

M E T A D A T A

| BASIC INFORMATION | |
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| 1 | Data Category : Monetary Base (Base Money) |
| 2 | Statistics Disseminator : Statistics Department |
| 3 | Address : Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 2 Jakarta |
| 4 | Contact : Monetary and Fiscal Statistics Division |
| 5 | Telephone : 62-21-29816308 |
| 6 | Facsimile : 62-21-2310151 |
| 7 | <i>Email</i> : DSta-DSMF @bi.go.id |
| DATA DEFINITION | |
| Base money is defined as Bank Indonesia's liabilities to Commercial and Rural Banks, and Private Sector (excluding central government and foreign sector). | |
| DATA COVERAGE | |
| <p>Analytical Balance Sheet of Monetary Authority (Base Money) is presented based on components and its affecting factors.</p> <p>Components consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency In Circulation, comprising currency outside of commercial and rural banks and cash in bank vaults. • Demand Deposits of Commercial Banks at Bank Indonesia (in Rupiah) • Demand Deposits of Private Sector at BI. • SBI and SDBI used for Secondary Reserve <p>Factors Affecting Base Money:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net Foreign Assets (NFA) • Claims on Other Depository Corporations (Commercial and Rural Banks) • Net Claims on Central Government (NCG) • Claims on Other Sectors (Other Financial Institutions, State and Local Government, Public Non Financial Corporations, and Private Sectors) • Open Market Operation (OMO) • Others Liabilities to Commercial Banks and Rural Banks • Deposits included in Broad Money • Deposits excluded from Broad Money • Shares and Other Equity • Net Other Items (NOI) <p>Unit: All data presented in Billions</p> | |

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| Currency : Rupiah and % (yoy) |
| PERIODICITY OF PUBLICATION |
| Monthly |
| TIMELINESS |
| 1 (one) weeks after the end of the reporting period (web) 2 (two) weeks after the end of the reporting period (CD and printed material) |
| ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR (ARC) |
| ARC (attached) will disclosed every year by December. |
| DATA SOURCES |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank Indonesia: BI's Balance Sheet • Commercial Bank: Commercial Banks Monthly Report (LBU) • BPR: Rural Banks Monthly Report (LBPR). |
| METHODOLOGY |
| <p>Concepts and Definitions:</p> <p>The Compilation of Analytical Balance Sheet of Monetary Authority (Base Money) is according to Monetary Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM) which issued by International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 2000</p> <p>The definition of it components as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency consists of notes and coins issued by Bank Indonesia as legal tender. • Demand Deposits of Commercial Banks at Bank Indonesia (in Rupiah) are the placement of commercial banks in the form of rupiah demand deposits at BI, of which used to satisfy reserve requirement. • Demand Deposits of Private Sector at BI is the deposits of private sector at Bank Indonesia (in Rupiah). • SBI are securities in rupiah currency that issued by BI as a short term debt instrument. • SDBI are securities in rupiah currency that issued by BI as a short term debt instrument that can be traded only between banks <p>In the calculation of secondary reserve, SBI and SDBI be part of the minimum reserves that must be maintained by the Bank in specified amount from depositor fund which determined by Bank Indonesia.</p> |

The definition of it affecting factors as follow:

- **Net Foreign Asset (NFA)** are BI's net claim on non-residents which is the excess of foreign assets and foreign liabilities.
- **Foreign Assets** are BI's claim on non-residents, whether in Rupiah or foreign currency, consisting of gold, special drawing right (SDR), reserves position in the fund, foreign notes, demand deposit, time deposit, and securities.
- **Foreign Liabilities** are BI's liabilities to non-residents, whether in Rupiah or Foreign currency, consisting of IMF's deposits, demand deposits, and other liabilities.
- **Non-resident** is an individual, legal entity, or other entities that living abroad, living or planning to live in Indonesia for less than one year, including representatives and foreign diplomatic personnel in Indonesia, or which had a *center* economic of interest not in Indonesia.
- **Net Claims on the Central Government** are claims on the central government less liabilities to central government.
- **Claims on the central government** are BI's claims on the central government, such as claim for the ownership of government securities and claim for government membership in the international financial institutions.
- **Liabilities to the central government** is BI's liabilities to the central government whether in Rupiah or foreign currency, consisting government general cash account (RKUN), and government placement account.
- **The central Government** covers the governmental institutions whose financed by the National Budget (APBN), such as ministries, including representatives and vertical subsidiary offices located in regions.
- **The government general cash account (RKUN)** is an account for all transactions related with revenues and expenditures of the central government.
- **Claims on commercial and rural banks** are BI's claims on commercial and rural banks, whether in Rupiah or foreign currency, consisting of Bank Indonesia Liquidity Credit (KLBI), Bank Indonesia Liquidity Support (BLBI), and Short Term Financing Facility (FPJP), and other claims.
- **KLBI** is liquidity credit provided by Bank Indonesia to Commercial Banks for financing debtor's projects related to government programs such as Farmer Credit (KUT), Cooperative Credit, procurement of staple food and sugar by State Logistic Agency (Bulog), and investment.
- **BLBI** is credit given by Bank Indonesia to Commercial Banks for easing their financial difficulties due to liquidity mismatch during the economic crisis. Since the enactment of Act Number 23 of 1999 concerning Bank Indonesia, KLBI and BLBI is no longer allowed.
- **FPJP** is a Financing Facility from Bank Indonesia that used by Banks to overcome short term funding difficulties.
- **Claims on Other Sectors** are BI's claims in the forms of loans (credit) and other claims (such as advance payment and other loans) to Other Financial Institutions, Regional

Governments, Public Non-Financial Corporations (BUMN) and Private Sectors.

- **Other Financial Institutions** consist of Non-Bank financial Institutions (LKNB) such as finance companies, insurance companies, pension funds, pawn offices and mutual fund companies.
- **OM** represent the implementation of the monetary policy adopted by Bank Indonesia for the purpose of monetary control and are conducted through Open Market Operations (OPT) and Standing Facilities. The instruments used in OPT include issuance of SBIs, Repo, Reverse Repo, buying and selling of securities, and term deposits. Standing facilities comprise lending facilities and deposit facilities. Before July 2010, include issuance of SBI, repo, reverse repo SUN, buying and selling of SUN, FTO and FASBI.
- **SBIS** is short-term debt securities denominated in Rupiah issued by Bank Indonesia based on Sharia principles.
- **Repo** is a sale transaction of securities by OM participants to BI with a repurchase obligation of the seller.
- **Term deposit** is the placement of funds by OPT participants within certain term at Bank Indonesia.
- **Deposit facility** is to provide funds in Rupiah without the issuance of securities.
- **FASBI** is a facility provided by BI to other banks to place their funds in Bank Indonesia in the Rupiah currency.
- **FTO** is a transaction conducted by Bank Indonesia at any time when necessary in order to influence the banks liquidity in short-term period.
- **Other Liabilities to Commercial banks and Rural Banks** are BI's liabilities related to the placement of Commercial and Rural Banks' funds in form of demand deposit at BI that also in order to meet the reserve requirement for foreign currency.
- **Shares and Other Equity** is equity and reserve collected by Bank Indonesia consisting of equity, general and special reserves.
- **Net Other Items** are other liabilities less other assets.

The Collecting Data Method :

Data is coming from balance sheet of BI .

The Calculating of Analytical Balance Sheet of Monetary Authority (Base Money) Method :

Data compiled by classifying the items of the balance sheet and counterparty BI based on instruments to produce sectoral balance sheet of central bank (SBS-CB). Furthermore, SBS-CB are processed to produce the Analytical Balance Sheet of Monetary Authority/Central Bank Survey.

The Accounting Method :

The accounting method comply with Bank Indonesia Accounting Guidelines (PAKBI) which based on the International Accounting Standard (IAS). The Revenues and

expenses are recorded using accrual basis accounting. SBI data presented on market value. The conversion of Foreign Currency is using the foreign exchange middle rate against Rupiah at BI.

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)