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| <b>COUNTRY:</b>            | <b>INDONESIA</b>            |  |  |
| <b>Year:</b>               | <b>2020</b>                 |  |  |
| <b>General information</b> | <b>Legal Basis</b>          |  | <p>Law of The Republic of Indonesia Number 16 year 1997 on Statistics</p> <p>Law of The Republic of Indonesia Number 17 year 2006 on Customs</p>   |
|                            | <b>Organisation</b>         |  | <p>The customs administration is responsible for collecting and checking the customs declarations. The data are collected electronically. For statistical purposes this data is delivered monthly to the Statistical Office of Indonesia (BPS). Furthermore, to extend the capturing of international trade, BPS conduct monthly cross sea border trade survey and yearly survey to capture cross land border trade, while data about trading trough post office is acquired from PT Pos Indonesia BPS is the only responsible institution for external trade data dissemination. There are two units handling international merchandise data: Export sub-Directorate and Import Sub-Directorate. The processing of export &amp; import data supported by sub-Directorate of Integration of Data Processing while dissemination is handled by sub-Directorate of Service &amp; Promotion Statistics.</p> |
|                            | <b>Contacts</b>             |  | <p>Statistical Office of Indonesia (BPS)<br/> Contact Person/s:<br/> Director: Mrs. Efliza<br/> External Trade Specialist: Mrs. Mila Hertinmalyana</p>   |
| <b>Methodology</b>         | <b>Source of data</b>       |  | <p>There are three sources for external trade data such as the customs declarations provided by Customs Authorities, post-dispatch provided by PT Posindo, and cross sea border trade survey.</p> <p>Customs declaration data provided monthly by Customs Authorities based on MOU letter between BPS, Customs Office, and Central Bank. This data consist of 40 variables cover trader information, type of trade, type of delivery, post tariff, commodity description, volume, value, tariff, currency, the origin of location, port of origin, port of destination, and mode of transport.</p>   |
|                            | <b>Conceptual framework</b> |  | <p>Indonesia compiles its IMTS in accordance with the United Nations' recommendations, contained in the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Concepts and Definitions, published in 2010.</p>  |

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|  | <b>Time of recording</b>               |                           | The time of recording is the date of lodgement of the customs declaration, which provides an approximation of the time of crossing the border of the economic territory. Date of lodgement is the date when the declaration is presented to Customs (as an estimate for the date when goods enter or leave the economic territory), which is also called assessment date in Indonesia.  |
|  | <b>Trade system</b>                    |                           | The IMTS of Indonesia are compiled by BPS in accordance with the General trade system.  |
|  | <b>Coverage</b>                        |                           | All goods that enter or leave Indonesia's statistical territory, and which add or subtract to/from the stock of the country's material resources, are recorded in IMTS. This includes goods returned unchanged (which were not previously subject to temporary import/export). The statistical territory corresponds to the Customs territory, in line with the UN requirements.  |
|  | <b>Definitions and Classifications</b> | <b>Products</b>           | Indonesia compiles external trade statistics according to the Harmonised Commodity and Coding System (HS). The Harmonised System (HS) is a high-level international nomenclature owned by the World Customs Organisation (WCO), comprising of 6 digits and used by the majority of trading nations. These exact same 6 digits form the first part of the 8-digit AHTN code.   |
|  |  | <b>Countries</b>          | Import statistics use the country of origin for the partner country, while the country of last known destination is used for export statistics. Country of origin is the country where the goods were entirely produced or the last country where a substantial processing took place. The ISO 3166 2-letter classification is used both by Customs and BPS. French overseas departments (Reunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guinea), and Spanish overseas territories (Canary Islands, Ceuta, Melilla) are recorded separately but allocated to their respective country in statistical publications. |
|  |  | <b>Customs procedures</b> | A national Customs Procedures classification system is in use in Indonesia.   |

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|  | <b>Valuation</b> |  | Indonesia values its imports on a cost, insurance and freight (CIF) basis, which includes freight and insurance costs from the place of export in the exporting country to the national border; exports are valued on a free on board (FOB) basis, which includes freight and insurance costs from the place of export in Indonesia to the national border.   |
| <b>Main discrepancies with international standards</b> |                  |  | <p>Indonesian Customs already complied with the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Revised Kyoto Convention). The RKC elaborates several key governing principles- chief among these are the principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Transparency and predictability of Customs actions;</li> <li>•Standardization and simplification of the goods declaration and supporting documents;</li> <li>•Simplified procedures for authorized persons;</li> <li>•Maximum use of information technology;</li> <li>•Minimum necessary Customs control to ensure compliance with regulations;</li> <li>•Use of risk management and audit based controls;</li> <li>•Coordinated interventions with other border agencies; and</li> <li>•Partnership with the trade.</li> </ul> <p>The RKC promotes trade facilitation and effective controls through its legal provisions that detail the application of simple yet efficient procedures. The revised Convention also contains new and obligatory rules for its application which all Contracting Parties (including Indonesia) must accept without reservation. Indonesia has done the accession process of the RKC on August 22, 2014. His Excellency the Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia in Brussels has sent the Secretary General of the World Customs Organization (WCO) the instrument of accession of Indonesia to the RKC. This act is the culmination of an extensive process which has allowed Indonesia to carry out a comparative analysis of its legislation with the provisions of the RKC and to attain the level of compliance required to embark on implementing this international instrument. The RKC has entered into force in Indonesia on November 22, 2014.</p> |
| <b>Plans for improvement</b>                           |                  |  | BPS and Custom work together to improve the discrepancy stated above, particularly for quantity unit and its conversion.  |

For further details, please kindly visit the IMTS Methodological Handbook here:

[https://cdn.aseanstats.org/public/docs/metadata/imts/detail/Methodology\\_Handbook\\_ID\\_2020.pdf](https://cdn.aseanstats.org/public/docs/metadata/imts/detail/Methodology_Handbook_ID_2020.pdf)