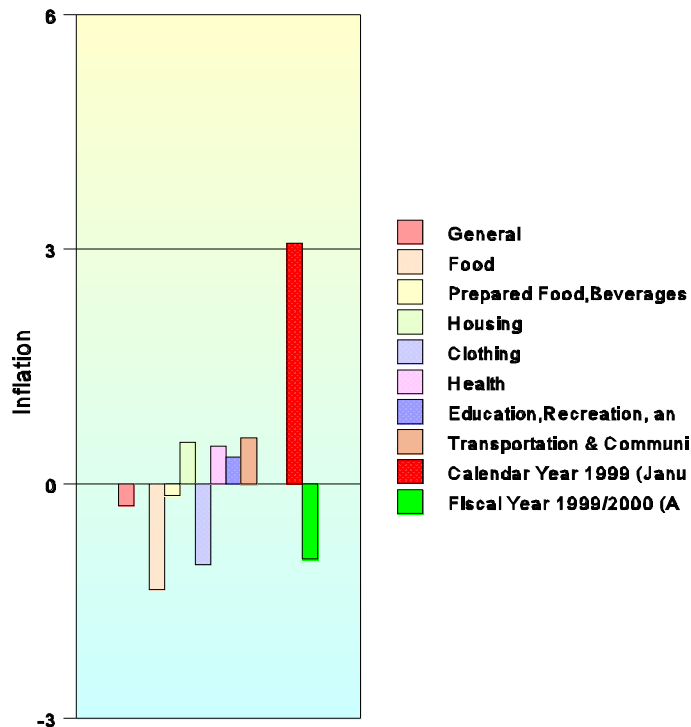


MACRO ECONOMICS STATISTICS

Issues
In
May 1999

BPS STATISTICS INDONESIA

I. Negative Inflation for May 1999 by Group of Expenditure, Inflation for the Calendar Year 1999 and Budget Year 1999/2000

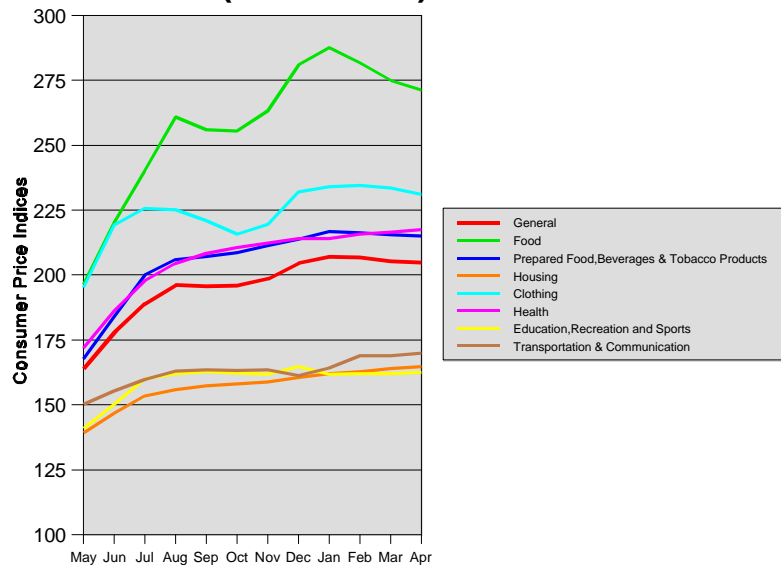


Indonesia inflation rate for May 1999 remained negative (deflation) amid a public anxiety about brutal electoral campaign disturbing flow of food distribution. BPS Statistics Indonesia reported that the consumer price index of May was 204.76% whereas the index for April was 205.4 meaning a 0.28 % deflation. This was the third month deflation in this year following April deflation of 0.68 % and March deflation of 0.18 %.

Inflation rate for the calendar year between January to May was 3.08% which was much lower compared to the rate of the same period in 1998 recorded at 40.06%. For the first two months (April and May) in the fiscal year 1999/ 2000, therefore, the inflation rate have been negative of 0.96% which was much lower than that of the same period of fiscal year 1998/1999 (-10.19%). There were 30 among 44 cities observed which have been negative inflation, where the lowest deflation occurred in Sibolga, -2.18% and conversely Palu had the highest inflation rate, 1.53%.

II. Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the Period of June 1998 - May 1999

(1996 = 100)

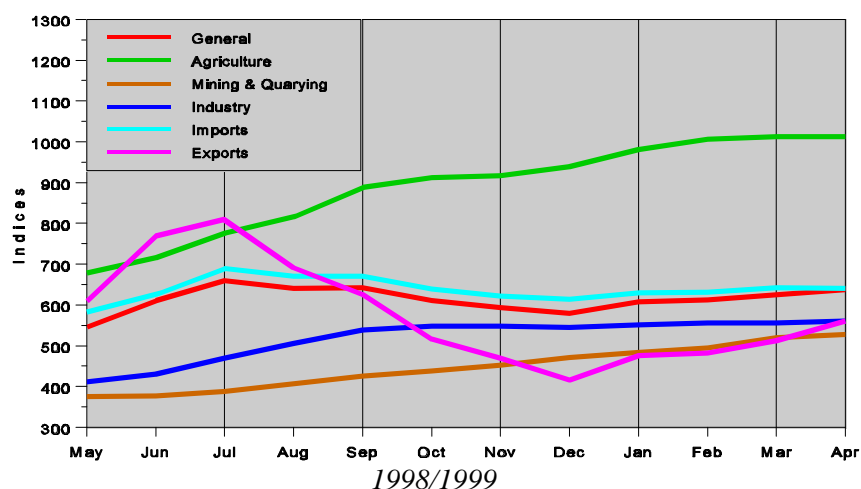


1998/1999

The May deflation was due to the lower food prices of 1.35%, although the price of rice slightly increase by 0.10%, in addition to a 0.35% decrease in prepared food, beverage and tobacco products prices, and a 1.03% decrease in clothing prices. The other four expenditure groups such as housing, health, education, recreation and sports, and transports and communication experienced price increased between 0.34 and 0.59%. Several food commodities prices contributing to the May deflation were: red chili -0.13%, hot chili -0.12%, layer eggs -0.10%, shallots -0.05%, and yard long beans, potatoes, fresh fish and broiler meat -0.02% respectively. The food expenditures accounted for -0.43% to the national inflation rate of May 1999.

A group expenditure of prepared food, beverage and cigarette decreased by 0.15% contributing -0.01% for the national deflation rate. Another group of expenditures having price decreased was cloth down by 1.03%, mainly caused by declining price of gold accessories, contributing -0.09% to the national deflation rate. The other three group of expenditures such as health, education, recreation and sports, and transports and communication during May 1999 increased by 0.48%, 0.34% and 0.59% respectively. These increases, however, were not able to make the general index increased because their shares were relatively small compared to the decreases in the other group of expenditures, so the May inflation rate remained negative.

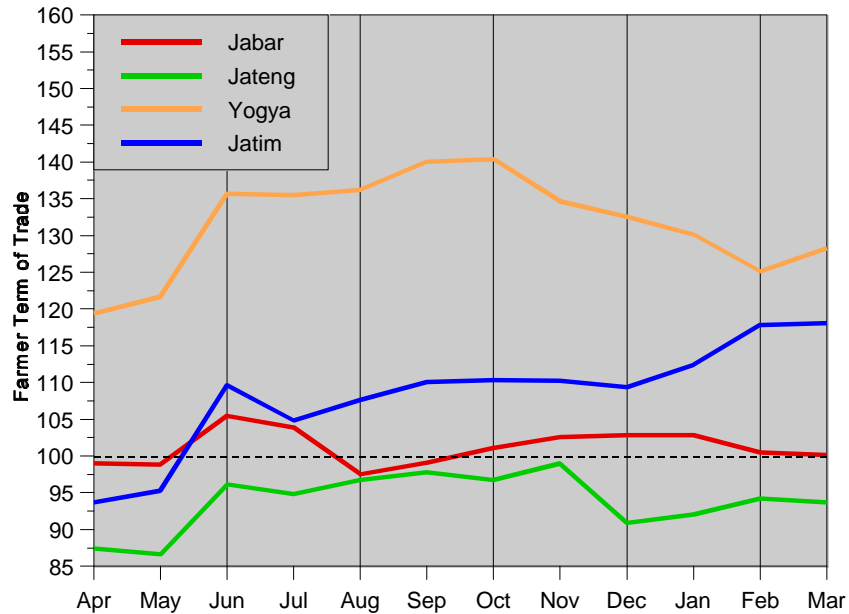
III. The Indonesia's Wholesale Price Indices May 1998 - April 1999 (1983 = 100)



Trend of all group of commodities prices in wholesale trade, during May 1998 - April 1999, has been steadily increased except for exports and imports commodities which relatively fluctuated. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for April of agricultural, mining and quarrying, industry, imports and exports group commodities are 1013, 528, 640, and 561 respectively or an increase of 0.10%, 1.73%, 0.90%, - 0.31%, and 9.57% compared to the previous month price index. Price increase in agricultural commodities group was due to price rise of corn, dried peanuts, fruits, rubber, palm sugar, and hen's egg. For mining and quarrying products, the respective commodities experienced price rise: stone, sand, and coral stone. Industry commodities groups having price increase in April are lubricating oil, cement, medicines, plywood, cigarettes, soy-bean cake and tofu, chicken meat, and porks and for exported commodities are crude oil, pepper, nickel and palm oil. The only commodity groups having price decrease in April were imported commodities such as cotton, aluminium billet, automotive and its spare parts.

It has also been reported that the prices of structural material for both dwelling and non-dwelling structures rose 1.13% in April. Whereas prices of materials for general works for agriculture, roads, bridge, and harbor, and for electrical, gas, water supply and communication facilities and for others increased by 1.14%, 0.90%, 0% and 0.92% respectively.

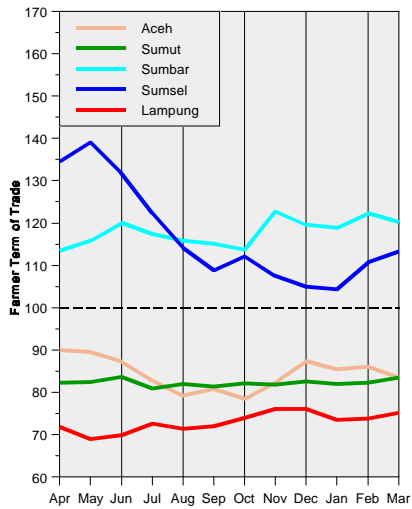
IV. The Farmer Terms of Trade in Java by Provinces April 1998 - March 1999. (1987 = 100)



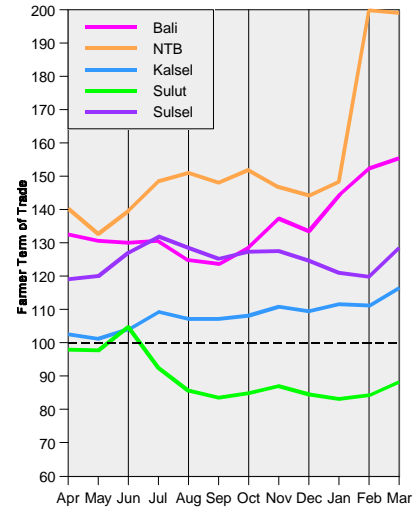
1998/1999

Farmer's term of trade indicating welfare condition of farmer in rural area during period of April 1998 through March 1999 in four provinces of Java (Jakarta not included) mildly fluctuated. Farmers in Yogyakarta has better condition than farmer of the other provinces such as West Java, central Java and East Java because their term of trade always above 100 meaning the price received was greater than the price paid by the farmers. In March, term of trade of farmer in West Java and central Java went down by 0.3% and 0.6% compared to its previous month. Farmers in Yogyakarta and East Java, however, experienced an increase in their term of trade by 2.5% and 0.2% respectively.

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



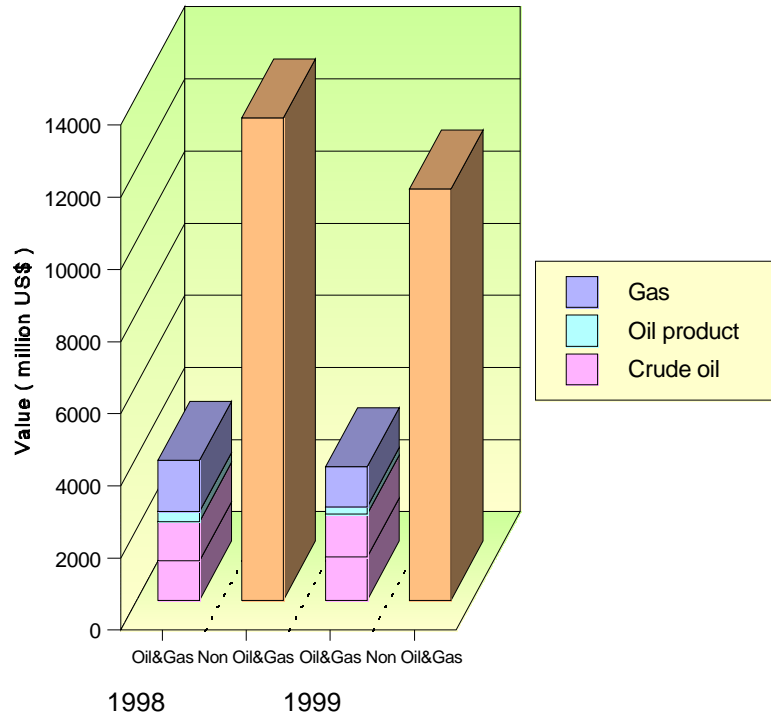
1998/1999



1998/1999

There were farmers of three provinces in Sumatra was reported as having increased in their term of trade in March namely North Sumatra 1.3%, South Sumatra 2.2% and Lampung 1.9%. Conversely, the farmer term of trade of Aceh and West Sumatra decreased by 3.0% and 1.7% respectively. Observation in five provinces outside Java and Sumatra has found that the farmer's term of trade in four provinces namely Bali, South Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi increased by 2.0%, 4.9%, 4.7% and 7.2%. Whereas farmers' welfare in West Nusa Tenggara decreased 0.4%.

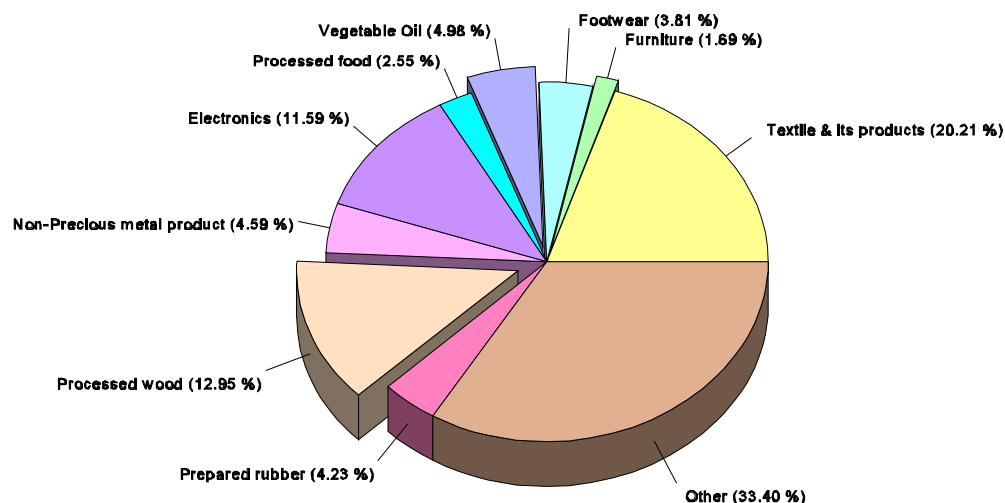
VI. Oil-and-Gas Exports and Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports January-April 1998 and 1999



The Export value for January-April 1999 was US\$ 13.91 billions, consisting of US\$ 2.51 billions of oil-and-gas exports and US\$ 11.40 billions of non-oil-and-gas exports. The Total export value decreased by 13.95 % compared to the same period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports decreased by 9.93 % and the non-oil-and-gas exports decreased by 14.79 %.

The non oil-and-gas contributed 81.95 % to the total exports value. This contribution decreased by 0.81 % compared to the period the year before. The oil-and-gas exports contributed 18.05 %.

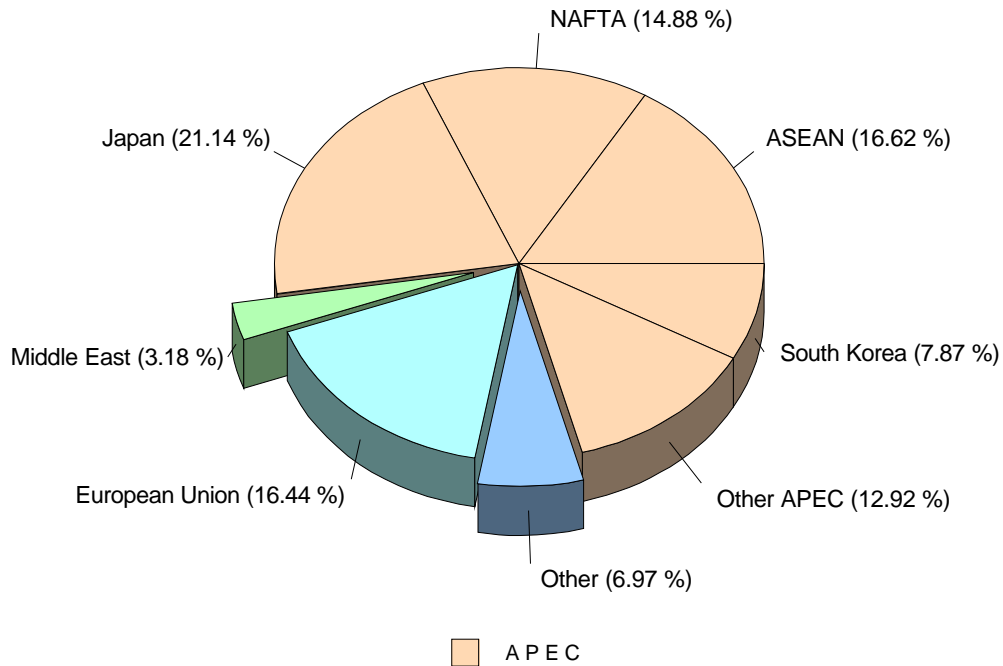
VIII. The Contribution of Manufacturing Product Exports Commodities to The Total Manufacturing Products Export Value January-February 1999



The manufacturing product export value for the period of January-February 1999 was US\$ 4.15 billions. This value decreased 24.30 % compared to the same period the year before. The biggest Export value for this sector was textile and textile product exports, which reached US\$ 839.60 millions with a contribution of 20.21 %. The Export of processed wood was US\$ 538.20 millions with a contribution of 12.95 %. Other distinguished manufacturing product export were as follows :

- Electronic goods with US\$ 481.5 millions (11.59 %),
- Footwear with US\$ 158.26 millions (3.81 %),
- Processed rubber US\$ 175.88 millions (4.23 %),
- Non-precious metal products US\$ 190.83 millions (4.59 %),
- Furniture with US\$ 70.03 millions (1.69 %), and
- Vegetable oil with US\$ 206.84 millions (4.98 %).

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

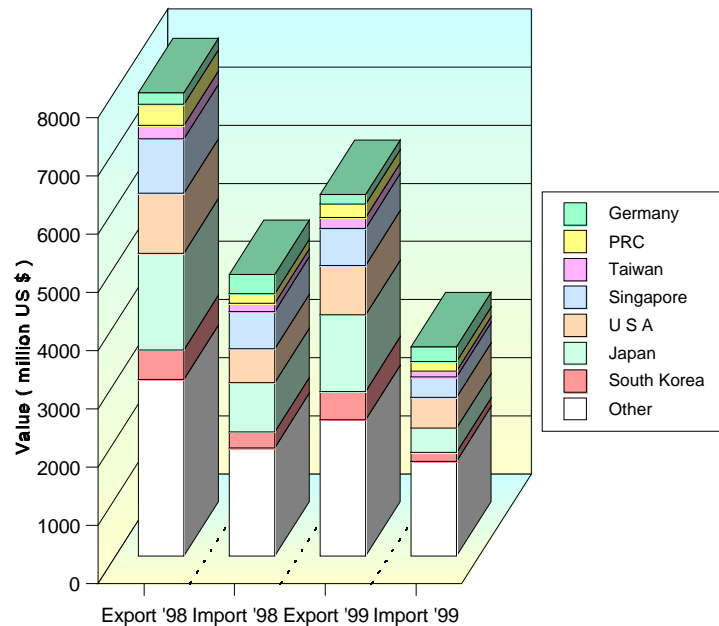


The export values for the period of January-February 1999 by the country of destinations were as follows :

- APEC with 73.43 % (US\$ 4.56 billions), with the breakdown as follows :
 - Japan with 21.14 % (US\$ 1.31 billions),
 - ASEAN with 16.62 % (US\$ 1.03 billions), and
 - NAFTA with 14.88 % (US\$ 924.28 millions).
- European Union with 16.44 % (US\$ 1.02 billions), and
- The Middle East with 3.18 % (US\$ 197.63 millions).

Compared to the same period the year before, the percentage of the distribution of export values to the APEC decreased by 1.39 %; EU increased by 1.71 %; and the Middle East decreased by 0.12 %. The export value to the APEC decreased by 23.42 % compared to the same period the year before. The export value to the UE decreased by 12.93 %; the Middle East decreased by 24.88 %. The export value to the other countries decreased by 23.92 %.

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



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

- Japan with the value of US\$ 1.31 billions,
- The USA with the value of US\$ 855.84 millions,
- Singapore with the value of US\$ 635.99 millions,
- South Korea with the value of US\$ 488.69 millions,
- Taiwan with the value of US\$ 182.08 millions,
- The people's republic of China with the value of US\$ 232.61 millions, and
- Germany with the value of US\$ 161.59 millions.

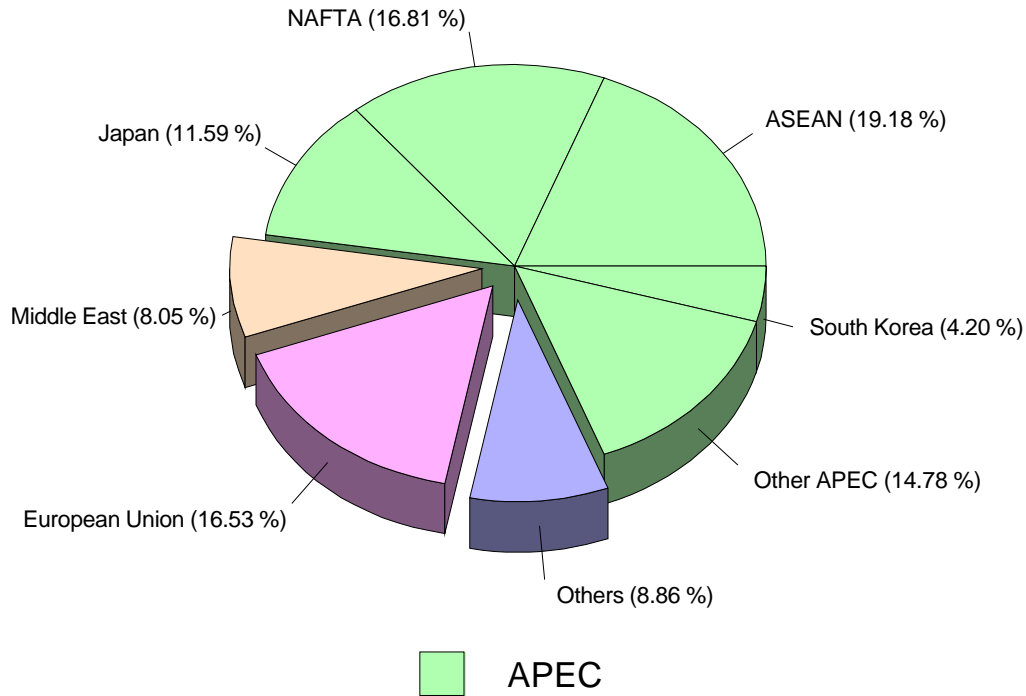
The export values to Japan, Taiwan, The People's Republic of China, Singapore, USA and Germany decreased by 20.80 %, 21.51 %, 36.20 %, 31.66 %, 16.78 % and 18.24 % respectively. The export values to South Korea increased by 4.86 %.

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

- Japan with US\$ 415.20 millions
- The USA with US\$ 529.00 millions
- Germany with US\$ 250.50 millions
- Singapore with US\$ 354.7 millions
- South Korea with US\$ 150.4 millions
- The People's Republic of China with US\$ 148.6 millions.

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with Japan by US\$ 0.89 billions, USA by 326.89 million, South Korea by US\$ 338.29 millions, Singapore by US\$ 281.29 millions, the People's Republic of China by US\$ 84.01 millions, and Taiwan by 83.38 millions. Indonesia experienced a trade deficits with Germany by US\$ 88.91 millions.

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



The Import value for the period of January-February 1999 decreased by US\$ 1.26 billions (26.02%) compared to the same period the year before. The total import values for January-February 1999 was US\$ 3.58 billions with the break down as follows :

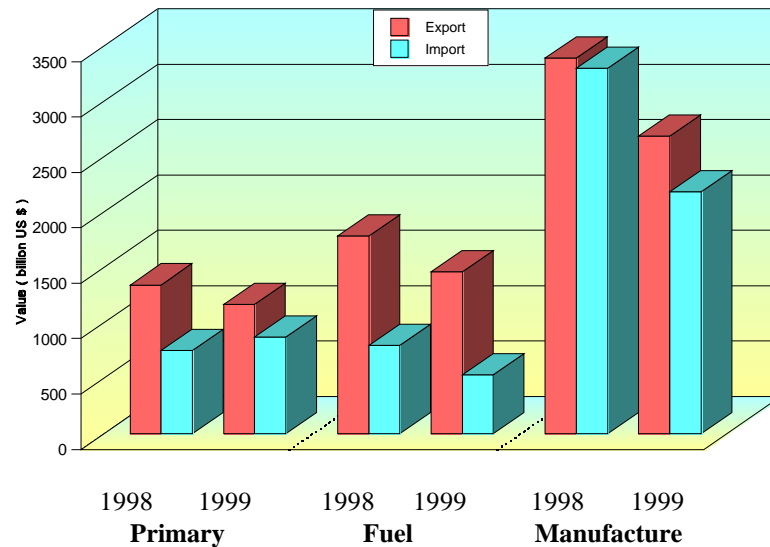
- 66.56 % (US\$ 2.38 billions) of which came from the APEC,
- 16.53 % (US\$ 0.59 billions) of which came from the EU, and
- 8.05 % (US\$ 0.29 billions) of which came from the Middle East.

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

- ASEAN with 19.18 % (US\$ 0.69 billions),
- NAFTA with 16.81 % (US\$ 0.60 billions),
- Japan with 11.59 % (US\$ 0.42 billions), and
- South Korea with 4.20 % (US\$ 0.15 billions).

Indonesia experienced a trade surplus with the APEC by US\$ 2.18 billions, and the European Union by 0.43 billions. Indonesia, also experienced trade deficits with the Middle East by 0.09 billions.

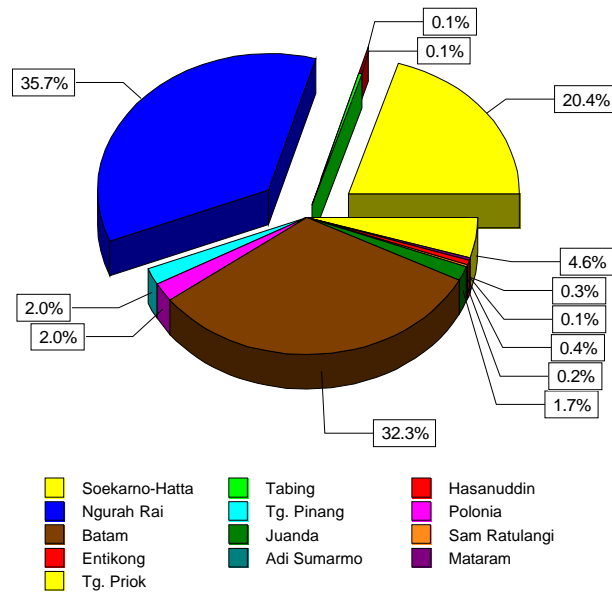
XIV. The Exports and Imports by Commodity Groups January-February 1998 and 1999



The most dominant import commodity was the manufacturing products with US\$ 2,18 billions. The import of primary goods was US\$ 0.87 billions. The fuel import value was US\$ 0.53 billion. For January-February 1999 the import of primary goods increased by US\$ 0.12 billion (16.31 %). Meanwhile, the fuel and manufacturing products import values decreased by US\$ 0.27 billion (33.48 %) and US\$ 0.11 billion (33.82 %) respectively.

The manufacturing product export decreased by US\$ 701.55 millions (20.71 %) to US\$ 2.68 billions. Primary goods decreased by US\$ 177.65 millions (13.24 %) to US\$ 1 164.16 millions. Fuel including coal decreased by US\$ 321.67 millions (18.04 %) to US\$ 2.68 billions.

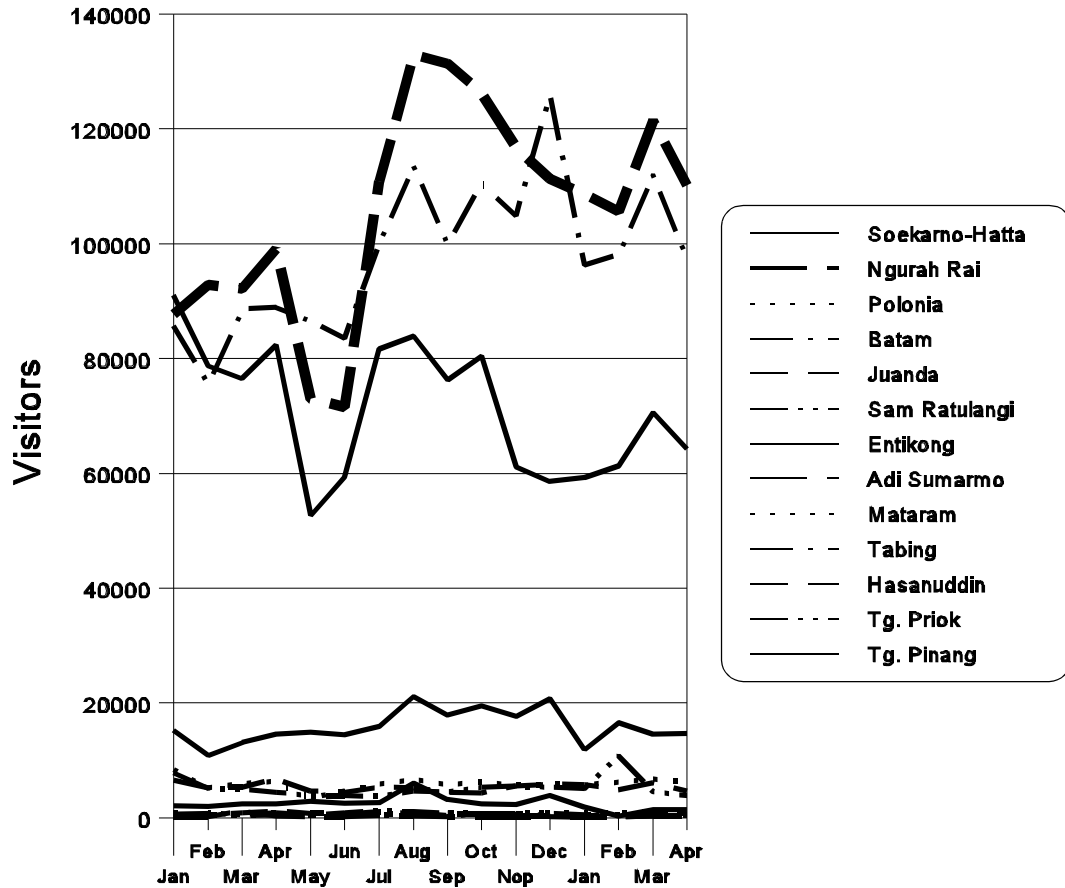
XV. The Distribution of Foreign Visitors by 13 Main Entrance Gates, January - April 1999



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-April 1999, the number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates was about 1,249,537. The number of foreign visitors entering from Ngurah Rai was the biggest number with 35.69 % of the total number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main gates, followed by Batam and Soekarno-Hatta with 32.35 % and 20.45 % 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 - April 1999



The number of foreign visitors entering from the 13 main entrance gates for January-April 1999 was 1,249,537. There is a 5.23 % increase compared to the same period in the year of 1998 (totalled to 1,187,461).

The number of foreign visitors to Indonesia from 13 main entrance gates in April 1999 reached 305,814. Compared to March 1999, which totalled to 340,718, there was a decrease of 10.24 %. The decrease was also experienced by almost all main entrance gates except for Hasanuddin and Tanjung Pinang which increased by 14.29% and 0.61 % respectively.

Not Available