

M E T A D A T A

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1. BASIC INFORMATION	
1.1. Data Name	Indonesia External Debt
1.2. Status Update	July 2024
1.3. Regulatory/Legal Basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bank Indonesia is the central bank, mandated by the Bank Indonesia Act (No. 23) of 1999, as amended several times, most recently by Act No. 4 of 2023 concerning Financial Sector Development and Strengthening (P2SK).• By prevailing BI regulations, quality statistics are required to support policymaking at Bank Indonesia toward realizing the vision, missions, and strategies of Bank Indonesia.• Act No. 24 of 1999 concerning Foreign Exchange Flows and the Exchange Rate System. Article 3, Paragraph (1) states that Bank Indonesia can request information and data from residents regarding foreign exchange flows.• According to the Public Information Disclosure Act, all public information is open and accessible to all Public Information Users.• 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

- Bank Indonesia shall keep maintain the confidentiality of data sources and individual data (survey results), as stipulated in Act 4 of 2023 concerning Financial Sector Development and Strengthening (P2SK).
- 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 by the Public Information Disclosure Act (No. 14 of 2008) 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

Indonesia's external debt the outstanding amount of those actual current, and not contingent, liabilities that require payment(s) of principal and/or interest by the debtor at some point(s) in the future and that are owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy.

2.2. Concepts, Definitions, and Scope of the Data

Concepts and Definitions

- Fundamentally, external debt statistics are compiled following the International Monetary Fund (IMF) guidelines in External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (2014).
- The classification of debt by sector is based on the debtor sector, not the guarantor sector, and the immediate borrower. Institutional sectors include the government, central bank and private sector (banks and non-banks).

- **Government External Debt** is debt the central government holds, consisting of bilateral/multilateral debt, export credit facilities, commercial debt, and leasing, including government securities (SBN) (issued in Indonesia and abroad) held by non-residents. SBN include Government Debt Securities (SUN) and Government Sharia Securities (SBSN). SUN consists of government bonds lasting more than 12 months and Treasury Bills (SPN) with tenures of up to 12 months. SBSN consists of long-term SBSN (Ijarah Fixed Rate – IFR) and Global Sukuk.
- **Central bank external debt** is debt Bank Indonesia holds to support the balance of payments and reserve assets. It includes liabilities in the form of securities issued by Bank Indonesia and held by non-residents and non-resident deposits at Bank Indonesia.
- **Private external debt** is the external debt of residents (excluding the government and central bank) to non-residents in a foreign currency and/or the rupiah based on loan agreements or other agreements, deposits, and other liabilities. Private external debt includes liabilities in the form of debt securities issued by residents and held by non-residents. The private sector comprises banks and non-banks. The private non-bank consists of Non-Bank Financial Institutions and Non-Financial Corporations (NFC).
- **Bilateral Loans—Government** are foreign loans from another government disbursed through a financial institution and/or non-financial institution appointed by that government to settle loans.
- **Commercial Loans – Government** loans are foreign loans secured by conditions that apply in the market and without an export credit guarantee or agency guarantee.
- **Multilateral Loans – Government** is government foreign loans originating from multilateral organizations.
- **Official Development Assistance (ODA) Loans or Concessional Loans** are foreign loans from a country or multilateral organization intended to promote economic development or ameliorate social prosperity in the receiving country and contain a grant component. Loans from export credit agencies (ECA) designed to boost exports are not considered official development assistance (ODA).

Scope of the Data

- Fundamentally, the data presented in Indonesian Economic and Financial Statistics (SEKI) consist of external debt position data and foreign loan principal and interest payment realization data.
- External debt position data are divided into two major debtor groups: (i) the government and central bank sector and (ii) the private sector. The external debt position of the government and central bank is further summarised in loan terms and by significant currency. At the same time, Official Development Assistance is broken down by creditor country/institution. On the other hand, the external debt position of the private sector is summarised by the institutional sector (banks and non-banks) as well as the non-bank debtor economic sector.
- Principal and interest payments data are summarised by institutional sector.

2.3. Units of Measurement

Unit: millions

Currency: rupiah

2.4. Reference Period

Quarterly

3. SOURCE OF THE DATA

Source/Provider of the Data

- Ministry of Finance: DMFAS for government external debt data,
- Bank Indonesia:
 - DMFAS for central bank external debt data and
 - International Transaction Reporting System (ITRS) for private external debt data.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Concept and Definition

External debt by the economic sector is recorded based on the financial sectors used by BPS-Statistics Indonesia to measure Gross Domestic Product (GDP), with 1 (one)

additional industry. The additional other sector was included to accommodate the recording of other debt data that cannot be classified into the 16 (sixteen) economic sectors used by BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

4.2. Recording Basis

- The data are presented in millions of US dollars. Data on government and central bank external debt payments are converted from the original currency into US dollars using the transaction rate 2 (two) business days before the transaction date. Meanwhile, data on government, central bank, and private external debt are converted from the original currency into US dollars using the Bank Indonesia mid-rate at the end of the reporting period.
- External debt data are presented in gross terms without deducting the asset side.

4.3. Compilation Practices

- Data on government external debt are sourced from the Ministry of Finance, while central bank external debt data are sourced from Bank Indonesia. Both types of debt data are generated through external debt administration by both institutions using the DMFAS system.
- Private external debt data (in the form of loans, trade credit, debt securities, and other debt) are collected from a private external debt reporting by banks and corporations to Bank Indonesia, administrated using the International Transaction Reporting System (ITRS). Regulations concerning the reporting obligations are stipulated within Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) No. 21/2/PBI/2019 concerning the Reporting of Foreign Exchange Activities. Other (anecdotal) data sources are also used outside the reporting system.
- Changes to the methodology are announced when the new methodology data is published for the first time.
- A summary of the methodology used for Indonesia's External Debt Statistics (SULNI) is available via the [IMF website](#).

5. DISSEMINATION

5.1. Dissemination Frequency

Quarterly

5.2. Timeliness

- Within one quarter from the end of the reporting period (SDDS)
- Week 8 of the data period (web publication)
- Week 10 of the data 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

- The data are preliminary upon initial publication. Quarterly data will become final 12 months after the end of the reporting period.
- Users can differentiate preliminary data and revised data upon dissemination.
- Revised data is marked with (r).

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](#).