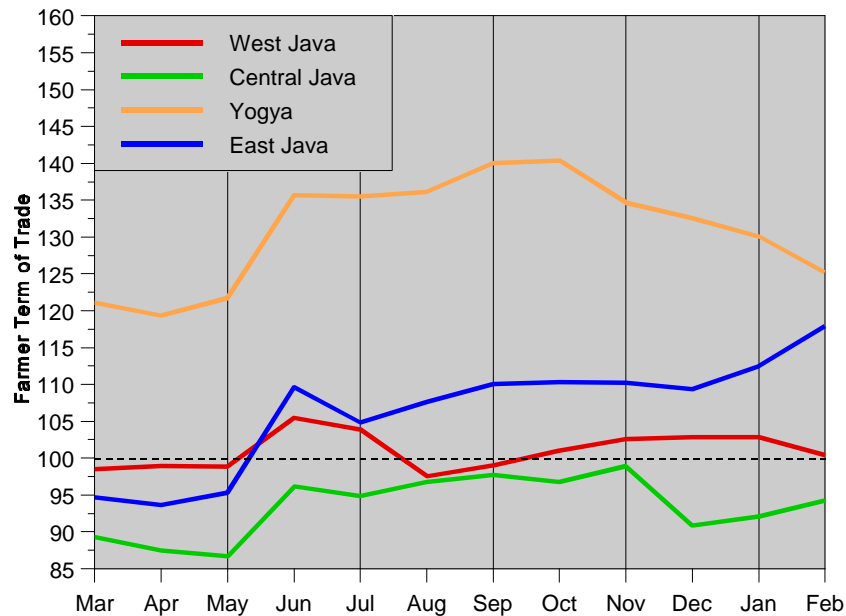


1998/1999  
Figure 3

In general, the Indonesia's wholesale price indices of group of commodities during April 1998 to March 1999 period was increasing except group commodities of export and imports fluctuated (diagram 3). In March 1999 there are 4 among 5 groups of commodities accounted in the wholesale price index showing an increase in index compared to the index of a month before namely groups of: agricultural, mining and quarrying, exports and imports commodities. Of these groups, the wholesale price index of export commodities has the highest increase whereas the index of agricultural commodities has the lowest increase. The wholesale price index of manufacturing industry commodities, however, relatively stable.

The increase in the agricultural wholesale price index was due to an increase in the price of commodities such as vegetable, fruit, chicken, log, and salty fish. For the mine and quarrying group, commodities such as stone, sand, coral/gravel, lime and salt experienced in price rise. The commodities of import group having a price increase were cotton, gips, chemical goods, painting materials, asphalt and alumunium billet. For the export group the following commodities have increase in prices: rubber, pepper, frozen shrimp, petroleum oil, liquified natural gas, tin, and electronic goods. In March 1999 the wholesale price index of the groups of commodities of agriculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing industry, imports and exports are 1012, 519, 556, 642, and 512 respectively.

#### IV. The Farmer Terms of Trade in Java by Provinces March 1998 - February 1999. (1983 = 100)



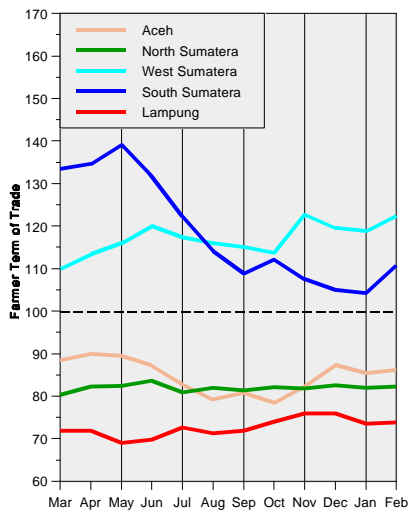
1998/1999

Figure 4

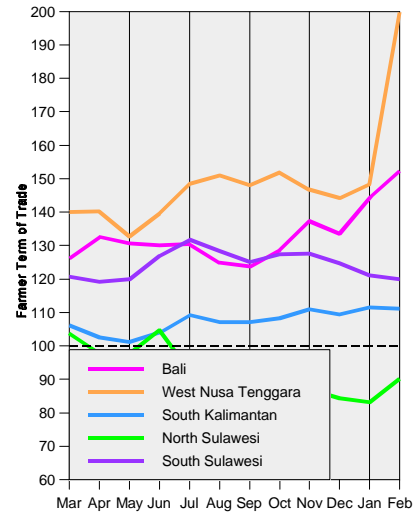
During the period of March 1988 through February 1999, the farmer's terms of trade in the provinces of West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta and East Java moderately fluctuated (diagram 4). The farmer term of trade of Yogyakarta province was always higher than 100 and it was higher than that of the other provinces.

In February 1999, the farmer terms of trade of Central Java and East Java provinces have experienced increased compared to that of a month before. The increase was due to an increase in index of vegetable received by farmer. However, the farmer term of trade in west Java and Yogyakarta provinces declined. The farmer terms of trade of the provinces of West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta and East Java in February were 100.5, 94.3, 125.2 and 117.9.

## V. The Farmer Terms of Trade in Out Of Java by Province March 1998 - February 1999 (1987=100)



1998/1999  
*Figure 5a*

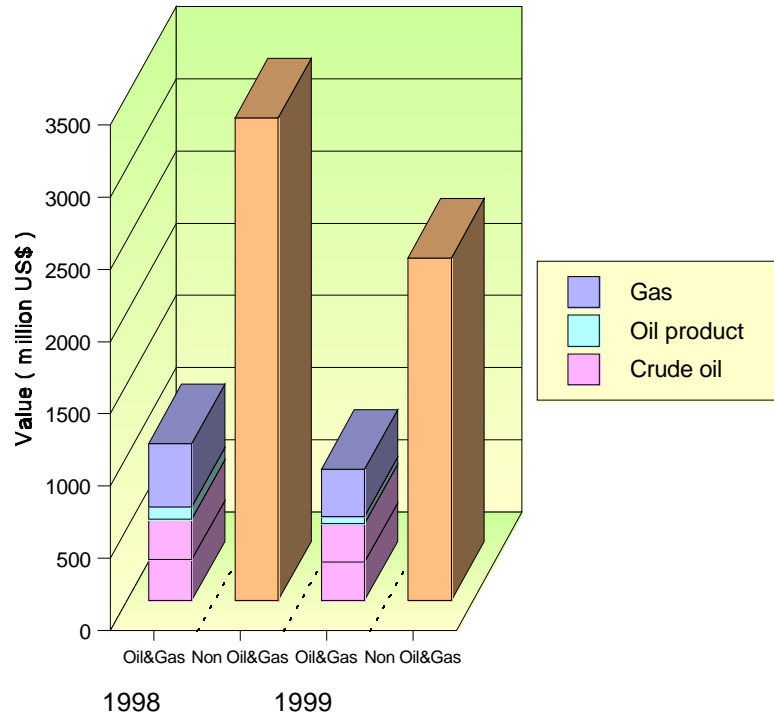


1998/1999  
*Figure 5b*

The farmer terms of trade in ten provinces of out Java during the period of March 1998 trough February 1999 are reported as slightly fluctuated (diagram 5a and 5b). The farmer term of trade in the provinces of Aceh, North Sumatera and Lampung that are located in Sumatra island are always under 100. In contrast, the farmer terms of trade in the provinces of West Sumatera, South Sumatera, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi are always higher than 100.

In February 1999, the farmer term of trade in the provinces of Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, South Sumatera, Lampung, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara and North Sulawesi showed improvement compared to that of a month before. However, that is not the case for the province of South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi where the farmer term of trade declined. The farmer term of trade in February 1999 are reported as follow: Aceh 86.1, North Sumatera 82.3, West Sumatera 122.4, South Sumatera 110.7, Lampung 73.8, Bali 152.3, West Nusa Tenggara 199.7, South- Kalimantan 111.1, North Sulawesi 90.3 and South Sulawesi 119.9.

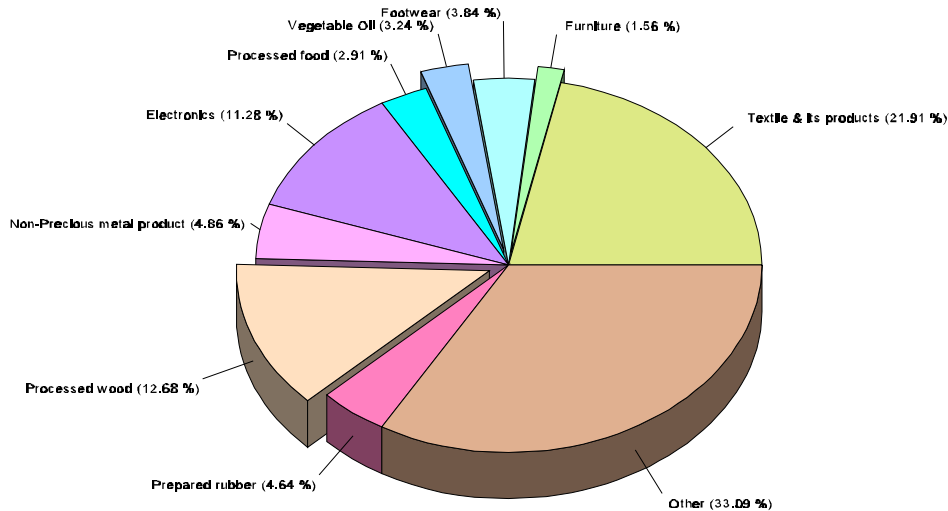
## VI. Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports January 1998 and 1999



The Export value for January 1999 was US\$ 3.01 billions, consisting of US\$ 0.64 billions of oil-and-gas exports and US\$ 2.37 billions of non-oil-and-gas exports. The Total export value decreased by 27.26 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports decreased by 19.91 % and the non-oil-and-gas exports decreased by 29.03 %.

The oil-and-gas contributed 21.35 % to the total exports value. This contribution increased by 1.96 % compared to the period the year before. The non-oil-and-gas exports contributed 78.65 %.

## VII. The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January 1999

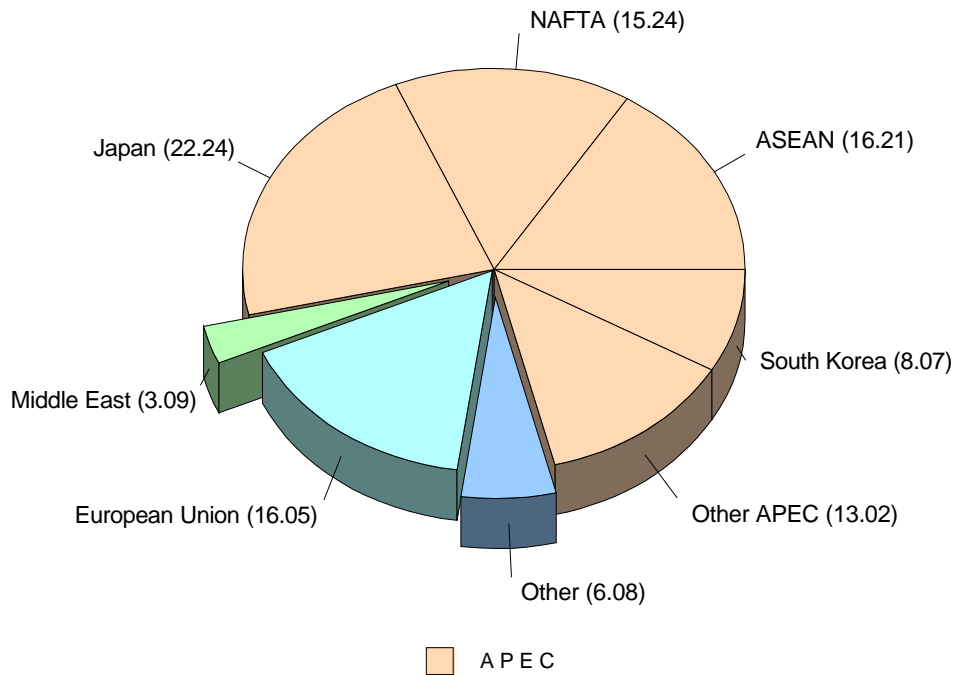


The manufacturing product export value for the period of January 1999 was US\$ 1.92 billions. This value decreased 33.96 % compared to the same period the year before. The biggest Export value for this sector was textile and textile product exports, which reached US\$ 420.65 millions with a contribution of 21.91 %. The Export of processed wood was US\$ 243.47 millions with a contribution of 12.68 %. Other distinguished manufacturing product export were as follows :

- Electronic goods with US\$ 216.64 millions (11.28 %),
- Footwear with US\$ 73.68 millions ( 3.84 %),
- Processed rubber US\$ 89.02 millions ( 4.64 %),
- Non-precious metal products US\$ 93.35 millions (4.86 %),
- Furniture with US\$ 29.86 millions (1.56 %), and
- Vegetable oil with US\$ 62.22 millions (3.24 %).



## VIII. The Distribution of Export Value by Economic Groups January 1999

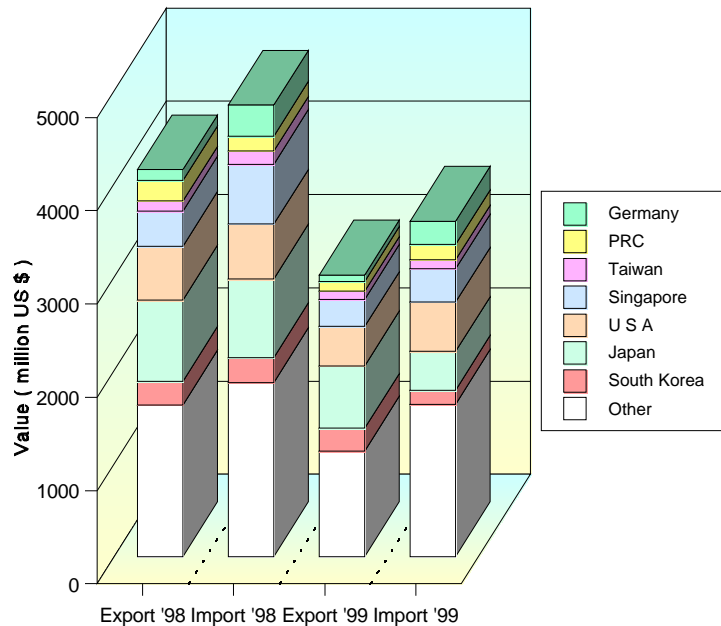


The export values for the period of January 1999 by the country of destinations were as follows :

- APEC with 74.78 % (US\$ 2.26 billions), with the breakdown as follows :
  - Japan with 22.24 % (US\$ 671.21 millions),
  - ASEAN with 16.21 % (US\$ 489.24 millions), and
  - NAFTA with 15.24 % (US\$ 459.78 millions).
- European Union with 16.05 % (US\$ 484.49 millions), and
- The Middle East with 3.09 % (US\$ 93.37 millions).

Compared to the same period the year before, the percentage of the distribution of export values to the APEC increased by 2.04 %; EU decreased by 0.56 %; and the Middle East decreased by 0.30 %. The export value to the APEC decreased by 25.23 % compared to the same period the year before. The export value to the UE decreased by 24.59 %; the Middle East decreased by 33.66 %. The export value to the other countries decreased by 47.23 %.

## IX. The Export and Import Values to and from 7 Main Countries January 1998 and 1999



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

- Japan with the value of US\$ 671.21 millions,
- The USA with the value of US\$ 420.93 millions,
- Singapore with the value of US\$ 293.08 millions,
- South Korea with the value of US\$ 243.47 millions,
- Taiwan with the value of US\$ 84.04 millions,
- The people's republic of China with the value of US\$ 107.48 millions, and
- Germany with the value of US\$ 66.91 millions.

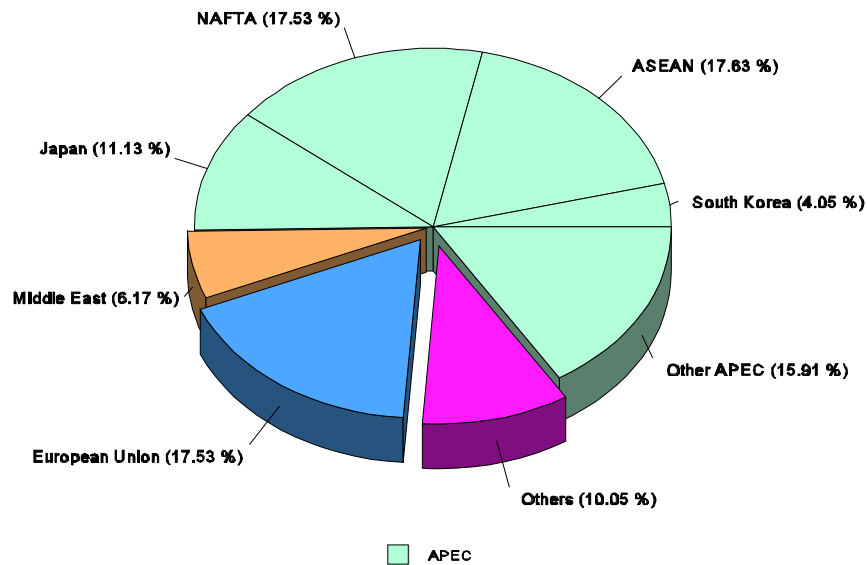
The export values to Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, The People's Republic of China, Singapore, USA and Germany decreased by 22.86 %, 4.60 %, 22.15 %, 51.16 %, 22.41 %, 26.87 % and 42.78 % respectively.

The import values of January 1999 by 7 main countries of origins were as follows :

- The USA with US\$ 267.0 millions
- Japan with US\$ 197.3 millions
- Singapore with US\$ 167.2 millions
- Germany with US\$ 142.0 millions
- South Korea with US\$ 71.7 millions
- The People's Republic of China with US\$ 65.6 millions
- Taiwan with US\$ 45.5 millions

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with Japan by US\$ 473.91 millions, USA by 153.93 million, South Korea by US\$ 171.77 millions, Singapore by US\$ 125.88 millions, the People's Republic of China by US\$ 41.88 millions, and Taiwan by 38.54 millions. Indonesia experienced a trade deficits with Germany by US\$ 75.09 millions.

## X. Percentage of Import Values by Countries of Economic Groups January 1999



The import value of January 1999 decreased by US\$ 810.9 millions (31.39 %) compared to the same month the year before. The total import value of January 1999 was US\$ 1,772.2 millions with the break down as follows :

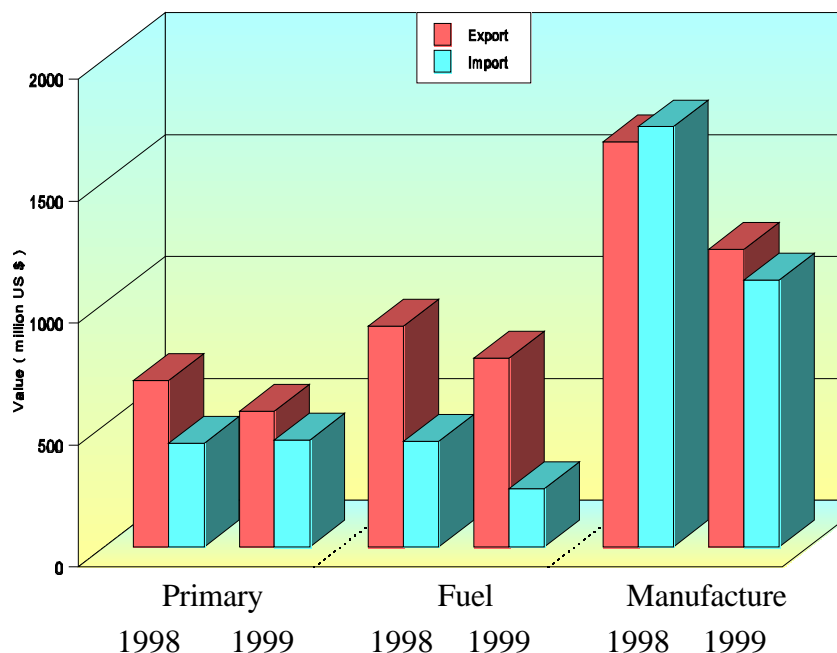
- 66.25 % (US\$ 1,174.0 millions) of which came from the APEC,
- 17.53 % (US\$ 310.6 millions) of which came from the EU, and
- 6.17 % (US\$ 109.4 millions) of which came from the Middle East.

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

- ASEAN with 17.63 % (US\$ 312.4 millions),
- Japan with 17.53 % (US\$ 310.7 millions),
- NAFTA with 11.13 % (US\$ 197.3 millions), and
- South Korea with 4.05 % (US\$ 71.7 millions).

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with the APEC by US\$ 1.08 billions, and the European Union by 173.89 millions. Indonesia, also experienced trade deficits with the Middle East by 16.03 millions.

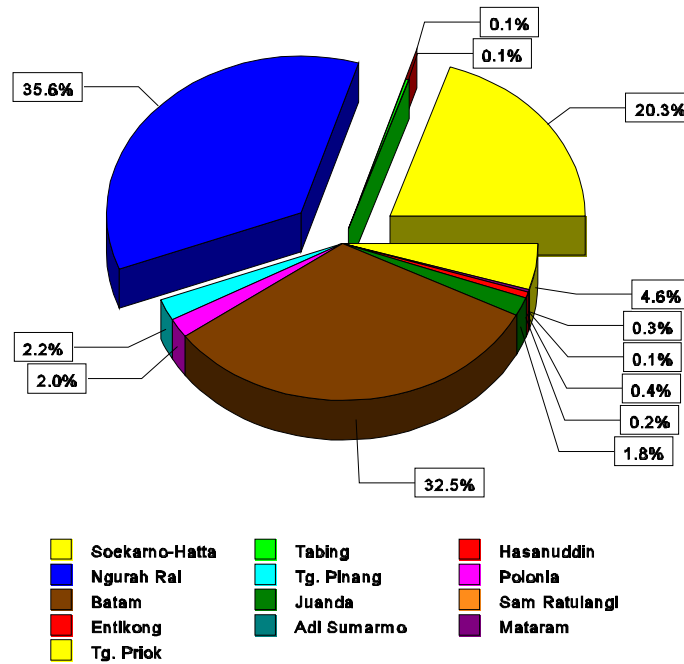
## XI. The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January 1998 and 1999



The most dominant import commodity was the manufacturing products with US\$ 1,094.0 millions. The import of primary goods was US\$ 439.3 millions. The fuel import value was US\$ 238.9 millions. For January 1999, the import of primary goods increased by US\$ 12.7 million (2.97 %). Mean while, the fuel and manufacturing products import values decreased by US\$ 194.9 million (44.93 %) and US\$ 628.6 millions (36.49 %) respectively.

The manufacturing product export decreased by US\$ 441.10 millions (26.54 %) to US\$ 1.22 billions. Primary goods decreased by US\$ 125.94 millions (18.46 %) to US\$ 556.44 millions. Fuel including coal decreased by US\$ 131.16 millions (14.49 %) to US\$ 774.01 millions.

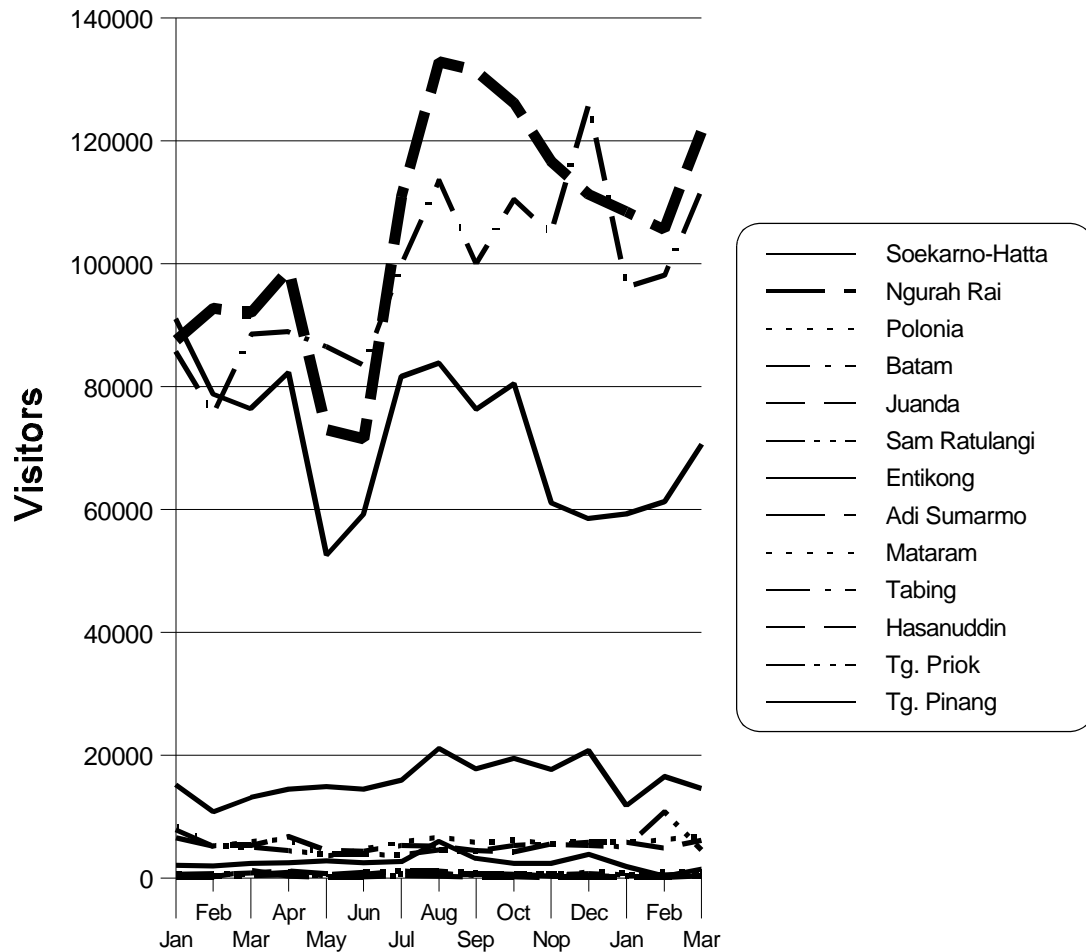
## XII. The Distribution of Foreign Visitors by 13 Main Entrance Gates, January - March 1999



Foreign visitors entering Indonesia were through 71 entrance gates. From 71 entrance gates only 13 main gates were monitored regularly, 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-March 1999, the number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates was about 943,723. The number of foreign visitors entering from Ngurah Rai was the biggest number with 35.58 % of the total number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main gates, followed by Batam and Soekarno-Hatta with 32.48 % and 20.25 % respectively, as shown in the chart above. The number of foreign visitors entering from Adi Sumarmo airport was the smallest number which only reached 0.06 %.

### XIII. The Growth of Foreign Visitors in the 13 Main Entrance Gates, January 1998 - March 1999



The number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates for January-March 1999 was 943,723. There is a 7.41 % increase compared to the same period in the year of 1998 (totalled to 878,635).

The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in March 1999 reached 340,718. Compared to February 1999, which totalled to 306,194 there was an increase of 11.28 %. The increase was also experienced by almost all main entrance gates except Tanjung Pinang and Tanjung Priok which decreased by 57.64 % and 11.50 % respectively.

Not Available