MFTADATA

BASIC INFORMATION		
1	Data Name	: Total Contracts and Trades Settled
2	Statistics Provider	Statistics Department – Financial System and Paymen System Statistics Division
3	Address	: Menara Sjafruddin Prawiranegara Lt.15
		Jl. M.H. Thamrin No.2 Jakarta
4	Contact	: BICARA
5	Tel. No.	: 131 (Local), 1500131 (International)
6	Fax No.	: -
7	Email	: <u>bicara@bi.go.id</u>

DATA DEFINITION

Indonesia Stock Market Clearing House (KPEI) is the central counterparty (CCP), namely an entity acting as intermediary for novation to guarantee the settlement of transactions. Novation is the legal transfer between selling and buying exchange members (EM) as the buyer to every seller and seller to every buyer. Therefore, the Indonesia Stock Market Clearing House (KPEI) always interreacts with all exchange members to guarantee settlement of all transactions by each exchange member.

Securities transactions are the outright purchases and sales of securities as well as repurchase agreements.

A derivative contract is a financial contract the value of which depends on or more underlying reference assets, rates or indices.

References:

- Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures Methodology of the statistics on payments and financial market infrastructures in the CPMI countries (Red Book statistics)
 - (https://www.bis.org/statistics/payment_stats.htm?m=6%7C36)

DATA COVERAGE

Total contract and settled transaction data forwarded to the CCP is total contract and transaction data in a period (annually).

Units:

Total stated in thousands of units

Currency:

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PERIODICITY OF PUBLICATION

Annually

TIMELINESS

9 months after end of reporting month

ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR (ARC)

ARC as attached

DATA SOURCES

Indonesia Stock Market Clearing House (KPEI)

METHODOLOGY

Securities transactions forwarded to CCP, including outright securities trades and repurchase agreements.

For the CCP, total securities transactions and value are reported post-novation (calculating transactions with the CCP where the CCP is the buyer to all sellers and the seller to all buyers).

Total derivative contracts traded on an exchange forwarded to CCP: Each contract is calculated individually, although several contracts can be traded together in one package (such contracts are executed simultaneously at the same price). For the CCP, contracts are reported on a post-novation basis (calculating contracts with the CCP where the CCP is the buyer to all sellers and the seller to all buyers).

Transfers with underlying assets to meet obligations of open positions in derivative contracts at the end of the derivative contract are not calculated as a derivative trade.

If the underlying are securities, that type of transaction is calculated as a securities trade

A Futures Contract is a standardised contract traded on an exchange that obligates one party to buy, and the other to sell, an underlying asset at a specific price and date in the future. In the case of futures contracts, the underlying is a financial instrument (for instance securities) or index (for instance interest rate).

An Option Contract is a contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an underlying asset by (or on) a specific date for a specific price. For this right the purchaser pays a premium. In the case of option contracts, the underlying asset is a financial instrument (for instance securities).

Collection and Calculation Process:

Clearing data from Indonesia Stock Market Clearing House (KPEI)

Recording Method:

Aggregation of individual data

DATA INTEGRITY

Data is final upon publication, unless stated otherwise. Data can be revised in the subsequent publication after the error has been identified.

Changes in the methodology will be announced when the data using the new methodology is issued for the first time.

DATA ACCESSIBILITY

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