

M E T A D A T A

0. CONTACT	
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1. BASIC INFORMATION	
1.1. Data Name	Reserve Assets
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 by 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 realising 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

Indonesian official reserve assets are external assets readily available to and controlled by Bank Indonesia to meet the balance of payments financing needs, intervene in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, and serve other related purposes (such as maintaining confidence in the currency and the economy and serving as a basis for foreign borrowing).

2.2. Concepts, Definitions, and Scope of the Data

Concepts and Definitions

Generally, the concepts and definitions used when compiling reserve asset data refer to the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6), 6th Edition, and the International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity (IRFCL) Guidelines for a Data Template issued by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Scope of the Data

Generally, the coverage of reserve assets refers to the Balance of Payments Manual 6th Edition (BPM6) and the International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity (IRFCL) Guidelines for a Data Template issued by International Monetary Funds, which is disseminated into:

- a. Foreign currency reserves are all Bank Indonesia's claims on non-residents in the form of currency, deposits, and securities. Deposits include all Bank Indonesia claims represented by evidence of deposit on the central bank, deposit-taking corporations, and other institutional units. Foreign currency consists of notes and coins of fixed nominal values issued or authorised by central banks or governments. Securities consist of shares and debt securities issued by non-residents, including bills, bonds, notes, negotiable certificates of deposit, commercial paper, debentures, asset-backed securities, money market instruments, and similar instruments usually traded in the financial markets.
- b. Reserve Position in the Fund (RPF) is the reserve position maintained by IMF members in the Fund's General Resources Account. The RPF is the sum of (1) the value of SDR and foreign currency that members can withdraw without restriction in the reserve tranche, (2) IMF debt (based on loan agreement) that is readily available to the member country, including the reporting country's lending to the IMF under the General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB) and the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB). The reserve tranche positions are liquid claims of members on the IMF that arise from member contributions, the sum of which is proportional to the member's quota.
- c. Special Drawing Rights (SDR) are international reserve assets created by the IMF to supplement the official reserves of its member countries and periodically allocated to members proportionally according to their quotas. Despite no maturity period, an IMF member receiving the SDR allocation is required to repay its obligations upon leaving IMF membership.
- d. Monetary gold is gold to which the monetary authorities (or others who are subject to the effective control of the monetary authorities) have titles and are held as reserve assets.
- e. Other reserve assets are all liquid assets readily available to Bank Indonesia but not included in the previous categories. These assets include the net market value of financial derivative positions with non-residents, short-term receivables that can be

withdrawn at any time, assets in repo, and Indonesia's position in the Asian Bond Fund (ABF).

Reserve assets exclude Bank Indonesia's participation in international financial institutions, claims on non-residents in non-convertible currencies, or claims to residents in a foreign currency.

2.3. Units of Measurement

- Units: Millions
- Currency: USD

2.4. Reference Period

Monthly

3. SOURCE OF THE DATA

Source/Provider of the Data: Bank Indonesia

4. METHODOLOGY

Reserve assets data are to be valued daily at market prices as follows:

- The market value of an asset includes the accrued interest at the end of the reporting period.
- The market value of currency and deposits generally is reflected in their nominal face value.
- Monetary gold is valued at the current market price of commodity gold.
- SDR and RPF are revalued based on the IMF's basket of currencies for SDR.

Data is disseminated in US dollars and published at the end of each month. The values of assets not in US dollars are converted into US dollars using the exchange rate in the reporting period.

5. DISSEMINATION

5.1. Dissemination Frequency

Monthly

5.2. Timeliness

- Five days after the end of the reference month (web publications)
- Two weeks after the end of the reporting month (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

- Data is final upon first publication and generally not revised, as implied by the lack of asterisks that indicate provisional data upon publication. When applicable, revisions will be included in the subsequent publication.
- Fundamental changes to the methodology are announced when the data using the new method is published.

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>)