

## **I Inflation Rate For February 2000 By Group of Expenditures Inflation Rate for Calender Year 2000 and Fiscal Year 2000**

Based on the calculation for 43 cities, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for February 2000 underwent increasing or inflation by 0.07 %. The inflation for this month was due to the increase of four groups of expenditures namely prepared food, beverages, and tobacco products increased by 0.08 %, housing increased by 0.47 %, clothing increased by 0.98 %, and health increased by 0.44 %. While the other three groups underwent decreasing their index or deflation, they were foodstuff by minus 0.33 %, education, recreation and sports by minus 0.12 %, and transportation and communication by 0.13 %. Some commodities underwent price increase were red chillies, small chillies, shallot, fresh fish, string beans, green beans, cucumber, swamp cabbage, green chillies, (vegetables) jack fruit, egg plant, rice and fish (prepared), filter clove cigarette, clove cigarette, fresh snack, noodle, barbeque, wage of labor, housemaid cost, house rent and contract, gold accessories, women's clothing, parfume, hospital fee, motor cycle, and car. While commodities underwent price decrease such as, improved chicken meat, improved hen egg, (vegetables) tomato, beef, potato, carrot, orange, coconut, chicken liver, (white) cabbage, celery, "petai", tofu, "tempe", apple, banana, (fruit) tomato, garlic, men's clothing, writing book, and inter city transportation cost.

The inflation rate for calender year 2000 (January – February 2000) was 1.39 %, and the inflation rate for fiscal year 1999/2000 (April 1999– February 2000) was minus 0.65 % (deflation).

## **II. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) February 1999 – January 2000**

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for February 2000 underwent increasing from 205.12 for January to be 205.27 for February, it means an inflation by 0.07 %. The groups of expenditures underwent increasing in the CPI between January and February 2000 were: prepared food, beverages, and tobacco products from 220.00 to 220.17 or an inflation by 0.08 %, housing from 167.56 to 168.34 or an inflation by 0.47 %, clothing from 237.47 to 239.79 or an inflation by 0.98 %, health from 220.87 to 221.85 or an inflation by 0.44 %. While the groups those underwent decreasing their index (deflation) were foodstuff decreased from 256.85 to 256.00 or a deflation by minus 0.33 %, education, recreation and sports decreased from 170.43 to 170.23 or a deflation by minus 0,12 %, and transportation and communication from 173.68 to 173.45 or a deflation by 0.13 %.

## **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 February 1999 to January 2000 generally stabil, except the WPI for export commodities group were relatively fluctuative.

On January 2000, the index for 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 vegetables, fruits, chicken, shrimp, and fresh fish. While the increase of mining and quarrying group index was due to the price increase of stone, and sand. The increase of industrial commodities group index was due to the price increase of beef, salted fish, clove cigarette, lubricant oil, and tin. The increase of import commodities group index was due to the price increase of petroleum, pulp, fuel, basic metal non iron, industrial machines, generator and electrical motor. And the increase of export commodities group index was due to the price increase of frozen shrimp and tuna, crude oil, LNG, copper, palm kernel oil, processed fruits and vegetables, textile, clothing, plywood, and LPG.

The WPI for January 2000 for agricultural, mining and quarrying, industrial, import, and export commodities groups accordingly were 438, 224, 272, 293, and 386.

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

During period of January - December 1999, by using new base year (1993=100) the development of the Farmer's Term of Trade (TOT) 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 December 1999, the farmer's TOT in Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java underwent decreasing compared to previous month. The decrease of the Farmer's TOT in the three provinces was due to the decrease of vegetables price index accepted by the farmers. On the other hand, the farmer's TOT in the province of West Java underwent increasing. The farmer's TOT in the provinces of West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java accordingly were 112.5; 89.9; 116.0; and 92.1.

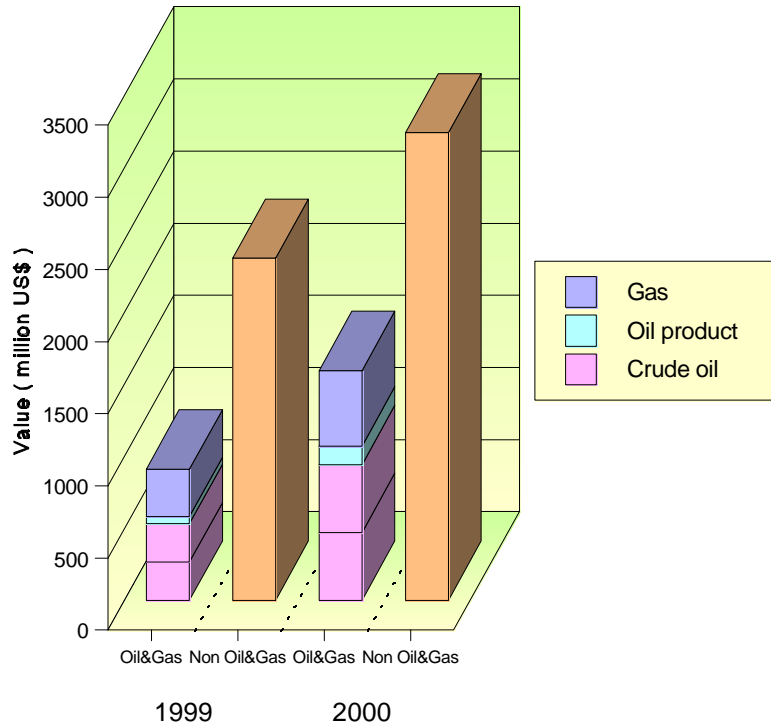
#### **V. The Farmer's Terms of Trade (TOT) in 10 Provinces Outside Java, January - December 1999, (1993=100)**

The Farmer's TOT in 10 provinces Outside Java for period of January - December 1999 was slightly fluctuative. In this period, The Farmer's TOT in Lampung was always under 100. On the other hand, in South Sumatera, Bali, South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi were always above 100.

On December 1999, The Farmer's TOT in the provinces of Lampung, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi indicated a decrease compared to previous month. While the Farmer's TOT in the provinces of Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, and South Sumatera underwent increasing. The Farmer's TOT for December 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: 90.8; 87.7; 92.6; 100.7; 81.7; 133.6; 95.8; 130.2; 147.3; and 121.4.

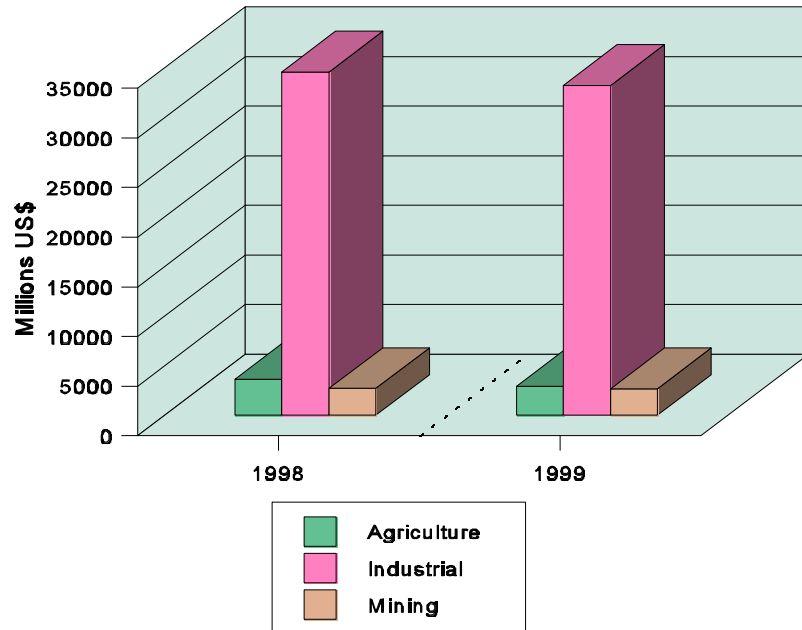
## VI. Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports January, 1999 and 2000



The Export value for January 2000 was US\$ 4 365.40 millions, consisting of US\$ 1 123.60 millions of oil-and-gas exports and US\$ 3 241.80 millions of non-oil-and-gas exports. The Total export value increased by 44.65 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports increased by 74.37 % while the non-oil-and-gas exports increased by 36.58 %.

The non oil-and-gas contributed 74.26 % to the total exports value. This contribution decreased by 4.39 % compared to the period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports contributed 25.74 %.

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

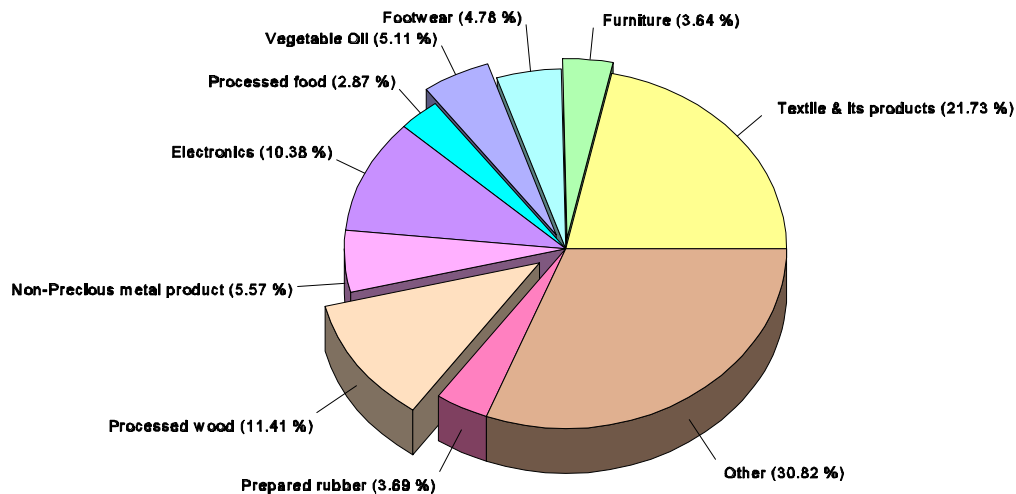


The non-oil-and-gas export value was US\$ 38.89 billions or decreased by 5.10 % compared to the same period the year before. While the oil-and-gas export value increased by 24.05 %.

The contribution of the non-oil-and-gas to the total export value decreased from 83.88 % (January-December 1998) to 79.93 % (January-December 1999).

The non-oil-and-gas decrease caused by the industrial sector, decreased by 3.90 %, especially for the commodities of textile and textile products, processed wood and electronics. The agricultural sector decreased by 19.24 %, the decreased were caused by prepared rubber, tea and tobacco. The mining product decreased by 1.37 %. This decrease caused by the declining of coal.

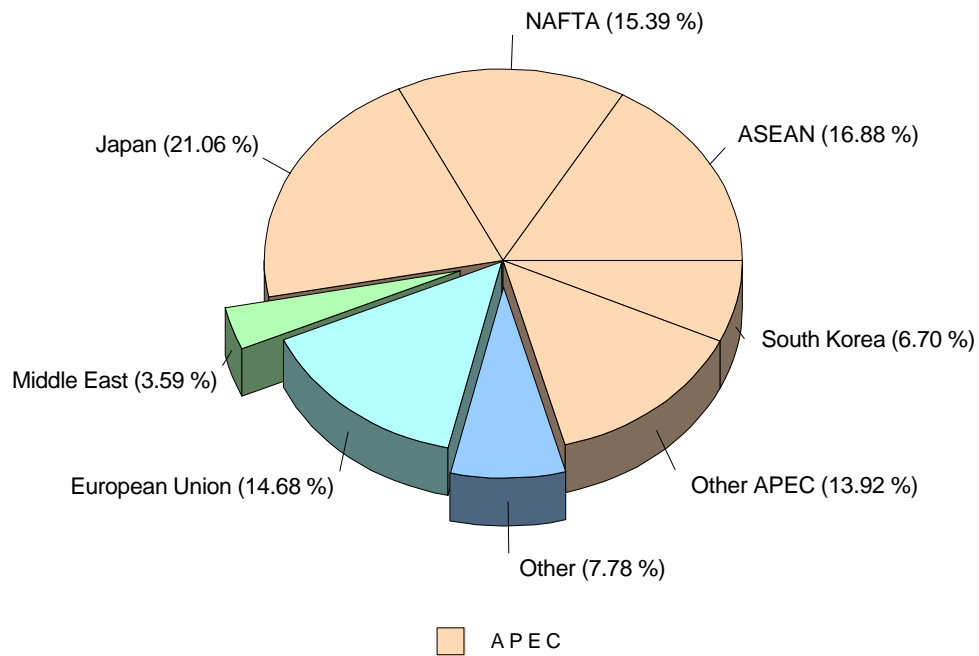
## VIII. The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January-November 1999



The manufacturing product export value for the period of January-November 1999 was US\$ 30.38 billions. This value decreased 5.04 % compared to the same period the year before. The biggest Export value for this sector was textile and textile product exports, which reached US\$ 6.60 billions with a contribution of 21.73 %. The Export of processed wood was US\$ 3.47 billions with a contribution of 11.41 %. Other distinguished manufacturing product export were as follows :

- Electronic goods with US\$ 3.15 billions (10.38 %),
- Footwear with US\$ 1.45 billions (4.78 %),
- Processed rubber US\$ 1.12 billions (3.69 %),
- Non-precious metal products US\$ 1.69 billions (5.57 %),
- Furniture with US\$ 1.10 billions (3.64 %), and
- Vegetable oil with US\$ 1.55 billions (5.11 %).

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

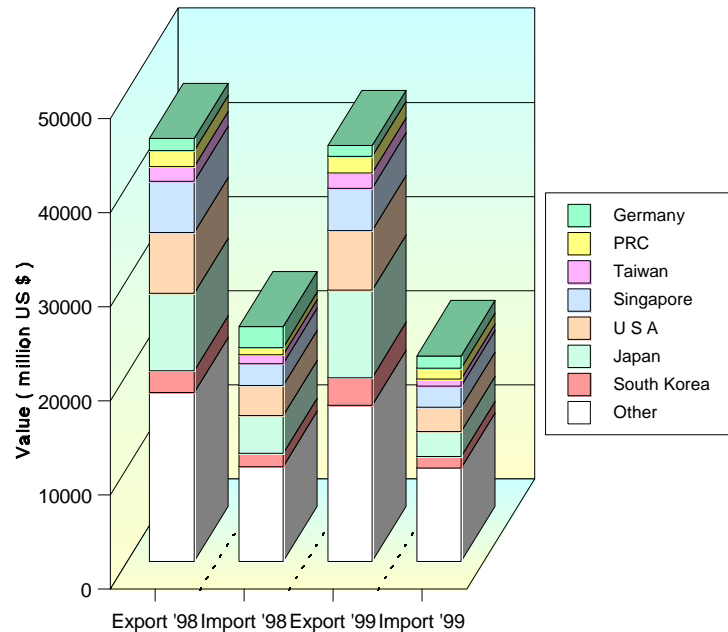


The export values for the period of January-November 1999 by the country of destinations were as follows

- APEC with 73.95 % (US\$ 32.67 billions), with the breakdown as follows :
  - Japan with 21.06 % (US\$ 9.30 billions),
  - ASEAN with 16.88 % (US\$ 7.46 billions), and
  - NAFTA with 15.39 % (US\$ 6.80 billions).
- European Union with 14.68 % (US\$ 6.48 billions), and
- The Middle East with 3.59 % (US\$ 1.59 billions).

Compared to the same period the year before, the percentage of the distribution of export values to the APEC increased by 0.93 %; EU decreased by 1.14 %; and the Middle East decreased by 0.14 %. The export value to the APEC decreased by 0.45 % compared to the same period the year before. The export value to the UE decreased by 8.78 %; the Middle East decreased by 5.30 %. The export value to the other countries increased by 2.92 %.

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



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

- Japan with the value of US\$ 9.30 billions,
- The USA with the value of US\$ 6.32 billions,
- Singapore with the value of US\$ 4.52 billions,
- South Korea with the value of US\$ 2.96 billions,
- Taiwan with the value of US\$ 1.58 billions,
- The people's republic of China with the value of US\$ 1.80 billions, and
- Germany with the value of US\$ 1.13 billions.

The export values to Singapore, USA and Germany decreased by 16.76 %, 2.26 % and 12.66 % respectively. The export values to Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and The People's Republic of China increased by 12.58 %, 27.95 %, 0.74 % and 6.76 % respectively.

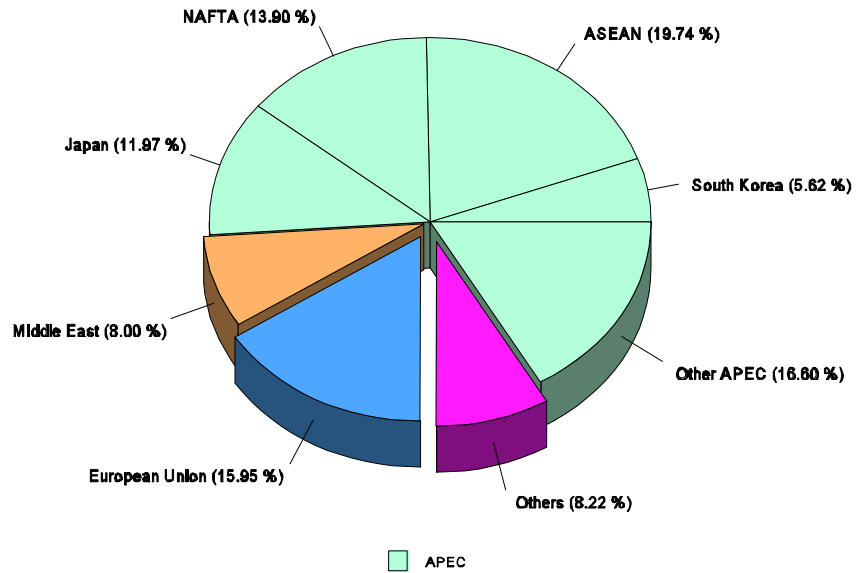
The import values for the period of January-November 1999 by 7 main countries of origins were as follows :

- The USA with US\$ 2.63 billions
- Japan with US\$ 2.62 billions
- Germany with US\$ 1.33 billions
- Singapore with US\$ 2.25 billions
- South Korea with US\$ 1.23 billions
- The People's Republic of China with US\$ 1.14 billions.

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with Japan by US\$ 6,688.03 millions, USA by 3,684.27 millions, Singapore by US\$ 2,266.69 millions, South Korea by US\$ 1,733.61 millions, the People's Republic of China by US\$ 651.92 millions, and Taiwan by US\$ 863.13 millions. Indonesia experienced a trade deficits with Germany by US\$ 202.85 millions.



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



The Import value for the period of January-November 1999 decreased by US\$ 3.09 billions (12.38 %) compared to the same period the year before. The total import values for January-November 1999 was US\$ 21.85 billions with the break down as follows :

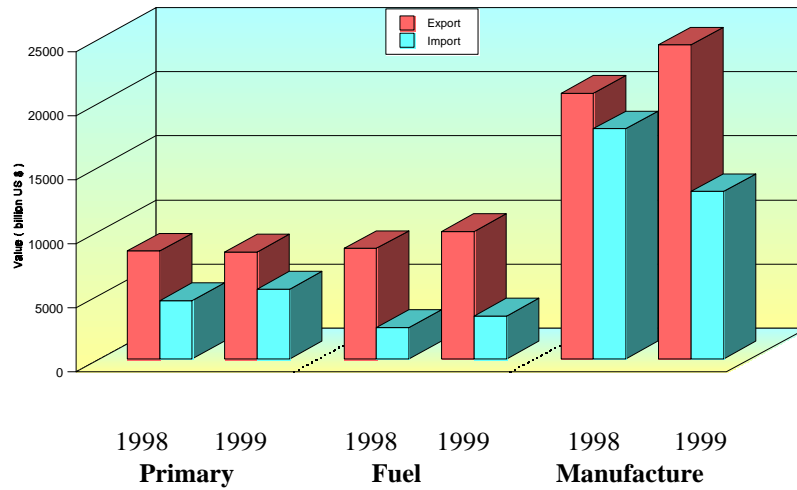
- 67.83 % (US\$ 14.82 billions) of which came from the APEC,
- 15.95 % (US\$ 3.48 billions) of which came from the EU, and
- 8.00 % (US\$ 1.75 billions) of which came from the Middle East.

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

- ASEAN with 19.74 % (US\$ 4.31 billions),
- NAFTA with 13.90 % (US\$ 3.04 billions),
- Japan with 11.97 % (US\$ 2.62 billions), and
- South korea with 5.62 % (US\$ 1.23 billions).

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with the APEC by US\$ 17,850.60 millions, and the European Union by US\$ 2,999.13 millions, but Indonesian a trade deficits with the Middle East by US\$ 163.20 millions.

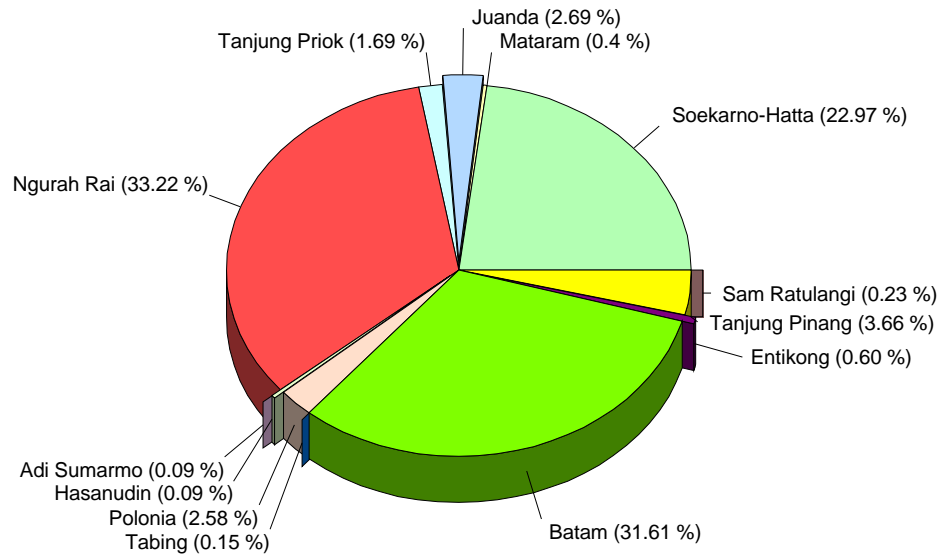
## XII. The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January-November 1998 and 1999



The most dominant import commodity was the manufacturing products with US\$ 13.06 billions. The import of primary goods was US\$ 5.45 billions. The fuel import value was US\$ 3.34 billions. For January-November 1999 the import of primary goods increased by US\$ 896.20 millions (19.70 %). The fuel increased by US\$ 892.10 millions (36.47 %). Meanwhile, manufacturing products import values decreased by US\$ 4.88 billions (27.18 %) respectively.

The manufacturing product export increased by US\$ 3.75 billions (18.09 %) to US\$ 24.48 billions. Primary goods decreased by US\$ 76.49 millions (0.91 %) to US\$ 8.34 billions. Fuel including coal increased by US\$ 1.33 billions (15.50 %) to US\$ 9.94 billions.

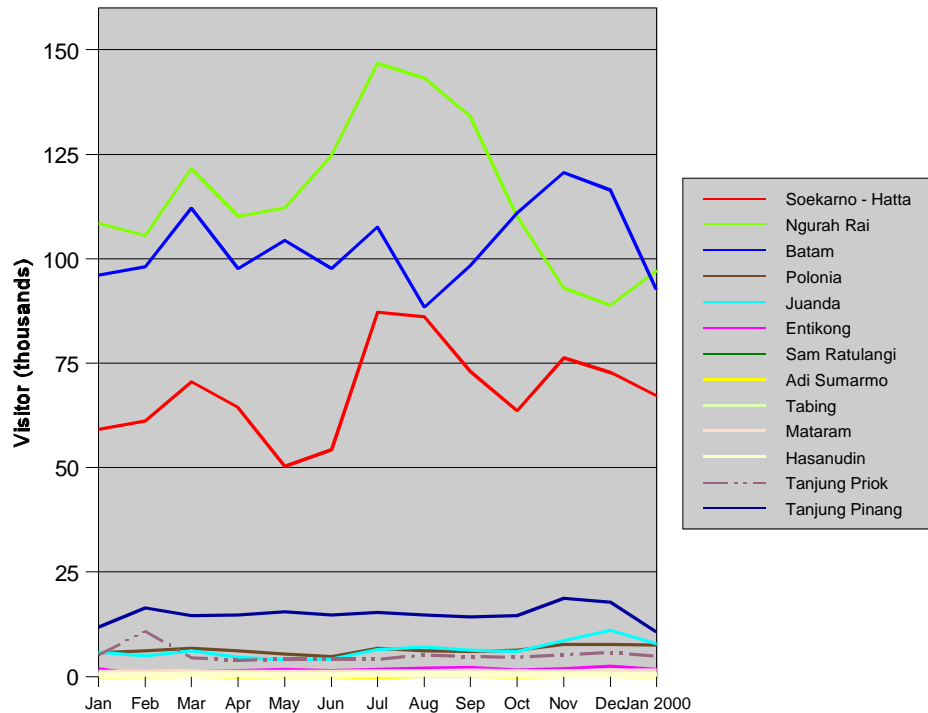
### XIII. The Distribution of Foreign Visitors by 13 Main Entrance Gates, January 2000



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 2000, the number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates was 292,793. The number of foreign visitors entering from Ngurah Rai was the biggest number with 33.22 % of the total number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main gates, followed by Batam and Soekarno-Hatta as much as 31.61 % and 22.97 % respectively, as shown in the chart above. The number of foreign visitors entering from Adi Sumarmo dan Hasanudin airport was the smallest number which only reached 0.09 % respectively.

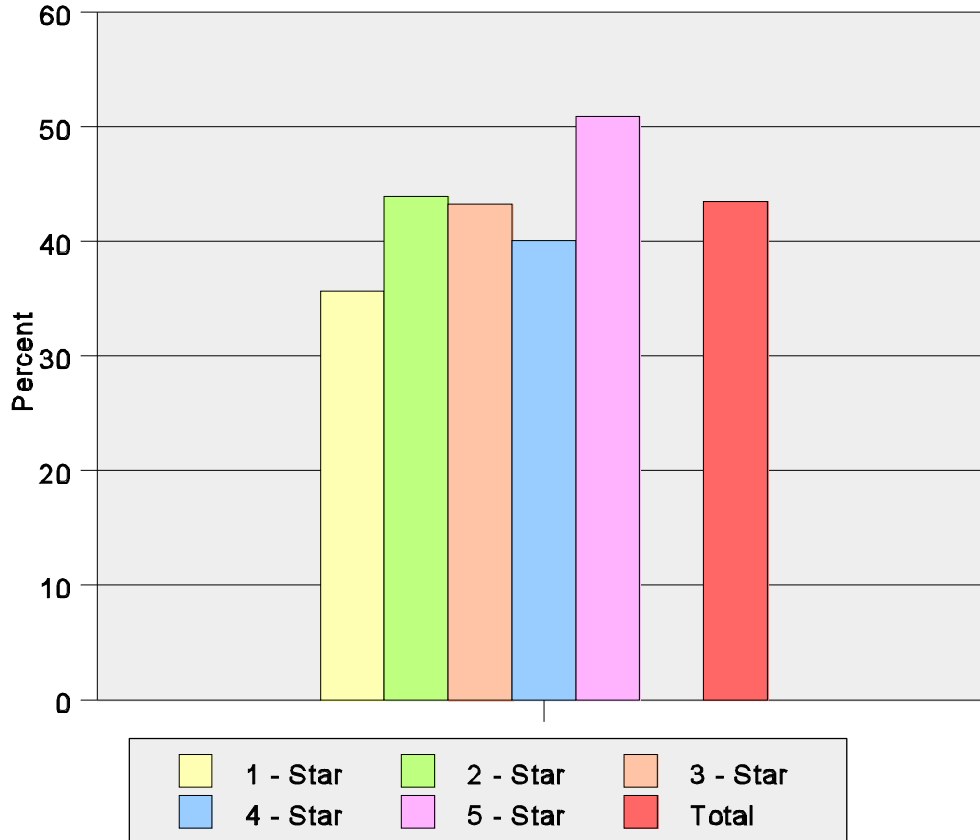
#### XIV. The Growth of Foreign Visitors in the 13 Main Entrance Gates, January 1999 - January 2000



The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in January 2000 reached 292,783. Compared to December 1999, which totalled to 326,384, there was a decrease of 10.29 %. Such decreases occurred in Soekarno-Hatta, Polonia, Batam, Juanda, Entikong, Adi Sumarmo, Tabing, Hasanudin, Tanjung Pinang, and Tanjung Priok, with the highest decrease in percentage term took place in Tanjung Pinang gateway, namely 40.08 %, followed by Adi Sumarmo and Entikong gateway which reached 38.44 % and 30.62 % respectively. On the other hand, the biggest increase in percentage term was experienced by Sam Ratulangi gateway which reached 9.35 %, whereas the smallest increase occurred in Selaparang, namely 0.6 %.

The number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates for January 2000 was 292,783. There is a decrease of 1.36 % compared to the same period in the year of 1999 (totalled to 296,811).

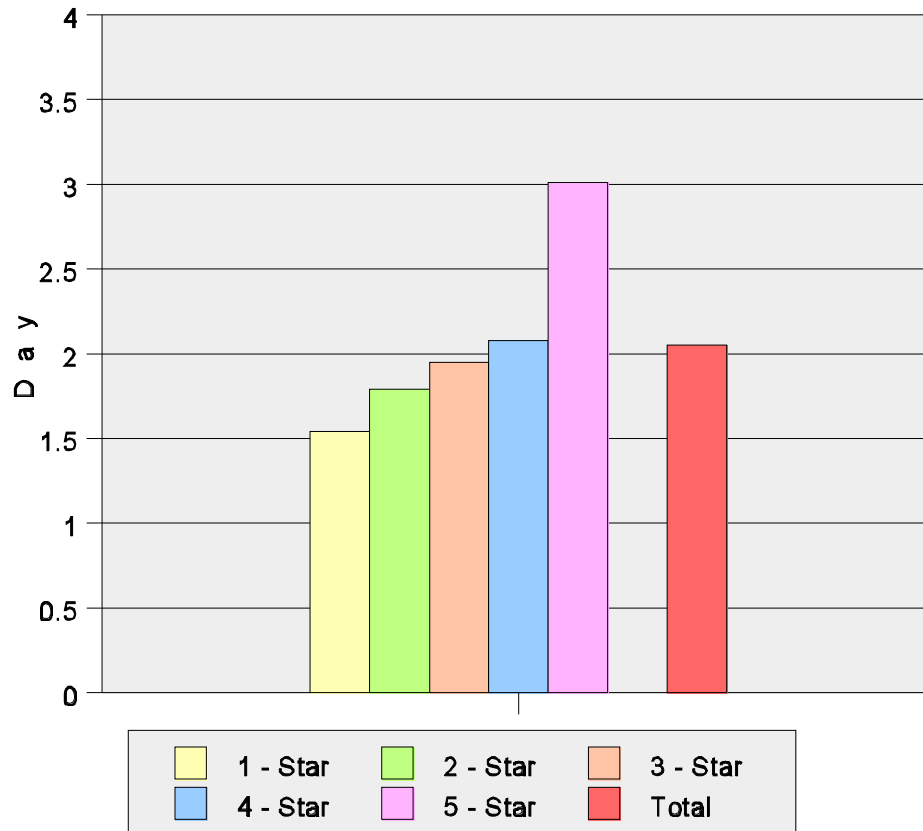
## XV. The Occupancy Rate of Room of Classified Hotel December 1999



The progress of hotel industry can be seen by its development, such as the occupancy rate of room (ORR) and the 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 December 1999 reached 43.49 % on average which is higher than ORR on November 1999 which reached 40.82 % on average. ORR of five-star hotels reached 50.89 % which is the highest ORR compared to the other classified hotels, while the lowest ORR is from one-star hotels which reached 35.66 %. From a province point of view, ORR in Bali reached 56.45 % which is the highest ORR compared to the other main tourism destination areas, meanwhile the lowest ORR experienced by South Sulawesi which only reached 17.34 %.

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



Average length of stay (ALS) of guests in classified hotels from 10 main tourism destination areas in Indonesia is 2.05 days, which specified by ALS of foreign guest 3.25 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.73 days. According to hotel classification, the highest ALS is from five-star hotels which reached 3.01 days, whereas the lowest ALS is from one-star hotels which only reached 1.54 days.

The highest ALS of foreign guest experienced by two-star hotels which reached 3.42 days and the lowest one experienced by five-star hotels which reached 2.88 days. Meanwhile, the highest ALS of Indonesian guest experienced by five-star hotels which reached 2.64 days and the lowest one experienced by one-star hotels which only reached 1.48 days.

In general, ALS of classified hotels in December 1999 is slightly lower than that of in November 1999 which reached 2.07 days, consist of ALS of foreign guest 3.45 days and ALS of Indonesian guest 1.69 days.