

M E T A D A T A

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1. BASIC INFORMATION	
1.1. Data Name	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
1.2. Status Update	July 2024
1.3. Regulatory/Legal Basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bank Indonesia (BI) is the central bank based on The Law Number 23 of 1999 on Bank Indonesia as amended by Law Number 3 of 2004, as amended several times, most recently by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 Of 2023 on Developing and Strengthening of the Financial Sector (UU P2SK).• Pursuant to prevailing BI regulations, quality statistics are required to support policy-making at Bank Indonesia towards realizing the vision, missions and strategies of Bank Indonesia.• In accordance with the Public Information Disclosure Act, Public Information shall be in nature open and accessible to Public Information User.• In the context of managing and providing Public Information, Bank Indonesia as a Public Institution – Non-Ministerial Government Agency (LN-LPNK) provides statistics that are available to the public.
1.4. Data Confidentiality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bank Indonesia must maintain the confidentiality of data sources and individual data (survey results), as stipulated in the Bank Indonesia Act (No. 23) 1999.

- Bank Indonesia presents aggregate data that are open to the public. As a public institution, Bank Indonesia is committed to managing and maintaining public information disclosure in accordance with the Public Information Disclosure Act and other prevailing regulations.

1.5. Quality Management

- Bank Indonesia conducts periodic reviews to identify the measures necessary to maintain quality standards as required.
- Bank Indonesia publishes an Advance Release Calendar (ARC) as a management tool to control the timeliness of the statistics published.

2. PRESENTATION OF STATISTICS

2.1. Data Description

GDP is an important indicator to measure a country's economic performance during a certain period.

2.2. Concepts, Definitions, and Scope of the Data

Concepts and Definitions

- GDP is the amount of additional value produced by all business units in a particular country or the number of goods and services produced by all economic units. GDP is presented in current prices and constant prices.
- GDP at current price is often referred to as nominal GDP, which is the value added of goods and services produced by a country in a period of time according to the prices prevailing at that time.
- Meanwhile, GDP at constant prices, often referred to as real GDP, is the value added of goods and services calculated using prices in a given year as the base year.
- GDP at current prices shows the structure of the economy. Meanwhile, GDP at constant prices shows the level of economic growth as a reflection of development achievements in a certain period of time.

- GDP can also be used to discover price changes by calculating the GDP deflator (the change in the GDP implicit index). The GDP implicit index is the ratio between GDP according to current and constant prices.

- GDP presented here is using the production and expenditure approach.

a. The Production Approach:

GDP is the total value added of the goods and services produced by the various production units in the territory of a country in a certain period (generally quarterly and yearly). Production units in the display are grouped into 17 industrial origin consisting of: (1) Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery; (2) Mining and Quarrying; (3) Manufacturing; (4) Electricity and Gas Supply (5) Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities; (6) Construction; (7) Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicle and Motorcycles; (8) Transportation and Storage; (9) Accommodation and Food Service Activities; (10) Information and Communication; (11) Financial and Insurance Activities; (12) Real Estate Activities; (13) Business Service; (14) Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security; (15) Education; (16) Human Health and Social Work Activities; and (17) Other Services Activities.

b. The Expenditure Approach:

GDP by expenditure explains the final demand for goods and services produced in economic activities and exports and imports. The final demand consists of Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE), Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) Final Consumption Expenditure, General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE), Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), Changes in Inventories (CI), and Exports-Imports of Goods and Services.

- The GDP implicit Price Index is a ratio between GDP's current and constant prices.
- The GDP deflator is the GDP implicit price index growth rate.

Scope of the Data

GDP by industry categorized into 17 economic sectors according to the Indonesian Standard Industrial Classifications (Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia-KBLI) 2009 as follows:

1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
 - a. Crop, Animal Production, Hunting and Related Service Activities
 - i. Food Crops
 - ii. Horticultural Crops
 - iii. Plantation Crops
 - iv. Animal Production
 - v. Agricultural and Hunting Related Services Activities
 - b. Forestry and Logging
 - c. Fishery
2. Mining and Quarrying
 - a. Extraction of Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Geothermal
 - b. Mining of Coal and Lignite
 - c. Mining of Iron Ore
 - d. Other Mining and Quarrying
3. Manufacturing
 - a. Manufacture of Coal Product, Oil, and Gas Refineries
 - b. Manufacture of Food Products and Beverage
 - c. Manufacture of Tobacco
 - d. Manufacture of Textiles and Wearing Apparel
 - e. Manufacture of Leather and Related Products
 - f. Manufacture of Wood and of Products of Wood and Cork, Except Furniture, Manufacture of Articles of Straw and Plaiting Materials
 - g. Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products, Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media
 - h. Manufacture of Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, and Botanical Products
 - i. Manufacture of Rubber, and Plastics Products

- j. Manufacture of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products
- k. Manufacture of Basic Metals
- l. Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products Except Machinery Equipment;
Computers, Electronic, Optical Products and Electrical Equipment
- m. Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment
- n. Manufacture of Transportation Equipment
- o. Manufacture of Furniture
- p. Other Manufacturing, Repair, and Installation of Machinery and Equipment,
- 4. Electricity Gas, Steam, and Air Conditioning Supply
 - a. Electricity
 - b. Gas Supply and Production of Ice
- 5. Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities
- 6. Construction
- 7. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles
 - a. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles
 - b. Wholesale and Retail Trade, except of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles
- 8. Transportation and Storage
 - a. Railways Transport
 - b. Land Transport
 - c. Sea and Coastal Water Transport
 - d. Indland Water Transport
 - e. Air Transport
 - f. Warehousing and Support Activities for Transportation; Postal, and Courier Activities
- 9. Accommodation and Food Service Activities
 - a. Accommodation
 - b. Food and Beverage Service Activities
- 10. Information and Communication
- 11. Financial and Insurance Activities
 - a. Financial Intermediary Services

- b. Insurance and Pension Fund
- c. Other Financial Services
- d. Financial Support Services
- 12. Real Estate Activities
- 13. Business Activities Activities
- 14. Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security
- 15. Education
- 16. Human Health and Social Work Activities
- 17. Other Service Activities

Meanwhile, GDP by expenditure is categorized into:

1. Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) cover all expenditures for goods and services consumption subtracted by net second-hand and waste goods selling carried out by the household in one year.
2. Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) final consumption equals the value of non-market output or production costs incurred minus the sale of goods/services in carrying out service activities for the community, members of the organization, or specific community groups.
3. General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) cover civil servants' spending, depreciation, and goods spending, either by central government or regional government, excluding the income from goods and services produced. This data uses the realization of State Budget (APBN) figures.
4. Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) covers the production and purchase of new domestic capital goods, used goods, or new foreign capital goods. The method used is the flow of goods approach.
5. Changes in Inventories (CI) are counted from the sum of the gross value added of GDP in all sectors subtracted by other final demand components.
6. Exports of goods and services. The export of goods is counted according to the Free-on-Board (FoB) price.
7. Import of goods and services. Import of goods is counted based on Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF).

2.3. Units of Measurement

- a. GDP data disseminated in millions of Rupiah.
- b. GDP implicit index data disseminated in indices.
- c. GDP deflator data disseminated in percentage.

2.4. Reference Period

Quarterly

3. SOURCE OF THE DATA

BPS - Statistics Indonesia

4. METHODOLOGY

Currently, GDP data published by Statistics Indonesia-BPS is calculated using the production approach and expenditure approach. Bank Indonesia does not reprocess the GDP data.

A detailed explanation of the method of compiling GDP data can be acquired from the Annual Publication of Indonesian National Income Statistics Indonesia.

The base year for the GDP constant price calculation is revised periodically (1960, 1973, 1983, 1993, 2000, and 2010).

Since the fourth quarter of 2014, GDP data has been presented using 2010 as the base year. The base year was revised from 2000 to 2010 due to significant changes in Indonesia's economic structure during that period in terms of prices, the scope of production, commodities, and consumption, and the types and quality of goods and services produced.

5. DISSEMINATION

5.1. Dissemination Frequency

Quarterly

5.2. Timeliness

Week 6 after the end of the reporting period (web publications)

Week 7 after the end of the reporting period (print media)

5.3. Dissemination Policy

[The Advance Release Calendar \(ARC\)](#) is published each December before the upcoming year.

5.4. Consistency

Validation and coordination with relevant parties are conducted periodically to achieve data consistency.

5.5. Data Revision

During the issuance of quarterly GDP, the data are very preliminary (***). They become very preliminary (**) after the quarterly data is completed for one calendar year. The data became preliminary (*) after one year, commencing from the end of the reference year. The final status of the data is implied in the publications by the lack of a symbol indicating that the data are provisional, which takes about two years after the end of the reference year.

Significant changes in GDP methodology, usually announced in Statistics Indonesia's annual publication, " Indonesian National Income," are noted along with the data with the new methodology published for the first time.

5.6. Dissemination Format

The data are presented in Excel and PDF formats.

5.7. Documentation Accessibility

Data is accessible via the official Bank Indonesia website (<https://www.bi.go.id>)

The same data are also accessible via:

BPS-Statistics Indonesia website (<https://www.bps.go.id/>)

SDDS/IMF website (<https://www.bi.go.id/id/statistik/sdds/Default.aspx>)