

M E T A D A T A

BASIC INFORMATION	
1	Data Category : Private Deposit on Commercial and Rural Banks
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DATA DEFINITION	
<p>Private Deposits is deposits owned by non-commercial bank and rural bank third parties (including deposits with sharia principle) both in Rupiah and foreign currency (rural banks are not allowed to manage deposits in foreign currency) in the form of demand deposits, saving deposits and time deposits. In this publication, Private Deposits is not including deposits of central government and non-residents.</p>	
DATA COVERAGE	
<p>Coverage: Data presented consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Deposits at commercial and rural banks based on Group of Banks, Province, Group of Ownership. • Demand deposits at commercial banks based on Group of Ownership. • Saving deposits at commercial and rural banks based on group of Ownership. • Time deposits at commercial and rural banks based on Group of Ownership and Period of Time. Time deposits consist of Time Deposits, Deposits on Call and Deposits Certificates. <p>Unit: All data presented in Billions</p> <p>Currency : Rupiah</p>	
PERIODICITY OF PUBLICATION	
Monthly	
TIMELINESS	

6 weeks after the end of reference period (for electronic media)
7 weeks after the end of reference period (for CD and printing material)

ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR (ARC)

[ARC](#) (attached) will disclosed every year by December.

DATA SOURCES

Commercial banks: Commercial Bank Monthly Report (LBU), Sharia Bank Monthly Report (LBUS)
Rural banks: Rural Bank Monthly Report (LBPR/S).

METHODOLOGY

Concepts and Definitions:

- **Demand deposits** is deposits at commercial banks owned by non-bank third parties both in Rupiah and foreign currency (rural banks are unable to raise fund in the form of demand deposits) whereas the withdrawal can be conducted at any time by using cheque, and other types of money order, or by transfer.
- **Saving Deposits** is deposits at commercial bank owned by non-bank third parties (not including deposits owned by the central government and non-residents) whereas the withdrawal can be executed according to certain agreed requirements, but unable to be withdrawn using cheques or any instruments considered of the same kind.
- **Time deposits** is deposits at commercial banks and rural banks owned by a non-bank third parties in Rupiah and foreign currency, not including deposits owned by the central government and non-residents, whereas the withdrawal can be performed at certain period of time according to the agreed requirements.
- **Time Deposits**, a time deposits where the withdrawal can only be performed after certain period of time according to the agreement between the customer owning the deposited money.
- **Deposits on Call**, is the deposits that can only be withdrawn provided that an advanced notice has been made.
- **Deposit certificates** is a deposits in which the certificate as proof of ownership of the deposit can be transferred to another party. Not including the frozen time deposits owned by costumer blocked for any purposes.

The Collecting Data Method :

Data is coming from LBU, LBUS, LBPR, and LBPRS.

The Calculating Method:

- LBUS is converted to conventional LBU and then consolidated with conventional LBU.
- LBPRS is converted to LBPR and then consolidated with LBPR.
- The result of LBU and LBPR consolidation is processing into data of private deposits at commercial and rural banks. In data compilation, when a reporting bank fails to submit a report until the deadline of reporting month, there will be a substitution process, in which the data is replaced by the previous month's data of the reporting banks.

The Accounting Method :

The Accounting method based on International Accounting Standards (IAS) and Indonesian Accounting Standard on Banking. Foreign currency accounts are converted into Rupiah based on BI's middle rate.

Private deposits figures from conventional commercial banks are presented based on the amount of acquisition cost or amortized acquisition cost or fair value. Acquisition cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalent which is paid (received) or the fair value of other benefits which is paid (received) to purchase assets (liabilities issued) at the acquisition time. Amortized acquisition cost is the amount of financial assets or financial liabilities measured at first declaration minus principal payments, plus or minus cumulative amortization using the effective interest rate method which is calculated from the difference between the initial and the maturity value. Depreciation is admitted by using the allowance post for depreciation. Fair value is the value at which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between the parties who understand and willing to conduct fair transactions (arm's length transactions).

DATA INTEGRITY

The data are final when first disseminated. The revision of data is conducted in the next publication after recognizing errors. Changes in methodology will be announced once when publishing data with the new methodology.

DATA ACCESSIBILITY

Data available at:

- BI' Website
- SEKI Publication (printing material and CD)