

M E T A D A T A

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1. BASIC INFORMATION	
1.1. Data Name	International Trade
1.2. Status Update	July 2024
1.3. Regulatory/Legal Basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bank Indonesia (BI) is the central bank, in accordance with the mandate of the Bank Indonesia Act (No. 23) of 1999 as amended several times, most recently in accordance with Act No. 4 of 2023 concerning Financial Sector Development and Strengthening (P2SK).• Under prevailing BI regulations, quality statistics are required to support policymaking at Bank Indonesia towards realizing the vision, missions, and strategies of Bank Indonesia.• In accordance with 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	<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

Merchandise trade data represent transactions (exports and imports) in goods between residents and nonresidents within a certain period of time.

2.2. Concepts, Definitions, and Scope of the Data

Concept and definition

Merchandise trade statistics basically refer to the International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS 2010), which is compiled by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and then adjusted to meet the change of ownership principles as set forth in the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th edition (BPM6), which is compiled by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

- Country of destination is the country known to be the final country where the goods are delivered.
- Country of origin is the country in which the goods are produced.
- A bonded zone is a building, place, or area with certain borders in which business activities are carried out, including goods and materials processing industries, design activity, engineering, sorting, final inspection, and packing of imported goods and materials or packing of goods and materials from other Indonesian customs areas, designated for export purposes (PP No.33 of 1996).

- A free trade zone is an area within Indonesia separated from the customs area. It is exempt from import duty, value-added tax, sales tax on luxury goods, and excise (PP No.2 of 2009).
- Free on board (f.o.b.) and cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.) are terms in trade associated with shipping that related rights and obligations buyers and sellers in marine transportation (based on Incoterms definition which International Chamber of Commerce issues). F.o.b. price is the price of goods until on board, including the transport fee to the port and loading fee to the ship. C.i.f. price is the price the seller charges to the buyer, including transportation fees (only for marine transportation) and shipping insurance until the goods arrive in the buyer's port.

Scope of the Data

- The data covers all goods going out of or into Indonesia's territory. Exports are goods exiting the borders of Indonesia that are traded with the rest of the world within a certain period. Imports are goods entering Indonesia's borders (consumed, processed, or used as capital goods) from the rest of the world.
- The data cover Indonesia's territory, including the bonded and free trade zones.
- The data includes all the participants of foreign trade transactions, both government and companies, including financial institutions.
- The data do not cover goods for diplomatic purposes, some military goods, expedition goods, exhibition goods, shuttle trade, and smuggled goods.
- The data also includes vessels, aircraft, or other high-value capital goods exported or imported as goods sold, purchased, or leased (financial lease).
- The data also includes gas exports through pipeline (gaseous state).
- Besides trade in goods that cross the territory of Indonesia, the data also include the supply of goods (such as fuel, water, catering, and other supplies) to transport equipment in ports (goods procured in ports by carriers). Besides that, the data also include trade in goods that do not cross the territory of Indonesia (e.g., satellites).

2.3. Units of Measurement

- Units: Millions
- Currency: Rupiah

2.4. Reference Period

Monthly

3. SOURCE OF THE DATA

- Ministry of Finance: Directorate General of Customs (Direktorat Jenderal Bea dan Cukai DJBC)
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources: Directorate General of Oil and Gas.
- Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business (Satuan Kerja Khusus Pelaksana Kegiatan Usaha Hulu Minyak dan Gas Bumi-SKK Migas).
- Oil and gas contractors
- Aviation Company
- Bank Indonesia: International Transactions Reporting System

4. METHODOLOGY

Recording basis

- Exports data are collected on f.o.b. basis, and imports data are collected on c.i.f. basis. However, import data in Indonesia's BOP (Current Account-Goods) are calculated on an f.o.b. basis. The estimated ratio of c.i.f. is used to convert the c.i.f. value of imports to f.o.b. value.
- Data are disseminated in U.S. dollars (USD). The data reported in a currency other than U.S. dollars are converted to U.S. dollars using the average exchange rate in the reporting month.
- Non-oil and gas export and import volumes are expressed in thousands of tons. The data reported in other units are converted to kilograms using the international unit conversion standard.
- The export volume of crude oil and refinery products is expressed in thousands of barrels. Several types of refinery products are expressed in Metric Tons (MT), which are converted to barrels using the formula $1 \text{ MT} = 7.3 \text{ barrels}$.
- The export volume of LNG and NG is expressed in MMBTU (Million Metric British Thermal Unit), while the export volume of LPG is expressed in MT.

- Transactions are mostly recorded on an accrual basis. Foreign trade data from the International Transaction Reporting System (Lalu Lintas Devisa-LLD) report are recorded when settlement occurs (cash basis).

Compilation practices

- Online Goods Import Declaration (Pemberitahuan Pabean Impor-PPI) in form BC 2.0/PIB data were used since April 2004 for non-oil and gas imports and online Goods Export Declaration (Pemberitahuan Pabean Ekspor-PPE) in form BC 3.0/PEB data were used since May 2004 for non-oil and gas exports. Export/import figures are the sum of online and hardcopy data, added with the adjustment for the change of ownership principle.
- Since January 2009, the processing of hardcopy export/import data has been using the open-file system with a 3-month cutoff, after previously using the same system until April 2004. In the open-file system, export/import data in a particular month are the export/import that occurred in the month according to the document.
- Data from the National Statistics Office (Badan Pusat Statistik-BPS), namely the Brief Bulletin & Press Release, is used as the comparison figures.

Classification/sectorization

- Non-oil and gas export data are collected from PPE, and non-oil and gas import data are collected from PPI; both are processed and broken down further based on a group of goods. Exports data are classified based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). Import data are classified based on broad economic categories (BEC). Export and import data are also classified based on country of destination (for export) and country of origin (for import) and classified by currency used in export and import transactions.
- Oil exports consist of crude oil and refinery products.
- Gas exports consist of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), natural gas (NG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), and Other Gas.

5. DISSEMINATION

5.1. Dissemination Frequency

Monthly

5.2. Timeliness

- 6 (six) weeks after the end of the reported month (SEKI website).
- 8 (eight) weeks after the end of the reported month (Printed and CD).

5.3. Dissemination Policy

ARC (attached) will be disclosed in December of every year.

5.4. Consistency

The goods transaction in BOP differs from the export/import data produced by BPS. BPS uses IMTS to compile merchandise trade data, while Bank Indonesia uses BPM6.

5.5. Data Revision

- The data are very preliminary when released for the first time and become preliminary in the next month. The data become final five months after being released for the first time. The final data is indicated by the lack of a provisional data symbol (*).
- Revised data are marked with the (r) symbol.

5.6. Dissemination Format

The data are presented in Excel and PDF format.

5.7. Documentation Accessibility

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