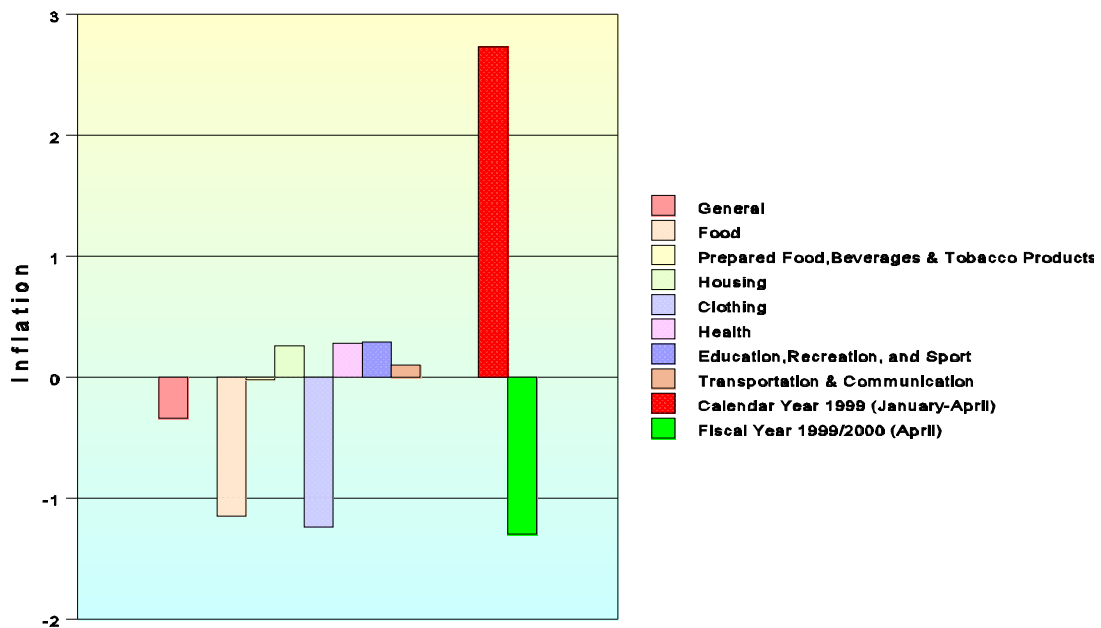


# **MACRO ECONOMICS STATISTICS**

Issues  
In  
June 1999

*BPS* STATISTICS INDONESIA

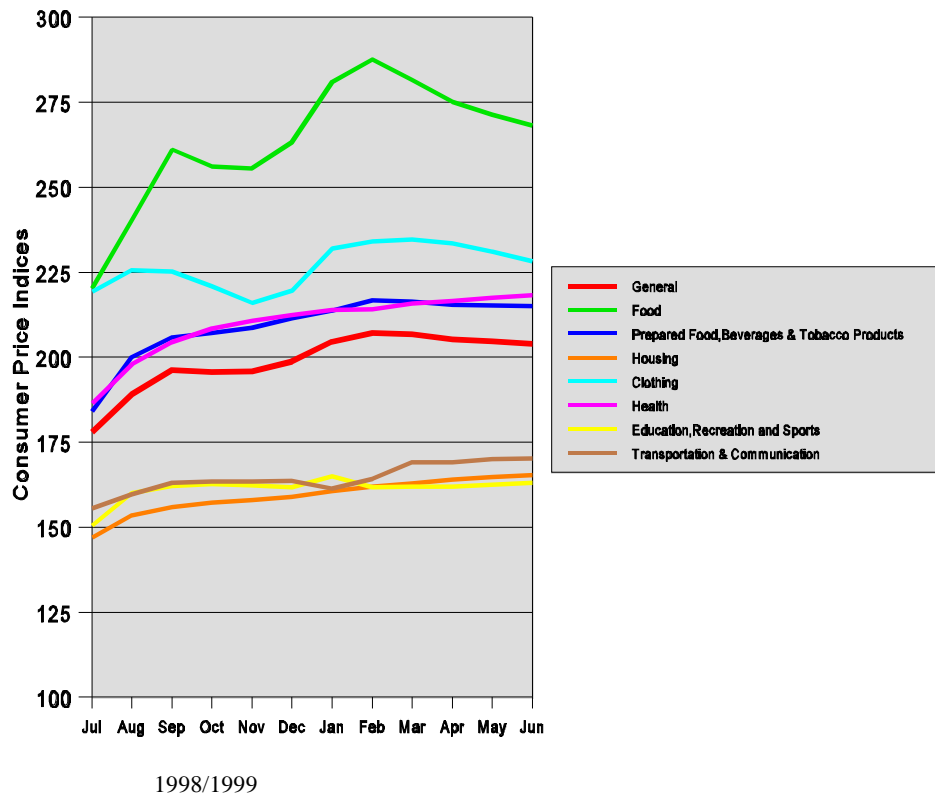
## I. Negative Inflation June 1999 by Group of Expenditure, Inflation Rate for Calendar Year 1999 and Fiscal Year 1999/2000



In June 1999 inflation rate was -0.34 %. The negative inflation was due to decreased in such group of expenditure as : food -1.15 %, prepared food, beverage, cigarettes and tobacco -0.02 % and cloth -1.24 %. Other group of expenditures were increasing such as housing 0.26 %, health 0.28 %, education, recreation and sports 0.29 % and transports and communication 0.10%. Several commodities having price decreased were cooking oil, red chili, shallots, tomatoes, garlic, sugar, gold accesories and refrigerators. Whereas the following commodities experienced price increased : rice, chicken meat, hen's eggs, housing rent, cement and motorcycle.

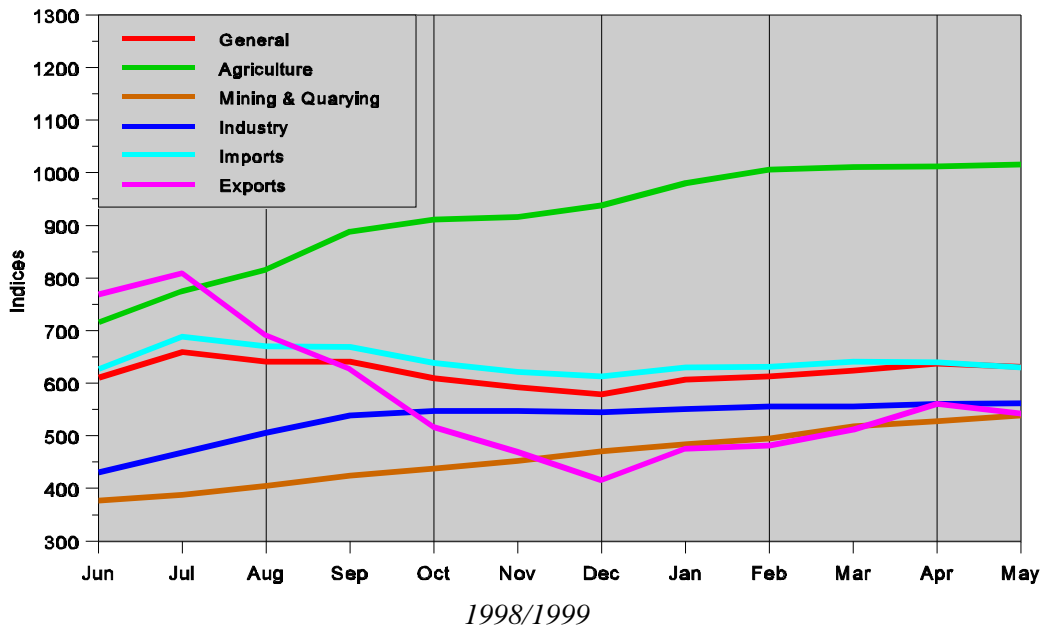
Inflation rate for January - Juni period Calendar Year 1999 was 2.73 % and for fiscal year 1999/2000 was -1.30 %.

## II. Consumer Price Indeks (CPI) July 1998 - June 1999 (1996 = 100)



The Consumer Price Indeks (CPI) for June 1999 was 204.07 whereas CPI for previous month was 204.76 meaning a negative inflation or deflation of 0.34 %. There were three groups of expenditures have been decreased in their indice from the previous month's namely : food (green line) from 271.38 to 268.25 or negative deflation 1.15 %, prepared food, beverage, cigarette and tobacco (blue line) from 215.20 to 215.16 meaning negative inflation of 0.02 %, cloth (light blue) from 231.18 to 228.32 or deflation of 1.24 %. Other groups of expenditures experienced increased in their indices such as housing (orange line) from 164.91 to 165.34 or 0.26 % inflation, health (purple line) from 217.60 to 218.22 or 0.28 % inflation, education, recreation and sports (yellow line) from 162.59 to 163.06 or 0.29 % inflation and finally transports and communication (brown line) from 170.06 to 170.23 or 0.10 % inflation.

### III. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) June 1998 - May 1999 (1983 = 100)



Indonesia Wholesale Price Index by group of commodities for period of January - May 1999 generally increased except for exports and imports indice which were relatively fluctuate. For May 1999 the indices for group of commodities agriculture, mining and quarrying , and industry rose compared to the index of previous month. Conversely, in the same period index of group commodities of imports and exports declined. Mining and quarrying index has the highest increase among other indice groups of commodities, while industry has lowest increase .

Increase in wholesale price index of agriculture commodities was due to the price increase of paddy, maize, copra, palm sugar, logs, fresh fish and dry fish. Increasing index number of mining and quarrying was caused by price rise in stone, sand, lime stone and salt. Increasing industry index number was caused by price increase in following commodities such as meat, coffe, cigarettes, plywood, fertilizer, cement and motorcycle. While decrease in imports index was due to declining price of cotton, gips, painting material, alluminium billet, electrical tools and automotive and its spare-parts. Decline in exports index number was caused by price decrease in rubber, coffe, pepper, plywood, sawn timber, block board, shrimp, crude oil, LNG and LPG.

The Wholesale Price Indice for May 1999 by group of commodities were : agriculture 1016, mining and quarrying 539, industry 562, imports 631 and exports 543.

#### IV. Farmer Terms of Trade in Java by Provinces

May 1998 - April 1999

(1983 = 100)

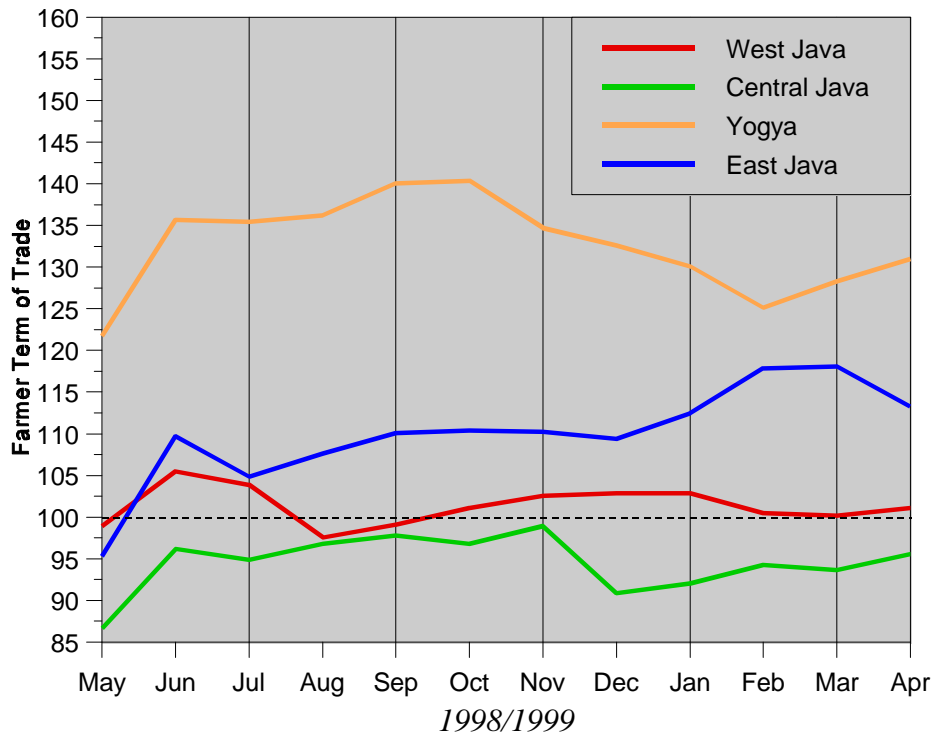


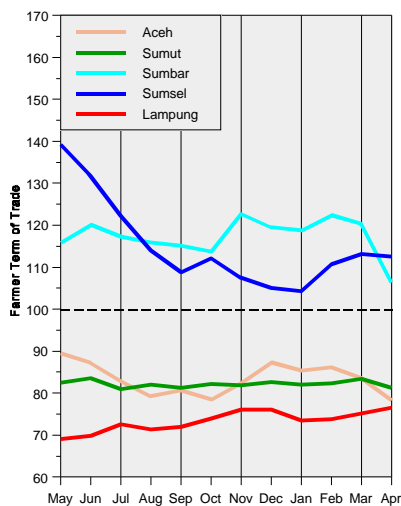
Figure 4

The farmer terms of trade (ToT) in four provinces in Java for May 1998 - April 1999 period was slightly fluctuate. Farmers in Jogjakarta was relatively in better condition and have ToT above 100 compared to other farmers in three provinces in Java.

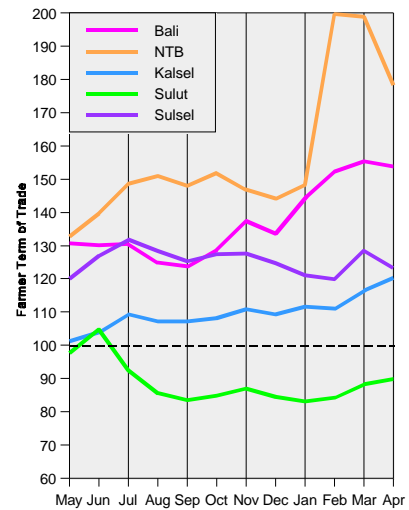
In April 1999, farmers ToT in West Java, Central Java and Jogjakarta increased from previous month due to price increase in smallholder estate crops while farmer ToT in East Java decreased. The April farmer ToT in West Java, Central Java, Jogjakarta and East Java were 101.1, 95.6, 131.0 and 113.3 respectively.

## V. The Farmer Terms of Trade in Out Of Java by Province

May 1998 - April 1999 (1987=100)



1998/1999

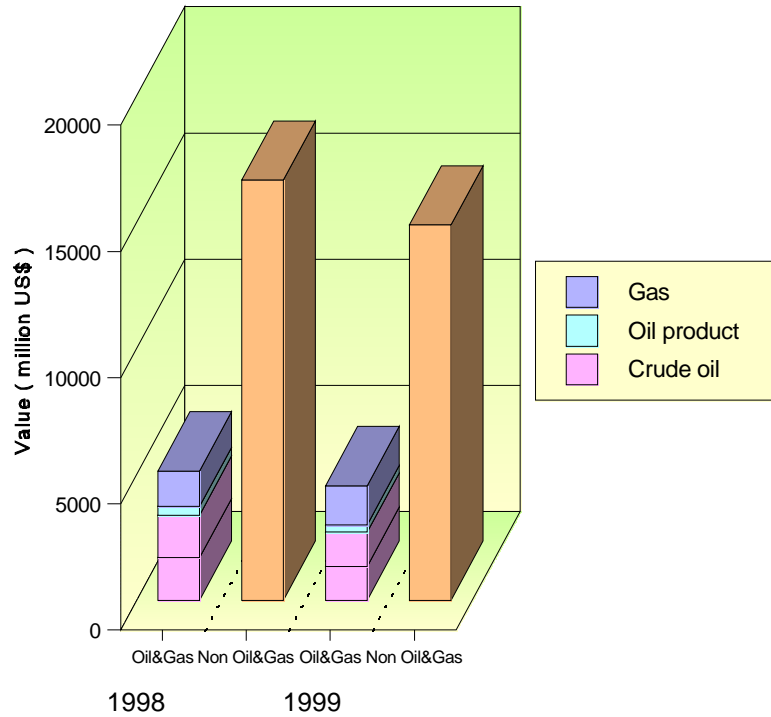


1998/1999

The farmer ToTs in 10 provinces outside Java for the same period also fluctuated where Aceh, North Sumatra and Lampung have always been under 100. In contrast the farmer ToT in West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi have always been above 100.

In April 1999, farmer ToT of Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara and South Sulawesi declined compared to those of previous month. While farmers in Lampung, South Kalimantan, and North Sulawesi have better condition. At the same time farmer ToTs of the 10 provinces outside Java were as follow : Aceh 78.4, North Sumatra 81.3, West Sumatra 106.4, South Sumatra 112.5, Lampung 76.5, Bali 153.8, West Nusa Tenggara 178.3, South Kalimantan 120.3, North Sulawesi 89.8 and South Sulawesi 123.3.

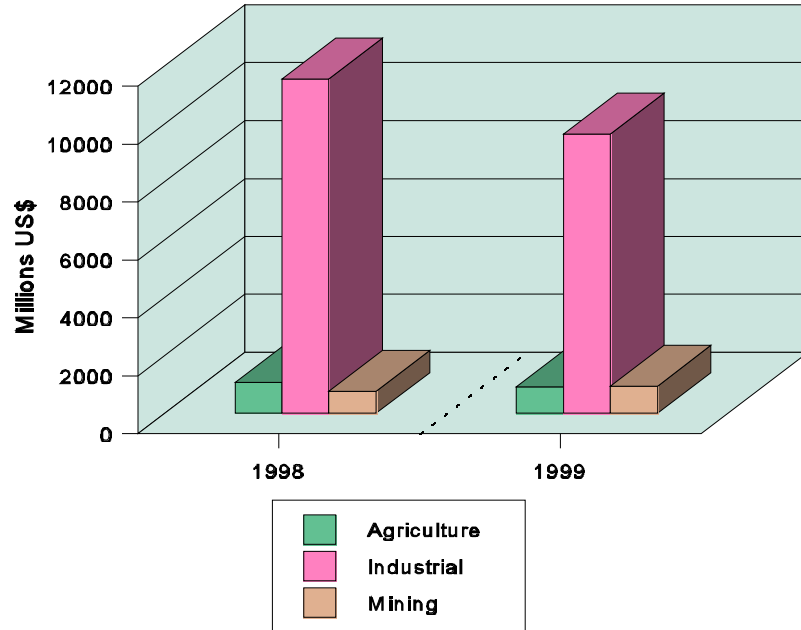
## VI. Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports January-May 1998 and 1999



The Export value for January-May 1999 was US\$ 18.07 billions, consisting of US\$ 3.19 billions of oil-and-gas exports and US\$ 14.88 billions of non-oil-and-gas exports. The Total export value decreased by 10.03 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports decreased by 7.07 % and the non-oil-and-gas exports decreased by 10.64 %.

The non oil-and-gas contributed 82.33 % to the total exports value. This contribution decreased by 0.57 % compared to the period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports contributed 17.67 %.

## VII. Non-Oil-and-Gas Export of Sectors January-April, 1998 and 1999



The non-oil-and-gas export value was US\$ [redacted] to the same period the year before. While the oil-and-gas export value decreased by 9.93 %.

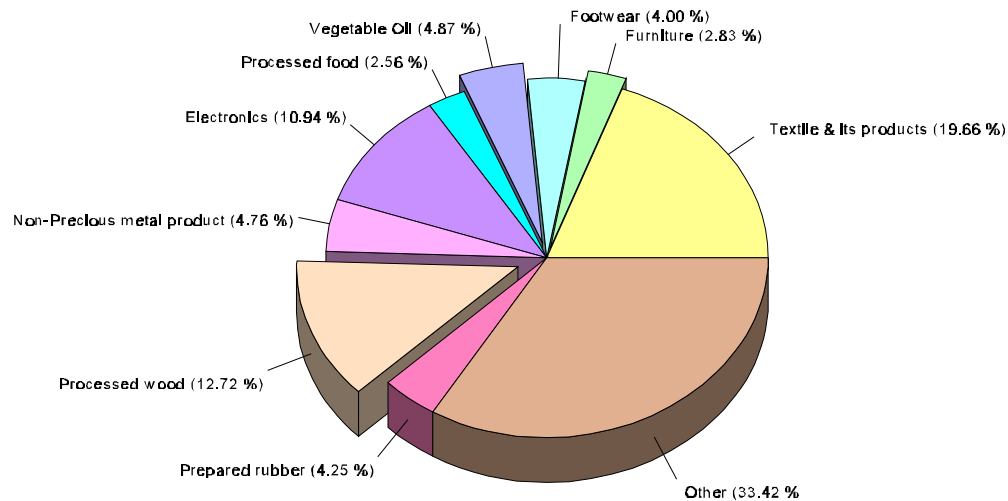
tribution of the non-oil-and-gas to the total export value decreased from 82.76 (January-April 1998) to 82.08 % (January-April 1999).

ctor, decreased by 16.42 %, especially textile and textile products, processed wood and electronics. The agricultural

In contrast, the mining product in coal and copper ores.



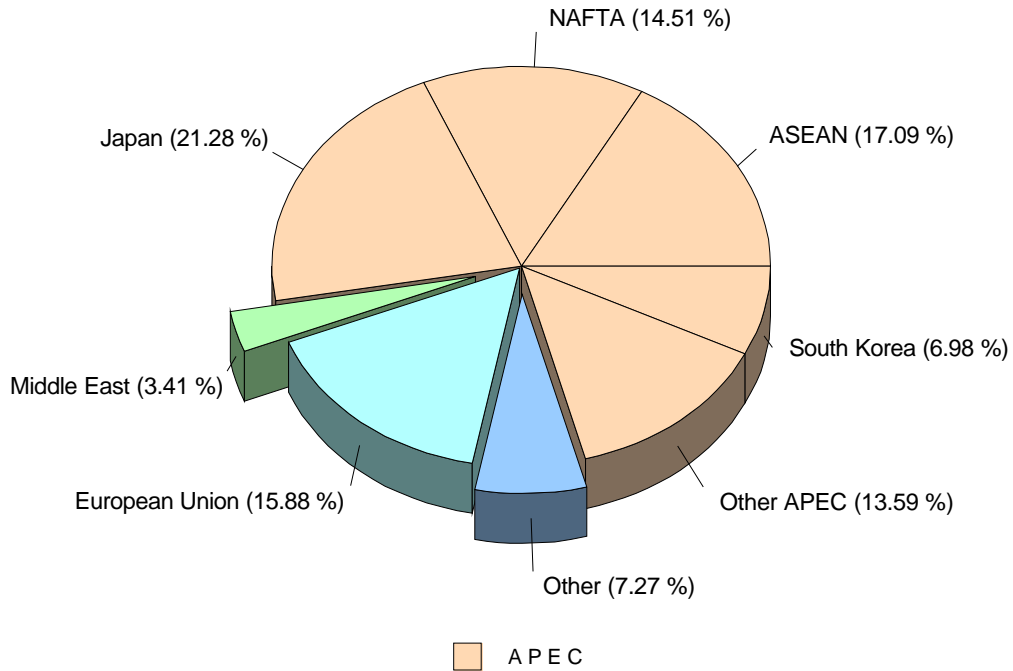
## VIII. The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January-March 1999



The manufacturing product export value for the period of January-March 1999 was US\$ 6.96 billions. This value decreased 21.06 % compared to the same period the year before. The biggest Export value for this sector was textile and textile product exports, which reached US\$ 1.37 billions with a contribution of 19.66 %. The Export of processed wood was US\$ 884.88 millions with a contribution of 12.72 %. Other distinguished manufacturing product export were as follows :

- Electronic goods with US\$ 760.97 millions (10.94 %),
- Footwear with US\$ 278.25 millions (4.00 %),
- Processed rubber US\$ 296.04 millions (4.25 %),
- Non-precious metal products US\$ 330.88 millions (4.76 %),
- Furniture with US\$ 196.85 millions (2.83 %), and
- Vegetable oil with US\$ 338.92 millions (4.87 %).

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

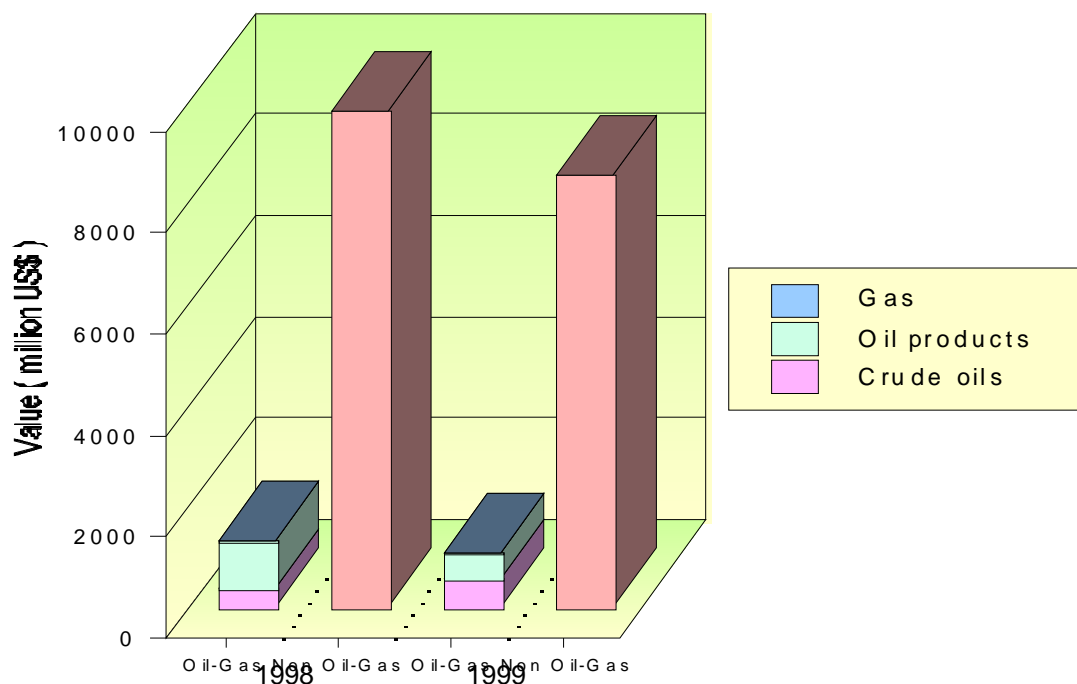


The export values for the period of January-March 1999 by the country of destinations were as follows :

- APEC with 73.44 % (US\$ 7.47 billions), with the breakdown as follows :
  - Japan with 21.28 % (US\$ 2.61 billions),
  - ASEAN with 17.09 % (US\$ 1.74 billions), and
  - NAFTA with 14.51 % (US\$ 1.47 billions).
- European Union with 15.88 % (US\$ 1.61 billions), and
- The Middle East with 3.41 % (US\$ 346.63 millions).

Compared to the same period the year before, the percentage of the distribution of export values to the APEC decreased by 1.20 %; EU increased by 1.06 %; and the Middle East increased by 0.05 %. The export value to the APEC decreased by 20.07 % compared to the same period the year before. The export value to the UE decreased by 12.99 %; the Middle East decreased by 17.67 %. The export value to the other countries decreased by 17.81 %.

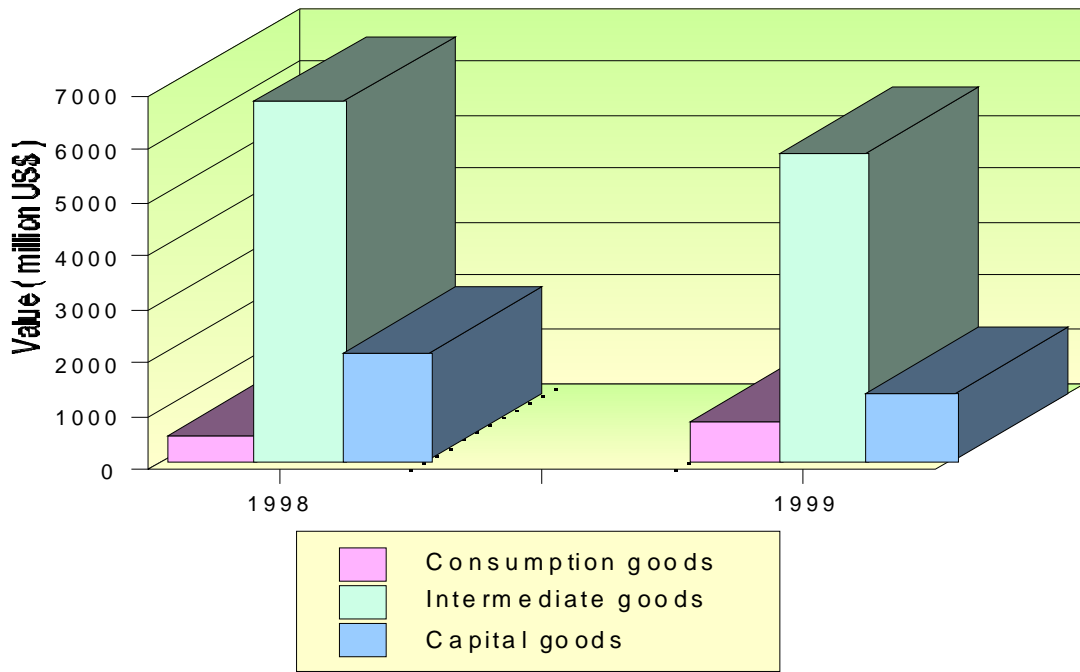
## X. Oil-and-Gas and Non Oil-and-Gas Import January - May, 1998 and 1999



Import value for the period of January-May 1999 reached to US\$ 9,673.0 million which was consist of oil-gas import by US\$ 1,099.6 million and non oil-gas import by US\$ 8,573.4 million. Value of total import declined by 13.26 % compare to previous year. Looking at Percentage of declining oil-gas import not so differently with declining non oil-gas import which are decreased by 16.44 % and 12.84 % respectively.

The contribution of oil-gas import had a share 11.37 % to total import and non oil-and-gas import was 88.63 %. The declining oil-and-gas import were caused by declining oil products import that reached by 40.81 % and gas import by 95.31 %. Although, Crude oil import increased by 41.64%.

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

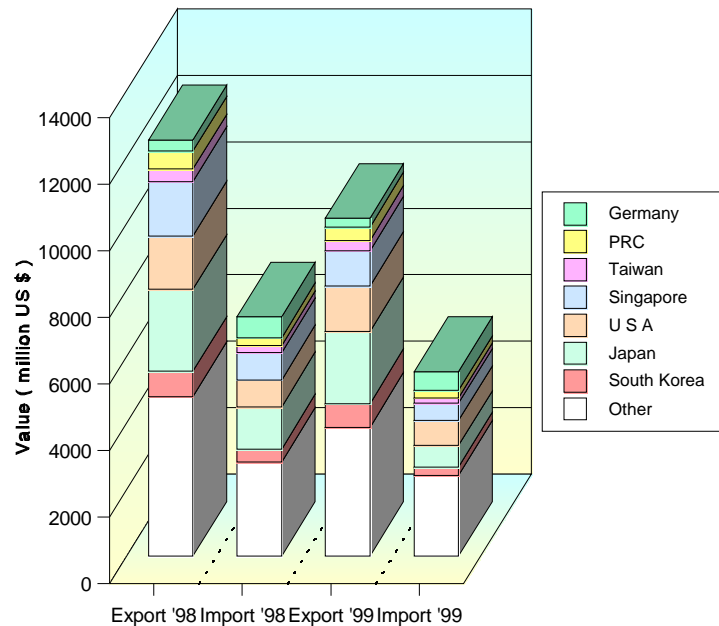


Import by broad economic categories in January-April 1999, consumption goods import reached by 66.56 % to US\$ 726.2 million; intermediate goods import reached by 14.45 to US\$ 5,719.4 million; and capital goods import reached by 38.52 % to 1,233.9 million, compared to the same period of the year before.

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); (proccessed); and transport equipment not for industry which increased by 26.81 %; 246.03 %; and 1.51 5 respectively

Meanwhile, import of all kinds of intermediate goods value got down. Excluding fuel and lubricants (primary), food and beverages mainly industry (processed) and processed motor fuels which reached by 60.52 %; 24.65; and 5.05 respectively. On the otherhand, the declining capital goods were caused by capital goods excluding transport equipment which reached to 39.50%.

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



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

- Japan with the value of US\$ 2.16 billions,
- The USA with the value of US\$ 1.36 billions,
- Singapore with the value of US\$ 1.07 billions,
- South Korea with the value of US\$ 709.11 millions,
- Taiwan with the value of US\$ 315.33 millions,
- The people's republic of China with the value of US\$ 404.19 millions, and
- Germany with the value of US\$ 263.96 millions.

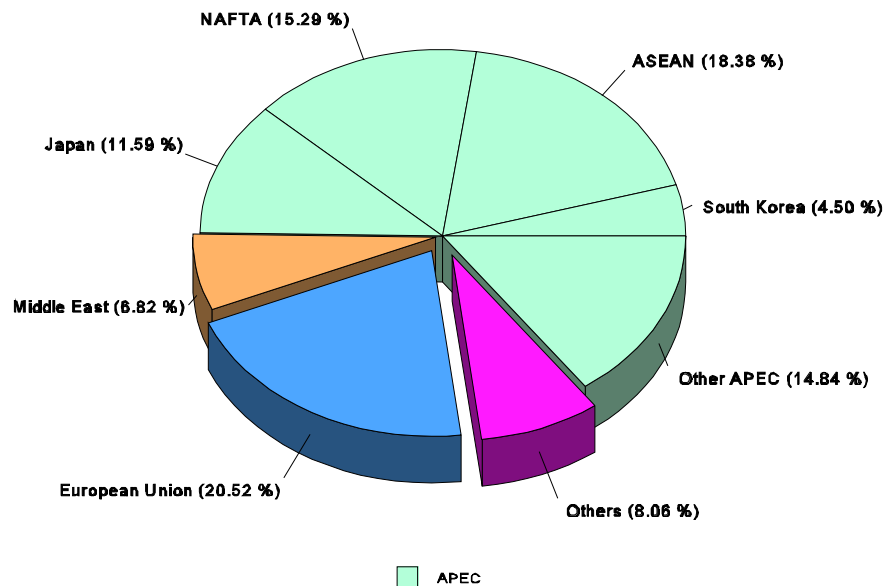
The export values to Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, The People's Republic of China, Singapore, USA and Germany decreased by 12.24 %, 7.14 %, 14.47 %, 26.78 %, 34.92 %, 14.46 % and 19.76 % respectively.

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

- The USA with US\$ 752,2 millions
- Japan with US\$ 643.9 millions
- Germany with US\$ 574.9 millions
- Singapore with US\$ 517.7 millions
- South Korea with US\$ 250.0 millions
- The People's Republic of China with US\$ 223.0 millions.

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with Japan by US\$ 1,519.4 millions, USA by 612.1 millions, Singapore by US\$ 548.5 millions, South Korea by US\$ 459.1 millions, the People's Republic of China by US\$ 181.2 millions, and Taiwan by 155.7 millions. Indonesia experienced a trade deficits with Germany by US\$ 310.9 millions.

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



The Import value for the period of January-March 1999 decreased by US\$ 1.65 billions (22.88%) compared to the same period the year before. The total import values for January-March 1999 was US\$ 5.56 billions with the break down as follows :

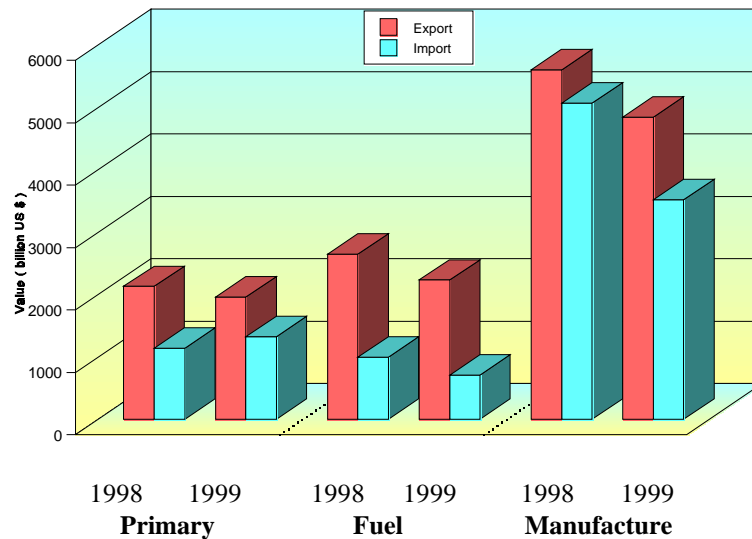
- 64.60 % (US\$ 3.59 billions) of which came from the APEC,
- 20.52 % (US\$ 1.14 billions) of which came from the EU, and
- 6.82 % (US\$ 0.38 billions) of which came from the Middle East.

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

- ASEAN with 18.38 % (US\$ 1.02 billions),
- NAFTA with 15.29 % (US\$ 0.85 billions),
- Japan with 11.59 % (US\$ 0.64 billions), and
- South Korea with 4.50 % (US\$ 0.25 billions).

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with the APEC by US\$ 3.88 billions, and the European Union by 0.48 billions. Meanwhile, Indonesia experienced a trade deficits with the Middle East by 32.5 millions.

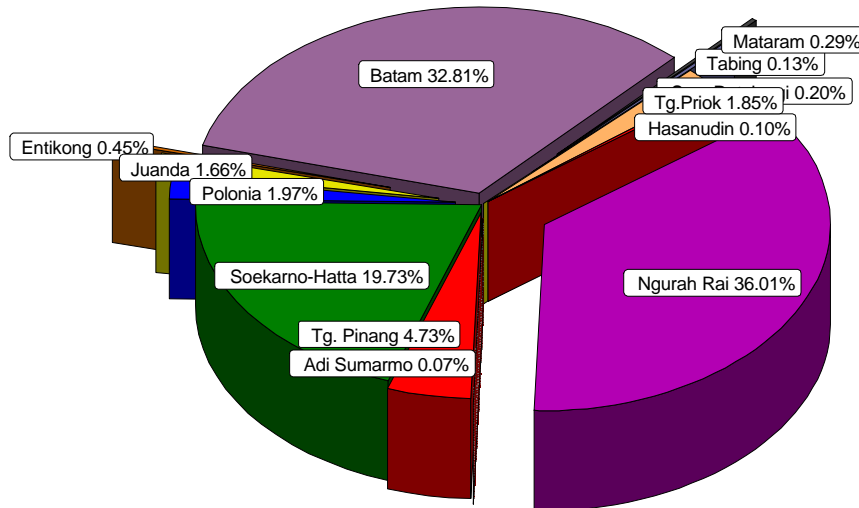
## XIV. The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January-March 1998 and 1999



The most dominant import commodity was the manufacturing products with US\$ 3.52 billions. The import of primary goods was US\$ 1.32 billions. The fuel import value was US\$ 0.71 billion. For January-March 1999 the import of primary goods increased by US\$ 0.18 billion (15.92 %). Meanwhile, the fuel and manufacturing products import values decreased by US\$ 0.29 billion (28.75 %) and US\$ 1.54 billion (30.46 %) respectively.

The manufacturing product export decreased by US\$ 757.94 millions (13.52 %) to US\$ 4.85 billions. Primary goods decreased by US\$ 168.59 millions (7.91 %) to US\$ 1.96 billions. Fuel including coal decreased by US\$ 415.02 millions (15.67 %) to US\$ 2.23 billions.

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

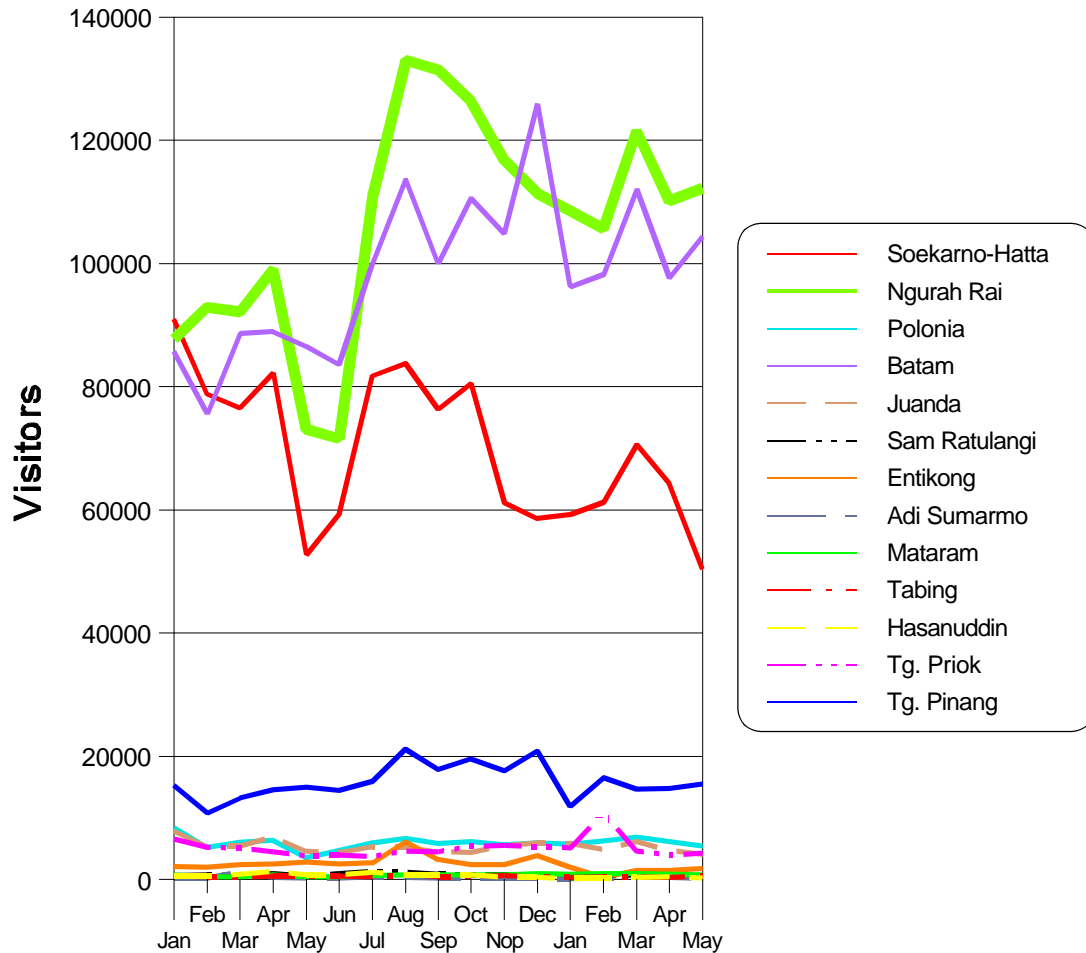


Foreign visitors entering Indonesia were through 71 entrance gates. From 71 entrance gates only 13 main gates were monitored regularly, i.e, Soekarno-Hatta, Ngurah-Rai, Polonia, Batam, Juanda, Sam Ratulangi, Entikong, Adi Sumarmo, Mataram, Tabing, Hasanuddin, Tanjung Priok and Tanjung Pinang. The number of foreign visitors coming from these main entrance gates constituted around 80 % of total foreign visitors to Indonesia.

For the period of January-May 1999, the number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates was about 1,550,048. The number of foreign visitors entering from Ngurah Rai was the biggest number with 36.01 % of the total number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main gates, followed by Batam and Soekarno-Hatta with 32.81 % and 19.73 % 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 - May 1999



The number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates for January-May 1999 was 1,550,048. There is a 8.24 % increase compared to the same period in the year of 1998 (totalled to 1,432,076).

The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in May 1999 reached 300,511. Compared to April 1999, which totalled to 305,814 there was a decrease of 1.73 %. Such decreases occurred in Soekarno-Hatta, Polonia, Juanda, Sam Ratulangi, Adi Sumarmo, Mataram, and Hasanuddin, with the highest decrease in percentage term took place in Hasanuddin gateway, namely 34.25 %, followed by Soekarno-Hatta and Adi Sumarmo gateways, which reached 21.75 % and 19.79 % respectively. On the other hand, the biggest increase in percentage term was experienced by Tabing gateway which reached 53.72 %, whereas the smallest increase occurred at Ngurah Rai gateway, namely 1.86 %.

Not Available