## METADATA

### BASIC INFORMATION

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Data Category</td>
<td>Currency in Circulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Statistics Disseminator</td>
<td>Statistics Department, Bank Indonesia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3 | Address | Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 2  
Jakarta 10350 |
| 4 | Contact | Financial and Payment System Statistics Division |
| 5 | Telephone | +62-21-2981-8165 / +62-21-2981-5237 |
| 6 | Facsimile | +62-21-3864932 |
| 7 | Email | DSta-DSKP@bi.go.id |

### DATA DEFINITION

The ratio of Currency in Circulation (UYD) to GDP at current prices is the amount of currency in circulation to the additional values of goods and services calculated using the market price in the current year. This indicator reflects the role of currency in the economy of Indonesia.

The ratio of Currency in Circulation (UYD) to Household Consumption at current prices is the amount of currency in circulation as a percentage of private consumption, which constitutes one component of GDP. This indicator reflects the role of the currency as a means of payment in the household consumption sector.

The ratio of currency circulating in society to Third Party Funds (DPK) in Rupiah is the amount of currency circulating in society to customer deposits at commercial banks. This indicator reflects the giralisasi (collective payment of bills) and money creation processes. Currency circulating in society is also known as currency outside the banking system.

The ratio of Bank Indonesia’s Cash Ready for Distribution Position to Average Monthly Outflow measures the amount of cash Bank Indonesia has ready to distribute at the end of the month against the average value of currency withdrawals by banks and the public over a month. This indicator reflects the adequacy level of the cash ready for distribution at Bank Indonesia in satisfying the currency needs of banks and the public if no currency is deposited by banks and the public in Bank Indonesia.

The ratio of Currency Destruction to Deposits in Rupiah (inflow) measures the amount of currency unfit for circulation which is destroyed by Bank Indonesia against the amount of money going into Bank Indonesia. This indicator reflects Bank Indonesia’s policy of sustaining and improving the physical quality of Rupiah currency circulating in society (clean money policy).


The Currency Substitution Ratio is a proxy indicator for measuring the degree to which a foreign currency is used in parallel to or as a substitute for the domestic currency, in this case USD for Rupiah. The indicators used are the ratio of demand deposits in foreign currency to narrow money (M1), the ratio of demand deposits in foreign currency plus time deposits in foreign currency to narrow money (M1) plus time deposits in Rupiah, as well as the ratio of demand deposits in foreign currency plus time deposits in foreign currency plus savings in foreign currency to narrow money (M1) plus time deposits in Rupiah plus savings in Rupiah. Definitions pertaining to the money supply refer to:
Average Monthly Outflow in one quarter refers to the average value of withdrawals by banks and the public in 1 current month which is calculated as an average over the 3 month reporting period.

Rupiah withdrawals (outflow) refers to information about the flow of banknotes and coins out of Bank Indonesia to banks and the public, in the form of commercial bank withdrawals, non-bank withdrawals, mobile cash for exchange purposes, withdrawals through cash custodians at commercial banks, and other withdrawals.

Rupiah deposits (inflow) refers to information about the flow of banknotes and coins into Bank Indonesia from banks and the public, in the form of commercial bank deposits, non-bank deposits, mobile cash for exchange purposes, deposits through cash custodians at commercial banks, and other deposits.

Net Withdrawal/Deposit transactions in Rupiah refer to the difference between the value of deposits in Rupiah (inflow) and the value of withdrawals in Rupiah (outflow). A Net Inflow of currency means that the amount of currency deposited in Bank Indonesia is larger than the amount of currency withdrawn from Bank Indonesia. Meanwhile, a Net Outflow of currency means that the amount of currency deposited in Bank Indonesia (inflow) is smaller than the amount of currency withdrawn from Bank Indonesia (outflow).

Currency in Circulation (UYD) based on denomination refers to the classification of money based on its face value, made up of Rp1,000, Rp2,000, Rp5,000, Rp10,000, Rp20,000, Rp50,000 and Rp100,000 banknotes and Rp1, Rp2, Rp5, Rp25, Rp50, Rp100, Rp200, Rp500 and Rp1,000 coins. Rupiah denominations are also classified as Large Denominations (UPB), consisting of Rp20,000 up, and Small Denominations (UPK), consisting of Rp10,000 down.

The Destruction of Money Based on Denomination refers to the classification by denomination of money unfit for circulation and destroyed by BI, consisting of banknotes and coins.

**DATA COVERAGE**

**Coverage:**
Money Management indicators include the following groups of data:

A. Ratios of currency indicators to economic and financial system indicators.
   1. The ratio of Currency in Circulation (UYD) to GDP (at current prices)
   2. The ratio of Currency in Circulation (UYD) to Household Consumption (at current prices)
   3. The ratio of currency circulating in society to Third Party Funds (DPK) in Rupiah
   4. The ratio of Bank Indonesia's Cash Ready for Distribution Position to Average Monthly Outflow
   5. The ratio of Currency Destruction to Deposits in Rupiah (inflow)
   6. The Currency Substitution Ratio, as composed of:
      a. The ratio of demand deposits in foreign currency to narrow money (M1).
      b. The ratio of demand deposits in foreign currency plus time deposits in foreign currency to narrow money (M1) plus time deposits in Rupiah.
      c. The ratio of demand deposits in foreign currency plus time deposits in foreign currency plus savings in foreign currency to narrow money (M1) plus time deposits in Rupiah plus savings in Rupiah.

B. Currency in Circulation (UYD) consists of:
1. Currency outside banks  
2. Cash in vault  

C. Currency transactions through Bank Indonesia  
   1. Average Monthly Outflow  
   2. Rupiah withdrawals (outflow) are divided into commercial bank withdrawals, non-bank withdrawals, mobile cash for exchange purposes, withdrawals through cash custodians at commercial banks, and other withdrawals.  
   3. Rupiah deposits (inflow) are divided into commercial bank deposits, non-bank deposits, mobile cash for exchange purposes, deposits through cash custodians at commercial banks, and other deposits.  
   4. Net Withdrawal/Deposit transactions in Rupiah refer to the difference between the value of deposits and withdrawals in Rupiah.  

D. Currency in Circulation is made up of denominations.  
E. The Destruction of Money is based on denomination.  

**Unit:**  
Data in group A (except for A.4) are expressed in percentage. Data in sub-group A.4 are expressed in months.  
Data in groups B, C, D and E are expressed in billions.  

**Currency:**  
Data in groups B, C, D and E are expressed in Rupiah.  

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<th>PERIODICITY OF PUBLICATION</th>
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<td>Quarterly</td>
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<th>TIMELINESS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Two months and two weeks after the end of the reporting quarter.</td>
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<th>ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR (ARC)</th>
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<td>ARC attached</td>
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<th>DATA SOURCES</th>
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| • Bank Indonesia – Cash Administration System (BISAK).  
• Enterprise Data Warehouse *Sistem Informasi Pengedaran Uang*/Currency Circulation Information System (EDW-SIPU).  
• Bank Indonesia *Sentralisasi Otomasi Sistem Akunting*/Centralized Automated Accounting System (BI-SOSA). |

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<th>METHODOLOGY</th>
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| Data on currency circulating in society is compiled through EDW SIPU and then reconciled with BI-SOSA and the Bank Indonesia Accounting Position, while data on outflow and inflow comes from Monthly Reports delivered by all the Cash Units at Bank Indonesia and EDW SIPU.  
The data collection and calculation process is as follows:  
• Currency in Circulation is a compilation of the cash account position per denomination from all BI’s Cash Units. The Cash Account data recorded in Bank Indonesia’s Cash Administration System (BISAK) are submitted online to be processed by the Currency Circulation Information System (EDW-SIPU). The processed data is then reconciled with Bank Indonesia’s Accounting Position as taken from the Centralized Automated Accounting System (BI-SOSA). |
• The calculation of Currency in Circulation refers to:

• Cash Outflow (Withdrawals in rupiah) is a compilation of currency transactions per denomination from all BI’s Cash Units to the banking system and the public. Transactions recorded in Bank Indonesia’s Cash Administration System (BISAK) are submitted online to become consolidated reports of cash transactions and the cash account position per denomination from all BI’s Cash Units and are then processed through the Currency Circulation Information System (EDW-SIPU).

• Cash Outflow (Withdrawals in Rupiah) is calculated from the amount of cash payouts from BI to banks and non banks, payouts for currency exchange within Bank Indonesia Cash Units and Mobile Cashiers, as well as payouts for Cash Custodian transactions.

• Cash Inflow (Deposits in rupiah) is a compilation of currency transactions per denomination from the banking system and the public to all BI’s Cash Units. Transactions recorded in Bank Indonesia’s Cash Administration System (BISAK) are submitted online to become consolidated reports of cash transactions and the cash account position per denomination from all BI’s Regional Offices and are then processed through the Currency Circulation Information System (EDW-SIPU).

• Cash Inflow (Deposits in Rupiah) is calculated from the amount of cash deposits from BI to banks and non banks, incomings for currency exchange within Bank Indonesia Cash Units and Mobile Cashiers, as well as incomings from Cash Custodian transactions.

• Calculations on the amount of Rupiah Currency destroyed are made using the sorting results from all Bank Indonesia Cash Units of currency deposited per denomination by banks as well as money exchanged by the public that is unfit for circulation. The data on the amount of money unfit for circulation destroyed are recorded in Bank Indonesia’s Cash Administration System (BISAK) and then submitted online to become consolidated reports on the destruction of money unfit for circulation per denomination from all BI’s Cash Units. The data are then processed through the Currency Circulation Information System (EDW-SIPU).

Recording Method:
The recording method used adheres to the Bank Indonesia Accounting Policy Guidelines (PKAK BI) and Indonesian Banking Accounting Principles (PAPI), both of which are consistent with International Accounting Standards (IAS).

**DATA INTEGRITY**

The data presented constitutes the final data at the time of publication, unless otherwise stated. Data revisions are to be carried out in the subsequent publication should any erroneous data be found. Notification will be given with regard to changes in the methodology when data derived using the new methodology are issued for the first time.

**DATA ACCESSIBILITY**

Data can be viewed on the BI Website (http://www.bi.go.id/en/statistik/)