# BASIC INFORMATION

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<th>Statistics Department - Bank Indonesia and Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management - Ministry of Finance</th>
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<td>Bank Indonesia, Sjafruddin Prawiranegara Tower 14th floor</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Finance, Frans Seda Building 7th floor</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jl. Dr. Wahidin No.1 Jakarta 10710</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>BICARA</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Bank Indonesia 131 (Local), 1500131 (International)</td>
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# DATA DEFINITION

Indonesia's External Debt is the outstanding amount of Indonesia actual current, and not contingent, liabilities that require payment of interest and/or principal at some points in the future and that are owned to non-residents.

# DATA COVERAGE

External debt data in Statistik Utang Luar Negeri Indonesia (SULNI) publication comprise of external debt position, principal & interest payment and payment schedule on government and central bank debt.
The External Debt position of Government is divided into several type of debt/instrument, economic sector, currency, term of loan, country/institution, purpose, and lender category and credit term. Besides those, presented external debt position post Paris Club and Moratorium, debt swap for Government Debt, and Indonesian’s Government Global Bond.

The External Debt position of Central Bank is divided into several type of debt/instrument, economic sector, currency, term of loan, country/institution, purpose, and lender category and credit term.

The External Debt position of private sector is divided into several descriptions, as follows group of borrower, economic sector, currency, creditor, group of creditor, private sector related direct investment external debt position by economic sector, instrument, original maturity and remaining maturity.

**PUBLICATION PERIODICITY**

Monthly

**TIMELINESS**

8<sup>th</sup> week from data period (Web)

**ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR (ARC)**

ARC (attached) will be disclosed every year on December.

**SOURCE OF DATA**


Bank Indonesia: DM FAS for Monetary Authority external debt figures

External Debt Information System (EDIS)/Sistem Informasi Utang Luar Negeri (SIUL) for Private Sector external debt figures.

**METHODOLOGY**

1. **Concept, definition, and classification**

• Debt is classified based on debtor sector (not guarantor), and by immediate borrower. Debtor institution breaks into Government, Monetary Authority, and private sector (bank and non-bank).

• The Government external debt is central government’s debt, consists of Bilateral Debt, Multilateral Debt, Export Credit Facility (supplier), Commercial Debt, and Leasing, including Government Securities (Surat Berharga Negara/SBN) issued abroad or domestically, owned by non-residents. SBN itself consists of Government Bond (Surat Utang Negara/SUN) and Sharia Government Bonds (Surat Berharga Syariah Negara/SBSN). While SUN consists of Government Bonds (obligasi Negara/ON) with more than 12 (twelve) months period and Treasury Bills (Surat Perbendaharaan Negara/SPN) with up to 12 (twelve) months period. SBSN is issued both in Rupiah and foreign currency based on Sharia principles.

• Monetary Authority external debt is debt owned by Bank Indonesia as a means of supporting factor for balance of payments and foreign exchange reserves. Moreover, there are debts to non-residents who have placed their funds in Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBI), debts in the form of currency and deposits, and SDR allocations and other liability to non-residents.

• The private sector external debt is residents external debt (excluding Government and Monetary Authority) to non-residents in foreign currency and/or Rupiah according to loan agreement or other agreement, savings, and other liabilities. Private external debt data also consists of liabilities in form of debt securities issued in Indonesia and owned by non-residents. Private sector covers financial corporation and non-financial corporation.

• Foreign Loan is any state revenue either in the form of foreign exchange, Rupiah, or goods and/or services obtained from foreign creditors to be repaid with specific requirements.

• Bilateral Loan – Government is an external debt comes from a country’s financial institution and/or non-financial institutions appointed by its government to settle the loan.

• Commercial Loan – Government is an external debt received with the market’s current practice without guarantee from export credit guarantee institutions.

• Multilateral Loan - Government is a Government external debt comes from multilateral institutions.

• Official Development Assistance (ODA) loan or Concessional loan is an external debt given from countries or multilateral institutions, solely for the purpose of economic
development and social welfare enhancement for the receiving countries and contained grant component. Loan from export credit institutions for export development program excluded from ODA coverage.

- **Program loans** are Government external debt in foreign currency, convertible into rupiah (in cash) and used for financing the national budget.

- **Project loans** are Government external debt used to finance specified development activities and obviously disbursed in kind.

- **Export Credit** is an external debt provided to finance a specific purchase of goods or services from the creditor country which is guaranteed by the official guarantor institution. There are two types of export credit, namely, supplier’s credits and buyer’s credits. Export credits provided by supplier to purchase goods such as importers of goods and services and allowed to postpone payment are known as supplier’s credits. Export credits provided by financial institution or export credit agency in the exporting country are known as buyer’s credits.

- **Loan Agreement** is a documentary agreement or equivalent document that sets out agreed terms and conditions for external debt by a resident from non-resident.

- **Bonds** are long term debt securities issued by issuer (emitted) to holders that require the issuer to pay the interest (coupon) periodically and to make repayment at bonds maturity. The term of “long term” is refer to debt maturity that is more than 12 months.

- **Islamic Bonds** is a long-term securities based on Islamic principles that require the issuer to pay the income to the holders of bonds in the form of dividends / margins / fees and to make repayment at bonds maturity. The covenant that can be used in the issuance of Islamic bonds are: mudaraba (muqaradhah)/qiradh, musharaka, murabaha, salam, istishna and ijarah agreements.

- **Fixed Rate Notes** is a negotiable long-term debt instruments carrying a fixed rate of interest.

- **Floating Rate Notes (FRN)** is a negotiable long-term debt instruments carrying a floating rate of interest.

- **Promissory Notes** is a bearer instruments issued by a debtor as proof of debt, negotiable by means of endorsement.

- **Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBIs)** is a securities issued by bank Indonesia in the rupiah currency, comprising a short-term debt instrument.

- **Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)** are international reserve assets created by the IMF and allocated to members to supplement existing official reserves. Countries receiving IMF
SDR allocation will get liquidity represented by an interest-bearing reserve asset and a corresponding long-term liability in the same amount. SDRs allocations are a long-term liability of the member because upon termination of participation in, or liquidation of, the SDR Department, the member will be required to repay these allocations and because interest accrues.

- **Domestic Securities Owned by Non-Resident** is a securities issued on the domestic market by the government, central bank or Indonesian-domiciled companies and owned by non-residents.

- **Government Securities (SBN)** is a government securities consist of Government Debt Securities (SUN) and Government Islamic Securities (SBSN).

- **Government Bonds (SUN)** are bonds in the form of debt instruments denominated in rupiahs or foreign currency, in which the Government of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees repayment of debt principal and interest at maturity.

- **Sharia Government Bonds (SBSN)** are sharia government bonds or Sukuk are government securities issued based on Islamic principles as evidence for the inclusion of both SBSN assets denominated in rupiah and foreign currencies.

- **Other Securities** are securities other than bonds, promissory notes, fixed rate notes, floating rate notes, commercial paper and asset-backed securities.

- **Trade Credits** are debts incurred in regard to credit extended by suppliers in respect of transactions in goods and/or services.

- **Other Debts** are debts other than debts based on loan agreements, debt securities and trade credit, including but not limited to approved insurance claims and stock dividends for which payment is pending.

- **Currency and deposits** from a non-resident on a central bank or domestic bank.

- **Paris Club** is a formal meeting forum of governments from countries most of which are members of OECD. These countries have met regularly in Paris since 1956 to conduct bilateral debts rescheduling. Debt rescheduling carried out as part of international support for countries experiencing debt repayment difficulties and is undergoing adjustment program of the IMF. That rescheduling may be the extension of repayment period, interest rate debt reduction, and the postponement of debt repayment schedule.

- **Debt Swap** is exchange or conversion of debt, either in the form of loan agreement or securities, with a new debt contract.
• External debt position by economic sector is administered based on economic sector used by Statistics Indonesia (BPS) in preparing Gross Domestic Product.

• Recording of government external debt position by economic sector, originating from the instrument of Government Loans and Securities is compiled by referring to the realization and/or ceiling of government’s expenditure and investment, based on the functions and themes of development mandated in the Financial Note document.

• Government’s expenditure and investment consist of 24 functions and sub-functions as mentioned in the Financial Note which are further classified into the economic sectors.

• Recording of government external debt position by economic sector, originating from project loan instruments is compiled by referring to the economic sector that has been mandated in the loan agreement document.

2. Recording Conventions

• Data are presented in millions of USD. Both Government and Monetary External Debt Settlements data undergone conversion process from original foreign currencies to USD using foreign exchange transaction, 2 (two) days before transaction date. While Government, Monetary Authority, and Private Sector External Debt Positions data extracted from conversion process of original foreign currencies into USD using midpoint between buying and selling of Bank Indonesia’s Transactions Rate at the end of the reporting period.

• Data are recorded at gross values, disregarding assets side as subtraction.

3. Compilation Practices

• The Government external debt data is recorded from Ministry of Finance, while Monetary Authority data taken from Bank Indonesia. Either data are compiled in an efficient and comprehensive Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) by both institutions.

• The private external debt position (as debt/loan, trade credit, debt securities issued abroad, and other loans) is compiled from the reporting systems of the corporate sector (banks and corporation) in Bank Indonesia using External Debt Information System (EDIS). The reporting of private external debt is in compliance with PBI No. 14/22/PBI/2014 dated December 31, 2014 concerning Reporting of Foreign Exchange Trading Activities and Reporting of Prudential Principles Application Activities in the Management of Offshore Debt of Non-Bank Corporation. Meanwhile the private sector
debt securities issued in Indonesia and owned by non-residents compiled from Custodian Bank, administered by the DSta BI.

Changes in methodology are noted along with the new methodological data published for the first time.

Summary methodology of External Debt Statistics Indonesia is also available in the IMF webpage: http://dsbb.imf.org/Pages/SDDS/BaseSMReport.aspx?ctycode=IDN&catcode=EXD00&ctyType=SDDS.

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<td>• The revision of final figures will be marked with (r) symbol which means revised data.</td>
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