



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

L K P P

FINANCIAL REPORT OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

OF 2021
(Audited)

MAY 2022



G20 INDONESIA
2022 RECOVER TOGETHER
RECOVER STRONGER

THIS VERSION IS A TRANSLATION OF
THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL REPORT (LKPP) OF 2021
AUDITED (ORIGINAL VERSION IN BAHASA).
**ORIGINAL VERSION OF LKPP SHALL BE USED AS A REFERENCE IN
THE EVENT OF A DICREPANCY OR MISREPRESENTATION.**

FOREWORD

As mandated by Law No. 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance and Law No. 9 of 2020 concerning State Budget year 2021, by offering prayers and gratitude to Almighty God, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, we submit the Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) of 2021 as a responsibility for the implementation of the State Budget (APBN) for the Fiscal Year of 2021.

The LKPP 2021 is prepared according to the Regulation No. 71 of 2010 concerning Government Standards. The report consists of 7 (seven) components: (a) Statement of APBN Realization; (b) Statement of Changes in Accumulated Budget Surplus; (c) Balance Sheet; (d) Operational Report; (e) Cash Flow Statement; (f) Statement of Changes in Equity; and (g) Notes to the Financial Statements.

The implementation of APBN for the Fiscal Year of 2021 still focused on the *Corona Virus Disease 2019* (COVID-19) pandemic handling program and National Economic Recovery (PC-PEN) based on Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (PERPPU) No. 1 of 2020 concerning Policy of State Finance and Financial System Stability in Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and/or in Overcoming Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability as incorporated into the law No. 2 of 2020 concerning the determination of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2020 concerning Policy of State Finance and Financial System Stability in Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and/or in Overcoming Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability become regulation.

Various fiscal stimulus implemented in 2021 quite successful in reducing the impact of the pandemic on the economy, it can be shown by the economic growth and the quality improvement of community welfare indicators. The PC-PEN 2021 program divided into five clusters, namely Health Cluster, Social Protection Cluster, Priority Program Cluster, Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSEs) Cluster and Corporation, and Business Incentive Cluster. In the LKPP 2021, the budget realization and the output of all PC-PEN clusters are efficiently delivered for the accountability purposes as mandated by PERPPU No. 1 of 2020.

In accordance with the Law Number 1 of 2004 concerning State General Treasurer, prior submitted to the House of Representatives (DPR), the LKPP 2021 shall first be submitted to the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK) no later than three months after the fiscal year ends. The submitted LKPP of 2021 is an audited financial report.

The government consistently endeavors to improve the quality of LKPP and the state financial management by conducting improvements, such as in:

1. The quality of Financial Report of Ministries/Government Agencies, especially those without Unqualified Audit Opinion (WTP).
2. The quality of management and reliability of Government asset presentation by publishing fixed assets in all Ministries/Government Agencies.
3. The quantity and quality of training of accrual-based accounting and financial reporting to improve the capacity of Human Resources in both Ministries/Government Agencies and Local Government.

4. The dissemination of information of Financial Report of Central Government to the public to improve understanding of Central Government financial management and the use of information in Financial Report of Central Government.
5. The provision of awards to the Ministries/Government Agencies that manage their budget effectively, efficiently, and/or receive Unqualified Opinion on their financial report.
6. The role and quality of Government Internal supervisory in managing the state finance, from planning, budgeting, implementation, and accountability on the State Budget implementation.
7. The control and effectiveness of the subsidy program and provision of others social benefits with conscientiously through a consistent policy to be implemented and accordingly.

Moreover, besides all the achievement reported in the LKPP 2021, The Government is expecting constructive response, suggestion, or criticism from the stakeholders to improve the quality of LKPP in the future. The government will continue to present LKPP reliably to actualize the adequate governance.

Jakarta, May 30, 2022
on behalf of The Government of the Republic of
Indonesia
Minister of Finance



Signed electronically
Sri Mulyani Indrawati



STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) 2021 (Audited) consisting of Statement of State Budget Realization, Statement of Changes in Accumulated Budget Surplus, Balance Sheet, Operational Report, Cash Flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements as attached, is under our responsibility.

The LKPP 2021 /Audited/ is composed based on a sufficient internal controlling system, and presents information on the realization of APBN and the Central Government financial position adequately according to the Government Accounting Standards (SAP).

The LKPP 2021 /Audited/ is a consolidation of Financial Report of Line Ministries (LKKL) and Financial Report of State General Treasurer (LKBUN).

Jakarta, May 30, 2022

on behalf of The Government of the Republic of
Indonesia
Minister of Finance



Signed electronically
Sri Mulyani Indrawati



THE AUDIT BOARD OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

REPORT OF AUDIT RESULTS ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Report on Financial Statements

Based on Law (UU) Number 15 of 2004 concerning Audit of State Financial Management and Responsibility and Law Number 15 of 2006 concerning National Audit Board, the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia has examined the Central Government Financial Statements, which consists of the Balance Sheet dated December 31, 2021, Statement of State Budget Realization, Statement of Changes in Accumulated Budget Surplus, Operational Report, Cash Flow Statement, and Statement of Changes in Equity for the ended at the date, as well as Notes to Financial Statements.

Government Responsibility for Financial Statements

The Central Government is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in accordance with Government Accounting Standards and adequate internal control to prepare financial statements which are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error.

Responsibilities of BPK

The Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia is responsible for presenting an opinion on the financial report based on the Board's audit. The audit was executed based on the Standards of State Finance Audit. The standards require the Audit Board to comply with its Ethic Code, as well as planning and executing audit to acquire a reasonable assurance on whether or not the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit includes the examination of evidence that supports the figures and statements in the financial report. The procedure is selected based on the auditors' professional judgment, including an assessment of the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements, caused either by fraud or error. In conducting a risk assessment, the Auditors take into account the internal control relevant to a fair preparation and presentation of a financial report of the Central Government to design an appropriate audit procedure based on the existing condition, but not to state an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control of the Central Government. The audit executed by the Board also involves the evaluation on the accuracy of accounting policies and the fairness of accounting estimation conducted by the Central Government, as well as the evaluation on the presentation of the financial report as a whole. The National Audit Board is assured that the audit evidences acquired is adequate and accurate as the basis to state the Board's opinion.

Opinion

According to the Board’s opinion, the financial report as stated previously presents the Central Government’s financial position in a fair manner that includes all material aspects as of December 31, 2020, as well as the realization of State Budget, changes in accumulated budget surplus, operational, cash flow, and changes in equity for the year that ended on the date as based on the Government Accounting Standards.

Report on SPI and Compliance

To acquire a reasonable assurance on the fairness of the financial report, the Audit Board also conducts audit on the internal control system and compliance to the applying laws and regulations. Report of Audit Results on the Internal Control System and Compliance to the Laws and Regulations is presented in Report Number 50.c/LHP/XV/05/2022 as an inseparable part of this report.

	Jakarta, 31 May 2022
	The Audit Board of The Republic of Indonesia
	Head,

Dr. Isma Yatun, CSFA., CFrA.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

According to Law No. 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance and Law No. 9 of 2020 concerning State Budget year 2021, the Government writes and presents the Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) 2021. This financial report consists of Statement of State Budget Realization (APBN), Statement of Changes in Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL), Balance Sheet, Operational Report, Cash Flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to the Financial Statements.

The LKPP 2021 is written and presented according to Government Regulation No. 71 of 2010 concerning Government Accounting Standards (SAP).

This LKPP is a consolidation of Financial Report of Line Ministries (LKKL) and Financial Report of State General Treasurer (LKBUN) using an integrated application system within the framework of State Treasury and Budget Systems (SPAN).

1. STATEMENT OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION

Statement of State Budget Realization describes a comparison between State Budget of Fiscal Year of 2021 and its realization that includes revenue, expenditure, and financing from January 01, 2021, to December 31, 2021.

The Realization of State and Grant Revenues amounted to IDR 2,011.34 trillion or 115.35 percent of the State Budget. Meanwhile, the Realization of State Expenditure amounted to IDR 2,786.41 trillion or 101.32 percent of the State Budget. The total Realization of State Expenditure consists of realization of Central Government Expenditure amounting to IDR 2,000.70 trillion or 102.36 percent of the State Budget, and realization of Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund amounting to IDR 785.70 trillion or 98.77 percent of the State Budget.

Based on the realization of State and Grant Revenues and the realization of State Expenditure, there was a Budget Deficit of IDR 775.06 trillion. The Realization of Net Financing amounted to IDR 871.72 trillion or 86.62 percent of the State Budget. Therefore, the Budget Surplus (SiLPA) was IDR 96.65 trillion. The summary of Statement of State Budget Realization 2021 is presented below:

Description	Budget Realization of FY 2021 (Audited/)			(IDR Trillion)
	Budget	Realization	%	Realization of FY 2020
State and Grant Revenues	1,743.64	2,011.34	115.35	1,647.78
State Expenditure:	2,750.02	2,786.41	101.32	2,595.48
I. Central Government Expenditure	1,954.54	2,000.70	102.36	1,832.95
II. Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund	795.48	785.70	98.77	762.53
Budget Surplus (Deficit)	(1,006.38)	(775.06)	77.02	(947.70)
Net Financing	1,006.38	871.72	86.62	1,193.29
Budget Surplus (Budget Deficit)		96.65		245.59

2. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED BUDGET SURPLUS

Statement of Changes in Accumulated Budget Surplus (Statements of Changes in Accumulated Budget Surplus) presents information regarding the increase or decrease in Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021.

The Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) at January 1, 2021, was IDR 388.11 trillion, Budget Surplus (SiLPA) until December 31, 2021, was IDR 96.65 trillion, the Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus was IDR 143.96 trillion, and the Adjustment of SAL was IDR 3.03 trillion. Accordingly, the SAL at the end of 2021 was IDR 337.77 trillion.

The Summary of Statement of Changes in Accumulated Budget Surplus as of 2021 is provided as follows.

		(IDR Trillion)	
No	Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
A	Opening SAL	388.11	212.69
B	Use of SAL	(143.96)	(70.64)
C	SiLPA/SiKPA	96.65	245.59
D	Adjustment of SAL	(3.03)	0.46
E	Closing of SAL		
	(A + B + C + D)	337.77	388.11

3. BALANCE SHEET

Balance sheet is a financial statement describing the Central Government's assets, liabilities, and equity as of December 31, 2021.

Total assets as of December 31, 2021, was IDR 11,454.67 trillion, consisting of Current Assets of IDR 769.15 trillion, Long-Term Investments of IDR 3,478.34 trillion, Fixed Assets of IDR 5,947.12 trillion, Long-Term Receivables (net) of IDR 54.30 trillion, and Other Assets (net) of IDR 1,205.74 trillion.

As of December 31, 2021, Total Liabilities was IDR 7,538.32 trillion, consisting of Short-Term Liabilities of IDR 693.38 trillion and Long-Term Liabilities of IDR 6,844.94 trillion. Therefore, the Total Equity as of December 31, 2021, was IDR 3,916.34 trillion.

The Summary of Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, is presented below.

		(IDR Trillion)	
Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)	
Assets			
Current Assets	769.15	665.16	
Long-Term Investments	3,478.34	3,173.07	
Fixed Assets	5,947.12	5,976.01	
Long-Term Receivables	54.30	59.32	
Other Assets	1,205.74	1,225.10	
Total Assets	11,454.67	11,098.67	

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Liabilities		
Short-Term Liabilities	693.38	701.60
Long-Term Liabilities	6,844.94	5,923.87
Total Liabilities	7,538.32	6,625.47
Equity	3,916.34	4,473.20
Total Liabilities and Equity	11,454.67	11,098.67

4. OPERATIONAL REPORT

Operational Report presents a summary of economic resources adding the equity and its use managed by the Government for government administration activities from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021.

Viewed from the Government's Operating Activities, it appears that Operational Report (LO)-Revenue was IDR 2,234.25 trillion and Cost was IDR 2,957.41 trillion. Meanwhile, the Surplus from Non-operating Activities was IDR 65.92 trillion. Hence the LO-Deficit was IDR 657.23 trillion.

The Summary of Operational Report for the period ended on December 31, 2021, is as follows.

		(IDR Trillion)	
No	Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1	LO-Revenue	2,234.25	1,783.19
2	Expense	(2,957.41)	(2,601.11)
3	Surplus/Deficit from Operating Activities	(723.16)	(817.92)
4	Surplus/Deficit from Non-operating Activities	65.92	(54.69)
5	Surplus/Deficit from Extraordinary Items	-	-
6	LO-Surplus/Deficit	(657.23)	(872.61)

5. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash Flow Statement is a financial statement presenting information regarding sources, uses, changes in cash, and cash equivalents for the period ended on December 31, 2021.

Cash Opening Balance as of January 1, 2021, was IDR 385.32 trillion. Throughout the fiscal year of 2021, there was a decrease in cash from operating activities of IDR 535.92 trillion, a decrease in cash from investment activities of IDR 383.85 trillion, an increase in cash from funding activities of IDR 1,016.44 trillion, an increase in cash from transitory activities of IDR 39.28 trillion, the use of SAL of IDR 143.96 trillion, and a decrease in cash due to the bookkeeping adjustment of IDR 3.03 billion. Hence, the cash closing balance for the period ended on December 31, 2021, was IDR 374.27 trillion.

In addition, there are Other Government Cash consisting of Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer of IDR 248.05 billion, Cash in the Revenue Treasurer of IDR 37.42 billion, Other Cash and Cash Equivalents Other Than Approved Grants of IDR 7,346.10 billion, Deposited Cash of Public Service

Agency (BLU) of minus IDR 20.61 trillion, and Restricted Cash/Fund of minus IDR 29.92 trillion, transitory cash of IDR 150.22 billion. Thus, the closing balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents was IDR 331.36 trillion.

The Summary of Cash Flow Statement for the period ended on December 31, 2021, is presented in the following table.

Description	(IDR Trillion)	
	December 31 2021 (Audited)	December 31 2020 (Audited)
Cash Opening Balance	385.32	235.47
Increase (Decrease) in Cash		
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(535.92)	(757.06)
Net Cash Flow from Investment Activities	(383.85)	(298.62)
Net Cash Flow from Funding Activities	1,016.44	1,301.28
Net Cash Flow from Transitory Activities	39.28	(25.05)
The Use of SAL	(143.96)	(70.64)
Adjustment of Bookkeeping	(3.03)	(0.05)
Total Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(11.05)	149.84
Cash Closing Balance	374.27	385.32
Other Government Cash Balance:		
Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer	0.24	0.73
Cash in the Revenue Treasurer	0.03	0.12
Other Cash and Cash Equivalents Other Than Kas	7.34	3.81
Approved Grants		
Deposited Cash in BLU (Short-Term Investments)	(20.61)	(14.24)
Restricted Cash/Fund (Other Assets)	(29.92)	(118.83)
Transitory Cash (Inward Remittance)	0.00	0.00
Cash Closing Balance and Cash Equivalents	331.36	256.92

6. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Statement of Changes in Equity presents the changes in equity items provided in the Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2021.

The beginning equity was IDR 4,473.20 trillion, subtracted by LO-Deficit of IDR 657.23 trillion, added by Corrections that Directly Increase/Decrease Equity of IDR 100.02 trillion, added by Transactions among Entities of IDR 359.82 billion. Hence, the Ending Equity was IDR 3,916.34 trillion.

The Summary of Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended on December 31, 2021, is displayed below.

No.	Description	(Rp Trillion)	
		Desember 31, 2021 (Audited)	Desember 31, 2020 (Audited)
1	Beginning Equity	4,473.20	5,127.31
2	LO-Surplus/Deficit	(657.23)	(872.61)
3	Corrections that Directly Increase/Decrease Equity	100.02	218.92
4	Transactions among Entity	0.35	(0.42)
5	Increase/Decrease in Equity	(556.85)	(654.11)
6	Ending Equity	3,916.34	4,473.20

7. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Financial Statements (CaLK) elaborate macro policies, fiscal policies, methodology of LKPP preparation, applied accounting policies, and explanation of items of financial statement for adequate disclosure.

This CaLK also presents important events after the date of financial reporting and some necessary additional information.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	ii
STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY	v
STATEMENT OF OPINION	vi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xiii
LIST OF TABLES	xv
LIST OF GRAPHS	xvi
I. STATEMENT OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION	1
II. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED BUDGET SURPLUS	4
III. BALANCE SHEET	5
IV. OPERATIONAL REPORT	8
V. CASH FLOW STATEMENT	11
VI. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	14
VII. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT	15
A. OVERVIEW	15
A.1. LEGAL BASIS	15
A.2. MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL/FINANCIAL POLICIES	16
A.2.1 GLOBAL AND INDONESIA MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	16
A.2.2 PHASE OF HANDLING THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE ECONOMY	42
A.2.3 PRINCIPLES OF FISCAL POLICY 2021	47
A.3. FINANCIAL REPORT PREPARATION APPROACH	70
A.4. ACCOUNTING POLICIES	76
A.4.1 GUIDELINES FOR ACCOUNTING POLICY AND APPLICATION REGARDING COVID-19 MANAGEMENT AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY	103
A.4.2 DETERMINATION OF PSAP NO. 15, 16, 17, AND 10 (2020 REVISION)	104
B. EXPLANATION OF ITEMS OF STATEMENT OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION	97
B.1. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF STATEMENT OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION	97
B.2. EXPLANATION OF STATEMENT OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION PER ITEM	98
B.3. OTHER IMPORTANT NOTES	141
C. EXPLANATION OF STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED BUDGET SURPLUS	198
D. EXPLANATION OF ITEMS OF BALANCE SHEET	205
D.1 FINANCIAL POSITION IN GENERAL	205
D.2 EXPLANATION OF BALANCE SHEET PER ITEM	206
D.3 OTHER IMPORTANT NOTES	299
E. EXPLANATION OF ITEMS OF OPERATIONAL REPORT	340
E.1. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONAL REPORT	340
E.2. EXPLANATION OF OPERATIONAL REPORT PER ITEM	340
E.3 OTHER IMPORTANT NOTES	382
F. EXPLANATION OF ITEMS OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT	385
F.1. SUMMARY OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT	385
F.2. EXPLANATION OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT PER ITEM	389
G. EXPLANATION OF ITEMS OF STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	414

H. CLOSING.....	427
INDEX OF NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDEKS (CaLK)	428
INDEX OF ABBREVIATIONS	434

LIST OF TABLES

1	Summary of Indonesia's Balance Sheet of Payments of 2020 – 2021	32
2	Development of Financial System Stability Indicators 2021	37
3	Dimensions/Indicators of Arrangement of Human Development Index (IPM) of 2018-2021	41
4	Summary of Realization of Macroeconomic Basic Assumptions of 2021 and 2020	42
5	Summary of Realization of Macroeconomic Indicators of 2021 and 2020	42
6	Summary of Realization of Welfare Indicators of 2021 and 2020	42
7	Summary of State Budget of 2021 and 2020	51
8	Realization of State and Grant Revenues of Fiscal Year of 2021 and 2020	54
9	Realization of State Expenditure of Fiscal Year of 2021 and 2020	60
10	Budget and Realization of Central Government Expenditure of Fiscal Year of 2021 and 2020 by Functions	64
11	Realization of Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund of Fiscal Year of 2021 and 2020	65
12	Ratio of Budget Surplus/(Deficit) of Fiscal Year 2021	66
13	Realization of Budget Financing of 2021	69
14	Accounting of Accumulated Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020	201
15	Account Statement Number 600,000.411980 December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, period	344

LIST OF GRAPHS

1	Development of Global Economic Growth Rate of 2010-2021.....	17
2	Development of Indonesia's Economic Growth Rate of 1st Quarter of 2019-4th Quarter of 2021.....	19
3	Development of Indonesia's Economic Growth Rate of 2011-2021.....	20
4	Development of Indonesia's Economic Growth Rate by Expenditure of 2017-2021.....	20
5	Development of Indonesia's Economic Growth Rate by Business Field of 2017-2021.....	21
6	Development of National Inflation Rate of 2020 and 2021.....	23
7	Development of National Inflation Rate of 2021 Based on Component Group.....	23
8	Development of 10-year Government Securities (SBN) yield January 2020 - December 2021..	25
9	Trend of Rupiah Exchange Rate to US Dollar of January 2020 - December 2021.....	26
10	Development of Crude Oil Average Price in Indonesia in 2020 and 2021.....	27
11	Development of Export, Import, and Balance of Trade of January–December 2021.....	29
12	Development of Export, Import, and Balance Sheet of Trade of 2017-2021.....	30
13	Development of Foreign Exchange Reserves of January 2020–December 2021.....	32
14	Development of Interest Rate Adjustment of BI 7-Day RR Rate of January 2020–December 2021.....	33
15	Trend of IHSG 2020-December 2021.....	36
16	Development of Indonesia's TPT August 2018-2021.....	37
17	Development of Number and Percentage of Low-Income People in March 2016–September 2021.....	39
18	Development of Indonesia Gini Ratio of March 2016–September 2021.....	40
19	Development of Indonesia Human Development Index of 2010–2021.....	41
20	Budget Realization of National Economic Recovery of Clusters of 2021.....	44
21	Allocation of Distribution and Budget Realization of National Economic Recovery Program of 2021.....	46

22	Budget and Realization of Central Government Expenditure of Fiscal Year of 2021 and 2020 per Expenditure Type.....	61
23	The progress of the realization of Tax Revenue, PNB, and Grants since 2017 to 2021	106
24	The Progress of the Realization of State Expenditure for 2017 to 2021 FY	107
25	The Composition of Realization of State Revenue and Grants for 2021 FY	107
26	Composition of State Ministries/Institutions Top Five Users of the 2021 Central Government Expenditure Budget	124
27	The Composition of the Realization of Central Government Expenditure by 2021 FY Function.	125
28	Composition of Central Government Expenditure Realization by Type of Expenditure in 2021..	126
29	The Composition of the Realization of Transfers to Regions in 2021 FY	138
30	Comparison of Assets, Liabilities, and Equity in the Balance Sheet of 2017 - 2021.....	234
31	The Progress of The Operational Report in 2016-2021	393
32	Comparison of Income, Expenses, and Deficit from Operational Activities in 2020 and 2021...	394
33	Composition of Operating Income in 2021	342
34	Composition of Operating Expense in 2021.....	411
35	Composition of Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund 2021	425
36	Composition of Net Cash Flow per Activity in 2021	447

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(In Rupiah)					
Description	Notes	Fiscal Year of 2021 (Audited)			Fiscal Year of 2020 (Audited)
		Budget	Realization	% Realization on Budget	Realization
A. State and Grant Revenues	B.2.1				
I. Tax Revenue	B.2.1.1	1,444,541,564,794,000	1,547,841,051,644,624	107.15%	1,285,136,317,135,799
1. Domestic Tax	B.2.1.1.1	1,409,581,016,340,000	1,474,145,658,872,531	104.58%	1,248,415,111,170,305
2. International Trade Tax	B.2.1.1.2	34,960,548,454,000	73,695,392,772,093	210.80%	36,721,205,965,494
II. Non-tax State Revenue	B.2.1.2	298,204,166,025,000	458,492,978,338,622	153.75%	343,814,209,832,563
1. Natural Resources Revenue	B.2.1.2.1	104,108,834,374,000	149,489,367,918,723	143.59%	97,225,067,272,619
2. Revenue from Restricted State Assets	B.2.1.2.2	26,130,490,000,000	30,496,823,293,877	116.71%	66,080,543,541,337
3. Other Non-tax State Revenues	B.2.1.2.3	109,174,696,808,000	152,504,035,628,725	139.69%	111,200,271,136,408
4. BLU Revenue	B.2.1.2.4	58,790,144,843,000	126,002,751,497,297	214.33%	69,308,327,882,199
III. Grant Revenue	B.2.1.3	902,816,508,000	5,013,042,434,686	555.27%	18,832,815,220,624
Total State and Grant Revenues (A.I + A.II + A.III)		1.743.648.547.327,000	2,011,347,072,417,932	115.35%	1,647,783,342,188,986
B. State Expenditure	B.2.2				
I. Central Government Expenditure	B.2.2.1	1.954.548.542.970.000	2,000,703,773,887,437	102.36%	1,832,950,921,019,896
1. Personnel Expenditure	B.2.2.1.1	421.143.676.408.000	387,752,487,126,783	92.07%	380,532,228,590,618
2. Goods Expenditure	B.2.2.1.2	362.476.188.766.000	530,059,299,058,191	146.23%	422,338,225,598,487
3. Capital Expenditure	B.2.2.1.3	246.781.524.752.000	239,632,253,549,976	97.10%	190,919,832,381,884
4. Interest Expenditure	B.2.2.1.4	373.262.815.000.000	343,495,383,443,849	92.03%	314,088,112,296,556
5. Subsidy Expenditure	B.2.2.1.5	175.350.382.161.000	242,086,818,340,688	138.06%	196,231,455,278,876
6. Grant Expenditure	B.2.2.1.6	6.781.663.187.000	4,319,001,438,779	63.69%	6,275,907,926,228
7. Social Assistance Expenditure	B.2.2.1.7	161.435.481.650.000	173,654,105,302,037	107.57%	202,529,969,428,206
8. Other Expenditures	B.2.2.1.8	207.316.811.046.000	79,704,425,627,134	38.45%	120,035,189,519,041
II. Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund	B.2.2.2	795.479.475.461.000	785,707,585,675,378	98.77%	762,530,176,156,179
Transfer to Local Government	B.2.2.2.1	723.479.475.461.000	713,853,875,664,349	98.67%	691,429,657,572,323
1. Balance Fund	B.2.2.2.1.1	688.676.556.279.000	679,586,677,685,349	98.68%	652,097,644,670,323
General Transfer Fund	B.2.2.2.1.1.1	492.253.011.279.000	494,948,379,700,065	100.55%	475,518,812,742,551
a. Revenue Sharing Fund	B.2.2.2.1.1.1.1	101.961.620.991.000	117,156,989,412,065	114.90%	93,906,361,247,000
b. General Allocation Fund	B.2.2.2.1.1.1.2	390.291.390.288.000	377,791,390,288,000	96.80%	381,612,451,495,551

Financial Report of Central Government of 2021 (Audited)

Description	Notes	Fiscal Year of 2021 (Audited)			Fiscal Year of 2020 (Audited)
		Budget	Realization	% Realization on Budget	Realization
Special Transfer Fund	B.2.2.2.1.1.2	196,423,545,000,000	184,638,297,985,284	94.00%	176,578,831,927,772
a. Physical Special Allocation Fund	B.2.2.2.1.1.2.1	65,248,200,000,000	57,069,673,906,021	87.47%	50,175,976,373,103
b. Non-physical Special Allocation Fund	B.2.2.2.1.1.2.2	131,175,345,000,000	127,568,624,079,263	97.25%	126,402,855,554,669
2. Local Incentive Fund	B.2.2.2.1.2	13,500,000,000,000	13,464,278,795,000	99.74%	18,455,285,206,000
3. Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta Province	B.2.2.2.1.3	1,320,000,000,000	1,320,000,000,000	100.00%	1,320,000,000,000
4. Special Autonomy Fund	B.2.2.2.1.4	19,982,919,182,000	19,482,919,184,000	97.50%	19,556,727,696,000
Village Fund	B.2.2.2.2	72,000,000,000,000	71,853,710,011,029	99.80%	71,100,518,583,856
Total State Expenditure (B.I + B.II)		2,750,028,018,431,000	2,786,411,359,562,815	101.32%	2,595,481,097,176,075
C. Budget Surplus (Deficit) (A - B)	B.2.3	(1,006,379,471,104,000)	(775,064,287,144,883)	77.02%	(947,697,754,987,089)
D. Financing	B.2.4				
I. Domestic Financing (Net)	B.2.4.1	1,040,732,292,121,000	881,632,527,734,210	84.71%	1,146,812,705,085,320
1. Government Account	B.2.4.1.1	15,755,785,000,000	143,966,330,873,078	913.74%	70,640,000,000,000
2. Receipt of Subsidiary Loan Repayment	B.2.4.1.2	3,906,287,570,000	3,934,601,833,324	100.72%	4,646,479,738,112
3. Privatization and Sale of Asset of Restructuring	B.2.4.1.3		459,418,995,546		299,524,709,410
4. Government Securities (Net)	B.2.4.1.4	1,207,267,144,000,000	877,506,537,447,298	72.69%	1,177,152,327,902,793
Government Securities Proceeds			1,352,768,254,205,300	112.05%	1,541,252,304,258,674
Government Securities Principal Payment			475,261,716,758,002		364,099,976,355,881
5. Internal Loan (Net)	B.2.4.1.5	978,326,772,000	944,178,723,182	96.51%	2,363,120,617,772
Revenue of Internal Loan		2,729,126,772,000	2,482,142,954,931	90.95%	3,767,381,621,350
Financing Expenditure-Principal Internal Loan Installments		1,750,800,000,000	1,537,964,231,749	87.84%	1,404,261,003,578
6. State Equity Participation/Government Investment	B.2.4.1.6	(155,459,515,221,000)	(113,462,804,138,218)	72.99%	(94,698,164,882,767)
7. Guarantee Liability	B.2.4.1.7	(2,715,736,000,000)	(2,715,736,000,000)	100.00%	(3,590,583,000,000)
8. National Education Development Fund	B.2.4.1.8	(29,000,000,000,000)	(29,000,000,000,000)	100.00%	(10,000,000,000,000)
9. Other Financing	B.2.4.1.9				
II. Foreign Fund (Nett)	B.2.4.2	(34,352,821,017,000)	(9,909,364,145,449)	28.85%	46,481,126,166,737
1. Withdrawal of Foreign Loans (Gross)	B.2.4.2.1	51,377,409,989,000	74,168,116,606,248	144.36%	141,112,305,195,604
a. Withdrawal of Program Loans/Cash	B.2.4.2.1.1	21,900,000,000,000	41,564,200,800,000	189.79%	102,259,679,376,875
b. Withdrawal of Program Loans/Cash	B.2.4.2.1.2	29,477,409,989,000	32,603,915,806,248	110.61%	38,852,625,818,729
2. Subsidiary Loan (Nett)	B.2.4.2.2	(3,458,231,006,000)	(1,994,500,362,196)	57.67%	(3,631,888,376,473)
3. Payment of Principal Installment of Foreign Debt	B.2.4.2.3	(82,272,000,000,000)	(82,082,980,389,501)	99.77%	(90,999,290,652,394)

Description	Notes	Fiscal Year of 2021 (Audited)			Fiscal Year of 2020 (Audited)
		Budget	Realization	% Realization on Budget	Realization
Total Financing (D.I + D.II)		1.006.379.471.104.000	871,723,163,588,761	86.62%	1,193,293,831,252,057
E. Budget Surplus (Deficit) (D-C)	B.2.5		96,658,876,443,878		245,596,076,264,968

Jakarta, [DateND]
on behalf of The Government of the Republic of
Indonesia
Minister of Finance

Electronically signed
Sri Mulyani Indrawati

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED BUDGET SURPLUS
 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(In Rupiah)

Description	Note	Desember 31, 2021 (Audited)	Desember 31, 2020 (Audited)
A. Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus	C.1	388.119.081.331.126	212.698.374.791.778
B. The Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus After Financing as Proceeds of Current Year Financing	C.2	(143.966.330.873.078)	(70.640.000.000.000)
C. Budget Surplus/Deficit	C.3	96,658,876,443,878	245,596,076,264,968
Total Budget Surplus Before Adjustment (A + B + C)		340,811,626,901,926	387,654,451,056,746
D. Adjustment of SiLPA			
1. Bookkeeping Adjustment	C.4	(3,021,299,958,783)	(25,425,421,216)
2. Other Adjustment	C.5	(11,320,124,797)	490,055,695,596
Total Adjustment of SiLPA		(3,032,620,083,580)	464,630,274,380
E. CLOSING BALANCE OF ACCUMULATED BUDGET SURPLUS (A + B + C + D)	C.6	337,779,006,818,346	388,119,081,331,126

Jakarta, [Date]
 on behalf of The Government of the Republic of
 Indonesia
 Minister of Finance



Electronically signed
 Sri Mulyani Indrawati

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
BALANCE SHEET
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND DECEMBER, 31 2020

(In Rupiah)

Description	Note	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
ASSETS	D.2.1		
Current Assets	D.2.1.1		
Cash and Cash Equivalent:	D.2.1.1.1		
Cash in Government Accounts in Bank Indonesia and Commercial Banks	D.2.1.1.1.1	253,683,550,805,313	198,514,075,299,703
Cash in Other Government Accounts	D.2.1.1.1.2	6,202,854,028,961	2,885,728,029,464
Cash in KPPN Accounts	D.2.1.1.1.3	721,442,531,795	3,545,188,057,685
Transitory Cash	D.2.1.1.1.4	150,229,274	-
Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer	D.2.1.1.1.5	248,050,262,873	731,061,274,902
Cash in the Revenue Treasurer	D.2.1.1.1.6	37,421,908,699	124,232,758,259
Other Cash and Cash Equivalent:	D.2.1.1.1.7	9,091,165,076,095	7,682,561,400,884
Cash at BLU	D.2.1.1.1.8	61,377,178,597,005	43,440,621,140,757
Total Cash and Cash Equivalent:		331,361,813,440,015	256,923,467,961,654
Advance Payment of State General Treasurer (BUN) Accounts	D.2.1.1.2	25,427,588,614	11,763,117,361
Short-Term Investment	D.2.1.1.3	20,616,337,564,347	80,997,797,371,759
Prepaid Expenditure and Advance Payment	D.2.1.1.4	46,996,615,225,607	34,421,569,421,725
Accrued Revenue	D.2.1.1.5	12,666,270,821,458	5,591,639,511,588
Receivables:	D.2.1.1.6		
Tax Receivables	D.2.1.1.6.1	115,671,861,019,017	101,481,619,150,090
Non-Tax Receivables	D.2.1.1.6.2	303,240,928,210,220	189,891,302,692,258
Current Share of Installment Sales Billing	D.2.1.1.6.3	6,796,616,797	7,952,121,446
Current Share of Claims Billing	D.2.1.1.6.4	202,192,066,573	194,035,354,942
Current Share of Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR)			
Current Share of Loans Receivables	D.2.1.1.6.5	22,932,217,837,753	22,427,918,639,595
Other Long-Term Current Share Receivables	D.2.1.1.6.6	6,966,963,753,362	6,586,899,675,108
Public Service Agency (BLU) Activities Receivables	D.2.1.1.6.7	5,195,965,915,132	5,729,150,674,002
Third-Party Accounting Receivables	D.2.1.1.6.8	143,818,277	605,426,556
Total Receivables (Gross)		454,217,069,237,131	326,319,483,733,997
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts-Short-Term Receivables	D.2.1.1.6.9	(295,877,324,954,444)	(199,619,416,639,983)
Total Receivables (Nett)		158,339,744,282,687	126,700,067,094,014
Inventory	D.2.1.1.7	199,150,378,100,687	160,514,808,289,624
Total Current Assets		769,156,587,023,415	665,161,112,767,725
Long-Term Investment	D.2.1.2		
Non Permanent Non-permanent Long-term Investment	D.2.1.2.1		
Revolving Fund	D.2.1.2.1.1	16,913,827,101,272	58,150,909,777,379
Doubtful Revolving Funds Collected	D.2.1.2.1.2	(5,259,103,797,828)	(5,263,474,230,423)
Total Revolving Fund (Nett)		11,654,723,303,444	52,887,435,546,956
Other Non-permanent Long-term Investment	D.2.1.2.1.3	201,663,256,483,208	89,459,149,834,715
Other Non-permanent Long-term Investment of Doubtful Realization	D.2.1.2.1.4	(582,572,724,048)	(298,094,636,894)
Total of Non-permanent Long-term Investment (Nett)		201,080,683,759,160	89,161,055,197,821
Total of Non-permanent Long-term Investment		212,735,407,062,604	142,048,490,744,777
Permanent Long-Term Investment	D.2.1.2.2		
Permanent Investment of State Equity Participation	D.2.1.2.2.1	2,647,354,332,364,797	2,403,279,903,397,823
BLU Permanent Investments	D.2.1.2.2.2	8,958,055,146	8,913,486,508
Other Permanent Investment	D.2.1.2.2.3	618,247,231,165,090	627,739,496,594,177
Total Permanent Long-Term Investment		3,265,610,521,585,033	3,031,028,313,478,508
Total Permanent Long-Term Investment		3,478,345,928,647,637	3,173,076,804,223,285

BALANCE SHEET

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND DECEMBER, 31 2020

(In Rupiah)

Description	Note	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Fixed Assets	D.2.1.3		
Land	D.2.1.3.1	4,541,798,614,039,399	4,539,889,164,724,754
Equipment and Machinery	D.2.1.3.2	784,676,725,241,744	706,966,249,385,561
Buildings and Constructions	D.2.1.3.3	420,147,571,518,921	395,808,354,433,284
Roads, Irrigation and Networks	D.2.1.3.4	1,011,741,986,090,569	940,895,010,856,918
Other Fixed Assets	D.2.1.3.5	65,009,747,686,862	55,493,664,420,893
Construction in Progress	D.2.1.3.6	151,713,397,246,386	161,812,756,359,901
Total Fixed Assets (Gross)		6,975,088,041,823,881	6,800,865,200,181,311
Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Asset(s)	D.2.1.3.7	(1,027,967,575,561,543)	(824,850,679,122,605)
Total Fixed Assets		5,947,120,466,262,338	5,976,014,521,058,706
Long-Term Receivables	D.2.1.4		
Installment Sales Billing (TP) Receivables	D.2.1.4.1	94,540,395,903	107,120,739,065
Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR) on Compensation Receivables	D.2.1.4.2	273,637,588,986	297,191,420,066
Lending Long-Term Receivables	D.2.1.4.3	54,879,424,507,922	59,898,131,927,338
Other Long-Term Receivables	D.2.1.4.4	2,862,454,836,305	2,856,864,567,564
Total Long-Term Receivables (Gross)		58,110,057,329,116	63,159,308,654,033
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts-Long-Term Receivables	D.2.1.4.5	(3,809,839,855,220)	(3,837,488,574,312)
Total Long-Term Receivables (Nett)		54,300,217,473,896	59,321,820,079,721
Other Assets	D.2.1.5		
Partnership with Third Parties	D.2.1.5.1	456,034,659,110,539	402,415,771,649,117
Intangible Assets	D.2.1.5.2	50,941,205,843,715	44,029,306,388,378
Restricted Funds	D.2.1.5.3	282,473,836,958,927	365,366,108,391,343
Guarantee Fund	D.2.1.5.4	11,299,237,825,000	8,586,595,521,620
Managed Funds of BLU	D.2.1.5.5	24,727,909,355,189	34,019,184,774,266
Other Assets	D.2.1.5.6	734,632,471,885,036	690,770,865,397,592
Other Assets from Other Government Units	D.2.1.5.7	24,344,018,870,873	17,297,142,477,109
Total Other Assets (Gross)		1,584,453,339,849,279	1,562,484,974,599,425
Accumulated Depreciation of Other Asset(s)	D.2.1.5.8	(353,350,118,711,276)	(318,753,044,535,507)
Accumulated Amortization of Other Asset(s)	D.2.1.5.9	(25,355,604,750,837)	(18,631,703,843,877)
Total Other Assets (Nett)		1,205,747,616,387,166	1,225,100,226,220,041
TOTAL ASSETS		11,454,670,815,794,452	11,098,674,484,349,478
LIABILITIES	D.2.2		
Short-Term Liabilities	D.2.2.1		
Third-Party Accounting Payable	D.2.2.1.1	3,765,331,476,323	4,033,372,635,177
Payable to Third Parties	D.2.2.1.2	89,472,483,564,678	49,519,940,549,323
Interest Payable	D.2.2.1.3	85,472,157,396,255	78,397,479,060,871
Subsidy Payable	D.2.2.1.4	3,907,340,658,138	20,411,311,149,154
Transfer Payable	D.2.2.1.5	40,517,736,709,001	43,869,090,85,813
Current Share of Long-Term Debt	D.2.2.1.6	400,285,862,654,501	416,341,570,576,012
Unamortized Discount		(58,354,649,000)	(222,819,437,000)
Unamortized Premium		127,025,791,000	226,991,689,000
Short-Term Government Securities Debt	D.2.2.1.7	42,30,000,000,000	55,780,000,000,000
Unamortized Discount		(337,659,241,000)	(497,081,275,000)
Unamortized Premium		-	-
Income Overpayment Payable	D.2.2.1.8	20,948,359,057,302	26,431,751,511,477
Prepaid Revenue	D.2.2.1.9	6,680,157,106,664	6,799,741,953,913
Unearned Revenue Deferred Revenue	D.2.2.1.10	55,997,717,597	179,632,783,759
Other Short-Term Debt	D.2.2.1.11	240,083,121,169	335,376,236,376
Total Short-Term Liabilities		693,381,521,362,628	701,606,358,286,875

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
BALANCE SHEET
 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND DECEMBER, 31 2020

(In Rupiah)

Description	Note	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Long-Term Liabilities	D.2.2.2		
Domestic Long-Term Debt	D.2.2.2.1		
Domestic Long-Term Debt	D.2.2.2.1.1	11,347,703,253,209	10,781,832,927,370
Long-Term Debt of Domestic Government Securities	D.2.2.2.1.2	5,732,372,440,844,653	4,832,289,530,565,900
Unamortized Discount		(45,412,322,167,000)	(46,614,743,504,000)
Unamortized Premium		50,766,925,041,000	44,178,329,970,000
Deferred Government Securities Financing	D.2.2.2.1.3	-	11,299,218,500,000
Other Domestic Long-Term Debt	D.2.2.2.1.4	340,311,378,399,101	289,381,766,612,800
Subsidy Long-Term Debt	D.2.2.2.1.5	27,730,475,223,220	18,422,169,463,379
Total Domestic Long-Term Debt		6,117,116,600,594,183	5,159,738,104,535,449
Foreign Long-Term Debt	D.2.2.2.2		
Foreign Long-Term Loan Debt	D.2.2.2.2.1	727,802,460,644,502	764,106,403,002,755
Other Foreign Long-Term Debt	D.2.2.2.2.2	25,053,812,708	25,119,765,919
Total Foreign Long-Term Debt		727,827,514,457,210	764,131,52,768,674
Total Long-Term Liabilities		6,844,944,115,051,393	5,923,869,627,304,123
LIABILITIES		7,538,325,636,414,021	6,625,475,985,590,998
EQUITY	D.2.3	3,916,345,179,380,431	4,473,198,498,758,480
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		11,454,670,815,794,452	11,098,674,484,349,478

on behalf of Jakarta, [Date]
 The Government of the Republic of
 Indonesia
 Minister of Finance



Electronically signed
 Sri Mulyani Indrawati

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
OPERATIONAL REPORT
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(In Rupiah)

DESCRIPTON	Notes	TOTAL		SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	
		FY of 2021 (Audited)	FY of 2020 (Audited)	SUM	%
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES	E.2.1				
OPERATIONAL REVENUE	E.2.1.1				
TAX INCOME	E.2.1.1.1				
Income Tax Revenue	E.2.1.1.1.1	686,752,482,242,702	588,311,959,554,395	98,440,522,688,307	16.73%
Value Added Tax Revenue	E.2.1.1.1.2	548,396,434,702,449	453,594,425,319,088	94,802,009,383,361	20.90%
Land and Building Tax Revenue	E.2.1.1.1.3	17,935,848,046,973	21,873,478,094,366	(3,937,630,047,393)	(18.00%)
Excise Revenue	E.2.1.1.1.4	210,648,080,301,725	185,896,669,118,177	24,751,411,183,548	13.31%
Other Tax Revenue	E.2.1.1.1.5	12,830,882,227,398	10,497,063,339,658	2,333,818,887,740	22.23%
Import Duty Revenue	E.2.1.1.1.6	38,609,324,997,979	32,451,724,568,651	6,157,600,429,328	18.97%
Export Duty Revenue	E.2.1.1.1.7	34,818,192,339,405	4,052,791,964,188	30,765,400,375,217	759.12%
Other Taxes Revenue	E.2.1.1.1.8	(2,690,770,914)	(19,303,388,856)	16,612,617,942	(86.06%)
Total of Tax Revenues		1,549,988,554,087,717	1,296,658,808,569,667	253,329,745,518,050	19.54%
INCOME OF NON-TAX STATE REVENUE	E.2.1.1.2				
Natural Resources Revenue	E.2.1.1.2.1	183,108,968,643,626	107,208,373,405,304	75,900,595,238,322	70.80%
Revenues from Restricted State Assets (KND)	E.2.1.1.2.2	22,145,205,009	170,294,841,425,980	(170,272,696,220,971)	(99.99%)
Other Non-Tax State Revenues	E.2.1.1.2.3	357,763,871,668,324	114,412,629,710,689	243,351,241,957,635	212.70%
Public Service Agency Revenue	E.2.1.1.2.4	117,081,911,184,562	65,640,298,429,287	51,441,612,755,275	78.37%
Total of Non-Tax State Revenue		657,976,896,701,521	457,556,142,971,260	200,420,753,730,261	43.80%
GRANT REVENUE	E.2.1.1.3				
Grant Revenue		26,288,292,683,664	28,977,398,210,131	(2,689,105,526,467)	(9.28%)
Total of Grant Revenue		26,288,292,683,664	28,977,398,210,131	(2,689,105,526,467)	(9.28%)
TOTAL OF OPERATIONAL REVENUE		2,234,253,743,472,902	1,783,192,349,751,058	451,061,393,721,844	25.30%

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
OPERATIONAL REPORT
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(In Rupiah)

DESCRIPTION	Notes	TOTAL		SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	
		FY of 2021 (Audited)	FY of 2020 (Audited)	SUM	%
OPERATING EXPENSES	E.2.1.2				
Personnel Expense	E.2.1.2.1	398,649,859,178,366	386,481,644,924,399	12,168,214,253,967	3.15%
Inventory Expense	E.2.1.2.2	43,677,925,626,847	30,460,702,045,047	13,217,223,581,800	43.39%
Goods and Services Expense	E.2.1.2.3	312,254,687,585,015	220,554,499,337,304	91,700,188,247,711	41.58%
Maintenance Expense	E.2.1.2.4	33,885,556,222,122	30,553,180,667,458	3,332,375,554,664	10.91%
Business Trip Expense	E.2.1.2.5	28,003,927,323,550	24,381,867,318,524	3,622,060,005,026	14.86%
Goods Expense to be handed over the Community/Local Government	E.2.1.2.6	110,247,665,838,993	103,388,684,664,344	6,858,981,174,649	6.63%
Debt Liabilities Payment Expense	E.2.1.2.7	370,196,352,562,436	317,892,180,673,151	52,304,171,889,285	16.45%
Subsidy Expense	E.2.1.2.8	211,824,283,817,124	183,621,464,262,798	28,202,819,554,326	15.36%
Grant Expense	E.2.1.2.9	4,319,001,994,301	5,798,660,821,822	(1,479,658,827,521)	(25.52%)
Social Assistance Expense	E.2.1.2.10	165,516,430,769,156	204,774,725,400,005	(39,258,294,630,849)	(19.17%)
Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund Expense	E.2.1.2.11	773,171,878,446,225	752,583,826,022,245	20,588,052,423,980	2.74%
Other Expenses	E.2.1.2.12	172,972,087,067,972	86,222,605,803,664	86,749,481,264,308	100.61%
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	E.2.1.2.13	228,046,048,203,199	225,173,233,636,287	2,872,814,566,912	1.28%
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Expense	E.2.1.2.14	104,650,071,005,533	29,226,770,527,309	75,423,300,478,224	258.06%
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		2,957,415,775,640,839	2,601,114,046,104,357	356,301,729,536,482	13.70%
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES		(723,162,032,167,937)	(817,921,696,353,299)	94,759,664,185,362	(11.59%)
NON-OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES	E.2.2				
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) OF DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSET	E.2.2.1				
Revenue of Disposal of Non-Current Asset	E.2.2.1.1	533,899,164,465	310,006,160,448	223,893,004,017	72.22%
Expense of Disposal of Non-Current Asset	E.2.2.1.2	6,755,376,717,030	15,930,051,895,610	(9,174,675,178,580)	(57.59%)
Total Surplus/(Deficit) of Disposal of Non-Current Asset		(6,221,477,552,565)	(15,620,045,735,162)	9,398,568,182,597	(60.17%)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
OPERATIONAL REPORT
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(In Rupiah)

DESCRIPTON	Notes	TOTAL		SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	
		FY of 2021 (Audited)	FY of 2020 (Audited)	SUM	%
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) OF LONG-TERM LIABILITIES SETTLEMENT	E.2.2.2				
Revenue of Long-Term Liabilities Settlement	E.2.2.2.1	-	-	-	-
Long-term Liability Settlement Expense	E.2.2.2.2	1,854,340,752,507	-	1,854,340,752,507	-
Total Surplus/(Deficit) Settlement of Long-Term Liabilities		(1,854,340,752,507)	-	(1,854,340,752,507)	-
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM OTHER NON-OPERATING ACTIVITIES	E.2.2.3				
Revenue from Other Non-Operational Activities	E.2.2.3.1	104,507,461,350,759	54,620,720,966,608	49,886,740,384,151	91.33%
Expense from Other Non-Operational Activities	E.2.2.3.2	30,506,545,979,572	93,697,243,117,382	(63,190,697,137,810)	(67.44%)
Total Surplus/(Deficit) From Other Non-Operational Activities		74,000,915,371,187	(39,076,522,150,774)	113,077,437,521,961	(289.37%)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM NON-OPERATING ACTIVITIES		65,925,097,066,115	(54,696,567,885,936)	120,621,664,952,051	(220.53%)
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	E.2.3				
Extraordinary Revenue	E.2.3.1	-	-	-	-
Extraordinary Expense	E.2.3.2	-	-	-	-
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS		-	-	-	-
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) OF OPERATIONAL REPORT		(657,236,935,101,822)	(872,618,264,239,235)	215,381,329,137,413	(24.68%)

Jakarta, [DateND]
 on behalf of The Government of the Republic of
 Indonesia
 Ministry of Finance



Electronically signed
 Sri Mulyani Indrawati

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Rupiah)

Description	Notes	FY of 2021 (Audited)	FY of 2020 (Audited)
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	F.2.1		
I. Cash Inflow	F.2.1.1		
1. Tax Revenue	F.2.1.1.1		
a. Income Tax Revenue	F.2.1.1.1.1	696,676,588,239,336	594,033,333,770,490
b. Value-Added Tax Revenue	F.2.1.1.1.2	551,900,480,905,676	450,328,063,257,688
c. Land and Building Tax Revenue	F.2.1.1.1.3	18,924,786,654,220	20,953,610,013,766
d. Excise Revenue	F.2.1.1.1.4	195,517,827,106,916	176,309,313,789,576
e. Other Tax Revenue	F.2.1.1.1.5	11,125,975,966,383	6,790,790,338,785
f. International Trade Tax Revenue	F.2.1.1.1.6	73,695,392,772,093	36,721,205,965,494
Total Tax Revenue		1,547,841,051,644,624	1,285,136,317,135,799
2. Non-tax State Revenue	F.2.1.1.2		
a. Natural Resources Revenue	F.2.1.1.2.1	149,489,367,918,723	97,225,067,272,619
b. Revenue from Restricted State Assets	F.2.1.1.2.2	30,496,823,293,877	66,080,543,541,337
c. Other Non-tax State Revenues	F.2.1.1.2.3	152,011,308,573,915	110,918,107,259,637
d. Public Service Agency Revenue	F.2.1.1.2.4	126,002,751,497,297	69,308,327,882,199
Total Non-tax State Revenue		458,000,251,283,812	343,532,045,955,792
3. Grant Revenue	F.2.1.1.3	5,013,042,434,686	18,832,815,220,624
Total Cash Inflow (A.I)		2,010,854,345,363,122	1,647,501,178,312,215
II. Cash Outflow	F.2.1.2		
1. Personnel Expenditure	F.2.1.2.1	387,752,487,126,783	380,532,228,590,618
2. Goods and Services Expenditure	F.2.1.2.2	530,059,299,058,191	422,338,225,598,487
3. Interest Expenditure	F.2.1.2.3	343,495,383,443,849	314,088,112,296,556
4. Subsidy Expenditure	F.2.1.2.4	242,086,818,340,688	196,231,455,278,876
5. Grant Expenditure	F.2.1.2.5	4,319,001,438,779	6,275,907,926,228
6. Social Assistance Expenditure	F.2.1.2.6	173,654,105,302,037	202,529,969,428,206
7. Other Expenditures	F.2.1.2.7	79,704,425,627,134	120,035,189,519,041
8. Revenue Sharing Fund of Tax	F.2.1.2.8	71,777,109,535,555	44,283,738,827,545
9. Revenue Sharing Fund of Natural Resources	F.2.1.2.9	41,566,421,176,518	46,498,603,739,756
10. Revenue Sharing Fund of Excise	F.2.1.2.10	3,813,458,699,992	3,124,018,679,699
11. General Allocation Fund	F.2.1.2.11	377,791,390,288,000	381,612,451,495,551
12. Physical Special Allocation Fund	F.2.1.2.12	57,069,673,906,021	50,175,976,373,103
13. Special Autonomy Fund, Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, and Local Incentive Fund	F.2.1.2.13	34,267,197,979,000	39,332,012,902,000
14. Non-physical Special Allocation Fund	F.2.1.2.14	127,568,624,079,263	126,402,855,554,669
15. Village Fund	F.2.1.2.15	71,853,710,011,029	71,100,518,583,856
Total Cash Outflow (A.II)		2,546,779,106,012,839	2,404,561,264,794,191
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A.I - A.II)		(535,924,760,649,717)	(757,060,086,481,976)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	F.2.2		
I. Cash Inflow	F.2.2.1		
1. Management and Sale of State-Owned Asset	F.2.2.1.1	492,727,054,810	282,163,876,771
2. Proceeds from Sale of Assets of Restructuring Program	F.2.2.1.2	459,418,995,546	299,524,709,410
3. Proceeds of Revolving Fund Financing	F.2.2.1.3	-	2,014,582,699,001
4. Proceeds of Government Investment	F.2.2.1.4	24,437,821,226,907	19,955,174,825,564
Total Cash Inflow (B.I)		25,389,967,277,263	22,551,446,110,746

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Rupiah)

Description	Notes	FY of 2021 (Audited)	FY of 2020 (Audited)
II. Cash Outflow	F.2.2.2		
1. Capital Expenditure	F.2.2.2.1	239,632,253,549,976	190,919,832,381,884
2. National Education Development Expenditure	F.2.2.2.2	29,000,000,000,000	10,000,000,000,000
3. Revolving Fund Financing Expenditure	F.2.2.2.3	18,620,000,000,000	13,306,582,699,000
4. State Equity Participation	F.2.2.2.4	93,092,721,792,114	64,288,017,000,000
5. Government Investment Expenditure	F.2.2.2.5	28,903,639,573,011	42,663,905,708,332
Total Cash Outflow (B.II)		409,248,614,915,101	321,178,337,789,216
Net Cash Flow from Investment Activities (B.I - B.II)		(383,858,647,637,838)	(298,626,891,678,470)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FUNDING ACTIVITIES	F.2.3		
I. Cash Inflow	F.2.3.1		
1. Domestic Financing Revenue	F.2.3.1.1	1,499,216,728,033,309	1,615,659,685,880,024
2. Foreign Financing Revenue	F.2.3.1.2	74,168,116,606,248	141,112,305,195,604
3. Revenue of Lending Repayment Installment	F.2.3.1.3	3,934,601,833,324	4,646,479,738,112
4. Other Financing Revenues	F.2.3.1.4	-	-
Total Cash Inflow (C.I)		1,577,319,446,472,881	1,761,418,470,813,740
II. Cash Outflow	F.2.3.2		
1. Domestic Financing Revenue	F.2.3.2.1	476,799,680,989,751	365,504,237,359,459
2. Foreign Financing Revenue	F.2.3.2.2	82,082,980,389,501	90,999,290,652,394
3. Revenue of Lending Repayment Installment	F.2.3.2.3	1,994,500,362,196	3,631,888,376,473
Total Cash Outflow (C.II)		560,877,161,741,448	460,135,416,388,326
Net Cash Flow from Funding Activities (C.I - C.II)		1,016,442,284,731,433	1,301,283,054,425,414
D. CASH FLOW FROM TRANSITORY ACTIVITIES	F.2.4		
1. Third Party Accounting (Net)	F.2.4.1	(267,579,611,995)	(1,675,465,318,005)
2. Transitory (Net)	F.2.4.2	(19,209,339,592,828)	31,636,865,658,712
3. Third Party Transitory Transactions (Net)	F.2.4.3	58,761,639,376,438	(55,018,574,605,220)
4. Inter-account Inward Remittance (Net)	F.2.4.4	(150,229,276)	52,495,332
Net Cash Flow from Transitory Activities		39,284,569,942,339	(25,057,121,769,181)
INCREASE (DECREASE) OF CASH PRIOR TO CORRECTION OF BOOKKEEPING		135,943,446,386,217	220,538,954,495,787
Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus		(143,966,330,873,078)	(70,640,000,000,000)
Correction of Bookkeeping		(3,031,126,148,197)	(50,149,808,575)
CASH INCREASE (DECREASE) AFTER CORRECTION OF BOOKKEEPING	F.1.2	(11,054,010,635,058)	149,848,804,687,212
INITIAL CASH BALANCE	F.1.1	385,326,463,515,635	235,477,658,828,423
CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH		374,272,452,880,577	385,326,463,515,635
Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer		248,050,262,873	731,061,274,902
Cash in the Revenue Treasurer		37,421,908,699	124,232,758,259
Other Cash and Cash Equivalents other than Authorized Grants		7,346,108,176,157	3,819,744,936,794
Deposited Cash at BLU (BLU Short Term Investment)		(20,616,337,564,347)	(14,247,797,371,759)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Rupiah)

Description	Notes	FY of 2021 (Audited)	FY of 2020 (Audited)
Restricted Cash/Funds (Other Assets)		(29,926,032,453,218)	(118,830,237,152,177)
Transitory Cash (Remittance)		150,229,274	-
CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	F.1.3	331,361,813,440,015	256,923,467,961,654

on behalf of Jakarta, [DateND]
 Government of Republic of
 Indonesia
 Minister of Finance



Signed electronically
 Sri Mulyani Indrawati

GOVERNMENT OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND DECEMBER 31, 2020

(in Rupiah)

Description	Notes	Desember, 31 2021 (Audited)	Desember, 31 2020 (Audited)
BEGINNING EQUITY	G.1	4,473,198,498,758,480	5,127,312,881,160,402
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) OF LO	G.2	(657,236,935,101,822)	(872,618,264,239,235)
CORRECTIONS THAT DIRECTLY INCREASE/DECREASE EQUITY	G.3		
Adjustment of SILPA	G.3.1	(1,175,557,546,736)	454,270,651,534
Correction of Inventory Value	G.3.2	1,362,204,184,053	2,873,247,690,030
Revaluation of Fixed Assets	G.3.3	183,644,209,172	104,773,275,462,472
Correction of Non-revaluation Assets Value	G.3.4	10,261,922,785,650	71,297,154,112,414
Correction on Reclassification	G.3.5	4,393,487,458,451	7,542,957,446,049
Other Corrections	G.3.6	84,998,088,557,591	31,986,614,856,946
TOTAL CORRECTIONS THAT DIRECTLY INCREASE/DECREASE EQUITY		100,023,789,648,181	218,927,520,219,445
TRANSACTION BETWEEN ENTITIES	G.4	359,826,075,592	(423,638,382,132)
INCREASE/DECREASE OF EQUITY	G.5	(556,853,319,378,049)	(654,114,382,401,922)
ENDING EQUITY	G.6	3,916,345,179,380,431	4,473,198,498,758,480

Jakarta, [DateEND]
 on behalf of The Government of Republic of
 Indonesia Minister of Finance



Signed electronically
 Sri Mulyani Indrawati

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. OVERVIEW

A.1. LEGAL BASIS

1. Article 23 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia
2. Law Number 17 of 2003 concerning the State Finance
3. Law Number 1 of 2004 concerning the State Treasury
4. Law Number 15 of 2004 concerning the State Financial Management and Accountability Audit.
5. Law Number 9 of 2020 concerning the State Budget of Fiscal Year of 2021.
6. Law Number 2 of 2020 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic and/or in the context of dealing with Threats that endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability into Law;
7. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic and/or In Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability.
8. Government Regulation Number 8 of 2006 concerning Financial Reporting and Performance of Government Agencies.
9. Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010 concerning Government Accounting Standards Attachment I (Statement of Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards).
10. Government Regulation Number 45 of 2013 concerning Procedures for the Implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget as amended by Government Regulation Number 50 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 45 of 2013 concerning Procedures for the Implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.
11. Presidential Regulation Number 113 of 2020 concerning Details of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for Fiscal Year 2021.
12. Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 215/PMK.05/2016 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 213/PMK.05/2013 concerning the Accounting and Financial Reporting System of the Central Government
13. Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 214/PMK.05/2013 concerning the Standard Chart of Accounts.
14. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 85/PMK.05/2022 concerning Amendments to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 22/PMK.05/2022 concerning Central Government Accounting Policies.

A.2. MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL/FINANCIAL POLICIES

A.2.1. GLOBAL AND INDONESIA MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The global economy in 2021 shows an improvement in the range of 6.1 percent amid the dynamics of the emergence of a new variant of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19).

The global economic conditions in 2021 show improvement although the recovery rates are uneven across countries. The dynamics of the pandemic, the different abilities in controlling Covid-19 including the spreading rate of vaccination, and different stimulus experiences become the main factors in determining the recovery rate. At the beginning of 2021, the trend of global daily cases of mortality rate due to the final wave of 2020 Covid-19 started to decrease. However, this condition is not permanent because the world has encountered a new wave of Covid-19 due to the Delta variant, which reached its most significant in July - August 2021 and became one of the biggest recovery challenges in 2021. Many countries enter a new wave of Covid - 19 and re-tighten the social approach with a more targeted approach. Countries with high vaccination rates tend to have lower fatality rates.

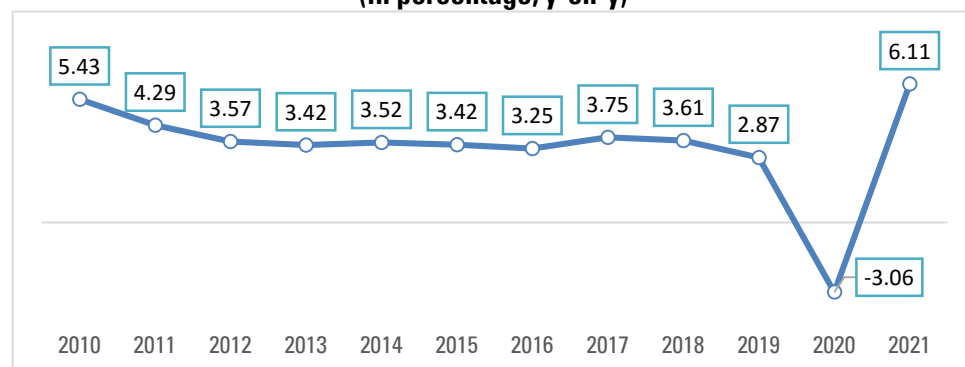
In line with the ongoing Covid-19 vaccination process in several countries, at the end of September 2021, the condition of the global Covid - 19 pandemic improved after the decrease in Delta variant cases. After experiencing the highest wave in August 2021. Vaccination is still the main goal to eliminate the pandemic and improve socio-economic activity. More than 9.12 billion vaccine doses have been injected in 184 countries, or 40.2 doses of vaccination rate per day until December 31, 2021. China, India, and the United States are the most significant countries by the number of those vaccinated, as much as 2.8 billion, 1.4 billion, and 507.7 million doses, respectively.

However, the global financial market uncertainty continues to be influenced by the issue of the crisis in China's property sector, the announcement of The Fed's immediate monetary policy implementation cycle, the increase of the Delta variant in July - August 2021, and the Omicron variant begin to spread by the end of 2021. The developments affect the global financial market volatility, confidence, and global investor preferences that affect the portfolio flow to the emerging market.

Various countries still currently perform the response of accommodative policy, and the condition of global economic recovery consistently continues during the Covid-19 pandemic. The global economic performance recorded positive developments and rebounded until the end of 2021. This is shown by the high increase in the global trade activity, and the demand for raw materials from China is mainly shown by the increase in the Baltic Dry Index. The increase in trade volume and world commodity prices (including Indonesia's primary commodities such as coal, crude palm oil, and crude oil) thus support developing countries' export prospects. The progress of vaccinations helps control the pandemic, trigger confidence, and strengthen the demand. Countries with a high level of coverage positively influence the level of social protection from Covid-19 and confidence to increase operations, and this cause the manufacturing activity also expands. The confidence of society and the business world continues the activities and eventually reopening the economy and mobility consistently. The confidence of

society and the business world continue the activities, eventually reopening the economy and mobility consistently. In the World Economic Outlook (WEO) April 2022, the IMF noted the global economic growth in 2021 rebounded at the level of 6.1 percent after contracting 3.1 percent in 2020, as seen in **Graph 1**.

Graph 1.
Development of Global Economic Growth Rate of 2010-2021
(in percentage, y-on-y)



Source: International Monetary Fund 2022

In line with the continuous improvement of global economic growth until the end of 2021, the economic development of Indonesia's trading partner countries experienced growth in Quarter IV 2021. China's main trading partner recorded 3.5 percent of economic growth in Quarter IV 2021 (y-on-y), the US by 5.6 percent (y-on-y), and Europe by 4.6 percent (y-on-y). Meanwhile, countries in Asia, such as Singapore, recorded economic growth in Quarter IV 2021 by 6.1 percent (y-on-y), South Korea by 4.1 percent (y-on-y), Vietnam by 5.2 percent (y-on-y), and Hong Kong by 4.8 percent (y-on-y). Despite the economy's improvement in 2021, the level of uncertainty and risk of the spreading impact caused by the Omicron Variant still exists.

During the recovery in 2021, the world must continue to be prepared for various uncertainty and risk from various factors, such as the highest potential of normalization of monetary policy amid the significantly affected by inflation, persistent supply chain disruptions, and the possibility of new Covid-19 variant emergence. In this regard, the situation caused a limit on capital flow and the pressure on the exchange rate of developing countries. The global economic recovery in 2021 not only relies on the United States (US) and China but also be supported by the economic recovery in Europe, Japan, and India. The recovery of the global economy, in general, is inseparable from the economic developments of several great regions or countries, which serve as an economic barometer. The WEO April 2022 recorded the US economic growth at a moderate rate in the range of 5.7 percent, Europe by 5.3 percent, Japan by 1.6 percent, China by 8.1 percent, India by 8.9 percent, and ASEAN-5 by 3.4 percent. From a different perspective, based on the real PDB index the economies of several countries, including Indonesia, succeeded to return to the pre-pandemic level in 2019, China (110.5), Vietnam (105.5), South Korea (103.1), United States (102.1), and Indonesia (101.6). Meanwhile, several other countries are still facing challenges in returning their economies to pre-pandemic levels, such as France, with real PDB of only (98.4),

Germany (97.5), the United Kingdom (96.4), Malaysia (96.4), and the Philippines (95.5).

INDONESIAN ECONOMY

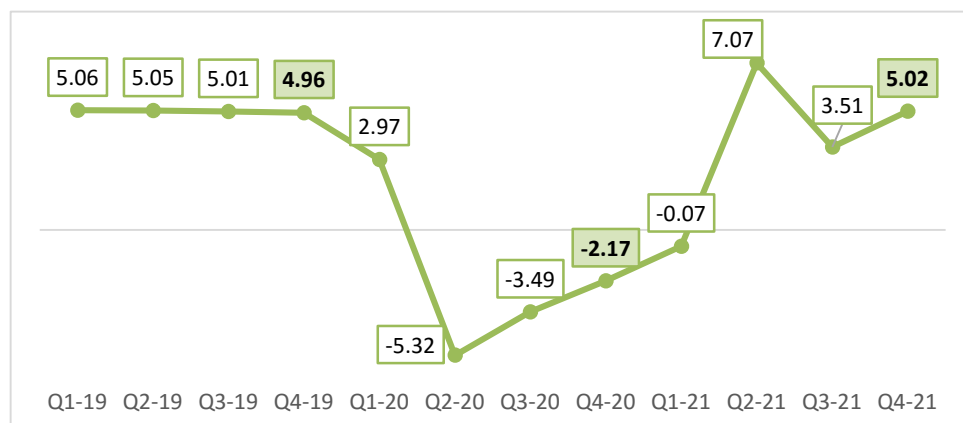
Compared to 2020, The Indonesian economy in 2021 grew by 3.69 percent, indicating economic recovery and development sustainability.

The improvement of the global economy encourages the recovery of domestic economic growth in 2021. The development of positive global conditions is mainly driven by global manufacturing performance supported by the increase of the demand growth and production activities of several large regions/countries, which become an economic barometer that also influenced the improvement of the Indonesian economy in 2021.

The pandemic management in Indonesia is a crucial stage in maintaining the national economic recovery until the end of 2021. Government policies in controlling the Covid-19 pandemic, such as the Emergency of Public Activity Restrictions (PPKM) policy and the acceleration of the vaccination implementation, help strengthen the national economy. The momentum for national economic recovery continues and is supported by the implementation of vaccination programs to increase public confidence to start their activities again. The conditions influence the increase in mobility and the level of public consumption progressively throughout 2021. The main factors in maintaining the national economic recovery were the success of controlling the pandemic and the spread of the Delta Variant, which increased the number of Covid-19 cases in July-August 2021.

The improvement in the national economy is also driven by public participation in obeying health and vaccination protocols, the effectiveness of fiscal stimulus policies by the government, and decent synergy between authorities in maintaining stability and accelerating economic recovery. The household consumption began to show improvement since Quarter II 2021 in line with the increase in food, beverages, tobacco, and fuel oil for public transportation sales based on the particular pattern of National Religious Holidays (HBKN). The indicators continued to improve until the end of December 2021 in line with the progressively easing PPKM policy after the implementation of restrictions due to the surge in Delta Variant cases at the beginning of Quarter III 2021. The improvement of the domestic economy is also reflected in the performance of other indicators, which are consumer expectations, online sales, and the manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI), which continued to increase until the end of 2021 but was postponed to the quarter III of 2021 because of the mobility restriction policy to control the spread of Covid-19.

Graph 2.
Development of Indonesia's Economic Growth Rate in
Quarter I of 2019- Quarter IV of 2021
(in percent, *y-on-y*)

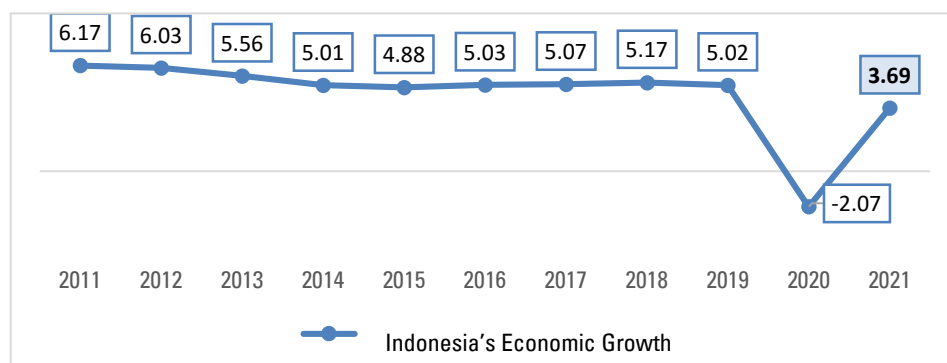


Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2022

Graph 2 shows that Indonesia's economic growth performance in 2021 continues to improve towards the pre-pandemic level. The economic growth performance initially contracted by 0.70 percent (*y-on-y*) in Quarter I of 2021. However, this performance has shown the sustainability of the economic recovery since the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. In Quarter II of 2021, the economic growth increased by 7.07 percent (*y-on-y*), which indicates that economic growth turned into the positive zone. This positive performance continued in Quarter III 2021, which grew by 3.51 percent (*y-on-y*), and was delayed due to the increase of the Delta Variant in July – August 2021. The response to the Covid-19 pandemic control policy and the acceleration of public vaccinations are the driving factors of economic growth performance that can still grow positively in Quarter III 2021. In Quarter IV 2021, economic performance improved and managed to grow 5.02 percent (*y-on-y*) and continued strengthening the economic recovery, exceeding the pre-pandemic Quarter IV 2019 by 4.96 percent (*y-on-y*).

The improvement of the national economy continues because of the acceleration of national vaccination implementation, which gives hope during the new existence of the Delta variant. The spread of the Delta Variant encourages the government to implement the policy to mitigate the potential impacts. The government implements the Emergency PPKM or Level IV policy in various regions to reduce the potential for the spread of the Delta Variant. In addition, the Government continues to implement the policy to support recovery in terms of health and social protection for the community. The successful pandemic control has again encouraged the Government to adjust the policy by gradually lowering the PPKM level in various regions. These efforts have encouraged economic activity to increase and strengthen until the end of 2021. The Government's efforts to continue the national economic recovery program, especially through optimizing the absorption of APBN expenditures and regional expenditures in 2021 that had been implemented, were able to support the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic, maintain people's purchasing power, social protection, and restrain the slump in business activities.

Graph 3.
Development of Indonesia's Economic Growth Rate of 2011 – 2021
 (in percent, *y-on-y*)

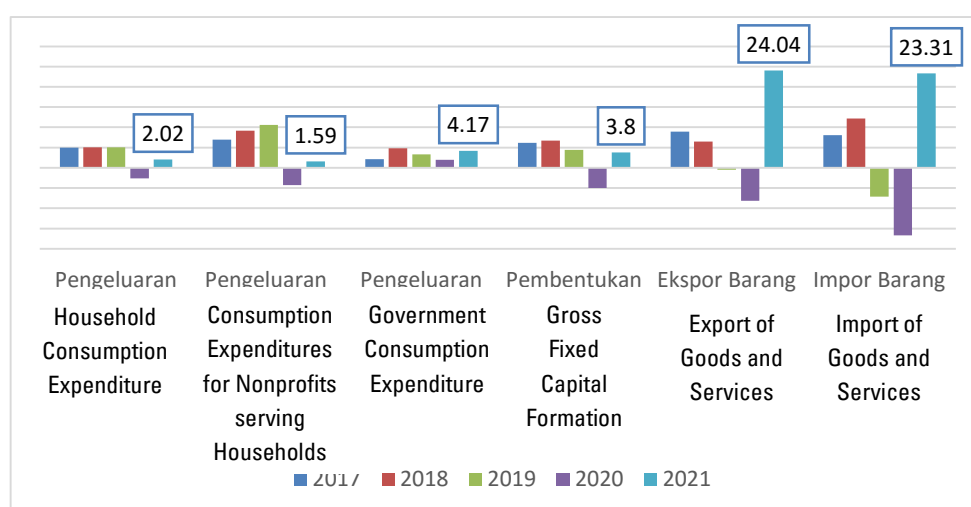


Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2022

As a result, Indonesia's economic growth in 2021 strengthened to 3.69 percent (*y-on-y*), whereas the previous year slumped by -2.07 percent, as seen in **Graph 3**.

From the expenditure side, the growth occurred in all components. The most significant growth occurred in the component of Exports of Goods and Services by 24.04 percent (*y-on-y*), which is the response of business actors in taking advantage of the global economic recovery followed by an increase in commodity prices. Furthermore, the growth followed by the component of Government Consumption Expenditure (PK-P) by 4.17 percent (*y-on-y*); Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB) by 3.80 percent (*y-on-y*); Household Consumption Expenditure (PK-RT) by 2.02 percent (*y-on-y*); and Consumption Expenditure of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (PK-LNPRT) by 1.59 percent (*y-on-y*). On top of that, the Import of Goods and Services experienced growth by 23.31 percent (*y-on-y*) as seen in **Graph 4**.

Graph 4.
Development of Indonesia's Economic Growth Rate by Expenditure of 2017 - 2021
 (in percent, *y-on-y*)



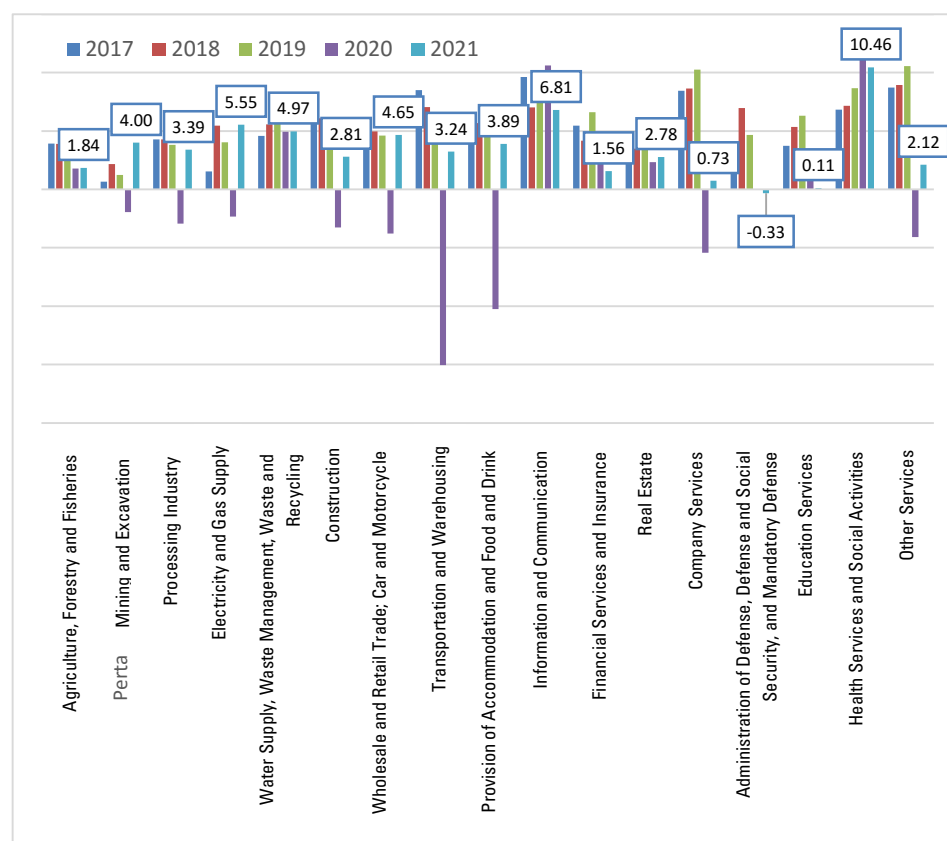
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2022

The high economic growth in expenditure is influenced by the significant increase in export performance, along with the improving economies of Indonesia's major

trading partners. The sustainability of the National Strategic Program (PSN), government capital expenditures, and the improved performance of private sector investment support the improving investment growth rate.

Public confidence in doing activities continues to increase in line with the success of controlling the Delta Variant Covid-19 pandemic, which encouraged household consumption growth despite the deceleration in Quarter III 2021 due to restrictions on mobility in July-August 2021. The role of the State Budget as an economic stimulus in line with the acceleration of the vaccination program, the sustainability of social protection programs, and the implementation of government public services during the recovery period are effective in encouraging economic growth in 2021, as shown by the Government Consumption Expenditure (PK-P) which continues to grow positively as seen in **Graph 4**.

Graph 5.
Development of Indonesia's Economic Growth Rate by Business Fields of 2017 - 2021
(in percent, *y-on-y*)



Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2022

In **Graph 5**, it can be seen the growth occurred in almost all business fields. The most significant growth business field experienced by Health Services and Social Activities by 10.46 percent (*y-on-y*), which was reported by an increase in the number of patients and income from Covid-19 specimen tests, and an increase in health incentives received by the health workers related to patient care of Covid19. The highest growth was followed by Information and Communication by 6.81

percent (y-on-y), Electricity and Gas Procurement by 5.55 percent (y-on-y), water supply provision, and waste management & recycling by 4.97 percent (y-on-y).

The wholesale and retail and car and motorbike reparation by 4.65 percent (y-on-y), driven by the increase of social mobility in line with the relatively easing condition of the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, the policy of providing the Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (PPnBM) DTP for car purchases also significantly influences the motor vehicle trade performance.

Mining and Quarrying grew by 4.00 percent (y-on-y). Meanwhile, the Manufacturing Industry as the dominant role in the Indonesian economy by 3.39 percent (y-on-y), and Agricultural, Forestry, and Fisheries grew by 1.84 percent (y-on-y), driven by the production growth of Fisheries and Plantation commodities.

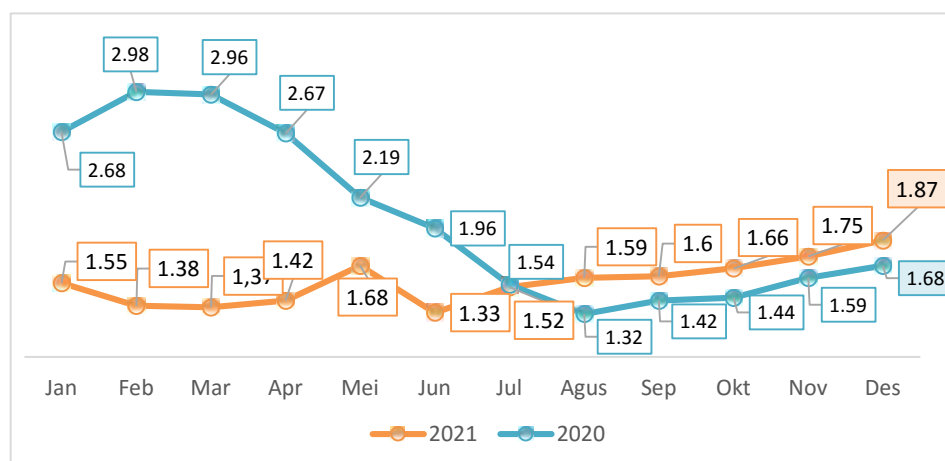
Transportation and warehousing grew by 3.24 percent (y-on-y), and accommodation and food services by 3.89 percent (y-on-y). Both tourism-supporting business fields began to improve in 2021. The easing of restrictions on social activities, travel rules, and the level of public confidence start to encourage the improvement of tourism activities. In addition, the increase in the volume of domestic goods shipments, warehousing and logistics company activities contributed to the growth of Transportation and Warehousing.

Real Estate grew by 2.78 percent (y-on-y), Education Services by 0.11 percent (y-on-y), and Government Administration, Defense & Mandatory Social Security contracted by 0.33 percent (y-on-y) due to the lower absorption of Government Staff Expenditures compared to 2020.

The inflation rate in 2021 recorded 1.87 percent, which remained low but higher compared to 2020 by 1.68 percent.

The Government policy to handle and prevent the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2021 continued due to the second wave of the Delta Variant and caused a decrease in social-economic activity, lower impact on the people's purchasing power, and the social demand level. However, it is improved in 2020. The 2021 national inflation rate remains low, as seen in **Graph 6** by 1.87 percent (y-on-y), but still below the 2021 APBN assumption range by 3.0 percent (y-on-y). The inflation development (y-on-y) experienced the trend of rising. However, there was monthly sufficient extensive deflation in June 2021 by 0.16 percent (m-to-m) and again increased to 0.57 (m-to-m) in December 2021, the highest throughout 2021. The upward trend in inflation is influenced by domestic demand and consumption compared to 2020.

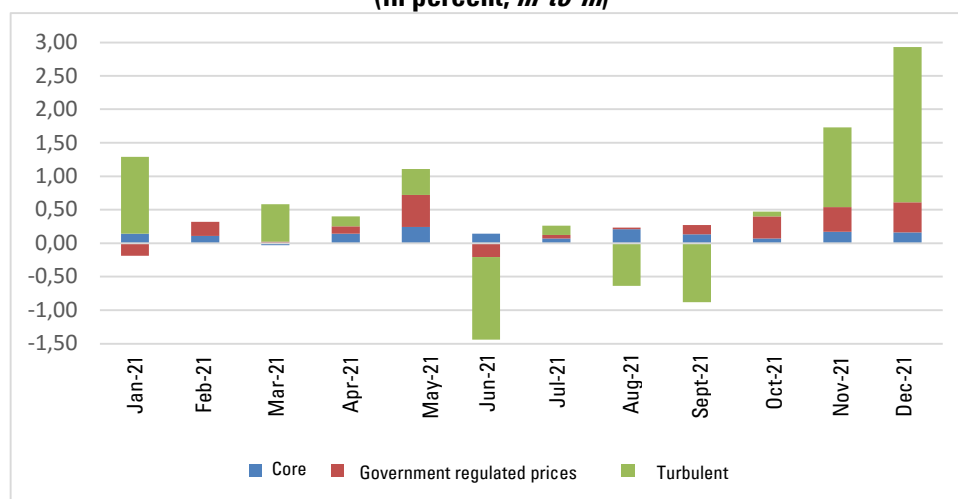
Graph 6.
Development of the National Inflation Rate of 2020 and 2021
 (in percent, *y-on-y*)



Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2022

The Inflation in 2021 still remains at the low and stable level in line with the synergy to implement the policy mix of the fiscal, monetary, real sector policy, and strong coordination between the central and regional governments with the monetary authorities. The government continues to improve people's food access and implement the 4K strategy in controlling the national inflation rate, such as maintaining price affordability, maintaining supply availability, increasing the flow distribution, and effective communication. Inflation remains low amid the growing domestic demand, maintained exchange rate stability, and the consistent authorities policy related to directing the inflation expectations. In general, the constant low of national Inflation was influenced by the ability to maintain all inflation components, namely the core inflation by 1.56 percent (*y-on-y*), Inflation of the government-regulated price component (administered price) by 1.79 percent (*y-on-y*), and volatile food inflation by 3.20 percent (*y-on-y*).

Graph 7.
Development of the Inflation Rate of 2021
Based on Component Group
 (in percent, *m-to-m*)



Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2022

Inflation from the core component in December 2021 was recorded by 1.56 percent (y-on-y) amidst the improvement of national economic recovery, which encourages domestic demand. Based on the commodity, the core inflation was influenced by inflation of rents for house commodities, house contracts, college/university tuition fees, etc. The core Inflation in December 2021 was still lower than in 2020 by 1.60 percent (y-on-y) due to the decline in gold jewelry prices in 2021 in line with global gold price movements.

In June 2021, the inflation rate price determined by the government experienced deflation by 0.21 percent (m-to-m), which was influenced by a decrease in public transportation fares after the Idul Fitri holiday and significantly increased along with the mobility improvement until the end of 2021, as seen in **Graph 7**. However, on an annual basis the inflation rate price determined by the government was recorded by 1.79 percent (y-on-y). The inflation rate price determined by the government in December 2021 was higher than in 2020 by 0.25 percent (y-on-y). The inflation rate price determined by the government experienced the trend of rising due to the outbreak policy of increasing tobacco excise to the selling price of cigarettes and increased mobility. Based on the cause, the inflation rate price determined by inflationary pressures, air transport fares, toll road fares, household fuel, etc.

In June 2021, the volatile component experienced a sharp enough deflation by 1.23 percent (m-to-m), which was influenced by the normalization of post-Eid food demand amid abundant horticulture harvest stocks. The food supplies are still adequate amid weak demand due to restrictions on community activities in response to the Delta Variant until September 2021. At the end of 2021, commodity prices will continue to increase in line with the ongoing economic recovery. However, in general, the volatile component of inflation is still under control and was recorded by 3.20 percent (y-on-y), lower than in 2020 by 3.62 percent (y-on-y). The volatile component inflation throughout 2021 is still under control amid the rising global food supply commodity prices. Social demand begins to increase gradually at the end of 2021 and can be balanced with the supply of horticulture and other food supply. The government coordinates with Bank Indonesia (BI) to continue taking adequate strategic steps to control food supply inflation. Maintain the distribution of food supply items, and continue the distribution of social assistance, price adjustment of food supply, and stabilizing prices, one of which is rice to maintain the social food supply access, through the National Inflation Controlling Team and Regional Inflation Control Team (TPIP and TPID).

The 10-year Government Securities (SBN) yield at the level of 6.38 percent (eop) at the end of 2021.

The 10-year Government Securities (SBN) yield by the end of 2021 was at the level of 6.38 percent, which increased compared to the end of 2020 (y-o-y) was at the level of 5.89 percent, as seen in **Graph 8**, however lower than the 2021 APBN target by 7.29 percent. This achievement was supported by consistent efforts to develop the SBN market, reducing the supply of SBN to the financial market through optimizing the non-debt financing and the support from Bank Indonesia in financing the APBN and still in the high liquidity financial market.

Graph 8.
Development of 10-year Government Securities (SBN) yield January 2020 -
December 2021
(in percent, eop)



Source: Bloomberg (processed), Ministry of Finance, 2022

Throughout 2021, the 10-year SBN interest rate was high volatility in line with the uncertainty of the global and domestic financial market, the surge in Covid-19 cases in almost all countries, and the attitude of foreign investors tended to wait and see to enter the emerging market. The highest SBN yield occurred in Quarter I 2021 by 6.80 percent in March 2021.

The uncertainty of the financial market was high due to an increase in the United States Treasury (UST) yield which encouraged an increase in global interest rates, uncertainty in the tapering off policy in the USA and Europe, and the surge in debt in almost all countries due to the high need for Covid-19 financing, caused the increased of refinancing risk. This condition affected the liquidity of the global and domestic financial markets and influenced SBN yield by investors. In addition, financial market uncertainty experienced a decrease in incoming bids during the SBN auction.

The surge in Covid-19 cases due to the Delta Variant occurred in almost all countries in response to lockdown policy and other restrictions. Domestically, the Government implemented the PPKM policy to limit public activities in controlling the transmission of Covid-19 cases. This policy's impact included an increased need for government spending and financing and a slowdown in economic growth.

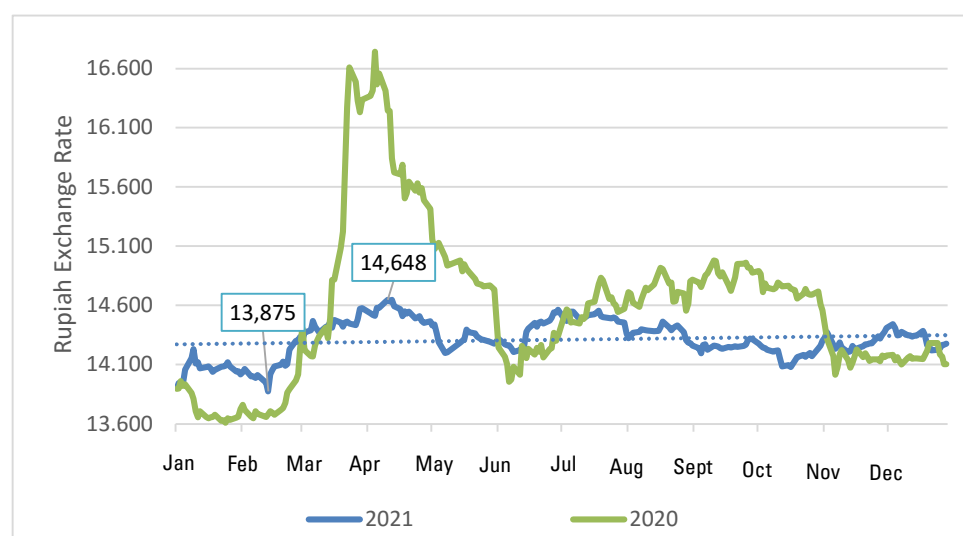
The improvement trend is seen in Quarter III 2021, in which the yields on SBN experience declined again, and incoming bids for the SBN auction improved again. The SBN market's improvement was driven by the role of domestic investors, which can absorb the outflow from foreigners and absorb the Government's domestic SBN needs. Can be seen in the decline of the foreign portion of domestic SBN from 25.16 percent to 19.05 percent.

The participation of Bank Indonesia as the backstop for the issuance of SBN (SKB I), optimizing of SAL from the issuance of SBN Public Goods (PG) and Non-Public Goods (NPG) in 2020 (SKB II), and the plan to purchase SBN for health and humanitarian treatment (SKB III) play an important role in securing debt financing and maintaining stability in SBN. The role of BI as a backstop is influential in Semester I 2021, which foreign investors tended to wait and see, and the SBN auction target failed at the first auction making the Government needs additional auctions. Furthermore, the remaining issuance of SBN PG 2020 and NPG 2020 in accordance with the 2021 APBN Law can be used directly in 2021 to reduce the loan procurement target of 2021. In accordance with SKB III, BI purchased SBN through the private placement by IDR 215 trillion in 2021. This Agreement experienced a reduction in the target for SBN issuance through auctions. The decrease in the auction target also declined the SBN yields in Semester II 2021.

Entering Quarter IV 2021, the global financial market was startled by the Evergrande case in China. This case increased the volatility of the SBN yield. Still, with debt control policies and excellent fiscal and monetary cooperation, the impact of the case did not have a significant impact on SBN yield.

The average Rupiah exchange rate throughout 2021 was IDR 14,312 per USD that experienced constant movement in line with the continued of global economic recovery.

Graph 9.
Trend of Rupiah Exchange Rate to US Dollar of January 2020–December 2021 (IDR per USD)



Source: Bank Indonesia (processed), the Ministry of Finance, 2022

From January to December 2021, the rupiah exchange rate experienced stable movements. It followed global financial developments in line with the start of the vaccination program, especially the economic recovery factor which occurred in the US. The Covid-19 pandemic initially created pressure on the stability of the rupiah exchange rate at the end of Quarter I 2020, and the economic recovery continued to 2021. At the beginning of 2021, the rupiah was IDR 13,903 per US dollar and experienced the highest point on February 16, 2021, which was IDR 13,875 per US dollar, and tended to weaken until April 2021, as seen in **Graph 9**. The exchange rate depreciation in April 2021 was influenced by the global financial sentiment

market driven by expectations of a faster US economic recovery and concerns over the spread of the Delta Variant Covid-19.

In Quarter II of 2021, the pressure on the rupiah exchange rate started to decrease in line with the easing of volatility in the financial market, which encouraged foreign capital flows to Emerging Market (EM) countries including Indonesia, due to the improvement in investors' risk appetite for risky assets. The strengthening of the rupiah exchange rate continued until the Quarter III of 2021, driven by continued inflows of foreign capital into the domestic financial market in line with the decrease in global financial market uncertainty and improved investor perceptions of the domestic economic outlook. The successful handling of the spread of domestic Covid-19 cases and the on-track economic recovery also affected investor perceptions which improved. In addition, the strengthening of the rupiah exchange rate as the impact of the rupiah exchange rate stabilization policy by Bank Indonesia in accordance with the fundamentals and the operation of market mechanisms through the effectiveness of monetary operations and the availability of liquidity in the market. In September 2021, the EM exchange rate index increased, while the US dollar index moved to a decreasing trend which was influenced by the certainty of the normalization timeline of US policy, caused an increase in risk appetite for high risk instruments, and mixed US employment indicators, moreover several still below market expectations, causing the US dollar index to decline.

The global financial market moved conducive and caused the appreciation of the rupiah exchange rate constantly above the target until the end of 2021. Amid global financial market condition, which are still volatile due to various sentiments such as the development of the Covid-19 case and normalization of monetary policy in developed countries, the performance of the rupiah exchange rate improved compared to 2020, which was on average at Rp14,577 per US dollar. The constant maintained exchange rate was supported by the domestic economic recovery, various macroeconomic indicators, especially inflation which is relatively low and uncontrolled, the balance of payments surplus, and the performance of Indonesia's trade surplus is sustainable, as well as efforts to overcome the Covid-19 case which is increasingly under control. The stability of the rupiah exchange rate was also supported by continued capital inflows such as positive perceptions of the economic outlook, attractive returns on domestic financial assets, maintained domestic foreign currency supply, and Bank Indonesia's stabilization measures.

The average price of Indonesian crude oil in 2021 was recorded at 68.47 US dollars per barrel, higher than in 2020.

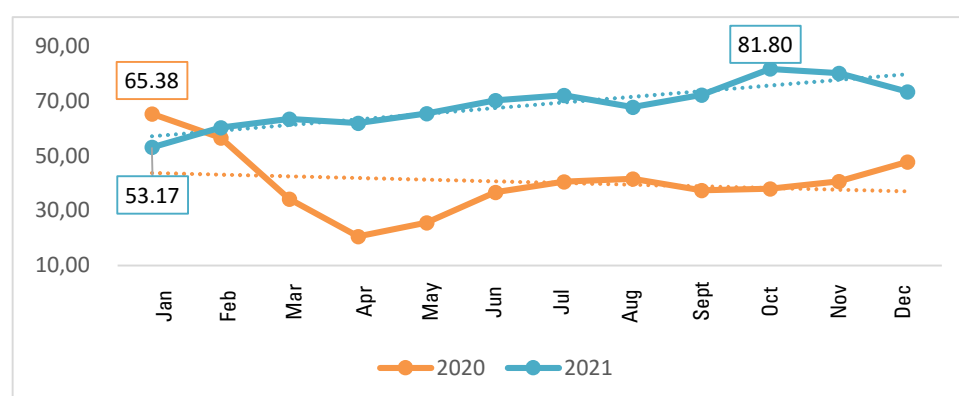
One of the variables used to determine macroeconomic assumptions in preparing the APBN is the Indonesian Crude Price (ICP). Determining the ICP assumption on the state revenue side affects the assumption of Non-Tax State Revenue, especially revenues from petroleum and Oil and Gas Income Tax (PPh Migas). Meanwhile, in terms of the State Budget, the determination of the ICP assumption will affect the assumption of spending on energy subsidies and revenue-sharing funds (DBH) to the regions.

The world price of crude oil escalated throughout 2021 due to the positive sentiment of the continued global economic recovery. The US, China, and Europe became the locomotive of global economic recovery sources and succeeded in accelerating

the rollout of vaccines in corresponding countries. The acceleration of recovery in the region might trigger the divergence in the global economic recovery, which encourages increased crude oil prices due to high demand.

The high demand for world crude oil was not in line with the limited supply. The limited supply was influenced by the decision of OPEC+ to continue its policy of cutting crude oil production until 2021, despite implementing easing. In addition, the issue of underinvestment and improvement in several OPEC members also affected the limited supply. Along with the recovery in global transportation and trade and industrial activities which increased demand for crude oil faster than supply increased, there was a decline in global oil inventory, which caused world crude oil prices to continue to increase. On the other hand, the use of alternative energy, which has begun to develop rapidly, became a barrier to the increase in world crude oil prices during the economic recovery period. Meanwhile, geopolitical conflicts are still the factor that can affect world crude oil prices.

Graph 10.
Development of Crude Oil Average Price in Indonesia in 2020 and 2021
(USD per barrel)



Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Finance

In line with the movement of world crude oil prices, the ICP price since the beginning of 2021 was increased until December 2021. In January 2021, the ICP was at 53.17 US dollars per barrel, still lower than the January 2020 ICP recorded at the level of 65.38 dollars US per barrel. However, ICP recorded an increase until it reached its highest price in October 2021 at USD 81.80 per barrel, as the movement of world crude oil prices experienced an increasing trend, as seen in Graph 10. Throughout 2021, ICP experienced an increasing trend, and the average reached 68.47 US dollars per barrel. This average is much higher than the realization of ICP in 2020, which only reached 40.39 US dollars per barrel on average.

The average of oil and natural gas lifting in 2021 is 660.22 mbopd and 994.83 mboepd, respectively.

Oil and natural gas lifting are the oil and gas production volume originating from national oil and gas fields ready to be sold. In line with the assumption of Indonesia Crude Price (ICP), oil and gas lifting have become a benchmark in the calculation of several components in the APBN, including Non-Tax State Revenue for the oil and gas sector, tax revenues in the oil and gas sector, as well as regional transfers in the form of Revenue Sharing Funds. (DBH) for oil and gas producing areas. In

APBN of 2021, the target oil lifting is 705 thousand barrels of oil per day (mbopd), and the gas lifting is 1.007 barrels of oil equivalent per day (mboepd).

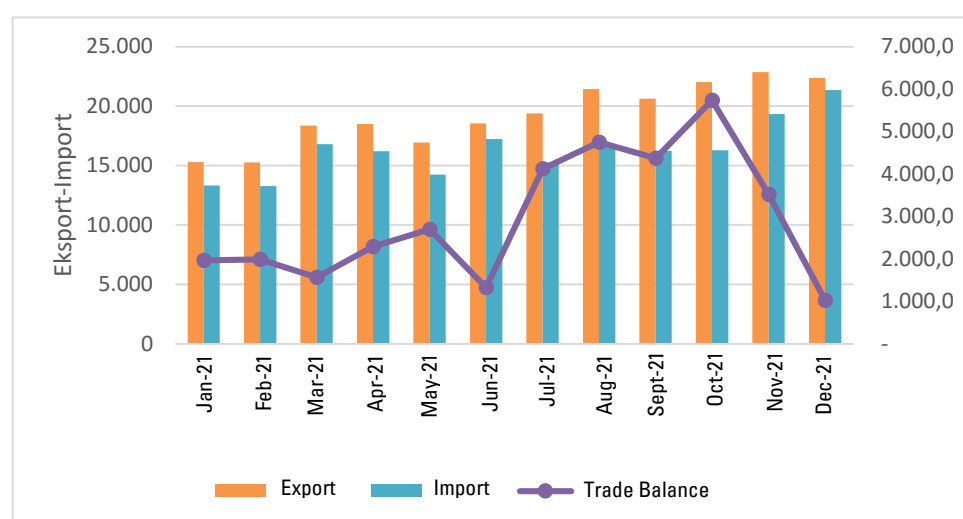
As of December 2021, the realization of the average lifting of oil is 660.22 mbopd (million barrels of oil per day), or 93.65 percent of the 2021 APBN target. Meanwhile, the realization of the average lifting of gas is 994.83 mboepd (million barrels of equivalent per day), or 98.79 percent of the 2021 APBN target. However, compared to 2020, the realization of the average oil lifting in 2021 decreased by 6.62 percent. Meanwhile, the realization of the average lifting of gas in 2021 increased by 1.20 percent.

The achievement of oil and gas lifting below the 2021 APBN target is influenced by the delay in implementing several drilling activities and the delay in onstream plans for several oil and gas. In addition, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic still affects the performance of upstream oil and gas related to the hampered mobility of equipment and labor. The low initial position in 2021 or a low entry point affects lifting achievements that have not yet reached the 2021 APBN target.

The accumulated value of exports and imports in 2021 are USD 231.52 billion and USD 196.19 billion, respectively.

Throughout 2021, the value of Indonesia's exports experienced good development with a positive growth rate. The development of Indonesia's imports showed an increase due to the start of increasing domestic economic activity with the relaxation of the PPKM. Trading partner countries started to do production activities, and the improvement in the global economy encouraged the demand for Indonesian products and commodity prices in the global market. The positive export growth was followed by improved imports as production activities and domestic demand. Positive export performance is faster than the import performance, resulting in a trade balance surplus in 2021 of 35.33 billion US dollars.

Graph 11.
Development of Export, Import, and Balance of Trade
January – December 2021
(in million US dollar)



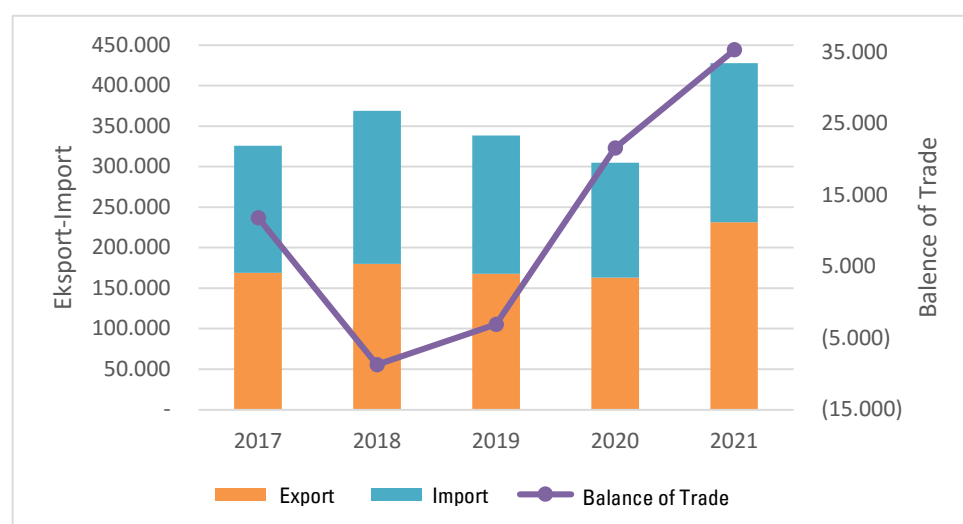
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2022

The cumulative value of Indonesia's exports and imports until the end of 2021 reached 231.52 billion US dollars and 196.19 billion US dollars, respectively. The

monthly value in **Graph 11**, the highest export occurred in November 2021 at USD 22.84 billion, and the highest import occurred in December 2021 at USD 21.35 billion. This indicates the continuation of economic recovery activity since the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in the world including Indonesia, and the recovery after the second wave of the Delta Variant.

Graph 12 shows that the cumulative value of Indonesia's exports in 2021 increased by 41.87 percent compared to 2020, which was recorded at 163.19 billion US dollars. The cumulative value of Indonesia's exports in 2021 contributed from the cumulative value of oil and gas exports of 12.28 billion US dollars or 5.30 percent and non-oil and gas exports of 219.25 billion US dollars or 94.70 percent. In 2021, the value of non-oil and gas exports increased by 41.52 percent compared to 2020. Likewise, the value of oil and gas exports increased by 48.78 percent compared to 2020. According to the non-oil and gas sector, the exports of processing industry products in 2021 increased by 35.11 percent compared to 2020, exports of agricultural products by 2.86 percent, and exports of mining and other products by 92.15 percent. In general, the increase in export performance was influenced by the increase in exports of natural resource commodities, such as coal, copper ore, palm and its derivative products, and rubber. In addition, the increasing export performance was also driven by increased demand due to the energy crisis and the northern hemisphere winter, thus encouraging exports of natural resources (SDA) to continue to increase until the end of 2021. The continued domestic economic recovery also affected the export activity of goods in the non-oil and gas sector, especially manufacturing and agriculture, as well as the oil and gas sector.

Graph 12.
Development of Export, Import, and Balance of Trade of 2017- 2021
(in million US Dollar)



Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2022

In accordance with the export conditions, the principle of imports in 2021 is compared to 2020, as well as from non-oil and gas imports of 170.66 billion US dollars or 86.99 percent. Throughout 2021, the value of oil and gas imports increased by 79.07 percent compared to 2020. Likewise, the value of non-oil and gas imports increased by 34.05 percent compared to 2020. In line with the monthly export

performance, non-oil and gas imports recorded an increasing trend in 2021, dominated by imports of raw/auxiliary materials by 75.12 percent, followed by capital goods by 14.59 percent, and consumption by 10.29 percent. The imports for raw materials and capital goods, such as the easing of PPKM and increased economic activity due to public confidence in mobility. The increase in imports of raw/auxiliary materials and capital goods gave a positive signal to manufacturing activity in Indonesia. In general, the import growth was further enhanced by increased demand increasing in volume.

The accumulated trade balance in 2021 experienced a surplus of 35.34 billion US dollars, higher than 2020 of 21.62 billion US dollars, driven by a non-oil and gas surplus, especially exports of animal/vegetable fats and oils and mineral fuels. The monthly trade balance throughout 2021 consistently recorded a surplus, continuing the surplus for the last eight months in 2020. Cumulatively, export and import performance in 2021 recorded a better increase compared to 2020, even before the Covid-19 pre-pandemic period and previous years. In addition, the Government continues the support to increase the added value of export products through the downstream of natural resource-based commodities and increasing competitiveness.

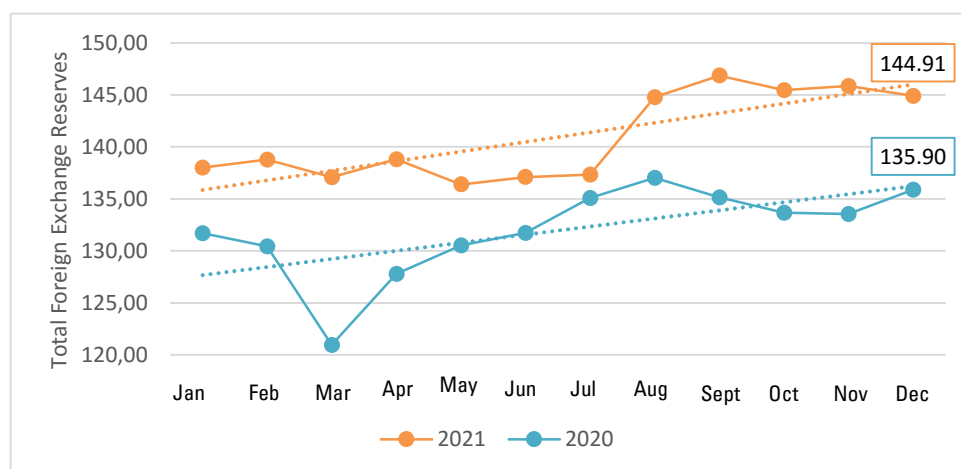
Foreign Exchange Reserves in December 2021 were above international evaluation standards and stable to support external sector resilience of USD 144.91 billion.

The foreign exchange reserves position at the end of December 2021 remained high at USD 144.91 billion, with an increasing trend. The amount of foreign exchange reserves is equivalent to the financing of 8.0 months of imports or 7.8 months of imports and the payment of foreign government debt. The amount of foreign exchange reserve is above the international adequacy standard of 3 months of imports. The value of the foreign exchange reserve is higher when compared to the same period in 2020, which amounted to 135.90 billion US dollars.

The foreign exchange reserves position throughout 2021 was at its lowest in May 2021. Still, it remained high at USD 136.40 billion, equivalent to 9.5 months of imports or 9.1 months of imports and payments of the Government foreign debt. The position in May was influenced by the high demand for foreign currency, including the Government foreign debt payment.

Although it experienced a decline in May 2021, as seen in **Graph 13**, foreign exchange reserves continued to increase in August 2021. Foreign exchange reserves experienced a high increase supported by the addition of the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) allocation received from the IMF, amounting to 6.3 billion US dollars. Until September 2021, foreign exchange reserves were at the highest position of USD 146.87 billion. The increase in foreign exchange reserves was influenced by tax and service receipts and the withdrawal of the Government foreign debt. Until December 2021, foreign exchange reserves could support the external sector's resilience and maintain macro and financial system stability.

Graph 13.
Development of Foreign Exchange Reserves of January 2020 – December 2021
(in billion US Dollar)



Source: Bank Indonesia (processed)

Indonesia's Balance of Payments until the end of 2021 recorded a high surplus of 13.46 billion US dollars and was maintained to support the resilience of the external sector.

The improvement in the domestic economy continued until the end of 2021 in line with the increase in exports due to increased demand from major trading partner countries such as China, the US, and Japan, as well as the increase in world commodity prices, which affect the performance of Indonesia's Balance of Payments (NPI) in 2021. NPI recorded a surplus of 13,46 billion US dollars by the end of 2021, as seen in **Table 1**, higher than in 2020, which recorded a surplus of 2.60 billion US dollars. In line with the NPI surplus's development, foreign exchange reserves increased from 135.90 billion US dollars in 2020 to 144.91 billion US dollars at the end of December 2021. The NPI surplus was a contribution from the capital and financial account balance which experienced a surplus, and the current account balance, which also recorded a surplus.

Table 1.
Summary of Indonesia's Balance of Payments of 2020 - 2021
(in billion US Dollar)

Description	TW I 2021	TW II 2021	TW III 2021	TW IV 2021	Year 2021	Year 2020
Current Account	-1.10	-1.96	4.97	1.42	3.33	-4.43
Capital & Financial Account	5.74	1.66	6.71	-2.35	11.75	7.92
Net Errors & Omission	-0.58	-0.15	-0.99	0.10	-1.62	-0.89
Overall Balance	4.06	-0.45	10.69	-0.84	13.46	2.60

Source: Bank Indonesia, 2022

The current account balance in 2021 experienced a surplus of 3.33 billion US dollars (0.28 percent of PDB), which experienced a reversal in 2020 after experiencing a deficit of 4.43 billion US dollars (0.42 percent of PDB). The surplus in the current account balance was contributed by the improved export performance, particularly from non-oil and gas exports. The strong demand of trading partner countries and the increase of major export commodities prices in the international market became the supporting factors for the increase in non-oil and gas exports. Natural

resource-based commodities such as CPO, coal, and metal ores are commodities with high export demand. The development of CPO exports in 2021 experienced a slowdown in Quarter IV 2021, although still growing high. The performance of CPO exports in Quarter IV 2021 was influenced, such as the moderation of Chinese demand, the decline in India's demand due to adequate supply, and limited supply from Indonesia and Malaysia as one of the world's largest CPO producers due to distribution constraints, and Indonesia's CPO production which was affected by the lagged effect (the more substantial impact of the 2019 dry season which reduced production in 2021).

In line with the improvement in the domestic economy, the performance of imports increased by USD 53.93 billion from 2020, which kept the surplus in the goods trade balance in 2021. The increase in non-oil and gas imports in the form of raw/auxiliary materials and capital goods was influenced by the return of business activities to business manufacturing. In addition, the ease of the mobility restriction policy, especially in Quarter IV 2021, and the increase in world oil prices affected the increase in oil and gas imports.

The current account surplus was also contributed by the secondary income balance surplus, which increased by USD 0.33 billion from 2020 and was driven by an increase in the Government's grant receipts in the health sector for handling the Covid-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, the services account and primary income performance recorded a deficit of USD 14.78 billion and USD 31.96 billion, respectively. The service balance deficit was influenced by the performance of transportation services, which experienced an increase in the deficit in line with the increase in payments for freight services due to the increase in import activity and a decrease in the surplus of travel services in line with the decline in the number of foreign tourists visiting and domestic tourists visiting from 2020. The primary income balance recorded a deficit and continued to increase from Quarter I to Quarter IV, influenced by the increase in the payment of returns on foreign investment in line with the improvement in corporate performance, which exceeded the increase in population income for investment abroad.

The capital and financial account balance in 2021 recorded a surplus of 11.75 billion US dollars, higher than 2020, which recorded 7.92 billion US dollars. The surplus was supported by a surplus of direct investment and portfolio investment. The net direct investment inflow was recorded at USD 16.49 billion, mainly in the form of equity capital, in line with the government's success in rapidly overcoming the second wave of the Delta Variant and had encouraged foreign investors to maintain their trust in the prospects for the Indonesian economy. Furthermore, the net inflow of portfolio investment in 2021 was recorded at 5.33 billion US dollars. The development of portfolio investment in 2021 is higher than in 2020, which was 3.37 billion US dollars. Portfolio investment during 2021 experienced dynamics after recording a surplus from Quarter I to Quarter III and a deficit in Quarter IV 2021. The portfolio investment deficit in Quarter IV 2021 occurred due to the make of net sales of Rupiah-denominated Government Securities (SUN) from foreign investors, amid the performance of the stock market, which still recorded a surplus and encouraged the position of foreign ownership in Rupiah SUN instruments to

decrease from Quarter III 2021 which amounted to IDR 961.78 trillion or 21.56 percent to IDR 891.34 trillion or 19.05 percent in Quarter IV 2021.

Furthermore, other investment transactions in 2021 recorded a deficit of 10.47 billion US dollars, compared to 2020, which recorded a deficit of 9.64 billion US dollars. The deficit was increased because of increased payments of maturing private external debt. The development of Indonesian Balance Payments in 2021 can be seen in the table below.

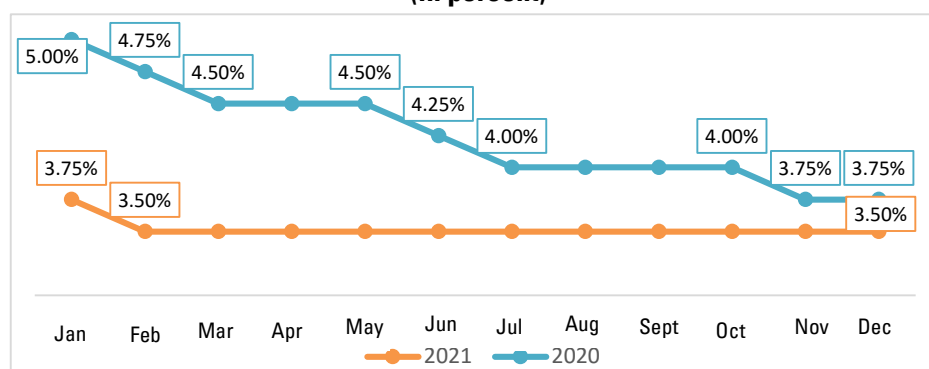
BI 7-day Reverse Repo Rate in December 2021 maintained was at 3,50 percent.

The continued Covid-19 pandemic into 2021 still impacts the economy and encourages Bank Indonesia to adjust monetary policy and the policy mix to maintain the stability of the macroeconomic and financial system so that the economy can lead to sustainable improvements. One of the instruments used to adjust the benchmark interest rate or the BI 7-day Reverse Repo Rate. In 2020, BI lowered its benchmark interest rate by 125 bps.

In February 2021, through the BI Board of Governors' Meeting (RDG) results, the monetary policy was eased by lowering the benchmark interest rate to stimulate domestic economic activity. The decline in the benchmark interest rate in February 2021 by 25 bps to 3.50 percent after previously being at 3.75 percent since November 2020 was a follow-up step to encourage the momentum of national economic recovery.

Furthermore, until December 2021, the benchmark interest rate was maintained at 3.50 percent, still lower than December 2020, which was 3.75 percent, as seen in **Graph 14**. In line with the forecast for inflation to remain low and the stability of maintaining the Rupiah exchange rate, as well as efforts to support economic recovery and to continue to encourage economic growth by providing a stimulus to encourage credit to the business world by cutting bank lending rates.

Graph 14.
Development of Interest Rate Adjustment of BI 7-Day RR Rate of
January 2020 – December 2021
(in percent)



Sumber: Bank Indonesia, 2022

In addition, to reduce the BI 7-day Reverse Repo Rate in February 2021, BI also reduced the Deposit Facility interest rate to 2.75 percent and the Lending Facility interest rate to 4.25 percent and maintained it until December 2021.

To support national economic recovery, Bank Indonesia also directs all policy mix instruments in close coordination with the Government, OJK, and LPS through the Financial System Stability Committee (KSSK). Several implementations of the KSSK Integrated Policy Package to encourage lower interest rates on bank loans, increase credit/financing to businesses in priority sectors, and control the dynamics of Covid-19 spread and its impact on the Indonesian economy. The Rupiah exchange rate stabilization policy was carried out through triple intervention, On the spot market, Domestic Non-deliverable Forward (DNDF), and the purchase of SBN from the secondary market amid the uncertainty of the global financial market that still existed. Likewise, liquidity injection (quantitative easing) continued to strengthen banks' capability to increase credit/financing to the business world.

The easing of macroprudential policies continued to encourage increased banking financing for the business world, which is synergized with the KSSK policy. The acceleration of digitalization of the payment system for integrating the national digital financial economy continues. Bank Indonesia also directs four supportive policies to recover the national economy. Through close synergy with the Government, banks and other institutions were enhanced to develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) and Islamic Economics and Finance as new sources of Indonesia's economic growth. Financial market deepening was also accelerated, particularly the Rupiah and foreign exchange money markets, to strengthen monetary diplomacy transmission, support financial system stability, and finance development, including infrastructure. The international policy was directed not only to strengthen Bank Indonesia's policy diplomacy but also to support the Government in facilitating and promoting trade and investment in various countries.

The Indonesian Composite Index, until the end of 2021, closed lower at 6,581.48 points.

The Indonesia Composite Index (IHSG) from January to December 2021 recorded an increasing movement trend. After moving up at the beginning of the year at the level of 6,435.21 points on January 13, 2021, the IHSG experienced a weakening trend until it reached its lowest level on May 19, 2021, at the level of 5,760.58 points and began to rebound until the end of December 2021 which closed low 0.29 percent or 19.20 points at 6,581.48 points. In 2021, the IHSG's performance increased by 10.08 percent compared to 2020, at 5,979.07 points. The IHSG movement opened at the level of 6,104.90 points at the beginning of 2021 and experienced a decline in Quarter I 2021, which was influenced by global and domestic factors that suppressed the IHSG movement, especially the lower 2021 economic growth projection. In March, there was also a large net foreign selling. The IHSG continued to weaken in the next period until mid-May 2021, as seen in **Graph 15**.

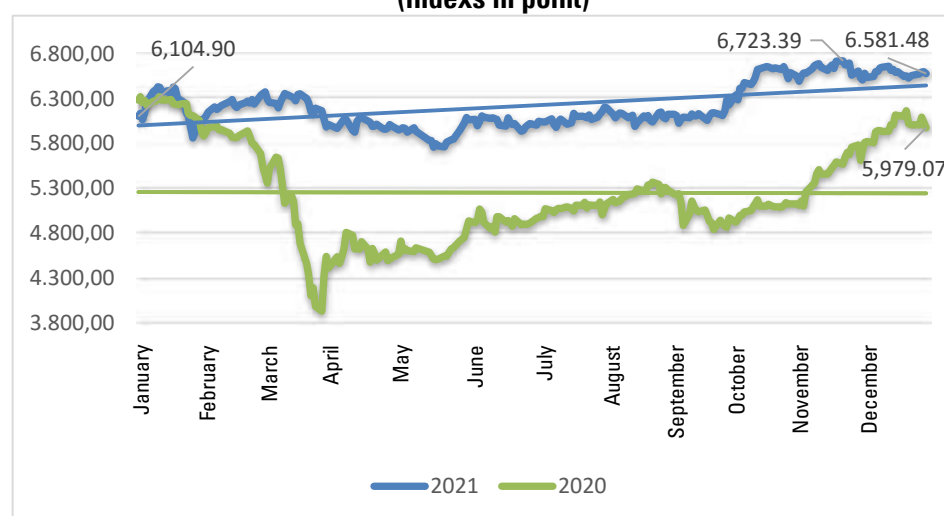
The strengthening of the IHSG began at the end of May in line with improving indicators of the domestic economy and rising commodity prices. However, it was overshadowed by the sentiment of the increased Covid-19 cases after the Eid holiday. The strengthening continued until the end of Quarter II 2021, which closed higher at 5,985.49 points but moved relatively limitedly, in line with the development

of the Emerging Market (EM) stock index. The sentiment of a surge in Covid-19 cases at the end of June 2021 encouraged the Government to implement the Emergency PPKM policy plan in July 2021.

The strengthening of the IHSG continued in the Quarter III of 2021 in line with the rebound trend of the EM stock index. These things were driven by several factors, such as the declining sentiment in the Covid-19 case, the Fed's stance, which tends to be dovish, positive sentiment on the Gross Domestic Product (PDB) in Quarter II of 2021, and the improving performance of the issuers' financial statements in Quarter II of 2021. Investors also responded positively to the easing of the PPKM policy and supported by relatively conducive global financial market conditions.

IHSG's performance in Quarter IV 2021 continued with an increasing trend. During the rebound, the IHSG experienced the highest on November 22, 2021, at 6,723.39 points. The IHSG performance in November 2021 was due to positive sentiment that increased investor confidence, especially from the domestic economic fundamentals, which continued to improve and were still supported by rising commodity prices. Until the end of the Quarter IV of 2021, the IHSG's performance was still stable. However, global financial market volatility tends to increase due to the sentiment of accelerating monetary normalization in several developed countries. IHSG's closing trend as seen in **Graph 15**:

Graph 15.
Trend of IHSG (End of Period) January 2020 – December 2021
(indexes in point)



Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange and the Ministry of Finance, 2022

*Banking
Intermediary
function of the
financial sector
experienced
gradual
improvement,
supported by
improved credit*

In 2021, the financial system maintained the availability of supportive facilities and decreased bank challenges because of several indicators, including the value of the banking Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) in December 2021, which was at a high level of 25.67 percent and far above the minimum standard of 8.00 percent. Another indicator was the ratio of Non-Performing loans (NPL), which was maintained below the maximum standard of 5.00 percent, at 3.00 percent (gross) or 0.88 percent (net). The synergy between Bank Indonesia and the Government in supporting the recovery of the national economy was maintaining a loose liquidity condition.

growth and maintained financial system resilience.

Furthermore, in terms of liquidity, indicators of financial system stability were reflected by the credit growth in December 2021 by 5.24 percent (y-on-y) and showed improvement driven by the loosening of credit disbursement standards, particularly in investment credit and working capital, as well as the recovery in real sector activity and credit demand. The improvement in credit demand was driven by the increased cooperative and household activities supported by Government programs. Other supporting indicators were reflected in Third Party Funds (DPK) growth, which stood at 12.21 percent (y-on-y). The implementation of the government guarantee program for UMKM loans in the context of national economic recovery and the development of credit restructuring during the Covid-19 pandemic can encourage the strengthening of banking intermediation performance. The development of CAR, NPL, Credit Growth, and DPK as seen in **Table 2**.

Table 2.
Development of Financial System Stability Indicators 2021
(in percent)

Period	CAR	NPL (<i>Gross</i>)	Credit Growth	DPK
January	24.50	3.17	-1.92	10.57
February	24.53	3.21	-2.15	10.11
March	24.04	3.17	-3.77	9.50
April	24.21	3.22	-2.28	10.94
May	24.27	3.35	-1.28	10.71
June	24.30	3.24	0.59	11.28
July	24.58	3.35	0.50	10.43
August	24.37	3.35	1.16	8.81
September	25.18	3.22	2.21	7.69
October	25.30	3.22	3.24	9.44
November	25.59	3.19	4.73	10.37
December	25.67	3.00	5.24	12.21

Source: Bank Indonesia, Financial Services Authority, 2022

The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) was 6.49 percent in August 2021.

In August 2021, Indonesia's Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) was recorded at 6.49 percent as seen in **Graph 16**. The August 2021 TPT experienced an improvement compared to August 2020, which was 7.07 percent. In August 2021, the working population was 131.05 million people, an increase of 2.60 million people from August 2020. The decline in TPT showed substantial progress in handling the Covid-19 policy on the employment side. Several national economic recovery policies have effectively prevented an increase in the number of unemployed due to the cessation of economic activity during the pandemic. Furthermore, the number of the workforce was recorded at 140.15 million people. This number increased by 1.93 million people compared to August 2020. In line with the increase in the number of the workforce, the labor force participation rate (TPAK) also increased by 0.03 percentage points. The increase in TPAK indicates an improved working-age population's economic activity in the labor market.

Graph 16.
Development of Indonesia's TPT in August 2018 - 2021 TPT
(in percent)



Source: Statistics Indonesia, 2022

The national TPT in August 2021 showed improvement from August 2020 but had increased from February 2021 because of the direct impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, which still occurred until the end of 2021. The emergence of the second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia caused the resumption of economic activity to stop again. Several business sectors were experiencing restrictions due to government policy in the form of PPKM Level 3, which affected the increase in the unemployment rate. The Government's policy in handling the impact of Covid-19 through the distribution of spending for social protection programs succeeded in suppressing the effect of the increase in TPT and was still under control.

The employment affected by Covid-19 in August 2021 recorded the working-age population by 21.32 million people, decreased by 7.80 million people or 26.79 percent compared to the working-age population affected by Covid-19 in August 2020. The working-age population affected by Covid-19 was 1.82 million unemployed due to Covid-19, 0.70 million Non-Working Forces (BAK) due to Covid-19, 1.39 million temporarily unemployed due to Covid-19, and 17.41 million working people who experienced a reduction in working hours due to Covid-19. Mitigating the risk of Covid-19 in the economic and labor sectors, the Government continued the national economic recovery (PEN) policy in 2021, which was aimed at supporting business continuity and social protection for affected workers.

The strengthening of the economic recovery in 2021 opened up new job opportunities to absorb the addition of the new workforce and workers affected by Termination of Employment (PHK) during the pandemic. Job recruitment was shown by the increase in the proportion of formal workers, which increased by 1.02 percentage points.

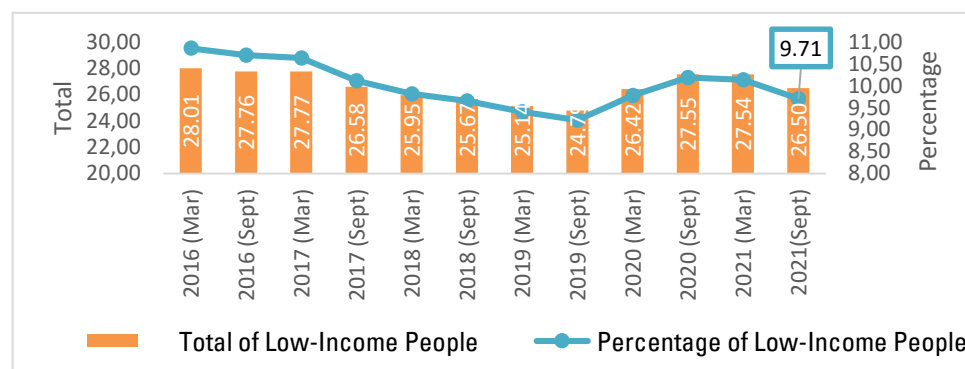
In September 2021, the poverty rate rose to 9.71 percent, or 26.50 million people, and

In September 2021, the percentage of low-income people in Indonesia was 9.71 percent, or 26.50 million people. Compared to September 2020, there was a decrease of 0.48 percentage points or 1.05 million people. In the region, the number of low-income people in urban areas was recorded at 11.86 million people and experienced a decrease of 0.18 million people or 1.50 percent from September 2020. Meanwhile, the number of low-income people in rural areas was 14.64 million people by 0.87 million people or 5.61 percent from September 2020. Based on the

the Gini ratio was 0.381.

2021 poverty target, the September 2021 realization was still at the upper limit of the 2021 APBN range of 9.7 percent.

Graph 17.
Development of Number and Percentage of Low Income People in
March 2016–September 2021

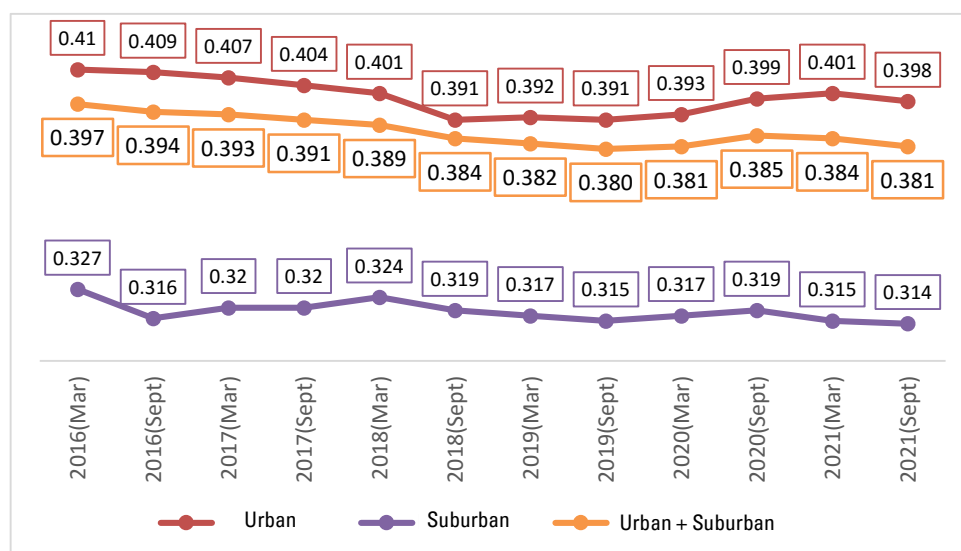


Source: Statistics Indonesia, 2022

The Government also contributed to the decline of the poverty rate in September 2021, which continues to encourage access to basic needs such as the availability of food and housing, health facilities, and educational facilities that can be reached by the entire society equally. In addition, the Government carried out a policy of refocusing and reallocating the budget as a fiscal cushion for implementing social protection programs by adding several programs that also influence the success of poverty reduction. In this program, the low-income people affected by the pandemic can still properly meet their basic needs and access health facilities.

Furthermore, in September 2021, the Gini Ratio value was 0.381. Compared to September 2020, which was 0.385, the Gini Ratio in September 2021 decreased by 0.004 points. From the region, the Gini Ratio in urban areas was recorded at 0.398, which decreased by 0.001 points from September 2020, which was 0.399. Meanwhile, the Gini Ratio in rural areas was recorded at 0.314, which decreased by 0.005 points from September 2020 to 0.319. Based on the World Bank's measure of inequality, expenditure distribution in the lowest 40 percent was 17.97 percent, which means the population spending in September 2021 was in the category of low inequality. In the region, it was recorded at 17.00 percent in urban areas, which means it belongs to the category of moderate inequality. Meanwhile, for rural areas, it was recorded at 20.83 percent, which means it belongs to the category of low inequality.

Graph 18.
Development of Indonesia Gini Ration in March 2016–September 2021
(in index)



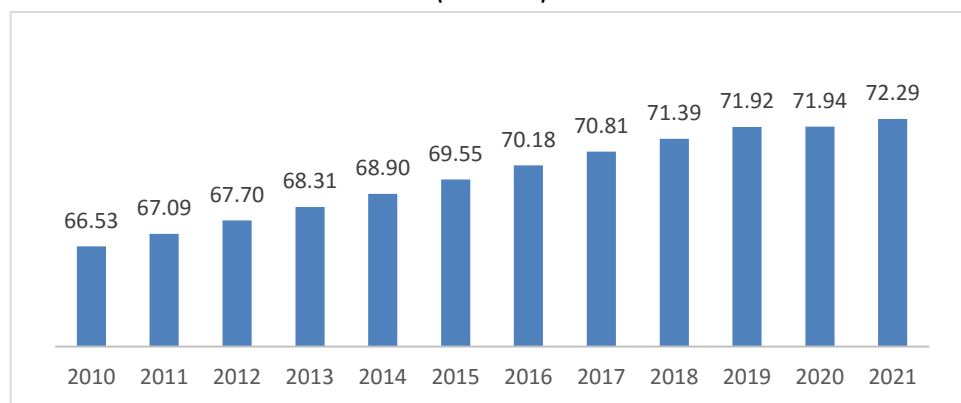
Source: Statistics Indonesia, 2022

The Gini Ratio declined from March 2016 to September 2019, as seen in **Graph 18**. However, in 2020, the Gini Ratio increased due to the initial impact of the Covid-19 pandemic until September 2020. However, in 2021, the Gini Ratio was successfully pressed again, which continued to decline in March and September 2021. This condition shows that the series of policies implemented by the government in tackling the Covid-19 pandemic have been effective, and hope the improvement of equitable development in Indonesia will be carried out sustainably.

Indonesia's Human Development Index in 2021 increased by 0.49 percent from 71.94 in 2020 to 72.29 in the high category.

The Human Development Index (IPM) is a parameter used to measure success in building quality of life and the level of human development in the long term. The IPM figure reflects the level of accessibility of the people of an area to the results of development in obtaining income, health, and education. From 2010 to 2021, Indonesia's IPM continued to experience positive developments. In 2010 Indonesia's IPM was 66.53. This value continues to increase until 2021, reaching 72.29, as seen in **Graph 19**. Compared to the previous year, Indonesia's IPM in 2021 experienced an increase of 0.35 points or 0.49 percent from the value of 71.94. With this achievement, Indonesia's development status was in the high category (70 IPM < 80). The development status in the high category was first achieved in 2016. Before 2016 Indonesia's IPM was in the medium category (60 IPM < 70). The increase in IPM in 2021 occurred in all dimensions, long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. This was different from the increase in IPM in 2020, which is only supported by an increase in the dimensions of longevity and healthy living and the dimensions of knowledge, while the dimensions of decent living standards have decreased.

Graph 19.
Development of Indonesia's Human Development Index (IPM)
2010–2021
(in index)



Source: Statistics Indonesia, 2022

In 2021, the decent living dimension measured by average real/capita/year expenditure (adjusted) increased by 1.30 percent. In the education dimension, the population aged seven years was expected to be in school for 13.08 years or can attend formal education, or almost equivalent to the length of time to complete education up to the Diploma I level. This number increased by 0.10 years compared to 2020, which reached 12.98 years. Meanwhile, the average length of schooling for people aged 25 years and over increased by 0.06 years, from 8.48 years to 8.54 years in 2021. In the dimensions of longevity and healthy living, babies born in 2021 have high expectations to live up to 71.57 years, 0.10 years longer than those born the previous year.

Table 3.
Dimensions/Indicators of Arrangement of Human Development Index of 2018-
2021

Dimension/Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021
Longevity and Healthy				
Life Expectancy (years)	71.2	71.34	71.47	71.57
Knowledge				
School Length Expectancy (years)	12.91	12.95	12.98	13.08
The Average Length of School (years)	8.17	8.34	8.48	8.54
Decent Living Standard				
Real/capita/year Expenditure (adjusted) (thousand rupiah)	11,059	11,299	11,013	11,156

Source: Statistics Indonesia, 2022

Furthermore, to obtain a brief overview of the realization data on basic macroeconomic assumptions, the realization of macroeconomic indicators, and the realization of community welfare indicators, the table below presents summary data on realization in 2021. As comparison data, the table also presents the realization of the year 2020.

Table 4.
Summary of Realization of Macroeconomic Basic Assumptions of 2021 and 2020

Indicator	2021		Realization in 2020
	APBN Assumption	Realization	
Economic Growth (% , y-on-y)	5.0	3.69	(2.07)
Inflation (% , y-on-y)	3.0	1.87	1.68
10 Years SBN Rate (%)	7.29	6.38	5.89
Exchange rate (IDR/USD)	14,600	14,312	14.577
Indonesia's Crude Oil Price (USD/barrel)	45	68.47	40,39
Average Oil Lifting (mbopd)	705	660,22	707
Average Gas Lifting (mboepd)	1,007	994,83	983

Source: Statistics Indonesia, Bank Indonesia, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Table 5.
Summary of Realization of Macroeconomic Indicators of 2021 and 2020

Indicator	Realization in 2021	Realization in 2020
Export (million USD)	231,523	163,192
Import (million USD)	196,190	141,569
Devisa Foreign Exchange Reserve (billion USD)	144.91	135.90
Indonesia's Balance of Payments (billion USD) – Surplus/(Deficit)	13.46	2.60
Bank Indonesia 7-day RR Rate (%)	3.50	3.75
IHSG (end of period)	6,581.48	5,979.07

Source: Statistics Indonesia, Bank Indonesia, Ministry of Finance, BEI, 2022

Table 6.
Summary of Realization of Welfare Indicators of 2021 and 2020

Indicator	Realization in 2021	Realization in 2020
TPT (%) - August	6.49	7.07
Percentage of Low-Income Population (%) - September	9.71	10.19
Gini Ratio - September	0.381	0.385
IPM	72.29	71.94

Source: Statistics Indonesia, 2022

A.2.2. PHASE OF HANDLING THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE ECONOMY

Corona Virus Disease, also known as Covid -19, has become a central issue in 2020 due to its massive impact that threatens life safety, disrupts economic activities, and causes outrage on social system stability. This condition instantly alters the

face and direction of the world's economy. The spread of Covid-19 across the globe in a short time has caused almost all countries to experience a deep economic downturn. The fall in global economic growth projections also impacts Indonesia's economic outlook changes, prompting the Government to quickly take strategic steps to deal with Covid-19 and restore the national economy.

In general, the impact of Covid-19 is extraordinary because it threatens life safety, economic activity, and financial system stability

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic needs to be responded to with extraordinary policy. For this reason, flexibility is required, so the APBN has sufficient fiscal space to carry out countercyclical policy. The government implements the policy with the opposite approach, where the government increases spending and cuts tax collections during the pandemic. This is carried out to mitigate the impact of Covid-19 so that the process of handling Covid-19 can be carried out quickly and effectively and socio-economic recovery can be accelerated.

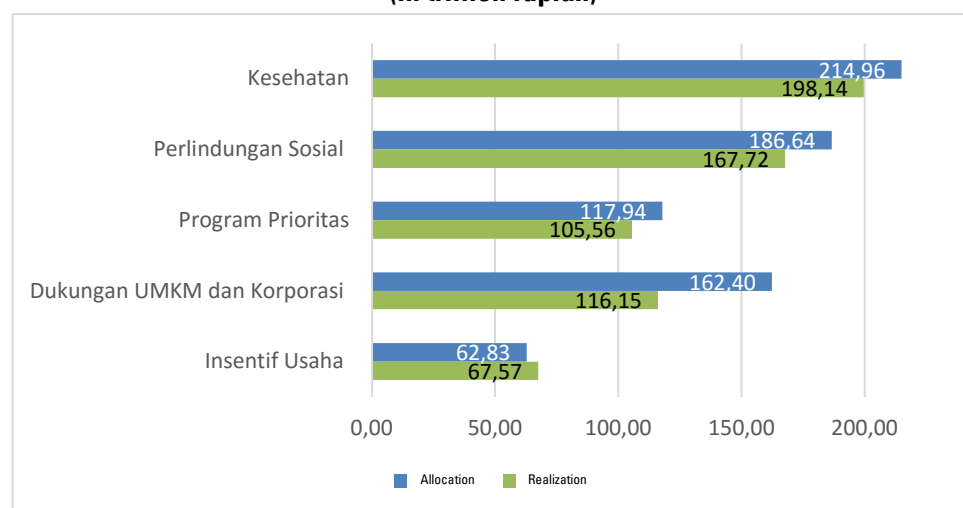
One of the extraordinary policies issued by the Government in dealing with extraordinary events due to the Covid-19 pandemic is the National Economic Recovery (PEN) program. In 2020, the Government allocated IDR 695.2 trillion, and IDR 575.85 trillion, or 82.83 percent of the ceiling, was realized and continued in 2021 with an increase in the allocation to IDR 699.43, which was adjusted to IDR 744.77 trillion to accelerate the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic, particularly through the provision of vaccinations and therapeutic treatments, to maintain and increase people's purchasing power, and to encourage the performance of the business world amidst the increase in Covid-19 cases.

From the end of June to August 2021, the spread of the Delta Variant Covid-19 was very high, which encouraged the government to implement the PPKM Level IV policy until gradual easing was carried out in line with the decline in Covid-19 cases. In this challenging period, the APBN is here to support the main needs of the community. The need for handling the pandemic and supporting the fulfillment of basic needs was the main focus during the implementation of PPKM Level IV. Responsively, the APBN is adjusted to deal with the pressures that occur through refocusing on the allocation of the health budget for strengthening the health system, handling pandemics, and vaccinations. In addition, social protection spending has also been expanded and extended to reach the most vulnerable people affected so they can meet their basic needs. Various forms of fiscal policy intervention during the PPKM Level IV, as seen in the increase in the allocation of the PEN program from IDR 699.43 trillion to IDR 744.77 trillion.

To encourage the handling of Covid-19, the Government provides fiscal stimulus to maintain financial system stability. The Government coordinates with various parties, including Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority, and the Deposit Insurance Corporation, to synergize and harmonize policies in handling Covid-19. Fiscal-monetary coordination, one of which was reflected in Bank Indonesia's commitment to funding the 2021 APBN. Throughout 2021, Bank Indonesia has

purchased SBN for the 2021 APBN funding of IDR 358.32 trillion, consisting of (i) purchases in the primary market of IDR 143.32 trillion in accordance with the Joint Decree of the Minister of Finance and the Governor of Bank Indonesia dated April 16, 2020, as extended on December 11, 2020, and December 28, 2021, and valid until December 31, 2022, and (ii) private placement by IDR 215 trillion in handling the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in accordance with the Joint Decree of the Minister of Finance and the Governor of Bank Indonesia dated August 23, 2021.

Graph 20.
Budget Realization of National Economic Recovery of Clusters of 2021
(in trillion rupiah)



Source: Ministry of Finance, 2022 (processed)

Details of the budget allocation and utilization of the PEN Program in the 2021 State Budget, as seen in **Graph 20**, include clusters:

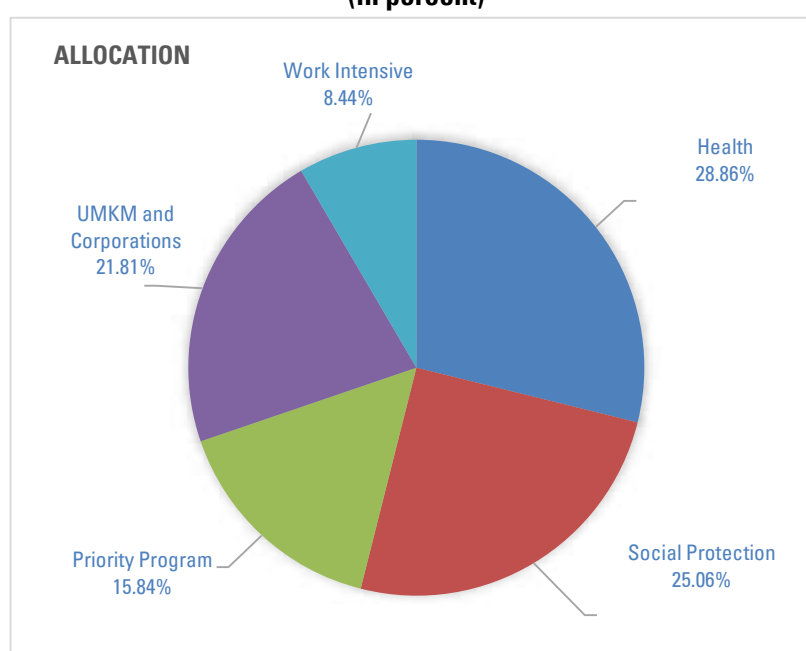
1. Health with a ceiling of IDR 214.96 trillion, which was used for Covid-19 laboratory facilities and infrastructure, diagnostics in the form of testing and tracing, therapeutic costs of treatment, vaccination programs, research and communication, health tax incentives, earmarked transfers to regions and village funds (Other health TKDD, BNPB, assistance for National Health Insurance (JKN) contributions, allocation of operational health assistance in the form of drugs and Personal Protective Equipment (APD), and PPKM. Throughout 2021, a health cluster budget of IDR 198.14 trillion or 92.17 percent has been realized, including for diagnostics in the form of testing and tracing; use for Hajj and Pademangan Dormitory Emergency Hospitals; distribution of drug packages to the public, and the thickening of PPKM by the Indonesian Military (TNI)/the National Police (Polri); therapeutic in the form of claims for treatment costs for 1.4 million patients; distribution of JKN contribution assistance for 42.18 million participants, procurement of Covid-19 vaccine as many as 305.14 million doses, incentives for health workers of 1.5 million central health workers and death compensation for 571 health workers; Covid-19 drug development research and the development of the Merah Putih Vaccine; and the provision of tax incentives in the health sector.

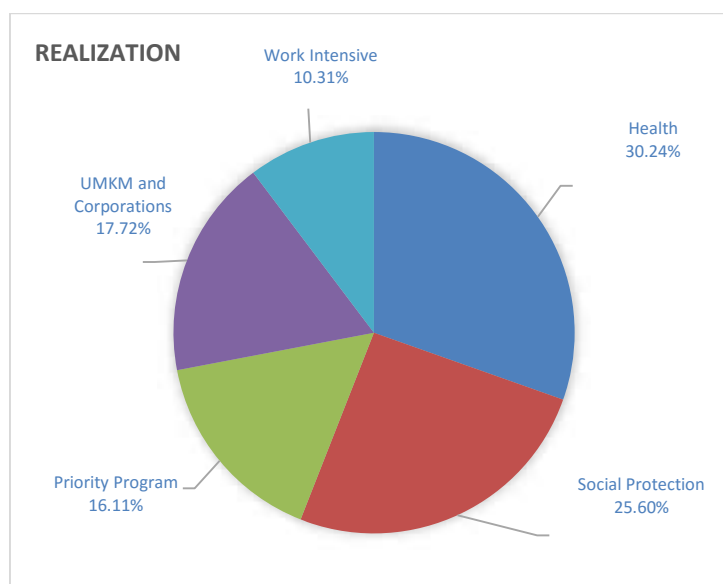
2. Social Protection with a ceiling of IDR 186.64 trillion, used among others for the Family Hope Program (PKH), Staple food Cards, Social Cash Transfer (BST), Village Cash Transfer (BLT), Rice Social Assistance, Wage Subsidy, Pre-Employment Cards, electricity discounts, internet quota assistance, Job Loss Insurance (JKP) contributions, PPKM Staple food package, and education anticipation. Throughout 2021, the social protection cluster budget has been realized in the amount of IDR 167.72 trillion or 89.87 percent, such as for 10 million PKH Beneficiary Families (KPM); as many as 18.6 million KPM aid Staple food packageS; 19.06 million KPM BST; as many as 5.62 million KPM Village Cash Transfer (BLT); as many as 6.02 million participants receiving Pre-Employment Cards; as many as 73.28 million students and students receiving internet quota subsidies; as many as 347.11 thousand recipients of Single Tuition Fee (UKT) assistance; as many as 31.3 million customers who received discounted electricity rates; Wage Subsidy Assistance for 7.39 million workers; rice assistance as much as 287.4 million kg of rice; PPKM Staple food package 5.5 million KPM recipients; and extreme poverty alleviation for 1.16 million KPM in 35 priority districts.
3. Priority Program with a ceiling of IDR 117.94 trillion, used for the Intensive Work program of K/L, Tourism for KSPN, Ecotourism, as well as Human Resources (SDM) training, Industrial Estates for strategic area development and investment programs, ICT for the provision of Base Transceiver Station (BTS) infrastructure, network rental and updating of Integrated Data for Social Welfare (DTKS), creative economic support, food security for food estate and irrigation programs, regional loan facilities, and Other Priority Programs in the form of Local Content Requirement (TKDN) certification, and Regional Loan Interest Subsidies. Throughout 2021, the priority program cluster budget has been realized at IDR 105.56 trillion or 89.50 percent, such as the 2.26 million Intensive Work program of K/L; Tourism, among others, for certification. Cleanliness, Health, Safety, and Environment Sustainability (CHSE), and accommodation for health workers in the context of improving the hotel industry; Food Security for food estate and construction programs, ICT for the provision of BTS infrastructure in 3T (Frontier, Outermost, and Remote Regions) digital literacy, digital transformation of strategic sectors, and digital technopreneurs; Industrial Estates for the development of the strategic regions and investment programs; regional loan facility of IDR 9.76 trillion through PT. Sarana Multi Infrastruktur.
4. UMKM and Corporations Interest Subsidies with the ceiling IDR 162.40 trillion, used for UMKM, Micro Credit Program (KUR) and Non-KUR, Micro Business Productive Assistance (BPUM), UMKM and corporation Limit Guarantees, Rekmin Exemption, expenses, and subscription fees, Placement of Funds with banks, Guarantee Service Fees (IJP) for UMKM and Corporations, State Equity Participation (PMN) to BUMN and other Institutions, and Cash Assistance for Street Vendors and Stalls (BT- PKLW). Until 2021, the UMKM and Corporate support cluster budget have been realized in IDR 116.15 trillion or 71.52 percent,

such as, for the distribution of BPUM to 11.2 million participants; BT-PKLW for as many as 1 million businesses; IJP for 1.98 million UMKM and 68 corporations; placement of funds in banks with total credit disbursement since 2020 reaching IDR 458.22 trillion to 5.49 million debtors; KUR Interest Subsidy for 8.71 million debtors and Non-KUR for 7.23 million debtors; and PMN for Hutama Karya, Pelindo III, KIW, ITDC, LPEI, Waskita Karya, LPI/INA, and Bank Tanah with a total of IDR 56.78 trillion.

5. Business Incentives with a ceiling of IDR 62.83 trillion. The provision of business incentives is intended to minimize business world losses, minimize the occurrence of layoffs, and maintain workers' purchasing power and economic drive. Government support is carried out in the form of tax incentives, such as in the form of Income Tax incentives for Article 21 to be borne by the Government (DTP), exemption from import PPh 22, reduction in PPh 25 installments, PPnBM DTP for vehicles, PPM DTP for Residential, Import Duty for DTP, VAT not collected by KITE, Decrease in PPh, VAT DTP outlet rentals, VAT refunds, Construction Services DTP Final PPh, 2020 DTP carry over and UMKM DTP Final PPh. Until 2021, the business incentive cluster budget has been realized for IDR 67.57 trillion or 107.56 percent. The realization includes PPh 21 DTP for as many as 106,070 employers; Final PPh UMKM DTP for as many as 138,638 WP; 22 Import PPh exemption for 9,737 WP; Reduction of PPh 25 installments for 58,305 WP; Preliminary return of VAT for 2,831 WP; Decreasing the rate of PPh for all WP; VAT DTP Property for 345 sellers; PPnBM Cars for six sellers; VAT DTP rental outlets for 28,715 UMKM; and BM DTP for 167 WP/import value of IDR 4.86 trillion.

Graph 21.
Allocation of Distribution and Budget Realization of National Economic Recovery Program of 2021
(in percent)





Source: Ministry of Finance, 2022 (processed)

Refer to the Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the Handling of Covid-19 and the 2021 National Economic Recovery, the realization of the PEN program throughout 2021 has reached IDR 655.14 trillion or 87.96 percent of the ceiling allocation of IDR 744.77 trillion. Accelerating the realization of social protection programs has successfully protected the basic consumption of the low-income people and vulnerable people affected by Covid-19. The poverty rate fell to 9.71 percent in September 2021 compared to 10.19 percent in September 2020. The continuation of the PEN program also reflects the State Budget has worked tremendously and has become an effective game changer or impetus for the sustainability of the economic recovery in 2022.

A.2.3. PRINCIPLES OF FISCAL POLICY 2021

The fiscal policy for 2021 with the "Accelerating Economic Recovery and Strengthening Reforms" theme was directed to stimulate the economy to grow at a high level, stimulate investment and exports, encourage

The 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) is a guideline for the Government in formulating policies to achieve development goals and targets for five years. The theme and development agenda of the 2020-2024 RPJMN is "Welfare, Fair and Sustainable Middle-High-Income Indonesia." Such as (1) Strengthening Economic Resilience for Quality Growth, (2) Developing Regions to Reduce Disparities and ensure equity, (3) Increasing Quality and Competitive Human Resources, (4) Mental Revolution and Cultural Development, and (5) Strengthening Infrastructure to Support Economic Development and Basic Services, (6) Building the Environment, Increasing Disaster Resilience and Climate Change, and (7) Strengthening Polhukhanham Stability and Public Service Transformation. The 2020-2024 RPJMN aims to the realization of independent and prosperous Indonesian society through accelerating development in various fields that emphasize a solid economic structure based on competitive advantage in various regions supported by quality and competitive human resources, as has been started from the theme of the Principal- Fundamentals of Fiscal Policy in 2020.

The main points of fiscal policy for 2021 as the second year of the 2020-2024 RPJMN were formulated based on the consideration of the 2020-2024 RPJMN achievement, especially in Strategic Priority Projects/Major Projects, was based on the condition of Covid-19

*innovation
and
strengthen
the quality of
SDM.*

impact on the implementation of development priorities. Fiscal policy in 2021 was formulated amid fundamental dynamic challenges and global uncertainty, especially caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Fiscal management must be flexible and sustainable to remain responsive, anticipatory, and adaptive to support the acceleration of handling Covid-19 and socio-economic recovery.

Furthermore, the Government responded by formulating the following policies:

- a) Maintaining policy consistency through systematic and structured policy implementation (extraordinary policy, reopening policy, recovery dan reform policy and gradual fiscal consolidation);
- b) Continue to prioritize health care (vaccinations and health protocols, health facilities, health workers, and medicines) as the crucial aspects of economic recovery;
- c) Maintaining the trend of economic recovery to continue by strengthening the sustainability of economic recovery programs to support the leverage sectors of economic recovery, including social protection programs (PKH, Staple food Cards, Pre-Employment Cards, Cash Social Assistance, BLT, electricity discount) to maintain public consumption, incentive support for the business world to start the business, support for UMKM (in the form of interest subsidies for KUR and BPUM), and priority sectors;
- d) Strengthening collaboration and synergy between the center and the regions at the implementation level, and economic recovery programs; and
- e) Encouraging collaboration and harmonization of the fiscal, monetary and financial sector.

The matters mentioned above were formulated by considering the developments of Covid-19, economic conditions, and the future challenges of fiscal management. On the other hand, to maintain a countercyclical balance to avoid the opportunity of loss and risk control efforts, gradual fiscal consolidation is required, along with holistic fiscal reforms regarding revenues, expenditures, and financing. Through fiscal consolidation and the implementation of fiscal reforms, the deficit can return to a maximum limit of 3 percent of PDB in 2023, followed by the achievement of optimal income, the primary balance towards a positive and more controlled debt ratio within a manageable limit.

The various considerations above have made PERPPU Number 1 of 2020, later ratified as Law Number 2 of 2020, have an important role as the basis for formulating fiscal policy in 2021. One of the strategic policies is the relaxation of the state budget deficit limit until 2022. The two regulations vividly represented the Government's sincerity in maintaining national economic conditions and financial system stability amid global and domestic economic recovery efforts. The translation of the 2020-2024 RPJMN into 2021 RKP is carried out through strengthening development synergies that are explicitly integrated into the implementation of Strategic Priority Projects by involving the Governors in the process of maturation of the initial work plan before the initial draft of the 2021 RKP, and the Indicative Ceiling is settled.

Through the fiscal policy theme "Accelerating Economic Recovery and Strengthening Reforms," in line with the RKP 2021 theme "Accelerating Economic Recovery and Social Reform," the APBN is formulated within the framework of accelerating economic growth

for the welfare of the community as well as being steps to improve the Government's balance sheet. The APBN is designed to be more productive, effective, and efficient as an instrument of fiscal policy aimed at realizing the recovery and being able to encourage improvements in the Government's balance sheet. Fiscal policy is also directed at encouraging the creation of healthier fiscal management, reflected in the optimization of state revenues, spending of better quality (spending better), and creative, efficient, and sustainable financing, in line with the use of momentum in sectoral and fiscal reforms. Fiscal policy in 2021 is directed to stimulate the economy to grow at a high level, stimulate investment and exports, encourage innovation and strengthen the quality of human resources, and encourage national competitiveness, including through structural transformation.

Studi A study by the Global Infrastructure Hub (GIH) in 2017 stated that to improve the quality of its infrastructure as the upper-middle class countries by the theme of the 2020-2024 RPJMN, Indonesia must face a financing gap of at least USD 140 billion until 2040, in addition, to meet the targets set out in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The government plans creative efforts to encourage the role of public investment through the Government Cooperation with Business Entities (KPBU) and Non-Government Budget Investment Financing (PINA) and efforts to increase fiscal capacity, reallocate government spending, and review rate policies.

The main points of fiscal policy in 2021 translated into the context of managing state finances with the determination of the 2021 State Budget (APBN) through the legalization of Law No. 9 2020 as the basis for the Government to implement fiscal policy in 2021. Expansive fiscal policy is consistently applied to accelerate national development and maintain a high and sustainable economic growth momentum. High economic growth is an important asset for the Government in efforts to reduce poverty and improve people's welfare. The implementation of expansive, measurable, and targeted fiscal policy, was realized by implementing a deficit budget policy based on fiscal policy management and focusing on sustainability. The efforts to maintain fiscal sustainability in the form of controlling various risks that can cause deviations in the performance of the State Budget have always been a priority through strengthening the implementation of international standard fiscal risk management in line with the implementation of a budget deficit policy. Expansive and consolidative fiscal policy is implemented by prioritizing flexible and sustainable fiscal management through several steps, namely: (1) controlling the budget deficit, (2) maintaining the debt to PDB ratio, and (3) encouraging a negative balance primary (primary balance) to a positive level.

Law Number 9 of 2020 concerning the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the 2021 Fiscal Year mandates that state revenues are planned at IDR 1,743.65 trillion, or an increase of 2.57 percent from 2020 IDR 1,699.95 trillion. State expenditure was allocated at IDR 2,750.03 trillion, an increase of 0.40 percent from 2020, IDR 2,739.17 trillion. With the difference in the planned state revenue and the allocation of state expenditure, the Government has set a budget deficit policy through a budget financing plan of Rp.1,006.38 trillion, or 5.70 percent of PDB.

As part of the state revenue policy, optimization of state revenues continues to achieve national goals, including increasing productivity and encouraging the transformation of

the national economy to achieve the vision of “Indonesia Maju 2045”. The optimization of state revenue is pursued in terms of tax and non-tax revenues. On the taxation side, the Government is seeking optimization with various efforts to expand the tax base and improve governance and administration to increase the tax ratio. The implementation of the Omnibus Law is also expected to encourage tax performance in the midst of reform efforts. The provision of various fiscal incentives during the acceleration of economic recovery and after the Covid-19 pandemic is expected to encourage increased investment and national competitiveness to spur economic transformation. On the PNPB side, the Government also continues to make efforts: (1) to improve PNPB governance, including supervisory synergy; (2) to encourage the improvement of the Upstream Oil and Gas Sector Investment Climate and support the gas prices for a competitive industry; (3) to improve asset management more productively by implementing the Highest and Best Use (HBU); (4) to optimize revenue from BUMN dividends by considering aspects of sustainability and risk mitigation as well as BUMN performance efficiency; (5) to improve the quality of PNPB services and providing rates up to IDR 0 (zero Rupiah) or 0% (zero percent) as well as PNPB relief under certain conditions; and (6) improving the performance of BLU services, such as prioritizing service quality that is affordable, available and sustainable. To achieve this, the Government has completed a derivative regulation of Law no. 9 of 2018 concerning PNPB, namely PP No. 58 of 2020 concerning PNPB Management; PP No. 59 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Submission and Settlement of Objections, Reliefs, and Returns of Non-Tax State Revenues; PP No. 69 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Determining Rates for Types of PNPB; and PP No. 1 of 2021 concerning Procedures for Examination of PNPB. With the completion of the PP and its operational rules followed, the application of this PNPB Law can improve PNPB management and significantly contribute to its optimization and governance of PNPB. Implementing all these regulations is expected to improve the optimization and governance of PNPB significantly.

Furthermore, the fundamental condition of the economy which is heading back to normal, making state expenditure very crucial as a buffer in responding to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and supporting recovery and reform efforts in various fields, including health, social protection programs, and support for the business world. Due to the extraordinary conditions, extraordinary steps are needed to be taken so that the spread of the pandemic can be mitigated through a multi-parallel policy on the income, expenditure, and financing sides. In general, the state expenditure policy taken by the Government includes efficiency, reallocation, and refocusing of the budget for handling Covid-19 and accelerating socio-economic recovery. As the main instrument of fiscal policy, the management of state expenditure is encouraged to be more optimal by starting to use a spending better approach that focuses on implementing priority programs based on results (results based), efficiency is a basic need, and anticipatory to various pressures (automatic stabilizer). In detail, the 2021 state expenditure policy is directed at: (1) Focus on improving the quality of health, social safety nets, the business world, and UMKM, (2) Budget reform, (3) Sharpening of goods expenditures (operational, non-operational, business trips, and expenditures handed over to the community/local government), (4) Strengthening capital expenditures and their maintenance for optimal BMN, (5) Capital spending to support pending projects in 2020 and accommodate new

policy initiatives and priority activities in 2021, (6) Increasing the effectiveness of social protection programs to accelerate social recovery, (7) Strengthening the quality control of the TKDD budget to support socio-economic recovery.

Table 7.
Summary of State Budget of 2021 and 2020
(in trillion rupiah)

DESCRIPTION	State Budget 2021 (Law Number 9 of 2020)	State Budget 2020 (Presidential Decree Number 72/2020)	% Increase (Decrease)*
A. State and Grants Revenues	1,743.65	1,699.95	2.57
I. State Revenue	1,742.74	1,698.65	2.60
1. Tax Revenue	1,444.54	1,404.51	2.85
2. Non-Tax Revenue	298.20	294.14	1.38
II. Grant Revenue	0,90	1.30	(30.77)
B. State Expenditure	2,750.03	2,739.17	0,40
I. Central Government Expenditure	1,954.55	1,975.24	(1.05)
II. Transfer to Regions and Village Funds	795.48	763.93	4.13
C. Primary Balance Surplus/(Deficit)	(633.12)	(700.44)	(9.61)
D. Budget Surplus/(Deficit) (A - B)	(1,006.38)	(1,039.22)	(3.16)
% Budget Surplus/(Deficit) to PDB	(5.70)	(6.34)	(10.09)
E. Budget Financing	1,006.38	1,039.22	(3.16)
I. Debt Financing	1,177.35	1,220.46	(3.53)
II. Investment Financing	(184.46)	(257.10)	(28.25)
III. Loans Lending	0,45	5.81	(92.25)
IV. Letter of Guarantee	(2.72)	(0,59)	361.02
V. Other Financing	15.76	70.64	(77.69)

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2022

*) The difference in numbers after the comma is caused by rounding up

The total K/L Expenditure Budget in the Central Government Expenditure Budget is stipulated to be IDR 1,029.9 trillion based on Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2020 Attachment I.1, IV. 94, which is allocated to productive finance activities that directly impact employment and economic and social recovery. The concrete steps for funding these productive activities are reflected in funding support to encourage the achievement of 2020-2024 RPJMN, especially in priority projects strategy) and recovery from Covid-19 by paying attention to affected sectors (tourism, trade, manufacturing, and agriculture) and structural reforms in the education sector, health, social protection, and budgeting reform that focus on priority and outcome orientation (result-based), non-priority spending efficiency, and automatic stabilizer.

The target of state revenues and grants in the APBN posture for the 2021 Fiscal Year experienced higher growth than the state budget in the same year, in line with the plan to implement the efficiency, reallocation, and refocusing of the budget on state expenditure, which was reflected in the negative growth of the central government's budget. This condition impacts reducing the deficit in the 2021 State Budget. The comparison of the fiscal year 2021 APBN posture based on Law Number 9 of 2020 with the 2020 fiscal year APBN based on Presidential Regulation 72 of 2020, as seen in the table above.

THE REALIZATION OF APBN PERFORMANCE IN 2021

The performance of the State Budget realization can encourage the strengthening of economic growth in 2021, continuing the economic recovery in 2020

The realization of APBN performance in 2021 has proven to encourage the strengthening of economic growth in the Quarter III of 2021, which continued until the Quarter IV of 2021. Economic conditions were maintained, and growth in 2021 was by an increase in state revenues, indicating the steps taken by the Government to maintain and utilize the momentum of economic growth have been effectively implemented. Over the past few years, expansive and countercyclical economic policies have been implemented in a relay. Even from the 2020 State Budget to the 2021 State Budget, the Government must take extraordinary procedures to deal with the spread of Covid-19 while accelerating the national economic recovery.

The vaccination program and the implementation of strict health protocols have contributed positively to developing new cases and decreasing the mortality rate of Covid-19 patients and also supported by the active role of the community in its consistent implementation, in addition to strengthening the Covid-19 control system implemented by the Government, were through case tracking. Covid-19 cases followed by an increase in mortality escalated in the Quarter II of 2021. Still, the Government is ready to overcome the situation by tightening restrictions by implementing the PPKM and level 4. This policy succeeded in suppressing the daily cases and could impact Quarter III of 2021 and continue until the Quarter IV of 2021.

Social protection programs such as Staple food Cards, PKH, pre-employment cards, cash assistance, BLT, electricity discounts, and internet quota assistance can stop the poverty rate. With the increase in Covid-19 cases, the government implemented the PPKM policy. The scope of social protection was expanded by adding several programs, including Bulog rice assistance, additional PPKM Staple food Cards, and Wage Subsidy Assistance. Various support programs for UMKM include UMKM interest subsidies, UMKM working capital guarantees, LPDB KUMKM investment financing, KUMKM final PPh, placement of funds in banks to support restructuring and working capital, and BPUM, which has also been able to become a cushion for UMKM and the business world. The social protection program and the National Economic Recovery (PEN) program will continue by including the APBN as one of the fiscal policy instruments.

STATE AND GRANTS REVENUES

The condition of global economic recovery accompanied by improvement in the national economy is reflected in the 2021 State Revenue, which positively and significantly grows.

Since the breakout, the pandemic has significantly affected the decline in global economic activity in response to the physical distancing policy, leading to a reduction in economic performance experienced by many countries worldwide. This condition directly affects production, demand, and supply chain to become the main cause of economic contraction in the world. Entering the Quarter III of 2021, the trend of various global indicators, including the global Manufacturing PMI, commodity prices for coal, nickel, CPO, and leading indicators on the consumption side, showed an increasing trend that continued to improve.

Improvements in global and domestic indicators marked external and internal economic recovery. In Quarter IV 2021, the consolidation of various indicators in a positive direction continued as reflected in the macro assumption indicators of the Rupiah exchange rate, low inflation rates, the realization of Indonesian Crude Oil Prices (barrels) being higher than the target, supported by the Purchase Management Index (PMI), and the level of retail sales as well as the consumer confidence index which remains strong. The global Manufacturing PMI entered a sideways trend in Quarter IV, and the Indonesian Manufacturing PMI experienced a gradual recovery in the same period after declining at the beginning of Semester II.

From the fiscal side, the economic recovery was marked by an increase in State Revenue and Grants in 2021, which cumulatively experienced positive growth of 22.07 percent (yoy). As an important part of fiscal policy instruments, tax revenue and Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) were optimally used in programs to handle the impact of Covid-19 and economic recovery. Successfully amplified the numbers in almost all components of State Revenue to double digits. The growth in state revenue also marks the increasingly stable condition of domestic production, improved consumption levels, and increased economic activity in various regions. The increase in economic activity can be improved by a policy of measurable easing of socio-economic activities, along with the decline in the Delta variant of Covid-19 cases and the decrease in the fatality rate of the Omicron variant of Covid-19 cases. However, the spreading rate of the Omicron variant, which is faster than the previous variants, requires special attention and anticipation steps because it can cause uncertainty to drive the financial markets, increase restrictions in several countries, and might cause the stop of domestic recovery and global economic activity.

Policies for handling Covid-19 and economic recovery through taxation and non-tax revenues implemented, such as through the provision of incentives in the form of tax and customs facilities for goods and services used to handle the Covid-19 pandemic, tax incentives for the business world (including UMKM) such as lowering the PPh rates, reduction of Article 25 PPh installments, accelerated VAT refunds, and the realization of Article 22 Import PPh. On the customs side, incentives were given for Bonded-Zones and the easiness of Import for Export Destinations, such as in the form of suspension of Import Duties, uncollected PDRI, and uncollected VAT PPnBM. PNBP granted release from Article 22 Import PPh, and relaxation of PNBP such as delaying PNBP payments, imposition of tariffs of up to IDR 0 or zero percent on transportation services, setting the

maturity date of PNPB payments on UKT education services, fiduciary services, and service/administrative services abroad, as well as the relaxation on the licensing of broadcasting operations. The latest policies related to the relaxation of PNPB during this pandemic include the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 200 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Zero Rupiah Tariffs for Change Request Service listed in the Fiduciary Guarantee Certificate applied to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 206/2021 concerning Technical Guidelines for Submission and Settlement of Objections, Relief and Return of PNPB, which provides more comprehensive and more detailed guidance for mandatory pay in submitting proposals for relief and K/L as IP PNPB in processing and complete relief proposals PNPB, including relief as a result of Covid-19, as well as Minister of Transportation Regulation No. 92 of 2021 concerning Amounts, Requirements and Procedures for Imposing Tariffs for Non-Tax Types up to IDR 0, - (zero Rupiah) or 0% (zero percent).

Realization of State Revenue and Grants in 2021 reached IDR 2,011.35 trillion or increased to 22.06 percent

Realization of State Revenue and Grants in 2021 reached IDR 2,011.35 trillion or increased to 22.06 percent. State Revenue and Grants growth in 2021 increased by 22.06 percent (yoy) compared to the previous year, with the realization percentage of 115.35 percent to the 2021 State Budget (based on Law No. 9 of 2020). State Revenue and Grants increased except for the Restricted State AssetS (KND) revenue and Grant Receipts.

Realizing State Revenue and Grants until the end of September 2021 showed a positive trend in line with economic recovery and reached IDR 2,011.35 trillion by the end of 2021. This achievement was IDR 363.56 trillion higher than last year's realization. Realization of State Revenue sourced from Taxation in nominal terms reached IDR 1,547.84 trillion, from PNPB, which came to IDR 458.49 trillion, and Grants of IDR 5.01 trillion. The realization of Tax revenue grew by 20.44 percent (yoy) in line with PNPB, which also increased, reaching 33.35 percent (yoy).

Table 8.
Realization of State and Grant Revenues of Fiscal Year of 2021 and 2020
(in trillion Rupiah)

Description	2021	2020	% Increase/ (Decrease)*
I. Tax Revenue	1,547.84	1,285.14	20.44%
1. Domestic Tax	1,474.15	1,248.42	18.08%
2. International Trade Tax	73.70	36.72	100.69%
II. PNPB	458.49	343.81	33.35%
1. Natural Resources Revenues	149.49	97.23	53.76%
2. Revenues from Separated State Assets	30.50	66.08	(53.85%)
3. Other PNPB	152.50	111.20	37.14%
4. BLU Revenues	126.00	69.31	81.80%
III. Grant Revenues	5.01	18.83	(73.38%)
Total State and Grants Revenue	2,011.35	1,647.78	22.06%

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2022

*) The difference in numbers after the comma is caused by rounding up.

*Tax
Revenues in
2021
amounted to
IDR 1,547,84
trillion.*

Tax Revenue in 2021 experienced positive growth of 20.44 percent (yoy) to IDR 1,547.84 trillion, in line with the increase in Domestic Tax Revenue and International Trade Tax Revenue. The rising tax growth was driven by the revenue improvement from the majority of the main contributing sectors to the tax revenue, as the positive impact of the stronger economic recovery and the maximum utilization of the tax stimulus by the business world. The realization of Tax revenue originating from International Trade Tax Revenue fantastically reached 210.80 percent of the 2021 State Budget target or grew by 100.69 percent (yoy) in line with the growth experienced by Import Duties and Export Duties.

The tax revenue realization reached 107.15 percent from the target in the 2021 State Budget, which was supported by the realization of Domestic Tax receipts of 104.58 percent from the 2021 State Budget target or a growth of 18.08 percent (yoy). Nominally, the revenues from Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax (PPh) and VAT were the main sources of tax revenue, respectively contributing 40.50 percent and 35.66 percent to the total tax revenue in 2021.

The realization of PPh revenue in 2021 was dominated by Non-Oil and Gas PPh revenues, which grew by 14.86 percent (yoy). The posture of non-oil and gas PPh receipts increased, supported by the positive growth in economic activity, sequentially from the most significant portion sourced from Article 25/29 PPh by 31.27 percent, Article 21 PPh by 23.22 percent, and Final Income by 17.51 percent. Based on the percentage change (yoy), all the non-oil and gas PPh revenues increased, except for the Final PPh, which contracted due to a decrease in the tax rate on bond interest and interest rates. The growth of the majority in the main sectors continued to improve and became the driving factor for the increase in oil and gas PPh and non-oil and non-gas PPh. The major sector net revenues contributed to the double digits of economic growth and consisted of the Manufacturing Industry Sector (contribution of 19.25 percent and grew 3.39 percent), the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sector (13.28 percent contribution and grew 1.84 percent), Trade Sector (12.97 percent contribution and grew 4.65 percent) and Construction Sector (10.44 percent contribution and 2.81 percent growth).

Non-oil and gas PPh revenue growth which experienced the most significant percentage sequentially sourced from Article 22 Import PPh grew 49.25 percent, PPh Article 22 grew 35.28 percent, PPh Article 26 grew 30.59 percent, and PPh Article 25/29 grew 26.43 percent. The PPh Article 22 Imports grew high in line with the increased imports and the reduced incentives for PPh Article 22 Imports to classify certain business fields since Quarter III. The significant growth of Article 26 PPh came from the increase in dividend and interest payments. Furthermore, the article 25/29 Corporate Income Tax grew positively in line with the economic recovery and was followed by the end of the incentive period for reducing installments in most business sectors. PPh Oil and Gas also contributed with a high growth performance that reached 59.99 percent (yoy), supported by the high realization of Indonesian Crude Oil Prices, the realization of oil and gas lifting, which almost reached the target, and the strengthening Rupiah exchange rate against the US dollar and below the assumption level.

The income tax component has shown a positive growth performance since the Quarter III of 2021, in line with the previous performance of the VAT/PPnBM revenue component, showed a positive growth trend since Semester I 2021, which also continued the positive trend until Quarter III 2021. The PPh and VAT/PPnBM 2021 (yoy) have grown positively by 19.55 percent and experiencing recovery after a deep contraction in 2020 (yoy) due to the weakening global and domestic economy during the Covid-19 pandemic. Oil and gas and non-oil and gas PPh revenues in 2021 amounting to IDR 679.78 trillion have increased to almost the pre-pandemic level, which in 2019 was IDR 761.11 trillion. The 2021 VAT revenue of IDR 551.90 trillion has moved to 22.56 percent (yoy), with a nominal value that exceeds the VAT Revenue, which in 2019 reached IDR 531.58 trillion during the conditions before the pandemic. The income recovery from the VAT component was driven by the return of normal economic activity, which supported an increase in public consumption and government spending.

VAT revenues experienced positive growth in all components, namely Domestic VAT (DN) by 13.29 percent, driven by the recovery of economic activity and increased government spending. Import VAT by 36.33 percent, driven by a significant increase in import activities and other VAT by 456.02 percent. In contrast to the main tax growth trend, the Building and Land Tax (PBB) revenues experienced contracting but realized 127.61 percent in 2021. The conditions were also experienced by PPnBM receipts at the end of June 2021 (yoy), the end of September 2021 (yoy), and until the end of December 2021 (yoy), although the contraction level had decreased. The decline in PPnBM 2021 (yoy) was sourced from the contraction of the Domestic PPnBM component (DN PPnBM), the only PPnBM component still growing negatively until the end of December 2021. In Quarter III of 2021, only the import PPnBM component grew positively and indicated that public consumption had begun to increase since Quarter III of 2021. The import PPnBM, which grew positively in double digits and was followed by an increase in the Manufacturing PMI indicator, was a phenomenon that describes domestic production activity getting better in line with the continued economic recovery.

The majority of Customs and Excise revenue components grew positively, mainly driven by export and import performance influenced by rising commodity prices and improved global demand. The improvement of global demand was reflected in a surplus in the balance of payments in the balance of goods and exports, one of which has pushed the prices up and triggered the high tariffs for export duties. The Nominal Excise Duty increased significantly by IDR 30.30 trillion (to IDR 34.57 trillion), surpassing the increase of nominal Excise of IDR 19.21 trillion (to IDR 195.52 trillion) as the main contributor to Customs and Excise revenues. The increase in export duties was driven by the performance of export volumes, especially from mineral coal, copper, and CPO products and their derivatives.

The import Duty also grew positively in line with the domestic economic recovery, which encouraged the national imports. Furthermore, the performance of Import Duties increased by 20.59 percent (yoy) in line with the growth of import activity as reflected in accelerated VAT refunds and the exemption of Article 22 Import PPh. On the customs side, incentives were given to the Bonded Zones and Ease of Import for Export Destinations, among others, in the form of suspension of Import Duties, uncollected PDRI, PPN, and PPnBM, which were not collected. PNPB was given from the increase in

foreign exchange paid, which indicates improving public consumption and demand for raw materials for domestic production.

In more detail, Customs and Excise revenue was dominated by CHT revenues of 70.13 percent originating from the Excise component. Excise revenue also grew by 10.89 percent, mainly influenced by the recovery in domestic consumption and growth in HT production, and the CHT tariff adjustment policy, which started in February 2021. Cumulative HT production until December 2021 (yoy) experienced growth but was still lower than cumulative production in 2019 before the Covid-19 pandemic. The revenue sourced from excise on beverages containing ethyl alcohol (MMEA) also grew significantly, at the double digits level of 12.82 percent. However, it had not recovered to pre-pandemic levels in 2019, along with the improvement of economic activity in tourism areas and the impact of the PPKM relaxation policy and other policies that had suppressed MMEA production in 2020. In contrast, the performance of ethyl alcohol (EA) excise contracted 53.11 percent due to the return of the normal demand for alcohol as a raw material for sanitation and disinfectant in 2021, compared to an extreme increase in demand. Significantly due to the panic buying product phenomenon in 2020.

*Realization of
Non-Tax
State
Revenue
(PNPB) in
2021
amounted to
IDR 458.49
trillion*

PNBP 2021 achieved 153.75 percent of the target in the 2021 APBN, with a higher achievement of 33.35 percent compared to the previous year's period. The PNBP nominal based on the most significant portion, respectively, came from the contribution of Other PNBP Income of 33.26 percent, Natural Resources Revenue (SDA) of 32.60 percent, Public Service Agency (BLU) Revenue of 27.48 percent, and Revenue from State Assets separated (KND) by 6.65 percent.

Other PNBP with the largest portion reached Rp. 152.50 trillion or 139.69 percent of the realization APBN target. SDA and BLU revenues were recognized respectively at IDR 149.49 trillion or 143.59 percent and IDR 126.00 trillion or 214.33 percent of the APBN target. The last composition was the realized KND Revenue of IDR 30.50 trillion, or 116.71 percent of the APBN target.

The increase in the achievement of 2021 PNBP realization compared to the same period of the previous year was influenced by an increase in Natural Resources Revenue by 53.76 percent (yoy), an increase in BLU Revenue by 81.80 percent (yoy), and an increase in Other PNBP Revenue by 37.14 percent (yoy). Meanwhile, on the other hand, KND's revenue contracted by 53.85 percent (yoy).

The increase in PNBP SDA was mainly supported by the increase in oil and gas revenues by 39.86 percent (yoy), contributing to an increase of IDR 27.54 trillion or equivalent to 52.69 percent of the total increase in PNBP SDA. The increase in revenues from mineral and coal mining (minerba) also contributed significantly to the growth of PNBP SDA, which amounted to IDR 23.66 trillion or equivalent to 45.26 percent of the total increase in PNBP SDA. The growth performance of SDA PNBP is dominantly sourced from the increasing trend of commodity prices.

The increase in the realization of Other PNBP was in line with the growth of SDA PNBP, mainly due to an increase in Mining Products Sales (PHT) originating from (1) The increase in the price of mineral commodities such as copper, nickel, (2) The increase in coal commodity prices due to an increase in the reference coal price (HBA) averaged

USD 121.47 per tonne, and (3) The increase in Crude Oil Revenue (DMO) due to the high realization of ICP in the last 12 months which was much higher than the same period in 2020. In addition to this, the increase in Other PNPB was also caused by the increase in PNPB Revenues of Ministries/Institutions in line with the increase in public activities, especially in the form of premium income from state bonds on transactions for issuance of SUN and SBSN, as well as placements of state money with Bank Indonesia and Commercial Banks.

In more detail, the largest sources of nominal increase in Other PNPB Revenues include the revenue from Sales of Coal Mining Products (PHT) by 127.26 percent (yoy), Crude Oil Revenue (DMO) by 389.58 percent (yoy), and the Increase in Revenue PNPB Ministries/Agencies amounted to 19.62 percent (yoy). The increase in K/L PNPB revenues in more detail comes from the Government Securities Premium Income of 26.64 percent (yoy), Management of the State Treasury Single Account (TSA) of 23.25 percent (yoy), and Police Service Revenues I and II. by 12.20 percent (yoy), Health Service Revenue by 28.30 percent (yoy), Agrarian Service Revenue by 23.08 percent (yoy).

A positive trend also occurred in BLU Revenue, which was mainly supported by an increase in nominal Oil Palm Plantation Fund Revenue by 253.57 percent (yoy), influenced by an increase in revenues from plantation fund levies on oil palm exports, as well as an increase in Revenue from Education Services by 12.58 percent, and an increase in Telecommunication Service Revenue by 26.52 percent (yoy).

A different trend was experienced by KND Revenue in 2021, with a contraction but an improvement from the previous Quarter. KND revenue contracted 53.85 percent in December 2021 (yoy) from minus 54.37 percent in September 2021 (yoy) and minus 65.80 percent at the end of June 2021 (yoy). The main factor for the decrease in the realization of KND receipts compared to the previous year was the decrease in the realization of dividends paid by SOEs, especially Banking BUMN, which had been the main payers of BUMN dividends to the Government, as well as the absence of PNPB revenues from the remaining surplus of Bank Indonesia (BI).

The decline in dividend payments for banking BUMN in the fiscal year 2021 by 43.37 percent was due to a decrease in profits for banking BUMN in the Financial Year (TB) 2020, which became the basis for calculating dividends for FY 2021 by 47.40 percent compared to TB in 2019 as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the TB 2020 dividend payout ratio (DPOR) by 50 percent higher than the 2019 TB DPOR average of 38.75 percent. Furthermore, the realization of dividend payments for banking and non-banking BUMN under the Ministry of BUMN as of December 2021 has reached 113.57 percent and 117.28 percent, respectively.

The absence of PNPB deposits from the remaining BI surplus was due to Bank Indonesia's capital ratio of 8.6 percent (below the threshold of 10 percent). Based on the BI Financial Report for the 2020 Fiscal Year, in 2021, according to regulations, there is no obligation for Bank Indonesia to deposit PNPB from Remaining Surplus Bank Indonesia.

*Revenues
Grants 2021
IDR 5.01
trillion.*

In addition to KND, Grant Receipts have also decreased, but the realization exceeded the target in the APBN. The decrease in the realization of Grant Receipts in 2021 is related to the surge in the realization of Grant Receipts in 2020, which was seasonal from the Regional Government, related to the implementation of the Regional Election (Pilkada) in the relevant year. The realization of grant receipts in 2021 cumulatively reached IDR 5.01 trillion or 555.27 percent of the 2021 APBN target.

STATE EXPENDITURE

*State
Expenditures
in 2021
increased by
7.36 percent
in line with
the handling
of Covid-19
and the
acceleration
of economic
growth,
supported by
an increase
in State
Revenues
and Grants.*

The state expenditure until 2021 is implemented responsively and flexibly as an important instrument in encouraging economic performance, especially in controlling the pandemic and the national economic recovery program (PEN). The flexibility and the responsive state budget reflected in various policy mixes of efficiency, reallocation, and budget refocusing, applied to the state budget's important role as a distribution and stabilization function by focusing on survival and recovery priorities in the face of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. Generally, fiscal is formulated to be expansive in countercyclical policy to encourage increased economic activity.

State Expenditure in 2021 realized 101.32 percent and increased by 7.36 percent compared to the previous year's period. The nominal increase in state expenditure realization prioritizes the implementation of a flexible and responsive APBN in providing protection to the public in the form of a series of health care programs from the impact of the pandemic, vaccination, social protection, support for the UMKM, and business as well as various efforts to accelerate national economic recovery. The increase in state expenditure, which was followed by an increase in the ability of state revenues in 2021, became the indicator of the increasingly recovering performance of the national economy. The implementation of accelerated state spending needs to be monitored appropriately and maintained for efficiency and effectiveness to be right on target and contribute significantly and optimally to support the handling of Covid-19 and accelerate the national economic recovery.

*Realization of
State
Expenditure
in 2021
amounted to
IDR 2,786.41
trillion*

Realization of state expenditure increased by IDR 190.93 trillion as the Central Government Expenditures increased by IDR 167.75 trillion and an increase in Transfer to Regions and Village Funds (TKDD) by IDR 23.18 trillion. The growth in central government expenditure came from the growth in K/L Expenditures and was mainly driven by the increases in Goods and Capital Expenditures. The increase in Goods Expenditure for economic recovery programs and pandemic handling programs includes vaccination, the claims for treating Covid-19 patients payment, providing assistance to the public and business actors, and the realization of BLU expenditure, especially Palm Oil. Meanwhile, the Capital Expenditures were mainly influenced by the payments for basic infrastructure projects, advanced connectivity infrastructure, and equipment procurement.

In addition to spending, Transfers to Regions and Village Funds also experienced an increase compared to the same period in the previous year, influenced by additional allocations for underpayment of Revenue Sharing Funds, regional performance in fulfilling the requirements for the distribution of Special Transfer Funds and the use of Village Funds for the provision of Village BLT.

Tabel 9.
Realization of State Expenditure of 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year
(in trillion Rupiah)

Description	2021	2020	% Increase/ (Decrease)*
I. Central Government Expenditure	2,000.70	1,832.95	9.15%
1. Staff Expenditure	387.75	380.53	1.90%
2. Goods Expenditure	530.06	422.34	25.51%
3. Capital Expenditure	239.63	190.92	25.51%
4. Debt Interest Payment Expenditure	343.50	314.09	9.36%
5. Subsidy	242.09	196.23	23.37%
6. Grant Expenditure	4.32	6.28	(31.18%)
7. Social Assistance	173.65	202.53	(14.26%)
8. Other Expenditures	79.70	120.04	(33.60%)
II. Transfer to Regions and Village Fund	785.71	762.53	3.04%
1. Transfer to Regions	713.85	691.43	3.24%
a. Balance Fund	679.59	652.10	4.22%
b. Local Incentives Fund	13.46	18.46	(27.04%)
c. Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta Province	1.32	1.32	0.00%
d. Autonomy Fund	19.48	19.56	(0.38%)
2. Village Fund	71.85	71.10	1.06%
Total State Expenditure	2.786.41	2.595.48	7.36%

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2022

*) Any difference of number behind the comma is due to the difference of unit used.

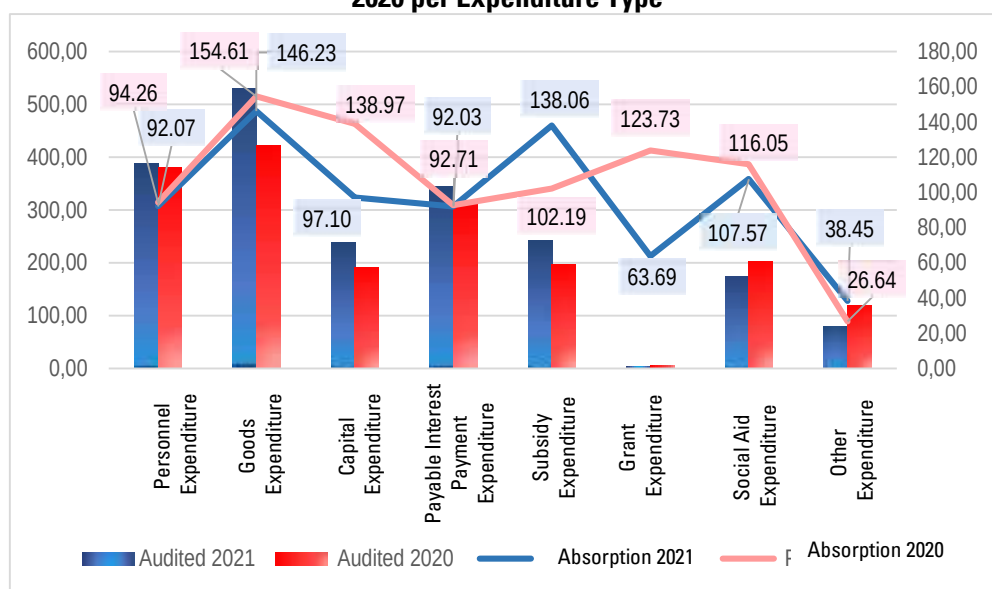
Realization of Central Government Expenditure increased 9.15 percent in 2021

The Central Government Expenditure in 2021 was at IDR 2,000.70 trillion or 102.36 percent of the 2021 budget ceiling. The realization of central government expenditure in 2021 was generally influenced by the realization of goods expenditures, which grew by 25.51 percent (yoy), capital expenditures which grew by 25.51 percent (yoy), and subsidy expenditures which grew by 23.37 percent (yoy). The growth in central government expenditure indicates that the State Budget was the main driver of the national economic recovery throughout 2021.

The realization of central government expenditure in 2021 consists of the realization of K/L expenditure by IDR 1,190.81 trillion and non-K/L expenditure by IDR 809.89 trillion. The portion of K/L expenditure realization reached 59.52 percent, followed by the realization of non-K/L expenditure at 40.48 percent of the total central government expenditure in 2021. According to the realization figures per each K/L, then the ten K/L that have the highest expenditure realization in 2021 in sequence from the highest nominal are (1) the Ministry of Health to IDR 208.32 trillion, (2) the Ministry of Public Works, and Housing to IDR 152.69 trillion, (3) Ministry of Defense to IDR 125.89 trillion, (4) Ministry of Social

Affairs to IDR 105.31 trillion, (5) Indonesian National Police to IDR 102.26 trillion, (6) Ministry of Finance to IDR 87.45 trillion (including BLU Palm Oil Expenditure IDR 53.51 trillion), (7) the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology to IDR 84.70 trillion, (8) the Ministry of Religious Affairs to IDR 68.59 trillion, (9) the Ministry of Transportation to IDR 33.69 trillion, and (10) Ministry of Communication and Informatics to IDR 23.41 trillion.

Graph 22.
Budget and Realization of Central Government Expenditure of Fiscal Year of 2021 and 2020 per Expenditure Type



Source: Ministry of Finance, 2022

The most significant nominal Central Government Expenditure in 2021 was realized in goods expenditures, which reached IDR 530.06 trillion or 146.23 percent of the budget ceiling, staff expenditures IDR 387.75 trillion or 92.07 percent of the budget ceiling, and the payment of debt interest to IDR 343.50 trillion or 92.03 percent of the budget ceiling. The realization of staff expenditure in the Ministries/Institutions was dominated by the Ministry of Defence, the Indonesian National Police, and the Ministry of Religious Affairs. Meanwhile, the realization of the goods expenditure in Ministries/Institutions was dominated by the Ministry of Health, driven by the handling of Covid-19 and vaccination programs. The Ministry of Finance is encouraged by funding the difference in Biodiesel prices at the Palm Oil BLU, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing is encouraged by the construction of infrastructure and infrastructure, and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing is driven by the modernization of Almatasus, Alutsista, Non-Alutsista, and defense infrastructure.

Realization of staff expenditure increased by IDR 7.22 trillion or 1.90 percent compared to the same period in the previous year. The growth in the performance of staff expenditure absorption in 2021, among others, was used for the payment of civil servants (ASN)/Indonesian National Army (TNI)/Indonesian National Police (POLRI) salaries and allowances, including the Idul Fitri Holiday Bonus (THR) and 13th payment, Non-PNS Educator Allowances, and the fulfillment of the Government's obligations to retired civil servants/TNI/POLRI.

The realization of goods expenditure in 2021 includes the expenditure component, which experienced the most significant increase, which grew by 25.51 percent (yoy), influenced by the acceleration of payments for several PC-PEN Programs in 2021. This significant increase was mainly used for the implementation of handling the impact of Covid-19 and government assistance programs, such as support for health care, implementation of vaccinations, payment of claims for the Covid-19 patients' treatment, assistance for micro-enterprises, internet quota assistance, and wage subsidy assistance. In addition to the implementation of handling the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, positive trends in goods expenditure were also influenced, including the School Operational Assistance (BOS) program implemented by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, funding for the difference in Biodiesel prices at Palm Oil BLU by the Ministry of Finance, as well as maintenance on infrastructure and facilities, water resource network and housing assistance given to the community which implemented by the Ministry of PUPR.

The realization of capital expenditure in 2021 increased by IDR 48.71 trillion or 25.51 percent compared to the previous year's period. The significant growth in the realization of capital expenditures was influenced by the acceleration of the implementation of basic infrastructure projects and advanced connectivity infrastructure in 2020, as well as the procurement of equipment/machinery. This capital expenditure was still supported by a significant realization in the types of capital expenditure accounts for Roads, Irrigation and Networks, capital expenditures for equipment and machinery, capital expenditures for land, and capital expenditures for buildings and Constructions. These expenditures were used for: (1) construction, preservation, and reconstruction of roads and bridges, construction of housing and settlement infrastructure, as well as the construction of dams and irrigation roads, including the revitalization of lakes at the Ministry of PUPR (2) construction of infrastructure for railways, infrastructure for ports and airports. The Ministry of Transportation, (3) procurement of equipment for the Police and the Ministry of Defense, and (4) land acquisition for the National Strategic Project (PSN) carried out by LMAN at the Ministry of PUPR and the Ministry of Transportation.

The realization of debt interest payments in 2021 increased by IDR 29.41 trillion or 9.36 percent compared to the previous year's period. Nominally, this increase was caused by the increase in outstanding debt due to the use of debt financing to cover the budget deficit as the Government's efforts to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 and the national economic recovery. However, the overall realization of debt interest payments was lower than the APBN target. This is due to the Government's policy to optimize the financing sources that have more efficient costs, controlled interest rates/ yields on SBN, and the participation of BI through the burden-sharing scheme in accordance with SKB III.

The realization of subsidy expenditure in 2021 reached IDR 242.09 trillion or 138.06 percent of the budget ceiling. The realization of the subsidy expenditure includes energy subsidies of IDR 140.41 trillion, or an increase of 28.95 percent, and includes the realization of non-energy subsidies of IDR 101.67 trillion, or an increase of 16.41 percent over the same period of the previous year. The realization of energy subsidy expenditure mainly came from subsidies for fuel, 3 kg LPG, and electricity, including electricity discounts. Meanwhile, the realization of non-energy subsidies was mainly supported by the acceleration of the implementation of the PEN program, consisting of Fertilizer

Subsidy, PSO, Program Credit Interest Subsidy, Tax Subsidy, and Microcredit Program (KUR) Interest Subsidy.

The realization of grant expenditure in 2021 reached IDR 4.32 trillion, or 63.69 percent of the 2021 budget ceiling. The 2021 grant policy was directed to support the achievement of national priorities in the regions by providing basic public services in transportation, construction of drinking water facilities, wastewater treatment, irrigation, sanitation, agriculture, and regional roads. In addition, it is also focused on supporting regional economic recovery through sectors and areas affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and synchronization with transfer funds to other regions. Grants were also given to eleven foreign governments and one foreign institution, including capacity building and humanitarian assistance due to the Covid-19 disaster and pandemic, as a form of Indonesian solidarity in 2021 through the International Development Cooperation Fund (LDKPI).

Furthermore, the realization of social assistance expenditure in 2021 reached 107.57 percent of the 2021 budget ceiling. The realization of the social assistance expenditure of IDR 173.65 trillion was used for the distribution of regular social assistance programs, such as the distribution of education assistance through the Smart Indonesia Program and the KIP College Program, as well as assistance in accessing health services through contribution assistance for the Recipient of National Health Insurance Contribution Assistance (PBI JKN) program. In addition, the realization of social assistance is also used to support the recovery program for the impact of Covid-19 in the form of conditional cash assistance through the Family Hope Program (PKH), food assistance through the Basic Food Card Program, and cash assistance through the Cash Assistance Program (BST).

The most significant Realization Performance of Central Government Expenditure per Function in 2021 was achieved by the Health Function at 189.25 percent and the Social Protection Function at 107.33 percent

Central government expenditure is grouped into 11 functional classifications. The most significant proportion of expenditure realization to the total expenditure of the Central Government was achieved by the Public Service function of 27.54 percent and the Economic function of 23.06 percent, with absorption rates of 102.76 percent and 92.02 percent, respectively, to the ceiling. However, the highest realization percentage was achieved by the Health function of 189.25 percent and Social Protection of 107.33 percent, which exceeded the APBN ceiling. The achievement of the high realization of the Health function illustrates the challenging conditions faced in 2021, where the impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic affects the national and world health stability. In addition to focusing on accelerating the handling of the effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic, the Government also maintains domestic resilience by maximizing social protection coverage through the Social Protection function.

Tabel 10.
Budget and Realization of Central Government Expenditure of Fiscal Year of 2021 and 2020 by Functions (in trillion Rupiah)

No	Function	Law No. 9 2020 Budget (APBN)	Realization of 2021		Realization of 2020
			Rp	% PDB APBN	
1	General Services	536.11	550.93	102.76%	537.82
2	Defence	137.19	125.80	91.70%	136.91
3	Order and Security	172.63	157.37	91.16%	154.11
4	Economy	501.41	461.42	92.02%	399.93
5	Environmental Protection	16.69	14.00	83.86%	13.04
6	Housing and General Facilities	33.22	30.62	92.19%	22.78
7	Health	111.67	211.33	189.25%	105.09
8	Tourism and Culture	5.26	4.11	78.19%	3.15
9	Religious Affairs	11.08	10.11	91.25%	9.49
10	Education	175.24	162.35	92.64%	155.11
11	Social Protection	254.06	272.68	107.33%	295.52
	TOTAL	1,954.55	2,000.70	102.36%	1,832.95

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2022

*Realization of
Transfer to
Regions and
Village Fund
in 2021
amounted to
IDR 785.71
trillion.*

The realization of Transfer to Regions and Village Fund (TKDD) in 2021 increased by IDR 23.18 trillion or 3.04 percent compared to the same period the previous year. This was mainly due to an increase in the realization of the Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) by 24.76 percent (yoy) and the Physical Special Allocation Fund (DAK Physical) by 13.74 percent. The higher Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) realization (yoy), besides the increase in the 2021 FY DBH budget ceiling, was also caused by the underpayment paid DBH distribution until the 2020 FY. Meanwhile, the increase in the realization of Physical DAK (yoy) was mainly influenced by the increase in the physical DAK allocation ceiling in 2021. The realization of the Physical DAK reached 87.47 percent of the 2021 FY APBN ceiling. It was also influenced by the implementation of the auction process for activities financed by the Physical DAK and cannot be completed in time (The nominal DAK Physical contract can be completed before the deadline for the Phase I distribution by IDR 57.9 T, around 91 percent of the ceiling of PMK 17/PMK.07/2021). In addition, the issues in the Regional Government cannot complete the requirements for the Physical DAK channel Phase II and III. Meanwhile, the realization of the Local Incentive Fund (DID) in 2021 was lower than the realization in 2020 because, in 2020, there was an additional DID allocation for handling Covid-19, while in 2021 with no additional DID allocation.

Table 11.
Realization of Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund of Fiscal Year of 2021
and 2020
(in trillion Rupiah)

Description	2021	2020	% Increase/ (Decrease)*
Transfer to Regions	713.85	691.43	3.24%
I. Balance Fund	679.59	652.10	4.22%
A. General Transfer Fund	494.95	475.52	4.09%
1. Revenue Sharing Fund	117.16	93.91	24.76%
2. General Allocation Fund	377.79	381.61	(1.00%)
B. Specific Transfer Fund	184.64	176.58	4.56%
1. Physical Specific Allocation Fund	57.07	50.18	13.74%
2. Non Physical Specific Allocation Dana Alokasi Khusus Nonfisik	127.57	126.40	0,92%
II. Regional Incentives Fund	13.46	18.46	(27.04%)
III. Special Autonomy Fund and Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta	20.80	20.88	(0.35%)
A. Special Autonomy Fund	19.48	19.56	(0,38%)
1. Autonomy Fund of Papua & West Papua	7.56	7.56	0,01%
2. Special Autonomy Fund of Aceh	7.56	7.56	0.01%
3. Additional Special Autonomy Infrastructure Fund	4.37	4.45	(1.68%)
A. Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta	1.32	1.32	0,00%
Village Fund	71.85	71.10	1.06%
Transfer to Regions and Village Funds	785.71	762.53	3.04%

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2022

The realization of TKDD consists of the realization of Transfers to the Regions of IDR 713.85 trillion or 98.67 percent of the ceiling and the realization of Village Funds of IDR 71.85 trillion or 99.80 percent of the ceiling. Transfers to the Regions consist of the following components: (1) Balance Funds with a realization of IDR 679.59 trillion or an increase of 4.22 percent (yoy), (2) Regional Incentive Funds with a realization of IDR 13.46 trillion or a decrease of 27.04 percent (yoy), and (3) the Special Autonomy Fund and the special privileges of DIY with the realization of IDR 20.80 trillion or a decrease of 0.35 percent (yoy).

The realization of Village Fund's distribution in 2021 amounted to IDR 71.85 trillion, or 99.80 percent of the ceiling. In 2021 the Government prioritized the use of Village Funds for social safety nets in the form of Village BLT and funding support for national-scale economic recovery at the village scale. The distribution of Village BLT was intended for

the low-economic family in the village and not receive social assistance programs from the Government, such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), Basic Food Cards, Prakerjacard program, Cash Social Assistance, and other government social assistance, to reduce the economic impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic. In addition to the BLT village, to support funding for village-scale economic recovery, the Village Fund also earmarked for its use at least 8 percent of the Village Fund ceiling for each Village to support the handling of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic at the village level.

All in all, the Balance Funds take the largest nominal portion of TKDD realization, which consists of General Transfer Funds amounting to IDR 494.95 trillion or an increase of 4.09 percent (yoy), which was directed at public services and handling Covid-19 through operational support for vaccinations, incentives for regional health workers, and the implementation of PPKM, as well as Special Transfer Funds of IDR 184.64 trillion or an increase of 4.56 percent (yoy) for regional economic recovery and national priorities in education, health, and infrastructure.

DEFICIT AND FINANCING

Realization of Budget Deficit in 2021 amounted to IDR 775.06 trillion

The deficit policy in 2021 was part of the Government's efforts to continue countercyclical policies for handling the pandemic and accelerate the national economic recovery. In line with the effectiveness of controlling Covid-19 cases and improving economic activity, the performance of the 2021 State Budget also improved.

The deficit is a result of the policies formulated by the Government in the context of sharpening the Covid-19 handling program and its economic impact by focusing on: (1) health interventions through various Covid-19 handling activities such as the provision of infrastructure, medical devices, treatment costs and incentives/compensation for health workers, and (2) providing budgetary support for the National Economic Recovery (PEN) in the form of social protection, sectoral support for K/L and local governments, incentives in the business sector, support and incentives for UMKM including corporate financing.

The realization of the 2021 budget deficit is still under control, 4.57 percent of PDB in 2021 or IDR 775.06 trillion, below the APBN target of 5.70 percent. The realization of the lower APBN deficit was supported by improved performance of state revenues as a result of increased commodity prices and economic activity recovery.

Table 12.
Ratio of Budget Surplus/(Deficit) of Fiscal Year 2021
(in trillion Rupiah)

Indicator	2021 APBN (Law No. 9 2020)	Realization in 2021
Budget Surplus (Deficit)	(1,006.38)	(775.06)
Yearly Nominal PDB	17.655.8 ^{*)}	16,970.79
Deficit towards PDB	(5.70%)	(4.57%)

Source: Ministry of Finance and Statistics Indonesia, 2022

^{*)} Assumption of 2021 State Budget based on the Law No. 9 2020

*Realization of
Budget
Financing for
2021
amounting to
IDR 871.72
trillion*

In line with the relaxation of the APBN deficit above 3 percent and the Government's commitment to continue the policy of accelerating the handling of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and encouraging national economic recovery, the need for financing the 2021 State Budget is still high. The realization of budget financing for 2021 reached IDR 871.73 trillion, or 86.62 percent of the APBN target.

The APBN financing moves quite dynamically, considering the financing sources have not been identified during the preparation of the 2021 FY APBN and can be optimized in 2021 and change the current year's financing composition. The 2020 SiLPA was sourced from SBN Public Goods and Non-Public Goods issuance, optimized to reduce debt financing in 2021. In addition, the cash management policy utilized the SAL as a source of financing in 2021 and reduced debt financing. The optimization of the SAL has been submitted to the DPR through the implementation report of the 2021 State Budget for the First Semester of 2021 and in the discussion of the RAPBN for the 2022 Fiscal Year.

In the middle of 2021, the pandemic still showed no signs of ending. In fact, a delta variant was found to have a faster transmission rate, high mortality rate, and a wide impact worldwide. The delta variant caused an increase in daily cases in almost all countries worldwide and made several countries implement a lockdown. Responding to these conditions, the Government of Indonesia implemented PPKM to control transmission through restrictions on community activities. This policy encourages an increase in government expenditure and needs extraordinary steps to support this policy.

In supporting the Government's extraordinary steps, one of the things, the Government has done to refocus the budget to support the handling of Covid-19 and the national economic recovery, which can be implemented through tightening, shifting, and cutting the budget in 2021. Government expenditure was directed to support the health care policy, protect people's purchasing power, and maintain business resilience and national economic recovery when fiscal capacity was limited. Various government efforts to suppress the number of Covid-19 have resulted in a decrease in the number of cases of the delta variant in Indonesia in 2021.

However, a new variant of Covid-19 was called Omicron. The spread of the Omicron variant experienced faster than the previous variants, compared to the delta variant, but caused a relatively lower mortality rate. This condition still requires special attention and strict anticipation steps to control the transmission, and the impact can be maintained at a minimal level.

In supporting the financing of the APBN, the government also always prioritizes non-debt financing. However, despite the limitations of non-debt financing, the government also used debt financing to fulfill the financing needs of the State Budget. Debt financing in 2021 prudently to support the 2021 State Budget, directed at accelerating the handling of Covid-19 and protecting the economy from the threat of a prolonged crisis.

Volatility and uncertainty in global financial markets due to the increasing trend in global interest rates, increase the commodity prices, and geopolitical conflicts encourage the growth of the domestic market, and investors tend to wait and see. Foreign investors tend to flight to quality by leaving emerging markets, including Indonesia. This condition led

to an increase in domestic SBN yields and a decrease in investor interest in holding SBN auctions.

As a mitigation measure, the government takes debt management policy, including (i) prioritizing the financing from domestic sources and foreign sources as a complement, (ii) using the debt financing flexibility options such as optimizing debt which has a relatively more profitable cost, (iii) coordination with Bank Indonesia in fulfilling APBN financing to secure debt financing and control financial market volatility, (iv) optimize the non-debt financing SAL to control the procurement of new debt and maintain the stability of the domestic SBN market.

In particular, Bank Indonesia's support for the fulfillment of debt financing in 2021 through the scheme agreed in SKB I and SKB III. In SKB I, Bank Indonesia acts as a financing backstop, where Bank Indonesia participates in regular auctions in the primary market. Bank Indonesia also enters an additional auction (GSO - Green Shoe Option) and subsequently through a private placement if the auction target has not been achieved. Throughout 2021, the government only conducted additional auctions in the first semester when the financial market was very volatile. Meanwhile, during the second semester, market conditions were relatively stable, and the government did not conduct additional auctions.

The increase in expenditure and financing for health and humanity was a result of the implementation of PPKM in order to control the impact of the delta variant. Bank Indonesia initiatively participated in this financing as outlined in the SKB III 2021. Based on the SKB III, Bank Indonesia purchased SBN through a private placement of IDR 215 trillion, with details of the interest expense originating from the issuance of SBN of IDR 58 trillion funded by Bank Indonesia (published in November) and the interest expense from the issuance of SBN of IDR 157 trillion funded by the Government. (published in December). This agreement was implemented by considering the condition of Bank Indonesia's balance sheet and monetary stability. SKB I, II, and III are a form of commitment to prudent and accountable debt management in order to support a credible APBN and achieve a sustainable macro balance.

The realization of budget financing in 2021 mainly comes from the Realization of Debt Financing in the form of Net amounting to IDR 877.51 trillion or 72.69 percent of the APBN target. This lower realization is the impact of government policy to maintain fiscal stability and efforts to control debt financing. In general, the issuance and management of SBN by the Government with implementing an opportunistic, flexible and measurable strategy. This policy is mainly to secure debt financing at an efficient cost and controlled risk.

The government also continues to encourage innovative, flexible, and sustainable financing to support the creation of an optimal debt portfolio to encourage the achievement of economic growth targets. The table below presents the 2021 financing targets based on the classification in the Financial Note (Law No. 9 of 2020 concerning the 2021 State Budget) and the realization as the result of the reclassification of the net figure per financing instrument from the 2021 State Budget Realization Report.

Table 13.
Realization of Budget Financing of 2021
(in trillion Rupiah)

Description	2021 APBN (Law No. 9/2020)	Realization in 2021	% to APBN
Debt Financing	1,177.35	870.54	73.94%
Investment Financing	(184.46)	(142.46)	77.23%
Provision of Subsidiary Loan	0.45	1.94	433.00%
Guarantee Liabilities	(2.72)	(2.72)	100.00%
Other Financing*)	15.76	144.43	916.65%
Total Financing	1,006.38	871.72	86.62%

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2022

*) Considering the realization of the sale of assets from the restructuring program for which no existing ceiling in Law No. 9 of 2020.

The realization of debt financing of IDR 870.54 trillion, or 73.94 percent of the target used to cover the deficit and for the government investment in BUMN and BLU, especially for accelerating infrastructure development and improving the quality of human resources. Net debt financing was IDR 306.82 trillion lower than the 2021 APBN target in line with the declining APBN deficit driven by the recovery in state revenues, optimization of the use of SAL, flexibility in program loans, as well as support and coordination between the Government and Bank Indonesia through SKB III.

The realization of investment financing expenditure in 2021 reached IDR 142.46 trillion or 77.23 percent of the main ceiling, which was used for (1) investment in BUMN in the context of special assignments by the Government to accelerate infrastructure development, support national economic recovery, improve capital structure, as well as to increase the business capacity of BUMN, (2) investment in other institutions/agencies for capital formation of SWF and land bank institutions in order to support development, economic recovery, and increasing the export capacity, (3) investment in BLU aimed to increase the effectiveness of financing for UMKM cooperatives, UMI, and housing financing for the low-income people, accelerating economic recovery, strengthening the competitiveness and quality of human resources, as well as land acquisition for strategic projects, (4) investment in organizations in order to maintain and strengthen Indonesia's position in the organization of International Financial Institutions, (5) non-permanent Government investment as support for the affected areas by Covid-19 and accelerate the recovery process after the Covid-19 pandemic, and (6) re-investment from BLU LMAN and Regional PEN loans.

A.3. FINANCIAL REPORT PREPARATION APPROACH

Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) is prepared for general financial statements purposes in meeting the needs of the majority of report users and with a decision usefulness approach. LKPP covers all financial aspects that are managed by all Central Government entities, consisting of the State General Treasurer (BUN) and State Ministries/Institutions (K/L), along with the organizational units under them which include Echelon I, Regional Offices, and Work Units (satker) who is responsible for the authorization of budget credits granted to him, including the work unit of the Public Service Agency (BLU) and the Regional Apparatus Working Unit using the Deconcentration Fund, Assistance Tasks, and Joint Affairs. LKPP is prepared by the Minister of Finance as the Fiscal Manager based on the consolidated Financial Report of Line Ministries (LKKL) and the Financial Report of the State General Treasurer (LKBUN).

LKPP is a consolidation of the financial report of BUN reporting entities and K/L reporting entities. LKKL is a consolidation of the financial statements of the accounting work unit under it.

The following is a List of Reporting Entities at the K/L and BUN Levels as Budget Users or BUN Proxies and the number of Accounting Entities for each K/L and BUN, whose financial statements are consolidated in LKKL.

List of reporting entities at Ministries/ Government Agencies level

No.	Budget Section	Ministries/Government Agencies	Total Accounting Entities*)	
			2021	2020
1	BA 001	People's Consultative Assembly	2	2
2	BA 002	House of Representatives	2	2
3	BA 004	Audit Board	42	41
4	BA 005	Supreme Court	1.827	1.827
5	BA 006	Public Prosecution Service of the Republic of Indonesia	543	542
6	BA 007	State Secretariat	13	14
7	BA 010	Ministry of Home Affairs	143	528
8	BA 011	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	144	144
9	BA 012	Ministry of Defense	638	526
10	BA 013	Ministry of Law and Human Rights	1.156	1.160
11	BA 015	Ministry of Finance	898	903
12	BA 018	Ministry of Agriculture	598	775
13	BA 019	Ministry of Industry	101	100
14	BA 020	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	42	43
15	BA 022	Ministry of Transportation	585	585
16	BA 023	Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	408	483
17	BA 024	Ministry of Health	896	1.173
18	BA 025	Ministry of Religious Affairs	5.668	5.650
19	BA 026	Ministry of Manpower	108	219
20	BA 027	Ministry of Social Affairs	252	316
21	BA 029	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	232	242
22	BA 032	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	393	445
23	BA 033	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	689	755
24	BA 034	Coordinating Ministry for Politics, Law, and Security	1	1
25	BA 035	Coordinating Ministry for Economic Sector	2	2
26	BA 036	Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture	8	3
27	BA 040	Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy	18	50

No.	Budget Section	Ministries/Government Agencies	Total Accounting Entities*)	
			2021	2020
28	BA 041	Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises	1	1
29	BA 042	National Research and Innovation Agency	8	11
30	BA 044	Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises	42	91
31	BA 047	Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	7	41
32	BA 048	Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform	2	2
33	BA 050	State Intelligence Agency	1	1
34	BA 051	State Cyber and Cryptography Agency	1	1
35	BA 052	National Defense Board	1	1
36	BA 054	Statistics Indonesia	517	517
37	BA 055	Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency	34	35
38	BA 056	Ministry of Agrarian And Spatial Planning/National Land Agency	513	512
39	BA 057	National Library	37	37
40	BA 059	Ministry of Communication and Informatics	59	59
41	BA 060	Indonesian National Police	1.416	1.413
42	BA 063	National Agency of Drug and Food Control	58	43
43	BA 064	National Defense Institution	1	1
44	BA 065	Ministry of Investment / Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board	40	40
45	BA 066	National Narcotics Agency	223	223
46	BA 067	Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration	210	284
47	BA 068	National Population and Family Planning Agency	42	42
48	BA 074	National Commission of Human Rights	1	1
49	BA 075	Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency	195	195
50	BA 076	General Election Commission	549	549
51	BA 077	Constitutional Court	1	1
52	BA 078	Financial Transaction Reporting and Analysis Center	2	2
53	BA 079	Indonesian Institute of Sciences	12	12
54	BA 080	National Nuclear Energy Agency	20	20
55	BA 081	Technology Assessment and Application Agency	18	18
56	BA 082	National Aeronautics and Space Agency	1	21
57	BA 083	Geospatial Information Agency	1	1
58	BA 084	National Standardization Agency	1	1
59	BA 085	Nuclear Energy Supervisory Agency	3	3
60	BA 086	State Administration Institution	8	8
61	BA 087	National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia	4	4
62	BA 088	State Civil Service Agency	16	16
63	BA 089	Financial and Development Supervisory Agency	40	40
64	BA 090	Ministry of Trade	380	450
65	BA 092	Ministry of Youth and Sports	41	42
66	BA 093	Corruption Eradication Commission	1	1
67	BA 095	Regional House of Representatives	2	2
68	BA 100	Judicial Commission	1	1
69	BA 103	National Board for Disaster Management	1	1
70	BA 104	National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Labor	28	28
71	BA 106	Government Goods and Services Procurement Policy Institute	1	1
72	BA 107	National Search and Rescue Agency	45	45
73	BA 108	Commission for the Supervision of Business Competition	1	1
74	BA 109	Surabaya Madura Regional Development Agency	1	1
75	BA 110	Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia	1	1
76	BA 111	National Border Management Agency	3	26
77	BA 112	Batam Free Trade Zone and Free Port Authority	1	1
78	BA 113	National Counter-Terrorism Agency	1	1

No.	Budget Section	Ministries/Government Agencies	Total Accounting Entities*)	
			2021	2020
79	BA 114	Secretariat of Cabinet	1	1
80	BA 115	General Election Supervisory Agency	35	35
81	BA 116	Public Broadcasting Agency of Radio of Republic of Indonesia	70	70
82	BA 117	Public Broadcasting Agency of Television of Republic Indonesia	30	30
83	BA 118	Sabang Free Trade Zone and Free Port Authority	1	1
84	BA 119	Marine Security Agency	1	1
85	BA 120	Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Sector	1	1
86	BA 122	Pancasila Ideology Development Agency	1	1
87	BA 123	Witness and Victim Protection Agency	1	-
88	BA 999	State General Treasurer, consisting of:		
	BA 999.00	Proxy of State General Treasurer	182	181
	BA 999.01	Payable Management	1	1
	BA 999.02	Grant	4	4
	BA 999.03	Government Investment	16	12
	BA 999.04	Lending Management	1	1
	BA 999.05	Transfer to Local Government	179	176
	BA 999.07	Subsidy Expenditure	18	18
	BA 999.08	Other Expenditures	15	15
	BA 999.99	Special Transactions	29	28
	BA 999.09	Management of Other Agencies	1	1
Total Accounting Entities			20,143	21,975

Notes:

- Total accounting entities is based on the number of work units at the Ministries/Government Agencies that are required to submit Financial Report, including consolidated working units (satkons) and inactive work units with a balance.
- There is a change in the nomenclature of:
BA 023: The Ministry of Education and Culture becomes the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology
BA 042: Ministry of Research and Technology/BRIN becomes the National Research and Innovation Agency
BA 065: Investment Coordinating Board becomes the Ministry of Investment / Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board
BA 104: National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers becomes the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency
- Starting from the 2021 FY, the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) has its own Budget Section, namely BA 123.
- As of 2021, the Government has dissolved Regional Development Agency Surabaya-Madura. Funding, employees, assets, and archives managed by BPWS are transferred to the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing and the Ministry of Transportation in accordance with their respective duties and functions.
- The Secretary General of the Ministry of PUPR as the Person in Charge of the BPWS Liquidation Process has carried out the BPWS liquidation process. The Person in Charge of Liquidation prepares the Liquidation LK as of November 26, 2021 with the balance of rights and obligations of IDR 0.00 and IDR 0.00, respectively. The BPWS Liquidation LK is not prepared on the basis of entity continuity.

LKPP covers the following transactions.

- 1) Financial transactions originating from the APBN, including APBN funds performed by Local Government Work Units (SKPD), namely deconcentration funds, co-administration funds, and joint activities funds;
- 2) Net Equity from Other Agency Units (UBL) other than Working Units.

LKPP does not cover entities of:

- State-Owned enterprises (BUMN);
- Legal Entity State Universities (PTN BH);
- Local Government; and
- Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMD).

However, the Government's equity participation in State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN/Non-BUMN) and PTN BH, the value is presented as Government Investment and described in the Summary of Financial Report of State Companies. LKPP is also attached with Summary of Financial Reports of Other Agencies.

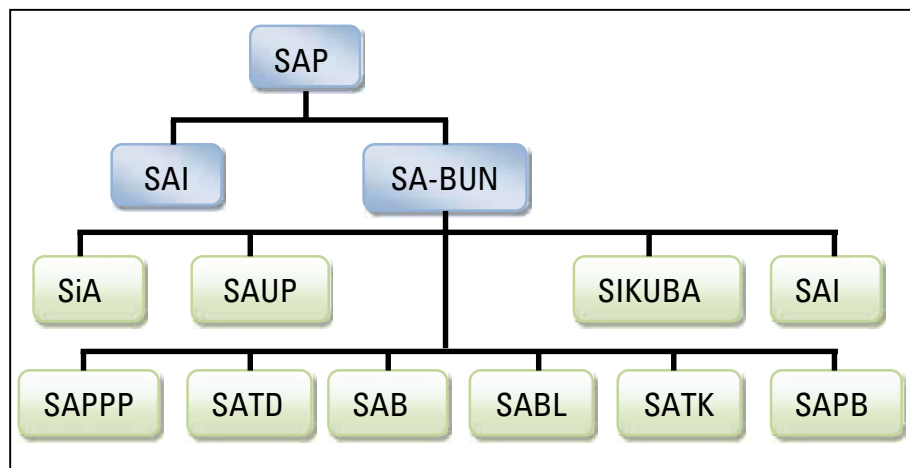
In accordance with PMK Number 215/PMK.05/2016 concerning Amendments to PMK Number 213/PMK.05/2013 concerning the Central Government Accounting and Financial Reporting System, LKPP is generated through the Accounting System for Central Government (SAPP), which consists of the Accounting System for State General Treasurer (SA-BUN) and Accounting System for Line Ministries (SAI). SAI is organized by Ministries/Agencies in stages starting from the satker level to the K/L level including the BLU and SKPD satkers who receive an allocation of Deconcentration Funds/Assistance Task Funds/Joint Affairs Fund, to produce Budget Realization Reports, Balance Sheets, Operational Reports, and Changes Reports Equity. In its implementation, K/L establishes the Accounting and Financial Reporting Unit and Accounting and State-Owned Assets (BMN) Reporting Unit

The Minister of Finance, as the State General Treasurer (BUN), carries out Accounting System for State General Treasurer (SA-BUN) to generate the Financial Report of BUN. SA-BUN consists of several sub-systems, namely Central Accounting and Financial Reporting System (SiAP), Accounting and Financial Reporting System for Government Debt (SAUP), Accounting and Financial Reporting System for Grant (SIKUBAH), Accounting and Financial Reporting System for Government Investment (SAIP), Accounting and Financial Reporting System for Lending Management (SAPPP), Accounting and Financial Reporting System for Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund (SATD), Accounting and Financial Reporting System for Subsidy Expenditure (SABS), Accounting and Financial Reporting System for Other Expenditures (SABL), Accounting and Financial Reporting System for Special Transactions (SATK), and Accounting and Financial Reporting System for Other Agencies (SAPBL). SiAP produces the Cash Flow Statement of Central Government and Balance Sheet of Proxy of BUN as the data to be reconciled with SAI data.

The SAPP General Framework and the flowchart of LKPP preparation are presented below.

SAPP General Framework

LKPP consists of LRA, LPSAL, LO, LPE, Balance Sheet, LAK, and CaLK.

**FLOWCHART OF LKPP PREPARATION**

SAPP is conducted to generate LKPP that comprises:

1. Statement of State Budget Realization

Statement of State Budget Realization (LRA) is written according to the compilation of LRA of all reporting entities of K/L and reporting entities of BUN.

LRA consists of State Revenue, State Expenditure, and Financing.

- The figure of State Revenue realization in LRA of the Current Fiscal Year is presented based on the data of cash receipt managed by the Minister of Finance as the BUN that comes from intracomptable bookkeeping on the whole real money receipt into the State Treasury and/or through revenue endorsement. Moreover, the data of State Budget realization from K/L serve as the control over BUN data.
- The figure of State Expenditure realization in LRA of the Current Fiscal Year is presented based on the data of cash expenditure managed by the Minister of Finance as the BUN that comes from intracomptable bookkeeping on the whole real money expenditure from the State Treasury and/or through expenditure transaction. If there is a

difference in realization data between SiAP and K/L, it is disclosed in CaLK.

- The figure of Financing realization in LRA of the Current Fiscal Year is presented based on the data of cash receipt and expenditure managed by the Minister of Finance as the BUN that comes from intracomptable bookkeeping on the whole real money receipt and expenditure from the State Treasury and/or through the endorsement of the financing transaction.

2. Statement of Changes in Accumulated Budget Surplus

Statement of Changes in Accumulated Budget Surplus (LPSAL) is written based on several components, including the opening Accumulated Budget Surplus from the Opening Central Government Accumulated Budget Surplus of the Current Fiscal Year, the Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus in the Current Fiscal Year, SiLPA/SiKPA from Statement of Budget Realization of the Current Fiscal Year, and other adjustments that influence accumulated budget surplus. All adjustments/corrections influencing the accounting of SAL notes is presented as Adjustment of Accumulated Budget Surplus in the current year (no adjustments are made to the opening Accumulated Budget Surplus).

3. Operational Report

Operational Report (LO) is written based on LO-Revenue, Expense, Surplus/Deficit from Non-Operating Activities, and Surplus/Deficit of Extraordinary Items, consolidated from all LKKLs and LKBUNs. All of those data are calculated to result in LO-Surplus/Deficit constituting the value to be presented in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

4. Statement of Changes in Equity

Statement of Changes in Equity (LPE) is written based on the Beginning Equity from Central Government Beginning Equity in the Current Fiscal Year, LO Surplus/Deficit from the final result of the Operational Report of the Current Fiscal Year, and Corrections that Directly Increase/Decrease Equity, calculated to generate the Ending Equity to be presented in the Balance Sheet.

5. Balance Sheet

Central Government Balance Sheet is written based on the consolidation of the Balance Sheet of all LKKLs and LKBUNs. LKBUN Balance Sheet is written according to the consolidation of Balance Sheet of BUN Proxy and Balance Sheet of BUN Budget Section, including Financial Report of Other Agencies. In particular, the data regarding Cash in the Revenue Treasurer, Cash from Grant, and Cash at BLU are based on the K/L Balance Sheet that is written through SAI.

6. Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flow Statement (LAK) is written based on the data of cash receipt and expenditure managed by the Minister of Finance as the BUN. This

statement includes the data of cash receipt and expenditure through KPPN and BUN accounts, including transaction of revenue endorsement of direct grants and expenditures funded from direct grant revenue, endorsement of Foreign Loan and Grant (PHLN), and expenditure from PHLN drawn through direct payment mechanisms, as well as an endorsement for revenue and expenditure in BLU. The statement is written using SiAP. In order to present aligned cash and cash equivalents balances between the balance in the cash flow statement and the balance in the balance sheet, the cash flow statement provides additional information related to cash balance held in accounts controlled by Ministries/Government Agencies outside of grant and Cash at BLU balances that have been approved. The additional information includes cash balance in expenditure treasurer, cash balance in revenue treasurer, cash balance of BLU/grant that have not been approved, and others.

7. Notes to the Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements (CaLK) presents information regarding fiscal/financial and macroeconomic policies, approaches to financial report writing, accounting policies, and explanations, detailed lists and/or analyses of the value of an item presented in Statement of APBN Realization, Statement of Changes in Accumulated Budget Surplus, Central Government Balance Sheet, Operational Report, Cash Flow Statement, and Statement of Changes in Equity, along with other important information for adequate disclosure.

A.4. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In order to implement accrual-based accounting, as mandated by Law Number 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance and Law Number 1 of 2004 concerning State Treasury, the Government has enacted the Government Regulation (PP) Number 71 of 2010 concerning Government Accounting Standards (SAP). Such a PP regulates Accrual-based SAP and Cash toward Accrual-based SAP. Under the PP, the Government can gradually implement Accrual-based SAP under the implementation provision no later than the 2015 fiscal year. Based on this provision, the Government has been conducting Accrual-based Government Accounting Standards, starting from the financial reporting of 2015.

LKPP preparation and presentation refers to Government Accounting Standards (SAP) stipulated under the Government Regulation (PP) Number 71 of 2010 concerning Government Accounting Standards, Appendix I of PP Number 71 of 2010 or Accrual-based SAP. Thus, LKPP preparation and presentation is expected to be in line with the principles of good financial management in government circles.

Statement of APBN Realization is written by using the cash basis, i.e., accounting basis confirming the effect of transactions and other events at the time the cash or cash equivalents are received or paid by the Government.

The presentation of assets, liabilities, and equity in the Balance Sheet, as well as LO Revenue, Expense, and Surplus/Deficit from Non-Operating Activities and Extraordinary Items in the Operational Report are based on the accrual basis, i.e., when the rights to assets and the rights to collect the revenues are received, and/or liabilities arise regardless of the time when cash or cash equivalents are received or paid by the Government.

Accounting policies applied in the LKPP preparation are as follows:

▪ Revenue

The revenue accounting policy in Accrual-Based SAP consists of:

a) LO-Revenue

LO-Revenue is confirmed if the Government's right to collect revenues has arisen or revenue realization indicated by an inflow of economic resources has occurred.

LO-Revenue is the Government's right that is recognized to increase equity in the current fiscal year and does not need to be repaid. This right of the Government can be recognized as LO-Revenue when the government is able to exercise its right to collect revenues or revenue realization indicated by an inflow of economic resources has occurred. According to the types of revenues, LO-Revenue is divided into LO-Tax Revenue, LO-non-tax state revenue, and LO-Grant Revenue. LO-Revenue is carried out based on gross principles, or by recording gross income and not recording the net amount (after being compensated by expenditure). In terms of deduction amount towards gross LO-Revenue, (cost) refers to a variable towards the aforementioned revenue and cannot be estimated in advance due to the incomplete process, so that the gross principles can be excluded. Such an exclusion towards gross principles in LO-Revenue is applicable for the recognition and presentation of BLU revenue from Joint Operation (KSO) as a consequence of the application of the Statement of Government Accounting Standards (PSAP) Number 13 concerning Presentation of Financial Report of Public Service Agency in the financial reporting of 2018. Paragraph 82 of PSAP 13 states that revenue from Joint Operation (KSO) is recognized based on net principles by first removing the share of revenue that constitutes the right of the KSO partner.

b) LRA-Revenue

LRA-Revenue is recognized when the cash is received in KUN or when the revenue is approved by KPPN

LRA-Revenue is all KUN account revenues added to the Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) in the period of the fiscal year concerned, constituting the government's right and does not need to be repaid. The revenue is recognized when the cash is received in State General Treasury (KUN) or when the revenue is approved through a document of approval by the KPPN as the Proxy of BUN. The revenues being recognized at the time of approval by KPPN include Revenue from Direct Grant in K/L and BLU Revenue. LRA-Revenue is presented in the

statement of budget realization of reporting/accounting entities.

LRA-Revenue is presented according to the types of revenues, namely LRA-Tax Revenue, LRA-non-tax state revenue, and LRA-Grant Revenue. LRA-Revenue Accounting is conducted based on gross principles, i.e., the revenues are recorded without being deducted/compensated by expenditure incurred to gain these revenues. The gross principles can be excluded if the cash receipt from the revenues reflects the activities of other parties rather than the government, or the cash receipt comes from transactions with fast turnover, plentiful volumes, and a short time period. The exclusion of gross principles in LKPP preparation is for oil and gas revenues saved in the Oil and Gas Account and Geothermal Account. This is based on the fact that the earnings process of the oil, gas, and geothermal revenues have not yet been completed. This is because these revenues, in their respective accounts, still need to take into account the Government's obligations, such as underlifting of a contractor, fee for upstream oil and gas management, and reimbursement of Value-Added Tax (PPN), payment of Land and Building Tax (PBB) of Oil and Gas, and Local Taxes and Retributions (PDRD). Furthermore, the expenditures of the Government's obligations burdening the accounts will be issued first. If there is a balance, it will be deposited to the State Treasury as the Non-Tax State Revenue. Technical instructions used for non-tax state revenue financial accounting and reporting that come from upstream oil and gas management as guidelines or accounting policies in preparing the Financial Report of non-tax state revenue Working Unit Specific to Oil and Gas non-tax state revenue-Managing BUN are regulated through the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 61/PMK.02/2020 concerning Accounting Technical Instructions of Non-tax State Revenue from Upstream Oil and Gas Management.

On the other hand, technical instructions used for non-tax state revenue financial accounting and reporting from geothermal management as guidelines or accounting policies in preparing the Financial Report of non-tax state revenue Working Unit Specific to Geothermal non-tax state revenue-Managing BUN are regulated through the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 204/PMK.02/2018 concerning Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 221/PMK.02/2017 concerning Accounting Technical Instructions of non-tax state revenue from Geothermal Management.

In addition to oil and gas revenues, an exclusion towards gross principles in LRA-Revenue is also applicable for the recognition and presentation of BLU revenue from Joint Operation (KSO) as a consequence of the application of the Statement of Government Accounting Standards (PSAP) Number 13 concerning Presentation of Financial Report of Public Service Agency in the financial reporting of 2018. Paragraph 26 of PSAP 13 states that revenue from Joint Operation (KSO) is recognized based on

net principles by first taking out the share of revenue that constitutes the right of the KSO partner.

Expense is confirmed when the economic benefits, service potentials, or asset consumptions decrease, or when liabilities arise.

Expenditure is recognized when the cash is disbursed from KUN and the expenditure is approved by KPPN

Transfer is confirmed at the time the expenditure is made from the State Treasury or when a valid expenditure document (SPM/SP2D) is issued

Financing is recognized when the cash is received/expended from KUN or when the financing is approved by BUN

▪ **Expense, Expenditure, and Transfer**

Expense is a decrease in economic benefits or service potentials or costs arising from the transaction during the report period that also results in a decrease in equity, either in the form of expenditures, consumptions of assets, or when liabilities arise. Expense is confirmed when the economic benefits or service potentials decrease, asset consumptions occur, and when liabilities arise. Expense is classified by economic classifications (types of expenses) and is recognized when economic benefits or service potentials decrease, asset consumptions occur, and/or liabilities arise. Expense is presented in the operational report of accounting entities and reporting entities.

Expenditure refers to all expenditures from KUN accounts reducing the Accumulated Budget Surplus during a certain fiscal year and without repayment from the government. Expenditure is generally recognized when the cash is disbursed from KUN or when the expenditure is approved through a document of approval by the KPPN as the Proxy of BUN. Specific to expenditures through Cash Reserve (UP) mechanism, expenditure recognition occurs when the accountability for the expenditures is approved by KPPN. The expenditures being recognized at the time of approval by KPPN include expenditure from Direct Grant Revenue in K/L and BLU Expenditure. Expenditure is presented on the face of the financial report according to the classifications of economic/expenditure types. In contrast, expenditure in the Notes to the Financial Statements (CaLK) is presented according to the classifications of organizations and expenditure types.

Transfer is receipt/disbursement of money from a reporting entity, from/to another reporting entity, such as balance fund, special autonomy fund, Local Incentive fund, privileged fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, and village fund. An outgoing transfer is the disbursement of money from a reporting entity to another reporting entity, such as balance fund disbursement by the Central Government. Transfer disbursement is confirmed at the time the disbursement is made from the State Treasury or when a valid disbursement document (SPM/SP2D) is issued.

▪ **Financing**

Financing is every revenue that must be repaid and/or expenditure that will be readmitted, either in a certain fiscal year or the following fiscal years, primarily intended to cover the deficit or utilize the budget surplus. Financing also includes a transaction of state equity participation, subsidiary loan, and principal installment repayment. Financing Revenue is recognized when the cash is received in the KUN account or when the financing revenue is approved by the BUN/Proxy of BUN. Financing Expenditure is recognized when the cash is expended from the KUN account or when the financing

expenditure is approved by the BUN/Proxy of BUN. Financing revenue and expenditure is carried out based on gross principles, or by recording gross income and not recording the net amount (after being compensated by expenditure).

The value of financing to withdraw external loan and principal installment repayment of the foreign loan presented in the Statement of APBN Realization and Cash Flow Statement is based on the data of cash receipt and expenditure managed by the Minister of Finance as the BUN (data of Directorate General of Treasury as the Proxy of BUN). Meanwhile, the external loan/debt balance presented in the Balance Sheet of the LKPP is based on the external loan/debt balance provided in the Balance Sheet of Budget Section of BUN 999.01 (Debt Management) by the Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management (DJPPR). The difference in data of external loan withdrawal between the Directorate General of Treasury as the Proxy of BUN and the Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management as the Proxy of Budget User is explained in the CaLK.

▪ Assets

Assets are economic resources claimed and/or owned by the Government as a result of past events and from which future economic and/or social benefits are expected to be obtained, both by the Government and the community. Assets are measured in a unit of money (rupiah). However, assets also include nonfinancial resources needed for providing services to the general public and those that are maintained for historical and cultural reasons. Assets, in this case, do not include natural resources, namely forest, wealth in the seabed, and mining deposit. Assets are recognized when potential future economic benefits are obtained by the Government and have a value or cost that can be measured reliably.

Assets are classified into Current Assets, Long-Term Investments, Fixed Assets, Long-Term Receivables, and Other Assets.

- Current Assets

An asset is classified as a Current Asset if it is expected to be realized, used, or held for Sale within 12 (twelve) months from the reporting date or in the form of cash and cash equivalents. Current Assets comprise cash and cash equivalents, short-term receivables, short-term investments, and inventories.

Cash is recorded in the balance sheet by using a nominal value during the transaction. Cash in the form of foreign exchange, which previously is regulated in Government Regulations Number 71 of 2010, is recording by using Bank Indonesia (BI) middle rate at the reporting date.

Cash and Cash Equivalents managed by BUN or Proxy of BUN consist of:

- Cash and cash equivalents in the State General Treasury (KUN) Account and the State General Treasurer Sub Account at the Central

Assets consist of Current Assets, Investments, Fixed Assets, and Other Assets

Current Assets comprise cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, shortterm receivables, and inventories

Bank;

- Cash and cash equivalents in Other Government Accounts at the Central Bank or Commercial Bank;
- Cash in Collecting Agent and Operational Bank Accounts managed by Proxy of BUN;
- Government Special Account, i.e., an account opened by the Minister of Finance as the BUN at Bank Indonesia or Commercial Bank to hold foreign loans and/or grants.

Cash and Cash Equivalents managed by K/L comprise:

- Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer is a balance of work advance in the form of a balance of Cash Reserve (UP) managed by the expenditure treasurer that must be accounted for in terms of the expenditure execution of ministries/government agencies/working units.
- Cash in the Revenue Treasurer is a cash balance managed by the revenue treasurer for the purpose of executing the revenue in K/L circles after being approved by the authorized official, as in accordance with the laws and regulations.
- Cash at BLU is a cash balance and/or saving balance at the Bank and cash equivalents managed by government working units that apply the financial management pattern of BLU in K/L.
- Other cash and cash equivalents managed by K/L for the government administration are cash balance in K/L apart from Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer, Cash in the Revenue Treasurer, and Cash at BLU. The balance can be revenues, such as interest, demand deposit interest, tax withholding that has not been deposited to the state treasury, expenditure return that has not been deposited to the state treasury, disbursed expenditure that has not been paid to the third party, and cash from direct grant in K/L.

In terms of Revolving Fund has been declared by the Government not to be revolved back, the cash from the Revolving Fund that has not been deposited to the State Treasury until the financial reporting date is presented as the Restricted Fund in the group of Other Assets.

Cash balance in the Expenditure Treasurer at LKPP uses the data presented by LKBUN. Cash in KL from Grants at LKPP using data presented by K/L. Cash at BLU at LKPP uses data presented by K/L.

Cash in Transitory is included in the Cash classifications. Cash in Transitory is cash that has been transferred from one Government account to another, yet the cash has not yet been in the destination account as of the reporting date.

The short-term government investments are included in Cash Equivalents classifications which are ready to be disbursed into cash, free from the risk of significant changes in value, and have 3 (three) months or less of the due date, starting from the date of acquisition. Short-term investments consist of:

- a. Investment in the form of deposits with a time period of more than 3 (three) months to 12 (twelve) months and/or the one that can be extended automatically (revolving deposits);
- b. Short-term Government Bond (SUN) and Certificate of Bank Indonesia (SBI);
- c. Shares acquired for reselling within 12 months or less after the date of the balance sheet; and
- d. Mutual Fund.

Short-Term Receivables are stated in the balance sheet according to the nominal value of the government right arisen from decrees or other source documents as the basis of collection. Included in the items of Receivables are Tax Arrears, Non-tax Receivables, Current Share of Installment Sales Billing, Current Share of Claims of Compensation, Current Share of Long-term Receivables, Prepaid Expense/Advance Payment, Accrued Revenue, BLU Receivables, Other Receivables, Transfer to Local Government Receivables, Estimated Transfer Receivables, and Subsidiary Loan Receivables which will be due within 12 (twelve) months after the reporting date. Estimated Transfer Receivables are receivables arisen from the excess of allocation or overpayment and are not definitively known. The local government as the recipient that experiences excess of allocation/ overpayment and/or has not been set out in a document of stipulation of the excess of allocation or equivalent as regulated in the provision and regulation concerning the management of transfer to local government and village fund.

Receivables arising from court decisions can be administered and recorded through the principles of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure. Receivables arising from court decisions are recognized when:

- a. has obtained permanent legal force (*in kracht van gewijsde*);
- b. a decree has been issued; and
- c. an invoice has been issued.

Receivables arising from court decisions are recorded at the value of the legal decision that has obtained permanent legal force (*in kracht van gewijsde*) and/or at the amount specified in the decree/invoice.

LKPP presents the net realizable value of the short-term receivables by taking into account the allowance for doubtful accounts presented in a separate item in the Balance Sheet and disclosed in the CaLK. The allowance for doubtful accounts is not made for receivables in the form of Expense Down Payment//Prepaid Expense, Accrued Revenue, and receivables whose settlements are carried out through a compensation method with expenditure payment/transfer in the following period, such as excess transfer to local government receivables and estimated transfer to local government receivables. The reason for this is that the

receivables arise because of the receivable recognition by the central government that has gone through a process regulated in the laws and regulations, and the strong collection control of the Central Government.

Inventory refers to the current assets in the form of goods or equipment intended for supporting the government operating activities, as well as goods for Sale and/or delivered for the purpose of public service. In recording Inventory, the Government relies on the Perpetual recording method. Inventory is valued by employing calculation method based on the last acquisition price (HPT) because the Government has not been able to implement the First In First Out (FIFO) method in the Inventory valuation. However, starting from 2021 financial reporting, inventories are valued using the First In First Out (FIFO) calculation method. Under the FIFO method, inventory that goes in first is considered the first inventory out. Thus, the value of the inventory out is recorded sequentially in which the inventory is entered. The use of the FIFO Valuation Method is in accordance with PSAP Number 05 concerning Inventory Accounting. As stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 22/PMK.05/2022 concerning Central Government Accounting Policies, the impact of this change in valuation method is prospective.

Investments consist of short-term investments and long-term investments

Long-Term Investments comprise Non-permanent Investments and Permanent Investments

- Investment

Generally, Investment is an asset intended to obtain economic benefits, namely interest, dividend and royalty, or social benefits to improve the government's capability in public service. Government investment is classified into shortterm investments (explained previously in the section of Current Assets) and long-term investments. Long-term investments intend to be owned for more than 12 (twelve) months.

Long-term investments are divided by the nature of investments, i.e., non-permanent and and permanent investments.

a. Non-Permanent Investments

Non-permanent Investments are long-term investments whose ownership term is more than 12 (twelve) months, intended not to be owned continuously nor to be traded or withdrawn.

Non-permanent Investments include:

- 1) Bond or long-term bond purchase intended to be owned up to the due date;
- 2) Investment in development projects that can be transferred to third parties;
- 3) Fund set aside by the Government for public service, such as revolving assistance of working capital to the community (revolving fund);
- 4) Other non-permanent investments, which are not intended to be owned by the Government on an ongoing basis, including the transfer of capital intended for economic recovery/rescue.

Non-permanent investments are stated at net realizable value.

b. Permanent Investments

Permanent investments are long-term investments held continuously/sustainably without intention to be traded or withdrawn. These investments are intended to earn dividends and/or have a significant influence in the long term and/or maintain institutional relationships. Those include, among others, the entire State Equity Participation (PMN) in the state companies, international institutions, business entities, or other legal entities. The Permanent Investment of PMN consists of the investments in the state companies, international financial institutions, Legal Entities State Universities (PTN BH), Bank Indonesia, Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation, and other business entities. PMN of the state-owned companies owned by the Government that is equal to or more than 51 percent is referred to as State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), while the PMN in-state companies whose government ownership is less than 51 percent (minority) is referred to as Non-BUMN. The securities form of PMN is diverse, including shares in a limited liability company and non-securities (capital ownership is not in the form of shares in a company that is not a limited liability company). Assets of Undefined Status of Government Assistance (BPYBDS) in SOEs are presented as PMN Permanent Investments. BPYBDS is an asset originating from the State Budget, operated and/or used by BUMNs based on the Official Handover Report (BAST), and is still recorded by Ministries/Government Agencies. Assets with BPYBDS status in BUMN are presented as PMN Permanent Investments on the balance sheet at their acquisition value as stated in BAST or fair value based on the valuation without acquisition value. The recording of BPYBDS assets on the BUMN's balance sheet is according to the principle use of substance over form and matching cost against revenue. BUMNs have substantially used these assets in operating activities to generate income. PMN in international financial institutions is recorded as a permanent investment in the amount of the Government's contribution paid in cash or the form of Promissory Notes. Nevertheless, these Promissory Notes are presented as liabilities.

The value of PMN in BUMN with ownership percentage equal to or more than 51 (fifty-one) percent, Investment in PTN BH, and investments in BI are presented using the equity method, while in minority companies (Non-BUMNs), the value of PMN with ownership of 20 (twenty) percent or more is shown using the equity method. Thus, the ownership of less than 20 (twenty) percent uses the cost method.

Long-term loans investments to the third parties and non-earning assets, or participation in an organization, such as participation in

international financial institutions, use the cost method. In particular, investments in international financial institutions are presented by applying the cost method followed by confirmation results and adjusted to the BI middle rate at the reporting date.

The Government's share of losses from the investment recipient business entity was recorded using the equity method, recognized as a deduction from the value of the Government Investment in the Balance Sheet, and noted as an adjustment expense in the LO for the portion of the Government's ownership of the value based on the State Company Financial Statements submitted by the investment recipient business entity (issuer). In the event that the Government's share value of the loss of the aforementioned investment recipient business entity exceeds the value of the Government Investment (negative Investment), the presentation of the value of the Government Investment in the Balance Sheet is carried out until the Investment value becomes zero. In case the investment value is negative, and the government has legal responsibility or constructive liability to bear the loss of the investment recipient business entity (issuer), the government share on the accumulation of investment loss is presented as a negative investment in the balance. It is adequately explained in the notes to financial statements (CaLK).

Investments in shares may have a minus balance because the state company continues to lose or the value of liabilities exceeds its assets. The value of its equity has a minus balance. In the equity method, the investment value can be reduced to zero or negative due to the losses incurred. If the investment value becomes negative due to loss, the investment will be presented on the balance sheet at zero; however, the negative value will be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Fixed Assets consist of Land, Buildings and Constructions, Equipment and Machinery, Roads, Irrigation and Networks, Other Fixed Assets, and KDP

- Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets are tangible assets usable for more than 12 (twelve) months for either government activities or public use. These assets include land, buildings and constructions, equipment and machinery, roads, irrigation, transmission networks, and other fixed assets. The assets also include costs for constructing fixed assets that are in progress up to the reporting date and are reported as Construction in Progress (KDP). KDP is transferred to the relevant fixed assets when the asset acquisition process is complete and ready for use.

In principle, Fixed Assets are reported based on the balance sheet of K/L for the current fiscal year at acquisition cost. Since 2007, the Government has carried out control of State Property (BMN) which includes inventory and revaluation of BMN. The revaluation was done for the acquired BMN prior to 2004. The results become the basis for presenting Fixed Assets

obtained before 2004 in the Current Fiscal Year's Balance Sheet.

The measurement of a fixed asset considers the Government's policy regarding the minimum value of fixed asset capitalization. Capitalization of BMN includes the acquisition of BMN in the form of fixed assets until they are ready for use and/or increased capacity/efficiency and/or other helpful life, except expenditures for other fixed assets in the form of animals, fish, and plants used in the framework of tasks and functions. The minimum unit value of capitalization fixed assets is applied to expenditure on new procurement and value addition of property and equipment from development, reclassification, renovation, and restoration. Based on PMK Number 181/PMK.06/2016 concerning Administration of State-Owned, starting in the 2018 fiscal year, the minimum unit value for capitalization of fixed assets is as follows:

- a. equal to or more than IDR 1,000,000.00 (one million Rupiah), for:
 1. equipment and machinery; or
 2. fixed assets renovation of equipment and machinery; and
- b. equal to or more than IDR 25,000,000.00 (twenty five million rupiah), for:
 1. buildings and constructions; or
 2. fixed assets renovation of buildings and constructions.

The minimum unit value for capitalization of fixed assets is not required for fixed assets in the form of land, roads, irrigation, networks; construction in progress; and other fixed assets such as library collections and artistic items. Fixed assets that meet the minimum unit value of fixed assets are presented in the balance sheet. In contrast, those that do not meet the minimum unit value of fixed assets are recorded in the Extracomptable Book of Goods and are not presented in the balance sheet.

According to Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010 concerning Government Accounting Standards, Attachment I PSAP Number 07 concerning Fixed Assets Accounting, Fixed Assets are presented based on the cost of Fixed Assets reduced by the accumulated depreciation. The Government has implemented depreciation of Fixed Assets for all accounting entities as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 65/PMK.06/2017 concerning Depreciation of BMN in the form of Fixed Assets in Central Government Entities. Depreciation uses the straight-line method with no Accumulated Budget Surplus value by allocating the depreciable value of Fixed Assets equally every semester over their useful lives. The Minister of Finance determines the depreciation period for Fixed Assets, and it is accumulated every semester and is presented in the Accumulated Depreciation account as a deduction from the value of Fixed Assets on the balance sheet.

For Fixed Assets whose work completion exceeds and or later than one fiscal year, the unfinished fixed assets are classified and reported as KDP

until the assets are completed and ready to be used. KDP that has been completed or built and is ready for use must be immediately reclassified to one of the appropriate accounts in the fixed asset account.

Based on Presidential Decree Number 75 of 2017 concerning the Revaluation of State/Region Assets, the Government conducted an Inventory Process and Revaluation of Government Fixed Assets in the form of land, buildings and constructions, roads, irrigation, and networks in 2017 and 2018. In the 2018 reporting, property, plant, and equipment were presented at historical cost. The impact of changes in the value of assets based on revaluation done in 2017 and 2018 was adequately disclosed in the Notes of the Financial Statements of State Ministries/Institutions in 2018, Notes of the Financial Statements of General Treasurer in 2018, and Notes of the Financial Statements of Central Government in 2018. The value of fixed assets based on the fair value of the revaluation results and its improvements is presented in the Financial Statements of Central Government 2019. Considering that, the revaluation results of fixed assets of the Central Government have been received and approved by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia.

Accounting treatments for a verdict with permanent legal force (*inkracht*) on a lawsuit against the Government in the form of Fixed Assets are as follows:

1. If the lawsuit already has a permanent verdict *inkracht*, a warning of demand for payment (*aanmaning*) has been issued from the local District Court, the extraordinary further legal action from the Government is no longer possible, and; an abolition procedure has been carried out, then the value of the Fixed Assets of the *inkracht* lawsuit:
 - a. is not presented on the balance sheet and disclosed in CaLK an aggregate manner (i.e., the total value of Fixed Assets for compensation claim without details per lawsuit) if the Decree for the write-off has been issued;
 - b. is excluded from the balance sheet but presented in BMN's list and disclosed in the CaLK if the writeoff has not been issued.
2. In the event that the lawsuit already has a verdict (*inkracht*), a warning (*aanmaning*) has been carried out from the local District Court, the extraordinary further legal action from the Government is no longer possible, but the removal procedure has not been carried out, the Fixed Assets of *inkracht* lawsuit are presented in the balance sheet and disclosed in the CaLK, and;
3. In the event that the lawsuit does not have an *inkracht* verdict yet, or it is still possible to take extraordinary further legal action from the Government, the Fixed Assets in dispute are presented in the balance sheet and do not need disclosing in the CaLK.

Long-term Receivables consist of receivables for Installment Sales Billing, claims of compensation (TP/TGR), long-term receivables for loans, long-term receivables for Government loans, and other longterm receivables.

- Long-Term Receivables

Long-term receivables are expected/scheduled to be received within more than 12 (twelve) months after the reporting date. These include receivables for Installment Sales Billing, claims of compensation (TP/TGR), long-term receivables for loans, long-term receivables for Government loans, and other longterm receivables.

TPA receivables refer to the receivables emerging from the Sale of Government assets in installments to Government employees, having due more than 12 months after the reporting date. Examples of installment Sales billing are Sales of official houses and official vehicles.

Treasury Claims are a collection process carried out against the treasurer to claim compensation for a loss suffered by the state as a direct or indirect result of an unlawful act committed by the treasurer or negligence in carrying out their duties/obligations.

Treasury Claims are a collection process carried out against the non-treasurer civil servant to claim compensation for a loss suffered by the state as a direct or indirect result of an unlawful act committed by the person or negligence in carrying out his duties/obligations.

Long-Term Receivables of Subsidiary Loan are the Government assets regarding the subsidiary loans/grants derived from loans/grants both, domestic or foreign countries. These are given to the Local Government, BUMN, BUMD, or other recipients whose settlement results in an inflow of Government economic resources in the future.

Long-Term Receivables of Government Credit are assets owned by the Government concerning the provision of credit by the Government to Local Governments, BUMN, BUMD, or other recipients whose settlement results in an inflow of Government economic resources later date.

Other Long-term Receivables are long-term receivables that cannot be classified as types of receivables as described above. TPA, TGR, Subsidiary Loan, and Receivables of Government Credit that will mature within 12 months after the balance sheet date are presented as current assets (see Accounting Policies on Current Assets).

These four long-term receivables presented in the LKPP for the Current Fiscal Year have considered the allowance for doubtful accounts, which is given in a separate item in the balance sheet and disclosed in the notes to financial statements (CaLK).

- Other Assets

Other assets are government assets other than current assets, investments, fixed assets, and long-term receivables. Other assets include partnerships with third parties, restricted funds, intangible assets, guarantee funds, Managed Funds of BLU, KKKS assets, ex-BPPN assets,

Other assets consist of partnerships with third parties, restricted funds,

intangible assets, guarantee funds, Managed Funds of BLU, KKKS assets, ex-BPPN assets, other assets from other government units, and other assets.

other assets from other government units, and other assets.

A partnership with a third party is an agreement between two or more parties committed to performing jointly controlled activities using assets and/or business rights owned. When the partnership ends, the assets entitled to the Government will be reclassified into definitive assets according to their type. Included in the Third-Party Partnership are Service Concession Assets.

The accounting treatment of Service Concessions has been regulated in the Regulations of the Minister Finance Number 22/PMK.05/2022 concerning Central Government Accounting Policies. In the regulations, assets and liabilities of service concessions are not presented in the Face of the Financial Statements but are disclosed in the CaLK. Recognition of partnership assets in the pattern of service concession agreements and liabilities will consider the arrangements and the effective date of the Government Accounting Standards Statement governing the service concession agreements.

Restricted funds in use are government rights funds, the use of which is restricted to finance certain activities within more than 12 (twelve) months from the reporting date or funds that are government rights. However, its use is limited to finance certain activities within less than 12 (twelve) months from the reporting date due to stipulations/decisions from either the Government or parties outside the Government (such as courts or outside parties).

Intangible assets are non-financial assets having no physical form, can be identified and held for use in producing goods or services, or used for other purposes. The assets are included in intellectual property rights, and these cover computer software, licenses and franchises, copyrights, patents, results of studies/research that provide long-term benefits, and Intangible Assets under development.

Guarantee funds are government transactions of funds used to guarantee liabilities arising from the provision of government guarantees for the payment of liabilities of the guaranteed parties to creditors providing loans or to business entities in connection with cooperation projects in the provision of infrastructures. The parties include State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMD), and/or Regional Government.

Managed Funds of BLU are funds still in the form of cash that has not been channeled/invested by the BLU to the third parties.

Assets of Contractors Cooperation Contract (KKKS) presented at Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) are:

- a. The assets acquired up to 2004 for which an Inventory and Appraisal (IP) have been carried out are presented on the balance sheet at fair

value based on the valuation results. Those that have not got IP are disclosed to CaLK.

- b. KKKS assets acquired from 2005 to 2010 and been inventoried are presented on the balance sheet at acquisition value. If the KKKS Assets are not known for their acquisition value, yet a valuation has been carried out. The results will be presented on the balance sheet. KKKS assets obtained from 2005 to 2010 that have not been inventoried are disclosed to CaLK.
- c. KKKS assets acquired since 2011 are presented on the balance sheet at acquisition value.
- d. KKKS assets submitted to the Government are reclassified from other assets to fixed assets. Exclusion from the reclassification is made if the KKKS Assets are intended to be transferred or the KKKS Assets are severely damaged, obsolete, or economically immaterial and not worth the maintenance costs.
- e. KKKS assets recorded in LKPP are not the result of the consolidation of the Financial Statements of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. Those are from the State General Treasurer/BUN (in this case, the Proxy of Budget User of BUN of Special Transaction at Directorate General of State Assets/DJKN).

Other Assets from Other Government Units are net assets (equity) in other non-work units such as Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII), Manggala Wanabakti Building Management Agency, Veterans Building Foundation, Working Unit for Oil and Gas, Financial Services Authority (OJK), and Management Agency of People's Endowment Fund. The value of other assets is stated at net assets (assets minus liabilities). If these agencies receive allocations of State Budget (APBN) and act as Proxy of Budget User (KPA), the assets and liabilities of the KPA are excluded from calculating the net assets.

Other assorted assets are other assets that cannot be categorized into the types of assets described above. They can be in discontinued Government fixed assets from active government use, undefined status assets such as ex-Pertamina assets, assets managed by other parties such as ex-Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (BPPN) transferred government assets to PT Perusahaan Manajemen Aset (PT PPA), ex-Pertamina assets, ex-foreign/Chinese-owned assets, idle Stated-Owned Assets (BMN), and Coal Contract of Work (CCoW/CPK2B) assets. Ex-BPPN assets in the form of credit or claims at LKPP for the Current Fiscal Year are presented as Other Receivables at the net realizable value. Also included in other assets are managed funds of BLU, which are still in the form of cash that has not been rolled out/invested.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 251/PMK.06/2015, from the 2016 fiscal year, amortization of BMN in the form

of Intangible Assets is carried out in Central Government entities. Amortization of intangible assets is done using the straight-line method without calculating the residual value by allocating the depreciable value of the assets evenly each semester over their useful life. The Minister of Finance determines the depreciation period for intangible assets. It is accumulated every semester and is presented in the Accumulated Depreciation/amortization account as a deduction from the value of Other Assets in the balance sheet.

▪ **Liabilities**

Liabilities are classified into short-term liabilities and long-term liabilities.

Liabilities are debts emerging from past events, the settlement of which results in an outflow of the Government's economic resources. In the context of Government, liabilities originate from, among others, the use of loan financing sources from the public, financial institutions, other government entities, or international institutions. Government liabilities also occur due to engagement with employees or other parties who work for the Government. Every liability can be enforced according to the law due to a binding contract or statutory regulation.

Government liabilities are classified into short-term liabilities and long-term liabilities

- Short-Term Liabilities

Short-term liabilities are expected to be paid back or due within 12 (twelve) months after the balance sheet date. These liabilities include Transfer Payable, Estimated Transfer Payable, Interest Payable, Payable to third parties, Third Party Accounting Payable, Current Share of Long-Term Debt, Short-Term Government Securities (SBN) Debt (SPN and Islamic SPN), Estimated Liabilities, Contingent Liabilities, the Unfunded Past Service Liability (UPSL) Program, and Other Short-Term Debts, which consists of (1) Prepaid Income; (2) Expense of Debt; and (3) Liabilities to Other Parties.

Transfer Payable is the liability of a reporting entity to make payments to other entities due to statutory provisions.

Estimated transfer Payable is a liability that arises because there is a lack of channel or payment. It is not yet known definitively that the receiving Regional Government lacks channel/payments and/or has not been determined in the document for determining the distribution of under-channeling or the equivalent as stipulated in the provisions and regulations regarding the management of transfers to the regions and village funds.

Payable to Third Parties is the Government's liability to other parties/third parties due to the provision of goods and/or services or a verdict requiring the Government to pay a sum of money/compensation to other parties. Included in the form of debt to third

parties is the government's obligation to business entities assigned as operators to distribute and provide energy needs. In practice, there is less difference between revenue (selling price) and production costs.

Payable to Third-Party Accounting is recorded at the balance of payments/discounts in Third-Party Accounting that has not been deposited to other parties by the end of the reporting period.

Interest payables on government debt are recorded at the interest expense incurred and not yet paid. The interest refers to Government debt, both domestic and foreign. Interest payables on unpaid government debt are recognized as part of the related liability at the end of each reporting period.

The current portion of long-term debt included in the balance sheet for the current portion of long-term debt is the amount of long-term debt maturing within 12 months after the reporting date.

Short-Term Government Securities (SPN and Islamic SPN) are short-term debt instruments with discounted issuances with maturities of up to 12 months after the reporting date.

Estimated liabilities are liabilities that have uncertain time and amount. This uncertainty is caused because the business process in the transaction has not been completed, yet the entity must report the obligation in the Balance Sheet considering that the obligation will definitely be paid. One of the estimated obligations recorded is the obligation for the value of the claim for reimbursement of PSN land acquisition bailout funds by the business entity for the delivery of PSN land to the working units within the State Ministry/Recipient Institution and/or PSN land user but has not been verified and/or has not submitted a request for replacement payment. bridging funds to LMAN in 2021, the working units within the State Ministries/Agencies receiving and/or PSN land users recognizes and records the land and estimated obligations.

A contingent liability is a potential obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events that are not wholly within the control of an entity.

Unfunded Past Service Liability (UPSL) is a past obligation for the THT program that has not been fulfilled as a result of the following conditions:

1. changes in the formula for the benefits of the THT Program for civil servants, the Indonesian National Armed Forces, Members of the Indonesian National Police, and civil servants at the Ministry of Defense/Indonesian National Police;

2. an increase in the basic salary table for civil servants, the Indonesian National Armed Forces, Members of the Indonesian National Police, and civil servants at the Ministry of Defense/Indonesian National Police which is the basis for the payment of benefits for the THT Program the Indonesian National Armed Forces, Members of the Indonesian National Police, and civil servants at the Ministry of Defense/Indonesian National Police; and
3. the addition of new participants whose placement date is different from the date of appointment.

Included in the short-term liabilities are the Government's liabilities related to oil and gas revenues that go to accounts 600.000411.980 and 508.000084.980, such as under lifting, DMO fee, and reimbursements of value-added tax and land and building tax, which will be paid to KKKS based on verification by the Government with Working Unit for Oil and Gas (SKK MIGAS).

- Long-Term Liabilities

Short-term liabilities are expected to be paid back or due within 12 (twelve) months after the balance sheet date. The Government's long-term liabilities include foreign loans, domestic loans, long-term government bonds/securities (SUN), long-term state sharia securities (SBSN), installment purchase payable, other long-term debt, and liabilities of legal claims. External debt (or foreign debt) contains bilateral loans, multilateral loans, export credit, leasing, and commercial credit managed by the Ministry of Finance. Internal debt or domestic debt, among others, is debt in securities (government debt securities). It consists of fixed-rate bonds, variable rate bonds, zero-coupon bonds, international bonds, Government Bonds to Bank Indonesia, and State Sharia Securities (SBSN) which the Ministry of Finance manages.

Long-term debt, which will be due within 12 (twelve) months after December 31, 2019, is presented as the Current Share of Long-Term Debt.

- Fixed-Rate (FR) Bonds are bonds with a coupon rate determined at issuance and are paid periodically every six months. This type of bond is tradable and transferable ownership in the secondary market.
- Retail Government Bonds (ORI) are Government Bonds sold to Indonesian citizens or individuals through a Selling Agent in the primary market. ORI is tradable and transferable ownership in the secondary market. ORI has a coupon rate that is set at the time of issue and is paid periodically. ORI Coupons are delivered once a month (monthly). This type of bond is tradable and transferable ownership in the secondary market.
- Retail Saving Bonds (SBR) are Government Bonds sold to

individuals or Indonesian citizens through a Selling Agent in the primary market. SBR has a coupon level that floats with a minimum coupon (floating with the floor) and is paid periodically. SBR Coupons are delivered once a month (monthly). SBR is non-tradable and non-transferable ownership in the secondary market, but there is a disbursement facility before the due (early redemption). Sukuk Saving (ST) is a sharia-based investment product issued by the Government, intended for individual investors of Indonesian citizens. Savings Sukuk is a variant of Retail Sukuk, an investment instrument intended explicitly for individual Indonesian citizens. As one of the State Sukuk product variants for individual investors. Savings Sukuk can be more affordable for various segments of Indonesian society due to a lower minimum purchase (IDR 1 million). Savings Bonds also provide rewards float with minimum rewards/coupons each month (floating with the floor), and have a period appropriate to the needs of saving the investment community (2 years). Although Sukuk Savings is non-tradable in the secondary market, there is an early redemption facility.

- Variable Rate (VR) Bonds are floating-interest bonds with a periodic coupon rate based on specific references. The reference interest rate used for the VR series is set out in the terms and conditions of the issuance of each series. Today, several references are used, including the Bank Indonesia 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate Reference Rate and the 3 (three) month Bank Indonesia Reverse Repo Interest Rate. Coupons are paid periodically every 3 (three) months. VR bonds are tradable, and the ownership is transferable in the secondary market.
- Zero-Coupon (ZC) Bonds are government bonds without interest that are sold by discount. Zero Coupons is tradable and transferable ownership in the secondary market.
- Government Bonds to Bank Indonesia (SUP to BI) are non-tradable debt securities. SUP to BI consists of SU-002, SU-004, SU-007, and SRBI-01.
- SU-002 and SU-004 are types of government debt to Bank Indonesia relating to the guarantee program and Bank Indonesia Liquidity Assistance (BLBI). SU-002, after restructuring, has an interest rate of 0.1 percent per year (from the previous 1 percent), basically amortized with the last principal maturity in 2025 (previously 2018). SU-004, after restructuring, has an interest rate of 0.1 percent per year (from the previous 3 percent), basically amortized with the last principal maturity in 2025 (previously 2018).
- SU-007 is a debt securities conversion result of indexation and

interest arrears of SU-002 and SU-004. SU-007 has an interest rate of 0.1 percent per annum and will mature in 2025. The principal installments of SU-007 are semiannually amortized and have been paid since February 1, 2007, amounting to IDR 509,352,721,728. Payment of SU-007 principal installments can be made by cash paid by using tradable Government Securities (SUN).

- SRBI-01 adalah surat utang yang diterbitkan oleh Pemerintah pada tanggal 7 Agustus 2003 sebagai pengganti SU-001 dan SU-003, dalam rangka BLBI. Jatuh tempo SRBI-01 adalah tahun 2043 dengan tingkat kupon 0,1 persen per tahun dihitung dari sisa pokok terutang yang dibayarkan secara periodik dua kali setahun.
- SRBI-01 is a security issued by the Government on August 7, 2003, as a substitute for SU-001 and SU-003, in the framework of BLBI. The due date of SRBI-01 is 2043 with a coupon rate of 0.1 percent per year, calculated from the remaining principal payable, which is paid twice a year periodically.
- International Bonds are a type of government bond denominated in foreign currencies that can be traded/sold. These bonds are presented on the balance sheet in Rupiah based on the BI middle rate at the reporting date.
- State Sharia Securities (SBSN) are securities based on sharia principles or known internationally as Sukuk. In principle, these financial instruments are the same as conventional securities, with the main differences among others being the use of the concept of reward and profit-sharing as a substitute for interest. The existence of an underlying transaction in a certain number of assets which the Sukuk is issued and an agreement between the parties arranged based on sharia principles.

Liabilities are recorded at nominal value, i.e., the value of the Government's liabilities when the transaction occurs. Subsequent economic flows such as payment transactions, changes in valuation due to changes in foreign exchange rates, and other changes other than changes in market value, are calculated by adjusting the carrying amount of the liabilities.

The nominal value of the Government's foreign debt is the Government's liability to the creditor in the amount of principal and interest as stipulated in the contract agreement. It has not been settled until the reporting date. Debt in the form of securities is valued at historical value. Particularly for hedge bonds, the Rupiah exchange rate against the USD is precisely determined.

In connection with long-term liabilities to the pension program, the Government does not recognize the existence of long-term liabilities

related to the pension program, except for short-term liabilities, namely if there are pension recipients' rights that have not been paid until the end of the reporting period.

Currently, there is no PSAP that regulates the accounting for Post-Employment Benefits. In preparing the Accounting Policy of the Central Government regarding pension obligations has guided PSAP Number 10 (Revised 2020) concerning Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Policies, Errors, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Discontinued Operations.

For the purposes of transparency and providing complete information for users of financial statements, the Government adequately discloses the estimated value of the government's long-term obligations related to the pension program in the Notes to the Financial Statements. The estimated value of the government's long-term liabilities related to the pension program is based on actuarial calculations using certain actuarial assumptions set by the Ministry of Finance.

Included in the group of liabilities are Promissory Notes issued by the Government in the context of membership in international institutions. Promissory Notes that will be repaid less than one year after the reporting date are presented as short-term liabilities, and promissory Notes that will be compensated more than one year after the reporting date are shown as long-term liabilities.

Loan conversion is a strategy of the Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management (DJPPR) as BA BUN 999.01 in managing the government debts portfolio originating from loan withdrawals.

At the date of loan conversion valuation, an excess or less in the calculation of the results of the loan conversion valuation, which affects the outstanding value of the loan in the new converted foreign currency and the translation of the foreign currency into Rupiah, may happen.

The excess in calculating the loan conversion results is the outstanding value of the unconverted loan and its foreign currency translation into Rupiah. It is greater than the tremendous value of the converted loan and the translation of its foreign currency into Rupiah. The outstanding value of the converted loan and its foreign currency translation into Rupiah is more significant than before.

The deficit in calculating the loan conversion results is the outstanding value of the unconverted loan and its foreign currency translation into Rupiah. It is lesser than the tremendous value of the converted loan and the translation of its foreign currency into Rupiah. The outstanding

value of the converted loan and its foreign currency translation into Rupiah to be less than before.

Suppose the result of the loan conversion results in an over calculation. In that case, the value of the calculated excess is recorded as an adjustment expense to be presented in the Operational Report using account 596611 (Other Expenses) and adds to the outstanding value of the long-term debt of the related loan in the Balance Sheet.

If the conversion of the loans produces fewer difference calculations, the fewer difference values are recorded as revenue adjustments presented in reports using the account 491311 Operating income (Other adjustments). It reduces the amount of outstanding long-term debt-related loans on the balance sheet. UAKPA BUN 999.01 provides an adequate explanation in the Notes to Financial Statements (CaLK) in the Operational Report arising from the implementation of loan conversion, at least containing information regarding:

- a. loan identity (loan ID) that is the object of loan conversion;
- b. changes in interest rates that become the object of loan conversion; and
- c. the middle rate of Bank Indonesia on the date of the loan conversion.

Liabilities due to Lawsuits against the Government

A lawsuit against the Government referred in the financial statements is a civil lawsuit, the Administrative Lawsuit (TUN), and arbitration addressed to the Government through the ministry/Institution. It can lead to state spending from the state budget, the loss of land and building assets for disputed ownership, and the loss of potential state revenue.

The Government needs to make optimal legal efforts, including extraordinary legal remedies in dealing with lawsuits such as filing a judicial review (PK) and/or requesting a ruling to the Supreme Court. Regarding lawsuits on State Assets that decisions have permanent legal force (*in kracht van gewijsde*), the State Ministry/Institution concerned must report the lawsuit to the Ministry of Finance c.q. The Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN) as the Property Manager. If necessary, DJKN can file a lawsuit intervention on the disputed case.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 85/PMK.05/2022 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 22/PMK.05/2022 concerning the Accounting Policy of the Central Government, in the event of a lawsuit, data management for lawsuits that already have a legal decision that

has been obtain permanent legal force (*in kracht van gewijsde*) administered in an application system managed by the Ministry of Finance. Each Reporting Entity that has a lawsuit with a legal decision that has obtained permanent legal force (*in kracht van gewijsde*) updates the information on the information system. In addition to updating information on lawsuits that already have legal decisions that have obtained permanent legal force (*in kracht van gewijsde*), each Reporting Entity also reports lawsuits that have legal decisions that have obtained permanent legal force (*in kracht van gewijsde*) for lawsuits to the Government in the Financial Statements with accounting treatment as follows:

- 1) In the event that the lawsuit already has a verdict with permanent legal force (*in kracht van gewijsde*), a warning (*aanmaning*) has been issued from the local District Court, then the value of lawsuits are presented as Debts to Third Parties in the Balance Sheet after no other attempt;
- 2) In the event that the lawsuit already has a verdict with permanent legal force (*in kracht van gewijsde*), a warning (*aanmaning*) has been issued from the local District Court, and there is other attempt, then it is not presented in the Balance Sheet and also not disclosed in the CaLK; and
- 3) Other efforts refer to the condition where there are still other legal remedies that can be taken and the budget is not yet available in the Reporting Entity/Budget Section concerned.

*Contingent liabilities
are disclosed in
other important
notes*

- Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are potential liabilities arising from past events and their existence becomes certain by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events that are not entirely under the control of the Government or current obligations arising as a result of the past but are not recognized because of the possibility that the Government does not release resources that contain economic benefits to solve it, or its value cannot be measured reliably.

The government's contingent liabilities include, among others, the program to accelerate the construction of 10,000 MW power plants Phase I and Phase II, as well as the Program for the Acceleration of Drinking Water Supply, as adequately disclosed in Other Important Notes in the CaLK (notes to the financial statements) of Balance Sheet. Contingent liabilities in the current fiscal year also include liabilities arising from the distribution of non-energy subsidies, i.e., Program Loan Interest Subsidies that the Government has not paid. This obligation is disclosed in Other Important Notes in the CaLK of Balance Sheet.

Equity▪ **Equity**

Equity is the Government's net assets, which is the difference between Government assets and liabilities. On the Accrual Basis, the Government only presents one type of equity item. The Ending Equity is obtained from the calculation in the Statement of Changes in Equity. Equity is presented in the Statement of Changes in Equity and Balance Sheet and is adequately disclosed in the Notes to Financial Statements.

OTHERS*Foreign Exchange*▪ **Foreign Exchange**

According to Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010 concerning Governmental Accounting Standards, Appendix I PSAP Number 02 concerning Report on Budget Realization Paragraph 63, transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Rupiah by converting the foreign currency amount according to the central bank's middle rate on the transaction date. Furthermore, SAP Statement Interpretation (IPSAP) Number 01 concerning Transactions in Foreign Currency states that:

- If funds are available in the same foreign currency used in the transaction, the transaction in that foreign currency is recorded by converting it into Rupiah based on the central bank's middle rate on the transaction date.
- If funds are not available in the foreign currency used in the transaction and the foreign currency is purchased in Rupiah, the transaction in that foreign currency is recorded in Rupiah based on the transaction rate, which is the amount of Rupiah used to obtain the foreign currency.
- If funds are not available in the foreign currency used for the transaction and the foreign currency is purchased with another foreign currency, then:
 - Transactions from foreign currency to other foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate; and
 - Transactions in other foreign currencies are recorded in Rupiah based on the middle rates of the central bank at the date of the transactions.

The same treatment applies to receiving/withdrawal transactions

The difference in explanation of foreign currency assets and liabilities between the transaction date and the balance sheet date is recorded as an increase or decrease in equity for the current period. LKPP for the current fiscal year presents the difference in exchange rates in foreign currencies as foreign exchange expense/income in the Non-Operational Activities Item in the Operational Report for the current fiscal year.

Recording of Exchange Differences on BUN Cash in BI in Foreign Currency

Based on the Regulation of the Director General of Treasury Number PER-19/PB/2016 concerning the Accounting Treatment of Foreign Exchange in BUN's Accounts, the realized exchange rate difference is calculated from:

- 1) Total foreign currency coming out of a BUN's account in foreign currency on the date of reporting is divided by the opening balance of BUN's accounts in the foreign currency on the date of reporting before the transaction of foreign currency expenses is made from the BUN's accounts in foreign currency;
- 2) The result of division 1) is multiplied by the closing balance of the unrealized foreign exchange difference.
- 3) Exchange differences are recognized as foreign exchange expense/income in the Non-Operational Activities Item in the Operational Report and other expenses/revenues in the Budget Realization Statements.

The unrealized foreign exchange differences are calculated as follows.

- 1) Calculation when reporting every working day:
Reducing the reporting day rate with the initial exchange rate in the form of the previous working day rate, then multiplied by the balance at the end of the reporting day, then reduced by the amount of the unrealized foreign exchange difference for the conversion transaction.
- 2) Calculation of adjustments when there is a transfer from a BUN's account in a foreign currency to a BUN's account in another foreign currency and at the time of conversion:
 - a) Comparing the amount of foreign currency being transferred to the balance of the foreign currency prior to transfer, then multiplying the balance of the unrealized foreign exchange differences at the time of book-entry;
 - b) Then recognized as gain/loss of the foreign exchange difference that has not been realized and recorded in the Operational Report, which will affect the equity position in the balance sheet.

Recording of Foreign Exchange Differences on Debt in Foreign Currency

The recording of exchange differences on debt in foreign currency is carried out based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 160/PMK.05/2017 concerning Accounting and Financial Reporting Systems of Government Debt. Provided below is the formula for calculating the exchange rate differences on debt in foreign currencies:

$$(Total\ Foreign\ Currency\ Withdrawal\ in\ Outstanding\ Currency\ x\ BI\ Middle\ Rate\ Reporting\ Date) - Total\ Book\ Value\ of\ Debt\ in\ Indonesian\ Rupiah$$

If the relevant reduction is positive, it is recorded as an expense on the unrealized foreign exchange loss. However, if the deduction is negative, it

is recorded as unrealized gain.

Recording of Exchange Differences on Investment in Foreign Currency

Exchange differences on investments in foreign currencies are recorded as revenues/expenses in the Operational Report. Meanwhile, the effect of exchange differences on investments serving as the recording uses the Rupiah currency that is converted into foreign currencies. It is recorded as a component of the LPE (statement of changes in equity).

Impact of Strengthening JISDOR on the Presentation of Government Monetary Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Exchange

Regarding the strengthening of the Jakarta Interbank Spot Dollar Rate (JISDOR) by Bank Indonesia starting April 5, 2021, Bank Indonesia will issue the exchange rate used for the government (the Government's Special Middle Rate) at 08.00 WIB on the D+0 day; it will then be used as a reference for the transaction rate on the regarding day. Then, in the afternoon at 16.15 WIB, Bank Indonesia re-released the exchange rate called the Closing Rate as the reference for the Closing Rate for the day. Based on the business process conception at Bank Indonesia, the Closing Rate published at 16.15 WIB is the Special Middle Exchange Rate published the next day (D+1) at 08.00 WIB.

According to this concept, there will be two relevant exchange rates on the same day, namely the Government Special Middle Rate (used for transaction purposes) and the Closing Rate (used for financial reporting) on government financial reporting dates. Referring to the BI business process, the Government made a policy that monetary accounts denominated in foreign currencies are presented in the financial statements using the closing rate at the reporting date. In the case of 2021 reporting, monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Rupiah using the closing rates of December 31, 2021.

Items of monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies and liabilities in foreign currencies in the financial statements that have the potential to be affected by the said accounting policies include:

- 1) Government Cash;
- 2) Receivables (Short Term and Long Term);
- 3) Investment (Short Term and Long Term);
- 4) Funds with Restricted Use;
- 5) Short-Term Liabilities;
- 6) Long-Term Liabilities; and
- 7) Other Monetary Assets and Liabilities

▪ Elimination of Reciprocal Accounts and Reclassification in the Consolidated Financial Statements

In preparing LKPP, the government imposed the elimination of reciprocal

*Elimination of
Reciprocal
Accounts and*

*Reclassification in
the Consolidated
Financial
Statements*

accounts on the reciprocal transaction/account ledger. Elimination is carried out as long as the transaction/account can be identified and its value can be measured reliably. Among the transaction/account tradeoffs that are eliminated are: Transaction between entities, namely the elimination of accounts Transfer Log and Transfer Out, elimination of account Charge to Entities Other (DKEL) and Received from Entity Other (DDEL), Deposit Surplus of BLU, and elimination of Direct Grant Endorsement accounts.

In the process of balance sheet consolidation, elimination entries are also made for the same or substantially the same items presented by two or more reporting entities, namely:

- a. Cash in KL from Grants and Cash at BLU are presented by K/L/BA BUN (Ministries/Government Agencies Budget Section of the State General Treasurer) and Proxy of BUN. LKPP uses the data presented by the K/L/BA BUN, while the data originating from the Proxy of BUN shall be eliminated.
- b. Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer is presented by K/L/BABUN and the Proxy of BUN. LKPP uses the data presented by the Proxy of BUN, while the data originating from K/L/BA BUN shall be eliminated.
- c. The balance of the escrow account of the Ministry of Defense's defense equipment is recorded in the LK of the Ministry of Defense and the LKBUN. LKPP uses the data presented by the Proxy of BUN, while the data originating from the Ministry of Defense LK shall be eliminated.

Elimination on Revenues from BLU Services derived from Entities of Central Government other than the Central Government Ministries/Institutions, which organizationally supervise them (Inter K/L) as mandated in the Regulation of Minister of Finance No. 220/PMK.05/2016 concerning Accounting and Financial Reporting of BLU, is only made for reciprocal transactions that have been adequately identified.

In the consolidation process, it is also necessary to eliminate reciprocal account at the LKPP level for the presentation in LO or operational report for the subsidy value of DTP Tax (borne by the government) and/or BM DTP (import duty borne by the government) related to the presentation of income. LO of DTP Tax and/or BM DTP with the same value as based on the SPM/SP2D (Payment Order/Fund Disbursement Order) for spending on subsidies for DTP Tax and/or BM DTP is legalized with a deduction for DTP tax and/or BM DTP for the current fiscal year.

Elimination journals are also carried out for intercepted DAU/DBH transactions, namely in the form of transactions originating from operational support and the provision of honorariums or incentives for vaccination activities carried out by the TNI and Polri work units in the regions which initially used APBN funds to be later replaced by the Regional Government with the deduction mechanism of DAU/DBH. For this

transaction, the K/L records the LO-expense for the honorarium or incentive fees for vaccination activities using APBN funds and on the other hand the BUN records the LO-income for the SPM/SP2D deductions for DAU/DBH which are distributed as a replacement for the incentive costs or the honorarium for vaccination activities. The recording results in an excess of LO loading on LKKL and excess LO income on LKBUN. Therefore, an elimination journal at the LKPP level is carried out for the LO overload presented in the LKKL and the LO income presented by the LKBUN.

In addition, the Government performs adjusting entries/reclassification during the consolidation process, such as:

- Advances from KPPN TAYL (State Treasury Service Office of last fiscal year), which is a liability account on the balance sheet of LKKL (Financial Report of Ministries/Government Agencies), turns into account equity on the balance sheet;
- Advances from KPPN from the current fiscal year, which are an obligation account on the LKKL balance sheet, turn into a DDEL/DKEL (Received from Other Entities) account;
- Payable on taxes that have not been paid to the State Treasury in LKKL turn into Other Tax Revenues-LO;
- Grants not approved until the end of the reporting period on LKKL turned into Grant Revenue –LO; and
- Other adjusting/reclassification journals required for the preparation of the LKPP Consolidated Balance Sheet can be made as long as they are authorized by the authorized official of the preparation of LKPP.

Accounting policies in LKPP consolidation are regulated by the Director General of Treasury Regulation Number PER-32/PB/2018 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP).

A.4.1. GUIDELINES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES REGARDING PC-PEN

Guideline of the Implementation and Accounting Policies regarding PC-PEN

The government has declared the COVID-19 Pandemic as a national non-natural disaster. At the end of March 2020, the government issued Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for the Management of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic and/or in Facing Threats to the Economy National and/or Financial System Stability, as stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2020 on May 16, 2020. This Perppu provides broad powers for the Government to take the necessary steps and policies, thus preventing and resolving the spread of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Further, the government has carried out various policies to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic in the health sectors, social safety nets, and national economic security, which contributes to the changes in fiscal and budgeting policies. Central and Regional Governments have revised APBN/APBD through refocusing and reallocation of non-priority spending to accelerate the management of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The budget changes are realized and accounted for in the form of financial reports (LKPP/LKPD).

In the reporting framework at LKPP, in principle, regardless of the form of policy taken by the central government, the accountability mechanism through LKPP still refers to the Central Government Accounting Policy in general as well as provisions related to the Central Government Accounting System (SAPP). This is in accordance with the publication of the Government Accounting Standards Committee (KSAP) which states that KSAP does not issue specific/separate accounting standard statements related to government financial transactions during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic, so that all existing PSAP can be a guideline for the Government in accounting for financial activities through Financial Statements. For this reason, the principles regarding recognition, measurement and presentation in items in the financial statements, both accounting entities and reporting entities, continue to follow the provisions of the applicable Central Government Accounting Policies and through the mechanisms regulated in the SAPP.

However, for the adequacy of information in the Financial Statements, it is necessary to disclose disclosures that can describe the overall use of the state budget and financial policies taken by the government in order to carry out the related PEN Program. Disclosures in LKPP are stated in the Notes to Financial Statements (CaLK) in accordance with the affected financial statement items, and additional disclosures in the preliminary explanation regarding fiscal policy as well as in Other Important Notes which are part of the CaLK which explains the LRA.

A.4.2. STIPULATION OF GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING STANDARDS STATEMENT (PSAP) NUMBER 15, 16, 17, AND 10 (2020 REVISION)

In 2020, the Government Accounting Standards Committee (KSAP) had issued two PSAPs, namely:

1. PSAP Number 15 Concerning Events After the Reporting Date

PSAP is stipulated in the Regulation of Minister of Finance number 157/PMK.05/2020 concerning Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standard Statement Number 15 Concerning Events After the Reporting Date. Based on Paragraph 23 of the PSAP, this Government Accounting

*Determination of
PSAP Number 15,
16, 17, and 10 (2020
revision)*

Standard (PSAP) is effective for financial reports on accountability for budget execution starting from Fiscal Year 2021.

2. PSAP Number 10 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Policies, Errors, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Discontinued Operations (2020 Revision)

This PSAP is stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance number 221/PMK.05/2020 concerning Statements of Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards number 10 of Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Policies, Errors, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Discontinued Operations (2020 Revision). Based on Paragraph 55 of the PSAP, this Government Accounting Standard (PSAP) is effective for financial reports on accountability for budget execution starting from Fiscal Year 2021.

The two PSAPs are an inseparable part of Appendix I of Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010 concerning the Government Accounting Standards and will be used to prepare financial reports on accountability for budget execution starting in 2021.

In addition, in 2021, the Government Accounting Standards Committee (KSAP) has issued two PSAPs, namely:

1. PSAP Number 16 of Service Concession Agreements – Concession Grantor

PSAP is stipulated through the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 84/PMK.05/2021 concerning Statement of Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards Number 16 concerning Service Concession Agreements - Concession Grantors. Based on Paragraph 61 of the PSAP, this Government Accounting Standard (PSAP) is effective for financial reports on accountability for budget implementation starting from the 2022 Fiscal Year.

2. PSAP Number 17 of Investment Properties

This PSAP is stipulated through PMK Number 85/PMK.05/2021 concerning Statements of Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards Number 17 concerning Investment Properties. Based on Paragraph 63 of the PSAP, this Government Accounting Standard (PSAP) is effective for financial reports on accountability for budget implementation starting from the 2022 Fiscal Year.

B. EXPLANATION OF ITEMS IN THE STATEMENT OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION

B.1. GENERAL EXPLANATION ON THE STATEMENT OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION

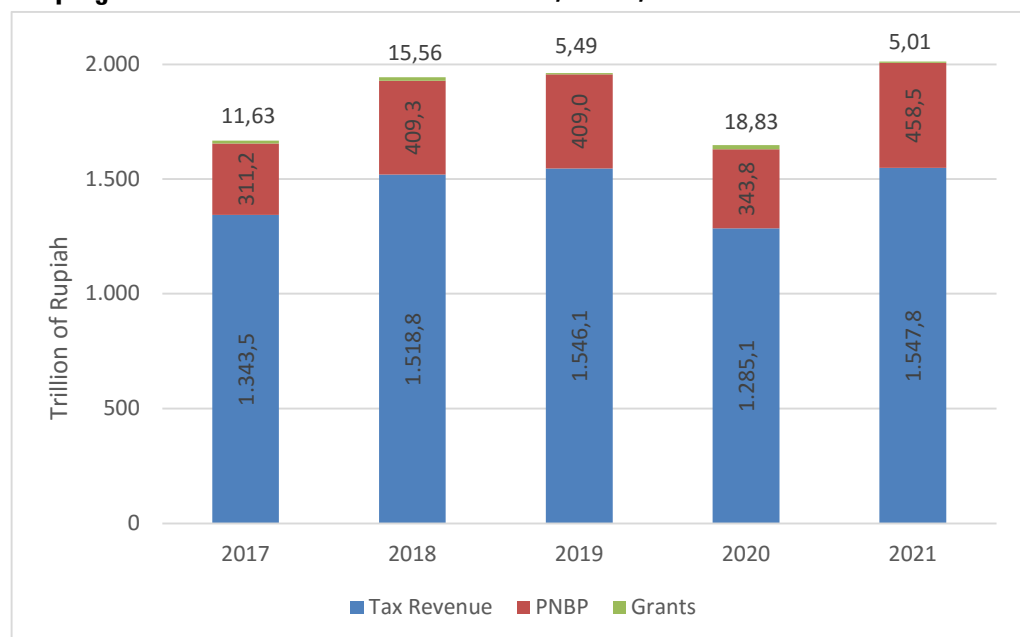
Realization of State Revenue and Grants in the 2021 Fiscal Year (FY) amounted to IDR 2,011,347,072,417,932 or reached 115.35 percent of the 2021 FY APBN target of IDR 1,743,648,547,327,000. Realization of State Revenue and Grants came from Tax Revenues amounting to IDR 1,547,841,051,644,624, PNPB of IDR 458,492,978,338,622, Grants Revenues of IDR 5,013,042,434,686. The realization of the Tax Revenue include Government Borne Income Tax (DTP) amounting to IDR 16,892,265,502,944 and Government Borne VAT (DTP) amounting to IDR 9,836,487,713,903.

State Revenues and Grants for 2021 FY increased by IDR 363,563,730,228,946 or 22.06 percent higher than 2020 FY which amounted to IDR 1,647,783,342,188,986.

The progress of the realization of Tax Revenue, PNPB, and Grants since 2017 to 2021 FY can be seen in **Graph 23**.

Graph 23.

The progress of the realization of Tax Revenue, PNPB, and Grants since 2017 to 2021 FY

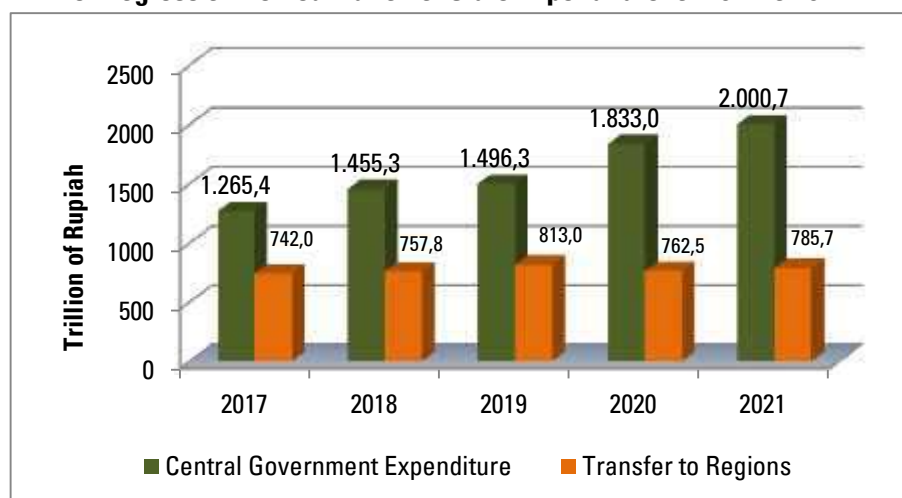


Realization of State Expenditure in FY 2021 amounted to IDR 2,786,411,359,562,815 or 101.32 percent of the amount budgeted in the State Budget FY 2021 amounting to IDR 2,750,028,018,431,000. Realization of State Expenditures for FY 2021 consists of Central Government Expenditures of IDR 2,000,703,773,887,437, Transfers to Regions and Village Funds of IDR 785,707,585,675,378.

State spending in FY 2021 increased by IDR 190,930,262,386,740 or 7.36 percent higher than FY 2020 which was IDR 2,595,481,097,176,075.

The progress of the realization of State Expenditure for FY 2017 to d. FY 2021 is shown in **Graph 24**.

Graph 24.
The Progress of the Realization of State Expenditure for 2017 to 2021 FY



Based on the realization of State Revenues and Grants of IDR 2,011,347,072,417,932 and the realization of State Expenditures of IDR 2,786,411,359,562,815, the Budget Deficit in 2021 FY was IDR 775,064,287,144,883

Meanwhile, the realization of Financing (Net) in 2021 FY was IDR 871,723,163,588,761, consisting of Domestic Financing (Net) of IDR 881,632,527,734,210 and Foreign Financing (Net) of minus IDR 9,909,364,145,449.

The occurrence of a Budget Deficit and the Realization of Net Financing resulted in the Budget Surplus (SiLPA) of 2021 FY amounting to IDR 96,658,876,443,878.

B.2. EXPLANATION OF EACH ITEM IN THE STATEMENT OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION

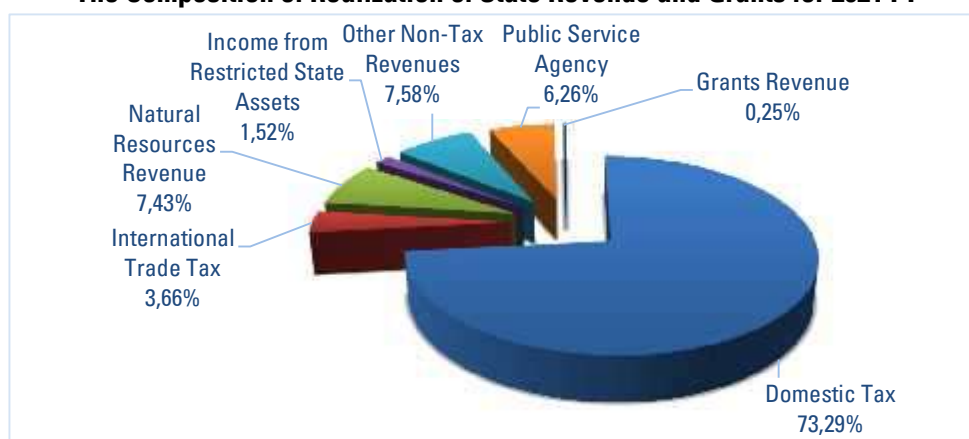
B.2.1. State Revenue and Grants

State Revenue and Grants amounted to IDR 2,011.34 trillion

Realization of State Revenue and Grants for 2021 FY amounted to IDR 2,011,347,072,417,932 or 115.35 percent of the budget set out in the APBN of IDR 1,743,648,547,327,000. State Revenue and Grants consisted of Tax Revenue, PNBPN, and Grants.

The composition of realization of State Revenue and Grants (in percentage) for 2021 FY can be seen in **Graph 25**.

Graph 25.
The Composition of Realization of State Revenue and Grants for 2021 FY



Details of state revenue per account can be seen in **Appendix 1**.

The difference in the recording of the total realization of the State Revenue between the State General Treasurer (BUN) and the Ministries/Institutions (K/L) on a net basis was minus IDR 26,627,249,043. This difference in recording consisted of the difference in the recording of Tax Revenue in BA 015 amounting to IDR 26,627,248,796 due mainly to the difference in the use of the transaction exchange rate for tax receipts and the difference in rounding off on foreign exchange transactions and PNPB of IDR 247 due to the difference in the exchange rate difference.

B.2.1.1. Tax Revenue

Tax Revenue was amounted to IDR 1,547.84 trillion

Realization of Tax Revenue for the 2021 FY was IDR 1,547,841,051,644,624 or 107.15 percent of the target set in the APBN of IDR 1,444,541,564,794,000. This means that the Tax Revenue 2021 FY was IDR 262,734,508,825 or 20.44 percent higher than the 2020 FY realization, which was IDR 1,285,136,317,135,799. This Tax Revenue comes from (i) Domestic Tax and (ii) International Trade Tax. In the realization of the Tax Revenue, it includes Government Borne Income Tax (DTP) amounting to IDR 16,892,265,502,944 and Government Borne VAT (DTP) amounting to IDR 9,836,487,713,903.

The positive performance of tax revenues was supported by the strengthening of the global economy despite the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, disruption on the supply, and increasing inflationary pressures in a number of countries. The easing of social restrictions also affected economic activity both at the global and domestic levels. The government's efforts to control Covid-19 cases have also affected the positive performance of tax revenue. These efforts include the acceleration of the vaccination program, support for economic stimulus policies, and the Covid-19 Pandemic Handling and National Economic Recovery (PC PEN) program.

Realization of Tax Revenue for 2021 FY experienced a very positive increase compared to 2020 FY. This was mainly due to improved revenues from the majority of the main sectors contributing to tax revenue, followed by the use of high taxation stimuli. The customs and excise revenues are mainly supported by the excise tariff policy on tobacco product, the effectiveness of supervision, and the increase in export and import activities.

B.2.1.1.1. Domestic Tax

Domestic tax revenue amounted to IDR 1,474.14 trillion

Realization of Domestic Tax Revenue for 2021 FY amounted to IDR 1,474,145,872,531 or 104.58 percent of the target set in the APBN of IDR 1,409,581,016,340,000. This means that the realization of Domestic Tax for 2021 FY was IDR 225,730,547,702,226 or 18.08 percent higher than the realization of 2020 FY, which was IDR 1,248,415,111,170,305. The details of the realization of this Domestic Tax are as follows (in Rupiah):

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	TA 2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Income Tax of Oil and Gas	52,839,016,587,122	33,026,736,126,169
Income Tax of Non-oil and Gas	626,945,306,149,270	545,850,307,089,643
Income Tax Borne by the Government	16,892,265,502,944	15,156,290,554,678

Value-Added Tax	533,815,503,271,088	439,836,453,302,524
Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (PPnBM)	8,248,489,920,685	8,555,391,322,228
Value-Added Tax Borne by the Government	9,836,487,713,903	1,936,218,632,936
Land and Building Tax (PBB)	18,924,786,654,220	20,953,610,013,766
Excise	195,517,827,106,916	176,309,313,789,576
Other Taxes	7,830,800,885,996	5,580,584,954,473
Interest Revenue of Tax Collection	3,295,175,080,387	1,210,205,384,312
Total	1,474,145,658,872,531	1,248,415,111,170,305

The achievement of up to 104.58 percent tax revenues of the 2021 State Budget target was influenced by several factors, i.e., the increased compliance of taxpayers (WP) which becomes one of the optimal prerequisites for tax revenue, the improvement in world main commodity prices that encourage trade activities, the recovery of public consumption activities in line with easing social restrictions, and improving the progress of economic growth.

Income Tax of Article 21 increased in line with the improvement in labor utilization. The largest contribution to income tax of Article 21 revenue comes from the Government Administration, Manufacturing Industry, and Financial and Insurance Services sectors.

The increase in Income Tax of Article 22 was dominated by an increase in mass payments, deposits from the State Budget Treasurer Collector, and deposits on the Export of Mineral Coal Mining Commodities. The increase mainly occurred in the Manufacturing, Trade, and Mining Industry sectors. The increase in Income Tax of Article 22 on imports was in line with the increase in import activity and the reduction in the provision of incentives for Income Tax of Article 22 on Imports since the third quarter of 2021. The largest increase occurred in the Manufacturing and Trading Industry sectors.

Income Tax of Article 23 also grew due to an increase in service deposits and interest payments. The largest increase occurred in the Electricity Procurement, Transportation, Warehousing, and Government Administration sectors.

Personal Income Tax of Article 25/29 experienced an increase in annual payments and SKPKB which was dominated by the Other Service Activities sector. Corporate Income Tax of Article 25/29 experienced significant growth influenced by the domestic and global economic recovery that affected the company's profitability, as well as the end of the period for providing instalment reduction incentives in most sectors. The largest increase occurred in the Manufacturing, Mining, and Financial Services and Insurance sectors.

Income Tax of Article 26 increased due to an increase in dividend and interest payments, as seen by the increase in income tax of Article 26 payments on dividends, interest, and mass payments that contributed mainly from the Trade, Mining, and Financial Services and Insurance sectors.

Final Income Tax was still contracting in 2021, due to lower tax rates on bond interest and lower interest rates.

The growth of the Value Added Tax on Import was in line with the increase in the value of

Indonesia's imports which increased to 38.59 percent in 2021, especially from the Manufacturing and Trade Industry sectors.

Domestic VAT in nominal terms is one of the largest revenue contributions to the increase in achievement of tax revenue which is influenced by improving economic activity, the level of public consumption, and the increase of government expenditure. This was in line with Indonesia's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) and the consumer confidence index which had consistently shown a relatively stable increase. By sector, the largest increase occurred in the Trade, Information and Communication, and Transportation and Warehousing sectors.

Sales Tax on Domestic Luxury Goods (Domestic PPnBM) decreased due to the implementation of PPnBM incentives borne by the government for certain types of motorized vehicles. The decline in domestic PPnBM also occurred in the Trade, Accommodation and Food and Beverage sectors, and the Real Estate sector. The increase in Import PPnBM was mainly due to an increase in payments for Import PPnBM for the Car Trading sub-sector.

Land and Building Tax decreased in 2021 mainly due to a decrease in PBB in Mining for Oil and Gas. The increase in Other Taxes was mainly due to an increase in payments from the sale of Stamp Duty, and an increase in payments for Interest on Income Tax and VAT Collections.

The negative growth of PBB this year was mainly due to the slowing performance of PBB in Mining for Oil and Gas. However, the realization of Other Taxes had increased mainly due to an increase in deposits from the Sale of Stamp Objects.

The growth of excise revenue was influenced by advanced payment factors, increased production of tobacco products, and extra efforts through the eradication of illegal cigarette circulation (Gempur Operation).

Further details can be found in **Appendix 1**.

B.2.1.1.2. International Trade Tax

International Trade Tax amounted to IDR 73.69 trillion

Realization of International Trade Tax Revenue for 2021 FY amounted to IDR 73,695,392,772,093 or 210.80 percent of the target set in the APBN of IDR 34,960,548,454,000. This means that the International Trade Tax for 2021 FY was IDR 36,974,186,806,599 or up 100.69 percent compared to the realization of 2020 FY, which was IDR 36,721,205,965,494. Details of the realization of International Trade Tax (in Rupiah):

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Import Duty	39,122,672,165,783	32,443,498,968,565
Export Duty	34,572,720,606,310	4,277,706,996,929
Total	73,695,392,772,093	36,721,205,965,494

The realization of Import Duty Revenue for 2021 FY increased by 20.59 percent compared to 2020 FY due to an increase in paid foreign exchange and the improvement of performance of national imports. The increase in paid foreign exchange was mainly from the increase in import activity during 2021. Import duties were influenced by several import commodities that grew, especially imports of raw materials and imports of consumer goods.

The realization of Export Duty Revenue increased by 708.21 percent compared to 2020, mainly influenced by the increase in Export Duty revenue from Palm Oil Products. The increase was due to the growth in the export volume of Palm Oil Products and the imposition of Export Duties with higher tariffs in 2021. Export Duties were also affected by revenues from copper exports due to an increase in export volume and an increase in copper prices.

Further details can be found in **Appendix 1**.

B.2.1.2. Non-Tax Revenue

*Non-Tax
Revenue
amounted to
IDR 458.49
trillion*

Realization of PNBP 2021 FY amounted to IDR 458,492,978,338,622 or 153.75 percent of the amount stipulated in the APBN of IDR 298,204,166,025,000. This means that the realization of PNBP for 2021 FY was IDR 114,678,768,506,059 or 33.35 percent higher than the realization for 2020 FY, which was IDR 343,814,209,832,563. Realization of PNBP comes from (i) Natural Resource Revenue, (ii) Revenue from Separated State Assets, (iii) Other PNBP, and (iv) Public Service Agencies (BLU) Revenue.

The increase in PNBP realization compared to last year's realization was mainly due to an increase in commodity prices (both oil and gas and non-oil and gas), an increase in PNBP revenues of ministries/agencies, and an increase in revenue from Public Service Agencies (BLU).

B.2.1.2.1. Natural Resources Revenue

*Natural
Resources
Revenue
amounted to
IDR 149.48
trillion*

Realization of Natural Resources Revenue for 2021 FY amounted to IDR 149,489,367,918,723 or 143.59 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 104,108,834,374,000. This means that the Natural Resources Revenue 2021 FY was IDR 52,264,300,646,104 or 53.76 percent higher than the realization of 2020 FY, which was IDR 97,225,067,272,619. The details of the realization of Natural Resources Revenue are as follows (in Rupiah):

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Revenue of Petroleum	64,998,824,686,934	44,868,847,085,493
Revenue of Natural Gas	31,617,569,168,427	24,211,325,322,339
Revenue of Mineral and Coal Mining	44,835,418,882,229	21,178,987,879,156
Revenue of Forestry	5,400,260,383,957	4,403,263,272,502
Revenue of Fishery	708,187,057,318	600,662,766,688
Revenue of Geothermal	1,929,107,739,858	1,961,980,946,441
Total	149,489,367,918,723	97,225,067,272,619

The increase in the realization of PNBP of natural resources revenue was mainly due to the increase in commodity prices, especially the prices of Indonesian crude oil (ICP), minerals, and coal. The growth of the increase in PNBP of natural resources revenue from Oil and Gas was supported by the increase in ICP in the last 12 months, although it was not accompanied by an increase in petroleum lifting.

Natural Gas Revenue in 2021 amounting to IDR 31,617,569,168,427 had taken into account corrections to the reclassification of accounts originating from the calculation of the allocation of PNBP of natural resources revenue from Oil and Gas, which caused a change in the allocation from oil revenues to natural gas revenues.

The increase in the realization of PNBP of Non-Oil and Gas was mainly due to the increase in the Coal Reference Price (HBA) by an average of USD 121.47/ton up 108 percent compared to the same period in 2020 of USD 58.17/ton, the increase in natural gas in Europe which resulted in electricity generation costs with natural gas becoming more expensive and starting to shift to coal and high demand for coal (especially China), increasing coal production, and rising prices for other mineral commodities such as copper, nickel and tin.

The increase in the realization of PNBP of Forestry was mainly due to the increase in the realization of wood production, the increase in the use of forest areas, and the payment of PNBP receivables from the Use of Forest Areas (PKH).

Meanwhile, the increase in the PNBP of natural resources revenue from Fisheries was caused by the adjustment of the Benchmark Prices of Fish which was determined through the Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 97 of 2021 concerning Standard Fish Prices for Calculation of Fishery Product Collections.

Further details can be found in **Appendix 1**.

B.2.1.2.2. Income from Restricted State Assets

Realization of Income from Restricted State Assets (KND) for 2021 FY amounted to IDR 30,496,823,293,877 or 116.71 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 26,130,490,000,000. This means that Income from Restricted State Assets for 2021 FY was IDR 35,583,720,247.460 or decreased 53.85 percent compared to the realization of 2020 FY, which amounted to IDR 66,080,543,541,337. The details of the realization of Income from Restricted State Assets consisted of (in Rupiah):

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
The Profit Share Revenue of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) Under the Ministry of SOEs	29,542,724,205,314	43.888.106.053.599
The Revenue Share Profit of SOEs/Institutions Under the Ministry of Finance	954,099,088,563	710,827,000,000
Income from Institutional Surplus		21,481,610,487,738
Total	30,496,823,293,877	66,080,543,541,337

The decline in Income from Restricted State Assets was triggered by the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the economy as a whole, especially on the financial performance of SOEs, both banking SOEs and non-banking SOEs.

The decrease was also due to the absence of PNBP deposits from the remaining BI surplus due to Bank Indonesia's capital ratio of 8.6 percent (in below the threshold of 10 percent), according to the BI Financial Report for 2020 Fiscal Year. Therefore, in 2021, according to regulations, there is no obligation for Bank Indonesia to deposit PNBP from the remaining surplus of Bank Indonesia. Bank Indonesia's purchase of Government SBN through the Joint Ministerial Decree (SKB) I scheme in 2020 also affected the size of the surplus recorded by Bank Indonesia in the 2020 financial year and impacted the remaining BI surplus in 2021.

Dividend Deposits are still dominated by the top 10 SOEs producing dividends for 2021 FY. Details of BUMN Dividend Deposits are as follows (in Rupiah).

*Income
from
Restricted
State
Assets were
IDR 30.49
trillion*

Description		Total
1	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	8,669,711,421,616
2	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	6,923,396,161,010
3	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	6,167,609,511,000
4	PT Pertamina (Persero)	4,000,000,000,000
5	PT Pegadaian (Persero)	1,010,994,037,236
6	PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero)	588,030,000,000
7	PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	572,022,000,000
8	PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	569,745,176,840
9	PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II (Persero)	560,000,000,000
10	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	492,577,663,633
	Other SOEs	942,737,322,542
Total		30,496,823,293,877

B.2.1.2.3. Other Non-Tax Revenues

Realization of Other Non-Tax Revenues for 2021 FY amounted to IDR 152,504,035,628,725 or 139.69 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 109,174,696,808,000. This means that the realization of Other Non-Tax Revenues for 2021 FY was IDR 41,303,764,492,317 or there was an increase of 37.14 percent compared to the realization of 2020 FY, which was IDR 111,200,271,136,408.

Other Non-Tax Revenues realization consists of (in Rupiah):

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Revenue From Sales, Management of BMN, Business Entity Fees, and Revenue of BMN Insurance Claims		
Revenue of Non-R&D Productionf Sales	30,677,817,408,109	13,539,707,459,461
Revenue from Transfer of BMN	466,394,045,710	281,310,250,571
Income from Utilization of BMN	492,376,628,437	513,738,203,370
Revenue from BMN Management and State Assets from Assets Manager	483,391,811,829	412,885,184,853
Revenue from the use of facilities and infrastructure in accordance with Tusi	39,745,158,739	34,883,315,174
Sales Revenue From Upstream Oil and Gas Activities	8,141,101,136,553	1,413,819,541,242
Revenue from Business Entity Feess and Revenue of BMN Insurance Claims	1,104,598,856,691	968,963,627,379
Sub-Total	41,405,425,046,068	17,165,307,582,050
Revenue of Administration and Law Enforcement		
Revenue of Legal Service and Administration	3,117,546,581,653	2,880,668,923,673
Revenue of Foreign Affairs Legal Service and Administration	360,375,149,149	398,679,943,717
Revenue of Attorney General's Office and and Judiciary and Gratuities	562,475,275,406	570,140,874,539

Other Non-Tax Revenues amounted to IDR 152.50 trillion

Revenue of Attorney General's Office and Judiciary and Proceeds of Corruption and Money Laundering	746,284,853,591	540,405,823,287
Licensing Income	1,312,216,645,162	1,264,212,053,067
Police Service Revenue I	7,359,825,180,000	6,597,417,235,000
Police Service Revenue II	1,001,050,902,830	854,384,965,215
Accreditation, Testing, Certification, Calibration and Standardization Revenue	640,153,720,582	540,614,592,355
Sub-Total	15,099,928,308,373	13,646,524,410,853
Revenue of Health, Social Protection, and Religious		
Revenue of Health Services	2,947,726,351,405	2,297,548,113,551
Revenue of Drug and Food Control Services	222,178,159,250	195,367,640,022
Revenue of Quarantine Services	363,818,815,680	351,362,411,935
Revenue of Agrarian Services	2,204,127,280,570	1,790,813,098,252
Revenue Religious Services	815,769,731,437	761,896,449,203
Sub-Total	6,553,620,338,342	5,396,987,712,963
Revenue of Education, Culture, Researchs and Technology		
Revenue of Educational	3,738,287,144,347	4,205,010,467,015
Revenue of Human Resources Development	325,643,211,850	185,597,786,527
Revenue of Research/Research, Surveys, Mapping, and Science and Technology Development	337,314,313,442	393,225,995,891
Revenue of Historical and Culture	1,995,959,670	4,929,103,725
Sub-Total	4,403,240,629,309	4,788,763,353,158
Revenue of Transportation, Communication, and Information Services		
Revenue of Transportation Services	6,109,436,482,860	6,053,993,240,597
Revenue of Communication and Informatics Services	21,475,283,803,100	21,894,424,385,636
Revenue of Public Broadcasting Services	161,492,125,443	237,168,423,012
Sub-Total	27,746,212,411,403	28,185,586,049,245
Revenue of Other Services		
Service Revenue in the Environment and Forestry Sector	157,463,741,176	89,463,033,718
Service Revenue of Marine and Fishery	68,125,487,540	40,438,401,258
Revenue of Other Services	224,041,088,720	174,231,801,183
Sub-Total	449,630,317,436	304,133,236,159
Revenue of Interest, Banking Account Management, and Financial Management		
Interest Revenue	1,804,538,122,637	1,738,056,334,505

Premium Revenue on Government Bonds	13,702,598,777,072	10,819,795,295,000
Revenues of Government Guarantee Service Fee, SBN Price Difference, And Other SBN Transactions Fees	344,976,846,265	200,631,019,737
Income from Adjustments	61,150,224,078	1,843,194,491,548
Revenue from Banking Services and Account Closure	119,459,397,450	425,899,686,878
Revenue from the Treasury Single Account (TSA) Management and/or from the Participation of State Funds	9,068,340,574,605	7,357,805,092,258
Revenue from Tax Collection Fees, Auction Services, and Management of State Receivables	770,709,645,136	565,743,212,949
Revenue of State Compensation Settlement	42,887,124,635	29,777,093,478
Sub-Total	25,914,660,711,878	22,980,902,226,353
Revenue of Penalty		
Fines Revenue I	571,221,504,623	459,876,608,867
Fines Revenue II	91,364,586,821	41,609,380,736
Fines Revenue III	2,322,134,368	2,304,174,509
Sub-Total	664,908,225,812	503,790,164,112
Other Revenues		
Revenue from Revenue of Expenditures from Previous Fiscal Year I	28,573,307,035,205	9,563,345,512,882
Revenue from Revenue of Expenditures from Previous Fiscal Year II	447,475,545,299	237,882,685,505
Revenue from Deposit Remaining Debt From Retirees	16,188,783,339	18,082,294,056
Other Revenues I	907,719,396,223	7,948,511,344,000
Other Revenues II	321,718,880,038	460,454,565,072
Sub-Total	30,266,409,640,104	18,228,276,401,515
Total of Other Non-Tax Revenues	152,504,035,628,725	111,200,271,136,408

The increase in the realization of Other Non-Tax Revenues was mainly due to an increase in the price of mineral commodities such as copper, nickel, and coal in the form of revenues from the Sales of Coal Mining Products (PHT), an increase in the Coal Reference Price (HBA), and an increase in Crude Oil Revenues (DMO) that caused by the high realization of ICP. In addition to these situations, the increase in Other Non-Tax Revenues was also due to premium income from state bonds on transactions for issuance of SUN and SBSN, as well as placements of state money with Bank Indonesia and Commercial Banks.

Revenues from services also supported other Non-Tax Revenues at the Ministry of Defense (health facility services), the Ministry of Communications and Informatics (revenues from the use of radio frequency spectrum and fees for telecommunications operations), the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (educational services), the Ministry of Transportation (port services), the Ministry of ATR/BPN (land services), and the Indonesian National Police (revenues from Traffic functions include STNK and BPKB).

Revenue from Revenue of Expenditures from the Previous Fiscal Year also increased significantly, mainly due to the following factors.

- Re-acceptance of transfers to the regions and village funds for the Previous Fiscal Year (TAYL) which was dominated by receipts of TAYL DBH overpayments; the settlement of which was through deductions in the distribution of DBH underpayments and TAYL Non-physical DAK transfers.
- Re-acceptance of Other Expenditures originating from re-admission of the Pre-Employment Card Program and Re-admission of Other Expenditures for the Previous Fiscal Year, which was the excess of PBBKB revenue from the 2020 BBM compensation fund.
- Revenue from Goods Expenditures from the 2020 BPUM program which cannot be distributed to the recipients in 2021. In addition, there is also the return of internet quota assistance and the return of Wage Subsidy Assistance.
- Revenue from Subsidy Expenditures come from the settlement of receivables from PT PLN (Persero) for the overpayment of the 2020 FY electricity subsidy and the return of the overpayment of additional interest subsidies/KUR margin subsidies in 2020 as well as interest subsidy funds/margin subsidies for Non-KUR PEN MSMEs.
- Return of grant expenditure from local governments for the Water Resources and Irrigation Sector Management Project (WISMP)-2 grant, Integrated Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation Project (IPDMIP), and especially the Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Funding Assistance Grant.

B.2.1.2.4. Revenue from Public Service Agency (BLU)

Realization of BLU Revenue for 2021 FY amounted to IDR 126,002,751,497,297 or 214.33 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN, which was IDR 58,790,144,843,000. This means that the realization of BLU Revenue for 2021 FY was IDR 56,694,423,615,098 or an increase by 81.80 percent compared to the realization of 2020 FY, which was IDR 69,308,327,882,199.

Realization of BLU Revenue consisted of (in Rupiah):

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Revenue of General Service		
Revenue from the Provision of Goods and Services to the Community	32,770,555,741,640	33,948,496,986,500
Revenue from Management of Certain Regions/Areas	1,609,201,334,688	1,462,658,598,988
Management of Special Funds for the Community	77,039,924,247,956	25,443,176,971,730
Revenue from BMN Management in the Property Manager	740,742,197,548	606,625,257,225
Total Revenue of General Services	112,160,423,521,832	61,460,957,814,443
Revenue of BLU Grant	147,424,833,601	123,568,742,424
Revenue from BLU Cooperation Outcome	852,458,312,080	587,981,383,580
Revenue from State Budget Allocation	8,984,388,917,129	1,370,313,178,626
Revenue of Other BLUs	3,858,055,912,655	5,765,506,763,126
Total	126,002,751,497,297	69,308,327,882,199

Revenue of
BLU
amounted to
IDR 126.00
trillion

The achievement of BLU PNPB was mainly influenced by BLU PNPB from Public Services which reached 200.76 percent of the target. The increase in BLU Revenue from Public Services mainly came from Fund Management of BLU, especially from Palm Oil Plantation Fund revenues which reached IDR 71.6 trillion due to the increase in CPO prices caused by high demand for CPO. In addition, the increase in revenue from public services was also contributed by income from education services which reached IDR 14.27 trillion, revenue from hospital services of IDR 14.25 trillion and revenues from telecommunications operations of IDR 3.13 trillion .

PNPB BLU from the results of BLU cooperation also increased and exceeded the target, especially from the revenue from the cooperation of institutions/business entities.

PNPB decreased when compared to 2020, but exceeded the APBN target mainly due to revenue from banking services and income from the leasehold of BLU fixed assets.

Further details can be found in **Appendix 1**

B.2.1.3. Grant Revenue

*Grant
Revenue
amounted to
IDR 5.01
trillion*

Realization of Grant Revenue in 2021 FY amounted to IDR 5,013,042,434,686 or 555.27 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 902,816,508,000. This means that Grant Revenue in 2021 FY was IDR 13,819,772,785,938 or 73.38 percent lower than the realization of 2020 FY, which amounted to IDR 18,832,815,220,624.

The Realization of Grant Revenue consisted of (in Rupiah):

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Domestic Grant Revenue – Direct in the Form of Money	2,769,614,720,071	16,998,016,624,642
Foreign Grant Revenue – Planned	945,056,904,437	533,880,884,575
Foreign Grant Revenue – Direct in the Form of Money	1,298,370,810,178	1,300,917,711,407
Total	5,013,042,434,686	18,832,815,220,624

The decline in the realization of grant revenues was mainly influenced by the decline in domestic grant revenue directly related to the implementation of regional elections such as in 2020 FY. However, the realization of Grant Revenues that exceeded the APBN target showed an increased understanding and awareness of Ministries/Agencies to report grant revenues directly to BUN.

Further details can be found in **Appendix 1**.

B.2.2. State Expenditure

*State
Expenditure
amounted to
IDR 2,786.41
trillion*

Realization of State Expenditure for 2021 FY was IDR 2,786,411,359,562,815 or 101.32 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 2,750,028,018,431,000. State Expenditure for 2021 FY was IDR 190,930,262,386,740 or increased by 7.36 percent compared to the realization of 2020 FY of IDR 2,595,481,097,176,075. Realization of State Expenditures consisted of (i) Central Government Expenditures, and (ii) Transfers to Regions and Village Funds

In accordance with the provisions, during the implementation of the 2021 FY State Budget, the Government submitted the Report of Semester I Implementation of the 2021 FY State Budget and Semester II Prognosis to the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR); the indicators for basic macroeconomic assumptions were projected until the end of the year to be still under control, in which: (i) economic growth was estimated 3.7-4.5 percent (0.5-1.3 percent below assumption); (ii) Inflation 1.8-2.5 percent (0.5-1.1 percent lower than the assumption); (iii) the oil price was estimated at USD55-65 per barrel (22-44 percent higher than the assumption); (iv) IDR 14,200-14,800 rupiah exchange rate per US dollar (2.8 percent below assumption - 1.4 percent above assumption); (v) 10-year SBN interest rate 6.37-7.24 percent (about 1 percent below the assumption); (vi) oil lifting 680-705 rbph (about 3.7 percent below assumption); (vii) gas lifting 987-1,007 rbsmph (2 percent below assumption).

With the projected development of basic macroeconomic assumptions, the outlook for the State Budget until the end of the year will improve in terms of state revenues, which are estimated to be higher than the target. Meanwhile, state expenditure can be maintained by optimizing the refocusing/reallocation policies, especially focusing on handling the pandemic and economic recovery per Article 28 of the 2021 State Budget Law.

Outlook for the 2021 State Budget had been submitted to the DPR in the Semester I Report and Semester II Prognosis of the Implementation of the 2021 State Budget, including requests for approval for the use of additional SAL.

The realization of the 2021 State Budget is a consequence of the stronger economic recovery, the influence of the trend of significantly increasing commodity prices and the Government's policy response in handling the Covid-19 Pandemic, protecting the public from the impact of the pandemic, and supporting economic recovery. Realization of State Revenue can exceed the 2021 APBN target, in which the state expenditure ceiling can be optimized to streamline budget financing.

Tax revenue in 2021 was realized above the APBN target even though the business world optimally utilized the tax incentives. This indicates that the domestic economy is recovering as revenues from all major sectors of the economy have increased. The upward trend in commodity prices, which are above the state budget assumptions, has contributed to the positive performance of state revenues, especially in customs revenues and PNBPN SDA. Meanwhile, K/L service PNBPN revenues also recorded positive growth in line with increasing community activities amid the controlled Covid-19 pandemic cases until the end of 2021.

Further, State Expenditure is one of the instruments to support the handling of the impact of the Pandemic Covid-19 and counter-cyclical for recovery. The government optimally used the existing state expenditure ceiling to respond quickly to the COVID-19 pandemic while at the same time supporting the economic recovery in 2021, especially on social protection to maintain people's purchasing power. On the other hand, there was additional Central Government Expenditure, among others due to: (1) the impact of PNBPN and BLU funding sources which were higher than the APBN target (2) increased realization of energy subsidy expenditure due to rising oil prices above the APBN assumption, and (3) consequences of additional recording of LMAN Realization into Capital Expenditures. The expenditure

realization is also in line with the dynamics of handling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic at the time of budget execution.

With the realization of State Revenue, which was higher than the target and State Expenditures that can be optimized, the realization of the APBN deficit was lower than the target in the APBN. The decline in the deficit also had an impact on the realization of a decrease in budget financing which was below the 2021 State Budget.

The reduction in budget financing had made debt financing more efficient by utilizing the large excess budget balance (SAL) from the previous year and the SKB III between the Government and Bank Indonesia. On the other hand, investment financing can be optimized including the addition by utilizing the additional use of SAL. The additional investment financing was to support the completion of infrastructure and had received approval from the House of Representatives in the conclusion of the report on the realization of the implementation of the first semester of the State Budget and the prognosis for the second semester, including the use of additional SAL and will be reported entirely in the 2021 LKPP.

The difference in the recording of the total realization of Central Government Expenditures between the State General Treasurer (BUN) and Ministries/Institutions (K/L) on a net basis was minus IDR 3,922,954, which consists of minus IDR 10,750,528, including the return of expenditure transactions in SPAN on BA090 not being adjusted to SiAP data in the E-Rekon & LK application so that it has not been recorded in K/L and IDR 6,828,000 in the form of SPAN correction adjustments made by KPPN.

B.2.2.1. Central Government Expenditure

*Central
Government
Expenditure
amounted to
IDR 2,000.70
trillion*

Realization of Central Government Expenditure for 2021 FY amounted to IDR 2,000,703,773,887,437 or 102.36 percent of the APBN of IDR 1,954,548,542,970,000. This means that the realization of Central Government Expenditure for 2021 FY was IDR 167,752,852,867,541 or 9.15 percent higher than the realization of 2020 FY, which was IDR 1,832,950,921,019,896.

In the implementation of the State Budget for 2021 FY, there was a change/revision to the Ceiling of the Budget Implementation List (DIPA) in the form of adding the budget ceiling to the DIPA K/L and the Budget Section of the State General Treasurer. This is in accordance with the provisions of the APBN Law for 2021 Fiscal Year. Further provisions regarding changes to the details of the Central Government Expenditure budget are regulated in Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 113 of 2020 concerning Details of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget. The changes in the details of the Central Government Expenditure budget for K/L and BA BUN throughout 2021 Fiscal Year are due to the following reasons .

- a. changes in the expenditure budget originating from Non-Tax State Revenue, including the use of the cash balance of the Public Service Agency;
- b. changes in the expenditure budget originating from loans, including new loans for disaster management;
- c. shift of budget between programs in 1 (one) Budget Section for disaster management;
- d. changes in the expenditure budget originating from grants, including grants that are on-granted;

- e. changes in the expenditure budget originating from insurance claims of State Assets;
- f. changes in the expenditure budget in the context of disaster management;
- g. shift of Budget Section 999.08 (State General Treasurer for Managing Other Expenditures) to Budget Section of State Ministries/Institutions, between budget subsections in Budget Section 999 (BA BUN), or between needs in Budget Section 999.08;
- h. shift in the expenditure budget financed from Non-Tax State Revenue between work units in the same 1 (one) program or between programs in one Budget Section;
- i. changes in the expenditure budget sourced from State Sharia Securities for financing activities/projects of state ministries/agencies, including the use of the remaining funds for issuance of State Sharia Securities that were not absorbed in 2020 to finance the continued implementation of said activities/projects in 2021 Fiscal Year, including in the framework of completion activities/projects that are given additional time as a result of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic;
- j. shift of budget between programs in 1 (one) Budget Section sourced from pure rupiah to meet operational expenditure needs;
- k. shifting the budget between programs in 1 (one) Budget Section to meet the needs of ineligible expenditures for activities financed from foreign loans and/or grants;
- l. shifting of budgets between programs in the context of completing the restructuring of state ministries/institutions;
- m. budget shifts between programs within the same echelon I unit;
- n. changes in the Central Government Expenditure budget in the form of changes to the ceiling for approval of expenditures and revenues of financing and/or grant revenue originating from loans/grants including loans/grants that are on-granted that have closing date;
- o. changes in the Central Government Expenditure budget in the form of an increase in the ceiling due to the launch of the Companion Pure Rupiah in the 2020 Budget Implementation List which was not absorbed for payment of advances for contract activities financed by foreign loans;
- p. changes in payment for subsidy management programs based on changes in basic macroeconomic assumptions, changes in parameters, and/or payments for subsidy shortages in previous years;
- q. changes in investment payments to international financial organizations/institutions/international business entities as a result of changes in foreign exchange differences;
- r. changes in liabilities arising from the use of excess Budget Balance funds, Cash Loan Withdrawals, issuance of SBN and/or utilization of cash balances of the Public Service Agency as a result of additional financing;
- s. reallocation of debt interest budgets as a result of changes in the composition of debt financing instruments in order to maintain economic and fiscal resilience;
- t. shift of budget within one and/or between provinces/regencies/municipalities of authority for activities in the framework of co-administration tasks, joint affairs, and/or deconcentration;
- u. the use of the remaining State Securities issuance funds that were not absorbed in the 2020 Fiscal Year to finance the continued implementation of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease

(Covid -19) Pandemic Handling activities and/or the National Economic Recovery in the 2021 Fiscal Year.

In 2021, several budget revisions resulted in the exceeding of the Central Government Expenditure of DIPA allocation against the allocation in the 2021 APBN Presidential Regulation of IDR 124.98 trillion which can be explained as follows:

No	Name of Expenditure	Comparison of DIPA allocation against the Presidential Regulation of the State Budget			Explanation per Expenditure Type			
		State Budget Presidential Decree	DIPA (May 2022)	Difference	Addition of Ceiling Allocation to Presidential Regulation Details of APBN	Reducing the ceiling allocation through Refocusing and Reallocation (RR)	Reduction through Not issued DIPA	Total
1	Personnel Expenditure	421.14	391.64	(29.50)	-	(29.40)	(0.10)	(29.50)
2	Goods Expenditure	362.48	552.63	190.15	191.06	-	(0.91)	190.15
3	Capital Expenditure	246.78	257.05	10.27	22.86	(12.59)		10.27
4	Debt Interest Expenditure	373.26	344.33	(28.93)	-	(22.82)	(6,11)	(28.93)
5	Subsidy Expenditure	175.35	264.11	88.76	88.75	-	(0.00048)	88.75
6	Grant Expenditure	6.78	7.58	0.80	0.80	-	-	0.80
7	Social Assistance Expenditure	161.44	176.87	15.44	26.34	(7.86)	(3.04)	15.44
8	Other Expenditure	207.32	85.32	(122.00)	-	(99.01)	(22.99)	(122.00)
Total Central Government Expenditure		1,954.55	2,079.53	124.98	329.81	(171.68)	(33.15)	124.98

The lower difference in personnel expenditures of IDR 29.50 trillion came from:

- 1) Reduction of the spending ceiling through refocusing and reallocation of IDR 29.40 trillion, consisting of: (a) budget of K/L employees of IDR 17.10 trillion through refocusing and reallocation of 13th salary and religious allowance (THR) according to the letter of the Minister of Finance Number S-408/MK. 02/2021 amounting to IDR 12.40 trillion as well as a revision of DIPA in K/L amounting to IDR 4.70 trillion, and (b) Reduction of the non-K/L employee spending ceiling of IDR 12.30 trillion, which came from a shift to other expenditures of IDR 10.39 trillion, a shift to Non-K/L social assistance IDR 0.81 trillion, shift to non-K/L goods expenditure of IDR 0.80 trillion in the context of operational costs for pension administration, and shift to K/L personnel expenditure of IDR 0.30 trillion.
- 2) The APBN allocation that was not issued by DIPA/SABA/SPP until December 31, 2021 was IDR 0.10 trillion.

The higher difference in goods expenditures of IDR 190.15 trillion came from:

- 1) The addition of the ceiling allocation for the Presidential Regulation on the Details of the State Budget of IDR 191.06 Trillion which consisted of:

- a) K/L with a total of IDR 190.23 Trillion due to the addition of a ceiling on the implementation of
 - Refocusing and reallocating K/L spending related to PC-PEN and Non-PC-PEN Programs of IDR 125.26 trillion. Additional allocations related to the PC-PEN Program include Payment of Patient Claims of IDR 83.46 trillion, as well as the procurement of Covid-19 vaccines of IDR 34.10 trillion.
 - The increase in the Pure Non-Rupiah ceiling due to the approval of the acceleration of Foreign Loans and Grants (PHLN), State Sharia Securities (SBSN), Domestic Loans (PDN) and the increase in the usage ceiling sourced from PNB/BLU of IDR 64.97 trillion.
- b) Refocusing and reallocation of non-K/L expenditures originating from the reallocation of non-K/L personnel expenditures totaling IDR 0.83 Trillion, with details of operational expenditure for pension administration of IDR 0.80 trillion as well as reallocation from other expenditures in the context of the reimbursement of the cost and margin investment of IDR 24.71 billion;
- 2) The APBN allocation that was not published by DIPA/SABA/SPP until December 31, 2021 is IDR 0.91 trillion.

The higher capital expenditure difference of IDR 10.27 trillion came from (1) Reduction of K/L capital expenditure allocation of IDR 12.59 trillion due to several factors, including the refocusing and reallocation of K/L spending, the addition of a Pure Non-Rupiah ceiling due to acceleration PHLN/SBSN, and increasing the ceiling on the use of PNB/BLU; (2) Reallocation/book-entry of land acquisition from LMAN investment financing expenditures recorded as K/L capital expenditures of IDR 22.86 trillion with details of the approval of capital expenditures at the Ministry of PUPR of IDR 21.77 trillion, the Ministry of Transportation of IDR 1.00 trillion, and the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia amounting to IDR 84.93 billion.

The lower difference in debt interest expenditure of IDR 28.93 trillion came from (1) Budget Revision of DIPA BUN BA 999.01 (Debt Management) 2021 FY from the original IDR 373.26 trillion to IDR 350.44 trillion, which was then reallocated to BA 999.08 expenditure of IDR 22.82 trillion; (2) Furthermore, the Budget Revision of DIPA BUN BA 999.01 from the original IDR 350.44 trillion to IDR 344.33 trillion so that the APBN Allocation that was not issued by DIPA/SABA/SPP up to December 31, 2021 was IDR 6.11 trillion.

The higher difference in subsidy expenditure of IDR 88.75 trillion came from:

- 1) The addition of the Ceiling Allocation to the Presidential Regulation Details of the State Budget of IDR 88.75 Trillion consisted of:
 - Additional subsidy expenditure of IDR 31.85 trillion with details: a) energy subsidy of IDR 28.06 trillion in accordance with Article 16 of the 2021 APBN Law paragraph (3) that the subsidy budget can be adjusted to the realization needs in the current budget year based on macro assumptions, changes in parameters, and/or subsidy payments in previous years; b) Additional fertilizer subsidy budget of IDR 3.78 trillion for the settlement of fertilizer underpayments;
 - Shifting the budget in the framework of the PEN Program IDR 56.90 trillion;

- 2) The APBN allocation that was not published by DIPA/SABA/SPP until December 31, 2021 was IDR 0.48 billion.

The higher difference in grant expenditure of IDR 0.80 trillion came from (1) The addition of Non-KL allocations of IDR 0.24 trillion with details of accelerating loan withdrawals of IDR 176.2 billion in the Integrated Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation Project (IPDMIP) program and accelerated withdrawal of IDR 52.6 billion in grants related to the Australia-Indonesia Grant for Sanitation Development (sAIG) and IDR 15.2 billion related to waste water grants aided by the Australian Government; and (2) There was a reallocation from BA 999.08 amounted of IDR 0.55 trillion in the form of Grants for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of IDR 517.1 billion and IDR 35.7 billion related to grants to foreign governments/foreign institutions.

The higher difference in social assistance expenditure of IDR 15.44 trillion came from

- 1) The addition of the Ceiling Allocation to the Presidential Regulation Details of the State Budget of IDR 26.34 Trillion consisted of:
 - Addition to K/L spending from the reallocation of K/L spending as well as the addition of the K/L grant expenditure ceiling of IDR 23.84 trillion;
 - Addition to non-K/L expenditures of IDR 2.50 trillion, with details of the reallocation of non-K/L personnel expenditures of IDR 0.75 trillion and the reallocation of other expenditures of IDR 1.75 trillion;
- 2) Reducing the expenditure ceiling through Refocusing and Reallocation of IDR 7.86 Trillion, consisting of:
 - Reduction in K/L expenditure from refocusing and reallocation of IDR 3.40 trillion;
 - Reallocation of non-K/L expenditure with SABA/SPP of IDR 4.46 trillion;
- 3) The APBN allocation that was not published by DIPA/SABA/SPP until December 31, 2021 was IDR 3.04 trillion.

The lower difference in other expenditures of IDR 122.00 trillion came from:

- 1) Implementation of refocusing and reallocation of Non-K/L Expenditure of IDR 99.01 Trillion with details:
 - The addition of a ceiling of IDR 173.58 trillion, which was sourced from refocusing/saving of DIPA K/L and TKDD (BA 999.05) of IDR 140.38 trillion, a shift from non-K/L personnel expenditure (BA 999.08) of IDR 10.39 trillion, and a shift from debt interest expenditure (BA 999.01) amounting to IDR 22.82 trillion;
 - Reallocation of IDR 1.75 trillion through the process of changing the details of the budget allocation in BA BUN 999.08 from other expenditures to non-K/L social assistance expenditures for disaster management;
 - Reallocation of IDR 206.00 trillion through the K/L SABA process from Non-K/L Other Expenditures to BA K/L which was used for the following things, including to support K/L activities in the context of national economic recovery and handling Covid-19, support for education expenditure and health, support for food price stabilization, and support for other urgent activities;
 - Reallocation of IDR 64.84 trillion through the SPP BUN process from Other Expenditures used, among others, for subsidy expenditure (BA 999.07) PEN and non-

PEN, underpayment of DBH-TKDD (BA 999.05) and grant expenditure to foreign governments (BA 999.02).

- 2) The APBN allocation that was not issued by DIPA/SABA/SPP until December 31, 2021 was IDR 22.99 trillion.

Central Government Expenditures are grouped into 3 (three) classifications, namely (i) Central Government Expenditures by Organization/Budget Section, (ii) Central Government Expenditures by Function, and (iii) Central Government Expenditures by Type of Expenditure (Economy).

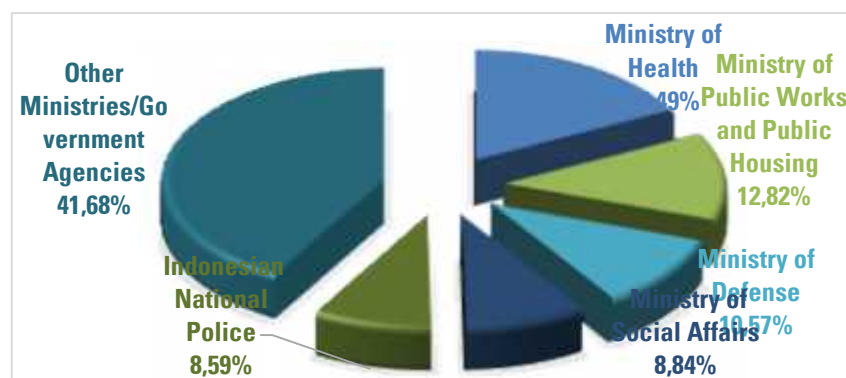
Central Government Expenditures by Organization/Budget Section

*Central
Government
Expenditures by
Organization/Bu
dget Section*

The realization of Central Government Expenditure for 2021 FY according to the largest Budget Section (BA) was in BA 999 (State General Treasurer) amounting to IDR 809,890,512,438,042 or 40.48 percent of the total Central Government Expenditure. Meanwhile, the total realization of Central Government Expenditures for 2021 FY in K/L (other than BA BUN) was IDR 1,190,813,265,372,335. Of the total expenditure realization, the largest expenditure realization for K/L was at the Ministry of Health, amounting to IDR 208,317,674,868,246 or 17.49 percent of the total realization of Central Government Expenditure for K/L.

The composition of the 5 (five) largest realizations of Central Government Expenditure budget for K/L (in percentage) other than BA 999 (State General Treasurer) in 2021 FY can be seen in **Graph 26**.

Graph 26.
Composition of State Ministries/Institutions
Top Five Users of the 2021 Central Government Expenditure Budget



Details of the realization of the Central Government Expenditure by Organization/Budget Section can be seen in **Appendix 2**.

Central Government Expenditure by Function

*Central
Government
Expenditure
by Function*

The Realization of Central Government Expenditure can also be classified by function. Function is embodiment of government tasks in certain fields to achieve national development goals. Central Government Expenditures by Function are divided into 11 (eleven) functions, namely public service functions, defense functions, order and security functions, economic functions, environmental functions, housing and public facilities functions, health functions, tourism and cultural functions, religious functions, function of education, and population and

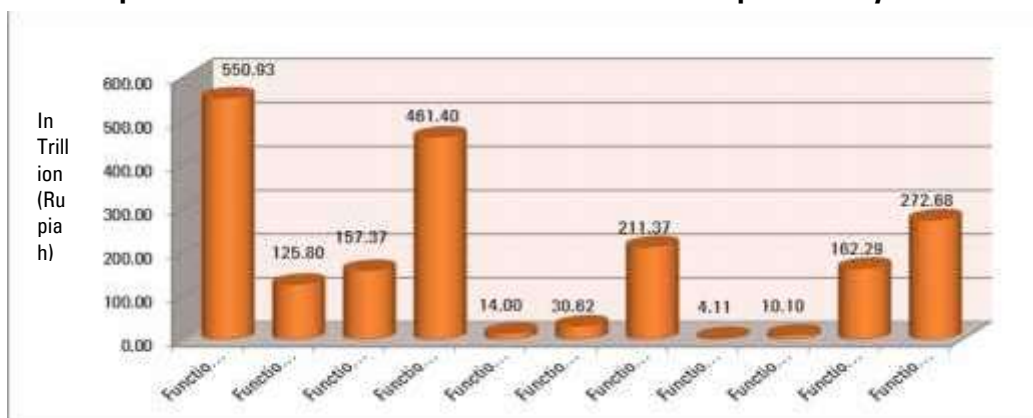
social protection function. Realization of Central Government Expenditure per function for 2021 FY was shown in Table 5 (in Rupiah).

Code	Description of Functions	Budget	2021 FY Realization
01	Public service	536,113,114,456,000	550,929,694,801,707
02	Defense	137,185,636,853,000	125,798,897,771,175
03	Order and Security	172,632,170,052,000	157,369,625,652,422
04	Economy	501,407,111,504,000	461,417,586,480,591
05	Environment	16,689,107,342,000	13,996,064,278,845
06	Housing and Public Facilities	33,217,291,597,000	30,621,510,499,943
07	Health	111,666,684,435,000	211,328,833,589,616
08	Tourism and Culture	5,261,382,678,000	4,113,879,147,112
09	Religion	11,075,918,925,000	10,106,461,989,191
10	Education	175,236,514,242,000	162,345,988,845,721
11	Social Protection	254,063,610,886,000	272,675,234,754,070
	Listing Differences Between Central Accounting System (SiAP) and Accounting System for Line Ministries (SAI)		(3,922,956)
	Total	1,954,548,542,970,000	2,000,703,773,887,437

The composition of the realization of Central Government Expenditure by 2021 FY Function is shown in Graph 27 (in trillion Rupiah).

Graph 27.

The Composition of the Realization of Central Government Expenditure by 2021 FY Function

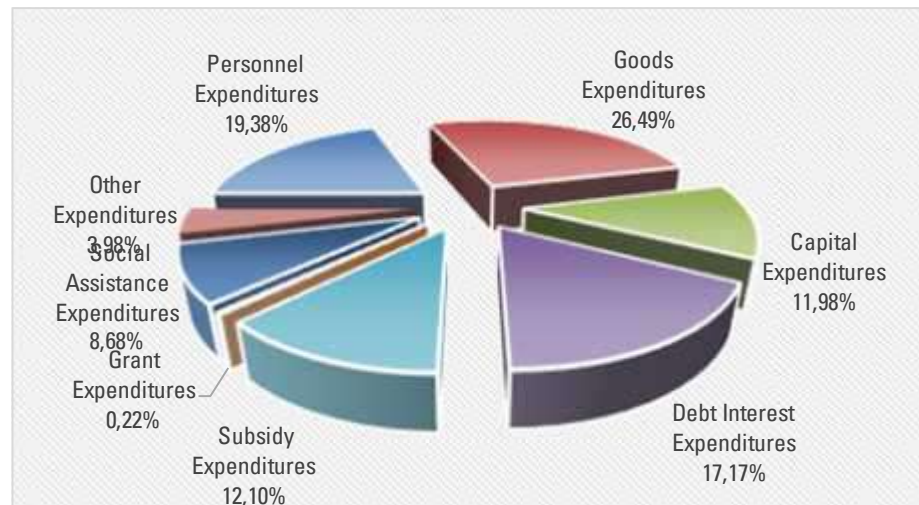


*Central
Government
Expenditure
by Type of
Expenditure*

Belanja Central Government Expenditure by Type of Expenditure

Central Government Expenditure by type of expenditure consisted of: (i) Personnel Expenditures; (ii) Goods Expenditures; (iii) Capital Expenditures; (iv) Debt Interest Expenditures; (v) Subsidy Expenditures; (vi) Grant Expenditures; (vii) Social Assistance Expenditures; and (viii) Other Expenditures. The composition of Central Government Expenditure realization by type of expenditure is presented in Graph 28.

Graph 28.
Composition of Central Government Expenditure Realization
by Type of Expenditure in 2021 FY



Personnel Expenditures amounted to IDR 387.75 trillion

B.2.2.1.1. Personnel Expenditures

Realization of Personnel Expenditures for the 2021 FY was IDR 387,752,487,126,783 which means 92.07 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 421,143,676,408,000. This means that the realization of personnel expenditures for the 2021 FY was IDR 7,220,258,536,165 or an increase of 1.90 percent from the realization for the 2020 FY, which was IDR 380,532,228,590,618.

Details of Employee Expenditure as follows (in Rupiah):

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Expenditures for Civil Servants (PNS) Salaries and Allowances	86,041,469,009,763	85,671,631,843,197
Expenditures for Indonesian National Armed Forces/ Indonesian National Police (TNI/POLRI) Salaries and Allowances	63,029,971,854,345	62,034,543,645,829
Expenditures for State Officials Salaries and Allowances	969,884,613,998	932,231,171,338
Expenditures for PTT Doctor's Salary	1,732,049,000	2,160,810,114
Expenditures for Non-Civil Servant Salaries and Allowances	18,384,551,163,781	18,014,581,489,535
Expenditure of Salary Rounding of Government Employees with Employment Agreement (PPPK)	61,258,265,740	-
Honorarium Expenditure	1,443,134,468,081	1,672,163,315,177
Overtime Expenditure	792,975,816,455	738,864,388,804
Special Allowances Expenditures & Transitory Employee Expenditure	77,910,067,771,670	75,902,029,595,284
Retirement and Termination Allowance Expenditure	128,337,297,423,536	125,525,829,327,121

Expenditure for Employee Social Security Program	10,780,042,019,454	10,038,193,006,370
The Differences in Recording Between SiAP and SAI	102,670,960	(2,151)
Total	387,752,487,126,783	380,532,228,590,618

The increase in the realization of personnel expenditures was mainly due to the increase in the number of pension recipients, the increase in Asabri premiums in accordance with PP number 54 of 2020, the increase in pension expenditure and termination allowance for the TNI/Polri, the increase in performance allowances due to the process of inpassing functional positions in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister for Empowerment of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform Number 42 of 2018 concerning Appointment of Civil Servants in Functional Positions through Adjustments/ Inpassing, payment of Holiday Allowances and 13th Salaries, and increase in performance allowances due to regular employee/official grading adjustments .

The difference in recording between SiAP and SAI of IDR 102,670,960 occurred due to the inaccurate recording of the expenditure account at the National Search and Rescue Agency, which had been revised from the Good Expenditures account to Employee Expenditure, but the changes have not been recorded by the Working Unit .

B.2.2.1.2. Good Expenditures

Realization of Good Expenditures in 2021 FY was IDR 530,059,299,058,191 which means 146.23 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 362,476,188,766,000. This means that the realization of Good Expenditures in 2021 FY was IDR 107,721,073,459,704 or an increase of 25.51 percent from the realization in 2020 FY of IDR 422,338,225,598,487.

The details of the realization of Good Expenditures are as follows (in Rupiah):

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Operational Goods Expenditures	43,353,629,587,828	45,268,143,378,784
Non-Operational Goods Expenditures	155,766,046,671,563	84,920,141,872,140
Contribution Expenditures	1,077,927,357,684	3,483,795,201,131
Good Supplies	18,384,315,001,036	21,038,941,104,669
Service Expenditures	37,749,380,118,650	31,720,021,878,005
Maintenance Expenditures	40,466,412,556,801	38,090,179,431,728
Domestic Official Travel Expenditures	26,210,084,132,151	23,086,350,421,690
Foreign Official Travel Expenditures	1,023,861,428,318	748,120,535,904
BLU Goods Expenditures	91,811,567,555,041	63,616,794,783,911
Expenditures for goods to be submitted to the community/local government	24,526,169,317,444	14,943,180,135,632
Expenditures for Physical Goods and Supporting DK/TP Funds to be Submitted to the Local Government	593,550,975,506	330,404,459,911
Expenditures for Other Goods to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government	89,096,460,950,084	95,092,152,399,203
The Differences in the Recording Between SiAP and SAI	(106,593,915)	(4,221)
	530,059,299,058,191	422,338,225,598,487

Good Expenditure amounted to IDR 530.05 trillion

The realization of Good Expenditures reached IDR 530.05 trillion or exceeded IDR 107.72 trillion from the 2021 APBN ceiling of IDR 362.47 trillion. It was influenced by several main factors with the addition of the DIPA ceiling, namely:

1. adjustment of the good expenditures ceiling at K/L as a result of the realization of PNPB/BLU that exceeds the target, especially at the Ministry of Finance which had adjusted the BLU goods Expenditure ceiling, which was originally a ceiling of IDR 8.49 trillion to IDR 57.94 trillion, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology which was originally IDR 7.25 trillion to IDR 9.40 trillion, and the Ministry of Defense was originally IDR 2.75 trillion to IDR 3.55 trillion.
2. the adjustment of the good expenditures ceiling with direct grants to several K/L, namely Foreign Direct Grants of IDR.786.12 billion and Domestic Direct Grants of IDR 4.19 trillion, which also increased the K/L DIPA ceiling on Good Expenditures, especially at the Ministry Defense amounted to IDR 203 billion, KPU of IDR 1.23 trillion, POLRI of IDR 701 billion, the Ministry of Religion of IDR 663 billion.
3. adjustment of the good Expenditures ceiling, especially the additional allocation of goods expenditure in the context of handling the Covid Pandemic/PEN Program originating from BA BUN 999.08 of Other Expenditures to K/L, especially at the Ministry of Health which reached IDR 131.5 trillion, the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs of IDR 15.36 trillion, Ministry of Education and Culture of IDR 4.9 trillion, the Ministry of Labour of IDR 9.6 trillion, the Ministry of Agriculture IDR 4.19 trillion, POLRI of IDR 2.15 trillion, and the Ministry of Defense IDR 2.04 trillion.

The growth of Good Expenditures was mainly influenced by implementing programs to handle the impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic, such as vaccination programs, payment of claims for Covid-19 patient care, health workers incentives, assistance for micro-enterprises, internet quota assistance, and wage subsidy assistance. In addition to the implementation of these programs, the performance of good expenditures was also influenced by several things, including the School Operational Assistance (BOS) program, funding for the difference in Biodiesel prices at BLU Palm Oil, and maintenance on infrastructure, water resource networks, housing that is handed over to the community .

The difference in registration between SiAP and SAI was minus IDR 106,593,915. This mainly occurred due to the inaccurate recording of the expenditure account at the National Search and Rescue Agency, which had been revised from the Goods Expenditure account to Personnel Expenditure but the changes have not been recorded by the Working Unit.

Meanwhile, BLU goods expenditures amounted to IDR 91,811,567,555,041, consisting of :

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Expenditures for Salaries and Benefits	12,163,620,111,834	11,352,732,852,602
Goods Expenditures	3,571,895,163,976	2,973,255,173,677
Service Expenditures	5,439,360,154,416	6,005,297,131,355
Maintenance Expenditures	1,487,791,910,510	1,324,654,935,129
Travel Expenditures	792,081,169,154	510,793,637,918
Expenditures of Endowment Fund Management	2,990,914,257,280	1,956,441,774,570
Expenditure of Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management	53,508,955,441,244	28,178,427,538,769
Expenditure of BLU Service Availability	960,042,651,222	1,945,078,557,968

Expenditure for the Provision of Other BLU Goods and Services	3,767,754,405,317	3,042,591,503,488
Expenditure for Consumer Goods Supplies - BLU	2,974,753,236,763	3,288,097,091,653
Expenditure for Maintenance Supplies - BLU	46,121,646,841	58,275,998,738
Expenditure for Excise Tapes, Stamps, and Leges Supplies – BLU	1,429,005,380	1,090,722,789
Expenditure for Supplies for Sale/Delivered to the Community – BLU	279,966,508,350	221,753,540,058
Expenditure for Raw Material Supplies for the Production Process – BLU	33,901,442,292	24,301,261,045
Expenditure of Work in Process Supplies for Production Process – BLU	838,826,000	1,364,314,500
Expenditure for Other Supplies - BLU	2,423,005,873,435	1,782,765,783,482
Expenditure for BMN Insurance for Motorized Land/Water/Air Transportation Equipment – BLU	356,531,820	102,562,600
Expenditure for BLU Goods to Other BLUs in One State Ministries/Institutions	119,585,532	1,015,057,385
Expenditure for BLU Services to Other BLUs in One State Ministries/Institutions	3,494,335,632	4,703,022,900
Expenditure for BLU Services to Other BLUs in State Ministries/Other Agencies	787,600,000	8,400,000
Expenditure for Environmental Program Fund Management	6,010,207,865	
Expenditure for BLU Goods - Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	258,649,333,974	415,080,645,263
Expenditure for BLU Supplies - Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	549,191,759,658	294,984,226,430
Expenditure for BLU Services - Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	537,254,536,465	156,984,904,583
BLU Maintenance Expenditure - Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	8,614,792,339	44,369,428,216
BLU Travel Expenditure- Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	4,657,067,742	32,624,718,793
Total	91,811,567,555,041	63,616,794,783,911

B.2.2.1.3. Capital Expenditures

Realization of Capital Expenditure for 2021 FY was IDR 239,632,253,549,976, which means 97.10 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 246,781,524,752,000. This means that the realization of Capital Expenditure for 2021 FY was IDR 48,712,421,168,092 or an increase of 25.51 percent from the realization of 2020 FY of IDR 190,919,832,381,884.

Details of the realization of Capital Expenditures are as follows (in Rupiah):

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Capital Expenditure for Land	26,723,352,041,155	23,537,354,331,766
Capital Expenditure for Equipment and Machinery	85,415,781,156,713	81,102,627,430,616
Capital Expenditure for Building and Constructions	29,507,430,578,203	23,349,710,208,625
Capital Expenditure for Road, Irrigation, and Transmission Network	85,595,377,571,642	52,450,183,388,085
Other Capital Expenditures	5,957,791,964,587	6,054,072,120,731
BLU Capital Expenditures	6,432,520,237,676	4,425,884,902,060

Capital Expenditures amounted to IDR 239.63 trillion

The Differences in Recording Between SiAP and SAI	-	1
Total	239,632,253,549,976	190,919,832,381,884

Infrastructure activities mainly influenced the increase in the realization of Capital Expenditures to support economic recovery, procurement of health facilities at Government hospitals in the context of handling Covid-19 pandemic, modernization of defense equipment/special material tools at the Ministry of Defense and the Indonesian National Police, and acceleration of implementation of basic infrastructure projects and connectivity infrastructure, procurement of equipment/machinery, preservation and reconstruction of roads and bridges, construction of housing and settlement infrastructure, construction of dams and revitalization of lakes; construction of railway infrastructure, and port infrastructure, as well as land acquisition for National Strategic Projects by LMAN.

The BLU Capital Expenditure of IDR 6,432,520,237,676 consists of (in Rupiah):

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Capital Expenditure for Land	156,618,706,139	43,259,644,278
Capital Expenditure for Equipment and Machinery	2,675,419,527,714	2,027,098,690,375
Capital Expenditure for Building and Construction	2,896,119,851,447	1,678,255,487,694
Capital Expenditure for Road, Irrigation and Transmission Network	328,327,971,087	177,084,094,501
Other Capital Expenditures	163,254,800,401	136,554,471,630
Capital Expenditure for BLU Equipment and Machinery - Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	169,000,049,943	283,306,269,066
Capital Expenditure for BLU Building and Building - Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	40,156,662,472	72,371,456,539
Other BLU Capital Expenditures - Handling the Covid- 19 Pandemic	3,622,668,473	7,954,787,977
Total	6,432,520,237,676	4,425,884,902,060

B.2.2.1.4. Payable Interest Expenditures

Realization of Payable Interest Expenditures for 2021 FY amounted to IDR 343,495,383,443,849, which means 92.03 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 373,262,815,000,000. This means that the realization of Debt Interest Expenditures for 2021 FY was IDR 29,407,271,147,293 or an increase of 9.36 percent from the realization of 2020 FY of IDR 314,088,112,296,556.

Details of Payable Interest Expenditures for 2021 FY are as follows (in Rupiah):

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Payable Interest Expenditure for Domestic Payable – Long Term	260,625,340,032,116	229,220,668,201,277
Expenditures on Domestic Government Islamic Securities	63,830,791,962,156	50,592,442,385,279
Payable Interest Expenditure for Foreign Payable – Long Term	10,632,254,268,322	16,933,374,767,759
SUN DN Discount Payments	4,391,835,175,100	9,413,603,000,868

Payable Interest Expenditures amounted to IDR 343.49 trillion

Expenditures on Loss on Bond Redemption Payment for Domestic Government Bond Buyback	1,854,340,752,507	-
Expenditures on Discounted Government Islamic Securities	2,160,821,253,648	7,928,023,941,373
Total	343,495,383,443,849	314,088,112,296,556

The realization of Payable Interest Expenditures on Government Securities (SBN) for 2021 includes BI's contribution to Public Goods amounting to IDR 13,392,725,120,000 and BI's contribution to Non-Public Goods amounting to IDR 5,730,766,480,849.

The increase in the realization of Payable Interest Expenditures was mainly influenced by the increase in financing sourced from SBN and the increase in outstanding SBN.

Realization of Payable Interest Expenditure for Domestic Payable – Long Term include debt interest expenditure on Domestic Loans amounting to IDR 519,886,002,061. Comparing to the realization of the previous budget year, this value had decreased due to the new interest payment schedule being allocated after 2021. The decrease in realization also occurred in the payable interest expenditure on Foreign Loans. The decrease in interest payments on Foreign Loans occurred due to the schedule for new loan payments that had not been made in 2021.

B.2.2.1.5. Subsidy Expenditures

Realization of the 2021 FY Subsidy Expenditure was IDR 242,086,818,340,688, which means 138.06 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 175,350,382,161,000. This means that the realization of the Subsidy Expenditure in 2021 FY was IDR 45,855,363,061,812 or 23.37 percent lower than the 2020 FY realization of IDR 196,231,455,278,876.

The details of the realization of the Subsidy Expenditure are as follows (in Rupiah):

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Diesel Oil Subsidy Expenditure	13,505,087,754,359	13,621,677,403,000
Kerosene Subsidy Expenditure	2,666,982,603,294	1,304,445,320,933
LPG Subsidy Expenditure	67,615,130,344,664	32,810,891,192,000
Electricity Subsidy Expenditure	47,822,316,163,275	49,655,080,902,612
Fertilizer Subsidy Expenditure	27,155,272,941,894	31,099,691,311,154
Income Tax Subsidy-Borne by the Government (PPh-DTP) Subsidy Expenditure	11,744,479,010,000	12,762,355,715,792
BM-DTP Subsidy Expenditure	-	142,402,113,700
PT KAI Subsidy Expenditure	3,416,945,672,209	2,548,745,105,810
PT PELNI Subsidy Expenditure	2,099,009,350,000	2,046,299,999,387
Subsidy Expenditure for Other PSOs	166,151,740,000	151,853,103,000
Subsidy Expenditure for Housing Advances	714,894,000,000	159,458,000,000
Expenditure for Mortgage Interest Subsidies	2,333,672,707,269	2,751,757,280,884
Expenditure for Interest Subsidy for Food Security (KKP) and Energy	5,188,157,265	12,650,384,255
Expenditure for Biofuel Interest Subsidy (KPEN-RP)	12,793,613,734	25,519,545,572

Subsidy Expenditures amounted to IDR 242.08 trillion

Expenditure for Interest Subsidies for Other Program Loans	14,843,148,085,554	13,570,736,962,454
Expenditure of Subsidies for People's Business Credit Guarantee Services	76,895,021,460	156,480,235,150
Expenditure of Risk Sharing Subsidies of KKP and Energy	265,613,074	12,293,309,095
Livestock Sector Credit Subsidy Expenditure	100,958,928	1,530,671,052
Warehouse Receipt Credit Subsidy Expenditure	324,299,829	703,395,225
Electricity Subsidy Expenditure - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	8,785,659,907,900	11,448,439,134,297
Subsidy Expenditure for Housing Advances - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	-	367,038,000,000
Mortgage Interest Subsidy Expenditure - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	-	115,747,765,525
KUR Interest Subsidy Expenditure - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	11,882,141,464,092	4,984,218,342,076
PPh-DTP Subsidy Expenditure - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	5,147,786,492,944	2,393,934,838,886
BM-DTP Subsidy Expenditure - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	324,058,608,997	91,076,746,670
Expenditure for Interest Subsidy /Margin Subsidy National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	8,666,239,731,764	7,822,284,347,056
Expenditure of Subsidies for Guarantee Services for the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	3,265,786,384,280	1,100,716,317,494
PPN-DTP Subsidy Expenditure - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	4,920,203,290,638	1,936,218,632,936
Expenditure of Fertilizer Subsidy for National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	-	3,137,209,202,861
PPnBM Subsidy Expenditures borne by the Government - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	4,916,284,423,265	-
Total	242,086,818,340,688	196,231,455,278,876

Realization of Subsidy Expenditure reached IDR 242.08 trillion or exceeded IDR 45.85 trillion from the APBN Ceiling of IDR 175.35 trillion. Exceeding the realization of Subsidy Expenditures, especially in Energy Subsidy Expenditures, the realization reached IDR 140.0 trillion or IDR. 29.9 trillion from the 2021 State Budget of IDR. 110.5 trillion. The adjustment of the ceiling for Subsidy Expenditures is in accordance with Article 16 of the 2021 APBN Law paragraph (3), that the subsidy budget can be adjusted to the realization needs in the current budget year based on macro assumptions, changes in parameters, and/or subsidy payments in previous years. In accordance with the realization of the current year, due to the impact of the increase in ICP, the subsidy ceiling for certain types of fuel and LPG subsidies set in the 2021 APBN, an additional adjustment of IDR 28.1 trillion was needed to meet the needs of the current year.

The addition of the Ceiling for Subsidy Expenditures was also due to meet the needs of the PEN Program in the context of handling the impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic, which was sourced from BA BUN 999.08 Other Expenditures through the SPP BUN process to increase the ceiling for Subsidy Expenditures which reached IDR 56.9 trillion.

The realization of subsidy expenditure for Certain Types of Fuel (JBT) and 3 kg LPG cylinders for the 2021 Fiscal Year period was higher than the realization of expenditures in the 2020 Fiscal Year period. This was because during the 2021 Fiscal Year period there were: (1) payments for the shortage of subsidies for JBT and 3 Kg LPG cylinders in 2018; (2) shortage of subsidies for JBT and 3 Kg LPG Cylinders in 2019; (3) increase in CPA which has an impact on increasing subsidies for 3 Kg LPG cylinders.

The increase in the need for a 3 Kg LPG subsidy budget in 2021 was partly due to the Aramco Contract Price (CPA) realization figure, which was higher than the CPA assumption figure used in the calculation of the State Budget. The increase in CPA in 2021 will result in an increase in subsidy spending on 3 kg LPG cylinders, which had increased by 68 percent from the initial ceiling. Nevertheless, the Government through PT Pertamina (Persero) succeeded in fulfilling its commitment to distribute 7,462 million kg of 3-Kg LPG cylinder, or 99 percent of the 7,500 million kg quota.

The total JBT distributed in 2021 was 16,084 thousand kilo liters from a quota of 16,296 thousand kilo liters (99 percent), consisting of 489 thousand kilo liters of kerosene from the planned 496 thousand kilo liters and diesel oil 15,596,000 kilo liters from the planned 15,800 thousand kilo liters. The distribution of JBT can be carried out optimally so that poor households, micro-enterprises, farmers, and small fishermen can obtain fuel as needed at an affordable price; thus, it can support the national economic recovery by keeping micro and small-scale economic activities running.

Meanwhile, the decrease in electricity subsidies was mainly due to the lower average BPP value used in paying electricity subsidies in 2021 compared to 2020 and the difference in the tariff discount policy granted in 2021. In 2020 and the first quarter of 2021, the discount rate was given at 100 percent for Household, Business and Industrial customers with 450 VA power, and 50 percent for Household customers with 900 VA power. Meanwhile, since April 2021, the discount rate provided has decreased to 50 percent for Household, Business and Industrial customers with 450 VA power, and 25 percent for 900 VA power Household customers.

Overall, the realization of Tax subsidy expenditure borne by the government grew positively compared to the realization of expenditure in 2020 because there was an increase in payments for the PC-PEN Program of Tax subsidy expenditure borne by the government, and there was a PC-PEN Program of PPh-DTP expenditure for the 2020 bill.

Meanwhile, the decrease in the realization of fertilizer subsidies was caused by the lower ceiling compared to the previous budget year due to the determination of the Cost of Goods Sold (HPP) as stipulated through the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture Number 104/Kpts/SR.340/M/2/2021 concerning the Determination of Temporary Cost of Goods Sold for Agricultural Sector Subsidized Fertilizers for 2021 Fiscal Year.

The increase in the realization of railway subsidies was due to the increase in the value of the budget ceiling compared to the previous year, the addition of new service operations for PSO trains, and the realization of underpayments (arrears) for the implementation of the PSO Railway of 2020.

The increase in the realization of the KUR interest subsidy was mainly due to the addition of the ceiling and the payment of the IJP KUR subsidy and the previous year's KUR interest subsidy.

B.2.2.1.6. Grant Expenditures

Realization of Grant Expenditure in 2021 FY amounted to IDR 4,319,001,438,779, which means 63.69 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 6,781,663,187,000. This means that the realization of Grant Expenditure for the 2021 FY was smaller by IDR 1,956,906,487,449 or 31.18 percent decrease from the realization for 2020 FY of IDR 6,275,907,926,228.

Details of the realization of the Grant Expenditure are as follows (in Rupiah):

Description	FY 2021 (Audited)	FY 2020 (Audited)
Grant Expenditures for Foreign Governments	22,003,461,122	29,411,577,792
Grant Expenditures for International Organizations	10,021,136,406	-
Grant Expenditures for Local Government	4,286,871,920,443	6,246,365,438,842
Other Grant Expenditures	104,920,718	130,909,594
Total	4,319,001,438,779	6,275,907,926,228

The decrease in grant expenditure realization was mainly due to the 2021 DIPA ceiling being lower than 2020 because in 2021 there was no Tourism Grant program to the Regional Government in the context of National Economic Recovery, and there were MRT projects awaiting re-procurement process as well as evaluation of project mergers and readjustments due to shift in overall implementation schedule.

The realization of grant expenditure for Foreign Governments and International Organizations was intended for assistance in mitigating the impact of the Typhoon Idai natural disaster by purchasing domestically produced medicines and medical devices to Mozambique and Zimbabwe, Humanitarian Assistance in Overcoming the COVID- 19 Pandemic in India and Project Support "Community Connect" Post Hurricane Irma Disaster in 2017 to Antigua and Barbuda, overcoming hunger due to drought in Madagascar, handling the Covid-19 Pandemic in Papua New Guinea, Program Help Well-being Public Descendants Indonesian in Suriname, handling the food crisis in Afghanistan, and non-humanitarian grants in the form of cash assistance to organize the OOC conference 2022 in Palau. In addition, there were also grants in the form of support for the mobility facility program for school children in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as well as a capacity-building program for Timor Leste's Young Diplomats in order to support the integration process of Timor Leste as a candidate for an ASEAN member state.

Realization of Other Grant Expenditures was the payment of other related costs/obligations grant income/expenditure (Banking Commission) to MUFG Bank in Tokyo Japan.

The details of the realization of Grants to Local Governments are as follows (in Rupiah):

Grant
Expenditures
amounted to
IDR 4.31
triliun

Description	2021 FY
Drinking water	10,092,260,129
Wastewater	11,526,000,000
Grants for Sanitation Development	49,004,980,208
Provincial Road Improvement and Maintenance	10,450,611,475
Palembang City Sewerage Project Grant/Palembang Wastewater Management Installation (IPAL)	104,175,626,593
Grants in Selected River Basins	75,654,405,050
Grants in Integrated Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation Project	843,506,007,165
Grants in Mass Rapid Transit (MRT)	1,182,903,046,071
Grants in Rural Empowerment and Agricultural Development – Scalling Up Initiative	54,534,319,567
Grants in the Development of Integrated Farming System at Upland Areas Project (UPLAND)	85,422,257,530
Grants in Regional Road Performance Improvement and Maintenance (Regional Road Grant)	778,788,184,242
Grants in Post-Disaster Infrastructure Development (RR Grant)	471,688,622,000
Grants in Sanitation	61,698,000,000
Grants in Nationwide Water Management	547,427,600,413
Total	4,286,871,920,443

Details of the realization of Grants to Local Governments Sourced from Foreign Grants or Loans in 2021 can be seen in the following table (in Rupiah).

Grant Programs	Ceiling	Realization
Grants in Drinking Water	95,000,000,000	10,092,260,129
Grants in Wastewater	15,300,000,000	11,526,000,000
Grants for Australia-Indonesia for Sanitation Development	52,651,218,000	49,004,980,208
Grants in Provincial Road Improvement and Maintenance	23,160,000,000	10,450,611,475
Grants in Palembang City Sewerage Project/Palembang Wastewater Management Installation (IPAL)	287,585,000,000	104,175,626,593
Grants in Selected River Basins	102,614,300,000	75,654,405,050
Grants in Integrated Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation Project	976,154,302,000	843,506,007,165
Grants in Mass Rapid Transit	3,210,250,000,000	1,182,903,046,071
Grants in Rural Empowerment and Agricultural Development – Scalling Up Initiative	107,641,887,000	54,534,319,567
Grants in The Development of Integrated Farming System at Upland Areas Project	255,000,000,000	85,422,257,530
Total	5,125,356,707,000	2,427,269,513,788

Details of the allocation and realization of Grant Expenditures to Local Governments Sourced from Domestic Revenue/Pure Rupiah in 2021 can be seen in the following table (in Rupiah).

Grant Program	Ceiling	Realization
Grants in Management of Regional Road Performance Improvement and Maintenance (Regional Road Grants)	900,000,000,000	778,788,184,242

Grants in Management of Post-Disaster Infrastructure Development (RR Grants)	517,137,767,000	471,688,622,000
Grants in Management of Sanitation (Sanitation Grants)	100,000,000,000	61,698,000,000
Grants in Management of the Nationwide Water Program (Drinking Water Grant)	900,000,000,000	547,427,600,413
Total	2,417,137,767,000	1, 859,602 ,406,655

B.2.2.1.7. Social Assistance Expenditures

Social Assistance Expenditures amounted to IDR 173.65 trillion

Realization of Social Assistance Expenditure for 2021 FY was IDR 173,654,105,302,037, which means 107.57 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 161,435,481,650,000. This means that the realization of Social Assistance Expenditure for the 2021 FY was lower by IDR 28,875,864,126,169 or decreased by 14.26 percent from the realization of FY 2020 of IDR 202,529,969,428,206.

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Social Assistance Expenditure for Social Rehabilitation	90,228,950,992	231,593,203,136
Social Assistance Expenditure for Social Security	64,161,594,263,339	64,530,742,396,461
Social Assistance Expenditure for Social Empowerment	131,476,520,977	4,903,114,838,186
Social Assistance Expenditure for Social Protection	30,051,591,067,275	38,810,923,377,200
Social Assistance Expenditure for Poverty Reduction	72,224,248,514,507	75,631,317,802,066
Social Assistance Expenditure for Disaster Management	6,994,965,984,947	18,422,277,811,157
Total	173,654,105,302,037	202,529,969,428,206

Realization of Social Assistance Expenditure reached Idr 173.65 trillion or exceeded the ceiling of IDR 12.21 trillion from the 2021 APBN ceiling of IDR 161.43 trillion, influenced by the addition of social assistance allocations in the context of PPKM originating from BUN. For this reason, there was an increase in the Social Assistance Expenditure ceiling, especially at the Ministry of Social Affairs through SABA BA 999.08 (Other Expenditures) amounting to IDR 16.82 trillion .

The decline in the realization of Social Assistance Expenditures in 2021 compared to 2020 was mainly due to a decrease in the budget allocation for Jabodetabek Social Assistance, Joint Business Group Social Assistance (KUBE) and Non-PKH Basic Food Social Assistance, a reduction in the index of assistance amounts, a reduction in the payment period for Cash Social Assistance (BST), and there was a reduction in the target number of KPM in the Basic Social Assistance .

The realization of social assistance expenditures was influenced by the adjustment of assistance schemes in several social assistance programs in 2021, such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), the Basic Food Card Program, and Cash Social Assistance (BST). The realization of the 2021 Social Assistance was used for the distribution of regular social assistance programs, including the distribution of educational assistance through the

Smart Indonesia Program and the KIP Lecture Program, assistance in accessing health services through JKN contribution assistance for participants in the contribution assistance segment (PBI), assistance for natural disaster management. In addition, the realization of social assistance was also used to support programs to protect communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, in the form of conditional cash assistance through the Family Hope Program (PKH), food assistance through the Basic Food Card Program, Cash Social Assistance Program (BST), basic food assistance in the context of Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) through the PPKM Basic Food Assistance Program, as well as Single Tuition Assistance (UKT) for college students.

B.2.2.1.8. Other Expenditures

Other Expenditures amounted to IDR 79.70 trillion

Realization of Other Expenditures for 2021 FY amounted to IDR 79,704,425,627,134, which means 38.45 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 207,316,811,046,000. This means that the realization of Other Expenditures for the 2021 FY was lower by IDR 40,330,763,891,907 or 33.60 percent smaller than the 2020 FY Realization of IDR 120,035,189,519,041.

Details of other expenditures are as follows (in Rupiah):

Description	FY 2021 (Audited)	FY 2020 (Audited)
Other Expenditures for Reserve Fund	1,347,009,217,679	2,083,584,096,722
Other Expenditures for BUN Services	86,755,531,200	53,116,712,664
Other Expenditures of BUN	47,042,382,585,406	91,732,086,624,853
Other Expenditures for Emergency Response	22,863,339,664,231	24,058,522,796,424
Expenditure for Adjustment of Invoice/SPP Exchange Rate Difference to SP2D	1,015	66
Other Expenditures	8,364,938,627,603	2,107,879,288,312
Total	79,704,425,627,134	120,035,189,519,041

Absorption of Other Expenditures compared to the budget ceiling was mainly because most of the other expenditure ceilings that allocated to the State General Treasurer's Budget Section were relocated to the Ministry/Agency and subsequently realized according to the characteristics of the expenditure, such as for Goods Expenditure, Social Assistance Expenditure, and Capital Expenditure.

The decrease in the realization of Other Expenditures for 2021 FY was mainly due to a decrease in the budget allocation for Other Expenditures in 2021, and there had been no submission of invoices for the implementation of post-disaster management of emergencies and food insecurity for FY 2020 and bills for the implementation of Supply Availability Activities and Stabilization Prices (KPSH) for rice, handling emergencies and food insecurity after the third and fourth quarter of 2021 FY disaster from Perum BULOG.

Realization of Other Expenditures for Payment of Assistance Funds within the Framework of the National Economic Recovery Program and Handling the Impact of the COVID- 19 Pandemic, consisting of:

- a. Assistance for Payment of Electricity Bills provided by the Government in the context of implementing policies on the application of the provisions for the RM exemption and the waiver of Subscription Fees on electricity bills from PT PLN (Persero) in the context of

- the Implementation of the National Economic Recovery for Payment of Assistance Funds - Handling the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic;
- Contribution assistance which is part of the Health cluster in handling the Covid-19 pandemic;
 - Other Expenditures of Pre-Employment Card Program - Handling the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic; and
 - Distribution of Initial Funds (JKP) to Workers/Labourers who receive Contributions for the Job Loss Guarantee (JKP) Program in the Context of National Economic Recovery (PEN).

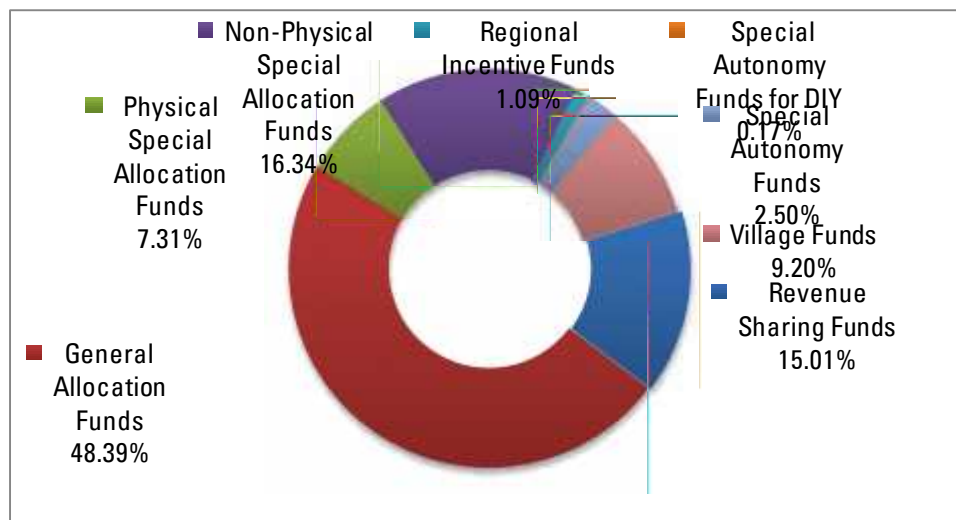
B.2.2.2. Transfer to Regions and Village Funds

Transfer to Regions and Village Funds amounted to IDR 785.70 trillion

Realization of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds for 2021 FY amounted to IDR 785,707,585,675,378, which means 98.77 percent of the amount stipulated in the APBN of IDR 795,479,475,461,000. Transfers to the regions consisted of (i) Balancing Funds, (ii) Regional Incentive Funds, (iii) Special Autonomy Funds for DIY, and (iv) Special Autonomy Funds. The Village Fund was a mandate of the Law on Villages and was first distributed by the Central Government in 2015.

The composition of the realization of Transfers to Regions in 2021 FY was presented in **Graph 29**.

Graph 29.
The Composition of the Realization of Transfers to Regions in 2021 FY



B.2.2.2.1 Transfer to Regions

Transfer to Regions amounted to IDR 713.85 trillion

Realization of Transfers to Regions in 2021 FY amounted to IDR 713,853,875,664,349, which means 98.67 percent of the amount stipulated in the APBN of IDR 723,479,475,461,000. This means that the realization of transfers to the regions for the 2021 FY was higher by IDR 22,424,218,092,026 or up 3.24 percent from the Realization of the 2020 FY of IDR 691,429,657,572,323.

Transfers to the regions consisted of (i) Balancing Funds, (ii) Regional Incentive Funds , (iii) Special Autonomy Funds for DIY, and (iv) Special Autonomy Funds.

B.2.2.2.1.1 Balancing Fund

*Balancing
Fund
amounted to
IDR 67958
trillion*

The realization of the Balancing Fund in 2021 FY was IDR 679,586,677,685,349, which means 98.68 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 688,676,556,279,000. This means that the realization of the Balancing Fund in 2021 FY was IDR 27,489,033,015,026 or up 4.22 percent from the realization in 2020 FY of IDR 652,097,644,670,323. The Balancing Fund consisted of (i) General Transfer Fund, and (ii) Special Transfer Fund.

Details of the realization of the Balancing Fund are presented in **Appendix 3**.

B.2.2.2.1.1.1 General Transfer Fund

*General
Transfer
Fund
amounted to
IDR 494.94
triliun*

The realization of the General Transfer Funds in 2021 FY amounted to IDR 494,948,379,700,065 which means 100.55 percent of the amount stipulated in the APBN of IDR 492,253,011,279,000. This means that the realization of the General Transfer Fund for the 2021 FY was IDR 19,429,566,957,514 or 4.09 percent higher than the 2020 FY Realization of IDR 475,518,812,742,551.

Transfers to the regions consisted of (i) Revenue Sharing Funds and (ii) General Allocation Funds .

B.2.2.2.1.1.1.1 Revenue Sharing Funds

*Revenue
Sharing
Funds
amounted to
IDR 117.15
trillion*

Realization of Revenue Sharing Funds (DBH) for 2021 FY was IDR 117,156,989,412,065 or 114.90 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 101,961,620,991,000. This means that the realization of the Revenue Sharing Funds in 2021 FY was IDR 23,250,628,165,065 or an increase 24.76 percent of the realization of 2020 FY of IDR 93,906,361,247,000.

Details of the realization of the Revenue Sharing Funds (in Rupiah) are as follows:

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Revenue Sharing Funds of Individual Income Tax	40,140,026,086,073	31,159,010,681,964
Revenue Sharing Funds of Land and Building	31,637,083,449,482	13,124,728,145,581
Revenue Sharing Funds of Oil-Natural Resources	8,453,991,849,717	10,034,450,778,887
Revenue Sharing Funds of Natural Gas	5,263,346,306,680	10,637,937,161,265
Revenue Sharing Funds of General Mining – Natural Resources	21,343,854,565,786	22,795,930,108,197
Revenue Sharing Funds of Geothermal Mining – Natural Resources	2,905,207,150,935	1,333,181,001,349
Revenue Sharing Funds of Forest Resource – Natural Resources	2,748,072,053,851	1,296,813,708,379
Revenue Sharing Funds of Fishery	851,949,249,549	400,290,981,679

Revenue Sharing Funds of Excise	3,813,458,699,992	3,124,018,679,699
Total	117,156,989,412,065	93,906,361,247,000

The realization of the Revenue Sharing Funds reached IDR 117.1 trillion or an increase of IDR 23.25 trillion from the 2021 State Budget (APBN) of IDR 101.9 trillion. This is in accordance with Article 11 of the 2021 APBN Law paragraph (11) that "In the realization of State revenues that is shared exceeds the budgeted revenue ceiling in 2021, the Government will distribute DBH based on the realization of the revenue in accordance with the state's financial condition". The increase in the DBH ceiling in 2021 to IDR 15.2 trillion is the result of adjusting the DBH ceiling with the realization of income as of November 30, 2021, which had increased by IDR 8.6 trillion from the target set in the 2021 State Budget of IDR 436.0 trillion.

The increase in the realization of the Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) due to the increase in the DBH ceiling and the completion of the DBH Underpayment until 2020 FY that has been distributed and the target for PNPB proceeds from Land and Building, Geothermal, Fisheries, and Forestry for the 2021 FY had increased. With this distribution, all DBH Underpayments up to 2020 FY had been completed.

Meanwhile, the decrease in the realization of the Revenue Sharing Funds (DBH) for Natural Resources of Oil and Gas and Mining was due to the decline in the ceiling and target of PNPB.

Some of the DBH usage has been earmarked, including the Revenue Sharing Funds of Tobacco Products Excise (DBH-CHT) and the Revenue Sharing Funds of Reforestation (DBH-DR). The uses of these DBHs were focused on the field of (1) public welfare to improve the welfare of tobacco farmers/tobacco farm laborers and/or cigarette workers; (2) the health sector to control the impact of the consumption of excisable goods; and (3) law enforcement to minimize the circulation of illegal excisable goods. Meanwhile, the distribution of forestry natural resource DBH was focused on (1) rehabilitation outside the area; (2) development and management of timber forest products, non-timber forest products and/or environmental services within the area; (3) operationalization of Forest Management Units (KPH), community empowerment, and social forestry; (4) prevention and control of land and forest fires; (5) planting critical watersheds; (6) planting in local protected areas; (7) constructing soil and water conservation buildings; and (8) developing and managing green open spaces.

B.2.2.2.1.1.2. General Allocation Funds

The realization of the General Allocation Funds (DAU) for the 2021 FY was IDR 377,791,390,288,000 or 96.80 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 390,291,390,288,000. This means that the realization of the DAU in 2021 FY was smaller by IDR 3,821,061,207,551 or decreased by 1.00 percent from the realization of 2020 FY of IDR 381,612,451,495,551.

The decrease in DAU realization was mainly due to the policy of refocusing the DAU ceiling which was influenced by the provision for redistribution of all DAU delays to regional governments that had not submitted the distribution requirements and redistribution of DAU delays related to the fulfillment of Mandatory Expenditures as well as sanctions for submitting Regional Financial Information. The redistribution was carried out based on the Minister of

*General
Allocation
Funds
amounted to
IDR 377.79
trillion*

Finance Regulation Number 233/PMK.07/2020 concerning Amendments to PMK Number 139/PMK.07/2019 concerning the Management of DBH, DAU and Special Autonomy Funds.

DAU realization until December 31, 2021 was gross realization which included deductions on DAU distribution with a total discount of IDR 220,778,807,769, with details as follows:

1. Settlement of the obligation for grants/funding assistance from the Parent Region (Tanimbar Islands Regency) to the New Autonomous Region (Southwest Maluku Regency) in the amount of IDR 2,000,000,000. Deductions from the distribution of DAU for the Tanimbar Islands Regency were carried out based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 27/KM.7/2020 concerning the Deduction of the DAU for the Tanimbar Islands Regency and the Distribution of Funds from the DAU Deduction for the Tanimbar Islands Regency to the Southwest Maluku Regency. Deductions from the distribution of DAU for the Tanimbar Islands Regency had been carried out in the distribution of DAU in January.
2. Settlement of loan arrears by the East Aceh Regency Government to the Central Government in the amount of IDR 7,000,000,000. Deductions from the distribution of DAU for East Aceh District were carried out based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 6/KM.7/2021 concerning Withholding of the General Allocation Fund of East Aceh District as Settlement of Arrears in Loans of the East Aceh District Government to the Central Government. Deductions from the distribution of DAU for East Aceh Regency had been made for the distribution of DAU in June to DAU in December.
3. Settlement of Loan Principal Repayment Obligations in the context of 2020 National Economic Recovery for 2 (two) Regional Governments amounting to IDR 19,736,044,607, consisting of:
 - a. Deductions on the distribution of DAU for Probolinggo Regency amounting to IDR 8,579,551,124, carried out based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 7/KM.7/2021 concerning Withholding of the Probolinggo Regency General Allocation Fund as Settlement of Loan Repayment Obligations in the context of National Economic Recovery for the Probolinggo Regency Government and Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 11/KM.7/2021 concerning Deductions in the Distribution of General Allocation Funds for the Period of July to November of the 2021 Fiscal Year as Settlement of Loan Repayment Obligations in the context of National Economic Recovery for the Probolinggo Regency Government. Deductions from the distribution of DAU in Probolinggo Regency had been made for the distribution of DAU in June to DAU in November.
 - b. Deductions on the distribution of DAU for South Sulawesi Province amounting to IDR 11,156,493,483, carried out based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 30/KM.7/2021 concerning Withholding of General Allocation Funds as Completion of Obligations for Repayment of Principal Loans in the context of National Economic Recovery for Regional Governments in 2020 and Repayment of Principal and/or Interest Payments on Loans in the context of National Economic Recovery for Local Governments in 2021. Deductions from the distribution of the South Sulawesi Provincial DAU had been made to the distribution of the DAU in December .
4. Completion of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) obligation of IDR 132,820,465,710. Deductions from the distribution of DAU for the Settlement of Village Fund Allocation Obligations (ADD) for 2021 Fiscal Year were carried out based on the Decree of the Minister

of Finance Number 17/KMK.7/2021 concerning Deductions in the Distribution of General Allocation Funds and/or Revenue Sharing Funds for Regional Governments that Do Not Meet Fund Allocation Provisions Villages for 2021 Fiscal Year. Deductions from the distribution of DAU had been made to the distribution of DAU for September and DAU for October with the following details:

- a. Deductions on the distribution of DAU of Kampar Regency in September amounted to IDR 4,746,759,097;
- b. Deductions on the distribution of DAU of Empat Lawang Regency in September amounted to IDR 12,605,606,980;
- c. Deductions on the distribution of DAU of Intan Jaya Regency in September amounted to IDR 48,724,719,183;
- d. Deductions on the distribution of DAU of Maybrat Regency in September amounted to IDR 10,915,311,050;
- e. Deductions on the distribution of DAU of Nduga Regency in September amounted to IDR 7,592,105,300;
- f. Deductions on the distribution of DAU of South Manokwari Regency in September IDR 12,352,809,000; and
- g. Deductions on the distribution of DAU of Pegunungan Arfak Regency in September amounted to IDR 19,221,703,151, and in October it was IDR 16,661,451,949.

Completion of obligations for Depositing the Remaining Tourism Grants in the context of National Economic Recovery for 2020 Fiscal Year for Regional Governments amounting to IDR 55,066,554,498, and deductions from DAU distribution for Settlement of Interest Payment Obligations on Loans in the context of National Economic Recovery for Regional Governments Fiscal Year 2021 amounting to IDR 4,155,742,954. The deductions from the distribution of DAU had been made to the distribution of DAU for November and DAU for December.

B.2.2.2.1.1.2. Special Transfer Funds

*Special
Transfer
Funds
amounted to
IDR 184.63
trillion*

The realization of Special Transfer Funds for the 2021 FY was IDR 184,638,297,985,284, which means 94.00 percent of the amount stipulated in the APBN of IDR 196,423,545,000,000. This means that the Realization of Special Transfer Funds for the 2021 FY was IDR 8,059,466,057,512 or 4.56 percent higher than the 2020 FY Realization of IDR 176,578,831,927,772.

The Special Transfer Fund consisted of (i) the Physical Special Allocation Fund and (ii) the Special Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund.

Special Allocation Fund (DAK) is a fund sourced from the APBN, which is allocated to certain regions to fund special activities that are regional affairs, and in accordance with national priorities. Certain regions receive the DAK allocations based on general criteria, specific criteria, and technical criteria. In 2021 FY, DAK is allocated to help regions finance the physical needs of basic facilities and infrastructure which are national priorities in the fields of education, health and family planning, housing and settlements, small and medium industries, agriculture, marine and fisheries, tourism, road infrastructure, drinking water infrastructure,

sanitation infrastructure, market infrastructure, small and medium scale energy sector infrastructure, and environment and forestry sector.

B.2.2.2.1.1.2.1 Physical Special Allocation Funds

*Physical
Special
Allocation
Fund IDR
57.06 trillion*

The realization of the Physical Special Allocation Fund (DAK) for the 2021 FY is IDR 57,069,673,906,021 or 87.47 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 65,248,200,000,000. This means that the realization of the Physical DAK for the 2021 FY is IDR 6,893,697,532,918, an increase of 13.74 percent from the realization in the FY 2020 which is IDR 50,175,976,373,103.

The increase in the realization of Physical DAK in 2021 compared to FY 2020 is mainly influenced by the increase in the physical DAK allocation ceiling for FY 2021. Realization of physical DAK which reaches 87.47 percent of the APBN ceiling is mainly influenced by the implementation of the auction process for activities financed from Physical DAK that cannot be completed in a timely manner (the nominal amount of the Physical DAK contract that can be completed before the deadline for the distribution of Phase I. In addition, there is a problem where the Regional Government is unable to complete the requirements for the distribution of Physical DAK Phase II and Phase III.

Realization of Physical DAK transfers in 2021 is distributed per type and per sector/sub-sector which is divided into Regular DAK and Assignment DAK. The details of the realization are as follows (in IDR).

Description	Ceiling	Realization
Regular Physical DAK	41,983,810,830,000	37,591,909,654,227
Education Sector	18,333,059,942,000	16,177,383,297,852
Health and Family Planning Sector	14,881,133,864,000	13,275,203,494,237
Road Sector	6,945,833,062,000	6,478,329,319,380
Rural Transportation Sector	1,248,319,817,000	1,142,945,726,810
Sea/Water Transportation Sector	575,464,145,000	518,047,815,948
Assignment Physical DAK	21,516,712,784 000	19,477,764,251,794
Health and Family Planning Sector	4,915,352,021,000	4,332,911,383,645
Road Sector	3,264,511,747,000	2,968,912,01,754
Environment and Forestry Sector	606,107,059,000	540,847,230,832
Irrigation Sector	2,901,015,016,000	2,498,919,696,335
Agriculture Sector	1,394,263,757,000	1,296,810,026,078
Maritime and Fisheries Sector	997,119,766,000	909,556,750,624
Small and Medium Industry Sector	743,538,967,000	653,798,679,533
Drinking Water Sector	2,977,364,075,000	2,747,447,685,017
Sanitation Sector	1,974,663,982,000	1,943,736,0004,854
Housing and Settlement Sector	975,784,325,000	934,544,223,822
Tourism Sector	585,411,191,000	518,005,017,756
Environment and Forestry Sector (Reserve)	98,344,376,000	56,184,101,787
Sanitation Sector (Reserve)	83,236,502,000	76,091,449,757
Total	63,500,523,614,000	57,069,673,906,021

The details of the Physical DAK of PC-PEN Program in the thematic tourism sector of sustainable economy can be seen in the following table .

Fund Types	Allocation	Realization	Percentage
Main Sector:			
Physical DAK for Tourism	585,411,191,000	518,005,017,756	88.49%
Supporting Sectors:			
Physical DAK for Road Sector	2,192,005,983,000	1,996,763,890,722	91.09%
Physical DAK for Small and Medium Industry Sector	743,538,967,000	653,798,679,533	87.93%
Physical DAK for the Environment Sector	64,747,950,000	59,444,032,395	91.81%
Total	3,585,704,091,000	3,228,011,620,406	90.02%

B.2.2.2.1.2.2 Non-Physical Special Allocation Funds

*Non-Physical
Special
Allocation
Funds
amounted to
IDR 127.56
trillion*

Realization of Non-Physical Special Allocation Funds (Non-Physical DAK) for 2021 FY amounted to IDR 127,568,624,079,263 or 97.25 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 131,175,345,000,000. This means that the realization of Non-Physical DAK for the 2021 FY was higher by IDR 1,165,768,524,594 or an increase of 0.92 percent from the realization of the 2020 FY of IDR 126,402,855,554,669.

The details of the realization of the Non-Physical Special Allocation Funds are as follows (in Rupiah).

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Professional Allowance Fund for PNSD Teacher (TPG)	54,635,215,823,279	50,859,259,952,000
Special Allowance Fund for PNSD Teachers in Special Regions	1,117,747,632,920	1,318,819,302,000
Supplementary Fund for Regional Civil Servant Teacher Income	420,101,290,000	327,713,164,000
Operational Assistance Fund for School (BOS)	52,568,128,975,064	51,589,290,293,293
Operational Assistance Fund for Health Sector	9,751,795,329,000	13,823,392,139,376
Operational Assistance Fund Family Planning Program	1,933,974,409,000	1,881,382,284,000
Service Fee Assistance Fund for Waste Management (BLPS)	51,039,050,000	
Capacity Building Fund for Cooperative	189,813,761,000	191,909,875,000
Service Fund for Population Administration	969,420,891,000	961,258,000,000
Service Fund for Tourism Sector	137,255,821,000	141,098,945,000
Operational Assistance Fund for Early Childhood Education (BOP-PAUD)	4,007,537,800,000	3,998,367,300,000
Operational Assistance Fund (BOP) for Equality Education	1,182,163,000,000	1,174,932,300,000
Operational Assistance Fund (BOP) for Museums and Cultural Parks	134,182,000,000	135,432,000,000
Service Fund for Women and Children Protection	77,786,205,000	-
Facilitation Fund for Investment	193,510,092,000	-
Food Security and Agriculture Fund	198,952,000,000	-
Total	127,568,624,079,263	126,402,855,554,669

The increase in the realization of the Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund (Non Physical DAK) was mainly due to an increase in the 2021 Non-Physical DAK ceiling. Meanwhile, the increase in the realization of the Non-Physical DAK in 2021 occurred in the TPG PNSD Fund, PNSD Teacher Training Center, Operational Assistance Fund Family Planning Program (BOKB), Adminduk Services, Operational Assistance Fund for Early Childhood Education (BOP-PAUD), Operational Assistance Fund for Equality Education, and Operational Assistance Fund for School.

B.2.2.2.1.2 Regional Incentive Funds

*Regional
Incentive
Funds
amounted to
IDR 13.46
trillion*

The realization of the 2021 FY Regional Incentive Funds (DID) amounted to IDR 13,464,278,795,000 or 99.74 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 13,500,000,000,000. This means that the realization of the Regional Incentive Funds in 2021 FY was smaller by IDR 4,991,006,411,000 or decreased by 27.04 percent from the realization of 2020 FY which amounted to IDR 18,455,285,206,000.

The decline in the realization of Regional Incentive Funds was mainly because in 2021 FY, there was no Additional DID and there was no relaxation of channel requirements as was the case in 2020. The achievement of DID realization did not reach 100 percent because in Phase II of DID Distribution there were two regional governments that did not meet the distribution requirements, namely Bengkalis Regency and Maluku Province.

B.2.2.2.1.3 Special Autonomy Funds for DIY

*Special
Autonomy Funds
for DIY
amounted to IDR
1.32 trillion*

The realization of the Special Autonomy Fund for DIY in 2021 FY was IDR 1,320,000,000,000, which means 100.00 percent of the amount stipulated in the APBN of IDR 1,320,000,000,000. This realization showed the intensity of consistency between the central Government and the regional Government. The distribution had been carried out in 3 stages, namely the distribution of Phase I amounted to IDR 198,000,000,000, the distribution of Phase II amounted to IDR 858,000,000,000 and the distribution of Phase III amounted to 264,000,000,000; the distribution had been in accordance with the Regulation of The Minister of Finance Number 15/PMK.07/2020 concerning Management of Special Autonomy Region Funds.

The allocation of the Special Autonomy Funds for DIY is the implementation of Law Number 13 of 2012 concerning the Privileges of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

B.2.2.2.1.4 Special Autonomy Funds

*Special
Autonomy
Funds
amounted to
IDR 19.48
trillion*

The realization of the Special Autonomy Funds for the 2021 FY was IDR 19,482,919,184,000, which means 97.50 percent of the amount stipulated in the APBN of IDR 19,982,919,182,000. This means that the realization of the Special Autonomy Fund for the 2021 FY was smaller by IDR 73,808,512,000 or 0.38 percent smaller than the realization of FY 2020 which amounted to IDR 19,556,727,696,000.

The details of the realization of the Special Autonomy Funds (in Rupiah) are as follows .

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Special Autonomy Fund for Aceh Province	7,555,827,806,000	7,555,278,348,000
Special Autonomy Fund for Papua Province	5,289,079,464,000	5,288,694,844,000

Infrastructure Supplementary Fund for Papua	2,622,758,143,000	2,711,275,076,000
Special Autonomy Fund for West Papua Province	2,266,748,342,000	2,266,583,504,000
Infrastructure Supplementary Fund for West Papua	1,748,505,429,000	1,734,895,924,000
Total	19,482,919,184,000	19,556,727,696,000

The decline in the realization of the Special Autonomy Fund for the 2021 FY was due to an adjustment to the Special Autonomy Fund ceiling in 2021 FY that was in accordance with PMK No 17/PMK.07/2021 concerning the Management of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds for the 2021 Fiscal Year in order to support the handling of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic (Covid-19) and its Impact.

B.2.2.2.2. Village Funds

*Village Funds
amounted to IDR
71.85 trillion*

Realization of the Village Funds in 2021 FY was IDR 71,853,710,011,029, which means 99.80 percent of the amount stipulated in the APBN of IDR 72,000,000,000,000; there was an increase of IDR 753,191,427,173 or 1.06 percent greater than the realization in 2020 FY which amounted to IDR 71,100,518,583,856.

The realization of the Village Fund increased by 1.06 percent compared to the 2020 period due to the increase in the Village Fund allocation ceiling of 3.04 percent. The distribution of Village Funds in 2021 was influenced by the relaxation of the distribution of Village Funds (including the BLT component of the Village Fund) which is regulated in PMK Number 94/PMK.07/2021. There were 22 villages whose Village Funds were not fully channeled, especially the distribution of BLT from the Village Fund. In the Distribution of Village Funds in 2021 FY, there was an earmarked distribution of 8 percent for the use of the Covid-19 response and was distributed at 8 percent of the Village Fund allocation per village.

The allocation of Village Funds is a mandate from Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

Details of the realization of Village Fund distribution per type of Village Fund are as follows (in Rupiah).

Types of Village Funds	Distribution Realization
Village Funds for Cash Direct Assistance (BLT)	20,242,125,684,974
Village Funds for Covid-19 (Earmark 8 percent)	4,121,210,167,401
Village Funds for Independent (Non BLT)	1,374,283,286,147
Village Funds for Regular (Non BLT)	46,116,090,872,507
Total	71,853,710,011,029

The PC-PEN program related to Village Funds was the Village Fund Earmark for Covid-19 BLT villages that were included in the Health Cluster with a ceiling value and realization of IDR 5,760,000,000,000 and IDR 5,758,786,967,161, and Village BLT which were included in the Social Protection Cluster with a ceiling and realization of IDR 28,800,000,000,000 and IDR 20,242,125,684,974, respectively. Based on the data on the realization of the use of Village Funds recorded by the Regional Government at the online monitoring SPAN (OM SPAN) application, several villages that have been distributed the Village Fund Phase II for 2022 FY (cut off data on May 27, 2022) are as follows:

- a. There were 1,106 villages whose realization value of Village BLT amounting to IDR 328,654,800,000 exceeds the distribution value; thus, there was a non-BLT Desa usage that was used for Village BLT amounting to IDR 45,020,400,000.
- b. There were 3,237 villages with the realization of Village BLT amounting to IDR 832,707,900,000 less than the distribution of Village BLT; thus, there was a remaining Village BLT used for non-BLT Villages amounting to IDR 82,623,900,000.

This data can still move up to the limit (until August 2022) for distributing the Village Fund Phase II of 2022.

Based on PMK 162/PMK.07/2021 concerning the Second Amendment to PMK Number 17/PMK.07/2021 concerning the Management of Transfer to Regions and Village Funds (TKDD) in 2021 FY in Supporting the Handling of the COVID-19 Pandemic and its Impacts, an additional Village BLT of an amount of IDR 300,000 for three months to 35 priority districts will be distributed in order to support extreme poverty reduction. As of March 18, 2022, the additional Village BLT had been absorbed in the amount of IDR 130,274,100,000 for 23 local governments. This data can still move up to the distribution limit (until August 2022) for Phase 2 of 2022. The realization of the aforementioned additional 2021 BLT Village comes from local government input data on the use of Village Funds recorded in the OM SPAN Application.

B.2.3. Budget Deficits

Based on the realization of State Revenues & Grants and Realization of State Expenditures for the 2021 FY as described above, the 2021 FY Budget Deficit was IDR 775,064,287,144,883, which means 77.02 percent of the total deficit budgeted in the APBN of IDR 1,006,379,471,104,000, with the following calculation:

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
State Revenue and Grants	2,011,347,072,417,932	1,647,783,342,188,986
State Expenditures	2,786,411,359,562,815	2,595,481,097,176,075
Budget Surplus (Deficit)	(775,064,287,144,883)	(947,697,754,987,089)

B.2.4. Financing

Realization of Financing (Net) in 2021 FY was IDR 871,723,163,588,761, which means 86.62 percent of the amount stipulated in the APBN of IDR 1,006,379,471,104,000. Financing consisted of (i) Domestic Financing, and (ii) Foreign Financing. Realization of Financing which will be described below was the realization of Financing based on data on cash revenues and disbursements managed by the Minister of Finance as BUN.

Financing for 2021 FY was focused on closing the budget deficit which was used to finance the sustainability of handling the Covid -19 pandemic (including the procurement of vaccines and encouraging national economic recovery), and to support strengthening reforms. The decrease in financing realization was not only due to a decrease in the APBN deficit but also due to the use of program loan flexibility as well as support and synergy between the Government and Bank Indonesia through SKB III .

The details of the 2021 Financing realization based on the format and structure of the 2021 APBN Law can be seen as follows:

*Budget
Deficits
amounted to
IDR 775.06
trillion*

*Financing
(Net) IDR
871.723
trillion*

Description	State Budget	Realization	Percentage
Debt Financing	1,177,350,880,761,000	870,535,852,387,227	73.94 %
1 Government Securities (Net)	1,207,267,144,000,000	877,506,537,447,298	72.69 %
2 Loans (Net)	(29,916,263,239,000)	(6,970,685,060,071)	23.30 %
2.1 Domestic Loans (Net)	978,326,772,000	944,178,723,182	96.51 %
2.2 Foreign Loans (Net)	(30,894,590,011,000)	(7,914,863,783,253)	25.62 %
Investment Financing	(184,459,515,221,000)	(142,462,804,138,218)	77.23 %
1 Investment in SOEs	(37,385,000,000,000)	(71,184,999,994,500)	190.41 %
2 Investment in Other Institutions/Entities	(5,000,000,000,000)	(21,000,000,000,000)	420.00 %
3 Invest in BLU	(60,743,000,000,000)	(39,370,082,346,104)	64.81 %
4 Investment in International Financial Organizations/Institutions/International Business Entities	(925,812,781,000)	(907,721,797,614)	98.05 %
5 Government Investment	(10,000,000,000,000)	(10,000,000,000,000)	100.00 %
6 Other Financing Investmenta	(70,405,702,440,000)	-	-
Loans	448,056,5644,000	1,940,101,471,128	433.00 %
Loans to SOEs/Local Governments/Institutions/Other Agencies	(3,458,231,006,000)	(1,994,500,362,196)	57.67 %
Proceeds of Installment Returns Forwarding Loans	3,906,287,570,000	3,934,601,833,324	100.72 %
Guarantee Liability	(2,715,736,000,000)	(2,715,736,000,000)	100.00 %
Assignment to Accelerate National Infrastructure Development	(715,736,000,000)	(715,736,000,000)	100.00 %
Guarantee Support on the PEN Program and/or Financial System Stability	(2,000,000,000,000)	(2,000,000,000,000)	100.00 %
Other Financing	15,755,785,000,000	144,425,749,868,624	916.65 %
Accumulated Budget Surplus	15,755,785,000,000	143,966,330,873,078	913.74 %
Asset Management Revenue	-	459,418,995,546	-
Other Financing	-	-	-
Total	1,006,379,471,104,000	871,723,163,588,761	86.62 %

B.2.4.1. Domestic Financing

The realization of Domestic Financing for 2021 FY was IDR 881,632,527,734,210 which means 84.71 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 1,040,732,292,121,000.

Domestic Financing consisted of (1) Government Accounts, (2) Proceeds of Installment Returns for Subsidiary Loans, (3) Privatization and Sales of Restructuring Program Assets, (4) Government Securities (Net), (5) Domestic Loans, (6) State Equity Participation/Government Investment, (7) Guarantee Obligations, (8) National Education Development Fund, and (9) Other Financing.

B.2.4.1.1. Government Accounts

In 2021 FY, the realization of financing from government accounts amounted to IDR 143,966,330,873,078 or 913.74 percent of the amount budgeted in the 2021 State Budget of IDR. 15,755.785,000,000.

Based on the provisions of the 2021 State Budget Law in Article 22 paragraph (2) letter (e), Financing from an Excess Budget Balance of IDR 15,755,785,000 was allocated as part of non-

Domestic Financing amounted to IDR 881.63 trillion

Government Accounts amounted to IDR 143.96 trillion

specific deficit financing intended to finance certain activities/expenditures or become part of the overall budget financing within the framework of financing the deficit.

The use of SAL in 2021 was IDR 143,966,330,873,078, consisting of:

- a. Proceeds of Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) of IDR 20,100,000,000,000 based on KMK number 476/KMK.02/2021 concerning the Determination of Details of Budget Financing in the Budget Section of the State General Treasurer of Government Investment Management for Investment to SOEs in the amount of IDR 16,800,000,000,000 were in the form of PMN to PT Hutama Karya (Persero) in the amount of IDR 9,900,000,000,000, PMN to PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) in the amount of IDR 6,900,000,000,000, and for Investment to BLU LMAN in the amount of IDR 3,300,000,000,000.

The SAL financing of IDR 20,100,000,000,000 was realized as part of the additional use of SAL in order to finance the need for investment financing expenditures for which the budget was not yet available, as regulated in Article 28 paragraph (1) letter a. Law on State Budget for 2021 FY.

Proceeds of SAL of Earmark Financing amounting to IDR 123,866,330,873,078, which came from recording the use of the remaining Public Goods Special Account Funds of PC PEN 2020 amounting to IDR 53,075,668,740,190, Remaining Non Public Goods Funds of PC PEN 2020 amounting to IDR 4,040,662,132,888, and the Return of Fund Placement in 2021 amounting to IDR 66,750,000,000,000. The remaining funds for the 2020 PEN Program Fund Placement that were not reimbursed and had been transferred to the RKUN as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 515,869,842,275.

B.2.4.1.2. Proceeds of Installment Returns for Subsidiary Loans

Realization of Proceeds of Installment Returns for Subsidiary Loans for the 2021 FY 2021 amounted to IDR 3,934,601,833,324, which means 100.72 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 3,906,287,570,000. Details of Proceeds of Installment Returns for Subsidiary Loans are as follows (in rupiah).

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Proceeds of Installment Returns for Subsidiary Domestic Loans to Local Governments	593,432,500	2,549,970,776
Proceeds of Installment Returns for Subsidiary Domestic Loans to Local-Owned Enterprises (BUMD)	163,696,368	163,608,868
Proceeds of Installment Returns for Subsidiary Domestic Loans to State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN)	7,542,258,199	306,228,770,204
Proceeds of Installment Returns for Subsidiary Domestic Loans to Non-Government	10,286,651,152	7,571,136,027
Proceeds of Installment Returns for Subsidiary Foreign Loans of Current Fiscal Year to Regions	78,799,834,020	67,885,383,832
Proceeds of Installment Returns for Subsidiary Foreign Loans of Current Fiscal Year State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN)	3,817,152,995,415	4,241,264,585,775
Proceeds of Installment Returns for Subsidiary Foreign Loans to Non-Government	20,062,965,670	20,816,282,630
Total	3,934,601,833,324	4,646,479,738,112

Proceeds of Installment Returns for Subsidiary Loans amounted to IDR 3.93 trillion

Financing Proceeds in 2021 came from the payment of Installment Returns of Loans by the debtor through the Investment Fund Account (RDI), Regional Development Accounts (RPD), and Other Government Accounts (RPL). The largest payment was made by PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PT PLN) with the amount of payments reached IDR 1,502,581,713,196 or 76.78 percent of the total financing proceeds.

B.2.4.1.3. Privatization and Sales of Restructuring Program Assets

Privatization and Sales of Restructuring Program Assets amounted to IDR 459.41 billion

Realization of Financing from the Privatization and Sales of Restructuring Program Assets for the 2021 FY amounted to IDR 459,418,995,546.

Proceeds from the Privatization and Sales of Restructuring Program Assets derived from the proceeds from the management of ex-BLBI assets from the Management of the Banking Restructuring Program Assets through asset management mechanisms, auction sale of property assets, redemption of property assets, sale by auction of inventory assets, management of letters valuables and shares, and the management of assets handed over to PT PPA (Persero).

Details of financing realization from the Privatization and Sales of Restructuring Program Assets are as follows (in Rupiah).

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Proceeds from Sales/Settlement of Ex-IBRA Assets	396,116,268,510	259,445,722,509
Proceeds from Sales/Settlement of Ex-BDL (Bank Under Liquidation) Assets	63,302,727,036	40,078,986,901
Total	459,418,995,546	299,524,709,410

B.2.4.1.4. Government Securities (Net)

Government Securities (Net) amounted to 877.50 trillion

Realization of Financing from State Securities (SBN) Net for 2021 FY amounted to IDR 877,506,537,447,298 or 72.69 percent of budget stipulated in the APBN amounting to IDR 1,207,267,144,000,000.

The government issues SBN to finance the APBN deficit, cover short-term cash shortages due to mismatches between cash proceeds and disbursements from the State Treasury Account in one fiscal year, manage the portfolio of state debt, and finance the APBN including financing project development while taking into account the number of needs for net SBN issuance to meet the defined financing needs.

Details of the realization of Government Securities (SBN) are as follows (in Rupiah).

Description	2021 FY (Audited)	2020 FY (Audited)
Proceeds from		
Issuance/Sale from Government Treasury Bill (SPN)	55,345,000,000,000	44,700,000,000,000
Proceeds from Issuance/Sale of Government Treasury Bill in COVID-19 Management and Non- public Goods National Economic Recovery Programs Financing	-	12,710,000,000,000
Issuance/Sale of Domestic Government Bond	616,077,886,000,000	418,307,456,000,000
Domestic Government Bond Interest Payables	9,066,503,319,300	8,651,350,806,018

Proceeds from Issuance/Sale of Government Bond in COVID-19 Management and Public Goods National Economic Recovery Programs Financing	215,000,000,000,000	397,560,000,000,000
Proceeds from Issuance/Sale of Government Bond in COVID-19 Management and Nonpublic Goods National Economic Recovery Programs Financing	-	164,320,000,000,000
Issuance/Sale of Government Islamic Securities - Long term	231,203,800,649,219	287,334,266,738,000
Prepaid Benefits of Government Islamic Securities - Long term	3,207,515,082,616	4,203,740,452,656
Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Islamic Securities	20,450,000,000,000	26,150,000,000,000
SBSN Issuance/Sales for Project Financing Through SBSN	27,576,059,350,781	18,162,770,262,000
Issuance/Sale of Foreign Exchange Bonds	131,767,680,000,001	123,490,220,000,000
Proceeds from Government Bond Interest Payables – Foreign Exchange	287,809,803,383	
Proceeds of SBSN Issuance– Foreign Exchange	42,786,000,000,000	35,662,500,000,000
Total Proceeds	1,352,768,254,205,300	1,541,252,304,258,674
Expenditure		
Repayment of Government Treasury Bills	(59,420,000,000,000)	(73,580,000,000,000)
Repayment of Domestic Government Bond	(159,620,831,535,824)	(92,201,031,130,207)
Buyback of Domestic Government Bond	(22,048,000,000,000)	
Payment of Domestic Government Bond Interest Payables	(9,889,221,119,300)	(8,114,851,323,018)
Repayment of Long Term Government Islamic Securities	(97,580,589,000,000)	(105,818,864,000,000)
Payment of Prepaid Benefits of Longterm Government Islamic Securities	(3,248,443,882,616)	(4,279,978,152,656)
Repayment of Government Sharia Treasury Bills	(29,850,000,000,000)	(33,310,000,000,000)
Expenditure for Repayment of Government Bond - Foreign Exchange	(64,586,541,900,000)	(46,795,251,750,000)
Expenditure for Repayment of Government Bond Foreign Exchange – through Buyback	(16,513,294,341,000)	-
Payment of Payment of Bond Foreign Exchange Interest Payables	(254,994,979,262)	-
Expenditure for Repayment of Long-term Government Islamic Securities - Foreign Exchange	(12,249,800,000,000)	-
Total Expenditure	(475,261,716,758,002)	(364,099,976,355,881)
Total Amount of Government Securities (net)	877,506,537,447,298	1,177,152,327,902,793

The decline in the realization of Net Government Securities was in line with the general policy and strategy of Government's debt management that strives for financing independence and the realization of SBN issuance through auctions by Bank Indonesia (according to SKB III). Further, this decline was also due to the issuance of SBN in 2021 which was lower than in 2020 and the expenditure/repayment of SBN in 2021 which was also higher compared to 2020.

B.2.4.1.5. Domestic Loans

Domestic Loans amounted to IDR 944.17 billion.

The realization of Domestic Loans in 2021 Fiscal Year was IDR 944,178,723,182 or at 96.51 percent from the amount budgeted in the State Budget at IDR 978,326,772,000. The realization of Withdrawal of Domestic Loans in 2021 Fiscal Year decreased by IDR 1,418,941,894,590 or 60.05 percent lower than previous year in the same period amounted IDR 2,363,120,617,772.

The realization was consist of Proceeds from Domestic Loan from BUMN amounted IDR 2,482,142,954,931 and Domestic Loan Principal Installment from SOEs amounted IDR 1,537,964,231,749. The Proceeds from Domestic Loan was used to finance the procurement of Indonesian National Armed Force's Primary Weaponry System (Alutsista) and the procurement of Special Material Equipment of Indonesian National Police.

The details of Domestic Loans in 2021 Fiscal Year are as follows (in Rupiah).

Description	Fiscal Year of 2021 (Audited)	Fiscal Year of 2020 (Audited)
Proceeds from Domestic Loans from State-owned Enterprises	2,482,142,954,931	3,767,381,621,350
Payment of Domestic Loan Principal Installments	(1,537,964,231,749)	(1,404,261,003,578)
Total	944,178,723,182	2,363,120,617,772

State Equity Participation/Government Investment amounted at minus IDR 113.46 trillion

B.2.4.1.6. State Equity Participation/Government Investment Fund

The realization of State Equity Participation (PMN) / Government Investment FY 2021 was minus IDR 113,462,804,138,218, or at 72.99 percent of the budgeted amount in the State Budget of minus IDR 155,459,515,221,000. The realization of State Equity Participation/Government Investment for 2021 Fiscal Year was greater of IDR 18,764,639,255,451 or increased to 19.82 percent compared to previous year that was minus of IDR 94,698,164,882,767.

State Budget in 2021, investment financing was intended to be used for the following purposes: : (1) refocusing financing as an effort to mitigate the post-pandemic economic impact through selective provision of PMN to SOEs that can support the acceleration of economic recovery and continue infrastructure development; (2) strengthening quasi-fiscal (SMV, BUMN, SWF) through financing support for the climate investment infrastructure development and improving the quality of human resources to strengthen competitiveness; and (3) increasing the financing effectiveness for UMKM Cooperatives, UMi and housing finance for MBR to accelerate economic recovery and strengthen resilience.

In the framework of the National Economic Recovery Program, in 2021 the government will continue budget for investment financing aimed at the PEN and non-PEN Program which is allocated in Law Number 9 of 2020 concerning State Revenue and Expenditure Budget in 2021, which afterwards underwent a change in the allocation, the specifics of which were stipulated in a Decree of the Minister of Finance.

Details of financing realization for State Equity Participation/ Government Investment are as follows (in Rupiah):

Description	Fiscal Year of 2021 (Audited)	Fiscal Year of 2020 (Audited)
State Equity Participation for State-owned	(35,430,000,000,000)	(12,218,017,000,000)

Enterprises (BUMN)		
State Equity Participation for International Financial Institutions/Organizations	(907,721,797,614)	(660,695,141,097)
Expenditure for Financing of Revolving Fund	(18,620,000,000,000)	(12,014,582,699,000)
Other State Equity Participations/Investments		(13,000,000,000,000)
Expenditure for Financing of Procurement of National Strategic Project Land	(14,423,000,000,000)	-
State Equity Participation for State-owned Enterprises for National Economic Recovery	(35,754,999,994,500)	(19,070,000,000,000)
Expenditure of Non-permanent Government Investment Financing for National Economic Recovery	-	(19,650,000,000,000)
State Equity Participation for other Institutions/Agencies for National Economic Recovery	(21,000,000,000,000)	(20,000,000,000,000)
Expenditure for Financing of Revolving Fund for National Economic Recovery	-	(1,292,000,000,000)
Expenditure for Provision of Regional National Economic Recovery Loans	(9,764,903,573,011)	(18,762,627,567,235)
Revolving Fund Investment Recovery	-	2,014,582,699,001
Recovery of State Assets Management Institution Investment for Approval of Capital Expenditure of Procurement of National Strategic Project Land	-	19,955,174,825,564
Revenue of Repayment of Regional National Economic Recovery Loans	1,580,221,699,540	-
Financing Revenue of Long-term Use of Fund	22,857,599,527,367	-
Expenditure for Financing of International Development Cooperation Fund	(2,000,000,000,000)	-
Total	(113,462,804,138,218)	(94,698,164,882,767)

The increase of PMN realization/Investment compared to 2020, as a form of government's effort in accelerating national economic recovery and to increase SOEs leverage as development agents.

B.2.4.1.7. Guarantee Liabilities

In 2021 FY, the realization of the Guarantee Liabilities was minus IDR 2,715,736,000,000 of the amount budgeted in the State Budget of minus IDR 2,715,736,000,000.

The realization consisted of infrastructure budget of minus IDR 715,736,000,000 and budget to support PC-PEN program minus IDR 2,000,000,000.

The guarantee liability is utilized to accelerate the development of the nation's infrastructure and to finance regional infrastructure to SOEs. However, in anticipating a default condition from guaranteed parties in supporting the two infrastructure assignment programs, the Government will use the guarantee liabilities funds in the Government Guarantee Reserve Fund account and the account of Guarantee Fund for Regional Infrastructure Financing Assignment.

*Guarantee
Liabilities
amounted to
IDR 2.17
trillion*

B.2.4.1.8. National Education Development Fund

*National
Education
Development
Fund
amounted to
Minus IDR
29.00 Trillion*

The realization of the National Education Development Fund in 2021 Fiscal Year was minus IDR 29,000,000,000,000 or at 100 percent from the amount budgeted in the State Budget was minus IDR 29,000,000,000,000.

The realization of the National Education Development Fund in 2021 Fiscal Year consisted of Education Endowment Fund of minus IDR 20,000,000,000,000, Research Endowment Fund of minus IDR 3,000,000,000,000, Higher Education Endowment Fund of minus IDR 4,000,000,000,000, and Cultural Education Endowment of minus 2,000,000,000,000.

National Education Development Fund was aimed to ensure the continuity of education programs for the next generation as a form of intergenerational accountability, and as an education reserve fund to anticipate the need for rehabilitation of educational facilities damaged by natural disasters which carried out by Education Endowment Fund Management Institute (LPDP).

B.2.4.1.9. Other Financing

*Other
Financing
amounted to
IDR 0*

There was no realization of other financing in 2021 FY period

B.2.4.2. Foreign Financing (net)

*(Net) Foreign
Financing
was minus
IDR 9.90
trillion*

Realization of Foreign Financing (Net) in 2021 Fiscal Year was minus IDR 9,909,364,145,449 or at 28.85 percent from the amount budgeted in the State Budget was minus IDR 34,352,821,017,000. Realization of Foreign Financing (Net) decreased by IDR 56.390.490.312.186 or at 121.32 percent lower than previous year in the same period amounted IDR 46.481.126.166.737.

Foreign Financing came from gross foreign loans withdrawal after deducting the loan forwarding and payment of principal installments of foreign debts.

B.2.4.2.1. Withdrawal of Foreign Loans

*Foreign Loan
Withdrawal
amounted to
IDR 74.16
trillion*

The realization of Foreign Loan Withdrawal for FY 2021 was IDR 74,168,116,606,248 or 144.36 percent of the amount budgeted in the State Budget of IDR 51,377,409.989,000. The foreign loan withdrawal consists of (i) program/cash loan withdrawal and (ii) project/activity loan withdrawal. The Withdrawal of Program/Cash Loans was IDR 41,564,200,800,000, while the Withdrawal of Project/Activity Loans was IDR 32,603,915,806,248.

The realization of Foreign Loan Withdrawal in 2021 fiscal year is used to meet funding demands and finance development activities/projects, as well as in the framework of managing debt portfolios. The realization of Foreign Loan Withdrawal for FY 2021 decreased by IDR 66,944,188,589,356 or 47.44 percent due to the lower allocation for withdrawal of Foreign Loans in 2021.

*Withdrawal
of Program
Loans
amounted to
IDR
41.56 trillion*

B.2.4.2.1.1. Withdrawal of Program/Cash Loans

The realization of Program Loans for the FY of 2021 was IDR 41,564,200,800,000, or 189.79 percent from the amount specified in State Budget at IDR 21,900,000,000,000. The realization of Program Loans in 2021 Fiscal Year amounted IDR 60,695,478,576,875 or 59.35 percent smaller than previous year in the same period amounted IDR 102,259,679,376,875 due to the need of Cash Loans financing was smaller than in 2020.

Cash loans are received in the form of cash financing that can use a policy matrix i.e. a collection of policies used as collateral in the loan disbursement process. Cash loans can also use Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLI), which are the achievement indicators in the form of targets that must be achieved and have been verified by independent verifiers which are used as the basis for State Foreign Loans/Grants withdrawals. In addition, non-policy matrix is also able to be implemented, e.g., Emergency Assistance in cash loan withdrawal.

Table of policy matrix details are as follows.

N o	Lender	Program	Policy Matrix/Output/Pillar	
1	ADB, KFW	Promoting Innovative Financial Inclusion Program – Subprogram 1 (PIFIP)	1	Tools and Infrastructure for Financial Inclusion
			2	Access to Finance by UMKMs and Marginalized Groups including Women and Youth
			3	Supervisor and Consumer Protection Measures for Responsible Financial Inclusion
2	JICA	Disaster Risk Enhancement and Management Program (DREAM) 2	1	Strengthening disaster risk reduction governance and mainstreaming
			2	Promotion of understanding disaster risk
			3	Promotion of investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
			4	Enhancing to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
3	AFD	Financial Sector Reform DPL 2	1	Increasing the depth of the financial system
			2	Improving the efficiency of the financial system
			3	Strengthening the resilience of the financial system.
4	WB	Additional Financing for Indonesia Emergency Response to Covid-19	1	Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLI)
5	AFD	Disaster Risk Enhancement and Management Program (DREAM) 2	1	Strengthening disaster risk reduction governance and mainstreaming
			2	Promotion of understanding disaster risk
			3	Promotion of investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
			4	Enhancing to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

6	AiIB	Additional Financing for Indonesia Emergency Response to Covid-19	1	Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLI)
7	KfW	Additional Financing for Indonesia Emergency Response to Covid-19	2	Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLI)
8	WB	Investment and Trade Reform DPL	1	Attracting investments particularly FDI
			2	Reforming trade policy to support competitiveness and the economic recovery
9	WB	Indonesia Second Financial Sector Reform Development Policy Loan	1	Increasing the depth of the financial system
			2	Improving the efficiency of the financial system
			3	Strengthening the resilience of the financial system.
10	ADB	Boosting Productivity Through Human Capital Development Subprogram 1	1	Strengthening policies to finance and monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation
			2	Improving educational attainment and skills development
			3	Improving social protection and public health systems.
11	KfW	Human Capital Development Programme	1	Strengthening policies to finance and monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation
			2	Improving educational attainment and skills development
			3	Improving social protection and public health systems.

B.2.4.2.1.2. Withdrawal of Project/Activity Loans

Withdrawal of Project Loans amounted to IDR 32.60 trillion

The realization of Project Loans in FY of 2021 was IDR 32,603,915,806,248 or at 110.61 percent from the amount budgeted in the State Budget of IDR 29,477,409,989,000. The realization of Project Loans in FY of 2021 decreased by IDR 6,248,710,012,481 or 16.08 percent compared to previous year in the same period amounted IDR 38,852,625,818,729.

Activity Loans are foreign loans used to finance certain development activities/projects. This development activity is an activity that has become a priority development activity compiled by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) with reference to the Medium Term Development Plan.

B.2.4.2.2. Loan Forwarding

(Net) Loan Forwarding amounted to minus IDR 1.99 trillion

The realization of Expenditure on Loans for FY of 2021 was minus IDR 1,994,500,362,196 or at 57.67 percent of the amount budgeted in the State Budget of minus IDR 3,458,231,006,000. The details of Net Loan Forwarding are as follows (in Rupiah):

Description	Fiscal Year of 2021 (Audited)	Fiscal Year of 2020 (Audited)
Foreign Loan Forwarding of the Current Fiscal Year to Local Government	(434,517,157,913)	(239,447,430,651)

Foreign Loan Forwarding of the Current Fiscal Year to State-owned Enterprises	(1,559,983,204,283)	(3,392,440,945,822)
Loan Forwarding	(1,994,500,362,196)	(3,631,888,376,473)

The realization of Expenditure on Loans is Expenditure for Financing Investment Fund Account/Local Development Account (RDI/RPD) to local government and Management of State-Owned Business Agency (BUMN).

B.2.4.2.3. Payment of Principal Installment of Foreign Debt

The realization of Foreign Debt Principal Installments in FY of 2021 was minus IDR 82,082,980,389,501 or at 99.77 percent of the amount budgeted in the State Budget of minus IDR 82,272,000,000,000. This is a manifestation of the Government's commitment to continue to pay the principal installments of foreign loans in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The realization of Payment of Principal Installment of Foreign Debt was the payment of Principal Installment of Foreign Debt that was due in 2021 FY. The realization consisted of payment of principal cash payable installments, and payment of principal installment program payable.

The details of Payment of Principal Installment of Foreign Debt are as follows (in Rupiah):

Description	Fiscal Year of 2021 (Audited)	Fiscal Year of 2020 (Audited)
Expenditure for Payment of Principal Installment of Foreign Debt - Cash Loans	(35,813,236,693,591)	(36,364,451,431,115)
Expenditure for Payment of Principal Installment of Foreign Debt - Activity Loans	(46,269,743,695,910)	(54,634,839,221,279)
Total	(82,082,980,389,501)	(90,999,290,652,394)

B.2.5. Budget Surplus (Deficit) - SiLPA (SiKPA)

Based on the Budget Deficit of IDR 775,064,287,144,883 and the realization of Net Financing of IDR 871.723.163.588.761 as described above, there was a Budget Surplus (SiLPA) of IDR 96.658.876.443.878, with the following details (in Rupiah):

Description	Fiscal Year of 2021 (Audited)	Fiscal Year of 2020 (Audited)
State Revenues and Grants	2,011,347,072,417,932	1,647,783,342,188,986
State Expenditure	2,786,411,359,562,815	2,595,481,097,176,075
Surplus (Defisit)	(775,064,287,144,883)	(947,697,754,987,089)
Net Financing	871,723,163,588,761	1,193,293,831,252,057
SiLPA (SiKPA)	96,658,876,443,878	245,596,076,264,968

Payment of
Foreign Debt
Principal
Installments
amounted to
minus IDR
82.08 trillion

SiLPA
amounted to
IDR 96.65
trillion

B.3. OTHER IMPORTANT NOTES**1. National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) FY 2021**

The National Economic Recovery Program is one of activities to reduce the impact of Covid-19 towards the economy. In addition to handling the health crisis, the Government also runs the PEN program as a response to the decline in community activities that have an impact on the economy, especially the informal sector and UMKMs. This program aims to protect, maintain, and improve the economic capacity of businesses in managing their businesses during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The initial allocation of the PEN program, which consists of state spending, government investment, and tax incentives, was reached IDR 699.4 trillion in 2021. The PEN program's allocation policy is anticipated to be able to sustain the pace of the country's economic recovery, particularly through encouraging economic growth and a more effective response to the pandemic in the health sector. The goal of this year's PEN program is to accelerate the pace of the nation's economic recovery.

The PEN Program's policy response from the government is primarily concerned with resolving health issues, providing social protection for the underprivileged and vulnerable populations, and supporting business, particularly UMKMs. The PEN initiative plays a significant role in the economy's and health's recovery in 2021. The 2021 PEN budget is IDR 744.77 trillion, which is divided into 5 clusters.

The first cluster is health, which is allocated IDR 214.96 trillion which is utilized for Covid-19 vaccination program; Covid-19 patient care; testing, tracing, and treatment; health facilities and infrastructure, laboratories, research and development; as well as tax incentives assistance in the health sector, as well as pandemic management in the regions.

The second cluster is social protection with an allocation of IDR 186.64 trillion, which includes the Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (PKH), Nine basic commodities cards, Cash Social Assistance, Village Fund, Pre-Employment Cards, as well as internet quota subsidies for students and educators.

The third cluster is a priority program with an IDR 117.94 trillion budget that supports the tourism industry, food security, ICT development, labor-intensive ministries/agencies, industrial estates development, and loan facilities for the regions.

The fourth cluster is UMKM and corporate support, amounting to IDR 162.40 trillion which is used to provide UMKM interest subsidies, investment financing to KUMKM, loss limit guarantees, and funds placement in banks. Meanwhile, support for corporations is intended for guarantee institutions and SOEs that carry out assignments and guarantee backstop loss limits.

The fifth cluster consists of business incentives of IDR 62.83 trillion, including government-borne taxes, import PPh exemptions, PPh Article 25 installments reductions, PPnBM DTP for motorized vehicles, and other incentives.

The realization details of PEN Budget in FY 2021 are as follows (in trillion rupiah)

Cluster/ Program	Allocation	Realization	Realization Percentage to Allocation
I. Health	214.96	198.14	92.17 %
II. Social Protection	186.64	167.72	89.86 %
III. Priority Program	117.94	105.56	89.50 %
IV. UMKM and Corporate Support*	162.40	116.15	71.52 %

V. Business Incentive	62.83	67.57	107.54 %
Total	744.77	655.14	87.96 %

Funds sources for the 2021 FY PC-PEN Program are as follows (in trillion rupiah).

Category/ Cluster	Allocation	Realization	Financing						Total
			SKB III Cluster A	SKB III Cluster B	Silpa Earmark PG NPG	Use of Placement Repayment	PEN Expenditure Repayment 2020	Regular SBN	
1. Health	214.96	198.14	58.00	13.79	53.08		6.70	66.57	198.14
2. Social Protection	186.64	167.72		143.21				24.51	167.72
3. UMKM and corporate support (a+b)	162.4	116.15			4.04	66.23	4.44	41.44	116.15
a. UMKM Support	68.5	59.37			4.04	50.92	4.44		
b. Corporate Financing	93.9	56.78				15.31			
4. Priority Programs	117.94	105.56						105.56	105.56
5. Business Incentives	62.83	67.57						67.57	67.57
Total (I + II + III)	744.77	655.14	58.00	157	57.12	66.23*	11.14	305.65	655.14

Details:

*) Reimbursement of Fund Placement in 2021 amounting to IDR 66,750,000,000,000,000 of which is used for PC-PEN 2021 Reimbursement Program amounting to IDR 66,234,130,157,725 and the remaining Fund Placement Fund for PEN 2020 Program which is not refunded, and has been transferred to RKUN as of December 31, 2021 amounted IDR 515,869,842,275.

State Budget in 2020 in Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic Management and/or In Anticipating Threats that Endanger the National Economy

The implementation of the state budget for the 2021 fiscal year is impacted by uncertainty resulting from global environment, such as the Covid-19 epidemic, which will eventually have an effect on the domestic economy in the future.

In 2020 the Government issued Government Regulation (Perppu) Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic and/or In Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability on 31 March 2020. The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI) has agreed and ratified Perppu Number 1 of 2020 to become Law Number 2 of 2020 during the Plenary Session on May 12, 2020.

In general, the Law regulates the implementation of the State Budget in the context of handling the Covid-19 pandemic and/or facing threats that jeopardize the national economy and/or financial system stability through the implementation of state financial policies and financial system stability policies. State financial policies can be carried out, by widening the budget deficit, adjusting the amount of mandatory spending, shifting and spending budgets, using alternative budget funding sources, incentives and tax facilities, including the implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN). The PEN program's objective is to protect,

preserve, and enhance the economic capacity of business man from the real sector and the financial sector in operating their business.

Law Number 2 of 2020 is still used in the preparation and implementation of the 2021 State Budget Law.

The following are the implementation of several provisions in Law Number 2 of 2020.

a. Implementation of Mandate of Article 2

1) Adjustment of Budget Deficit Limit

The deficit is set in State Budget for the 2021 Fiscal Year at IDR 1,006,379,471,104,000, or 5.7 percent of GDP, or higher than the 3 percent of GDP cap stipulated in Law Number 17 of 2003. The budget deficit and state finances are generally managed prudently and sustainably by taking fiscal consolidation measures so that the deficit is expected to gradually return to below 3 percent of GDP in 2023, as stipulated in the Law on State Finance.

The realization of the deficit in 2021 was IDR 775,064,287,144,883 or 77.02 percent of the State Budget target which means 4.57 percent of GDP (Nominal GDP in 2021 was IDR 16,970.79 trillion)

To accelerate the COVID-19 pandemic management and the recovery of the national economy, the state expenditure has a strategic value in implementing countercyclical policies in the midst of a slowing economic activity. In line with this, the allocation of state expenditure for the 2021 Fiscal Year to support the government's efforts to countermeasure the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including efforts to restore the national economy. The government has also taken quick steps in policy refocusing and reallocating the budget in nonpriority activities as well as provision of various stimulus programs to cope with health problems, protect the community's purchasing power, and maintain the resilience of the business sector and UMKMs

2) Mandatory Spending

Based on the 1945 Constitution Article 31 paragraph (4) states that "The state prioritizes the education budget at least 20 percent of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget to meet the needs of national education". Thus, in order to accomplish the provision, in the Law on the State Budget FY 2021, the total allocation of the education budget is IDR 550.0 trillion or 20 percent of the State Budget FY 2021.

In addition, based on Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, the Government allocates a minimum health budget of 5 percent of the State Budget excluding salaries. In the 2021 FY State Budget, the Government allocates a health budget of IDR 169.72. trillion.

In the implementation of the 2021 FY State Budget, the Government will refocus and reallocate the budget by not submitting changes to the 2021 FY State Budget and the Government remains committed to maintaining the allocation of mandatory spending in accordance with the mandate of laws and regulations. Based on this, the total education budget is IDR 557.5 trillion and the total health budget is IDR 340.16 trillion.

3) Budget Shifting

In 2021, the Government did not make changes to the posture and/or details of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN). The government implemented 4 stages of refocusing in 2021, with the following details.

- i. Refocusing Phase I for all Ministries/Agencies through letter number S-30/MK.02/2021 on January 12, 2021, with a total allocation of savings/cutting of the DIPA KL budget of IDR 59,096,009,856,000. The results of the refocusing were shifted to BA BUN for Other Expenditure Management
- ii. Refocusing Phase II (deduction of Religious Festivity Allowance (THR) allocation and 13th Salary for 2021 FY) by letter number S-408/MK.02/2021 on May 18, 2021 with a total savings of K/L DIPA cuts of IDR 12,364,965,794,000. The refocusing results were shifted to BA BUN for Other Expenditure Management.
- iii. Refocusing Phase III through letter no. S-584/MK.02/2021 on July 6, 2021 and DIPA K/L revision with a total allocation of savings from DIPA K/L cuts of IDR 23,505,0002,228,000. The refocusing results were shifted to BA BUN for Other Expenditure Management.
- iv. Refocusing Phase IV for all Ministries/Agencies through letter no. S-629/MK.02/2021 on July 20, 2021 with a total allocation of savings results of IDR 24,426,091,211,000,

In addition to K/L Expenditures, there were also changes to the allocation and refocusing of TKDD as regulated in the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 17/PMK.07/2021 concerning the Management of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2021 in order to support Covid-19 management and the impacts

The objectives of the state expenditure adjustment policy (the policy of refocusing and reallocating expenditures for the 2021 FY) are to implement vaccine procurement policies, national vaccination programs, Covid-19 pandemic administration, social protection budget support to the community, as well as accelerating national economic recovery. The government shifted the budget from the Budget Section of BUN 999.08 through SABA issuance to Ministries/Agencies and BA BUN in order to meet this necessity.

4) The Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL)

In the implementation of APBN of 2020, one of the funding sources was the use of Accumulated Budget Surplus. The utilization of SAL in 2021 was IDR 143,966,330,873,078, which consist of:

- a. Revenue of Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) of IDR 20,100,000,000,000 based on KMK number 476/KMK.02/2021 concerning Stipulation of Details of Budget Financing in the Budget Section of the State General Treasurer of Government Investment Management for Investment to SOEs in the amount of IDR 16,800,000,000,000 in the form of PMN to PT Hutama Karya (Persero) amounted IDR 9,900,000,000,000 and PMN to PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) amounted of IDR 6,900,000,000,000 and for Investment to BLU LMAN amounted IDR. 3,300,000,000,000.
- b. SAL Earmark Financing Receipt amounting to IDR 123,866,330,873,078, which came from recording the use of the remaining PC PEN 2020 Public Goods Special Account Funds amounting to IDR 53,075,668,740,190 and PC PEN 2002 Non Public Goods Remaining Funds amounting to IDR 4,040,662,132,888 and Return of Fund Placement in 2021 amounting to IDR 66,750,000,000,000,000.

The use of SAL Earmark for PC PEN Public Goods program was IDR 53,075,668,740,190, and for Non-Public Goods was IDR 70,790,662,132,888.

5) Use of Fund Managed by BLU

In 2021, there was no use of funds managed by the Fund Management BLU to be delegated to the BLU of the health for Covid-19 administration.

6) The use of Education Endowment Fund, Fund claimed by the State, Fund from the reduction of state equity participation.

In 2021, the Government took a policy not to use the Endowment Fund for Education, Funds controlled by the State, Funds originating from reduced state equity participation.

7) Issuance of Special Government Securities

The government issued SBN in 2020 with a specific purpose to finance the National Economic Recovery program. Through Joint Decree (SKB) I, which granted BI a role as a standby buyer in the primary SBN market, and SKB II, which agreed to split the burden (burden sharing) between the Government and BI, the government obtained excellent support from Bank Indonesia. The realization of SBN issuance for Public Goods and Non-Public Goods based on SKB II, which is IDR 397.56 trillion and IDR 177.03 trillion, has been fully fulfilled as of the end of December 2020.

Furthermore, the fulfillment of debt financing in 2021 still faced obstacles amidst financial market uncertainty, including the ongoing pandemic conditions and the emergence of a new variant of the Covid-19 virus, limited public consumption, business activity has not yet recovered, and still poor growth. credit in the banking sector. The spread of the delta variant requires the Government to implement PPKM and has an effect on the growth of government debt financing. The increase in financing is primarily for the handling of health and humanity as well as initiatives to keep the economy on track.

In response to these circumstances, in August 2021, the Government resumed cooperation with Bank Indonesia through SKB III (Joint Decrees of the Minister of Finance and BI Governor Number 347/KMK.08/2021 and Number 23/11/KEP.GBI/2021 concerning schemes and mechanisms coordination between the Government and Bank Indonesia to finance the handling of health and humanity in the context of handling the impact of the 2019 Covid-19 corona virus disease pandemic through the issuance of Government Securities and or State Sharia Securities by the Government and purchases in the primary market by BI). The cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Finance and Bank Indonesia is used as the basis for coordinating the issuance of SUN and/or SBSN by the Government, as well as the purchase in the primary market by Bank Indonesia, as well as the basis for the cooperation mechanism between the Government and Bank Indonesia in order to reduce the burden on state finances for funding Health and Humanitarian Handling Budget.

In 2021, SBN issuance to fulfill the funding for the Health and Humanitarian Handling Budget in accordance with the SKB III can be carried out in accordance with the agreement amounted IDR 215,000,000,000,000,000.

The government also optimizes sources of budget financing from within and/or abroad such as Cash Loans which in Fiscal Year 2021 the total realization of Cash Loans was IDR 41,564,200,800,000, and in which there are cash loans withdrawn to cover the APBN deficit as a result of the Covid 19 Pandemic that is also intended to improve the funding of the state budget for the 2021 fiscal year in order to better manage and control the Covid-19 Pandemic's effects, totaling to IDR 1,082,550,000,000.

8) Policy of Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund (TKDD) Refocusing and Reallocation

As a measure of COVID-19 management and local economic recovery, the government issued PMK Number 17/PMK.07/2021 concerning the Management of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds for

the 2021 Fiscal Year in Order to Support the Handling of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic and its impacts, there are DAU policy points, including:

1. Changes in DAU allocation for each province and district/city shall be determined proportionally;
2. Support for Covid-19 management of 25 percent utilization of the DTU for social protection and economic empowerment programs;
3. Earmarking of 8 percent is used to support funding for health expenditures for managing COVID-19 and other priority expenditures

The funding support is utilized to support the Covid-19 vaccination implementation, to support sub-districts in the implementation of managing the pandemic through the budgets provision according to the needs of each sub-district and can be used for village-level command post activities; incentives for regional health workers in the context of handling the Covid-19 pandemic; as well as other health expenditures and priority activities determined by the Central Government.

Changes in the allocation and refocusing of TKDD are regulated in Minister of Finance Regulation Number 17/PMK.07/2021 concerning Management of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2021 in order to support the handling of Covid-19 Pandemic and its impacts, with the following details:

- a. The DAU allocation ceiling was set at IDR 377,791,390,288,000 which stipulated in Law Number 29 of 2020 concerning the 2021 FY State Budget of IDR 390,291,390,288,000. Allocation changes of the DAU for each province and district/city are determined proportionally;
- b. The Special Autonomy Fund allocation ceiling was set at IDR 19,482,919,184,000. The Special Autonomy Fund's allocation ceiling is adjusted based on a calculation of 2 percent of DAU allocation ceiling, which consists of:
 - Special Autonomy Fund Allocation for Aceh Province amounted to IDR 7,555,827,806,000;
 - Special Autonomy Fund Allocation for Papua Province amounted to IDR 5,289,079,464,000;
 - Special Autonomy Fund Allocation for West Papua Province amounted to IDR 2,266,748,342,000;
 - Additional Funds Allocation for Papua Province Infrastructure amounted to IDR 2,622,758,143,000;
 - Additional Funds Allocation for Infrastructure of West Papua Province amounted to IDR1,748,505,429,000.
- c. The physical DAK allocation ceiling was set at IDR 63,648,200,000,000 which was stipulated in Law Number 29 of 2020 concerning the 2021 FY APBN which was IDR 65,248,200,000,000. Details of Physical DAK by province/regency/city are based on the value of the Physical DAK Activity Plan per type/field/sub-sector that has been mutually agreed upon between the Region and the related K/L. Physical DAK reserve allocation is the difference from the Physical DAK allocation ceiling after adjustment to the total value of the Activity Plan;
- d. The Special Allowance Fund for Regional Civil Servant Teachers' Non-Physical DAK Allocation Ceiling was set at IDR 1,585,007,000,000, that stipulated in Law Number 29 of 2020 concerning the 2021 FY State Budget which was IDR 1,985,007,000,000.

9) Grant to Local Government

The realization of grant expenditure in 2021 for Local Government amounted to IDR 4,286,871,920,443. The grant policy in 2021 was performed to support the achievement of national priorities in regions through the provision of general basic services in transportation, construction of water supply

facilities, management of wastewater, irrigation, sanitation, agriculture, and road. There was no tourism grants provided to local governments under the PEN program in 2021.

b. The Implementation of Article 3 Mandate

To implement the mandate in article 3, i.e., the implementation of the policy in regional finance, the local Government was given the authority to prioritize the use of budget allocation for specific activities (refocusing), changes in allocation, and the use of APBD.

In 2021, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 26 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 39 of 2020 concerning Prioritizing the Use of Budget Allocations for Certain Activities, Allocation Changes, and Use of Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budgets.

The Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 26 of 2021 is to implement the provisions of Article 3 paragraph (2) of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic and/or in the context of Dealing with the Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability as stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2020 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic (Covid-19) and/or in the context of Dealing with Threats That Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability into law.

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 26 of 2021 states that funding for the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic management sourced from the Regional Budget, including:

- a. Local governments must prioritize budget allocations utilization for specific activities/sub-activities (refocusing) and changes in budget allocations, through optimizing the use of unexpected expenditures (BTT) provided in the APBD.
- b. The use of The Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2020 concerning the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 within the Regional Government and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 77 of 2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for Regional Financial Management serve as guidelines for the use of BTT in the context of anticipating, managing, and transmitting the COVID-19 pandemic.
- c. In the case that the BTT is not sufficient, the Regional Government reschedules program and activity/sub-activity achievements to prioritize the use of budget allocations for certain activities/sub-activities (refocusing) and/or changes in budget allocations and utilize the available cash through amendments to the Regional Head Regulation concerning APBD development, and notify the leadership of the regional people's representative council. The budget allocation result for rescheduling program achievements and activities/sub-activities are diverted to unexpected expenditures.

The Minister of Finance has also stipulated the Regulation of Minister of Finance (PMK) Number 17/PMK.07/2021 concerning the Administration of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds for the 2021 Fiscal Year in Order to promote Covid-19 Pandemic management.

c. The Implementation of Article 4

The implementation of Article 4 is related to the policy in the taxation sector that includes the rate of Income Tax of Domestic Corporate Taxpayer and permanent establishment;

In connection with the time extension of the proper implementation and tax obligation fulfillment, it is further emphasized in Article 8 with the following details:

- Article 8 letter a concerning the extension of due date for submitting an objection application;
- Article 8 letter b concerning the extension of due date for refunding tax overpayment; and
- Article 8 letter c concerning the extension of due date for issuing the notice or decree of tax overpayment refund application, objection letter submission, and submission of the application of Article 36 section (1) of Law on the General Provisions and Procedure of Tax

The Minister of Finance has also stipulated PMK Number 149/PMK.04/2020 concerning Second Amendments to PMK Number 34/PMK.04/2020 concerning Provision of Facilities of Customs and Excises and/or Excises and Tax on Imported Goods for COVID-19 Pandemic Management. Towards this scheme, the Government gave special facilities for medical devices for COVID-19 management

d. The Implementation of Article 5

For the implementation of Article 5, the Government has stipulated Government Regulation Number 30 of 2020 concerning Income Tax Rate Reduction for Domestic Corporate Taxpayer in the form of Public Limited Liability Company.

The Minister of Finance has also stipulated Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 123/PMK.03/2020 concerning Forms and Procedures for Submission of Reports and List of Taxpayers in Fulfillment of Requirements for Lowering Income Tax Rates for Domestic Entity Taxpayers in the Form of a Public Limited Liability Company.

The provisions regarding the repurchase of shares traded on the stock exchange have also been stipulated in Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020 concerning Income Tax Facility for Corona Virus Disease 2019 Management, and the Circular Letter of the Directorate General of Tax Number 37/PJ/2020. This realization and policy were reflected from:

- Report of share ownership that has a special relationship;
- Monthly report of share ownership of issuers or public companies and recapitulation reported from the Securities Administration Agencies;
- Monthly report of share ownership of issuers or public companies for issuers and/or public companies that organize their own securities administration;
- Report of the Implementation Result of the Repurchase of Shares traded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

e. The Implementation of Article 6

Regarding the tax treatment in the activity of Trading through Electronic Systems (PMSE), the Minister of Finance has stipulated Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 48/PMK.03/2020 and is followed up by the Regulation of Directorate General of Tax Number PER-12/PJ/2020. In connection with the imposition of Income Tax or electronic transaction tax of the PMSE conducted by foreign tax subject that fulfilled the provision of significant economic presence, it had not yet been implemented for the year 2020. The rate, tax basis, and calculation procedures of Income Tax as referred to in section (6) and electronic transaction tax as in section (8) are regulated with or based on the Government Regulation.

f. The Implementation of Article 7

Article 7 regulates that foreign traders, foreign service providers, foreign Trading through Electronic Systems Organizers (PPMSE), and/or domestic PPMSE that have not met the provisions and foreign traders, foreign service providers, and/or foreign PPMSE that have not fulfilled the provisions are subject

to administrative sanctions in accordance with the Law on General Provisions and Procedures of Tax. The article also mentions that the provisions on determination, collection, and legal effort for the imposition of Value-Added Tax on the utilization of Intangible Taxable Goods and/or Taxable Service from Outside the Customs and Excises Territory in the Customs and Excises Territory through PMSE and the imposition of Income Tax or electronic transaction text on foreign tax subjects that fulfill the provision of significant economic presence is carried out in accordance with the Law on General Provisions and Procedures of Tax.

The actors of PMSE who are subject to administrative sanctions may also be subject to sanctions of access termination after being reprimanded. Such termination of access is done within the time limit specified in the reprimand that has been passed. Accordingly, the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of communication and informatics has the authority to terminate access upon the request of the Minister of Finance. The provisions concerning the procedures of access termination are performed in accordance with the laws and regulations in electronic information and transaction. Further provisions of reprimand procedures are under the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

g. The Implementation of Article 8

In order to ease the proper implementation and/or obligation fulfillment of tax due to the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, the extension of time for the adequate implementation and obligation fulfillment of tax was given.

- 1) For the expired objection submission of Taxpayers, the objection submission as referred to in Article 25 section (3) of Law Number 6 of 1983 concerning General Provisions and Procedures of Tax as amended several times, the latest by Law Number 16 of 2009, ended in the period of force majeure due to COVID-19 pandemic, the due date of objection submission was extended for a maximum of 6 (six) months.

Regarding this, the Ministry of Finance, in this context is the Directorate General of Tax, has issued SE-22/PJ/2020 on Instructions for the Extension of Period of the Implementation of Rights and Fulfillment of Tax Obligations in Force Majeure Period in Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Finance Policy and Financial System Stability for Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic Management and/or in the Context of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability, and SE-32/PJ/2020 concerning Affirmation of the Determination of the Period of Force Majeure Due to the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic.

Regarding this policy, Article 25 section (3) of Law on General Provisions and Procedures of Tax regulates that the objection must be submitted within 3 (three) months from the date of sent notice of tax assessment or the date of tax withholding or collection. In the event that the period of 3 (three) months ends in a period of force majeure due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the period of objection submission was extended for a maximum of 6 (six) months. Thus, the period for submitting an objection was a maximum of 9 (nine) months (3 months + 6 months) from the date of sent notice of tax assessment or the date of tax withholding or collection.

- 2) For the tax overpayment refund as referred to in Article 11 section (2) of Law Number 6 of 1983 concerning General Provisions and Procedures of Tax as amended several times, the latest by Law Number 16 of 2009 in which the due date of refund ends in the period of force majeure due to COVID-19 pandemic, the due date of the refund was extended for a maximum of 1 (one) month. Concerning this

policy, Article 11 section (2) of Law on General Provisions and Procedures of Tax regulates that tax overpayment refund was carried out no later than 1 (one) month since the application for the refund of the tax overpayment was received in connection with the issuance of Notice of Overpayment Assessment (SKPLB) Article 17 section (1)/17 section (2)/17B, or since the issuance of Advance Tax Overpayment Refund Decree (SKPPKP) Article 17C/17D, or since the issuance of Objection Decision Letter, Correction Decision Letter, SP Article 36 section (1), or since the Decision on Appeal or Case Review was accepted leading to tax overpayment. In the event that the period of 1 (one) month ends in a period of force majeure due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the settlement of tax overpayment refund period was extended for a maximum of 1 (one) month. Therefore, the settlement period was a maximum of 2 (two) months (1 month + 1 month).

3) The rights implementation of Taxpayers include:

- a) application for the refund of the tax overpayment as referred to in Article 17B section (1) of Law Number 6 of 1983 concerning General Provisions and Procedures of Tax as amended several times, the latest by Law Number 16 of 2009;
- b) submission of objection letter as referred to in Article 26 section (1) of Law Number 6 of 1983 concerning General Provisions and Procedures of Tax as amended several times, the latest by Law Number 16 of 2009;
- c) application for reduction or elimination of administrative sanctions, reduction or cancellation of incorrect tax provision, cancellation of audit results, as referred to in Article 36 section (1) of Law Number 6 of 1983 concerning General Provisions and Procedures of Tax as amended several times, the latest by Law Number 16 of 2009 in which the due date of the issuance of notice or decision letter ends in the period of force majeure due to COVID-19 pandemic, the due date of the notice and decision letter mentioned previously is extended for a maximum of 6 (six) months.

The technical instructions that have been issued are Circulars of the Directorate General of Tax SE22/PJ/2020 and SE-32/PJ/2020. Article 17B section (1) of Law on General Provisions and Procedures of Tax regulates that the Directorate General of Tax after conducting an audit upon the application of tax overpayment refund, in addition to Article 17C/17D, must issue a notice of tax assessment no later than 12 (twelve) months after the application letter is received completely. In the event that the period of 12 (three) months ends in a period of force majeure due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the period of issuing a notice of tax assessment was extended for a maximum of 6 (six) months. Hence, the period for granting the assessment was a maximum of 18 (eighteen) months (12 months + 6 months) since the letter of application was received completely.

Article 26 section (1) of Law on General Provisions and Procedures of Tax stipulates that the Directorate General of Tax within a maximum period of 12 (twelve) months from the date the objection letter is received must make a decision on the objection submitted. In the event that the period of 12 (three) months ends in a period of force majeure due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the period of issuing the decision letter was extended for a maximum of 6 (six) months. Thus, the period for making the decision was a maximum of 18 (eighteen) months (12 months + 6 months) from the date of receiving the letter of objection.

Moreover, Article 36 section (1c) of Law on General Provisions and Procedures of Tax stipulates that the Directorate General of Tax within a maximum period of 6 (six) months from the date the application is received must decide on the objection submitted. In the event that the period of 6 (six) months ends in a period of force majeure due to the pandemic, the period of deciding on the application was extended for

a maximum of 6 (six) months. Therefore, the period for making the decision was a maximum of 12 (twelve) months (6 months + 6 months) since the date of receiving the application.

Regarding the stipulation of force majeure status, the government refers to the Circular of Head of National Board for Disaster Management as the Chief of COVID-19 Management Acceleration Task Force Number 6 of 2020, the status of force majeure as mentioned above refers to the Presidential Decree.

h. The Implementation of Article 9 and Article 10

Regarding the facilities of customs and excises, i.e., exemption or relief of import duty for COVID-19 pandemic management, the Minister of Finance stipulates PMK Number 34/PMK.04/2020 on the Provision of Facilities of Customs and Excises and/or Excises and Tax on Imported Goods for COVID19 Pandemic Management (as amended with PMK Number 83/PMK.04/2020).

The total value of the realized incentive utilization for the BM exemption facility, not collected of PPN, excluded from the collection of Article 22 Import PPh, and BMDTP in policy on the implementation of the PC-PEN Program for Covid-19 management until December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 10.27 Trillion with the Taxpayer number whose approved to receive facilities as many as 580 entities and a total of 6,074 Minister of Finance Decrees (SKMK) issued.

Incentives for importing medical devices, drugs, and other equipment for Covid-19 pandemic prevention based on PMK 34/PMK.04/2020, last modified by PMK 92/PMK.04/2021, were realized for a total of IDR 1,408,701,582,142 based on PMK 171/PMK.04/2019 realized IDR 335,939,011,387 and based on PMK 70/PMK.04/2012 realized IDR 20,409,091,026. The total number of approved taxpayers for the three types of incentive facilities for importing medical devices, drugs, and other equipment for Covid-19 pandemic management is 405 entities with a total of 2,829 SKMK issued. Utilization of the Covid-19 vaccine import facility based on PMK 188/PMK.04/2020 amounting to IDR 8,163,491,545,080 consisting of exemption from import duty of IDR. 2,178,388,812,627, free of VAT of IDR. 4,356,104,629,824 and exempted from Income Tax 22 imports of IDR 1,628,998,102,629 with the number of approved taxpayers receiving facilities as many as 8 entities and a total of 373 SKMK issued.

The import of vaccinations was the highest import realized that qualified for import duty exemption facilities in relation to managing the COVID-19 pandemic. This demonstrates the government's dedication to achieving herd immunity, which will enable Indonesia to soon be free of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Presidential Regulation No. 99 of 2020 and PMK No. 188/PMK.04/2020, which limit vaccine imports to K/L and business entities that have been designated or assigned by the Ministry of Health, specify the minimum number of entities that able to utilize the vaccine import facility.

i. The Implementation of Article 11

In the article 11 implementation, the Government carries out a national economic recovery (PEN) program. The PEN program aims to protect, maintain, and improve the economic capacity of business actors from real sectors and financial sectors in running their businesses.

j. The Implementation of Article 12

The state finance policy is still implemented with due regard to good governance. For this reason, the Minister of Finance has stipulated the Regulation of the Minister of Finance regarding budget execution throughout 2021.

In connection with the Changes in Posture and/or detailed State Budget (APBN), there was no changes in 2021 to the Presidential Regulation concerning the Details of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the 2021 Fiscal Year

The Regulation the Budget Execution of 2021 and National Economic Recovery Program

In order to accelerate, improve effectiveness, and maintain accountability for budget execution of 2020, particularly those related to the implementation of the National Economic Recovery program, the Minister of Finance has issued several implementing regulations since 2020.

List of Regulation of Minister of Finance (PMK) regarding the Implementation of Law Number 2 of 2020.

No.	Regulation Number	Implementation Data	Description
1.	Law 7 of 2021	October 29, 2021	Harmonization of Tax Regulations
2.	Government Regulation 23 of 2020	May 09, 2020	Implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program in Order to Support State Financial Policy for Covid-19 Pandemic Management and/or Addressing Threats That Jeopardize the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability and National Economy Salvation
3.	Government Regulation 29 of 2020	June 10, 2020	Income Tax Facility towards Covid-19 Pandemic Management
4.	Government Regulation 43 of 2020	August 04, 2020	Amendment to Government Regulation Number 23 of 2020 concerning Implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program in Supporting State Financial Policy for Covid-19 Pandemic Management and/or Facing Threats That Jeopardize the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability and National Economy Salvation
5.	Government Regulation 49 of 2020	August 31, 2020	Adjustment of Employment Social Security Program Contributions During Non-Natural Disasters of Covid-19 Dissemination
6.	Government Regulation 53 of 2020	September 28, 2020	Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 66 of 2007 concerning State Equity Participation of the Republic of Indonesia for the Establishment of a Limited Liability Company (Persero) in Infrastructure Financing Sector
7.	Government Regulation 55 of 2020	September 29, 2020	Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 35 of 2009 concerning State Equity Participation of the Republic of Indonesia for the Establishment of a Limited Liability Company (Persero) in the Infrastructure Guarantee Sector
8.	Government Regulation 57 of 2020	October 08, 2020	Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 5 of 2005 concerning State Equity Participation of the Republic of Indonesia for the Establishment of a Limited Liability Company (Persero) in the Secondary Financing of Housing
9.	Presidential Regulation 82 of 2020	July 20, 2020	Committee for Covid-19 Management and National Economic Recovery
10.	Presidential Regulation 99 of 2020	October 05, 2020	Procurement of Vaccines and Implementation of Vaccinations in Covid-19 Pandemic Countermeasures
11.	Presidential Regulation 103 of 2020	October 26, 2020	Central Government Guarantee on Development Financing in Stimulating National Economy and/or National Economic Recovery Program

12.	Presidential Regulation 108 of 2020	November 10, 2020	Committee for Covid-19 Management and National Economic Recovery
13.	Presidential Regulation 14 of 2021	February 09, 2021	Amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 99 of 2020 concerning Vaccine Procurement and Vaccination Implementation in Covid-19 Pandemic Countermeasure
14.	Presidential Regulation 50 of 2021	May 25, 2021	Second Amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 99 of 2020 concerning Vaccine Procurement and Vaccination Implementation in Covid-19 Pandemic Countermeasure
15.	Presidential decree 24 of 2021	December 31, 2021	Factual Status Stipulation of Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia
16.	29/PMK.03/2020	April 07, 2020	Implementation of Tax Administration Services in Force Majeure Due to Covid-19 Pandemic
17.	34/PMK.04/2020	April 16, 2020	Provision of Facilities of Customs and Excises and/or Excises and Tax on Imported Goods for COVID-19 Pandemic Management
18.	38/PMK.02/2020	April 18, 2020	Implementation of State Finance Policies for Covid-19 Pandemic Management and/or Dealing Threats That Jeopardize the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability
19.	43/PMK.05/2020	April 24, 2020	Mechanism of Budget Implementation on the Burden of State Revenue and Expenditure Budget in Handling Covid-19 Pandemic
20.	45/PMK.04/2020	April 29, 2020	Procedure for Submission of Origin Certificate or Invoice Declaration and with Complementary Documents of Customs Research on Certificate of Origin in the context of Imposing Import Duty Tariffs on Imported Goods Based on International Agreements During Covid-19 Pandemic
21.	46/PMK.07/2020	April 30, 2020	Grants Management from Central Government to Regional Governments in Handling Covid-19 Pandemic as well as the Impact
22.	71/PMK.08/2020	June 23, 2020	Procedures of the Government's Guarantee through a Guarantee Agency Appointed for the Implementation of National Economic Recovery Program
23.	75/PMK.09/2020	June 26, 2020	Nasional Guidelines for Supervising the Implementation of National Economic Recovery Program to Support State Finance Policy for Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic Management and/or in the Context of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability and National Economic Recovery.
24.	83/PMK.04/2020	06 July 2020	Amendment to Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 34/PMK.04/2020 concerning Provision of Customs and/or Excise Facilities and Taxation on Imported Goods for the Purpose of Covid-19 Pandemic Management
25.	98/PMK.08/2020	July 28, 2020	Nasional Procedures of the Government's Guarantee for Corporate Business Actors through A Guarantee Agency Appointed for the Implementation of National Economic Recovery Program.
26.	104/PMK.05/2020	August 06, 2020	Funds Placement for Implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program
27.	107/PMK.05/2020	August 07, 2020	Implementation Mechanism and Accountability for Government-borne Taxes in the Management of Covid-19 Pandemic
28.	134/PMK.010/2020	September 21, 2020	Import Duty Borne by the Government on the Import of Goods and Materials to Produce Goods and/or Services by Certain Sector Industries Affected by Covid-19 Pandemic
29.	137/PMK.02/2020	September 23, 2020	Stipulation of Zero Rupiah Tariff on Certificate of Origin Issuance Services Applicable to Ministry of Trade due to Covid-19 Pandemic
30.	149/PMK.04/2020	October 08, 2020	Second Amendment towards Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 34/PMK.04/2020 concerning Provision of Customs and/or Excise Facilities and Taxation on Imported Goods in order to Managing Covid-19 Pandemic

31.	179/PMK.07/2020	November 11, 2020	Amendments to the Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 105/PMK.07/2020 concerning Management of National Economic Recovery Loan for Local Government
32.	185/PMK.02/2020	November 24, 2020	Budget Management for Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic Management and/or National Economic Recovery Program
33.	188/PMK.04/2020	26 November 2020	Provision of Customs and/or Excise and Taxation Facilities for Vaccine Procurement Imports in Managing Covid-19 Pandemic
34.	187/PMK.05/2020	November 26, 2020	Procedures for Issuance of Government Securities in the Context of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact Management and National Economic Recovery of 2020, and the Use of Remaining Funds of the Issuance of Government Securities of 2020 for Financing the Advanced Implementation of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic Management and National Economic Recovery of 2021
35.	200/PMK.02/2020	December 16, 2020	Stipulation of Zero Rupiah Tariff for Service Requests for Changes to Matters Listed in Fiduciary Guarantee Certificates Applicable to Ministry of Law and Human Rights during Covid-19 Pandemic
36.	211/PMK.08/2020	December 22, 2020	Procedures for Providing Government's Guarantee for State-Owned Enterprises for the Implementation of National Economic Recovery Program
37.	217/PMK.05/2020	December 28, 2020	Budget Implementation in Work Completion during Covid-19 Pandemic which was not completed until the end of the 2020 FY and will be continued in the 2021 FY
38.	239/PMK.03/2020	December 30, 2020	Provision of Tax Facilities on Goods and Services Required in Managing Covid-19 Pandemic and Extension of Application of Income Tax Facilities Based on Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020 concerning Income Tax Facilities in Managing Covid-19
39.	7/PMK.05/2021	January 28, 2021	Procedures for Payment and Distribution of Vaccine Procurement Funds in Countermeasure Covid-19 Pandemic in Foreign Exchange
40.	9/PMK.03/2021	February 01, 2021	Tax Incentives for Taxpayers Affected by Covid-19 Pandemic
41.	17/PMK.07/2021	February 15, 2021	Transfers Management to Regions and Village Funds for 2021 FY to Support Managing Covid-19 Pandemic and Its Impacts
42.	32/PMK.08/2021	April 01, 2021	Government Guarantee Procedures for Corporate Business Actors through Designated Guarantee Business Entity for the Implementation of National Economic Recovery Program
43.	40/PMK.02/2021	April 07, 2021	Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 136/PMK.02/2020 concerning Procedures for Provision, Payment, and Accountability for Payment of Electricity Bill Payment Aid for the State Electricity Company (Persero) for Industrial, Business, and Social Class Customers in the context of the Implementation of the Economic Recovery Program National
44.	43/PMK.07/2021	May 04, 2021	Second Amendment towards Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 105/PMK.07/2020 concerning Management of National Economic Recovery Loans for Regional Governments
45.	68/PMK.010/2021	June 21, 2021	Import Duty Borne by Government on the Import of Goods and Materials to Produce Goods and/or Services by Certain Sector Industries Affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic in 2021
46.	83/PMK.03/2021	July 01, 2021	Amendment towards Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 239/PMK.03/2020 concerning Provision of Tax Facilities on Goods and Services Necessary in Managing Covid-19 Pandemic and Extension of Application of Income Tax Facilities Based on Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020 concerning Income Tax Facilities in Covid-19 Management.

47.	82/PMK.03/2021	July 01, 2021	Amendment towards Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 9/PMK.03/2021 concerning Tax Incentives for Taxpayers Affected by Covid-19 Pandemic
48.	92/PMK.04/2021	July 12, 2021	Third Amendment towards Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 34/PMK.04/2020 concerning Provision of Customs and/or Excise Facilities and Taxation on Imported Goods for the Objective of Covid-19 Pandemic Management
49.	94/PMK.07/2021	July 19, 2021	Amendment towards Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 17/PMK.07/2021 concerning Management of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds for 2021 FY to Support Covid-19 Management and Its Impacts
50.	95/PMK.05/2021	July 22, 2021	Amendment towards Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 107/PMK.05/2020 concerning Mechanisms for Implementation and Accountability for Government-borne Taxes in Covid-19 Management
51.	114/PMK.05/2021	August 30, 2021	Amendment towards Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 43/PMK.05/2020 concerning Mechanism for Implementation of Budget on State Burden of State Revenue and Expenditure Budget in Managing Covid-19
52.	129/PMK.07/2021	September 16, 2021	Stipulation of Underpayment and Overpayment of Profit-Sharing Funds in 2021
53.	149/PMK.03/2021	October 25, 2021	Second Amendment towards Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 9/PMK.03/2021 concerning Tax Incentives for Taxpayers Affected by Covid-19 Pandemic
54.	146/PMK.05/2021	October 25, 2021	Amendment towards Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 103/PMK.05/2020 concerning Procedures for Managing Special Accounts in Financing for Managing Covid-19 Pandemic and National Economic Recovery
55.	150/PMK.05/2021	October 25, 2021	Procedure for Providing Interest Subsidy/ Margin Subsidy in Support of the Implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program
56.	162/PMK.07/2021	November 19, 2021	Second Amendment on Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 17/PMK.07/2021 concerning the Management of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds for 2021 FY in order to Support Covid-19 Pandemic Management and Its Impacts
57.	184/PMK.05/2021	December 14, 2021	Budget Implementation in Completion of Work during Covid-19 Pandemic which was not completed until the end of 2021 FY and will be continued in the 2022 FY
58.	189/PMK.06/2021	December 16, 2021	Amendment on Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 118/PMK.06/2020 concerning Government Investment in the National Economic Recovery Program
59.	226/PMK.03/2021	December 31, 2021	Provision of Tax Incentives on Goods Needed in Managing 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic and Extension of Application of Income Tax Facilities for Human Resources in the Health Sector Based on Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020 concerning Income Tax Facilities in the Handling Covid-19
60.	PER-11/PB/2020	June 02, 2020	Technical Guidelines for Transfer of Funds Managed by Other Public Service Agencies for Corona-19 Pandemic Management
61.	PER-12/PB/2020	June 23, 2020	Technical Guidelines for State Money Placement at Commercial Banks in Accelerating National Economic Recovery
62.	PER-13/PJ/2020	June 26, 2020	Technical Guidelines for Provision of a Taxpayer Identification Number by Position in connection with the Provision of Interest Subsidy/Margin Subsidy for Credit/Financing for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in Supporting the Implementation of National Economic Recovery Program
63.	PER-6/PB/2021	July 21, 2021	Nasional Amendment to the Regulation of the Director General of the Treasury Number PER-14/PB/2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for

			Placement of Funds in the Form of Deposits for the Implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program
64.	PER-19/PJ/2020	November 06, 2020	Nasional Technical Instructions for Granting a Taxpayer Identification Number by Position in Relation to the Provision of Interest Subsidy/Margin Subsidy to Debtors in Supporting the Implementation of National Economic Recovery Program
65.	PER-1/PK/2021	February 17, 2021	Distribution of Village Funds Acceleration to Promote the Corona Virus Disease 2019 Management

The Implementation of Law Number 2 of 2020 in the Context of COVID-19 Pandemic Management and Control and National Economic Recovery Program

a. Budget Allocation and Realization in the Context of National Economic Recovery Program and COVID19 Pandemic Management (PC-PEN)

The Government has set fiscal sector policies by prioritizing the management of the COVID-19 pandemic through the demand and supply because the pandemic has created pressure on the supply due to slowing transactions and decreased production capacity of business actors, as well as pressure on the demand due to the decline in the community's purchase power. The fiscal policies intend to increase the demand by accelerating and increasing social protection expenditure, which is expected to be a catalyst for the economy and prioritize public health management

In terms of the supply, the Government has designed various policies in the form of incentives given to the economic supply, such as providing tax incentives to businesses, supporting the micro, small, and medium enterprises sector, and state-owned enterprises financing affected by the pandemic. On top of that, there are some policies carried out by the Local Government to increase the fiscal flexibility so that all Indonesian people/beneficiaries can benefit from it.

Details of PEN Budget Realization per Cluster and Sub-cluster

The details of the realization of the PEN budget per Cluster and sub-cluster are as follows (in Rupiah).

Cluster and Sub-cluster Description	Allocation	Realization	Output Realization
Health	214,962,543,270,000	198,135,299,689,152	
- Diagnostic	4,503,700,000,000	3,814,462,925,484	i.e., 218,2000 antigen
- <i>Therapeutic</i>	87,985,169,962,000	104,089,858,160,105	i.e., 1,320,258 patient claims, health workers incentives in 542 local governments, death benefits for 571 health workers, 7600 oxygen cylinders, 5846 oxygen concentrators
- Vaccination	57,746,608,558,000	38,937,854,617,448	i.e., 305,136,000 doses of vaccine, 1,067,292 people vaccinated
- Laboratory Research (Ministry of Health)	673,600,000,000	59,719,461,089	
- BNPB	1,988,710,000,000	2,670,159,609,218	135,680 people, 14 Activities, 4 Studies
- Communication (Ministry of Communication)	500,200,000,000	446,849,234,747	710 Activities
- Covid-19 Laboratory Facilities	1,596,214,750,000	1,020,695,405,327	
- PPKM Restrictions	785,200,000,000	785,199,869,000	1 Operation
- Dues Assistance of National Health Insurance (JKN) PBPB	2,428,300,000,000	2,428,303,039,000	i.e., 42,176,550 participants

- Health Tax Incentive	20,849,430,000,000	14,568,459,600,969	
- BOK allocation for Tracing/PPE	3,300,000,000,000	1,229,384,653,440	Implementation of Covid-19 prevention and management in 447 local governments
- Earmark General Allocation Fund/ Revenue Sharing Fund (DAU/DBH)	20,950,040,000,000	16,442,708,563,650	542 Local government
- Earmark Local Incentive Funds (DID) for Covid-19	5,895,370,000,000	5,882,857,582,514	426 Local government
-Earmark Village Fund for Covid-19	5,760,000,000,000	5,758,786,967,161	- Establishment of Village Volunteer Posts Against Covid-19: 49,430 villages - Village Gate Post: 24,283 villages - Establishment of isolation sites: 36,139 villages
Social Protection	186,637,281,283,000	167,718,778,451,688	
- Family Hope Program (PKH)	28,310,120,000,000	27,930,399,990,000	10,000,000 KPH
- Bulog Rice** Assistance Expenditure	3,582,430,000,000	-	
- The nine basic commodities (Sembako)	49,894,607,200,000	47,562,868,414,507	18,557,606 KPM
- Community Activities Restrictions Enforcement (PPKM) Sembako Assistance Expenditure	7,080,000,000,000	6,839,651,400,000	5,524,483 community development cadres (KPM)
- Cash Assistance (BST) (BST)	17,461,387,400,000	16,762,664,077,050	19,063,039 KPM
- Pre-Employment Card	21,200,000,000,000	18,258,534,947,585	6,019,842 program participants
- Electricity Discount	9,490,609,870,000	8,785,659,907,900	Number of receiving customers: 31,265,210 Total Electric Volume: 30,854,952,885 kWh
- Cash Transfer (BLT) of Village	28,800,000,000,000	20,242,125,684,974	5,623,426 KPM in 74,766 villages.
- Wage Subsidy Assistance	8,800,000,000,000	7,504,213,558,845	7,394,671 beneficiaries
- Internet Quota Subsidy	7,787,406,813,000	5,221,085,121,500	18,986,075 recipients (student teacher lecturer)
- Tuition Fee Assistance Expenditure	745,220,000,000	745,219,123,326	347,112 people/students
- Taxable Service Contribution (The Job Creation Act)	1,547,000,000,000	6,823,911,426,001	100,833,610 people
- Extreme Poverty Management	1,938,500,000,000	1,042,444,800,000	1,158,272 KPM
Priority Program	117,942,679,247,000	105,558,467,748,791	
-Labor-Intensive Ministries/Institutions	37,369,556,260,512	34,986,638,039,775	1,281,220 manpower
- Tourism	7,669,162,011,000	6,877,689,069,467	Road Maintenance and Improvement of 87.8 Km, Reconstruction/Improvement of Road Structure Capacity of 253.3 KM
- Food security	33,104,783,637,488	28,436,122,524,016	14,278 units of fishing equipment/ships/facilities, 109,077 people/fishermen/groups, 121 areas/locations, 203,141,498 fish seeds, 1,865,492 kg of feed

- Information and communication technology	16,666,631,595,000	22,017,357,512,617	4,197 areas, 12,330,670 digitally literate people, 26,753 UMKM digital initiatives, 549,663 negative content management
- Industrial area	10,540,383,809,000	2,803,238,034,588	60 Packages
- Regional Loan Facility	10,000,000,000,000	9,764,903,573,011	i.e., 42 local government, 2 Tourism Destinations, 25 Pre-Feasibility Study Documents
- Creative Economy Support and BCLS	2,280,381,934,000	429,417,075,769	i.e., 23,529 rooms, 2,672 merchants and 74 production houses
- Others	311,780,000,000	243,101,919,548	i.e., 9254 TKDN Certificate
Support of UMKM and Corporate Support	162,404,818,141,388	116,152,261,195,950	
-UMKM Interest Subsidy	42,168,770,000,000	35,370,260,859,624	71 Distributor for 8,711,845 debtors KUR and 7.2 million non-KUR
-Assistance for Micro Enterprise Actors	15,360,000,000,000	15,360,000,000,000	11,199,144 recipients
- Street Vendor Assistance Expenditure (Indonesian National Armed Forces/TNI)	600,000,000,000	600,000,000,000	1 Operation Activities
-Street Vendor Assistance Expenditure (Indonesian National Police/POLRI)	600,000,000,000	600,000,000,000	1 Activity
-UMKMs Guarantee Fee and Corporations	5,661,918,141,388	3,265,786,384,280	67 Corporate Guarantee Transactions, 2 SOEs guarantee transactions, and 1,983,305 UMKM guarantee transactions
-UMKM and Corporate Loss Limit Guarantee	2,000,000,000,000	2,000,000,000,000	67 Corporate Guarantee Transactions, and 1,983,305 UMKM guarantee transactions
-Minimum Account Exemption, Expense & Subscription Fees	2,109,130,000,000	2,176,501,677,646	1,147,363 customers (industry, business and social)
-PMN (BMUN dan LPEI)	47,655,000,000,000	40,754,999,994,500	1,147,363 customers (industry, business and social)
-Sovereign Wealth Fund	15,000,000,000,000	15,000,000,000,000	5 SOEs and 1 Institution
-Land Banking	1,000,000,000,000	1,000,000,000,000	1 Institution
- Costs and Margins of Government Investments in the context of National Economic Recovery	-	24,712,279,900	1 Institution
-Placement of Fund	30,250,000,000,000		
Business Incentive	62,825,600,000,000	67,574,437,111,774	
-Article 21 Income Tax DPT	5,160,000,000,000	4,339,474,353,346	3,505,599 Taxpayer (WP)
-Final Income Tax of Micro small and Medium Enterprises Borne by Government	1,420,000,000,000	801,343,619,598	138,638 Taxpayer (WP)
-Sales Tax on Luxury Goods of Borne by Government on motor vehicles	3,460,000,000,000	4,916,284,423,265	6 WP/Business Entity
-Import Duty Borne by Government (BM DTP) BM DTP	491,000,000,000	324,058,608,997	167 WP (for BM DTP Metal, Machinery, Equipment and Electronics Industry, chemical, pharmaceutical and textile industries, Argo industry)
-Exemption of Article 22 Income Tax on Import	13,350,000,000,000	17,884,334,509,173	17,247 WP

-Article 25 Income Tax Installment Reduction	20,490,000,000,000	26,924,094,235,960	72,545 WP
- VAT Preliminary Refund	6,480,000,000,000	6,132,400,789,942	1086 KLU
-Decreasing Corporate Income Tax Rates	6,530,000,000,000	5,785,128,610,907	151,482 WP
- VAT is not collected for KB/KT (PMK 31/2020)	4,000,000,000		
- VAT DTP Housing	3,309,200,000,000	286,958,706,790	4,340 units sold/345 Sellers
-Final PPh DTP Construction Services P3TGAI	70,800,000,000	6,968,520,000	1,130 WP
- VA T DTP outlet lease	1,180,000,000,000	173,390,733,796	28,715 UMKM
-Carry Over DTP 2020	880,600,000,000		
Total	744,772,921,941,388	655,139,244,197,355	

*) Based on the absorption reported by the Regional Government to the Ministry of Finance.

**) For Government Rice Reserves that have been used for PPKM Rice Aid amounted IDR 3,086,745,280,000 and for Rafting and Distribution Costs amounted IDR 382,216,934,728 (have been presented as Payables to Third Parties BA 999,08).

Further details regarding the allocation, budget execution (allotment) document (DIPA) ceiling, and realization per K/L and BA BUN implementing the PEN program can be seen in Appendix 4.

Realization of IDR 655,139,244,197,355 consists of allocations realized through:

1. Ministries/Institutions with the realization that there are 30 Ministries/Institutions with a DIPA ceiling of IDR 328,796,452,841,336 and realization of IDR 364,072,815,652,526, consisting of Goods Expenditure of IDR 205,491,024,069,745, Capital Expenditure of IDR 55,184,250,555,440, and Social Assistance Expenditure of IDR 103,397,541,027,341. This realization consisted of the realization using a special account of IDR 283,815,400,339,137 and a regular account of IDR 80,257,415,313,389.
2. The State General Treasurer's Budget with realization of IDR 224,231,864,647,930 consisting of Central Government Expenditures of IDR 90,370,344,958,581, TKDD of IDR 64,075,829,737,558, and financing of IDR 69,785,689,951,791.
3. Non-Tax Tax Incentives for DTP amounted to IDR 66,834,563,896,899, including for the Health Cluster of IDR 10,108,605,750,917 and the Business Incentive Cluster of IDR 56,725,958,145,982.

Application, Realization Reporting, and Supervision of Tax Incentive Utilization in the Context of Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic.

In the context of the Covid-19 Countermeasures Program and the National Economic Recovery (PC-PEN), in 2020 the Government has provided stimulus and incentives to the Indonesian economy, in accordance with the mandate in Law No. 2 of 2020 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 1 Year 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Managing the COVID-19 Pandemic and/or in Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability becomes a law. One of the government's responses to maintain stability in economic growth, people's purchasing power, and productivity of certain sectors related to the COVID-19 outbreak, as well as to support the medicines availability, medical devices, and other supporting tools for handling the pandemic is through the provision of tax incentives.

In 2021 the Covid-19 pandemic is still not over, so the Government has decided to extend the period of granting tax incentives that have been given in 2020 to support the program to strengthen public health and accelerate national economic recovery. Incentives need to be extended taking into account fiscal capacity. The

objective of the tax incentive policy is anticipated to be able to sustain people's purchasing power, support programs to improve public health, and accelerate national economic recovery

The main points of tax incentive extension policy in 2021, including:

1. The government issues the extending PC PEN incentives rules in 2021 through the following regulations:
 - a. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 9/PMK.03/2021 (January-June 2021) as lastly amended by Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 149/PMK.03/2021 concerning Tax Incentives for Taxpayers Affected by the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic (July-December 2021);
 - b. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 239/PMK.03/2020 as amended several times, most recently by Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 226/PMK.03/2021 concerning the Provision of Tax Incentives for Necessary Goods in the context of Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic and Extension of the Application of Tax Facilities Income for Human Resources in the Health Sector based on Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020 concerning Income Tax Facilities in the context of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19);
 - c. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 31/PMK.010/21 as last amended by Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 120/PMK.010/2021 concerning Sales Tax on Luxury Goods on Delivery of Taxable Goods Classified as Luxury in the Form of Certain Motorized Vehicles Borne by the Government for 2021 FY;
 - d. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 102/PMK.010/21 concerning Value Added Tax on the Delivery of Room or Building Rental Services to Retail Traders Borne by the Government for Fiscal Year 2021; and
 - e. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 103/PMK.010/21 concerning Value Added Tax on the Delivery of Treaded Houses and Residential Units of Flats Borne by the Government for 2021 FY.
2. Policy Changes in the extension of PC PEN incentives in 2021, Directorate General of Taxes, are as follows:
 - a. An extension of the incentive period until December 31, 2021 is granted for tax obligations:
 - 1) Income Tax Article 21 DTP;
 - 2) Final Income Tax based on PP 23 DTP;
 - 3) Final Income Tax of DTP Construction Services;
 - 4) reduction in the amount of Article 25 income tax installments;
 - 5) prepayment of VAT overpayments;
 - 6) Extension of the period of granting incentives for the exemption of Article 22 Income Tax on imports;
 - 7) Income Tax facilities for the medical device industry and/or household health supplies, donations, human resources in the health sector, and assets utilized in Covid-19 management; and
 - 8) Tax facilities on goods and services needed in Covid-19 Pandemic management.
 - b. According to PMK-9/PMK.03/2021, PMK-82/PMK.03/2021, and PMK 149/PMK.03/2021, the tax incentive period in 2021 is extended for the following sectors:

Extended Tax Incentive Period for 2021

Incentive Type	PMK 9/PMK.03/2021 (January – June 2021)	PMK 82/PMK.03/2021 (July - December 2021)	PMK 149/PMK.03/2021 (July - December 2021)
Income Tax Article 21 DTP	1,189 KLU KITE and KB	1,189 KLU KITE	1,189 KLU KITE
Final Income Tax based on PP 23 DTP	WP PP 23	WP PP 23	WP PP 23

Final Income Tax of DTP construction services	Taxpayer Recipient of P3-TGAI	Taxpayer Recipient of P3-TGAI	Taxpayer Recipient of P3-TGAI
Article 22 Import Income Tax Exemption	730 KLU KITE and KB	132 KLU	397 KLU
Reduction in the amount of Article 25 Income Tax installments	1,018 KLU KITE and KB	216 KLU	481 KLU
Prepayment of VAT overpayment	725 KLU KITE and KB	132 KLU	229 KLU

c. Provision of Income Tax facilities as regulated in Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020 and the amendments are detailed as follows:

Provision of Income Tax Facilities

Legal Basic	Time period	Incentive Type
1. Government Regulation (PP) Number 29 of 2020	March 1 until 30 September 2020	1) additional net income reduction of 30 percent of expenditure cost to produce medical devices and Household Health Supplies (PKRT) in COVID-19 management in Indonesia; 2) In the context of Covid-19 management in Indonesia, contributions made to the Disaster Management Agency, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, or a Donation Collection Organizing Agency can be deducted from gross income; 3) additional compensation from the Government in the form of honorarium or other benefits received by Human Resources in the Health Sector who provide health services to manage Covid-19 withholding Income Tax (PPH) 21 which is final 0 percent in managing COVID-19 in Indonesia; 4) Income obtained from the Government in the form of compensation or reimbursement for the use of assets (rented assets) in connection with Covid-19 management is subject to Article 4 paragraph (2) final income tax of 0% and 5) the repurchase of shares traded on the stock exchange at the discretion of the government can be taken into account in the fulfillment of certain requirements for reducing the income tax rate for domestic corporate taxpayers in the form of a public company (3 percent lower corporate income tax rate).
2. Minister of Finance (PMK) Regulation Number 143/PMK.03/2020	March 1, 2020 until December 30, 2020	1) additional net income reduction of 30% of expenditure cost to produce medical devices and Household Health Supplies (PKRT) in COVID-19 management in Indonesia; 2) In the context of Covid-19 management in Indonesia, contributions made to the Disaster Management Agency, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, or a Donation Collection Organizing Agency can be deducted from gross income;
3. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 239/PMK.03/2020	January 1, 2021 until June 30, 2021	3) additional compensation from the Government in the form of honorarium or other benefits received by Human Resources in the Health Sector who provide health services to manage Covid-19 withholding Income Tax (PPH) 21 which is final 0 percent in managing COVID-19 in Indonesia; 4) Income obtained from the Government in the form of compensation or reimbursement for the use of assets (rented assets) in connection with Covid-19 management is subject to Article 4 paragraph (2) final income tax of 0%;
4. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 83/PMK.03/2021	July 1 until December 31, 2021	
5. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 226/PMK.03/2021	January 1, until June 30, 2022	additional compensation from the Government in the form of honorarium or other benefits received by Human Resources in the Health Sector who provide health services to manage Covid-19 withholding Income Tax (PPH) 21 which is final 0 percent in managing COVID-19 in Indonesia;

Based on Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020, the following is the data on the use of PPh facilities for the 2020 and 2021 Fiscal Years:

Utilization of Income Tax Facilities Based on Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020

Facility Type	2020		2021	
	Number of Taxpayers Benefit	Benefit Value (IDR)	Number of Taxpayers Benefit	Benefit Value (IDR)
Additional net income reduction for taxpayer production of medical equipment *)	46 **)	4,179,486,546 **)	5	52,575,050,637
Subtracting gross revenue from contributions *)	125 **)	87,794,604,640 **)	6	22,220,217,337
Income Tax 21 Final 0 percent on health workers additional income ***)	-	-	-	-
- Ministry of Health	21,725	2,127,555,324,26	118,383 ****)	2,886,522,664,767 ****)
- Transfer to Regions and Village Fund (TKDD)	-	-	956,643 *****)	3,718,152,266,554 *****)
Final Income Tax 4 (2) 0 percent on income from assets utilization	-	-	-	-
Taxpayers who repurchase stock exchange would pay a 3 percent lower corporate income tax rate (PP Number 30 of 2020 *****).	-	-	-	-

*) The aforementioned utilization value was obtained from information that Taxpayers submitted through the Covid19.pajak.go.id e-reporting page until April 30, 2022.

**) The 2020 utilization value includes manual recapitulation data from 16 DGT Regional Offices (up to 11 April 2022) on taxpayer reports to the KPP before the e-reporting report menu is posted.

***) The additional gross value of incentives provided to health workers by the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) and the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (DJPK), Ministry of Finance.

****) January to April 2021

*****) Period 2020 until 2021

*****) Taxpayers number and facility utilization value for the 2020 Fiscal Year have not been validated and further research is required by KPP to find out information regarding the utilization of the share repurchase facility as referred to in Government Regulation No. 29 of 2020. Further, since it takes time to process and validate the data, it is not possible to disclose the number of taxpayers or the value of facility utilization for the 2021 Fiscal Year until the 2021 Corporate Income Tax Annual SPT is submitted, which is due on April 30, 2022 (in the event that the taxpayer does not request a postponement of the deadline).

d. Employer and/or taxpayer obligations must submit/resubmit:

- 1) the Head of the KPP which the taxpayer is registered is notified of the use of PPh Article 21 DTP incentives for 2021 through specific channels;
- 2) the Head of the KPP which the taxpayer is registered is notified of the use of incentives for reducing the amount of Article 25 PPh installments for 2021 through specific channels;
- 3) application for Article 22 Import Tax Free Certificate for 2021 to the Head of KPP which the taxpayer is registered through specific channels.

- e. Taxpayers can file or resubmit an application for the use of Article 21 Income Tax incentives for DTP and/or a reduction in Article 25 Income Tax installments in order to benefit from the Employer's incentives.
 - f. Employers, Taxpayers, and/or Tax Withholders who have submitted a report on the realization of PPh DTP for the tax period January 2021 - June 2021, both reports with normal status and corrections are still allowed to make corrections to the realization reports up to November 30, 2021.
 - g. PMK Number 83/PMK.03/2021 Concerning Amendments to PMK Number 239/PMK.03/2020 Concerning the Provision of Tax Facilities on Goods and Services Required in the Context of Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic is used to provide tax facilities for goods and services required in the context of handling the pandemic and extend the application of the income tax facility until December 31, 2021 from previously which was only until June 2021. The tax facilities provision is in the form of:
 - 1) Exemption of Article 21 Income Tax;
 - 2) Exemption of Income Tax Article 22
 - 3) Exemption of Article 22 Import Income Tax
 - 4) Exemption of Income Tax Article 23
 - 5) VAT DTP on Medical Devices and Vaccines
 - 6) PPN JKPLN DTP
3. The government also issues the following regulations to promote and accelerate the nation's economic recovery:
- a. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 31/PMK.010/21 concerning Sales Tax on Luxury Goods on Delivery of Taxable Goods Classified as Luxury in the form of Certain Motorized Vehicles Borne by the Government for Fiscal Year 2021 as last amended by Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 120/PMK.010/ 2021;
 - b. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 102/PMK.010/21 concerning Value Added Tax on the Delivery of Room or Building Rental Services to Retail Traders Borne by the Government for Fiscal Year 2021;
 - c. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 103/PMK.010/21 concerning Value Added Tax on the Delivery of Treaded Houses and Residential Units of Flats Borne by the Government for Fiscal Year 2021.
- Additionally, the following is a recapitulation of the PC-PEN incentive disbursement in the form of PPh/PPN DTP and PC PEN Non-DTP tax incentives obtained from LAP-3/PJ.08/2022 related to the Implementation Report on the Provision of Tax Incentives and/or Facilities in the context of Handling COVID -19 and National Economic Recovery (PC-PEN) at the Directorate General of Taxes in 2021.

Recapitulation of Disbursement of PC-PEN Incentives in the form of PPh/PPN DTP and PC PEN Non-DTP Tax Incentives

No	Incentive Type	Taxpayer Report (IDR Billion)	Incentive Value After Research	Disbursement Value on Invoice/ Payment Instruction
A. Incentives/Facilities borne by the Government (DTP)				
1	PPnBM DTP PMK 31	5,529.42	5,529.42	4,916.28
2	PPh Article 21 DTP PMK 9	5,647.44	5,230.90	4,339.47
3	VAT on medical equipment DTP	4,562.82	4,378.62	4,165.07
4	PPN House DTP PMK 103	1,557.31	1,557.31	286.96
5	PPh Final PP 23 DTP PMK 9	1,069.32	801.48	801.34
6	PPN JKPLN DTP PMK 239	776.17	300.15	294.79
7	PPN RENT PMK 102	279.16	188.19	173.39

8	PPh Final P3TGAI PMK 9	117.63	117.63	6.97
TOTAL		19,539.27	18,103.69	14,984.27
B. Incentives/Facilities Other Than Borne by Government (Non-DTP)				
9	Article 25 Income Tax Installment Reduction PMK 9	26,924.09	26,924.09	-
10	PPh 22 Import Exempted PMK 9	17,884.33	17,884.33	-
11	Preliminary Return of VAT PMK 9	6,132.40	6,132.40	-
12	PPh 22 Exempted from PMK 239	97.07	97.07	-
13	PPh 21 Exempted from PMK 239	45.74	45.74	-
14	PPh 23 Exempted from PMK 239	23.96	23.96	-
15	PPh 22 Import Exempted PMK 239	13.30	13.30	-
16	Reducing of PERPPU Corporate Income	5,785.13	5,785.13	-
TOTAL		56,906.02	56,906.02	-

The realization report of the use of incentives submitted by the Taxpayer compared to the billing data through the SPM is as follows:

Incentive Utilization Realization Report

No.	Incentive Type	Appropriate Taxpayer Report Value (IDR)	Invoice Value/ Payment Instruction Signing Officer (IDR)	Difference (IDR)
1	PPnBM DTP PMK 31	5,529,420,521,281	4,916,284,423,265	613,136,098,016
2	PPh Article 21 DTP PMK 9	5,230,896,576,955	4,339,474,353,346	891,422,223,609
3	PPN Health Equipment DTP PMK 239	4,378,616,332,504	4,165,068,097,234	213,548,235,270
4	PPN House DTP PMK 103	1,557,305,990,065	286,958,706,790	1,270,347,283,275
5	PPh Final PP 23 DTP PMK 9	801,480,903,026	801,343,619,598	137,283,428
6	PPN JKPLN DTP PMK 239	300,154,842,301	294,785,752,818	5,369,089,483
7	PPN SEWA PMK 102	188,186,845,386	173,390,733,796	14,796,111,590
8	PPh Final P3TGAI PMK 9	117,631,480,000	6,968,520,000	110,662,960,000
Total		18,103,693,491,518	14,984,274,206,847	3,119,419,284,671

Additionally, for the 2020 PC-PEN DTP Tax subsidy arrears of IDR 2,067,596,516,271, the DGT is coordinating with the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) to verify the arrears. The BPKP verification report will then be used by the DGT in order to propose a budget shift to the DJA for the 2022 Fiscal Year. As a result, the budget requirements for the arrears can be included in the DIPA of the 2022 DTP Tax Subsidy Expenditure.

In processing data on the realization of the use of PC PEN incentives reported by taxpayers to the DGT information system, there is the possibility of the emergence of anomalous data. The PC PEN anomaly data in 2021 is the result of research on the DGT information system on the Realization Report submitted by the taxpayer. The data in the Realization Report is tested against the criteria contained in the relevant Minister of Finance Regulation, and data that does not pass the test as referred to is presented as anomaly data. Anomaly data is submitted to Regional Offices and Tax Service Offices through the approval application for immediate action. As a follow-up guide, ND-1547/PJ.08/2021 has been issued in which vertical units are asked to follow up on anomalous data and report on the progress of their follow-up no later than the 15th of the following month. Data containing anomalies is followed up with general supervisory business processes such as letter issuance, SP2DK, and/or STP.

Evaluation of the follow-up of anomalous data is carried out with ND-261/PJ.08/2022 related to the acceleration of the follow-up process of anomaly data. The results of the vertical unit research can be in

the form of entitled taxpayers (not anomaly) and non-entitled taxpayers (anomaly). The results of the research by the vertical unit are then submitted to the Directorate of Tax Data and Information for updating into the DGT information system.

In addition, the government also provides other fiscal incentives related to customs and excise. The total value of the realization of fiscal incentives utilization in PC PEN program during 2021 is IDR 10,252,599,838,632 with the number of Taxpayers who are approved to receive facilities as many as 580 entities and a total of 6,074 Minister of Finance Decrees (SKMK) issued. The facilities for the fiscal incentives are provided in the form of BM exemption facilities, no VAT collection, exemption from the collection of Article 22 Import Income Tax, and BMDTP with details as below. The value of the exemption from import duty has been validated to ensure that the quantity, type, description of goods, and tariff posts are in accordance with the applicable provisions.

The total realization of the BM and PDRI exemption facility for the Import of Goods for medical devices and Covid-19 vaccines up to December 31, 2021 is IDR 10,273,079,211,232 with the following details:

No	Scheme	Realization of Incentive Utilization (IDR)					Taxpayer		
		BMDTP	BM exemption	no VAT collection	Excluded Article 22 Import Income Tax	Total	Number of Taxpayers	Declined	Accepted
1	PMK 68/2021	324,058,608,997	0	0	0	324,058,608,997	169	2	167
2	a. PMK 34/2020 stdtd PMK 92/2021	0	382,259,745,441	749,807,944,820	276,633,891,881	1,408,701,582,142	689	284	405
	b. PMK 171/2019	0	77,146,878,809	155,137,688,781	103,654,443,797	335,939,011,387			
	c. PMK 70/2012	0	7,104,120,295	7,464,136,464	5,840,834,267	20,409,091,026			
3	PMK 188/2020	0	2,178,388,812,627	4,356,104,629,824	1,628,998,102,629	8,163,491,545,080	10	2	8
TOTAL		324,058,608,997	2,644,899,557,172	5,268,514,399,889	2,015,127,272,574	10,252,599,838,632	868	288	580

Fiscal Incentives Import incentives for medical devices, drugs, and other equipment for COVID-19 pandemic prevention based on PMK 34/PMK.04/2020 last modified by PMK 92/PMK.04/2021 realized a total of IDR 1,408,701,582,142, based on PMK 171 /PMK.04/2019 realized IDR 335,939,011,387, and based on PMK 70/PMK.04/2012 realized IDR 20,409,091,026. The total number of taxpayers approved for the three types of incentive facilities for importing medical devices, drugs, and other equipment for coping COVID-19 pandemic is 405 entities with a total of 2,829 SKMK issued. Utilization of the COVID-19 vaccine import facility based on PMK 188/PMK.04/2020 amounted to IDR 8,163,491,545,080, consisting of exemption from import duty of IDR 2,178,388,812,627, no VAT collection of IDR 4,356,104,629,824, and exempt from PPh 22 imports amounted to IDR 1,628,998,102,629 with the number of approved taxpayers receiving facilities as many as 8 entities and a total of 373 SKMK issued.

The highest import realization that obtained import duty exemption facilities in the case of COVID-19 pandemic management was the import of vaccines. This demonstrates the government's dedication to achieving herd immunity in order to hasten the conclusion of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. The minimum number of entities that can utilize the vaccine import facility is due to the fact that, in accordance

with Presidential Regulation Number 99 of 2020 and PMK number 188/PMK.04/2020, only Ministry/Government Agency and business entities that have been designated or assigned by the Ministry of Health are permitted to import vaccines. Incentives for the business world based on PMK 68/PMK.04/2021, namely BMDTP for industries affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, were realized at IDR 324,058,608,997 with the number of approved taxpayers receiving 167 facility users and a total of 2,872 SKMK issued.

The realization of fiscal incentives in PC-PEN FY 2020 has been re-validated to ensure the quantity, type, description of goods, and tariff posts are in accordance with applicable regulations. The total realization of fiscal incentives during 2020 was IDR 4,982,691,011,737. Following are the realization of fiscal incentives details of PC-PEN based on the regulatory scheme in Fiscal Year 2020:

No	Scheme	Realization of Incentive Utilization (IDR)					
		Import Value	BM exemption	no VAT collection	Excluded Article 22 Import Income Tax	BMDTP value	Total
1	a. PMK 34/2020 stdtd PMK 149/2020 on medical devices import, drugs, and other equipment for COVID-19 pandemic prevention	10,509,307,872,705	708,912,577,919	1,047,687,292,843	398,890,368,000	-	2,155,490,238,762
	b. PMK 171/2019 on the Goods Import by the Central Government or Local Governments Intended for the Public Interest	1,157,393,187,621	252,182,926,582	181,425,338,251	130,972,337,441	-	564,580,602,274
	c. PMK 70/2012 on the Import of Gifts/Grants for Public Worship, Charity, Social or Cultural Purposes	585,400,764,599	46,025,214,302	60,651,696,603	41,676,158,026	-	148,353,068,931
2	PMK 188/2020 on the Import of Covid-19 Vaccines Import	11,410,079,406,256	570,503,970,307	1,141,007,940,620	311,678,444,173		2,023,190,355,100
3	134/PMK.010/2020 on BMDTP Covid-19	-	-	-	-	91,076,746,670	91,076,746,670
	TOTAL	23,662,181,231,181	1,577,624,689,110	2,430,772,268,317	883,217,307,640	91,076,746,670	4,982,691,011,737

b. Implementation of Countermeasures and Spread Prevention of Covid-19 in Ministries/Institutions

In the context of dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic, in addition to carrying out the National Economic Recovery Program, the government is also trying to overcome the impact of the pandemic in Ministries/Agencies. Ministries/agencies are relocating/refocusing budgets for pandemic prevention activities, thus, they can protect the apparatus on duty, including service stakeholders from government offices in order to ensure that government service operations continue to operate optimally while reducing the rate of Covid-19 transmission.

All Ministries/Institutions have allocated and accomplished these activities throughout 2020, after the government has determined the Pandemic status.

The total realization of Ministry and Government Agency (K/L) Expenditures was IDR 10,715,661,812,862 including of goods Expenditures of IDR 8,171,293,787,653, Capital Expenditures of IDR 2,518,747,577,394, Social Assistance Expenditures of IDR 25,620,447,815.

The following (in rupiah) are the allocation and realization of expenditure details for the operational prevention and management of Covid-19 FY 2021 in K/L contexts outside of the PEN program:

Ministries/Institutions	DIPA Ceiling	Goods Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Social Assistance Expenditure	Total Expenditure
People's Consultative Assembly	7,215,190,000	3,541,977,949	-	-	3,541,977,949
House of Representatives	44,090,247,000	32,193,347,065	2,009,611,000	-	34,202,958,065
Audit Board	43,885,031,000	39,599,366,301	1,167,262,200	-	40,766,628,501
Supreme Court	44,750,308,000	42,914,644,709	-	-	42,914,644,709
Public Prosecution Service of the Republic of Indonesia	24,204,949,000	21,675,658,469	1,439,739,750	-	23,115,398,219
Ministry of State Secretariat	54,747,998,000	46,926,881,092	5,148,683,500	-	52,075,564,592
Ministry of Home Affairs	58,698,520,000	56,791,514,794	388,565,750	-	57,180,080,544
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	175,329,998,000	153,965,064,179	277,578,015	-	154,242,642,194
Ministry of Defense	1,772,613,200,000	1,274,356,385,822	350,980,197,471	-	1,625,336,583,293
Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia	206,075,840,000	177,882,617,015	3,418,850,858	-	181,301,467,873
Ministry of Finance	315,204,794,000	239,687,988,714	1,348,300,294	-	241,036,289,008
Ministry of Agriculture	159,798,457,000	157,548,224,217	3,000,000	-	157,551,224,217
Ministry of Industry	174,393,642,000	170,272,352,869	996,840,521	-	171,269,193,390
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	133,885,084,378	-	3,064,348,689	-	136,949,433,067
Ministry of Transportation	841,857,987,000	464,919,331,437	297,994,128,899	-	762,913,460,336
Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	360,211,476,000	282,253,093,927	18,232,712,936	-	300,485,806,863
Ministry of Health	1,525,084,326,000	757,544,551,269	453,606,659,029	-	1,211,151,210,298
Ministry of Religious Affairs	283,043,622,000	244,462,220,407	877,753,967	-	245,339,974,374
Ministry of Manpower	871,593,976,000	862,284,876,595	9,000,000	-	862,293,876,595
Ministry of Social Affairs	564,265,386,000	490,063,240,000	1,865,614,029	21,820,839,815	513,749,693,844
Ministry of Environment and Forestry	140,889,482,000	135,570,781,842	576,753,189	-	136,147,535,031
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	45,097,161,000	43,576,937,607	114,099,000	-	43,691,036,607

Ministry of Public Works and Housing	2,020,435,071,095	858,179,308,334	1,091,100,990,160	-	1,949,280,298,494
Coordinating Ministry for Politics, Law, and Security	6,048,808,000	4,891,891,027	960,953,575	-	5,852,844,602
Coordinating Ministry for Economic Sector	11,908,817,000	11,556,731,102	-	-	11,556,731,102
Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture	3,921,769,000	3,454,485,732	6,000,000	-	3,460,485,732
Ministry of Tourism	77,363,478,200	74,206,107,235	120,440,000	-	74,326,547,235
Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises	3,829,951,000	3,482,201,316	-	-	3,482,201,316
National Agency for Research and Innovation	53,842,733,000	24,843,693,071	1,022,425,000	-	25,866,118,071
Ministry of Cooperatives and Small-Medium Enterprises	14,828,533,000	13,709,205,111	5,816,000	-	13,715,021,111
Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	6,679,292,000	6,597,611,584	-	-	6,597,611,584
Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform	9,000,898,000	8,219,979,549	102,754,000	-	8,322,733,549
State Intelligence Agency	1,096,548,000	1,091,816,550	-	-	1,091,816,550
State Cryptography Agency	5,241,930,000	5,133,594,088	-	-	5,133,594,088
Secretariat General of National Security Board	676,590,000	473,704,000	172,167,000	-	645,871,000
BPS - Statistics Indonesia	95,666,268,000	84,296,600,985	366,793,450	-	84,663,394,435
Ministry Of National Development Planning	31,813,006,000	30,634,133,200	632,056,000	-	31,266,189,200
Ministry Of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency	73,270,956,000	63,059,214,713	456,282,230	-	63,515,496,943
National Library of Republic of Indonesia	5,797,413,000	5,100,811,456	546,590,000	-	5,647,401,456
Ministry of Communication and Informatics	164,524,504,000	154,111,072,233	708,807,974	-	154,819,880,207
Indonesian National Police	446,322,825,000	393,642,498,705	38,909,923,022	-	432,552,421,727
National Agency of Drug and Food Control	71,787,104,000	33,510,294,506	37,609,873,736	-	71,120,168,242
National Defense	3,056,932,000	1,114,029,348	1,911,309,235	-	3,025,338,583

Institution					
Coordinating Board of Capital Investment	8,663,928,315	8,345,028,315	318,900,000	-	8,663,928,315
National Narcotics Agency	31,676,217,000	29,851,921,920	720,233,150	-	30,572,155,070
Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration	26,375,401,000	21,921,528,035	-	-	21,921,528,035
National Population and Family Planning Agency	110,537,613,000	91,674,113,971	-	-	91,674,113,971
National Commission of Human Rights	3,801,040,000	3,212,534,185	69,500,000	-	3,282,034,185
Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency	20,510,827,000	16,145,416,855	920,070,000	-	17,065,486,855
General Election Commission	29,671,094,000	26,286,210,026	-	-	26,286,210,026
Constitutional Court of Republic of Indonesia	4,145,532,570	3,693,078,512	324,871,850	-	4,017,950,362
Financial Transaction Reporting and Analysis Center	3,383,910,000	3,257,514,037	323,099,433	-	3,580,613,470
Indonesian Institute of Science	5,164,016,000	4,209,954,856	-	-	4,209,954,856
National Nuclear Energy Agency	4,955,974,000	3,549,440,577	168,926,555	-	3,718,367,132
Technology Assessment and Application Agency	23,187,358,000	18,825,384,125	69,299,999	-	18,894,684,124
National Aeronautics and Space Agency	3,458,750,000	2,697,121,315	-	-	2,697,121,315
Geospatial Information Agency	14,708,216,000	6,712,684,887	66,914,000	-	6,779,598,887
National Standardization Agency	4,417,426,000	4,299,659,914	84,150,000	-	4,383,809,914
Nuclear Energy Supervisory Agency	2,126,548,000	1,993,530,407	-	-	1,993,530,407
State Administration Institution	7,925,486,000	7,455,024,032	180,186,000	-	7,635,210,032
National Archives of Republic of Indonesia	4,878,112,000	3,935,647,255	-	-	3,935,647,255
State Civil Service Agency	13,810,388,000	10,780,489,614	202,851,476	-	10,983,341,090
Financial and Development Supervisory Agency	131,626,898,000	124,495,894,325	3,277,693,636	-	127,773,587,961
Ministry of Trade	38,493,397,000	32,103,123,703	589,294,161	-	32,692,417,864
Ministry of Youth and Sports	22,160,582,000	19,220,429,119	-	-	19,220,429,119

Corruption Eradication Commission	6,856,740,000	5,752,371,672	-	-	5,752,371,672
Regional House of Representatives	1,007,870,000	744,920,615	-	-	744,920,615
Judicial Commission of Republic of Indonesia	4,318,783,000	3,421,601,635	268,201,000	-	3,689,802,635
National Board for Disaster Management	150,669,506,000	2,517,385,558	-	3,799,608,000	6,316,993,558
Indonesian Migrant Workers Agency	5,565,373,000	5,310,614,819	-	-	5,310,614,819
Government Goods and Services Procurement Policy Institute	2,170,005,000	1,483,517,161	-	-	1,483,517,161
National Search and Rescue Agency	13,793,717,000	12,263,487,095	-	-	12,263,487,095
Commission for the Supervision of Business Competition	1,625,738,000	1,555,947,988	-	-	1,555,947,988
Surabaya Madura Regional Development Agency	1,701,015,000	1,184,061,567	-	-	1,184,061,567
Ombudsman of The Republic of Indonesia	21,615,930,000	2,674,015,585	-	-	2,674,015,585
National Border Management Agency	1,119,449,000	1,099,979,700	-	-	1,099,979,700
Batam Free Trade Zone and Free Port Authority	39,631,376,000	17,027,600,688	4,352,861,943	-	21,380,462,631
National Counter-Terrorism Agency	2,550,742,000	2,488,599,820	-	-	2,488,599,820
Secretariat of Cabinet	6,377,834,000	5,413,980,325	42,300,000	-	5,456,280,325
General Election Supervisory Agency	976,902,026,766	15,015,705,187	-	-	15,015,705,187
Public Broadcasting Agency of Radio of Republic Indonesia	13,458,129,000	9,342,436,712	423,557,081	-	9,765,993,793
Public Broadcasting Agency of Television of Republic Indonesia	5,376,287,000	4,540,865,592	188,038,094,631	-	192,578,960,223
Sabang Free Trade Zone and Free Port Authority	351,500,000	246,671,755	-	-	246,671,755
Marine Security Agency	1,358,200,000	1,334,770,204	-	-	1,334,770,204
Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Sector	17,888,191,000	17,617,255,349	153,692,000	-	17,770,947,349
Pancasila Ideology Development Agency	2,554,680,000	2,367,144,139	-	-	2,367,144,139
Total	12,746,621,906,324	8,037,408,703,275	2,518,747,577,394	25,620,447,815	10,715,661,812,862

c. Withdrawal of Cash Loans to Support Funding for the Implementation of the 2021 FY State Budget Affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Cash loans can use a policy matrix, a collection of policies used as collateral in the loan disbursement process. Cash loans can also use Disbursement Linked Indicators, hereinafter abbreviated as DLI, are achievement indicators in the form of targets to be achieved that have been verified by independent verifiers used as the basis for Foreign Loan and Grant withdrawals. In addition, non- policy matrices can also be used, such as Emergency Assistance in cash loan withdrawals.

The COVID-19 Pandemic affected the size of the state budget deficit so that financing through cash loans was needed, among others, used to finance Government Expenditures, including handling Covid-19 with the number of cash loans withdrawn amounting to IDR 1,082,550,000,000. The cash loans came from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank amounted to IDR 541,762,500,000, and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development amounted to IDR 540,787,500,000.

d. Direct Grants Received by Ministries/Agencies in the Context of Handling COVID-19

For the handling of COVID-19, several Ministries/Agencies received direct grants in the form of money and goods in 2021. Grants from domestic and foreign donors, 203 registers whose grant income has been validated with a total realization of grant income related to COVID-19 of IDR 13,332,843,302,941.

Details of Direct Grants per K/L which has been validated by BUN (BA BUN 999.02) are as following (in Rupiah):

Ministries/Government Agencies	Goods/Services Direct Grant	Cash Direct Grant	Total Grant
National Narcotics Agency	818,580,000		818,580,000
National Agency of Drug and Food Control	1,700,756,550		1,700,756,550
Public Prosecution Service of Republic of Indonesia	458,755,000		458,755,000
Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency		337,915,000	337,915,000
Ministry of Home Affairs	260,000,000		260,000,000
Ministry of Law and Human Rights	23,438,800,753		23,438,800,753
Ministry of Health	13,722,269,037,262		13,722,269,037,262
Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment	72,893,266,545		72,893,266,545
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	34,761,986,362		34,761,986,362
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	181,500,000		181,500,000
Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education	208,465,320		208,465,320
Ministry of Industry	40,492,200,941		40,492,200,941
Ministry of Defense	48,940,876,971	26,542,917,000	75,483,793,971
Ministry of Research and Technology/National Agency for Research and Innovation		2,698,388,100	2,698,388,100
Indonesian National Police	12,726,000,000	32,682,304,000	45,408,304,000
General Election Commission	4,052,840,230		4,052,840,230
National Defense Institution of Republic of Indonesia	38,487,900		38,487,900
Total	13,963,241,553,834	62,261,524,100	14,025,503,077,934

Details:

Data on direct grants received by K/L in managing Covid-19 does not include direct grants that have not been approved by the BUN.

e. Sharing Expenses borne by Bank Indonesia and the Government

Realization of contributions borne by Bank Indonesia to the Government and recognized and recorded by

the Government as a deduction from interest expenditures as in line with burden sharing scheme's purpose. The realization of the contribution paid by Bank Indonesia to the Government was recognized and recorded by the Government as a deduction from interest expenditure as intended by the burden-sharing scheme. Bank Indonesia contributed to bear part of the interest expense borne by the Government with the following details:

No	Revenue Month	Bank Indonesia Burden	Government Burden	Revenue Nominal
A. Public Goods				
1	January	663,072,000,000	-	663,072,000,000
2	February	1,209,505,960,000	-	1,209,505,960,000
3	March	1,801,922,590,000	-	1,801,922,590,000
4	April	614,884,010,000	-	614,884,010,000
5	May	1,265,961,840,000	-	1,265,961,840,000
6	June	1,524,164,550,000	-	1,524,164,550,000
7	July	569,827,500,000	-	569,827,500,000
8	August	1,184,370,000,000	-	1,184,370,000,000
9	September	1,518,249,050,000	-	1,518,249,050,000
10	October	535,341,260,000	-	535,341,260,000
11	November	1,097,997,280,000	-	1,097,997,280,000
12	December	1,407,429,080,000	-	1,407,429,080,000
BI Contribution Subtotal for PG		13,392,725,120,000	-	13,392,725,120,000
B. Non-Public Goods				
1	June	2,735,737,149,600	2,271,480,757,249	5,007,217,906,849
2	December	2,995,029,331,249	2,039,700,761,901	5,034,730,093,150
BI Contribution Subtotal for NPG		5,730,766,480,849	4,311,181,519,150	10,041,947,999,999
Total BI Contribution for PG and NPG		19,123,491,600,849	4,311,181,519,150	23,434,673,120,000

f. Beginning Equity Participation in Indonesia Investment Authority (LPI)

As part of the 2020 PEN Program, on December 31, 2020, funds were placed in the Investment Management Institution's Other BI Account (519000152980) amounted IDR 15,000,000,000,000,000. The account was opened at Bank Indonesia in 2020 and belongs to BUN.

In 2021, after the LPI organ was formed, the Government through Decree of Minister of Finance (KMK) Number 60/KMK.06/2021 concerning Overbooking of Initial Capital Funds of Indonesia Investment Authority from the State General Treasurer account to the LPI account overbooked the LPI's initial capital to the LPI account. On January 22, 2021, the President established the Board of Supervisors through Presidential Decree Number 6/P of 2021 concerning the Appointment of the Board of Supervisors of Indonesia Investment Authority, which the President then inaugurated on January 26, 2021. In less than a month, the Board of Supervisors appointed the Board of Directors of LPI Number 01 of 2021 concerning the Appointment of the Board of Directors of Indonesia Investment Authority on February 15, 2021.

On February 26, 2021, in accordance with KMK Number 60/KMK.06/2021 concerning Overbooking of Initial Capital Funds of Indonesia Investment Authority from the State General Treasurer account to the LPI account, overbooking of the LPI's initial capital to the LPI account of IDR 15,000,000,000,000 from Another Account of Bank Indonesia of Indonesia Investment Authority (519000152980) was performed

The PEN Program includes PMN to LPI, which contributed IDR15,000,000,000,000,000 to the anticipated national economic recovery. One of LPI's mandates is to attract Foreign Direct Investment. LPI can be

an alternative source of equity-based and long-term financing. LPI's investment with investors through a co-investment scheme in the real sector will provide a multiplier effect which will affect the economy and business actors. Furthermore, LPI's investment in domestic strategic assets, particularly brownfield SOE assets, will provide liquidity support and improve the financial.

g. Government Equity participation to Indonesian Export Financing Agency (LPEI)

The government provides PMN to LPEI amounted IDR 5,000,000,000,000,000 to strengthening LPEI's capital structure in order to provide additional financing to export actors that are starting to expand in line with the post-pandemic national economic recovery. In addition, PMN funds are also used by LPEI for Export Special Assignments (PKE), which used by PT Kimia Farma to produce drugs and/or medicinal raw materials that formerly had to be imported.

PMN granted to LPEI can aid exporters and SOEs to strengthen and expand their commercial operations to promote national economic recovery acceleration.

h. State Equity Participation for Land Bank

Investments to other institutions/agencies in the framework of the National Export Development Planning which are allocated through the Directorate General of Land Procurement and Land Development amounting to IDR 1,000,000,000 are PMN to the Land Bank Agency in accordance with Government Regulation Number 124 of 2021. The allocation has been realized 100% as of December 31, 2021. PMN to the Land Bank Agency is crucial in order to prepare land products that can be used for various objectives, such as regional economic infrastructure development, fulfillment of public facilities and agrarian reform. This will promote new economic activity in the development region, and new economic nodes are expected to continue growing and expanding significantly, thus supporting the national economic recovery program optimally. The direct and short-term impacts of investment activities from the Land Bank's business activities include employment creation and income growth.

i. Government Investment Account PEN (RIPPEN)

Accounts belonging to BUN opened at Bank Indonesia in 2020 based on KMK 533/KMK.06/2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for Management of Government Investment Funds in the framework of the National Economic Recovery Program on Accounts Owned by BUN. The account numbered 5190001518980 is utilized to manage the Government's investment funds, including to accommodate the disbursement of funds, principal returns and income from the investment results of the Government of National Export Development. The Government's investment funds are intended for investment recipients as stipulated in KMK 525/KMK.02/2020 concerning the Second Amendment to the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 381/KMK.02/2020 concerning Stipulation of Details of Budget Financing in the Budget Section of the Government Investment Management BUN (BA 999.03) Fiscal Year 2020, namely:

No.	Necessities/ State-Owned Business Agency	Total
1.	PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	8,500,000,000,000
2.	PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	3,500,000,000,000
3.	Perum Perumnas	650,000,000,000
4.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) Tbk	4,000,000,000,000
5.	PT Krakatau Steel (Persero) Tbk	3,000,000,000,000
Total		19,650,000,000,000

In 2020, IDR 5,900,000,000,000 has been distributed to Investment Receiving, thus the RIPPEN Balance as of December 31, 2020 is IDR 13,750,000,000,000.

In 2021, it has been distributed to investment-receiving which until the first semester of 2021 amounting to IDR 2,077,409,598,719, namely for PT Garuda Indonesia (Tbk) amounted IDR 1,000,000,000,000,00, PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Tbk) amounted to IDR 627,409,598,719 and National Urban Development Corporation amounted to IDR 450,000,000,000. Furthermore, in the third quarter of 2021, it has been distributed to investment-receiving amounting to IDR 180,267,213,112, while during the fourth quarter amounted to IDR 943,660,548,580, IDR 832,697,430,784, and IDR 110,963,117,796 for PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Tbk). Based on the balance at the end of 2020 and distribution throughout 2021, the RIPPEN Balance as of December 31, 2021 is IDR 10,548,662,639,589.

The Government Investment in terms of PEN (IP PEN) Program of PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk cannot be continued in light of the circumstances and issues. Thus, the Government Investment Reserve Fund for PT Garuda Indonesia (Tbk) of IDR 7.5 trillion will not be disbursed and will be returned to the State General Treasury Account (RKUN). Further, in order to return IP PEN Funds to the KUN Account, the Minister of Finance has submitted Letter Number S-442/MK.06/2022 on 19 May 2022 to PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Tbk) as the Investment Executor stating that PT Garuda Indonesia (Tbk) IP PEN) Tbk could not proceed and inquired PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Tbk) to complete the IP PEN agreement with PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk and the remaining Government Investment Reserve Fund of IDR 7.5 trillion was returned to the State General Treasury Account.

j. National Economic Recovery Loan of Local Government

National Economic Recovery (PEN) Loan of Local Government is financial support from the Government to Local Government to accelerate the economic recovery in the region as part of the PEN Program. PEN Loan of Local Government Facilities was implemented in extraordinary conditions so that it required the relaxation of existing regular provisions and acceleration of loan processing time by simplifying procedures. However, the implementation still focused on the aspects of good governance.

Provision of PEN Loans to Local Government was conducted through PT SMI. PT SMI as the executor of loan to the local Government would evaluate and bond on the local Government's subsidiary loan.

Several regulations governing PEN Loans include:

- The Government Regulation No. 43 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 23 of 2020 concerning Implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program to Support Stat Financial Policies for Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic and/or Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and/or System Stability Finance and Saving the National Economy.
- The Minister of Finance Regulation number 105/PMK.07/2020 concerning Management of National Economic Recovery Loan for Local Governments as last amended by the Minister of Finance Regulation number 43/PMK.07/2021 concerning the Second Amendment to Minister of Finance Regulation number 105/PMK.07/2020.
- The agreement between the Ministry of Finance and PT SMI No. PRJ-2/PK/2020 concerning Management of PEN Loan of Local Government and Regional Loans to support the National Economic Recovery Program as last amended by PRJ-3/PK/2020.

National Economic Recovery Loan of Local Government was used for Loans by PT SMI to the Local Governments that met the Minister of Finance Regulation number 105/PMK.07/2020 and its amendments. The types of loans that PT SMI could provide were Activity Loan and Program Loan. For Year Active 2020, focus event details and schedule National Economic Recovery Loan of Local Government referred to Activity Loans. In 2020, the focus of PEN Loan of Local Government implementation would be on Activity Loan.

As of December 31, 2021, Regional PEN Loan Agreements have been signed with a total of 90 Local Governments (107 Facilities). Outstanding regional PEN loans as of December 31, 2021, including of outstanding regional PEN loans State Budget 2020 FY, amounting to IDR 14,768,787,861,995, of the total committed amounting to IDR 18,668,991,672,640, and the outstanding regional PEN loans in the 2021 FY State Budget amounting to IDR 1,977,528,086,206, of the total that has been committed of IDR 9,764,903,573,011.

k. Pre-Employment Card Program

As of December 31, 2020, the Pre-Employment Card Program Fund balance in the MPPKP Other Government Accounts amounted to IDR 5,439,070,589,120. In 2021 the Pre-Employment Card's balance fund program is used for training costs and participant incentives distributed during the January – March 2021 period amounting to IDR 2,539,918,672,758, meanwhile the rest of fund is returned/deposited to the state treasury, namely:

1. On January 5-7, 2021, the training costs and participant incentives that are not utilized by the participants have been returned to the State General Treasury Account of IDR 2,620,973,748,317
2. On March 24, 2021, the balance that was not successfully distributed during the 2021 period amounting to IDR 278,178,168,045 was deposited into the State General Treasury Account

l. Balance of the 2020 KUR and Non-KUR Interest Subsidy Programs that have been distributed in 2021

As of December 31, interest subsidy/margin balance for KUR and Non-KUR was IDR 3,962,803,109,569 which has not been disbursed. As of May 25, 2021, IDR 3,446,215,093,901 has been distributed thus, there was a balance of IDR 516,588,015,668 consisting of: (i) KUR subsidy of IDR 188,385,194,139 and (ii) Non-KUR subsidy of IDR 328,202,821,529. The KUR and Non-KUR interest subsidy funds as of May 25, 2021 amounting to IDR 516,588,015,668 have been followed up through distribution in 2021 amounting to IDR 47,961,013,557 and deposits to State Treasury amounting to IDR 446,780,989,961. Hence, as of 31 December 2021, there was still remaining fund of IDR 21,846,012,150.

m. Utilization of PC PEN 2020 Remaining Funds in 2021

In FY 2020, based on a Joint Agreement (SKB) between the Minister of Finance and the Governor of Bank Indonesia, namely SKB I issued in April and SKB II issued in July 2020 have issued SBN for Public Goods amounted to IDR 397.06 trillion and Non Public Goods amounted to IDR 177.03 trillion.

In accordance with Article 23 of 2021 State Budget Law, in the case that there are remaining funds for SBN Issuance with Specific Purposes including the issuance of SBN purchased by Bank Indonesia in the primary market which is not include in FY 2020, the Government may use

the remaining funds to finance the continued implementation of the pandemic handling activities. COVID-19 and/or the National Economic Recovery in the 2021 Fiscal Year.

1. Remaining funds from PG and NPG accounts and PC-PEN Program Fund Placement Returns amounted to IDR 123.86 Trillion

Based on the realization of the FY 2021 PEN program, total remaining funds for SBN Public Goods and Non-Public Goods amounted to IDR 123.86 trillion, including the remaining SBN Public Goods amounted to IDR 53.08 trillion and SBN Non-Public Goods amounted to IDR 4.04 trillion as well as the placement of funds repayment for the 2020 PC PEN Program which is no longer used in 2021 of IDR 66.75 Trillion.

a) Utilization of the remaining SBN Public Goods and Non-Public Goods Funds in 2020 amounted to IDR 57.12 Trillion

The remaining funds utilization for the issuance of SBN PC PEN PG NPG 2020 in 2021 in the amount of IDR 57.12 Trillion, which is stored in the Special Account for PC PEN PG NPG management refers to the Ministry of Finance's Office Memorandum Number ND-5/MK.05/2021 dated May 28, 2021 regarding Policy on PC PEN 2020 Funds to be Used in 2021, thus, the activities that can be financed from the remaining PC PEN PG 2020 funds amounting to IDR 53.08 trillion are for Vaccination activities with a realization of IDR 22.44 trillion and COVID-19 Patient Care Cost Claims amounting to IDR 30.64 trillion. Meanwhile, the remaining PC PEN NPG 2020 funds amounted IDR 4.04 trillion are used for underpayment of KUR and Non-KUR interest subsidies in 2020 amounting to IDR 0.49 trillion and extension / additional subsidies for KUR and Non-KUR interest rates in 2021 amounting to IDR 3.55 trillion. The use of the remaining PC PEN PG NPG funds is carried out by reimbursement of funds from a special Account for PC PEN PG NPG management to RKUN.

b) The utilization of the 2020 PC PEN Program Fund Placement Returns which is carried on in 2021 in the amount of IDR 66.75 Trillion

The policy on the use of funds for the refund of the placement of funds for the 2020 PEN 2020 Program in 2021 amounting to IDR 66.75 trillion is in accordance with the Ministry of Finance's Office Memorandum Number ND-13/MK.05/2021 on October 17, 2021 regarding the Policy for the Use of Refunds and Financing of PC PEN 2020 which returned in 2021 and Use of Refunds for 2020 PEN Program Fund Placements that are No Longer Used The remainder of PC PEN 2020 funds in 2021. The use of funds that source from the 2020 PEN Program fund placement of IDR 66.75 Trillion is as follows:

- 1) UMKM Interest Subsidy with a realization of IDR 26.92 Trillion
- 2) Micro Business Aid (BPUM) with a realization of IDR 15.35 Trillion
- 3) Village Cash Direct Assistance for Street Vendors (PKL Assistance) with a realization of IDR 1.20 trillion
- 4) IJP UMKMs and Corporations with a realization of IDR 3.27 trillion
- 5) UMKM/Corporate Loss Limit Guarantee with a realization of IDR 2.00 trillion
- 6) Exemption of Administrative Examination, Expenses, and Subscription with a realization of IDR 2.18 trillion
- 7) PMK to Hutama Karya amounting to IDR 15.31 trillion
- 8) The rest of the Fund Placement Funds for the 2020 PEN Program that are not reimburse and have been transferred to the RKUN as of December 31, 2021, amounting to IDR 0.52 trillion

Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 187/PMK.05/2020 concerning Procedures for Issuing SBN in the context of PC PEN 2020, as well as the Use of Remaining Funds for Issuance of SBN 2020 in the context of Financing the Implementation of Continued Implementation of PC PEN Managing Activities in 2021. Arrangements in articles 14 and 15 of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 187/PMK.05/2020 are prepared, thus, there are adequate arrangements for several conditions of PC PEN activities that may occur at the end of 2020. The PMK regulation is a general policy as well as to complete the regulation in the PMK, the technical implementation of the use of the remaining 2020 PC PEN funds is regulated by Minister of Finance (through the Minister of Finance's Office Memorandum Number ND-5/MK.05/2021 and ND -13/MK.05/2021). Based on the provisions in Article 15 of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 187/PMK.05/2020, the remaining funds are meant for utilization:

- 1) PC PEN management activities for work that has been contracted in FY 2020 and continued in FY 2021.
- 2) Arrears on PC PEN management activities in FY 2020, including for arrears for claims for treatment costs for Covid-19 patients amounted to IDR 6.62 Trillion Underpayment of KUR and Non-KUR Interest Subsidies in 2020 amounting to IDR 0.50 trillion.
- 3) PCPEN activities that have been allocated to the 2020 DIPA FY that have not been implemented and the financing for the aforesaid activities are allocated to the 2021 FY DIPA.
- 4) PC PEN 2021 activities include Vaccination, Claim for the cost of treating COVID-19 patients, Extension/addition of KUR and Non-KUR interest subsidies in 2021, UMKM interest subsidies for Micro Business Productive Assistance (BPUM), Direct Cash Assistance for PKL, IJP UMKMs and Corporations, UMKM/Corporate Loss Limit Guarantee, Liberation of Remind, expenses and subscription fees and PMN to Hutama Karya.

In 2021 in addition to arrears for patient care costs and underpayment of KUR and Non-KUR interest, there are arrears in several K/L for 2020 PEN activities that have been accomplished by K/L namely the Ministry of Agriculture amounted of IDR 18,705,780,136, Ministry of Tourism and the Creative Economy of IDR 1,075,966,320, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of IDR 936,097,359, the Ministry of Defense of IDR 8,052,048,000, and the Ministry of KKP of IDR 27,819,000.

2. Use of PC PEN 2020 Expenditure Refunds/Financing in 2021 amounting to IDR 11.98 Trillion

Refund of expenditure/financing for PC PEN 2020 in 2021, in accordance with the Memorandum of Service of the Minister of Finance number ND-5/MK.05/2021 on May 28, 2021 regarding the Policy on PC PEN 2020 Fund to be Used in 2021 is TAYL PNPB and adds the remaining PC PEN PG NPG funds in the PC PEN PG NPG Special Account. Meanwhile, funds utilization policy for the refund of PC PEN spending/financing refers to the Ministry of Finance's Office Memorandum Number ND-13/MK.05/2021 on October 17, 2021 regarding the Policy for the Use of Refunds and Financing of PC PEN 2020 Returned in 2021 as well as the use of Refund of PEN 2020 Program Fund Placements that are No Longer Used The remainder of PC PEN 2020 funds in 2021. Until December 31, 2021, the refund of expenditure/financing for PC PEN is IDR 11.98 trillion, consisting of refunds for PC PEN PG 2020 expenditure/financing amounted IDR 6, 70 trillion and return on PC PEN NPG 2020 expenditure/financing amounting to IDR 5.28 trillion. In addition, for the return of PC PEN PG it is utilized for Vaccination activities with a realization of IDR 3.36 Trillion, and Claims for Treatment Cost for COVID-19 Patients amounted of IDR 3.34 trillion, and for returns originating from PC PEN NPG is used for the purposes of Underpayment of interest subsidies for KUR and Non KUR in 2020 amounted

of IDR 0.01 trillion, extension/addition of interest subsidies for KUR and Non KUR in 2021 amounting to IDR 4.40 trillion, and the remaining funds from expenditure/financing refund for PC PEN 2020 in 2021 which are not refunded and are already in the RKUN amounted IDR 0.87 trillion.

n. Arrears of 2021 National Economic Recovery Program towards Ministry of Health

The arrears of the health cluster program at Ministry of Health for incentives payment for health workers amounted to IDR 292,189,167,801. The arrears have been verified and reviewed by BPKP in two stages and IDR 66,660,528,582 has been granted. Further, for claims for the treatment of Covid-19 patients in 2021, the claim payable is IDR 20,105,076,620,143, prepaid expenses or those with the status of advances are IDR 3,023,757,489,321 and from 2021 claims with BPJS pending status of IDR 821,377,004,040.

o. The Subsidy Expenditure Program that has been allocated to the 2021 State Budget besides additions to the National Economic Recovery Program

In order to maintain the national economy and protect the community, in addition to the National Economic Recovery program, the Government also continues to implement programs that have been previously planned and allocated in the 2021 State Budget in the form of Subsidy Expenditures. There are subsidized expenditures which are part of the PEN Program, and there are subsidized expenditures that are not classified as part of the PEN program, but are part of the Government's efforts to maintain community capacity as well as to maintain the momentum of economic recovery. The Subsidy Expenditure Allocation mainly includes the Electricity Subsidy with the realization reaching IDR 47.82 trillion, the DTP Tax Subsidy with the realization reaching IDR 11.74 trillion. In addition, there is also the UKT Program that has been allocated previously of IDR 1.07 trillion.

2. Tax facilities/incentives other than those included in the 2021 PEN Program Category

Tax facilities/incentives other than those included in the 2021 PEN Program category in the form of non-PC-PEN DTP non-tax PPh incentives can be categorized into 2 major groups, namely PPh and VAT facilities.

PPh facilities consist of corporate income tax facilities, income tax withholding, as well as collection facilities.

1. Corporate Income Tax Facility

a. Reduction of corporate income tax (Tax Holiday)

According to Government Regulation Number 45 of 2019 and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 130/PMK.010/2020, the government has offered tax holiday facilities to support business growth and promote ease of business for pioneer industries. The forms of income tax reduction facilities provided include:

- 1) Corporate income tax reduction by 100 percent (one hundred percent) of the total corporate income tax payable with the following provisions:
 - a) The value of the new investment plan is at least IDR 500,000,000,000 (five hundred billion rupiah).
 - b) Period of facility granting:

Investment Value Plan (in billion rupiah)	Facility Period
≥ 500 until < 1,000	5 Years
≥ 1,000 until < 5,000	7 Years
≥ 5,000 until < 15,000	10 Years
≥ 15,000 until < 30,000	15 Years
≥ 30,000	20 Years

- c) The Taxpayer is granted a transition period of 2 (two) years with a reduction of corporate income tax of 50% (fifty percent) of the total corporate income tax payable after the period of providing the facility expires.
 - 2) Reduction of corporate income tax by 50 percent (fifty percent) of the total corporate income tax payable with the following provisions:
 - a) The value of the new investment plan is at least IDR 100,000,000,000 (one hundred billion rupiah) and at most less than IDR 500,000,000,000 (five hundred billion rupiah).
 - b) The facility term is 5 (five) tax years.
 - c) The Taxpayer receives a transition period of 2 (two) tax years with a reduction of corporate income tax of 25% (twenty five percent) of the total corporate income tax payable after facilities' granting term expires.
- b. Income Tax Facility for Investment in Certain Business Fields and/or in Certain Areas (Tax Allowance)
 The Government provides tax allowance facilities as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 78 of 2019 and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 11/PMK.010/2020 as amended by Ministerial Regulation Finance Number 96/PMK.010/2020 in order to encourage direct investment, increase economic growth and accelerate development in certain areas. This facility is given to domestic corporate taxpayers who make new investments or expansions in certain business fields and/or in certain areas in accordance with the KBLI listed in the attachment of PP Number 78 of 2019. The forms of tax allowance facilities that can be given include:
 - 1) net income reduction by 30 percent (thirty percent) of the total value of tangible fixed assets including land, which is charged at 5 percent (five percent) per year for 6 (six) years;
 - 2) accelerated depreciation of tangible fixed assets and accelerated amortization of intangible assets acquired in the context of investment;
 - 3) the imposition of income tax on dividends paid to foreign taxpayers other than permanent establishments in Indonesia of 10 percent (ten percent), or a lower rate according to the applicable double taxation avoidance agreement; and
 - 4) compensation for losses that are longer than 5 (five) years but not more than 10 (ten) years.
- c. Net Income Reduction on New Investment or Business Expansion in Certain Business Fields which are Labor Intensive Industries (investment allowance)
 The government provides investment allowance facilities as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 45 of 2019 and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 16/PMK.010/2020 in order to promote investment in labor-intensive industries, support job creation initiatives, as well as Indonesian workers employment. In accordance with the KBLI listed in the attachment to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 16/PMK.010/2020, the facility is offered to domestic corporate taxpayers who make new investments or expansions in specific business fields that are labor-intensive industries and employ Indonesian workers at least 300 (three hundred) people.
 The form of investment allowance facility provided includes net income reduction of 60 percent (sixty percent) of the total investment used for main business activities, which is charged at 10 percent (ten percent) per year for 6 (six) tax years following the tax year. since it started commercial production.
- d. Gross Income Reduction for the Implementation of Work Practice, Apprenticeship, and/or Learning Activities in the context of Guiding and Developing Human Resources Based on Certain Competencies (vocational super tax deduction)

In order to encourage the business involvement and industry in preparing quality human resources, the Government provides vocational super tax deduction facilities as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 45 of 2019 and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 128/PMK.010/2019. The forms of income tax facilities that can be provided include a reduction in gross income of a maximum of 200 percent (two hundred percent) of the total costs incurred for work practices, apprenticeship, and/or learning activities, including:

- 1) reduction of gross income by 100 percent (one hundred percent) of the total costs incurred for work practices, apprenticeship, and/or learning activities; and
- 2) additional gross income reduction of a maximum of 100 percent (one hundred percent) of the total costs incurred for work practices, apprenticeship, and/or learning activities.

e. Granting of Gross Income Reduction for Certain Research and Development Activities in Indonesia Super Tax Deduction R&D)

In order to encourage the business role and industry in conducting research and development activities, the Government provides R&D super tax deduction facilities as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 45 of 2019 and Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 153/PMK.010/2020. The forms of income tax facilities that can be provide are in the form of a reduction in gross income of a maximum of 300 percent (three hundred percent) of the total costs incurred for certain research and development activities in Indonesia, including:

- 1) Gross income reduction by 100 percent (one hundred percent) of the total costs incurred for research and development activities;
- 2) additional gross income reduction of a maximum of 200 percent (two hundred percent) of the accumulated costs incurred for research and development activities within a certain period of time, including:
 - a) 50 percent (fifty percent) if research and development results in intellectual property rights in the form of patents or PVP rights registered at the domestic patent office or PVP office;
 - b) 25 percent (twenty five percent) if research and development results in intellectual property rights in patents form of patents or PVP rights that are additionally registered at a patent office or overseas PVP office;
 - c) 100 percent (one hundred percent) if the research and development reach the commercialization stage; and/or
 - d) 25 percent (twenty five percent) if research and development is carried out in collaboration with government research and development institutions and/or higher education institutions in Indonesia.

f. Income Tax Facility in Special Economic Zones

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are areas established in order to hasten the achievement of national economic development through areas preparation that possess economic and geostrategic advantages. The SEZ is set up to maximize industrial activity, exports, imports, and other highly valuable economic activities. The Government provides tax facilities as regulated in Minister of Finance Regulation Number 237/PMK.010/2020 as amended by Minister of Finance Regulation Number 33/PMK.010/ 2020, in order to promote increasing investment and accelerating business implementation in SEZs as well as to improve employment,

The forms of tax facilities provided include PPh facilities and/or PPN or PPN and PPnBM facilities. PPh facilities in KEK include:

- 1) Corporate income tax reduction facility (tax holiday)

a) For business entities

The corporate income tax reduction facility (tax holiday) for business entities is provided at 100 percent (one hundred percent) of the total corporate income tax payable for 10 (ten) years period.

b) For business actor

The corporate income tax reduction facility (tax holiday) for business actors is provided with the following amount and period:

No	Investment Value Plan (in billion rupiah)	Amount of Income Tax Deduction	Facility Term	Expires Term	
				Amount	Duration
1.	≥ 100 until < 500	100 percent	10 years	50 percent	2 years
2.	≥ 500 until < 1,000		15 years		
3.	≥ 1,000		20 years		

2) Income Tax facilities for investment in certain business fields and/or in certain areas (tax allowance)

The income tax facility can be provided to business actors in the form of facilities in the form of:

- net income reduction by 30 percent (thirty percent) of the total investment value in the form of tangible fixed assets, including land, which is used for main business activities, is charged for 6 (six) years at 5 percent (five percent) each per year;
- accelerated depreciation of tangible fixed assets and accelerated amortization of intangible assets acquired in the context of investment;
- Income tax imposition on dividends paid to foreign taxpayers other than permanent establishments in Indonesia at 10 percent (ten percent), or a lower rate according to the applicable double taxation avoidance agreement; and
- compensation for losses for 10 (ten) years.

The following is the data of Taxpayers who applied for the Corporate Income Tax facility in 2020 and 2021:

No	Facility Type	2020	2021
1.	<i>Tax Holiday</i>	25 WP	23 WP
2.	<i>Tax Allowance</i>	34 WP	17 WP
3.	<i>Tax Holiday</i> di KEK	12 WP	0 WP
4.	<i>Tax Allowance</i> di KEK	0 WP	1 WP
5.	<i>Investment Allowance</i>	2 WP	3 WP
6.	<i>Super Tax Deduction</i> Vokasi	23 WP	33 WP
7.	<i>Super Tax Deduction</i> Litbang	0 WP	22 WP

The data is based on application and/or notification data submitted by the Taxpayer and obtained approval in 2020 and 2021 Fiscal Year.

The following is data for taxpayers who utilize the Corporate Income Tax facility in the Annual Corporate Income Tax Return for the 2020 Fiscal Year:

No	Facility Type	Amount of Taxpayer Utilization	Utilization Value (IDR)
1.	Tax Holiday *)	2 WP	814,517,184,381.04
2.	Tax Allowance **)	46 WP	9,833,878,265,789.20
3.	Tax Holiday at KEK	0 WP	-

4.	Tax Allowance at KEK	0 WP	-
5.	Investment Allowance	0 WP	-
6.	Super Tax Deduction Vocational ***)	2 WP	123,063,265
7.	Super Tax Deduction R&D	0 WP	-

*) The value of tax holiday use above is the value of the reduction of Corporate Income Tax in the Annual Tax Return of the Taxpayer's Corporate Income Tax.

**) The utilization value of the tax allowance above is the value of the utilization of the reduction in net income by 30 percent of the investment realization made by the Taxpayer.

***) The utilization value of the Vocational Super Tax Deduction (STD) above is the gross income deduction value reported by the Taxpayer in the Annual Corporate Income Tax Return and realization report.

The utilization of the corporate income tax facility for the 2021 fiscal year cannot be disclosed since the utilization value solely be determined at the time of submitting the 2021 Corporate Income Tax Return which is due on April 30, 2022 (in the event that the taxpayer does not apply for an extension of the submission period for the annual tax return), and it takes time to process and validate the data.

2. Income Tax Withholding and Collection Facility

Taxpayers in the current year can apply for exemption from withholding and/or collection of income tax by other parties as long as they fulfil the requirements. The exemption types from withholding and/or collection of income tax are as follows:

No	Description	Details
A. With Certificate		
1	Withholding and/or Collection of Income Tax Articles 21, 22, 23, and 22 imports - PER-1/PJ/2011 s.t.d.t.d PER 21/PJ/2014 - SE-11/PJ/2011	Reason: a. Taxpayers who in the current tax year can prove that income tax will not be payable because: 1. fiscal loss (just established and still in the investment stage, not yet commercial production, force majeure) 2. entitled to compensation for fiscal losses (losses in SPT, SKP, SK Objections, Appeal Decisions, PK Decisions) 3. The income tax that has been paid is greater than the income tax that will be payable b. Taxpayers whose income is only subject to final Income Tax. Products: a. SKB PPh Article 21/22/22 Import/23 b. Rejection letter of SKB application
2	Income Tax Collection 22 Gold Import PER-57/PJ/2010 s.t.d.t.d. PER-31/PJ2015 - SE-23/PJ.4/1998	Reason: Gold bullion import to be processed to produce gold jewelry for export purposes. Products: a. SKB b. Rejection letter
B. Without Certificate		
1	Exempted from the collection of Income Tax Article 22 without a Certificate of Exemption	Reason: a. Goods import that are exempt from import duty and/or VAT b. re-import c. Payments issued by the tax collector (Government Treasurer, Proxy of Budget User (KPA), so forth) d. Payment for goods purchase in connection with the use of School Operational Assistance (BOS) funds e. Domestic sales of motor vehicles by the automotive industry, the sole agent (ATPM), brand holder agent (APM), and general importers of motor vehicles. f. Sales of gold bullion by related business entity g. Grain and/or rice purchase by the government treasurer (Proxy of Budget User (KPA), Payment Instruction Signing Officer (SPM) issuing official or expenditure treasurer)

		h. Grain and/or rice purchase by Perum BULOG
		i. Basic goods purchase in order to maintain food availability and food price stability by Perum BULOG or other SOEs

In addition, there are tax incentives in the form of reduced Income Tax rates on Deposit and Savings Interest as well as Discounts for Bank Indonesia Certificates as regulated in Government Regulation Number 1 of 2019 on January 10, 2019 concerning Export Proceeds (DHE) from Business Activities, Management and/or or Natural Resources Processing and Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 212/PMK.03/2018 on December 31, 2018 concerning Withholding Income Tax on Interest on Deposits and Savings and Discount on Bank Indonesia Certificates. The incentives referred are as follows:

- a. Interest on DHE Deposits denominated in United States Dollars placed domestically at a bank established or domiciled in Indonesia or foreign bank branch in Indonesia is subject to final Income Tax at the following rates:

Interest rates for DHE deposits with US dollars as the currency Final Income Tax is levied at the following rates on local currency deposits made at an Indonesian bank, a bank with its domicile or establishment there, or a branch of a foreign bank:

- 1) tariff 10 percent (ten percent) of the gross amount, for DHE deposits with one month maturities
- 2) tariff 7.5 percent (seven point five percent) of the gross amount, for DHE deposits with 3 (three) months maturities;
- 3) tariff 2.5 percent (two point five percent) of the gross amount, for DHE Deposits with more than 6 (six) maturities; and
- 4) tariff 0 percent (zero percent) of the gross amount, for DHE Deposits with more than 6 (six) months maturities.

- b. Interest on DHE Deposits in rupiah currency placed domestically at a bank established or domiciled in Indonesia or a foreign bank branch in Indonesia that subjected to final Income Tax at the following rates:

- 1) rate of 7.5 percent (seven point five percent) of the gross amount, for DHE Deposits with 1 (one) month period;
- 2) rate of 5 percent (five percent) of the gross amount, for DHE Deposits with o 3 (three) months period; and
- 3) tariff of 0 percent (zero percent) of the gross amount, for DHE Deposit with 6 (six) months or more than 6 (six) months maturities.

- c. Interest from Savings and SBI Discounts, as well as Time Deposits interest that subjected to final Income Tax, at the following rates:

- 1) tariff of 20 percent (twenty percent) of the gross amount, for domestic taxpayers and permanent establishments; and
- 2) tariff of 20 percent (twenty percent) of the gross amount or at the rate based on the applicable Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement towards non-resident taxpayers.

The withholding of Income Tax as referred to is not implemented on:

- a. Deposit and Savings Interest as well as SBI discount given the amount does not exceed IDR 7,500,000;
- b. Interest and Discount on SBI received or obtained by a bank established in Indonesia or a branch of a foreign bank in Indonesia;
- c. Interest on Deposits and Savings and SBI Discounts received or obtained by Pension Funds whose establishment has been approved by Minister of Finance or has acquired permission from Financial Services Authority inasmuch as the funds are obtained from income sources as referred to in Article 29 of Law Number 11 of 1992 concerning Pension Funds; or

- d. Interest on savings at a bank designated by the Government for the purpose of owning simple and very simple houses, provision of lots to build for simple and very simple houses, or simple flats in accordance with applicable regulations, to be occupied by the individual itself.

Non-PC-PEN DTP Non-Tax VAT Facility

Non-Tax VAT facilities Non PC-PEN DTP can be categorized into 2 types, including VAT facilities not collected and exemption VAT facilities.

1. VAT Not Collected

- a. Free of import duty and VAT is not collected

The government can provide free VAT facilities as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 143 of 2000 (Article 3) and Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 231/KMK.03/2001 s.t.d.t.d. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 198/PMK.010/2019 towards:

- 1) BKP that is exempted from Import Duties in the form of goods that have been exported and re-imported in the same quality as the export quality, provided that at the time of export the BKP is stated to be re-imported;
- 2) Uncollected VAT can be grant to BKP that is exempt from import duty in the form of goods used for upstream oil and gas business activities or geothermal operations as long as the provisions are met.

- b. Government projects whose funds come from foreign assistance

The government provides free VAT facilities as regulated in Government Regulation Number 42 of 1995 s.t.d.t.d. Government Regulation Number 25 of 2001 and Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 239/KMK.01/1996 s.t.d.t.d. Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 486/KMK.04/2000 on the import of BKP, JKP utilization from outside the Customs Area, Intangible BKP utilization from outside the Customs Area, submission of BKP and/or JKP by the main contractor in connection with the implementation of government projects whose funds are funded by grants or foreign loan funds.

- c. Bonded Stockpile

The government provides free VAT facilities as regulated in Government Regulation Number 32 Year 2009 s.t.d.d. Government Regulation Number 85 of 2015, Minister of Finance Regulation Number 131/PMK.04/2018 s.t.d.d. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 65/PMK.04/2021, Minister of Finance Regulation Number 155/PMK.04/2019, Minister of Finance Regulation Number 204/PMK.04/2017, and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 272/PMK.04/2015 s.t.d.d. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 28/PMK.04/2018 towards:

- 1) import or delivery of BKP to Bonded Zone Entrepreneur, which is included to Bonded Zone;
- 2) import or delivery of BKP to SPLN whose goods are included to Bonded Zone for further processing for export.

- d. Free Trade Area and Free Port

The government provides free VAT facilities as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 10 of 2012 s.t.d.d. Government Regulation Number 41 of 2021 and Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 47/PMK.04/2012 s.t.d.t.d. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 34/PMK.04/2021 on the delivery of Taxable Goods from entrepreneurs in Other Places in the Customs Area, Bonded Storage Places, and business actors in Special Economic Zones to entrepreneurs in Free Port and Free Trade Zones that provided with facilities.

- e. Delivery of aviation fuel for foreign air transportation

The government provides free VAT facilities as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 26 of 2005 s.t.d.d. Government Regulation No. 71 of 2012 and Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 76/PMK.03/2005. However, these regulations are only applicable if the foreign commercial air transportation companies also accord the same treatment to commercial air transportation business entities. based on the reciprocity principle.

f. Delivery of fuel for overseas sea transportation vessels

The government provides an uncollected VAT facility as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 15 of 2015 and Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 154/PMK.03/2015 on the delivery of fuel oil goods for foreign transport ships as long as the PKP that carries out the delivery has processing and storage facilities for fuel oil products of MFO 380 and MGO types according to ISO 8217 specifications.

g. Special Economic Zone

The government provides free VAT facilities as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 12 of 2020 s.t.d.d. Government Regulation Number 40 of 2021 and Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 104/PMK.010/2016 s.t.d.t.d. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 33/PMK.010/21 on the Importation of certain Taxable Goods (including capital goods) into Special Economic Zones.

h. Import and delivery of specific transportation

The government provides free VAT facilities as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 69 of 2015 s.t.d.d. Government Regulation Number 50 of 2019 and Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 41/PMK.03/2020 on:

- 1) import or delivery of transportation equipment on water, under water, air, and train carried out by Ministry of Defense, Indonesian National Armed Force, Indonesian National Police, and other parties appointed
- 2) import or delivery of sea transportation vessels, ASDP vessels, fishing vessels, tug and guide vessels, barges, and spare parts and medical equipment carried out by/to national commercial shipping companies, national fishing companies, national port service providers, and national ASDP service providers.
- 3) import or delivery of aircraft, service and maintenance equipment, spare parts, and safety equipment carried out by/to the national air transportation business entity, the appointed party.
- 4) import or delivery of trains, service and maintenance equipment, spare parts, railway infrastructure, components and materials carried out by or to business entities operating public railway facilities/infrastructure and appointed parties.
- 5) delivery of taxable services in the form of ship charter services, port services, ship maintenance and maintenance services carried out to national commercial shipping companies, national fishing companies, national port service providers, and national ASDP service providers.
- 6) delivery of Taxable Services in the form of aircraft rental services and aircraft maintenance and maintenance services as well as aircraft rental services carried out by or to national air transportation business entities
- 7) delivery of Taxable Services in the form of train maintenance and repair services provided to commercial businesses that operate public rail infrastructure and amenities.

2. VAT Exemption

a. Import and/or delivery of certain BKP/certain JKP

The government provides a VAT exemption facility as regulated in Government Regulation Number 146 Year 2000 s.t.d.d. Government Regulation Number 38 of 2003 and Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 370/KMK.03/2003 on:

- 1) Goods in the form of weapons, ammunition, water/air/land transportation equipment, polio vaccine, general/religious textbooks, holy books, ships, trains and spare parts, and equipment for boundary data and aerial photographs;
- 2) delivery of certain taxable goods in the form of simple houses, very simple houses, simple flats, dormitories, weapons, ammunition, water/air/land transportation equipment, polio vaccines, general/religious textbooks, holy books, ships, airplanes and spare parts, rail and spare parts, and equipment for boundary data and aerial photographs;
- 3) delivery of certain Taxable Services in the form of train maintenance services, religious purposes, simple flat rental services, services received by the Ministry of Defense/TNI for the provision of boundary data and aerial photos.

b. Import and/or delivery of certain strategic BKPs

The government provides a VAT exemption facility as regulated in Government Regulation Number 81 of 2015 s.t.d.d. Government Regulation Number 48 of 2020, Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 268/PMK.03/2015 s.t.d.d. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 115/PMK.03/2021, Minister of Finance Regulation Number 267/PMK.010/2015 s.t.d.t.d. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 142/PMK.010/2017, and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 269/PMK.010/2015 on:

- 1) imports of certain taxable goods that are strategic in nature include machinery and factory equipment which are an integral part, goods produced from business activities in the marine and fishery sector, raw hides and skins, livestock, seeds from agricultural products, forestry plantations, animal husbandry, or fisheries, animal feed, fish feed, feed ingredients for the manufacture of animal feed and fish feed, raw materials for silver handicrafts, LNG;
- 2) delivery of certain taxable goods that are strategic in nature, including machinery and factory equipment which are an integral part, goods produced from business activities in the marine and fishery sector, hides and raw skins, livestock, seeds and/or seeds from agricultural goods, plantations, forestry, animal husbandry, or fisheries, animal feed, fish feed, feed ingredients for the manufacture of animal feed and fish feed, raw materials for silver handicrafts, residential units financed through subsidized mortgages, electricity with a power of less than 6,600 VA, and LNG .

c. Delivery of Clean Water

The government provides a VAT exemption facility as regulated in Government Regulation Number 40 of 2015 s.t.d.d. Government Regulation Number 58 of 2021 on the clean water delivery (consisting of clean water that is not ready to drink and/or clean water that is ready to drink (drinking water does not include packaged water)) by entrepreneurs.

d. Exemption to Representatives of Foreign Countries and International Agencies and their officials

The government provides exemption from the imposition of PPN or PPN and PPnBM as regulated in Government Regulation Number 47 of 2013 s.t.d.d. Government Regulation Number 47 of 2020, Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 160/PMK.03/2014, Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 161/PMK.03/2014, Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 162/PMK.03/2014 s.t.d.t.d. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 33/PMK.03/2018 on:

- 1) Import of Taxable Goods by Representatives of Foreign Countries and Officials of Representatives of Foreign Countries and International Agencies as well as the Officials.

- 2) delivery of Taxable Goods and/or Taxable Services by PKP to Representatives of Foreign Countries and Representatives of Foreign Countries and International Agencies as well as the Officials.
- e. The delivery of certain airport services by the airport operator
The government provides VAT exemption facilities as regulated in Government Regulation Number 28 of 2009 on the delivery of certain airport services (flight services, landing services, placement, aircraft storage, counter services, boarding bridge services, and/or loading and unloading services for passengers, cargo, and/or post) by the airport operator to commercial air transportation companies conducting overseas flight activities.
- f. Delivery of certain port services by Port business entities
The government provides an exemption from the VAT imposition as regulated in Government Regulation Number 74 of 2015 on the delivery of certain port services (i.e. ship services and goods services) provided by the Port Business Entity to sea transportation companies that carry out Overseas Sea Transportation activities.

Utilization of the non-Tax VAT facility for non-PC PEN DTP in the form of Uncollected VAT and Exempted VAT in 2021 are as follows:

No.	Incentive Type	Number of Taxpayers Utilization	Utilization Value (Rp)
Uncollected VAT			
1.	Government Projects Funded by Foreign Aid	1,002	2,143,245,530,965
2.	Bonded Stockpile	14,273	98,470,243,344,055
3.	Special Economic Zone	258	1,185,091,737,223
4.	Delivery of Avtur for Overseas Air Transport	59	18,572,607,505
5.	Free Trade Area and Free Port	20,650	15,579,764,260,902
6.	Import and Delivery of Certain Transport Equipment	1,209	4,540,040,798,626
VAT Exemption			
7.	Delivery of Certain Airport Services by Airport Operators	33	1,491,133,519,419
8.	Delivery of Certain Port Services by Port Business Entities	194	20,835,566,412
9.	Import and/or Delivery of Certain Strategic BKP	2,454	48,375,386,273,609
10.	Import and/or Delivery of Certain BKP/Certain JKP	7,254	9,149,063,311,323
Total		47,386	180,973,376,950,039

Fiscal incentives in the form of exemption from import duty based on Article 25 paragraph 1 and Article 26 paragraph 1 of Law Number 10 of 1995 up to Law Number 17 of 2006

In Law Number 10 of 1995 as amended by Law Number 17 of 2006 it is regulated regarding incentives or fiscal facilities in the form of exemption /remission/ suspension of import duties on the import of several types of goods in article 25 paragraph 1 and article 26 paragraph 1. In addition, import duty in Article 25 paragraph 1 refers to the waiver of payment of import duty which is required to be paid in accordance with the legislation provisions, while the exemption from import duty provided in Article 26 paragraph (1) one is a relative exemption, that the exemption from granted based on certain requirements and purposes, thus, imported

goods can be granted exemption or merely import duty remission. The types of goods that get the exemption facility as regulated in Article 25 paragraph 1 are grouped into 17 (seventeen) types of goods and in Article 26 paragraph 1 as many as 14 (fourteen) types of goods. During 2021, based on the results of tableau calculation, the realized value of fiscal incentives/facilities article 25 paragraph 1 and article 26 paragraph 1 is IDR 5,502,510,413,480,

Realization of fiscal facilities value for types of goods in the form of moving goods, based on PMK No. 28/PMK.04/2008, exemption from import duty is given to imports of movable goods, namely household goods belonging to people who formerly domiciled abroad, and then moved into the country (except for merchandise and motor vehicles). Further, the owner or his proxies shall submit an Import Customs Notification to the Customs Office at the entry point along with the required documents in order to be granted the exemption of BM. Consignment services are now imported utilizing Special Goods Import Notification (PIBK) document which is carried out manually. Based on these issues, it is currently not possible to present data on the realization of fiscal incentives for the import of moveable goods due to the service is still manual and dispersed throughout several vertical offices. The realization of the value of fiscal facilities for the goods type, passenger personal goods, crew of transportation means, border crossers, and consignments up to the limit of customs value and/or a certain amount cannot be presented. In addition, since there is no utility yet, it is no possible to offer the realization for several types of goods.

Fiscal Incentives of Import Facilities for Export (KITE) Facilities and Bonded Zones

Import Facility for Export (KITE) and Bonded Storage (TPB) are policies that seek to promote increased investment, export growth, reduce the trade balance deficit, and boost national economy in which monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out regularly by Directorate General of Customs and Excise, in accordance with its role as trade facilitators and industrial assistance.

In its implementation, the types of KITE facilities are divided into three types, including Liberation KITE, Return KITE, and Small and Medium Industry (IKM). Exemption KITE is the exemption of Import Duty, as well as PPN or PPN and PPn BM payable not collected on the import or entry of Goods and Materials originating from outside the customs area to be processed, assembled, or installed on other goods with the aim of being exported. KITE reimbursement is the return of Import Duty that has been paid on the import or entry of Goods and Materials from outside the customs area to be processed, assembled, or installed on other goods with the aim of being exported. Meanwhile, KITE Small and Medium Industries (IKM) that use the KITE Exemption scheme which KITE IKM obtain fiscal facilities in the form of exemption from Import Duty and PPN and PPnBM payable are not collected on the import and/or entry of goods and/or materials to be processed, assembled, or installed on other goods for the purpose of export and/or delivery of IKM Production.

A total of 442 companies used the KITE facility in 2021, including 333 companies who used liberation KITE and/or returning KITE and 109 IKM as IKM KITE users.

The total realization value of the utilization of fiscal incentives for KITE facility during 2021 was IDR 5,387,703,190,591 which consists of exemption from Import Duty of IDR 1,389,986,732,253, Import Duty refund of IDR 695,756,107,959 free of PPN or PPN and PPnBM of IDR 1,948,236,926,131 and exempted from Article 22 Import Income Tax of IDR 1,771,411,934.

3. Government Securities and/or State Sharia Securities by Bank Indonesia in the primary market and Expense Sharing in the Context of Financing for Handling the Impact of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and National Economic Recovery

Since 2020, the Government has allocated enormous additional funds for the COVID-19 Response and National Economic Recovery (PC-PEN). On the other hand, there has been a decrease in state revenue capacity as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, which has led to an increase in the APBN deficit and an increase in financing needs, both from debt and non-debt. In order to fulfill debt financing, Government coordinates with Bank Indonesia to address these circumstances. The debt financing support is carried out through the issuance of SKB I (Joint Decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and the Governor of Bank Indonesia Number 190/KMK.08/2020 and Number 22/4/KEP.GBI/2020 in conjunction with Joint Decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and the Governor of Banks Indonesia Number 565/KMK.08/2020 and Number 22/15/KEP.GBI/2020) jo. Joint Decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and the Governor of Bank Indonesia Number 521/KMK.08/2021 and Number 23/18/KEP.GBI/2021).

In the stipulated SKB I, BI has the right to be able to purchase SBN on the primary market through auction, additional auction or Green Shoe Option (GSO) and direct bidding or Private Placement (PP). SKB I is a joint step to anticipate the significant need for debt finance. Bank Indonesia act as a backstop for debt financing to foresee SBN issuance target that cannot be absorbed by investors. In 2021, the total purchases of SBN by BI (according to SKB I) reached IDR 143.32 trillion, consisting of SUN of IDR 97.89 trillion and SBSN of IDR 45.44 trillion.

BI support also continues through the burden sharing mechanism between the Government and BI as agreed in the SKB II (Joint Decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and the Governor of Bank Indonesia Number 326/KMK.08/2020 and Number 22/8/KEP.GBI/ 2020 in conjunction with the Joint Decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and the Governor of Bank Indonesia Number 347/KMK.08/2020 and Number 22/9/KEP.GBI/2020). Meanwhile, the issuance of SBN for the fulfillment of Public Goods and Non-Public Goods financing in accordance with SKB II will only be carried out in 2020, specifically 8 private placements with a value of IDR 397.56 trillion for Public Goods and 9 times of auctions with a value of IDR 177.03 trillion for Non-Public Goods.

Moreover, debt financing fulfillment in 2021 will still face challenges amidst financial market uncertainty, including the ongoing pandemic conditions and the emergence of a new variant of the Covid-19 virus, limited public consumption, business activity who is not yet recovered, and still poor growth credit in banking sector. The spread of the delta variant requires Government to implement PPKM and has an impact on increasing government debt financing. The increase in financing is primarily for health management and humanity as well as an attempt to keep the economy stable.

In response to these circumstances, in August 2021, the Government resumed cooperation with Bank Indonesia through SKB III (Joint Decrees of the Minister of Finance and BI Governor Number 347/KMK.08/2021 and Number 23/11/KEP.GBI/2021 concerning schemes and mechanisms coordination between the Government and Bank Indonesia to finance health and humanity management in connection with managing the Covid-19 pandemic's impact through the issuance of Government Securities and/or State Sharia Securities by the Government and purchases in the primary market by BI). The cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Finance and Bank Indonesia is used as the basis for coordinating the issuance of SUN and/or SBSN by the Government, as well as the purchase in the primary market by Bank Indonesia, as well as the basis for the cooperation mechanism between the Government and Bank Indonesia in order to reduce the burden on state finances for funding Health and Humanitarian Handling Budget.

In 2021, the issuance of SBN to fulfill the funding of the Health and Humanitarian Management Budget in accordance with the SKB III can be performed in accordance with the agreement of IDR 215,000,000,000,000 with the following details:

SBN Issuance for Health and Humanitarian Management in accordance with SKB III

No	Issuance/Settlement Month	Number of Private Placements	Issuance Value For Clusters A and B
In 2021			
A. Health (Cluster A)			
1	December	1 time	58,000,000,000,000
B. Health and Humanity (Cluster B)			
1	December	1 time	157,000,000,000,000
Total Issues in 2021			215,000,000,000,000

From the issuance SBN issuance in terms of SKB II and SKB III, there were SBN in the form of Variable Rate (VR) series SUN which were specifically sold to BI in the Primary Market in the context of SKB II and SKB III with a total value of IDR 612.56 trillion. The VR series SUN's due to is as follows.

SBN in the form of Variable Rate (VR) series SUN were specially sold to BI in the Primary Market in the context of SKB II and SKB III with a total value of IDR 612.56 trillion. These SBN were issued as part of SKB II and SKB III. The VR series SUN has the following level of maturity.

- In 2025 amounting to IDR 100 Trillion;
- In 2026 amounting to IDR 154.50 Trillion;
- In 2027 amounting to IDR 154.50 Trillion;
- In 2028 amounting to IDR 152.06 Trillion;
- In 2029 amounting to IDR 51.50 Trillion.

The VR series SUNs are tradable and marketable (can be used for monetary operations). The VR series SUN is expected to be maintained until due date, since the SUN interest rate used is the three-month BI reverse repo interest rate based on the weighted average in the last auctions

Furthermore, as part of burden sharing scheme's objective, the Government recognizes and records the realization of contributions paid by Bank Indonesia to the Government as a reduction from interest expenditures. Bank Indonesia contributed to carry part of the interest expenditure borne by the Government with a value of IDR 19,123,491,600,849 consisting of BI's contribution for Public Goods of IDR 13,392,725,120,000 and for non-public goods of IDR 5,730,766,480,849. In addition, BI contribution for Cluster A has not yet been realized in 2021.

4. Details of the Expenditure of the Fund of Deconcentration and Assistance Tasks

Stated in the LKKL is the realization of fund expenditure of deconcentration/task assistants of the 2021 Fiscal Year with details as follows.

Code Budget Section	Line Ministries	Realization of 2020 Fiscal Year (in rupiah)	
		Deconcentration	Task Assistance

n			
010	Ministry of Home Affairs	27,796,076,230	2,698,459,385
018	Ministry of Agriculture	1,023,689,960,174	3,555,032,821,272
019	Ministry of Industry	38,582,753,059	-
024	Ministry of Health	445,571,285,433	-
026	Ministry of Manpower	102,783,197,775	-
027	Ministry of Social Affairs	227,067,963,627	-
029	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	-	129,385,059,667
032	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	60,884,582,360	45,799,661,709
033	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	-	1,433,490,906,353
044	Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises	75,068,667,955	-
055	Ministry of National Development Planning	13,673,956,916	-
057	National Library of Republic of Indonesia	15,240,246,960	-
065	Coordinating Agency of Capital Investment	8,801,337,853	-
067	Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantages Regions, and Transmigration	112,268,514,046	281,603,145,467
068	Nasional National Population and Family Planning Agency	1,490,783,443	-
090	Ministry of Trade	37,773,798,897	481,273,992,480
092	Ministry of Youth and Sport	80,151,484,708	-
	Total	2,270,844,609,436	5,929,284,046,333

5. Financial Management of Public Service Bodies (PK BLU)

As part of state financial management reform, Law Number 1 of 2004 concerning the State Treasury has mandated various fundamental changes, including in Article 68 and article 69 regarding PK BLU to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of state financial management for better public service performances.

The mandate of Law 1/2004 has been further elaborated in the Government Regulation (henceforth, PP) Number 23 of 2005 as amended by PP Number 74 of 2012 concerning Financial Management of Public Service Bodies and 5 (five) Regulations of the Minister of Finance relating to Administrative Requirements for the Proposal and Determination of Working Unit for Government Agencies to Implement PPK BLU, Authority for Procurement of Goods/Services at BLU, Establishment of Supervisory Board at BLU, Guidelines for Determination Remuneration at BLU, Procedures for Preparation of Business and Budget Plans (RBA) and BLU Budget Implementation Documents.

BLU refers to the implementation of the concept of "enterprising the government" and performance-based budgeting within the government environment. BLU is given flexibility in financial management to support productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness of public services, yet they do not aim for profit. The BLU's flexibility includes the direct self-management of operating revenue, not having to deposit the year-end surplus to the State Treasury Account, diverse employees (both civil servants and non-civil servants), and the remuneration is based on the level of responsibility and professionalism. The funding source for agencies implementing PK BLU comes from the state budget, revenue from services, operational cooperation, grants, and other Revenue.

The field of public services organized by PK BLU agencies is government activities that, by nature, are operational in carrying out public services that produce semi-goods/services (quasi-public goods). These include the provision of

goods/services, area managers, and special fund managers to improve the community's economy.

BLU is required to compile the Plan of Business to be combined with the Work Plan and Budget (RKA) of its Ministry/Government Agency parents. Transparency and accountability are presented in the financial reports of PK BLU agencies. In 2020, BLU, as an Accounting Entity and Reporting Entity, prepared Financial Report base on Government Accounting Standards. BLU Financial Statements as Reporting Entities consist of Budget Realization Reports, Accumulated Budget Surplus Change Reports, Balance Sheet, Operational Reports, Cash Flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes on Financial Report. BLU financial statements as Accounting Entities consist of Budget Realization Reports, Balance Sheets, Operational Reports, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to Financial Reports. The BLU Financial Reports are consolidated in the Financial Report of Line Ministries, which are then consolidated in the Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) which the President submits to the DPR as the bill on accountability for the implementation of the State Budget.

As of December 31, 2021, there are 252 Work Units from 22 Line Ministries in the government that has been established as BLU. Below is the list.

1. 24 BLUs in the field of providing goods and/or services;
2. 6 BLUs in the field of Regional Area Management;
3. 106 BLUs in the field of Health;
4. 107 BLUs in the field of Education;
5. 9 BLUs in the field of Fund Management;

Following is financial overview of 252 BLU in the form of Assets, Liabilities, Revenue-LRA and Expenditure-LRA in 2021, as well as the status of completion of the 2021 BLU LK audit.

No	Line Ministries	Number of BLU			Financial Data for FY 2021 (in billion rupiah)			
		Audited	Unaudited	Total	Asset	Obligation	LRA-Revenue	LRA-Expenditure
1	Ministry of Defense	12	12	24	5,360.20	344.27	4,501.01	4,798.44
2	Ministry of Health	55	3	58	83,379.62	1,245.17	15,406.71	17,772.10
3	Ministry of Transportation	31	0	31	48,881.27	109.01	1,332.98	2,807.01
4	Indonesian National Police	40	0	40	7,787.21	178.80	3,770.85	3,245.94
5	Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	31	12	43	192,990.59	1,083.69	12,413.88	20,075.75
6	Ministry of Religious Affairs	13	6	19	30,373.08	127.60	2,245.88	5,396.57
7	Ministry of Finance	3	4	7	198,226.39	137,368.60	79,669.59	57,076.35
8	Ministry of Industry	5	0	5	1,049.66	10.69	103.01	170.16
9	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	6	2	8	8,889.09	10.26	548.09	867.23
10	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	1	0	1	1,442.60	1,364.48	44.25	49.73
11	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	1	0	1	2,087.76	-	351.11	98.86

12	Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises	1	1	2	7,830.07	6,696.56	270.29	224.80
13	Ministry of Communication and Informatics	0	1	1	23,699.83	13.24	3,762.39	17,586.94
14	Ministry of State Secretariat	0	2	2	493,109.49	98.63	363.41	343.71
15	Ministry of Youth and Sports	0	1	1	216.43	2.68	19.14	48.07
16	Batam Free Trade Zone and Free Port Authority	1	0	1	54,796.92	3,294.80	1,425.79	2,029.18
17	Sabang Free Trade Zone and Free Port Authority	1	0	1	3,407.51	0.36	4.18	69.72
18	Ministry of Agriculture	3	0	3	3,991.33	0.24	93.88	238.45
19	National Research and Innovation Agency	1	0	1	115.85	-	0.78	10.38
20	Technology Assessment and Application Agency	1	0	1	54.59	26.74	80.91	90.46
21	Ministry of Tourism	2	0	2	448.60	0.21	1.98	123.93
	BLU Total	208	44	252	1,168,138.08	151,976.02	126,410.11	133,123.81

In accordance with Article 27 paragraph (8) of PP 23/2005, that the BLU Financial Report is audited by an external auditor in line with legislation provision.

The external auditor for the management and responsibility of state finances in this case is Audit Board (BPK). Furthermore, BPK policy according to the letter of BPK Member Number 3/S/IV-XV/02/2019 on 6 February 2019, states that the need for opinion and stipulation of Public Accountant Office Branch (KAP) is submitted to each BLU. This was also conveyed by Tortama KN II BPK in a socialization meeting on the implementation of SA 600 by BPK at the end of 2021.

In BLU Financial Statement FY 2021 until 23 May 2022, there are 44 BLUs that are still in the audit process by KAP, with details as follows:

1. Batam Free Trade Area and Free Port Concession Agency and Sabang Free Trade Zone and Free Port Concession Agency (2 BLU) have the same status as the Budget Section (BA), thus, they are audited by the BPK, not by the KAP;
2. State Finance Polytechnic STAN stated that it would be audited by BPK, so it did not appoint KAP;
3. No agreement between the Kemayoran Complex Management Center and KAP has been finalized;
4. Halal Product Assurance Organizing Body has not become the audit's object by KAP because in 2021 it does not yet have a DIPA BLU, and
5. A total of 41 other BLU work units are currently undergoing an audit by KAP and/or waiting for audit opinion result.

Following are the scores of 44 BLU that are still in the audit process by KAP:

- LRA revenue of IDR 22.81 trillion, or 18.35 percent of LRA BLU's overall revenue of IDR 124.34 trillion (with the average proportion of LRA revenue for each BLU only 0.42 percent of the 2021 LKPP assertion).

- LRA expenditure of IDR 37.35 trillion, or 28.56 percent of LRA BLU expenditures totaling IDR 130.81 trillion (with the average LRA expenditure proportion for each BLU only 0.65 percent of the LKPP 2021 assertion).
- Assets of IDR 749.42 trillion, or 65 percent of BLU's total assets of IDR 1,151.93 trillion; BPK has audited BLU, which has significant assets.

The revenue account is service operating income and/or development on BLU-managed funds (Account 424). Meanwhile, expenditure account is for goods expenditure (Account 525) and BLU capital expenditure (Account 537).

BLU details on each Government/Ministry Agency can be seen in **Appendix 2**.

6. Multi-year Contract

According to Presidential Regulation Number 54 of 2010, article 52 paragraph 2, a multi-year contract is a contract whose work is carried out for a period of more than 1 (one) Fiscal Year at the expense of the budget carried out after obtaining approval from the Minister of Finance for activities whose value is above IDR 10,000,000,000 and the Minister/Head of the relevant institution for activities whose contract value is up to IDR 10,000,000,000. The details are in accordance with **Appendix 2**.

7. Notice of Disbursement (NOD) which has not been published SP3 up to 2021

There is a Notice of Disbursement (NoD) which has been recorded as an addition to Debt but has not yet published SP3 which is used for Ministry/Agency Expenditures, thus, the Receipt of Project Loans and Expenditures of the State Ministries/Institutions related to the NoD cannot be reported to the 2021 LRA LKPP in accordance with the issuance period NoD.

The total number of loan withdrawals (NoD) during FY 2015 to FY 2021 for which SP3 has not been published is IDR 835,044,330,865 which consists of:

- NoD FY 2015 to FY 2017 on Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing amounted to IDR 285,794,020,733;
- NoD FY 2018 on Ministry of PUPR amounted to IDR 11,357,980,669;
- NoD FY 2020 on Ministry of PUPR amounted to IDR 3,275,837,028; and
- NoD FY 2021 with the total amount of IDR 534,616,492,435, Ministry of Defense amounted to IDR 533,608,351,907 and the Ministry of PUPR of IDR 1,008,140,528.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 3 paragraph (5) and paragraph (6) of PMK Number 195/PMK.05/2019 concerning Procedures for Withdrawing Foreign Loans and/or Grants (PHLN), it is regulated that in the event that there are activities with sources of PHLN funds that have not been realized until the end of the current fiscal year because the withdrawal of funds has been made but SP3 has not been issued by KPPN KPH, KL allocates these funds to the DIPA of the next fiscal year in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

According to the rules of Article 3 paragraphs (5) and (6) of PMK Number 195/PMK.05/2019 concerning Procedures for Withdrawing Foreign Loans and/or Grants (PHLN), in the event that there are PHLN-funded activities that have not been completed by the end of the current fiscal year because the funds have been withdrawn but SP3 has not yet been issued by KPPN KPH, KL allocates these funds to the DIPA of the following fiscal year.

Therefore, the withdrawal of PHLN that has not been issued by SP3 until 2021 will be charged/booked in the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2022.

8. Activity Loan Refund

There was a refund worth IDR 26,505,665,292 by the government throughout the 2021 Fiscal Year. The refund occurred because of the Ineligible Expenditure transaction on Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR), and the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of IDR 21,128,753,963 and was made due to administrative procedure refund on Ministry of PUPR of IDR 5,376,911,329.

9. Foreign Financing through the Export Credit Guarantee Agency (LPKE) and Foreign Private Creditors (KSA) Mechanisms

As an implementation of Article 26 of Government Regulation Number 10 of 2011 concerning Procedures for Procurement of Foreign Loans and Receiving Grants, the Ministry of Finance prepares a Determination of Funding Sources (PSP) on the List of Activities submitted by the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of National Development Agency or Bappenas to the Minister of Finance containing information of financing coming from the Export Credit Guarantee Agency (LPKE) or Foreign Private Creditors (KSA).

The use of funding sources through the LPKE and KSA is intended to finance activities carried out by the Ministry of Defense and Indonesian National Police with the consideration that there is a need to accommodate the procurement of special defense equipment and special material tools of the Indonesian National Armed Forces/Indonesian National Police.

10. Summary of Financial Reports on Foreign Loans / Grants

Based on the Letter of the Chairman of the Audit Board of Indonesia or BPK number 152/S/II/11/2018 of November 22, 2018, regarding the Alignment and Disclosure of Foreign Loans and Grants, it is confirmed that the Financial Report on Foreign Loans and Grants (LK PHLN) is an inseparable part of the Ministry's Financial Report of Line Ministries (LKKL) and Central Government Financial Report (LKPP). For this reason, it is necessary to align the preparation of LK PHLN with LKKL and LKPP.

In addition, in the context of more adequate disclosure, the Financial Report of Line Ministries that have PHLN transactions compile a summary of the PHLN LK, including information on the name of PHLN, the realization of revenue, expenditure, assets, and liabilities as an inseparable part of the 2021 LKKL.

Details of PHLN LK overview for each State Ministries/Institutions are in **Appendix 2**.

11. Ceiling and realization of SBSN project of each Ministry/Government Agencies

Following is the ceiling and realization of SBSN projects for each Ministry/Agency in 2021:

Line Ministries	Budget	Realization
Ministry of Defense	964,505,000,000	964,446,372,275
Ministry of Agriculture	19,200,000,000	18,697,344,989
Ministry of Religious Affairs	3,656,278,494,000	3,399,532,237,089
Ministry of Environment and Forestry	215,582,343,000	141,289,259,353
Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing	15,070,946,543,000	11,946,737,410,604
Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	1,728,790,638,000	1,478,014,478,554
Ministry of Transport	6,375,549,790,000	6,158,893,485,264
Indonesian National Police	199,410,000,000	194,026,288,975
Indonesian Institute of Sciences	866,989,184,000	743,707,650,974
National Nuclear Energy Agency	124,107,000,000	5,619,855,870

National Aeronautics and Space Agency	154,955,644,000	41,215,720,807
Total	29,376,314,636,000	25,092,180,104,754

12. Grants through Special Account mechanism which have not received the NoD

There are grants through the Special Account mechanism whose NoD has not been received, which are reclassified into grant Revenue as stipulated in: PMK 195/PMK.05.2019 concerning Procedures for Withdrawing Loans and/or Foreign Grants, which states that "In the event that the PHLN Giver does not convey the NoD in a reasonable time limit, the Directorate General of Financing and Risk Management c.q. the Directorate of Evaluation, Accounting and Settlement can use a checking account that shows the account number, account name, and transfer value in accordance with the withdrawal application to be used as the basis for issuing a warrant bookkeeping Withdrawal of PHLN ." Based on these provisions, the transaction of receiving grants through Special Account in 2021 whose NoD has not been received as of March 31, 2022, will be reclassified as grant Revenue in 2021.

13. Budgeting for Land Acquisition for National Strategic Projects on Financing

There are BLU Financing and Management Funds in the Public Service Agency of State Asset Management Agency (LMAN) used to support the implementation of the function of providing compensation for land acquisition in terms of land acquisition for National Strategic Program (PSN).

In 2021, the approval of Financing Receipts at BUN and Capital Expenditures at Ministries/Institutions which has been paid by BLU LMAN is IDR 22,857,599,527,367.

14. Regional Health Workers Incentives Through Additional BOK Funds for 2020

Based on PMK Number 17/PMK.07/2021 it has been regulated that the remaining 2020 FY Additional BOK funds in the RKUD are re-budgeted in the 2021 FY APBD in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and utilized for incentives payment for regional health workers for FY 2020 and FY 2021 performance.

According to data as of December 31, 2021, payments for the 2020 performance in 2020 to 799,972 regional health workers amounted to IDR 3,143.22 billion of the IDR 4,173.32 billion that had been disbursed to the Regional Government in FY 2020, leaving BOK funds Additional 2020 with a total of IDR 1,030.10 billion.

Then in 2021 payments have been made for work performance in 2020 and 2021 with the following details:

- Payments for 2020 performance in 2021 amounting to IDR 394.40 billion to 83,895 health workers; and
- Payment for 2021 performance in 2021 amounting to IDR 42.94 billion to 11,704 health workers.

Total additional BOK funds that have been paid to health workers amounted to IDR 3,893,891,872,762 or 93.30 percent of the amount that has been distributed to the Regional Government for 971,908 people. Thus, the remaining Additional BOK funds in the RKUD as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 279,426,705,614.

Based on regulation in PMK Number 17/PMK.07/2021, in 2020 the Additional BOK has not been recognized as a receivable from the remaining funds since it can still be utilized throughout 2021. Further, as regulated in Article 32 paragraph (7) of PMK Number 119/PMK.07/2021, in the event that there are still Non-Physical DAK remaining which have not been used up until the end of the next fiscal year, the Ministry of Finance c.q DJPK allowed to deduct General Allocation Funds (DAU) and/or Revenue Sharing Funds (DBH) in the amount of the remaining Non-Physical DAK in the following fiscal year in accordance with statutory provisions. In addition, the remaining Additional BOK Funds can be settled in 2022 through deductions from the General Allocation Fund (DAU) and/or Revenue Sharing Funds (DBH) in the amount of the remaining Additional BOK Funds.

Moreover, KMK Number 10/KM.7/2022 has been issued concerning the Withholding of the First Phase of General Allocation Funds for the Remaining Non-Physical Special Allocation Funds in the Regional General Treasury Account up to Fiscal Year 2021, which includes determining the withholding of the Additional BOK. For 275 Local Governments with a discount of IDR. 118,862,145,175. With the issuance of KMK Number 10/KM.7/2022, it has been followed up with the recognition of the remaining Additional BOK Funds as Receivables in the 2021 Audited LK and the settlement through deductions in the distribution of DAU/DBH for the remaining funds.

15. Accountability and Supervision of the Use of Initial Funds for Payment of Taxable Service (JKP) Benefits

The Government established the Job Loss Guarantee Program (JKP) through Government Regulation (PP) Number 37 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Job Loss Guarantee Program in order to carry out one of the mandates of Job Creation and also a part of PC-PEN Program. JKP is a social security program that offers cash benefits, access to labor market data, and job training to Workers/Laborers who have their employment terminated.

The Government stipulates PMK Number 148/PMK.02/2021 concerning Procedures for Provision, Disbursement, Use and Accountability of Initial Funds and Accumulation of Contributions for JKP Program as an implementing regulation. Article 1 number 2 of the PMK states that the Initial Fund for the JKP Program is the Government's initial capital acquired from APBN for funding the JKP program. Furthermore, Article 32 of PMK states that in an emergency condition, the Initial Fund can be used to finance the benefits of JKP program. An emergency occurs when the development result and accumulation of contributions are not sufficient to meet the estimated need for payment of cash benefits and job training benefits for twelve months. Further, the use of Initial Funds must obtain Minister of Finance's approval.

In 2021, Government provided initial funding for JKP Program amounted of IDR 6 trillion to BPJS Employment, which adds to the accumulated contributions and development results to form JKP Program Fund. Based on Article 32 of PMK, Minister of Finance must provide his approval before the utilization of initial funds for the provision of benefit. Furthermore, Article 49 of PP Number 37 of 2021 also states that the management of social security fund assets for job loss uses the provisions governing work accident social security fund assets and death social security funds as regulated in Government Regulation Number 99 of 2013 concerning Management of Employment Social Security Assets. as amended by PP No. 55 of 2015, until the applicable provisions. Further, the government will refine regulations related to the management of initial JKP funds managed by BPJS Employment.

16. State Expenditure on Education and Health (Mandatory Spending)

Mandatory spending is expenditure or state expenditure that has been regulated by law. Mandatory spending aims to reduce regional social and economic inequality problems. Mandatory spending is based on the following provisions.

- a. As mandated in 1945 Constitution Article 31 paragraph (4), education budget allocation is 20 percent of the APBN/APBD;
- b. In accordance with the provisions of Law no. 36 of 2009 concerning health, Health budget allocation is 5 percent of APBN;

The total Education Budget in 2021 State Budget is IDR 550,005,603,689,000. The realization of 2021 FY Education Budget is IDR 479,530,134,591,937 or 87.19 percent which is budgeted in APBN.

Meanwhile, Total Health Budget in 2021 State Budget is IDR 169,723,604,131,000. The realization of Health Budget for 2021 FY of IDR 312,383,367,398,937 or 184.05 exceeded that budgeted in APBN because there was an additional budget for health in Covid-19 Pandemic management.

Allocation and realization details of Education budget are stipulated in Presidential Regulation Details of 2021 FY State Budget are as follows (in thousand rupiah).

No	Components of Education Budget	State Budget of 2021	Realization
1.	Education Budget Through Central Government Expenditure	184,535,583,514	180,260,507,497
1.1	Education Budget in State Ministries/Institutions	160,485,583,514	161,997,393,050
1.2	Education Budget at BA BUN	24,050,000,000	18,263,114,447
2.	Education Budget through Transfers to Regions and Village Funds	299,064,317,735	270,324,309,505
2.1	Estimated DTU for the budget	156,588,085,167	134,362,598,363
2.2	Education	135,131,356,813	130,432,273,580
2.3	Special Transfer Funds	5,994,875,755	3,587,420,000
2.4	Estimated Special Autonomy for the budget	1,350,000,000	1,942,017,562
3.	Education Budget through Financing	66,405,702,440	29,000,000,000
3.1	National Education Development Fund	20,000,000,000	20,000,000,000
3.2	Research Endowment	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
3.3	Culture Endowment	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
3.4	College Endowment	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
3.5	Education Financing	37,405,702,440	
Total		550,005,603,689	550,005,603,689

Based on provisions in Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health Article 171 paragraph (1) states that "The government's health budget is allocated a minimum of 5 percent (five percent) of the state budget revenue and expenditure excluding salaries". The objective of health budget policy is to accelerate post-pandemic health recovery, followed by improving access and services quality by strengthening the health system, according to the 2021 State Budget Financial Note. The 2021 health budget has taken into account budget requirement in accelerating health recovery due to Covid-19 and various activities to improve health services. Based on the Financial Note, the total Health Budget for the 2021 FY is IDR 169,723,604,131,000. Meanwhile, DIPA budget is IDR 340.1 trillion, with details of Central Government Expenditures of IDR 251.8 trillion and TKDD of IDR 88.2 trillion.

The allocation and realization details of Health budget in FY 2021 are as follows (in trillion rupiah).

No	Components of Health Budget	Allocation	Realization
1.	Health Budget Through Central Government Expenditure	130.66	242.13
A.	Health Budget of State Ministries/Agencies	95.07	225.27
	i.e Ministry of Health	84.29	208.31
	BPOM	2.08	1.78
	BKKBN	3.45	3.10
	Other Ministries/ Government Agencies	5.23	12.05
B.	Health Budget of Non-Ministry/Institutional	35.59	16.86
2.	Health Budget through Transfers to Regions and Village Funds	39.05	70.20
	i.e Physical DAK	20.78	17.60
	Non-Physical DAK	12.70	11.68
	Special Autonomy	2.99	1.79
	DID	0.67	4.55
	Additional DBH	1.90	1.27
	<i>Earmark</i>		33.29
Total		169.72	312.34

Further details can be viewed in **Appendix 2**.

17. Budget Shift in the Budget Section of the State General Treasurer for Management of Other Expenditures (BA 999.08)

According to provisions of Article 19 of the 2020 APBN Law, adjustments and shifts in the budget ceiling of the Budget Section 999.08 (State General Treasurer for Other Expenditure Management) are stipulated to the Budget Section of state ministries/agencies, namely at 39 K/L and between budget sections in the Budget Section 999 (BA BUN) for 4 BA BUN with a total value of IDR 274.98 trillion.

The total value of the budget shift through the Letter of Determination of the Budget Section Unit (SP SABA) to 39 BA K/L was IDR 210.18 Trillion which is used for funding the PC PEN Program of IDR 196.12 Trillion, and IDR 14.06 trillion for non-PC PEN Program.

The budget shift's total value to the 4 BA BUNs was IDR 64.8 trillion, which is used to fund PC PEN Program of IDR 56.93 trillion, and 7.87 trillion for non-PC PEN Program.

18. National Priority FY 2021

The Government prepares a Government Work Plan (RKP) which contains national policy directions for one year and aims to provide policy certainty, funding, regulatory and institutional frameworks, and evaluation and management framework in implementing sustainable national development in order to implement the provisions of Government Regulation Number 17 of 2017 concerning Synchronization of the National Development Planning and Budgeting Process. Additionally, Government's 2021 Work Plan is stipulated through Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 122 of 2020 concerning the Update of the 2021 Government Work Plan.

The development of the Government Work Plan 2021 is prepared by considering the medium-term development targets of the 2020 to 2024 RPJMN, the results of the 2019 development performance evaluation and budget, as well as the 2020 development policy. The development targets for 2021 are directed at achieving the main targets which include macroeconomic targets, especially the national economy affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, human and community development, equity, and environmental quality.

Realization details of the National Priority Budget are as follows (in rupiah).

Description of National Priorities	Budget	Realization	Percentage
Strengthening Economic Resilience for Quality and Equitable Growth	22,208,694,782,883	19,627,884,513,564	88.38
Developing Regions to Reduce Inequality and Ensure Equity	5,967,404,687,340	5,337,556,903,597	89.45
Improving Quality and Competitive Human Resources	284,310,724,318,510	266,240,968,130,393	93.64
Mental Revolution and Cultural Development	3,888,360,278,000	3,544,316,807,269	91.15
Strengthening Infrastructure to Promote Economic Development and Basic Services	70,142,373,696,884	64,156,142,547,233	91.47
Building the Environment, Improving Disaster Resilience, and Climate Change	10,521,756,943,000	8,241,210,249,504	78.33

Strengthening Polhukhankam Stability and Public Service Transformation	31,862,598,312,982	18,895,598,660,778	59.30
Total	428,901,913,019,599	386,043,677,812,338	90.01

The National Priorities (PN) in 2021 RKP can be described as follows.

a. PN I Economic Resilience for Quality and Equitable Growth.

Economic development programs aimed to increase economic resilience in the midst of slow global economic conditions due to Covid-19 pandemic. Its implementation includes increasing the availability of access and quality of food; strengthening the provision of affordable energy; strengthening industrial competitiveness through increasing access to export markets, restoring national tourism by increasing connectivity, expanding marketing, and diversifying tourism destinations; and strengthening support for business certainty, expansion of investment, as well as distribution and trade efficiency.

Major projects in PN I consist of industry 4.0 in priority sub-sectors, 10 priority tourism destinations, 9 industrial areas outside Java and 31 smelters, strengthening business guarantees and 350 farmer and fisherman corporations, and food estates (food production centers).

PN I has 8 priority programs, 43 priority activities, 103 projects, and 1,377 output details in 25 K/L with a ceiling of IDR 22,208,694,782,883 and realization of IDR 19,627,884,513,564 or 88.38 percent. The following are some of the Output Details in PN (in Rp).

Description	Budget	Realization	Percent	TRO Target	RO Accomplishment	Unit	Percent
Pre-Harvest Agricultural Tools and Machinery	641,288,582,000	640,174,587,153	99.83	21,825	21,825	Unit	100.00
Paddy Print	567,948,451,000	556,462,643,571	97.98	50,958	48,680	km ²	95.53
Maize seed distribution area	858,676,590,000	509,845,012,128	59.38	1,460,310	1,420,430	Hectares	97.27
Paddy Area	379,402,696,000	350,818,008,910	92.47	214,277	203,285	Hectares	94.87
Rice seed distribution area	385,373,898,000	367,591,187,636	95.39	1,534,114	1,506,276	Hectares	98.19
Agricultural Quarantine Certification	169,871,394,000	166,343,990,795	97.92	1,035,100	1,688,168	Certificate	163.09
Product Certification	112,199,982,000	112,199,982,000	100.00	9,000	9,524	Certificate	105.82
Student with entrepreneurship	63,160,000,000	62,097,592,621	98.32	50,000	52,294	orang	104.59
Self Employed Beginner	226,000,000,000	220,696,000,000	97.65	100,000	96,464	People	96.46
Main Actor Groups/Businesses That Receive Assistance from Marine and Fisheries Extension Officers	86,377,791,000	86,099,250,914	99.68	41,000	47,378	Group	115.56

b. PN II Developing Territories to Reduce Inequality and Promote Equity.

Regional development policies to reduce the gap in 2021 are directed at accelerating recovery from the impact of Covid-19 pandemic, continuing socio-economic transformation, optimizing regional competitive advantages, and improving equity in life quality between regions. Regional development priority is focused on

realizing investment cooperation, trade and investment in the industrial and tourism sectors of the eastern region, while preserving the competitiveness of the western region's plantation, fishing, and agricultural sectors as well as its growth potential.

Major projects in PN II including construction of the Paloh-Aruk National Strategic Activity Center (PKSN), Nunukan PKSN, Atambua PKSN, Kefamenanu PKSN, Jayapura PKSN, and Merauke PKSN.

PN II has 7 priority programs, 22 priority activities, 56 projects, and 320 detailed outputs spread across 12 K/L with a ceiling of IDR 5,967,404,687,340 and realization of IDR 5,337,556,903,597 or 89.45 percent. Some of the Output Details in PN are as follows (in Rp).

Description	Budget	Realization	Percent	RO Target	RO Accomplishment	Unit	Percent
SHAT PTSL ASN	1,068,364,789,640	942,992,788,818	88.27	7,763,199	7,041,360	Field	90.70
PBT PTSL	1,286,826,963,000	1,093,594,606,882	84.98	10,008,196	10,219,506	Field	102.11
Village Assistance	1,513,765,897,000	1,495,000,000,000	98.76	33,847	33,847	Individual	100.00
Integrated Village Economic Transformation (TEKAD)	101,213,797,000	76,234,958,223	75.32	1,000	833	Community Group	83.30
Stimulant capital assistance for Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) development	39,752,999,000	39,745,685,570	99.98	503	503	Institution	100.00
Non-Status Roads Built in Settlement Units in National Priority Transmigration Areas	15,912,980,000	15,158,191,833	95.26	709	701	KM	98.87
Developed Digital Village	105,000,000,000	101,828,206,019	96.98	9,228	9,228	Village	100.00

c. PN III Improving Quality and Competitive Human Resources

The objective of policies to increase quality and competitive human resources in 2021 are controlling population and strengthening population governance; strengthening social protection implementation through the integration of social assistance programs; improving health services and strengthening health security; increasing the distribution of quality services, providing and developing digital technology to support virtual learning, improving the quality of children, women and youth; expansion of access and economic resilience of the poor, vulnerable, and affected by Covid-19 to productive assets; and increasing productivity and competitiveness of the workforce, by prioritizing protection for workers and job seekers affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Major projects in PN III consist of vocational education and training for industry 4.0, social assistance integration into comprehensive social protection schemes, and strengthening national health system.

PN III has 8 priority programs, 29 priority activities, 54 projects, and 1,500 detailed outputs spread over 33 K/L with a ceiling of IDR 284,310,724,318,510 and the realization of IDR 266,240,968,130,393 or 93.64 percent. The following are some of the Output Details in PN (in Rp).

Description	Budget	Realization	Percent	RO Target	RO Accomplishment	Unit	Percent
Student that receives <i>KIP Kuliah</i> (Tuition Assistance Fund)	9,048,569,508,000	9,048,515,740,778	100.00	1,108,810	1,127,777	People	101.71
Student that receives <i>Program Indonesia Pintar</i> (educational grants from government)	9,654,559,476,000	9,652,425,533,400	99.98	17,927,992	18,084,978	People	100.88
Honorary teacher that receives teacher professional allowance	6,424,288,213,000	6,301,699,593,340	98.09	213,235	212,735	People	99.77
Research	1,365,209,611,000	1,262,277,257,049	92.46	100	106	Institution	106.00
Revitalized Vocational High School	1,202,159,471,000	1,194,713,161,133	99.38	901	901	Institution	100.00
Community that become Contribution Assistance Recipients (PBI) in JKS/KIS	45,413,329,504,000	44,752,988,445,200	98.55	96,800,000	93,548,967	People	96.64
Family that receives Conditional Cash Transfer	102,186,078,853,000	96,403,855,854,513	94.34	82,371,524	90,018,090	Family	109.28

d. PN IV Mental Revolution and Cultural Development

The objective of the mental revolution and cultural development policy for 2021 is to accelerate the recovery of post-Covid-19 development through the expansion of the mental revolution movement to make Indonesia serve, clean, orderly, independent, and united; sustainable development of cultural ecosystems; increasing understanding and practice of religious values that can respect other religions/beliefs, be inclusive, and tolerant; as well as the development of literacy services based on social inclusion to improve people's literacy skills.

There is no major project in PN IV, yet still provide support for several major projects, such as PN I, PN II, dan PN III.

PN IV has 4 priority programs, 20 priority activities, 54 projects, and 213 detailed outputs spread across 22 K/L with a ceiling of IDR 3,888,360,278,000 and realization of IDR 3,544,316,807,269 or 91.15 percent. Some of the Output Details in PN are as follows (in Rp).

Description	Budget	Realization	Percent	RO Target	RO Accomplishment	Unit	Percent
Preserved Cultural Heritage	97,029,799,000	88,401,359,641	91.11	3,944	7,708	unit	195.44
Facilitation in the Culture Field	47,427,702,000	46,797,914,529	98.67	165	208	Community Group	126.06
Professional Language Speaker	44,465,014,000	41,938,379,950	94.32	25,249	34,210	People	135.49

Appreciated Human Resources and Cultural Institutions	29,653,445,000	29,653,056,663	100.00	3,400	6,483	People	190.68
Cultural Value Event	44,454,756,000	42,538,313,441	95.69	177	212	Activity	119.77
Cultural Advancement Village	27,043,000,000	26,935,494,547	99.60	270	321	Village	118.89
Community that Value Museums and Cultural Heritage	36,693,736,000	34,070,072,256	92.85	490,997	944,326	People	192.33
Entrepreneurs number with the help of assistance	9,971,012,000	9,740,966,007	97.69	500	500	People	100.00
Libraries that receive assistance programs	134,115,086,000	133,947,452,922	99.88	1,455	1,476	Institution	101.44
Subscribed E-Journals	40,187,857,000	40,164,700,000	99.94	691,100	691,375	Copy	100.04
Provision of Library Materials	27,989,400,000	27,801,484,446	99.33	121,131	141,339	Copy	116.68
Developing reading and literacy passion	8,824,631,000	8,682,487,953	98.39	20,161	130,277	People	646.18
Archives Organizing Facilities and Infrastructure at the Static and Tsunami Archives Agency	8,000,000,000	7,970,002,860	99.63	258	258	unit	100.00

e. PN V Strengthening Infrastructure to Support Economic Development and Basic Services

Infrastructure development policies for the economy and basic services in 2021 are intended at recovery after Covid-19 pandemic, including restoring public access to decent and safe housing and settlements; sustainable groundwater improvement and raw water management services; improvement of transportation safety and security services; increasing infrastructure resilience; optimization of multipurpose reservoirs and modernization of irrigation; increasing regional connectivity; development of mass public transportation in six metropolitan cities; increasing access and supply of energy and electricity; development and utilization of ICT infrastructure and the contribution of the information and communication sector to economic growth; as well as optimizing the investment strategy of business entities and developing methods to improve the quality of planning, preparation, implementation and maintenance of infrastructure projects. An integrated main network is the scope of the major project in PN V.

PN V has 5 priority programs, 19 priority activities, 50 projects, and 442 detailed outputs spread over 11 K/L with a ceiling of IDR 70,142,373,696,884 and realization of IDR 64,156,142,547,233 or 91.47 percent. Further, Output Details in this PN are as follows (in Rp).

Description	Budget	Realization	Percent	RO Target	RO accomplishment	Unit	Percent
New Airport	884,091,510,000	1,239,816,721,913	140.24	9	9	Package	100.00
Construction of Railway line, double track, maintenance, line upgrading and	2,234,314,876,000	2,218,627,349,945	99.30	237	237	KM	100.00

railway lines electrification							
Ferry Port	290,750,496,000	295,819,479,301	101.74	16	13	Location	81.25
Upgraded Type-A Passenger Terminal	295,167,688,000	295,003,428,519	99.94	23	23	Location	100.00
Pioneer Crossing Service	268,494,924,000	266,543,551,868	99.27	4	5	Track	125.00
Replacement of Signaling and Telecommunication Systems at Cikarang Station – Cikampek Station	244,697,240,000	244,512,098,650	99.92	40	40	KM	100.00
Construction of ATCS/ITS ATCS/ITS	186,802,770,000	186,707,962,285	99.95	23	23	Location	100.00
BTS/Lastmile	11,702,675,966,380	11,664,439,519,469	99.67	4,200	4,197	Location	99.93
Palapa Ring	2,007,554,777,449	2,006,854,827,449	99.97	1	1	Regency/ City	100
Internet Access	1,619,640,619,607	1,665,868,135,644	102.85	4,574	4,913	Location	107.41
Digital Literacy	978,280,349,263	977,999,756,573	99.97	12,448,750	12,330,670	People	99.05
Digital Broadcasting Infrastructure System	166,790,081,000	158,815,155,548	95.22	142	142	unit	100.00

f. PN VI Building the Environment, Improving Disasters Resilience, and Climate Change

Policies to improve environment quality and resilience towards the impact of non-natural disasters such as the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as climate change in 2021, which aimed to prevent, overcome, and recover from pollution and environmental damage; strengthening the system and early warning response to natural disasters (focusing on geological, tectonic and volcanic disasters, hydrometeorological disasters, and environmental disasters) and non-natural disasters (focusing in preventing the spread of pandemics); and improving the emission reductions accomplishment and the intensity of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, with a focus on reducing GHG emissions in the land, industry, and energy sectors.

Major project in PN VI is in the form of strengthening early warning system of disaster.

PN IV has 3 priority programs, 10 priority activities, 34 projects, and 201 detailed outputs spread across 17 K/L with a ceiling of IDR 10,521,756,943,000 and a realization of IDR 8,241,210,249,504 or 78.33 percent. Following are some of the Output Details in PN (in Rp).

Description	Budget	Realization	Percentage	Target RO	RO accomplishment	Unit	Percent
Natural disasters victim who receive emergency response logistics assistance	348,288,249,000	338,100,593,685	97.07	480,000	480,000	Package	100.00
Rehabilitation of Forest, Peat and Land	1,308,102,689,000	1,288,141,412,677	98.47	414,828	417,735	Hectares	100.70
Prevention of Forest and Land Fire	110,135,941,000	109,844,225,806	99.74	1,081	1,346	Village	124.51
Quality Seeds and Productive Seeds	75,768,591,000	75,482,923,418	99.62	38,212,130	39,429,672	Branch	103.19

Areas of TSL Species and Genetic Diversity Protected	52,078,969,000	49,872,972,603	95.76	4,383,536	3,109,326	Hectares	70.93
Wastewater Treatment Plant	29,412,083,000	28,669,699,410	97.48	43	98	unit	227.91
Facilitation of <i>Desa mandiri peduli gambut</i> in 7 provinces	18,363,000,000	18,288,390,179	99.59	75	75	Village	100.00
Rehabilitated mangrove areas	31,134,202,000	31,109,073,107	99.92	1,350	1,440	Hectares	106.67
Rehabilitation of Mangrove Ecosystem Areas in Disadvantaged Areas	18,008,690,000	18,008,690,000	100.00	500	500	Hectares	100.00
Information Service of Maritime Meteorological (<i>Strengthening of Marine Meteorology</i>)	150,000,000,000	133,391,150,000	88.93	20	20	harbor	100.00
Construction of Wind Shear Detector	94,482,000,000	94,482,000,000	100.00	3	3	Airport	100.00
Construction of Ina-CORS Station	48,886,554,000	45,754,594,744	93.59	86	86	station	100.00
Construction of Permanent Tidal Station	35,076,161,000	24,136,365,884	68.81	40	40	station	100.00

g. PN VII Strengthening Political, Legal and Security Stability and Public Services Transformation

Policies for Polhukhankam stability and the transformation of public services in 2021 are directed to support the recovery of post-Covid-19 development in an effort to provide a conducive situation through law enforcement and the creation of security (law and order). Among other things, this policy is implemented through strengthening the integration of public information and communication management; strengthening the protection of Indonesian citizens abroad; intensification of international development cooperation; optimizing the conventional law enforcement process in the judicial system due to the physical distancing policy; and restoration of public service performance.

Major projects in PN VII consist of strengthening NSOC-SOC and establishing 121 CSIRT.

PN VII has 5 priority programs, 20 priority activities, 63 projects, and 1,061 detailed outputs spread over 42 K/L with a ceiling of IDR 31,862,598,312,982 and realization of IDR 18,895,598,660,778 or 59.30 percent. Some of the Output Details in this PN are as follows (in Rp).

Description	Budget	Realization	Percent	RO Target	RO accomplishment	Unit	Percent
Legal assistance services in the Religious Courts	17,179,154,000	16,817,794,116	97.90	177,702	159,898	People	89.98
Construction of Cyber Monitoring Room and SOC Data Center of the Indonesian Prosecutor's Office	81,989,540,000	81,987,429,540	100.00	1	1	Unit	100.00

Services and Protection for Indonesian Citizens Abroad	219,980,430,000	174,400,534,230	79.28	722,656	492,451	People	68.14
Litigation Legal Aid Activities	41,592,000,000	41,153,680,000	98.95	5,699	11,990	people	210.39
Developing Countries Partnership Scholarship (KNB)	27,882,200,000	27,362,167,407	98.13	528	528	Student	100.00
Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Services by Attached and technical staff in 12 Placement Countries	21,596,520,000	19,772,039,964	91.55	200,000	101,954	People	50.98
Assistance for Social Disaster-Prone Communities	15,773,500,000	15,773,391,433	100.00	25,000	24,979	people	99.92
Surveillance Ship	25,514,746,000	25,499,569,459	99.94	2	2	unit	100.00
National Computer Security Incident Response Team (Nat-CSIRT) Capacity Building (Carry over)	148,997,000,000	148,996,360,000	100.00	1	1	unit	100.00
Digital Talent Scholarship	78,451,836,927	79,938,717,210	101.90	48,286	71,088	orang	147.22
Scholarship of Master and Doctor in Communication and Informatics field	22,988,381,190	22,988,377,524	100.00	170	173	orang	101.76
Information Dissemination	218,274,771,942	218,226,910,642	99.98	50,794	59,630	Spots/activities	117.40
Scholarship of Master and Doctor in Communication and Informatics field	22,988,381,190	22,988,377,524	100.00	170	173	people	101.76
City Policy Advocacy Responds to Drug Threats	47,502,109,000	46,949,284,907	98.84	828	837	Institution	101.09
Protection Services for Indonesian Red Cross.	18,802,984,000	17,374,293,450	92.40	16,844	53,621	people	318.34

per PN from each K/L based on confirmation and/or information in LKKL can be seen in **Appendix 4**

19. Performance Report of Central Government

Based on Government Regulation Number 8 of 2006 concerning Financial Reporting and Performance of Government Agencies, Presidential Regulation Number 29 of 2014 concerning the Performance Accountability System of Government Institution (SAKIP), and Minister of PANRB Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for Compiling Central Government Performance Reports, the Ministry of Empowerment of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform (Ministry of PANRB) prepares the Central

Government Performance Report (LKjPP). LKjPP 2021 aimed to provide information on the government's performance as a form of government accountability and transparency towards performance on the use of the 2021 budget. Based on the PP, LKjPP 2021 is also provided with performance data, including accomplishment achieved by ministries/agencies (K/L), in connection to the budget allocated, as well as the obstacles faced by each K/L in achieving its performance. The performance data is related to information on the main national development targets achieved by Ministries/Agencies, including the accomplishment of performance targets stipulated in the Government Performance Plan (RKP) 2021.

LKjPP 2021 is an information of Central Government performance, including macro targets achievement and development priority targets, which is prepared by summarizing the 2021 Performance Reports from each Ministries/Government Agencies, which has been submitted to the President through the Ministry of PAN-RB. The methodology is prepared by summarizing the performance reports of each K/L within the Central Government based on the 2021 Performance Report. The summary is conducted utilizing strategic goals and performance indicators that describe the organization's performance in connection to the main national development goals that have been set in the 2021 RKP, and the field of duty or K/L's affairs. Therefore, the LKjPP's summary on performance or work accomplished is restricted, which merely covering accountability for the use of resources from K/L (including implementation of K/L budget). Furthermore, LKjPP has been reviewed by the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency.

Full LKjPP is available in Appendix 34

C. EXPLANATION OF STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED BUDGET SURPLUS

C.1. Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus (Deficit) After Financing

Budget Surplus is the accumulated balance of SiLPA/SiKPA of the previous fiscal years and of the current year SiLPA/SiKPA year added with/reduced by adjustments of Accumulated Budget Surplus. Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus (Deficit) After Financing as of January 1, 2021 was IDR 388,119,081,331,126, which was the Budget Surplus as of December 31 2020 (Audited). Details of the Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus (Deficit) after Financing are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	January 1 2021	January 1, 2020
Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus		
Beginning Cash Balance of BUN	198,514,075,299,703	151,409,014,474,516
Beginning Cash Balance of KPPN	3,545,188,057,685	2,891,119,214,103
Beginning Cash Balance in the Disbursing Treasury	731,061,274,902	234,188,766,627
Beginning Cash Balance at BLU that has been approved	57,688,418,512,516	56,554,199,281,529
Beginning Cash Balance at Line Ministries that has been approved	3,862,816,464,090	1,634,561,936,239
	264,341,559,608,896	212,723,083,673,014
Adjustments of Accumulated Budget Surplus TAYL Physical Calculation		
Funds in the Special Managing Account Pandemic COVID-19 and PEN	57,116,330,873,078	-
Third-Party Accounting Debt of Physical Deduction of Accumulated Budget Surplus	(88,455,830,387)	(12,345,086,135)
Payable to The Third Party (KPPN) of Physical Deduction of Accumulated Budget Surplus	(300,825,129)	(22,102,871)
Difference in Remittances	(52,495,332)	52,495,332
Grant Revenue in the Deferred Special Account	-	(12,394,187,562)
Funds Placement in Commercial Banks	66,750,000,000,000	-
Total of Adjustments of Accumulated Budget Surplus Physical Calculation	123,777,521,722,230	(24,708,881,236)
Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus (Deficit) After Financing	388,119,081,331,126	212,698,374,791,778

C.2. The Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus as the Proceeds of Current Year Financing

As of December 31, 2021, the use of SAL as financing receipts for the current year amounted to IDR 143,966,330,873,078, consisting of:

1. SAL utilization in the amount of IDR 20,100,000,000,000 based on KMK Number 476/KMK.02/2021 concerning the Determination of Details of Budget Financing in the Budget Section of the State General Treasurer of Government Investment Management (BA 999.03) Fiscal Year 2021 from the use of SAL, with details:

Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus as of January 1, 2021 was IDR 388.11 trillion

The Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus as Proceeds of Current Year's Financing Receipt as of December 31,

2021 was IDR
143.96 trillion

- a. Investment to SOEs amounted to IDR 16,800,000,000,000 in the form of PMN to PT Hutama Karya (Persero) amounting to IDR 9,900,000,000,000 and PMN to PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) amounting to IDR 6,900,000,000,000.
 - b. Investment to BLU LMAN is IDR 3,300,000,000,000.
2. SAL Earmark utilization amounting to IDR 123,866.330,873,078 comes from recording the use of the remaining PC PEN 2020 Public Goods Special Account Funds amounting to IDR 53,075,668,740,190, the remaining PC PEN 2020 Non Public Goods Special Account Funds amounting to IDR 4,040,662,132,888, and Return of Funds Placement in 2021 in the amount of IDR 66,750,000,000,000 as stipulated in PMK Number 187/PMK.05/2020 concerning Procedures for Issuing SBN in the context of PC PEN 2020, as well as the Use of Remaining Funds for Issuance of SBN 2020 in the context of Financing for the Advanced Implementation of PC Activities PEN Management 2021.

C.3. Budget Surplus/Deficit after Financing (SiLPA/SiKPA)

SiLPA/SiKPA as
of December 31,
2021 was IDR
96.65 trillion

SiLPA/SiKPA is a surplus/deficit difference between revenue and expenditure realization in the Statements of Budget Realization and revenues and expenditures of financing in the state budget during one reporting period. SiLPA as of December 31, 2021, was as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
State Revenue	2.011.347.072.417.932	1.647.783.342.188.986
State Expenditure	2.786.411.359.562.815	2.595.481.097.176.075
Surplus (Deficit)	(775.064.287.144.883)	(947.697.754.987.089)
Net Financing	871.723.163.588.761	1.193.293.831.252.057
SiLPA/(SiKPA)	96.658.876.443.878	245.596.076.264.968

SiLPA of the 2021 Fiscal Year was declined by IDR 148,937,199,821,090 or 60.64 percent from 2020.

C.4. Adjustments of Bookkeeping

The adjustments
of bookkeeping
as of December
31, 2021 was
IDR
minus IDR 3.02
trillion

Adjustment of Bookkeeping are corrections made by the State General Treasurer (BUN) related to SiLPA corrections, foreign exchange calculations (unrealized), cash corrections, and debt corrections affecting the Accumulated Budget Surplus calculations performed in the current year. The adjustment of bookkeeping of Accumulated Budget Surplus, as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, was minus IDR 3,021,299,958,783 and minus IDR 25,425,421,216 with the details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
SiLPA Correction	(2,548,945,575,660)	447,536,410,409
Exchange Difference (Unrealized)	116,426,281,222	(227,575,834,013)
BUN Cash Correction	(26,506,042,189)	(211,693,471,353)
KPPN Cash Correction	-	-
Grant Cash Correction	455,474,439	(7,551,767,998)
Cash at BLU Correction	(572,556,286,009)	(50,865,145,620)
Cash Correction at Expenditure	11,873,368,374	24,732,472,156

Treasurer (BUN)		
Correction of Payable to Third Parties	(61,420)	(2)
Correction of Payable to Third Parties (KPPN)	(2,047,117,540)	(8,084,795)
Total of Adjustments of Bookkeeping	(3,021,299,958,783)	(25,425,421,216)

1. SILPA correction of IDR 2,548,945,575,660 is a return on the previous fiscal year's revenue (TAYL) which was minus IDR 1,874,223,249,387 as well as exchange rate adjustments resulting from money transfer transactions or transfers between accounts belonging to BUN using the SiLPA account (311211) which was minus IDR 674,722,326,273. Return on revenue of TAYL consists of the transaction Administration of Non-Tax State (Non-Tax State Revenue) with SiLPA (311212) account through the issuance of SPM PP which was minus IDR 500,835,220,463 and Grant Revenue repayment through the issuance of SP3HL with 311911 account of minus IDR 1,373,388,028,924.
2. Adjustment of Unrealized Exchange Rate Difference amounted IDR 116,426,281,222 was an adjustment derived from the calculation of foreign exchange gains of 186,131,547,670 and foreign exchange losses which was minus IDR 69,705,266,448, which have not been realized in Cash in managed Foreign Exchange Accounts by BUN.
3. BUN Cash Correction of minus IDR 26,506,042,189 is a bookkeeping correction for cash disbursements from the Special Account in order to refund receipts of TAYL Foreign Loans and Grants.
4. Grant Cash Correction of IDR 455,474,439 is a correction for the balance of the grant approved in BUN (KPPN). The correction on the balance of the Cash Grant was due to the approval of the TAYL grant with a net value of IDR 2,885,368,279, Grant Cash Revaluation of IDR 1,842,057,013, Grant Cash Reclassification of IDR 4,731,914,494 and other recording corrections of IDR 459,963,641.
5. Correction of Cash at BLU of minus IDR 572,556,286,009 is a correction of the approved Cash at BLU balance carried out by the BUN Proxy (KPPN) due to the recording of a new BLU opening balance in 2020 of IDR 363,080,346,768, write-off of Cash at BLU balance of minus IDR 132,157,949,843, reclassification of Cash at BLU into Receivables of minus IDR 802,272,706,758 and correction of Cash at BLU balance for other accounting/bookkeeping improvements of minus IDR 1,205,976,176.
6. The Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer of the State Ministries/Agency Work Units has been adjusted by the Proxy of BUN (KPPN) by IDR 11,873,368,374 due to the Cash Revaluation in the Expenditure Treasurer in Foreign Currency amounting to IDR 13,103,509,549, Exchange rate difference between SPM and SP2D was minus IDR 933,858,393, and Cash Reclassification in the Expenditures Treasurer to Receivables of minus IDR 296,282,778 and Other Corrections of minus Rp4.
7. Payable Correction to Third Parties of minus IDR 61,420 is Correction of Payable to Third Parties to UAKPBUN TK.

8. Correction of Debts to Third Parties (KPPN) of minus IDR 2,047,117,540 is the adjustment of the exchange rate difference of Debts to Third Parties (KPPN) in foreign currencies.

C.5. Other Adjustments (Accumulated Budget Surplus records (SAL) Record Calculation Adjustment)

Adjustment to the Calculation of Accumulated Budget Surplus Records was conducted on December 31, 2021 IDR 11,32 trillion

Other adjustments are adjustments to the calculation of SAL records made as a reconciliation result between SAL records and physical SAL at the end of the reporting period. SAL calculation is adjusted by comparing the cash mutations that are not SAL (Other Government Accounts, Escrow Accounts, and Transitory Cash) with the transaction mutations during the current period. The calculation was made to remove the impact of balances from non-SAL transactions and to prevent double recording in the SAL records

Adjustment to the Calculation of Accumulated Budget Surplus Records was conducted on December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 was amounted minus IDR 11,320,124,797 and IDR 490,055,695,596 with the details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
RPL Transaction Adjustment	(4,076,363,682)	481,201,524,869
Escrow Transaction Adjustment	(7,296,256,447)	(3,487,521,503)
Adjustment of Transitory Cash Transaction	-	-
Adjustment of Physical Calculation of Accumulated Budget Surplus TAYL that Need to be Reversed in the Current Year	52,495,332	12,341,692,230
Total Other Adjustments (Adjustment of Calculation of Accumulated Budget Surplus Records)	(11,320,124,797)	490,055,695,596

1. The adjustment of SAL Record Calculation of Other Government Account Transactions (RPL) is minus IDR 4,076,363,682, the adjustment of Escrow Account Transactions is minus IDR 7,296,256,447 and the adjustment of Transitory Treasury Transactions is IDR 0 which are adjustments of SAL records that must be made to eliminate transaction effects of non-SAL (RPL transactions, Escrow Accounts, and Transitory Treasury) which are still contained in the calculation of SAL records. These values must be adjusted to the calculation of SAL records, so that the correct SAL value can be obtained according to the physical value of SAL treasury
2. SAL Record Calculation Adjustment of IDR 52,495,332 refers to the calculation of Accumulated Budget Surplus TAYL Physical adjustment that needs to be reversed in the current year. This adjustment must be made in the current year to avoid double recording/calculation in the Accumulated Budget Surplus Records, with the following details

(in Rupiah)

Description	Total
Difference in Remittances (TAYL)	52,495,332
Grant Revenue in the Deferent Special Account (TAYL)	-
Sum of Adjustment of Physical Calculation of Accumulated Budget Surplus TAYL that Need to be Reversed in the Current Year	52,495,332

Presented in **Table 14** are details of the calculation of the Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020

Table 14.**The calculation of the Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2021 and 2020**

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Calculation of Accumulated Budget Surplus Records		
Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus	388,119,081,331,126	212,698,374,791,778
Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus as Proceeds of Current Year's Financing Receipt	(143,966,330,873,078)	(70,640,000,000,000)
Beginning Accumulated Budget Surplus after the Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus	244,152,750,458,048	142,058,374,791,778
SiLPA (SiKPA) of Current Year	96,658,876,443,878	245,596,076,264,968
Final Accumulated Budget Surplus before Accumulated Budget Surplus Adjustment	340,811,626,901,926	387,654,451,056,746
Adjustments of Bookkeeping		
SiLPA Correction	(2,548,945,575,660)	447,536,410,409
Difference in Exchange (unrealized)	116,426,281,222	(227,575,834,013)
BUN Cash Correction	(26,506,042,189)	(211,693,471,353)
KPPN Cash Correction	-	-
Grant Cash Correction	455,474,439	(7,551,767,998)
Cash at BLU Correction	(572,556,286,009)	(50,865,145,620)
Cash Correction in Expenditure Treasurer (BUN) ¹⁾	11,873,368,374	24,732,472,156
Third-Party Accounting Debt Correction ²⁾	(61,420)	(2)
Correction of Payable to Third Parties (KPPN) ³⁾	(2,047,117,540)	(8,084,795)
Rounding	-	-
Total Adjustments of Bookkeeping	(3,021,299,958,783)	(25,425,421,216)
Other Adjustments (SAL Record Adjustment)		
RPL Transaction Adjustment ⁴⁾	(4,076,363,682)	481,201,524,869
Escrow Account Transaction Adjustments ⁵⁾	(7,296,256,447)	(3,487,521,503)
Adjustment of Cash in Transitory Transaction	-	-
SAL TAYL Physical Calculation Adjustments That Need To Be Reversed in the Current Year	52,495,332	12,341,692,230

Rounding		-
Total Accumulated Budget Surplus Records Calculation Adjustment	(11,320,124,797)	490,055,695,596
ENDING BALANCE OF Accumulated Budget Surplus RECORDS	337,779,006,818,346	388,119,081,331,126

The details of the calculation and explanation of the Accumulated Budget Surplus Records Adjustment made as of December 31, 2021, are as follows:

1) Cash in Disbursing Treasurer

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	31 Desember 2020 (Audited)
Beginning Cash Balance at Disbursing Treasurer (I)	731,061,274,902	234,188,766,627
Ending Cash Balance in Disbursing Treasurer (II)	248,050,262,873	731,061,274,902
Mutation of the beginning and Ending Balances (I – II)	483,011,012,029	(496,872,508,275)
Mutation of Cash Transactions at the Disbursing Treasurer (III)	494,884,380,403	(472,140,036,119)
Difference in Transaction Mutation (III) and Balance Mutation (I-II) *)	11,873,368,374	24,732,472,156

*) consist of consists of Revaluation of Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer in Foreign Currency, Exchange Differences between SPM and SP2D, Reclassification of BP's Cash into Accounts Receivable, and other Corrections.

2) Payable to Third-Party Accounting

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Opening balance of payable to Third Parties (I)	4,033,372,635,177	5,709,145,435,339
Ending Balance of Payable to Third Parties (II)	3,765,331,476,323	4,033,372,635,177
Mutation of the Opening balance and Ending Balances (II - I)	(268,041,158,854)	(1,675,772,800,162)
Mutation of Transaction payable to Third Parties(III)	(267,579,611,995)	(1,675,465,318,005)
Difference in Transaction Mutation (III) and Balance Mutation (II-I)	461,546,859	307,482,157
Mutation of Payable to Third-Party Accounting in the Form of Invoice (IV)	461,608,279	307,482,159
Difference of Transaction Mutation (III) and Balance Mutation (III) after calculating Payable to Third-Party Accounting in the form of Invoice = Correction of Third-Party Accounting to BUN *)	(61.420)	(2)

*) comes from the correction of Third-Party Calculation debt on TK UAKPBUN.

3) Payable to Third Parties (KPPN)

(in Rupiah)

Description	31 Desember 2021 (Audited)	31 Desember 2020 (Audited)
Opening balance of payable to Third Parties KPPN (I)	403,356,201,213	118,429,956,817
Ending Balance of Payable to Third Parties KPPN (II)	251,218,736,876	403,356,201,213
Mutation of the Opening balance and Ending Balances (II - I)	(152,137,464,337)	284,926,244,396
Mutation of Transaction payable to Third Parties KPPN (III)	(154,184,581,877)	284,918,159,601
Difference of Transaction Mutation (III) and Balance Movements (II-I) = Correction of Payable to Third Parties (KPPN) *	(2,047,117,540)	(8,084,795)

*) comes from the adjustment of exchange rate differences between payable to Third Parties (KPPN) in foreign currency

4) Other Government Accounts

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Opening Balance of Other Government (RPL)	2,885,728,029,464	2,934,993,297,016
Subtracted by:	(403,055,376,084)	(118,407,853,946)
Payable to Third Parties (KPPN) At Return Account of RPL in Early Year		
Opening RPL Balance for Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) calculation	2,482,672,653,380	2,816,585,443,070
Correction of RPL Balance	-	-
Opening RPL Balance for Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) calculation after Correction (I)	2,482,672,653,380	2,816,585,443,070
Closing (RPL) Balance	6,202,854,028,961	2,885,728,029,464
Subtracted by:	(251,062,553,584)	(403,055,376,084)
Payable to Third Parties (KPPN) At Return Account of RPL at the end of the Year		
Closing RPL Balance for Accumulated Budget Surplus calculation (II)	5.951.791.475.377	2.482.672.653.380
Mutation of Opening and Closing Balance (II - I)	3.469.118.821.997	(333.912.789.690)
Mutation of RPL Transaction (III)	3.465.042.458.315	147.288.735.179
The difference in Mutation of Transaction (III) and Mutation of Balance (II-I) and Correction of RPL Balance = Adjustment of RPL Transaction *	(4.076.363.682)	481.201.524.869

*) comes from the Exchange Rate Difference in the Oil and Gas Account and other RPL adjustments that need to be adjusted in the Calculation of Accumulated Budget Surplus Records

5) Escrow Account

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Opening Balance of Escrow Account	118,830,237,152,177	20,053,770,625,020
Subtracted by:	(61,060,642,251,312)	(5,695,887,440,489)
Balance on Fund Account of Third-Party Calculation and PEN Special Account in Early Year		
Opening Balance of Escrow Account for Accumulated Budget Surplus Calculation (I)	57,769,594,900,865	14,357,883,184,531
Closing Balance of Escrow Account	29,926,032,453,218	136,301,448,612,099
Subtracted by:	(3,152,585,086,897)	(78,531,853,711,234)
Balance on Fund Account of Third-Party Calculation and PEN Special Account in End of Year		
Closing Balance of Escrow Account for Accumulated Budget Surplus calculation (II)	26,773,447,366,321	57,769,594,900,865
Mutation of Opening and Closing Balance (II-I)	(30,996,147,534,544)	43,411,711,716,334
Mutation of Escrow Account Transaction (III)	(31,003,443,790,991)	43,408,224,194,831
The difference in Mutation of Transaction (III) and Mutation of Balance (II-I) = Adjustment of Escrow Account Transaction*)	(7,296,256,447)	(3,487,521,503)

*) comes from the Exchange Rate Difference in the Alutsista Reserve Fund Account and Receipts in the Escrow Account that have not been transferred to RKUN which needs to be adjusted in the Calculation of Accumulated Budget Surplus Records.

C.6. Closing Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus

Closing Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2021, was IDR 337.77 trillion

The closing Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020 was IDR 337,779,006,818,346 and 388,119,081,331,126. The Accumulated Budget Surplus's closing balance values were appropriate values that fitted the calculation of Accumulated Budget Surplus records with the analysis of physical Accumulated Budget Surplus. Details of the Closing Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus can be described as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Closing Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus (Deficit)		
Closing (BUN) Balance	253,683,550,805,313	198,514,075,299,703
Closing Cash (KPPN) Balance	721,442,531,795	3,545,188,057,685
Closing Cash Balance in the Disbursing Treasurer	248,050,262,873	731,061,274,902
Closing (BUN) Balance that has been Approved	81,993,516,161,352	57,688,418,512,516

Closing Grant Cash Balance of K/L that has been Approved	1,745,056,899,938	3,862,816,464,090
Total Saldo Anggaran Lebih Sebelum Penyesuaian Perhitungan Fisik SAL	338,391,616,661,271	264,341,559,608,896
Adjustment of Accumulated Budget Surplus Physical Calculation		
Funds in Special Account of COVID-19 Pandemic Management and National Economic Recovery (PEN)	-	57,116,330,873,078
Party Accounting Payable of Deduction of Physical Accumulated Budget Surplus	(612,602,571,149)	(88,455,830,387)
Payable to Third Parties (KPPN) of Deduction of Physical Accumulated Budget Surplus	(156,183,292)	(300,825,129)
Difference in Remittances	150,229,276	(52,495,332)
Grant Revenue in the Special Account Deferred	-	-
Financing received by National Public Treasury Account (RKUN)	-	-
Other Transitory	(1,317,760)	-
Grant Transitory	-	-
Public Service Agency Transitory	-	-
Fund Placement in Commercial Banks	-	66,750,000,000,000
Total Adjustment of Accumulated Budget Surplus Physical Calculation	(612,609,842,925)	123,777,521,722,230
Closing Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus (Deficit)	337,779,006,818,346	388,119,081,331,126

Thus, a decrease in Accumulated Budget Surplus in December 31, 2021 was recorded at IDR 50,340,074,512,780 or 12.97 percent compared to the Accumulated Budget Surplus in December 31, 2020.

D. EXPLANATION OF ITEMS OF BALANCE SHEET**D.1. FINANCIAL POSITION IN GENERAL**

*Position of
Balance
Sheet in
General*

Summary of Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2021 and December 2020

(in Rupiah)

Balance Sheet	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)	% Increase/ (Decrease)
Current Assets	769,156,587,023,415	665,161,112,767,725	15.63
Long-term Investments	3,478,345,928,647,637	3,173,076,804,223,285	9.62
Fixed Assets	5,947,120,466,262,338	5,976,014,521,058,706	(0.48)
Long-term Receivables	54,300,217,473,896	59,321,820,079,721	(8.47)
Other Assets	1,205,747,616,387,166	1,225,100,226,220,041	(1.58)
Total Assets	11,454,670,815,794,452	11,098,674,484,349,478	3.21
Short-Term Liabilities	693,381,521,362,628	701,606,358,286,875	(1.17)
Long-term Liabilities	6,844,944,115,051,393	5,923,869,627,304,123	15.55
Total Liabilities	7,538,325,636,414,021	6,625,475,985,590,998	13.78
Equity	3,916,345,179,380,431	4,473,198,498,758,480	(12.45)
Total of Liabilities and Equity	11,454,670,815,794,452	11,098,674,484,349,478	3.21

The value of Current Assets as of December 31, 2021 experienced the highest increase of 15.63 percent compared to the value as of December 31, 2020. Meanwhile, the value of Liabilities as of December 31, 2021 experienced an increase of 13.78 percent compared to the value as of December 31, 2020. Comparison of Assets, Liabilities, and Equity for the last five years is presented in **Graph 30**.

Graph 30.

Comparison of Assets, Liabilities, and Equity in Balance Sheet 2017-2021

(in trillion Rupiah)

*Comparison
of Balance
Sheet for the
last five
years*



D.2. EXPLANATION OF BALANCE SHEET PER ITEM**D.2.1 ASSETS****D.2.1.1 Current Assets**

Current assets amounted to IDR 769.15 trillion

Current Assets as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 769,156,587,023,415 and IDR 665,161,112,767,725. The summary of Current Assets is presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)			
Current Assets	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)	% Increase/ (Decrease)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	331,361,813,440,015	256,923,467,961,654	28.97
Down Payment from BUN Account	25,427,588,614	11,763,117,361	116.16
Short-Term Investments	20,616,337,564,347	80,997,797,371,759	(74.55)
Prepaid Expenditure and Advance Expenditure	46,996,615,225,607	34,421,569,421,725	36.53
Accrued Revenue	12,666,270,821,458	5,591,639,511,588	126.52
Receivables	158,339,744,282,687	126,700,067,094,014	24.97
Reserves	199,150,378,100,687	160,514,808,289,624	24.07
Total	769,156,587,023,415	665,161,112,767,725	15.63

The value of Current Assets as of December 31, 2021 compared to December 31, 2020 has increased by 15.63 percent. The increase in Current Assets mainly originated from Accrued Revenue which increased by IDR 7,074,631,309,870 or 126.52 percent. Meanwhile, Short-Term Investment decreased by 74.55 percent.

D.2.1.1.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents**D.2.1.1.1.1 Cash in Government Accounts in Bank Indonesia and Commercial Bank**

Cash in Government Accounts in BI and BU amounted to IDR 253.68 Trillion

Cash in Government Accounts at Bank Indonesia (BI) and Commercial Banks (BU) as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 253,683,550,805,313 and IDR 198,514,075,299,703, respectively, which was an increase of Rp. 55,169,475,505,610 or 27.79 percent compared to 2020. Cash in Government Accounts at Bank Indonesia and Commercial Banks is the balance of State General Treasurer (BUN) accounts in BI and Commercial Banks, which consists of Cash balances in Government Accounts at Bank Indonesia and Commercial Banks in Rupiah as much as IDR 196,189,849,541,605 and the balance of Cash in Government Accounts at Bank Indonesia in Foreign Exchange amounted to IDR 57,493,701,263,708.

Cash balances in Government Accounts at Bank Indonesia and Commercial Banks in Rupiah as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 196,189,849,541,605 and IDR 165,359,616,060,407, respectively, which increased as much as IDR 30,830,233,481,198 or 18.64 percent. Details of Cash balances in Government Accounts at Bank Indonesia and Commercial Banks in Rupiah are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)		
Account's Name and Number	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
BUN Account No. 502.000000980	2,376,797,725,163	2,331,011,686,942
SAL Account No. 500.000002980	173,593,844,450,266	69,110,234,248,077

Deposited Cash Account in Rupiah No. 518.000122980	11,764,717,811,752	70,672,433,215,706
Deposited Account for RPH Demand Deposit Interest Income 519000143980)	2,260,791,985,808	2,092,811,843,651
Japanese Grant via SKR Program-Receiving Account (519000121980)	259,643,691	209,643,691
Special Account in Rupiah	6,193,437,924,925	3,681,703,962,414
RPKBUN-P Salary	-	-
Adjustment Journal in BUN Account	-	17,471,211,459,922
Total*)	196,189,849,541,605	165,359,616,060,403

*) Difference in 2020 IDR 4 due to rounding

In general, changes in balances in accounts that have a significant influence on the increase in cash balances in Government Accounts at Bank Indonesia and Commercial Banks in Rupiah overbooking transactions from the National Public Treasury Account (RKUN) to Accumulated Budget Surplus Account in order to transfer the Liquid Accumulated Budget Surplus balance to the Accumulated Budget Surplus Account based on the Official Report of Calculation of Liquid and Non-Liquid Accumulated Budget Surplus of 2020 according to the Audited LKPP 2020 as much as IDR 124.5 trillion.

Cash balances in Government Accounts at Bank Indonesia in Foreign Exchange as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 57,493,701,263,708 and IDR 33,154,459,239,296, respectively, which is an increase of IDR 24,339,242,024,412 or 73.41 percent. This account is a BI account that belongs to the government for accommodating state revenues and pay all state expenditures in foreign currencies. The increase was due to an upsurge in the balance of items in the Proxy of Central BUN Balance, which was affected by an increase in the balance in the Cash Placement Account in USD.

Details of Cash in Government Accounts at Bank Indonesia in Foreign Currencies are presented below.

(in Rupiah)		
Account's Name and Number	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Account of State General Treasury (KUN) in USD Currency No. 600.502411980	8,828,506,745	2,713,849,534
Special Account in Foreign Exchange	3,268,152,710,907	3,232,945,581,416
Cash Placement Account in USD Currency (608001411980)	40,853,931,656,748	20,224,223,480,070
Account of KUN in YEN Currency No. 600.502111980	213,937,337,853	1,151,202,331,814
Account of KUN in EUR Currency	13,148,851,051,455	8,543,373,996,462
Total	57,493,701,263,708	33,154,459,239,296

In general, by paying attention to the details of the increase/decrease in the balance in each account in the Government's Cash account at Bank Indonesia and Commercial Banks in foreign currencies, it can be summarized that the biggest contributor to the increase in the Proxy of Central BUN Balance is influenced by the increase in the balance in State General Treasury Account in USD and Placement Cash Account in EURO, with details as follows:

1. The increase in the balance in the Deposited Cash Account in USD Currency (608001411980) amounting to IDR 20,629,708,176,678 was affected by the overbooking transaction from the RKUN in USD to the Deposited Cash Account in USD on November 30, 2021 for a loan/grant from IBRD-9244-ID amounting to USD 800,000,000 or equivalent

to IDR 11,472,000,000,000.

- The increase in the balance in the State General Treasury Account in EURO (600502991980) amounting to IDR 4,605,477,054,993 was affected by the Agence Francaise Development loan/grant transaction on November 22, 2021 amounting to EUR 100,000,000 or equivalent to IDR 1,611,711,000,000.

D.2.1.1.1.2 Cash in Other Government Accounts

Cash in Other Government Accounts amounted to IDR 6,20 trillion

Cash in Other Government Accounts is the balance of Other Government Accounts (RPL) in BI and Commercial Banks. Cash balances in Other Government Accounts as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 6,202,854,028,961 and IDR 2,885,728,029,464, respectively, which is an increase of IDR 3,317,125,999,497 or 114.95 percent. The increase was due to an increase in results from oil and gas management activities which resulted in the Government's share of revenues from Natural Resources throughout the period of 2021. Details of Cash in Other Government Accounts are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Cash in Other Government Accounts	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Cash in Revenue Account – Investment Fund (6 accounts in Rupiah dan foreign exchange)	1	7
Cash in Revenue Account – Regional Development Fund (No. 519000102980)	25	24
Public-Private Partnerships (KPS) Agreement Oil Proceeds Account (No. 600.000411980)	4,522,505,658,898	1,262,382,108,906
Geothermal Account (No. 508.000084980)	1,428,552,738,969	1,220,126,090,533
Cash in Revolving Fund Account (Program Credit)	733,077,484	164,453,910
Cash in the SPAN Central BUN Authorized Return Account – Non-Salary (4 accounts at BNI, Mandiri, BTN and BRI)	242,290,609,825	387,572,282,344
Cash in the Account Return of the SPAN Central BUN Authority – Salary	-	9,826,810
Cash in the Government Islamic Securities Return Account	8,771,943,759	15,473,266,930
Total	6,202,854,028,961	2,885,728,029,464

The Public-Private Partnerships (KPS) Agreement Oil Proceeds amounting to IDR 4,522,505,658,898 is Cash of BUN in the intermediate account to accommodate all receipts in foreign currencies from the results of upstream oil and gas business activities in the framework of Production Sharing Contracts or Cooperation Contracts and to pay oil and gas contractual obligations to the government.

The Geothermal Account amounting to IDR 1,428,552,738,969 is the cash of BUN in the intermediate account to accommodate all receipts in Rupiah from the results of geothermal activities in Indonesia including government obligations in the field of taxation (VAT refunds and PBB payments) and replacement of production bonuses related to geothermal business activities.

*Cash in
KPPN
Account
amounted
to IDR
721.44
billion*

D.2.1.1.1.3 Cash in KPPN Account

Cash in the Cash Account at KPPN as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 721,442,531,795 and IDR 3,545,188,057,685, which is a decrease of IDR 2,823,745,525,890 or 79.65 percent. The Cash Balance in the Cash Account at KPPN is the balance in the Cash Account of the State Treasury Services Office (KPPN) throughout Indonesia which are designated as Collecting Agent System as well as Operational Banks and KPPN SUBRKUN Accounts at Bank Indonesia.

Cash Balance at KPPN as of December 31, 2021 consists of:

1. The balance in the KPPN Account for Loans and Grants amounted to IDR 20,310,455;
2. The balance in the Jakarta VI KPPN Account amounted to IDR 88,323,708;
3. The balance in the Special Receipts KPPN Account amounted to IDR 721,333,897,632.

Details of Cash Balance at KPPN can be seen in **Appendix 5**

*Cash in
Transitory
amounted
to IDR
150.22
million*

D.2.1.1.1.4 Transitory Cash

Cash in Transitory as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 150,229,274 and IDR 0, respectively. Cash in Transitory consists of cash in BUN transito, loan/grant accounts, and DTP transactions in all accounts managed by the Directorate of State Treasury Management as the Proxy of the Central BUN and KPPN as the Regional BUN Proxy as well as the difference between the receipt of remittances with account code 818111 and issuing remittances with account code 828111 on all accounts managed by the Central and Regional BUN. The details of Cash in Transitory are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Cash in Transitory	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Cash in Transitory – BUN	-	52,495,332
2. Difference in Remittance	150,229,274	(52,495,332)
Total	150,229,274	0

*Cash in
Expenditure
Treasurer
amounted to
IDR 248.05
billion*

D.2.1.1.1.5 Cash in Expenditure Treasurer

Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 248,050,262,873 and IDR 731,061,274,902, respectively, which is a decrease of IDR 483,011,012,029 or 66.07 percent. The ministries with the largest cash balances in the Expenditure Treasurer were the Ministry of Foreign Affairs amounted to IDR 159,817,869,205, the Ministry of State Secretariat amounted to IDR 30,381,274,092, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology amounted to IDR 16,881,692,239, the Ministry of Agriculture amounted to IDR 12. 408,334,677, and the Ministry of Health amounted to IDR 6,142,097,533.

Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer is cash that is controlled, managed, and under the responsibility of the expenditure treasurer originating from the remaining Inventory Money (UP), but until the end of the reporting period it has not been deposited/accounted for to the state treasury. Details of Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer at Ministries/Government Agencies (K/L) can be seen in **Appendix 6**.

Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer is cash that is controlled, managed, and under the responsibility of the expenditure treasurer originating from the remaining Inventory Money

(UP), but until the end of the reporting period it has not been deposited/accounted for to the state treasury. Details of Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer at K/L can be seen in **Appendix 6**.

Cash in the Revenue Treasurer amounted to IDR 37.42 billion

D.2.1.1.1.6 Cash in the Revenue Treasurer

Cash in the Revenue Treasurer as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 37,421,908,699 and IDR 124,232,758,259, respectively, which is a decrease of IDR 86,810,849,560 or 69.88 percent. Cash in the Revenue Treasurer includes all cash, both bank account balances, and cash balances that are under the responsibility of the Revenue Treasurer that have not been deposited into the state treasury. Details of Cash in the Revenue Treasurer at K/L can be seen in **Appendix 6**.

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents amounted to IDR 9.09 trillion

D.2.1.1.1.7 Other Cash and Cash Equivalents

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, amounted to IDR 9,091,165,076,095 and IDR 7,682,561,400,884, which is an increase of IDR 1,408,603,675,211 or 18.34 percent.

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents represent the remaining cash in the expenditure treasurer other than Inventory Money. The balance can be in the form of income such as interest on demand deposits, tax levies, returns on expenditures that have not been deposited into the state treasury, expenditures that have been disbursed but have not been paid to third parties, and cash from direct K/L grants.

Details of Other Cash and Cash Equivalents according to the organization of Ministries/Government Agencies (K/L) and BUN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
K/L	8,373,024,000,581	7,655,958,524,602
BUN	2,463,197,975,452	3,889,419,340,372
Adjustments	(1,745,056,899,938)	(3,862,816,464,090)
Total	9,091,165,076,095	7,682,561,400,884

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents originated from K/L consist of:

(in Rupiah)

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents at K/L	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Other Cash Equivalents	378,422,203	348,743,774
Other Cash in Expenditure Treasurer	5,234,397,692,670	2,518,653,472,655
Other Cash in K/L from Grant	1,745,035,549,938	3,862,816,464,090
Other Cash from Iron Cash Reclassification	184,180,602	273,586,529
Other Cash in Revenue Treasurer	651,460,074,418	440,441,368,915
Other Cash at BLU	639,011,432,726	776,726,974,109
Other Cash at K/L from Unapproved Grants	102,556,648,024	56,697,914,530
Total	8,373,024,000,581	7,655,958,524,602

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents at K/L with significant values, including:

1. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries amounting to IDR 686,536,474,054, which comes from the difference between Revenue and Direct Grant Expenditure received by State Ministries/Government Agencies and has been approved by KPPN until December 31, 2021; and
2. Ministry of Finance amounting to IDR 479,438,981,221, most of which is other cash balances in the revenue treasurer until December 31, 2021.

Details of Other Cash and Cash Equivalents of each K/L can be seen in **Appendix 6**.

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents originating from BUN consist of:

(in Rupiah)

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents at BUN	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Other Cash Equivalents	718,141,075,514	26,602,876,282
Other Cash in Expenditure Treasurer	-	-
Other Cash in K/L from Grant	1,745,056,899,938	3,862,816,464,090
Total	2,463,197,975,452	3,889,419,340,372

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents in BUN amounted to IDR 2,463,197,975,452, consisting of:

- 1) Other Cash Equivalents in BA 999.07 amounting to IDR 388,467,325,514 and BA 999.08 amounting to IDR 329,673,750,000;
- 2) Other Cash in K/L from Grants amounting to IDR 1,745,056,899,938 is cash that is controlled, managed, and under the responsibility of K/L originating from the difference between revenue and expenditure of Direct Grants received by K/L and has been approved by KPPN until by December 31, 2021.

Adjustment of minus IDR 1,745,056,899,938 is Elimination of Other Cash balances in State Ministries/Government Agencies from Grants on BUN.

D.2.1.1.1.8 Cash at BLU

Cash at BLU amounted to IDR 61.37 trillion

Cash in BLU as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 61,377,178,597,005 and IDR 43,440,621,140,757, respectively, or an increase of IDR 17,936,557,456,248 or 41.29 percent. Cash details at BLU are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Cash at BLU	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
BLU at the Ministry of State Secretariat	801,730,649,039	836,901,048,069
BLU at the Ministry of Defense	1,083,227,018,027	466,326,745,954
BLU at the Ministry of Finance	29,636,714,372,403	15,291,756,790,253
BLU at the Ministry of Agriculture	20,476,685,812	14,072,713,865
BLU at the Ministry of Industry	88,432,120,903	83,866,965,360
BLU at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM)	213,567,229,436	170,911,700,063
BLU at the Ministry of Transportation	946,063,926,981	879,610,814,067
BLU at the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	5,469,567,024,172	4,586,372,978,861
BLU at the Ministry of Health	5,577,236,578,782	4,222,477,521,960
BLU at the Ministry of Religious Affairs	1,691,651,897,473	1,481,636,878,323
BLU at the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	95,683,209,588	101,492,914,987

BLU at the Ministry of Public Works and Housing	2,079,859,670,641	1,827,610,615,858
BLU at the National Research and Innovation Agency	1,294,173	118,684,792
BLU at the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small & Medium Enterprises	1,208,876,576,380	1,144,688,527,861
BLU at the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	10,061,825,835,845	10,456,680,995,475
BLU at the Indonesian National Police	1,772,003,365,211	856,498,869,323
BLU at the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT)	16,702,566,437	21,526,034,223
BLU at the Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs	109,052,214,432	220,983,463,638
BLU at the Batam Indonesia Free Zone Authority (BPKBPBP Batam)	499,527,578,061	772,002,615,335
BLU at the Sabang Indonesia Free Zone Authority (BPKBPBP Sabang)	4,978,783,209	5,084,262,490
Total	61,377,178,597,005	43,440,621,140,757

There is a Short-Term Investment in the form of Deposits amounted to IDR 20,616,337,564,347, which comes from the reclassification of Cash in BLU. Thus, the amount of Cash in BLU originating from the Endorsement Letter for Revenue and Expenditure of BLU (SP3B) according to K/L is IDR 81,993,516,161,352 (IDR 61.377.178.597.005 plus IDR 20.616.337.564.347)

The BLU cash balance at the Ministry of Finance as of December 31, 2020 was IDR 15,291,756,790,253 including the Palm Oil Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) BLU cash balance, of which came from the State General Treasurer as a form of State Budget (APBN) support used to pay the difference in biodiesel prices of IDR 2.78 trillion. The funds have been returned by BPDPKS to the State General Treasurer through a deposit to the RKUN of IDR 2.78 trillion on October 28, 2021.

BLU cash balance at the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology in 2021 amounted to IDR 10,061,825,835,845 excluding BLU BAKTI's cash balance of IDR 718,272,706,758 which was confiscated by the court in 2021. Due to the reduced cash balance of BLU BAKTI, BLU BAKTI has recognized Other Expenses presented in the Non-Operational Activities post in the 2021 Operational Report as well as corrections for discontinuing the presentation of BLU cash values in the Balance Sheet. The correction was made for the purpose of presentation in the Financial Statements, and did not affect the efforts of the BLU BAKTI of Ministry of Communication and Information to continue to make maximum efforts and legal remedies against BLU Cash confiscated by the court.

D.2.1.1.2 Advance Payment of the State General Treasurer (BUN) Account

*Advance
Payment of
BUN
Account
amounted
to IDR 25.42
billion*

Advance payment for BUN Accounts as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 25,427,588,614 and IDR 11,763,117,361, respectively, which is an increase of IDR 13,664,471,253 or 116.16 percent. BUN Account Advances are eligible Advances from BUN Accounts, namely advances that can still be billed to lenders that have occurred since 2009. BUN Account Advances are pre-financing payments for withdrawal of foreign loans from BUN that have not been charged to Special Accounts (Reksus) because Reksus balance is insufficient. Reksus is an account opened by the Minister of Finance as BUN at BI or Commercial Banks to accommodate foreign loan funds and/or grants. Details of BUN Account Advances according to lenders are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<i>Lender</i>	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
ADB	4,546,970,222	1,507,982,835
IFAD	1,416,893,658	610,334,986
JBIC/OECF	180,428,446	-
World Bank	15,198,066,826	6,155,747,749
IDB	498,966,698	-
KFW	3,586,262,764	3,489,051,791
Total	25,427,588,614	11,763,117,361

D.2.1.1.3 Short-Term Investments

*Short-Term
investments
amounted to
IDR 20.61
trillion*

Short-Term investment as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 20,616,337,564,347 and IDR 80,997,797,371,759, respectively, which is a decrease of IDR 60,381,459,807,412 or 74.55 percent. Short-Term Investments represent the value of investments made and are expected to be recovered within 12 months after the financial reporting date, consisting of Investments in Deposits amounting to IDR 0 and BLU Short-Term Investments amounting to IDR 20,616,337,564,347.

As of December 31, 2021, the balance of investment in deposits on the balance sheet at the Central BUN' Proxy was IDR 0, which means that all placements of funds in 28 BUM banks have been completed. Investment in deposits is one of the Government's steps to accelerate the national economic recovery through liquidity assistance to the banking sector by placing state money in partner commercial banks. The government, in this case the Minister of Finance, issued PMK Number 104/PMK.05/2020 concerning Fund Placement in the context of the Implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program. The placement of state money in partner commercial banks is expected to assist banking liquidity so that banks can continue to channel credit/financing to the real sector and MSMEs, which in turn is expected to accelerate the pace of acceleration of national economic recovery. Details of the supervision card for the placement of funds at 28 Partner Commercial Banks can be seen in **Appendix 6**.

BLU Short-Term Investments are deposits in BLU with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Short-Term Investments	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
BLU at the Ministry of Defense	6,000,000,000	-
BLU at the Ministry of Finance	16,003,201,197,661	10,370,817,194,793
BLU at the Ministry of Agriculture	127,932,327,661	115,500,000,000
BLU at the Ministry of ESDM	30,000,000,000	30,000,000,000
BLU at the Ministry of Transportation	98,000,000,000	99,000,000,000
BLU at the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	2,735,638,669,479	2,575,102,041,162
BLU at the Ministry of Health	1,392,324,117,383	973,068,001,370
BLU at the Ministry of Religious Affairs	204,006,000,000	80,250,000,000
BLU at the Indonesian National Police	19,235,252,163	4,060,134,434
Total	20,616,337,564,347	14,247,797,371,759

D.2.1.1.4 Prepaid Expenditure and Advance Payment

*Prepaid
Advance
Expenditure
amounted to
IDR 46.99
trillion*

Prepaid and Advance Expenditures as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 46,996,615,225,607 and IDR 34,421,569,421,725, which increased by IDR 12,575,045,803,882 or 36.53 percent. Advances for Expenditures include payments through terms to third parties for the work to be carried out, while Prepaid Expenditures include full payments for goods or services to be received. Details of Prepaid and Advance Expenditures are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Prepaid and Advance Expenditure	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Prepaid Expenditure	18,070,640,814,605	10,063,191,906,075
2. Advance Expenditure	28,925,974,411,002	24,358,377,515,650
Total	46,996,615,225,607	34,421,569,421,725

1. Prepaid Expenditure

Prepaid Expenditures which have the most significant value are found in the National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure at IDR 3,542,112,679,538, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology at IDR 3,542,660,065,369, and the Ministry of Finance at IDR 2,737,115,985,940.

2. Advance Expenditure

Advance Expenditures which have the most significant value are found in the Ministry of Defense and the Indonesian National Police amounted to IDR 26,068,091,293,112 and IDR 2,838,333,399,053, respectively.

There is no allowance for doubtful accounts for Prepaid and Advance Expenditures. Details of Prepaid and Advance Expenditure for each K/L can be seen in **Appendix 7**.

D.2.1.1.5 Accrued Revenue

*Accrued
Revenue
IDR 12.66
trillion*

Accrued Revenue as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 12,666,270,821,458 and IDR 5,591,639,511,588, respectively, which is an increase of IDR 7,074,631,309,870 or 126.52 percent, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Accrued Revenue	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
K/L	12,886,591,990,449	3,873,433,233,292
BUN	4,447,535,675,473	1,718,206,278,296
Elimination	(4,667,856,844,464)	-
Total	12,666,270,821,458	5,591,639,511,588

The accrued revenue at K/L with a significant value is found in the Ministry of Finance amounted to IDR 5,640,743,385,474, most of which is Government-borne Income Tax which has not yet been issued with a tax bill, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources amounted to IDR 3,886,830,204,240, most of which comes from fixed contributions. in 2021 for which the first invoice has not been made, and the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of IDR 2,842,523,485,594, most of which comes from KPU/USO Revenue at BLU BAKTI and BHP Telecommunication Revenue and contributions from postal services.

Accrued Revenues at BUN amounted to IDR 4,447,535,675,473, derived from Accrued

Revenue to BA 999.01 amounted to IDR 1,619,825,237,096 in the form of accrual adjustments for BI contributions in the burden sharing scheme from the date of the last BI contribution until the reporting date, BA 999.03 amounted to IDR 8,871,419,615 in the form of accrual recognition of interest that has not yet matured on non-permanent investments in State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) as Government Investment Recipients in the framework of the National Economic Recovery Program, BA 999.05 in the amount of IDR 665,572,180,000 in the form of accrued income related to deductions Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) and General Allocation Fund (DAU), BA 999.07 amounted to IDR 361,166,547,469, BA 999.08 amounted to IDR 1,202,285,629,608 mostly represent the difference in determination and calculation of TTL Year 2020 at State Electricity Company (PLN) between the Audit Report (LHP) of Finance Auditor Body (BPK) and Financial Report (LK) value audited on 2020, and BA 999.99 amounted to IDR 589,814,661,685 in the form of transfer of inventory materials between Ex-Termination and Non-Termination of Cooperation Contract (KKKS) amounting to IDR 4,505,247,574 and the government for the Deposit of the Geothermal Government Share in the Fourth Quarter of 2021 which will only be received after the balance sheet date in the amount of IDR 585,309,414,111.

Elimination of minus IDR 4,667,856,844,464 is the elimination of reciprocal transactions for recognition of Accrued Revenue related to Government Borne Tax receipts in BA 015 with the recognition of Subsidized Long-Term Debt in BA BUN 999.07.

Details of the accrued revenue in each K/L can be seen in **Appendix 7**.

D.2.1.1.6 Receivables

D.2.1.1.6.1 Tax Receivables

*Tax
Receivables
amounted to
IDR 115.67
trillion*

Tax Receivables as of 31 December 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 115,671,861,01917 and IDR 101,481,619,150,090, respectively, which is an increase of IDR 14,190,241,868,927 or 13.98 percent. Tax Receivable Value as of 31 December 2021 based on net realizable value of IDR 72,400,468,066,310 derived from a gross value of IDR 115,671,861,01917 minus Allowance for Doubtful Accounts amounted to IDR 43,271,392,952,707.

Tax Receivables from the Directorate General of Taxation (DJP) are tax claims listed in the Tax Underpayment Assessment Letter (SKPKB), Additional Tax Underpayment Assessment Letter (SKPKBT), and Tax Collection Letter (STP) or Tax Notification Letter (SPPT) which has not been repaid until December 31, 2021. Tax receivables from the Directorate General of Customs and Excise (DJBC) are tax claims that already have an assessment letter that can be converted into cash and have not been settled at the balance sheet date which are expected to be received within a period of no more than one year.

Details of Tax Receivables by organization are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)		
Tax Receivables	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Directorate General of Taxation		
Gross Value	68,886,856,127,153	69,891,088,751,611
Allowance	(39,736,569,682,054)	(37,439,661,756,573)
Net Value	29,150,286,445,099	32,451,426,995,038
Directorate General of Customs and Excises		

Gross Value	46,785,004,891,864	31,590,530,398,479
Allowance	(3,534,823,270,653)	(3,466,796,675,977)
Net Value	43,250,181,621,211	28,123,733,722,502
Total Gross	115,671,861,019,017	101,481,619,150,090
Allowance for Tax Receivables	(43,271,392,952,707)	(40,906,458,432,550)
Total Net	72,400,468,066,310	60,575,160,717,540

The increase in gross Tax Receivables amounted to IDR 14,190,241,868,927 or 13.98 percent was partly due to an increase in the balance in Excise and Stamp Duty Receivables by IDR 15,128,257,031,172 which mostly came from the increase in Tobacco Products Excise Receivables. Details of Tax Receivables (gross value before allowance) per type of tax are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)			
Tax Receivables	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)	% Increase/ (Decrease)
Tax Receivables of Oil and Gas Income Tax (PPh)	3,725,475,344	7,779,242	47,789.95
Tax Receivables of Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax	28,875,744,194,493	30,382,062,865,470	(4.96)
Tax Receivables of Value-added Tax (PPN)	25,673,013,479,026	24,499,168,506,887	4.79
Tax Receivables of Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (PPnBM)	219,176,987,113	317,229,536,820	(30.91)
Tax Receivables of Land Value Tax (PBB) and Acquisition Duty of Right on Land and Building (BPHTB)	5,063,290,674,474	6,419,642,878,379	(21.13)
Tax Receivables of Excise and Stamp Duty	42,221,672,871,628	27,093,415,840,456	55.84
Other Tax Receivables	9,362,706,869,210	4,104,492,600,801	128.11
Tax Receivables of International Trade	4,182,566,639,130	8,609,613,738,436	(51.42)
Tax Receivables of Retaliation	69,963,828,599	55,985,403,599	24.97
Total	115,671,861,019,017	101,481,619,150,090	13.98

The causes of the increase and decrease in Tax Receivables can be explained as follows.

1. The increase in Tax Receivables of Excise and Stamp Duty at the Echelon I Unit of DJBC was due to the issuance of the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 93/PMK.04/2021 concerning Delay in Excise Payments.
2. The increase and decrease in Tax Receivables at the Echelon I Unit of DJP are as follows.
 - a. For Tax Arrears of PPh Article 21, Crude Oil PPh, PPh Article 22, PPh Article 25 OP, and Final PPh (Article 4 paragraph (2) and VAT there is an increase due to the issuance of new provisions which are quite significant as an effect of inspection/research activities as well as the existence of the addition of inkraht provisions and legal remedies, while for PPh Article 23, Article 25 Corporate Income Tax, Article 26 PPh, and PPh 22 Imports there was a decrease because there was a settlement through the payment of MPN by the Taxpayer and settlement through legal remedies.

- b. For Tax Receivables of PBB, there was a decrease in PBB Receivables for Forestry, Plantation, Mining, and Other PBB due to the issuance of SPPT which was paid off by the Taxpayer.
- c. For other Tax Receivables, Interest Receivables on Income Tax Collection, Interest Receivables on VAT Collection, there was a decrease because there was settlement through the payment of MPN by the Taxpayer and settlement through legal remedies and the master stipulation on the stipulation had expired.

Details of Allowance for Doubtful Tax Accounts per type of Tax Receivable are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)	% Increase/ (Decrease)
Tax Receivables of Crude Oil Income Tax	256,425,031	38,896	659,158.10
Tax Receivables of Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax	15,488,362,454,465	17,638,362,998,851	(12.19)
Tax Receivables of Value-added Tax	14,615,526,141,977	12,351,894,403,486	18.33
Tax Receivables of Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (PPnBM)	180,283,343,427	240,294,177,779	(24.97)
Tax Receivables of Land Value Tax (PBB) and Acquisition Duty of Right on Land and Building (BPHTB)	2,667,754,139,510	3,803,354,535,742	(29.86)
Tax Receivables of Excise and Stamp Duty	287,806,114,204	213,850,008,388	34.58
Tax Receivables of International Trade	6,813,060,013,686	3,460,326,909,908	96.89
Tax Receivables of Retaliation	3,218,344,320,407	3,198,375,359,500	0.62
Total	43,271,392,952,707	40,906,458,432,550	5.78

Details of Tax Receivables as of December 31, 2021 can be seen in **Appendix 8**.

Tax Arrears that have expired are written off in accordance with PMK 43/PMK.03/2018 concerning Accounting Policies for Write-off of Expired Tax Receivables. Tax arrears that have expired and have been written-off shall be managed until the collection is written off in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of taxation.

The value of DJP's expiry receivables as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 51,328,107,980,237, an increase of IDR 8,071,944,100,445, from the balance on December 31, 2020 of IDR 43,256,163,879,792. In addition, there are also Receivables of DJBC FY 2021 which have expired amounting to IDR 1,421,168,101,469 with a total of 2,523 documents. Most of the determination documents that have expired come from the SPKPBM Documents as many as 1960 with a value of IDR 850,635,933,722.

D.2.1.1.6.2 Non-Tax Receivables

*Non-Tax
Receivables
amounted to
IDR 303.24
trillion*

Non-Tax Receivables as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 303,240,928,210,220 and IDR 189,891,302,692,258, respectively, which is an increase of IDR 113,349,625,517,962 or 59.69 percent. The value of Non-Tax Receivables as of December 31, 2021 is based on a net realizable value of IDR 69,328,870,201,251, which is derived from a gross value of IDR

303,240,928,210,220 less Allowance for Doubtful Non-Tax Account of IDR 233,912,058,008,969.
Details of Non-Tax Receivables are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Non-Tax Receivables	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Receivables on K/L:		
Gross Value	74,154,494,738,696	54,609,431,065,961
Allowance	(42,609,691,630,060)	(40,750,702,680,467)
Net Value	31,544,803,108,636	13,858,728,385,494
Receivables on BUN:		
Gross Value	229,086,433,471,524	135,281,871,626,297
Allowance	(191,302,366,378,909)	(100,687,013,994,261)
Net Value	37,784,067,092,615	34,594,857,632,036
Total of Gross	303,240,928,210,220	189,891,302,692,258
Allowance for Doubtful Non-Tax Account	(233,912,058,008,969)	(141,437,716,674,728)
Total of Net	69,328,870,201,251	48,453,586,017,530

Non-Tax Receivables from K/L as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 74,154,494,738,696, an increase of IDR 19,545,063,672,735 or 35.79 percent compared to 2020.

Non-Tax Receivables from K/L that have a significant value include the following:

- The Public Prosecution Service amounting to IDR 36,875,113,876,431 is receivable from money in lieu of corruption cases, ticket fines, and rent for official residences.
- The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources amounted to IDR 24,398,784,165,512, mostly receivables from Royalty Contributions and Fixed Contributions for Contracts of Work (KK)/Mining License (IUP) and Coal Contract of Work (PKP2B) as well as KKKS obligations to the state in the form of Firm Commitment.
- The Ministry of Environment and Forestry amounted to IDR 5,090,308,037,583, most of which were the receivables of Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP) from revenues from the use of Forest Areas (PKH).
- Ministry of Public Works and Housing amounting to Rp2,322,155,318,950, mostly receivables from the Directorate General of Public Highways.
- Ministry of Communications and Information Technology in the amount of IDR 1,749,017,479,959 from the Telecommunication Organizing Rights Fee (BHP) and the Imposition of Fines.

Details of Non-Tax Receivables at K/L as of December 31, 2021 can be seen in **Appendix 9**.
Details of Non-Tax Receivables on BUN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Non-Tax Receivables on BUN	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
a. Other Receivables in BA 999.02	2,963,815,209	504,964,817,161
b. Dividen Receivables in BA 999.03	57,887,908,553	59,858,516,263
c. Receivables of Transfer to Local (TKD) in BA 999.05	13,983,389,775,793	12,358,299,808,360
d. Subsidy Receivables pada BA 999.07	1,532,110,319,124	1,818,843,674,284
e. Other Expenditure Receivables in BA BA 999.08	289,929,611,126	2,280,649,900,253
f. Non-Tax Receivables pada BA 999.99	213,220,152,041,719	118,259,254,909,976
Total	229,086,433,471,524	135,281,871,626,297

*Non-Tax
Receivables
on K/L
amounted to
IDR 74.15
trillion*

*Non-Tax
Receivables
on BUN
amounted to
IDR 229.08
trillion*

- a. Other Receivables in BA 999.02 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 2,963,815,209 and IDR 504,964,817,161, respectively, experienced a decrease as much as IDR 502,01,01,952 or 99.41 percent. This decrease was due to the settlement of receivables originating from the return of the remaining tourism funds which were settled through the PNPB mechanism and the 2021 General Allocation Fund (DAU) deduction with a total of IDR 16,462,783,034 which is an adjustment to receivables based on the latest reconciliation between BNPB, regional government and Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (DJPK) where there are regional governments that have deposited the remaining Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (RR) funds in the range of 2016 to 2019. Other Receivables at BA 999.02 as of December 31, 2021 in the form of receivables from the remaining RR grant funds.
- b. Dividend Receivables (Section of BUMN Profit) in BA 999.03 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, amounted to IDR 57,887,908,553 and IDR 59,858,516,263, respectively, decreased by IDR 1,970,607,710 or 3.29 percent, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Dividend Receivables on BA 999.03	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Principal Dividend	23,936,578,448	25,868,877,697
Fine	33,951,330,104	33,989,638,566
Total *)	57,887,908,553	59,858,516,263

*) difference IDR 1 in 2021 due to rounding

As of December 31, 2021, there are several things that affect the balance of the Non-Tax State Receivables (BUMN Profits). These things can be broken down as follows.

- 1) The balance of non-tax state receivables as of January 1, 2021 amounted to IDR 59,858,516,263 which consisted of principal dividends amounting to IDR 25,868,877,697 and fines amounting to IDR 33,989,638,566.
- 2) During 2021, there were 122 BUMN that had submitted documents/minutes of General Meeting of Shareholders (RUPS) TB in 2020 or other documents in accordance with laws and regulations to the Ministry of Finance. The initial recognition and measurement of non-tax state receivables from the TB 2020 dividend is based on the date of the RUPS and the dividend value determined in accordance with the RUPS documents/minutes or other documents in accordance with the laws and regulations. Based on the document/minutes of the RUPS TB in 2020 or other documents in accordance with the laws and regulations, there is also an initial recognition of receivables for the late payment/deposit fine of the TB 2020 dividend of PT Asuransi Jasa Raharja. From the acknowledgment of the TB 2020 dividend receivables and the receivables for the late payment/deposit fines of the TB 2020 dividends, up to December 31, 2021 all have been paid.
- 3) During the year 2021, there was an acknowledgment of fines receivable for late payment/deposit of dividends amounting to IDR 23,555,076. The late penalty is imposed on the principal dividend receivable of PT Prasadha Pamunah Waste Industri TB 2019 which has not been paid until the due date on January 1, 2021. From the recognition of the late penalty above, all have been paid on January 7, 2021 until December 31, 2021. there are no late fees receivable.

- 4) There is a payment of Non-Tax State Receivables from the Government's Share of BUMN Profits before TB 2020 amounting to IDR 1,970,607,711, which was the payment of non-tax state receivables from the principal dividends of PT Prasadha Pamunah Waste (TB 2019) of IDR 1,177,753,794 and PT Inhutani V (TB 1999) of IDR 300,000,000 and PT Industri Sandang Nusantara (TB 1980-2001) of IDR 454.545,455 and a fine for late payment of dividends by PT Bina Karya (TB 1996) of IDR 38,308,462.

Therefore, Non-Tax State Receivables (Government's Share of BUMN's Profits) as of December 31, 2021 were recorded at IDR 57,887,908,553, consisting of principal dividends of IDR 23,936,578,448 and fines of IDR 33,951,330,104.

- c. Transfer Receivables to Local Government in BUN for Management of Fund Transfers to Local and Village Funds (BA 999.05) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 13,983,389,775,793 and IDR 12,358,299,808,360, experienced an increase as much as IDR 1,625,089,967,433 or 13.15 percent. Receivables of Performamnce Allowance (TKD) represent transfer receivables to the regions due to over-channeling that occurred in the current year period or the previous year. For this excess channel, the settlement method that has been determined by the government is to take into account the excess channel through a cut mechanism in the distribution of the following fiscal year. Based on the type of account, receivables in BA 999.05 are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Receivables on BUN Management of Fund Transfers to Local and Village Funds	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1) Rreceivables of TKD	13,852,465,912,897	12,296,104,383,024
2) Estimated Receivables of Fund Transfer to Local and Village Fund (TKDD)	22,779,870,229	17,860,765,163
3) Other Receivables of Fund Transfer to Local and Village Fund (TKDD)	108,143,992,667	44,334,660,173
Total	13,983,389,775,793	12,358,299,808,360

- 1) Receivables of Transfer to Local (TKD)

Receivables of TKD recorded in the 2020 Financial Statements of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds include all rights of the Central Government over more transfer channels that occurred in the relevant fiscal year or the previous year. For this over-channeling, the settlement method that has been determined by the government is to take into account the over-channeling through a cut mechanism in the distribution of the following fiscal year. Receivables of TKD as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 13,852,465,912,897 and IDR 12,296,104,483,024 consist of:

(in Rupiah)

Receivables of TKD	December 31, 2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	December 31, 2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
a) Working Unit of Revenue of Sharing Fund (DBH)	5,715,603,363,566	7,652,864,361,849
b) Non-Physical Working Unit of DAU and DAK	8,076,149,526,814	4,602,812,676,254
c) Working Unit of Special Fund Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY)	60,713,022,517	40,427,344,921
Total	13,852,465,912,897	12,296,104,483,024

- a) Receivables of TKD of Working Unit of DBH as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 5,715,603,363,566 experienced a decrease as much as IDR 1,937,260,998,283 or 25.31 percent of the balance as of December 31, 2020. The receivables of TKD of the Working Unit of DBH include all rights Central Government for overpayment of DBH transfers that occurred in the 2021 fiscal year and the previous fiscal year. The receivable for the overpayment has been determined through the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 03/KM.7/2021. The decrease in Balanced Fund Transfer Receivables was due to the fact that throughout the 2021 Fiscal Year, DBH Overpayments were deducted through KMK Number 3/KM.7/2021 concerning Distribution of Underpaid Revenue Sharing Funds and Settlement of Overpayment Revenue Sharing Funds in 2021, KMK Number 26/KM. 7/2021 concerning Distribution of Underpayment Revenue Sharing Funds and Settlement of Overpayment Revenue Sharing Funds in 2021 Period II, and KMK Number 35/KM.7/2021 concerning Distribution of Underpayment Revenue Sharing Funds and Settlement of Overpayment Revenue Sharing Funds in 2021 Period III.

On March 22, 2021, the Central Government through the Ministry of Finance has issued PMK Number 25/PMK.07/2021 concerning Determination of Underpayment and Overpayment, and Temporary Allocation of DBH amounted to IDR 7,652,864,361,849 and revoke the previous PMK which stipulated the amount of DBH Overpayment. Next, the Ministry of Finance issued the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 3/KM.7/2021 concerning Distribution of Underpayment Revenue Sharing Funds and Settlement of Overpayment Revenue Sharing Funds in 2021, through the KMK, the overpayment was deducted until 2018 for the distribution of Underpayment. amounting to IDR 2,320,245,924,361 and the 2019 Overpayment deduction for Underpayment distribution of IDR 76,184,995,446, so that the DBH Overpayment balance until 2019 was IDR 5,256,433,442,042.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Finance issued KMK Number 26/KM.7/2021 concerning Distribution of Underpayment Revenue Sharing Funds and Settlement of Overpayment Revenue Sharing Funds in 2021 Period II, through this KMK deduction of Overpayment until 2019 for the distribution of Underpayment IDR 941. 809,554,903 and deductions of Overpayment until 2020 for the distribution of Underpayment of IDR 136,474,259,529, so that the balance

of DBH Overpayment until 2019 is IDR 4,314,623,887,139 and the balance of DBH Overpayment in 2020 is IDR 3,420,249,629,470.

At the end of 2021 the Ministry of Finance issued KMK Number 35/KM.7/2021 concerning Distribution of Underpayment Revenue Sharing Funds and Settlement of Overpayment Revenue Sharing Funds in 2021 Period III, through KMK referred to as cutting Overpayments until 2019 for the distribution of Underpaid amounting to Rp1,570,190,777,304 and overpayment deductions until 2020 for the distribution of underpayments of IDR 449,079,375,739, so that the balance of DBH Overpaid until 2019 was IDR 2,744,433,109,835 and the balance of DBH Overpaid in 2020 was IDR 2,971,170,253,731. So that the remaining balance of the 2021 Audited Overpayment becomes IDR 5,715,603,363,566.

- b) Receivables of TKD from the Working Unit of DAU-DAK represent Receivables of Non-physical Special Allocation Fund (DAK) TKD as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 8,076,149,526,814, this value increased by IDR 3,473,336,850,560 when compared to the position of December 31, 2020. The increase was due to the recognition of DAK Receivables Non-physical for the remaining TAYL Non-physical DAK as well as recognition of the remaining of School Operational Assistance (BOS) Funds for FY 2019 in 2021.
- c) Receivables TKD from the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DK DIY) Working Unit as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 60,713,022,517, this value increased by IDR 20,285,677,596 when compared to the position of December 31, 2020. The increase was due to the settlement of receivables. in 2021 amounting to IDR 40,427,344,921 through SPM/SP2D deductions for the distribution of DK DIY Phase I in 2021 and there is an acknowledgment of the remaining DK DIY in RKUD TAYL in 2021 amounting to Rp60,713,022,517. Recognition of the remaining DK DIY in RKUD TAYL in FY 2021 amounting to IDR 60,713,022,517 in accordance with the remaining DK DIY in RKUD at the end of FY 2021 which has been verified and stated in the Minutes of Verification Results of the Realization of Absorption of Special Funds for DIY Phase III Fiscal Year 2021.

Details of Transfer Receivables to Local can be seen in **Appendix 10**.

2) Estimated Receivables of TKD

Estimated receivables of TKD as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are IDR 22,779,870,229 and IDR 17,860,765,163, respectively, which experienced an increase of IDR 4,919,105,066 or 27.54 percent. The increase in TKD is estimated to be due to the ceiling of the Geothermal SDA DBH and PBB DBH for the Regional Section of the Geothermal Sector which is higher than the 2021 realization.

Estimated TKD receivables are receivables in the semiannual and/or annual financial reporting period which in terms of reconciliation calculations and verification of the distribution of Transfers to Local and Village Funds for the current fiscal year and/or last fiscal year there is an overpayment and it is not known definitively the local governments whose overpayments/payments and/or have not been determined in the

over-channeling or equalized determination document as stipulated in the provisions and regulations regarding the management of transfers to local and village funds.

3) Other Receivables of TKDD

Other Receivables of TKDD as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 108,143,992,667 and IDR 44,334,660,173, experienced an increase of IDR 63,809,332,494 or 143.93 percent, which was the result of the reconciliation of the remaining Village Funds in 2015 until 2019. This receivable is the Closing Balance of Receivables of LK BUN in 2020 which becomes the Initial Balance in 2021 plus corrections to receivables in 2021 minus the 2021 Village Fund deposit value which is calculated and reduced by a discount on the 2021 Village Fund distribution.

- d. Subsidy Receivable from the Subsidy Expenditure Management BUN (BA 999.07) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 1,532,110,319,124 and IDR 1,818,843,674,284, respectively. Details of the Subsidy Receivable in BA 999.07 are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Subsidy Receivables in BA 999.07	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Ministry of Finance	1,519,657,303,990	1,666,967,241,095
Ministry of Agriculture	12,453,015,134	151,749,352,774
Ministry of BUMN	-	127,080,415
Total	1,532,110,319,124	1,818,843,674,284

The amount of Subsidy Receivables in the Subsidy Expenditure Management BUN as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 1,532,110,319,124 originating from the working unit of the Directorate General of Food Crops, Ministry of Agriculture in the form of the remaining overpayment of the Seed Subsidy of IDR 12,453,015,134 and came from the Directorate of General Budget (DJA) working unit of the Ministry of Finance for the recognition of receivables the remaining Fuel Tax (PBBKB) part of the 2015-2018 diesel subsidy to PT Pertamina and PT AKR which has not been deposited to the State Treasury amounting to IDR 1,519,657,303,990.

- e. Non-Tax Receivables from the BUN for the Management of Other Expenditures (BA 999.08) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 289,929,611,126 and IDR 2,280,649,900,253, respectively. Details of Receivables in BA 999.08 are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Non-Tax Receivables in BA 999.08	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1) Ministry of Finance	-	1,984,913,848,996
2) Ministry of Agriculture	289,012,730,310	293,784,797,984
3) Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Management (Working Unit for Oil and Gas)	108,533,011	116,331,007
4) Financial Services Authority	148,723,400	458,678,521
5) Program Implementation Management (MPP) of Pre-Employment Card (Pra-Kerja)	659,624,405	1,376,243,745
Total	289,929,611,126	2,280,649,900,253

Non-Tax Receivables at the Directorate General of Food Crops of the Ministry of Agriculture consist of:

(in Rupiah)

Non-Tax Receivables	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Receivables of National Seed Reserve (CBN)	272,107,336,166	272,107,336,166
Seed Distribution Cost of CBN	16,832,310,441	16,832,310,441
Seed Refreshment Fund of CBN	4,811,607,957	4,811,607,957
Demand Deposit Interest Fund of CBN	(4,738,524,254)	33,543,420
Total	289,012,730,310	293,784,797,984

Non-Tax Receivables from Working Unit for Oil and Gas amounting to IDR 108,533,011 is the government's right or recognition of money or services for services that have been provided, but the payment has not been completed.

Non-Tax Receivables from the Financial Services Authority of IDR 148,723,400 is the government's right or recognition of money or services for services that have been provided but have not been paid for.

Non-Tax Receivables from the Implementing Management of the Pre-Employment Card Program amounting to IDR 659,624,405 originating from refunds for the realization of invoices.

- f. Non-Tax Receivables on Special Transaction Management BUN (BA 999.99) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 213,220,152,041,719 and IDR 118,259,254,909,976. Non-Tax Receivables on BA 999.99 are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Non-Tax Receivables on Special Transaction BUN	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1) Receivables from UAPBUN TK DJPB	209,793,541,479	737,059,502,586
2) Receivables from UAPBUN TK DJA	18,595,659,568,916	13,934,280,641,869
3) Receivables from UAPBUN TK DJKN	194,414,698,931,324	103,587,914,765,521
Total	213,220,152,041,719	118,259,254,909,976

- 1) Receivables from UAPBUN TK DJPB amounting to IDR 209,793,541,479 consist of:
 - a) Receivables from the special transaction of working unit for the State Treasury Manager amounting to Rp63,536,188,247.
 - b) Receivables from the special transaction of working unit for Pensions amounting to IDR 146,257,353,232.
- 2) Receivables from UAPBUN TK DJA represent receivables from oil and gas PNBPs December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounting to IDR 18,595,659,568,916 and IDR 13,934,280,641,869, all of which are receivables originating from upstream oil and gas business activities, receivables from the sale of oil from the government's revenue from the sale of natural gas from the government, KKKS over lifting, and other oil and gas PNBPs receivables.

(in Rupiah)

Non-Tax Receivables on UAPBUN TK DJA	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Sale Proceeds of Oil	7,586,239,061,047	4,301,142,368,677
Sale Proceeds of Gas	3,801,172,697,426	3,318,844,378,814
KKKS Overlifting	4,408,191,068,453	6,315,358,781,084
Other PNB of Oil and Gas	2,800,056,741,990	(1,064,886,705)
Jumlah*)	18,595,659,568,916	13,934,280,641,870

*) difference of IDR 1 in 2020 due to rounding

- 3) Receivables from UAPBUN TK DJKN as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounting to IDR 194,414,698,931,324 and IDR 103,587,914,765,521, respectively, can be presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Non-Tax Receivables on UAPBUN TK DJKN	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
a) Ex-Pertamina BMN lease used by PT Pertamina c.q. PT Pertamina EP	1,176,715,352,919	1,176,715,352,919
b) Non-Tax Receivables on Other Assets	-	11,426,167,934
c) Non-Tax Receivables on the Asset Balance arising from the Bank Indonesia Liquidity Support (BLBI) Grant	193,215,361,403,607	102,378,727,731,955
d) Non-Tax Receivables on KKKS Asset Balance	22,622,174,798	21,045,512,713
Total	194,414,698,931,324	103,587,914,765,521

a) Lease of Ex-Pertamina BMN

Lease of Ex-Pertamina BMN used by PT Pertamina c.q. PT Pertamina EP amounting to IDR 1,176,715,352,919. The calculation of Receivables of PNB is based on the Letter of the Head of WORKING UNIT FOR OIL AND GAS Number: SRT-1294/SKKO0000/2014/S4 dated December 30, 2014 regarding Ex-Pertamina Asset Lease, which states that the basis for the lease is BMN ex-Pertamina in the form of equipment, buildings, and other assets used by PT Pertamina to support operational activities worth IDR 6,630,929,353,338. For assets in the form of land and wells as long as they are part of the Mining Work Area, PT Pertamina (Persero) can use it directly in accordance with the contract with the Upstream Oil and Gas Executive Agency (BPMIGAS). The amount of BMN Ex-Pertamina Assets amounting to IDR 6,630,929,353,338 is calculated by PT Pertamina (Persero) as a leasing rate with a prorated calculation for a period of 32 (thirty-two) years since PT Pertamina (Persero) was established on September 17, 2003. Meanwhile, the rental rate for the use of BMN Ex-Pertamina Assets is IDR 6,630,929,353,338 divided by 384 months which is equal to IDR 17,268,045,191 per month.

Transfer of PNB Receivables for the lease of Ex-Pertamina BMN used by PT Pertamina c.q. PT Pertamina EP until December 31, 2021 for IDR 1,176,715,352,919 with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Transfer of PNBPN Receivables	Value
Balance on January 1, 2021	1,176,715,352,919
Addition Transfer:	
Use of lease by PT Pertamina (Persero) c.q. PT Pertamina EP during 2021	207,216,542,292
Subtraction Transfer:	
Lease payments by PT Pertamina (Persero) c.q. PT Pertamina EP during 2021	(207,216,542,292)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	1,176,715,352,919

b) Non-Tax Receivables on Other Balance Sheet Assets

Non-Tax Receivables on the Other Balance Sheet Assets as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 0.

c) Non-Tax Receivables on the Balance Sheet Asset from BLBI Grant

Non-Tax Receivables on the Balance Sheet Asset from BLBI Grant as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 193,215,361,403,607. Details of BLBI Assets Receivable are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Asset Receivables of Ex-BLBI	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1) Credit Assets of Ex-Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (BPPN)	88,395,148,351,941	83,439,360,043,921
2) Credit Assets Ex-Managed by PT PPA	94,856,188,395,927	8,904,496,430,679
3) Receivables of Liquidated Banks (BDL)	9,964,024,655,739	10,034,871,257,355
Total	193,215,361,403,607	102,378,727,731,955

- 1) Ex-BPPN Credit Assets as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 88,395,148,351,941. Details of Ex-BPPN Credit Assets can be seen in **Appendix 12**.
- 2) Credit Assets Ex-Managed by PT PPA as of December 31, 2021 amounted to Rp94,856,188,395,927. The value of the Ex-Managed Credit Assets of PT PPA was due to the payment and/or settlement of receivables by debtors, adjustments to the increase/decrease in foreign exchange rates, and the categorization of receivables into Temporary Uncollectible State Receivables (PSBDT). Details of Ex-PT PPA Credit Assets can be seen in **Appendix 12**.
- 3) Receivables from Ex-Liquidated Bank (BDL) as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 9,964,024,655,739. Receivables of Ex-BDL consist of 15 (fifteen) BDLs of Ex-Bailout Funds and 5 (five) BDLs of Ex-Guarantee Funds. Details of Receivables from Ex-Liquidated Banks (BDL) are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
I. Eks Dana Talangan		
Beginning Balance of BLBI Liability	7,725,512,572,255	11,888,938,781,558
Returns for 2006 to 2020	-	4,163,426,209,303
Returns to December 31, 2021	(26,910,506,832)	-
Balance I	7,698,602,065,423	7,725,512,572,255
II. Ex-Guarantee Fund		
Beginning Balance of BLBI Liability	2,309,358,685,100	3,321,282,950,812
Returns for 2006 to 2020	-	1,011,924,265,712
Returns to December 31, 2021	(43,936,094,784)	-
Balance II	2,265,422,590,316	2,309,358,685,100
Total Balance I & II*)	9,964,024,655,739	10,034,871,257,355

Details of Ex-BDL Receivables can be seen in **Appendix 11**.

d) Non-Tax Receivables of Ex-KKKS Assets

Details of Non-Tax Receivables of Ex-KKKS Assets as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 22,622,174,798 are presented as follows.

No	Description	Third Party	Total as of December 31, 2021	
			USD	IDR
1	Lease on KKKS - Job Pertamina Petrochina East Java *	PT Pertamina (Persero)	1,413,347	20,192,483,589
2	Lease on KKKS - Job Pertamina Petrochina East Java *	PT Pertamina (Persero)	68,393	977,123,648
3	Lease on PSC – Conoco Phillips Indonesia Inc, Ltd	Perusda Anambas Sejahtera	-	145,582,002
4.	Transfer to KKKS – Pertamina Hulu Energi Raja Tempirai	PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Siak	52,891.16	755,179,982
5.	Transfer to KKKS – Pertamina Hulu Energi Raja Tempirai	PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Ogan Komering	38,043.92	543,191,090
6.	Pearl Oil Sebuk Ltd.	Conocophillips (Grissik) LTD	299.08	4,270,264
7.	Conoco Philips (Grissik) Ltd	PT PHE Jambi Merang	304.26	4,344,224
Total*)				22.622.174.798

*) difference of IDR 1 due to rounding

D.2.1.1.6.3 Current Share of Installment Sales Billing

Current Share of Installment Sales Billing amounted to IDR 6.79 billion

The Current Share of Installment Sales Billing (TPA) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 6,796,616,797 and IDR 7,952,121,446, respectively, experienced a decrease as much as IDR 1,155,504,649 or 14.53 percent. Current portion of TPA is the balance of TPA which will mature less than 12 months after the balance sheet date. The balance of the TPA Current Part as of December 31, 2021 based on the realizable value of IDR 5,165,568,883 which originated from the gross value of IDR 6,796,616,797 less an allowance of IDR 1,631,047,914. The most significant current share of TPA is in the Ministry of Public Works and Housing amounting to IDR 5,177,526,516 and the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprise (KUKM) at IDR 1,220,552,288.

D.2.1.1.6.4 Current Share of Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR)

Current Share of Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR) amounted to IDR 202.19 billion

The Current Share of Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 202,192,066,573 and IDR 194,035,354,942, an increase of Rp. 8,156.711,631 or 4.20 percent. The Current Share of Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR) is the balance of TP/TGR at K/L which will mature less than 12 months after the balance sheet date. Current portion of TP/TGR as of December 31, 2021 based on net realizable value of IDR 124,812,773,686 which comes from gross value of IDR 202,192,066,573 less allowance of IDR 77,379,292,887. Details of the Current Share of TP/TGR in each K/L can be seen in **Appendix 13**.

D.2.1.1.6.5 Current Share of Loans Receivables

Current Share of Loans Receivables amounted to IDR 22.93 trillion

Current Share of Loans Receivables as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 22,932,217,837,753 and IDR 22,427,918,639,595, respectively, experienced an increase of IDR 504,299,198,158 or 2.25 percent. Current Share of Loans Receivables as of December 31, 2021 based on net realizable value of IDR 11,012,209,207,002 originating from gross value of IDR 22,932,217,837,753 less allowance for IDR 11,920,008,630,751.

The details of the Current Share of Other Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2021 are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Current Share of Loans Receivables	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Current Share of Loans Receivables	12,824,977,726,807	12,471,476,202,383
Other Receivables of Loans	9,761,187,808,737	9,500,275,401,357
Other Receivables of Loans for Accrual Adjustments	346,052,302,209	456,167,035,855
Total Gross	22,932,217,837,753	22,427,918,639,595
Allowance	11,920,008,630,751	11,834,441,111,041
Total Neto	11,012,209,207,002	10,593,477,528,554

D.2.1.1.6.6 Other Long-Term Current Share Receivables

Current Share of Other Long-Term Receivables amounted

Current Share of Other Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 6,966,963,753,362 and IDR 6,586,899,675,108, respectively, experienced an increase of IDR 380,064,078,254 or 5.77 percent. Current Share of Other Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2021 based on net realizable value of IDR 1,466,707,416,971 which came from

to IDR 6.96
trillion

gross value of IDR 6,966,963,753,362 less allowance of IDR 5,500,256,336,391.

Details of the Current Share of Other Long-Term Receivables are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Current Part of Other Long-Term Receivables	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Current Share of Long-Term Receivables of PT Minarak Lapindo Jaya	2,553,347,819,941	773,382,049,559
Receipt of financing for Receivables for Sidoarjo Mud Management	-	(5,000,000,000)
Interest	-	201,079,332,886
Late Loan Repayment Penalty	-	1,264,479,651,029
Current Share of Supersemar Foundation's Long-Term Receivables	4,392,175,081,488	4,338,958,641,635
Current Part of Other Long-Term Receivables	21,440,851,933	14,000,000,000
Total Gross*)	6,966,963,753,362	6,586,899,675,109
Allowance	(5,500,256,336,391)	(4,188,499,282,309)
Total Net	1,466,707,416,971	2,398,400,392,800

*) The difference in 2020 is IDR 1 due to rounding

D.2.1.1.6.7 Public Service Agency (BLU) Activities Receivables

Receivables
from BLU
Activities
amounted to
IDR 5.19
trillion

Receivables from BLU Activities as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 5,195,965,915,132 and IDR 5,729,150,674,002, decreased by IDR 533,184,758,870 or 9.31 percent. Balance of Receivables from BLU Activities as of December 31, 2021 based on net realizable value of IDR 4,001,367,230,307 derived from gross value of IDR 5,195,965,915,132 minus Allowance for Receivables from BLU Activities of IDR 1,194,598,684,825.

Receivables from BLU Activities as of December 31, 2021 consist of Receivables from BLU Operational Activities amounting to IDR 4,629,349,241,415 and Receivables from BLU Non-Operational Activities amounting to IDR 526,916,727,916.

Details of Receivables from BLU Operational Activities are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Receivables from BLU Operational Activities	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
BLU in the Ministry of State Secretariat	1,235,910,904,939	1,263,232,399,914
BLU in the Ministry of Defence	580,879,050,968	181,410,933,267
BLU in the Ministry of Finance	64,464,667,059	24,324,582,883
BLU in the Ministry of Agriculture	195,619,000	187,810,000
BLU in the Ministry of Industry	5,163,579,629	2,413,294,500
BLU in the Ministry of ESDM	58,484,276,421	47,436,988,139
BLU in the Ministry of Transportation	37,700,066,100	53,474,163,986
BLU in the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	205,079,966,758	120,433,817,216
BLU in the Ministry of Health	1,384,849,370,758	1,940,359,415,383
BLU in the Ministry of Religious Affairs	3,187,786,604	6,744,973,878
BLU in the Ministry of PUPR	-	129,764,554
BLU in the Ministry of KUKM	215,021,286,374	229,908,551,589
BLU in the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	144,953,488,658	146,683,595,775
BLU in the Indonesian National Police	456,300,289,867	196,343,081,975

BLU in the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology	21,383,937,278	17,111,339,221
BLU at the Batam Indonesia Free Zone Authority (BPKBPBP Batam)	700,889,732,738	798,573,189,487
BLU di BA 999.03	1,859,450,374	-
Elimination of Consolidation of LKPP	(486,974,232,110)	-
Total Gross	4,629,349,241,415	5,028,767,901,767
Allowance for Receivables from BLU Operations	(1,154,898,739,024)	(1,118,969,334,990)
Total Net	3,474,450,502,391	3,909,798,566,777

Details of Receivables from BLU's Non-Operational Activities are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Receivables from Non-Operational Activities of BLU	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
BLU in the Ministry of State Secretariat	563,190,095	563,190,095
BLU in the Ministry of Finance	6,808,060,952	5,784,071,268
BLU in the Ministry of Agriculture	5,265,691	-
BLU in the Ministry of ESDM	147,500,000	149,615,057
BLU in the Ministry of Transportation	22,884,546,135	13,170,913,062
BLU in the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	22,848,659,603	40,927,336,298
BLU in the Ministry of Health	28,143,896,073	34,388,509,619
BLU in the Ministry of Religious Affairs	46,318,896,310	41,105,360,715
BLU in the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	45,890,252	-
BLU in the Ministry of PUPR	-	513,852,087
BLU in the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	351,976,968,606	563,779,924,034
BLU in the Ministry of Youth and Sports	86,873,800,000	-
Total Gross	566,616,673,717	700,382,772,235
Allowance for Receivables from Non-Operational Activities of BLU	(39,699,945,801)	(66,515,496,644)
Total Net	526,916,727,916	633,867,275,591

D.2.1.1.6.8 Third-Party Accounting Receivables

Receivables of PFK amounted to IDR 143.81 million

Receivables of PFK as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 143,818,277 and IDR 605,426,556, a decrease of IDR 461,608,279 or 76.25 percent. PFK receivables come from the excess distribution of Fund of PFK Employee. Details of Receivables of PFK are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Receivables of PFK	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Social Security Administrator for Health (BPJS Kesehatan)	113,012,873	583,976,508
Indonesian Bureau of Logistics (Perum Bulog)	30,805,404	21,450,048
Total	143,818,277	605,426,556

Excess distribution of PFK Employee funds indicates that the receipt of PFK Employee funds is less than the distribution (payment) of fund of PFK Employee to the Organizing Body due to the following reasons:

1. Correction of transactions for proceed of PFK Employee's funds based on requests from withholding and depositors of monthly fixed salary/income for PFK funds; and
2. Request for refund of excess deposit/deduction of PFK Employee receipts that occur after PFK Employee funds are distributed to the Organizing Body.

D.2.1.1.6.9 Allowance for Doubtful Accounts – Short-Term Receivables

*Allowance
for Doubtful
Accounts
amounted
to IDR
295,87
trillion*

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Short-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 295,877,324,954,444 and IDR 199,619,416,639,983. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Short-Term Receivables is recognized as a deduction from the amount of Receivables presented in Current Assets.

Details of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Short-Term Receivables are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Short-Term Receivables	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Tax Arrears	43,271,392,952,707	40,906,458,432,550
2. Non-Tax Receivables	233,912,058,008,969	141,437,716,674,728
3. Current Share of TPA	1,631,047,914	1,653,216,945
4. Current Share of TP/TGR	77,379,292,887	65,163,090,776
5. Current Share of Loans Receivables	11,920,008,630,751	11,834,441,111,041
6. Current Share of Other Long-Term Receivables	5,500,256,336,391	4,188,499,282,309
7. Receivables from BLU Activities	1,194,598,684,825	1,185,484,831,634
Total	295,877,324,954,444	199,619,416,639,983

1. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Tax Arrears as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 43,271,392,952,707 is an allowance for Tax Arrears in KL. Details of Allowance for Tax Arrears can be seen in **Appendix 8**.
2. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Non-Tax Receivables as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 233.912.058.008.969 is the Allowance for Non-Tax Receivables in KL of IDR 42.609.691.630.060 and Allowance for Non-Tax Receivables at BUN of IDR 191.302.366.378.909. Allowance for Non-Tax Receivables at BUN amounted to IDR 191,302,366,378,909 consisting of Allowance for Non-Tax Receivables for BA 999.02 of IDR 14,819,076, on BA 999.03 of IDR 64,887,908,553, on BA 999.07 of IDR 13,824,794,087, on BA 999.08 of IDR 1,705,618,185, at BA 999.99 IDR 191,221,933,239,008. Details of Allowance for Non-Tax Receivables can be seen in **Appendix 9**.
3. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in the Current Section of TPA as of December 31, 2021, amounting to Rp.1,631,047,914, is an allowance for TPA at the Ministry of PUPR, Cabinet Secretariat, LPP RRI, and Ministry of KUKM.
4. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in the Current Section of TP/TGR as of December 31, 2021, amounting to IDR 77,379,292,887. Details of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in the Current Share of TP/TGR can be seen in **Appendix 13**.

5. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in the Current Share of Lending Receivables as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 11,920,008,630,751.
6. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in the Current Share of Other Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 5,500,256,336,391.
7. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Receivables from BLU Activities as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 1,194,598,684,825 with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Receivables from BLU Activities	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
BLU in the Ministry of State Secretariat	95,125,928,267	104,611,255,216
BLU in the Ministry of Defence	15,171,365,823	3,109,794,863
BLU in the Ministry of Finance	5,043,461,089	4,077,393,387
BLU in the Ministry of Agriculture	1,004,423	939,050
BLU in the Ministry of Industry	858,155,061	929,166,038
BLU in the Ministry of ESDM	28,110,038,529	14,292,560,348
BLU in the Ministry of Transportation	20,725,124,970	6,184,111,756
BLU in the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	55,685,908,956	48,042,883,170
BLU in the Ministry of Health	444,244,494,189	438,287,207,167
BLU in the Ministry of Religious Affairs	2,098,963,953	2,360,739,447
BLU in the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	229,451	-
BLU in the Ministry of PUPR	-	3,218,084
BLU in the Ministry of KUKM	208,770,686,330	223,139,241,966
BLU in the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	136,877,242,220	183,598,056,088
BLU in the Indonesian National Police	2,949,667,338	1,472,893,842
BLU in the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology	2,993,556,456	727,488,471
BLU in the Ministry of Youth and Sports	434,369,000	-
BLU at the Batam Indonesia Free Zone Authority (BPKPBP Batam)	175,508,488,770	154,647,882,741
Jumlah	1,194,598,684,825	1,185,484,831,634

D.2.1.1.7 Inventory

Inventory
amounted
to IDR
199.15
trillion

Inventories as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 199,150,378,100,687 and IDR 160,514,808,289,624, an increase of IDR 38,635,569,811,063 or 24.07 percent.

Inventory details are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Inventory	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Inventory in K/L	199,149,274,594,040	160,512,514,584,112
2. Inventory in BUN	1,103,506,647	2,293,705,512
Total	199,150,378,100,687	160,514,808,289,624

1. Inventory at Ministries/Government Agencies

Inventories in K/L as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 199,149,274,594,040. Inventories with significant values include the Ministry of PUPR amounting to IDR 67,649,313,937,161, Ministry of Defence amounting to IDR 64,298,048,906,464, Ministry of Health amounting to IDR 26,613,307,662,376, Attorney of the Republic of Indonesia

amounting to IDR 10,539,069,818,723, and Ministry of Transportation amounting to IDR 9.718,253,417,892. Details of inventory at K/L and BLU can be seen in **Appendix 14**.

2. Inventory at the State General Treasurer

Inventories in BUN as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 1,103,506,647 came from Inventories at BA 999.08 which is the inventory value based on the balance sheet of the Special Working Unit for Fund Users of BA BUN Other Expenditure Management with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Inventory in BUN	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
a. Financial Services Authority	5,192,000	167,428,690
b. Working Unit for Oil and Gas	1,038,914,647	1,938,176,812
c. Presidential Palace	59,400,000	188,100,000
Total	1,103,506,647	2,293,705,502

- a. Inventories at OJK amounting to IDR 5,192,000 are consumption goods
 b. Inventories in Working Unit for Oil and Gas amounted to IDR 1,038,914,647 with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Inventory in Working Unit for Oil and Gas	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Consumption Goods	1,005,341,438	1,804,073,422
Items for Maintenance	14,432,300	42,339,490
Other Inventories	19,140,909	91,763,910
Total	1,038,914,647	1,938,176,822

- c. Inventory at the Presidential Palace is IDR 59,400,000 consisting of 18 bicycles with a value of Rp. 3,300,000 each.

D.2.1.2 Long-Term Investment

*Long-Term
Investment
amounted
to IDR
3.478,34
trillion*

Long-Term Investments as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 3,478,345,928,647,637 and IDR 3,173,076,804,223,285. Details of Long-Term Investments are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Long-Term Investment	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)	Increasing / Decreasing (%)
Non-Permanent Investments	212,735,407,062,604	142,048,490,744,777	49.76
Permanent Investments	3,265,610,521,585,033	3,031,028,313,478,508	7.74
Total	3,478,345,928,647,637	3,173,076,804,223,285	9.62

The value of Long-Term Investment as of December 31, 2021 has increased by IDR 305,269,124,244,352 or 9.62 percent. The increase in Long-Term Investment mainly came from Permanent Investment, which increased by IDR 234,582,208,106,530 or 7.74 percent. Non-Permanent Investment experienced the highest increase of 49.76 percent.

D.2.1.2.1 Non-Permanent Long-Term Investment**D.2.1.2.1.1 Revolving Fund**

Revolving Fund amounted to IDR 16.91 trillion

Revolving Funds as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 16,913,827,101,272 and IDR 58,150,909,777,379, a decrease of IDR 41,237,082,676,107 or 70.91 percent. Revolving funds are funds that are lent to be managed and distributed to the public by the Budget User/Proxy of Budget User which aims to improve the people's economy and other purposes. The details of the Revolving Fund are explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Revolving Fund	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. BLU of Agency for Revolving Fund Management (LPDB) for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (KUMKM)	5,118,136,113,732	4,816,029,013,768
2. Indonesian Toll Road Authority (BPJT)	4,271,993,794,927	4,271,993,794,927
3. BLU of Housing Financing Management Agency (PPDPP)	0	42,596,006,813,832
4. Ministry of Environment and Forestry-DNS Program (UAIP)	17,912,211,670	17,912,211,670
5. BLU of Government Investment Center (PIP)	5,496,601,629,976	4,560,647,415,498
6. BLU of Marine and Fishery Capital Management (LPMUKP)	621,181,127,954	458,088,556,880
7. BLU of Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDH)	1,388,002,223,013	1,430,231,970,804
Total	16,913,827,101,272	58,150,909,777,379

1. Revolving funds at BLU LPDB KUMKM as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 5,118,136,113,732 and IDR 4,816,029,013,768. The revolving fund managed by LPDB KUMKM is intended to finance small and medium-scale business empowerment programs through microfinance industry development activities through the provision of loans or revolving fund financing. The detailed details of the revolving fund at BLU LPDB KUMKM are presented as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Description	Total
Receivables of Revolving Fund	4,750,667,596,071
Net Realizable Value (NRB) of Revolving Fund BA 044 up to December 31, 2021	367,468,517,661
Balance as of December 31, 2021	5,118,136,113,732

2. Revolving Funds in the Funding Sector of the Secretariat of the Indonesia Toll Road Authority (BPJT) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounting to IDR 4,271,993,794,927 and IDR 4,271,993,794,927 representing receivables to Toll Road Business Entity (BUJT) arising from the use of revolving fund for toll road land acquisition for which the Toll Road Concession Agreement has been signed between BPJT and BUJT. Receivables from BUJT will be due and repaid by BUJT to the Funding Sector of the BPJT Secretariat after land acquisition is completed and/or the toll road has been operated, whichever comes first.

Details of the Revolving Fund for the Secretariat of the Indonesia Toll Road Authority's Funding Sector which are rolled out and become receivables to BUJT are presented as

follows.

(in Rupiah)

BUJT/Toll Road	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
PT Jasamarga Surabaya-Mojokerto/ Surabaya – Mojokerto	177,572,865,231	177,572,865,231
PT Pemalang Batang Toll Road / Pemalang – Batang	179,730,172,460	179,730,172,460
PT Trans Marga Jateng / Semarang – Solo (Bawen – Kartasura)	113,488,299,560	113,488,299,560
PT Marga Setiapuritama / Semarang – Batang	17,380,830,821	17,380,830,821
PT Pejagan Pemalang Toll Road / Pejagan – Pemalang	236,007,138,972	236,007,138,972
PT Translingkar Kita Jaya / Cinere – Jagorawi	399,993,673,322	399,993,673,322
PT Transjabar Tol / Ciawi – Sukabumi	694,700,739,153	694,700,739,153
PT Jasamarga Kunciran Cengkareng/ Cengkareng-Batu Ceper- Kunciran	765,536,356,328	765,536,356,328
PT Marga Trans Nusantara / Kunciran – Serpong	645,432,549,442	645,432,549,442
PT Citra Waspphutowa / Depok – Antasari	580,448,216,382	580,448,216,382
PT Cibitung Tanjung Priok Port Tollways / Cibitung-Cilincing	287,996,789,617	287,996,789,617
PT Cimanggis Cibitung Tollway / Cimanggis-Cibitung	173,706,163,639	173,706,163,639
Total	4,271,993,794,927	4,271,993,794,927

3. Revolving Funds at the Housing Financing Fund Management Agency BLU (PPDPP), namely the Housing Loan Liquidity Facility (FLPP) as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounting to IDR 0 and IDR 42,596,006,813,832 is a housing financing assistance mechanism through the provision of long-term low-cost funds that comes from APBN or other long-term funding sources mixed with credit issuing bank funds for housing finance using the blended financing method.

Based on the results of the State Comptroller Agency (BPKP) review, the balance as of October 31, 2021 is as follows.

(in Rupiah)

No	Description	Value
1	Cash in Bank	1,549,434,883,843
2	Outstanding funds at implementing banks that are distributed to beneficiaries	59,125,679,116,157
Balance as of December 31, 2021		60.675.114.000.000

The details of the realization of the distribution of FLPP Funds until October 31, 2021 can be explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

No	Description	Value
1.	Revolving Fund Disbursement Value	
	* 2010	242,656,944,516
	* 2011	3,688,272,535,411
	* 2012	2,587,256,538,729
	* 2013	5,363,161,269,150
	* 2014	4,655,625,834,824
	* 2015	6,055,232,493,208
	* 2016	5,627,538,999,307

	* 2017	2,706,624,492,776
	* 2018	5,895,206,726,677
	* 2019	7,545,288,389,505
	* 2020	11,231,193,635,691
	* 2021 up to October 2021	19,578,282,982,071
Total Distribution of Revolving Fund		75.176.340.841.865
2.	Principal Return Value of Revolving Fund	
	* Principal Return in 2010	43,789,900
	* Principal Return in 2011	58,100,576,877
	* Principal Return in 2012	208,986,757,420
	* Principal Return in 2013	437,925,189,962
	* Principal Return in 2014	700,004,741,057
	* Principal Return in 2015	1,003,975,167,544
	* Principal Return in 2016	1,262,801,035,361
	* Principal Return in 2017	1,628,941,076,817
	* Principal Return in 2018	2,057,606,606,829
	* Principal Return in 2019	2,604,401,404,831
	* Principal Return in 2020	3,039,264,699,364
	* Principal Return in 2021	3,048,610,679,746
Total Principal Return of Revolving Fund		16.050.661.725.708
Non-permanent Investment of PPDPP (1-2)		59,125,679,116,157

On December 31, 2021, the balance of the PPDPP BLU Revolving Fund was IDR 0 because the liquidation process had been carried out based on the Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 111/PMK.06/2021 concerning the Mechanism of Transferring the Liquidity Facility Funds for Housing Financing from PPDPP to the Management Body of the Public Housing Saving Program (BP Tapera) and Withdrawal of the Housing Financing Liquidity Facility Fund by the Government and the Official Report of Handover regarding the Transfer of the Housing Financing Liquidity Facility Fund from the PPDPP BLU to BP Tapera on December 24, 2021.

4. Revolving Funds at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 17,912,211,670 and IDR 17,912,211,670, respectively. The fund is a Revolving Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (UMK) from the realization of the Separate Arrangement Agreement (SAA) between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Germany for the Debt for Nature Swap (DNS) program which was signed on August 3, 2006. The program was approved in the context of DNS this is Financial Assistance for Environmental Investment for Micro and Small Enterprises. This program was run by the Ministry of Environment for five years, from 2006 to 2010. In 2014, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Forestry were liquidated into the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, so that the management of the revolving fund for the DNS program was carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. In accordance with PMK Number 99/PMK.05/2008, KLHK does not redistribute revolving funds because the funds have not been managed through the BLU mechanism.
5. Revolving Funds at the Government Investment Center BLU (BLU PIP) as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to Rp5,496,601,629,976 and Rp4,560,647,415,498. There was an increase of IDR 935,954,214,478 or 20.52 percent due to the addition of BLU PIP revolving funds in the form of providing loans to Non-Bank Financial Institutions (LKBB).

6. Revolving Funds at the BLU of the Marine and Fishery Capital Management (LPMUKP) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 621,181,127,954 and IDR 458,088,556,880, respectively. The Revolving Fund Post comes from the closing balance of the Revolving Fund in the accrual ledger which is a revolving fund distribution transaction by the BLU to the public whose source of funds comes from the APBN (BA BUN Investments).
7. Revolving Funds at the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDH) BLU as of December 31, 2021 and as of December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 1,388,002,223,013 and IDR 1,430,231,970,804. BPDH is a Working Unit under the Ministry of Finance that applies the pattern of Management of Public Service Agency Financial and has the task of making investments in the form of Ultra Micro revolving fund financing.

D.2.1.2.1.2 Doubtful Revolving Funds Collected

*Doubtful
Revolving
Funds
amounted
IDR 5,25
trillion*

Doubtful Revolving Funds as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 5,259,103,797,828 and IDR 5,263,474,230,423 decreased by IDR 4,370,432,595 or 0.08 percent. Doubtful Revolving Fund is an allowance formed to obtain the net realizable value of Revolving Funds managed by K/L and BLU K/L with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Doubtful Revolving Fund	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. BLU LPDB KUMKM	808,205,473,670	1,092,760,209,926
2. Secretariat of BPJT	4,271,993,794,927	4,041,142,318,299
3. BLU of KLHK	17,912,211,670	17,912,211,670
4. BLU LPMUKP	27,411,752,130	4,308,229,336
5. BLU BPDH	98,621,228,223	107,351,261,192
6. BLU PIP	34,959,337,208	-
Total	5,259,103,797,828	5,263,474,230,423

1. BLU LPDB KUMKM

Doubtful Revolving Funds at BLU LPDB KUMKM includes revolving funds whose management has been submitted to the Committee for State Receivables Management (PUPN) on the basis of the amount of outstanding principal receivables with the amount of doubtful revolving funds collected as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 respectively, amounted to IDR 808,205,473,670 and IDR 1,092,760,209,926.

In the reporting period December 31, 2021, the calculation of the allowance for doubtful accounts by LPDB-KUMKM as of December 31, 2021 is in accordance with the method contained in the Regulation of Minister of Finance 168/PMK.06/2018 concerning Determination of the Net Value of Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments in the form of Receivables, with details of the calculation of allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Value
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Collected in 2020 <i>(Audited)</i>	1,092,760,209,926
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Collected in Semester I 2021	(248,556,636,792)
Allowance for Revolving Funds in Semester II 2021	(36,009,129,464)
Correction of BPK Expense Allowance for Receivable Funds	11,030,000
Total of Doubtful Revolving Funds as of December 31, 2021	808,205,473,670

2. Secretariat of BPJT

Doubtful Revolving Funds in the Funding Sector of the BPJT Secretariat as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 4,271,993,794,927 and IDR 4,041,142,318,299. Doubtful Revolving Fund is an estimated Revolving Fund whose return realization is doubtful that it can be collected in part or in full in accordance with Minister of Finance Regulation Number 168/PMK.06/2018 and 169/PMK.05/2018 at a rate of 0.5 percent of the outstanding balance of Non-Permanent Investments BLU.

Details of Doubtful Revolving Funds in Funding Sector BPJT Secretariat as follows.

(in Rupiah)

BUJT/Toll Road	Value
PT Jasa Marga Surabaya – Mojokerto/ Surabaya – Mojokerto	177,572,865,231
PT Pemalang Batang <i>Toll Road</i> / Pemalang – Batang	179,730,172,460
PT Trans Marga Jateng / Semarang – Solo (Bawen – Kartasura)	113,488,299,560
PT Marga Setiapuritama / Semarang – Batang	17,380,830,821
PT Pejagan Pemalang <i>Toll Road</i> / Pejagan – Pemalang	236,007,138,972
PT Translingkar Kita Jaya / Cinere – Jagorawi	399,993,673,322
PT Transjabar Tol / Ciawi – Sukabumi	694,700,739,153
PT Marga Kunciran Cengkareng/ Cengkareng – Batu Ceper – Kunciran	765,536,356,328
PT Marga Trans Nusantara / Kunciran – Serpong	645,432,549,442
PT Citra Waspahutowa / Depok – Antasari	580,448,216,382
PT MTD-CPP <i>Expressway</i> / Cibitung – Cilincing	287,996,789,617
PT Cimanggis Cibitung <i>Toll Way</i> / Cimanggis – Cibitung	173,706,163,639
Total of Doubtful Revolving Funds as of December 31, 2021	4,271,993,794,927

3. BLU on KLHK

Doubtful Revolving Funds Collected from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 17,912,211,670 and IDR 17,912,211,670. Doubtful revolving funds account is an allowance formed to obtain the net realizable value of revolving funds.

For revolving funds at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the net realizable value is the amount of funds that are in the process of being rolled out in the community, minus the Allowance for Bad Debt Reserves (PPAP) that has been carried out by BSM with the criteria of doubt and loss. The accumulated value of PPAP with the criteria of doubtful and loss is recorded and reported in the doubtful revolving fund account.

4. BLU LPMUKP

Doubtful Revolving Funds at BLU LPMUP as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 27,411,752,130 and IDR 4,308,229,336. Details of Doubtful Revolving Funds at BLU LPMUP are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Receivables Collectivity	Value
Sound	245,630,636
Unsound	2,379,641,040
Doubtful	3,744,754,740
Bad	21,041,725,714
Total of Doubtful Revolving Funds as of December 31, 2021	27,411,752,130

5. BLU BPDH

Doubtful Revolving Funds Collected from BLU BPDH as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 98,621,228,223 and IDR 107,351,261,192. BPDH takes into account the allowance for bad debts in accordance with PMK Number 158/PMK.06/2021 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 168/PMK.06/2018 concerning Determination of Net Value of Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments in the Form of Claims with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Receivable Quality	Outstanding			Allowance Calculation	
	Initial outstanding	Subtract from the guarantee value	Outstanding after adjustment	Rate %	Final Provision
Current	1,216,322,749,028	209,746,498,280	1,006,576,250,748	0.5	5,032,881,254
Substandard	51,231,687,179	37,217,941,600	14,013,745,579	10	1,401,374,558
Doubtful	3,461,206,318	1,920,671,502	1,540,534,816	50	770,267,408
Non-Performing	117,501,986,175	26,085,281,172	91,416,705,003	100	91,416,705,003
Paid in Full	(515,405,686)		(515,405,686)		
Total	1,388,002,223,014	274,970,392,554	1,113,031,830,460		98,621,228,223

6. BLU PIP

Doubtful Revolving Funds Collected at BLU PIP as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to Rp34,959,337,208 and Rp0. BLU PIP has only implemented Allowance for Revolving Doubtful Uncollected Funds in 2021 as the implementation of the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 158/PMK.06/2021 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 168/PMK.06/2018 concerning Determination of the Net Value of Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments in the Form Bill.

Details of the calculation of uncollectible revolving funds are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Accounts Receivable	Outstanding Value	Rates Allowance	Allowance Amount
Current	5,482,890,321,187	0.50%	27,414,451,606
Substandard	5,298,301,637	10%	529,830,164
Doubtful	2,795,903,437	50%	1,397,951,719
Non-Performing	5,617,103,719	100%	5,617,103,719
Total	5,496,601,629,981		34,959,337,208

D.2.1.2.1.3 Other Non-permanent Long-Term Investments

Other Non-permanent Long-term Investments amounted to IDR 201.66 trillion

Other Non-permanent Long-term Investments as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 201,663,256,483,208 and IDR 89,459,149,834,715, experienced an increase as much as IDR 112,204,106,648,493 or 125.42 percent. Other Non-permanent Long-term Investments are Non-permanent Investments originated from the Government Investment Management of BUN with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Other Non-permanent Long-term Investments	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Government Investment of PEN to Ministry of BUMN	9,101,337,360,411	5,900,000,000,000
2. Government Investment Accounting Unit (UAIP)	278,424,972,767	278,424,972,767
3. Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP)	99,661,070,709,324	61,518,097,294,713
4. BP Tapera	60,675,114,000,000	-
5. Indonesia Agency for International Development (LDKPI)	5,000,000,000,000	3,000,000,000,000
6. PEN program loans to Local Government	26,947,309,440,706	18,762,627,567,235
Total	201,663,256,483,208	89,459,149,834,715

1. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments in the context of National Economic Recovery (PEN) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 9,101,337,360,411 and IDR 5,900,000,000,000. The government's investment of PEN was only carried out in 2020 alongside the Government's policy which has determined the Covid-19 Pandemic as a non-natural disaster at the national level, as stated in Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Finance Policy and Financial System Stability for Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic Management and/or in facing threats endangering the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability, as has been stipulated as Law Number 2 of 2020 dated May 16, 2020. The details of PEN government investment up to 2021 are as follows.
 - a. PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) received IDR 3,500,000,000,000 to fund operational costs and support the performance of companies affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic;
 - b. National Urban Development Corporation (Perum Perumnas) received IDR 650,000,000,000 to assist the company's liquidity and in implementing the development program of landed housing areas throughout Indonesia;
 - c. PT Krakatau Steel received IDR 2,200,000,000,000 to provide relaxation in the downstream and user industries;
 - d. PT Garuda Indonesia received IDR 1,000,000,000,000; and
 - e. PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) received IDR 1,751,337,360,411.
2. Other Non-permanent Long-term Investments in UAIP as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were IDR 278,424,972,767 and IDR 278,424,972,767 with the details as follows

(in Rupiah)

Other Non-permanent Long-term Investments	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
a. Ministry of Industry	4,089,232,181	4,089,232,181
b. PT Karabha Digdaya, PT SEG, dan PT Aldevco	274,335,740,586	274,335,740,586
Total	278,424,972,767	278,424,972,767

- a. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments at the Ministry of Industry refer to Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments formed from loans to Textile Industry and Textile Products (ITPT) companies under the SKIM 2 program and are regulated through Minister of Industry Regulation Number 15/M-IND/PER/3/2008 concerning the Restructuring Program for Machinery/Equipment for the Textile Industry and

Textile Products. The net realizable value of long-term investment owned by the Ministry of Industry is IDR 0, which is the value of the reduction in the principal investment with the value of other non-permanent long-term investments being doubtful of IDR 4,089,232,181.

- b. Other Non-permanent Long-term Investments in PT Karabha Digdaya, PT SEG and PT Aldevco in 2021 amounted to IDR 274,335,740,586 is a transfer of recording of share assets from the Financial Report of State General Treasurer (LK BUN) Special Transactions of Directorate General of State Assets Management (DJKN).
3. Other Non-permanent Long-term Investments in Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 99,661,070,709,324 and IDR 61,518,097,294,713, experienced an increase as much as IDR 38,142,973,414,611 or 62 percent. The increase in long-term investments was mainly due to the Endowment Fund disbursement within the Education Field and the determination of the status of the Endowment Fund of Research, Higher Education, and Culture as much as IDR 8,990,000,000,000,000 as a fund managed by LPDP in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 111 of 2021 concerning Endowment Funds in the Education sector. The detailed classification of portfolio of LPDP is presented below.

(in Rupiah)

No	Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1	Deposits	52,170,182,907,200	26,318,762,090,383
2	Bonds at cost:		
	a. State Bonds – HTM	45,568,887,802,124	32,562,335,204,330
	b. Corporate Bonds – HTM	1,922,000,000,000	100,000,000,000
	c. Corporate Bonds – AFS	-	2,537,000,000,000
	Total	99,661,070,709,324	61,518,097,294,713

4. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments in BP Tapera as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 60,675,114,000,000 are in the form of Housing Loan Liquidity Facility (FLPP). Previously, the balance of FLPP Funds as of December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 42,596.006,813,852 which was managed by Public Service Agency of Housing Financing Management Agency (BLU PPDPP) and recorded as Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investment Revolving Funds. The transfer of management is based on the mandate of Law Number 9 of 2020 concerning the 2021 State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) Article 34; PP Number 25 of 2020 Article 64, PMK Number 111/PMK.06/2021 concerning the Mechanism of Transfer of Funds for Housing Loan Liquidity Facility from the Center for Housing Financing Management Agency (PPDPP) to BP Tapera and Withdrawal of FLPP Funds by the Government; and Letter of the Minister of Finance Number S-1100/MK.05/2021 dated December 6, 2021 regarding the Appointment of BP Tapera as Government Investment Operator (OIP).

The initial balance value for the transfer of FLPP funds is IDR 60,675,114,000,000 based on the results of the BPKP review. The balance value is based on the Record of Transfer (BAST) Number 2250/BAST-Pg.KPA/2021-Number BAST-07/PB.4/2021 dated December 24, 2021, from the Proxy for Budget Users of the FLPP Revolving Fund to the Proxy for Budget Users of the Investment of FLPP Government at the Head Office of the Directorate

General of Treasury. The distribution of FLPP Fund investment is based on the Investment Agreement between the Ministry of Finance and BP Tapera Number PI-01/DSMI/2021 and Number 4/PKS/BP-TPR/I/12/2021 dated December 22, 2021. The agreement, among others, regulates the status of FLPP funds as Government savings at BP Tapera where the Government has the right to withdraw FLPP Funds from BP Tapera at any time in certain cases in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

The FLPP fund distribution scheme by BP Tapera uses the same mechanism as when it was managed by the PPDPP BLU. In this scheme, BP Tapera distributes funds through Channeling Banks to Low-Income Participants (MBR) in accordance with the provisions of the legislation governing FLPP.

The government will further regulate policies and provisions regarding the management of FLPP Funds as Government savings managed by BP Tapera in accordance with the provisions in the 2021 APBN Law including its presentation in BP Tapera LK and determine accounting policies related to the presentation of Other Non-Permanent Investments related to the management of FLPP Funds at BP Tapera.

5. Other Non-permanent Long-term Investments in LDKPI BLU as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 5,000,000,000,000 consisting of an initial balance of IDR 3,000,000,000,000,000, an addition of IDR 2,000,000,000,000 for the disbursement of international development cooperation funds in June 2021 For the disbursement of the KPI Fund, the LDKPI BLU has placed a long-term investment instrument in the form of Government Securities in accordance with the Instruction Letter of the Minister of Finance number S-499/MK.08/2021 dated 11 June 2021 amounted to IDR 2,000,000,000,000,000.
6. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments for Regional PEN Loans as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 26,947,309,440,706 and IDR 18,762,627,567,235. The Government's investment is placed in PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur as the manager of the Regional PEN Loan in accordance with Article 4, Chapter II, PRJ-2/PK/2020 which has been changed to PRJ-3/PK/2020.

From government investment for Regional PEN loans which are transferred directly to a special account of PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur which is then managed as a regional PEN loan, namely financial support provided by the Central Government to Regional Governments in the form of loans to be used in order to accelerate economic recovery in the regions as part of from PEN Program.

Based on the Report on Management of National Economic Recovery Loans for Regional Governments from PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur, as of December 31, 2021, regional PEN loan agreements have been signed for a total of 90 Regional Governments (107 Facilities).

D.2.1.2.1.4 Non-permanent Long-term Investment of Doubtful Realization

Other Non-permanent Long-term Investment of Doubtful Realization

Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments Doubtful Realization as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 582,572,724,048 and IDR 298,094,636,894. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments Doubtful Realization refers to the other non-permanent long-term investment doubtful realization in the Government Investment Management BUN, which

amounted
to IDR
582.57
billion

comes from the provision for impairment of Other Non-Permanent Investments in SKIM-2 Non-Permanent Investments managed by the Ministry of Industry, Financial Assets KPA Directorate of SMI – BLU Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP) and IP PEN. Details of Other Non-permanent Long-term Investments of Doubtful Realization are shown as follows.

(in Rupiah)		
Management Unit	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Non-permanent Investment in Ministry of Industry (SKIM-2)	4,089,232,181	4,089,232,181
Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education	552,226,805,065	294,005,404,713
IP PEN	26,256,686,802	-
Total	582,572,724,048	298,094,636,894

D.2.1.2.2 Permanent Long-term Investment

D.2.1.2.2.1 Permanent Investment of State Equity Participation

Permanent State Equity Participation (PMP) Investment, also known as State Equity Participation, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 as much as IDR 2,647,354,332,364,797 and IDR 2,403,279,903,397,823, experienced an increase as much as IDR 244,074,428,966,974 or 10.16 percent. Permanent PMP Investment includes State Equity Participation in Persero, Perum, International Financial Institutions, and Other Business Entities

Details of Permanent PMP Investments are shown below

(in Rupiah)		
PMP Investment	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Persero	2,469,317,542,593,930	2,312,102,844,197,970
2. Perum	31,188,276,593,109	31,286,007,429,465
3. International Finance Institution	27,757,687,759,097	26,495,780,373,991
4. Other Business Entities	119,090,825,418,663	33,395,271,396,391
Jumlah	2,647,354,332,364,807	2,403,279,903,397,817

*) difference of IDR 10 and IDR 6 in FY 2021 and FY 2020, respectively, is due to rounding off

1. PMP in Persero as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 2,469,317,542,593,930 dan IDR 2,312,102,844,197,970, experienced an increase as much as IDR 151,214,698,395,950 or 6.79 percent. PMP in Persero is the state-ownership of BUMN that aims to seek profit and provide public services. The state-ownership of BUMN Persero is greater than 50 percent, which resulted in the calculation of PMP Value in BUMN Persero using equity method.

PMP in Persero is managed by two parties, i.e.:

- a. PMP in Persero under management of Ministry of BUMN

PMP in Persero of Ministry of BUMN as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 2,398,819,219,811,900 and IDR 2,246,235,877,853,530, experienced an increase as much as 152,583,341,958,370 or 6.79 percent. The increase in the value of permanent investment in BUMN was influenced by the government capital increase.

The value of assets recorded in the Balance Sheet is not the total asset value of BUMNs, but is only related to permanent long-term investments owned by the Government.

Investasi
Permanen
Penyertaan
Modal
Pemerintah
Rp2.647,35
triliun

PMP in Persero aims to seek profit and public services. Government ownership in BUMN Persero is more than equal to 50 percent, so the PMP value in BUMN Persero is calculated using the equity method.

Details of PMP in BUMN can be seen in **Appendix 15**.

b. PMP in BUMN under the management of Ministry of Finance

PMP at Persero under the guidance of the Ministry of Finance as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 70,498,322,782,030 and IDR 65,866,966,344,442, respectively.

This investment is a Permanent Investment of Government Investment Participation in the capital of BUMN or Institution under the guidance and supervision of the Ministry of Finance owned by the Republic of Indonesia. Government Investment Participation of the Republic of Indonesia is represented in the form of shares or quotas or is a form of separated state assets.

Details of PMP in BUMN under the guidance of the Ministry of Finance as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Company	Government Ownership	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial	100%	14,020,849,000,000	11,428,972,000,000
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	100%	38,900,280,295,754	37,523,443,307,029
PT Penjaminan Infrastruktur Indonesia	100%	13,788,714,741,000	13,343,432,178,000
PT Geo Dipa Energi	94.5%	3,788,478,745,276	3,571,118,859,413
Total		70.498.322.782.030	65,866,966,344,442

The details of PMP in BUMN under the management of Ministry of Finance are presented in **Appendix 16**.

2. PMP at Perum as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 31,188,276,593,109 and IDR 31,286,007,429,465. PMP Perum is Government ownership in BUMN that are oriented to providing public services but still paying attention to company profits. The value of PMP at Perum is calculated using the equity method. BUMNs in the form of Public Corporations are all carried out by the Ministry of BUMN.
3. PMP in International Financial Institutions (LKI) is the Indonesian Government's Equity Participation in IFIs as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounting to IDR 27,757,687,759,097 and IDR 26,495,780,373,991. The increase in Government Investment in IFIs by IDR 1,261,907,385,106 or 4.76 percent, came from the addition of government investment in:
 - a. Four LKIs (IBRD, IDA, IFAD, and CGIF) which are acknowledgments of payments for additional government investment in the 2020 fiscal year, but are only recognized in the 2021 fiscal year;
 - b. Five LKIs (IBRD, IFC, IDB, IFAD, and CGIF) for payment of additional investment in December 2021; and
 - c. Changes in investment value caused by changes in exchange rates.

In accordance with PMK Number 169/PMK.05/2018 concerning the Government Investment Accounting and Financial Reporting System, the presentation of Government

Investment in LKIs on the Balance Sheet is influenced by the addition of Government Investment in LKIs in cash, confirmation results to LKIs and the effect of changes in exchange rates.

Details of the PMP on LKIs can be seen in **Appendix 17**.

- Participation in Other Business Entities as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 119,090,825,418,663 and IDR 33,395,271,396.391, an increase of IDR 85,695,554,022,272 or 256.61 percent.

Details of participation in Other Business Entities are displayed below.

(in Rupiah)

Participation in Other Business Entities	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Participation in Indonesian Export Financing Institutions, PT Tuban Petrochemical Industries, and Investment Management Institutions	111,177,638,958,100	26,379,835,228,900
Participation in State Sharia Securities Issuing Companies	601,774,098	583,099,695
Participation in Domestic (Minority) Companies	2,447,709,189,744	2,600,069,371,672
Investment in Overseas (Minority) Companies	1,770,472,000,000	1,749,021,240,000
Initial Capital BP Tapera (Directorate General of Financing)	2,694,403,496,722	2,665,762,456,124
Land Bank (UAKPA Director General of Land Acquisition and Land Development)	1,000,000,000,000	-
Jumlah*)	119,090,825,418,664	33,395,271,396,391

*) Difference of IDR 1 FY 2021 due to rounding

Details of participation in Minor Domestic Companies can be seen in **Appendix 18**.

D.2.1.2.2.2 BLU Permanent Investments

*BLU
Permanent
Investment
s amounted
to IDR 8.95
billion*

BLU's Permanent Investment as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 8,958.055,146 and IDR 8,913,486,508. BLU's Permanent Investment of IDR 8,958.055,146 is a capital investment by BLU which consists of:

- Equity participation of BLU PPK Gelora Bung Karno (Ministry of State Secretariat) of IDR 6.637.194.500 with ten percent of participation; and
- State Islamic University (UIN) North Sumatra with a permanent investment value of IDR 2,320,860,646 which is an investment in PT BPRS Paduarta Insani.

D.2.1.2.2.3 Other Permanent Investments

*Other
Permanent
Investment
s amounted
to IDR
618.24
trillion*

Other Permanent Investments as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 618,247,231,165,090 and IDR 627,739,496,594,177, decreased by IDR 9,492,265,429,087 or 1.51 percent. Other Permanent Investments represent the value of state equity participation in Other State Equity Participation (PMN), Bank Indonesia, and the Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Details of Other Permanent Investments are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Permanent Investments	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Bank Indonesia (BI)	405,156,109,000,000	440,462,828,000,000
2. Deposit Insurance Company (LPS)	161,146,075,892,000	139,179,651,136,000
3. Other PMPs	51,945,046,273,090	48,097,017,458,177
Total	618,247,231,165,090	627,739,496,594,177

1. Participation in BI as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 405,156,109,000,000 and IDR 440,462,828,000,000. BI capital is recorded and reported as part of permanent investment in accordance with the explanation in Law Number 23 of 1999 concerning Bank Indonesia, BI capital is separated state assets. Summary of BI's Financial Statements can be seen in **Appendix 19**.
2. Investments in LPS as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 161,146,075,892,000 and IDR 139,179,651,136,000, respectively. LPS equity is recorded and reported as part of permanent investment under Law Number 24 of 2004 concerning the Deposit Insurance Company. The equity of LPS served as restricted state assets. The summary of the Financial Statements of LPS can be seen in **Appendix 19**.
3. Other Permanent Investments in Other PMP as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 51,945,046,273,090 and IDR 48,097,017,458,177. Summary of PMP Other Financial Statements can be seen in **Appendix 19**.

Details of Other PMPs are presented below.

(in Rupiah)

Other PMNs	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
a. Other PMPs in Universities of Ex-PT State-Owned Legal Entities (BHMN)		
Institut Pertanian Bogor	2,219,908,414,457	2,065,341,820,619
Universitas Airlangga	3,360,922,169,555	2,937,904,398,629
Institut Teknologi Bandung	2,397,188,606,243	2,432,907,208,258
Universitas Indonesia	4,529,804,785,958	4,086,601,501,961
Universitas Gajah Mada	4,159,186,259,015	3,929,093,493,142
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	941,559,438,517	894,810,128,263
Universitas Sumatera Utara	1,794,964,853,051	1,772,423,299,930
Universitas Padjajaran	1,242,018,164,217	1,226,640,045,055
Universitas Diponegoro	3,265,487,386,651	2,748,420,852,234
Universitas Hasanuddin	2,114,173,500,035	2,337,808,161,490
Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember	1,474,117,033,222	1,248,371,590,094
Universitas Sebelas Maret	1,640,366,868,642	-
b. Other PMPs in Social Security Agency (BPJS)		
Health Care BPJS	10,630,980,515,892	10,162,440,504,994
Workers BPJS	12,174,368,277,635	12,254,254,453,508
Total	51,945,046,273,090	48,097,017,458,177

- a. Other PMP at Ex-BHMN Universities
Ex-BHMN Universities that have implemented the financial management of the Public Service Agency are designated as Legal Entity PTNs and must comply with these

provisions no later than 2 (two) years after the regulation is promulgated. Until now, the 12 (twelve) Ex-BHMN Universities have been designated in a Government Regulation as PTN BH and their assets are designated as separated state assets which are part of Government Investment.

b. Other PMP at the Social Security Agency (BPJS)

Investment in BPJS is the state's participation in BPJS of Health care and Workers. In accordance with Article 41 of the BPJS Law which was later described in PP Number 87 of 2013 as amended by PP Number 84 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 87 of 2013 concerning Management of Health Social Security Assets, that the source of Health care BPJS assets is initial capital from the Government which is state assets that are separated and not divided into shares and the results of the transfer of assets of BUMN that organize health insurance programs. In addition to establishing Health care BPJS, the Government also established Workers BPJS. The capital of Workers BPJS's originates from the transfer of assets and liabilities of PT Jamsostek (Persero) amounted to IDR 7,323,338,452,469 as stated in the Financial Report of PT Jamsostek (Persero) as of December 31, 2013 and the initial capital from the government which is state assets is separated and is not divided into shares of IDR 500,000,000,000 in accordance with PP No. 83 of 2013.

D.2.1.3 Fixed Assets

*Fixed Assets
amounted to
IDR 6,975.08
trillion*

Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 6,975,088,041,823,881 and IDR 6,800,865,200,181,311. The net value of Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2021 was IDR 5,947,120,466,262,338, which was derived from the gross value of IDR 6,975,088,041,823,881 subtracted by Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets of IDR 1,027,967,575,561,543. The summary of Fixed Assets is presented as follows.

			(in Rupiah)
Fixed Assets	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)	Increase / Decrease (%)
Land	4,541,798,614,039,399	4,539,889,164,724,754	0.04
Equipment and Machinery	784,676,725,241,744	706,966,249,385,561	10.99
Buildings and Constructions	420,147,571,518,921	395,808,354,433,284	6.15
Roads, Irrigation, and Networks	1,011,741,986,090,569	940,895,010,856,918	7.53
Other Fixed Assets	65,009,747,686,862	55,493,664,420,893	17.15
Construction in Progress	151,713,397,246,386	161,812,756,359,901	(6.24)
Total Gross	6,975,088,041,823,881	6,800,865,200,181,311	2.56
Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets	(1,027,967,575,561,543)	(824,850,679,122,605)	24.62
Total Net	5,947,120,466,262,338	5,976,014,521,058,706	(0.48)

Fixed Asset Value as of December 31, 2021 compared to December 31, 2020 increased by IDR 174,223,841,642,570 or 2.56 percent. The increase in Fixed Assets mainly came from Other Fixed Assets which increased by IDR 9,516,083,265,969 or 17.15 percent and the net value of Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2021 decreased by IDR 28,893,054,796,368 or 0.48 percent due to the increase in value of Gross Fixed Assets, which is smaller than the addition of

Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets due to the normalization of assets. The increase in fixed assets was mainly influenced by the realization of capital expenditure.

D.2.1.3.1 Land

*Land
amounted
to IDR
4,541.79
trillion*

Fixed Assets Land as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 4,541,798,614,039,399 and IDR 4,539,889,164,724,754. There was an increase in the value of Land Fixed Assets compared to last year amounted to IDR 1,909,449,314,645 or 0.04 percent. Significant land fixed asset value is found in the Ministry of Defense as much as IDR 1,455,327,002,274,300, the Ministry of PUPR as much as IDR 875,110,207,644,521, the Ministry of State Secretariat as much as IDR 603,480,295,483,953, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology as much as IDR 363,472,587,358,734 and the Ministry of Transportation as much as IDR 309,532,832,185,545.

Such correction in the value of land is due to double registration at the Ministries/Government Agencies amounted to IDR 5,886,284,809,000 with the following details.

1. Double recording by the Ministry of State Secretariat and Public Broadcasting Agency of Television of Republic of Indonesia (LPP TVRI) amounted to IDR 5,701,893,036,000, which was eliminated was the recording of assets at LPP TVRI;
2. Double recording by the Statistics Indonesia which was also recorded by the Ministry of Defense amounted to IDR 104,278,709,000, which was eliminated was the recording of assets at the Central Statistics Indonesia;
3. Double recording by the Ministry of Defense which was also recorded by Bank Indonesia amounted to IDR 42,259,875,000, which was eliminated was the recording of assets at the Ministry of Defense.
4. Double recording by the Ministry of Transportation which was also recorded by the Ministry of Defense amounted to IDR 26,177,969,000, which was eliminated was the recording of assets at the Ministry of Transportation.
5. The double listing by the Ministry of Defense which was also recorded by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology of IDR 11,675,220,000, which was eliminated was the recording of assets at the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology.

D.2.1.3.2 Equipment and Machinery

*Equipment
and
Machinery
amounted
to IDR
784.67
trillion*

Fixed Assets Equipment and Machinery as of December 31, 2021 2020 amounted to IDR 784,676,725,241,744 and IDR 706,966,249,385,561. There was an increase in the value of Equipment and Machinery Fixed Assets compared to last year's amounted to IDR 77,710,475,856,183 or 10.99 percent. The significant value of Fixed Assets for Equipment and Machinery is found at the Ministry of Defense at IDR 311,077,359,582,942, the Indonesian National Police at IDR 163,505,365,771,450, the Ministry of Transportation at IDR 56,436,648,269,102, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology at IDR 32,422,182,512,817, and the Ministry of Health of IDR 27,978,955,466,851.

D.2.1.3.3 Buildings and Constructions

*Buildings
and
Constructions
IDR
420.14
trillion*

Fixed Assets of Buildings and Buildings as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 420,147,571,518,921 and IDR 395,808,354,433,284. There was an increase in the value of Fixed Assets of Buildings and Constructions compared to last year amounted to IDR 24,339,217,085,637 or 6.15 percent. The significant value of Fixed Assets for Buildings and Buildings is found in the Ministry of Defense as much as IDR 87,627,788,523,298, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology as much as IDR 48,298,817,481,791, the Ministry of Religion as much as IDR 41,070,277,584,789, Indonesian National Police amounted as much as IDR 38,429,380,672,017, Ministry of Transportation as much as IDR 31,433,348,474,321, and the Ministry of Transportation as much as IDR 31,433,348,474,321.

D.2.1.3.4 Roads, Irrigations, and Networks

*Roads,
Irrigations,
and
Networks
amounted
to IDR
1,011.74
trillion*

Fixed Assets for Roads, Irrigation and Networks as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 1,011,741,986,090,569 and IDR 940,895,010,856,918. There was an increase in the value of Fixed Assets for Roads, Irrigation, and Networks compared to last year's IDR 70,846,975,233,651 or 7.53 percent. The significant value of Fixed Assets for Roads, Irrigation, and Networks is found in the Ministry of PUPR of IDR 795,137,238,043,985, the Ministry of Transportation of IDR 164,048,192,127,498, the Ministry of Defense of IDR 15,148,441,439,976, Batam Indonesia Free Zone Authority amounted to IDR 11,506,196,976,816, and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources amounted to IDR 7,517,644,105,164.

D.2.1.3.5 Other Fixed Assets

*Other Fixed
Assets
amounted
to IDR 65.00
trillion*

Other Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 65,009,747,686,862 and IDR 55,493,664,420,893. There was an increase in the value of Other Fixed Assets by IDR 9,516,083,265,969 or 17.15 percent. Significant value of Other Fixed Assets is found in the Ministry of PUPR amounted to IDR 37,179,384,571,861, the Ministry of Defense amounted to IDR 7,637,596,366,251, the Ministry of State Secretariat amounted to IDR 3,195,478,268,472, the Ministry of Transportation amounted to IDR 2,848,293,517,447, and the Ministry of ATR/BPN. amounted to IDR 1,951,181,089,510.

D.2.1.3.6 Construction in Progress

*Construction
in
Progress
IDR 151.71
trillion*

Fixed Assets Construction in Progress (KDP) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 151,713,397,246,386 and IDR 161,812,756,359,901. There was a decrease in the value of KDP compared to last year of IDR 10,099,359,113,515 or 6.24 percent, mainly due to the normalization of KDP assets in 2021. Significant KDP Fixed Assets were found in the Ministry of PUPR amounted to IDR 83,440,143,793,078, the Ministry of Transportation amounted to IDR 33,668,678,869,868, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology amounted to IDR 4,989,999,107,997, the Ministry of Defense amounted to IDR 4,633,010,597,715, and the Ministry of Religion of amounted to IDR 3,835,726,155,516.

Details of Fixed Assets per K/L and BUN can be seen in **Appendix 20**.

D.2.1.3.7 Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets

Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets amounted to IDR 1,027.96 trillion

Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 1,027,967,575,561,543 and IDR 824,850,679,122,605. Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets is the depreciation value of Fixed Assets in K/L and BUN.

Details of Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets by type are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Accumulated Depreciation of Equipment and Machinery	521,839,788,422,307	449,715,857,392,944
Accumulated Depreciation of Buildings and Constructions	67,304,393,541,826	44,501,215,562,639
Accumulated Depreciation of Roads, Irrigations, and Networks	417,088,579,049,664	322,749,238,677,762
Accumulated Depreciation of Other Fixed Assets	21,734,814,547,746	7,884,367,489,260
Total	1,027,967,575,561,543	824,850,679,122,605

D.2.1.4 Long-Term Receivables

Long-Term Receivables amounted to IDR 58.11 trillion

Long-term Receivables as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 58,110,057,329,116 and IDR 63,159,308,654,033. Long-Term Receivables decreased by IDR 5,049,251,324,917 or 8.38 percent. The net value of Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2021 was IDR 54,300,217,473,896, which was derived from a gross value of IDR 58,110,057,329,116 less allowance for receivables of IDR 3,809,839,855,220.

Details of Long-Term Receivables are presented below.

(in Rupiah)

Long-Term Receivables	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. Installment Sales Billing	94,540,395,903	107,120,739,065
2. Claims of Compensation	273,637,588,986	297,191,420,066
3. Subsidiary Loan Long-Term Receivables	54,879,424,507,922	59,898,131,927,338
4. Other Long-Term Receivables	2,862,454,836,305	2,856,864,567,564
Total Gross	58,110,057,329,116	63,159,308,654,033
5. Long-Term Receivables Allowance	(3,809,839,855,220)	(3,837,488,574,312)
Total Net	54,300,217,473,896	59,321,820,079,721

D.2.1.4.1 Installment Sales Billing (TPA) Receivables

Installment Sales Billing (TPA) Receivables amounted to IDR 94.54 billion

TPA receivables as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 94,540,395,903 and IDR 107,120,739,065, a decrease of IDR 12,580,343,162 or 11.74 percent. TPA Receivables amounted to IDR 94,540,395,903 are TPA Receivables from the Ministry of PUPR amounted to IDR 94,536,895,906 and Cabinet Secretariat amounted to IDR 3,499,997. TPA receivables as of December 31, 2021 are based on net realizable value of IDR 94,067,693,924 which comes from gross value of IDR 94,540,395,903 less allowance for receivables of IDR 472,701,979.

D.2.1.4.2 Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR) Receivables

Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR) Receivables amounted to IDR 273,63 billion

TP/TGR Receivables as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 273,637,588,986 and IDR 297,191,420,066, decreased by IDR 23,553,831,080 or 7.93 percent. TP/TGR Receivables as of December 31, 2021 based on net realizable value of IDR 51,521,602,705 originating from gross value of IDR 273,637,588,986 less allowance for receivables of IDR 222,115,986,281.

Details of TP/TGR at K/L can be seen in **Appendix 21**.

D.2.1.4.3 Lending Long-Term Receivables

Lending Long-Term Receivables amounted to IDR 54.87 trillion

Lending Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 54,879,424,507,922 and IDR 59,898,131,927,338, decreased by IDR 5,018,707,419,416 or 8.38 percent. The value of Lending Long-Term Receivables is the total principal of Lending Loans that will mature more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, consisting of Lending Long-Term Receivables amounted to IDR 54,265,658,397,186 and Other Assets Program Credit amounted to IDR 613,766,110,736. Value of Lending Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2021 based on net realizable value of IDR 53,994,330,105,200 originating from a gross value of IDR 54,879,424,507,922 less allowance for receivables amounting to IDR 885,094,402,722.

D.2.1.4.4 Other Long-Term Receivables

Other Long-Term Receivables amounted to IDR 2.86 trillion

Other Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 2,862,454,836,305 and IDR 2,856,864,567,564, an increase of IDR 5,590,268,741 or 0.2 percent. Value of Other Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2021 based on the net realizable value of IDR 160,298,072,067 which came from a gross value of IDR 2,862,454,836,305 less allowance for receivables amounting to IDR 2,702,156,764,238. Other Long-Term Receivables are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Ministries/Government Agencies/BA BUN	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. House of Representatives	-	15,115,704
2. Ministry of Law and Human Rights	5,856,300,000	5,856,300,000
3. Ministry of Finance	-	925,823,061
4. Ministry of Industry	-	92,062,253
5. Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	89,765,100	89,765,100
6. Ministry of Health	801,061,171	1,197,853,374
7. Ministry of Environment and Forestry	15,449,246,500	23,326,274,000
8. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	105,310,206,707	107,370,306,936
9. Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (KUKM)	15,792,703,300	15,792,703,300
10. Ministry of Communication and Information	648,052,353,168	648,052,353,168
11. National Family Planning and Population Board (BKKBN)	8,228,183,016	8,228,183,016
12. National Nuclear Agency (BATAN)	1,801,882,000	1,799,282,000

13. National Aeronautics and Space Institute (LAPAN)	27,552,916	-
14. Agency for the Protection of Indonesian Immigrant Workers (BP2MI)	2,522,841,500	2,556,646,500
15. State General Treasurer	2,058,522,740,927	2,041,561,899,152
Total Gross	2,862,454,836,305	2,856,864,567,564
Other Long-Term Receivable Allowances	(2,702,156,764,238)	(2,679,679,537,157)
Total Net	160,298,072,067	177,185,030,407

- Other Long-Term Receivables from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights amounting to IDR 5,856,300,000 represent receivables for land leases that have not been paid by third parties, for the lease period from 2022 to 2024.
- Other Long-Term Receivables from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology in the amount of IDR 89,765,100 represent receivables from guarantees for the procurement of office infrastructure in default.
- Other Long-Term Receivables from the Ministry of Health amounted to IDR 801,061,171 are receivables from the Directorate General of Health Services and the Directorate General of Prevention and Control of Disease.
- Other Long-Term Receivables from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry amounted to IDR 15,449,246,500 represent receivables from loans that have not yet matured in 2021.
- Other Long-Term Receivables from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries amounted to IDR 105,310,206,707 represents Income Receivable from Permanent Contribution of Cooperation in Utilization of Nipa Island
- Other Long-Term Receivables from the Ministry of KUKM amounted to IDR 15,792,703,300 represent uncollectible lift procurement activities.
- Other Long-Term Receivables from the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology amounted to IDR 648,052,353,168 are receivables included in the homologation decision of PT Bakrie Telecom and PT Internux.
- Other Long-Term Receivables from BKKBN amounting to IDR 8,228,183,016 represent receivables from capital assistance funds provided with a revolving system in the Business Group for Increasing Prosperous Family Income (UPPKS) starting in 2008. Based on the results of the mapping of the UPPKS, the remaining receivables amounted to IDR 8,228,183,016, which has the potential to become doubtful accounts and is in the process of proposing for write-off of receivables.
- Other Long-Term Receivables at BATAN amounted to IDR 1,801,882,000 represent receivables from receiving back personnel expenditures for the previous fiscal year.
- Other Long-Term Receivables at LAPAN amounted to IDR 27,552,916 are receivables for overpayment of salaries of civil servants who are on leave outside the state responsibility.
- Other Long-Term Receivables from BP2MI amounted to IDR 2,522,841,500 represent underpayment of rental fees, taxes, and concessions that have not been paid by third parties for the use of the Migrant Worker Return Data Collection Building in the BUMN Soekarno Hatta Airport area for the period 2011 to 2012.
- Other Long-term Receivables in BUN is amounted to IDR 2,058,522,740,927 consists of:

- a. Other Long-Term Receivables in BA 999.03 amounting to IDR 39,725,637,648 are part of Other Long-Term Receivables as part of the profit of BUMN Perum Perumnas.
- b. Other Long-Term Receivables in BA 999.99 amounting to IDR 2,018,797,103,279 are oil and gas receivables originated from PT TPPI.

The receivables represent underpayments of the state's share of the condensate sales transaction that must be paid by PT TPPI as a corporation in a civil agreement. This amount also includes receivables from PT TPPI fines/penalties amounted to USD 2,158,778 or the equivalent of IDR 30,823,032,284. The balance of long-term receivables in 2021 after deducting the allowance for long-term receivables is IDR 0, since these receivables are classified as non-tax receivables with an allowance of 100 percent. The replacement money receivables are also reported as non-tax receivables in the Financial Statements of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia, which are consolidated at the Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) 2021. Thus, the government's right to the underpayment of the state's share of condensate sales is recognized civilly and criminally at the LKPP of 2021.

Elimination of these receivables has not been carried out at the LKPP level because the DJA is still asking for a legal opinion from the Deputy Attorney General for Civil and State Administrative Court Affairs (Jamdatun) on the recording of the said Receivables through a letter on behalf of the Director General of Budget Number S-28/AG/AG.6/2022 dated February 7, 2022.

Upon the request, Jamdatun has responded through Jamdatun letter Number B-209/G/Gph.1/3/2022 dated March 17, 2022, which essentially states that by nature the legal relationship between PT TPPI and BP Migas is a civil relationship that binds PT TPPI as legal entity, while the criminal justice decision to Honggo Wendratno is within the scope of individual criminal liability. Based on the legal opinion, the DJA has coordinated with Working Unit for Oil and Gas in order to follow up the response with a meeting on April 11, 2022, then Working Unit for Oil and Gas will again coordinate with the DJA after obtaining and studying Jamdatun's legal opinion for Working Unit for Oil and Gas.

D.2.1.4.5 Allowance for Doubtful Accounts – Long-Term Receivables

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts – Long-Term Receivables amounted to IDR 3.80 trillion

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, were amounted to IDR 3,809,839,855,220 dan IDR 3,837,488,574,312.

Details of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Long-Term Receivables are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Long-Term Receivables	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Installment Sales Billing (TPA)	472,701,979	535,603,696
2. Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR)	222,115,986,281	236,901,717,244
3. Lending Receivables	885,094,402,722	920,371,716,215
4. Other Long-Term Receivables	2,702,156,764,238	2,679,679,537,157
Total	3,809,839,855,220	3,837,488,574,312

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Long-Term Receivables is recognized as a deduction from the number of Receivables presented in Long-Term Receivables.

1. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts at TPA of Rp472,701,979 is Provision for Accounts

Receivable on Installment Sales at the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing and the Cabinet Secretariat.

2. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR) amounted to IDR 222,115,986,281. Details of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on TP/TGR Bills are in **Appendix 21**.
3. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Lending Receivables amounted to IDR 885,094,402,722, representing Allowance in Lending Receivables amounted to IDR 271,328,291,986 and Program Credit Receivables amounted to IDR 613,766,110,736.
4. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Other Long-Term Receivables amounting to IDR 2,702,156,764,238 is Allowance for Other Long-Term Receivables at K/L and Budget Section Managers.

Details of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Other Long-Term Receivables as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Ministries/Government Agencies/BA BUN	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
House of Representatives	-	75,579
Ministry of Law and Human Rights	29,281,500	29,281,500
Ministry of Finance	-	4,629,115
Ministry of Industry	-	460,311
Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	89,765,100	89,765,100
Ministry of Health	801,061,171	1,197,853,374
Ministry of Environment and Forestry	1,544,924,650	2,332,627,400
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	526,551,024	536,851,525
Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (KUKM)	15,792,703,300	15,792,703,300
Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	648,052,353,168	648,052,353,168
National Family Planning and Population Board (BKKBN)	8,228,183,016	8,228,183,016
National Nuclear Agency (BATAN)	1,799,295,000	1,799,282,000
National Aeronautics and Space Institute (LAPAN)	137,765	-
Agency for the Protection of Indonesian Immigrant Workers (BP2MI)	2,522,841,500	2,556,646,500
State General Treasurer	2,022,769,667,044	1,999,058,825,269
Total	2,702,156,764,238	2,679,679,537,157

D.2.1.5 Other Assets

Other
Assets
amounted
to IDR
1,584.45
trillion

Other Assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are amounted to IDR 1,584,453,339,849,279 and IDR 1,562,484,974,599,425, respectively, experienced an increase as much as IDR 19,352,609,832,874 or 1.58 percent. The net value of Other Assets as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 1,205,747,616,387,166, derived from the gross value of IDR 1,584,453,339,849,279, subtracted by Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets as much as IDR 353,350,118,711,276 and Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets of IDR 25,355,604,750,837.

Summary of Other Assets is presented below

			(in Rupiah)
Other Assets	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)	Increase/ (Decrease) %
Partnership with Third Parties	456,034,659,110,539	402,415,771,649,117	13.32
Intangible Assets	50,941,205,843,715	44,029,306,388,378	15.70
Restricted Funds	282,473,836,958,927	365,366,108,391,343	(22.69)
Guarantee Funds	11,299,237,825,000	8,586,595,521,620	31.59
Managed Funds of BLU	24,727,909,355,189	34,019,184,774,266	(27.31)
Other Assets	734,632,471,885,036	690,770,865,397,592	6.35
Other Assets from Other Government Units	24,344,018,870,873	17,297,142,477,109	40.74
Total Gross	1,584,453,339,849,279	1,562,484,974,599,425	1.41
Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets	(353,350,118,711,276)	(318,753,044,535,507)	10.85
Amortization of Other Assets	(25,355,604,750,837)	(18,631,703,843,877)	36.09
Total Net	1,205,747,616,387,166	1,225,100,226,220,041	(1.58)

The increase in the value of Other Assets mainly originated from Other Assets from Other Government Units by 40.74 percent and the net value of Other Assets as of December 31, 2021 decreased by 1.58 percent.

D.2.1.5.1 Partnership with Third Parties

Partnership with Third Parties amounted to IDR 456.03 trillion

Partnerships with Third Parties as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 456,034,659,110,539 and IDR 402,415,771,649,117, which is an increase of IDR 53,618,887,461,422 or 13.32 percent. Partnerships with Third Parties are agreements between the Government and other parties (third parties) who have a commitment to carry out jointly controlled activities using assets and/or business rights owned. The value of partnerships with third parties is the value of assets and/or business rights owned to carry out these jointly controlled activities.

The net value of Partnerships with Third Parties of IDR 447,513,100,168,504 comes from the gross value of Partnerships with Third Parties of IDR 456,034,659,110,539 minus the Accumulated Depreciation of Partnerships with Third Parties of IDR 8,521,558,942,035.

Details of Partnerships with Third Parties are presented as follows.

			(in Rupiah)
Partnership with Third Parties	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)	
1. Ministry of State Secretariat	20,879,540,836,000	-	
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	191,360,231,428	191,546,318,428	
3. Ministry of Defense	12,507,857,457,641	12,374,567,854,641	
4. Ministry of Transportation	13,965,872,508,966	13,615,982,537,144	
5. Ministry of Health	2,121,420,000	2,121,420,000	
6. Ministry of Environment and Forestry	140,477,822,000	140,477,822,000	
7. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	214,231,398,172	214,231,398,172	
8. Ministry of Public Works and Housing	406,761,606,349,379	374,509,359,561,779	
9. Ministry of Tourism	804,837,530,000	804,837,530,000	
10. Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia (PPN/BAPPENAS)	490,209,375,000	490,209,375,000	
11. Batam Indonesia Free Zone Authority	72,437,831,953	72,437,831,953	

(BPKPB2 Batam)		
12. Sabang Indonesia Free Zone Authority (BPKPB2 Sabang)	4,106,350,000	-
Total	456,034,659,110,539	402,415,771,649,117

- Partnership with Third Parties at the Ministry of State Secretariat as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 20,879,540,836,000 is the result of the reclassification of fixed assets on the assets of Beautiful Indonesia Miniature Park (TMII) based on PP No. 19 of 2021, the management of TMII through the Operational Cooperation mechanism (KSP) as contained in the deed of agreement between the Ministry of State Secretariat and PT TWC.
- Partnerships with Third Parties at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 191,360,231,428. Partnership with Third Parties is a reclassification of land temporarily used by the Daya Dutika Cendrawasih Education Foundation (YPDDC).
- Partnership with Third Parties at the Ministry of Defense as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 12,507,857,457,641. Partnerships with third parties in the form of land and or buildings that are leased to the TNI Headquarters, TNI AD, and TNI AL.
- Partnerships with Third Parties at the Ministry of Transportation as of December 31, 2021 amounting to Rp.13,965,872,508,966. Partnerships with third parties with the most significant value are found in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation in the form of assets at Palangkaraya Tjilik Riwut Airport in collaboration with PT Angkasa Pura II (Persero) through the Utilization Cooperation scheme.
- Partnerships with Third Parties at the Ministry of Health as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 2,121,420,000. The partnership with third parties is an asset of the partnership between Central General Hospital (RSUP) dr. M. Hoesin Palembang with PT Fresenius Medical Care Indonesia and PT Sinar Roda Utama in the form of the Hemodialysis Building.
- Partnerships with Third Parties at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 140,477,822,000. The partnership with the third party is in the form of Class I State House Building located in Cirebon Regency, West Java.
- Partnerships with Third Parties at the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 214,231,398,172. The partnership with the third party is in the form of land on Nipah Island, Batam owned by the Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management in collaboration with partner PT Surya Mitra Asinusa.
- Partnerships with Third Parties at the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing as of December 31, 2021 amounting to Rp406,761,606,349,379. Partnerships with Third Parties as of December 31, 2021 are derived from the asset value of Partnerships with Third Parties at the Secretariat General and the Directorate General of Bina Marga.
- Partnerships with Third Parties at the Ministry of Tourism as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 804,837,530,000. Partnership with Third Parties in the form of a land area of 9,419 m² which is located at Jalan Merdeka Barat No. 16-19 Jakarta.
- Partnerships with Third Parties at the Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 490,209,375,000. Partnership with Third Parties in the form of land assets used by third parties, namely PT Bakrie Swasakti Utama for the construction of an office building (Wisma Bakrie) located at Jalan HR. Rasuna Said Kav. B2 for 25 (twenty-five) years from January 01,

2005 to December 31, 2029 and after completion, this asset will be reclassified into Fixed Assets.

11. Partnership with Third Parties at the Batam Free Trade Area and Free Port Concession Agency as of December 31, 2021, amounting to IDR 72,437,831,953. Partnerships with Third Parties as of December 31, 2021 are assets in the form of Equipment and Machinery, Buildings and Buildings, as well as Networks, Irrigation, and Roads which are managed through cooperation with the Port Business Entity and the Facility and Environment Business Entity.
12. Partnership with Third Parties at the Sabang Indonesia Free Zone Authority as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 4,106,350,000. Partnership with Third Parties as of December 31, 2021 is a reclass of fixed assets to other assets.

D.2.1.5.2 Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets amounted to IDR 50.94 trillion

Intangible Assets (ATB) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 50,941,205,843,715 and IDR 44,029,306,388,378, an increase of IDR 6,911,899,455,337 or 15.70 percent. ATB is a non-monetary asset that does not have a physical form located in K/L and BUN in the form of goodwill, copyright, patent, software, license, study/research results, and other ATB. The net ATB value of IDR 25,585,601,092,878 came from the gross ATB value of IDR 50,941,205,843,715 less ATB amortization of IDR 25,355,604,750,837.

Details of ATB by type are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Intangible Assets	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Copyrights	111,510,121,475	113,140,796,975
2. Patents	268,386,057,114	248,384,852,831
3. Software	27,837,693,596,536	23,211,690,979,031
4. Licenses	5,469,463,856,797	4,286,291,663,314
5. Research Results	7,595,488,240,614	7,118,879,386,042
6. Other Intangible Assets	8,957,017,879,163	8,465,120,909,235
7. Intangible Assets in Progress	701,646,092,016	585,797,800,950
Total Gross	50,941,205,843,715	44,029,306,388,378
Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets	(25,355,604,750,837)	(18,631,703,843,877)
Total Net	25,585,601,092,878	25,397,602,544,501

ATB in K/L and BUN is presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Intangible Assets	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Intangible Assets in Ministries/Agencies	50,758,084,222,185	43,854,699,759,983
2. Intangible Assets in State General Treasurer	183,121,621,530	174,606,628,395
Total Gross	50,941,205,843,715	44,029,306,388,378
Other Amortization Cost:	(25,157,970,606,247)	(18,631,703,843,877)
K/L	(25,205,318,194,117)	(18,531,495,869,519)
BUN	(150,286,556,720)	(100,207,974,358)
Jumlah Neto	25,585,601,092,878	25,397,602,544,501

1. ATB in K/L as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 50,758,084,222,185 with the highest value found in K/L, among others:
 - a. Indonesian National Police amounting to IDR 9,179,254,241,279 with the largest ATB value in the form of software worth IDR 8,039,858,411,053;
 - b. Indonesian National Police amounting to IDR 9,179,254,241,279 with the largest ATB value in the form of software worth IDR 8,039,858,411,053;
 - c. Ministry of Defense amounted to IDR 7,429,318,259,832 with the largest ATB value in the form of software worth IDR 5,180,024,279,639.
2. ATB in BUMN as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 183,121,621,530 comes from the BUN for the Management of Other Expenditures, namely:
 - a. Batam Indonesia Free Zone Authority in the amount of IDR 5,791,040,260 in the form of Study/Research Results and Other ATB;
 - b. Financial Services Authority in the amount of IDR 81,527,065,112 in the form of software and licenses; and
 - c. Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Management amounting to Rp.95,803,516.158 in the form of software and licenses.

Details of ATB are presented in **Appendix 22**.

D.2.1.5.3 Restricted Funds

Restricted Funds amounted to IDR 282.47 trillion

Restricted Funds as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 282,473,836,958,927 and IDR 365,366,108,391,343, a decrease of IDR 82,892,271,432,416 or 22.69 percent. Restricted Funds are funds that are used to accommodate a number of funds that have been removed from the state treasury account and the expenditure has burdened the budget ceiling (it has been recorded as budget realization), but these funds are still under the control of the government and have not been paid to third parties even though the allocation has been determined.

Restricted Funds in Ministries/Government Agencies and State General Treasurer are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Restricted Funds	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Restricted Funds in Ministries/Government Agencies	9,651,389,193,095	17,526,099,859,332
2. Restricted Funds in State General Treasurer	273,565,292,980,606	351,598,431,226,842
3. Restricted Fund Adjustment	(742,845,214,774)	(3,758,422,694,831)
Total	282,473,836,958,927	365,366,108,391,343

1. Restricted Funds in K/L as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 9,651,389,193,095 and IDR 17,526,099,859,332. Restricted Funds with the highest value are found in K/L, including:
 - a. Funds with Restricted Use at the Ministry of Social Affairs as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 2,826,881,761,100 are the Social Protection Fund and Poverty Management.

- b. Restricted Use of Funds at the Ministry of Defense as of December 31, 2021 is IDR 2,765,384,534,281. The most significant funds are with the Indonesian Air Force in the form of escrow funds for the 2021 contract.
 - c. Restricted Funds at the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs amounted to IDR 1,921,027,200,000. Restricted Funds are funds that are still under the control of the Government to finance the distribution of Micro Business Productive Assistance (BPUM).
 - d. Restricted Funds for the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 808,659,750,015. Restricted Funds used by the Ministry of Education and Culture are the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP), the Smart Indonesia College Card (KIP-K), Bidikmisi Scholarship, and Teacher Professional Allowances (TPG), which have been removed from the state treasury account and are in a channeling bank that has not been used yet. activated by students/students/beneficiaries. The funds will be redistributed in 2022 according to their designation.
 - e. Restricted Funds for the Indonesian National Police as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 309,633,596,618. The most significant funds are in Vehicle Document Registration Center (SAMSAT), Formed Police Unit (FPU), and Non-BLU Hospitals.
2. Restricted Funds in BUN as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 273,565,292,980,606 and IDR 351,598,431,226,842. Restricted Funds in BUN are explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
BA 999.00	8,622,584,813,629	97,041,188,152,177
BA 999.03	10,607,142,345,516	22,798,329,726,969
BA 999.07	2,759,586,350,038	3,990,945,109,569
BA 999.08	38,579,697,558,239	5,439,070,589,120
BA 999.99	212,996,281,913,184	193,232,383,165,340
BA 999.ZZ	-	29,096,514,483,667
Total	273,565,292,980,606	351,598,431,226,842

- a. Restricted Funds in Central Accounting as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 8,622,584,813,629 and IDR 97,041,188,152,177, a decrease of Rp. 88,418,603,338,548 or 91.11 percent.

The cause of the decrease in the balance of Restricted Funds in 2021 mainly came from a decrease in the balance of the Special Account for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic and PEN Public Goods (510000287980), Special Account for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic and PEN Non Public Goods (510000288980), Other BI Institution Accounts Investment Manager (519000152980) and Government Investment Account of PEN (519000151980) and Account of the Minister of Finance for Expenditures for IDR Government Securities (502000001980).

Details of Restricted Funds at the Proxy of BUN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Restricted Funds BA 999.00	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1) Alutsista Reserve Fund Account - TNI AD in Rupiah (519000144980)	275,671,970,037	3,545,565,088,089
2) Alutsista Reserve Fund Account - TNI AU in Rupiah (519000145980)	314,181,679,200	1,190,550,902,019
3) Alutsista Reserve Fund Account – Ministry of Defense in Rupiah (519000146980)	134,455,816,680	213,459,899,200
4) Reforestation Fund Reserve Account (032901036283408)	-	167,860,809,595
5) Minister of Finance for the Management of State Securities (609024411980)	-	11,299,218,500,000
6) Third-Party Calculation Funds (510000281980)	3,152,585,086,897	3,944,311,378,234
7) BUN for Bonds Under Guarantee (502000002980)	82,107,368,550	82,107,368,550
8) Minister of Finance C.Q Director General of Treasury to Accommodate Refund of BPR and BPR Asset Disbursement (500000004980)	98,169,032,813	91,028,834,813
9) Government Guarantee Reserve Fund (519000126980)	10,382,268,000,000	7,666,532,000,000
10) Guarantee Fund for Assignment of Regional Infrastructure Financing (519000142980)	372,517,000,000	372,517,000,000
11) Indonesian Air Force Reserve Fund Account in USD (609027411980)	7,760,093,857	11,737,197,599
12) Forest Development Account (90045)	1,907,000,000,000	-
13) Forest Development Account (90046)	2,472,017,301,000	-
14) Reforestation Reserve Fund Account (90047)	167,860,809,595	-
15) Other BI Accounts TNI Alutsista Reserve Fund (90048)	10,775,655,000	-
16) Special Account for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic and PEN Public Goods (510000287980)	-	53,075,668,740,190
17) Special Account for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic and PEN Non-Public Goods (510000288980)	-	4,040,662,132,888
18) Government Investment Account PEN (519000151980)	10,548,662,639,589	13,750,000,000,000
19) Other BI Accounts for Investment Management Institutions (519000152980)	-	15,000,000,000,000
20) Forest Development Account (032901043639404)	-	4,379,017,301,000
21) Adjustment of Guarantee Funds and Government Accounts	(21,303,447,639,589)	(21,789,049,000,000)
Total	8,622,584,813,629	97,041,188,152,177

Adjustment of Guarantee Funds and Government Accounts amounting to IDR 21,303,447,639,589 consists of:

1. Government Guarantee Fund Account (519000166980) of IDR 10,382.268,000,000;
2. Regional Infrastructure Financing Assignment Guarantee Fund Account (519000142980) amounting to IDR 372.517.000.000; and
3. PEN Government Investment Account (519000151980) amounting to IDR 10,548,662,639,589.

The three accounts accommodate financing from BA BUN 999.03, while in BA BUN 999.03 already present as assets (guarantee funds and restricted funds) so that the value of restricted funds in BA BUN 999.00 is eliminated by IDR 21,303,447,639,589.

- b. Restricted Funds in the Government Investment Management BUN as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 10,607,142,345,516, with details as follows.
 - 1) Reforestation Fund Reserve which is a revolving fund on Debt Nature Swap (DNS) in the accounts of the Accounting and Financial Reporting Unit for Government Investments at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry amounted to IDR 58,479,705,927;
 - 2) IP PEN Reserve Fund as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 10,548,662,639,589 and IDR 13,750,000,000,000,000. The IP PEN Reserve Fund is a fund set aside in the RIPPEN to accommodate the needs for the implementation of the PEN Government Investment for Investment recipients that cannot be charged within one fiscal year. The distribution of funds to BUMNs receiving investment can be made if the clauses in the Investment Agreement have been fulfilled, where information on the fulfillment will be obtained by the KPA from the Investment Executor. In 2021, there is an IPPEN reserve fund that cannot be disbursed according to the schedule in the agreement amounting to IDR 3,444,072,167,301 which consists of:
 - a. Distribution of IPPEN to PT Garuda Indonesia Phase 2 amounting to IDR 1,500,000,000,000, the remaining funds cannot be distributed due to a PKPU lawsuit against PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk;
 - b. Distribution of IPPEN to PT Krakatau Steel Phase 2 amounting to IDR 800,000,000,000, the Government still provides additional time for disbursement of IPPEN funds amounting to Rp800,000,000,000 through amendments to the OWK issuance agreement dated December 28, 2021 and the Letter of the Director General of KN Number S-45/KN/ 2022 March 31, 2022 until no later than June 30, 2022;
 - c. Distribution of IPPEN to PTPN III RAB 2021 amounting to IDR 1,144,072,167,301, for the remaining funds that have not been channeled will be carried forward to 2022.

The distribution of funds from RIPPEN to BUMNs in 2021 is as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Investment Recipient	December 31, 2020	Disbursement from RIPPEN to BUMNs Recipient of Investment	December 31, 2021
PT Garuda Indonesia	8,500,000,000,000	1,000,000,000,000	7,500,000,000,000
Perum Perumnas	450,000,000,000	450,000,000,000	-
PT Perkebunan Nusantara III	4,000,000,000,000	1,751,337,360,411	2,248,662,639,589
PT Krakatau Steel	800,000,000,000	-	800,000,000,000
Total	13,750,000,000,000	3,201,337,360,411	10,548,662,639,589

- c. Restricted Funds in the Subsidized Expenditure BUN as of December 31, 2021 is IDR 2,759,586,350,038. Restricted Funds in the Subsidy Expenditure BUN is at:
1. The Directorate General of Treasury of the Ministry of Finance amounted to IDR 1,606,746,225,947, is the excess payment of interest subsidies/margin of the PEN program distributed through banks/subsidy channeling institutions;
 2. The Directorate General of Housing Financing of the Ministry of PUPR as the KPA for Interest Difference Subsidy and Housing Down Payment Assistance, and has not been paid to third parties in the amount of IDR. 24,000,000; and
 3. The Secretariat of the Ministry of BUMNs amounted to IDR 1,152,816,124,091 is the estimated value of the interest/margin subsidy funds needed in the Interest Subsidy Fund/Margin Subsidy Fund Account under KPA management, which will then be transferred to the Channeling BUMN Account based on the invoice submitted in the following year.
- d. Restricted Funds in Other Expenditure BUN as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 38,579,697,558,239 are Restricted Funds used in MPPKP's other government accounts amounted to IDR 759,296,900,000, which comes from the cost of looking for work of IDR 743. 012.400.000, and payment of survey incentives that have not been submitted to the public and digital platform of IDR 16,284,500,000 and to the Working Unit of Working Unit for Oil and Gas of IDR 37,820,400,658,239 which are funds for post-operation activities and Environmental Recovery or Abandonment and Site Restoration (ASR) in upstream oil and gas business activities.

The restricted funds, which are contained in other government accounts at the working unit of MPPKP, amounted to IDR 759,296,900,000, come from funds for finding work fees and payment of survey incentives which are planned to be handed over to the public with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Type	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Funds required for returned to RKUN	-	2,899,151,916,362
Training Costs	-	314,330,872,758
Job Search Fees	743,012,400,000	2,062,793,400,000

Survey Incentive	16,284,500,000	162,794,400,000
Total	759,296,900,000	5,439,070,589,120

Abandonment and Site Restoration (ASR) funds are accumulated funds that are reserved solely for carrying out ASR activities which are deposited by Cooperation Contract Contractors (KKKS) into the Joint Accounts of SKK Oil and Gas (Migas)/BPMA and KKKS which are used only for environmental restoration in the area of upstream oil and gas business activities. ASR activities or Post-Operation Activities are activities for permanently closing wells, cessation of operations, and eliminating the ability of production facilities and supporting facilities to be re-operated including their permanent demolition and environmental restoration in the working area of upstream oil and gas business activities.

In accordance with PP Number 35 of 2004 concerning Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities Article 36, KKKS as the executor of oil and gas exploration and exploitation activities in Indonesia are required to allocate funds for post-operation activities of upstream oil and gas activities. This obligation is carried out since the start of the exploration period and is carried out through a work plan and budget. Expenditures incurred in post-operation handling of exploration wells and restoration of drilling sites will be charged as cost recoverable. ASR funds can be submitted for cost recovery at the same time after the KKKS makes a deposit to the joint account.

The accounting policy for recording ASR Funds has been previously regulated in S-9405/MK.5/2015 dated November 6, 2015, which states that the on-face ASR Fund Account in the financial statements is presented as Restricted Funds (debit) and Non-Current Liabilities. (credit) in the Financial Statements of Working Unit for Oil and Gas as Other Agency Units (UBL) Not Working Units. In the Financial Report of the State Treasury of 2020, there was a change in the accounting policy for recording ASR funds based on an agreement between the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and Working Unit for Oil and Gas as stated in the minutes of the meeting on May 21, 2021 regarding the Discussion on Accounting Policies for Recording ASR Funds Placed in Joint Accounts between Working Unit for Oil and Gas and related KKKS Upstream Oil and Gas Activities.

The agreement on the substance of the ASR Fund accounting policy arrangement was followed up with the Letter of the Minister of Finance Number S-34/MK.5/2021 dated May 23, 2021 regarding the Accounting Policy for the Recording of ASR Funds Placed in Joint Accounts between Working Unit for Oil and Gas and KKKS related to Upstream Oil and Gas Activities, which regulates the accounting policy for recording ASR Funds is as follows.

- 1) The accounting policy referred to has been previously regulated in letter number S-9405/MK.5/2015 dated November 6, 2015 in which it is stated that ASR Fund Accounts in the financial statements are presented as Restricted Assets (debit) and Non-Current Liabilities (credit) in the Financial Statements of Working Unit for Oil and Gas as Other Agency Units (UBL) Not Satker;
- 2) For the sake of transparency and accountability, the presentation of on-face ASR Fund Account Balances in financial statements needs to be refined to be

- presented as Assets/Funds Restricted Use (debit) and Non-Current Liabilities (credit) in the Financial Statements of the State General Treasurer (LKBUN);
- 3) Furthermore, so that Working Unit for Oil and Gas can submit the calculation of the amount of the ASR Fund Account Balance from the Cooperation Contract using the operating cost recovery mechanism (Cost Recovery) or from the Cooperation Contract in the form of a Gross Split Production Sharing Contract, accompanied by adequate explanations for the recording process in the LKBUN and Financial Statement of Central Government (LKPP);
 - 4) Provisions regarding the Recognition, Measurement, Presentation, and Disclosure of ASR Funds as previously stipulated in the Letter of the Minister of Finance number S-9405/MK.5/2015 dated November 6, 2015 are still valid as long as they do not conflict with the intent of this letter;
 - 5) This accounting policy is implemented by the Accounting Unit of the State General Treasurer in the preparation of the LKBUN to be consolidated into the LKPP which has come into force since reporting in 2020.
- e. Restricted Funds in Special Transaction Management BUN as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 212,996,281,913,184 and IDR 193,232,383,165,340, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. AIP managed by PT Taspen (Persero)	189,639,517,831,246	171,445,743,035,527
2. AIP managed by PT Asabri (Persero)	23,356,764,081,938	21,786,640,129,813
Total	212,996,281,913,184	193,232,383,165,340

- f. Restricted Funds in BUN 999.ZZ as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are IDR 0 and IDR 29,096,514,483,667. Restricted funds as of December 31, 2021 have decreased by 100 percent compared to December 31, 2020. This is due to more detailed arrangements for accounting policies and reporting mechanisms for ASR Fund reserves based on the letter of the Director General of Treasury Number S-14/PB /PB.6/2022 dated March 4, 2022 regarding Further Arrangements for Accounting and Reporting Policies on Reserved ASR Funds Placed in Joint Accounts between Working Unit for Oil and Gas/BPMA and KKKS Related to Upstream Oil and Gas Activities where the entity that presents ASR funds is the Working Unit for Oil and Gas satker on BA 999.08.
3. Adjustment to Restricted Funds in the amount of minus IDR 742,845,214,774 in the form of elimination of Other Funds from the Escrow Account establishment at the Ministry of Defense because the value has been presented in the LK Authorized BUN (BA 999.00).

D.2.1.5.4 Guarantee Funds

*Guarantee
Funds
amounted to
IDR 11.29
trillion*

Guarantee Funds as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 11,299,237,825,000 and IDR 8,586,595,521,620, an increase of IDR 2,712,642,303,380 or 31.59 percent. Guarantee Fund is a fund provided as collateral for credit and/or financing from a government program or project with a specific purpose. The details of the Guarantee Fund are explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Guarantee Funds	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Guarantee Funds in K/L	544,452,825,000	547,546,521,620
2. Guarantee Funds in BUN	10,754,785,000,000	8,039,049,000,000
Total	11,299,237,825,000	8,586,595,521,620

1. Guarantee Funds for K/L as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 544,452,825,000, with the Business Competition Supervisory Commission amounting to IDR 200,000,000 and the Ministry of Manpower amounting to IDR 544,252,825,000 which are used as cash holdings from third party guarantee funds. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower Number 10 of 2019 concerning Procedures for the Granting of Permits for the Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Companies (P3MI), the person in charge of P3MI must submit the original certificate or deposit on behalf of the Minister q.q. P3MI in the amount of IDR 1,500,000,000 to the Director General who is responsible for the field of manpower placement and job expansion at the Ministry of Manpower.

Details of the Guarantee Fund at the Ministry of Manpower as of December 31, 2021 are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Value
Guarantee deposits 329 P3MI Active 2021 whose certificates of deposit are kept by the Directorate of PTKLN Binapenta Ministry of Manpower q.q. name of P3MI	494,253,156,000
Guarantee deposits 126 P3MI whose licenses were revoked in 2020, whose certificates of deposit are still kept by the Directorate of Bina P3MI Ministry of Manpower	48,999,669,000
Guarantee deposits 2 P3MI whose licenses were revoked in 2017, whose certificates of deposit are still kept by the Directorate of Bina P3MI Ministry of Manpower	1,000,000,000
Balance as of December 31, 2021	544,252,825,000

2. Guarantee Funds in the BUN as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 10,754,785,000,000 is in the Government Investment Management BUN. Guarantee funds are government transactions of funds used for the needs of guarantee obligations arising from the provision of government guarantees for payment of obligations of guaranteed parties which include State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN), Region-Owned Enterprise (BUMD), and/or regional governments to creditors who provide loans or to business entities in connection with cooperation projects in providing loans for infrastructure.

Guarantee Funds at BUN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Guarantee Funds in BUN	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
a. Director of Evaluation, Accounting and Settlement	10,382,268,000,000	7,666,532,000,000
b. Director of State Financial Risk Management	372,517,000,000	372,517,000,000
Total	10,754,785,000,000	8,039,049,000,000

- a. Guarantee Funds managed by the Directorate of Accounting Evaluation and Settlement of IDR 10,382,268,000,000 is used for the following purposes.

- 1) Provision of government guarantees in the context of accelerating the construction of power plants that use coal;
 - 2) Provision of guarantees and interest subsidies by the Central Government in the context of accelerating the provision of drinking water;
 - 3) Implementation of infrastructure guarantees in cooperation projects between the Government and business entities;
 - 4) Provision and implementation of Government guarantees for infrastructure financing through direct loans from international financial institutions to BUMNs;
 - 5) Provision of government guarantees for the acceleration of toll road construction projects;
 - 6) Providing government guarantees to accelerate the implementation of integrated light rail transit in urban areas;
 - 7) Provision of guarantees from the Central Government to accelerate the implementation of national strategic projects;
 - 8) Provision of government guarantees for the acceleration of electricity infrastructure development;
 - 9) National Economic Recovery Guarantee for Corporate Business Actors; and
 - 10) National Economic Recovery Guarantee for MSME Business Actors.
- b. Guarantee Fund managed by the Directorate of State Financial Risk Management amounting to IDR 372,517,000,000 is a guarantee for the assignment to PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur in the context of providing regional infrastructure financing. In 2019, based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 220/KMK.08/2019 dated March 5, 2019 concerning the Appointment of Budget Users in the Context of Government Guarantee Obligations, it was agreed that the recording of the balance of the guarantee reserve funds (direct loans from international financial institutions to BUMNs) was transferred from PRKN Directorate Working Unit (999986) to EAS Directorate of Working Unit (970974).

*Dana
Kelolaan
BLU
Rp24,73
triliun*

D.2.1.5.5 Managed Funds of BLU

Managed Funds of BLU as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 24,727,909,355,189 and IDR 34,019,184,774,266, a decrease of IDR 9,291,275,419,077 or 27.31 percent. Managed Funds of BLU are funds managed by BLU managing funds sourced from the Government Investment Management BUN or transfer from Ministries/Government Agencies, which have not been rolled out or invested in accordance with their budget, or are funds originating from the return of principal revolving on investment, and have not been rolled out or reinvested. The BLU Management Fund consists of:

a. Managed Funds of BLU

Details of BLU's Managed Funds are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Managed Funds of BLU	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Housing Finance Center BLU	-	1,459,107,186,168
2. LPDB KUMKM BLU	1,561,815,878,152	1,882,337,457,583
3. State Asset Management Agency BLU	1,303,854,460,983	1,324,102,406,130
4. Government Investment Agency BLU	4,503,398,370,024	3,439,352,584,502
5. LPMUKP BLU	728,818,872,046	891,911,443,120
6. Environmental Fund Management Agency BLU	626,580,475,987	584,350,728,196
Total	8,724,468,057,192	9,581,161,805,699

1. The Housing Financing Center (PPP) BLU Management Fund as of December 31, 2021 is IDR 0.
2. Funds managed by the BLU of the KUMKM Revolving Fund Management Agency (LPDB) as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 1,561,815,878,152. Funds under Management of LPDB KUMKM BLU, consisting of Deposits in 22 banks amounted to IDR 1,333,000,000,000 and Giro Accounts in 36 bank accounts amounting to IDR 228,815,878,152.
3. Management Fund of State Asset Management Agency (LMAN) BLU as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 1,303,854,460,983. The transaction of the Management Fund of LMAN BLU is explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Managed Fund of LMAN BLU	Nilai
Balance as of December 31, 2020	1,324,102,406,130
a. Use of funds to upgrade ex-HTBI assets and redeem HTBI to Bank Indonesia	(5,776,367,645)
b. Use of funds to upgrade ex PPA assets	(5,934,639,508)
c. Use of funds to upgrade ex-Pertamina assets	(8,536,937,994)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	1,303,854,460,983

4. Funds under Management of the Government Investment Center BLU (PIP) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 4,503,398,370,024 and IDR 3,439,352,584,502. There was an increase of IDR 1,064,045,785,522.
 5. Funds under management of the Marine and Fisheries Business Capital Management (LPMUKP) BLU as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 728,818,872,046. Total of BLU Managed Funds as of December 31, 2021 were recorded and presented at IDR 728,818,872,046, after LPMUKP disbursed Revolving Funds amounting to IDR 270,553,725,000 plus Principal Returns from Debtors (LKM-KP, UMKM-KP, and KUKP) amounted to IDR 107,461,153.926.
 6. BLU Management Fund Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDLH) is a managed fund handed over from BLU P3H. The value of BLU BPDLH's managed funds as of December 31, 2021 is IDR 626,580,475,987.
- b. Long-Term Funds
- Long-Term Funds as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 16,003,441,297,997 and IDR 24,438,022,968,567. Long-Term Funds are funds resulting from the accumulation of financing and the results of its management for land acquisition funding for national

strategic projects managed by LMAN. In 2020, through Letter Number S-941/PB/2020 dated December 29, 2020 regarding Further Provisions on Legalization of Capital Expenditures and Financing Receipts on Land Procurement for PSN by LMAN in PER-20/PB/2020 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of State Revenues and Expenditures At the end of the 2020 Fiscal Year, the Directorate General of Treasury issued a policy on the presentation of investment funds for land acquisition funding for National Strategic Projects in the Long-Term Fund post. Previously, the presentation of these funds was carried out in the BLU Management Funds that had not been rolled out/invested.

Transaction of Long-Term Funds can be explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Value
Balance as of December 31, 2020	24,438,022,968,567
Obtaining long-term funds from the State General Treasury Account	14,423,000,000,000
Use for reimbursement of business entity funds	(7,075,903,330,513)
Usage for direct payment	(15,783,555,647,233)
Return/refund	1,877,307,181
Balance as of December 31, 2021 *)	16,003,441,298,002

*) Difference as much as IDR 5 is due to rounding

D.2.1.5.6 Other Assets

Other Assets amounted to IDR 734.63 trillion

Other Assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 734,632,471,885,036 and IDR 690,770,865,397,592, an increase of IDR 43,861,606,487,444 or 6.35 percent. Other Assets are types of assets other than those classified as Other Assets above. Value of Other Assets as of December 31, 2021 based on net realizable value of IDR 389,803,912,115,795 which originated from gross value of IDR 734,632,471,885,036 less Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets of IDR 344,829,250,308,160.

Details of Other Assets at K/L and BUN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Assets	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Other Assets in K/L	61,975,432,490,313	71,429,632,975,833
2. Other Assets in BUN	672,657,039,394,723	619,341,232,421,759
Total Gross	734,632,471,885,036	690,770,865,397,592
Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets:		
K/L	(33,785,443,965,258)	(33,515,390,537,306)
BUN	(311,043,115,803,983)	(279,634,283,717,309)
Total Net	389,803,912,115,795	377,621,191,142,977

1. Other Assets in K/L

Other Assets in K/L as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 61,975,432,490,313 and IDR 71,429,632,975,833. Other Assets in K/L as of December 31, 2021 with the highest value in K/L, including:

- Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing amounting to IDR 22,265,116,393,264 with the largest value of Other Assets in the form of Fixed Assets Not Used in Government Operations.

- b. Ministry of Health of IDR 10,908,957,226,872 with the largest value of Other Assets in the form of Fixed Assets Not Used in Government Operations.
- c. Ministry of Defense amounted to IDR 6,055,354,254,514 with the largest value of Other Assets in the form of Fixed Assets Not Used in Government Operations.

Details of Other Assets in each K/L are presented in **Appendix 24**.

2. Other Assets at BUN

Other Assets in BUN as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 672,657,039,394,723 and IDR 619,341,232,421,759.

Other Assets at BUN consist of:

(in Rupiah)

No	Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1.	Other Assets in BUN (BA 999.03)	29.667.617.180.559	29.414.277.182.843
2.	Other Assets in BUN (BA 999.99)	642.989.422.214.164	589.926.955.238.916
	Total	672.657.039.394.723	619.341.232.421.759

1) Other Assets in Government Investment Management BUN (BA 999.03)

Other Assets in the Government Investment Management BUN as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 29,667,617,180,559 and IDR 29,414,277,182,843.

Details of Other Assets of Investment Management BUN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Assets BA 999.03	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
a. UAIP		
Ex-Revolving Fund Assets at the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	13,234,602,981	13,234,602,981
b. BLU LMAN		
1) Ex-Managed Assets by PT PPA	203,123,400,144	199,263,196,205
2) Ex-Pertamina Assets	28,619,926,367,215	28,621,155,620,685
3) Other Assets BUN	812,458,730,219	580,623,762,972
4) Ex-BPPN assets	18,874,080,000	-
Total	29,667,617,180,559	29,414,277,182,843

a. Government Investment Accounting Unit (UAIP)

Other Assets at UAIP are in the form of Ex-Revolving Fund Assets at the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries whose value as of December 31, 2021 is IDR 13,234,602,981. These assets are part of the Small-Scale Capture Fisheries Business Development Program (PUPTSK) which has been implemented by the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries since 2004.

b. State Asset Management Agency (LMAN) BLU

Other Assets at LMAN BLU in the form of Ex-Managed Assets by PT PPA, of Ex-Assets of Pertamina, Other Assets of BUN and of Ex-Assets BPPN.

1) Ex-Managed Assets by PT PPA

PT PPA's Ex-Managed Assets as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 203,123,400,144. Ex-Managed Assets by PT PPA in the Other Assets group of BUN are used to record the assets of BUN Ex-managed by PT PPA which are

handed over to the entity. Prior to the transfer of management, these assets are presented in the financial statements of special transactions. Ex-Managed Assets of PT PPA are presented at the fair value of the assets on the decision of the Director General of State Assets regarding the transfer of management.

2) Ex-Pertamina Assets

Ex-Pertamina's assets in the BUN's Other Assets group are used to record the ex-Pertamina's BUN assets which are handed over to the entity. Prior to the transfer of management, these assets are presented in the financial statements of special transactions. Ex-Pertamina's assets are presented at fair value in the audited special transaction financial statements in the year prior to the transfer of management or use fair value if it is contained in the decision of the Director General of State Assets related to the transfer of management or in the Official Report of Handover (BAST) of the management handover. The position of ex-Pertamina's assets in the management of the Entity as of December 31, 2021 is IDR 28,619,926,367,215. The transaction of additional assets of ex-Pertamina in 2021 is an upgrade work (physical and non-physical) as well as the acquisition of equipment at the Arun LNG Refinery. The details of the value of Ex Pertamina's Assets before accumulated depreciation in the management of the entity as of December 31, 2021 are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Asset	December 31, 2020	Transaction	December 31, 2021
Aset Kilang:			
Arun Gas Refinery	10,823,760,332,651	(9,230,791,348)	10,814,529,541,303
Badak LNG Refinery	16,301,881,511,633	-	16,301,881,511,633
Ciperna area, Cirebon, West Java	106,475,940,330	-	106,475,940,330
Sub-Total Refinery Assets	27,232,117,784,614	(9,230,791,348)	27,222,886,993,266
Property Assets:			
Land on Jalan Terogong, South Jakarta	1,233,433,545,000	-	1,233,433,545,000
Land and buildings on Jalan Dipati Ukur, Bandung	6,870,140,071	8,536,938,807	15,407,078,878
Land and buildings on Jalan Agus Salim, Central Jakarta	35,037,558,000	-	35,037,558,000
Land and buildings on Jalan Surabaya, Central Jakarta	36,505,456,000	-	36,505,456,000
Land on Jalan Captain Tendean, South Jakarta	77,191,137,000	(535,400,929)	76,655,736,071
Sub-Total Property Assets	1,389,037,836,071	8,001,537,878	1,397,039,373,949
Total	28,621,155,620,685	(1,229,253,470)	28,619,926,367,215

In 2019, LMAN obtained additional assets under management from Ex-Pertamina Assets in the form of land, buildings, as well as equipment and machinery located in Ciperna, Cirebon City, West Java Province.

In March 2021, LMAN with the unit at the DJKN which previously managed and administered the Ex-Pertamina Assets in Ciperna, agreed on additional information regarding the assets being handed over, namely the results of the revaluation of land at the end of 2019 and the accumulated depreciation value and accounting treatment that needs to be carried out every year. -each entity to ensure reciprocity in recording the transfer of management transactions.

3) Other Assets of BUN in BLU LMAN

Other Assets of BUN at BLU LMAN as of December 31, 2021 amounted to Rp812,458,730,219. Other assets of the BUN are in the form of Ex-Bank Indonesia Mortgage Assets (HTBI). Details of BUN's Other Assets at BLU LMAN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Assets of BUN in BLU LMAN	Value
National Strategic Project Infrastructure Land Assets (PSN)	-
Ex-Bank Indonesia Mortgage Assets (HTBI)	812,458,730,219
Total	812,458,730,219

a) National Strategic Project Infrastructure Land Assets (PSN)

There are no PSN Infrastructure Land assets as of December 31, 2021. Assets resulting from land acquisition by LMAN are assigned the status of their use at the Ministry/Agency in the context of implementing PSN by the Property Manager, this is in accordance with the provisions of Article 61A PMK Number 100/PMK.06/2019 concerning Second Amendment to PMK Number 21/PMK.06/2017 concerning Procedures for Funding Land Acquisition for PSN and Management of Assets Resulting from Land Acquisition by LMAN. The details of PSN land balance transaction for the period 2021 are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

PSN Land Transaction	Value
Opening Balance as of January 1, 2021	-
Direct payments for land acquisition and replacement of bailout funds with the mechanism of Presidential Regulation Number 66 of 2020	22,180,203,768,157
Approval of capital expenditure on the realization of PSN land funding at the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy for the National Strategic Tourism Area project	(84,925,396,071)
Approval of capital expenditure on the realization of PSN land funding at the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing for toll road projects and water resources infrastructure	(21,088,295,655,976)
Approval of capital expenditure on the realization of PSN land funding at the Ministry of Transportation for railway and port projects	(1,006,982,716,110)
Closing Balance as of December 31, 2021	-

b) Ex-Bank Indonesia's Mortgage Assets (HTBI)

Ex-HTBI assets as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 812,458 730,219. The details of the transaction of Ex-HTBI Assets during the period of 2021 are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Assets Transaction of Ex-HTBI	Value
Opening Balance as of January 1, 2021	580,623,762,969
Subsequent expenditure for asset development/upgrade	5,776,367,645
Capitalization of added assets under management from receipt of completion of asset development/upgrade work	516,470,962
Withdrawal of Ex-HTBI Assets in Suryopranoto Petojo Utara in accordance with Kepdirjen 370/KN/2021 and BA-45/LMAN/2021	(7,739,616,150)
Reclassification of assets developed from Ex PPA Assets to Ex HTBI Assets	530,481,600
Correction of recording related to withdrawal of Ex-HTBI Assets in Lampung	121,812,400
The additional difference (capital gain) from the valuation of Ex-HTBI Assets batch III in the East Java region	232,629,450,790
Closing Balance as of December 31, 2021*)	812,458,730,216

*) difference as much as IDR 3 due to rounding

4) Ex-BPPN Assets

The value of other assets of Ex-BPPN which is under the management of LMAN as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is IDR 18,874,080,000 and IDR 0.

The ex-BPPN assets were obtained in the third quarter of 2021 through the Decree of the Director General of State Assets number 369/KN/2021 which was followed up with the minutes of handover number BA-12/KN.5/2021 dated September 29, 2021. The entity has not depreciated the assets. Ex-BPPN due to the handover which was carried out before the date of this financial report, so that the inventory and collection of information needed to carry out depreciation had not been obtained. Inventory and information gathering will be carried out in 2022.

2) Other Assets in BUN of Special Transaction Management (BA 999.99)

Other Assets BUN Special Transaction Management as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 642,989,422,214,164 and IDR 589,926,955,238,916.

Details of Other Assets of Special Transaction Management BUN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Assets BA 999.99	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
a. Assets of KKKS	577,706,932,941,265	526,182,856,889,892
b. Assets of Ex-BPPN	8,508,560,497,099	9,701,575,914,089
c. Assets of Ex-Pertamina	15,083,556,147,288	14,044,808,672,039
d. Assets of Foreign-Owned (Chinese-Owned) (ABMA/T)	83,923,260,600	81,736,349,600
e. Assets of Idle BMN	94,180,013,291	75,042,226,330
f. Assets of PKP2B	41,141,130,765,206	39,726,519,312,265
g. Other Assets in DJKN Management	371,138,589,415	114,415,874,701
Total	642,989,422,214,164	589,926,955,238,916

a. Assets of KKKS

Assets of KKKS as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 577,706,932,941,265 and IDR 526,182,856,889,892 with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Assets of KKKS	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
a) Land Assets	32,615,268,372,153	17,224,950,542,877
b) Non-land Assets	545,091,664,569,115	508,957,906,347,016
1. Capital Assets (HBM)	517,780,153,901,997	481,877,794,960,506
2. Inventory Property (HBI)	126,867,842,111	126,503,013,699
3. Reserve Material	27,184,642,825,008	26,953,608,372,810
Total Gross*)	577,706,932,941,269	526,182,856,889,892
Accumulated Depreciation	(257,556,546,026,445)	(230,146,820,507,732)
Total Net	320,150,386,914,824	296,036,036,382,160

**) Difference in FY 2021 as much as IDR 1 due to rounding*

a) Assets if KKKS Land

KKKS assets in the form of land as of December 31, 2021 amounted to Rp32,615,268,372,153. The transfer of KKKS assets in the form of land can be explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Assets of KKKS Land	Value
Closing Balance as of December 31, 2020	17,224,950,542,877
Addition Transaction	34,688,121,078,582
Correction of BPMA	1,007,021,000
Correction of Working Unit for Oil and Gas	23,810,931,436
Correction of UAKPA Reconciliation	22,722,759,500
Reclassification from CaLK	15,328,460,844,536
Addition of New Assets	4,734,730,000
Addition of New Assets in Previous Year	20,719,443,952
Takeover Transfer	19,286,665,348,158
Subtraction Transfer	19,297,803,249,307
Correction of Working Unit for Oil and Gas	7,923,674,443
Correction of UAKPA Reconciliation	3,214,226,706
Takeover Transfer	19,286,665,348,158
Balance as of December 31, 2021*)	32,615,268,372,152

**) difference as much as IDR 1 due to rounding*

The explanation for the transaction of KKKS land assets is as follows.

- a. The opening balance is land that has been reported in the LKPP of 2020 (Audited). The initial balance of KKKS land assets is IDR 17,224,950,542,877.
- b. Addition Transaction amounted to IDR 34,672,314,157,650 originated from:
 1. There was a correction made by BPMA on Medco E&P Malacca KKKS amounting to IDR 1,007,021,000;
 2. Correction of Working Unit for Oil and Gas to KKKS Chevron Pacific Indonesia, KKKS Medco E&P Tarakan, and KKKS VICO LLC with a total correction of IDR 23,810,931,436;
 3. There is a correction in the recording of reconciliation results in the Exxon Mobil Cepu KKKS amounting to IDR 22,722,759,500;
 4. There is a correction on the results of reclassification from CaLK as a result of reconciliation and verification of the Kangean Energy KKKS and Chevron Pacific Indonesia KKKS with a total correction value of IDR 15,328,460,844,536.;
 5. There is a correction for the current year's Addition of Assets to the Husky CNOOC Madura KKKS of IDR 4,734,730,000;
 6. There are additional new assets acquired before 2021 in PT Chevron Pacific Indonesia KKKS, PT Energy Equity Epic (Sengkang), and Star Energy Sentosa KKKS with a total value of IDR 20,719,443,952; and
 7. There is asset correction management transfer to Pertamina Hulu Rokan KKKS in the amount of IDR 19,286,665,348,158.
- c. Transaction under the value of land assets amounting to IDR 19,297,803,249,307 came from:
 1. There was a lack of correction by Working Unit for Oil and Gas KKKS Chevron Pacific Indonesia, KKKS Medco E&P Tarakan, KKKS VICO LLC, KKKS Energy Mineral Langgeng and KKKS VICO CBM with a total value of IDR 7,923,674,443;
 2. There was a correction for the lack of improvement in the recording of reconciliation results at the Medco E&P Malacca KKKS amounting to IDR 3,214,226,706; and
 3. There is a correction in the transfer of asset management to Chevron Pacific Indonesia KKKS amounting to IDR 19,286,665,348,158.

Further explanation regarding KKKS Assets can be seen in **Other Important Notes Number 3.**

b) Assets of Non-Land KKKS

1. Capital Assets (HBM)

KKKS assets in the form of HBM as of December 31, 2021 amounting to Rp517,780,153,901,997 KKKS Assets in the form of HBM are explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Capital Assets (HBM)	Value
Closing Balance as of December 31, 2020	481,877,794,960,506
Addition Transaction:	108,097,874,521,743
Addition of New Assets during Placed Into Service (PIS)	26,610,142,144,721
PIS SE 2021	82,795,689,465
PIS in the Previous Year	3,837,063,981,717
Correction of Adding UAKPA Reconciliation	12,237,242,623,545
Transfer in	75,142,826,216
Rounding off Difference	8,295,618
Correction Adding by Working Unit for Oil and Gas	3,952,672,429,246
<i>Subsequent Expenditure (SE)</i>	196,423,850,771
Takeover Transfer	57,557,985,358,078
Rate Fix	3,548,397,322,366
Subtraction Transfer:	72,195,515,580,255
Correction of Subtraction UAKPA Reconciliation	6,947,127,653,918
Transfer Out	72,992,971,956
Rounding off Difference	511,981
Correction of Subtraction by Working Unit for Oil and Gas	4,626,161,464,792
Rate Fix	2,695,122,366,408
Deletion Process due to Sale	243,661,384,772
Write Off	12,123,709,477
Handover	57,598,325,516,951
Closing Balance as of December 31, 2021	517,780,153,901,994

**) Difference as much as IDR 3 due to rounding*

Regarding recognition, based on Article 8 Section (2) of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 245/PMK.05/2012 concerning Guidelines for Accounting and Reporting of Assets in the form of State-Owned Goods Originating from KKKS, KKKS Assets in the form of HBM are recognized as assets belonging to the Central Government at the time of Placed Into Services (PIS). Regarding measurement, the value of KKKS assets in the form of HBM is distinguished by the year of asset acquisition, namely:

- Using fair value based on the results of the Inventory and Valuation (IP) conducted by the IP Team for HBM assets acquired up to 2010.
- It is recorded at cost in USD converted to rupiah using BI middle rate at the time of PIS for HBM assets acquired after 2011.

2. Inventory Property (HBI)

KKKS assets in the form of HBI as of December 31, 2021 amounted to Rp126,867,842,111. The transaction of KKKS assets in the form of HBI is explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Inventory Property (HBI)	Value
Closing Balance as of December 31, 2020	126,503,013,699
Addition Transaction:	31,620,625,392
Addition of New Assets during Placed into Service (PIS)	2,179,558,574
PIS of the Previous Year	856,974,536
Transaction Adding of UAKPA Reconciliation	201,105
Correction Adding by Working Unit for Oil and Gas	125,917,672
Takeover Transfer	28,354,144,291
Correction Adding Rate Fix	103,829,214
Subtraction Transfer:	31,255,796,980
Transaction Subtract of UAKPA Reconciliation	2,175,915,864
Transaction Subtract Working Unit for Oil and Gas	373,363,627
Correction Subtract Rate Fix	26,937,322
Write Off	325,435,876
Handover	28,354,144,291
Closing Balance as of December 31, 2021	126,867,842,111

Regarding recognition, KKKS assets in the form of HBI are recognized as assets belonging to the Central Government at the time of PIS. Regarding measurement, the value of HBI is recorded at cost in USD which is converted to rupiah using the BI middle rate of exchange on the date of acquisition/PIS. HBI obtained up to 2010 and not yet made an inventory, have not been presented in the Balance Sheet.

3. Reserve Material (MP)

KKKS assets in the form of reserve materials as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 27,184,642,825,008. Movement of KKKS Assets in the form of Reserve Materials is explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

KKKS Assets of Reserve Material	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Opening Balance (USD)	1,910,925,797.43	1,821,352,551.22
Addition (USD)	845,857,884.99	871,615,483.70
Subtraction	(852,830,550.00)	(782,042,238.48)
Closing Balance USD	1,903,953,132.42	1,910,925,797.43
IDR Conversion	27,184,642,825,008	26,953,608,372,810

The opening balance of inventory material assets in 2021 is the material inventory balance as of December 31, 2020 Audited of USD 1,910,925,797.43 or equivalent to IDR 26,953,608,372,810 (exchange rate as of December 31, 2020 is IDR 14,105/USD).

Addition transaction of USD 845,857,884.99 came from:

- a) Correction addition of USD 54,804,611.28 consists of correction of initial capital balance of USD 19,195,884.32 correction of non-capital beginning

balance of USD 12,693,753.19 and correction of capital return of USD 22,914,973.77.

- b) Purchase of reserve inventory amounted to USD 555,859,377.53.
- c) *Transfer In* amounted to USD 17,484,766.00
- d) Takeover transfer worth of USD 191,440,328.00
- e) Return of acquisition reserve material in 2020 amounted to USD 26,268,802.00

Subtraction transfer amounted to USD 782,042,238.48 originated from:

- a) Subtraction correction of USD 262,911,776.00 consisting of corrections to the opening balance of capital of USD 14,979,356.81 and non-capital of USD 15,447,089.80, and usage capital of USD 232,485,329.22.
- b) *Transfer Out* amounted to USD 17,861,448.00
- c) Write off amounted to USD 20,163,043.00
- d) Takeover Transfer amounted to USD 191,440,328.00
- e) Utilization of MP by KKKS Handover amounted to USD 47,495,719.00
- f) Utilization of MP by other KKKS amounted to USD 1,080,025.00
- g) Non-capital MP utilization amounted to USD 311,878,211.00

The ending material inventory balance is KKKS inventory material based on Working Unit for Oil and Gas and BPMA reports as of December 31, 2021, worth USD 1,903,953,132.00 which, when converted to the BI middle rate as of December 31, 2021, is equivalent to IDR 27,184,642,825,007 (exchange rate as of December 31, 2021 is IDR14,278/USD).

b. Ex-BPPN Assets

Ex-BPPN assets (Coordination Team Assets) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 8,508,560,497,099 and IDR 9,701,575,914,089. Ex-BPPN assets are ex-BPPN government assets whose ownership status and value are still problematic so they cannot be handed over to PT PPA (Persero). These assets are under the management of the Ministry of Finance consisting of inventory assets, property, Nostro, securities, and shares.

Ex-BPPN assets are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Ex-BPPN Assets	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1) Assets of Property	2,615,581,851,311	3,347,402,409,446
2) Assets of Inventory	8,307,266,187	8,476,788,158
3) Assets of Nostro	4,673,437,131	5,257,616,773
4) Securities	478,247,196,211	472,824,219,614
5) Shares	69,015,444,865	58,539,309,565
6) Other Assets of Ex-BPPN	5,332,735,301,394	5,809,075,570,533
Total	8,508,560,497,099	9,701,575,914,089

1) Property Assets of Ex-BPPN

Ex-BPPN Property Assets as of December 31, 2021 amounted to 1,477 assets with a value of IDR 2,615,581,851,311. Ex-BPPN Property Assets presented on the balance sheet are property assets under management by the Government

supported by original documents of ownership of the assets concerned (certificates and/or cover notes). Changes in the amount and value of Ex-BPPN Property Assets are due to the following.

- a) Reduction of 1 (one) asset with a value of IDR 657,660,581,000 located on Jalan S. Parman, Tanjung Duren Selatan Village, Grogol Petamburan Subdistrict, West Jakarta City, DKI Jakarta Province, due to the determination of usage status at the National Counterterrorism Agency according to the Decree Director General of State Assets Number 240/KN/2021 dated May 11, 2021.
- b) Changes in the value of assets located in Empang Village, South Bogor District, Bogor City, West Java Province. The previous asset was recorded at a value of IDR 8,026,000,000, after being assessed on July 23, 2021, the value became IDR 73,427,645,000. Furthermore, this asset was reduced because it was granted to the Bogor City Government in accordance with the Decree of the Director General of State Assets Number 381/KN/2021 dated August 20, 2021.
- c) Changes in the value of assets located in Katulampa Village, East Bogor District, Bogor City, West Java Province. The previous asset was recorded at a value of IDR 927,900,000, after being assessed on August 2, 2021, the value became IDR 1,964,079,000. Furthermore, this asset was reduced because it was granted to the Bogor City Government in accordance with the Decree of the Director General of State Assets Number 381/KN/2021 dated August 20, 2021.
- d) Partial reduction of assets covering an area of 60,000 m² with a value of IDR 43,200,000,000 located in Katulampa Village, East Bogor District, Bogor City, West Java Province because it was granted to the Bogor City Government with a fair value of Rp217,391,860,000 according to the Decree of the Director General of State Assets Number 356/KN/2021 dated August 2, 2021.
- e) Changes in the value of the asset located at Jalan Pemuda No. 46, Bangunharjo Village, Semarang District, Central, Semarang City, Central Java Province. The previous asset was recorded at a value of IDR 22,427,512,135, after being assessed on July 1, 2021, the value became IDR 104,562,527,000. Furthermore, this asset was reduced due to the determination of the usage status at the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the Decree of the Director General of State Assets Number 406/KN/2021 dated October 1, 2021.
- f) Addition of 1 (one) asset with a value of IDR 75,000,000 located in Peneleh Village, Genteng District, Surabaya City, East Java Province, which was previously recorded as a credit asset.
- g) Addition of 1 (one) asset with a value of IDR 275,000,000 which is located at Jalan Pluit Karang Molek IX Number 11 Block B.II Kaveling Number 11, Pluit Village, Penjaringan Subdistrict, North Jakarta City, DKI Jakarta Province, which originates from the assets of the Bank's debtors National General

- h) Addition of 1 (one) asset with a value of IDR 71,435,000 which is located in Panaikang Village, Panakkukang District, Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province, which comes from the assets of Bank Perniagaan debtors.

Details of Property Assets can be presented in **Appendix 23**.

2) Inventory Assets of Ex-BPPN

Inventory Assets of Ex-BPPN as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 8,307,266,187 for 17,695 units. Ex-BPPN Inventory Assets are Ex-BPPN Assets and Ex-Bank Assets from Bank Frozen Operation (BBO), Frozen Banks Business Activities (BBKU) in the form of Property and Non-Property assets. Details of Ex-BPPN Inventory Assets are presented in **Appendix 23**.

3) Assets of Nostro

Ex-BPPN's Inventory Assets as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 8,307,266,187 for 17,695 units. Ex-BPPN Inventory Assets are Ex-BPPN Assets and Ex-Bank Assets from Bank Frozen Operation (BBO), Frozen Banks Business Activities (BBKU) in the form of Property and Non-Property assets. Details of Ex-BPPN Inventory Assets is presented in **Appendix 23**.

4) Ex-BPPN Securities

Ex-BPPN's Securities as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 478,247,196,211. Ex-BPPN Securities are securities that have not been free and clear at the time of the dissolution of BPPN. Ex-BPPN's Securities are kept in Custodial Citibank based on the Custodial Agreement dated July 20, 1999 between BPPN and Citibank. After BPPN's duties have been forwarded by the Ministry of Finance, no renewal of the Custody Agreement has been made. Details of Ex-BPPN Securities is presented in **Appendix 23**.

5) Ex-BPPN Shares

Ex-BPPN's shares as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 69,015,444,865. Ex-BPPN shares are assets in the form of share ownership in the Company, most of which share assets come from BTO and BBKU settlement assets. The increase in the value of the Ex-BPPN stock assets was due to an increase in the stock market value during 2021.

The shares of former BPPN are divided into share assets in Citibank Custody and share assets which are managed directly by DJKN. Ex-BPPN's Share Assets in Custody of Citibank as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 69,015,444,865. The presentation of the asset value of ex-BPPN shares in the Citibank Custody is based on the Citibank Monthly Report as of December 31, 2021 and data on the value of public companies' shares on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) which can be accessed online.

Details of Ex-BPPN Securities is presented in **Appendix 23**.

6) Other Assets of Ex-BPPN

Other Assets on the balance sheet Assets arising from BLBI grants as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 5,332,735,301,394. Other Assets are other non-current assets consisting of:

(in rupiah)

Assets of Ex-BPPN	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Ex-PPA Property Assets	4,259,066,755,235	4,747,585,779,001
Ex-PPA Securities	1,053,862,537,494	1,041,750,141,601
Ex-PPA Non-Bank Shares	19,806,008,665	19,739,649,931
Total	5,332,735,301,394	5,809,075,570,533

a) Ex-PPA Property Assets

Property assets ex-managed by PT PPA (Persero) presented in the Balance Sheet are property assets under management by the Government supported by original documents of ownership of the assets concerned (certificates and/or cover notes).

Total property assets managed by PT PPA (Persero) as of December 31, 2020 amounted to 1,520 assets with a value of IDR 4,747,585,779,001 while as of December 31, 2021 there were 1,496 assets with a value of IDR 4,259,066,755,235. The details are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Type of Property Assets	December 31, 2020 (Audited)		Transaction		December 31, 2021 (Audited)	
	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value
AT	240	1,828,752,553,844	(5)	(11,241,999,900)	235	1,817,510,553,944
BS	968	1,426,763,694,361	(15)	17,264,172,586	953	1,444,027,866,947
BT	281	805,911,893,344	(1)	17,487,187,000	280	823,399,080,344
BD (Cover note Docu- ments)	31	686,157,637,452	(3)	(512,028,383,452)	28	174,129,254,000
Total	1,520	5,332,735,301,394	(24)	(488,519,023,766)	1,496	5,809,075,570,533

The details of the transfer of Property Assets Ex-Managed by PT PPA are presented in **Appendix 23**.

In addition, there are assets whose use status has been determined, but the handover of assets has not been carried out, so there has not been a reduction, namely:

- 1 (one) asset with a value of IDR 4,383,350,000 located on Jalan Sejahtera (formerly Jalan Kober) Telajung Village, West Cikarang Subdistrict (formerly Setu Subdistrict), Bekasi Regency, West Java Province, the status of its use is determined by the Witness and Victim Protection Agency according to the Decree of the Director General of State Assets Number 478/KN/2021 dated December 7, 2021.

2. 1 (one) asset with a value of Rp.4,383,350,000 which is located on Jalan Ir. Sutami Campang Raya Village, Tanjung Karang Timur District, Bandar Lampung City, Lampung Province, the status of its use has been determined by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in accordance with the Decree of the Director General of State Assets Number 489/KN/2021 dated December 15, 2021.

On the other hand, 2 (two) assets located at Jalan Suryopranoto Number 22 & 24, North Petojo Village, Gambir District, Central Jakarta City, DKI Jakarta Province were withdrawn from LMAN according to the Decree of the Director General of State Assets Number 370/KN/2020 dated August 16, 2021. These two assets are not added because the status of their use has been determined by the Ministry of Religion according to the Decree of the Director General of State Assets Number 402/KN/2021 dated September 17, 2021.

As for property assets managed by PT PPA (Persero) which were recorded but not supported by original documents of ownership of the assets concerned (certificates and/or cover notes) as of December 31, 2020, there were 557 assets with a value of IDR 1,725,818,297,515, while as of December 31, 2021, there are 546 assets with a value of IDR 1,658,969,374,443.

(in Rupiah)

Type of Property Assets	December 31, 2020 (Audited)		Transfer		December 31, 2021 (Audited)	
	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value
BD (Documents in the form of AJB, APHT, Copy of Ownership Documents, PPJB, Minutes of Auction, IMB)	557	1,725,818,297,515	(11)	(66,848,923,072)	546	1,658,969,374,443
Total	557	1,725,818,297,515	(11)	66,848,923,072	546	1,658,969,374,443

There has been a change in the amount and value of property assets managed by PT PPA (Persero) which are recorded but are not supported by the original documents of ownership of the assets concerned (certificates and/or cover notes) caused by:

1. Reduction of 1 (one) asset with a value of IDR 21,164,200,000 which is located in Nagrak Village, Sukaraja District, Bogor Regency, West Java Province because it has been sold through auction for IDR

25,973,000,000 according to Minutes of Auction Number 103/32/2021 January 21, 2021.

2. Deduction of 1 (one) asset with a value of Rp905,351,452 located at Jalan Kuda Laut, Palm Hill Complex Blok-D15, Batu Ampar Village, East Batam District, Batam City, Riau Islands Province, due to the determination of usage status at the Ministry of Finance according to the Decree Director General of State Assets Number 359/KN/2021 dated August 6, 2021.
3. Partial reduction in assets covering an area of 200,000 m² with a value of IDR 5,228,978,395 which is located in Kota Pari Village, Pantai Cermin District, Serdang Berdagi Regency, North Sumatra Province, because assets covering an area of 120,000 m² are assigned to the Ministry of Defense in accordance with the Decree of the Director General of State Assets No. 362/KN/2021 dated August 9, 2021 and an area of 80,000 m², the status of its use was determined by the State Police in accordance with the Decree of the Director General of State Assets Number 363/KN/2021 dated August 9, 2021..
4. Correction for deduction of 1 (one) asset with a value of IDR 2,237,600,000 located at Jalan Kolonel Sugiyono Number 5 (D/h Jalan Damarwulan) RT/RW 06/05, Tisnonegaran Village, Mayangan District, Probolinggo City, East Java Province, because the management has been handed over to LMAN in accordance with the Decree of the Director General of State Assets Number 224/KN/2020 dated August 3, 2020.
5. Some of the assets with an area of 6,958 m² located in Katulampa Village, East Bogor District, Bogor City, West Java Province, were deducted according to the proportion of the area (6,958/26,305) with a value of Rp. Director General of State Assets Number 381/KN/2021 dated August 20, 2021.
6. Reduction of 8 (eight) assets with a total value of IDR 18,874,080,000 which is located at Ruko Plaza Graha Famili, Pradah Kalikendal Village, Dukuh Pakis District, Surabaya City, East Java Province because it was handed over to LMAN according to the Decree of the Director General of State Assets Number 403/KN/2021 on September 24, 2021.

Details of property assets ex-managed by PT PPA (Persero), both part and all of land and/buildings, which are temporarily used by Ministries/Government Agencies, borrowed by local governments, and rented by third parties and details of transaction of Property Assets Ex-Managed by PT PPA are presented in **appendix 23**.

b) Ex-PPA Securities

Securities managed by former PT PPA are securities that were free and clear at the time of the dissolution of BPPN and include assets transferred to PT PPA until the end of the asset management agreement in 2009. The value of the securities of former PT PPA as of December 31, 2021 is IDR 1,053,862,537,494 while as of December 31, 2020 it was IDR 1,041,750,141,601.

There was an increase in the value of securities ex-managed by PT PPA in the 2020 period due to an exchange rate adjustment of IDR 12,112,395,893.

Details of Securities Managed by PT PPA are presented in **appendix 23**.

c) Non-Bank Shares Ex-PPA

The value of shares (non-bank) assets of the Ex-PT PPA as of December 31, 2021, is IDR 19,806,008,665.41 while as of December 31, 2020, of IDR 19,739,649,931 or an increase in share value of IDR 66,358,734.

The ex-managed shares of PT PPA are free and clear shares at the time of the dissolution of BPPN and include assets handed over to PT PPA until the end of the asset management agreement period in 2009. The management of the assets of the ex-managed shares of PT PPA is carried out by the Directorate General of State Assets Management (DGSAM) by referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 71/PMK.06/2015 concerning Asset Management Ex-Managed by PT Perusahaan Pengelola Asset (Persero) by the Minister of Finance as amended through Minister of Finance Regulation Number 138/PMK.06/2016. The management of share assets managed by PT PPA by DGSAM includes registration, attending invitations for shareholders' meetings, and taking notes or coordinating the distribution of dividends with the Directorate General of Treasury, and in the end, will hand over the management of the share assets to PT PPA for sale.

There was a follow-up transfer of PT Sejahtera Eka Graha's share assets worth IDR 26,563,266,134 to the Directorate of Restricted State Assets (BA 999.03 Investment Assets) under the Order PRIN-25.1/KN/2020 and the Official Report of Document Handover on Management of Share Assets Number BA-1/KN.2/2020 dated January 23, 2020. Details are presented in **Appendix 23**.

c. Ex-Pertamina Assets

Ex-Pertamina Assets in the form of Ex-Pertamina State-Owned Assets as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 15,083,556,147,288.

Details of Ex-Pertamina assets are presented as follows.

1. Assets in the form of land and/or buildings worth IDR 47,580,000,000;
2. State-Owned Assets of the former Pertamina cooperation contract used by PT Pertamina EP worth IDR 15,035,976,147,288.

d. Foreign/Chinese-Owned Used Assets (ABMA/T)

Foreign/Chinese-Owned Used Assets (ABMA/T) as of December 31, 2021, amounting to IDR 83,923,260,600. F/COUA is another asset in the ABMA/T Balance in DGSAM Management. This value is the initial balance of IDR 81,736,349,600 plus ABMA/T transfer of IDR 58,773,761,000 less the settlement of ABMA/T that occurred in 2021, amounting to IDR 56,586,850,000.

e. Idle BMN Assets

Idle BMN assets as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 94,180,013,291. Idle BMN assets are part of BMN so that all former SOA Idle SOAs can be recognized as BMN. At the same time, Idle BMNs reported and presented in the Financial Statements of the Special Transaction Accounting System are BMNs that have been designated as Idle BMNs and have been handed over to the Assets Manager (along with Official Report of Handover from Budget/Proxy of Budget User and Assets Manager, in this case, the Head of KPKNL) or referred to as BMN ex Idle BMN and is presented in the Other Assets post with an estimate of Other Assets.

f. Coal Contract of Work (PKP2B)

Coal Contract of Work (PKP2B) as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 41,141,130,765,206. These assets are in the form of land amounted to IDR 3,136,222,121,224 and non-land amounted to IDR 38,0004,908,643,982. The details of PKP2B non-Land Asset transfer are presented as follows.

The transfer of non-Land assets amounted to IDR 1,268,324,006,164 came from:

1. Procurement of non-land assets totaling IDR 285,590,753,982;
2. Capitalization of holding assets totaling IDR 960,816,397,093;
3. Correction of acquisition value totaling IDR 21,916,855,089.

The mutation deficit of non-Land assets of IDR 77,590,612,222 came from value correction and asset write-off through an auction sale.

g. Other assets in the management of the Directorate General of State Assets Management

Other assets in the management of Directorate General of State Assets as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, totaling IDR 371,138,589,415 and IDR 114,415,874,701.

Details of Other Assets in the Management of the Directorate General of State Assets are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other assets in DGSAM Management	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
KPK Gratuity Assets	123,027,797,415	114,187,474,701
Ex USAID/Ex GIZ Assets	-	228,400,000
Seized Assets	248,110,792,000	-
Total	371,138,589,415	114,415,874,701

For other assets in the 2020 DGSAM Management, there are transfer in the N250 Ex-Program Assets, in the form of the PA-001 and PA-02 aircraft prototype, respectively, PA-03 aircraft, N250 aircraft mock-ups, and HAKI documents with a value of IDR 682,927,486.000. The ex- N250 project asset in the form of the PA-01 prototype aircraft was managed with the PSP to the Ministry of Defense through the Minister of Finance Decree Number 166/KM.6/2020 dated August 7, 2020, and the Official Report of Handover Number BAST-16/KN.5/2020 dated September 16, 2020.

The assets of the ex-N250 project in the form of the PA-02 prototype aircraft, PA-03 prototype aircraft, N250 aircraft mock-ups, and HAKI documents were managed

with PSP to LAPAN through Minister of Finance Decree Number 163/KM.6/2020 dated August 7, 2020, Number 164 /KM.6/2020 dated August 7, 2020, and Number 165/KM.6/2020 dated August 7, 2020. To follow up on the KMK, the asset was handed over between the Property Manager and LAPAN through the Official Report of Handover Number BA-183/KN /2020 on November 23, 2020.

However, in its development, LAPAN issued a record of the HAKI document amounting to IDR 675,950,000,000 in the 2020 Financial Report. As a follow-up to this, DGSAM and LAPAN are still coordinating regarding the plan for the completion and management of assets in the form of the IPR document. For this reason, the ex N250 assets in the form of IPR documents are only disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

D.2.1.5.7 Other Assets from Other Government Units

Other
Assets of
Other
Government
Units IDR
24.34 trillion

Other Assets from Other Government Units as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 24,344,018,870,873 and IDR 17,297,142,477,109, an increase of IDR 7,046,876,393,764 or 40.74 percent. Other Assets from Other Government Units are equity in Other Agency Units (UBL) with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Agency Units	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. TMII Foundations	68,368,872,564	68,368,872,564
2. Asahan Authority	6,852,392,874	6,852,392,874
3. Gedung Veteran Foundation	2,326,894,868	6,110,231,063
4. National Alms Agency (BAZNAS)	191,628,189,740	174,492,318,999
5. Indonesian Waqf Agency (BWI)	16,949,579,101	11,738,847,033
6. Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activity (Working Unit for Oil and Gas)	(25,382,208,452)	(51,816,785,919)
7. Financial Service Authority	6,371,861,922,633	6,253,202,783,624
8. Hajj Financial Management Agency	17,711,413,227,545	10,828,193,816,871
Total	24,344,018,870,873	17,297,142,477,109

1. Other Assets from Yayasan Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII)

Other Assets of TMII foundation as of December 31, 2021, with the total amount of IDR 68,368,872,564 shows a net equity value based on the 2020 Unaudited Financial Statements because, until the preparation of the LKPP, TMII has not submitted the 2021 Audited Financial Statements. Based on Presidential Regulation Number 19 of 2021 concerning the Management of TMII, the control, and management of TMII is carried out by the Ministry of State Secretariat, and the management of TMII by the Harapan Kita Foundation based on Presidential Decree Number 51 of 1977 is declared over.

2. Other Assets from Asahan Authority.

Other Assets from Asahan Authority as of December 31, 2021, totaling IDR 6,852,392,874, the total net equity of the Asahan Authority based on the Closing Financial Statements of the Asahan Authority audited by BPKP as of May 15, 2020.

The Asahan Authority has been disbanded by Presidential Regulation Number 73 of 2018 concerning the Termination of Duties and Dissolution of the Asahan Project Trustees

and the Asahan Project Development Authority. Based on articles 2 and 3, State-Owned Assets in the Asahan Authority are handed over to the Minister of Finance as the manager of the goods except those that have been recorded with the Ministry of Industry and all documents owned and/or controlled by the Asahan Authority are submitted to the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Industry, and/or the National Archives of Republic of Indonesia. Leaders and employees of the Asahan Authority are respectfully dismissed and awarded money, which is determined by the Minister of Finance, which is charged to the DIPA of the Ministry of Industry for Fiscal Year 2018. The Asahan Authority's liquidation process until 2021 has not been completed. In accordance with the Decree of the Secretary of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs Number 18 of 2018 concerning the Liquidation Team of the Asahan Authority, the Liquidation Team is on duty from September 3, 2018, until the completion of the liquidation of the Asahan Authority.

3. Other Assets of Gedung Veteran Foundations.

Other Assets of the Gedung Veterans Foundation as of December 31, 2021, amounting to IDR 2,326,894,868, are net equity based on the Financial Statements of the Gedung Veterans Foundation as of December 31, 2021. Other Assets of IDR 2,326,894,868 is the total net equity of the Gedung Veterans Foundation based on the Financial Statements of the Gedung Veterans Foundation Veterans Year 2021 Unaudited because of the audit process at the Gedung Veterans Foundation has not been completed. The balance of Other Assets at the Gedung Veterans Foundation in 2020 Audited based on the audited Financial Statements of the Gedung Veterans Foundation is IDR 2,864,058,289. This is because, until the preparation of the Financial Statements of Other Agencies 2020 Audited, the audit process at the Veterans Building Foundation has not been completed. The Financial Statements of the Veterans Building Foundation are prepared based on SAK ETAP (Indonesian Accounting Standards for Non-Publicly-Accountable Entities) and PSAK 45 concerning Financial Reporting of Non-Profit Organizations.

4. Other Assets of the National Alms Agency (BAZNAS)

Other Assets of the National Amil Zakat Agency as of December 31, 2021, of IDR 191,628,189,740 is the net equity value of BAZNAS based on the 2021 Unaudited Financial Statements. The Financial Statements of BAZNAS have been prepared based on the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Number 109 concerning Accounting for Zakat and Infaq/Alms since January 1, 2012.

5. Other Assets of Indonesian Waqf Agency (BWI)

Other Assets of the Indonesian Waqf Agency as of December 31, 2021, amounting to IDR 16,585,470,872 is the total net equity based on the 2021 Audited BWI Financial Statements. Other Assets of the Indonesian Waqf Board are the total amount of funds sourced from the APBN and the Waqf Fund. In preparing financial reports, BWI is guided by the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Number 45 regarding Financial Reporting of Non-Profit Organizations modified by government accounting because BWI receives funds from APBN.

6. Other Assets from Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activity (Working Unit for Oil and Gas)

Other Assets originating from Working Unit for Oil and Gas as of December 31, 2021, amounted to minus IDR 25,382,208,452. The details of the calculation of Working Unit for Oil and Gas' net equity are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Value
Working Unit for Oil and Gas Net Equity in 2021 Audited	(1,360,780,331,924)
Adjustment of Post-Employment Benefits	1,445,196,915,111
Less Net Equity Working Unit for Oil and Gas BA 999.08	(109,798,791,639)
BP MIGAS Net Equity as of November 13, 2012	-
Other Assets from Working Unit for Oil and Gas	(25,382,208,452)

7. Other Assets of Civil Servant Housing Savings Advisory Agency (Bapertarum PNS)

Other Assets of Bapertarum PNS as of December 31, 2021, was IDR 0, the total net equity in Bapertarum PNS as of December 31, 2021.

8. Other Assets from Financial Services Authority (OJK)

Based on the two OJK Financial Reports, namely as the working unit of BA BUN 999.08 and OJK as an independent institution, for the consolidation of the Financial Statements, the net asset value of OJK is IDR 6,371,861,922,633, which is the net equity value of OJK as an institution minus the equity value of OJK as the working unit. BA BUN 999.08. This was done because as the working unit of BA BUN 999.08, the financial statements have been consolidated in LK BA BUN 999.08. The balance of Other Assets from the OJK 2020 Audited is IDR 6,271,979,297,357, the difference is that until the preparation of the 2020 Audited LKPP, the audit process for the OJK Financial Statements has not been completed. OJK Financial Statements are prepared based on OJK Accounting Standards and Policies.

9. Other Assets of Hajj Financial Management Agency (BPKH)

The accumulated depreciation of other assets as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, were IDR 353,350,118,711,276 and IDR 318,753,044,535,507, and increased as much as IDR 34.597.074.175.769 or 10.85 percent. Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets is detailed below.

D.2.1.5.8 Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets

The accumulated depreciation of other assets as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, were IDR 353,350,118,711,276 and IDR 318,753,044,535,507, and increased as much as IDR 34.597.074.175.769 or 10.85 percent. Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets is detailed below.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets in K/L	42,307,002,907,293	39,118,760,818,198
Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets on BUN	311,043,115,803,983	279,634,283,717,309
Total	353,350,118,711,276	318,753,044,535,507

Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets was IDR 353.35 trillion

1. Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets in K/L
Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets in K/L as of December 31, 2021, that was amounted to IDR 42,307,002,907,293, consisted of:
 - a. Accumulated Depreciation of Partnership with Third Parties amounted to IDR 8,521,558,942,035;
 - b. Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets amounted to IDR 16,137,147,673;
 - c. Accumulated Depreciation of the Unused Fixed Assets in Government Operation amounted to IDR 33,769,306,817,585.
2. Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets on BUN
Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets on BUN as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 311,043,115,803,983 and consisted of:
 - a. Accumulated Depreciation of Assets that originated from the Contractor of Cooperation Contract (KKKS) was IDR 257,556,546,026,445;
 - b. Accumulation Accumulated Depreciation of Ex-Managed Assets of PT PPA amounted to IDR 38,977,009,188;
 - c. Accumulated Depreciation on Ex-Pertamina's Assets was IDR 23,723,539,250,794, consisting of Accumulated Depreciation on Ex-Pertamina's Assets in BA 999.03 of IDR 17,202,171,758,957 and Accumulated Depreciation of Ex-Pertamina's Assets in BA 999.99 of IDR 6,521,367,491,837;
 - d. Accumulated Depreciation of the Contractor of Coal Contract of Work (CCoW) Assets amounted to IDR 29,700,120,024,058;
 - e. Accumulated Depreciation of Idle Assets submitted to DGSAM amounted to IDR 5,339,065,554; and
 - f. Accumulated Depreciation of Other BUN Assets amounted to IDR 18,594,427,944, consisting of the Accumulated Depreciation of other assets from BA 999.99 as much as IDR 6,571,957,747 and BA 999.03 as much as IDR 12,022,470,197.

D.2.1.5.9 Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets

Accumulation of Amortization of Other Assets was IDR 25.35 trillion

The accumulated amortization of other assets as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, was valued at IDR 25,355,604,750,837 and IDR 18,631,703,843,877, and experienced an increase of IDR 6,723,900,906,960 or 36.09 percent. Details of Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets are shown below.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets on K/L	25,205,318,194,117	18,531,495,869,519
2. Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets on BUN	150,286,556,720	100,207,974,358
Total	25,355,604,750,837	18,631,703,843,877

1. Accumulation of Amortization of Other Assets on K/L
Accumulation of Amortization of Other Assets on K/L as of December 31, 2021, was IDR 25,205,318,194,117, consisting of:
 - a. Accumulated Amortization of Copyright amounted to IDR 19,133,630,506;
 - b. Accumulated Amortization of Patents amounted to IDR 105,547,740,690;
 - c. Accumulated Amortization of Software amounted to IDR 18,670,932,374,409;
 - d. Accumulated Amortization of License amounted to IDR 1,875,129,547,942;
 - e. Accumulated Amortization of Other Intangible Assets amounted to IDR 2,577,648,362,754;

f. Accumulated Amortization of Intangible Assets Not Used in Government Operations amounted to IDR 1,956,926,537,816.

2. Accumulation of Amortization of Other Assets on BUN

Accumulation of Amortization of Other Assets on BUN as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 150,286,556,720 and IDR 100,207,974,358. The Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets comes from BUN Other Expenditure Management, consisting of:

- a. Accumulation of Amortization of Software amounted to IDR 111,839,400,755; and
- b. Accumulation of Amortization of License amounted to IDR 38,447,155,965.

D.2.2 LIABILITIES

D.2.2.1 Short-Term Liabilities

Short-Term Liabilities was IDR 693.38 trillion

Short-Term liabilities as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, was IDR 693,381,521,362,628 and IDR 701,606,358,286,875, decreased as much as IDR 8,224,836,924,247 or 1.17 percent. The summary of short-term liabilities as of December 31, 2021, is shown below.

(in Rupiah)			
Short-Term Liabilities	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)	Increase / (Decrease) %
Third-Party Accounting Payable	3,765,331,476,323	4,033,372,635,177	(6.65)
Payable to Third Parties	89,472,483,564,678	49,519,940,549,323	80.68
Interest Payable	85,472,157,396,255	78,397,479,060,871	9.02
Subsidy Payable	3,907,340,658,138	20,411,311,149,154	(80.86)
Transfer Payable	40,517,736,709,001	43,869,090,853,813	(7.64)
Current Share of Long-Term Debt	400,285,862,654,501	416,341,570,576,012	(3.86)
<i>Unamortized Discount</i>	(58,354,649,000)	(222,819,437,000)	(73.81)
<i>Unamortized Premium</i>	127,025,791,000	226,991,689,000	(44.04)
Short-Term Government Securities Debt	42,305,000,000,000	55,780,000,000,000	(24.16)
<i>Unamortized Discount</i>	(337,659,241,000)	(497,081,275,000)	(32.07)
Income Overpayment Payable	20,948,359,057,302	26,431,751,511,477	(20.75)
Prepaid Revenue	6,680,157,106,664	6,799,741,953,913	(1.76)
Unearned Revenue Deferred Revenue	55,997,717,597	179,632,783,759	(68.83)
Other Short-Term Debt	240,083,121,169	335,376,236,376	(28.41)
Total	693,381,521,362,628	701,606,358,286,875	(1.17)

The most significant decrease of Long-Term Liabilities was from Subsidy Payable as much as IDR 16,503,970,491,016 or fell as much as 80.86 percent, which is the highest percentage decrease.

D.2.2.1.1 Third-Party Accounting Payable

Third-Party Accounting Payable was IDR 3.76 trillion

Third-Party Accounting Payable as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, as much as IDR 3,765,331,476,323 and IDR 4,033,372,635,177, experienced a decrease of IDR 268,041,158,854 or 6.65 percent. This decrease mainly came from the Third-Party Accounting Payable downfall of the Directorate General of Treasury as IDR 256,293,090,433. Third-Party Accounting Payable is the difference between Third-Party Accounting Tax Revenue and payment Expenditure to the Third-Party.

Third-Party Accounting Payable is detailed below.

(in Rupiah)

Payable PFK	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. PFK Payable BA 999.99 DJPb	961,059,001,096	1,217,352,091,529
2. PFK Payable BA 999.99 DJKN	1,527,596,549	235,656,455
3. PFK Payable BA 999.99 DJPK	2,802,744,878,678	2,815,784,887,193
Total	3,765,331,476,323	4,033,372,635,177

1. Third-Party Accounting Payable BA 999.99 of Directorate General of Treasury (DJPb)

Third-Party Accounting Payable of DJPb as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, were IDR 961,059,001,096 and IDR 1,217,352,091,529, which experienced decrease as much as IDR 256,293,090,433 or 21.05 percent.

Details of Third-Party Accounting Payable of DJPb based on the administrative body are presented below.

(in rupiah)

Administering Body	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
a. Health Social Security Agency	905,029,903,526	1,175,045,899,410
b. Perum Bulog	2,975,164	-
c. PT Taspen (Persero)	52,391,828,013	41,865,515,366
d. PT Asabri (Persero)	150,961,077	440,645,753
e. Bapertarum PNS	3,483,333,316	31,000
Total	961,059,001,096	1,217,352,091,529

A decrease of the balance of Employee Third-Party Accounting Payable at Health Social Security Agency with significant value in the form of Third-Party Accounting Payable health insurance premium from the Government as an employer and Third-Party Accounting Payable Health Insurance Premium.

2. Third-Party Accounting Payable BA 999.99 Directorate General of States Assets Management (DGSAM)

Third-Party Accounting Payable of DGSAM as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, was IDR 1,527,596,549 and IDR 235,656,455 is the proceeds from the sale/settlement of former assets owned by former BDL post of receipt of rights of customers Depositing funds other than the government ex-bank in liquidation UP3 Per December 31, 2021.

3. Third-Party Accounting Payable BA 999.99 Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (DJPK)
Third-Party Accounting Payable DJPK as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020,

was IDR 2,802,744,878,678 and IDR 2,815,784,887,193. The Third-Party Accounting Payable is a regional right to cigarette tax revenues which will be deposited in the deposit period for the 2021 Fiscal Year.

D.2.2.1.2 Payable to Third Parties

*Payable to
Third
Parties was
IDR 89.47
Trillion*

Payable to Third Parties as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, was IDR 89,472,483,564,678 and IDR 49,519,940,549,323, gone through a decrease of as much as IDR 39,952,543,015,355 or 80.68 percent. Debts to Third Parties are the Government's obligations for goods received from third parties and other Government obligations to third parties but have not been paid until the end of the fiscal year.

Details of Payable to Third Parties are shown below.

(in Rupiah)

Payable to Third Parties	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. K/L	43,760,918,588,817	28,322,112,422,294
2. BUN	46,198,539,207,971	21,197,828,127,030
3. Adjustment of LKPP Consolidation	(486,974,232,110)	-
Total *)	89,472,483,564,678	49,519,940,549,324

*) The difference in FY 2020 IDR 1 due to the rounding.

1. Payable to Third Parties at K/L

Payable to Third Parties at K/L as of December 31, 2021, was IDR 43,760,918,588,817 which consists of third parties' funds managed/controlled by K/L, accrued funds for the completion of building works, purchases of equipment and machinery, unpaid fees/rights of third parties, and delays in payment of bills from third parties.

The value of debt to third parties in K/L can be explained as follows

- a. Ministry of Health amounted to IDR 20,819,420,043,088 consists of activity fees that have not been distributed to employees, unpaid employee salaries, goods expenditures whose bills have not been paid, capital expenditures that must be paid, and third-party funds.
The debt includes claims for the treatment of Covid-19 patients in the amount of IDR 20,105,0720,143, which have been guaranteed and reviewed by The Development Finance Comptroller / State Comptroller Agency. In addition, there is a contingent debt originating from claims for treatment of Covid-19 patients in 2021, which is still in the Health Social Security Agency verification process, amounting to IDR 3,845,134,493,361.
- b. Ministry of Defense amounted to IDR 9,949,972,217,968 are salaries, honorariums, and obligations that have not been paid to employees as well as obligations or bills that have not been paid for goods and services expenditures to third parties as well as Public Service Agency (BLU) and capital expenditures to third parties;
- c. Ministry of Finance amounted to IDR 4,192,054,719,049, represents personnel expenditures, goods and capital accrued, debts to third parties BLU and Others, Third Party Funds. The most significant value is in goods expenditures accrued to

BPDPKS of IDR 3,601,460,950,746 in the form of biodiesel incentive payments, surveyor services and power and service subscriptions;

- d. Ministry of Public Works and Housing amounting to IDR 3,351,420,231,348 represents expenditures for personnel, goods and capital accrued, debts to other third parties and estimated liabilities for recording treatment of land assets and liabilities of LMAN related to PSN;
 - e. National Disaster Management Agency amounting to IDR 1,840,710,745,475 is an accrued expense and an obligation that must be immediately settled to other third parties in less than 12 (twelve) months, which consists of accrued personnel expenditures, accrued goods expenditures, and social assistance expenditures. which still has to be paid in the form of social assistance debts in the form of money for handling the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as in the form of services for handling natural disasters, and handling forest and land fires; and
 - f. Payables to Third Parties to Other Ministries/Institutions amounting to IDR 3,607,340,631,889.
2. Third Party Payable to BUN
- Payable to Third Parties to BUN December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, was IDR 46,198,539,207,971 and IDR 21,197,828,127,030. Details of the Third Party Payable to BUN are shown below.

(In Rupiah)

Third Party Payable to BUN	December 31, 2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	December 31, 2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
BA.999.00	251,218,736,876	403,356,201,213
BA 999.03	651,221,303	1,292,314,032,605
BA 999.07	2,759,562,350,038	-
BA 999.08	24,444,213,806,209	1,203,086,296,646
BA 999.99	18,742,893,093,545	18,299,071,596,566
Total	46,198,539,207,971	21,197,828,127,030

- a. Third-Party Payable in BA 999.00
- Third-Party Payable as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, were IDR 251,218,736,876 and IDR 403,356,201,213, decreased by IDR 152,137,464,337 or 37.72 percent. This value is in the form of debt from SP2D Returns, Excess Transfer of Banks/Perception Posts, and debts from banking errors. Details of Payables to Third Parties are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Payable	Value	Description
Payable to Other Third Parties	251,167,217,748	a. SP2D returns payable at KPPN amounting to IDR 251,166,900,707 b. Reclassification of SPP/Invoice exchange rate difference adjustment expenditure to SP2D amounting to IDR 317,041 which was incorrectly journalized in the Unaudited period

Other Short-Term Payable	19,007,782	a. The obligation to the PNR KPPN which is the excess of the Bank's/Perception Post's Overflow until 2021 for which compensation has not been completed and has not been requested for a refund by the Bank/Perception Post of IDR 83,518,782. b. Payment of state revenue refunds based on SKKSPN KPPN Special Revenue No. KEP-056/WPB.012/KP.09/2021 dated November 30, 2021, and SKTB No. KET-122/WPB.12/KP.0904/2021 on November 29, 2021, minus IDR 64,511,000.
Temporary Short Term Payable due to Banking System error	32,511,346	a. Correction of remuneration amount by Bank Indonesia for incorrect use of the JPY exchange rate in transactions on December 1, 2021, in accordance with BA number BA-2/PB.3/PB.36/2022 dated February 18, 2022. This error resulted in RKUN experiencing excess remuneration, so that corrected to a banking error account of IDR 35,166,764. b. Adjusting Journal for Double SPM-KP Work Unit 525041 SP2D No. 211651301011488 December 9, 2021, amounting to minus IDR 2,665,418. c. Deposit error at RKPHLN IPDMIP BALAI (032901004410306) of IDR 10,000
Total	251,218,736,876	

b. Third Party Payable in BA 999.03

The value of Payable to Third Parties in BA 999.03 as of December 30, 2021, and December 31, 2020, was IDR 651,221,303 and IDR 1,292,314,032,605, respectively. This amount represents debt to third parties BLU LMAN in the form of obligations to service providers related to upgrading assets under management with details as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	Value
Retention of supervisory work on upgrading ex-HTBI assets at Danadyaksa Cikini	2,453,000
Retention of the third phase planning on upgrading Puri Casablanca	37,416,500
Retention of the first phase planning on upgrading Puri Casablanca	1,877,150
Retention of renovation work minimum standard of asset upgrade of Ex PPA Ruko Kelapa Gading A2 and A3	93,003,679
Retention of construction work and supervision of asset upgrades for former HTBI Commander Polim 20	516,470,962
Total*)	651,221,291

*) IDR 12 difference due to rounding

c. Third-Party Payable in BA 999.07

The balance of Third Parties Payable as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 2,759,562,350,038 and IDR 0. Debts to Third Parties for the period ending December 31, 2021, worth IDR 2,759,562,350,038 are contained in the Ministry of Finance's DJPb of IDR 1,606,746,225,947 and the Ministry of BUMN of IDR 1,152,816,124,091. Debt to Third Parties is an estimate of the need for interest/margin subsidy funds in the Interest Subsidy/Margin Subsidy Fund Account under KPA management, which will then be transferred to the Channeling BUMN Account based on the invoice submitted in the following year.

d. Third Party Payable in BA 999.08

Third Parties Payable as of December 31, 2021, and as of December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 24,444,213,806,209 and IDR 1,203,086,296,646. Debts to Third Parties are expenses that must be paid and are obligations that must be settled immediately to other third parties in less than 12 (twelve months). Details of Payables to Third Parties are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Third Party Payable BA 999.08	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1) Ministry of Finance	23,679,555,804,885	1,199,870,519,021
2) MPP of Pre-Employment Card	759,296,900,000	7,205,000
3) Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activity (Working Unit for Oil and Gas)	5,361,101,324	2,951,484,125
4) Presidential Palace	-	257,088,500
Total	24,444,213,806,209	1,203,086,296,646

1) Ministry of Finance

Third-Party Payable to the Ministry of Finance as of December 31, 2021, amounting to IDR 23,679,555,804,885. can be presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Value
Secretariat General of Ministry of Finance	3,139,893,450
Directorate General of Treasury	4,931,484,016,535
Directorate of Treasury System	244,258,773,900
Regional Office of The Directorate General of The Provincial Treasury of West Papua	2,174,168,000
Directorate General of Budget	18,498,498,953,000
Balance December 31, 2021	23,679,555,804,885

a) Secretariat General of Ministry of Finance

The balance of the Payable to Third Parties as of December 31, 2021, of the Secretariat General was IDR 3,139,893,450, which originated from the third phase payment regarding the law services provider for handling the case ICSID as much as USD 200,000. The conversion of the Rupiah with the middle rate of BI on December 31, 2021.

b) Directorate General of Treasury

The balance of Payables to Third Parties as of December 31, 2021, at the

Directorate General of Treasury amounted to IDR 4,931,484,016,535. The debt is an underpayment of the Government's Rice Reserves in 2020 as a result of calculations by the audit team of the State Audit Board, which consists of a shortfall in receipt of replacement of the Government's Rice Reserves for Disaster Emergency of IDR 36,775,603,860, a shortfall in receipt of CBP replacement for FY 2021 (according to the calculation of the difference between HPB with the selling price of rice for KPSH activities, BB PPKM, and replacement of CBP funds for disaster emergency management for the 2021 FY by the auditor team of BPK) with details KPSH of IDR 1,359,619,096,329, Disaster Emergency of IDR 64,127,101,618, BB PPKM of IDR 3,088,745,280,000, and the cost of Rafting and Distribution of BB PPKM is IDR 382,216,934,728.

c) Directorate of Treasury System

The balance of third parties payable as of December 31, 2021, at the Directorate of the Treasury System was IDR 244,258,773,900. According to the Minutes of Calculation of the Overpayment or Underpayment of the 2021 Contribution Assistance Payment Number: BA-6/PB.7/2022 & Number: 67/BA/0122 dated January 27, 2022, there is an underpayment of IDR 269,329,268,400. From the underpayment of IDR 269,329,268,400, it was reduced by the results of the BPK audit of IDR 3,306,219,000 and the results of the Inspectorate General's review on the payment of payments for Quarter III and IV 2021, amounting to IDR 21,764,275,500. So that the debt to third parties as of December 31, 2021, is IDR 244,258,773,900, which is a debt to BPJS Kesehatan in the context of the Health Cluster PC-PEN program.

d) The regional office of the Directorate General of the Provincial Treasury of West Papua

The balance of Third Parties Payable as of December 31, 2021, at the Regional Office of the Directorate General of Treasury for West Papua amounted to IDR 2,174,168,000. The debt is a claim for rice transportation costs for civil servants in the Inland District of West Papua for the 2012 Fiscal Year amounting to IDR 2,174,168,000 as stated in the Decision on Case No. 25/Pdt.G/2015/PN.Mnk dated 10 September 2015, according to the recommendation of the BPK on the Final Memorandum of Understanding. Number: NKF-999.08/75/DJA/PB.6/2020.

e) Directorate General of Budget

The balance of third parties payable as of December 31, 2021, at the Directorate General of Budget is IDR 18,498,498,953,000. This amount represents accrued expenses and is an obligation that must be immediately settled to other third parties in less than 12 months. The balance is based on the Memorandum of Service of the Director for the Preparation of the State Budget Number ND-486/AG.2/2021 dated August 16, 2021, regarding the Submission of the 2022 Compensation Fund Roadmap and MTBF which consists of short-term obligations for the shortage of PT Pertamina (Persero) HJE BBM receipts and Energy Tariffs. Electricity (TTL) PT PLN (Persero).

2) MPP of Pre-Employment Card

The balance of Debts to Third Parties of MPP Pre-Employment Cards as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 759,296,900,000 and IDR 7,205,000, respectively. This is the impact of the implementation of PMK Number 179/PMK.05/2021 concerning the Accounting and Financial Reporting System for Subsidy Expenditures and Other Expenditures, which originates from depositing the remaining Restricted Funds.

3) Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activity (Working Unit for Oil and Gas)

Third Parties Payable Working Unit for Oil and Gas as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounting to IDR 5,361,101,324 and IDR 2,951,484,125 are obligations that still have to be paid and will be settled immediately to other third parties in less than 12 (twelve) months since the reporting date.

4) Presidential Palace

Third Parties Payable at the Presidential Palace as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, are IDR 0 and IDR 257,088,500.

e. Third-Party Payable to BA 999.99 (Special BUN Transactions)

Payables to Third Parties in BUN 999.99 as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 18,742,893,093,545 and IDR 18,299,071,596,566. Debts to Third Parties are expenditures that must be paid and are obligations that must be immediately settled to other third parties in less than 12 (twelve months). Payables to Third Parties on BA BUN 999.99 are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Payable to Third Parties	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Payable to Third Parties TK – DJPb	85,386,037,244	937,778,057,916
Payable to Third Parties TK – DJA	18,651,617,950,096	17,359,540,321,497
Payable to Third Parties TK – DJKN	4,113,878,824	-
Payable to Third Parties TK – BKF	1,775,227,381	1,753,217,153
Total	18,742,893,093,545	18,299,071,596,566

1. Payable to Third Parties TK – DJPb

Payable to Third Parties DGT as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 85,386,037,244, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

No	Description	Value
1	IJP Bank/Post Perception Debt 2021 (including IJP Completion Debt 2020)	40,843,550,000
2	RTGS/Swift Bank VAT Payable to BI until December 2021	469,487,951
3	Debt BO Forex December 2021	66,200,000
4	Debt BO Forex December 2021	22,933,300
5	Shortage of Disbursement of the Death Security Contribution Fund for the Fourth Quarter of 2021 Taspen	864,302,610
6	Lack of Disbursement of the Work Accident Contribution Fund for the Fourth Quarter of 2021 Taspen	751,742,119

7	Lack of Disbursement of the Work Accident Contribution Fund for the Fourth Quarter of 2021 Taspen	691,785,750
8	Lack of Disbursement of the Work Accident Contribution Fund for the Fourth Quarter of 2021 Asabri	6,913,312,062
9	Shortage of Retirement Spending in December 2021 Asabri	104,509,268
10	Shortage of Retirement Spending in December 2021 Asabri	254,186,998
11	Lack of Pension Adjustment Program for Ex-PNS Ministry of Transportation at PT KAI (Persero) Quarter IV 2021 Taspen	2,536,490,865
12	Shortage of the Thirteenth Pension in 2018 Retirement Adjustment Program for Ex Civil Servants of the Ministry of Transportation at PT KAI (Persero) for the period October to December 2021 Taspen	3,907,370
13	Expense Negative Interest Rates December 2021	1,663,719
14	Lack of Disbursement of Health Insurance for the Fourth Quarter 2021	31,861,965,232
Total		85,386,037,244

2. Payable to Third Parties TK – DJA

Payable to Third Parties TK-DJA as of December 31, 2021, as much as IDR 18,651,617,950,096, consists of:

a. Payable to Oil and Gas Third Parties

Debts to Oil and Gas Third Parties are contractual obligations of the Government related to the implementation of upstream oil and gas business activities amounting to IDR 16,837,416,182,431, consisting of:

(In Rupiah)

Payable to Third Parties	Value
Non-PLN Street Lighting Tax	818,152,107
KKKS DMO Fee of USD251,864,539	3,596,121,891,256
<i>State Oil and Gas Sales Fee as of USD181,843,469</i>	2,596,361,055,069
<i>VAT Reimbursement</i>	11,874,338,280
<i>KKKS underlifting of USD 744,658,968</i>	10,632,240,745,719
Balance as of December 31, 2021	16,837,416,182,431

b. Payable to Geothermal Third Parties

Payable to Geothermal Third Parties are funds available in geothermal accounts allocated as reserves for geothermal VAT refunds, reserves for geothermal PBB payments, and reserves for replacement of geothermal production bonuses. In the Balance Sheet, it is recognized that there is an estimated third-party payable, namely at the time of reserve for payable to Entrepreneurs (VAT refunds and replacement of production bonuses) and reserves for geothermal PBB payments in quarterly reconciliations. The third-party payable for VAT reimbursement and third-party payable for geothermal PBB are recognized at the time of submitting a claim from a third party, while third-party payable for replacement of production bonuses is recognized at the issuance of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources regarding the bonus amount for geothermal production. Details of Payable to

Geothermal Third Parties as of December 31, 2021, amounting to IDR 1,814,201,767,665, can be seen in the following table.

(in Rupiah)

No.	Description	Value
1	Payable to Geothermal Third Parties- VAT Reimbursement	499,332,932,532
2	Payable to Geothermal Third Parties- Reimbursement of Production Bonus	58,006,659,459
3	Estimated Payable to Geothermal Third Parties - VAT Reimbursement	942,344,557,174
4	Estimated payable to geothermal third parties – UN	314,517,618,500
5	The government's share of geothermal receipts that have not been transferred	198,964,968,477
Elimination*)		(198,964,968,477)
Balance as of December 31, 2021		1,814,201,767,665

*) Elimination from the liability account to the RKUN at the TK PNBP DJA Geothermal work unit, which arises from the recording of the government's share of geothermal receipts that have not been deposited to the RKUN.

3. Payable to Third Parties TK – DJKN

Total Payable to Third Parties as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 4,113,878,824, with details in the UAKPA for Cost Reimbursement and Fair Margin for Government Investments in the PEN Program there is a claim for reimbursement of costs and margin for the October, 2021 period amounting to IDR 4,244,888,928 recorded as Liabilities in the Short-Term Liabilities account (Debts to Third Parties Estimated Liabilities). Considering that until December 31, 2021, the payment has not been realized because there is no value of the results of the review by the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency on the said bill, in accordance with the mandate of Article 17A of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 189/PMK.06/2021 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 118/PMK. 06/2020 concerning Government Investment in the framework of the National Economic Recovery Program.

4. Payable to Third Parties TK – BKF

Total Debts to Third Parties as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, were IDR 1,775,227,381 and IDR 1,753,217,153. The balance of Debt to Third Parties In Rupiah increased due to the strengthening of the rupiah against foreign currencies (EUR and USD).

3. LKPP Consolidation Adjustments

The adjustment to the consolidation of LKPP as of December 31, 2021, worth minus IDR 486,974,232,110 is the elimination of reciprocal transactions for Covid-19 claims payables between the Ministry of Health and the BLU Hospital at the POLRI and the BLU Hospital at the Ministry of Defense, which have the same value between KL. In addition, there is a Debt from the Ministry of Health worth IDR 446,710,660,730, whose value is not the same as the value of Receivables at the BLU Hospital of the Ministry of Defense and the BLU Hospital of the POLRI so no elimination is carried out at the LKPP level. For debt

receivables between the Ministry of Health and Non-BLU Hospitals, no elimination is carried out for several reasons:

- 1) The absence of a system that supports the identification of reciprocal transactions between non-BLU work units; and
- 2) There is a need for standardization of inputs or consistency in the use of terms in recording these reciprocal transactions which have not been carried out at this time.

Details of Debt to Third Parties can be seen in **Appendix 26**.

D.2.2.1.3 Interest Payable

*Interest Payable
IDR 85.47
trillion*

Interest Payable as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounting to IDR 85,472,157,396,255 and IDR 78,397,479,060,871, increased by IDR 7,074,678,335,384 or 9.02 percent. Interest Payable represents unpaid interest payable up to the balance sheet date. Details of Interest Payable are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Payable Interest	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Government Securities Interest Debt	83,178,375,681,448	76,186,533,334,547
2. Interest Payable on Loan Instrument		
a. Interest Payable on Domestic Loan	114,632,364,171	116,096,050,634
b. Foreign Interest Payable	2,179,149,350,636	2,094,849,675,690
Total	85,472,157,396,255	78,397,479,060,871

Interest Payable for Loans and SBN instruments in the amount as of December 31, 2021, amounting to IDR 85,472,157,396,255, consists of:

1. SBN Interest Payable/Domestic Interest Payable amounting to IDR 83,178,375,681,448, an increase of 9.18% compared to 2020. The 2021 SBN Interest Payable includes receipts of interest on rupiah government bonds and receipts of unpaid long-term SBSN advances of IDR 337,388,574,121.
2. Interest Payable on Loan Instruments as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 2,293,781,714,807, consisting of:
 - a. Domestic Loan Interest Payable amounted to IDR 114,632,364,171, Domestic Loan Interest Payable in 2021 amounted to IDR 114,632,364,171 decreased by 1.26% from 2020 amounted to IDR 116,096,050,634 due to new loan withdrawals made in the Fourth Quarter of the Year 2021; and
 - b. Foreign Interest Payable amounted to IDR 2,179,149,350,636, an increase of 4.02% from 2020 of IDR 2,094,849,675,690 due to an increase in debt in 2021.

*Subsidized
Payable
IDR 3.90
trillion*

D.2.2.1.4 Subsidy Payable

The amount of Subsidized Payable as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 was IDR 3,907,340,658,138 and IDR 20,411,311,149,154, a decrease of IDR 16,503,970,491,016 or 80.86 percent.

There is an Estimated Subsidy Payable because there are invoices that have been submitted by BUMN Operators/Banks/Distributing Agencies to KPA, but KPA has not verified the said bills, namely to the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, and Ministry of Transportation. Details of Subsidized Payable per K/L as of December 31, 2021, can be presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Subsidized Payable	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Ministry of Finance	138,797,358,298	11,951,806,825,973
2. Ministry of Public of Works and Housing	26,745,363,911	44,966,563,489
3. Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprise	3,741,797,935,929	8,414,537,759,692
Total	3,907,340,658,138	20,411,311,149,154

1. Subsidized Payable to the Ministry of Finance

Subsidized debt as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 138,797,358,298 and IDR 11,951,806,825,973, a decrease of IDR 11,813,009,467,675 or 98.84 percent. Details of short-term debt are presented in the following table.

(In Rupiah)

Echelon I	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
a. Directorate General of Budget (Energy Subsidy)	-	11,687,561,909,507
b. Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management	114,931,652,083	262,373,737,435
c. Directorate General of Treasury (Interest Subsidy)	23,865,706,215	1,871,179,031
Total	138,797,358,298	11,951,806,825,973

a. Subsidy payable to the Directorate General of Budget

There is no value of subsidy payable at the Directorate General of Budget as of December 31, 2021.

b. Subsidy Payable to Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management

Subsidized Payable as of December 31, 2021, is IDR 114,931,652,083, which is Estimated Subsidized Payable. Estimated Subsidy Payable is the estimated value of the Guarantee Service Fee (IJP) for the December 2021 period which will be paid in the 2022 period after the DIPA is issued.

c. Subsidy Payable of Directorate General of Treasury

The program credit subsidies payable as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 23,865,706,215 and IDR 1,871,179,031, respectively. This amount consists of subsidized debt of IDR 14,273,389,597 and estimated subsidized

debt of IDR 9,592,316,618.

2. Subsidy Payable to Ministry of Public of Works and Housing

Subsidized Payables as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 26,745,363,911 and IDR 44,966,563,489, respectively.

Subsidy payable as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 26,745,363,911, consisting of:

a. Subsidized Payable to the Directorate General of Infrastructure and Housing Financing

Subsidized debt as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 25,920,097,767 with details of IDR 25,896,097,767, which is a Subsidy Payable – Estimated at the Directorate General of Housing Financing, which is an SSB and SBUM bill that has not been verified and a Subsidy Payable of IDR 24,000,000 at the Work Unit of the Directorate General of Financing Housing is a fund whose SP2D has been issued as of the reporting date, but has not been distributed and is still recorded in the RPL account December 31, 2021.

b. Subsidized Payable to Directorate General of Human Settlements

Subsidized Debt as of December 31, 2021, is IDR 825,266,144 which is Subsidy Payable - Estimated at the Directorate General of Human Settlements, which is the estimated subsidy bill for September until December 2021 to be paid in April 2022.

3. Subsidized Payable pada Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprise

Subsidized Payables as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 3,741,797,935,929 and IDR 8,414,537,759,692. This value decreased by IDR 4,672,739,823,763 or by 55.53 percent. The Liability Value as of December 31, 2021 of IDR 3,741,797,935,929 is a Subsidy Payable based on regular KUR subsidy bills that have been verified and issued by BAV of IDR 3,728,517,400,776 as well as arrears for additional bills for 2020 KUR margin subsidies that have been verified by BPKP of IDR 13,280,535,153.

D.2.2.1.5 Transfer Payable

Transfer Payable
IDR 40.51
trillion

Transfers Payable as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 40,517,736,709,001 and IDR 43,869,090,853,813, a decrease of IDR 3,351,354,144,812 or 7.64 percent.

Details of Transfer Payable are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Types of Liabilities	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. TKD Payable	110,719,821,377	11,159,928,742,993
2. Estimated TKD Payable	40,407,016,887,624	32,709,162,110,820
Total	40,517,736,709,001	43,869,090,853,813

1. TKD Payable

Transfer obligations to the regions presented as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 110,719,821,377 and IDR 11,159,928,742,993. This value is a short-term obligation that arises due to the lack of Non-Physical DAK channels in the form of PNSD TPG Funds, PNSD TKG, and PNSD Teacher Tamsil Funds in 2021.

The value of TKD liabilities as of December 31, 2021, is IDR 110,719,821,377 consisting of:

(In Rupiah)

Details	Value
Non-Physical DAK – TPG PNSD Fund	26,634,576,739
Non-Physical DAK – PNSD TKG Fund	10,642,260,413
Non-Physical DAK – Additional Income for PNSD Teachers	73,442,984,225
Balance December 31, 2021	110,719,821,377

Details of TKD Obligations can be seen in **Appendix 27**.

2. Estimated TKD Payable

Estimated TKD liabilities – Profit Sharing Funds as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, were recorded at IDR 40,407,016,887,624 and IDR 32,709,162,110,820, an increase of IDR 7,697,854,776,804 or 23.53 percent. The increase in YMHD Balanced Fund Transfers – Estimates is due to the increase in the prognosis for the realization of state revenues.

D.2.2.1.6 Current Share of Long-Term Debt

Current Share of Long-Term Debt amounted to IDR 400.28 trillion

Current Share of Long-Term Debt (UJP) as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 400,285,862,654,501 and IDR 416,341,570,576,012, a decrease of IDR 16,055,707,921,511 or 3.86 percent. The current portion of UJP is Government debt that will be paid or will mature 12 (twelve) months after the balance sheet date. The net value of the Current Share of Long-Term Debt amounting to IDR 400,354,533,796,501 derived from the gross value of IDR 400,285,862,654,501 less Unamortized Discount of IDR 58,354,649,000 and plus Unamortized Premium of IDR 127,025,791,000.

Details of UJP's Current Section are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Current Share of Long-Term Debt	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
State General Treasurer		
Foreign Current Share of Long-Term Debt	80,968,594,103,233	80,877,721,501,762
Domestic Current Share of Long-Term Debt	2,127,257,809,455	1,748,949,412,112
Current Share of Government Bonds and Government Islamic Securities	317,060,756,719,248	333,585,090,335,824
Current Share of Long-Term Debt of State General Treasurer	400,156,608,631,936	416,211,761,249,698
Ministries/Government Agencies		
Current Share of Long-Term Debt on Ministry of Foreign Affairs	129,254,022,565	129,809,326,314
Gross Amount	400,285,862,654,501	416,341,570,576,012
<i>Unamortized Discount</i>	(58,354,649,000)	(222,819,437,000)
<i>Unamortized Premium</i>	127,025,791,000	226,991,689,000
Net Total	400,354,533,796,501	416,345,742,828,012

D.2.2.1.7 Short-Term Government Securities Debt

*Short-Term
Government
Securities
Debt IDR
42.30 trillion*

Short-term Government Securities Payable as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 42,305,000,000,000 and IDR 55,780,000,000,000, decreased by IDR 13,475,000,000,000 or 24.16 percent. Short-Term SBN is a short-term debt instrument issued with a discount that will mature in less than one year. The net value of Short-Term SBN Payables amounted to IDR 41,967,340,759,000 derived from the gross value of IDR 42,305,000,000,000 less Unamortized Discount of IDR 337,659,241,000 and added Unamortized Premium of IDR 0. Details of Short-Term Government Securities are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Short-Term Government Securities Debt	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Short-term Government Securities	42,305,000,000,000	55,780,000,000,000
Gross Total	42,305,000,000,000	55,780,000,000,000
<i>Unamortized Discount</i>	(337,659,241,000)	(497,081,275,000)
<i>Unamortized Premium</i>	-	-
Net Total	41,967,340,759,000	55,282,918,725,000

D.2.2.1.8 Income Overpayment Payable

*Income
Overpayment
Payable
IDR20.94
trillion*

Income Overpayments Payable as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 20,948,359,057,302 and IDR 26,431,751,511,477, a decrease of IDR 5,483,392,454,175 or 20.75 percent. Overpayment of Income Payable is the Government's obligation for overpayment of income received from depositors but until the end of the reporting period has not been paid by the Government.

Details of Income Overpayments Payable are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Income Overpayment Payable	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Overpayment of Income Payable to the Ministry of Finance	20,238,746,399,590	26,115,243,195,066
Overpayment of Revenue Payable to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	695,457,831,220	316,472,108,729
Overpayment of Revenue Payable to the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	14,143,618,967	-
Overpayment of Income Payable to the Central Statistics Body	5,679,586	1,820,140
Overpayment of Income Payable to the Finance Auditor Agency	3,187,000	3,187,000
Overpayment of Revenue Payable to the Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency	800,000	-
Debt Overpayment of Other Non-Tax State Revenue BA 999.02	-	31,200,542
Other Non-Tax State Revenue Overpayment Payable BA 999.99	1,540,939	-
Total	20,948,359,057,302	26,431,751,511,477

D.2.2.1.9 Prepaid Revenue

Unearned Revenue amounted to IDR 6.68 trillion

Unearned Revenue as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, was IDR 6,680,157,106,664 and IDR 6,799,741,953,913, a decrease of IDR 119,584,847,249 or 1.76 percent. Unearned Income is income that has been entered into the State Treasury, but goods/services have not been submitted to third parties. Details of Unearned Income are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Prepaid Revenue	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Ministries/Government Agencies	6,631,015,253,410	6,724,490,577,329
2. State General Treasurer	49,141,853,254	75,251,376,584
Total	6,680,157,106,664	6,799,741,953,913

1. Unearned Revenue in Ministries/Government Agencies amounted to IDR 6,631,015,253,410, mainly from the Batam Free Trade Area and Free Port Entrepreneur Board, amounting to IDR 3,145,231,138,151 and the Ministry of Defense amounting to IDR 1,133,013,564,783.
2. Unearned Revenue in State General Treasurer (BA 999.99) amounting to IDR 49,141,853,254 is income that has been deposited into the State General Treasury, but goods/services have not been submitted to third parties in the context of PNPB. Unearned Income at State General Treasurer consists of:
 - a. Unearned Revenue at UAKPA BUN TK BMN Managers originating from KKKS as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 34,965,853,782 and IDR 51,093,085,212.
 - b. Prepaid Revenues at UAKPA BUN TK BMN Managers originating from PKP2B Contractors as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 5,859,512,288 and IDR 7,736,177,288 originating from:
 - 1) Initial balance of unearned income as of December 31, 2020, amounting to IDR 7,736,177,288;
 - 2) Less Transfers amounting to IDR 1,876,665,000, which is an acknowledgment of PNPB for the utilization of BMN PKP2B PT Kaltim Prima Coal in 2021; and
 - 3) Ending Balance December 31, 2021, Unearned income amounted to IDR 5,859,512,288.
 - c. Unearned Revenue Assets were arising from BLBI grants, the value of Unearned Income as of December 31, 2021, is IDR 5,104,525,610, while the value as of December 31, 2020, is IDR 5,805,384,167 or a decrease of IDR 363,891,001 which comes from an increase lease transaction on Ex-BPPN Property Assets and lease transactions on Ex-Managed Property Assets of PT PPA.
 - d. Unearned Revenue at UAKPA BUN TK ABMA/T Management as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 2,286,911,000. This value comes from third-party payments for ABMA/T compensation but has not yet been issued KMK for the release of ABMA/T until 2021, which originates from of the ending balance of Short-Term Liabilities as of December 31, 2020, amounting to IDR 2,286,911,000, with details as follows.
 - 1) ABMA/T Palopo Veterans College of Social and Political Sciences amounting to IDR 100,000,000; and

2) ABMA/T Sentosa Maternity Hospital in South Sulawesi Province in stages as many as 99 times over 11 years from 2002 to 2011, amounted to IDR 2,186,911,000. Coupled with the obligation originating from the value of ABMA/T compensation payments made up to the third quarter of 2021 amounting to IDR 26,333,009,100, with details as follows.

- 1) ABMA/T Residential House dh. Noerman Roeslim's Residential House (CV. Sumber Harapan Bahagia Office) in East Kalimantan Province, amounting to IDR 5,755,758,800;
- 2) ABMA/T SMP Muhammadiyah 2 Taman dh. SMP Muhammadiyah Taman) in East Java Province in Central Java Province amounting to IDR 1,971,855,900;
- 3) ABMA/T SD/SMP/SMA/FIAD Muhammadiyah in East Java Province amounted to IDR 15,425,813,600;
- 4) ABMA/T Vacant Land formerly DPD Pepabri and DPD Golkar Tk. II Kupang in East Nusa Tenggara Province amounting to IDR 2,366,454,200.
- 5) ABMA/T National Education Foundation of Brigadier General Katamso (formerly Brigadier General Katamso College) in North Sumatra Province amounted to IDR 813,126,600.

This value is further reduced by the compensation value for ABMA/T completed/issued KMK release until 2021 amounting to IDR 26,333,009,100 with details as follows.

- 1) ABMA/T Residential House dh. Noerman Roeslim's Residential House (CV. Sumber Harapan Bahagia Office) in East Kalimantan Province, amounting to IDR 5,755,758,800;
- 2) ABMA/T SMP Muhammadiyah 2 Taman (dh. SMP Muhammadiyah Taman) in East Java Province in Central Java Province amounting to IDR 1,971,855,900;
- 3) ABMA/T SD/SMP/SMA/FIAD Muhammadiyah in East Java Province is IDR 15,425,813,600.
- 4) ABMA/T Vacant Land (dh. DPD Pepabri and DPD Golkar Tk. II Kupang) in East Nusa Tenggara Province is IDR 2,366,454,200.
- 5) ABMA/T National Education Foundation Brigadier General Katamso (dh. College Brigadier General Katamso) in North Sumatra Province amounting to IDR 813,126,600

Thus, forming a liability value up to 2021 amounting to IDR 2,286,911,000.

- e. Unearned Revenue at UAKPA BUN TK Ex-Pertamina Asset Management as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 899,999,999, this value comes from assets that have been auctioned off in Tanjung Field, South Kalimantan (KMK-3/KM.6/KN.3/2021) but until the end of 2021, BAST has not been carried out with buyers.
- f. The balance of Unearned Revenue in 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 25,050,575 and IDR 25,050,575, representing Other Oil and Gas PNBK for the payment of MT Petroleum 115 Ship Guiding and Towing Services because these activities were carried out before the cooperation contract was signed (April 15, 2020, to April 20, 2020). Furthermore, the overpayment will be compensated for the next Guiding and Delay Service activities.

Details of Unearned Income can be seen in **Appendix 26**.

D.2.2.1.10 Unearned Revenue Deferred Revenue

*Deferred
income
IDR55.99
Billion*

Deferred Income as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 55,997,717,597 and IDR 179,632,783,759, an increase of IDR 367,001,595,469 or 204.31 percent. The balance is the balance of receipts that are still available in the Oil and Gas Account as of December 31, 2021, whose allocation is still unclear and requires further clarification.

D.2.2.1.11 Other Short-Term Debt

*Other
Short-Term
Payable
IDR 240.08
Billion*

Other Short-Term Payable as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 240,083,121,169 and IDR 335,376,236,376, decreased by IDR 95,293,115,207 or 28.41 percent.

Details of Other Short-Term Debts are explained as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Other Short-Term Payable	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Ministries/Government Agencies	265,941,090,061	363,924,976,182
2. State General Treasurer	44,449,242,507	876,106,823,115
3. Consolidation Adjustment of Financial Report of Central Government	(70,307,211,399)	(904,655,562,921)
Total	240,083,121,169	335,376,236,376

1. Other Short-Term Payables in Ministries/Government Agencies amounted to IDR 265,941,090,061, including unpaid tax payables and others. The value of other short-term debt mainly came from the Corruption Eradication Commission amounting to IDR 234,094,267,100 and other Ministries/Government Agencies amounting to IDR 31,846,822,961.
2. Other Short-Term Debts in State General Treasurer amounting to IDR 44,449,242,507 represent Other Short-Term Debts (account 219913). The value of this BUN's Other Short-Term Debt in LKPP is reclassified and presented in the Accounts Payable to other Third Parties.
3. Consolidation Adjustment of Financial Report of Central Government amounted to minus IDR 70,307,211,399, consisting of reclassification of Other Short-Term Debts of State General Treasurer to Debts to Other Third Parties amounting to minus IDR 44,449,242,507 due to differences in posting rules between Ministries/Government Agencies and State General Treasurer and adjustments to the reclassification of Other Short-Term Debts which comes from tax levies that have not been deposited by the expenditure treasurer or revenue treasurer to the state treasury into Other Tax Income in the 2021 Operational Report amounting to minus IDR 25,857,968,892.

Details of Other Short-Term Debt can be seen in **Appendix 26**.

D.2.2.2 Long-Term Liabilities

*Long-Term
Liabilities
IDR
6,844.94
trillion*

Long-Term Liabilities as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 6,844,944,115,051,393 and IDR 5,923,869,627,304,123, an increase of IDR 921,074,487,747,267 or 15.55 percent. The summary of Long-Term Liabilities is presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Long-Term Liabilities	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)	Increase / (Decrease) %
Domestic Long-Term Liabilities	6,117,116,600,594,183	5,159,738,104,535,449	18,55
Foreign Long-Term Liabilities	727,827,514,457,210	764,131,522,768,674	(4,75)
Total	6,844,944,115,051,393	5,923,869,627,304,123	15,55

The increase in Long-Term Liabilities as of December 31, 2021, mainly came from Domestic Long-Term Debt amounting to IDR 957,378,496,058,734. Domestic Long-Term Debt increased by 18.55 percent, while Foreign Long-Term Debt decreased by 4.75 percent.

D.2.2.2.1 Domestic Long-Term Liabilities**D.2.2.2.1.1 Domestic Long-Term Loans**

*Domestic
Long-Term
Liabilities
IDR1.34
trillion*

Domestic Long-Term Loans as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 11,347,703,253,209 and IDR 10,781,832,927,370, an increase of IDR 565,870,325,839 or 5.25 percent, due to the loan withdrawal being greater than the principal payment.

The maturity profile of government debt can be seen in **Appendix 25**.

D.2.2.2.1.2 Long-Term Debt of Domestic Government Securities

*Long-Term
Government
Securities
IDR
5,732.37
trillion*

Domestic SBN Long-Term Debt as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 5,732,372,440,844,653 and IDR 4,832,289,530,565,900, an increase of IDR 900,082,910,278,753 or 18.63 percent. Long-Term SBN Debt is a debt position in the form of SBN which will mature more than 12 (twelve) months after the balance sheet date. The net value of long-term SBN debt as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 5,737,727,043,718,653 derived from the gross value of IDR 5,732,372,440,844,653 less Unamortized Discount of IDR 45,412,322,167,000 and plus Unamortized Premium of IDR 50,766,925,041,000. Details of Long-Term SBN Loans are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Long-Term Government Securities	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Long-Term Government Securities	5,732,372,440,844,653	4,832,289,530,565,900
<i>Unamortized Discount</i>	(45,412,322,167,000)	(46,614,743,504,000)
<i>Unamortized Premium</i>	50,766,925,041,000	44,178,329,970,000
Net Total	5,737,727,043,718,653	4,829,853,117,031,900

The maturity profile of government debt can be seen in **Appendix 25**.

*Deferred
Government
Securities
Financing
IDR 0*

D.2.2.2.1.3 Deferred Government Securities Financing

Deferred SBN Financing as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 0 and IDR 11,299,218,500,000. Deferred SBN Financing is the total value of the cash proceeds of SBN issuance whose obligations have been settled in 2021.

*Other DN
Long-Term
Debt IDR
340.31
triliun*

D.2.2.2.1.4 Other Domestic Long-Term Debts

Other Domestic Long-Term Debts as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 340,311,378,399,101 and IDR 289,381,766,612,800, an increase of IDR 50,929,611,786,301 or 17.60 percent. Details of Other Domestic Long-Term Debts are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Other Domestic Long-Term Debts	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
BA 999.04	1,911,927,727,159	1,911,927,727,159
BA 999.08	124,119,912,155,091	63,895,801,775,612
BA 999.99	212,997,665,631,527	193,232,461,333,683
Funds for <i>Abandonment and Site Restoration (ASR)</i>	-	29,096,514,483,668
Other Domestic Long-Term Liabilities to Ministries/Government Agencies	1,281,872,885,324	1,245,061,292,679
Total *)	340,311,378,399,101	289,381,766,612,801

*) The difference in 2020 is IDR 1 due to rounding

1. BA 999.04

The balance of Other Domestic Long-Term Debts as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 1,911,927,727,159 and IDR 1,911,927,727,159, respectively. This value is the Liability for Credit Risk Sharing for the Farmer Business Credit Program (KUT) TP 1998/1999. KUT is one of the Bank Indonesia Liquidity Credit (KLBI) schemes in the form of working capital loans provided by BI to implementing banks to be distributed to farmers who are members of farmer groups through primary cooperatives/NGOs to finance their farming businesses in the context of intensifying rice, secondary crops, and horticulture. . There are 2 (two) patterns in the distribution of KUT, namely executing patterns and channeling patterns. The distribution of KUT TP 1998/1999 was carried out using a channeling pattern in which the implementing bank was limited to channeling only to Cooperatives/NGOs. Meanwhile, Cooperatives/NGOs act as executing actors who are responsible for distributing and paying off KUT to and from farmer groups.

Based on the Letter of the Minister of Finance Number S-628/MK.017/1998 dated December 7, 1998, the distribution of Risk Sharing on the arrears of KUT is 52.25 percent borne by the Government, 42.75 percent borne by Bank Indonesia, and 5 percent borne by Perum Jamkrindo.

Based on the BPK Audit Report Number 091/LHP/XV/12/2010 dated December 31, 2010, it is known that the realization of the distribution of KUT TP 1998/1999 amounted to IDR 7,677,429,744,360, there was a settlement (BI debited the current account of the

implementing bank at BI) of IDR 1,968,960,319,700, so there were still arrears of IDR 5,708,469,424,660. Of the arrears, there was non agreed value in the form of distribution not supported by complete documents of IDR 1,539,052,034,110 and arrears that were not supported by the Definitive Plan for Group Needs (RDKK) of IDR 510,225,568,235. Thus, the estimated arrears that can be calculated for Risk Sharing are IDR 3,659,191,822,315. Risk Sharing borne by the Government is 52.25 percent, so the Government recognizes the obligation for Credit Risk Sharing for the 1998/1999 KUT TP Program amounting to IDR 1,911,927,727,159 (52.25 percent X IDR3,659,191,822,315).

2. BA 999.08

The balance of Other Domestic Long-Term Debts as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR124,119,912,155,091 and IDR 63,895,801,775,612. The balance of the debt came from the Working Unit for Distribution of Electricity Bill Payments in the amount of IDR 18,823,101,252 which was a reclassification of Debt to Third Parties (Short-Term Liabilities) into Other Domestic Long-Term Debts (Long-Term Liabilities), namely the outstanding Fiscal Year 2020 that has been allocated the budget in the 2021 DIPA BUN, but until December 31, 2021, it cannot be paid in connection with the completeness of the documents for the budget proposal for payment of electricity bills.

In addition, the debt balance also comes from the Compensation Fund User Working Unit. Referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number PMK 159/PMK.02/2021 concerning Procedures for Provision, Disbursement, and Accountability of Compensation Funds for Lack of Revenue of Business Entities Due to the Policy of Determining the Retail Selling Price of Oil Fuel and Electricity Tariffs, the PBBKB component contained in the calculation of the fuel compensation fund is not paid to the Business Entity. Thus, the balance of the compensation fund payable which becomes the balance of Other Domestic Long-Term Debts is IDR 86,280,688,395,600 which is the Government's obligation to Business Entities and the VAT contained in the calculation of the compensation fund. The total balance of the compensation fund payable is IDR 104,779,187,348,600 with the following details.

- 1) The remaining compensation payable for part of the shortfall in PT Pertamina (Persero) revenues due to the policy of determining the HJE JBT for Solar Oil in 2019 amounted to IDR 2,724,976,410,053 which consists of debts to Business Entities and VAT.
- 2) The remaining compensation payable for part of the shortfall in PT Pertamina (Persero) revenues due to the policy of determining the HJE JBT for Solar Oil in 2019 amounted to IDR 2,724,976,410,053 which consists of debts to Business Entities and VAT.
- 3) The remaining compensation payable for part of the shortfall in PT Pertamina (Persero) revenue due to the policy of determining the Jamali Premium JBKP HJE in 2019 amounted to IDR 3,672,416,617,341 which consisted of debt to Business Entities of IDR 3,338,560,561,219 and VAT of IDR 333,856,056,122.
- 4) Compensation payable for PT Pertamina (Persero)'s shortfall in revenue due to the policy of determining the 2020 Solar Oil JBT HJE amounting to IDR 286,789,823,551 which consists of debt to Business Entities of IDR 260,718,021,410 and VAT of IDR

26,071,802,141. This value was obtained based on the BPK Audit Result Report No. No. 24/AUDITAMA VII/PDPT/04/2022 dated April 8, 2022, for the Calculation of Excess (Disadvantage) Receipts Activities of PT Pertamina (Persero) and PT AKR Corporindo Tbk for Determining the Retail Selling Price of JBT Solar/Biosol and JBKP Year 2020 which states the value of the shortfall in receipts Solar 2020 to Pertamina worth IDR 299,825,724,622 (including VAT and PBBKB). Based on the results of the examination, there was an additional correction on Other Domestic Long-Term Debts amounting to IDR 965,580,308 which is the difference between the determination and calculation of the 2020 BBM HJE at Pertamina between BPK's LHP and the 2020 Audited LK Value of IDR 1,009,470,322. The value of the difference without taking into account PBBKB becomes IDR 965,580,308.

- 5) Compensation payable for the lack of revenue from PT Pertamina (Persero) due to the policy of determining HJE JBT Solar Oil in 2021 amounting to IDR 40,787,506,830,399 which consists of debt to Business Entities amounting to IDR 37,079,551,663,999 and VAT amounting to IDR 3,707,955,166,400.
- 6) Compensation payable for the lack of revenue from PT Pertamina (Persero) due to the policy of determining HJE JBKP Premium Non-Jamali in 2021 amounting to IDR 4,127,512,591,732 which consists of debt to Business Entities of IDR 3,752,284,174,302 and VAT of IDR 375,228,417,430.
- 7) Compensation payable for the lack of revenue from PT Pertamina (Persero) due to the policy of determining HJE JBKP Premium ex Peralite in 2021 amounting to IDR 19,587,470,437,485 which consists of debt to Business Entities of IDR 17,806,791,306,805 and VAT of IDR 1,780,679,130,680.
- 8) Compensation payable for the shortfall in receipts of PT AKR Corporindo Tbk due to the policy of determining HJE JBT for Solar Oil in 2021 amounted to IDR 403,291,037,185 consisting of debt to Business Entities amounting to IDR 366,628,215,623 and VAT amounting to IDR 36,662,821,562.
- 9) Electricity compensation debt originating from the lack of acceptance of PT PLN (Persero) as a result of the determination of non-subsidized Electricity Tariffs in 2021 amounting to IDR 24,594,425,188,319.

From the total details of the debt above, there are some compensation debts to PT Pertamina (Persero) and PT PLN (Persero) which are included in the debt payment roadmap which is planned to be paid in 2022 amounting to IDR 18,498,498,953,000.

Meanwhile, the Working Unit for Oil and Gas satker amounted to IDR 37,820,400,658,239 which was a counter-account for post-operation and Environmental Recovery (ASR) funds in upstream oil and gas business activities. The recording is a follow-up to the recommendation of the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) on the Audit Results Report (LHP) on the Financial Statements of the State General Treasurer (LKBUN) of 2020 Number: 25b/LHP/XV/05/2021 dated May 29, 2021, namely the regulation that in more detail on the accounting policies and reporting mechanisms for the ASR Fund reserves, including the ASR Funds managed by BPMA. This is based on the letter from the Director of Accounting and Financial Reporting on behalf of the Director General of Treasury Number S-14/PB/PB.6/2022 dated March 4, 2022, regarding Further Arrangements on Accounting Policies and Reporting on Reserved Abandonment and Site Restoration

(ASR) Funds Placed in Joint Account Between Working Unit for Oil and Gas/BPMA and KKKS Related to Upstream Oil and Gas Activities and Power of Attorney for Working Unit for Oil and Gas Budget User Number SRT-0032/SMKPA0000/2022/S4 dated March 8, 2022, regarding Financial Statements of Other Expenditures (BA 999.08) Working Unit for Oil and Gas Satker Unaudited 2021.

3. **BA 999.99**

Other Domestic Long-Term Debt BA 999.99 as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 212,997,665,631,527 and IDR 193,232,461,333,683. This value consists of the Accumulated Pension Contribution (AIP) managed by PT Taspen (Persero) based on the 2021 Audited Financial Statements amounting to IDR 189,639,517,831,246, AIP managed by PT Asabri (Persero) based on the 2021 Audited Financial Statements amounting to IDR 23,356,764,081,938, and Other Domestic Long-Term Debts at DJKN originating from Ex-Pertamina Assets amounting to IDR 1,383,718,343 originating from Prepaid Rent which has not become rental income until the end of 2021.

4. **Funds for *Abandonment and Site Restoration* (ASR)**

The value of Other Domestic Long-Term Debts as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 0 and IDR 29,096,514,483,668.

The value of Other Domestic Long-Term Debts was IDR 0 as of December 31, 2021. This was due to a more detailed arrangement of accounting policies and reporting mechanisms for ASR Fund reserves based on the letter of the Director General of Treasury Number S-14/PB/PB.6/2022 dated 4 March 2022 regarding Further Arrangements on Accounting Policies and Reporting on Reserved ASR Funds placed in the Joint Account between Working Unit for Oil and Gas/BPMA and KKKS related to Upstream Oil and Gas Activities where the entity that presents ASR funds is the Working Unit for Oil and Gas satker on BA 999.08.

5. **Other Domestic Long-Term Liabilities to Ministries/Government Agencies**

Other Domestic Long-Term Debts in K/L as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 1,281,872,885,324 and IDR 1,245,061,292,679. Other Domestic Long-Term Debts are at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs amounting to IDR 1,060,461,270,846, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources amounting to IDR 194,120,365,509 and the Public Broadcasting Institution TVRI amounting to IDR 27,291,248,969.

D.2.2.2.1.5. Subsidy Long-Term Debt

*Subsidy
Long-Term
Debt IDR
27.73 trillion*

Subsidized Long-Term Debt as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 27,730,475,223,220 and IDR 18,422,169,463,379. In accordance with Article 9 paragraph (2) of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 217/PMK.05/2017 concerning the Accounting System and Financial Reporting of Subsidized Expenditures, the Subsidized Debt as referred to in paragraph (1) is recognized when the official verification report or equivalent document is issued by KPA BUN Management of Subsidy Expenditures based on the results of data reconciliation with technical units that have been verified by KPA BUN. Management of Subsidized Expenditures. Details of long-term subsidized debt are

presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

No	Ministries/Government Agency	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1	Ministry of Finance	24,567,083,985,523	11.059.398.337.272
2	Ministry of Agriculture	6,457,882,669,235	6,283,932,584,546
3	Ministry of Transport	1,373,365,412,926	1,078,838,541,561
4	Consolidation Adjustment of Financial Report of Central Government	(4,667,856,844,464)	-
Total		27,730,475,223,220	18,422,169,463,379

1. Ministry of Finance

The amount of Subsidized Long-Term Debt as of December 31, 2021, is IDR 24,567,083,985,523 and December 31, 2020, is IDR 11,059,398,337,272. The amount of Long-Term Subsidized Debt as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 24,567,083,985,523 consisting of:

(In Rupiah)

UAKPA BUN	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31 2020 (Audited)
Directorate General of Budget	19,899,227,141,059	10,172,267,720,202
Directorate General of Taxation (DGT)	4,667,856,844,464	887,130,617,070
Total	24,567,083,985,523	11,059,398,337,272

a. Directorate General of Budget

Long-term debt subsidies at the Directorate General of Budget consist of:

- 1) Long-Term Energy Subsidy Debt amounting to IDR 10,172,267,720,202 which is the shortfall in the 2020 JBT and 3Kg LPG cylinder subsidy;
- 2) Debt amounting to IDR 7,637,568,572,468 is a shortage of subsidies for JBT and 3 Kg LPG Cylinders in 2021;
- 3) Debt amounting to IDR 7,637,568,572,468 is a shortage of subsidies for JBT and 3 Kg LPG Cylinders in 2021;

b. Directorate General of Taxation (DJP)

Long-Term Subsidy Payable for DTP Taxes amounting to IDR 4,667,856,844,464 which includes Long-Term Subsidy Payable for Geothermal PPh PPh Subsidy claims in 2019 amounting to IDR 308,444,080,204 plus Recurrent Cost SPAN 2019 of IDR 18,982,678, Long-Term Subsidy Payable on Subsidy claims PPh DTP Geothermal in 2020 amounted to IDR 341,871,338,039, PPh DTP SBN Forex in December 2020 amounted to IDR 236,780,895,411, plus Recurrent Cost SPAN 2020 of IDR 15,320,738. In addition, there is a long-term 2021 subsidy debt for the 2021 PPh DTP Subsidy bill which has been verified but has not been paid due to the insufficient 2021 budget ceiling. The Long-Term Subsidy Payable is on the 2021 Geothermal PPh DTP Subsidy claim amounting to IDR 266,585,004,649, plus PPh DTP SBN Foreign Currency amounting to IDR 394,721,938,074.

Then, there is the 2021 Long-Term Subsidized Debt originating from the 2021 PC-PEN P-DTP Subsidy bill which has been verified but has not been paid, which

includes Long-Term Subsidy Payable on Article 21 Income Tax Subsidy claim of IDR 891,422,223,609, Final PPh DTP for MSMEs is IDR 137,283,428, Final PPh DTP WP P3-TGAI is IDR 110,662,960,000, VAT DTP for Treaded Houses & Flats is IDR 1,270,347,283,275, VAT for Outlet Rental DTP is IDR 14,796,111,590, PPnBM Motor Vehicle DTP of IDR 613,136,098.016, Non-Vaccine VAT of IDR 218,917,324.753.

2. Ministry of Agriculture

Total Long-Term Debt as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 6,457,882,669,235 and IDR 6,283,932,584,546, an increase of IDR 173,950,084,689 or 2.77 percent.

Subsidized Long-Term Debt as of December 31, 2021, amounting to IDR 6,457,882,669,235 is an underpayment balance in 2020 amounting to IDR 429,815,546,230 and an underpayment of fertilizer subsidies in 2021 amounting to IDR 6,028,067,123,002 and there is a rounding difference of IDR 3.

3. Ministry of Transport

Total Long-Term Debt as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 1,373,365,412,926 and IDR 1,078,838,541,561, respectively, with details as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Echelon Unit I	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Directorate General of Railways	706,737,900,808	596,323,617,905
Directorate General of Sea Transportation	666,627,512,118	482,514,923,656
Total	1,373,365,412,926	1,078,838,541,561

4. Consolidation Adjustment of Financial Report of Central Government

LKPP Consolidated Adjustment Value of minus IDR 4,667,856,844,464 is the elimination of transactions in the Elimination Journal of Reciprocal Debt Transactions between BA BUN and the Ministry of Finance (BA 015) related to DTP Tax.

D.2.2.2.2 Foreign Long-Term Debt

D.2.2.2.2.1 Foreign Long-Term Loan Debt

*Long-Term
Debt of
Foreign
Loans IDR
727.80
trillion*

Long-Term Foreign Loans as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 727,802,460,644,502 and IDR 764,106,403,002,755, a decrease of IDR 36,303,942,358,253 or 4.75 percent. The decrease was due to the principal payment in 2021 which was greater than the loan drawdown. Details of Long-Term Foreign Loans are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Program Debt	424,246,273,811,877	438,966,473,667,352
Project Debt	303,556,186,832,625	325,139,929,335,404
Foreign Long-Term Debt*)	727,802,460,644,502	764,106,403,002,756

*) The difference in 2020 is IDR 1 due to rounding

The maturity profile of government debt and details of long-term external debt can be seen in **Appendix 25**.

D.2.2.2.2 Other Foreign Long-term Debts

*Other
Foreign
Long-term
Debts IDR
25.05 billion*

Other Long-Term External Debts as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 25,053,812,708 and IDR 25,119,765,919, a decrease of IDR 65,950,465 or 0.26 percent. There are no debt disbursement claims for the period as of December 31, 2021. Long-term obligations to International Financial Institutions IDA, MIGA and CFC are in the form of promissory notes. The decrease in the balance of long-term debt comes from changes in exchange rates. Details of Other Long-Term Foreign Loans are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

	Origin Currency		December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
<i>International Development Association (IDA)</i>	IDR	5,237,901,545	5,237,901,545	5,237,901,545
<i>Multilateral Investment and Guarantee Agency (MIGA)</i>	USD	1,135,018	16,205,787,004	16,009,440,240
<i>Common Fund for Commodities (CFC)</i>	EUR	223,450	3,610,124,159	3,872,424,134
Total*			25,053,812,708	25,119,765,919

*) BI middle rate on December 31, 2021 was IDR 14,278/USD, IDR 16,156,27/EUR

The Details of the Indonesian government's promissory note on the IDA are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<i>Promissory Note</i>	Date	Value
<i>2 (two) promissory notes</i>	January 19, 1973	129,523,754.28
<i>1 (one) promissory note</i>	September 21, 1973	355,340,803.50
<i>1 (one) promissory note</i>	December 26, 1973	71,956,501.40
<i>1 (one) promissory note</i>	May 25, 1974	514,542,828.77
<i>1 (one) promissory note</i>	December 31, 2000	2,163,936,250
<i>1 (one) promissory note</i>	May 14, 2003	2,002,601,407
Total		5,237,901,544.95

D.2.3 Equity

*Equity
IDR
3,916.34
trillion*

Equity as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 3,916,345,179,380,431 and IDR 4,473,198,498,758,480. Equity is the net worth of the entity which is the difference between assets and liabilities. Further details on equity are presented in the Statement of Changes in Equity. Equity value as of December 31, 2021, compared to December 31, 2020, decreased by IDR 556,853,319,378,049.

D.3. OTHER IMPORTANT NOTES**1. Other Government Assets**

Other Government Accounts consist of 2 (two) types of accounts with Bank Indonesia (Oil and Gas Accounts and Geothermal Revenue Accounts) and accounts with Commercial Banks (Program Credit Accounts and SPAN Central BUN Authorized Return Accounts). The purpose of opening Other Government Accounts are as follows.

a. Oil and Gas Natural Resources Account Number 600,000,411,980, Oil Product Account Production Sharing Agreement (KPS)

Oil and gas account is an account in USD to accommodate all receipts and expenditures related to upstream oil and gas activities. Receipts accommodated in the account still contain third party rights that must be taken into account from the account. The following are the mutations of the Oil and Gas Account during the 2021 period.

Table 15. Account Statement Number 600,000.411980
December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, period

DESCRIPTION	December 31, 2021 (Audited)		December 31, 2020 (Audited)	
	USD	Million IDR	USD	Million IDR
I. Opening Balance	89,498,909.10	1,262,382.11	128,674,401.02	1,788,702.85
II. Revenue:				
1. PNBP SDA Oil and Gas Revenue and Other PNBP	3,605,391,362.06	51,681,863.69	2,173,901,950.26	31,873,703.32
2. Correction of Credit Bookkeeping by BI	22,434,078.24	318,510.58	27,898,345.54	389,823.57
3. Miscellaneous Revenue	3,909,744.97	56,145.75	14,562,014.74	206,364.82
4. Returns/Refunds due to Wrong Account	267,112.36	3,855.88	41,549.75	588.36
5. Credit Bookkeeping Exchange Rate Difference	-	2,538,097.68	-	3,412,575.38
Total Revenue	3,632,002,297.63	54,598,473.59	2,216,403,860.29	35,883,055.45
III. Expenditure:				
1. Expenditures Related to State Budget/Regional Budget:				
a. Oil and Gas Land and Building Tax to the Directorate General of Taxes	647,012,574.18	9,346.136.98	802,870,191.06	11,573,738.30
b. Non-PLN Street Lighting Tax & Additional Spending Budget to Local Government	7,004,739.91	99,932.64	4,666,972.48	66,247.07
c. Transfer to National Public Treasury Foreign Currency Account Number 600.502411980				
• Non-Tax State Revenue from Oil and Gas Natural Resources	416,674,556.94	5,943,445.88	-	-
• Other Non-Tax State Revenues from Oil and Gas	1,944,218.40	27,734.28	249,872.14	3,717.60
Subtotal Expenditures Related to State Budget/Regional Budget	1,072,636,089.43	15,417,249.78	807,787,035.68	11,643,702.96
2. Non-State Budget/regional Budget expenditures:				
• Reimbursement of VAT to Contractor	520,955,773.25	7,439,456.07	375,713,524.65	5,412,852.51

• Payment of DMO Fee for Cooperation Contract Contractors	409,876,561.41	5,862,218.46	526,605,366.98	7,564,062.48
• Payment for Underlifting Contractor Cooperation Contract	1,298,551,670.98	18,609,343.98	515,393,774.69	7,470,500.76
• Oil and Gas Seller Fee Payment	80,013,130.25	1,153,125.34	-	-
Subtotal of Non-State Budget/Regional Budget Expenditures	2,309,397,135.89	33,064,143.85	1,417,712,666.32	20,447,415.75
3. Correction of Debit Bookkeeping by BI	22,434,078.24	318,510.58	27,898,345.54	389,823.57
4. Returns/Refunds due to Wrong Account	287,463.69	4,099.24	41,549.75	588.36
5. Other Expenditures	-	-	2,139,754.92	33,619.83
6. Difference in Correction of Debit Book keeping ^{e)}	-	2,534,346.59	-	3,894,225.71
Total Expenditures	3,404,754,767.25	51,338,350.04	2,255,579,352.21	36,409,376.18
IV. Increase/Decrease (II - III)	227,247,530.38	3,260,123.55	(39,175,491.92)	(526,320.74)
V. Closing Balance (I + IV) I)	316,746,439.48	4,522,505.66	89,498,909.10	1,262,382.11

Book-entry from account 600,000411980 to State General Treasury/KKKS/Local Government/Collecting Agents is based on a request letter from the Director General of Budget which is preceded by a calculation of the amount that can be transferred and the type of book-entry.

The Oil Proceeds Account of the PPP Agreement (Oil and Gas Account) December 31, 2021 (Audited) is USD316,746,439.48 or equivalent to IDR 4,522,505,662,896. The funds are BUN Cash in the form of foreign currencies in Account Number 600,000.411980, as an intermediate account to accommodate all receipts in foreign currencies from the results of upstream oil and gas business activities in the framework of Cooperation Contracts and pay the Government's contractual oil and gas obligations as well as pay other Government obligations. related to upstream oil and gas business activities.

Explanation:

- 1) Proceeds in Oil and Gas Account which includes Oil and Gas Resources Non-Tax Revenue and other Oil and Gas Non-Tax Revenue is State revenue from the sale of the State Oil and Gas lifting, KKKS Over lifting, as well as deposit on revenue of oil and gas non-lifting were USD 3,605,391,362.06 or equivalent to IDR 51,681,863,690,208.
- 2) Bookkeeping Correction by BI was correction of debiting two transactions on Oil and Gas Account in total of USD 22,434,078.24 or equivalent to IDR 318,510,582,251. For these transactions, BI has corrected debit and credit bookkeeping, respectively.
- 3) Other Proceeds is Unclear Designation Revenue (BJP) in total of USD 3,909,744.97 or equivalent to IDR 56,145,749,301 which is proceeds that cannot be clarified both the depositor and the allocation until the preparation of the financial statements.
- 4) Return/Refund due to Wrong Account represents the funds returned to the Oil and Gas Account amounting to USD 267,112.36 or IDR 3,855,884,872 over payment transactions of Government obligations that are returned/refunded by virtue of administrative errors or data errors on the beneficiary's account.

Difference on Credit and Debit Bookkeeping IDR 2,538,097,684,141 and IDR 2,534,346,589,936 is the difference in Bank Indonesia bookkeeping as a result of exchanges daily transaction shift rate with the balance sheet rate carried out by Bank Indonesia. The Exchange Difference happened because the transaction on Oil and Gas Account Number 600.000411980 were denominated in US Dollars, while the

daily bookkeeping of Bank Indonesia is in Rupiah. Such correction of exchange difference does not affect the balances of Oil and Gas revenues.

The transaction on the oil and gas account does not present the State revenue and expenditure associated with the policy implementation of Certain Natural Gas Prices (HGBT). HGBT Policies were the Government policies to establish a specific natural gas price at the usage price point of natural Gas (plant gate) at a highest price USD 6/MMBTU that based on Presidential-Regulation Number 40 of 2016 in conjunction with Presidential-Regulation Number 121 of 2020 concerning determination of natural gas prices. Determination of Certain Natural Gas Prices (HGBT) is intended for natural gas patrons engaged in fertilizer industry, petrochemical industry, oleochemical industry, steel industry, ceramic industry, glass industry, and glove industry alongside the sector of electricity supply for common interest.

Implementation of HGBT policy affect onset to the reduction (adjustment) of State revenue caused by gas price reduction and State revenue that is allocated to covers contractor share which were decreased.

Based on the data on the FQR Preliminary recapitulation for the Fourth Quarter of 2021, which was obtained from Upstream Oil and Gas Special Regulatory Taskforce (Working Unit for Oil and Gas), towards Oil and Gas Contractors (KKKS) under the authority of Working Unit for Oil and Gas, in 2021 there were a depreciation on Government's share caused by adjustments on gas prices changes amounted to USD 462,852,287 and adjustment to retain KKKS parts (kept-whole) amounted to USD 696,139,207.

The amount of the Government's share affected by the Certain Natural Gas Prices (HGBT) policy based on KKKS under the authority of Upstream Oil and Gas Special Regulatory Taskforce (Working Unit for Oil and Gas) in detail are presented in the following table.

(in USD)

KKKS	Working Area	Entitlement of GOI				
		Initial Value	GOI Entitlement Decrease	Amount of kept-whole portion of KKKS	Total of Adjustment	Net GOI
BP BERAU LTD.	BERAU, OFF. IRIAN JAYA	405,290,967	70,158,836	148,112,807	218,271,643	187,019,324
BP MUTURI HOLDINGS B.V.	MUTURI BLOCK, IRIAN JAYA	87,676,172	15,155,503	50,518,407	65,673,910	22,002,262
BP WIRIAGAR LTD.	WIRIAGAR BLOCK, ONS. IRIAN JAYA	30,140,498	5,091,069	16,970,252	22,061,321	8,079,177
CONOCOPHILLIPS (GRISSIK) LTD.	CORRIDOR, ONS. SOUTH SUMATRA	791,293,699	104,024,631	173,374,385	277,399,016	513,894,683
EMP (BENTU) LTD.	BENTU SEGAT, ONS. RIAU	64,540,017	9,713,638	10,586,733	20,300,371	44,239,646
HUSKY CNOOC MADURA LTD.	MADURA STRAIT, ONS. & OFF. EAST JAVA	51,864,615	3,453,034	10,987,504	14,440,538	37,424,077
KANGAEAN ENERGY INDONESIA LIMITED	KANGAEAN, ONS. & OFF. EAST JAVA SEA	141,392,153	35,611,744	34,362,150	69,973,895	71,418,258
MEDCO ENERGI SAMPANG PTY. LTD.	SAMPANG, EAST JAVA	24,887,992	3,383,436	5,639,060	9,022,497	15,865,495
OPHIR INDONESIA (MADURA OFFSHORE) PTY. LTD.	MADURA OFFSHORE, SOUTH EAST MADURA	25,211,663	4,963,289	8,272,148	13,235,437	11,976,226
PEARL OIL (SEBUKU) LTD.	SEBUKU, OFF. SULAWESI	71,195,604	26,114,745	43,524,576	69,639,321	1,556,282
PETROCHINA INTERNATIONAL JABUNG LTD.	JABUNG, ONS. JAMBI	230,355,899	4,671,435	9,617,665	14,289,100	216,066,799
PT MEDCO E&P INDONESIA	SOUTH SUMATERA	49,145,417	8,032,029	6,093,275	14,125,304	35,020,113
PT PERTAMINA EP	INDONESIA	316,534,604	51,939,571	106,542,755	158,482,327	158,052,277
PT PERTAMINA HULU MAHAKAM	MAHAKAM	413,515,045	47,898,476	42,576,383	90,474,859	323,040,186
PT PHE WMO	WEST MADURA, OFF. EAST JAVA	28,118,530	8,687,032	15,486,407	24,173,439	3,945,091
PHE OGAN KOMERING / GROSS SPLIT	OGAN KOMERING, ONS. SOUTH SUMATRA	2,975,340	1,541,278	-	1,541,278	1,434,062
PT PERTAMINA HULU ENERGI OSES	SOUTHEAST SUMATERA, OFF.	2,218,726	1,323,158	-	1,323,158	895,569
Pertamina Hulu Energi Onwj Ltd.	OFFSHORE NORTH WEST JAVA	33,333,520	3,351,305	7,598,695	10,950,000	22,383,520
PT. PERTAMINA HULU ENERGI JAMBI MERANG / GROSS SPLIT	JAMBI MERANG, ONS. JAMBI	95,932,908	56,438,258	382,261	56,820,519	39,112,388
PHE NSO / GROSS SPLIT	NORTH SUMATRA OFF.	2,126,699	949,804	1,176,895	2,126,699	-
PC KETAPANG II LTD.	KETAPANG, EAST JAVA SEA	7,702,166	350,015	4,316,849	4,666,863	3,035,302
TOTAL		2,875,452,233	462,852,287	696,139,207	1,158,991,494	1,716,460,739

Descriptions:

1. The data is provisional as it is still in the process of evaluation by Upstream Oil and Gas Special Regulatory Taskforce (Working Unit for Oil and Gas).
2. Net GOI is Indonesian Government entitlement value after calculating the appropriate price in accordance with Minister of Energy and Natural Resources (ESDM) Decree dan kept-whole KKKS. The value does not include taxes and does not calculate the Government's obligations (reduction factor).
3. The Data does not include Work Region under the authority of Aceh Upstream Oil and Gas Management Agency (BPMA).
4. The Data is based on the FQR Preliminary for the Fourth Quarter of 2021.

Based on the data recapitulation resume obtained from Aceh Upstream Oil and Gas Management Agency (BPMA), towards Oil and Gas Contractors (KKKS) that are under the authority of BPMA, in 2021 there were a depreciation on Government's share caused by adjustments on gas prices changes amounted to USD 228,432 and adjustment to retain KKKS parts (kept-whole) amounted to USD 3,099,982.

The amount of the Government's share affected by the Certain Natural Gas Prices (HGBT) policy based on KKKS under the authority of BPMA in detail are presented in the following table.

Oil and Gas Contractor (KKKS)	WORKS AREA	ENTITLEMENT OF GOI					ANNOTATE
		INITIAL PRICE	GOI ENTITLEMENT LOSS	TOTAL OF KKKS KEPT-WHOLE	OVERALL ADJUSTMENT	GOI NET	
MEDCO E&P MALAKA	BLOCK A	2,042,780.07	228,432.77	3,099,982.46	1,814,347.30	-	Based on the Records of Natural Gas Adjustment, all State Revenues are handed over to Medco KKKS to cover the shortage of KKKS
PHE NSB	BLOCK B	12,145,761.00	-	-	-	12,145,761.00	Have not made HGBT Adjustment
TRIANGLE PASE INC,	BLOCK PASE	221,050.23	-	-	-	221,050.23	Have not Implemented HGBT

Description:

1. Net GOI is Indonesian Government entitlement value after calculating the appropriate price in accordance with Minister of Energy and Natural Resources (ESDM) Decree dan kept-whole KKKS. The value does not include taxes and does not calculate the Government's obligations (reduction factor).
2. The Data does not include Work Region under the authority of Upstream Oil and Gas Special Regulatory Taskforce (Working Unit for Oil and Gas).

Settlement scheme of transactions arising from adjustment reductions in state revenue is by calculating the profit-sharing mechanism in accordance with Cooperation Contract of a Work Region.

The Government will re-evaluate and review the PMK 212/PMK.02/2021 for the settlement of the Government's obligations arising from the HGBT Policy can be treated consistently with the Government expenditures to pay other (assume and discharge) contractual obligations.

Additionally, the Government will also make improvements to the PMK Number 61/PMK.02/2020 in conjunction with the PMK Number 44/PMK.02/2021 is particularly related with: a) Report and responsibility mechanism over the realization of the HGBT policy and the impact to Non-Tax State Revenue Oil and Gas Natural Resources as basis of 2022 financial reporting; and b) Minimum disclosure to describe the accuracy on the implementation of the Certain Natural Gas Prices (HGBT) policy.

b. Non-Oil and Gas Natural Resources Account, Number 508.000084.980 Geothermal Revenue Account

Other Account in Bank Indonesia Geothermal Revenue and Expenditure 508.000084.980 used to accommodate the revenue deposit of the Government's share and to settle the expenditure from Government's obligations about geothermal business, including Value-Added Tax (PPN) reimbursement, Land and Building Tax (PBB), and production bonus reimbursement. Transfer from account 508.000084980 to National Public Treasury Account (RKUN)/Geothermal Business/Collecting Agent were based on request letter from Directorate General of Budget preceded by estimation of the transfer's amount and the type of transfer.

Geothermal Account Balance as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, were IDR 1,428,552,738,965 dan IDR 1,220,126,090,533. The following are Geothermal Account Mutation.

(in Rupiah)

Nu m	Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
I.	Initial Balance	1,220,126,090,533	1,027,878,594,178
II.	Revenue:		
	1. Government's Deposit Share from Geothermal Business Activities	2,669,031,706,742	2,631,392,972,046
	2. Correction of Credit Bookkeeping		
	Total Revenue	2,669,031,706,742	2,631,392,972,046
III.	Expenditure:		
	1. Geothermal Mining's Land and Building Tax Payment ^{a)}	396,953,473,211	384,008,328,296
	2. Value-Added Tax Repayment to Geothermal Business ^{b)}	88,788,521,026	95,531,904,768
	3. Bonus production reimbursement to Geothermal Business ^{c)}	120,503,449,156	74,880,717,100
	4. Geothermal Mining's Non-Tax State Revenue Transfer to National Public Treasury Account ^{d)}	1,854,359,614,912	1,884,724,525,524
	5. Debit Book Correction	5	3
	Total Expenditure	2,460,605,058,310	2,439,145,475,691
IV.	Increase/Decrease (II - III)	208,426,648,432	192,247,496,355
V.	Closing Balance (I + IV) ^{d)}	1,428,552,738,965	1,220,126,090,533

Description:

- 1) Geothermal Land and Building Taxes Payment in 2021 were IDR 396,953,473,211.
- 2) Value-Added Taxes reimbursement to Geothermal business amounted to IDR 88,788,521,026 were Value-Added Taxes reimbursement that submitted in 2019 and 2020 with details: (1) 2019 submissions which amounted to IDR 13,567,318,843 (2) 2020 submissions which amounted to IDR 63,044,269,314 and (3) 2021 submissions which amounted to IDR 12,176,932,869.
- 3) Production bonus reimbursement to Geothermal business was IDR 120,503,449,156 with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Year Production Bonus Reimbursement	Amount
2016	2,215,893,198
2017	2,160,579,139
2018	2,301,694,717
2019	26,484,362,590

2020	54,087,712,443
2021	33,253,207,069
Total	120,503,449,156

- 4) Geothermal Non-Tax State Revenue Transfer to National Public Treasury Account in 2021 was IDR 1,854,359,614,912 consist of:
- PNBP of Geothermal Quarter I 2021 was IDR 196,103,274,511.
 - PNBP of Geothermal Quarter II 2021 was IDR 541,680,859,652.
 - PNBP of Geothermal Quarter III 2021 was IDR 588,326,995,693.
 - PNBP of Geothermal Quarter IV 2021 was IDR 528,248,485,056.
- 5) Account 508.000084980 balance as of December 31, 2021, was a reserve for Value-Added Taxes reimbursement obligations, production bonuses reimbursement related to geothermal business activities with details:

(in Rupiah)

Nu m	Business	VAT Reimbursement	Production Bonus	Value
1.	PT Pertamina Geothermal Energi (Persero)	284,726,447,799	16,409,193,800	301,135,641,599
2.	Star Energy Geothermal Salak, Ltd	358,919,645,648	4,611,687,122	363,531,332,770
3.	Star Energy Geothermal Darajat II, Ltd	283,124,181,755	3,095,635,410	286,219,817,165
4.	Star Energy Geothermal Wayang Windu, Ltd	409,777,654,084	3,174,724,586	412,952,378,670
5.	PT Geo Dipa Energy (Persero)	54,129,560,414	10,584,008,340	64,713,568,754
Total*)		1,390,677,489,700	37,875,249,258	1,428,552,738,958

*) IDR 12 total difference due to rounding

c. Revolving Fund Account (Credit Program)

Credit Program Account is an accommodation account for receipt installments reimbursement of loan program mortgage at Government Institutions/Non-Government Institutions in Commercial Bank Debtor, which consist of:

- 9 (nine) loan program account is nullified every month to be transferred to Investment Fund Account number 513.000000980 and current account service from the account included in Treasury Notional Pooling (TNP) program.
- 7 (seven) escrow account People's Core Companies and Project Implementing Units (PIR/UPP) deposited to National Public Treasury Account from Investment Fund Account number 513.000000980 periodically after reconciliation with Directorate State Treasury Management.

d. Account Return of BUN and SPAN - Non-Salary

Account Return of BUN and SPAN - Non-Salary referred as RR-SPAN Account is an account opened at Central Operational Bank (BO) I to accommodate Fund Disbursement Order (SP2D) Monthly Non-Salary Funds which returned from Beneficiary Bank and received by Central Operational Bank (BO) I.

e. Account Return of BUN and SPAN – Salary

Account Return of BUN and SPAN - Salary Return Account or referred as RR-Salary is an account opened at Central Operational Bank (BO) I to accommodate Fund Disbursement Order (SP2D) Monthly Salary Funds which returned from Beneficiary Bank and received by Central Operational Bank (BO) I. Other Government Accounts Balances viewable on **Appendix 6**.

2. Utilization of State-Owned Assets as Basis for Government Islamic Securities (SBSN) Issuance

Based on Article 10 Act Number 19 of 2008 concerning Government Islamic Securities (SBSN) stipulates that State-Owned Assets (BMN) can be used as basis for SBSN issuance, either land and/or building or other than land and/or building. Type, value, and State-Owned Assets (BMN) specification that would be used as SBSN assets is determined based on Minister of Finance Regulation. Based on Minister of Finance Regulation Number 205/PMK.08/2017 concerning the Utilization of State-Owned Assets as Basis for Government Islamic Securities (SBSN) Issuance, as amended with Minister of Finance Regulation Number 99/PMK.08/2021, State-Owned Assets (BMN) that can be used as basis for SBSN issuance must meets the requirements at least has economic value, in decent condition, not a primary weaponry system, not in dispute, and are not in use as SBSN assets. The BMN remained as BMN that never been submitted as SBSN asset or BMN that has been used as SBSN asset in the previous period.

The SBSN issuance must firstly receive an approval from the House of Representative during the State Budget ratification, including liabilities payment, benefits, and nominal value that arise as a result from the SBSN issuance, as well as the BMN that will be used as SBSN asset. The utilization of State-Owned Assets (BMN) that can be used as basis for SBSN issuance begins with the Proposal of Asset Nomination List (DNA) or BMN adequacy which will be used in SBSN issuance. The total of BMN underlying assets towards SBSN in 2021 was IDR 668,312 trillion.

State-Owned Asset (BMN) utilization have an important role in SBSN issuance, which can be observe from the BMN value used as SBSN underlying asset. SBSN Outstanding as of December 31, 2021, was IDR 1,139,086,917,000,000 (using the exchange rate at the issuance) or IDR 1,157,057,117,000,000 (using the exchange rate as of December 31, 2021). SBSN Outstanding issuance as per December 31, 2021 that use BMN as the issuance basis was IDR 556,842 trillion

Aside from BMN utilization as SBSN asset, linkages of BMN in the SBSN issuance is the utilization of BMN procurement project as basis of SBSN issuance or referred to as project underlying. The BMN output from the procurement project that used as basis of SBSN issuance will not be used as SBSN asset during project underlying. The outstanding asset as of December 31, 2021, including project underlying was IDR 571,483 trillion.

In order to mitigate the risk of double underlying assets between the underlying asset of a project and the underlying asset of BMN, starting 2020 has been replaced the BMN which was an underlying asset, especially BMN with revenues since 2011. Meanwhile, to avoid the utilization of improper BMN as SBSN underlying asset, regular replacement is conducted toward improper BMN based on Sharia principles (controversy, heavily damaged and occur a transfer/removal of the BMN).

The detail of BMN value as underlying asset on SBSN issuance is viewable on **Appendix 30**.

3. Contractor Partnership Contract (KKKS) Assets**Description of KKKS Assets that Not Presented on Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2021**

Aside from the KKKS assets that is presented on Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2021, consist of KKKS assets that is not presented on Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2021, due to the failure to meet the balance sheet criteria, explained by following details.

a. Land Assets

(in rupiah)

Description	Value
Opening Balance as for January 1, 2021	13,244,068,681,347.00
Addition Transfer:	10,902,367,966,818.70
Proxy of Budget User Accounting Unit (UAKPA) Correction Add Account	1,304,742,125.00
Correction by Upstream Oil and Gas Special Regulatory Taskforce (Working Unit for Oil and Gas)	14,837,297,999.88
New Land Assets Report	87,010,947,886.41
Transfer Receive Management	10,799,007,891,807.40
Proxy of Budget User Accounting Unit (UAKPA) Correction Account	207,087,000.00
Deficit Mutations:	12,219,626,730,462.60
Balance Sheet Re-classification	3,905,778,847.00
Correction by Upstream Oil and Gas Special Regulatory Taskforce (Working Unit for Oil and Gas)	15,701,278,808.20
Transfer Handover Management	10,799,007,891,807.40
2009-2010 Inventory and Assessment Report Correction	1,401,011,781,000.00
Closing Balance as for December 31, 2021	11,926,809,917,703

Description of the Land transfer as follows.

- 1) Opening Balance is land assets which reported in Financial Report of Central Government's (LKPP) Notes to the Financial Statement (CaLK) in 2020 (Audited).
- 2) Addition Transfer amounted to IDR 10,902,367,966,818.70 consist of:
 - a) UAKPA Correction Add Account

There was additional correction on the reconciliation report on KKKS of PT Medco E&P Malaka amounting to IDR 1,304,742,125.
 - b) Correction by Upstream Oil and Gas Special Regulatory Taskforce (Working Unit for Oil and Gas)
 - There was an addition correction of the re-verification results of the Acquisition documents exercised by KKKS Conoco Phillips Indonesia (Grissik) amounting to IDR 114,251,064.74;
 - There was a correction exercised by Working Unit for Oil and Gas on KKKS Conoco Phillips (Grissik) amounting to IDR 5,596,531,791;
 - There was correction exercised by Upstream Oil and Gas Special Regulatory Taskforce (Working Unit for Oil and Gas) on KKKS Chevron Pacific Indonesia amounting to IDR 691,261,107;
 - There was correction exercised by Upstream Oil and Gas Special Regulatory Taskforce (Working Unit for Oil and Gas) on KKKS Pertamina E&P amounting to IDR 1,299,481,316;
 - There was correction exercised by Upstream Oil and Gas Special Regulatory Taskforce (Working Unit for Oil and Gas) toward KKKS VICO LLC amounting to IDR 7,135,772,722.
 - c) New Land Assets Report Correction
 - There was additional correction on new land assets report on KKKS Conoco Phillips Indonesia (Grissik) amounting to IDR 2,307,390,000;
 - There was additional correction on new land assets report on KKKS PT Chevron Pacific Indonesia amounting to IDR 82,327,172,057;
 - There was additional correction on new land assets report on KKKS Stockbridge Budong Budong amounting to IDR 250,000,000;

- There was additional correction on new land assets report on KKKS BOB Bumi Siak (Pusako) amounting to IDR 1,629,862,045;
 - There was additional correction on new land assets report on KKKS Conoco Phillips Indonesia (Grissik) amounting to IDR 48,476,571;
 - There was additional correction on new land assets report on KKKS Chevron Pacific Indonesia amounting to IDR 448,047,213.
- d) Transfer Receive Management Correction
There was correction on transfer receive management assets on KKKS Pertamina Hulu Rokan amounting to IDR 10,799,007,891,807
- e) UAKPA Correction Account
There was additional correction on the reconciliation report on KKS Star Energy Sentosa amounting to IDR 207,087,000.
- 3) Subtraction Transfer amounting to IDR 12,219,626,730,462.60 consist of:
- a) Balance Sheet Re-classification
- There was correction on CaLK re-classification in IP Balance Sheet result on KKKS Conoco Phillips Indonesia (Grissik) amounting to IDR 198,500,550;
 - There was correction on CaLK re-classification in IP Balance Sheet result on KKKS Kangean Energy Indonesia amounting to IDR 83,500,000;
 - There was correction on CaLK re-classification in IP Balance Sheet result on KKKS Chevron Pacific Indonesia amounting to IDR 3,250,000,000;
 - There was correction on CaLK re-classification of ownership document verification's Balance Sheet on KKKS Medco E&P Tarakan amounting to IDR 83,500,000.
- b) Correction by Working Unit for Oil and Gas
- There was correction on the re-verification results of the Acquisition documents carried out by KKKS PT Chevron Pacific Indonesia amounting to IDR 674,498,407;
 - There was correction on the re-verification results of the Acquisition documents carried out by KKKS PT Pertamina Hulu Energi ONWJ amounting to IDR 20,625,000;
 - There was correction by Working Unit for Oil and Gas on KKKS Conoco Phillips Indonesia (Grissik) amounting to IDR 6,183,225,787;
 - There was correction by Working Unit for Oil and Gas on KKKS Chevron Pacific Indonesia amounting to IDR 3,289,212,691;
 - There was correction by Working Unit for Oil and Gas on KKKS Pertamina E&P amounting to IDR 2,490,420,478;
 - There was correction by Working Unit for Oil and Gas on KKKS VICO LLC amounting to IDR 3,043,296,445.
- c) Transfer Handover Management Correction
There was correction on asset transfer handover management on KKKS Chevron Pacific Indonesia amounting to IDR 10,799,007,891,807.40.
- d) 2009-2010 Inventory and Assessment Report Correction
- There was correction on the Inventory and Assessment (IP) report on 2009-2010 on KKKS Pertamina E&P Regional Sumatera amounting to IDR 926,002,975,000;
 - There was correction on the Inventory and Assessment (IP) report on 2009-2010 on KKKS Chevron Indonesia Company (East Kalimantan) amounting to IDR 475,008,806,000.

b. Capital Assets**1) Unused Well Asset**

There are 2 (two) categories of well asset, i.e., wells that still operates and unutilized (plug and abandoned) wells.

Abandoned well is presented based on Inventory and Assessment (IP) result that conducted from 2010 to 2012. Total of unused well asset as for December 31, 2021, with total value at USD 151,757,875. Value of the unused asset is described in the following details.

Total of KKKS	Acquisition Opening Balance (USD)	Addition Mutation (USD)	Subtraction Transfer (USD)	Value of Wells on December 31, 2021 (USD)
16 KKKS	152,437,284	5,680,647	6,360,056	151,757,875

- a) Added mutation amounted to USD 5,680,647 due to asset correction on KKKS Kalrez Petroleum Limited, KKKS PT Pertamina Hulu Sanga Sanga, KKKS PHE NSO (GS), KKKS PT Pertamina Hulu Rokan.
- b) Subtraction transfer amounted to USD 6,360,056 arise from the transfer and/or asset improvement based on UAKPA reconciliation on KKKS Conoco Phillips (Grissik) Ltd, KKKS PT Pertamina Hulu Mahakam, KKKS PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Oses, KKKS PT Pertamina Hulu Kalimantan Timur, KKKS PT Chevron Pacific Indonesia, KKKS Virginia Indonesia Company Sanga-Sanga Llc.

2) Severely Damaged Assets

Severely damaged assets are an asset that no longer used in upstream oil and gas operation. Total of severely damaged assets as for December 31, 2021, was amounted to USD 104,445,406 with the following description.

Opening Balance (USD)	Addition Mutation (USD)	Subtraction Asset (USD)	Closing Balance (USD)
106,618,496	12,782,966	14,956,056	104,445,406

- a) Addition transfer amounted to USD 12,782,966 derived from the balance sheet reclassification due to the update of the item condition by KKKS.
- b) Subtraction transfer amounted to USD 14,956,056 derived from auction sales transaction/transfer out/rounding margin/handover, and/or asset improvement based on UAKPA reconciliation.

3) Subsequence Expenditure (SE) Assets

Opening Balance (USD)	Addition Transfer (USD)	Subtraction Transfer (USD)	Closing Balance (USD)
716,483,280.24	341,495,874	402,786,988	655,192,166.24

- a) Addition Transfer of the asset amounted to USD 341,495,874 derived from:
 - i. Addition of SE reported by Working Unit for Oil and Gas;
 - ii. UAKPA BUN TK correction to improve asset registration.
- b) Subtraction Transfer in assets of USD 402,786,988 came from SE capitalization which was reclassified to the balance sheet.

4) Acquisition Assets up to 2010 on December 31, 2021.

Until 2010, there are asset with acquisition which recently reported by Working Unit for Oil and Gas on December 31, 2021, which has not conduct Inventory and Assessment (IP) as follows.

Opening Balance (USD)	Addition Transfer (USD)	Subtraction Transfer (USD)	Closing Balance (USD)
5,780,825,592	2,142,015,794	1,424,542,336	6,498,299,050

- Addition Transfer of the asset amounted to USD 2,142,015,794 derived from acquisition until 2010 which recently reported by Working Unit for Oil and Gas and/or KKKS asset improvement correction by Working Unit for Oil and Gas.
- Subtraction Transfer of the asset amounted to USD 1,424,542,336 derived from auction sales transaction/transfer out/rounding margin/handover, and/or asset improvement based on UAKPA reconciliation.

5) Under Write-off Assets

There is asset that have been sold. However, cannot be written-off because the write-off letter has not been obtained from Working Unit for Oil and Gas and the asset's write-off is not yet reported by KKKS as follows.

Opening Balance (USD)	Addition Transfer (USD)	Subtraction Transfer (USD)	Closing Balance (USD)
106,964,607	212,175,924	25,850,771	293,289,760

- Added Mutation of the asset amounted to USD 212,175,924 is asset reclassification in off-balance to CaLK since it was auctioned/granted/reassigned to the third-party on December 31, 2021, but the Write-Off Order have not been released by Working Unit for Oil and Gas to the KKKS.
- Deficit Mutation of the asset amounted to USD 25,850,771 is the liquidation of BMN that the Write-off Order has been issued by Working Unit for Oil and Gas.

6) Recording Difference with Controlling Unit

There are margins in the note acquisition value and Capital Assets (HBM) line-item differences between Asset Management recording with Controlling Unit note on December 31, 2021, that reclassified from the balance sheet and will be follow up with verification and reconciliation with Directorate General of State Assets Management (DJKN) Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and Controlling Unit as follows.

Acquisition Value (Audited) 2020 (USD)	Addition Transfer (USD)	Subtraction Transfer (USD)	Acquisition Value on December 31, 2021 (USD)
132,349,819	0.00	131,910,824	438,995

There is a record difference that has been reclassified from the Balance Sheet in the previous period and has not been followed up on Pertamina EP KKKS amounting to USD 438,995.

c. Inventory Property Asset

There are Inventory Property (HBI) Assets with acquisition until 2010 that recently reported by Working Unit for Oil and Gas on December 31, 2021, report and has not conduct Inventory and Assessment (IP) as follows.

Acquisition Value (Audited) 2020 (USD)	Addition Transfer (USD)	Subtraction Transfer (USD)	Acquisition Value on December 31, 2021 (USD)
4,553,593.10	301,737.45	278,795.27	4,576,535.28

- 1) Addition transfer of the asset amounted to USD 301,737.92 comes from asset improvement based on UAKPA reconciliation on KKKS Kalresz Petroleum Limited amounted to USD 50,003.92 and Handover on KKKS PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Tuban East Java amounted to USD 1,627.76 and KKKS PT Pertamina Hulu Sanga-Sanga amounted to USD 250,106.
- 2) Subtraction Transfer of the asset amounted to USD 278,795.27 comes from asset improvement based on UAKPA reconciliation on KKKS Kalrez Petroleum Limited amounted to USD 51.14 and KKKS ExxonMobil Cepu LTD USD 27,010.56 with handover difference on KKKS JOB Pertamina Petrochina East Java amounted to USD 1,627.76 and KKKS Virginia Indonesia Company Sanga-Sanga, LLC amounted to USD 250,106.

4. **Certification Program Implementation of Land State-Owned Asset (BMN)**

In accordance with Article 43 paragraph (1) Government Regulation Number 27 of 2014 concerning Management of State-/Local-Owned Asset, that BMN/D in the form of land must be certified under the Republic of Indonesia Government/Local Government name. To implement the certification of BMN land asset, Minister of Finance and Head of National Land Agency established Joint Regulation Number 186/PMK.06/2009 and Number 24 of 2009 concerning State-Owned Asset land asset certification on November 18, 2009. The Joint Regulation stipulates that BMN land asset certificate, is certified with the right of use is under the Republic of Indonesia Government's name c.q. Ministries/Government Agencies concerned.

As a follow up to the Joint Regulation and followed by the finding from Audit Board (BPK) audit of Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) in 2011, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia c.q. Directorate General of State Assets Management (DJKN) as the Assets Manager alongside Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning (ATR)/National Land Agency (BPN) and Ministries/Government Agencies conducted a crash program of BMN Land certification from 2013.

Crash program activity of BMN Land certification in 2021 held by the Government includes:

- a. Drafting of the nominative list of lands plot which will be certified in 2021 was 27,560 lands plot with total target revised was 26,790 plots.
- b. Coordinating the nominative list of lands plot which will be certified in 2021 with the working unit and local Land Agency.
- c. Submission process of BMN Land certification request by working unit to the local Land Agency.
- d. Process of BMN Land certificate issuance by land Agency based on the request from working unit.
- e. Drafting of the lands plot indicative proposed list which will be certified in 2022.

Performance Targets of State-Owned Asset Certification Acceleration in the form of land in 2021 to December 31, 2021, amounted to 27,983 plots (104.45%) from yearly target, after revised amounted to 26,790 plots. In accordance with BMN certification in 2022, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia has listed the indicative lands plot proposed list which will be certified in 2022 amounted to 26,414 lands plot.

5. Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets on Ministries/ Government Agencies includes:

- a. People's Consultative Assembly building's, Gedung Merdeka which located on Asia Afrika Street Number 65, Braga Village, Bandung, West Java, with an area of 7,646 m2. The asset is used by West Java Government and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.
- b. Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia assets, including two Memorials and Historical Buildings.
- c. National Archives of The Republic of Indonesia Static Treasures Records which consist of:
 - 1) Textual/Paper records around 30,536.80 linear meters.
 - 2) Posters around 384 sheets.
 - 3) Cartography/Map records around 131,463 sheets.
 - 4) Photo records around 3,475,123 sheets.
 - 5) Film records around 59,055 reels.
 - 6) Microfilm records around 14,502 rolls.
 - 7) Microfiche records around 14,306 fiches.
 - 8) Video records around 27,157 cassettes.
 - 9) Voice Recording records around 54,735 cassettes.
 - 10) Reel to Reel sound around 946 reels.
 - 11) Optical Disc record around 17,406 disks.
 - 12) Vinyl Record records around 101 disks.
 - 13) Flash Disk records around 7 disks.
 - 14) Electronic records around 390 terabytes.

Total of Heritage Assets based on BAST performance records Aceh Static and Tsunami Archives Center, consist of:

- 1) Paper records around 8,884.2 linear meters.
- 2) Architecture records around 495 linear meters.
- 3) Map records around 5,536 sheets.
- 4) CD/DVD /VCD records around 1,228 disks.
- 5) Disk records around 52 disks.
- 6) Photo records around 1,979 sheets.
- 7) Diskette records around 43 diskettes.
- d. Indonesian Institute of Sciences has 4 (four) unit of asset consisting of Monument of Lady Raffles, Monument of J.J. Smith, Monument of Teysmann, and Nandi Ox Statue in Plant Conservation Center (PKT) Institute of Science's Botanical Garden.
- e. Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia owned 2,368 unit of heritage assets, consist of:
 - 1) Motorized Land Transportation 4 unit.
 - 2) Non-Motorized Land Transportation 1 unit.
 - 3) Processing Tools 2 unit.
 - 4) Office Tools 1 unit.
 - 5) Household Tools 45 unit.
 - 6) Studio Tools 5 unit.
 - 7) Communication Devices 6 unit.
 - 8) Transmitter Equipment 35 unit.
 - 9) Medical Equipment 2 unit.

- 10) Lab Equipment Units 10 unit.
- 11) Firearms 675 unit.
- 12) Non-Firearms Weaponry 146 unit.
- 13) Protective Devices 3 unit.
- 14) Flight Instruments 3 unit.
- 15) Sports Awards 159 unit.
- 16) Printed Library Materials 19 unit.
- 17) Cartography, Manuscript and Painting 579 unit.
- 18) Arts Items 36 unit.
- 19) Cultural Instruments 652 unit.
- 20) Other Veterinary 3 unit.
- f. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) of the Republic of Indonesia assets, including a museum located on di Diponegoro St. Number 57, Bandung, including all the collections.
- g. Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology owned 977,468 unit of Heritage Assets that categorized into:
 - 1) Object of cultural heritage such as: cultural heritage buildings (temple, historic sites, monument, buildings, etc.);
 - 2) Other heritage assets such as: heritage assets classified under tools and machinery and other fixed assets, such as: ancient objects, antiquities, art objects, relics, fossil, etc.
- h. National Library of the Republic of Indonesia assets, includes collection of ancient manuscripts totaled to 9,942 exemplars.
- i. Ministry of Environment and Forestry assets, includes *Eksakta* totaled to 96 pieces.

6. **Other Agencies**

In order to be categorized as Other Agency Unit (UBL), there are several criteria, namely:

- a. Established based on Laws and Regulations.
- b. Not a Budget User.
- c. Not a State Corporate.
- d. Utilizing State facility including Stated-Owned Asset, and/or granted the authority to receive and manage public funds.
- e. No Government Equity Participation, and
- f. Under Government guidance and supervision.

According to Regulation of Minister of Finance Number 219/PMK.05/2016 concerning the Amendment to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 260/PMK.05/2014 concerning Financial Accounting and Reporting Systems of Other Agencies, consist of 2 (two) categories, the Working Unit UBL/Fellow Working Unit and Non-Working Unit UBL.

According to Directorate General of Treasury Decree Number KEP-101/PB/2021 concerning Other Entities Unit Changing that stated in other Entities Unit list on accounting system and Other Entities Unit Reporting, that in 2021 there are 5 new UBL addition and 12 UBL deduction with details as follows.

Addition of 5 new UBL, consisted of:

- 1. Covid-19 Vaccine Development Team.
- 2. Covid-19 Procurement Committee and National Economic Recovery (PEN).
- 3. Job Creation Committee.
- 4. Indonesia National Geopark Committee.

5. National Committee on Disabilities

Deduction of 12 UBL, consisted of:

1. National Coordinating Agency for Agricultural, Fisheries and Forestry Extension.
2. Implementation Agency for the Development of Strategic Areas and Infrastructure of the Sunda Strait.
3. Pancasila Ideology Fostering Agency.
4. Improvement Agency for Organizing Drinking Water Supply System (BPP-SPAM).
5. Fund Management Agency for People's Endowment (BP-DAU).
6. Food Resilience Council (DKP).
7. National Research Council.
8. National Elderly Commission (*Komnas Lansia*).
9. National AIDS Prevention Commission (KPAN).
10. National Hajj Supervisory Commission (KPHI).
11. National Economic and Industry Committee (KEIN).
12. Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development Committee

From the total of 70 UBL, 61 UBL which is the Working Unit UBL/Fellow Working Unit and 9 UBL which is the Non-Working Unit UBL. For the WORKING UNIT FOR OIL AND GAS and Financial Service Authority (OJK) categorized as Working Unit UBL as well as Non-Working Unit UBL.

There are Other Entities Unit with inactive/not yet active/has not managing APBN which are:

1. Healthcare Personnel Disciplinary Council (MDTK).
2. Company Privatization Committee (Persero).
3. Units of Measure National Standards Committee (KSNSU).
4. Asahan Authority (under liquidity).
5. National Sports Standardization and Accreditation Agency.
6. Indonesia National Geopark Committee.
7. National Committee on Disabilities.
8. National Authority of Chemical Weapon.
9. Indonesia Tourism Promotion Agency.

Government presents net equity of a few Non-Working Unit UBL as other assets on Other Entities Unit, from UBL as follows.

1. Asahan Authority.
2. Taman Mini Indonesia Indah.
3. Gedung Veteran of the Republic of Indonesia Foundation.
4. National Alms Agency.
5. National Charitable Institution.
6. Housing Savings Advisory Board for Civil Servants (BAPERTARUM-PNS).
7. Upstream Oil and Gas Special Regulatory Taskforce (WORKING UNIT FOR OIL AND GAS).
8. Financial Service Authority (OJK).
9. Hajj Fund Management Agency (BPKH).

Financial Report Summary of Working-Unit UBL/Fellow Working Unit and Non-Working Unit UBL presented on **Appendix 29**.

7. Foreign/Chinese Used Asset

Foreign/Chinese Used Asset (ABMA/T) is as Assets controlled by the State which is a used asset derived from:

- a. Belongs to banned Chinese associations and dissolved concerning Central War Authority regulation throughout Central War Authority Regulation Number Prt/032/PEPERPU/1958 in conjunction with Central War Authority Decree KPTS/Perpu/ 0439/1958 in conjunction with Act Number 50 Prp. of 1960.
- b. Foreign Organization/Sect that do not comply Indonesian National Identity which was outlawed and dissolved in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 2 of 1962.
- c. Organizations which were targeted by mass action/protests union of 1965/1966 resulted from the involvements on G.30.S/PKI rebellions, issued and controlled by Regional Dwikora Implementation Authority, whereby the asset is controlled the State through Kaskogam Radiogram Instructions Number T-0403/G-5/5/66, and
- d. Organization founded by, and/or for overseas Chinese (*Hoa Kiau*) that has a citizenship with a country that does not have a diplomatic relationship with the Republic of Indonesia and/or de facto by the Republic of Indonesia, along with its branch and parts.

Up to 2021, from total of ABMA/T amounted to 1,020 in Minister of Finance Regulation Appendix Number 182/PMK.06/2021, around 536 assets has completed its legal status, therefore it's remains 484 assets that need to be completed consist of 76 assets that need to complete half of its legal status and 408 assets with uncomplete legal status.

8. Credit Assets of Ex-BPPN

Credit Assets is an asset in the form of bank billings towards the debtor in accordance with the banking regulation includes in 5 (five) collectability/stalled, and by the bank is transferred to BPPN in the form of bank receivables billing. Credit Assets Ex-BPPN are classified to credit assets of Asset Transfer Kit (ATK), credit assets of Non-Asset Transfer Kit (Non ATK), and Settlement of Shareholders' Obligations (PKPS). ATK credit assets is credit assets recorded in Bunisys or Bunysis Replacement Application System (SAPB). Meanwhile, non-ATK credit assets are credit assets that is not recorded in Bunysis or SAPB. SAPB is a system that contain information of the status and the obligations of credit assets.

To determine the value of credit assets ex-BPPN managed by Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia c.q. DJKN, in 2009 and 2011 had conduct inventory and verification towards case files of credit assets ex-BPPN that archived in Custodian of Directorate of State Assets Management. If from the results of the inventory and verification is discovered that the debtor is qualified for the existence and the amount of the state receivable, then, it can be followed by the handover of the state receivables management to the Committee of State Receivables Management in compliance with Minister of Finance Regulation Number 240/PMK.06/2016 concerning State Receivables Management.

In accordance with the terms and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 256/PMK.05/2015 concerning the Accounting System and Special Transaction Reporting as the amendment to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 127/PMK.05/2018, ATK credit assets are recognized as other receivables value as stated in SAPB, meanwhile, non-ATK credit assets and PKPS are recognized as other receivables after the Joint Decree is signed (PB)/Determination of State Receivables Amount (PJPN) is published. For non-ATK credit assets and PKPS that not been signed its Joint Decree (PB)/issued by the PJPN presented on Notes to the Financial Statements. ATK credit assets presented in Balance Sheet values as stated in SAPB, meanwhile, non-ATK credit assets that have been signed by PB/PJPN presented in Balance Sheet value as stated in PB/PJPN

documents. As for the non-ATK credit assets that have not been signed by PB/issued by PJPN presented on the following table.

List of Non ATK Credit Assets that have not been issued by PB/signed by PJPN

(in IDR)

No	Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1	Non ATK Credit Assets That Have Not Been Issued by PB /PJPN	726,126,108,556
2	Non ATK Credit Assets That Still Managed by DJKN	29,073,047,865,860
3	PKPS Invoices That Have Not Been Issued by PB/PJPN	897,678,554,101
4	Non ATK Credit Assets Inventory Revenue	527,045,232,118
	Total	31,223,897,760,635

In 2021 around IDR 16,541,450,995,561 ex-BPPN assets credit was handed over, with details as follows.

(in IDR)

No.	Currency	Handover Value	Value
1.	Indonesian Rupiah (IDR)	551,693,985,340.13	551,693,985,340
2.	American Dollars (USD)	83,393,370.67	1,212,706,396,283
3.	Singapore Dollars (USD)	217,192.28	2,348,521,843
4.	Euro (EUR)	83,563,834.62	1,444,491,130,348
5.	Deutschmark Euro (DEM)	1,524,410.00	13,473,089,795
6.	Italian Euro (EUR)	770,000,000.00	13,310,281,600,000
7.	Japan Yen (JPY)	49,044,910.00	6,456,271,952
	Total	552,681,729,057.70	16,541,450,995,561

Directorate of Management of State Assets and Information System administer insurance items on ex-BPPN credit assets (apart from PKPS) and ex-management of PT PPA (Persero) that was handed over to PUPN until 2021 as follows.

Ownership Type	Total Credit Asset
AJB	359
BORGTOCH	89
BPK	40
BPKB	862
Ship Ownership Evidence	2
Deposit	24
Invoice	1
<i>GIRIK</i>	338
Membership Rights	3
Certificate	65
Head-of-Village	37
Receipt	3
Others	1015
SHGB	525
SHGU	8
SHM	1459
SHM	7
SHP	19

SKPT	1
Civil Servant Savings and Insurance (TASPEN)	28
SHGB	1
Letter of Sale and Purchase of House and Land	1
Total	4,887

9. **Ex-BPPN Property Assets**

Property assets are fixed assets in the form of land and buildings which was originally a loan collateral for bank credit, because the debtor is unable to pay the debt in cash, then, the payment is made using debt collateral which is as fixed asset with Waiver Deed as the transfer kit made before the Notary, Sale and Purchase Agreement Deed created by Notary, Sale and Purchase Deed created by PPAT or Auction Report issued by Auctioneer or can also in the form of other acts which in essence submits collateral assets as compensation for debts payment.

To know the total and value of ex-BPPN property assets managed by Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, from 2009 to 2020 inventory and verification has been conducted towards files/documents of ex-BPPN property assets stored at Custody of the Directorate General of State Assets. Subsequently, assessment is conducted on inventory results of the property assets and reported in the Balance Sheet.

Result List of Ex-BPPN Property Assets Tracing in 2013 to 2020

Description	Unit	Value (IDR)
Remaining Property Asset of ex-BPPN that need to be traced (In 2013)	626	400,289,684,383.89
Remaining Property Asset of ex-BPPN that need to be traced (In 2014)	358	122,069,231,521
Remaining Property Asset of ex-BPPN that need to be traced (In 2015)	272	85,328,090,117
Remaining Property Asset of ex-BPPN that need to be traced (In 2020)	248	73,615,607,202

Based on the result of ex-BPPN asset tracing from 2015 to 2020, 24 assets have been discovered with details as follows.

Description	Unit	Value (IDR)
Remaining Property Asset of ex-BPPN that need to be traced (In 2015)	272	85,328,090,117
Reduced by Tracing Results from 2016 to 2019:		
Sold in BPPN and PPA	(3)	(912,345,839)
Contained in State Asset Module (MKN) and ex-PT PPA asset list		
Confiscation of Prosecutors and Indications of Seizure		
Leasing Asset used by Bank (registered with leasing information)		
BDL and PKPS collateral asset	(1)	(0)
Document Included as asset of Bank Indonesia Mortgage, Determination of Usage Status	(20)	(10,800,137,076)
Remaining Property Asset of ex-BPPN that need to be traced (In 2020)	248	73,615,607,202

Therefore, the remaining property asset of ex-BPPN that need to be traced is 248 assets valued at IDR 73,615,607,202.

10. Data Completeness Inventory, Documents of Ownership and Transfer, and Ex-BLBI Physical and Asset Authority

Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia has mapped property asset of ex-BPPN and ex-management of PT PPA (Persero) with a result as follows.

a. Ex-BPPN Property Asset Mapping

- 1) There are 185 unit of asset amounted to IDR 873,668,178,061 equipped with physical ownership documents and transfer documents.
- 2) There are 1,070 unit of asset amounted to IDR 969,161,553,561.70 equipped with physical ownership documents but not equipped with transfer documents.
- 3) There are 219 unit of asset amounted to IDR 772,705,684,688.20 that is not equipped with physical ownership documents but equipped with transfer documents.
- 4) There are 707-unit asset that is not equipped physical ownership documents and transfer documents.

b. Ex-management of PT PPA (Persero) Property Asset Mapping

- 1) There are 1,175 unit of asset amounted to IDR 3,227,319,594,216 equipped with physical ownership documents and transfer documents.
- 2) There are 293 unit of asset amounted to IDR 849,413,445,844 equipped with physical ownership documents but not equipped with transfer documents.
- 3) There are 28 unit of asset amounted to IDR 174,129,254,000 that is not equipped with physical ownership documents but equipped with transfer documents, and
- 4) There are 546 unit of asset amounted to IDR 1,658,969,374,443 that is not equipped physical ownership documents and transfer documents.

Further Inventory Results of property asset of ex-BPPN and ex-management PT PPA (Persero) are:

- a. Property assets equipped with certificate documents but has been expired amounted to 482 assets.
- b. Property assets that is not equipped with certificate (only contains *Girik* certificate, SPH, AJB) amounted to 537 asset, and
- c. Property assets owned/occupied by third parties amounted to 1,217 assets.

The entire property assets have been secured juridically through the land office, and in 2020 has installed a security signage on property asset of ex-BPPN and ex-management of PT PPA (Persero) around 326 units.

11. Utilization of Property Assets of Ex-BPPN and Ex-Management of PT PPA (Persero)

Property Assets of Ex-BPPN and Ex-Management of PT PPA (Persero) have been optimized through renting the assets. By 2021, number of the rent approval and followed up with a rent agreement is 115 (one hundred and fifteen) agreements, with the Rent Agreement Value totaled at IDR 34,660,333,950.

12. Utilization of Property Assets of Ex-BPPN and Ex-Management of PT PPA (Persero) by Ministries/Government Agencies

Towards half of the Property Assets of Ex-BPPN and Ex-Management of PT PPA (Persero) the utilization status has been established to support the execution of duties and function on Ministries/Government Agencies. Since 2009 to 2021, the utilization status has been established towards 236 assets.

Utilization Status Establishment Plan Assets of the Property Assets of Ex-BPPN and Ex-Management of PT PPA (Persero) conducted by proposing the asset in million housing programs. The asset that proposed in the Million Housing Programs, based on Directorate of State Asset Management Letter Number S-10/KN/2016 of January 11, 2016, to Directorate General of Housing Provision, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, on 27 locations. From 27 locations, utilization status has been established to locations (includes of 24 assets), located on Central Lampung Regency, Batam City, Padang City and Gowa.

In 2020, Directorate of State Asset Management, throughout the letter directed to the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Number S-190/KN/2020 of March 17, 2020, that again proposed 16 locations to be used for providing ASN housing, Indonesian National Armed Forces, and Police of the Republic of Indonesia. In accordance with Ministry of PUPR Letters Number RU.0104-DR/404 of April 17, 2020, Ministry of PUPR has conducting further verification.

13. Handover of Property Assets of Ex-BPPN and Ex-Management of PT PPA (Persero) to State Assets Management Institution

One of the Property Assets of Ex-BPPN and Ex-Management of PT PPA (Persero) management is to handover the property assets to State Assets Management Institution (*Negara*). The handover of the property assets to LMAN is carried out in several phases:

a. June 17, 2016

Handover of 23 units of ex-BBO/BBKU property asset associated with Bank Indonesia Mortgage with the compensation fee to BI around IDR 26,734,113,000. From the 23 units, 1 unit have been withdrawn by the Assets Management, for then established its utilization status to Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia (used as DJKN state house).

b. January 18, 2017

Handover of 106 units of ex-PT PPA (Persero) property asset of Apartment Puri Casablanca value at IDR 39,248,043,000.

c. September 22, 2017

Handover of 4 units of ex-BBO/BBKU property assets t associated with Bank Indonesia Mortgage with the compensation fee to BI around IDR 53,295,000,000. From the 4 units, 2 unit, have been withdrawn by the Assets Management, for then established its utilization status to Ministry of Religion (used as BAZNAS office).

d. December 27, 2018.

Handover of 12 units of ex-PT PPA (Persero) property assets value at IDR 12,752,216,000.

e. December 18, 2019.

Handover of 87 units of ex-PT PPA (Persero) property assets value at IDR 64,722,339,651.

f. December 27, 2020.

Handover of 61 units of ex-PT PPA (Persero) property assets value at IDR 53,833,690,650.

g. September 24, 2021.

Handover of 8 units of ex-PT PPA (Persero) property assets value at IDR 18,874,080,000.

14. Contingent Liability

Contingent Liability is a potential liability that arises from past events and their certain existence with the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events that are not under Government's control. The realization of contingent liabilities resulted to additional of expenses. Contingent liabilities sources come from the provision of support and/or Government insurance on infrastructure projects, and Government

Liabilities to increase the capital of certain financial institutions. As a form of transparency and accountability in managing the guaranteed obligations in DJPPR can be explain as follows.

Guarantee Obligation

Guarantee Obligation is an obligation which is potentially become the Government cost as a result of providing guarantees to the State Ministries/Institutions, Local Government, State-Owned Enterprises, and Local-Owned Enterprises in State Ministries/Institutions, Local Government, State-Owned Enterprises, and Local-Owned Enterprises are unable to fulfill its obligations to creditors and/or enterprises according to the Loan Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding.

Guarantee Agreement has not been regulated in Government Accounting Standards with the Government Accounting Standards Statement (PSAP), but under PSAP Number 4 paragraph 58 concerning Notes to Financial Statements requires that the contingent liability need to be disclosed on Notes to Financial Statement. Contingent obligation does not present in Government balance sheet, yet sufficiently written in *CaLK* for every contingent obligation at the end of reporting period. The disclosure includes:

- a. Contingent liabilities characteristics.
- b. Measured financial impact estimations.
- c. Indication of the uncertainty associated with the amount or resources outflow timing. And,
- d. Replacement possibility by a third party.

Based on the Minster of Education (PMK) Number 193/PMK.02/2017 according Planning Procedure, Reviewing, and Establishment of Budget Allocation of the Budget Section of State General Treasurer, and Legalization of Budget Implementation List of State General Treasurer, it is stipulated that Guarantee Liabilities Budget is a part of the Budget Section of State General Treasurer (BA BUN) 999.03 (Management of Government Investment) and Directorate General of State Assets Management as Budget User Unit (PPA) BA BUN 999.03.

Moreover, based on Minister of Finance Decree (KMK) Number 220/KMK.08/2019 concerning Appointment of Budget User Authority to Government Guarantee Obligations, Director of Evaluation, accounting and Settlement appointed as Budget User Authority Government guarantee liabilities, which includes:

- 1) acceleration of the construction of coal-fired power plants.
- 2) acceleration of drinking water supply.
- 3) Government Cooperation projects with Business Entities through Infrastructure Guarantee Business Entities.
- 4) infrastructure financing through direct loans from international financial institutions to State-Owned Enterprises.
- 5) acceleration of toll road construction in Sumatra.
- 6) acceleration of electricity infrastructure development.
- 7) acceleration of the implementation of National Strategic Projects.
- 8) acceleration of Light Rail Transit/LRT integrated in Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, and Bekasi. And,
- 9) other guarantees issued by the Minister of Finance.

Meanwhile, Director of State Financial Risk Management appointed as Budget User Authority to assignment program for the provision of local infrastructure financing to State-Owned Enterprises based on Minster of Finance Regulation Number 125/PMK.08/2017 concerning Management Procedures of Guarantee Funds for Assignment of Regional Infrastructure Financing.

Mandate of Guarantee Provision

- 1) According to Presidential Regulation Number 91/2007, the Government provides full guarantee for the loan payment obligations of PT PLN (Persero) to the banking creditor that provides banking credit funds in order to support the acceleration of the construction of coal-fired power plants.
- 2) Presidential Regulation Number 29/2009, the Government provides a guarantee up to 70% of the principal repayment of PDAM credit investment to banking creditors that provides banking credit funds in order to accelerate of drinking water supply, meanwhile, the other 30% become the risk of bank creditor. From 70% of the Government Guarantee which later will be conducted with, where the central Government, meanwhile, 30% of the property as Central Government load that counted, Local Government loan and/or Local Government grants to PDAM.
- 3) Presidential Regulation 78/2010 and Number 38/2015 act 17 provides a guarantee towards Government cooperation project with enterprises that conducted through Infrastructure Guarantee Agency (BUPI), and in accordance to Presidential Regulation Number 78/2010 act 4: Infrastructure Guarantee is granted based on infrastructure risks which are (a) more capable to be controlled, managed or prevented, or absorbed by Contracting Agency (PJPK) rather than Business Entity, (b) originates from the Contracting Agency (risk factor), and/or (c) originates from the Government besides Contracting Agency (risk factor).
- 4) Presidential Regulation Number 100/2014 as amended by Presidential Regulation Number 117/2015, the Government provides full guarantee on loan payment liability and obligation of PT Hutama Karya (Persero) for the construction of toll roads in Sumatra.
- 5) Presidential Regulation Number 82/2015 provides full guarantee on loan payment liability of PT PLN (Persero) towards International Financial Institution (LKI) that provides long time credit funds equivalent to Government loans to support infrastructure development.
- 6) Presidential Regulation Number 49/2017, the Government provides full guarantee on loan payment liability and obligation of PT KAI (Persero) to support maintenance project of Light Rail Transit/LRT Jabodebek.
- 7) Presidential Regulation Number 58/2017, the Government provides a guarantee of political risks for Ministries/Government Agencies/Local Government/State-Owned Enterprise/Local-Owned Enterprise in Memorandum of Understanding/Document equivalent to business entity in order to support National Strategic Project.
- 8) Presidential Regulation Number 14/2017 provides full guarantee on loan payment liability and obligation of PT PLN (Persero) to support the acceleration of Electricity Infrastructure (35GW).
- 9) Presidential Regulation Number 91/2007, the government provides full guarantee on loan payment liability and of PT PLN (Persero) to banking creditor that provides banking creditor funds in order to support acceleration of the construction of coal-fired power plants.
- 10) Presidential Regulation Number 46/2019, the Government provides a guarantee up to 70% of the principal repayment of PDAM credit investment to banking creditor that provides banking credit funds to accelerate of drinking water supply, meanwhile, the other 30% become the risk of bank creditor. From 70% of Government guarantee become PDAM debt load if the Central Government has paid the guarantee claims to the Credit Bank, meanwhile, the Local Government providing a support to PDAM to settle the debts to the Government, however, if the Local Government does not support and failed to enable the PDAM, then, the payment obligation of PDAM debt settlement shifts to the Local Government.

Characteristics of Government Guarantee Liabilities

Government Obligations to pay creditor or business entity will only arise if the guaranteed party (BUMN, BUMD, PJPB/Business Entity) cannot fulfill their obligations (default). As a result, this obligation has an element of uncertainty that arise/not arise in the future, including the amount that cannot certainly be measured.

The background of government guarantees emergence includes of:

- 1) The need of infrastructure development as a driver of the economy, meanwhile, the Government has limited funds.
- 2) The need for fiscal support to attract private sector in infrastructure development through beneficial cooperation and fair sharing risk between the Government and the private sector.

As a consequence, for supporting the acceleration of the development of national infrastructure projects, the Government guarantee mechanism is provided in two forms, which are credit guarantees (banks and bonds) and investment guarantees.

Credit guarantee is granted to support the implementation of the 10,000 MW project phase I, acceleration of drinking water supply project, toll road projects in Sumatra, infrastructure projects with direct loan schemes, Jabodebek LRT project, and electricity infrastructure projects, which the Government guarantee payment obligations credit banking and/or obligation for the six guarantee programs that cannot be paid by the guaranteed authority. Meanwhile, investment guarantee is provided by government and/or PT PII (Persero) in guaranteeing financial obligations on KPBU projects and guaranteeing the political risk by the Government on national strategic projects.

Estimation of Measured Financial Impact

Estimated amount of budget allocation for guaranteed obligations for the fiscal year 2021 amounted to IDR 715.73 billion, for the budget obligations guarantee for the acceleration of national infrastructure development. As for the budget allocation for obligations guarantee for the acceleration of national infrastructure development mentioned in APBN of 2021 as a consequence and commitment in issuing government guarantees and to support default risk mitigation from the guarantee program of acceleration of the construction of coal-fired power plants (10,000 MW phase I), infrastructure guarantee on Government Cooperation projects with Business Entities (KPBU), government guarantees on infrastructure financing through direct loans from international financial institutions to BUMN, government guarantees for the acceleration of toll road construction projects in Sumatra, government guarantees for the acceleration of Light Rail Transit (LRT) integrated in the areas of Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, and Bekasi (Jabodebek), and government guarantees to accelerate the development of electricity infrastructure. Based on Article 37 of Law Number 9 of 2020 on State Budget fiscal year 2021 it is regulated that the guaranteed obligation budget on APBN accumulated to Government Guarantees Reserve Funds account used for claim payments in the current fiscal year of the following fiscal year.

As of 2021, the amount of accumulated guarantees for the assignment of infrastructure projects from the beginning of the guarantee issuance of 2008 are 93 government guarantee letter with value equivalent to IDR 600.85 trillion (USD 26.40 billion, IDR 207.40 trillion and EUR1.04 billion), where there are 35 guarantees that have expired equivalent to IDR 77.85 trillion (USD 2.91 million and IDR 36.31 trillion) as well as the accumulation of outstanding credit positions and investment exposure from 9 infrastructure program which has been guarantee by the Government at the end of 2021 are equivalent to IDR 327.30 trillion (USD 15.45 billion and IDR 99.52 trillion and EUR 0.46 billion). The details of the guaranteed obligations portfolio that are still active, per guarantee program until the end of 2021 are as follows.

Nu m	Details of the Assignment Guarantee Program for the Acceleration of Infrastructure Development	Guara nteed party	Oblig e	Total of Guaran tee Agreem ent	Guara ntee Tenor (Year)	Credit/Investment Guarantee Value (billion))		Outstanding Loan Position/Investment Exposure (billion)	
						Original Currency	Eq. IDR	Original Currency	Eq. IDR
1	Acceleration of the Construction of Coal- Fired Power Plants (Project 10,000 MW Phase I)	PT PLN (Pers ero)	Bank s	9	10 to 15	USD 2.59	IDR 41,700.87	USD 0.57	IDR 10,741.95
						IDR 4,674.96		IDR 2,591.94	
2	Acceleration of Drinking water Supply.	PDA M	Bank s	6	6 to. 13	IDR 229.50	IDR 229.50	IDR 46.83	IDR 46.83
3	Infrastructure Financing Through Direct Loans from International Financial Institutions to State-Owned Enterprises	BUM N	Intern ation al Mone tary Instit ution	10	15 to 35	EUR1,04	IDR 59,356.20	EUR0.46	IDR 31,642.54
						USD 2.98		USD 1.70	
4	Acceleration of Toll Road Construction in Sumatra	PT HK (Pers ero)	Mone tary Instit ution	10	5 to 25	IDR 54,943.75	IDR 63,505.15	IDR 35,444.85	IDR 44,006.25
						USD 0.60		USD 0.60	
5	Acceleration of the Construction of Coal- Fired Power Plants (Project 10,000 MW Phase II)	PT PLN (Pers ero)	Privat e Electr icity Devel oper	7	15 to 20	USD 3.91	IDR 55,857.74	USD 4.00	IDR 57,042.08
6	Government Cooperation with Business Entities (KPBU) through the Infrastructure Guarantee Agency (Infrastructure Projects with the KPBU scheme)	PJPK	Busin ess Entity	7	15 to 21	USD 4.24	IDR 129,092.3 7	USD 3,80	IDR 93,903.63
						IDR 68,536.14		IDR 39,663.25	
7	Provision Assignments of Regional Infrastructure Financing to BUMN	Local Gover nmen t	PT SMI (Pers ero)	1	5 to. 9	IDR 6.858,78	IDR 6,858.78	IDR 3,191.98	IDR 3,191.98
8	Management of Light Rail Transit/LRT Jabodetabek	PT KAI (Pers ero)	Bank s	2	15 to18	IDR 23,419.13	IDR 23,419.13	IDR 11,340.15	IDR 11,340.15
9	Acceleration of the Construction of Electricity Infrastructure	PT PLN (Pers ero)	Bank s	3	10 to 10	IDR 12,423.79	IDR 142,985.1 8	IDR 7,237.87	IDR 75,388.73
			Privat e Electr icity Devel oper	3	15 to. 20	USD 9.15		USD 4.78	
Total				58		USD 23.49	IDR 523,004.9 2	USD 15.45	IDR 327,304.1 6
						EUR 1.04		EUR 0.46	

			IDR 171,086.0 4		IDR 99,516.88	

Assuming the middle rates of Bank Indonesia on December 31, 2021 (USD: 14,269.01 and EUR 16,126.84)

*) Project guarantee tenor of 10,000MW phase 2, KPBU and PIK (number 5, 6 and 9 (Private Electricity Developer Oblige) since Commercial Operation Date.

**) Guarantee value only at 70% of credit agreement value.

Possible Third-Party Replacements

Guarantee obligation budget that has been paid by the Government as the guarantor to the creditor/business entity calculated followed to.

- a. According to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 44/PMK.01/2008 on Government Guarantees Requirements and Implementation for the Acceleration of the Construction of Coal-Fired Power Plants, if PT PLN (Persero) unable to fulfill its obligations to creditors, The government as guarantor will pay the obligations to the creditors of PT PLN (Persero) amounted to debt due. The obligation paid by the Government will be calculated as Government receivables to PT PLN (Persero).
- b. According to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 189/PMK.08/2015 on Procedures for Granting and Implementing Government Guarantees on infrastructure financing through Direct Loans from International Financial Institutions to the State-Owned Enterprises, guarantee obligation budget that has been paid by the Government as the guarantor to the guaranteed party will be counted as Government receivables to State-Owned Enterprises.
- c. According to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 8/PMK.08/2016 on amendment of Minister of Finance Regulation Number 260/PMK.011/2010 on Instructions of the Implementation of Infrastructure Guarantee in Government Cooperation Projects with Business Entity, the government provides guarantees for PJPK's financial obligations. PJPK's financial obligations is the obligation to pay a financial compensation to the business entity for the occurrence of infrastructure risks that under the responsibility of PJPK according to Risk Allocation as agreed in the Cooperation Agreement. The obligation paid by the Government is calculated as Government receivables to PJPK unless Ministries/Government Agencies as the PJPK (Minister of Finance Regulation number 260/PMK.011/2010 article 25). The guarantee of this project is under the joint of the Government with PT PII by risk sharing (Minister of Finance Regulation number 260/PMK.011/2010 article 3), or by amount sharing (Minister of Finance Regulation number 260/PMK.011/2010 article 37 section (4)).
- d. According to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 60/PMK.8/2017 on Procedures on Providing Central Government Guarantees to Accelerate the Implementation of National Strategic Projects, every payment of the Central Government Guarantee claims lead to Government Debt to Contracting Agency of National Strategic Project (PJPSN), unless Ministries/Government Agencies as the PJPSN.
- e. According to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 148/PMK.08/2017 on Procedures of the Implementation of Government Guarantees for the Acceleration of Light Rail Transit/LRT Integrated in Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, and Bekasi, every Loan Collateral payment or Obligation Assurance resulting to the emergence of debt from Guaranteed to Guarantor.
- f. According to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 135/PMK.08/2019 on amendment of Minister of Finance Regulation Number 130/PMK.08/2016 on Procedures of the Implementation of Government Guarantees for the Acceleration of Electricity Infrastructure Development, every Loan Collateral payment or Obligation Assurance resulting to the emergence of debt from Guaranteed to Guarantor.

- g. According to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 142/PMK.08/2019 on Procedure of the Implementation of Guarantees for the Acceleration of Toll Road Construction Projects in Sumatra, if PT Hutama Karya (Persero) unable to fulfill their obligations to creditors/bondholders, Government as the guarantor will pay the obligation to creditors/bondholder of PT Hutama Karya (Persero) as amounted to the debt due. Obligations that paid by the Government will be calculated as the Government's receivables to PT Hutama Karya (Persero).
- h. According to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 60/PMK.08/2020 on the Implementation Procedures on Providing Guarantees and Interest Subsidies by Central Government in Acceleration of Drinking Water Supply, the Central Government took around 70% of PDAM credit investment which on due because PDAM unable to fulfill their obligations (default). From 70% of the guarantee then becomes PDAM's debt to the Central Government if the Central Government has paid the guarantee claim to the Credit Bank, meanwhile the Local Government provides a support to PDAM to settle their debts to the Government, but if the Local Government does not provide support and fails to help PDAM, then the obligation of PDAM debt settlement payment shifts to the Local Government. Because of the debt, Local Government may: (i) directly pay through the current year's APBD budgeting mechanism and/or (ii) converting the expenses into Local Government loans through a loan agreement between the Local government and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, where, there are arrears on the obligations of the Local Government to the Central Government based on the loan agreement, Local Governments may be a subject of a sanctions including deducting the distribution of General Allocation Funds (DAU) or Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH).
- i. According to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 71/PMK.05/2020 on Procedures of Government Guarantee through Guarantee Business Enterprise appointed for the Implementation of the Economic Recovery Program, implementation of support claim loss limit payment originates from the guaranteed reserve fund, does not resulting on Government debt and/or Government Regress.
- j. According to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 98/PMK.08/2020 on Government Guarantee Procedure for Corporate Business through the Guarantee Enterprise appointed for the Implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program, claim payments of the implementation of the Government Guarantee that gives receivables and/or Regress of the LPEI/Government to the Guaranteed (Corporate Business) as amendment on PMK 32/PMK.08/2021.

Realization of Expenditure Budget Financing on Guarantee Obligation

As of 2021, there is no guaranteed party default (BUMN, BUMD, PJPK/PJPSN/Business Entity) that receive Government guarantees on all guarantee programs, therefore the government has no obligation to pay the guarantee claims to creditor/business entity for the entire guarantee program or NIL.

Realization of the guaranteed obligation budget of APBN Fiscal Year 2021 until the end 2021 is IDR 715.73 billion, compared to the previous year where there was a realization of the guaranteed obligation budget around IDR 421.07 billion. Similar to 2020, realization of the guaranteed obligation budget in 2021 caused by transfer of budget allocation of guaranteed obligations from APBN Fiscal Year 2021 to Government Guarantee Reserve Funds Account, not caused by claim payments of the Government guarantee.

The accumulated balance Government guarantee reserve fund account until the end of 2021 is IDR 10.38 trillion and the balance of guarantee funds assignment regional of infrastructure financing account is IDR 372.52 billion.

15. Undefined Status Government Assistance (BPYBDS)

State Equity Participation (PMN) value on State Enterprise presented on the balance sheet, includes of the value of Undefined Status Government Assistance (BPYBDS). Undefined Status Government Assistance (BPYBDS) is a Government Project funded by APBN (State Revenue and Expenditure Budget) that have been handed over to BUMN (State-Owned Enterprises) to support BUMN operational activity, and recorded in BUMN balance sheet, but the status is undefined of the Government project to BUMN.

Total amount of BPYBDS as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, is IDR 12,452,878,178.53 and IDR 5,708,632,116,222.53. The amount of BPYBDS as of December 31, 2021, includes of BPYBDS from:

State-Owned Enterprise	BPYBDS as for December 31, 2020 (IDR)	Defined as PMN in 2021 (IDR)	Subtraction on 2021 (IDR)	Amount of BPYBDS as for December 31, 2021 (IDR)
PT PLN	5,075,209,924,012.00	5,075,209,924,012.00	0	0
PT ASDP	620,969,314,032.00	598,579,637,032.00	22,389,677,000.00	0
PT Pertamina	12,452,878,178.53	0	0	12,452,878,178.53
Total	5,708,632,116,222.53	5,673,789,561,044.00	22,389,677,000.00	12,452,878,178.53

Overall, total of BPYBDS as for December 31, 2021, compared to total of BPYBDS on December 31, 2020, decreased by IDR 5,696,179,238,044.

In 2021, have been reconciled to the BPYBDS that resulting to adjustment/difference in value with details as follows.

- 1) State Electricity Company (PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara)
 - a) Established PP PMN BPYBDS Number PP 103 in 2021 around IDR 802,013,555,133.
 - b) Established PP PMN BPYBDS Number PP 122 in 2021 around IDR 4,273,196,368,879.

However, until this report is finished, the PMN are still under the process of stock issue.
- 2) PT ASDP
 - a) In Mei 2021 established PP PMN BPYBDS on PT ASDP amounted to IDR 598,58 billion (PP 52/2021).
 - b) The remaining BPYBDS on PT ASDP around IDR 22,39 billion, planned to be donated to the East Java Provincial Government. From the reconciliation results in total of IDR 22,39 billion agreed to be removed from outstanding of BPYBDS in consideration with Ministry of Transportation has revokes BASTO assets of BPYBDS which is extension of the breakwater on the west side of the Paciran crossing pier and the construction of the Paciran ferry dock (follow-through) to PT ASDP Indonesia Ferry (Persero) Number 07/LLASDP-JTM/SRT-II/2015 in February 13, 2015, through letter of Secretary of Directorate General on behalf of Directorate General of Land Transportation Number PL.301/3/16/DJPD/2021 in April 14, 2021, as the basis of the expenditure from the asset list of BPYBDS in PT ASDP Indonesia Ferry (Persero) around IDR 22,389,677,000.
- 3) PT Pertamina
 - a) BPYBDS which is ex-assets of Ministry of Transportations still on discussion process with PT Pertamina (Persero) and BPKP. With newest update that Pertamina Patra Niaga has submitted a request letter for re-reviewing to BPKP number 040/PNC000000/2021-S3 on November 18, 2021, about Fuel Hydrant Facilities Asset of DPPU Juanda Airport and Installation of Refueling Apron DPPU Sultan Hasanuddin Makassar Airport Phase II ex-Ministry of Transportation to be PMN to PT Pertamina (Persero) by PT Pertamina (Persero);

- b) The review process will involve relevant parties, which is: Ministry of BUMN, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Finance c.q DJKN, and PT Pertamina (Persero).

16. Stipulation of Underpayment, Overpayment and Temporary Allocation of Underpayment of Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH)

In the end of 2021 Ministry of Finance issued Ministry of Finance Decree (KMK) Number 35/KM.7/2021 concerning Distribution of Underpayment of Revenue Sharing Fund dan Settlement of Overpayment of Revenue Sharing Fund in 2021 Phase III, through the KMK the Overpayment deductions up to 2019 of distribution of Underpayment is IDR 1,570,190,777,304 and deduction of Overpayment until 2020 of Underpayment is IDR 449,079,375,739, so then the Overpayment balance of DBH until 2019 is IDR 2,744,433,109,835 and the Overpayment of DBH in 2020 is IDR 2,971,170,253,731, so then the Overpayment balance in 2021 is IDR 5,715,603,363,566, as presented in the following table:

Description	Remaining Overpayment Balance (IDR)
LB DBH PPh Article 21	132,510,046,164
LB DBH PPh Article 25/29 OP	56,103,642,124
LB DBH PBB Local Section	154,757,340,065
LB DBH SDA Petroleum 15%	1,089,668,219,870
LB DBH SDA Petroleum 0,5%	51,022,601,957
LB DBH SDA Petroleum in Special Autonomy	259,798,217,466
LB DBH SDA Natural Gas 30%	225,104,909,117
LB DBH SDA Natural Gas 0,5%	5,915,271,405
LB DBH SDA Natural Gas in Special Autonomy	45,332,231,630
LB DBH SDA Mineral and Coal – Fixed Contribution	308,146,006,724
LB DBH SDA Mineral and Coal – Royalty	2,891,050,171,617
LB DBH SDA Geothermal – Government Share Deposit	418,293,193
LB DBH SDA Geothermal – Fixed Contribution	2,804,735,423
LB DBH SDA Geothermal – Production Fee	11,062,912,296
LB DBH SDA Forestry – IIUPH	138,624,302,316
LB DBH SDA Forestry – PSDH	126,133,961,121
LB DBH SDA Forestry – Reforestation Fee	136,278,546,390
LB DBH SDA Fishery	80,871,954,688
Total	5,715,603,363,566

17. Idle State-Owned Assets

State Owned Asset including land and/or buildings that are no longer used for the duties and functions of the Ministries/Government Agencies set as BMN Idle. BMN that has been designated as BMN Idle must be submitted to the Asset Management. The handover process of BMN Idle is stated in the Handover Minutes from Assets User to Asset Management. BMN Idle that has been submitted to the Assets Management to further be recorded and reported according to the regulations. BMN Idle that the value is defined is recorded in the Balance Sheet as Other Assets. BMN Idle is recorded at book value. BMN Idle which its value is undefined, is not recorded in the balance sheet but can be recorded in Notes to the Financial Statements (CaLK).

Other Important Disclosures on BMN Idle are as follows.

- a. There is 1 (one) unit of State House building with zero value, which is State House Class II Type D Permanent located on Raden Intan Street, Enggal, West Tanjung Karang, Bandar Lampung. The BMN is followed up by removing it in accordance with the applicable regulations. The Minister of Finance Decree Number 56/KM.6/2021 on the Elimination of State-Owned Assets ex-State-Owned Assets Idle to the asset management.
- b. There are assets that have been established as BMN Idle but still not undergo the handover to the Assets Management with details as follows.
 - 1) One plot of Land for State House building Class I located in Medokan Ayu, Rungkut, Surabaya established as BMN Idle base on the Minister of Finance Decree Number Kep-15/KM6/WKN10/KNL01/2014 on the determination of State-Owned Assets in the form of Land for State Houses building Class I NUP I At Surabaya Land Office II as State Property Idle, but still under a legal problem and has not been submitted to the Assets Management. The Head KPKNL Surabaya has submitted letter Number S-2826/WPJ.24/KP.04/2018 of February 8, 2018, on Request for Land Certificate of BMN Idle.
 - 2) One plot of Land of Government Office Building and one unit of Permanent Office Building which is located on Pahlawan Street, Ngawen Village, Sidayu Subdistrict, District of Gresik established as BMN Idle by Minister of Finance Decree Number 198/KM.6/WKN.10/KNL.01/2017. KPKNL Surabaya have undergo physical check and found the the land has been installed with the Surabaya City Government nameplate. Through the official memorandum of the Head of the Surabaya KPKNL to the Head of KPP Gresik Utara Number ND-269/WKN.10/KNL.01/2019 on April 16, 2019, the Head of KPKNL has submitted a clarification request of ownership documents for handover of the BMN Idle can then be finished.
- c. There are assets which its total value has been depreciated, so the book value as of December 31, 2021, is zero, as follows.
 - 1) One unit of State House Class II Type D Permanent located on Batu Gong Street, Passo, Ambon Baguala Bay, Ambon, utilization status established to the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia.
 - 2) Other parcel of land and other unit of Residential Buildings located on Jabir Street number 3, RT 05/07 Ragunan Village, Pasar Minggu District, utilization status established to the National Population and Family Planning Board.
 - 3) Other parcel of land and other unit of Residential Building located on Mawar Luar Street, RT 03 RW 06 Tugu Utara Village, Koja District, utilization status established to the National Population and Family Planning Board.
- d. There is correction on BMN Idle that handed over to the Ministry of Finance c.q. KPPBC Intermediate Type, Customs B of Jambi that supposed to be recorded as BMN Idle handed over to the Assets Manager on the first Semester of 2021. Includes of seven plots of land, consists of three parcels of Land of State House Building Class II and four plots of land of Government Office Building with total value of IDR 777,135,000. The correction impacting to increasing of the Idle Asset accounts that handed over to DJKN (166128) and Income Transfer Account (313221) totaled to IDR 777,135,000.
- e. In the second semester of 2021, there is no Covid-19 Pandemic programs and National Economic Recovery (PC-PEN) 2021 as well as utilization of remaining PC-PEN funds from 2020. Moreover, Budget Realization of the second Semester in 2021 is zero and not impacting on Operational Report, Changes in Equity Report, and Balance Sheet of the second Semester II of 2021.

18. Receivables from the Supersemar Foundation

State receivables on Supersemar Foundation based on the verdict of Supreme Court review Number 140/PK/Pdt/2015 on July 8, 2015, in article between the Republic of Indonesia c.q. President of the Republic of Indonesia against Supersemar Foundation and H.M. Soeharto, won by the Republic of Indonesia, thereby, the Supersemar Foundation is obliged to compensate the state for USD 315,002,183 (three hundred fifteen million two thousand one hundred and eighty three US Dollars) and IDR 139,438,536,678.56 (one hundred and thirty-nine billion four hundred thirty-eight million five hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred seventy-eight rupiah fifty-six cents).

Throughout 2021 there were no transactions related with the receivable settlements. However, there is a change in the receivable balances due to changes in exchange rates. Besides that, there is an assessment of confiscated assets carried out by KJPP Toha, Okky, Heru and colleagues.

Coordination with related parties such as the Attorney General's Office, South Jakarta District Court, and the Ministry of State Secretariat is still performed, to settle the Receivables to the Supersemar Foundation. Related to assets that have not been executed, Directorate PKNSI encourage these parties to immediately execute the assets of the Supersemar Foundation that has been confiscated and traced on other assets. Besides that, DJKN has helped from appraisal services within the DJKN to further evaluate the assets that has been confiscated.

Several forms of coordination related to the settlement of receivables that have been performed include:

1. 2 (two) coordination meetings have been held, on April 30, 2019, and June 26, 2019, by inviting relevant parties to Ministries/Government Agencies that involved in the Supersemar Foundation case which is the President of the Republic of Indonesia c.q. Ministry of State Secretariat as the principal, Prosecutor Office as the attorney for the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, South Jakarta District Court and internal of Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. To follow up the meeting results on June 26, 2019, Directorate of PKNSI has delivered Letter of the Director General of State Assets Management Number S-1862/KN/2019 of July 10, 2019, to the Junior Attorney General for Civil and State Administration and Number S-1863/KN/2019 of July 10, 2019, to the Minister of State Secretariat that essentially asking for support regarding the submission of money of the execution of the Supersemar Foundation case to the State General Treasury Account.
3. The Prosecutor's Office followed up the Letter of the Director General of State Assets Management by submitting an execution request for some of the execution results totaled at IDR 242,404,759,586.77 to South Jakarta District Court. Furthermore, South Jakarta District Court asked to Jakarta High Court through amendment Number W10-U3/1962/Hk.02/8/2019 of August 29, 2019, that essentially sated about whether the disbursement of the execution results can be made partially or wait till overall of the execution results.
4. To obtain support from the Supreme Court regarding the handover of half of the Supersemar execution results, Directorate of PKNSI has submitted the Letter of the Director General of State Assets Management Number S-2457/KN/2019 of October 25, 2019, to the Deputy of the Supreme Court for Judicial Affairs that essentially asking for the support regarding money submissions from the execution of the Supersemar Foundation case to the State General Treasury Account. On the other hand, Director General of State Assets Management has directly coordinated with the Supreme Court regarding the deposit plans of half of the execution results to the state treasury.

5. The Office of South Jakarta District Court has submitted the execution results to the Ministry of State Secretariat representative as the principal along with the State Attorney on November 28, 2019. Moreover, on the same day, has been deposited a total of IDR 242,081,000,259 to the State Treasury.
6. Directorate of PKNSI has submitted the Letter of the Director General of State Assets Management Number S-2816/KN/2019 of December 28, 2019, that asked the Minister of State Secretariat to follow up the settlement of the remaining outstanding Receivables of the Supersemar Foundation by executing assets that have been confiscated, which are:
 - a. Granadi Building on HR Rasuna Said Kav., Street. 8-9 Block X/I, South Jakarta (BA Seize Execution Number.72/Eks/Pdt/2015 in conjunction to Number.904/Pdt.G/2007/PNJkt.Sel of November 23, 2016).
 - b. Land plot with area of 8.120 m² (SHM Number 263) on Megamendung Highway Number 6 RT 03 RW 03 (BA Seize Execution Number 07/Pen.Pdt/PBT/Sita.Eks/2016/PN.Cbi in conjunction to Number.72/Eks.Pdt/2015 in conjunction to Number 904/Pdt.G/2007/PN.Jkt.Sel of December 1, 2016).
7. Directorate of PKNSI has submitted the Letter of the Director General of State Assets Management Number S-19/KN/2020 of January 29, 2019, to the Deputy for Law and Legislation at the Ministry of State Secretariat and Deputy Attorney General for Civil and State Administrative which asked the parties to follow up on the estate rights settlement in the Supersemar Foundation receivables.
8. Directorate of PKNSI has submitted the Letter of the Director General of State Assets Management Number S-220/KN/2020 of March 30, 2020, and Number S-380/KN/2020 of June 08, 2020, to the Deputy for Law and Legislation of the Ministry of State Secretariat and Junior Attorney General for Civil and State Administration which asked the parties to follow up the state rights settlement of Supersemar Foundation receivables that simultaneously offer an assessment assistance by the DJKN assessors.
9. Junior Attorney General for Civil and State Administration submit an asset appraisal proposal as referred in point Number 6 through letter Number B-313/G/Gp.2/06/2020 of June 17, 2020, concerning Follow-up Request for Settlement of Supersemar Scholarship Foundation's Receivables. The assessment has been discussed together between Directorate of Assessment and Deputy Attorney General for Civil and State Administration on July 7, 2020, according to the implementation of the Civil Procedure Code with consideration to the security factor.
10. The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia has submitted a request letter appointment of a government appraiser to the Chairman of the Cibinong District Court to be able to perform asset appraisal on Megamendung Highway, to support the execution of the auction (JAMDATUN letters number B-368/G/Gp.2/07/2020 of July 14, 2020).
11. Directorate of PKNSI has submitted letters Number S-958/KN.5/2020 of September 15, 2020, that asked asset appraisal follow-up progress.
12. Deputy Attorney General for Civil and State Administration through letters Number B-616/G/Gp.2/11/2020 of November 04, 2020, concerning Application for Land Asset Appraisal Assistance Fee and Building in the case of the Supersemar Scholarship Foundation submits an assistance request with assessment fees of the confiscated assets by KJPP in civil cases Receivable Accounts of Supersemar Foundation.
13. Following up on the letter, Director of PKNSI has submitted a letter Number S-1171/KN.5/2020 of November 10, 2020, which conveys that the cost of the assets appraisal that confiscated of the Supersemar Foundation will be charged to POK of the Directorate of PKNSI.
14. Directorate of PKNSI appointed KJPP Toha, Okky, Heru & Colleagues appointed as the executor of asset appraisal which has been confiscated as referred to in point Number 6. The contract of asset appraisal implementation is executed on November 23, until December 14, 2020.

15. KJPP Toha, Okky, Heru & Colleagues has submitted the results of the confiscated asset appraisal as referred above. Furthermore, application from the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia to the South Jakarta and Cibinong District Courts.

19. Settlement of State Receivables

b. Settlement of State Receivables Through the PDAM Loan Restructuring Program

The background policy of the settlement of state receivables at PDAM is as follow.

- 1) To carry out the 9-priority agenda (*Nawacita*) which is realized as one of the targets of 2015-2019 RPJMN which is 100 percent Safe Access to Drinking Water, immediately improve the PDAM's financial condition that currently experiencing bad debts of IDR 4.3 trillion (NPL rate 85 percent), so that PDAMs are increasingly bankable during the limited funding sources from APBN/APBD.
- 2) The 10 million house connection program must be supported by improving the PDAM's financial capacity, so there are efforts to change the obstacles in PDAMs to a potential target achievement.
- 3) The MDGs target for drinking water service coverage in 2019 is 100 percent, but only accomplished up to 71.14 percent in 2016 and up to 72.04 percent in 2017.
- 4) The PDAM debt has burdened PDAM for years, thus affecting the PDAM's ability to achieve their targets.

State debt settlement scheme stated in Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 194/PMK.05/2020 as follows.

- a. Reschedule of all principal obligations and/or.
- b. Elimination of all non-principal liabilities.

In 2021, there is 1 (one) PDAM which has received absolute removal approval from the President, which is PDAM of Nganjuk Regency, with the following details.

No	Debtor	Established by	Establishment Letter	Non-Major Receivables Value (IDR)
1.	PDAM of Nganjuk Regency	President	B-19/KSN/S/PB.06/05/2021	11,253,042,579
Total				11,253,042,579

Furthermore, as of 2021, there is 1 (one) PDAM which is still under the settlement of state receivables, which is PDAM of Ambon (authority of debt write off to the Minister of Finance). State Receivables to PDAM of Ambon is a Non-Principal Receivables totaled at IDR 589,182,544.00 has received approval for state debts settlement from the Minister of Finance through Ministerial Letters Number S949/MK.052016 of November 8, 2016. Till this date, the settlement of the PDAM of Ambon loan is still in the completion process of the Two Step Loan (TSL) with Bank Indonesia.

b. Settlement of State Receivables Through the Regional Government Restructuring Program

The background policy on the settlement of State receivables to the Regional Government is:

- 1) Local government loan arrears that have not been settled for years.
- 2) Local governments are unable to invest in infrastructure through loan schemes due to the remaining loans to the government.
- 3) Assistance in accelerating infrastructure development in the region.
- 4) Opening up possibilities for local governments to invest.

In 2021, there are 5 (five) Local Government which has received conditional/absolute write-off of Non-principal State Receivables, those are:

- a. Palembang City Government, absolute write-off of state receivables through the Letter of the Minister of State Secretary Number B-19/KSN/S/PB.06/05/2021 of May 24, 2021.
- b. Singkawang City Government, absolute write-off of state receivables through the Letter of the Minister of State Secretary Number B-19/KSN/S/PB.06/05/2021 of May 24, 2021.
- c. Aceh Government, absolute write-off of state receivables through the Letter of the Minister of State Secretary Number B-19/KSN/S/PB.06/05/2021 of May 24, 2021.
- d. Sangihe Islands Regency Government, absolute write-off of state receivables through the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 215/KMK.05/2021 on June 3, 2021.
- e. Former East Timor Provincial Government absolute write-off of state receivables through the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 408/KMK.05/2021 of September 21, 2021.

As of 2021, there are 9 (Nine) Local Government in the settlement process of State receivables, as follows.

- 1) 2 (two) Local Governments in the process of Absolute Removal of Non-principal State Receivables on the President, those are Riau Provincial Government and Manado City Government.
- 2) 1 (one) Local Government in the process of Absolute Removal of Non-principal State Receivables at the Minister of Finance, which is the Labuhan Batu Regency Government.
- 3) 1 (one) Local government in the process of completing debt swap settlement restructuring, which is Maluku Provincial Government.
- 4) 1 (one) local government is in the completion process on restructuring of the principal payment schedule, which is North Lampung Regency Government.
- 5) 2 (two) Local governments in the process of completing the restructuring of the principal payment schedule, those are North Lampung Regency and Central Lampung Regency Governments.
- 6) 1 (one) local government is in the process of completing the Two Step Loan (TSL), which is the Makassar City Government.
- 7) 1 (one) Local government in the process of installments on deductions of the General Allocation Fund (DAU), which is East Aceh Regency Government.

The following is a list of State Receivables to Regional Governments that have received an absolute write-off of non-principal state receivables by the Minister of Finance:

No	Debtor	Established by	Establishment Letter	Non-Major Receivables Value (IDR)
1	Sangihe Islands Regency Government	Minister of Finance	KMK Number 215/KMK.05/2021	4,244,724,549.17
2	Former East Timor Provincial Government	Minister of Finance	KMK Number 124/KMK.05/2021	128,340,000
Total				4,373,064,549.17

The following is a list of State Receivables to Regional Governments that have received an absolute write off of non-principal state receivables by the President:

No	Debtor	Established by	Establishment Letter	Non-Major Receivables Value (IDR)
1	Palembang Government	President	B-19/KSN/S/PB.06/05/2021	64,933,488,506.69
2	Singkawang Government	President	B-19/KSN/S/PB.06/05/2021	17,666,354,370.24

3	Aceh Government	President	B-19/KSN/S/PB.06/05/2021	23,833,926,048.23
Total				106,433,768,925.16

c. The Impact of Covid-19 on State Receivables Derived from Providing a Loans to BUMN/PT/BHL

- 1) Restructuring of Foreign Loans for financing the RIDF in PT *Sarana Multi Infrastruktur* (PT SMI)
Until 2020, PT SMI have 5 (five) Subsidiary Loan Agreement (SLA) for financing on Regional Infrastructure Development Program Funds (RIDF) and Indonesia Infrastructure Financial Funds (IIFF) with an active payment status, those are:

No	RDI/SLA Number	Loan Objectives
1	AMA-464/SLA-1229/2012	IIFF infrastructure activities financing
2	AMA-466/SLA-1230/2012	IIFF infrastructure activities financing
3	SLA-1268/DSMI/2017	Additional financing for IIFF infrastructure activities
4	SLA-1266/DSMI/2017	RIDF activities financing
5	SLA-1267/DSMI/2017	RIDF activities financing

Overall status of foreign loan payments made by PT SMI is smooth, marked by timely payments and the exact to the amount of government bills according to the provisions in the subsidiary loan agreement (SLA).

However, there is an amendment request related to the SLA to funds RIDF activities according to the Memorandum of Service of the Directorate General of Financing Management and Risk Number ND-521/PB.4/2020 of June 23, 2020, concerning World Bank Loans No. 8714-ID and AIIB No. 000012-1-IDN: Regional Infrastructure Development Fund Project (RIDF)- confirmation of the adjustment to the foreign loan forwarding interest rate. The application for interest rate adjustment is derived by an application from PT SMI for the occurrence of negative carry in the implementation of RIDF funds. Negative carry is caused by the difference in interest rates between SLA loans and RIDF loans to local governments. According to estimates from PT SMI that by the end of the RIDF negative carry funds program, it will reach IDR 307.8 billion is costly for the company's finances.

Related to that matters, Directorate of Investment Management System has provided suggestions or input based on the results of the study of financial aspects as well as legal aspects related to the adjustment of the RIDF SLA interest rate via Official Note number ND-521/PB.4/2020 of June 23, 2020. The proposal given by the Ministry of Finance is to adjust the interest rate of the SLA RIDF can be done by referring to PMK Number 108/PMK.05/2019 which is determined by the yield of the Benchmark Series of the Government Bond with a tenor of 10 years (equivalent to the Foreign Loan Forwarding terms).

Based on that, the Minister of Finance asked the World Bank to approve the requests for amendments of the agreements on foreign loans for RIDF funds by letter number S-134/MK.8/2020 of June 29, 2020. The agreement amendment proposals contained in the letter, with the details as follows:

- Addition of 3 components: Early Response and Recovery (ERRC), This component is the government's support to handle the impact of the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Extension of the Closing Date on RIDF SLA loans from December 31, 2020, to December 31, 2022.
- Removal of clause on LA related to interest rate on SLA aimed for flexibility and convenience to the government for adjusting the loan interest rate on the SLA.

2) Application for relaxation of state receivables settlement to the BUMN related to Covid-19

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic affecting several BUMN, thus experiencing difficulties in settling the debts to the State. There are few BUMN proposing a restructuring/relaxation for the settlement of debts to the State, including Bank Jatim – Surabaya Islamic Hospital Foundation (Yarsis), PT PG Rajawali II Cirebon, and PT Djakarta Llyod (Persero).

20. Disclosure of Taxation Rights and Obligations

In 2021 Government implements Government Accounting Standards (SAP) in the preparation of LKKL and LKPP. Related to the implementation of PSAP 10 about Error Correction, Changes in Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Discontinued Operations towards transaction related to the recognition of income and tax obligations, The government guides PSAP 12 about Accrual-Based Accounting Standards and Technical Bulletin Number 24 on Accounting for Tax Revenue.

LKPP balance sheet has not presented the State's Rights and Obligations from tax transactions including:

- a. The state right of shortages and delays in tax payments and sanction of IDR 11.11 trillion.
- b. Liabilities arising from advance payments on installments for tax in 2022 received in 2021 around IDR 256.61 billion.
- c. Liabilities arising from the payments from WP for unapproved tax assessment with minimum of IDR 21.84 billion.

In order to improve the presentation of financial statements regarding the rights and obligations of the State derived from tax transactions according to the future accrual basis of accounting, Currently, the Government is coordinating with Public Sector Accounting Standard Committee (KSAP) to finalize the draft Statement of Government Accounting Standards related to Income from Non-exchange Transactions and will be implemented after the Statement of Government Accounting Standards related to Income from Non-exchange Transactions published by KSAP.

Government through KMK No.181/KMK.05/2022 has formed Task Force team to support the acceleration of the completion of government accounting standard statements regarding Income from Non-exchange Transactions.

21. Disclosure of Government Obligations Regarding Pensions

Recording of rights and obligations related to the Pension Program for PNS and TNI/Polri carried out by referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 22/PMK.05/2022 concerning Central Government Accounting Policy. that haven not been stipulated in Government Regulation regarding the PNS Pension Program, as mandated by Law Number 5 of 2014 concerning State Civil Apparatus, regulations that become the legal umbrella for the Pension program for PNS and TNI/Polri is Law Number 11 of 1969 concerning Employee Pension and Employee Widow/Widower Pension and Law Number 6 of 1966 concerning Pension Provision, Retirement Benefits, and Voluntary Military Benefits.

With no pension fund yet, the burden of pension spending is still sourced from the state budget, as regulated in Article 2 letter (a) of Law Number 11 of 1969. The law and its derivative regulations mandate that the pension program for civil servants and the TNI/Polri is a Defined Benefit Pension Plan. Meanwhile, the funds mechanism used is Pay-As-You-Go which is financed from the APBN. Implications of the Defined Benefit Pension Program with Pay-As-You-Go funding is the Government paying pension benefits when the employee is entitled to receive a pension (as a pension recipient), that is, when the person concerned enters retirement age according to the laws and regulations.

Based on the actuarial calculations, Long-Term Obligations of the Government Pension Program in 2021 amounting to IDR 2,929,941,090,584,520 which consists of:

- a. Obligations to Central Government employees amounting to IDR 935,672,699,638,784
- b. Liability to local government employees is IDR 1,994,268,390,945,730

The Long-Term Obligations of the Government Pension Program in 2021 can also be divided as follows.

1. Liability for active employees is IDR 1,427,079,820,759,960
2. Liabilities to Pensioners amounting to IDR 1,502,861,269,824,560

In addition, the Government also controls the Accumulated Pension Contribution Fund (AIP) collected from civil servants and members of the TNI/Polri, which PT Taspen and PT Asabri manage. The balance of AIP funds as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 212.99 trillion and IDR 193.23 trillion. Following existing regulations, the AIP Fund is used, among others, to (i) return the Pension Contribution Cash Value (NTIP) paid to civil servants or members of the TNI/Polri who stop working without pension rights or do not meet the criteria to receive pension benefits, (ii) support the APBN as a bailout fund in the payment of pension benefits, (iii) the cost of organizing and developing investments by the Agency, and (iv) Advance Loans for Housing Loans specifically for Indonesian National Armed Forces Soldiers, Members of the Indonesian National Police, and Apparatus Employees State Civil Servants within the Ministry of Defense and the Indonesian National Police.

Based on the AIP Net Fund Report managed by PT Taspen (Persero) and PT Asabri (Persero), it is as follows.

(in IDR)

Accumulated Pension Contribution Fund (AIP)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
AIP managed by PT Taspen (Persero)	189,639,517,831,246 ^a	171,445,743,035,527
AIP managed by PT Asabri (Persero)	23,356,764,081,938 ^b	21,786,640,129,813
Total	212,996,281,913,184	193,232,383,165,340

Description:

^a) PT Taspen 2021 AIP Fund based on LK AIP 2021 Audited on March 15, 2022

^b) PT Asabri 2021 AIP Fund based on 2021 AIP LK Audited on March 29, 2022

Based on Letter Number S-412/MK.02/2022 May 17, 2022, the Minister of Finance conveys:

- a. The Government continues to strive to improve the quality of state financial accountability, including accountability for administering pension programs for ASN and members of the TNI/Polri within LKPP.
- b. Given the significant impact of the Government's long-term obligations on the pension program for ASN and members of the TNI/Polri on fiscal health, the Government continues to finalize plans for renewing the pension program and its governance including disclosure and recording of obligations. The administration of the new pension program will also pay attention to the fair and accountable division of responsibilities between the central Government and local governments.
- c. No later than 4 (four) years after the new pension system is fully available, the Government will present pension obligations following the policies and accounting systems that apply later.

At this time, the Government has formed a Task Force Team to support the acceleration of the completion of the statement of government accounting standards regarding employee benefits No. 181/KMK.05/2022. Its task is to coordinate accelerating the completion of PSAP regarding Employment Benefits and PSAP

regarding Income from Non-Exchange Transactions. In preparing government accounting standards, KSAP will hold an online public hearing to obtain feedback and input on the draft publication of the Statement of Government Accounting Standards (PSAP) for Employee Benefits on May 25, 2022.

22. Unfunded Past Service Liability (UPSL)

Minister of Finance through Letter No. S-56/MK.02/2022 on January 30, 2022, stipulates the Unfunded Past Service Liability Program for Old Age Savings at PT Asabri (Persero) amounting to IDR 4,550,263,772,727.00. The allocation and payment of UPSL for the THT program will be implemented in stages according to the state's financial condition.

23. Classification of Government's Payable

Payables of the Indonesian Government can be classified based on the foreign and domestic payables as defined in the Indonesian External Debt Statistics (SULNI). The Government's Foreign Payable is included in the value of Government Securities (SBN) issued overseas and domestically owned by non-residents, while Domestic Payable is owned by residents. Details of the classification are shown below.

No	Types of Payable	Currency Denomination		Total (billion)
		Foreign exchange (billion)	IDR (billion)	
1	Foreign Payable			
	a. SBN-owned by non-residents	1,160,556	891,341	2,051,897
	b. Foreign Loan	808,771	-	808,771
	Total of Foreign Payable	1,969,327	891,341	2,860,668
2.	Domestic Payable			
	a. SBN-owned by residents	108,427	3,931,414	4,039,841
	b. Domestic Loan	-	13,475	13,475
	Total of Domestic Payable	108,427	3,944,889	4,053,316
Total of Government's Foreign and Domestic Payable		2,077,755	4,836,230	6,913,984

The table data above is the principal value of the payable (without including the unamortized discount and unamortized premium).

As in the table above, the population is an economic unit means either a person or entity that is domiciled or plans to be domiciled in a country for at least 1 (one) year, whose main economic activity center is in the country of domicile. Those who do not meet these criteria are categorized as non-residents (Part IV Balance of Payments Manual (BOPM) IMF, Edition 4, Public Sector Payable Statistics: 2013 Guide for Compilers and Users and External Payable Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users in 2014).

All SBN issued in the domestic and international markets is classified as Domestic Payable according to SAP Bultek Number 22 concerning Accrual-Based Payable Accounting.

24. Assets and Liabilities of Services Concession

The government has established policies and accounting systems for State-Owned Assets (BMN) management for toll road construction built and operated by the Toll Road Business Entity (BUJT), as well as toll road construction built by the government and managed by BUJT. Accounting policies and Technical

Arrangements for recording service concessions have been regulated in:

- a. Chapter VIII Policies of Other Assets Accounting and Chapter IX Policies of Liabilities/Payable Accounting as in the Appendix in PMK Number 234/PMK.05/2020 regarding Policies of Central Government Accounting.
- b. Recordation technique for presenting service concession assets and liabilities at Ministries/Government Agencies is regulated in the Directorate General of Treasury Letter Number S-160/PB/2020. Recordation technique and administration of service concession assets can be accommodated by the SIMAK-BMN Application.

From the Government's identification and analysis process, two Ministries have contracts/agreements with the general characteristics of service concessions, namely the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) and the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo). Service concession arrangements are identified at the Ministry of PUPR for Government and Business Entities Partnership (KPBU) to provide toll road public services. The toll road service concession agreement at the Ministry of PUPR is a service concession agreement that grants business rights to partners. Meanwhile, the service concession arrangement identified in the Ministry of Communications and Informatics is the PPP for providing public services for telecommunications and information networks (Palapa Ring). The service concession agreement for the Palapa Ring Project is a service concession agreement with a financial liability model/scheme.

The primary approach/method used in the first recording of service concession assets and liabilities is retrospective, i.e., Ministries/Government Agencies must be able to present the asset value of the service concession along with accumulated depreciation of assets at the beginning of the active agreement in the past. However, suppose it is impossible to present the value retrospectively due to the unavailability of data or difficulty obtaining a reliable value. In that case, it is permissible to determine the asset's value on a prospective basis for the impact of changes in accounting policies from the earliest practical date. This approach can be taken with a note that management's judgments and records must be accompanied by intense and clear reasons, not merely for choosing a more accessible method and not trying to obtain reliable values.

Presentation of Service Concession Assets and Liabilities in the 2020 Financial Statements regulated in PMK Number 22/PMK.05/2022 and Minister of Finance Letter Number S-265/MK.5/2020.

In the letter described above from the Minister of Finance, the following matters are regulated:

1. Ministries/Government Agencies that have agreements with service concession arrangements' characteristics must disclose adequately in the Notes to the Financial Statements
2. Disclosure of service concession arrangements in the Notes to the Financial Statements shall at least contain information regarding:
 - a. Description of the equivalent agreement, contract, or engagement, including the provision of assets and public services as stipulated in the agreement;
 - b. Types of compensation schemes provided by the government to partners/business entities in the provision of assets and public services (e.g., government payment schemes, service concession rights schemes, or a combination of schemes);
 - c. Significant provisions in the service concession arrangement that may affect changes in an amount, time, and certainty of future cash flows (e.g., concession period, payment by the government for asset delivery at the end of the concession period, or renegotiation); and
 - d. State-Owned Assets included in the arrangement of service concessions

3. In the event that State-Owned Enterprises are included in the service concession arrangement, it is still presented on the face of the Balance Sheet as a partnership asset and adequately disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Referring to the provisions stipulated in the letter of the Minister of Finance Number S-265/MK.05/2020, in the 2020 Financial Report, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) and the Ministry of Communications and Informatics were shown to not presenting the assets and liabilities of service concessions on the balance sheet or face of the financial statements, but only adequately disclose in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Based on the disclosure in the PUPR Ministry's Financial Report, it is explained that there are toll road construction assets as of December 31, 2021, amounting to IDR 474.151 trillion, which have not been recorded in the PUPR Ministry's Financial Report. Meanwhile, in the Financial Report of the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, information was obtained that the Acquisition of Service Concession Assets as of December 31, 2021, was as follows.

(in Rupiah)

No	Palapa Ring Project	Score
1	West Package	1,335,729,218,541
2	Central Package	1,082,269,778,326
3	East Package	5,378,127,196,087
Total		7,796,126,192,954

As of December 31, 2021, the Minister of Communication and Informatics as the Contracting Agency (PJPK) has paid to the Executing Entity (BUP) following the provision of service availability for each BUP a sum of IDR 5,090,235,276,480 out of the total obligation service concessions worth IDR 21,214,465,106,848 as follows:

- PT PRB a sum of IDR 1,164,146,047,080 out of the total liabilities of IDR 3,486,383,120,000;
- PT LTI a sum of IDR 929,375,744,622 out of the total liabilities of IDR 3,736,930,208,900;
- PT PTT a sum of IDR 5,088,771,996,622 out of the total liabilities of IDR 13,991,151,777,948.

25. **Remaining Fund for COVID-19 Handling and National Recovery Committee (PC PEN) 2020**

a. **Government Investment Program PEN (IPPEN)**

Accounts belonging to State General Treasurer (BUN at Bank Indonesia in 2020 based on KMK 533/KMK.06/2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for Management of Government Investment Funds in the framework of the National Economic Recovery Program on Accounts Owned by BUN. The account number 5190001518980 is used to manage the Government's investment funds in the framework of the National Economic Recovery program, namely, to accommodate the disbursement of funds, return of principal, and income from the investment results of the Government of National Export Development. The Government's investment funds are intended for investment recipients as stipulated in KMK 525/KMK.02/2020 concerning the Second Amendment to the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 381/KMK.02/2020 concerning Determination of Details of Budget Financing in the Budget Section of the Government Investment Management BUN (BA 999.03) Fiscal Year 2020, namely:

No	Description	Realization (IDR)
1	PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero)	8,500,000,000,000
2	PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero)	3,500,000,000,000
3	Perum Perumnas	650,000,000,000
4	PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero)	4,000,000,000,000
5	PT Krakatau Steel (Persero)	3,000,000,000,000
TOTAL		19,650,000,000,000

In 2020, it was distributed to investment recipients worth IDR. 5,900,000,000,000 with details:

No	Description	Realization (IDR)
1	PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero)	3,500,000,000,000
2	Perum Perumnas	200,000,000,000
3	PT Krakatau Steel (Persero)	2,200,000,000,000
Total		5,900,000,000,000

The balance of RIPPEN as of December 31, 2020, is IDR 13,750,000,000,000.

Realization of Semester I of 2021

Until Semester I of 2021, it has been distributed to recipients of investment worth IDR 2,077,409,598,719 with details:

No	Description	Realization (IDR)
Withdrawals until June 30, 2021		
1.	PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero)	1,000,000,000,000
2.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero)	627,409,598,719
3.	Perum Perumnas	450,000,000,000
Total		2,077,409,598,719

The balance of RIPPEN as of June 30, 2021, was IDR 11,672,590,401,281.

Realization of Semester I of 2021

During the third quarter of 2021, IDR 180,267,213,112 was distributed to investment recipients with the following details:

No	Description	Realization (IDR)
Withdrawals until September 30, 2021		
1.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero)	180,267,213,112
Total		180,267,213,112

RIPPEN balance as of September 30, 2021, was IDR 11,492,323,188,169

Realization in 2021

During the fourth quarter, IDR 943,660,548,580 was distributed to investment recipients with details.

No	Description	Realization (IDR)
Withdrawals until December 31, 2021		
1.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero)	832,697,430,784
2	PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero)	110,963,117,796
Total		943,660,548,580

The balance of RIPPEN as of December 31, 2021, is IDR 10,548,662,639,589.

Disbursement of funds to PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) based on SKP Number SK-1/KPA999.03.MBU/02/2021 and the Ratification of SKP Number S-11/PB/PB.3/2021 amounting to IDR 1,000,000,000,000,000. Taking into account the conditions and problems currently faced by PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) public company (Tbk), the Government Investment Program PEN (IPPEN) cannot be continued. With the discontinuance of the IP PEN, the Government Investment Reserve Fund for PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk amount to IDR 7.5 trillion will not be disbursed and will be returned to the State General Treasury Account (RKUN). To return the IP PEN Funds to the RKUN, the Minister of

Finance has submitted Letter Number S-442/MK.06/2022 on May 19, 2022 to PT. Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) as the Investment Implementer to complete the agreement against the non-granting of IP PEN funds that have not been disbursed, and the settlement of IP PEN funds that have been given in the amount of IDR 1 trillion up to the PKPU decision or peace agreement at the time of homologation.

b. Interest Subsidy Program for People's Business Credit (KUR) and Non-People's Business Credit (Non-KUR)

The balance subsidy of interest/margin for KUR and Non-KUR is IDR 3,962,803,109,569, which has not been disbursed since December 31, 2020. As of May 25, 2021, IDR 3,446,215,093,901 has been distributed so that there is a balance of IDR 516,588,015,668 consisting of: (i) KUR subsidy of IDR 188,385,194,139 and (ii) non-KUR subsidy of IDR 328,202,821,529. The KUR and Non-KUR interest subsidy funds as of May 25, 2021, amounting to IDR 516,588,015,668, have been followed up through distribution in 2021 amounting to IDR 47,961,013,557 and deposits to the State Treasury amounting to IDR 446,780,989,961 so that the remaining subsidy is IDR 21,846,012,150 as of December 31, 2021.

c. Pre-Employment Card Program

The balance of the Pre-Employment Card Program Funds as of December 31, 2020, contained in the other Government accounts of the Management of the Pre-Employment Card Program (MPPKP), is IDR 5,439,070,589,120. In 2021, the balance of the Pre-Employment Card program funds will be used for training costs and participant incentives distributed during the January – March 2021 period amounting to IDR 2,539,918,672,758. While the rest is returned/deposited to the state treasury, namely:

1. The training costs and participant incentives that the participants do not use have been returned to the State General Treasure Account amounting to IDR 2,620,973,748,317 on January 5-7, 2021, and
2. The balance not successfully distributed during the 2021 period amounting to IDR 278,178,168,045 was deposited into the State General Treasure Account on March 24, 2021.

26. Expired Tax Receivables according PSAP 15

Based on the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 157/PMK.05/2020 concerning Statements of Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards Number 15 concerning Events After the Reporting Date, it is stated that entities need to adjust the amounts presented in the financial statements due to changing events after the reporting date. An example of an adjusting event, as referred to in paragraph 38 of PSAP 15, is information received after the reporting date that indicates an impairment of receivables at the reporting date, such as tax expiration information. From the balance of Taxes Receivable at the Directorate General of Taxation, 919,938 provisions will expire from January 1 to April 30, 2022, with a value of IDR 1,655,421,958,422.81. The receivables are currently categorized as loss and set aside at 100%. However, some conditions may result in a delay in the expiry of tax collection as stipulated in the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 189/PMK.03/2020 concerning Procedures for the Implementation of Tax Collection on the Amount of Taxes Accrued, namely for tax payables for the 2007 and previous fiscal years, deferral of expiry, among others, is the recognition of tax debts from taxpayers, either directly or indirectly. While for tax payables in 2008 and after that, the expiry of the deferred collection is, among others, due to:

1. There is an acknowledgment of tax debt from the Taxpayer, either directly or indirectly;
2. Conducted investigation of criminal acts in the field of taxation.

The balance of receivables that will expire, amounting to IDR 1,655,421,958,422.81, can be deferred if there

are events as regulated in PMK 189/PMK.03/2020.

Types of Taxes	Total	Receivable Value
Income Tax Receivables	1,931	88,675,949,994
VAT Collection Interest	2,100	83,509,699,754
PPnBM Collection Interest	16	11,229,565,918
Forestry land value tax	561	59,274,596,612
Plantation land value tax	3,187	40,022,304,023
Land value tax Oil and gas mining	645	25,746,648,839
Land value tax Non Oil and Gas Mining	2,331	209,757,322,055
Land value tax for other sectors	467	54,196,526
Income Tax Article 21	236.662	41,642,977,426
Income Tax Article 22	1,896	336,011,388
Income Tax Article 23	18,589	14,484,796,310
Income Tax Article 25 Agency	98,454	402,402,804,210
Income Tax Article 25 OP	228,793	114,014,330,424
Income Tax Article 26	1,365	689,477,335
PPH Income Tax Article 4 Paragraph (2)	99,818	44,172,015,608
Value-Added Tax	223,017	508,124,360,097
Value-Added Tax BM	99	11,284,901,904
Other Indirect Taxes	7	-
Grand Total	919,938	1,655,421,958,423

27. **Account Receivables of Sidoarjo Mud Management Agency (BPLS)**

a. **Payment Basis for Sale and Purchase of Land and Buildings for the Affected Area Map (PAT) on March 22, 2007**

The basis of payment for the Sale and purchase of land and buildings for the Affected Area Map (PAT) on March 22, 2007, is Presidential Regulation Number 14 of 2007. Based on Presidential Regulation Number 76 of 2015 concerning the provision of anticipatory funds to pay off the purchase of land and buildings belonging to the community affected by the Sidoarjo mudflow in the Affected Area Map on March 22, 2007, the Government prepared funds as payment for direct payments to people who own land and buildings in the Affected Area Map on March 22, 2007. Funds that had been used became Lapindo Brantas Inc/PT Minarak Lapindo Jaya loan to the Government.

b. **Payment Policy for Sale and Purchase of Land and Buildings the Affected Area Map (PAT) on 22-03-2007**

Following the payment procedure regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 14 of 2007 concerning UAKPA BUN Tk Management of Receivables with regards to Sidoarjo Mud Management Anticipation Fund, payments were made in two stages, i.e., stage I at 20 percent of the Sale and stage II at 80 percent of the purchase value.

c. **Account Receivables**

The utilization of anticipation funds in 2015 is represented by principal receivables totaling IDR 773,382,049,559. For Anticipation Funds, BPLS has extended several loan offers, including those made in letters with PMS.04.02/293/2016 and PMS.04.02/281/2017, dated October 4 and January 31, respectively. Since no application has been made for the Sidoarjo mud activity, the provision for activities has not

been carried out. As a result, the value of the land and structures offered as collateral have now been covered with mud. A discussion on the Evaluation of the Loan Guarantee for the Anticipation of the Sidoarjo Mud Fund took place on February 11, 2020.

28. Non-permanent investment in the form of share ownership in PT Karabha Digdaya (PT KD), PT Sejahtera Eka Graha (PT SEG), and PT Aldevco (PT AVCO)

The balance of PT KD's Non-permanent Long-Term Investment in LKPP in 2021 is IDR 251,240,740,586 with 100% government ownership in PT KD. The government's ownership of PT KD shares resulted from transferring National Bank Restruction Agency (BPPN) assets to the Ministry of Finance when BPPN was dissolved in 2004. The company has two business divisions: golf course management (Emeralda Golf) and housing development in Cimanggis, Depok City.

The balance of PT SEG's Non-permanent Long-Term Investment in LKPP in 2021 is IDR 22,470,000,000, with government ownership in PT SEG of 96.53% and the remaining 3.47% owned by PT Sarana Multigriya Financial. The government's ownership of PT SEG shares resulted from transferring National Bank Restruction Agency (BPPN) assets to the Ministry of Finance when BPPN was dissolved in 2004. The company is engaged in real estate management and development of the Greater Bogor Lake (Danau Bogor Raya) area, as well as tourism management (clubhouse) known as "Kebun Raya Bogor."

The balance of PT AVCO's Non-permanent Long-Term Investment at LKPP in 2021 is IDR 625,000,000, with government ownership of PT AVCO by 100%. The government's ownership of PT AVCO's shares was sourced from the transfer of shares of A.R. Soehoed as the initial commitment of the establishment of the PT. Currently, the company earns operating income from renting the Aldevco Octagon Building.

29. Data Anomaly Resolution

In 2020, there were problems related to control over the management of Fixed Assets, which had an impact on the validity and accuracy of the data in the form of BMN data anomalies on SIMAK BMN related to the value of fixed assets as much as 543,341 NUP.

Regarding these problems, the government has taken various steps to follow up and resolve them, including coordination meetings, one-on-one meetings with KL, and the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) so that KL can take follow-up steps effectively and create improvements in BMN management quality. In addition, progress updates are also regularly (quarterly) on resolving BMN data anomalies in KL so that KL can immediately formulate and take follow-up steps on BMN data anomaly problems.

In 2021, the Government published PMK Number 171/PMK.05/202, which stated that the implementation of the SAKTI System at Ministries/Agencies would be effective as of January 1, 2022. The settlement of BMN anomaly data was also implemented to prepare for the migration of financial reporting applications into the SAKTI application to produce reliable BMN data and values.

As a form of commitment to resolving BMN data anomalies, the government, through the Ministry of Finance, has formed a task force team determined based on the Decree of the Director General of Treasury Number KEP-200/PB/2021 concerning the Task Force Team for Preparation for the Financial Application System Migration at the Institution Level in 2021.

The resolution of the problem of BMN data anomalies in 2021 until the preparation of the 2021 Unaudited financial statements is carried out with a normalization mechanism through the SIMAK-BMN application. This mechanism is carried out only on abnormal BMN data.

In order to resolve the BMN anomaly data, it was found that the condition of the BMN data anomaly was not only caused by abnormal BMN data but also due to data discrepancies between applications and the balance of inactive working unit data. Subsequently, the settlement category was expanded through the Confirmation Working Paper (K3) mechanism, which was carried out by pairing the BMN data presented in the e-rekon & LK application and BMN data submitted in the Inventory, BMN SIMAK, and SAIBA applications in each working unit.

Based on the identification results carried out through the OHS mechanism on BMN data at the 2020 Audited LKPP, the condition of 3,825,631 NUP was found with a total value of IDR 123.12 trillion, which is indicated as anomaly data. In 2021, the BMN data anomaly problem was resolved, for the Unaudited 2021 BMN anomaly data position as much as 2,723,908 NUP with a total value of minus IDR 21.61 trillion and for the 2021 Audited position as much as 556,359 NUP with a total value of minus IDR 126 trillion with details as shown in the following table.

BMN Anomaly Data	The development of the BMN value of anomaly data		
	Overall NUP	Value	Overall NUP
2020 Audited	3,825,631	123,115,631,887,917	1,961%
2021 Unaudited	2,723,908	- 21,607,188,047,547	-0,319%
2021 Audited	556,359	-1,259,109,132,198	-0,019%

For intracompatible data, the identification results carried out through the K3 mechanism on BMN data in the 2020 Audited LKPP data found conditions of 1,572,856 NUP with a total value of IDR 95.32 trillion, which is indicated as anomaly data. In 2021, the BMN data anomaly problem was resolved; for the Unaudited 2021 BMN anomaly data position, as much as 680,599 NUP with a total value of minus IDR 4.85 trillion, and for the 2021 Audited position, as many as 103,358 NUP with a total value of minus IDR 621.32 billion, with details as the following table.

BMN Anomaly Data	The development of the BMN value of anomaly data		
	Overall NUP	Value	% Anomaly to total
2020 Audited	1,572,856	95,323,540,141.310	1,519%
2021 Unaudited	680,599	(4,853,233,251,980)	-0,072%
2021 Audited	103,358	621,315,586,626	0,009%

The anomalous BMN data of 103,358 NUP in the 2021 Audited Financial Report, according to the table above, will be made improvements in the 2022 Financial Report

In general, there are two improvement mechanisms during 2021 as a follow-up to identifying anomalous BMN data: improvements through the presentation mechanism between applications and the mechanism carried out through asset data correction.

The implementation of improvements through the presentation mechanism between applications is carried out by synchronizing the presentation of BMN data as a support for financial report data which results in pseudo-improvements so that it does not have an impact/influence on the presentation of Financial Statements. Meanwhile, improvement through correction of BMN data is carried out by improving the data variables forming BMN transactions, both complementary data such as corrections to misstatements of

useful asset life and asset quantity that do not affect the presentation of value in the Financial Statements, as well as by normalizing the importance of BMN data and then make corrections to the value and replacement of NUP on BMN data containing anomalies.

During 2021, BMN data correction through normalization was carried out for 1,369,678 NUP with a value of minus IDR 104,711,603,887,213. Furthermore, improvements have been made to 713,998 NUP with a value of IDR 83,939,953,236.32, while the remaining 655,680 NUP with a value of minus IDR 20,771,622,882,422 in the identification process to ensure follow-up improvements have been made, with details as shown in the following table.

Anomaly Repairment	Repairment Total	
	Overall NUP	Value
Normalization	1,369,678	(104,711,603,887,213)
Follow-up Normalization	713,998	83,939,953,236,321
In the process of identifying Follow-up Normalization	655,680	(20,771,622,882,422)

The 2022 Financial Report will certify any follow-up improvements for BMN data that has been normalized but has not yet identified the corrective follow-up as much as 655,680 NUP in the 2021 Financial Report audited following the table above.

The accounts in the 2021 Audited Financial Statements that were affected by the anomalous improvement of BMN data include, among others: assets, accumulated depreciation, expenses, and equity, as follows.

1. Related Asset Accounts on the Balance Sheet decreased by IDR 4,293,918,737,527;
2. Expenses accounts in the Operational Report increased by IDR 1,744,313,534,436; and
3. Correction Accounts for Non-Revalued Asset Value in the Changes in Equity Report increased by IDR 5,099,210,406,182,

With the details displayed on **Attachment 32**.

30. Task Force for Handling Rights to Collect Bank Indonesia Liquidity Assistance Funds

The completion of the collection of BLBI funds which has not been completed for more than twenty years, is a particular concern of the government, so a new force is needed to support the instruments that have been running so far, namely the State Debt Management Committee (PUPN) in restoring state rights. Evidence of the government's seriousness in restoring state rights is the issuance of Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia (Keppres) Number 6 of 2021 jo. Presidential Decree Number 16 of 2021 concerning the Task Force for Handling State Collection Rights for BLBI Funds was initiated by the Directorate General of State Assets Management.

The BLBI Task Force was formed with the primary objective of effectively and efficiently handling, settling, and restoring state rights stemming from the management of the former National Bank Restruction Agency and Liquidated Bank, including BLBI and property assets. The BLBI Task Force of various Ministries and Institutions is committed to making extraordinary efforts to restore state rights with a total of 110.45 trillion rupiahs, of which more than 90% of this value is credit assets from obligors/debtors. So, the formation of the BLBI Task Force is a catalyst in resolving state rights to BLBI funds and strengthening the function of PUPN.

The BLBI Task Force comprises a combination of Ministries and Institutions on duty with a limited time until December 31, 2023. In carrying out its duties, the Task Force Working Group team conducts studies and deepens on obligors, debtors, and property assets with significant value and high complexity of problems. Regarding the handling of obligor/debtor collection, the summons mechanism is 2 (two) times with a distance

between calls of 7 days apart; if the obligor/debtor does not fulfill the summons, a summons will be made 7 (seven) days apart through the national mass media.

For the initial stage, the BLBI Task Force handles several eight obligors, 14 debtors, and nine units of priority property assets with large values and complex problems. Managing state claims from BLBI funds has entered the second stage with priority handling of 13 obligors, 15 debtors, and 14 units of property assets.

In addition to collection efforts through summons, the Task Force also carries out a series of actions related to the assets of the obligor/debtor, such as physical possession and blocking of assets belonging to the debtor and the obligor, which is followed up with confiscation and auction. Since being inaugurated on June 4, 2021, the BLBI Task Force has effectively carried out a special mission to handle state collection rights for 7 (seven) months until December 31, 2021.

31. High-Speed Railway between Jakarta and Bandung (KCJB)

a. State Equity Participation (PMN) to PT KAI (Persero)

To accelerate the completion of the construction of infrastructure and facilities for the Fast Train between Jakarta and Bandung (KCJB), the Government issued Presidential Regulation (PeIDRres) Number 107 of 2015. PeIDRres 107 of 2015 assigned the consortium of state-owned enteIDRries (BUMN) consisting of PT Wijaya Karya, PT Kereta Api Indonesia, PT Jasa Marga and PT Perkebunan Nusantara VIII with the leadership of the consortium PT Wijaya Karya to form a joint venture company, namely PT Pilar Sinergi BUMN Indonesia (PT PSBI).

The BUMN consortium or PT PSBI cooperates with other business entities in this assignment. Beijing Yawan formed a joint venture company, PT Kereta Cepat Indonesia China (PT KCIC). Funding for the project implementation is sourced from the issuance of bonds by a consortium of BUMN or joint ventures, loans from a consortium of BUMN, or joint ventures from financial institutions, including foreign or multilateral financial institutions, and other funding following the provisions of laws and regulations. The implementation of this assignment does not use funds from the State Budget (APBN) and does not receive government guarantees.

In 2021, the Government stipulated Presidential Regulation 93 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 107 of 2015 concerning Acceleration of Implementation of Fast Train Infrastructure and Facilities between Jakarta and Bandung. This Presidential Regulation changes the leadership of the BUMN consortium to PT Kerata Api Indonesia. In addition, this Presidential Regulation also adds a funding scheme with financing from the APBN to maintain the sustainability of the implementation of National Strategic Projects by taking into account fiscal capacity and sustainability.

The financing from the APBN is in the form of state capital participation to the leadership of the BUMN consortium or guaranteeing the obligations of the BUMN consortium leadership. The state capital participation in PT KAI (Persero) as the head of the BUMN consortium of IDR 4.3 trillion was given to improve the capital structure or increase the business capacity of the leadership of the BUMN consortium to fulfill the lack of base equity obligations of PT PSBI.

b. Cost Overrun

As a consequence of Presidential Regulation 93 of 2021, in 2021, the Government has provided PMN to PT KAI to fulfill the lack of PT PSBI's base equity obligation to PT KCIC of IDR 4.3 trillion. In addition, there is a potential need for support from the Government in the event of a future cost overrun in the KCJB project.

According to estimations made by PT KCIC, the KCJB project's completion, which had a USD 6.071 billion initial investment cost, ended up costing more than initially anticipated. Later, PT KCIC will finance the cost overrun through new loans from creditors and/or additional paid-in capital and equity from Beijing Yawan and PT PSBI. The estimated cost overrun amount to the Minister of BUMN by PT KCIC.

The State Comptroller Agency (BPKP) first evaluates the cost overrun value following Presidential Regulation Number 93 of 2021. In addition, the Minister of BUMN examines the review's findings and provides the KCJB Committee with recommendations for subsequent actions and government support. The KCJB Committee then reviews the Minister of BUMN's suggestions, calculates the cost overrun, and chooses the support program that the government will implement. Options for paying cost overruns include:

- 1) Internal Efforts in Funding the BUMN Consortium (PT PSBI), namely the issuance of bonds and/or corporate loans;
- 2) APBN support in the form of:
 - a) State Equity Participation in PT Kereta Api Indonesia (as consortium leader); and/or
 - b) Guarantee for issuing bonds and/or loans of PT Kereta Api Indonesia (consortium leader).

c. Concession Agreement for the Implementation of the Public High-Speed Railway Between Jakarta and Bandung

The Ministry of Transport implemented a concession agreement with PT Kereta Cepat Indonesia China (KCIC) No. HK.201/1/21 Phb 2016, as well as the amendment and restatement of the concession agreement with PT Kereta Cepat Indonesia China (KCIC) No. PJ 22 of 2017; 10100/HK.02/2017 as part of implementing the Public High-Speed Railway between Jakarta-Bandung on March 16, 2016. The implementation of the railway infrastructure, railway facilities, and supporting fast train facilities for the development, operation, maintenance, and concession; handover of high-speed rail infrastructure after the concession period; and arrangements for the issuance of permits related to the implementation of infrastructure and facilities for the high-speed railway with a total concession value are all covered by the concession agreement.

32. Maintenance of State-Owned Assets (BMMN)

The criteria, process flow, and settlement of Unclaimed Goods (BTD), Goods Claimed by the State (BDN), and State-Owned Goods (BMMN) are regulated in Minister of Finance Regulation Number 178/PMK.04/2019 concerning Maintenance of State-Owned Assets, State-controlled Goods (BDN), and State-owned Goods (BMMN).

Based on the principle of control and transfer of ownership, BTD and BDN do not meet the criteria as assets, while BMMN meets the criteria for asset recognition. Based on the BTD, BDN, and BMMN process flow, BTD and BDN have not met the requirements as assets because there has been no transfer of ownership to the Government. BMMN in control and ownership has been transferred to the Government to meet the criteria for asset recognition.

In addition to PMK Number 178/PMK.04/2019 in the administration and settlement of BMMN, DJBC is guided by the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 51/PMK.06/2021 concerning Management of State-Owned Assets from Ex-Customs and Excise Assets. PMK 51/PMK.06/2021 is a provision drawn up by the Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN) as the Property Manager. In the two PMKs, it is stated that the State Assets that need to be disclosed/presented in the Financial Statements are BMMN.

The administration and management of BTD, BDN, and BMMN in the DJBC environment still use applications that are not integrated. Currently, DJBC is developing the CEISA Manifest application. This application is still waiting for the CEISA 4.0 database migration to a new server, as well as the results of the CEISA Manifest trial, which is expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2022.

The Government in The Ministry of Finance will prepare and establish accounting policies that regulate the criteria for recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of BTD, BDN, and BMMN in financial statements. In addition, the Ministry of Finance will also establish management policies, including inventory and assessment of BMMNs that meet the criteria following established accounting policies and reconciliation in the context of physical security and support financial reporting.

33. Non-Tax Receivables Ex-Bank Assets Under Liquidation (BDL)

Based on PMK Number 185/PMK.06/2019 concerning Management of Ex-Bank Assets in Liquidation by the Minister of Finance, Ministry of Finance c.q. For Receivables from former Banks in Liquidation (BDL) at 20 (twenty) BDLs, both ex-Balancing Funds and former Government Guarantee Program Units (UP3), amounting to IDR 9,964,024,655,739.45, the Government at The Ministry of Finance controls the documents and physical assets of the ex-BDL collateral in the form of credit assets, inventory assets, securities, and ex-BDL property assets with a total of IDR 12,019,453,527,550. DJKN manages the assets of the Ex BDL by selling assets, repaying loans, and renting them as BMN; then, the result of the management becomes a deduction from the value of BDL Receivables.

The remaining value of the ex-BDL collateral assets managed by the Government as of December 31, 2021, is IDR 12,019,453,527,550. Ex-BDL collateral assets consist of credit, inventory, marketable securities, and ex-BDL property assets. The details of the ex-BDL collateral assets as of December 31, 2021, are as follows.

Table of List of Ex-BDL Collateral Assets

(in IDR)

No	Description	Balance December 31, 2021
1	Credit Asset	10,729,990,484,950
2	Inventory Asset	1,342,300
3	Securities Assets	1,524,031,350
4	Property Asset	1,287,937,668,950
Total		12,019,453,527,550

The government will prepare rules for implementing the Inventory and Valuation of the ex-BDL collateral assets for further inventory and assessment activities of the ex-BDL collateral assets.

34. Remaining School Operational Assistance Fund for 2020 and 2021

The Ministry of Finance c.q the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance has received a letter from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology Number 3547/C1/PR.03.01/2022 on May 10, 2022, regarding the Submission of Data for the Regular 2020 and 2021 BOS Fund Remaining. The letter contains data on the remaining 2020 BOS Funds amounting to minus IDR 3 .843.30 billion, and the remaining 2021 BOS Funds amounted to minus IDR 35.06 billion. The minus figure is probably because the data reported by schools to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology through the BOS Salur Application, still includes expenditures that use the APBD (BOSDA). For this reason, DJPK requests the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology to verify and re-validate with the Regional Government and regional inspectorates the remaining value of the 2020 and 2021 BOS Funds. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology will coordinate with the Regional Government and APIP to validate the remaining 2020 BOS Funds and The year 2021 in the School Account.

The Ministry of Finance will conduct intensive coordination with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemdikbudristek) also with the Ministry of Home Affairs to accelerate the validation and verification of the remaining regular BOS Funds for FY 2020 and 2021 by the Regional Government, as well as agreeing that the remaining regular BOS Funds for FY 2020 and 2021 will be validated before being taken into account in the distribution of BOS Funds Phase 2 of 2022.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Finance will ask Kemdikbudristek to be able to adjust the Permendikbud regarding the Technical Guidelines for BOS in accordance with its authority for the calculation of the remaining 2020 and 2021 BOS Funds.

35. An Explanation on Correction and Transfer of Credit Assets Ex-Managed by PT PPA (Persero) on behalf of the Texmaco Group

Presentation of Receivables from the Texmaco Group in LKBUN 2009 until 2020 using the results of the NRV valuation by PT PPA (Persero), taking into account the value of the Texmaco Group guarantee as BAST-002/PPA/0209 on February 27, 2009, which is IDR 622,602,410,333 and USD 65,324,967.

In 2021, with the submission of the Texmaco Group Receivables to KPKNL Jakarta III, the Ministry of Finance cq DJKN recorded the Texmaco Group Receivables based on PPA Letter Number S-590/PPA/ID/0415 on June 24, 2015. The letter stated that the Texmaco Group Receivables are amounting to IDR 31,722,860,855,522 and USD 3,912,137,145.

DJKN corrected the previously recorded value of the Texmaco Group's Receivables, which amounted to IDR 622,602,410,333 and USD 65,324,967, or with a total equivalent of IDR 1,544,011,396,493 to IDR 31,722,860,855,522 and USD 3,912,137,145. DJKN provides an allowance for Texmaco Group Receivables amounting to 100% of the outstanding balance of Texmaco Group Receivables of IDR 87,580,335,011,832 following Minister of Finance Regulation Number 151/KMK.6/2014 concerning Ministry of Finance Regulation (PMK) concerning Determination of the Quality of Receivables, and the Establishment of Allowance for Bad Receivables Collected Ex-National Bank Restructuring Agency and Ex-Management of PT Perusahaan Pengelola Asset (Persero).

E. EXPLANATION OF THE OPERATIONAL REPORT ITEMS

E.1 EXPLANATION OF THE OPERATIONAL REPORT ITEMS

The Operational Report presents information on Operating Activities, Non-Operating Activities, Extraordinary Items, and Surplus/Deficit in the Operational Report.

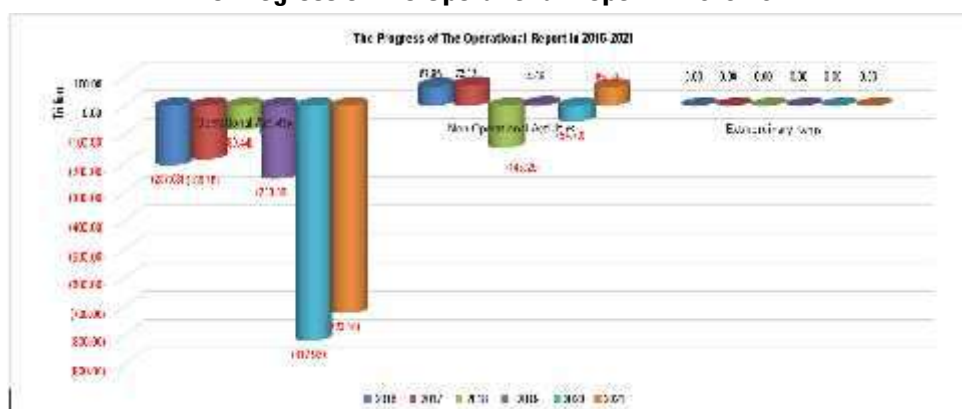
The LO Deficit in 2021 is IDR 657,236,935,101,822. The LO deficit value decreased by IDR 215,381,329,137,413 or 24.68 percent compared to 2020 of IDR 872,618,264,239,235. The LO Deficit in 2021 consists of a Deficit from Operational Activities of IDR 723,162,032,167,937 and a Surplus from Non-Operational Activities of IDR 65,925,097,066,115, and a Surplus/(Deficit) of Extraordinary Items of IDR 0.

The deficit from Operating Activities in 2021 was IDR 723,162,032,167,937, obtained from Operating Income of IDR 2,234,253,743,472,902 and Operating Expenses of IDR 2,957,415,775,640,839.

Surplus from Non-Operational Activities amounted to IDR 65,925,097,066,115, obtained from a deficit in Disposal of Non-Current Assets of IDR 6,221,477,552,565, a deficit in Settlement of Long-Term Liabilities of IDR 1,854,340,752,507 and a surplus from Other Non-Operational Activities of IDR 74,000,915,371,187.

The development of the Operational Report from 2016 to 2021 can be seen in **Graph 31**

Graph 31.
The Progress of The Operational Report in 2016-2021



E.2 DESCRIPTION PER ITEM OF OPERATIONAL REPORT

E.2.1 OPERATING ACTIVITIES

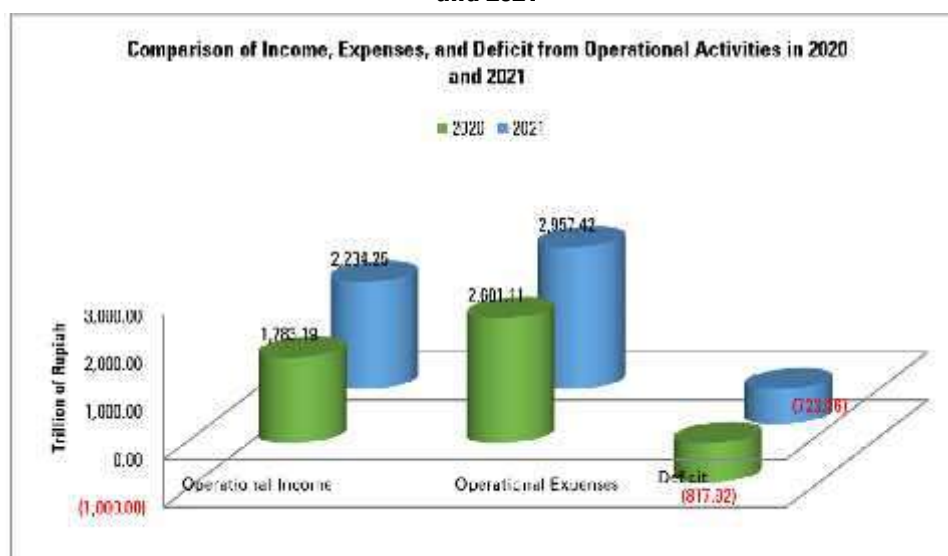
Central Government's financial operational activities are reflected in operational reports of income, costs, and operational surplus/deficit. Financial transactions reported as operating activities of the Central Government are all activities carried out normally by all accounting entities within the scope of the Central Government in carrying out government activities and services to the public.

The Operating Income consists of Tax Revenue, Non-Tax State Revenue, and Grant Revenue. Tax Revenues comprise of Income Tax Revenues, Value Added Tax Revenues and Sales of Luxury Goods, Land and Building Tax Revenues, Excise Revenues, Other Tax Revenues, Import Duty Revenues, Export Duty Revenues, and Other Tax Revenues. Non-Tax State Revenues include Natural Resources Revenues, Separate State Revenues (KND), Other Non-Tax State Revenues, and Public Service Agency Revenues (BLU).

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The 2021 Deficit from Operational Activities is IDR 723,162,032,167,937. The deficit value decreased by IDR 94,759,664,185,362 or 11.59 percent compared to the year 2020, which was IDR 817,921,696,353,299. A comparison of Income, Expenses, and Deficit from Operational Activities in 2020 and 2021 can be seen in **Graph 32**.

Graph 32.
Comparison of Income, Expenses, and Deficit from Operational Activities in 2020 and 2021



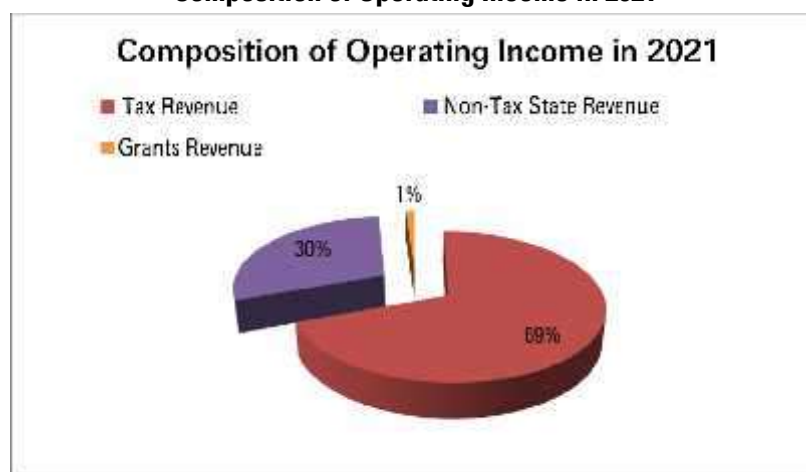
E.2.1.1 OPERATING INCOME

Operating income amounted to IDR 2,234.25 trillion

Operational Report Income is the government's right which is recognized as an increase inequity in the period of the relevant fiscal year and does not need to be repaid. The government's right can be recognized as Operational Report Income if the government's right to collect an income has arisen or there has been a realization of income marked by an inflow of economic resources.

Operating Income in 2021 amounted to IDR 2,234,253,743,472,902 consisting of Tax Revenues of IDR 1,549,988,554,087,717. Non-Tax State Revenues of IDR 657,976,896,701,521, and Grants Revenues of IDR 26,288,292,683,664. The value of Operating Income in 2021 was higher IDR 451,061,393,721,844 or 25.30 percent compared to 2020 of IDR 1,783,192,349,751,058. The amount of the comparison of the components of Operating Income can be seen in **Graph 33**.

Graph 33.
Composition of Operating Income in 2021



*Tax Revenue
amounted to
IDR 1,549.98
trillion*

E.2.1.1.1 Tax Revenue

The Operational Report of Tax Revenue is the right of the Central Government derived from tax revenue which is recognized as an addition to equity in the period of the relevant fiscal year and does not need to be repaid. In 2021, Tax Revenue amounted to IDR 1,549,988,554,087,717. The revenue value increased by IDR 253,329,745,518,050 or 19.54 percent compared to 2020 which was IDR 1,296,658,808,569,667. Tax Revenue for 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
Income Tax Revenue	686,752,482,242,702	588,311,959,554,395
Value-Added Tax Revenue	548,396,434,702,449	453,594,425,319,088
Land and Building Tax Revenue	17,935,848,046,973	21,873,478,094,366
Excise Revenue	210,648,080,301,725	185,896,669,118,177
Other Tax Revenue	12,830,882,227,398	10,497,063,339,658
Import Duty Revenue	38,609,324,997,979	32,451,724,568,651
Export Duty Revenue	34,818,192,339,405	4,052,791,964,188
Other Tax Revenue	(2,690,770,914)	(19,303,388,856)
Total	1,549,988,554,087,717	1,296,658,808,569,667

Cumulatively, tax revenue performance consistently shows an increase every month in line with the economic recovery. This year, the version of the five types of taxes recorded positive growth, except for Final Income Tax.

The strengthening of the global economy supported the positive performance of tax revenue despite the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic; the delta variant is still spreading, disrupting the supply side, and increasing inflationary pressure in several countries. The easing of social restrictions also affects economic activity at

the global and domestic levels. The government's efforts to control Covid-19 cases have also affected the positive performance of tax revenue. These efforts include the acceleration of the vaccination program, support for economic stimulus policies, and the Covid-19 Pandemic Handling and National Economic Recovery (PC PEN) program.

Realization of Tax Revenue for FY 2021 experienced a very positive increase compared to FY 2020. It was mainly due to improved revenues from most of the main sectors contributing to tax revenue. Meanwhile, customs and excise revenues were primarily supported by excise revenues from tobacco products due to increased production of tobacco products, the effectiveness of supervision such as eradicating illegal cigarettes, increased export activities of crucial commodities such as palm oil products and rising copper prices, and improved performance of national imports.

E.2.1.1.1.1 Income Tax Revenue

Income Tax Revenue amounted to IDR 686.75 trillion

Income Tax Revenue for 2021 was IDR 686,752,482,242,702. Income Tax Revenue increased by IDR 98,440,522,688,307 or 16.73 percent compared to 2020 which was IDR 588,311,959,554,395. Income Tax Income for 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Crude Oil Income Tax Revenue	19,621,945,942,231	10,767,293,105,466
Natural Gas Income Tax Revenue	33,420,523,338,012	21,685,235,687,599
Other Oil and Gas Income Tax Revenues	1,361,407,035	5,370,461,126
Income Tax Revenue of Article 21	145,970,954,127,004	139,575,497,367,579
Income Tax Revenue of Article 22	22,794,322,351,016	16,898,546,592,900
Income Tax Revenue of Article 22 on Import	40,484,677,048,279	27,094,680,529,938
Income Tax Revenue of Article 23	43,434,775,533,933	40,580,199,641,894
Income Tax Revenue of Article 25/29 on Individual	12,746,142,568,276	11,859,262,159,002
Income Tax Revenue of Article 25/29 on Corporate	199,540,767,828,443	160,573,261,368,734
Income Tax Revenue of Article 26	56,521,143,977,859	44,601,670,971,389
Final Income Tax Revenue	110,610,116,672,319	113,37,490,545,307
Other Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax Revenues	130,949,178,360	111,539,653,990
Income Tax Revenue of Article 23 Borne by the Government	236,815,198,827	-
Income Tax Revenue of Article 25/29 on Corporate Borne by the Government	916,900,422,892	-
Income Tax Revenue of Article 26 Borne by the Government	321,086,648,216	1,179,911,469,471
Total	686,752,482,242,702	588,311,959,554,395

The most significant increase in 2021 Income Tax Income is in Article 25/29 Corporate Income Tax Income, Article 22 Import Income Tax, and Article 26 Income

Tax Revenue. Although, on average, the performance of Income Tax Revenue has increased, the version of Final Income Tax receipts has experienced an increasing decline.

The increase in corporate income tax was affected by the domestic and global economic recovery, which involved the company's profitability and the expiration of the period of granting reductions in most sectors. Nevertheless, the achievement of Corporate Income Tax this year is still far below the pre-pandemic level; this occurs in line with the decline in Corporate Income Tax rates.

The increase in Income Tax Revenue of Article 22 is in line with the increase in import activity and the reduced provision of incentives for income Tax Revenue of Article 22 for certain KLU since the third quarter of 2021. The increase in income Tax Revenue of Article 26 was due to an increase in dividend and interest payments, as seen by the rise in Income Tax Revenue of Article 26 payments on dividends.

Final Income Tax is still contracted this year, mainly due to lower tax rates on bond interest and lower interest rates, as evidenced by lower Final Income Tax Revenue payments on deposit interest and bond/discount interest.

E.2.1.1.1.2 Value-Added Tax Revenue

Value-Added Tax Revenue amounted to IDR 548.39 trillion

Value-Added Tax Revenue in 2021 is IDR 548,396,434,702,449. This value increased by IDR 94,802,009,383,361 or 20.90 percent compared to the year 2020 period of IDR 453,594,425,319,088.

Value-Added Tax Revenue consists of Value-Added Tax Revenue and Luxury Goods Sales Tax Income. Value Added Tax Revenues for 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Domestic Value-Added Tax Revenue	344,670,949,654,002	304,017,056,179,001
Import Value-Added Tax Revenue	191,606,028,461,751	140,348,420,416,740
Other Value-Added Tax Revenues	3,964,184,730,027	713,298,440,085
Domestic Sales Tax on Luxury Goods Revenue	4,842,426,581,379	5,508,290,452,818
Import Sales Tax on Luxury Goods Revenue	3,311,210,009,469	3,006,550,518,122
Other Sales Tax on Luxury Goods Revenues	1,635,265,821	809,312,322
Total	548,396,434,702,449	453,594,425,319,088

In nominal terms, Domestic VAT revenue is the revenue with the most significant contribution to the achievement of national revenue. The increase in realization achievement is inseparable from the improvement in economic activity and the level of public consumption, and the rise in government spending. It is in line with Indonesia's Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), which remains at an expansive level at the end of 2021, and the consumer confidence index, which is consistently relatively stable, showing an increase.

The increase in VAT on imports was in line with the rise in the value of Indonesian imports, which increased from January to December 2021.

By sector, the realization of Domestic Sales Tax on Luxury Goods is dominated by the Manufacturing Industry, especially the Motor Vehicle Industry, with negative growth. This decrease was generally due to the implementation of Tax on Luxury Goods incentives borne by the government for certain types of motorized vehicles.

The increase in Import Sales Tax on Luxury Goods Value-Added Tax was mainly due to the rise in Import Sales Tax on Luxury Goods payments for the Car Trading subsector; on the other hand, the Motor Vehicle Industry subsector experienced negative growth.

Land and Building Tax Revenue amounted to IDR 17.93 trillion

E.2.1.1.1.3 Land and Building Tax Revenue

Land and Building Tax Revenue in 2021 was IDR 17,935,848,046,973. This value decreased by IDR 3,937,630,047,393 or 18.00 percent compared to 2020, which was IDR 21,873,478,094,366. Land and Building Tax Revenue in 2021 and 2020 are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Land and Building Tax Revenue from Plantation Sector	2,861,119,667,380	2,875,110,174,042
Land and Building Tax Revenue from Forestry Sector	756,579,102,818	736,092,315,967
Land and Building Tax Revenue from Mineral and Coal Mining	2,891,036,274,436	3,624,067,977,841
Land and Building Tax Revenue from Oil and Gas Mining	10,894,921,345,775	14,020,848,448,733
Land and Building Tax Revenue from Geothermal Mining	445,942,132,834	453,101,854,619
Other Land and Building Tax Revenues	86,249,523,730	164,257,323,164
Total	17,935,848,046,973	21,873,478,094,366

The negative growth in Land and Building Tax Revenue this year was mainly due to the performance of the Mining Land and Building Tax Revenue for Oil and Gas, which fell from last year's deposit.

Excise Revenue amounted to IDR 210.64 trillion

E.2.1.1.1.4 Excise Revenue

Excise Revenue in 2021 reached a value IDR 210,648,080,301,725. This value increased by IDR 24,751,411,183,548 or 13.31 percent compared to 2020 was IDR 185,896,669,118,177. Excise Revenues for 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Tobacco Excise Revenue	203,814,973,282,753	179,829,381,555,178
Ethyl Alcohol Excise Revenue	113,384,108,912	241,785,540,000
Excise Revenue from Beverages Containing Ethyl Alcohol	6,623,606,624,620	5,760,903,436,430
Excise Administration Fines Revenue	73,161,291,100	52,485,794,559
Other Excise Revenues	22,954,994,340	12,112,792,010
Total	210,648,080,301,725	185,896,669,118,177

The increase in Excise Revenue in 2021 with a quite significant value is found in Tobacco Products Excise Revenue. In general, the factors that influence the rise in excise revenue for the 2021 FY include Advance payment factors, increased production of tobacco products in December, and extra effort to eradicate the circulation of illegal cigarettes (Gempur Operation).

Other Tax Revenues amounted to IDR 12.83 trillion

E.2.1.1.1.5 Other Tax Revenues

Other Tax Revenues in 2021 was IDR 12,830,882,227,398. This value increased by IDR 2,333,818,887,740 or 22.23 percent compared to 2020 of IDR 10,497,063,339,658. Other Tax Revenues in 2021 and 2020 are present as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Stamp Duty Revenue	1,496,442,456,755	1,451,068,784,948
Revenue from Stamp Items Sale	5,938,022,861,361	3,638,052,138,011
Revenue from Value-Added Tax of Coal	389,129,516,345	485,164,815,391
Other Indirect Tax Revenue	(5,188,710,752)	8,160,222,960
Revenue from Interest Collection of Income Tax	2,472,712,670,693	4,077,680,856,075
Revenue from Interest Collection of Value-Added Tax	2,535,492,434,787	836,860,288,869
Revenue from Interest Collection of Sales Tax on Luxury Goods	4,220,750,484	1,863,959
Revenue from Interest Collection of Other Indirect Taxes	50,247,725	74,369,445
Total	12,830,882,227,398	10,497,063,339,658

The increase in Other Taxes was mainly due to an increase in payments from the sale of Stamp Duty which grew to 63.20 percent and was followed by an increase in payments for Income Tax and VAT Collection Interest.

Import Duty Revenue amounted to IDR 38.60 trillion

E.2.1.1.1.6 Import Duty Revenue

Import Duty Revenue in 2021 was IDR 38,609,324,997,979. This value decreased by IDR 6,157,600,429,328 or 18.97 percent compared to 2020 was IDR 32,451,724,568,651. Import Duty Revenue for 2021 and 2020 are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Import Duty Revenue	35,359,841,531,775	29,699,692,420,467
Customs Administration Fines Revenue	657,897,352,166	804,979,187,019
Import Duty Revenue for the Ease of Import for Export Purposes (KITE)	774,700,350,429	544,681,579,309
Other Customs Revenues	87,581,598,936	(1,972,648,229)
Antidumping Import Duty Revenue	233,884,500,590	179,547,240,000
Compulsory Import Duty Revenue	-	-
Safeguard Measures Import Duty Revenue	1,495,419,664,083	1,224,796,790,085
Total	38,609,324,997,979	32,451,724,568,651

In general, the Import Duty Revenue in 2021 increased due to an increase in foreign exchange payments and an improvement in the performance of national imports. The increase in foreign exchange paid cannot be separated from the rise in import activity during 2021, which is also influenced by improving economic conditions.

E.2.1.1.1.7 Export Duty Revenue

Export Duty Revenue amounted to IDR 34.81 trillion

Export Duty Revenue in 2021 reached was IDR 34,818,192,339,405. This value increased by IDR 30,765,198,794,217. Export Duty Revenue consists of Export Duties Revenue, Export Duty Administration Fine Revenue, and Export Duty Interest Revenue. Export Duty Revenues for 2021 and 2020 are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Export Duty Revenue	34,733,984,339,644	4,039,312,741,098
Export Duty Administration Fine Revenue	83,893,953,761	972,895,569
Export Duty Interest Revenue	314,046,000	12,506,327,521
Total	34,818,192,339,405	4,052,791,964,188

Export Duty Revenue showed a positive performance compared to last year's period. The increase was due to an increase in export commodities prices, especially copper and palm oil products.

E.2.1.1.1.8 Other Tax Revenues

Other Tax Revenues amounted to minus IDR 2.69 billion

Other Tax Revenue in 2021 is minus IDR 2,690,770,914, while in 2020 it is minus IDR 19,303,388,856.

Other Tax Revenues are the adjustment of tax revenue on the tax value in the treasurer's treasury account (collected by the treasurer) but have not been deposited into the state treasury until the end of the fiscal year period; thus, it is recognized as Other Tax Revenues. As the Other Tax Revenues that were recognized last year had been deposited into the state treasury according to the type of tax, then in 2021, a reverse journal entry will be made based on the last year's value. Further, the 2021 levy that has not been deposited into the state treasury will be recognized as other tax revenues.

E.2.1.1.2 Non-Tax State Revenue

Non-Tax State Revenue amounted to IDR 657.97 trillion

Non-Tax State Revenue is the government's right that does not come from taxation following the provisions of the legislation, which is recognized as an addition to equity in the period of the relevant fiscal year and does not need to be repaid.

Non-Tax State Revenue in 2021 amounting to IDR 657,976,896,701,521 is income derived from Natural Resources Revenue of IDR 183,108,968,643,626. Revenues from Restricted State Assets (KND) of IDR 22,145,205,009, Other Non-Tax Revenues of IDR 357,763,871,668,324 and BLU revenue of IDR 117,081,911,184,562. Overall, Non-Tax State Revenue in 2021 increased by IDR 200,420,753,730,261 or 43.80 percent compared to 2020, which was IDR 457,556,142,971,260. The increase was due to the

recovery in the domestic economy and the positive impact of a stronger global economy.

E.2.1.1.2.1 Natural Resources Revenue

Natural Resources Revenue amounted to 183.10 trillion

Natural Resources Revenue (SDA) in 2021 was IDR 183,108,968,643,626. This value was increased by IDR 75,900,595,238,322 or 70.80 percent compared to 2020 of IDR 107,208,373,405,304. The details of the realization of Natural Resources Revenue in 2021 and 2020 are presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Crude Oil Revenue	94,733,729,865,640	52,511,224,852,254
Natural Gas Revenue	34,378,594,220,660	25,571,141,491,082
Fixed Contribution Revenue from Mineral and Coal Mining	870,918,088,537	1,055,716,410,561
Mineral and Coal Mining Production Fee/Royalty Revenue	45,051,247,508,762	20,746,020,965,002
Reforestation Fund Revenue	1,615,736,812,145	1,332,470,711,889
Forest Resources Provision Revenue	1,122,543,428,656	997,138,816,959
Forest Product Utilization License Fee Revenue	77,287,517,600	36,786,009,400
Revenue from the Use of Forest Areas for Development Outside Forestry Activities	1,889,178,061,060	1,744,312,258,609
Fishery Revenue	33,059,399,311	-
Revenue from Fishery Business Fee	333,421,300	10,669,946,160
Revenue from Fishery Product Fee	674,370,867,543	589,992,820,528
Geothermal Business Revenue	2,583,105,812,903	2,538,791,778,007
Geothermal Fixed Contribution Revenue	25,558,163,084	30,792,710,176
Geothermal Production Fee/Royalty Revenue	53,305,476,425	43,314,634,677
Total	183,108,968,643,626	107,208,373,405,304

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Revenues are the lifting value of natural resources of crude oil and natural gas, which are the rights of the government. In accrual, these revenues will increase the government's net worth value. Oil and Gas Revenues are recognized when the state's rights are determined from the Sale and/or profit-sharing of crude oil and natural resources in accordance with the Cooperation Contract by SKK Migas in the report on the delivery of oil and natural gas and/or invoices. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Revenues will be corrected when there is recognition of short-term liabilities originating from the state budget of Crude Oil and Natural Gas which are allocated as deductions from NON-TAX STATE REVENUE of Crude Oil and Natural Gas. It is done because the state budget for Crude Oil and Natural Gas is. On the one hand, an obligation of the Government of the upstream oil and gas sector; on the other hand, it is included in tax revenue. If there is no correction, the presentation of total state revenue in the Financial Report

of the Central Government will experience distortion as it presents the number of the state budget for crude oil and natural twice.

The Crude Oil and Natural Gas Revenues also include the estimated value of the 2021 KKKS over lifting bills. The most significant natural revenue in 2020 comes from Oil and Gas Revenues and Mineral and Coal Mining Production Fee/Royalty Revenue. Crude Oil Revenue is mainly influenced by the average ICP in 2021, while Mineral and Coal Mining Revenues are influenced, among others, by prices and performance of coal production and mineral mining commodities. This increase was partly due to the high realization of ICP in 2021. The completion of ICP in 2021 was USD 66.32 per barrel, while the average ICP in 2020 was USD 40 per barrel. A significant decrease in SDA Revenue in 2021 was influenced, among other things, by the decline in the prices of Indonesia's primary commodities, such as coal.

Realization of Reforestation Fund Revenue increased compared to the previous year. Reforestation Fund is a fund for reforestation and forest rehabilitation and its supporters, which is collected from the holder of a business permit for the utilization of forest products from natural forests in the form of wood. DR income is collected from companies engaged in forestry holding Forest Use Rights (HPH), Timber Logging Permits (IPK), and confiscated Timber Auction winners.

E.2.1.1.2.2 Revenues from Restricted State Assets (KND)

Revenues from Restricted State Assets in 2021 is IDR 22,145,205,009. This value decreased by IDR 170,272,696,220,971 or 99.99 percent compared to 2020, which was IDR 170,294,841,425,980. Details of Revenues from Restricted State Assets 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Revenue from the Government's Share of State-Owned Enterprises Profits	22,145,205,009	44,598,740,807,393
Revenue from Other Restricted State Assets	-	21,481,610,487,738
Investment Value Adjustment Revenue	-	104,214,490,130,849
Total	22,145,205,009	170,294,841,425,980

The decrease in Revenues from Restricted State Assets occurred due to a change in the presentation of income adjustment for investment value which was initially presented in the Revenues from Restricted State Assets post; changed the presentation to show in the Other Non-Tax State Revenue Operational Report post. The change in presentation is because, following PMK Number 169/PMK.05/2018 concerning Government Investment Accounting and Financial Reporting Systems, the Investment Value Adjustment Revenue account (491313) – Operational Report is used not only to record adjustments to the value of permanent investments in the Agency/Institution that manages wealth. Separated countries but also record adjustments to the value of non-permanent investment financing for Public Service

Revenues from Restricted State Assets amounted to IDR 22.14 billion

Agencies (BLU) that contain state assets are not divided. For this reason, in 2021, an adjustment to the presentation/reclassification of the income account, and the adjustment of the investment value to the Operational Report, initially presented in the Revenues from Restricted State Assets post, will be given to other Non-Tax State Revenue.

The decrease in Revenues from Restricted State Assets was also due to the reclassification of the income of the BUMN Profit Share for the current year's dividends using the equity method. Following PMK 169/PMK.05/2018 The accounting entity records the realization of dividend income and receivables, UAKPA BUN, within the Ministry of Finance c.q. Directorate General of Budget c.q. In the Directorate of Non-Tax State Revenue (Satker BUN 999.03.984501), the revenue from the BUMN profit share (dividends) is recognized by UAKPA Non-Tax State Revenue (984501) as the revenue from the BUMN cost method. In the 2021 Financial Statements, dividend income is reclassified for the current year using the equity method, initially presented in the Separate State Assets Income to Other Non-Tax State Revenue.

In addition, a decrease in Revenues from Restricted State Assets in 2021 is because there is no KND Non-Tax State Revenue in the Transaction Management BA BUN especially because BI's capital ratio is 8.6 percent (below the threshold of 10 percent), so it is appropriate for the provision is that there is no deposit for the remaining BI surplus for 2021.

According to the equity method, the BUMN Profit Share income of IDR 22,145,205,009 comes from recognizing receivables and dividend payments for the Fiscal Year 2020. In addition, the above-operating income comes from the calculation of a penalty for late payment of dividends for the Fiscal Year 2019 due in Fiscal Year 2021. The BUMN's profit share of IDR 22,145,205,009 is found in the Non-Banking BUMN (Minority).

Income from other Revenue Restricted Assets in the form of Income from Bank Indonesia Surplus amounting to IDR 0 is a Non-Tax State Revenue deposit originating from the Bank Indonesia Surplus Remaining. The Government's share of the remaining Bank Indonesia Surplus is the Government's share of the Bank Indonesia Surplus as stipulated in Act Number 23 of 1999 concerning Bank Indonesia as amended by Act Number 3 of 2004. Another decrease in KND was due to BI's capital ratio of 8.6 percent (below the threshold of 10 percent) so that according to the provisions, there is no deposit of the remaining BI surplus for 2021.

Other Non-tax State Revenues amounted to IDR 357.76 trillion

E.2.1.1.2.3 Other Non-tax State Revenues

Other Non-Tax State Revenue in 2021 was IDR 357,763,871,668,324. This value has increased by IDR 243,351,241,957,635 or 212.70 percent from 2020 IDR 114,412,629,710,689. Other Non-Tax State Revenues for 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
Revenue from Sales, Management of State Assets, and Enterprise Fee		
Sales Revenue of Non R&D Production	31,538,998,198,166	13,541,058,365,679
Revenue from State Assets Utilization	542,115,780,216	483,020,614,148
Revenue from State Assets Management and State Wealth from Asset Manager	436,783,167,675	440,104,804,791
Revenue from Use of Facilities and Infrastructure in accordance with the Duties and Functions	34,053,688,960	33,869,453,997
Sales Revenue from Upstream Oil and Gas Activities	17,819,372,897,223	10,856,422,377,125
Revenue from Business Entity Contributions and Receipt of State Assets Insurance Claim	1,143,168,254,962	920,843,169,891
Deposit of Revenue from Sales, Management of State Assets and Enterprise Fee	51,514,491,987,202	26,275,318,785,631
Law Administration and Enforcement Revenue		
Revenue from Legal Services and Administration	2,990,815,815,813	2,758,337,809,264
Revenue from Foreign Service and Administration	361,091,905,978	397,886,851,223
Revenue from Prosecutors, Judiciary, and Gratuities	519,896,905,928	592,638,693,045
Revenues from Prosecutors and Judiciary and Proceeds of Corruption and Money Laundering	19,405,433,683,275	3,046,746,138,564
Permit Revenues	1,311,236,310,472	1,375,185,071,553
Revenue from Police Service I	7,361,090,394,508	6,603,787,005,914
Revenue from Police Service II	1,001,240,768,072	853,292,371,857
Revenue from Accreditation, Testing, Certification, Calibration and Standardization	641,251,388,500	549,081,875,432
subtotal of Law Administration and Enforcement Revenue	33,592,057,172,546	16,176,955,816,852
Revenue from Health, Social Protection and Religious Services		
Health Services Revenue	3,309,590,724,735	2,066,576,743,768
Drug and Food Control Service Revenue	221,013,811,750	201,669,505,022

Quarantine Service Revenue	363,811,589,263	351,274,090,335
Agrarian Services Revenue	2,319,823,012,374	1,749,435,231,950
Religious Services Revenue	815,759,081,437	761,085,175,808
Subtotal of Revenue from Health, Social Protection and Religious Services	7,029,998,219,559	5,130,040,746,883
Revenue from Education, Culture, Research, and Technology		
Educational Revenue	3,750,245,232,680	4,206,493,099,950
Human Resource Development Revenue	325,530,976,130	185,533,713,527
Revenue from Research, Survey, Mapping, and Science & Technology Development	377,934,196,761	316,955,252,409
Historical and Cultural Revenue	2,224,252,460	3,261,451,100
Subtotal of Revenue from Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	4,455,934,658,031	4,712,243,516,986
Revenue from Transportation, Communication, and Informatics Services		
Transportation Services Revenue	6,263,723,455,937	6,200,043,539,410
Communication and Informatics Services Revenue	21,602,113,436,301	22,110,390,216,786
Public Broadcasting Services Revenue	163,719,331,192	249,436,250,396
Subtotal of Revenue from Transportation, Communication, and Informatics Services	28,029,556,223,430	28,559,870,006,592
Revenue from Other Services		
Environment and Forestry Services Revenue	153,372,743,300	79,213,416,054
Fishery and Marine Services Revenue	75,080,358,858	48,859,241,039
Revenue from Other Services	219,361,937,552	184,030,673,189
Subtotal of Revenue from Other Services	447,815,039,710	312,103,330,282
Revenue from Interest, Banking Account Management, and Financial Management		
Interest Revenue	1,747,003,634,007	1,751,517,612,408
Premium Revenue on Government Securities	7,213,969,604,072	5,575,987,844,000
Revenue from Government Guarantee Service Fee, Government Securities Price Differences, and Other Fees for Government Securities Transactions	360,301,096,266	234,568,829,914
Revenue from Banking Services and Account Closure	356,963,127,939	425,207,410,926
Revenue from the Single Treasury Account Management (TSA) and/or from Placement Of State Money	8,528,025,017,046	7,906,958,335,025
Revenue from Tax Collection Fees, Auction Services, and Management of State Receivables	776,554,120,487	563,457,541,590

Subtotal of Revenue from Interest, Banking Account Management, and Financial Management	18,982,816,599,817	16,457,697,573,863
Fine Revenue		
Fine Revenue I	858,095,157,129	1,089,513,149,580
Fine Revenue II	75,389,577,010	54,837,573,366
Fine Revenue III	2,596,133,059,964	429,062,743,677
Subtotal of Fine Revenue	3,529,617,794,103	1,573,413,466,623
Other Revenues		
Other Revenues I	907,719,396,223	7,948,511,344,000
Other Revenues II	20,465,830,871,517	6,885,809,814,656
Subtotal of Other Revenues	21,373,550,267,740	14,834,321,158,656
Revenue from Restricted State Assets (KND)		
Revenue from Financial Service Authority (OJK) Surplus	-	110,135,193
Subtotal of Revenue from Restricted State Assets (KND)	-	110,135,193
Accrual Adjustment Revenue		
Investment Value Adjustment Revenue	178,543,257,342,573	-
Confiscated/Looted Revenue	10,264,776,363,613	380,555,173,128
Subtotal of Accrual Adjustment Revenue	188,808,033,706,186	380,555,173,128
Total of Other Non-tax State Assets	357,763,871,668,324	114,412,629,710,689

The significant increase in Non-Tax State Revenue was due to the reclassification of Revenue from dividends for the current year using the equity method and Income Adjustment of Investment Value in Operational Report, initially presented in the Revenues from Restricted State Assets heading to be given to other Non-Tax State Revenue.

The significant increase in the value of Other Non-Tax State Revenue in 2021 is in the Sales Revenue of Non-R&D Production, Revenues from Prosecutors and Judiciary and Proceeds of Corruption and Money Laundering, and Other Revenue II.

Although it tends to increase, several other Non-Tax State Revenues in 2021 have decreased, including Other Income I, Communication and Informatics Services Revenue, and Education Revenue.

Increase in Interest Revenue, Management of Banking Accounts, and Financial Management mainly because, in 2021, there will be Premium Income on Government Securities with a quite significant value and Income on Management of Single Treasury Accounts (TSA) and/or on Placement of State Money. In 2021, income from foreign exchange differences was presented in revenue from other non-operating activities. In addition, Administration and Law Enforcement Revenues also increased in line with the better performance of public services (passport, visa, licensing services), better law enforcement related to traffic violations, and corruption crimes/reimbursements.

Ministries/Institutions with significant Other Non-Tax State Revenues include the State General Treasurer (BA 999), the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Other Budget Income has considered the contribution from Bank Indonesia of IDR 19,032,059,050,345, which consists of Bank Indonesia's contribution to Public Goods of IDR 13,110,578,940, the contribution of Non-Public Goods of IDR 5,773,696,110,345, and BI's contribution to Cluster A (Health Treatment) amounting to IDR 147,784,000,000, which is recognized as Other Budget Income.

The increase in Investment Value Adjustment Income was due to the rise in the performance of state companies in earning profits. The increase in revenue in banking and oil and gas BUMN contributed significantly. It is because the income adjustment for BUMN is presented in rupiah currency; therefore, for the four BUMNs that prepare financial statements in foreign currencies, it will be translated into rupiah currency. Of the four BUMNs that use the dollar currency, two of them recorded a profit so that it was recorded as investment adjustment income. The two BUMN are PT Krakatau Steel and PT Dirgantara Indonesia, 2021. The exchange rate used for profit and loss is IDR 14,312.

Investment Value Adjustment Income amounted to IDR 178,543,257,342,573, derived from the government's share of operating income of business entities (investees) which adds to the government's investment value and other investment value adjustment income. Investment Value Adjustment Income consists of:

1. Revenues recorded in BUMN under the Ministry of BUMN amounting to IDR 130,405,124,065,158 are the government's share of the current year's operating profit recorded/announced by state companies under the Ministry of BUMN in the Financial Statements. Compared to 2020, there was an increase of IDR 55,984,359,700,461 or an increase of 75.23 percent. This increase in the Government's Profit Share in State Enterprises is an indication of the recovery in the performance of State Companies caused by the impetus of global demand and an increase in commodity prices, as well as the implementation of Government policies to accelerate the recovery of the national economy in 2021 so that State Companies can use them to improve their performance.
2. Revenues recorded at BUMN under the Ministry of Finance amounted to IDR 4,127,538,336,641, representing the government's share of operating profit for the current year, which was recorded/announced by BUMN/Business Entities under the Ministry of Finance in the Financial Statements. In 2020, it recorded a loss of IDR 48.46 billion. There was an increase of IDR 658,576,396,593 or 18.98 percent compared to 2020. This increase was dominated by other business entities, namely the addition of one business entity, that is INA, and the recovery of the performance of PT Tuban Petrochemical Industries, which posted a profit of IDR 423.6 billion.
3. Revenues recorded by the Business Entity amounting to IDR 18,674,403 represent other income derived from retained earnings/mudharabah deposit

profit sharing from the placement of funds of SBSN II Issuing Companies and SBSN III Issuing Companies, SBSN IV Issuing Companies, and SBSN V Issuing Companies at PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri at Jakarta Thamrin.

4. Adjusted income in the Government Investment Accounting Unit amounted to IDR 43,944,470,552,750 (consisting of an increase in the value of Other Permanent Investments sourced from Surplus/Operational Deficit at the Deposit Guarantee Institution (LPS), Bank Indonesia, and Other Investments at State Tertiary Education Institution (IPB, UNAIR, ITB, UI, UGM, UPI, UNPAD, UNDIP, UNHAS, ITS, UNS, BPJS Insurance, and BPJS Employment). In 2021 was an increase related to income adjustments in the Government Investment Accounting Unit when compared to 2020, mainly due to the rise in investment in Bank Indonesia,
5. Adjusted Income in 2021 at the Directorate of SMI DJPb amounted to IDR 37,624,444,259, where there was a decrease of IDR 20,338,435,741 or a decrease of 35.09 percent compared to 2020, which recorded an adjustment income of IDR 57,962,880,000. Adjustment income at the SMI Directorate represents the accumulated amortization of held to maturity investment discounts of IDR 1,143,904,259 and adjustments to the available value for sale investments of IDR 36,480,540,000 before reclassification to Held To Maturity (HTM).

Income from investment value adjustment at the Ministry of PUPR in the form of initial capital at BP Tapera of IDR 28,481,269,362 is the government's share of operating profit for the current year recorded in the Financial Statements of Initial Capital of BP Tapera.

E.2.1.1.2.4 Revenue from Public Service Agency (BLU)

Revenue from Public Service Agency (BLU) in 2021 is IDR 117,081,911,184,562. This value has increased by IDR 51,441,612,755,275 or 78.37 percent from 2020 of IDR 65,640,298,429,287. BLU revenues in 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
Public Services Revenue:		
Revenue from Provision of Goods and Services to the Community	31,371,469,019,191	30,133,935,535,607
Revenue from Management of Certain Areas/Regions	1,193,939,588,191	969,446,015,272
Management of Special Funds for The Community	77,177,849,599,975	24,859,153,399,744
Revenue from BMN Management In Asset Manager	755,012,547,101	545,753,149,780
Subtotal of Public Services Revenue	110,498,270,754,458	56,508,288,100,403
Revenue from Public Service Agency Grants	1,182,801,677,237	1,050,388,351,754
Revenue from Public Service Agency Cooperation	871,531,672,613	1,044,785,516,662
Revenue from State Budget Allocation	786,945,647,902	654,622,181,174

Revenue from Public Service Agency (BLU) amounted to IDR 117.08 trillion

Other Revenues from Public Service Agency	3,742,361,432,352	6,382,214,279,294
Total	117,081,911,184,562	65,640,298,429,287

The most significant increase in BLU Revenue was in the Management of Special Funds for the Community in 2021, mainly from the Fund Management, namely the Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency (BLU BDPKS), which is mostly the income from levies on oil palm plantation funds and service income from placing funds in banks. This increase was caused by the rise in the tariffs on plantation funds levies on exports of palm oil, Crude Palm Oil (CPO), and their derivative products following Minister of Finance Regulation Number 191/PMK.05/2020 concerning Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 57/PMK.05/2020 concerning The Service Fee for the Public Service Agency of the Palm Plantation Fund Management Agency at the Ministry of Finance and is valid after seven days from the date of promulgation on November 30, 2020. The increase in BLU Revenue is also influenced by health service revenues.

Ministries/Institutions with significant 2021 Public Service Agency Revenues are the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of National Education, and the Ministry of Health.

BLU hospitals located at the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defense, and POLRI, the elimination of Covid-19 claim revenue has been carried out at the Ministry and LKPP levels.

E.2.1.1.3 Grants Revenue

Grants Revenue amounted to IDR 26.28 trillion

Grants Revenue for 2021 amounted to IDR 26,288,292,683,664. This value has decreased by IDR 2,689,105,526,467 or 9.28 percent compared to 2020 of IDR 28,977,398,210,131. Grant Revenue is the right of the government that is recognized as an increase in equity originating from other countries, international organizations, central governments, regional governments, state/regional companies, individuals, community groups, and social institutions in the form of money, goods and/or services, which are not intended to be paid back by the government to the grantor and the government enjoys the benefits. The Grant Revenues for 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
Domestic Grants Revenue		
Direct Domestic Grants Revenue - Goods	3,736,935,982,393	4,362,717,987,979
Direct Domestic Grants Revenue - Services	3,120,524,026	5,120,550,591
Direct Domestic Grants Revenue - Money	2,769,614,720,071	16,998,016,624,642
Subtotal of Domestic Grants Revenue	6,509,671,226,490	21,365,855,163,212
Foreign Grants Revenue		
Foreign Grants Revenue - Planned	945,056,904,437	533,880,884,575
Direct Foreign Grants Revenue - Goods	14,234,089,390,698	1,188,769,070,469
Direct Foreign Grants Revenue - Services	3,329,875,503,281	5,040,568,486,761

Direct Foreign Grants Revenue - Money	1,298,370,810,178	1,300,917,711,407
Subtotal of Foreign Grants Revenue	19,807,392,608,594	8,064,136,153,212
Other Direct Grant Revenues	(28,771,151,420)	(452,593,106,293)
Total of Grants Revenue	26,288,292,683,664	28,977,398,210,131

The amount of Grants Revenue is highly dependent on the grantor and is influenced by various things beyond the control of the grantee. In 2021, Domestic Grant Revenue decreased. It was due to the decreasing number of cases of the Covid-19 pandemic and the end of the regional head election (Pilkada). Foreign Grants Revenues increased in Foreign Grants Revenues - Direct Forms of Services due to increased awareness of Ministries/Agencies to report grants in the form of services.

Other Direct Grants Revenue minus IDR 28,771,151,420 comes from the reverse journal from 2020. The revenue of grants that have not been approved in 2020 is IDR 67,443,660,292, with a significant value found in the Ministry of Defense, Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences.

Concerning the COVID-19 pandemic that has been happening in Indonesia since the beginning of 2020, there have been grants from domestic and foreign donors to the Government to tackle COVID-19. Until the period of 2021 (Audited), there are 187 registers of grants with a total realized grant revenue of IDR 14,025,503,077,934, registered by the Directorate of Evaluation, Accounting, and Settlement, DJPPR, and the Regional Office of DJPb.

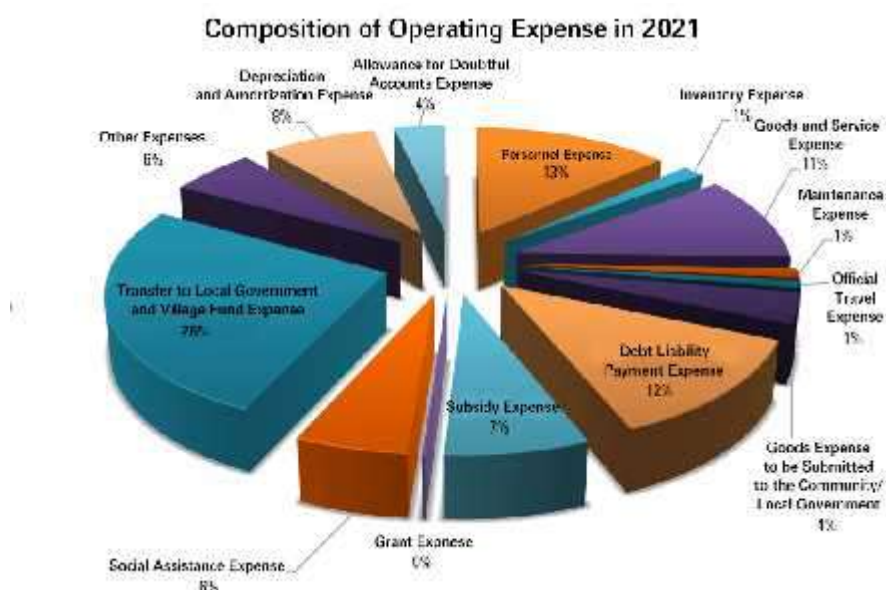
E.2.1.2 OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating Expenses amounted to IDR 2,957.41 trillion

Operating Expense refers to a decrease in economic benefits or service potential, including potential lost revenues or costs incurred as a result of the transaction in the reporting period that has an impact on a decrease in equity, either in the form of expenditure, consumption of assets, or the incurrence of liabilities.

Operating Expense in 2020 amounted to IDR 2,957,415,775,640,839. This value increased by IDR 356,301,729,536,482 or 13.70 percent compared to 2020 was IDR 2,601,114,046,104,357. Operating Expense includes personnel cost, inventory cost, goods, and services Expense, maintenance cost, official travel cost, goods cost to be handed over to the community/local government, debt payment cost, subsidies, grant cost, social assistance cost, Expense of transfer to Local Government and Village Fund, Other Expenses, Depreciation and Amortization Expense, and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. A comparison of the amount of Operating Expenses is presented in **Graph 34**.

Graph 34.
Composition of Operating Expense in 2021



The details of The Operating Expense in 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Personnel Expense	398,649,859,178,366	386,481,644,924,399
Inventory Expense	43,677,925,626,847	30,460,702,045,047
Goods and Services Expense	312,254,687,585,015	220,554,499,337,304
Maintenance Expense	33,885,556,222,122	30,553,180,667,458
Official Travel Expense	28,003,927,323,550	24,381,867,318,524
Goods Expense to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government	110,247,665,838,993	103,388,684,664,344
Debt Liability Payment Expense	370,196,352,562,436	317,892,180,673,151
Subsidy Expense	211,824,283,817,124	183,621,464,262,798
Grant Expense	4,319,001,994,301	5,798,660,821,822
Social Assistance Expense	165,516,430,769,156	204,774,725,400,005
Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund Expense	773,171,878,446,225	752,583,826,022,245
Other Expenses	172,972,087,067,972	86,222,605,803,664
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	228,046,048,203,199	225,173,233,636,287
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Expense	104,650,071,005,533	29,226,770,527,309
Total	2,957,415,775,640,839	2,601,114,046,104,357

E.2.1.2.1 Personnel Expense

*Personnel
Expense IDR
398.64 trillion*

Personnel expenses in 2021 were IDR 398,649,859,178,366. It was increased by IDR 12,168,214,253,967 or 3.15 percent compared to 2020 of IDR 386,481,644,924,399. Personnel Expense is the Expense of compensation, both in the form of money and goods which are determined based on the laws and regulations given to state officials, Civil Servants, and non-civil servants personnel employed by the

Government as compensation for the work that has been carried out, except for work related to capital establishment.

The Personnel Expense was recorded at the nominal value contained in source documents such as Employment Documents, Salary List, laws and regulations, and other documents as the basis for state expenditures to the related personnel. The personnel expenses in 2021 and 2020 were:

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Civil Servants Accumulated Budget Salaries and Allowances Expense	85,975,060,321,376	80,754,793,678,002
Indonesian National Armed Forces/Indonesian National Police Salaries and Allowances Expense	63,029,983,378,758	66,822,788,042,088
State Officials Accumulated Budget Salaries and Allowances Expense	969,871,753,090	931,485,002,871
Non-Permanent Employment Doctor Accumulated Budget Salaries and Allowances Expense	1,732,049,000	2,146,411,864
Non-Civil Servants Accumulated Budget Salaries and Allowances Expense	18,258,018,512,972	17,612,008,275,271
Honorarium Expense	1,443,220,203,655	1,671,855,242,202
Overtime Work Expense	792,721,764,005	738,970,077,370
Special Allowance and Transito Personnel Expense	77,957,772,233,078	75,747,725,543,224
Pension and Termination Allowance Expense	127,475,134,264,719	120,597,991,461,591
Personnel Social Security Program Expense	10,612,262,373,276	10,179,323,191,990
BLU Goods and Services Expense - Salaries and Allowance	12,134,082,324,437	11,422,557,997,926
Total	398,649,859,178,366	386,481,644,924,399

It can be seen from the table that a significant increase in the personnel expenses in 2021 was on the Pension and Termination Allowance Expense, Special Allowance and Transito Personnel Expense, and also Indonesian National Armed Forces/Indonesian National Police Salaries and Allowance Expense. It was due to the rising numbers of retired employees, adjustments, and the provision of Performance Allowances to employees/civil servants/Indonesian National Armed Forces/Indonesian National Police in Ministries/Agencies, and the increased health insurance cost and its basic calculation borne by the government. Personnel Expenses with significant values include State General Treasury Budget Division (BA BUN), the Ministry of Defense, and the Indonesian National Police. The Personnel Expenses of BA BUN include the Non-tax State Revenues work unit for Management of Pension Funds, Health Insurance, Old-age Allowance Program, PPN BI RTGS Expenditures, and Bulog Rice Price Difference Expenditures.

*Inventory
Cost IDR
43.67 trillion*

E.2.1.2.2 Inventory Cost

The inventory cost in 2021 was IDR 43,677,925,626,847. It was increased by IDR 13,217,223,581,800 or 43.39 percent compared to 2020 which was IDR 30,460,702,045,047. Inventory Cost is the expense of recording consumption of consumables, including both marketed and unmarketed manufactured goods. The Revenue of Inventory Costs in 2021 and 2020 was:

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Consumption Inventory Cost	29,440,393,712,736	19,600,690,884,556
Excise, Stamp, and Seal Inventory Cost	4,252,659,849,735	1,498,948,995,541
Raw Material Inventory Cost	1,761,177,499,111	2,023,727,007,070
Inventory Cost for Strategic Purposes/Precautions	20,887,223,877	16,533,115,935
Other Inventory Cost	8,202,807,341,388	7,320,802,041,945
Total	43,677,925,626,847	30,460,702,045,047

Inventory Costs are recorded at the amount of inventory usage and only at the end of the accounting period. Moreover, the Inventory Cost is calculated based on the results of a physical inventory, namely by calculating the opening balance of inventory plus purchases or acquisitions of inventory minus the ending balance of inventory based on the results of the physical inventory which is then multiplied by value per unit according to the valuation method used.

In general, there was a significant increase in 2021 Inventory Cost. It can be seen from all components of Inventory Cost that there was no decrease except for Raw Material Inventory Cost. However, those that supported the most considerable Inventory Cost value were the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Health, and the Indonesian National Police. A significant rising number of Inventory Costs was found in Consumption Inventory Costs. Furthermore, Raw Material Inventory Cost showed a considerable increase, and the prominent supporter of this component was the Ministry of Health.

*Goods and
Services
Expenses
IDR 312.25
trillion*

E.2.1.2.3 Goods and Services Expenses

Goods and Services Expenses in 2021 was IDR 312,254,687,585,015. It was increased by IDR 91,700,188,247,711 or 41.58 percent compared to 2020 which was IDR 220,554,499,337,304. Goods and Services Expenses refers to the consumption of services to implement an entity's activities. Goods and Services Expenses in 2021 and 2020 were:

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Operational Goods Expenses	40,319,631,838,490	42,216,873,039,311
Operational Goods Expense - COVID-19 Pandemic Management	1,604,710,744,136	2,438,273,727,061
Non-Operational Goods Expense	56,587,792,456,962	58,289,564,227,151
Non-Operational Goods Expense - COVID-19 Pandemic Management	100,271,984,775,783	30,212,742,369,592
Contribution Expense to International Organizations and Trust Fund	21,684,149,815	61,486,467,641

Contribution Expense for Government Support and Service Availability	1,028,719,121,530	641,849,435,152
The expense of Assignment Compensation of Loss-Limit Support for Economic Recovery Program Guarantee	1,268,000,000	764,200,000
Biodiesel Price Deviation Cost	-	2,779,998,939,792
Expenditure of cost and margin reimbursement for special purpose vehicle in the framework of the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) – COVID-19 Pandemic Management	28,826,158,724	-
Power and Service Subscription Expense	6,957,953,646,213	6,658,795,803,944
Postal and Current Account Service Expense	13,033,584,377	28,041,086,035
Consulting Services Cost	6,888,681,812,814	5,809,425,616,730
Leasing Cost	6,994,976,128,527	5,315,718,874,956
Professional Services Cost	2,958,477,252,114	3,167,834,350,722
Services Expenses to BLU	20,655,287,194	14,598,614,643
Collecting Agents' Fee Service Expense	253,739,814,000	422,761,212,000
Treasury Service Expense	1,336,852,188	875,816,796
Other Service Expenses	12,940,768,758,002	12,738,841,176,787
Service Expenditure- COVID-19 Pandemic Management	3,179,626,368,563	3,034,561,514,854
Goods and Services Expense of BLU	71,184,367,044,228	45,848,544,261,719
Goods and Services Expense of BLU to other BLU	7,590,466,764	9,095,332,785
Goods and Services Expense of BLU II	811,653,134,810	593,417,776,298
Extra comtable Asset Expense	177,210,189,781	270,435,493,335
Total	312,254,687,585,015	220,554,499,337,304

The growth in the realization of goods and services expenditure in 2021 was due to the distribution of programs that support the COVID-19 Pandemic Management and the National Economic Recovery program.

A new account in 2021, cost and margin reimbursement for special purpose vehicle in the framework of the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) – COVID-19 Pandemic Management of IDR 28,826,158,724 was the value of reimbursement claims and reasonable margins IP PEN submitted by the Investment Implementer for the billing period in April 2021 and October 2021. According to the results of BPKP verification, the amount that can be paid for the bill for the October 2021 period after adding 10 percent VAT in total was IDR 24,712,279,900, which had been paid to each BUMN/Institution as Investment Executor at the end of December 2021.

For the time being, the bill for October 2021 with a total amount of IDR 4,113,878,824 (with rounding) will be paid in the second quarter of 2022, considering that the results of the BPKP review on the bill number LHP-25/D101/2/2022 dated March 31, 2022 were only submitted on April 19, 2022 according to the letter of the Deputy Head of BPKP number PE.12.03/S-214/D1/01/2022. The provisions regarding the review by BPKP are as mandated in Article 17A of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance

Number 189/PMK.06/2021 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 118/PMK.06/2020 concerning Government Investments in the Context of the National Economic Recovery Program.

The most significant increase in the value of the Goods and Services Expenses in 2021 was the Non-Operational Goods Expense - COVID-19 Pandemic Management and the BLU Goods and Services Expenses. Despite the overall increase, the value of Biodiesel Price Deviation has decreased significantly.

There are special Covid-19 account groups for Goods and Services Expenses, namely Operational Goods - Covid-19 Pandemic Management, Non-Operational Goods - Covid-19 Pandemic Management, Service Expenditures - Covid-19 Pandemic Management, and Goods and Services Expenses of BLU - Covid-19 Pandemic Management. These expenses are spread over several K/L (Ministries/Agencies). The value of Goods and Service Expenses for the Covid-19 special account was significant in the Non-Operational Goods expenses component - the Covid-19 Pandemic Management, especially at the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Defense.

Goods and services expenses with a significant value are found in the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Defense. The Ministry of Health had the essential value of Goods and Services Expenses due to the increase in Non-Operational Goods Spending - the Covid-19 Pandemic Management. The growth was used for incentives for health and non-health workers handling the COVID-19 pandemic, death compensation for health workers handling the COVID-19 pandemic, and the claim cost for taking COVID-19 pandemic patients.

In the audited LKKL 2021 of the Ministry of Health, it was revealed that the Directorate General of Health Services, the person in charge of payment of COVID-19 claims in 2021, had a COVID-19 claim debt of IDR 20,105,076,620,143. Of the total claims payable, there was a debt for COVID-19 claims from hospitals owned by the TNI (Indonesian National Armed Forces) and POLRI (Indonesian National Police) amounting to IDR 1,549,556,426,740 which was recorded as an accrued expenditure for goods. For this transaction between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Defense and the Indonesian National Police, a consolidated LKPP level elimination transaction of IDR 486,974,232,110 was carried out, with details of TNI Hospitals amounting to IDR 409,549,859,860 at 19 hospitals and POLRI Hospitals amounting to IDR 77,424,372,250 in 8 hospitals.

E.2.1.2.4 Maintenance Expense

*Maintenance
Expense IDR
33.88 trillion*

The maintenance expense in 2021 was IDR 33,885,556,222,122. It was increased by IDR 3,332,375,554,664 or 10.91 percent higher than in 2020 which was IDR 30,553,180,667,458. Maintenance expense is intended to maintain fixed or other assets already existing in normal condition. The details of Maintenance Expenses for 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Buildings Maintenance Expense	5,467,094,173,471	5,413,271,951,149
Buildings Insurance Expense	47,515,927,811	22,715,442,440
Buildings Maintenance Expense - COVID19 Pandemic Management	98,082,972,126	242,049,279,113
Other Building Maintenance Expenses	296,610,827,400	354,265,946,837
Equipment and Machines Maintenance Expense	9,922,778,415,186	9,169,344,786,876
Oil Fuel and Lubricant and Non-Pertamina Specific Lubricant Expense	1,145,814,613,265	1,184,676,392,142
Land/Floating/Air Motorized Transportation Vehicles Insurance Expense	2,818,405,788	759,786,120
Other Equipment and Machines Maintenance Expenses	237,346,158,446	215,483,804,722
Road and Bridge Maintenance Expense	5,045,307,452,286	3,881,619,699,849
Irrigation Maintenance Expense	1,433,534,568,528	884,653,639,924
Network Maintenance Expense	2,427,981,391,709	1,971,361,332,587
Other Maintenance Expenses	484,507,223,288	400,351,457,277
BLU Goods and Services Expense – Maintenance Expense	1,429,128,728,478	1,276,314,958,414
The expense of Oil Fuel and Lubricant Insurance Land/Floating/Air Motorized Transportation Vehicles - BLU	126,449,027	102,562,600
BLU Maintenance Expense - COVID-19 Pandemic Management	8,716,899,444	44,102,949,816
Materials Inventory Expense for Maintenance	311,237,299,984	283,418,783,521
Spare Parts Inventory Expense	5,520,772,235,102	5,188,533,055,937
Building Extracomtable Asset Expense	6,182,480,783	20,154,838,134
Total	33,885,556,222,122	30,553,180,667,458

Maintenance Expenses in 2021 increased significantly in the Road and Bridge Maintenance Expenses, the Equipment and Machines Maintenance Expenses, and the Irrigation Maintenance Expenses. The leading supporter of the Road and Bridge Maintenance Expenses is the Ministry of Public Works and Housing.

In the 2021 Maintenance Expenses, there were special Covid-19 account groups, namely Building Maintenance Expenses- the Covid-19 Pandemic Management and BLU Maintenance Expenses - the Covid-19 Pandemic management. These costs were spread over several K/L. Of the two components, the cost of building maintenance and the Covid-19 pandemic management has the highest value, especially in the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Ministry of Defense, and the Ministry of Health.

Maintenance expenses in 2021 with a significant value were found in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the Ministry of Defense, and the Ministry of Transportation.

E.2.1.2.5 Official Travel Expense

*Official
Travel
Expense IDR
28.00 trillion*

Official Travel Expenses in 2021 were IDR 28,003,927,323,550. This value decreased by IDR 3,622,060,005,026 or 14.86 percent compared to 2020 which was IDR 24,381,867,318,524. Official travel expenses are expenses incurred for official travel in the context of carrying out duties, functions, and positions. Official Travel Expenses for 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
Regular Official Travel Expense	15,448,771,528,940	12,710,878,105,506
Permanent Official Travel Expense	57,161,414,851	45,812,115,237
In-City Official Travel Expense	1,619,359,914,059	1,934,082,604,901
In-City Meeting Package Official Travel Expense	2,467,672,399,964	2,977,624,787,729
Official Travel Expense - COVID-19 Pandemic Management	710,847,504,213	1,049,336,105,397
Inter-City Meeting Package Official Travel Expense	5,869,488,818,797	4,374,973,403,991
Regular Official Travel Expense - Overseas	681,292,491,097	463,134,187,814
Permanent Official Travel Expense - Overseas	23,438,958,000	19,027,390,754
Other Official Travel Expenses - Overseas	330,120,534,321	265,810,920,671
Goods and Services Expense of BLU – Travel Expense	791,116,691,566	506,244,725,550
Goods and Services Expense of BLU - Travel Expense of COVID-19 Pandemic Management	4,657,067,742	34,942,970,974
Total	28,003,927,323,550	24,381,867,318,524

Domestic official travel expenses include regular official travel expenses, permanent official travel, in-city official travel, in-city meeting package official travel, and inter-city meeting package official travel. Overseas Official Travel Expenses include Overseas Regular Business Travel Expenses, Permanent Overseas Official Travel Expenses, and Other Overseas Official Travel Expenses.

The table above illustrates that almost all Official Travel Expenses in 2021 had significantly increased compared to 2020. A significant increase was found in the Regular Official Travel Expenses component and the Inter-City Meeting Package Official Travel Expenses component. The increase in the realization of official travel expenses was the impact of adjustments to implementing the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy.

In the 2021 Official Travel Expenses, there was a special group of Covid-19 accounts, namely Official Travel Expenses - Covid-19 Pandemic management, as well as Goods and Services Expense of BLU - Travel Expense of COVID-19 Pandemic Management. These costs were spread over several K/L. Of the two Official Travel Expenses in the Covid-19 special account groups, the one with a

significant value was the Official Travel Expenses - Covid-19 Pandemic management, especially at the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health.

Official travel expenses in 2021 with a significant value were found in the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Religion.

E.2.1.2.6 Goods Expense to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government

The Goods Expense to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government in 2021 was IDR 110,247,665,838,993. This value had increased by IDR 6,858,981,174,649 or 6.63 percent compared to 2020 of IDR 103,388,684,664,344. The Goods Expense to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government is in the form of goods purchased by the government but handed over to the community. The Goods Expense to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government in 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

*Goods
Expense to
be Submitted
to the
Community/L
ocal
Government
IDR 110.24
trillion*

Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
The Goods Expense to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government	5,802,938,530,014	3,793,679,012,047
The expense of Equipment and Machines to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government - COVID-19 Management	961,400,000	7,820,290,000
The expense of the De-concentration Fund Supporting Goods and Assistance Task to be Submitted to the Local Government	27,435,595,675	2,343,300,000
The expense of Other Goods to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government	13,198,270,502,644	11,814,437,871,782
Expenditure of Other Goods for Other Assistances to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government – COVID-19 Pandemic Management	27,871,430,457,747	58,604,270,085,952
Expenditure of Other Goods for Other Assistances to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government – COVID-19 Pandemic Management Services	4,780,855.663,200	4,226,303,530,380
Other Inventory Expenses to be Sold/Submitted to Community	58,565,773,689,713	24,939,830,574,183
Total	110,247,665,838,993	103,388,684,664,344

Generally, The Goods expenses to be submitted to the Community/Local Government increased in 2021. However, the components that had realized in 2020 had decreased. The most considerable decrease was in the Expenditure of Other Goods for Other Assistances to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government – COVID-19 Pandemic Management.

In the Goods Expense to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government in 2021, there were groups of special accounts for Covid-19, namely Expenditure on Equipment and Machinery to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government – COVID-19 Pandemic Management, Expenditure of Goods for Other Assistance to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government – COVID-19 Pandemic

Management, and Expenditure of Goods for Other Assistance to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government – COVID-19 Pandemic Management Services. The cost was spread over several K/L. Among the three expenditures, those that had significant value were Expenditure of Goods for Other Assistance to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government – COVID-19 Pandemic Management, especially at the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, the Ministry of Manpower, and the Ministry of Religion.

The most significant Inventory Expense to be Sold/Submitted to Community was found in the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, and the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs. At the Ministry of Health, the highest cost was on Other Inventory Expenses to be Sold/Submitted to Community.

E.2.1.2.7 Debt Liability Payment Expense

*Debt Liability
Payment
Expense IDR
370.19 trillion*

Debt Liability Payment Expense for the period of 2021 amounted to IDR 370,196,352,562,436; it refers to the Expense of interests that have occurred or matured over time. This value had increased by IDR 52,304,171,889,285 or 16.45 percent compared to 2020 of IDR 317,892,180,673,151. The Debt Liability Payment Expense refers to the Debt Liability Payment Expense in the Budget Section 999.01. The burden of payment of debt obligations in 2021 and 2020 is as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
Loan Instrument Interest Charge	11,234,976,258,848	15,653,120,052,865
Domestic Loan Interest Charge	518,422,315,598	595,797,036,630
Program Loan Interest Charge	4,811,598,429,632	6,981,026,176,203
Other Expenses/Liabilities on Program Loan	104,820,278,826	245,610,120,997
Project Loan Interest Charge	4,894,309,013,874	6,907,259,838,583
Other Expenses/Liabilities on Project Loan	905,504,869,230	923,017,494,020
Payment Expense on Foreign Loan Transfer Fees	321,351,688	409,386,432
SBN Interest Charge	350,882,411,715,840	293,878,360,999,045
Government Bond Interest Charge - Rupiah	244,782,699,177,355	200,604,245,078,152
Other Payment Expenses/Liabilities on Government Bond	175,364,905,818	120,809,813,682
Government Bond Interest Charge – Foreign Exchange	38,943,081,272,590	39,521,333,127,852
Other Payment Expenses/Liabilities on Government Bond	96,848,899,168	67,821,789,876
Payment Expense on SBSN Compensation - Long Term	56,381,715,722,266	43,520,423,525,854
Other Payment Expenses/Liabilities on Long-Term SBSN Compensation	175,580,216,090	156,387,006,408
Payment Expense on SBSN Compensation - Long-Term Foreign Exchange	10,304,029,877,417	9,860,581,848,221
Other Payment Expenses/Liabilities on Long-Term SBSN Compensation in Foreign Exchange	23,091,645,136	26,758,809,000

Discount Expense that Increases Interest Charge	8,078,964,587,748	8,360,699,621,241
Total	370,196,352,562,436	317,892,180,673,151

The highest Debt Liabilities Payment Expense was in the BA BUN. The growth in the realization of the Debt Liabilities Payment Expense was in line with the issuance of debt to cover the increase in the 2021 State Budget deficit and financing expenditures.

Interest Expenses for Loan Instruments have decreased in 2021 compared to 2020 due to lower program loan interest payments in 2020 and new loan withdrawals in Quarter IV of 2021.

Meanwhile, SBN Interest Charge increased, especially in Government Bond Interest Charge – Rupiah and Payment Expense on SBSN Compensation - Long Term. SBN Interest Charge consisted of Government Securities Interest Charge of IDR 350,882,411,715,840 and Discount Expense which added to Interest Expense of IDR 8,078,964,587,748.

The difference in value between the burden of payment of debt obligations in the Operational Report and the payment of interest on the debt in the Statement of State Budget Realization is due to the recognition and recording of BI's contribution as income, the recognition of interest expense on interest debt, and the discount expense for Government Securities for the 2021 Fiscal Year.

The value of interest expense on SBN presented in the 2021 Operational Report includes the value of discount expense and interest expense. The value of interest expense on discount expense includes discount expense on Short-Term SBN (SPN and SPNS).

Discount expense using the account that has been provided and is presented as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Account	Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
542111	Payment Expense of Letter of the State Treasury Discount	1,253,965,527,000	1,742,915,185,000
542121	Payment Expense of Government Bond Discount	4,282,154,684,200	3,918,914,715,768
542141	Payment Expense of Foreign Exchange Government Bond Discount	408,666,115,900	394,554,456,100
545111	Payment Expense of SBSN Compensation - Long-Term Discount	1,785,269,932,648	1,703,892,389,373
545131	Payment Expense of Sharia Letter of the State Treasury Discount	348,908,328,000	600,422,875,000
Total		8,078,964,587,748	8,360,699,621,241

E.2.1.2.8 Subsidy Expense

*Subsidy
Expense IDR
211.82 trillion*

Subsidy Expenses in 2021 amounted to IDR 211,824,283,817,124 were Subsidy Expenses from BA 999.07 and adjustments at the LKPP level. This value increased by IDR 28,202,819,554,326 or 15.36 percent compared to 2020 which was IDR

183,621,464,262,798. Subsidy Expense is the government's expenses given to certain enterprises/institutions that aim to support production costs to create affordable selling prices for the community. Subsidy Expenses for 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Diesel Oil Subsidy Expense	7,794,803,126,418	13,992,009,748,310
Kerosene Subsidy Expense	2,482,117,197,483	1,213,190,526,436
LPG Subsidy Expense	70,279,354,484,325	40,235,383,299,234
Electricity Subsidy Expense	49,796,948,584,939	47,988,113,661,517
Fertilizer Subsidy Expense	27,224,636,429,433	26,045,775,388,134
PT KAI Subsidy Expense	3,527,359,955,112	2,887,184,259,086
PT PELNI Subsidy Expense	2,283,121,938,462	2,193,106,619,656
Subsidy Expense for Other PSOs	166,151,740,000	151,853,103,000
Housing Loans Interest Subsidy Expense	714,894,000,000	159,458,000,000
Mortgage Interest Subsidy Expense	2,320,932,407,063	2,571,573,732,509
Food Security (KKP) and Energy Interest Subsidy Expense	308,106	-
Biofuel Credit Interest (KPEN-RP) Subsidy	9,293,521,004	-
Other Program Credit Interests Subsidy Expense	16,288,293,184,880	11,670,923,731,073
Livestock Sector Credit Subsidy Expense		197,426,768
Warehouse Receipt Credit Subsidy Expense	466,936,731	148,670,929
Electricity Subsidy Expense-COVID-19 Pandemic Management	8,081,350,891,677	12,267,506,577,246
Housing Down Payment Subsidy Expense- COVID-19 Pandemic Management	-	367,038,000,000
Housing Loans Interest Subsidy Expense- COVID-19 Pandemic Management	-	115,747,765,525
People's Business Credit (KUR) Interest Subsidy Expense-COVID-19 Pandemic Management	10,091,605,553,993	4,795,833,147,937
Interest Subsidy/Margin Subsidy Expenditure of National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) -COVID-19 Pandemic Management	7,610,876,590,074	4,047,739,351,211
Guarantee Fee Subsidy Expenditure of National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) – COVID-19 Pandemic Management	3,026,032,450,245	1,100,716,317,494
Fertilizer Subsidy Expenditure of National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) – COVID-19 Pandemic Management	-	3,137,209,202,861
Estimated Subsidy Expense	126,044,517,179	8,680,755,733,872
Total	211,824,283,817,124	183,621,464,262,798

A significant increase in the amount of the 2021 Subsidy Expenses was in the LPG Subsidy Expenses and the KUR Interest Subsidy Expenses - Covid-19 Pandemic Management.

In the 2021 Subsidy Expenses, there are special Covid-19 account groups, namely Electricity Subsidy Expense - Covid-19 Pandemic Management, KUR Interest Subsidy Expenses - Covid-19 Pandemic Management, PPh-DTP Subsidy Expenditure - Covid-19 Pandemic Management, BM-DTP Subsidy Expenditure-Covid-19 Pandemic Management Interest Subsidy/Margin Subsidy Expenditure of National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) -COVID-19 Pandemic Management, Guarantee Fee Subsidy Expenditure of National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) – COVID-19 Pandemic Management, VAT-DTP Subsidy Expenditure - COVID-19 Pandemic Management, Fertilizer Subsidy Expenditure of National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) – COVID-19 Pandemic Management, and PPNBM Subsidy Expenditure borne by the Government in the Context of COVID-19 Pandemic Management. Expenses with a significant value among the Covid-19 special accounts were the KUR Interest Subsidy Expenses - COVID-19 Pandemic Management and the Electricity Subsidy Expenses - COVID-19 Pandemic Management. The cost was distributed over several K/L and especially in BA BUN.

The Estimated Subsidy Expense is the amount of the 2021 subsidy expenditure bill that KPA had not verified until December 31, 2021, and should be a 2021 subsidy expense. The policy for the Estimated Subsidy expense is based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 217/PMK.05/2016 concerning Amendments to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 264/PMK.05/2014 concerning Subsidy Expenditure Accounting and Financial Reporting System. Estimated Subsidy Expenses amounting to IDR 126,044,517,179 were bills from the implementing bank that had not been paid until December 31, 2021, consisting of SBUM of IDR 10,280,000,000 and SBK of IDR 7,598,952. Also, the interest subsidy for other program credits at the Directorate General of Cipta Karya which has not been verified is IDR 825,266,144, and the estimated subsidy expense to the Ministry of Finance is IDR 114,931,652,083.

E.2.1.2.9 Grant Expense

*Grant
Expense IDR
4.31 trillion*

Grant Expense is the government's expenses in the form of money/goods or services to other governments, state/regional enterprises, communities, and community organizations, which are non-obligatory and non-binding. BUN grant expenses are recognized when the obligation that results in a decrease in net worth has been fulfilled even though cash has not been released from the RKUN or the reporting entity. Grant Expenses during 2021 amounted to IDR 4,319,001,994,301. This value decreased by IDR 1,479,658,827,521 or 25.52 percent compared to the year 2020 of IDR 5,798,660,821,822. Grant Expenses include grants for Local Governments, foreign governments, and Other Grants. Grant Expenses for 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
Grant Expense for Foreign Government	22,003,461,122	29,411,577,792
Grant Expense for International Organization	10,021,136,406	-
Grant Expense for Local Government	4,286,871,920,443	3,981,718,191,660
Grant Expense to Government for National Economic Recovery	-	1,787,401,112,712
Other Fees/Liability Payments Related to Income/Grant Expenses	105,476,240	129,939,658
Total	4,319,001,994,301	5,798,660,821,822

Other expenses/liability payments related to income/grant expenditure of IDR 105,476,240 are expenses related to income/grant expenditure (Banking Commission) to MUFG Bank of Tokyo.

E.2.1.2.10 Social Assistance Expense

Social Assistance Expense IDR 165.51 trillion

Total Social Assistance Expenses for the period ended December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 165,516,430,769,156. This value decreased by IDR 39,258,294,630,849 or 19.17 percent compared to 2020 which was IDR 204,774,725,400,005. The Social Assistance Expenses is an expenditure or consumption of assets, or the emergence of government obligations as a result of government activities, to protect the community from the possibility of social risks, or aim to increase the welfare of the community which is temporary and selective, in the form of money/goods or services to the community. The Social Assistance Expenses in 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
Social Assistance Expense for Social Rehabilitation in the Form of Cash	193,357,672,470	227,864,016,346
Social Assistance Expense for Social Rehabilitation in the Form of Goods/Services	29,521,715,203	4,609,005,558
Social Assistance Expense for Social Rehabilitation in the Form of Cash-COVID-19 Management		-
Social Assistance Expense for Social Security in the Form of Cash	62,966,291,265,013	64,717,964,646,461
Social Assistance Expense for Social Security in the form of Cash-COVID-19 Management	744,614,598,326	28,900,000
Social Assistance Expense for Social Empowerment in the Form of Cash	190,281,236,054	777,570,433,000
Social Assistance Expense for Social Empowerment in the Form of Goods	1,967,082,700,673	9,291,927,285,528
Social Assistance Expense for Social Protection in the Form of Cash	1,993,567,112,040	2,593,222,370,842
Social Assistance Expense for Social Protection in the Form of Goods/Services	30,667,081,295	-

Social Assistance Expense for Social Protection in the Form of Cash-COVID-19 Management	27,925,565,385,000	36,320,608,388,361
Social Assistance Expense for Poverty Reduction in the Form of Cash	147,938,000,000	399,673,065,913
Social Assistance Expense for Poverty Reduction in the Form of Cash-COVID-19 Management	64,684,425,483,546	73,767,150,417,671
Social Assistance Expense for Disaster Management in the Form of Cash	1,024,929,316,710	4,671,188,662,475
Social Assistance Expense for Disaster Management in the Form of Goods	155,135,106,106	6,842,771,860,010
Social Assistance Expense for Disaster Management in the Form of Services	1,506,421,677,408	2,383,485,163,634
Social Assistance Expense for Disaster Management in the Form of Cash-COVID-19 Management	257,488,210,584	1,669,612,356,671
Social Aid Expenditure for Disaster Management in the Form of Services - COVID-19 Management	1,699,144,208,728	1,107,048,827,535
Total	165,516,430,769,156	204,774,725,400,005

At the Ministry of Social Affairs, the decline in the Social Assistance Expenses was affected by:

1. The Social Assistance Expenses for Social Rehabilitation in the form of Cash (571111) decreased by 23.95 percent because in 2021 there was a policy taken by the Ministry of Social Affairs regarding the absence of allocation of Social Aid Expenditure for Social Rehabilitation in the Form of Cash at the Directorate General of Social Rehabilitation.
2. The Social Assistance Expenses for Social Empowerment in the Form of Goods/Services (573112) decreased by 98.24 percent because in 2021 there was no allocation for Staple Food Program in Jabodetabek as in 2020.
3. The Social Assistance Expenses for Social Protection in the Form of Cash (574111) decreased by 99.48 percent. It was because in 2021, the allocation of social aid expenditures for the Family Hope Program (PKH) no longer used a regular account, but used the allocation of Social Aid Expenditure for Social Protection in the Form of Cash – Covid-19 Pandemic Management (574114).
4. The Social Assistance Expenses for Social Protection in the form of Cash - Covid-19 Pandemic Management (574114) decreased by IDR 8,395,043,003,361 or 23.11 percent. It was because in 2021 there were no the Jabodetabek Staple Food Program at the Directorate General of Social Protection and Security.
5. The Social Assistance Expenses for Poverty Reduction in the form of cash have decreased by 65.19 percent because in 2021, the allocation of social aid expenditure on regular accounts is only for Social Rehabilitation Assistance for Uninhabitable Houses (Rutilahu). Meanwhile, for social aid, the Staple Food Program and Social Grants Program (BST) used the allocation of Social Aid Expenditure for Poverty Reduction in the Form of Cash - Covid-19 Pandemic Management (575114).

6. The Social Assistance Expenses for Poverty Reduction in the form of cash - COVID-19 Pandemic Management decreased by IDR 9,082,724,934,125 or 12.31 percent, due to the distribution of Social Aid for the 2021 Food Staple Program which was distributed in 2022, thereby reducing the Social Assistance Expenses in 2021.

A significant decrease in the Social Assistance Expenses in 2021 from the previous year was found in the burden of social assistance for poverty alleviation in the form of money-handling Covid-19, the burden of social assistance for social protection in the form of money-handling Covid-19, and the burden of social assistance for social empowerment in the form of goods.

E.2.1.2.11 Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund Expense

The Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund in 2021 which was IDR 773,171,878,446,225, was a transfer fund to local government including villages. The value was increase as much as IDR 20,588,052,423,980 or 2.74 percent compared to 2020 which was IDR 752,583,826,022,245. The Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund in 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense	111,238,343,331,670	87,032,902,063,295
General Allocation Fund Expense	377,791,390,288,000	381,612,451,495,551
Physical Special Allocation Fund Expense	57,069,673,906,021	50,175,976,373,103
Non-physical Special Allocation Fund Expense	121,099,600,473,659	123,414,726,609,534
Special Autonomy Fund Expense	19,482,919,184,000	19,556,727,696,000
Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Expense	1,259,286,977,483	1,279,572,655,079
Local Incentive Fund Expense	13,464,278,795,000	18,455,285,206,000
Village Fund Expense	71,766,385,490,392	71,056,183,923,683
Total	773,171,878,446,225	752,583,826,022,245

The amount of each transfer fund can be seen in **Graph 35** below.

Graph 35.

Composition of Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund 2021

Composition of Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund 2021



Revenue Sharing Fund Expense

The Revenue Sharing Fund Expense in 2021 was IDR 111,238,343,331,670. This value increased by IDR 24,205,441,268,375 or 27.81 percent from the 2020 value of IDR 87,032,902,063,295. The increase in the number of expenses was due to the DBH allocation ceiling as of December 31, 2021 which was higher than the DBH allocation ceiling as of December 31, 2020. The increase in the DBH ceiling for the December 31, 2021 period was due to the increase in the Tax and PNPB revenue plan to be shared in the FY of 2021. Profit Sharing for 2021 and 2020 is described in the following table.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Income Tax Article 21	29,109,566,884,702	28,212,170,568,820
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Income Tax Article 25/29 Personal Taxpayers	2,873,419,911,371	2,758,006,450,796
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Land and Building Tax for Provinces	2,378,062,334,000	3,396,725,062,979
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Land and Building Tax for Regencies/Cities	12,951,014,855,918	13,575,699,048,167
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Collection Fee of Land and Building Tax for Provinces	73,937,516,000	109,671,757,169
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Collection Fee of Land and Building Tax for Regencies/Cities	467,975,198,098	482,660,723,639
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Central Government's Share Returned Equally to Regencies/Cities	1,892,478,665,422	2,095,361,001,376
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Crude Oil	10,630,411,892,460	5,762,178,967,576
0,5% Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Crude Oil	195,198,768,000	189,453,317,037
Additional Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Crude Oil for Special Autonomy	87,208,829,000	302,781,100,729
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Natural Gas	7,673,947,509,600	5,095,201,445,602
0,5% Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Natural Gas	32,748,457,000	70,875,576,676
Additional Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Natural Gas for Special Autonomy	16,943,381,000	1,181,793,748,122
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of General Mining – Fixed Contribution Fee	466,879,537,886	350,167,044,637
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of General Mining – Royalty	35,005,440,988,254	16,593,026,029,061
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Geothermal Mining - Deposit to the Government	1,483,487,691,930	1,511,421,365,408
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Geothermal Mining - Fixed Contribution Fee	16,949,318,306	23,368,532,647

Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Geothermal Mining - Production Fee (Royalty)	42,849,181,651	34,651,707,742
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Forestry - IIUPH/Logging Concession Fee (IHPH)	68,529,151,409	51,138,945,320
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Forestry - Forest Resource Provision (PSDH)	906,774,408,880	949,263,232,639
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Forestry - Reforestation Fund	670,893,073,447	403,442,596,500
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Fisheries	566,282,908,814	480,530,213,350
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Tobacco Excise	3,627,342,886,522	3,403,313,627,303
Total	111,238,343,331,670	87,032,902,063,295

The Revenue Sharing Fund Expense increase in 2021 with a significant value is in the Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of General Mining – Royalty and the Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Crude Oil. Meanwhile, a significant decrease was found in the Additional Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Natural Gas for Special Autonomy and the Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Land and Building Tax for Provinces.

The policy in Law of APBN Number 20 of 2019 Article 11 section (7) states that revenue sharing fund distribution for the fourth semester can be used for the settlement of Revenue Sharing Fund Underpayment until the 2019 Fiscal Year by taking into account the previous years' overpayment.

DBH Transfer Expenses are regular liabilities that are payable and have been paid until December 31, 2021. This 2021 Revenue Sharing Fee also considers recognizing expenses for potential/estimated underpayments and DBH overpayments in the current year.

Revenue Sharing Fund Transfer Expense represented regular payable liabilities and has been paid up to December 31, 2021. The 2021 Revenue Sharing Fund Expense also considered the expense recognition on potential/estimated underpayment and overpayment of revenue sharing fund in the current year.

General Allocation Fund Expense

The General Allocation Fund (DAU) for 2021 is IDR 377,791,390,288,000 consisting of DAU expenses for Provinces and Regencies/Cities. DAU is a transfer of government funds to local governments sourced from APBN revenues allocated with the aim of equitable distribution of financial capacity between regions to fund regional needs in the context of implementing decentralization.

Physical Special Allocation Fund Expense

The 2021 Special Allocation Fund (DAK) Expense amounted to IDR 57,069,673,906,021. DAK is the fund from the APBN allocated to certain regions to fund certain activities as regional affairs and by national priority. Certain regions are those that receive DAK allocation based on general criteria, specific criteria,

and technical criteria. DAK expenses in 2020 increased by IDR 6,893,697,532,918 or 13.74 percent from the 2020 value of IDR 50,175,976,373,103. The increase was due to the escalation of the physical DAK allocation ceiling for the 2021 fiscal year compared to the 2020 fiscal year and the relaxation of the extension of the required document time.

Physical DAK expenses in 2021 amounted to IDR 57,069,673,906,021 consisting of Regular DAK expenses of IDR 37,591,909,654,227 and Assignment DAK expenses of IDR 19,477,764,251,794.

Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund Expense

The Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund in 2021 was IDR 121,099,600,473,659. This value decreased IDR 2,315,126,135,875 or 1.88 percent from the value in 2020 of IDR 123,414,726,609,534. The Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund Expenses for 2021 and 2020 are described in the table below.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
Fund Expense of Teachers' Professional Allowance (TPG) of Regional Civil Servants (PNSD)	51,781,649,989,185	52,333,831,058,494
Fund Expense of PNSD Teachers' Allowance in Certain Regions	1,108,430,067,864	995,067,035,767
Fund Expense of PNSD Teachers' Additional Income	449,877,063,423	168,035,770,138
Fund Expense of School Operational Assistance (BOS)	52,568,128,975,064	51,413,477,330,782
Fund Expense of Health Operational Assistance	7,174,611,552,839	10,834,908,476,291
Fund Expense of Family Planning Operational Assistance	1,675,216,718,230	1,638,121,587,819
Waste Management Service Fee Assistance Fund (BLPS)	45,003,997,950	-
Fund Expense of Cooperative's Capacity Improvement	176,453,118,047	168,829,475,417
Fund Expense of Civil Administration Service	865,285,460,078	858,464,679,519
Fund Expense of Early Childhood Education Operational Assistance (BOP-PAUD)	3,570,520,696,863	3,665,172,473,990
Fund Expense of Equality Operational Assistance	1,038,760,546,418	1,096,715,820,783
Fund Expense of Museums and Cultural Parks Operational Assistance	122,518,168,690	115,348,463,502
Women and Children Protection Services Fund	46,517,819,765	-
Investment Facilitation Fund	159,491,565,906	-
Food and Agriculture Security Fund	191,152,404,218	-
Tourism Service Fund Expenses	125,982,329,119	126,754,437,032
Total	121,099,600,473,659	123,414,726,609,534

An increase in the Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund in 2021 with a significant value was found in the Fund Expense of School Operational Assistance (BOS) and the Fund Expense of Teachers' Professional Allowance (TPG) of Regional Civil

Servants (PNSD). The increase in the Fund Expense of Teachers' Professional Allowance (TPG) of Regional Civil Servants (PNSD) was affected by the rise in the allocation of TPG Funds under Presidential Regulation 113 of 2020.

Special Autonomy Fund Expense

The Special Autonomy Fund for 2021 was IDR 19,482,919,184,000. This value decreased by IDR 73,808,512,000 or 0.38 percent from the value in 2020 of IDR 19,556,727,696,000. The Special Autonomy Fund expenses for 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Special Autonomy Fund Expense of Aceh Province	7,555,827,806,000	7,555,278,348,000
Special Autonomy Fund Expense of Papua Province	5,289,079,464,000	5,288,694,844,000
Additional Fund Expense of Papua's Infrastructure	2,622,758,143,000	2,711,275,076,000
Special Autonomy Fund Expense of West Papua Province	2,266,748,342,000	2,266,583,504,000
Additional Fund Expense of West Papua's Infrastructure	1,748,505,429,000	1,734,895,924,000
Total	19,482,919,184,000	19,556,727,696,000

The Special Autonomy Fund expenses decreased in value compared to the previous year due to the adjustment of the 2021 Special Autonomy Fund ceiling following PMK No 17/PMK.07/2021 concerning the Management of Transfers to Local Government and Village Funds for the Fiscal Year 2021 to support the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic (Covid-19) Management and its Impact.

The Special Autonomy Fund Expense is allocated to the Province of Aceh, Papua Province, and West Papua Province. The allocation of the Special Autonomy Fund for Aceh Province is based on Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh. The Special Autonomy Fund for Papua and West Papua Provinces is based on Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Papua Province and Law Number 35 of 2008 concerning the Stipulation of Perpu Number 1 of 2008 concerning Amendments to Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Province of Papua.

The Special Autonomy Fund expense is a regular obligation payable and paid for the 2021 period. No realization of the previous period's underpayment was paid during 2021, and there were no unpaid bills and no overpayment of the last year's distribution.

Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Expense

The 2021 Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Expense were regular liabilities that were payable and have been paid after being subtracted by over distribution in this period. The 2020 Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Expense amounting to IDR 1,259,286,977,483 was transferred

from the Central Government to the Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Government.

This value decreased by IDR 20,285,677,596 or 1.59 percent from the value in 2020 of IDR 1,279,572,655,079. This decrease was due to distribution accumulation in 2021.

Local Incentives Fund Expense

The 2021 Local Incentive Fund expense of IDR 13,464,278,795,000 is a regular obligation that is owed and has been paid for the 2021 period. The Local Incentive Fund expense decreased by IDR 4,991,006,411,000 or 27.04 percent compared to 2020 which was IDR 18,455,285,206,000. The decrease was because for 2021, there was no Additional DID (Local Incentive Fund), and there was no relaxation of distribution requirements, as was the case in 2020. In Phase II of DID Distribution, two local governments did not meet the distribution requirements: Bengkulu District and Maluku Province.

The total 2021 Local Incentive Funds Expense is the same as the 2021 DID realization because all the Local Incentive Fund Transfer SPMs issued in that period had been paid. There were no more/fewer transfers of Regional Incentive Funds in 2020. The Local Incentive Funds aim to reward regions that perform well in regional financial and fiscal management and essential services, and improve the economy and community welfare.

The Regional Incentive Fund in 2020 is directed to encourage local governments to improve their performance and support them to increase investment from both domestic and foreign sources, support for improving export performance, promote the reduction of stunting cases, and enhance environmental management through the reduction of plastic waste.

Village Fund Expense

The 2021 Village Fund Expense was IDR 71,766,385,490,392. This value had increased by IDR 710,201,566,709 or 1.00 percent from the 2020 value of IDR 71,056,183,923,683. The increase in 2021 is due to a change in policy in the management of the Village Fund. In the distribution of Village Funds in FY 2021, there was an 8 percent earmarked distribution for COVID-19 mitigation and 8 percent was distributed from the Village Fund allocation for each village after being submitted by relaxing the distribution requirement documents.

This expense includes the distribution of the budget allocated for Traditional Villages and Villages which are transferred through the Regency/City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. The Village Fund is used to finance the administration of government, development, and community empowerment, as well as the community under Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The first time the Village Fund Allocation was allocated in the 2015 APBN.

The increase in the Village Fund Burden in 2021 showed an improvement compared to the distribution of Village Funds received by the Village Cash Account (RKD) in the same period in the previous year. The progress is an effort by the government

to change the Village Fund distribution policy by simplifying the Village Fund distribution process. In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, adjustments to the Village Fund management policy have been made. The increase in distribution in 2021 was due to a policy change in the management of Village Funds, wherein the distribution of Village Funds in the 2021 FY, there was an 8 percent earmarked distribution for the use of Covid-19 prevention, and 8 percent had been distributed from the Village Fund allocation in each village after it was submitted with the relaxation of distribution requirements documents.

E.2.1.2.12 Other Expenses

*Other
Expenses
IDR 172.97
trillion*

Other Expenses during 2021 amounted to IDR 172,972,087,067,972. This value increased by IDR 86,749,481,264,308 or 100.61 percent compared to 2020, which was IDR 86,222,605,803,664. Other Expenses for 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
Government Rice Reserve Expense	5,368,899,195,443	2,583,365,569,008
BULOG Rice Price Difference Payment Expense		53,116,712,664
Rice Transportation Costs for Civil Servants in the Papua Inland Districts Expense	140,343,532,703	108,794,852,646
Expense Due to Foreign Exchange Difference Loss in Managing the Account Owned by BUN	301,879,146,789	543,291,772,307
Other Expenses of BUN Other Compensation Funds	89,500,206,085,120	12,315,017,585,414
Other Expenses of COVID-19 Pandemic Management	22,492,265,556,726	18,921,897,571,811
Other Expenses	8,097,507,955,605	1,837,533,068,319
Oil and Gas Third-Party Expense	32,023,214,057,102	24,390,020,073,105
Geothermal Third-Party Expense - PPN Reimbursement	73,264,314,536	153,260,995,363
Geothermal Third-Party Expense - Production Bonus Reimbursement	84,590,149,004	91,134,138,274
Estimated Expense of PPN Reimbursement	263,735,685,464	185,707,974,761
Estimated Expense - Geothermal PBB	314,517,618,500	313,977,040,220
Investment Value Adjustment Expense	14,311,664,270,980	24,725,488,449,772
Total	172,972,087,067,972	86,222,605,803,664

Other Expenses in 2021 were increased due to new activities in the BA BUN for the Other Expenditures Management, including the Job Loss Guarantee Program and the payment of compensation funds. A significant increase was found in Other Expenses of BUN Other Compensation Funds. Meanwhile, the most significant impairment in Other Expenses was in Investment Value Adjustment Expenses.

Oil and Gas Third-Party Expenses amounted to IDR 32,023,214,057,102, of which came from Oil and Gas Third Party Expenses - KKKS DMO Fee of IDR 7,256,067,751,341, Oil and Gas Third-Party Expenses - Reimbursement of KKKS PPN amounting to IDR 5,041,396,294,846, Oil and Gas Third-Party Expenses - Underlifting KKKS amounting to IDR 19,691,275,618,936, and Oil and Gas Third-Party Expenses – The Non-PLN Street Lighting Tax to the Local Government of IDR 34,474,391,979.

In the Other Expenses in 2021 there is a special account for handling the Covid-19 Pandemic, namely Other Expenses for Covid-19 Pandemic Management. This component contains Health Insurance Contribution Assistance Expenditures for Class III PBPU and BP Participants - COVID-19 Pandemic Management amounting to IDR 2,387,563,305,900, Other Expenditures for Pre-Employment Card Program - the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic Management amounting to IDR 17,928,200,073,180, and Other expenses of Aid Funds Payment - the Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic Management amounting to IDR 2,176,501,677,646.

Details of Other expenses Other BUN Compensation Fund in 2021 is worth IDR 89,500,206,085,120 in the following table.

(In Rupiah)

No	Description	Value
1	Lack of Revenue of PT Pertamina (Persero) and PT Patra Niaga in 2021 due to the Policy for Determining the HJE BBM based on the assertion of KPA management that BPKP had reviewed.	68,037,606,211,174
2	Lack of Revenue of PT AKR Corporindo, Tbk in 2021 due to the Policy of Determination of HJE BBM based on the assertion of KPA management that BPKP had reviewed.	421,622,447,966
3	Shortage of PT PLN (Persero) Revenue in 2021 due to the Policy for Determining Electricity Tariffs based on KPA management assertions that BPKP had reviewed	24,594,425,188,319
4	Correction of Pertamina's Lack of Revenue for JBKP Non Jamali from IDR 4,659,924,203,650 to IDR 4,315,126,800,447. The correction was made due to the limitation of the JBKP distribution quota.	(344,797,403,203)
5.	Correction of Pertamina's Lack of Revenue on JBKP Jamali from IDR 258,387,591,100 to IDR 0. A correction was made due to the limitation of the JBKP distribution quota.	(258,387,591,100)
	Correction of PBBKB Expenses for the addition of the current year's debt	(2,950,262,768,036)
Total		89,500,206,085,120

Investment Value Adjustment Expenses amounting to IDR 14,311,664,270,980 derived from the decrease in the value of other permanent investments sourced from PTNBH Bandung Institute of Technology amounting to IDR 39,553,145,244, allowance for non-permanent investment in the Ministry of SOEs amounting to IDR

26,256,686,802, the government's share of operating losses for the year Current accounts recorded/announced by state companies under the Ministry of SOEs in their financial statements is IDR 14,209,373,898,934. The government's share of operating losses for the year recorded by Business Entities under the Ministry of Finance is IDR. 36,480,540,000. This value increased compared to last year due to an increase in SOE operational expenses/losses at the KPA of the Ministry of SOEs. It is because SOEs' Investment Value Adjustment Expenses are presented in rupiah. SOEs that prepare financial statements in foreign currencies will be translated into rupiah. Of the four SOEs that use the dollar currency, one SOE suffered losses, namely PT. Pertamina. In 2021 the exchange rate used for the value of adjustment expenses was IDR 14,312, while PT Garuda Indonesia has recorded negative equity, so its operating loss will not be calculated as an investment adjustment expense.

The decrease in the government's share of losses in 2021 shows that the economy is starting to recover, but there are still SOEs that have not been able to escape the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The performance of state-owned enterprises has improved with a decrease in the burden of adjusting the investment value of state-owned enterprises (Persero) from the government's share of 2021 losses by 41.2 percent or IDR 9.2 trillion.

Meanwhile, Perum's performance improved with a decrease in losses of IDR 1.14 trillion or 52.4 percent. So that the loss throughout 2021 was recorded at IDR 1.04 trillion. The improvement in reducing expenses was contributed mainly by the improved performance of Perum Bulog which in 2020 posted a loss while in 2021 it posted a profit.

Furthermore, for SOEs with negative equity that recorded operating losses for the current year in the Financial Statements (as presented in the appendix to the Profit and Loss of the Ministry of SOEs). By PSAP 06 concerning Government Investment, paragraph 46 states that the difference in the share of losses that have not been recognized in government investments is disclosed in the CaLK (Notes to the Financial Statements). In 2021, one SOE recorded a profit but still has negative equity, namely PT Asabri.

E.2.1.2.13 Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

*Depreciation
and
Amortization
Expenses
IDR 228.04
trillion*

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses in 2021 amounted to IDR 228,046,048,203,199. This value increased by IDR 2,872,814,566,912 or 1.28 percent compared to 2020, which was IDR 225,173,233,636,287.

Depreciation expense is an expense to record the systematic allocation of the value of a depreciable asset over the useful life of the asset. In contrast, Amortization Expenses are used to record the portion of the decline in economic benefits for Intangible Assets. Depreciation and Amortization Expenses for 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Depreciation Expense for Equipment and Machinery	79,270,887,513,491	69,007,506,496,536
Depreciation Expense for Buildings and Constructions	18,876,788,548,856	13,644,871,210,388
Depreciation Expense for Roads and Bridges	64,049,582,168,128	77,186,614,118,471
Depreciation Expense for Irrigations	21,555,666,837,360	25,113,271,980,801
Depreciation Expense for Networks	1,685,598,569,690	1,646,796,632,170
Depreciation Expense for Other Fixed Asset(s)	2,542,965,738,564	1,590,074,606,977
Copyright Amortization Expense	1,605,793,288	1,756,928,273
Patent Amortization Expense	11,543,263,162	12,398,417,731
Software Amortization Expense	3,931,521,367,214	2,976,025,768,610
License Amortization Expense	498,170,204,244	370,040,938,111
Other Intangible Amortization Expenses	353,065,046,842	379,583,488,966
Other Intangible Amortization Expenses Not Used in Government Operations	236,716,838,828	118,624,827,474
Partnership Depreciation Expense with Third Parties	1,955,959,105,490	1,126,922,491,703
Depreciation Expense for Fixed Asset(s) Not Used in Government Operations	1,179,129,779,858	1,907,313,279,869
Depreciation Expense for Asset(s) Derived from Cooperation Contract Contractors	28,599,015,220,127	26,191,320,007,615
Depreciation Expense for Assets Ex-Managed by PT PPA	5,202,133,062	4,795,638,293
Depreciation Expense for Assets Ex-Managed by Pertamina	2,298,767,3366,181	2,148,676,356,078
Depreciation Expense for Asset(s) Derived from PKP2B Contractors	984,002,745,313	1,743,543,686,115
Depreciation Expense for Idle Assets Submitted to DJKN	460,080,857	377,666,850
Depreciation Expense for Other Asset(s) of State General Treasurer	9,399,912,644	2,719,095,256
Total	228,046,048,203,199	225,173,233,636,287

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses in 2021 which experienced a significant decrease were Depreciation Expense for Roads and Bridges, Depreciation Expense for Irrigations, and Depreciation Expense for Asset(s) Derived from PKP2B Contractors. The most significant depreciation expenses for roads and bridges are in the Ministry of PUPR and the Ministry of Transportation.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses are spread over K/L with significant values, including the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Defense, and BA BUN. At the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the highest cost is the depreciation expenses for roads and bridges. In BA BUN, the most increased cost also is on the depreciation expenses for roads and bridges. Meanwhile, the highest

cost at the Ministry of Defense was spent on the depreciation expenses for equipment and machinery.

The value of depreciation expense on Ex-Pertamina's Assets at LKPP is IDR 2,298,616,104,451, consisting of BA 999.03 of IDR 1,590,689,780,592 and BA 999.99 of IDR 707,926,323,859.

E.2.1.2.14 Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Expenses

*Allowance
for Doubtful
Accounts
Expenses
IDR 104.64
trillion*

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Expenses in 2021 was IDR 104,650,071,05,533. It increased by IDR 75,423,300,478,224 or 258.06 percent compared to 2020, which was IDR 29,226,770,527,309. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts is an expense for recording estimated uncollectible accounts in 2021. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Expenses in 2021 and 2020 is as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts-Oil and Gas Income Tax Receivable	256,386,135	38,896
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax Receivables	(164,791,050,432)	2,024,861,122,586
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts-VAT Receivable	3,965,154,472,515	1,311,744,681,313
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts-Sales Tax on Luxury Goods	(22,424,977,836)	(46,518,001,329)
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts-Land and Building Tax and Acquisition Duty of Right on Land and Building Receivables	(292,539,855,072)	1,818,411,959,141
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts-Accounts Receivable and Stamp Duty Receivables	75,507,267,586	47,164,005,949
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts—Other Tax Receivables	4,359,504,854,176	511,584,224,822
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts – International Trade Tax Receivable	37,062,477,074	50,522,091,177
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts-Non – Tax State Revenue Receivable	3,339,816,385,593	3,547,680,399,834
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts-Other Receivable	91,623,286,324,055	14,974,680,338,609
Allowance for Accounts Receivables of Subsidiary Loan	50,524,593,537	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts-Current Share of Loans Receivable		364,301,183,075
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts-Long-Term Current Share of Loans Receivable to Supersemar Foundation	53,216,439,853	(87,382,990,688)
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts-Other Long-Term Current Share of Loans Receivables	2,249,120	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts-Short-Term Subsidy Receivables	(737,185,087)	4,258,529,799

Allowance for Accounts Receivables of Payment Sales	70,000	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts- Current Share of Payment Sales Billing		(121,384,396)
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts- Current Share of Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR)	3,498,298,211	10,152,407,583
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts- Current Share of Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR)-BLU	60,000	(177,319)
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts – Receivables from Operational Activities of Public Service Agencies	95,556,516,597	3,075,404,707
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts- Other Receivables of Operational Activities of Public Service Agencies	(7,032,816,952)	144,763,363,703
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts- Rental Receivables of Public Service Agencies	14,024,399,679	408,169,238
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts- Other Non-Operating Receivables Public Service Agencies	(36,796,011,476)	6,693,977,614
Doubtful Revolving Funds	288,914,336,630	4,143,401,716,384
Allowance for Long-Term Doubtful Accounts-Payment Sales Billing	17,500	99,832,353
Allowance for Long-Term Doubtful Accounts - Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR)	8,883,479,361	8,505,391,872
Allowance for Long-Term Doubtful Accounts - Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR) of Public Service Agencies	900,297	(4,679,234)
Allowance for Long-Term Doubtful Accounts - Other Long-Term Receivables	(20,335,501)	388,488,921,620
Allowance for Long-Term Doubtful Accounts - Long-Term Receivables for Sidoarjo Mud Management	1,259,203,709,970	
Total	104,650,071,005,533	29,226,770,527,309

In general, Receivables in 2021 have increased compared to 2020. The value of significant allowance for receivables is in BA BUN, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia. The burden of Allowance for Debt in BA BUN is in the BA BUN of the Government Investment Manager which is spread over 5 Budget User Authorities with the most significant value in the BLU Set BPJT Budget User Authorization. The most significant increase was in the component of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - Other Receivables, especially in BA BUN. In addition, there was a considerable decrease in Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in 2021, including Doubtful Revolving Funds, Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax Receivables -, and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - PBB and BPHTB Receivables.

E.2.2 NON-OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY

*Non-
operational
Activity
Surplus
IDR 65.92
trillion*

The non-operational activities during the 2021 period experienced a surplus of IDR 65,925,097,066,115. The surplus came from the deficit in the disposal of non-current assets, the deficit in the settlement of long-term liabilities, and the surplus in other non-operating activities. Compared to the 2020 Non-Operational Deficit of IDR 54,696,567,885,936, this value has changed by IDR 120,621,664,952,051 or 220.53 percent. Surplus/(Deficit) Items from Non-Operational Activities consist of non-routine income and expenses and are not the main tasks and functions of the entity.

E.2.2.1 Surplus/Non-current Asset Disposal (Deficit)

*Non-current
Asset
Disposal
Deficit IDR
6.22 trillion*

The Deficit on the Non-current Asset Disposal during the 2021 period is IDR 6,221,477,552,565. This deficit decreased by IDR 9,398,568,182,597 or 60.17 percent from 2020, which was IDR 15,620,045,735,162. The Deficit on the Non-current Asset Disposal came from Revenue on the Non-current Asset Disposal of IDR 533,899,164,465 and Expenses on the Non-current Asset Disposal of IDR 6,755,376,717,030.

E.2.2.1.1 Revenue from the Disposal of Non-current Assets

*Revenue
from the
Disposal of
Non-current
Asset IDR
533.89 Billion*

Revenue from the Disposal of Non-Current Assets during the period of 2021 is IDR 533,899,164,465. This income has increased by IDR 223,893,004,017 or 72.22 percent compared to 2020 which was IDR 310,000,160,448.

The income from the disposal of non-current assets was from the Ministries/Agencies when the income received from the disposal of non-current assets was more significant than the book value of the non-current assets released. Income from Disposal of Non-Current Assets in 2021 and 2020 is as follows (in IDR).

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Revenue from Sales of Land, Buildings, and Constructions	6,900,959,599	3,641,558,151
Revenue from Sales of Equipment and Machinery	186,737,985,583	102,113,573,693
Income Compensation for Rent Purchase of State Houses Category III	814,555,682	24,501,985,560
Revenue from Land, Building, and Construction Exchange	26,628,799,000	-
Revenue from Roads, Irrigation, and Network Exchanges	-	101,000,000
Revenue from Transfer to Other BMNs	241,043,238,192	168,423,082,816
Revenue from Assets Disposal	71,773,626,409	11,224,960,228
Total	533,899,164,465	310,006,160,448

The most significant Non-Current Assets Disposal Revenues in 2020 were in Revenues from Other BMN Transfers, Revenues from Sales of Equipment and Machinery, and Assets Disposal Revenues. Revenue from the Disposal of Non-

Current Assets with a significant value is found in the Ministry of Finance, the State General Treasurer (BA 999), and the Ministry of Defense.

E.2.2.1.2 Disposal Expense for Non-Current Asset

*Disposal
Expense for
Non-Current
Asset IDR
6.75 trillion*

The Non-Current Assets Disposal Expenses during the period of 2021 is IDR. 6,755,376,717,030. This expense decreased by IDR 9,174,675,178,580 or 57.59 percent compared to 2020 of IDR 15,930,051,895,610.

The Non-Current Asset Disposal Expenses are expenses that are formed from the reduction of Non-Current Assets (Fixed Assets and Other Assets) due to the work unit releasing Non-Current Assets to other parties, such as the community, local government, and other parties, as well as due to the condition of these non-current assets. The release of Non-Current Assets can be in the form of deletion, sale, lost goods, heavily damaged goods that are proposed to be removed, as well as goods handed over to the Regional Government, and use/consumption of assets/inventory materials in KKKS for upstream oil and gas operations. The Non-Current Asset Disposal Expenses for 2020 and 2019 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Loss Expense for Assets Disposal	6,755,376,717,030	15,930,051,895,610
Total	6,755,376,717,030	15,930,051,895,610

The expenses for the disposal of non-current assets are at the Ministry/Agency amounting to IDR 6,191,528,987,300 and at the State General Treasurer amounting to IDR 89,842,849,456. The most significant non-current asset disposal expenses are found in the Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Transportation, and Ministry of Health.

E.2.2.2 Surplus/(Deficit) Settlement of Long-Term Liabilities

*Surplus/(Defi
cit)
Settlement of
Long-Term
Liabilities
IDR 1.85
trillion
Revenue of
the
Settlement of
Long-Term
Liabilities
IDR 0.*

The Surplus/(Deficit) Long-Term Liabilities in 2021 is IDR 1,854,340,752,507. This deficit increased by IDR 1,854,340,752,507 or 100.00 percent compared to the 2020 deficit of IDR 0. The deficit came from BA BUN 999.01. The surplus/(Deficit) is related to Payment of Loss on Bond Redemption/Debt Switching SBN or Government Bond Buyback.

E.2.2.2.1 Revenue of the Settlement of Long-Term Liabilities

The income from the settlement of long-term liabilities during the period of 2021 was IDR 0. This income decreased by IDR 0 or 0.00 percent compared to 2020, which was IDR 0.

E.2.2.2.2 Long-Term Liability Settlement Expenses

*Long-Term
Liability
Settlement
Expenses*

Long-term Liabilities Settlement Expenses in 2021 was IDR 0. This expense decreased by IDR 1,854,340,752,507 compared to 2020 of IDR 0. Long-Term Liability Settlement Expenses are derived from BA BUN 999.01 related to Payment of Loss on Bond Redemption/Debt Switching SBN or Government Bond Buyback.

*Surplus/
(Deficit)
Other Non-
Operational
Activity
minus IDR
74.00 trillion*

E.2.2.3 Surplus/(Deficit) from Other Non-Operational Activity

Surplus/(Deficit) of Other Non-Operational Activities in 2021 amounted to IDR 74,000,915,371,187, indicating a surplus. This value changed by IDR 113,077,437,521,961 or 289.37 percent compared to the surplus/(deficit) from Other Non-Operational Activities in 2020, which was minus IDR 39,076,522,150,774. The deficit from Other Non-Operational Activities came from Other Non-Operational Activities Revenue of IDR 104,507,461,350,759 and Expenses from Other Non-Operational Activities of IDR 30,506,545,979,572.

*Revenue
from Other
Non-
Operational
Activity
IDR 104.50
trillion*

E.2.2.3.1 Revenue from Other Non-Operational Activity

Revenue from Other Non-Operational Activities in 2021 amounted to IDR 104,507,461,350,759. This value increased by IDR 49,886,740,384,151 or 91.33 percent compared to 2020 which was IDR 54,620,720,966,608. The income from other non-operational activities comes from K/L and BA BUN. Revenues from Other Non-Operational Activities in 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
Revenue from Other Public Service Agency	111,472,042,412	68,947,505,785
Revenue from Receipt of State-Owned Assets Insurance Claims	6,649,990,595	4,821,299,061
Revenue from Exchange Rate Difference	61,152,044,856	1,843,487,181,965
Revenue from State Compensation Settlement	38,605,636,654	33,071,130,987
Receipt of Expenditures for the Past Fiscal Year I	7,861,118,826,200	2,424,633,478,019
Receipt of Expenditures for the Past Fiscal Year II	261,078,456,172	176,625,321,942
Revenue of Retirement Debt Deposit	16,576,905,589	18,033,647,648
Unrealized Exchange Rate Revenue	56,725,705,646,272	17,818,255,957,464
Other Adjusting Revenue	860,100,076,037	4,253,083,286,888
Service Revenue	62,360,639,626	
Other Assets Acquisition Revenue	38,040,192,213,230	19,564,631,485,724
Inventory Value Adjusting Revenue	462,448,873,116	8,415,130,671,125
Total	104,507,461,350,759	54,620,720,966,608

A significant increase in revenue from other non-operating activities was found in Unrealized Exchange Rate Revenues, Other Assets Acquisition Revenue, and Receipt of Expenditures for the Past Fiscal Year I. Revenue from Other Non-Operating Activities in 2021 with a significant value found in the State General Treasurer (999). Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and Ministry of Defense.

The Unrealized Exchange Rate Revenue differences represent the difference in currency values between the transaction date and the reporting date. The most significant Unrealized Exchange Rate Revenue came from the State General Treasurer (BA 999) amounting to IDR 56,721,451,637,710, of which was the exchange rate difference on loans and the exchange rate difference on SBN. Unrealized exchange rate revenue increased due to an investment increase in International

Financial Institutions and Other Overseas Business Entities that used foreign currencies for their records. Meanwhile, the unrealized exchange rate deficit in 2021 stems from unrealized exchange rate losses on banking commission payment transactions to MUFG Tokyo.

The most significant Other Assets Revenue came from the State General Treasurer (BA 999) amounting to IDR 36,469,262,550,536 including the addition of new Placed Into Service (PIS) assets for HBM, HBI and Land on KKKS as of December 31, 2021, amounting to IDR 34,620,698,036,045 and additional recording of non-land assets, new assets and capitalization of parent assets PKP2B assets amounting to IDR 1,508,361,965,074. Inventory Value Adjusting Revenue with a significant value comes from the Ministry of PUPR, Ministry of Defense, and Ministry of Health. In addition, the percentage increase in Revenue from Other Non-Operational Activities that is significant is the Refund of Expenditures for the Past Fiscal Year I, especially in the Re-Acceptance of Other Expenditures for the Past Fiscal Year and Reception of Subsidy Expenditures for the Past Fiscal Year.

There is a difference in the presentation of the revenue from Exchange Rate Differences in BUN's Account Management of IDR 61,139,161,901, where LKPP presents as other non-operating income and LKBUN presents as Other Non-tax revenue.

E.2.2.3.2 Expense from Other Non-Operational Activity

Expenses from Other Non-Operational Activities in 2021 amounted to IDR 30,506,545,979,572. This expense decreased by IDR 63,190,697,137,810 or 67.44 percent compared to 2020, which was IDR 93,697,243,117,382. Expenses from Other Non-Operational Activities in 2020 and 2019 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
Expense for Loss on Exchange Rates of Inventory Money for the Indonesian Representative Work Unit/Technical Attache	530,310,441	1,876,738,097
Invoice/SPP Exchange Rate Difference Adjusting Expense to SP2D	7,619,537,401	8,053,503,251
Inventory Value Adjusting Expense	1,509,954,090,903	8,673,197,834,928
Expense for the Use of Other Assets with Inventory Characteristics	4,077,931,131,440	4,986,150,758,902
Loss of Damaged/Obsolete and Rounded Inventory	1,318,755,506,303	534,191,815,848
Expense of Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR) of Accounts Receivable Write-off of Ministry of Institutions	94,482,589	-
Unrealized Exchange Rate Losses	22,299,356,245,144	78,432,394,301,193
Expenses for Unrealized Foreign Exchange Losses of BLU	762,000,734	2,907,199,251
Other Inventory Value Adjusting Expenses	4,711,740	487,151,717,787

*Expense
from Other
Non-
Operational
Activity
IDR 30.50
trillion*

Exchange Rate Adjusting Expense	416,229,675,572	199,218,607,873
Other Expenses on Other Non-Operational Activities	875,308,287,302	372,100,636,465
Rounding off	3	3,787
Total	30,506,545,979,572	93,697,243,117,382

A significant decrease in Expenses from Other Non-Operating Activities in 2021 was found in Unrealized Exchange Rate Losses and Inventory Value Adjusting Expenses. The significant Expenses from Other Non-Operational Activities in 2020 came from the State General Treasurer (999), the Ministry of Defense, and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

Other Expenses in Other Non-Operational Activities differ from the implementation of the loan conversion carried out in 2020. The loan conversion performance results in the excess calculation. It is recorded as other expenses amounting to IDR 94,674,940,918, Other Expenses from the satker Accounts Receivable Manager Working Unit to Supersemar Foundation amounting to minus IDR 53,216,439,853 and other expenses on loans converted in 2021 amounting to IDR 147,891,380,771. Although the overall value decreased, there was an increase in the loss of damaged/obsolete inventories amounting to IDR 623,793,194,387 with a significant amount in the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Health.

The inventory value adjusting expenses arise due to inventory corrections in quantity and price. The significant inventory value adjusting expenses lie with the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of PUPR.

In addition, the Expenses for the Use of Other Assets with Inventory Characteristics of IDR 4,077,931,131,440.00 are the material costs of inventories used by KKKS in upstream oil and gas operations, including adjustments due to exchange rate differences.

Extraordinary Items IDR 0

E.2.3 Extraordinary Items

Extraordinary items are extraordinary income or expenses that occur due to events or transactions that are unusual operations, are not expected to occur frequently or regularly, and are beyond the control or influence of the entity concerned. There were no transactions in Extraordinary Items in 2021.

Extraordinary Revenue IDR 0

E.2.3.1 Extraordinary Revenue

Extraordinary items are extraordinary income or expenses that occur due to events or transactions that are unusual operations, are not expected to occur frequently or regularly, and are beyond the control or influence of the entity concerned. There were no transactions in Extraordinary Items in 2021.

Extraordinary Cost IDR 0

E.2.3.2 Extraordinary Cost

Extraordinary costs mean expenses that occur due to events or transactions that are not normal operations, are not expected to occur frequently or regularly, and are beyond the control or influence of the Central Government. There were no transactions in Extraordinary Cost in 2021.

E.3. OTHER IMPORTANT NOTES**1. Expenses of Operational Report Related to Covid-19 and National Economy Recovery (PEN)**

The COVID-19 Pandemic has had an impact on various sectors. To overcome this, the Government took extraordinary steps, including the reallocation of the 2021 State Budget. Until 2020, the costs for handling COVID-19 and National Economic Recovery can be detailed as follows.

NO	ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	RUPIAH (IDR)	DISTRIBUTION OF BUDGET DIVISION
1	521131	Expenses for Operational Goods – Covid Pandemic Management	1,604,710,744,136	82 BA
2	521241	Expenses for Non-Operational Goods – Covid-19 Pandemic Management	100,271,984,775,783	76 BA
3	521731	Expenses for Compensation Assignment Support Loss Limit of Guarantee Economic Recovery Program	1,268,000,000	BA BUN
4	522192	Service Expenses - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	3,179,626,368,563	83 BA
5	525152	BLU Service Expenses to Other BLUs within State Ministry/Other Institutions	225,942,772,270	17 BA
6	525154	Expenditure of Environmental Program Fund Management	579,700,154,675	15 BA
7	523114	Buildings and Construction Maintenance Expenditure – Covid-19 Pandemic Management	98,082,972,126	33 BA
8	525155	BLU Maintenance Expenditure – Covid-19 Pandemic Management	8,716,899,444	5 BA
9	524115	Official Travel Expenditure - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	710,847,504,213	42 BA
10	525156	BLU Travel Expenditure - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	4,657,067,742	8 BA
11	526131	Equipment and Machines Expenditure to be handed over to the Community/Local Government - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	961,400,000	2 BA
12	526321	Goods Expenses for Other Assistance that has the characteristics of government assistance	27,871,430,457,747	14 BA
13	526323	Goods Expenditure for Other Assistance to be Handed Over to Community/Local Government - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	4,780,855,663,200	3 BA
14	554111	Electricity Subsidy Expenditure - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	8,081,350,891,677	BA BUN
15	554112	Housing Down Payment Subsidy Expenditure - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	-	
16	554113	Mortgage Interest Subsidy Expenditure - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	-	
17	554114	KUR Interest Subsidy Expenditure - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	10,091,605,553,993	BA BUN
18	554115	PPh-DTP Subsidy Expenditure - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	-	
19	554116	BM-DTP Subsidy Expenditure - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	-	
20	554117	Expenditure on Interest Subsidy/Margin Subsidy for National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	7,610,876,590,074	BA BUN
21	554118	Expenditure of Subsidy for Guarantee Fee for the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	3,026,032,450,245	BA BUN

22	554119	PPN-DTP Subsidy Expenditure - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	-	
23	554121	Expenditure on Fertilizer Subsidy for National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	-	
24	563131	Grants Expenses to the government in the context of national economic recovery	-	
25	571114	Social Assistance Expenses for Social Rehabilitation in the Form of Cash - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	-	
26	572114	Social Assistance Expenses for Social Security in the Form of Cash - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	744,614,598,326	Ministry of Education and Culture
27	573114	Social Assistance Expenses for Social Empowerment in the Form of Cash - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	-	
28	574114	Social Assistance Expenses for Social Protection in the Form of Cash - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	27,925,565,385,000	Ministry of Social Affairs
29	575114	Social Assistance Expenses for Poverty Reduction in the Form of Cash - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	64,684,425,483,546	Ministry of Social Affairs
30	576114	Social Assistance Expenses for Disaster Management in the Form of Cash - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	257,488,210,584	BNPB
31	576115	Social Assistance Expenses for Disaster Management in the Form of Goods - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	-	
32	576116	Social Assistance Expenses for Disaster Management in the Form of Services - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	1,699,144,208,728	BNPB
33	581521	Expenditure on Health Insurance Contribution Assistance for Class III PBPU and BP Participants - Covid-19 Pandemic Management	2,387,563,305,900	BA BUN
34	581522	Other Expenditure on Pre-Employment Card Program – Covid-19 Pandemic Management	17,928,200,073,180	BA BUN
35	581523	Other Expenses of Payment of Aid Funds in the Context of Economic Recovery Programs	2,176,501,677,646	BA BUN
Total			285,952,153,208,798	

2. In 2021 was a conversion of 8 loans from ADB lenders, which were initially in USD and converted into JPY and EUR.

Loan conversion is carried out to diversify currency and interest rates in managing debt portfolios and encouraging potential savings in borrowing costs.

Of the loans converted in 2021, there are Other Adjusting Revenues of IDR 336,867,929,727 and Other Adjusting Expense of IDR 147,891,380,771, which in total is IDR 188,976,548,956 as shown in the following table:

OLD LOAN ID	NEW LOAN ID	LENDER	CREDITOR REF	NAME OF LOANS	TYPES OF LOANS	OLD LOANS POSITION	NEW LOANS POSITION	CONVERSION DATE	OLD CURRENCY	NEW CURRENCY	OLD LOANS EXCHANGE RATE	NEW LOANS EXCHANGE RATE	ADJUSTMENT DIFFERENCE	OLD INTEREST RATE	OLD INTEREST RATE
21230000	212300A0	A D B	2768-INO	USRI SUPPORT TO PNPM MANDIRI	FINANCING OF PROGRAMS	85,590,538	9,039,216,675	15-Mar-21	USD	JPY	14,418	132.08	(40,187,116,857)	LIBOR+ 30 bps	0.000134
21232000	212320A0	A D B	2786-INO	LOCAL GOV FIN & GOV REFORM 2	FINANCING OF PROJECTS	120,394,664	102,989,447	1-Mar-21	USD	EUR	14,300	17,277.26	57,731,757,875	LIBOR+ 40 bps	0.000000
21233000	212330A0	A D B	2817-INO	REGIONAL ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	FINANCING OF PROJECTS	145,601,334	15,376,956,872	15-Mar-21	USD	JPY	14,418	132.08	(68,363,840,070)	LIBOR+ 30 bps	0.000147

21247000	212470A0	A D B	3164-INO	SIGAP SUB PROGRAM 1	FINANCING OF PROGRAMS	283,333,333	242,372,398	15-Mar-21	USD	EUR	14,418	17,226.63	90,159,622,895	LIBOR+ 50 bps	0.000063
21248000	212480A0	A D B	3274-INO	FMDIP SUBPROGRAM 1	FINANCING OF PROGRAMS	316,666,667	33,454,249,998	15-Mar-21	USD	JPY	14,418	132.08	(147,219,894,999)	LIBOR+ 50 bps	0.000970
21568000	215680A0	A D B	2575-INO	RURAL INFRA PNPB MANDIRI II	FINANCING OF PROJECTS	70,944,497	7,494,931,344	15-Mar-21	USD	JPY	14,418	132.08	(32,982,446,385)	LIBOR+ 20 bps	0.000000
20411000	204110A0	I B R D	8304-ID	INSTANSI-DPL 2	FINANCING OF PROGRAMS	400,000,000	337,952,011	15-Jul-21	USD	EUR	14,493	17,075.65	(26,449,746,612)	LIBOR+ 55 bps	0.008300
20412000	204120A0	I B R D	8305-ID	CONNECTIVITY DPL 2	FINANCING OF PROGRAMS	300,000,000	253,356,980	15-Jul-21	USD	EUR	14,493	17,075.65	(21,664,884,805)	LIBOR+ 37 bps	0.008300

3. Government and BI Portion and Adjustment of FY 2021 Accruals in the Burden Sharing Scheme and Differences in Value of Adjustment for BI Contribution Accruals Presented at LKPP FY 2021 and LKTBI 2021

Contributions paid by Bank Indonesia to the Government are recognized and recorded by the Government as Operational Report-Revenue. Bank Indonesia contributes in the Burden Sharing scheme, including those that occur from the date of receipt of the last BI contribution up to the reporting date, with details as follows.

No	Month of Receipt	BI's Contribution	Government's Burden	Total
A. Public Goods				
1	Accruals Adjustment 2020	(1,455,721,900,000)	-	(1,455,721,900,000)
2	January	663,072,000,000	-	663,072,000,000
3	February	1,209,505,960,000	-	1,209,505,960,000
4	March	1,801,922,590,000	-	1,801,922,590,000
5	April	614,884,010,000	-	614,884,010,000
6	May	1,265,961,840,000	-	1,265,961,840,000
7	June	1,524,164,550,000	-	1,524,164,550,000
8	July	569,827,500,000	-	569,827,500,000
9	August	1,184,370,000,000	-	1,184,370,000,000
10	September	1,518,249,050,000	-	1,518,249,050,000
11	October	535,341,260,000	-	535,341,260,000
12	November	1,097,997,280,000	-	1,097,997,280,000
13	December	1,407,429,080,000	-	1,407,429,080,000
14	Accruals Adjustment 2021	1,173,575,720,000	-	1,173,575,720,000
Subtotal PG		13,110,578,940,000	-	13,110,578,940,000
B. Non-Public Goods				
1	Accrual Adjustment of 2020	(255,535,887,600)	(212,171,279,523)	(467,707,167,123)
2	June	2,735,737,149,600	2,271,480,757,249	5,007,217,906,849
3	December	2,995,029,331,249	2,039,700,761,901	5,034,730,093,150
4	Accrual Adjustment of 2021	298,465,517,096	169,241,650,028	467,707,167,124
SUBTOTAL NPG		5,773,696,110,345	4,268,251,889,655	10,041,948,000,000
C. Cluster A (Health Management)				
1	Accrual Adjustment of 2021	147,784,000,000	-	147,784,000,000
SUBTOTAL Cluster A		147,784,000,000	-	147,784,000,000
TOTAL PG, NPG, and Cluster A		19,032,059,050,345	4,268,251,889,655	23,300,310,940,000

Adjustment for accrual of Bank Indonesia contribution presented by Financial Report of State general Treasurer in 2021 differs from that presented by Bank Indonesia. The difference in the value of BI Accrual Contribution in LKBUN 2021 and LKTBI is IDR 47,096,446 for PG and IDR 15,466,667 for *Cluster A*, this is due to differences in calculation patterns.

In 2021, LKBUN used a calculation pattern based on PMK 168 / PMK.08 / 2019 for the Auction of Government Bonds, where the calculation pattern is the same as the calculation pattern for interest payments (calculation pattern of the Bank Indonesia system

- *Scripless Securities Settlement System* / BI-SSSS) with *rounding the accrued* value per unit. While Bank Indonesia uses the calculation pattern of the *BI Front Office Middle Office Back Office* (FOMOB0) system without rounding the *accrued* value per unit.

The recording of BI Accrual Contributions has been guided by the regulations applicable to each entity. The difference value is not material compared to the total BI Accrual Contribution of 0.00036 percent for PG and 0.01047 percent for *Cluster A*.

4. The APBN TA 2021 support for the implementation of Vaccination and PPKM Restriction in Regions calculated with DAU/DBH

To accelerate the implementation of vaccination and PPKM Restriction in the regions in 2021, the government has established a policy requiring the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI)/Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) as well as other vaccinators appointed by the government, namely the State Intelligence Agency (BIN), to provide assistance in dealing with Covid-19.

Funding for Covid-19 management support by Ministry/Non-Ministry Institutions uses funds from APBN 2021, which local governments subsequently replace through deduction of DAU/DBH. The policy is regulated through PMK Number 94/PMK.07/2022 concerning Amendments to PMK Number 17/PMK.07/2021.

According to the realization report from the TNI/POLRI/BKKBN/BIN that has been submitted to the Ministry of Finance in 2021, the budget of IDR 2,078,556,871,408 has been realized, consisting of vaccination activities cost IDR 1,245,601,857,408.00 and PPKM restriction activities cost IDR 832,955,004,000. From those budgets, deductions of IDR 712,007,400,000 have been made under the provisions of KMK Number 32 /KM.7/2021 and KMK Number 34/KM.7/2021.

The realization of the vaccine budget and PPKM that has not been deducted for the distribution of DAU /DBH is IDR 1,366,549,471,408, consisting of vaccination activities of IDR 533,594,467,408 and PPKM activities of IDR 832,955,004,000.

F. EXPLANATION OF CASH FLOWS STATEMENT

F.1. EXPLANATION OF CASH FLOWS STATEMENT SUMMARY

F.1.1 INITIAL CASH BALANCE

The initial Cash balance as of January 1, 2021, amounted to IDR 385.32 trillion

As of January 1, 2021, the initial Cash Balance amounted to IDR 385,326,463,515,635, Which was the last cash balance as of December 31, 2020. Compared to the initial Cash Balance in 2020 Fiscal Year of IDR 235,477,658,828,423, the initial Cash Balance in 2021 Fiscal Year decreased by IDR 149,848,804,687,212.

Details of the Initial Cash Balance are as follows.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Initial Cash Balance		
State General Treasury Cash in BI	198,514,075,299,703	151,409,014,474,516
Cash in KPPN	3,545,188,057,685	2,891,119,214,103
Cash in Other Government Accounts	2,885,728,029,464	2,934,993,297,016
Transitory Cash	-	-
Escrow Cash	118,830,237,152,177	20,053,770,625,020
Cash at BLU that has been approved	57,688,418,512,516	56,554,199,281,529
Ministries/Agencies Direct Grant Cash that has been approved	3,862,816,464,090	1,634,561,936,239
Initial Cash Balance	385,326,463,515,635	235,477,658,828,423

F.1.2 INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH

Increase (Decrease) in Cash by IDR 11.05 trillion

The increase (decrease) in Cash from various government activities throughout the 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Years is as follows.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Increase (decrease) in Cash from Operating Activities	(535,924,760,649,717)	(757,060,086,481,976)
Increase (decrease) in Cash from Investment Activities	(383,858,647,637,838)	(298,626,891,678,470)
Increase (decrease) in Cash from Funding Activities	1,016,442,284,731,433	1,301,283,054,425,414
Increase (decrease) in Cash from Transitory Activities	39,284,569,942,339	(25,057,121,769,181)
Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus	(143,966,330,873,078)	(70,640,000,000,000)
Correction of Bookkeeping	(3,031,126,148,197)	(50,149,808,575)
Increase (decrease) in Cash After Correction	(11,054,010,635,058)	149,848,804,687,212

The composition of Net Cash Flow per Activity in 2021 is presented in **Graph 36**.

Graph 36. Composition of Net Cash Flow per Activity in 2021



The use of Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) minus IDR 143,966,330,873,078 is Other Financing in the APBN of 2021, consisting of:

1. The use of Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) amounted to IDR 20,100,000,000,000 in accordance to KMK Number 476/KMK.02/2021 concerning Stipulation of Details of Budget Financing in the Budget Section of the State General Treasurer of Government Investment Management (BA 999.03), Fiscal Year of 2021 from the use of SAL, with details:
 - a. Investment to the State-owned Enterprises (BUMN) was IDR 16,800,000,000,000 with IDR 9,900,000,000,000 in PMN to PT Hutama Karya (Persero) and IDR 6,900,000,000,000,000 in PMN to PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero). Investment to the State Asset Management Agency (LMAN) BLU amounted to IDR 3,300,000,000,000.
2. The use of SAL Earmarks was IDR 123,866,330,873,078 derived from the recording of use over the Remains of PC PEN 2020 Public Goods Special Accounting Funds of IDR 53,075,668,740,190, the Remains of PC PEN 2020 Non-Public Goods Special Accounting Funds of IDR 4,040,662,132,888, and the Return of the Planning of the Fund in 2021 of IDR 66,750,000,000,000,000 as in PMK Number 187/PMK.05/2020 on the SBN Publication Modes in the framework of PC PEN in 2020, as well as the Use of the Remains of the SBN Publication Funds in 2020 for the Financing of the Advanced Implementation of PC PEN Management Activities in 2021.

Correcting Entry of minus IDR 3,031,126,148,197, with details as follows.

(in rupiah)		
No	Description	Total (IDR)
1.	Budget Surplus Correction	(2,548,945,575,660)
2.	Unrealized Exchange Rate Difference	116,426,281,222
3.	Accumulation of Correcting Entry	(598,606,853,759)
Total Accumulation of Correcting Entry		(3,031,126,148,197)

Correcting Entry consisted of:

1. The SiLPA correction minus IDR 2,548,945,575,660 consists of a return on revenue of the previous fiscal year (TAYL) minus IDR 1,874,223,249,387 and an adjustment to the difference in exchange rates resulting from money transfer

transactions or book-entry between accounts belonging to BUN using a Budget Surplus account (311211) of IDR 674.722.326.273. The return of TAYL income consists of Non-tax State Revenue (PNBP) refund transactions with a SiLPA account (311212) through the issuance of SPM PP worth minus IDR 500,835,220,463 and grant income refund transactions through the issuance of SP3HL with 311911 accounts worth minus IDR 1,373,388,028,924.

2. The unrealized Exchange Difference of IDR 116,426,281,222 was an adjustment derived from the calculation of foreign exchange gains of IDR 186,131,547,670 and foreign exchange losses of IDR 69,705,266,448, which have not been realized in Cash in managed Foreign Exchange Accounts by the State General Treasurer.
3. Accumulation of Correcting Entry of minus IDR 598,606.853,759 consisted of:
 - a. BLU Cash correction of minus IDR 572,556,286,009 is a correction to the BLU Cash balance that the BUN Proxy has approved (KPPN), contained in the KPPN, as follows.

(in rupiah)

NO	KPPN	Total (IDR)
1	KPPN Jakarta I (018)	(718,272,706,758)
2	KPPN Semarang I (026)	39,172,230,688
3	KPPN Surakarta (028)	(132,157,949,843)
4	KPPN Yogyakarta (030)	57,109,883,642
5	KPPN Malang (032)	(874,500,000)
6	KPPN Denpasar (037)	30,342,353,303
7	KPPN Karawang (086)	124,807,272,338
8	KPPN Jakarta III (088)	(18,666,983,223)
9	KPPN Medan II (123)	55,480,656
10	KPPN Jember (131)	46,260,109,364
11	KPPN Jakarta VI (175)	(331,476,176)
Total of Correcting BLU Cash		(572,556,286.009)

- b. Grant Cash Correction of IDR 455,474,439 is a correction for the balance of the grant that has been approved in TAYL, which may be found in the KPPN as follows.

(in rupiah)

NO	KPPN	Total (IDR)
1	KPPN Padang (010)	(8,828,992,974)
2	KPPN Yogyakarta (030)	(907,014,000)
3	KPPN Banjarmasin (045)	(1,127,270,636)
4	KPPN Manado (049)	35,792,338
5	KPPN Palu (051)	(186,524,583)
6	KPPN Kendari (060)	(2,141,740,000)
7	KPPN Manokwari (065)	(1,103,660,375)
8	KPPN Sorong (066)	(450,000,000)
9	KPPN Merauke (068)	449,733,401
10	KPPN Jakarta V (139)	374
11	KPPN For Special Loan And Grant (140)	16,392,167,972
12	KPPN Jakarta VI (175)	(1,677,017,078)
Total of Correcting Grant Cash		455,474,439

- c. BUN Cash correction of minus IDR 26,506,042,189 is a bookkeeping correction for cash disbursements from the Special Account to refund the receipts of Foreign Loans and Grants of TAYL.

F.1.3 CLOSING BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Closing Balances of Cash and Cash Equivalents as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 331.36 trillion

Closing Balances of Cash and Cash Equivalents as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 331,361,813,440,015, representing Central Government cash available and ready to be used to finance the government activities for the following year with the following detail:

(In rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Closing Cash Balance	374,272,452,880,577	385,326,463,515,635
Cash in Expenditure Treasurer	248,050,262,873	731,061,274,902
Cash in the Revenue Treasurer	37,421,908,699	124,232,758,259
Other Cash and Cash Equivalents other than Authorized Grants	7,346,108,176,157	3,819,744,936,794
Deposited Cash at BLU (BLU) (BLU short-term investment)	(20,616,337,564,347)	(14,247,797,371,759)
Uncertified/Other Cash at BLU	-	-
Restricted Fund (Other Assets)	(29,926,032,453,218)	(118,830,237,152,177)
Transitory Cash (Remittance)	150,229,274	-
Closing Balances of Cash and Cash Equivalents	331,361,813,440,015	256,923,467,961,654

Ending Balance of Cash amounting to IDR 374,272,452,880,577 is the balance of the opening balance of Cash coupled with the increase (decrease) of Cash after the correction in the 2021 Fiscal Year with details as follows.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
BUN Cash Account in BI	253,683,550,805,313	198,514,075,299,703
Cash Account in KPPN	721,442,531,795	3,545,188,057,685
Cash at BLU that has been approved	81,993,516,161,352	57,688,418,512,516
Line Ministries Direct Grants that have been approved	1,745,056,899,938	3,862,816,464,090
Closing Balance of Cash of Other Government Accounts	6,202,854,028,961	2,885,728,029,464
Closing Balance of Transitory Cash	-	-
Closing Balance of Other Asset (DDP Account Cash)	29,926,032,453,218	118,830,237,152,177
Total	374,272,452,880,577	385,326,463,515,635

Cash at BLU that has been approved in the 2021 Fiscal Year Amounted to IDR 81,993,516,161,352 including deposited Cash (BLU short-term investment) amounted to IDR 20,616,337,564,347 by the Public Service Agency (BLU) Working Unit.

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents other than Authorized Grants amounted to IDR 7,346,108,176,157 derived from the balance according to the balance sheet amounted to IDR 9,091,165,076,095 minus Cash from Direct Grant of Line Ministries that have been approved amounting to IDR 1,745,899,938.

The Balance of Cash / Restricted Funds (Other Assets) of IDR 29,926,032,453,218 is a collection of Restricted Fund's Account Balances whose accounts are managed by UAPBUN-AP and presented in the Other Assets component of the LKPP's Balance Sheet (not as a component of Cash and Cash Equivalents)

Transitory Cash (Remittance) is the total difference in remittances in 2021, with details as follows.

(in rupiah)	
Description	2021 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>
Transitory Cash (Balance Sheet)	150,229,274
Transitory Cash (LAK)	-
Transitory Cash (Remittance)	150,229,274

F.2. EXPLANATION OF CASH FLOW STATEMENTS PER ITEM

The explanation of the Central Government Cash Flow Statement for 2020 is described as follows.

F.2.1 CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net Cash Flows from Operational Activities amounted to minus IDR 535.92 trillion

Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities in 2021 and 2020 is minus IDR 535,924,760,649,717 and minus IDR 757,060,086,481,976.

Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities in 2021 increased by IDR 221,135,325,832,259 or 29.21 percent from 2020. The increase in cash inflows in 2021 was due to a significant increase in the realization of state revenues, although on the other hand, government spending also increased. The spending increase occurred in goods and subsidies expenditure, where the government was still focusing on expenses to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic and national economic recovery.

Details of the Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities are as follows.

(in rupiah)		
Description	2021 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>
Cash Inflow	2,010,854,345,363,122	1,647,501,178,312,215
Cash Outflow	2,546,779,106,012,839	2,404,561,264,794,191
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(535,924,760,649,717)	(757,060,086,481,976)

The Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities of the 2021 Fiscal Year amounted to minus IDR 535,924,760,649,717, it showed that the Government operating revenue is still insufficient to provide financial support to the entire activities of the Government operations.

The Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities is an indicator that shows the government's capability to create enough Cash to fund its operational activities in the future without relying on external financing sources.

F.2.1.1 Cash Inflow**F.2.1.1.1 Tax Revenue**

Tax revenue amounted to IDR 1,547.84 trillion

Tax revenue constitutes government revenue collected from the tax sector throughout the 2021 Fiscal Year after being deduced by tax revenue returns. Tax revenue in the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year was IDR 1,547,841,051,644,624 and IDR 1,285,136,317,135,799; the detail is displayed in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Domestic Tax Revenue		
Income Tax Revenue	696,676,588,239,336	594,033,333,770,490
Value Added Tax Revenue	551,900,480,905,676	450,328,063,257,688
Land and Building Tax Revenue	18,924,786,654,220	20,953,610,013,766
Excise Revenue	195,517,827,106,916	176,309,313,789,576
Other Tax Revenue	11,125,975,966,383	6,790,790,338,785
Total Domestic Revenues	1,474,145,658,872,531	1,248,415,111,170,305
International Trade Tax Revenue		
Import Duty	39,122,672,165,783	32,443,498,968,565
Export Duty	34,572,720,606,310	4,277,706,996,929
Sum of International Trade Tax Revenue	73,695,392,772,093	36,721,205,965,494
Tax Revenue	1,547,841,051,644,624	1,285,136,317,135,799

Based on the above table, there is a increase in the Tax Revenue by IDR 262,704,734,508,825 or 20,44 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.1.1.1 Income Tax Revenue

Income Tax Revenue amounted to IDR 696.67 trillion

Income Tax Revenue is derived from Oil and Gas Income Tax and Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax. In 2021 and 2020, the Income Tax Revenue was IDR 696,676,588,239,336 and IDR 594,033,333,770,490, respectively. The details are as follows.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Oil and Gas Income Tax		
Petroleum Income Tax	19,423,528,050,699	11,332,221,314,991
Natural Gas Income Tax	33,414,132,762,937	21,689,144,755,946
Other Oil and Gas Income Tax	1,355,773,486	5,370,055,232
Total of Oil and Gas Income Tax	52,839,016,587,122	33,026,736,126,169
Non-oil and Gas Income Tax		
Income Tax Article 21	145,547,925,434,497	139,351,267,744,195
Income Tax Article 22	22,793,787,953,073	16,849,783,981,344
Income Tax Article 22 Import	40,474,042,207,718	27,117,480,784,100
Income Tax Article 23	42,859,812,966,140	40,013,897,522,066
Income Tax Article 25/29 Individuals	12,356,102,005,619	11,563,111,563,072
Income Tax Article 25/29 Corporates	196,067,075,816,120	155,076,444,520,586
Income Tax Article 26	56,940,836,263,524	43,602,468,786,460
Foreign Final and Fiscal Income Tax	109,774,774,324,219	112,164,589,833,830
Government Borne Income Tax	16,892,265,502,944	15,156,290,554,678
Other Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax	130,949,178,360	111,262,353,990
Sum of Non-oil and Gas Income Tax	643,837,571,652,214	561,006,597,644,321
Sum of Income Tax Revenue	696,676,588,239,336	594,033,333,770,490

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Income Tax Revenue by IDR 102,643,254,468,846 or 17,28 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.1.1.2 Value Added Tax Revenue

*VAT Revenue
amounted to
IDR 551.90
trillion*

In 2021 and 2020, the Value Added Tax Revenue was IDR 551,900,480,905,676 and IDR 450,328,063,257,688, respectively. The details are as follows.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Domestic VAT Revenue	338,364,866,523,737	298,670,175,293,033
Import VAT Revenue	191,485,854,611,993	140,453,213,447,920
Other VAT Revenue	3,964,782,135,358	713,064,561,571
Domestic Sales Tax on Luxury Goods Revenue	4,879,626,783,667	5,554,000,093,959
Import Sales Tax on Luxury Goods Revenue	3,367,227,871,197	3,000,581,915,947
Other Sales Tax on Luxury Goods Revenue	1,635,265,821	809,312,322
Government VAT Tax	4,920,203,290,638	1,936,218,632,936
VAT Revenue for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	4,916,284,423,265	-
Sum of VAT Revenue	551,900,480,905,676	450,328,063,257,688

Based on the table above, there is an increase in the Income Tax Revenue by IDR 101,572,417,647,988 or 22,56 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.1.1.3 Land and Building Tax Revenue

*Land and
Building Tax
Revenue
amounted to
IDR 18.92
trillion*

In 2021 and 2020, the Land and Building Tax Revenue was IDR 18,924,786,654,220 and IDR 20,953,610,013,766, respectively. The details are as follows.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Land and Building Tax Revenue (Plantation)	3,025,469,507,897	2,627,109,411,467
Land and Building Tax Revenue (Forestry)	825,388,636,421	653,561,272,344
Land and Building Tax Revenue (Mining)	2,937,852,802,378	3,004,587,635,379
Land and Building Tax Revenue (Oil and Gas Mining)	11,594,155,744,835	14,081,875,255,844
Land and Building Tax Revenue (Geothermal Mining)	445,582,008,684	408,132,427,296
Other Land and Building Tax Revenue	96,337,954,0005	178,344,011,436
Sum of Land and Building Tax Revenue	18,924,786,654,220	20,953,610,013,766

The above table shows a decrease in the Land and Building Tax Revenue by IDR 2,028,823,359,546 or 9,68 percent of the 2019 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.1.1.4 Excise Revenue

Excise Revenue amounted to IDR 195.51 trillion

Excise revenue in the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year was IDR 195,517,827,106,916 and IDR 176,309,313,789,576; the detail is displayed in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Tobacco Excise Revenue	188,811,334,187,553	170,239,842,643,814
Ethyl Alcohol Excise Revenue	113,384,108,912	241,784,163,000
Excise Revenue of Drinks Containing Ethyl Alcohol	6,497,646,858,520	5,759,288,405,930
Excise Revenue of Administration Fines	72,497,489,830	56,239,915,199
Other Excise Revenue	22,964,462,101	12,158,661,633
Sum of Excise Revenue	195,517,827,106,916	176,309,313,789,576

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Excise Revenue by IDR 19,208,513,317,340 or 10.89 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.1.1.5 Other Tax Revenue

Other Tax Revenue amounted to IDR 11.12 trillion

Other Tax Revenue in the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year was IDR 11,125,975,966,383 and IDR 6,790,790,338,785; the detail is displayed in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Other Tax Revenue		
Stamp Duty Revenue	1,496,835,931,822	1,446,535,466,431
Revenue of Stamp Sales	5,938,022,861,361	3,638,052,138,011
Coal VAT Revenue	389,129,516,345	485,164,790,391
Other Indirect Tax Revenue	6,812,576,468	10,832,559,640
Sum of Other Tax Revenue	7,830,800,885,996	5,580,584,954,473
Revenue of Tax Collection Interest		
Revenue of Income Tax Collection Interest	2,543,907,000,301	1,179,768,900,131
Revenue of VAT Collection Interest	751,217,832,361	30,360,250,777
Revenue of VAT Collection Interest	-	1,863,959
Revenue of Interest Collection of Indirect Tax	50,247,725	74,369,445
Total of Tax Interest Collection	3,295,175,080,387	1,210,205,384,312
Sum of Other Tax Revenue	11,125,975,966,383	6,790,790,338,785

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Other Tax Revenue by IDR 4,335,185,627,598 or 63.84 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.1.1.6 International Trade Tax Revenue

International Trade Tax Revenue amounted to IDR 73.69 trillion

International Trade Tax Revenue in the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year was IDR 73,695,392,772,093 and IDR 36,721,205,965,494; the detail is displayed in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Import Duty Revenue		
Import Duty Revenue	35,542,525,390,983	29,750,557,857,631
Revenue of Customs Administration Fines	678,410,166,473	567,207,949,682
Import Duty Revenue for KITE (ease of import for export purposes)	844,983,337,637	502,288,602,777
BM – DTP (import duties borne by the government) Revenue	324,058,608,997	233,478,860,370
Other Customs Revenue	9,651,667,020	(8,782,796,689)
Revenue of Antidumping Import Duty	233,486,773,590	183,028,721,000
Revenue of Countervailing Duty	-	-
Revenue of Import Duty of Safety Measures	1,489,556,221,083	1,215,719,773,794
Sum of Import Duty Revenue	39,122,672,165,783	32,443,498,968,565
Export Duty Revenue		
Export Duty Revenue	34,572,646,928,879	4,264,317,752,839
Revenue of Administration Fines of Export Duty	25,575,431	891,590,569
Export Duty Interest Revenue	48,102,000	12,497,653,521
Sum of Export Duty Revenue	34,572,720,606,310	4,277,706,996,929
Sum of International Trade Tax Revenue	73,695,392,772,093	36,721,205,965,494

The above table shows an increase in the International Trade Tax Revenue by IDR 36,974,186,806,599 or 100.69 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.1.2 Non-Tax State Revenue

Non-Tax State Revenue (Administration of Non-Tax State Revenue) amounted to IDR 458.00 trillion

Non-tax State Revenue is derived from all revenues received by the state in the form of Natural Resources Revenue, Revenues from Restricted State Assets, Other non-tax state revenues, and Public Service Agency (BLU) revenues reduced by the return of non-tax revenues. In the 2021 Fiscal Year and 2020 Fiscal Year, the Non-Tax State Revenue was IDR 458,000,251,283,812 and IDR 343,532,045,955,792, with the following details.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Natural Resource Revenue	149,489,367,918,723	97,225,067,272,619
Revenues from Restricted State Assets	30,496,823,293,877	66,080,543,541,337
Other Non-tax State Revenues	152,011,308,573,915	110,918,107,259,637
Public Service Agency (BLU) Revenue	126,002,751,497,297	69,308,327,882,199
Sum of NON-TAX STATE REVENUE Revenue	458,000,251,283,812	343,532,045,955,792

The above table shows an increase in the Non-Tax State Revenue revenue by IDR 114,468,205,328,020 or 33,32 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year

F.2.1.1.2.1 Natural Resource Revenue

Natural Resource Revenue amounted to IDR 149.48 trillion

Natural Resources revenue constitutes state revenue derived from natural resources. In the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year, the Natural Resource Revenue was IDR 149,489,367,918,723 and IDR 97,225,067,272,619; the detail is displayed in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Petroleum Revenue	64,998,824,686,934	44,868,847,085,493
Natural Gas Revenue	31,617,569,168,427	24,211,325,322,339
General Mining Revenue	44,835,418,882,229	21,178,987,879,156
Forestry Revenue	5,400,260,383,957	4,403,263,272,502
Fishery Revenue	708,187,057,318	600,662,766,688
General Geothermal Mining Revenue	1,929,107,739,858	1,961,980,946,441
Sum of Natural Resource Revenue	149,489,367,918,723	97,225,067,272,619

The above table shows a decline in the Natural Resource Revenue by IDR 52,264,300,646,104 or 53,76 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.1.2.2 Revenues from Restricted State Assets

Revenue of Restricted State Assets amounted to IDR 30.49 trillion

Revenues from Restricted State Assets constitute profit revenues from the state's management of Restricted State Assets, i.e., state assets placed as participation capital on the State Companies.

The Restricted State Assets revenue in the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year was IDR 30,496,823,293,877 and IDR 66,080,543,541,337; the detail is displayed in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Revenue Share of Profits of State-owned Enterprises under the Ministry of State-owned Enterprises	29,542,724,205,314	43,888,106,053,599
Revenue Share of Profits of State-owned Enterprises under the Ministry of Finance	954,099,088,563	710,827,000,000
Bank Indonesia Surplus Revenue	-	21,481,610,487,738
Sum of Restricted State Assets Revenue	30,496,823,293,877	66,080,543,541,337

The above table shows a decrease in the Restricted State Assets revenue by IDR 35,583,720,247,460 or 53,85 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.1.2.3 Other Non-tax State Revenues

*Other Non-tax
State
Revenues
amounted to
IDR 152.01
trillion*

Other Non-tax State Revenues in the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year were IDR 152,011,308,573,915 and IDR 110,918,107,259,637; the detail is displayed in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Revenue from the Financial Services Authority Surplus	-	110,135,193
Revenue from Sales, BMN (state-owned assets), Management, Business Entity Fees, and Revenue of Insurance Claims	40,912,697,991,258	16,883,143,705,279
Administration and Law Enforcement Revenue	15,099,928,308,373	13,646,524,410,853
Health, Social Protection, and Religion Revenue	6,553,620,338,342	5,396,987,712,963
Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Revenue	4,403,240,629,309	4,788,763,353,158
Revenue of Transportation, Communication and Information Technology Services	27,746,212,411,403	28,185,586,049,245
Revenue of Other Services	449,630,317,436	304,133,236,159
Revenues of Interest, Banking Account Management, and Financial Management	25,914,660,711,878	22,980,902,226,353
Penalty Revenue	664,908,225,812	503,790,164,112
Other Revenue	30,266,409,640,104	18,228,166,266,322
Sum of Other Non-tax State Revenues	152,011,308,573,915	110,918,107,259,637

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Other Non-tax State Revenues by IDR 41,093,201,314,278 or 37,05 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.1.2.4 Public Service Agency (BLU) Revenue

*BLU Revenue
amounted to
IDR 126.00
trillion*

BLU Revenue in the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year was IDR 126,002,751,497,297 and IDR 69,308,327,882,199; the detail is displayed in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Public Service Revenue	112,160,423,521,832	61,460,957,814,443
Public Service Agency Grant Revenue	147,424,833,601	123,568,742,424
Revenue of Results of Cooperation of Public Service Agency (BLU)	852,458,312,080	587,981,383,580
Revenue of the Allocation of State Budget (APBN)	8,984,388,917,129	1,370,313,178,626
Other BLU Revenue	3,858,055,912,655	5,765,506,763,126
Sum of BLU Revenue	126,002,751,497,297	69,308,327,882,199

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the BLU Revenue by IDR 56,694,423,615,098 or 81,80 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.1.3 Grant Revenue

*Grant Revenue
amounted to
IDR 5.01 trillion*

Grant Revenue in the Cash Flow Statements is the state revenue originating from domestic contributions from individuals, institutions/business entities, local government, and other domestic grants in the form of Cash or cash equivalents. In addition, this revenue in the Cash Flow Statements comes from foreign individuals, bilaterally, multilaterally, other foreign grants in the form of Cash or cash equivalents. In the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year, the Grant Revenue was IDR 5,013,042,434,686 and IDR 18,832,815,220,624; the detail is displayed in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Domestic Grant Revenue		
Cash – Individual	919,339,000	106,054,090,800
Cash – Institution/Business Entity	108,156,511,422	136,446,170,086
Cash – Local Government	2,660,237,398,562	16,677,597,815,474
Cash – Other	301,471,087	77,918,548,282
Sum of Domestic Grant Revenue	2,769,614,720,071	16,998,016,624,642
Foreign Grant Revenue - Planned		
Bilaterally Planned	300,894,186,221	152,509,083,261
Multilaterally Planned	644,162,718,216	381,371,801,314
Foreign Grant Revenue – Direct (Cash)		
Direct (Cash – Individual)	670,859,410	421,800,000
Direct (Bilateral Cash)	655,413,721,245	490,258,603,112
Direct (Multilateral Cash)	605,830,425,519	671,422,064,921
Direct (Cash – Other)	36,455,804,0004	138,815,243,374
Sum of Foreign Grant Revenue	2,243,427,714,615	1,834,798,595,982
Sum of Grant Revenue	5,013,042,434,686	18,832,815,220,624

Based on the above table, there is a decrease in the Grant Revenue by IDR 13,819,772,785,938 or 73.38 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.2 Cash Outflow**F.2.1.2.1 Personnel Expenditure**

*Personnel
Expenditure
amounted to
IDR 387.75
trillion*

Personnel Expenditure is the compensation towards employees, either in Cash or in the form of goods, to be paid to government officials (in domestic and overseas) as a reward for the work carried out during the accounting period, except for work related to capital formation. In the 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year, the Personnel Expenditure was IDR 387,752,487,126,783 and IDR 380,532.228,590,618; the detail is displayed in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Expenditures for Civil Servant Accumulated Budget Salaries and Benefits	86,041,290,682,924	85,671,6311,840,396
Expenditures for TNI/Polri (Indonesian Armed Forces/Indonesian National	63,030,141,539,344	62,034,543,646,479

Police) Accumulated Budget Salaries and Benefits		
Expenditures for Accumulated Budget Salaries and Allowances for State Officials	969,884,613,998	932,231,171,338
Expenditures of Non-permanent Doctor (PTT)	1,732,049,000	2,160,810,114
Expenditures for Non-Civil Servant Accumulated Budget Salaries and Benefits	18,384,551,163,781	18,014,581,489,535
Expenditures for PPPK Accumulated Budget Salaries and Benefits	61,258,265,740	-
Honorarium Expenditure	1,443,134,468,081	1,672,163,315,177
Overtime Expenditure	793,078,487,455	738,864,388,804
Expenditures of Special Allowance and Transitory Employee	77,910,076,413,470	75,902,029,595,284
Expenditure of Retirement Allowance and Support	128,337,297,423,536	125,525,829,327,121
Health Insurance Expenditure	10,780,042,019,454	10,038,193,006,370
Sum of Personnel Expenditure	387,752,487,126,783	380,532,228,590,618

The above table shows an increase in the Grant Revenue by IDR 7,220,258,536,165 or 1.90 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year

F.2.1.2.2 Goods and Services Expenditure

Goods and Services Expenditure amounted to IDR 530.05 trillion

Goods and Services expenditures are the government expenditures for procurement/purchase of goods and services to support the operations of the office, maintenance, travel agencies, and goods intended to be delivered/sold to the public. In the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year, the Expenditure on Goods and Services was IDR 530,059,299,058,191 and IDR 422,338,225,598,487; the detail is displayed in the following table.

Description	(in rupiah)	
	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Expenditure of Goods	218,581,976,410,482	154,711,094,977,522
Expenditure of Services	37,749,376,423,475	31,719,971,475,536
Maintenance Expenditure	40,466,311,285,722	38,090,179,431,346
Business Trip Expenditure	27,233,886,140,437	23,834,433,535,430
BLU Expenditure	91,811,567,555,041	63,616,794,783,911
Expenditure of Goods for the Community/Local Government	114,216,181,243,034	110,365,751,394,742
Sum of Expenditure of Goods	530,059,299,058,191	422,338,225,598,487

The above table shows an increase in the Grant Revenue by IDR 107,721,073,459,704 or 25.51 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.2.3 Interest Expenditure

Interest Expenditure amounted to IDR 343.49 trillion

Interest Expenditure is payments made on the obligation to use the outstanding principal, both domestic debt and foreign debt, which is calculated based on the loan position, and the payment of a penalty in the form of interest compensation. The Interest Expenditure in the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year was IDR 343,495,383,443,849 and IDR 314,088,112,296,556. In other words, there is an increase in the Interest Expenditure by IDR 29,407,271,147,293 or 9.36 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

In 2021, there is a payment of Bank Indonesia's contribution for the interest expense/return on SBN PEN Program to the Government to RKUN in Rupiah related to public goods financing and non-public goods financing under the burden sharing scheme of IDR 19,123,491,600,849.

The details of the Interest Expenditure consist of the Expenditure in domestic and overseas amounted to IDR 332,863,129,175,527 and IDR 10,632,254,268,322, respectively. The details are presented in the following sections.

a. Interest Expenditure on Domestic Loan

Interest Expenditure on Domestic Loan represents interest expenditure and other liabilities on Government Securities, both in rupiah and foreign currency, as well as payment of fines in the form of interest compensation. Interest Expenditure on Domestic Loan revenue in the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year was IDR 332,863,129,175,527 and IDR 297,154,737,528,797; the detail is displayed in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Long-term Domestic Interest Expenditure	519,886,002,061	590,719,783,504
Government Bond Interest Expenditure	260,105,454,030,055	228,629,948,417,773
Expenditure of Compensation of Domestic State Sharia Securities	63,830,791,962,156	50,592,442,385,279
Expenditure of Discount of Government Bond	4,391,835,175,100	9,413,603,000,868
Expenditure of Loss on Bond Redemption	1,854,340,752,507	-
Expenditure of Discounts of State Sharia Securities	2,160,821,253,648	7,928,023,941,373
Sum of Interest Expenditure on Domestic Loan	332,863,129,175,527	297,154,737,528,797

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Interest Expenditure on Domestic Loan by IDR 35,708,391,646,730 or 12.02 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

b. Interest Expenditure on Foreign Loan

Interest Expenditure on Foreign Loan represents interest and other liabilities for program loans and project loans. Based on data of the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year, the Interest Expenditure on Foreign Loan was IDR 10,632,254,268,322 and IDR 16,933,374,767,759; the detail is displayed in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Expenditures of Interest of Loan Programs	4,677,300,545,522	8,624,802,890,283
Expenditure of Interest of Project Loan	5,954,632,371,112	8,308,162,491,044
Expenditure of Foreign Loan Transfer Fees	321,351,688	409,386,432
Sum of Interest Expenditure on Foreign Loan	10,632,254,268,322	16,933,374,767,759

The above table shows a decline in the Interest Expenditure on Foreign Loan by IDR 6,301,120,499,437 or 37,21 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.2.4 Subsidy Expenditure

*Subsidy
Expenditure
amounted to
IDR 242.08
trillion*

Subsidy expenditure is state expenditure given to companies/institutions that produce, sell, export, or import goods and services, which meet the needs of many people so that the selling price is affordable to the community. In the 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year, the Subsidy Expenditure was IDR 242,086,818,340,688 and IDR 196,231,455,278,876; the detail is displayed in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
State Enterprise Subsidy Expenditure		
Subsidy Expenditure of Non-Financial Institutions – Oil Fuel	83,787,200,702,317	47,737,013,915,933
Subsidy Expenditures of Non-Financial Institutions - Non-Oil Fuel	86,722,068,115,169	93,659,530,043,258
Subsidy Expenditure of Non-Financial Institutions - PSO	5,682,106,762,209	4,746,898,208,197
Sum of State Enterprise Subsidy	176,191,375,579,695	146,143,442,167,388
Private Enterprise Subsidy Expenditure		
Subsidy Expenditure of Financial Institutions	17,987,282,457,113	16,691,129,783,687
Subsidy Expenditure of Non-Financial Institutions	-	-
Sum of Private Enterprise Subsidy Expenditure	17,987,282,457,113	16,691,129,783,687
Subsidy Expenditure - Disaster/Emergency Responses		
Subsidy Expenditure - Disaster/Emergency Responses	47,908,160,303,880	33,396,883,327,801
Sum of Subsidy Expenditure - Disaster/Emergency Responses	47,908,160,303,880	33,396,883,327,801
Sum of Subsidy Expenditure	242,086,818,340,688	196,231,455,278,876

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Subsidy Expenditure by IDR 45,855,363,061,812 or 23,37 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

In 2021, there is a Subsidy Expenditure - Disaster/Emergency Responses of IDR 47,908,160,303,880 for implementing the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) and dealing with the Covid-19 Pandemic.

F.2.1.2.5 Grant Expenditure

*Grants
Expenditure
amounted to
IDR 4.31 trillion*

Grant Expenditure is a non-mandatory transfer of money or goods by the Central Government to other countries, international organizations, and Local Governments. In the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year, the Grant Expenditure was IDR 4,319,001,438,779 and IDR 6,275,907,926,228; the detail is displayed in the following table (in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Grant Expenditure to Foreign Governments	22,003,461,122	29,411,577,792
Grant Expenditure to International Organization	10,021,136,406	-
Grant Expenditure to Local Governments	4,286,871,920,443	6,246,365,438,842
Other Grant Expenditure	104,920,718	130,909,594
Sum of Grant Expenditure	4,319,001,438,779	6,275,907,926,228

Based on the above table, there is a decline in the Grant Expenditure by IDR 1,956,906,487,449 or 31,18 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

The decrease of Grant Aid Expenditure is because there is no Grant Aid Expenditure to Local Governments in 2021 due to National Economic Recovery (PEN).

F.2.1.2.6 Social Assistance Expenditure

*Social
Assistance
Expenditure
amounted to
173.65 trillion*

Social Assistance Expenditure is a transfer of money or goods given to people to protect them from the possibility of social risks. In the 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year, the Social Assistance Expenditure was IDR 173,654,105,302,037 and IDR 202,529,969,428,206; the detail is displayed in the following table.

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 fiscal Year (Audited)
Social Assistance Expenditure for Social Rehabilitation	90,228,950,992	231,593,203,136
Social Assistance Expenditure for Social Security	64,161,594,263,339	64,530,742,396,461
Social Assistance Expenditure for Social Empowerment	131,476,520,977	4,903,114,838,186
Social Assistance Expenditure for Social Protection	30,051,591,067,275	38,810,923,377,200
Social Assistance Expenditure for Poverty Alleviation	72,224,248,514,507	75,631,317,802,066
Social Assistance Expenditure of Disaster Management	6,994,965,984,947	18,422,277,811,157
Sum of Social Assistance Expenditure	173,654,105,302,037	202,529,969,428,206

Based on the above table, there is a decrease in the Social Assistance Expenditure by IDR 28,875,864,126,169 or 14,26 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

The decrease in Social Assistance Expenditure in 2021 was caused by a reduction in Social Assistance Expenditure for Poverty Alleviation in the Form of Money, which included cash social assistance for dealing with the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia.

F.2.1.2.7 Other Expenditure

Other Expenditure amounted to IDR 79.70 trillion

Other Expenditure is an expenditure budget for unusual and not expected to be recurrent activities like a natural disasters, social disaster, and other unexpected expenses that are necessary in respect of the authority of the Government. Other Expenditure in the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year were IDR 79,704,425,627,134 and IDR 120,035,189,519,041, respectively. Provided in the table below is the detail.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Other Expenditure (Reserve Fund)	1,347,009,217,679	2,083,584,096,722
Other Expenditure (BUN Services)	86,755,531,200	53,116,712,664
BUN Other Expenditure	47,042,382,585.406	91,732,086,624,853
Other Expenditure - Disaster Management	22,863,339,664,231	24,058,522,796,424
Expenditure for the Adjustment of Exchange Rate Difference Invoice/SPP to SP2D (Payment Request Letter/Fund Disbursement Order)	1,015	66
Other Expenditure (Others)	8,364,938,627,603	2,107,879,288,312
Sum of Other Expenditure	79,704,425,627,134	120,035,189,519,041

Based on the above table, there is a decrease in the Other Expenditure by IDR 40,330,763,891,907 or 33,60 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

In the 2021 Fiscal Year, there are Other Expenditure - Disaster Management amounted to IDR 22,863,339,664,231, which are other purchases within the framework of the PEN Program and the treatment of the Covid-19 pandemic.

F.2.1.2.8 Revenue Sharing Fund of Tax

Revenue Sharing Fund of Tax amounted to IDR 71.77 trillion

Revenue Sharing Fund of Tax is a distribution by the Central Government to the Local Governments on the revenue Sharing Fund of Tax, which is a part of the Local Governments' revenue. The Revenue Sharing Fund of Tax in the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year was IDR 71,777,109,535,555 and IDR 44,283,738,827,545, respectively. Provided in the table below is the detail.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Revenue-sharing Fund from Individual Income Tax	40,140,026,086,073	31,159,010,681,964
Revenue-sharing Fund from Building and Land Tax	31,637,083,449,482	13,124,728,145,581
Sum of Revenue Sharing Fund of Tax	71,777,109,535,555	44,283,738,827,545

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Revenue Sharing Fund of Tax by IDR 27,493,370,708,010 or 62,08 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.2.9 Revenue Sharing Fund of Natural Resources

Revenue Sharing Fund of Natural Resources amounted to IDR 41.56 trillion

Revenue Sharing Fund of Natural Resources is the distribution by the Central Government to the Local Governments on the natural resource revenue-sharing fund, which is part of Local Government revenue. In the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year, the Revenue Sharing Fund of Natural Resources was IDR 41,566,421,176,518 and IDR 46,498,603,739,756, respectively. Provided in the table below is the detail.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>
Natural Resource Revenue-sharing Fund – Petroleum	8,453,991,849,717	10,034,450,778,887
Natural Resource Revenue-sharing Fund – Earth Gas	5,263,346,306,680	10,637,937,161,265
Natural Resource Revenue-sharing Fund – General Mining	21,343,854,565,786	22,795,930,108,197
Natural Resource Revenue-sharing Fund – Geothermal	2,905,207,150,935	1,333,181,001,349
Natural Resource Revenue-sharing Fund – Forestry	2,748,072,053,851	1,296,813,708,379
Natural Resource Revenue-sharing Fund – Fishery	851,949,249,549	400,290,981,679
Sum of Natural Resource Revenue sharing Fund	41,566,421,176,518	46,498,603,739,756

The above table shows a decrease in the Revenue Sharing Fund of Natural Resources by IDR 4,932,182,563,238 or 10,61 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.2.10 Revenue Sharing Fund of Excise

Revenue Sharing Fund of Excise amounted to IDR 3.81 trillion

Revenue Sharing Fund of Excise is a distribution by the Central Government to the Local Governments on the Revenue Sharing Fund of Excise, which is a part of the Local Governments' revenue. In the 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year, the Revenue Sharing Fund of Excise was IDR 3,813,458,699,992 and IDR 3,124,018,679,699, respectively. The data shows an increase in the Revenue Sharing Fund of Excise by IDR 689,440,020,293 or 22,07 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.2.11 General Allocation Fund

General Allocation Fund amounted to IDR 377.79 trillion

General Allocation Fund is a channeling of funds by the Central Government to the Local Government used to finance the needs of provinces and regencies/ municipalities to implement decentralization. In the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year, the General Allocation Fund was IDR 377,791,390,288,000 and IDR 381,612,451,495,551, respectively. The data shows a decline in the General Allocation Fund by IDR 3,821,061,207,551 or 1,00 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year

F.2.1.2.12 Physical Special Allocation Fund

*Physical
Special
Allocation
Fund
amounted to
IDR 57.06
trillion*

Physical Special Allocation Fund is an allocation fund from the state budget to certain provinces/ regencies/municipalities intended to fund local government businesses' special activities, which are under the national priorities. In the 2021 Fiscal Year and 2020, the Physical Special Allocation Fund was IDR 57,069,673,906,021 and IDR 50,175,976,373,103, respectively. The data shows an increase in the Physical Special Allocation Fund by IDR 6,893,697,532,918 or 13,74 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.2.13 Special Autonomy Fund, Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, and Local Incentive Fund

*Special
Autonomy
Fund,
Privileged
Fund for
Yogyakarta
Special
Region, Local
Incentive Fund
amounted to
IDR 34.26
trillion*

The Special Autonomy Fund is a fund allocated to finance the implementation of the special autonomy of a region. The Special Autonomy Fund is stipulated in Law Number 18 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Province of the Special Region of Aceh as the Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and Law Number 21 of 2001 regarding Special Autonomy for the Province of Papua. Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta is a fund from the BUN budget, allocated to fund the Special Region of Yogyakarta authority based on Law Number 13 of 2012 concerning the Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. Local Incentive Funds are funds allocated in the State Budget to specific regions based on certain criteria to reward specific performance achievements. The Special Autonomy Fund, Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, and Local Incentive Fund in the 2021 Fiscal Year and 2020 Fiscal Year were IDR 34,267,197,979,000 and IDR 39,332,012,902,000, respectively. The details are in the table below.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Aceh Special Autonomy Fund	7,555,827,806,000	7,555,278,348,000
Papua Special Autonomy Fund	7,911,837,607,000	7,999,969,920,000
West Papua Special Autonomy Fund	4,015,253,771,000	4,001,479,428,000
Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta	1,320,000,000,000	1,320,000,000,000
Local Incentive Fund	13,464,278,795,000	18,455,285,206,000
Sum	34,267,197,979,000	39,332,012,902,000

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Special Autonomy Fund, Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, and Local Incentive Fund by IDR 5,064,814,923,000 or 12,88 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year,

F.2.1.2.14 Non-physical Special Allocation Fund

*Non-physical
Special
Allocation
Fund
amounted to
IDR 127.56
trillion*

Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund is a fund allocated to assist the regions in implementing Central Government's policies. In the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year, the Non-physical Special Allocation Fund was IDR 127,568,624,079,263 and IDR 126,402,855,554,669, respectively. The details are in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Fund for Teacher Professional Fund (TPG) of Local Civil Servants (PNSD) and Teacher Special Allowance of PNSD in the Special Regions	55,752,963,456,199	52,178,079,254,000
Additional Fund Income for Local Civil Servants	420,101,290,000	327,713,164,000
School Operational Assistance (BOS)	52,568,128,975,064	51,589,290,293,293
Health Operational Assistance (BOK), Family Planning Operational Assistance (BOKB), Assistance of Waste Processing Service (BLPS)	11,736,808,788,000	15,704,774,423,376
Funds of Capacity Building for Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, Manpower, Population Administration Services, and Tourism Services	1,296,490,473,000	1,294,266,820,000
Operational Assistance for the Implementation of Early Childhood Education (PAUD), Equality Education, and Museums and Cultural Parks	5,323,882,800,000	5,308,731,600,000
Fund for the Protection of Women and Children	77,786,205,000	-
Fund Facilitation Capital Investment	193,510,092,000	-
Fund for Agricultural Development	198,952,000,000	-
Total Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund	127,568,624,079,263	126,402,855,554,669

The data shows an increase in the Non-physical Special Allocation Fund by IDR 1,165,768,524,594 or 0.92 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.1.2.15 Village Fund

*Village Fund
amounted to
IDR 71.85
trillion*

Village funds are funds allocated to assist the village in implementing the development of a village under Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village. In the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year, the Village Fund was IDR 71.853.710.011.029 and IDR 71.100.518.583.856, respectively. The data shows an increase in the Village Fund by IDR 753.191.427.173 or 1.06 percent of the 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.2 CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Net Cash Flows from Investment Activities amounted to minus IDR 383.85 trillion

In the 2021 Fiscal Year and the 2020 Fiscal Year, the Net Cash Flows from Investment Activities amounted to minus IDR 383,858,647,637,838 and minus IDR 298,626,891,678,470.

The Net Cash Flows from Investment Activities in 2021 decreased by IDR 85,231,755,959,368 or 28.54 percent from 2020.

The decrease in Net Cash Flow from Investment Activities in 2021 was due to an increase in government investment receipts along with an increase in government capital expenditures, national education development, and state capital participation to support various infrastructure activities and procurement of infrastructure facilities in the context of economic recovery as well as dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. Cash Flow from Investment Activities describes the gross Cash receiving and disbursing activities intended to acquire and dispose of economic resources aimed at improving and supporting future government services to the public.

The details are in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Cash Inflow	25,389,967,277,263	22,551,446,110,746
Minus Cash Outflow	409,248,614,915,101	321,178,337,789,216
Net Cash Flow from Investment Activities	(383,858,647,637,838)	(298,626,891,678,470)

F.2.2.1 Cash Inflow**F.2.2.1.1 Management and Sale of State-Owned Assets**

Management and Sale of state-owned Assets amounted to IDR 492.72 billion

Revenue from BMN Management (Utilization and Transfer) and Proceeds from Assets Sale(s) is a revenue originated from the Sale of a fixed asset(s), which include land, building, construction, equipment, and machinery, and damaged or excessive asset(s). Revenue from BMN Management and Sale of State-Owned Assets in FY 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 492,727,054,810 and IDR 282,163,876,771 in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Revenue from Transfer of BMN	466,394,045,710	281,310,250,571
Revenue from BMN Management and State Assets from Assets Manager	26,333,009,100	853,626,200
Total Revenue from the Management and Sale of State-Owned Assets	492,727,054,810	282,163,876,771

Therefore, an increase was indicated in the Revenue from the Management and Sale of State-Owned Asset by IDR 210,563,178,039 or 74.62 percent from 2019 Fiscal Year.

F.2.2.1.2 Proceeds from Sale of Assets of Restructuring Program

Proceeds from Sale of Assets of Restructuring Program amounted to IDR 459.41 billion

Proceeds from Sales of Assets from the Restructuring Program are revenues derived from Revenues from Sales/Settlements of Ex-Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (BPPN) Assets and Ex-Liquidated Banks (BDL). Proceed from Sale of Assets of Restructuring Program in FY 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 459,418,995,546 and IDR 299,524,709,410 in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>
Proceeds from Sales/Settlement Asset(s) of Ex-BPPN	396,116,268,510	259,445,722,509
Proceeds from Sales/Settlement of Ex-Assets owned by Ex-Liquidated Bank (BDL).	63,302,727,036	40,078,986,901
Total Proceed from Sale of Assets of Restructuring Program	459,418,995,546	299,524,709,410

Therefore, an increase was indicated in the Revenue from the Management and Sale of state-owned Assets amounted to IDR 159,894,286,136 or 53,38 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.2.1.3 Proceeds of Revolving Fund Financing

Proceeds of Revolving Fund Financing amounted to IDR 0

There are no Proceeds of Revolving Fund Financing in 2021, while in 2020 it amounted to IDR 2,014,582,699,001.

F.2.2.1.4 Proceeds of Government Investment

Proceeds of Government Investment amounted to IDR 24.43 trillion

Proceeds of Government Investment is revenue derived from the Proceeds of Government Investment and the Government Guarantee. The Proceeds of Government Investment in 2021 Fiscal Year and 2020 Fiscal Year amounted to IDR 24,437,821,226,907 and IDR 19,955,174,825,564. Therefore, the Proceeds of Government Investment indicated an increase of IDR 4,482,646,401,343 or 22,46 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.2.2 Cash Outflow**F.2.2.2.1 Capital Expenditure**

Capital Expenditure amounted to IDR 239.63 trillion

Capital Expenditures are budget expenditures for the acquisition of fixed assets and other assets that provide benefits for more than one accounting period. Capital Expenditures in 2021 Fiscal Year and 2020 Fiscal Year are IDR 239,632,253,549,976 and IDR 190,919,832,381,884, with details as follows.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>
Capital Expenditure of Land	26,723,352,041,155	23,537,354,331,766

Capital Expenditure of Equipment and Machinery	85,415,781,156,713	81,102,627,430,616
Capital Expenditure of Building and Construction	29,507,430,578,203	23,349,710,208,626
Capital Expenditure of Roads, Irrigation and Networks	85,595,377,571,642	52,450,183,388,085
Other Physical Capital Expenditure	5,957,791,964,587	6,054,072,120,731
Capital Expenditure of Public Service Agency (BLU)	6,432,520,237,676	4,425,884,902,060
Total Capital Expenditure	239,632,253,549,976	190,919,832,381,884

Therefore, an increase is indicated from the Capital Expenditure as much as IDR 48,712,421,168,092 or 25,51 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year.

The increase in Capital Expenditure realization is mainly due to capital expenditure realization for National Economic Recovery and Covid-19 Pandemic Treatment, such as infrastructure activities to support economic recovery, procurement of health care facilities in government hospitals in the framework of Covid-19 Pandemic Treatment, and various other PEN and Covid-19 Pandemic Treatment activities.

F.2.2.2.2 National Education Development Expenditure

Expenditure of National Education Development amounted to IDR 29.00 trillion

National Education Development Expenditure in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year amounted to IDR 29,000,000,000,000 and IDR10,000,000,000,000. Thus, there is an increase in National Education Development Expenditures of IDR 19,000,000,000,000 or 190,00 percent from 2020 fiscal Year.

F.2.2.2.3 Revolving Fund Financing Expenditure

Revolving Fund Financing Expenditure amounted to IDR 18.62 trillion

Revolving Fund Financing Expenditure in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year amounted to IDR 18,620,000,000,000 and IDR 13,306,582,699,000. Therefore, an increase is indicated from the Revolving Fund Financing Expenditure as much as IDR 5,313,417,301,000 or 39,93 percent in 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.2.2.4 State Equity Participation

State Equity Participation amounted to IDR 93.09 trillion

State Equity Participation (PMN) 2020 and 2019 Fiscal Year are IDR 93,092,721,792.114 and IDR 64,288,017,000,000, with details as follows.

Description	2021 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>
State Equity Participation in BUMN	71,184,999,94,500	31,288,017,000,000
State Equity Participation in International Financing Organization/Agencies	907,721,797,614	0
Other State Equity Participation	21,000,000,000,000,000	33,000,000,000,000,000
Total State Equity Participation	93,092,721,792,114	64,288,017,000,000

Therefore, an increase is indicated from the State Equity Participation amounted to IDR 28,804,704,792,114 or 44,81 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year.

The increase of State Equity Participation is mainly due to the State Equity Participation in BUMN and other institutions for the National Economic Recovery (PEN).

F.2.2.2.5 Government Investment Expenditure

Government Investment Expenditure amounted to IDR 28.90 trillion

Government investment expenditure is for the financing of the International Development Cooperation Fund, the financing of land Procurement of national strategic projects, the expenditure of regional PEN loans and the Establishment of a Government Guarantee Fund. Government investment expenditure in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year amounted to IDR 28,903,639,573,011 and IDR 42,663,905,708,332, are the following details.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Government Investment	-	660,695,141,097
Expenditure for Non-Permanent Government Investment Financing in the framework of the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN)	-	19,650,000,000,000,000
Expenditure for International Development Cooperation Fund	2,000,000,000,000,000	-
Financing Expenditures for Land Acquisition for National Strategic Projects	14,423,000,000,000	-
Expenditures for Regional PEN Loans	9,764,903,573,011	18,762,627,567,235
Establishment of the Government Guarantee Fund	715,736,000,000	590,583,000,000
Establishment of a Government Guarantee Fund in implementing the PEN Program - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	2,000,000,000,000,000	3,000,000,000,000,000
Total PMN/Government Investment	28,903,639,573,011	42,663,905,708,332

Therefore, a decrease is indicated from the Government Investment amounted to IDR 13,760,266,135,321 or 32,25 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year.

The Government's investment expenditure is financed under the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN), including:

1. Expenditures for Regional PEN Loans amounted to IDR 9,764,903,573,011,
2. Establishment of a Government Guarantee Fund in implementing the PEN Program - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic amounted to IDR 2,000,000,000,000.

F.2.3 CASH FLOW FROM FUNDING ACTIVITIES

Cash Flow from Funding Activities amounted to IDR 1,016.44 trillion

Net Cash Flow from Funding Activity in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year was IDR 1,016,442,284,731,433 and IDR 1,301,283,054,425,414.

Net Cash Flow from Funding Activity in 2021 decreased by IDR 284,840,769,693,981 or 21.89 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year. The decline is a fairly positive achievement, where the government reduces the receipt of funding supported by the increased realization of government income on operational activities. The receipt of funding is intended to cover the APBN deficit in 2021, the acceleration of national economic development and recovery targets, and the management of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and the PEN program.

Details of Cash Flow from the Funding Activity are as follows.

(in rupiah)		
Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Cash Inflow	1,577,319,446,472,881	1,761,418,470,813,740
Cash Outflow	560,877,161,741,448	460,135,416,388,326
Net Cash Flow from Funding Activities	1,016,442,284,731,433	1,301,283,054,425,414

F.2.3.1 Cash Inflow**F.2.3.1.1 Domestic Financing Revenue**

Domestic Financing Revenue amounted to IDR 1,499.21 trillion

Domestic Financing Revenue in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year amounted to IDR 1,499,216,728,033,309 and IDR 1,615,659,685,880,024, the detail is in the following table.

(in rupiah)		
Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Domestic Financing Revenue - Banking	143,966,330,873,078	70,640,000,000,000
Domestic Financing Revenue - Non-Banking	-	-
Proceeds from the Sales of Domestic Government Securities	1,177,926,764,401,916	1,382,099,584,258,674
Proceeds from the Sales of Government Securities - Foreign Currency	174,841,489,803,384	159,152,720,000,000
Domestic Financing Revenue Loan	2,482,142,954,931	3,767,381,621,350
Total Domestic Financing Revenue	1,499,216,728,033,309	1,615,659,685,880,024

Therefore, a decrease is indicated from the Proceeds from Domestic Findings amounted to IDR 116,442,957,846,715 or 7.21 percent in 2020 Fiscal Year.

a. Domestic Financing Revenue - Banking

Domestic Financing Revenue - Banking in 2020 and 2019 Fiscal Year amounted to IDR 143,966,330,873,078 and IDR 70,640,000,000,000. Therefore, an increase indicated from the Proceeds from Domestic Findings - Banking is IDR 73,326,330,873,078 or 103.80 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year.

Domestic Financing Revenue - Banking in 2021 Fiscal Year is derived from the use of Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) amounted to IDR 20,100,000,000,000 in the form of State Investments on BUMN and LMAN, and Earmark SAL Financing Acceptance of IDR 123,866,330,873,078 which is derived from the PC PEN Realisation of use over the remaining public goods and non-public goods funds, as well as the Return of Fund Placement in 2021 Fiscal Year.

b. Domestic Financing Revenue - Non-Banking

There is no Domestic Financing Revenue - Non-Banking in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year

c. Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Securities

Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Securities is financing proceeds from the Sale of State Treasury Paper (SPN), State Bonds, and Government Islamic Securities (SBSN) in the rupiah currency. Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Securities in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year amounted to IDR 1,177,926,764,401,916 and IDR 1,382,099,584,258,674, the detail are in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>
Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Securities	55,345,000,000,000	57,410,000,000,000
Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Bonds	840,144,389,319,300	988,838,806,806,018
Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Islamic Securities - Long-Term	234,411,315,731,835	291,538,007,190,656
Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Islamic Securities	20,450,000,000,000,000	26,150,000,000,000
Proceeds of SBSN Issuance/Sales for Project Financing Through SBSN PBS	27,576,059,350,781	18,162,770,262,000
Total Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Securities	1,177,926,764,401,916	1,382,099,584,258,674

Therefore, a decrease indicated in the Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Securities is IDR 204,172,819,856,758 or 14,77 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year.

d. Proceeds from the Sales of Government Securities - Foreign Currency

Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Securities - Foreign Currency in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year amounted to IDR 174,841,489,803,384 and IDR 159,152,720,000,000, the detail is in the following table.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>
Proceeds of Foreign Exchange Bonds	132,055,489,803,384	123,490,220,000,000

Proceeds from Sales of Government Islamic Securities Foreign Exchange - Long-Term	42,786,000,000,000	35,662,500,000,000
Proceeds from the Sales of Government Securities - Foreign Exchange	174,841,489,803,384	159,152,720,000,000

Therefore, an increase indicated from the Proceeds from Sales of Government Securities - Foreign Exchange is IDR 15,688,769,803,384 or 9.86 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year, which is derived from the increase in the proceeds of Foreign Currency State Bonds by IDR 8,565,269,803,384 or 6.94 percent and is derived from the increase in proceeds from the sale of SBSN Value – Long Term with IDR 7,123,500,000,000 or 19.97 percent.

e. Proceeds of Domestic Financing Loan

Proceeds of Domestic Financing Loan in 2020 and 2019 Fiscal Year are amounted to IDR 2,482,142,954,931 and IDR 3,767,381,621,350. Therefore, a decrease indicated in the Proceeds from Domestic Funding Loan is IDR 1,285,238,666,419 or 34.11 from 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.3.1.2 Foreign Financing Revenue

Foreign Financing Revenue amounted to IDR 74.16 trillion

Foreign Financing Revenue all government proceeds related to the withdrawal of foreign loans consisting of cash loans and activity loans. Foreign Financing Revenue in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year amounted to IDR 74,168,116,606,248 and IDR 141,112,305,195,604 are detailed as follow.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Cash Loan Withdrawal	41,564,200,800,000	102,259,679,376,875
Activities Loan Withdrawal	32,603,915,806,248	38,852,625,818,729
Total Foreign Financing Revenue	74,168,116,606,248	141,112,305,195,604

Therefore, a decrease is indicated from the Proceeds from Foreign Findings as much as IDR 66,944,188,589,356 or 47.44 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.3.1.3 Revenue of Lending Repayment Installment

Revenue of Lending Repayment Installment amounted to IDR 3.93 trillion

Revenue of Lending Repayment installment is the Government's proceeds of installments for repayment of Subsidiary Loan Agreements (SLA) consisting of proceeds of installments for repayment of domestic and foreign loans to Regional Governments, Regional/State-Owned Enterprises. Proceeds of Installment of Loan Payment in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year amounted to IDR 3,934,601,833,324 and IDR 4,646,479,738,112, the details are shown below.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Revenue of Installment of Domestic Lending Repayment	18,586,038,219	316,513,485,875
Revenue of Installment of Foreign Lending Repayment	3,916,015,795,105	4,329,966,252,237

Total Revenue of Installment of Lending Repayment	3,934,601,833,324	4,646,479,738,112

Therefore, a decrease indicated from the Revenue of Lending Repayment installment amounted to IDR 711,877,904,788 or 15,32 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.3.1.4 Other Financing Revenues

There are no Other Financing Revenues in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year.

Other Financing Revenue amounted to IDR 0

F.2.3.2 Cash Outflow

F.2.3.2.1 Domestic Financing Expenditure

Domestic Financing Expenditure is used for domestic banking and non-banking financing, settlement of domestic government securities and foreign currencies, Domestic Financing Expenditure in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year are IDR 476,799,680,989,751 and IDR 365,504,237,359,459, and the details are shown below.

Domestic Financing Expenditure amounted to IDR 476.79 trillion

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Expenditures for Payment/Repayment of Government Securities - Rupiah	381,657,085,537,740	317,304,724,605,881
Expenditure of the Sales of Government Securities - Foreign Currency	93,604,631,220,262	46,795,251,750,000
Expenditure of Domestic Loan Funding	1,537,964,231,749	1,404,261,003,578
Total Domestic Financing Expenditure	476,799,680,989,751	365,504,237,359,459

Therefore, an increase is indicated from the Domestic Financing Expenditure amounted to IDR 111,295,443,630,292 or 30,45 from 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.3.2.2 Foreign Financing Expenditure

Foreign Financing Expenditure in 2021 and 2020 amounted to IDR 82,082,980,389,501 and IDR 90,999,290,652,394, and the details are shown below.

Foreign Financing Expenditure amounted to IDR 82,08 trillion

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Expenditure of Installment of Foreign Loan Payment - Cash Loan	35,813,236,693,591	36,364,451,431,115
Expenditure of Installment of Foreign Loan Payment - Activities Loan	46,269,743,695,910	54,634,839,221,279
Total Foreign Financing Expenditure	82,082,980,389,501	90,999,290,652,394

Therefore, a decrease is indicated in the Foreign Financing Expenditure amounted to IDR 8,916,310,262,893 or 9,80 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.3.2.3 Lending from Subsidiary Loan Agreement

Lending from Subsidiary Loan Agreement amounted to IDR 1.99 trillion

Loans originating from the Subsidiary Loan Agreement are government expenditures on domestic lending and onward foreign loans channeled to Regional Governments and BUMN/BUMD. The Lending from Subsidiary Loan Agreement in 2021 and 2020 are amounted to IDR 1,994,500,362,196 and IDR 3,631,888,376,473. Therefore, a decline is indicated from the Lending from Subsidiary Loan Agreement amounted to IDR 1,637,388,014,277 or 45,08 from 2020 Fiscal Year.

Budget Surplus (SiLPA) amounted to IDR 96.65 trillion

Based on the Net Cash Flow from the Funding Activities is amounted to minus IDR 535,924,760,649,717 and the Flow of Investment Activity amounted to minus IDR 1,055,686,978,160,446, there is a budget surplus (SiLPA) 2021 Fiscal Year amounted to IDR 96,658,876,443,878.

F.2.4 CASH FLOW FROM TRANSITORY ACTIVITIES

Net Cash Flow from Transitory Activities amounted to IDR 39.28 trillion

Cash Flow from Transitory Activities in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal year are amounted to IDR 39,284,569,942,339 and minus IDR 25,057,121,769,181.

The cash flow from transitional activity in 2021 increased by IDR 64,341,691,711,520 or 256,78 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year. The increase in Cash flows from transitional activity in 2021 is mainly due to the increase in net non-budgetary third-party transactions. Cash Flow from Transitory Activity is the receipt and expenditure cash activity that does not affect the budget and is not presented in the APBN Realization Report. Details of Cash Flow from Transitory Activity are as follows.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>	2020 Fiscal Year <i>(Audited)</i>
Third-Party Accounting (Net)	(267,579,611,995)	(1,675,465,318,0005)
Transitory (Net)	(19,209,339,592,828)	31,636,865,658,712
Third-Party Transitory Transaction (Net)	58,761,639,376,438	(55,018,574,605,220)
Inter-account Inward Remittance (Net)	(150,229,276)	52,495,332
Net Cash Flow from Transitory Activities	39,284,569,942,339	(25,057,121,769,181)

Therefore, an increase is indicated from the Net Cash Flow from Transitory Activities has amounted to IDR 64,341,691,711,520 or 256,78 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.4.1 Third-Party Accounting (Net)

Third-Party Calculation (Net) amounted to minus IDR 267.57 billion

Third-Party Accounting comes from government revenue from several funds that are deducted from the Payment Order (SPM) / Fund Disbursement Order (SP2D) or received in Cash for third parties, such as Salary deductions, pensions, Logistics Affairs Body (BULOG) rice, and other Third-Party Accounting reduced by the number of payments made by the government to third parties entitled to receive them. Third-Party Accounting 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year are amounted to minus IDR 267,579,611,995 and minus IDR 1,675,465,318,005, which are detailed as follow.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Proceed of PFK Transitory		
PFK Proceed of 10% of Salary	24,968,884,217,094	24,618,345,533,285
PFK Proceed of BULOG rice	281,419,699,507	279,696,218,459
PFK Proceed of 3% Local Health Insurance Premium(s)	9,442,753,100,307	8,418,242,210,391
PFK Proceed of 2% Non-permanent Midwife/Doctor Insurance	-	-
PFK Proceed of 2% TNI/Polri Health Insurance Retirement	3,483,302,316	2,975,598,117
Proceed of Deposits / PFK Discounts 1% Health Insurance Premium(s) for Other Family Members	3,460,625,827	-
Other PFK Proceeds	296,018,630,522	252,028,385,257
Total PFK Proceeds	34,996,019,575,573	33,571,287,945,509
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory Transaction Cigarette Tax Payment and Other Receivables		
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory Transaction Cigarette Tax Payment	18,841,900,641,438	16,992,959,549,171
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory Receivable Transfer	2,000,000,000	25,000,000,000
Third-Party Transitory Proceed from Sales/Completion of Ex-Liquidated Bank	1,405,445,487	113,566,813
Third-Party Transitory Proceed from the Deduction of Additional General Allocation Funds Assistance for Allocation of Village Fund (ADD)	142,396,185,327	-
PFK Proceed of Cigarette Tax Contribution in supporting Health Insurance Program	1,153,260,488,032	744,679,310,501
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory of Withholding Funds (DHP) for Village Fund	71,853,796,501,029	71,100,556,962,856
Total Proceed of Third-Party Transitory Transaction of Deposit/Withholding of Cigarette Tax Payment and Other Receivables	91,994,759,261,313	88,863,309,389,341
Expenditure of Third-Party Accounting Transitory		
Third-Party Accounting Expenditure of 10% Salary	(22,006,532,844,474)	(21,727,375,893,278)
Return of Third-Party Accounting Proceed of 2% Continuing Salary	(1,967,712,362,212)	(1,863,241,998,108)
Return of Third-Party Accounting Proceed of Bulog Rice	(281,447,529,747)	(279,719,345,401)
Return of Third-Party Accounting Proceed of 3% Health Insurance	(10,762,661,675,729)	(8,480,524,625,406)
Return of Third-Party Accounting Proceed of 2% Non-permanent Midwife/Doctor Insurance	-	-
Return of Third-Party Accounting Proceed of 1% Salary	(3,519,732,043)	(3,002,134,286)

Return of Other Third-Party Accounting Proceeds	(229,976,913,522)	(901,208,015,176)
Total Third-Party Accounting Proceeds	(35,251,851,057,727)	(33,255,072,011,655)
Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory Transaction of Deposit/Withholding of Cigarette Tax Payment and Other Receivables		
Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory Transaction Cigarette Tax Payment	(18,854,940,649,953)	(18,984,436,758,832)
Return of Proceed of Third-Party Transitory Receivable Transfer	(2,000,000,000)	(25,000,000,000)
Return of Proceed of Third Party Transitory Proceed from Sales/Completion of Ex-Liquidated Bank	(113,566,813)	(317,609,011)
Return of Proceed of Third Party Transitory Proceed from Deduction of Additional General Allocation Funds Assistance for Allocation of Village Fund (ADD)	(142,396,185,327)	(744,679,310,501)
Expenditure of Cigarette Tax Contribution Transitory in supporting Health Insurance Program	(1,153,260,488,032)	-
Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory of Withholding Funds (DHP) for Village Fund	(71,853,796,501,029)	(71,100,556,962,856)
Total Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory Transaction of Deposit/Withholding of Cigarette Tax Payment and Other Receivables	(92,006,507,391,154)	(90,854,990,641,200)
Total Third-Party Accounting (Net)	(267,579,611,995)	(1,675,465,318,005)

Therefore, an increase was indicated in the Third-Party Accounting (Net) amounted to IDR 1,407,885,706,010 or 84.03 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.4.2 Transitory (Net)

Transitory (Net) amounted to IDR 19.20 trillion

Transitory (Net) is a BUN transaction related to Expenditure of Cash Reserve (UP) or Additional Cash Reserve (TUP) for the current year to the Proxy of Budget User and Proceed of the Return of the UP. Return of UP from the Proxy of Budget User can be in the form of UP received in the current year or last year. Transitory (Net) is also originated from the proceed of Escrow transactions. Transitory (Net) in 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year are amounted to minus IDR 19,209,339,592,828 and IDR 31,636,865,658,712, which are detailed below.

(in rupiah)

Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Proceed of Transitory		
Proceed of Transitory	10,199,228,732,680	14,870,819,147,387
Proceed Fund from BLU in BUN Account	2,881,009,769,735	80,562,439,904
Proceed direct approved grant	783,490,696	328,513,851
Proceed of cash transfer transactions between BLUs	-	1,116,422,586,551
Proceed of Advance Payment	1,317,760	-

Proceed of Transitory of Additional Cash Reserve	143,797,349,038,589	49,123,735,148,036
Proceed of Escrow	8,038,704,086,097	47,698,088,789,481
Total Proceed of Transitory	164,917,076,435,557	112,889,956,625,210
Expenditure of Transitory		
Expenditure of Transitory	(9,673,030,086,942)	(15,340,689,945,358)
Return of Surplus Proceed of BLU in State Cash Account to Cash at BLU Account	(2,881,009,769,735)	(80,562,439,904)
Expenditure of direct approved grant	(783,490,696)	(328,513,851)
Expenditure of cash transfer transaction between BLUs	-	(1,116,422,586,551)
Expenditure of Salary Advance Payment	-	-
Expenditure of Transitory of Additional Cash Reserve	(143,828,663,303,924)	(49,126,004,386,184)
Expenditure of Escrow	(27,742,929,377,088)	(15,589,083,094,650)
Total Expenditure of Transitory	(184,126,416,028,385)	(81,253,090,966,498)
Total Transitory (Net)	(19,209,339,592,828)	31,636,865,658,712

Therefore, an increase is indicated from the Transitory (Net) amounted to IDR 50,846,205,251,540 or 160,72 percent from 2020 Fiscal Year.

F.2.4.3 Third-Party Transitory Transaction (Net)

Transitory Transactions to the Third-Party (Net) amounted to minus IDR 58.76 trillion

Third-Party Transitory Expenditure Proceed arise due to Account Errors, Payable to Third Party due to suspended SP2D, RR, RKUN returns and Banking System Errors. Third-Party Transitory Transaction (Net) also originated from the third-party transitory transactions with Other Government Accounts, Oil and Gas, Non-Oil and Gas, Special Accounts, and Cash Optimization.

Third Party Transitory Transactions (net) for 2021 and 2020 Fiscal Year are IDR 58,761,639,376,438 and minus IDR 55,018,574,605,220, with details as follows.

(in rupiah)		
Description	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2020 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory		
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory	47,477,366,601,063	107,250,288,389,717
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory of Other Government Accounts	1,409,833,250,304,160	1,600,718,321,518,214
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory of Oil and Gas	6,466,246,645,221	3,717,597,699
Non-Budget Receipt Third-Party Non-Oil and Gas	646.338.286.452.734	509.868.017.795.874
Third Party Non-Budget Receipts in Special Accounts	9.279.438.271.091	6.999.178.000.155
Third Party Non-Budget Revenue Cash Optimization	109.300.000.000.000	85.857.839.026.533
Total of Non-Budget Revenue Third party	2.228.694.588.274.269	2.310.697.362.328.192
Third-Party Non-Budget Expenditure		
Third-Party Non-Budget Expenditure	(47.631.378.880.325)	(106.965.579.952.374)
Third Party Non-Budget Expenditures Other Government Accounts	(1.375.871.284.489.847)	(1.557.342.752.471.365)

Third Party Non-Budget Oil and Gas Expenditure	(48,470,815,149,654)	(32,125,026,905,725)
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory of Oil and Gas	(646,129,859,804,299)	(509,675,770,299,518)
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory in Special Account	(9,279,438,271,091)	(6,999,178,000,155)
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory Cash Optimization	(42,550,000,000,000)	(152,607,839,026,533)
Total Proceed of Third-Party Transitory	(2,169,932,776,595,216)	(2,365,716,146,655,670)
Net	58,761,811,679,053	(55,018,784,327,478)
PFK related to Banking System Errors		
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory due to the Banking System Errors	77,922,666,557,397	18,367,125,378,547
Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory due to the Banking System Errors	(77,922,634,573,129)	(18,367,124,834,211)
	31,984,268	544,336
Boon-Entry Errors		
Book-Entry Expenditure Correction	1,962,022,738	160,097,938,286
Book-Entry Proceed Expenditure Correction	(2,166,309,621)	(159,888,760,364)
	(204,286,883)	209,177,922
Third-Party Transitory Transaction (Net)	58,761,639,376,438	(55,018,574,605,220)

Therefore, there was an increase in Third Party Transitory Transactions (Net) of IDR113,780,213,981,658 or 206.80% from 2020.

F.2.4.4 Inter-account Inward Remittance (Net)

Transitory Transactions to the Third-Party (Net) amounted to minus IDR 150.22 million

Inter-account Inward Remittance (Net) is the receipt and issuance of Inter-account Inward Remittance. In transactions for Inter-account Inward Remittance, there is still a difference between the receipt and issuance of Inter-account Inward Remittance since not all transactions on interrelated accounts along with cash transactions have been fully recorded in the Central Accounting System, there is a time lag between the time of sending and issuing remittances and inaccuracies in the use of accounts. Inter-account Inward Remittance (Net) in 2021 and 2020 are minus IDR 150,229,276 and IDR 52,495,332, calculated with the following details.

(in rupiah)

Description	FY 2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	FY 2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
Proceed of Inter-Bank Account Remittance	17,580,778,454,639,782	17,138,677,449,804,027
Expenditure of Inter-Bank Account Remittance	(17,580,778,604,869,058)	(17,138,677,397,308,695)
Total Inter-Bank Account Remittance (Net)	(150,229,276)	52,495,332

Thus, there was a decrease in Remittances Between Bank Accounts (Net) of IDR 202,724,608 or 386.18 percent from 2020.

G. EXPLANATION OF STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Beginning Equity was recorded at IDR 4,473.19 trillion

G.1. BEGINNING EQUITY

Beginning Equity as of January 1, 2021 and January 1, 2020 amounted to IDR 4,473,198,498,758,480 and IDR 5,127,312,881,160,402. The value of Beginning Equity in 2021 is the value of the Ending Equity of the Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2020, at the 2020 Audited LKPP.

Deficit of Statement of Operation was IDR 657.23 trillion

G.2. SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF STATEMENT OF OPERATION

Deficit of Statement of Operation for the period ended December 31, 2021, and 2020 amounted to IDR 657,236,935,101,822 and IDR 872,618,264,239,235. The deficit of Statement of Operation is the accumulation of the Surplus/Deficit of operational activities, the Surplus/Deficit of non-operational activities, and the Surplus/Deficit of extraordinary items. Details of the Surplus/Deficit of Statement of Operation Surplus/Deficit for the period ended December 31, 2021, are presented in the Statement of Operation.

G.3. CORRECTIONS THAT DIRECTLY INCREASE/DECREASE THE EQUITY

Adjustment of Budget Surplus minus was IDR 1.17 trillion

G.3.1. SiLPA Adjustment

Adjustment of Budget Surplus on December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to minus IDR 1,175,557,546,736 and IDR 454,270,651,534. SiLPA Adjustment is formed from the Adjusting Journal due to payments and remittances or book-entry to an account with the same currency, or the currency of the destination account is unknown (null) by Perdirjen Perbendaharaan Number 19/PB/2016 concerning Accounting Treatment for Exchange Rate Differences Owned by BUN and accounts correction of revenue for the previous fiscal year 311212. Details of the Adjustment of Budget Surplus are shown below.

(in Rupiah)

Account	Account Description	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
311211	Budget Surplus/SILPA	(674,722,326,273)	612,543,545,563
311212	Correction of Past Budget Revenue	(500,835,220,463)	(158,272,894,029)
Total		(1,175,557,546,736)	454,270,651,534

Correction of Inventory Value was IDR 1,36 trillion

G.3.2. Correction of Inventory Value

Correction of Inventory Value on December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 1,362,204,184,053 and IDR 2,873,247,690,030. Correction of Inventory Value reflects the correction of inventory value in K/L and BUN due to errors in inventory valuation that occurred in the previous period, consisting of:

(in Rupiah)

Correction of Reserve Value	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
K/L	1,362,201,219,049	2,873,059,590,030
BUN	2,965,004	188,100,000
Total	1,362,204,184,053	2,873,247,690,030

Details of significant inventory value corrections in K/L, among others, can be found in:

- a. Ministry of Defense amounting to IDR 2,289,114,142,948 due to the errors of reserve input.
- a. Correction of Inventory Value in other K/L amounted to minus IDR 926,912,923,899.

G.3.3. Revaluation of Fixed Assets

Revaluation of Fixed Assets was IDR 183.64 billion

Revaluation of Fixed Assets is a revaluation of State Property (BMN) carried out by the Directorate General of State Assets Management (DJKN) of the Ministry of Finance in accordance with Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 75 of 2017 concerning Revaluation of State/Local Owned Assets and Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 118/PMK. 06/2017 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of BMN Reassessment. The BMN Reassessment implementation was executed in 2017 and 2018, and has only been approved by BPK to be presented in 2019 LKPP.

Revaluation of Fixed Assets for 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 amounted to IDR 183,644,209,172 and IDR 104,773,275,462,472, which were corrections to the results of the reassessment carried out in order to follow up on Goods Not Found on the results of the 2017-2020 BMN reassessment that were found again in 2021.

G.3.4. Correction of Non-Revaluation Assets Value

Correction of Non-Revaluation Assets Value was IDR 10.26 trillion

Correction of Non-Revaluation Assets Value on December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 10,261,922,785,650 and IDR 71,297,154,112,414. Correction to the Value of Non-Revalued Assets as of December 31, 2021, is a correction to errors in recording the value of assets, among others, due to the recording of excess goods, correction of fair value resulting from the improvement in the valuation of excess goods carried out in 2021, and transactional depreciation of non-land revalued object assets as due to changes in the fair value of the BMN valuation conducted before 2019 and correction of asset values due to the impact of asset normalization transactions.

Correction of Non-Revaluation Assets Value consists of Correction of Non-Revaluation Fixed Assets and Correction of Other Non-Revaluation Assets diminished Consolidated Adjustments. Correction to the Value of Non-Revalued Assets is explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Correction of the Non-Revaluation Assets Value	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Correction of Non-Revaluation Fixed Assets Value in K/L	(9,396,425,066,805)	59,104,912,220,029
2. Correction of the Other Non-Revaluation Assets Value in K/L	(4,602,689,490,509)	(1,680,370,687,043)

3. Correction of Non-Revaluation Fixed Assets Value in BUN	(63,758.033,662)	(2,268.049,973)
4. Correction of the Other Non-Revaluation Assets Value in BUN	22,866,254,743,626	15,705.822,438,822
5. Consolidation Adjustments	1,458,540,633,000	(1,830,941,809,421)
Total	10,261,922,785,650	71,297,154,112,414

1. Correction of Non-Revaluation Fixed Assets Value in K/L as of December 31, 2021, amounted to minus IDR 9,396,425,066,805. Significant corrections are found in K/L:
(in Rupiah)

Ministries/Government Agencies	Value
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	(12,269,598,298,746)
Indonesian Academy of Sciences	6,185,853,551,658
Ministry of Transportation	(2,322,963,332,473)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,063,943,311,746
Other Ministries/Government Agencies	(2,053,660,298,990)
Balance December 31, 2021	(9,396,425,066,805)

2. Correction of the Value of Other Non-Revalued Assets Value in K/L as of December 31, 2021, amounted to minus IDR IDR 4,602,689,490,509. Significant corrections are found in K/L:
(in Rupiah)

Ministries/Government Agencies	Value
Ministry of Defense	(1,651,290,358,362)
State Intelligence Agency	(1,458,653,784,956)
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	(1,112,290,790,828)
Ministry of Transportation	(234,771,553,173)
Other Ministries/Government Agencies	(145,683,003,190)
Balance December 31, 2021	(4,602,689,490,509)

3. Correction of Non-Revaluation Fixed Assets Value in BUN was minus IDR 63,758.033,662. The correction came from BA 999.08 (Management of Other Expenditures) contained in SKK Migas and BP Batam.
4. Correction of the Value of Other Non-Revalued Assets Value in BUN was IDR 22,866,254,743,626. The corrections come from:
- BA 999.03 (Government Investment Management) of IDR 452,644,591 is a correction to the accumulated depreciation value of assets under management at KPA Satker BLU LMAN.
 - BA 999.08 (Other Expenditure) amounting to minus IDR 36,275,630,180 contained in the Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities.
 - BA 999.99 (Special Transaction) of IDR 22,902,077,729,215. Correction of Other Non-Revaluation Assets Value consists of:
 - BMN Management Working Unit originating from former Pertamina for the period ended 31 December 2021 is IDR 1,038,946,630,769;
 - The PKP2B BMN Management Working Unit for the period ended 31 December 2021 is minus IDR 798,957,344,843;

- 3) The Idle BMN Management Working Unit for the period ended 31 December 2021 is IDR 2,023,271,231;
 - 4) The KKKS BMN Management Working Unit for the period ended December 31, 2021, the balance is IDR 22,355,703,511,058. This correction derived from other asset value correction transactions that are not due to the revaluation result.
 - 5) Correction of Non-Revaluation Assets Value in UAKPA BUN BLBI TK for the period ended December 31, 2021 is IDR 304,361,661 million.
1. The Consolidated Adjustment of Rp. 1,458,540,633,000 is a correction to the value of non-revalued fixed assets due to the double presentation of land assets between the Ministry of Transportation and the Ministry of Defense and between the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, including adjustments to the correction in the value of fixed assets. non-revaluation due to double registration of land between POLRI and Kemensetneg in 2020 because in 2021 it has been completed at the K/L Level worth IDR 1,496,393,822,000.

*Correction on
Reclassification
was IDR 4.39
trillion*

G.3.5. Correction on Reclassification

Corrections on Reclassification as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 4,393,487,458,451 and IDR 7,542,957,446,049. Correction on Reclassification represents the difference between outgoing and incoming reclassification of inventories, property, plant, and equipment. Correction on Reclassification amounted to IDR 4,393,487,458,451 consisting of Correction on Reclassification in KL amounting to IDR 4,393,600,715,991 and Correction on Reclassification at BUN (BA 999.08) amounting to minus IDR 113,257,540.

Significant corrections on reclassification are found in KL and BUN as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Ministries/Government Agencies	Value
1. Ministry of Public Works and Housing	3,074,033,797,605
2. Ministry of Transportation	973,732,066,800
3. Ministry of Health	724,657,581,106
4. State Intelligence Agency	(351,317,226,231)
5. Other Ministries/Government Agencies	(27,505,503,289)
6. BUN	(113,257,540)
Balance December 31, 2021	4,393,487,458,451

G.3.6. Other Corrections

*Other
Corrections
were IDR 84.99
trillion*

Other Corrections on December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 84,998,088,557,591 and IDR 31,986,614,856,946. Other Corrections are corrections that are not included in Adjustment of Asset Value and SiLPA, Correction of Receivable Value, Inventory Value, and Assets, Use of SAL, Difference in Revaluation of Fixed Assets, and Revaluation of State-Owned Assets that affect equity. Other Corrections as of December 31, 2021, include Movements in the Net Equity of Non-Satker UBL, Cash

Movements in the Expenditure Treasurer, Other Cash Movements in Ministries/Government Agencies from Grants, and BLU Cash Movements. Other Corrections are described as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Corrections	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Other Corrections at Ministries/Government Agencies	(2,196,658,239,987)	9,091,462,482,372
2. Other Corrections at State General Treasurer	110,584,975,274,337	25,058,730,405,441
3. Financial Report of Central Government Consolidation Adjustment	(23,390,228,476,760)	(2,163,578,030,866)
Total*)	84,998,088,557,590	31,986,614,856,947

*) difference amounted to IDR 1 due to rounding

1. Other Corrections at Ministries/Government Agencies

Other Corrections in K/L on December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to minus IDR 2,196,658,239,987 and IDR 9,091,462,482,372. Details of Other Corrections in K/L as of December 31, 2021, can be explained as follows:

- Ministry of Finance amounted to minus IDR 1,787,176,334,807.
- Ministry of Public Works and Housing amounted to minus IDR 1,318,312,289,793.
- General Election Commission amounted to minus IDR 1,076,711,697,564.
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry amounted to IDR 737,131,907,264.
- Other Ministries/Government Agencies amounted to IDR 1,248,410,174,913.

2. Other Corrections at the State General Treasurer

Other Corrections in the State General Treasurer as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 110,584,975,274,337 and IDR 25,058,730,405,441. Other corrections in the State General Treasurer are explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Budget Section	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
a. 999.00 Proxy at the State General Treasurer	(119,532,603,329,171)	(48,183,763,352,239)
b. 999.01 Debt Management	(507,896,124,594)	590,209,933,252
c. 999.02 Grant Management	794,259,119,266	879,664,835,372
d. 999.03 Government Investment Management	(9,177,731,853,301)	4,196,341,555,631
e. 999.04 Subsidiary Loan Management	-	(2,705,358,870)
f. 999.05 Transfer to Local Government	1,781,335,408,789	531,135,366,213
g. 999.07 Subsidy Expenditure Management	(745,476,633,201)	(1,358,176,531,478)
h. 999.08 Management of Other Expenditure	(3,432,686,314,671)	(37,155,948,956)
i. 999.09 Management of Other Agencies	7,046,876,393,764	6,332,379,612,280

j. 999.99 Special Transactions Management	234,069,400,521,556	79,642,661,399,186
k. Adjustment of Other Corrections at the State General Treasurer	289,498,085,900	(17,531,861,104,950)
Total	110,584,975,274,337	25,058,730,405,441

a. Other Corrections in the Proxy of the State General Treasurer (BA 999.00)

Other Corrections to the Proxy of the State General Treasurer on December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounting to minus IDR 119,532,603,329,171 and minus IDR 48,183,763,352,239, are the transaction mutations for SAL account 311111, account using SAL 311112, account using SAL Earmark 311113, equity account 391111, Cash Transfers for Expenditure Treasurer, Other Cash Movements in K/L from Grants and BLU Cash Movements on the accrual ledger. Other Corrections to BA 999.00 are described below.

(in Rupiah)

Other Corrections at the Proxy of the State General Treasurer	31 December 2021 (Audited)	31 December 2020 (Audited)
SAL (311111)	(2)	(52,495,330)
SAL Spending (311112)	(20,100,000,000,000)	(70,640,000,000,000)
SAL Earmark (311113)	(123,866,330,873,078)	-
Equity (391111)	2,729,400,471,254	18,596,942,875,978
Cash Mutations in the Expenditure Treasurer	(483,011,012,029)	496,872,508,275
Other Cash Mutations in K/L from Grant	(2,117,759,564,152)	2,228,254,527,851
BLU Cash Mutation	24,305,097,648,836	1,134,219,230,987
Total	(119,532,603,329,171)	(48,183,763,352,239)

b. Other Corrections in Debt Management of the State General Treasurer (BA 999.01)

Other Corrections to the Debt Management of the State General Treasurer as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to minus IDR 507,896,124,594 and IDR 590,209,933,252. Other Corrections to the Debt Management in the State General Treasurer are explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Corrections at the State General Treasurer 999.01	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Correction of Project Debt Value	(506,957,218,644)	590,209,933,252
Correction of Program Debt Value	266,674,050	-
BI Contribution Adjustment for FY 2020 Accrual	(1,205,580,000)	-
Total	(507,896,124,594)	590,209,933,252

c. Other Corrections in the Grant Management of the State General Treasurer (BA 999.02)

Other Corrections to the Grant Management of the State General Treasurer as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 794,259,119,266 and IDR 879,664,835,372, respectively. This value comes from the Validation of Grants for the Last Fiscal Year (TAYL) of IDR 808,211,897,290 as stipulated in the Letter of the Director General of Treasury number S-876/PB/2020 dated December 10, 2020, regarding Settlement of Direct Grants in the Form of Money/Goods/Services/Letters Valuable Last Fiscal Year and Adjusting Journal for Settlement of Other Receivables which reduces Equity by IDR 16,462,783,034 and Adjusting Journal on Allowance for Doubtful Accounts which increases equity by IDR 2,510,005,010.

d. Other Corrections in the Government Investment Management of the State General Treasurer (BA 999.03)

Other Corrections in the Government Investment Management of the State General Treasurer as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to minus IDR 9,177,731,853,301 and IDR 4,196,341,555.631. Other Corrections to the Government Investment Management of the State General Treasurer are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Corrections to the Government Investment Management of the State General Treasurer	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
KPA of Directorate of NON-TAX STATE REVENUE DJA	30,473,256,223,843	1,220,000,001
BLU LPDB KUMKM	266,140,256,789	9,303,373,479
KPA of Ministry of BUMN	(35,998,836,581,056)	(73,123,122,338,357)
KPA DJKN	48,051,621,830,147	(20,565,809,011,597)
UAIP	(53,397,138,267,955)	94,825,101,143,444
BPJT	-	2
LMAN	1,524,726,770,726	3,048,118,771,386
P2H	-	76,699,306,391
BLU LDKPI	-	3,000,000,000,000
KPA of SMI Directorate (DJPB)	60,577,452,142,969	(76,386,036,992)
KPA of Directorate of Loans and Grants (DJPPR)	-	(2,000,000,000,000)
KPA of Directorate of the Center for Regional and Bilateral Policy of BKF	-	(1,000,000,000,000)
KPA of Directorate of Financing (BP Tapera's Initial Capital)	159,771,236	1,216,347,874
KPA BLU PPDP	(60,675,114,000,000)	-
Total	(9,177,731,853,301)	4,196,341,555.631

e. Other Corrections in the Subsidiary Loan of the State General Treasurer (BA 999.04)

Other Corrections in the State General Treasurer for Subsidiary Loan Management as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 0 and minus IDR 2,705,358,870.

f. Other Corrections in the Management of Transfer to Local Government and Village Funds of the State General Treasurer (BA 999.05)

Other Corrections in the BSBL Management of the State General Treasurer on December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 1,781,335,408,789 and minus Rp. 531,135,366,213. Other Corrections amounted to IDR 1,781,335,408,789, consisting of corrections to the estimated value of DBH with a predetermined/absolute value at the DBH Working Unit, Correction of Receivables and Debts of Non-Physical DAK 2020 Audited at the Non-Physical DAK Satker (Non-School Operational Assistance Funds), as well as corrections related to deductions of funds village and adjustment of Receivables on the remaining Village Funds at the Physical DAK Satker and Village Funds.

g. Other Corrections of the Subsidy Expenditure Management of the State General Treasurer (BA 999.07)

Other Corrections to the Subsidy Expenditure of the State General Treasurer on December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to minus IDR 745,476.633,201 and minus IDR 1,358,176,531,478. Other Corrections on December 31, 2021, came from corrections to payables and expenses to KL with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Ministries/Government Agencies	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	33,432,908,730	16,010,143,398
Ministry of Agriculture	(9,744,533,109)	10
Ministry of Finance	(3,636,523,015.665)	(806,636.142,345)
Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs	4,096,379,422,758	(567,550,532,542)
Ministry of Transportation	-	1
Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises	(1,229.021,415,915)	-
Total	(745,476.633,201)	(1,358,176,531,478)

1) Ministry of Public Works and Housing

The number of Other Corrections as of 31 December 2021 of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing amounted to IDR 33,432,908,730, consisting of corrections to the Directorate General of Housing Financing of IDR 33,430,788,420 and the Directorate General of Human Settlements amounting to IDR 2,120,310.

2) Ministry of Agriculture

The amount of Other Corrections as of December 31, 2021, of minus IDR 9,744,533,109 is a correction to PT Pupuk Iskandar Muda worth IDR 2,499,376,715, Correction of minus Rp12,663,303,422 on subsidy receivables which is the difference in taxes paid by PT Pupuk East Kalimantan at the time of distributing fertilizer subsidies in 2020 and correcting the results of the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Agriculture's review to follow up on

recommendations from the Indonesian BPK's examination of the 2020 Subsidized Fertilizer activities approved by BPK RI worth IDR 419,393,598.

3) Ministry of Finance

Other Corrections amounted to minus IDR 3,636,523,015,665 consisting of:

- a. Directorate General of Treasury amounting to minus IDR 3,071,471,166,200. This value is the value of the Official Report of Verification (BAV) issued in the 2021 fiscal year on the subsidy expenditure bill for the 2020 or previous fiscal year and other corrections for the distribution and return of the last fiscal year's subsidy expenditure sourced from Restricted Funds.
- b. The Directorate General of Taxes subsidy is minus IDR 587,671,652,865 related to the fourth quarter 2020 Geothermal PPh DTP subsidy, which cannot be charged in 2021.
- c. Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management, Other Corrections amounting to IDR 22,619,803,400 is the result of an adjustment to the estimated Guarantee Service Fee in December 2020, which was not paid.

4) Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs

The number of Other Corrections as of December 31, 2021, at the Deputy for Micro Business was IDR 4,096,379,422,758, which came from the correction of returns to the State treasury for the refund of the additional People's Business Credit subsidy expenditure of PEN, which could not be distributed to debtors, minus IDR 188,385,194 139, as well as corrections to the estimated 2020 subsidy burden of IDR 4,284,764,616,897 because until December 31, 2021, there was no collection from the Distributor.

5) Ministry of State-Owned Enterprise

The value of Other Corrections at the Ministry of SOEs for December 31, 2021, amounts to minus IDR 1,229,021,415,915 is Other Corrections consisting of:

- a) The difference in the calculation of subsidies that do not comply with the provisions that have already been distributed to debtors of PT Pegadaian, which has been deposited into the state general treasury account as of December 31, 2021, is minus IDR 127,080,415.
- b) The excess of subsidy and subsidy funds not channeled to PT PNM debtors, which had been deposited into the state general treasury account as of December 31, 2021, amounted to minus IDR 914,967,881,770.
- c) The excess of subsidy and subsidy funds not channeled to PT Pegadaian debtors, which had been deposited into the state general treasury account as of December 31, 2021, amounted to minus IDR 313,926,453,730.

h. Other Corrections in State General Treasurer for Management of Other Expenditures (BA 999.08)

Other Corrections to the Subsidized Expenditure of the State General Treasurer on December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were minus IDR 3,432,686,314,671 and minus IDR 37,155,948,956, respectively. Details of Other Corrections in BA State General Treasurer for Management of Other Expenditures as of December 31, 2021, are as follows.

- 1) Directorate General of Food Crops amounting to minus Rp95,000, which is Other Corrections originating from the cost of printing 19 sheets of current account statements where the price per share is IDR 5,000;
- 2) Implementing Management of the Pre-Employment Card Program in the amount of minus Rp. 5,440,448,332,865, which is the accumulated correction of other PNBPs Revenues, Last Year's Budget Revenue, and the impact of the implementation of PMK Number 179/PMK.05/2021;
- 3) The Financial Services Authority in the amount of minus IDR 7, which is a correction to the recording of receivables;
- 4) Other Corrections of The Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities amounting to IDR 38,990;
- 5) Compensation Fund Working Unit amounting to IDR 2,007,762,074,211. This amount represents a correction to the allowance for doubtful accounts amounting to IDR 9,924,569,245. In addition, there were also Other Corrections in the amount of IDR 862 originating from the difference in compensation for the lack of revenue from business entities due to the 2020 electricity tariff policy that had not been paid. In addition, there was an equity correction for PBBKB expenses in the FY compensation fund debt before 2021, amounting to IDR 694,455,258,326. Reduction of other corrections, which are corrections to the difference in the determination and calculation of the 2020 BBM HJE at Pertamina IDR 965,580,308. Furthermore, other corrections and other budget revenues, which are corrections to PBBKB, which are recorded as other Budget income by KPA on Unaudited LK, amounted to IDR 1,304,347,826,086.

i. Other Corrections in State General Treasurer Management of Other Agencies (BA 999.09)

Other Corrections in State General Treasurer Management of Other Agencies as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 7,046,876,393,764 and IDR 6,332,379,612,280. Other Corrections in the State General Treasurer for the Management of Other Agencies are mutations in the Equity of Other Agency Units (UBL) instead of the Satker with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Other Agency Units	December 31, 2021 <i>(Audited)</i>	December 31, 2020 <i>(Audited)</i>
1) TMII Foundation	-	(22,510,147,320)
2) Gedung Veteran Foundation	(3,783,336,195)	434,501,827
3) Baznas	17,135,870,741	49,699,016,895

4) Indonesian Waqf Board	5,210,732,068	10,345,971,174
5) Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities	26,434,577,467	(7,555,539,288)
6) Financial Services Authority	118,659,139,009	307,478,235,326
7) Hajj Financial Management	6,883,219,410,674	5,994,487,573,666
Total	7,046,876,393,764	6,332,379,612,280

j. Other Corrections in Special Transaction Management of State General Treasurer (BA 999.99)

Other Corrections in the Special Transactions Management of State General Treasurer as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 234,069,400,521,556 and IDR 79,642,661,399,186, respectively. Other Corrections in the Special Transactions Management of State General Treasurer are explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

UAPBUN TK	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
1) UAPBUN of Special Transaction of Directorate General of Treasury	143,880,240,513,201	70,639,973,270,768
2) UAPBUN of Special Transaction of Directorate General of State Assets	90,864,183,129,087	11,858,199,419,918
3) UAPBUN of Special Transaction of Directorate General of Budget	(675,023,120,732)	(2,855,511,291,500)
Total	234,069,400,521,556	79,642,661,399,186

k. Other Correction adjustments in the State General Treasurer

Other Corrections Adjustments on the State General Treasurer as of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, amounted to IDR 289,498,085,900 and minus IDR 17,531,861,104,950, respectively.

3. Adjustments on Consolidated Financial Report of Central Government

Adjustment for Other Corrections on Consolidation LKPP Adjustments for Other Corrections on Consolidation LKPP for the period ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to minus IDR 23,390,228,476,760 and minus IDR 2,163,578,030,866, respectively. The consolidation adjustment of LKPP stems from the elimination of double presentation between reporting entities (K/L and BUN), including mutations of Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer recorded at K/L, mutations of Other Cash in K/L from Grants recorded in the State General Treasurer, mutation of BLU Cash in State General Treasurer, as well as other corrections related to the double presentation of other funds (defense equipment reserve funds) between K/L and State General Treasurer.

G.4. TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN ENTITIES

Transactions Between Entities for the period ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 359,826,075,592 and minus IDR 423,638,382,132, respectively. Transactions between entities for FY 2021 are explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

*Transaction
Between
Entities
amounted to IDR
359.82 billion*

Transactions Between Entities	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Charged To Other Entities	12,124,768,007,320,379	10,799,508,700,068,219
Received From Other Entities	(12,147,598,164,884,392)	(10,829,656,773,066,617)
Direct Grant Endorsement	25,420,088,853,809	28,957,570,035,691
Direct Grant Refund Endorsement	(48,962,130,279)	(53,120,253,929)
Direct Grant Endorsement for the Previous Fiscal Year	788,797,157,737	842,976,246,238
Surplus Deposit of Public Service Agencies	(2,881,009,769,735)	(80,562,439,904)
Outbound Transfer	(356,467,482,885,176)	(968,346,022,060,134)
Inbound Transfer	356,378,552,413,249	968,403,593,088,304
Total	359,826,075,592	(423,638,382,132)

Transactions Between Entities are transactions that involve two or more different entities, both internal K/L, between K/L, and between State General Treasurer and K/L with State General Treasurer. Inter-Entity Transactions in LKPP consist of Inter-Entity Transactions recorded by K/L and Inter-Entity Transactions recorded by BA State General Treasurer. Transactions Between Entities comprised of five types of transactions, namely:

1. Received From Other Entities (DDEL) / Charged to Other Entities (DKEL) are Transactions Between Entities on Revenue and Expenditures at K/L involving the State General Treasurer (BUN), and Transactions Between Entities on Revenue, Expenditures, Transfers, and Financing at BA BUN with the State General Treasurer (BUN).
2. Transactions Between Entities ratifying direct grants are transactions for recording the direct grant endorsement for the current year, ratification of direct grant returns and ratification of direct grants for the last fiscal year to K/L in the form of cash, goods, or services/securities. Meanwhile, the recording of grant income is carried out by BA BUN 999.02.
3. The Surplus Deposit of Public Service Agencies is a BLU cash surplus deposit to the state treasury from the Public Services Agencies or the return of the Surplus deposit of Public Service Agencies from the state treasury to the cash of Public Services Agencies.
4. Transactions Between Entities on Inbound Transfers and Outbound Transfers are transactions for the transfer of assets/liability from one entity to another in internal K/L, between K/L, and between K/L and BA BUN.
5. Transactions Between Entities due to the formation of other funds in the Escrow Account in the context of procuring Alutsista at the Ministry of Defense. Additional funds in the Escrow Account are recorded in the BUN. Other funds are also recorded in the LK of the Ministry of Defense so that there is no double presentation on the LKPP consolidation; other Fund accounts are eliminated with the DDEL account at the LKPP consolidation level.

Transactions Between Entities on Revenue and Financing Receipts are presented in the Received From Other Entities account, and Transactions Between Entities on Expenditures, Transfers to Local Government, and Financing Expenditures are shown in the Charged To Other Entities account. At the same time, the revenue of Direct Grant Endorsement and the Direct Grant Refund Endorsement received by Ministries/Government Agencies are presented in the Direct Grant Endorsement account. Explanation of Transactions Between Entities for the period ending December 31, 2021, is as follows.

1. Transactions Between Entities on Revenue, Expenditure, and Financing, consisting of DKEL amounting to IDR 12,124,768,007,320,379, DDEL amounting to minus IDR 12,147,598,164,884,392, Direct Grant Endorsement amounting to IDR 25,420,088,853,809, Direct Grant Refund Endorsement amounting to minus IDR 48,962,130,279, ratification of TAYL Direct Grants of IDR 788,797,157,737 and Surplus Deposit of Public Service Agencies of minus IDR 2,881,009,769,735.

The net value/difference on Transactions Between Entities on Revenue, Expenditure, and Financing of IDR 448,756,547,519 has been fully explained. The details of the causes of the balance of Inter-Entity Transactions as of December 31, 2021, are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description of Transactions Between Entities	Value
a) Transitory Account Mutations (815 and 825)	495,669,188,859
b) Differences in revenue recording between KL and SiAP records	(26,627,249,036)
c) Differences in expenditure records between KL SiAP records	3,922,954
d) Differences in the recording of DDEL 999.02 from Direct Grants with Direct Grants Endorsement at K/L	(20,289,315,249)
e) TAE difference between non-revenue and expenditure in KL	(9)
Total TAE	448,756,547,519

Details of the balance of Transactions Between Entities amounted to IDR IDR 448,756,547,519 are presented as follows.

- a) Differences in posting rules on recording transactions of expenditures and receipts of UP/TUP transit between SiAP and SAI. UP/TUP transit expenditures and receipts at SiAP are recorded as DDEL/DKEL while at K/L are recorded as Advances from KPPN. This difference in posting rules causes the balance of transactions between entities to be IDR 495,669,188,859.
- b) The difference in revenue recording between the State Treasury and K/L is minus IDR 26,627,249,036. This difference stems from the difference between the recording of DDEL as a contra income account reported in KL and BA BUN, which is smaller than the incoming cash in the state treasury/SiAP (DKEL), which is caused, among other things, by differences in the exchange rate of tax receipts transactions.

- c) The difference in the recording of expenditures at K/L with SiAP is IDR 3,922,954, which is greater than in KL records, due to, among other things, the ratification of the BLU work unit for the Housing Financing Fund Management Center of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing using a non BLU account, causing discrepancies in the DKEL.
- d) There is a difference of DDEL 999.02 from Direct Grants (HL) with HL Legalization in K/L minus IDR 20,289,315,249. The difference was caused, among other things, because there was a Direct Grant Endorsement for the Previous Fiscal Year that had not been recorded in the K/L. Direct Grant Endorsement, Direct Grant Endorsement for the Previous Fiscal Year, and Direct Grant Refund Endorsement recorded by K/L were counter posts from DDEL, which were formed from direct grant revenue in BA 999.02.
- e) The difference between non-income and expenditure TAE in KL amounted to minus IDR 9.

Surplus Deposit of Public Service Agencies is the deposit of the BLU cash balance to the State Treasury in connection with the revocation of the application of the Public Service Agencies Financial Management Pattern. Surplus Deposit of Public Service Agencies can be explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

No	Description	Surplus Deposit of Public Service Agencies (IDR)
1	BLU at Ministry of Defense	23,447,503,561
2	BLU at Ministry of Finance	2,795,214,800,818
3	BLU at Ministry of Transportation	1,279,324,549
4	BLU at Ministry of Health	58,191,732,060
5	BLU at Indonesian National Police	2,876,408,747
	Total	2,881,009,769,735

2. Transactions Between Entity on Inbound Transfers (TM) and Outbound Transfers (TK) consolidated by LKPP, can be explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Outbound Transfer	Inbound Transfer	Number of TK-TM
K/L	(353,128,989,358,399)	353,823,737,107,228	694,747,748,829
BUN	(3,338,493,526,777)	2,554,815,306,021	(783,678,220,756)
Total LKPP	(356,467,482,885,176)	356,378,552,413,249	(88,930,471,927)

The difference between Outbound Transfers and Inbound Transfers with significant values, among others, is found in KL and BUN as follows.

- a) The difference at the Ministry of Public Works and Housing amounted to IDR 2,058,262,740,939, among others, caused by the difference in transfers out of other assets that were not used in government operations and/or fixed assets, outbound transfers of goods that were discontinued.
- b) The difference in the POLRI amounted to minus IDR 1,180,384,636,150, among others, caused by the difference in outgoing transfers of discontinued goods,

errors in recording input transactions for outbound transfers and inbound transfers in inventory.

- c) The difference in the Suramadu Regional Development Agency was IDR 1,057,094,136,474 due to Inbound/Outbound Transfer transactions across State Ministries/Institutions.
- d) The difference at the Ministry of Defense amounted to minus IDR 956,100,461,128, among others, caused by errors in recording input transactions for outbound and inbound transfers for consumer goods, due to non-revaluation corrections, the difference in outbound transfers from other assets that are not used in government operations and/or fixed assets, and transfers out of discontinued goods.
- e) The difference at the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of minus IDR 675,777,020,113 was caused, among other things, by the difference in outbound transfers from other assets that were not used in government operations and/or fixed assets, errors in recording input transactions for outbound transfers, and inbound transfers in inventory.
- f) The difference between Outbound Transfers and Inbound Transfers on BA BUN is IDR 783,678,220,756, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

BA	Transaction	Description	Value
999.03	Outbound Transfer	Indonesian Export Financing Agency (LPEI), Ex-BPPN	(2,507,739,616,150)
999.03	Inbound Transfer	LPEI, State Asset Management Agency (LMAN)	2,518,874,080,000
999.99	Outbound Transfer	Ministry of Finance, BLBI, Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), BNPT, BNN, Ministry of Defense, Indonesian National Police, Ministry of Religious Affairs, BPS, LMAN	(830,753,910,627)
999.99	Inbound Transfer	Former National Bank Restructuring Agency, Corruption Eradication Commission, KPP, KPPU, KPBC	35,941,226,021
Total			783,678,220,756

1) BA 999.03

Outbound Transfers and Inbound Transfers of BA 999.03 came from the withdrawal of ex-HTBI assets by BA BUN 999.99 and the transfer of management to eight entities of former asset units. IBRA in Surabaya.

2) BA 999.99

Outbound Transfers and Inbound Transfer in BA 999.99 in the form of inventory assets, property assets ex. IBRA, land, idle BMN buildings and gratuities.

Some of the differences in TKTM, which are fair transactions and generally occur at Ministries/Agencies based on the Perdirjen Number 33/PB/2018, among others, are as follows.

- a) Cross-regional/echelon I/Ministry/Agency transactions
Transfers made by one working unit to another working unit under another region/echelon I/K/L may result in differences in the value of TKTM in the financial report of the regional reporting unit/echelon I/KL always the consolidation of the working unit financial statement because in the financial report the consolidator unit presents transfer transactions from one party, TK or TM only, while transfer transactions from other parties will be presented in the descriptions of other consolidating units.
- b) Transfers across reporting periods
Transfers from one satker to another that is carried out across financial reporting periods can result in differences in the value of TKTM in the financial statements of the reporting unit above, because in the financial statements of the reporting unit only TK transactions are presented, while TM transactions will be presented in the following semester.
- c) Transfer atas Aset Tetap Renovasi (ATR)
The transfer of ATR seems to result in a difference in TKTM in TKTM monitoring; this is because, in the SIMAK BMN Application, asset expenditure is carried out through the Outbound Transfer Menu while asset receipts are recorded through the Direct Development menu. At the time of ATR transfer, the sending working unit issues the ATR through the TK. In contrast, the receiving working unit records the definitive asset development of the assets it receives.
- d) Adjustment of inventory transfer value due to the use of the HPT (Last Purchase Price) method which may have implications for differences in the TKTM value.

In total, details per KL regarding Outbound Transfers and Inbound Transfers can be seen in **Appendix 31**.

G.5. INCREASE/DECREASE IN EQUITY

An increase in Equity amounted to minus IDR 556.85 trillion

The increase in Equity for the period ended December 31, 2021 and the decrease in equity for the period ended December 31, 2020 were minus IDR 556,853,319,378,049 and minus IDR 654,114,382,401,922, respectively. The value of the Increase/Decrease in Equity is obtained from the sum of the Surplus/Deficit-LO, Adjustments to the Current Year Value, Corrections that Directly Increase/Decrease Equity, and Reclassification of Liabilities to Equity.

G.6. ENDING EQUITY

Ending Equity amounted to IDR 3,916.34 trillion

Ending Equity for the period ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 amounted to IDR 3,916,345,179,380,431 and IDR 4,473,198,498,758,480, respectively. Final Equity value is obtained from the total balance of Initial Equity amounting to IDR 4,473,198,498,758,480 minus the decrease in equity of IDR 556,853,319,378,049.

H. CLOSING NOTES OF FINANCIAL REPORT

Closing Notes of Financial Report

Thus the 2021 Central Government Financial Report (Audited) is compiled to fulfill the mandate of Law Number 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance and Law Number 9 of 2020 concerning State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the 2021 Fiscal Year.

Jakarta, May 30, 2022
On behalf of The Government of Republic of
Indonesia
Minister of Finance



Electronically signed
Sri Mulyani Indrawati



INDEX OF NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION

			Page
Note	B.2.1	State Revenue and Grants	107
Note	B.2.1.1	Tax Revenue	108
Note	B.2.1.1.1	Domestic Tax	108
Note	B.2.1.1.2	International Trade Tax	110
Note	B.2.1.2	Non-Tax Revenue	111
Note	B.2.1.2.1	Natural Resources Revenue	111
Note	B.2.1.2.2	Revenue from Restricted State Assets	112
Note	B.2.1.2.3	Other Non-tax State Revenues	113
Note	B.2.1.2.4	Revenue from Public Service Agency (BLU)	116
Note	B.2.1.3	Grant Revenue	117
Note	B.2.2	State Expenditure	117
Note	B.2.2.1	Central Government Expenditure	119
Note	B.2.2.1.1	Personnel Expenditures	126
Note	B.2.2.1.2	Good Expenditures	127
Note	B.2.2.1.3	Capital Expenditures	129
Note	B.2.2.1.4	Payable Interest Expenditures	130
Note	B.2.2.1.5	Subsidy Expenditures	131
Note	B.2.2.1.6	Grant Expenditures	134
Note	B.2.2.1.7	Social Assistance Expenditures	136
Note	B.2.2.1.8	Other Expenditures	137
Note	B.2.2.2	Transfer to Regions and Village Funds	138
Note	B.2.2.2.1	Transfer to Regions	138
Note	B.2.2.2.1.1	Balancing Fund	139
Note	B.2.2.2.1.1.1	General Transfer Fund	139
Note	B.2.2.2.1.1.1.1	Revenue Sharing Funds	139
Note	B.2.2.2.1.1.1.2	General Allocation Funds	140
Note	B.2.2.2.1.1.2	Special Transfer Funds	142
Note	B.2.2.2.1.1.2.1	Physical Special Allocation Funds	143
Note	B.2.2.2.1.1.2.2	Non-physical Special Allocation Funds	144
Note	B.2.2.2.1.2	Regional Incentive Fund	145
Note	B.2.2.2.1.3	Special Autonomy Funds for DIY	145
Note	B.2.2.2.1.4	Special Autonomy Funds	145
Note	B.2.2.2.2	Village Funds	146
Note	B.2.3	Budget Deficit	147
Note	B.2.4	Financing	147
Note	B.2.4.1	Domestic Financing	148
Note	B.2.4.1.1	Government Accounts	148
Note	B.2.4.1.2	Proceeds of Installment Returns for Subsidiary Loans	149
Note	B.2.4.1.3	Privatization and Sale of Assets of Restructuring Program	150
Note	B.2.4.1.4	Government Securities (Net)	150
Note	B.2.4.1.5	Domestic Loan	152
Note	B.2.4.1.6	State Equity Participation/Government Investment	152
Note	B.2.4.1.7	Guarantee Liability	153

Note	B.2.4.1.8	National Education Development Fund	154
Note	B.2.4.1.9	Other Financing	154
Note	B.2.4.2	Foreign Financing (Net)	154
Note	B.2.4.2.1	Withdrawal of Foreign Loans	154
Note	B.2.4.2.1.1	Withdrawal of Program/Cash Loans	155
Note	B.2.4.2.1.2	Withdrawal of Projects/Activities Loans	156
Note	B.2.4.2.2	Loan Forwarding	156
Note	B.2.4.2.3	Payment of Principal Installment of Foreign Debt	157
Note	B.2.5	Budget Surplus (Deficit) – SiLPA (SiKPA)	157
Note	B.3	OTHER IMPORTANT NOTES	158

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED BUDGET SURPLUS

Note	C.1	Opening Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus After Financing	225
Note	C.2	Use of SAL as Proceeds of Current Year's Financing	225
Note	C.3	Budget Surplus/Deficit After Financing	226
Note	C.4	Adjustment of Bookkeeping	226
Note	C.5	Other Adjustments (Accumulated Budget Surplus Record Calculation Adjustment)	228
Note	C.6	Closing Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus	232

BALANCE SHEET

Note	D.2.1	ASSETS	235
Note	D.2.1.1	Current Assets	235
Note	D.2.1.1.1	Cash and Cash Equivalents	235
Note	D.2.1.1.1.1	Cash in Government Account at Bank Indonesia and Commercial Bank	235
Note	D.2.1.1.1.2	Cash in Other Government Accounts	237
Note	D.2.1.1.1.3	Cash in KPPN Account	238
Note	D.2.1.1.1.4	Transitory CASH	238
Note	D.2.1.1.1.5	Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer	238
Note	D.2.1.1.1.6	Cash in the Revenue Treasurer	239
Note	D.2.1.1.1.7	Other Cash and Cash Equivalents	239
Note	D.2.1.1.1.8	Cash in BLU	240
Note	D.2.1.1.2	Advance Payment of State General Treasurer Account	241
Note	D.2.1.1.3	Short-Term Investments	242
Note	D.2.1.1.4	Prepaid Expenditure and Advance Payment	243
Note	D.2.1.1.5	Accrued Revenue	243
Note	D.2.1.1.6	Receivables	245
Note	D.2.1.1.6.1	Tax Receivables	245
Note	D.2.1.1.6.2	Non-Tax Receivables	246
Note	D.2.1.1.6.3	Current Share of Installment Sales Billing	257
Note	D.2.1.1.6.4	Current Share of Claims of Compensation	257
Note	D.2.1.1.6.5	Current Share of Loans Receivables	257
Note	D.2.1.1.6.6	Other Long-Term Receivables Current Share	257
Note	D.2.1.1.6.7	Receivables from BLU Activities	258
Note	D.2.1.1.6.8	Third-Party Calculation Receivables	259
Note	D.2.1.1.6.9	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - Short-Term Receivables	260
Note	D.2.1.1.7	Inventory	261

Note	D.2.1.2	Long-Term Investments	262
Note	D.2.1.2.1	Non-permanent Long Term Investments	263
Note	D.2.1.2.1.1	Revolving Fund	263
Note	D.2.1.2.1.2	Doubtful Revolving Funds Collected	266
Note	D.2.1.2.1.3	Other Non-permanent Long-term Investments	268
Note	D.2.1.2.1.4	Non-permanent Long-term Investments of Doubtful Realization	271
Note	D.2.1.2.2	Permanent Long-Term Investments	272
Note	D.2.1.2.2.1	Permanent Investments in Government Equity Participation	272
Note	D.2.1.2.2.2	BLU Permanent Investments	274
Note	D.2.1.2.2.3	Other Permanent Investments	274
Note	D.2.1.3	Fixed Assets	276
Note	D.2.1.3.1	Land	277
Note	D.2.1.3.2	Equipment and Machinery	277
Note	D.2.1.3.3	Buildings and constructions	278
Note	D.2.1.3.4	Roads, irrigations, and networks	278
Note	D.2.1.3.5	Other Fixed Assets	278
Note	D.2.1.3.6	Construction in Progress	278
Note	D.2.1.3.7	Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets	279
Note	D.2.1.4	Long-Term Receivables	279
Note	D.2.1.4.1	Installment Sales Billing Receivables	279
Note	D.2.1.4.2	Claims of Compensation	280
Note	D.2.1.4.3	Lending Long-Term Receivables	280
Note	D.2.1.4.4	Other Long-Term Receivables	280
Note	D.2.1.4.5	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - Long-Term Receivables	282
Note	D.2.1.5	Other Assets	283
Note	D.2.1.5.1	Partnership with Third Parties	284
Note	D.2.1.5.2	Intangible Assets	286
Note	D.2.1.5.3	Restricted Funds	287
Note	D.2.1.5.4	Guarantee Funds	293
Note	D.2.1.5.5	Managed Funds of BLU	295
Note	D.2.1.5.6	Other Assets	297
Note	D.2.1.5.7	Other Assets from Other Government Units	314
Note	D.2.1.5.8	Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets	316
Note	D.2.1.5.9	Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets	317
Note	D.2.2	LIABILITIES	318
Note	D.2.2.1	Short-Term Liabilities	318
Note	D.2.2.1.1	Third-Party Accounting Payable	319
Note	D.2.2.1.2	Payable to Third Parties	320
Note	D.2.2.1.3	Interest Payable	328
Note	D.2.2.1.4	Subsidy Payable	329
Note	D.2.2.1.5	Transfer Payable	330
Note	D.2.2.1.6	Current Share of Long-term Debt	331
Note	D.2.2.1.7	Short-term Government Securities Debt	332
Note	D.2.2.1.8	Income Overpayment Payable	332
Note	D.2.2.1.9	Unearned Revenue	333
Note	D.2.2.1.10	Unearned Revenue Deferred Revenue	335
Note	D.2.2.1.11	Other Short-term Payable	335
Note	D.2.2.2	Long-Term Liabilities	336

Note	D.2.2.2.1	Domestic Long-term Liabilities	336
Note	D.2.2.2.1.1	Domestic Long-term Loans	336
Note	D.2.2.2.1.2	Long-Term Debt of Domestic Government Securities	336
Note	D.2.2.2.1.3	Deferred Government Securities Financing	337
Note	D.2.2.2.1.4	Other Domestic Long-term Debt	337
Note	D.2.2.2.1.5	Subsidy Long-term Debt	340
Note	D.2.2.2.2	Foreign Long-term Loan/Debt	342
Note	D.2.2.2.2.1	Long-term Debt of Foreign Loans	342
Note	D.2.2.2.2.2	Other Foreign Long-term Debts	343
Note	D.2.3	EQUITY	343
Note	D.3	OTHER IMPORTANT NOTES	345

OPERATIONAL REPORT

Note	E.2.1	Operating Activities	393
Note	E.2.1.1	Operating Income	394
Note	E.2.1.1.1	Tax Revenue	395
Note	E.2.1.1.1.1	Income Tax Revenue	396
Note	E.2.1.1.1.2	Value-Added Tax Revenue	397
Note	E.2.1.1.1.3	Land and Building Tax Revenue	398
Note	E.2.1.1.1.4	Excise Revenue	398
Note	E.2.1.1.1.5	Other Tax Revenues	399
Note	E.2.1.1.1.6	Import Duty Revenue	399
Note	E.2.1.1.1.7	Export Duty Revenue	400
Note	E.2.1.1.1.8	Other Tax Revenues	400
Note	E.2.1.1.2	Non-tax State Revenue	400
Note	E.2.1.1.2.1	Natural Resources Revenue	401
Note	E.2.1.1.2.2	Revenue from Restricted State Assets	402
Note	E.2.1.1.2.3	Other Non-tax State Revenues	404
Note	E.2.1.1.2.4	Revenue from Public Service Agency (BLU)	408
Note	E.2.1.1.3	Grant Revenue	409
Note	E.2.1.2	Operating Expense	410
Note	E.2.1.2.1	Personnel Expense	411
Note	E.2.1.2.2	Inventory Expense	413
Note	E.2.1.2.3	Goods and Services Expense	413
Note	E.2.1.2.4	Maintenance Expense	415
Note	E.2.1.2.5	Business Trip Expense	417
Note	E.2.1.2.6	Goods Expense to be Submitted to Community/Local Government	418
Note	E.2.1.2.7	Debt Liability Payment Expense	419
Note	E.2.1.2.8	Subsidy Expense	420
Note	E.2.1.2.9	Grant Expense	422
Note	E.2.1.2.10	Social Assistance Expense	423
Note	E.2.1.2.11	Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund Expense	425
Note	E.2.1.2.12	Other Expenses	431
Note	E.2.1.2.13	Depreciation and Amortization Expense	433
Note	E.2.1.2.14	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Expense	435
Catatan	E.2.2	Non-operating Activities	437
Note	E.2.2.1	Surplus/(Deficit) of Non-Current Asset Disposal	437

Note	E.2.2.1.1	Revenue from Disposal of Non-Current Assets	437
Note	E.2.2.1.2	Disposal Expense for Non-Current Assets	438
Note	E.2.2.2	Surplus/(Deficit) of Settlement of Long-term Liabilities	438
Note	E.2.2.2.1	Revenue of Settlement of Long-term Liabilities	438
Note	E.2.2.2.2	Long-Term Liability Settlement Expense	438
Note	E.2.2.3	Surplus/(Deficit) from Other Non-Operational Activities	439
Note	E.2.2.3.1	Revenue from Other Non-Operational Activities	439
Note	E.2.2.3.2	Expense from Other Non-Operational Activities	440
Catatan	E.2.3	Extraordinary Items	441
Note	E.2.3.1	Extraordinary Revenue	441
Note	E.2.3.2	Extraordinary Expense	441

Catatan	E.3	OTHER IMPORTANT NOTES	442

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Note	F.1.1	Cash Opening Balance	446
Note	F.1.2	Increase (Decrease) in Cash	446
Note	F.1.3	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	449
Note	F.2.1	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	450
Note	F.2.1.1	Cash Inflow	451
Note	F.2.1.1.1	Tax Revenue	451
Note	F.2.1.1.1.1	Income Tax Revenue	451
Note	F.2.1.1.1.2	Value-Added Tax Revenue	452
Note	F.2.1.1.1.3	Land and Building Tax Revenue	452
Note	F.2.1.1.1.4	Land and Building Title Transfer Fee (BPHTB)	453
Note	F.2.1.1.1.5	Other Tax Revenues	453
Note	F.2.1.1.1.6	International Trade Tax Revenue	454
Note	F.2.1.1.2	Non-tax State Revenue	454
Note	F.2.1.1.2.1	Natural Resources Revenue	455
Note	F.2.1.1.2.2	Revenue from Restricted State Assets	455
Note	F.2.1.1.2.3	Other Non-tax State Revenues	456
Note	F.2.1.1.2.4	Public Service Agency Revenue	456
Note	F.2.1.1.3	Grant Revenue	457
Note	F.2.1.2	Cash Outflow	457
Note	F.2.1.2.1	Personnel Expenditure	457
Note	F.2.1.2.2	Goods and Services Expenditure	458
Note	F.2.1.2.3	Interest Expenditure	459
Note	F.2.1.2.4	Subsidy Expenditure	460
Note	F.2.1.2.5	Grant Expenditure	461
Note	F.2.1.2.6	Social Assistance Expenditure	461
Note	F.2.1.2.7	Other Expenditures	462
Note	F.2.1.2.8	Revenue Sharing Fund of Tax	462
Note	F.2.1.2.9	Revenue Sharing Fund of Natural Resources	463
Note	F.2.1.2.10	Revenue Sharing Fund of Excise	463
Note	F.2.1.2.11	General Allocation Fund	463
Note	F.2.1.2.12	Physical Special Allocation Fund	464
Note	F.2.1.2.13	Special Autonomy Fund, Privileged Fund for Special Region of 395 Yogyakarta Province, and Local Incentive Fund	464

Note	F.2.1.2.14	Non-physical Special Allocation Fund	465
Note	F.2.1.2.15	Village Fund	465
Note	F.2.2	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	466
Note	F.2.2.1	Cash Inflow	466
Note	F.2.2.1.1	Management and Sale of State-Owned Asset	466
Note	F.2.2.1.2	Proceeds from Sale of Assets of Restructuring Program	467
Note	F.2.2.1.3	Proceeds of Revolving Fund Financing	467
Note	F.2.2.1.4	Proceeds of Principal Installment of Government Investment	467
Note	F.2.2.2	Cash Outflow	467
Note	F.2.2.2.1	Capital Expenditure	467
Note	F.2.2.2.2	Domestic Financing Expenditure - National Education Development	468
Note	F.2.2.2.3	Revolving Fund Financing Expenditure	468
Note	F.2.2.2.4	State Equity Participation	468
Note	F.2.2.2.5	Government Investment Expenditure	469
Note	F.2.3	CASH FLOW FROM FUNDING ACTIVITIES	470
Note	F.2.3.1	Cash Inflow	470
Note	F.2.3.1.1	Domestic Financing Revenue	470
Note	F.2.3.1.2	Foreign Financing Revenue	472
Note	F.2.3.1.3	Revenue of Lending Repayment Installment	472
Note	F.2.3.1.4	Other Financing Revenues	473
Note	F.2.3.2	Cash Outflow	473
Note	F.2.3.2.1	Domestic Financing Expenditure	473
Note	F.2.3.2.2	Foreign Financing Expenditure	473
Note	F.2.3.2.3	Lending from Subsidiary Loan Agreement	474
Note	F.2.4	CASH FLOW FROM TRANSITORY ACTIVITIES	474
Note	F.2.4.1	Third-Party Accounting (Net)	474
Note	F.2.4.2	Transitory (Net)	476
Note	F.2.4.3	Third-Party Transitory Transactions (Net)	477
Note	F.2.4.4	Inter-account Inward Remittance (Net)	478

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Note	G.1	Beginning Equity	479
Note	G.2	LO-Surplus/Deficit	479
Note	G.3	Corrections that Directly Increase/Decrease Equity	479
Note	G.3.1	Adjustment of SiLPA (Budget Surplus)	479
Note	G.3.2	Correction of Reserve Value	479
Note	G.3.3	Revaluation of Fixed Assets	480
Note	G.3.4	Correction of Non-Revaluation Assets Value	480
Note	G.3.5	Correction of Reclassification	482
Note	G.3.6	Other Corrections	482
Note	G.4	Transactions among Entity	489
Note	G.5	Increase/Decrease in Equity	494
Note	G.6	Ending Equity	494

INDEX OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABMA/T	: Foreign-owned (Chinese-owned) Assets
APBD	: Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget
APBN	: State Budget
APBN-P	: Revised State Budget
AUD	: Australian Dollar
BAPPENAS	: National Development Planning Agency
BBM	: Fuel Oil
BDL	: Liquidated Banks
BEJ	: Jakarta Stock Exchange
BHMN	: State-owned Legal Entity
BHL	: Other Legal Entity
BI	: Bank Indonesia
BKKBN	: National Population and Family Planning Agency
BLBI	: Bank Indonesia Liquidity Assistance
BLT	: Bantuan Langsung Tunai
BLU	: Public Service Agency
BMN	: State-Owned Asset(s)
BP2MI	: National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Labo
BPMIGAS	: Upstream Oil and Gas Management Implementing Agency
BPHTB	: Acquisition Duty of Right on Land and Building
BPIH	: Expense of Hajj Pilgrimage Organization
BPJT	: Indonesian Toll Road Authority
BPK	: Audit Board
BPKP	: Financial and Development Supervisory Agency
BPOM	: National Agency of Drug and Food Control
BPPN	: Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency
BPPT	: Technology Assessment and Application Agency
BPUM	: Micro Business Productive Assistance
BPYBDS	: Undefined Status Government Assistance
BRR	: Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Agency
BST	: Cash Social Aid
BUJT	: Toll Road Enterprises
BULOG	: Logistics Affairs Body
BUMD	: Regional-Owned Enterprises
BUMN	: State-Owned Enterprises
BUN	: State General Treasurer
CBN	: National Seed Reserve
CAR	: Capital Adequate Ratio
CBP	: Government Rice Reserve
CFO	: Chief Financial Officer
CGI	: Consultative Group on Indonesia
CHT	: Cukai Hasil Tembakau
CICR	: Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio
COO	: Chief Operating Officer

CPO	: Crude Palm Oil
CPI	: Consumer Price Index
DAK	: Special Allocation Fund
DAU	: General Allocation Fund
DAU	: People's Endowment Fund
DBH	: Revenue Sharing Fund
DEP	: Productive Economic Fund
DID	: Dana Insentif Daerah
DIPA	: Budget Execution (Allotment) Document
DJA	: Directorate General of Budget
DJBC	: Directorate General of Customs and Excise
DJKN	: Directorate General of State Assets Management
DJP	: Directorate General of Taxes
DJPb	: Directorate General of Treasury
DJPK	: Directorate General of Fiscal Balance
DJPPPR	: Directorate General of Financing and Risk Management
DMO	: Domestic Market Obligation
DNS	: Debt for Nature Swap
DPK	: Third-Party Funds
DPM	: Capital Strengthening Fund
DPPN	: National Education Development Fund
DPR	: House of Representatives
DSCR	: Debt Service Coverage Ratio
DTP	: Borne by Government
EDI	: Electronic Data Interchange
EUR	: Euro
FLPP	: Housing Financing Liquidity Facility
GBHN	: Broad Guidelines of State Policy
GIZ-ProFI	: Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit –Promotion of Small Financial
GIZ-GGPAS	: Institutions Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit –Good Governance in Population Administration Systems
HTI	: Industrial Plantation Forest
ICP	: Indonesian Crude Price
IHSG	: Composite Stock Price Index
IJP	: Guarantee Fee
IMF	: International Monetary Fund
INDRA	: Indonesian Debt Restructuring Agency
IPM	: Human Development Index
ITPT	: Textile Industry and Textile Production
JBM	: Certain Types of Fuel Oil
JPY	: Japanese Yen
KITE	: Ease of Import For Export Purposes
KKKS	: Contractor Partnership Contract
K/L	: Ministries/Government Agencies
KMK	: Minister of Finance Decree
KND	: Separated State Wealth

KONI	: Indonesian National Sports Committee
KPBU	: Government and Business Entity Cooperation
KPK	: Corruption Eradication Commission
KPPN	: State Treasury Service Office
KPRSH	: Credit for Simple House Ownership
KPS	: Production Sharing Contractor
KSM	: Civil Society Group
KSSK	: Financial System Stability Committee
KU	: Inward Remittance
KUHR	: Credit for People's Forestry Business
KUMK	: Credit for Micro and Small Enterprises
KUN	: State General Treasury
KUR	: People's Business Credit
KUT	: Credit for Agriculture Business
LAK	: Cash Flow Statement
LBMN	: State-Owned Assets Report
LDKP	: Rural Credit Fund Institution
LDR	: Loan to Deposit Ratio
LKBUN	: Financial Report of State General Treasurer
LKKL	: Financial Report of Line Ministry
LKP	: Executing Financial Institution
LKPP	: Financial Report of Central Government
LKTBI	: Bank Indonesia Annual Financial Report
LNSI	: Non-structural/Independent Institution
LPDB KUMKM	: Cooperative Revolving Fund Management Institution, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
LPG	: Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LPS	: Deposit Insurance Agency
LRA	: Budget Realization Report
MBOEPD	: Million Barrel Oil of Equivalent Per Day
MBOPD	: Million Barrel Oil per Day
MPN	: Government Revenue Module
MP3	: Monitoring of Tax Payment Reporting
MRT	: Mass Rapid Transit
NAD	: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam
NPG	: Non-Public Goods
NPI	: Indonesian Balance of Payments
NPL	: Non-Performing Loan
OJK	: Financial Services Authority
OOC	: Our Ocean Conference
ORI	: Indonesian Retail Bonds
OPEC	: Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PBS	: Project Based Sukuk
PCPEN	: Handling Covid-19 and National Economic Recovery
PDB	: Gross Domestic Income
PERPPU	: Government Regulation in Lieu of Law
PFK	: Third-Party Calculation

PHK	: Breaking Labor Relations
PG	: Public Goods
PIMNA	: Government Non-Budget Investment Financing
PIP	: Government Investment Center
PIR	: Public Core Estate
PJPK	: Person-in-Charge of Cooperation Project
PKH	: Hope Family Program
PMA	: Foreign Investment
PMDN	: Domestic Investment
PMK	: Minister of Finance Regulation
PMN	: State Equity Participation
PMI	: Purchasing Managers' Index
PNBP	: Non-Tax Revenue
PPAP	: Non-tax State Revenue
PPh	: Income Tax
PPKM	: Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat
PPN	: Value-Added Tax
PPnBM	: Sales Tax on Luxury Goods
PSL	: Past Service Liability
PSN	: National Strategic Project
PSO	: Public Service Obligation
PT PPA	: PT Perusahaan Pengelolaan Aset
PTN BH	: Legal Entity State Universities
RAPBN	: Draft State Revenue and Expenditure Budget
RANTF	: Recovery of Aceh Nias Trust Fund
RDI	: Investment Fund Account
RKP	: Government Work Plan
RPD	: Local Development Account
RPJMN	: National Medium Term Development Plan
RPL	: Other Government Accounts
RTGS	: Real Time Gross Settlement
SAA	: Separate Arrangement Agreement
SABS	: Subsidy Expenditure Accounting and Financial Reporting Systems
SABL	: Sistem Akuntansi dan Pelaporan Keuangan Belanja Lain-lain
SA-BUN	: State General Treasurer Accounting System
SAI	: Accounting System for Institution
SAIBA	: Accrual-Based Agency Accounting Application System
SAIP	: Government Investment Accounting and Financial Reporting System
SAKTI	: Agency Level Financial Application System
SAKUN	: Accounting System for State General Treasury
SAL	: Accumulated Budget Surplus
SAP	: Government Accounting Standards
SAPBL	: Other Agency Accounting and Financial Reporting Systems
SAPP	: Accounting System for Central Government
SAPPP	: Accounting and Financial Reporting System for Loan Management
SATD	: Accounting and Financial Reporting System Transfers to Regions and Village Funds
SATK	: Special Transaction Accounting and Financial Reporting System

SAU	: General Accounting System
SAUP	: Government Debt Accounting and Financial Reporting System
SBN	: Government Securities
SBSN	: Government Islamic Securities
SDA	: Natural Resources
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
SDHI	: Indonesian Hajj Fund Sharia Securities
SiAP	: Central Accounting System
SIBOR	: Singapore Interbank Offered Rate
SiKPA	: Budget Deficit
SIKUBAH	: Grant Accounting and Financial Reporting System
SiLPA	: Budget Surplus
SIMAK-BMN	: Accounting and Management Information System of State-Owned Asset
SKB	: Joint Decree
SKK Migas	: Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities
SKPA	: Letter of Authorization of Budget User
SKPD	: Regional Work Units
SKPKB	: Notice of Tax Underpayment Assessment
SKPLB	: Notice of Overpayment Assessment
SPKPBM	: Notice of Underpayment of Import Duties
SLA	: Subsidiary Loan Agreement
SNI	: Indonesian National Standard
SP2D	: Fund Disbursement Order
SPAN	: State Treasury and Budget System
SPN	: State Treasury Bill
SP3	: Order of Bookkeeping Endorsement
SPU	: Business Development Facilities
SUN	: Government Bond
SWIFT	: Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication
TA	: Fiscal Year
TAB	: Current Fiscal Year
TAYL	: Last Fiscal Year
TGR	: Claims of Compensation
THT	: Old-age Saving
TKDD	: Transfer to Regions and Village Funds
TP	: Asset Settlement Team
TPA	: Installment Sales Billing
TPT	: Open Unemployment Rate
TSA	: Treasury Single Account
TSP	: Savings and Loans
UBL	: Other Agency Units
UKT	: Single Tuition
UMKM	: Micro small and Medium Enterprises
USAID	: United State Agency for International Development
USD	: United State Dollar
UPP	: Project Implementing Unit

UP3	:	Government Guarantee Implementing Unit
UPSL	:	Unfunded Past Service Liability
USP	:	Savings and Loans Business
UP/TUP	:	Cash Reserve/Additional Cash Reserve
WEO	:	World Economic Outlook

The appendix of Financial Report of Central Government of 2020 that constitutes an inseparable part of the Financial Report of Central Government of 2020 is submitted in softcopy as provided in the following link.

Link:

https://bit.ly/LKPP2021_Audited





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