



# LKPP

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Financial Report of Central Government 2022

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2022 AUDITED

MAY 2023



# LKPP

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2022 AUDITED

MAY 2023

# FOREWORD

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As mandated by Law No. 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance and Law No. 6 of 2021 concerning State Budget 2022, 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 2022 with audited status, as a responsibility for the implementation of the State Budget (APBN) for the Fiscal Year 2022.

The LKPP 2022 (Audited) 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 2022 still pays attention to 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.

The state budget for Fiscal Year 2022 has worked hard to maintain support for the PC-PEN Program and is able to act as a shock absorber in reducing the impact of world economic turmoil on the domestic economy. The PC-PEN Program in 2022 is divided into three sectors, namely the Health Management Sector, the Community Protection Sector, and the Strengthening Economic Recovery Sector. In this LKPP Year 2022, the budget realization and output achievements of each PC-PEN sector are adequately explained for accountability needs as mandated by PERPPU No. 1 of 2020.

The government consistently strives to improve the quality of LKPP and state financial management, by making improvement efforts throughout 2022, among others:

- a. Improving the financial reporting system with comprehensive implementation of the SAKTI Application in 2022.
- b. Improving central government accounting policies and regulations according to BPK recommendations.
- c. Providing guidance to all Ministries/Government Agencies so that they can minimize repeated findings such as findings related to cash management, administration of State Property, as well as related to budgeting and budget implementation.

- d. Follow up on all BPK recommendations and conduct follow-up monitoring of their implementation in order to fully and effectively address the primary cause of the issue and prevent it from reoccurring in the future.

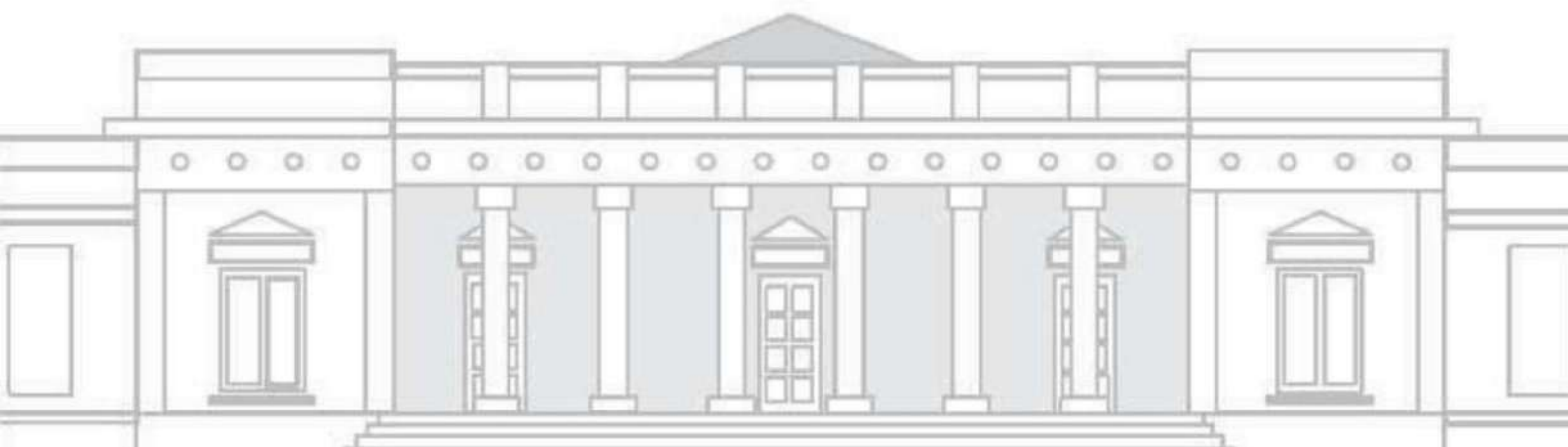
Apart from all the achievements reported in the 2022 LKPP, the Government still expects constructive responses, suggestions and criticism from stakeholders, so that the LKPP in the future will be of even higher quality. The government will continue to strive to be able to present LKPP reliably as a form of embodiment of good governance.

Jakarta, May 24, 2023  
On behalf of The Government of the Republic of  
Indonesia  
Minister of Finance



Electronically signed  
Sri Mulyani Indrawati

# **STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY**





## STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) 2022 (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 2022 (Audited) is written 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).

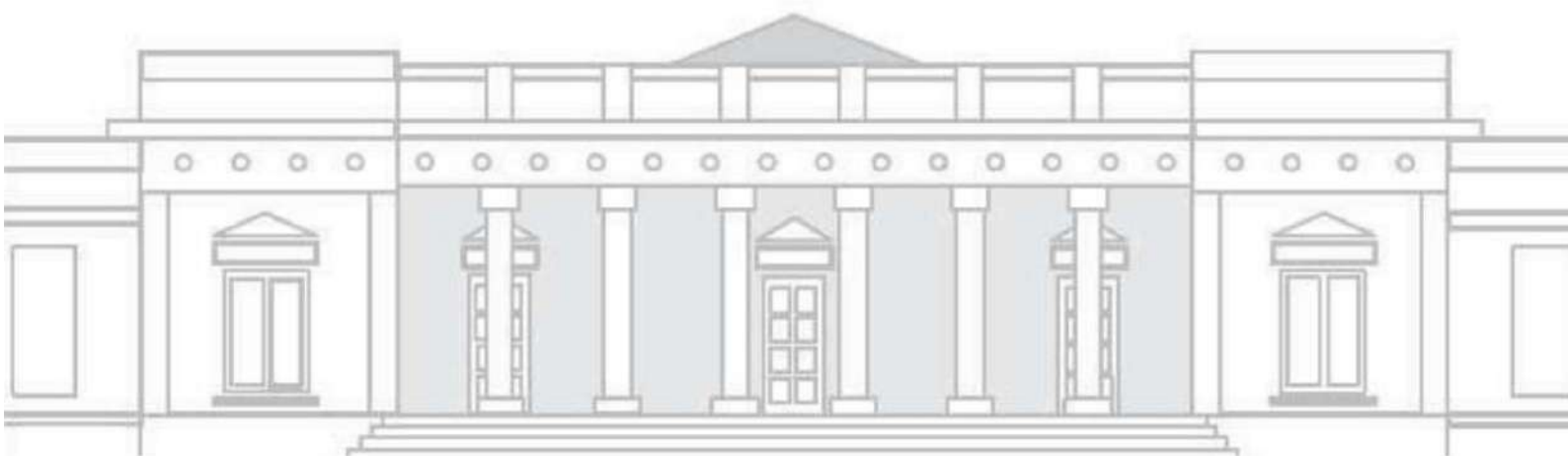
The LKPP 2022 (Audited) is a consolidation of the Financial Report of Line Ministries (LKKL) and the Financial Report of the State General Treasurer (LKBUN).

Jakarta, May 24, 2023  
On behalf of The Government of the Republic of  
Indonesia  
Minister of Finance



Electronically signed  
Sri Mulyani Indrawati

# OPINION





**SUPREME AUDIT AGENCY OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

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**AUDIT REPORT ON  
FINANCIAL REPORTS**

**Report on Financial Statements**

Pursuant to Law Number 15 of 2004 concerning the Audit of State Financial Management and Responsibility and Law Number 15 of 2006 on the Supreme Audit Agency, the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) has examined the Central Government's Financial Statements, which consist of the Balance Sheet as of 31 December, 2022, the Realization Statement of the State Budget (APBN), the Statement of Changes in Budget Surplus Balance, the Operational Statement, the Statement of Cash Flow, and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and the Notes to the Financial Statements.

**Responsibility of Government for Financial Statements**

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

**Responsibility of Audit Board (BPK)**

The responsibility of BPK is to express an opinion on the financial reports based on the BPK audit. BPK conducts audits based on the State Financial Audit Standards. These standards require BPK to comply with the BPK Code of Ethics, as well as to plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial reports are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves examining evidence supporting the numbers and disclosures in the financial reports. The procedures selected are based on the auditor's professional judgment, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement in the financial reports, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing the risks, the Auditor considers the relevant internal controls related to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report of Central Government to design audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Central Government's internal controls. BPK's audit also includes an evaluation of the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Central Government, as well as an evaluation of the overall presentation of the financial reports. BPK is confident that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate, as a basis for stating the BPK's opinion.

*fw gny*



## Opinion

According to the BPK's opinion, the financial reports referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Central Government as of December 31, 2022, and the realization of State Budget, changes in surplus balance, operations, cash flows, and changes in equity for the year ending on that date, in accordance with Government Accounting Standards.

## Report on Internal Control and Compliance

As a means of obtaining reasonable assurance about the fairness of the financial reports, BPK also examines the internal control system and compliance with laws and regulations. The Audit Results Report on Internal Control System and Compliance with Laws and Regulation is presented in Report Number 30.c/LHP/XV/05/2023, which is an integral part of this report

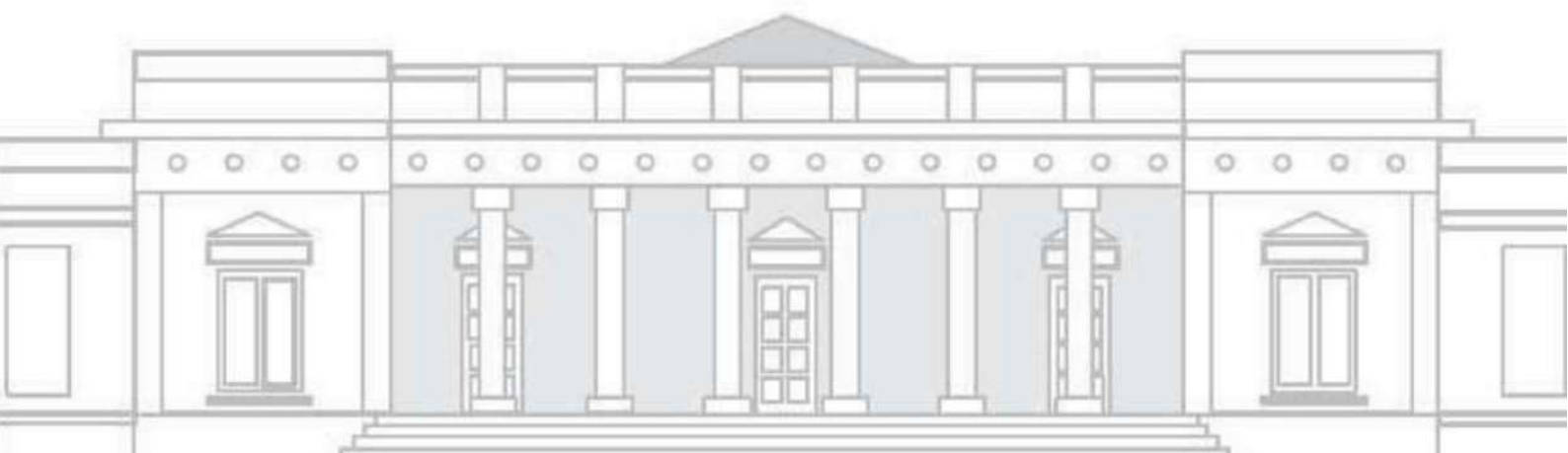
Jakarta, May 24, 2023  
**SUPREME AUDIT AGENCY OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**  
**Head**



Dr. Isma Yatun, CSFA., CFrA. /

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# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

According to Article 23E paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, Law No. 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance and Law No. 6 of 2021 concerning State Budget year 2022 the Government writes and presents the Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) 2022. 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 2022 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 the State Budget of the Fiscal Year 2022 and its realization that includes revenue, expenditure, and financing from January 01, 2022, to December 31, 2022.

The Realization of State and Grant Revenues amounted to IDR 2,635.84 trillion or 116.31 percent of the State Budget. Meanwhile, the Realization of State Expenditure amounted to IDR 3,096.26 trillion or 99.67 percent of the State Budget. The total Realization of State Expenditure consists of realization of Central Government Expenditure amounting to IDR 2,280.03 trillion or 99.06 percent of the State Budget, and realization of Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund amounting to IDR 816.23 trillion or 101.42 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 460.42 trillion. The Realization of Net Financing amounted to IDR 590.97 trillion or 70.34 percent of the State Budget. Therefore, the Budget Surplus (SiLPA) was IDR 130.55 trillion. The summary of Statement of State Budget Realization 2022 is presented below:

Description	Budget Realization of Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)			(IDR Trillion)
	Budget	Realization	%	Realization of Fiscal Year 2021
<b>State and Grant Revenues</b>	<b>2,266.19</b>	<b>2,635.84</b>	<b>116.31</b>	<b>2,011.34</b>
<b>State expenditure:</b>	<b>3,106.42</b>	<b>3,096.26</b>	<b>99.67</b>	<b>2,786.41</b>
I. Central Government Expenditure	2,301.64	2,280.03	99.06	2,000.70
II. Transfer to Local government and Village Fund	804.78	816.23	101.42	785.70
<b>Budget Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(840.22)</b>	<b>(460.42)</b>	<b>54.80</b>	<b>(775.06)</b>
<b>Net Financing</b>	<b>840.22</b>	<b>590.97</b>	<b>70.34</b>	<b>871.72</b>
<b>Budget Surplus (Budget Deficit)</b>		<b>130.55</b>		<b>96.65</b>

## 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, 2022, to December 31, 2022.

The Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) at January 1, 2022, was IDR 337.77 trillion, Budget Surplus (SiLPA) until December 31, 2022, was IDR 130.56 trillion, and the Adjustment of SAL was IDR 10.62 trillion. Accordingly, the SAL at the end of 2022 was IDR 478.95 trillion.

The Summary of Statement of Changes in Accumulated Budget Surplus as of 2022 is provided as follows.

		(IDR Trillion)	
No	Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
A	Opening SAL	337.77	388.11
B	Use of SAL	-	(143.96)
C	SiLPA/SiKPA	130.56	96.65
D	Adjustment of SAL	10.62	(3.03)
E	Closing SAL (A + B + C + D)	478.95	337.77

## 3. BALANCE SHEET

Balance sheet is a financial statement describing the Central Government's assets, liabilities, and equity as of December 31, 2022.

Total Assets as of 31 December 2022 was IDR 12,325.45 trillion, consisting of Current Assets of IDR 895.41 trillion, Long Term Investments of IDR 3,759.59 trillion, Fixed Assets of IDR 6,729.89 trillion, Investment Property IDR 38.81 trillion, Long-Term Receivables (net) of IDR 53.57 trillion, and Other Assets (net) of IDR 848.18 trillion.

Total Liabilities as of 31 December 2022 was IDR 8,920.56 trillion, consisting of Short-Term Liabilities of IDR 892.29 trillion and Long-Term Liabilities of IDR 8,028.27 trillion. Thus, total Equity as of December 31, 2022 is IDR 3,404.89 trillion.

The Summary of Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, is presented below.

		(IDR Trillion)	
Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	
<b>Assets</b>			
Current Assets	895.41	769.15	
Long-Term Investments	3,759.59	3,478.34	
Fixed Assets	6,729.89	5,947.12	
Investment Property	38.81	00.00	
Long-Term Receivables	53.57	54.30	
Other Assets	848.18	1,205.74	
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>12,325.45</b>	<b>11,454.67</b>	

### Liabilities

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Short-term Liabilities	892.29	693.38
Long-Term Liabilities	8,028.27	6,844.94
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>8,920.56</b>	<b>7,538.32</b>
<b>Equity</b>	<b>3,404.89</b>	<b>3,916.34</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>12,325.45</b>	<b>11,454.67</b>

#### 4. OPERATIONAL REPORT

Operational Report presents a summary of economic resources that contribute to equity and their utilization managed by the Government for the administration of governance activities from January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022.

Viewed from the Government Operating Activities, LO-Revenue was IDR 2,913.65 trillion, Expenses were IDR 3,150.20 trillion, while the Deficit from Non-Operational Activities was IDR 243.72 trillion, the LO-Deficit was IDR 480.27 trillion.

The summary of the Operational Report for the period ended December 31, 2022, is as follows.

		(IDR Trillion)	
No	Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1	LPO-Revenue	2,913.65	2,234.25
2	Expense	(3,150.20)	(2,957.41)
3	Surplus/Deficit from Operating Activities	(236.55)	(723.16)
4	Surplus/Deficit from Non-operating Activities	(243.72)	65.92
5	Surplus/Deficit from Extraordinary Items	-	-
<b>6</b>	<b>LO-Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>(480.27)</b>	<b>(657.23)</b>

#### 5. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash Flow Statement is a financial statement presenting information regarding the sources, uses, changes in cash and cash equivalents for the period ended on December 31, 2022.

Cash Opening Balance as of January 1, 2022 is IDR 374.27 trillion. Throughout Fiscal Year 2022 there was a decrease in cash from operating activities of IDR 220.43 trillion, a decrease in cash from investment activities of IDR 347.17 trillion, an increase in cash from funding activities of IDR 698.16 trillion, an increase in cash from transitory activities of IDR 20.04 trillion, none use of SAL, and increase in cash due to bookkeeping adjustments amounting to IDR 11.57 trillion. Thus, the cash closing balance for the period ended December 31, 2022 was IDR 536.44 trillion.

In addition, there are Other Government Cash consisting of Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer of IDR 215.92 billion, Cash in the Revenue Treasurer of IDR 28.61 billion, Other Cash and Cash Equivalents Other Than Approved Grants of IDR 2.43 trillion, Deposited Cash of Public Service Agency (BLU) of minus IDR 26.34 trillion, cash in unregistered BLU

of minus IDR 4.5 billion, and restricted cash/funds of minus IDR 52.25 trillion, transitory cash of IDR 799.34 million, Thus, the closing balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents was IDR 460.52 trillion.

The summary of Cash Flow Statement for the period ended December 31, 2022 can be presented as follows.

Description	(IDR Trillion)	
	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
<b>Cash Opening Balance</b>	<b>374.27</b>	<b>385.32</b>
<b>Increase (Decrease) in Cash</b>		
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(220.43)	(535.92)
Net Cash Flow from Investment Activities	(347.17)	(383.85)
Net Cash Flow from Funding Activities	698.16	1,016.44
Net Cash Flow from Transitory Activities	20.04	39.28
The Use of SAL	00.00	(143.96)
Adjustment of Bookkeeping	1157	(3.03)
<b>Total Increase (Decrease) in Cash</b>	<b>162.17</b>	<b>(11.05)</b>
<b>Cash Closing Balance</b>	<b>536.44</b>	<b>374.27</b>
<b>Other Government Cash Balance:</b>		
Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer	0.21	0.24
Cash in the Revenue Treasurer	0.03	0.03
Other Cash and Cash Equivalents Other cash registered Grants	2.43	7.34
Deposited Cash in BLU (Short-Term Investments)	(26.34)	(20.61)
Unauthorized/Other BLU cash	(0.00)	0.00
Restricted Cash/Fund (Other Assets)	(52.25)	(29.92)
Transitory Cash (Inward Remittance)	0.00	0.00
<b>Cash Closing Balance and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>460.52</b>	<b>331.36</b>

## 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, 2022.

The beginning equity was IDR 3,916.34 trillion, subtracted by LO-Deficit of IDR 480.27 trillion, plus Corrections that Directly Increase/Decrease Equity of IDR 31.28 trillion, added by Transactions among Entities of IDR 104.31billion. Hence, the Ending Equity was IDR 3,404.89 trillion.

The Summary of Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended on December 31, 2022, is displayed below.

No.	Description	(IDR Trillion)	
		December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
<b>1</b>	<b>Beginning Equity</b>	<b>3,916.34</b>	<b>4,473.20</b>
2	LO-Surplus/Deficit	(480.27)	(657.23)
3	Corrections that Directly Increase/Decrease Equity	(31.28)	100.02
4	Transactions among Entity	(0.10)	0.35
<b>5</b>	<b>Increase/Decrease in Equity</b>	<b>(511.45)</b>	<b>(556.85)</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Ending Equity</b>	<b>3,404.89</b>	<b>3,916.34</b>

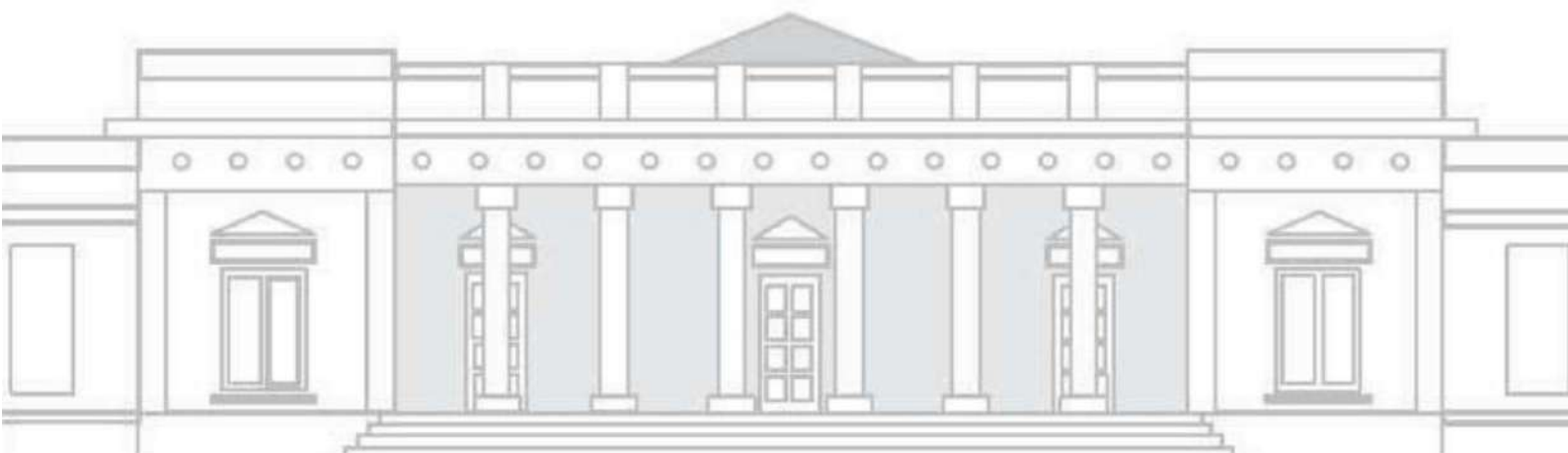
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## 7. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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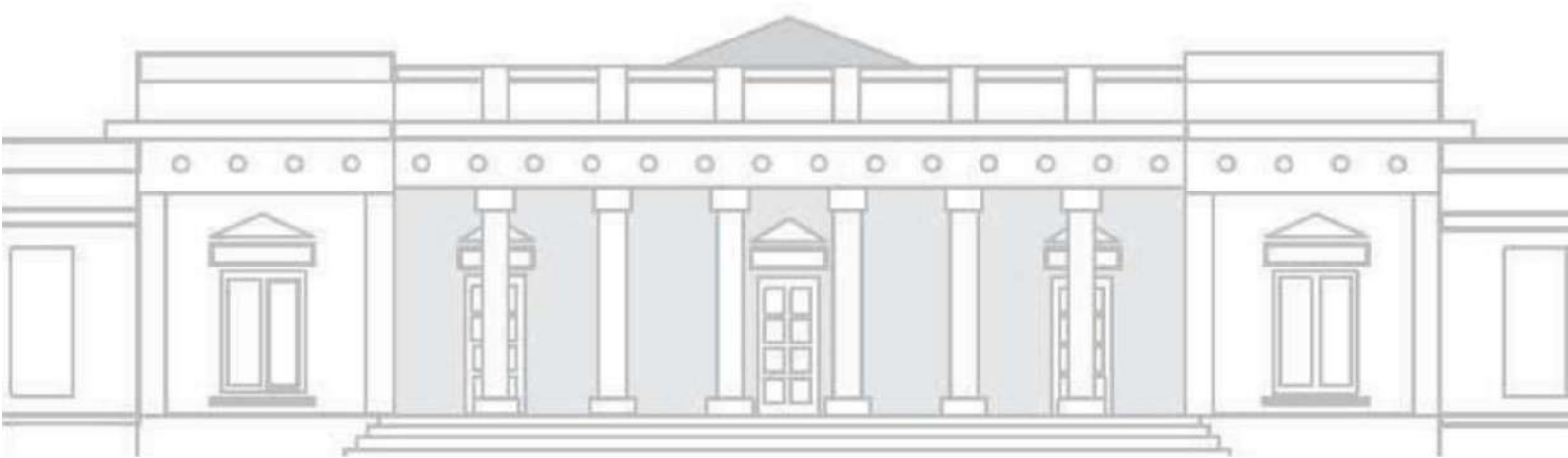
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# **STATEMENT OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION**



THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
**STATEMENT OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION**  
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, 2022, AND 2021

(In Rupiah)

Description	Notes	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)			Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
		Budget	Realization	% Realization on Budget	Realization
<b>A. State and Grant Revenues</b>	<b>B.2.1</b>				
<b>I. Tax Revenue</b>	<b>B.2.1.1</b>	<b>1,783,987,986,654,000</b>	<b>2,034,552,436,470,075</b>	<b>114.05%</b>	<b>1,547,841,051,644,624</b>
1. Domestic Tax	B.2.1.1.1	1,704,957,986,654,000	1,943,654,770,952,334	114.00%	1,474,145,658,872,531
2. International Trade Tax	B.2.1.1.2	79,030,000,000,000	90,897,665,517,741	115.02%	73,695,392,772,093
<b>II. Non-tax State Revenue</b>	<b>B.2.1.2</b>	<b>481,631,095,828,000</b>	<b>595,594,554,180,605</b>	<b>123.66%</b>	<b>458,492,978,338,622</b>
1. Natural Resources Revenue	B.2.1.2.1	226,518,504,498,000	268,770,896,270,784	118.65%	149,489,367,918,723
2. Revenue from Restricted State Assets	B.2.1.2.2	37,089,849,454,000	40,597,091,946,149	109.46%	30,496,823,293,877
3. Other Non-tax State Revenues	B.2.1.2.3	112,221,733,333,000	196,324,253,788,078	174.94%	152,504,035,628,725
4. Public Service Agency (BLU) Revenue	B.2.1.2.4	105,801,008,543,000	89,902,312,175,594	84.97%	126,002,751,497,297
<b>III. Grant Revenue</b>	<b>B.2.1.3</b>	<b>579,850,920,000</b>	<b>5,696,055,413,792</b>	<b>982.33%</b>	<b>5,013,042,434,686</b>
<b>Total State and Grant Revenues (A.I + A.II + A.III)</b>		<b>2,266,198,933,402,000</b>	<b>2,635,843,046,064,472</b>	<b>116.31%</b>	<b>2,011,347,072,417,932</b>
<b>B. State Expenditure</b>	<b>B.2.2</b>				
<b>I. Central Government Expenditure</b>	<b>B.2.2.1</b>	<b>2,301,644,783,677,000</b>	<b>2,280,027,893,034,978</b>	<b>99.06%</b>	<b>2,000,703,773,887,437</b>
1. Personnel Expenditure	B.2.2.1.1	426,523,288,298,000	402,441,656,300,334	94.35%	387,752,487,126,783
2. Goods Expenditure	B.2.2.1.2	339,731,040,751,000	426,149,081,519,090	125.44%	530,059,299,058,191
3. Capital Expenditure	B.2.2.1.3	199,196,632,471,000	240,570,302,124,070	120.77%	239,632,253,549,976
4. Interest Expenditure	B.2.2.1.4	405,866,898,000,000	386,341,819,789,815	95.19%	343,495,383,443,849
5. Subsidy Expenditure	B.2.2.1.5	283,660,951,606,000	252,812,907,867,326	89.13%	242,086,818,340,688
6. Grant Expenditure	B.2.2.1.6	4,824,297,124,000	5,803,272,496,643	120.29%	4,319,001,438,779
7. Social Assistance Expenditure	B.2.2.1.7	147,431,480,812,000	161,523,078,405,990	109.56%	173,654,105,302,037
8. Other Expenditures	B.2.2.1.8	494,410,194,615,000	404,385,774,531,710	81.79%	79,704,425,627,134
<b>II. Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund</b>	<b>B.2.2.2</b>	<b>804,780,471,915,000</b>	<b>816,234,826,067,696</b>	<b>101.42%</b>	<b>785,707,585,675,378</b>
<b>Transfer to Local Government</b>	<b>B.2.2.2.1</b>	<b>736,780,471,915,000</b>	<b>748,328,687,677,265</b>	<b>101.57%</b>	<b>713,853,875,664,349</b>
<b>1. Balance Fund</b>	<b>B.2.2.2.1.1</b>	<b>708,024,208,345,000</b>	<b>719,578,751,333,265</b>	<b>101.63%</b>	<b>679,586,677,685,349</b>
<b>General Transfer Fund</b>	<b>B.2.2.2.1.1.1</b>	<b>518,430,365,279,000</b>	<b>546,414,110,278,434</b>	<b>105.40%</b>	<b>494,948,379,700,065</b>
a. Revenue Sharing Fund	B.2.2.2.1.1.1.1	140,430,365,279,000	168,414,110,278,434	119.93%	117,156,989,412,065

Please refer to Notes to the Financial Statements that constitute an inseparable part of this Financial Report -1-

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
**STATEMENT OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION**  
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, 2022, AND 2021

(In Rupiah)

Description	Notes	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)			Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
		Budget	Realization	% Realization on Budget	Realization
b. General Allocation Fund	B.2.2.2.1.1.1.2	378,000,000,000,000	378,000,000,000,000	100.00%	377,791,390,288,000
<b>Special Transfer Fund</b>	<b>B.2.2.2.1.1.2</b>	<b>189,593,843,066,000</b>	<b>173,164,641,054,831</b>	<b>91.33%</b>	<b>184,638,297,985,284</b>
a. Physical Special Allocation Fund	B.2.2.2.1.1.2.1	60,874,000,000,000	54,783,954,054,112	90.00%	57,069,673,906,021
b. Non-physical Special Allocation Fund	B.2.2.2.1.1.2.2	128,719,843,066,000	118,380,687,000,719	91.97%	127,568,624,079,263
<b>2. Local Incentive Fund</b>	<b>B.2.2.2.1.2</b>	<b>7,000,000,000,000</b>	<b>6,993,672,774,000</b>	<b>99.91%</b>	<b>13,464,278,795,000</b>
<b>3. Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta Province</b>	<b>B.2.2.2.1.3</b>	<b>1,320,000,000,000</b>	<b>1,320,000,000,000</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1,320,000,000,000</b>
<b>4. Special Autonomy Fund Village Fund</b>	<b>B.2.2.2.1.4</b>	<b>20,436,263,570,000</b>	<b>20,436,263,570,000</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>19,482,919,184,000</b>
	<b>B.2.2.2.2</b>	<b>68,000,000,000,000</b>	<b>67,906,138,390,431</b>	<b>99.86%</b>	<b>71,853,710,011,029</b>
<b>Total State Expenditure (B.I + B.II)</b>		<b>3,106,425,255,592,000</b>	<b>3,096,262,719,102,674</b>	<b>99.67%</b>	<b>2,786,411,359,562,815</b>
<b>C. Budget Surplus (Deficit) (A - B)</b>	<b>B.2.3</b>	<b>(840,226,322,190,000)</b>	<b>(460,419,673,038,202)</b>	<b>54.80%</b>	<b>(775,064,287,144,883)</b>
<b>D. Financing</b>	<b>B.2.4</b>				
<b>I. Domestic Financing (Net)</b>	<b>B.2.4.1</b>	<b>863,264,003,212,000</b>	<b>563,782,350,533,612</b>	<b>65.31%</b>	<b>881,632,527,734,210</b>
1. Government Account	B.2.4.1.1	127,300,000,000,000			143,966,330,873,078
2. Receipt of Subsidiary Loan Repayment Installment	B.2.4.1.2	4,163,572,651,000	3,952,157,097,370	94.92%	3,934,601,833,324
3. Proceed from Sale of Asset of Restructuring Program	B.2.4.1.3		667,176,265,512		459,418,995,546
4. Government Securities (Net)	B.2.4.1.4	961,396,228,000,000	658,816,905,421,376	68.53%	877,506,537,447,298
Government Securities Proceeds			1,097,456,235,269,295		1,352,768,254,205,300
Government Securities Principal Payment			438,639,329,847,919		475,261,716,758,002
5. Internal Loan (Net)	B.2.4.1.5	1,753,633,803,000	8,201,282,354,241	467.67%	944,178,723,182
Revenue of Internal Loan		3,581,793,803,000	10,125,528,103,890	282.69%	2,482,142,954,931
Financing Expenditure-Principal Internal Loan Installments		1,828,160,000,000	1,924,245,749,649		
				105.26%	1,537,964,231,749
6. State Equity Participation/Government Investment	B.2.4.1.6	(210,218,568,242,000)	(86,724,307,604,887)	41.25%	(113,462,804,138,218)
7. Guarantee Liability	B.2.4.1.7	(1,130,863,000,000)	(1,130,863,000,000)	100.00%	(2,715,736,000,000)

-2- Please refer to Notes to the Financial Statements that constitute an inseparable part of this Financial Report

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
**STATEMENT OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION**  
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, 2022, AND 2021

(In Rupiah)

Description	Notes	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)			Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
		Budget	Realization	% Realization on Budget	Realization
8. National Education Development Fund	B.2.4.1.8	(20,000,000,000,000)	(20,000,000,000,000)	100.00%	(29,000,000,000,000)
9. Other Financing	B.2.4.1.9	-	-	-	-
<b>II. Foreign Fund (Net)</b>	<b>B.2.4.2</b>	<b>(23,037,681,022,000)</b>	<b>27,195,789,556,541</b>	<b>(118.05%)</b>	<b>(9,909,364,145,449)</b>
1. Withdrawal of Foreign Loans (Gross)	B.2.4.2.1	63,543,958,677,000	108,283,083,586,601	170.41%	74,168,116,606,248
a. Withdrawal of Program Loans/Cash	B.2.4.2.1.1	28,700,000,000,000	65,592,711,439,666	228.55%	41,564,200,800,000
b. Withdrawal of Program Loans/Cash	B.2.4.2.1.2	34,843,958,677,000	42,690,372,146,935	122.52%	32,603,915,806,248
2. Subsidiary Loan (Net)	B.2.4.2.2	(3,578,099,699,000)	(1,805,388,784,603)	50.46%	(1,994,500,362,196)
3. Payment of Principal Installment of Foreign Debt	B.2.4.2.3	(83,003,540,000,000)	(79,281,905,245,457)	95.52%	(82,082,980,389,501)
<b>Total Financing (D.I + D.II)</b>		<b>840,226,322,190,000</b>	<b>590,978,140,090,153</b>	<b>70.34%</b>	<b>871,723,163,588,761</b>
<b>E. Budget Surplus (Budget Deficit) (D-C)</b>	<b>B.2.5</b>		<b>130,558,467,051,951</b>		<b>96,658,876,443,878</b>

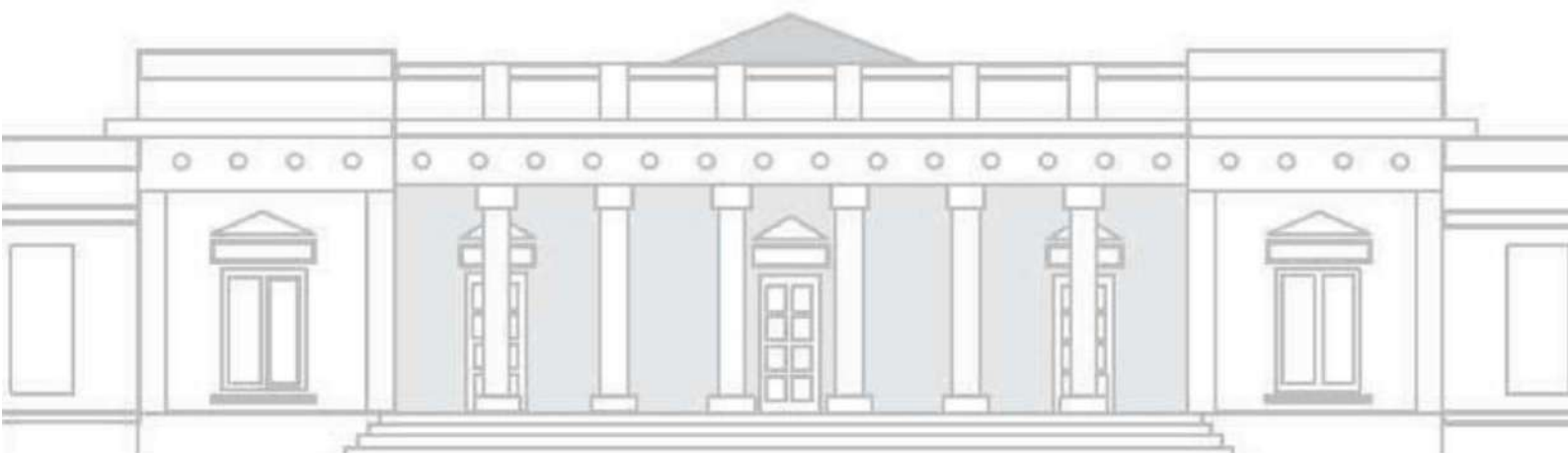
Jakarta, May 24, 2023  
 On behalf of The government of the Republic of  
 Indonesia  
 Minister of Finance



Electronically Signed  
 Sri Mulyani Indrawati



# **STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED BUDGET SURPLUS**



THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
**STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED BUDGET SURPLUS**  
 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(In Rupiah)

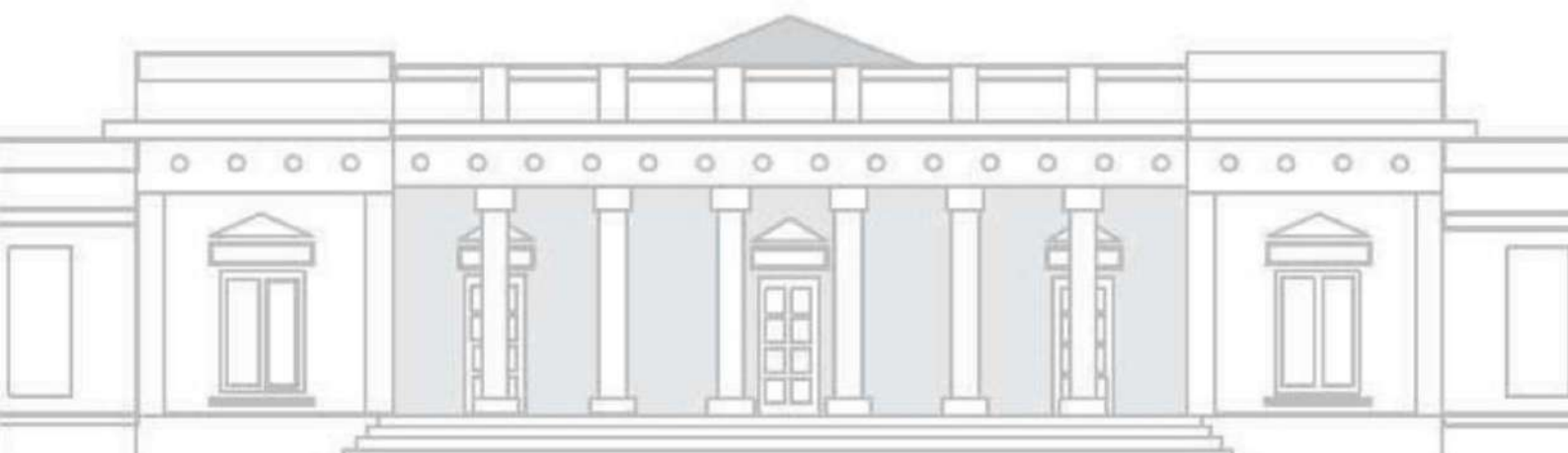
Description	Notes	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
<b>A. Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus</b>	<b>C.1</b>	<b>337,779,006,818,346</b>	<b>388,119,081,331,126</b>
<b>B. Use of SAL as Current Year's Financing Revenue</b>	<b>C.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(143,966,330,873,078)</b>
<b>C. Budget Surplus (Budget Deficit)</b>	<b>C.3</b>	<b>130,558,467,051,951</b>	<b>96,658,876,443,878</b>
<b>Total Budget Surplus Before Adjustment (A + B + C)</b>		<b>468,337,473,870,297</b>	<b>340,811,626,901,926</b>
<b>D. Adjustment of SAL</b>			
1. Bookkeeping Adjustment	<b>C.4</b>	11,648,084,260,735	(3,021,299,958,783)
2. Other Adjustment	<b>C.5</b>	(1,028,401,811,631)	(11,320,124,797)
<b>Total Adjustment of SAL</b>		<b>10,619,682,449,104</b>	<b>(3,032,620,083,580)</b>
<b>E. CLOSING BALANCE OF ACCUMULATED BUDGET SURPLUS (A + B + C + D)</b>	<b>C.6</b>	<b>478,957,156,319,401</b>	<b>337,779,006,818,346</b>

On behalf of Jakarta, May 24, 2023  
 The Government of Indonesia  
 Minister of Finance



Electronically signed  
 Sri Mulyani Indrawati

# BALANCE SHEET



**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND DECEMBER 31, 2021**

(In Rupiah)

Description	Notes	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>D.2.1</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>	<b>D.2.1.1</b>		
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	394,096,461,571,443	253,683,550,805,313
Cash in Other Government Accounts	D.2.1.1.1.2	5,451,617,307,850	6,202,854,028,961
Cash in KPPN Accounts	D.2.1.1.1.3	2,774,997,342,454	721,442,531,795
Transitory Cash	D.2.1.1.1.4	799,340,452	150,229,274
Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer	D.2.1.1.1.5	215,927,152,362	248,050,262,873
Cash in the Revenue Treasurer	D.2.1.1.1.6	28,613,691,119	37,421,908,699
Other Cash and Cash Equivalent:	D.2.1.1.1.7	5,332,149,928,620	9,091,165,076,095
Cash at BLU	D.2.1.1.1.8	52,624,849,776,050	61,377,178,597,005
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalent:</b>		<b>460,525,416,110,350</b>	<b>331,361,813,440,015</b>
Advance Payment of State General Treasurer (BUN) Accounts	D.2.1.1.2	20,878,963,110	25,427,588,614
Short-Term Investment	D.2.1.1.3	26,341,869,598,933	20,616,337,564,347
Prepaid Expenditure and Advance Payment	D.2.1.1.4	50,582,083,648,060	46,996,615,225,607
Accrued Revenue	D.2.1.1.5	17,562,805,658,048	12,666,270,821,458
Receivables:	D.2.1.1.6		
Tax Receivables	D.2.1.1.6.1	114,374,519,793,761	115,671,861,019,017
Non-Tax Receivables	D.2.1.1.6.2	323,802,977,991,480	303,240,928,210,220
Current Share of Installment Sales Billing	D.2.1.1.6.3	5,981,196,227	6,796,616,797
Current Share of Claims Billing	D.2.1.1.6.4	165,927,835,826	202,192,066,573
Current Share of Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR)			
Current Share of Loans Receivable	D.2.1.1.6.5	23,717,712,129,347	22,932,217,837,753
Other Long-Term Current Share Receivables	D.2.1.1.6.6	7,851,145,991,883	6,966,963,753,362
Public Service Agency (BLU) Activities Receivables	D.2.1.1.6.7	4,855,272,384,332	5,195,965,915,132
Third-Party Accounting Receivables	D.2.1.1.6.8	22,005,766	143,818,277
Total Receivables (Gross)		474,773,559,328,622	454,217,069,237,131
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts-Short-Term Receivables	D.2.1.1.6.9	(324,433,224,802,061)	(295,877,324,954,444)
Total Receivables (Net)		150,340,334,526,561	158,339,744,282,687
Inventory	D.2.1.1.7	190,034,054,918,418	199,150,378,100,687
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>895,407,443,423,480</b>	<b>769,156,587,023,415</b>
<b>Long-Term Investment</b>	<b>D.2.1.2</b>		
Non-Permanent Long-term Investment	D.2.1.2.1		
Revolving Fund	D.2.1.2.1.1	18,311,462,826,420	16,913,827,101,272
Doubtful Revolving Funds Collected	D.2.1.2.1.2	(4,813,478,526,898)	(5,259,103,797,828)
Total Revolving Fund (Net)		13,497,984,299,522	11,654,723,303,444
Other Non-permanent Long-term Investment Other	D.2.1.2.1.3	239,872,791,752,439	201,663,256,483,208
Non-permanent Long-term Investment of Doubtful Realization	D.2.1.2.1.4	(760,196,912,027)	(582,572,724,048)
Total of Non-permanent Long-term Investment (Net)		239,112,594,840,412	201,080,683,759,160
Total of Non-permanent Long-term Investment		252,610,579,139,934	212,735,407,062,604
Permanent Long-Term Investment	D.2.1.2.2		
Permanent Investment of State Equity Participation	D.2.1.2.2.1	2,909,868,558,921,828	2,647,354,332,364,797
BLU Permanent Investments	D.2.1.2.2.2	8,958,055,146	8,958,055,146
Other Permanent Investment	D.2.1.2.2.3	597,102,851,922,346	618,247,231,165,090
Total Permanent Long-Term Investment		3,506,980,368,899,320	3,265,610,521,585,033
<b>Total Long-Term Investment</b>		<b>3,759,590,948,039,254</b>	<b>3,478,345,928,647,637</b>

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND DECEMBER 31, 2021**

(In Rupiah)

Description	Notes	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	<b>D.2.1.3</b>		
Land	D.2.1.3.1	4,417,293,824,468,955	4,541,798,614,039,399
Equipment and Machinery	D.2.1.3.2	860,530,886,280,854	784,676,725,241,744
Buildings and Constructions	D.2.1.3.3	448,605,823,943,973	420,147,571,518,921
Roads, Irrigation and Networks	D.2.1.3.4	1,077,469,779,946,814	1,011,741,986,090,569
Other Fixed Assets	D.2.1.3.5	58,291,354,789,790	65,009,747,686,862
Construction in Progress	D.2.1.3.6	160,222,980,059,018	151,713,397,246,386
Depreciation of Fixed Asset(s)		(1,186,265,525,728,671)	(1,027,967,575,561,543)
Service Concession Assets	D.2.1.3.7	951,059,329,073,009	-
Accumulated Depreciation of Service Concession Assets		(57,322,310,734,895)	-
<b>Total Fixed Assets (Gross)</b>		<b>7,973,473,978,562,413</b>	<b>6,975,088,041,823,881</b>
Total Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets	D.2.1.3.8	(1,243,587,836,463,566)	(1,027,967,575,561,543)
<b>Total Fixed Assets (Net)</b>		<b>6,729,886,142,098,847</b>	<b>5,947,120,466,262,338</b>
<b>Investment Property</b>	<b>D.2.1.4</b>		
Investment Property	D.2.1.4.1	93,074,388,721,774	-
<b>Number of Investment Properties (Gross)</b>		<b>93,074,388,721,774</b>	<b>-</b>
Accumulated Depreciation on Investment Properties	D.2.1.4.2	(54,262,412,167,063)	-
<b>Total Investment Property (Net)</b>		<b>38,811,976,554,711</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Long-Term Receivables</b>	<b>D.2.1.5</b>		
Installment Sales Billing Receivables	D.2.1.5.1	80,042,118,815	94,540,395,903
Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR) on Compensation Receivables	D.2.1.5.2	271,286,710,975	273,637,588,986
Lending Long-Term Receivables	D.2.1.5.3	52,972,302,791,953	54,879,424,507,922
Other Long-Term Receivables	D.2.1.5.4	4,785,472,283,878	2,862,454,836,305
<b>Total Long-Term Receivables (Gross)</b>		<b>58,109,103,905,621</b>	<b>58,110,057,329,116</b>
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts-Long-Term Receivables	D.2.1.5.5	(4,537,490,610,399)	(3,809,839,855,220)
<b>Total Long-Term Receivables (Net)</b>		<b>53,571,613,295,222</b>	<b>54,300,217,473,896</b>
<b>Other Assets</b>	<b>D.2.1.6</b>		
Partnership with Third Parties	D.2.1.6.1	61,264,824,345,326	456,034,659,110,539
Intangible Assets	D.2.1.6.2	61,339,638,267,920	50,239,559,751,699
Intangible Assets Under Construction	D.2.1.6.3	1,273,242,636,973	701,646,092,016
Restricted Funds	D.2.1.6.4	324,930,703,435,536	282,473,836,958,927
Guarantee Fund	D.2.1.6.5	12,449,624,844,000	11,299,237,825,000
Managed Funds of BLU	D.2.1.6.6	39,138,707,426,198	24,727,909,355,189
Other Assets	D.2.1.6.7	667,809,773,446,210	734,632,471,885,036
Other Assets from Other Government Units	D.2.1.6.8	29,625,443,493,878	24,344,018,870,873
<b>Total Other Assets (Gross)</b>		<b>1,197,831,957,896,041</b>	<b>1,584,453,339,849,279</b>
Accumulated Depreciation of Other Asset(s)	D.2.1.6.9	(318,133,969,689,488)	(353,350,118,711,276)
Accumulated Amortization of Other Asset(s)	D.2.1.6.10	(31,515,242,045,159)	(25,355,604,750,837)
<b>Total Other Assets (Net)</b>		<b>848,182,746,161,394</b>	<b>1,205,747,616,387,166</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>12,325,450,869,572,908</b>	<b>11,454,670,815,794,452</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>D.2.2</b>		
<b>Short-Term Liabilities</b>	<b>D.2.2.1</b>		
Third-Party Accounting Payable	D.2.2.1.1	3,916,380,112,882	3,765,331,476,323
Payable to Third Parties	D.2.2.1.2	131,806,404,311,825	89,472,483,564,678
Accrued Interest	D.2.2.1.3	97,401,735,689,433	85,472,157,396,255
Subsidy Payable	D.2.2.1.4	15,233,102,271,564	3,907,340,658,138

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND DECEMBER 31, 2021**

(In Rupiah)

Description	Notes	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Transfer Payable	D.2.2.1.5	49,842,043,112,377	40,517,736,709,001
Current Share of Long-Term Debt	D.2.2.1.6	525,070,831,354,819	400,285,862,654,501
Unamortized Discount		(414,105,480,000)	(58,354,649,000)
Unamortized Premium		795,587,678,000	127,025,791,000
Short-Term Government Securities Debt	D.2.2.1.7	49,028,000,000,000	42,305,000,000,000
Unamortized Discount		(548,373,999,000)	(337,659,241,000)
Income Overpayment Payable	D.2.2.1.8	10,332,306,519,164	20,948,359,057,302
Prepaid Revenue	D.2.2.1.9	9,593,646,386,590	6,680,157,106,664
Unearned Revenue Deferred Revenue	D.2.2.1.10	4,056,160,026	55,997,717,597
Other Short-Term Debt	D.2.2.1.11	228,030,249,064	240,083,121,169
<b>Total Short-Term Debt</b>		<b>892,289,644,366,744</b>	<b>693,381,521,362,628</b>
<b>Long-Term Liabilities</b>	<b>D.2.2.2</b>		
Domestic Long-Term Debt	D.2.2.2.1		
Domestic Long-Term Debt	D.2.2.2.1.1	18,141,468,578,073	11,347,703,253,209
Long-Term Debt of Domestic Government Securities	D.2.2.2.1.2	6,361,787,234,099,673	5,732,372,440,844,653
Unamortized Discount		(52,953,994,105,000)	(45,412,322,167,000)
Unamortized Premium		43,768,938,860,000	50,766,925,041,000
Debt to Pension Funds and ENT Specialist	D.2.2.2.1.3	24,446,771,532,148	-
Deferred Government Securities Financing	D.2.2.2.1.4	280,419,679,447,589	340,311,378,399,101
Subsidized Long-Term Debt	D.2.2.2.1.5	25,727,649,452,793	27,730,475,223,220
<b>Total Domestic Long-Term Debt</b>		<b>6,701,337,747,865,276</b>	<b>6,117,116,600,594,183</b>
Foreign Long-Term Debt	D.2.2.2.2		
Foreign Long-Term Loan Debt	D.2.2.2.2.1	822,838,479,742,048	727,802,460,644,502
Other Foreign Long-Term Debt	D.2.2.2.2.2	26,646,297,359	25,053,812,708
<b>Total Foreign Long-Term Debt</b>		<b>822,865,126,039,407</b>	<b>727,827,514,457,210</b>
Service Concession Liability	D.2.2.2.3		
Service Concession Liability	D.2.2.2.3.1	504,065,294,802,522	-
<b>Total Service Concession Liability</b>		<b>504,065,294,802,522</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Long-Term Liabilities</b>		<b>8,028,268,168,707,205</b>	<b>6,844,944,115,051,393</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		<b>8,920,557,813,073,949</b>	<b>7,538,325,636,414,021</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>	<b>D.2.3</b>	<b>3,404,893,056,498,959</b>	<b>3,916,345,179,380,431</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>12,325,450,869,572,908</b>	<b>11,454,670,815,794,452</b>

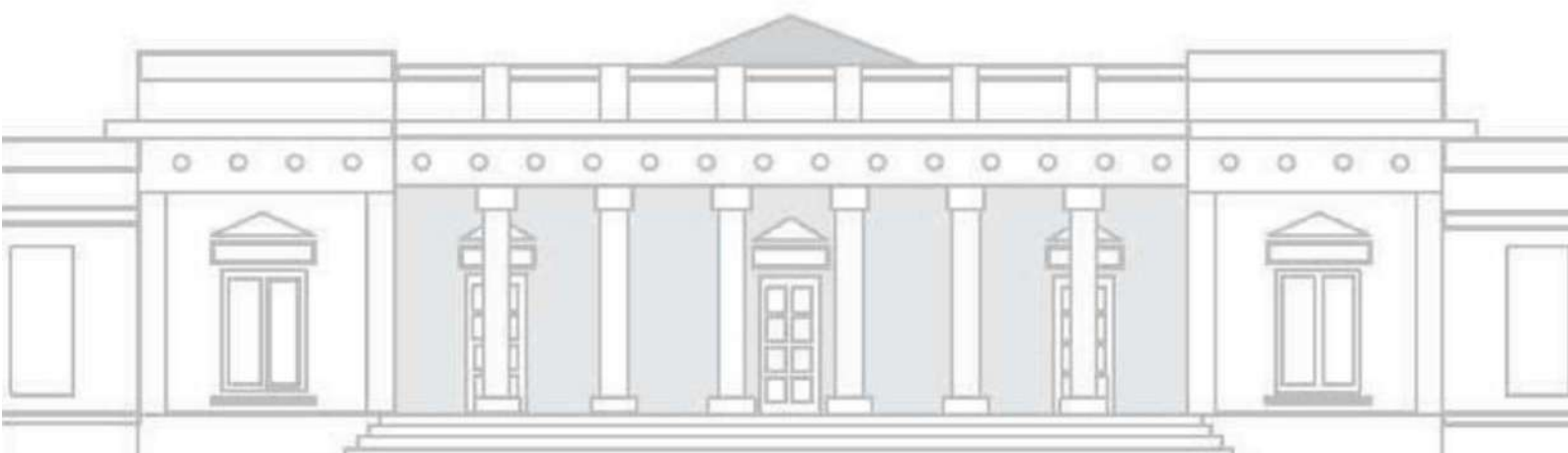
Jakarta, May 24, 2023

On behalf of The Government of Republic of  
Indonesia  
Minister of Finance



Electronically signed  
Sri Mulyani Indrawati

# **OPERATIONAL REPORT**



THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
**OPERATIONAL REPORT**  
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(In Rupiah)

DESCRIPTON	Notes	TOTAL		SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	
		FY of 2022 (Audited)	FY of 2021 (Audited)	SUM	%
<b>OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>E.2.1</b>				
<b>OPERATIONAL REVEUE</b>	<b>E.2.1.1</b>				
<b>TAX INCOME</b>	<b>E.2.1.1.1</b>				
Income Tax Revenue	E.2.1.1.1.1	991,488,696,172,421	686,752,482,242,702	304,736,213,929,719	44.37
Value Added Tax Revenue	E.2.1.1.1.2	694,776,882,555,958	548,396,434,702,449	146,380,447,853,509	26.69
Land and Building Tax Revenue	E.2.1.1.1.3	23,761,243,871,403	17,935,848,046,973	5,825,395,824,430	32.48
Excise Revenue	E.2.1.1.1.4	226,661,405,402,388	210,648,080,301,725	16,013,325,100,663	7.60
Other Tax Revenue	E.2.1.1.1.5	6,779,467,430,496	12,828,191,456,484	(6,048,724,025,988)	(47.15)
Import Duty Revenue	E.2.1.1.1.6	51,215,480,999,153	38,609,324,997,979	12,606,156,001,174	32.65
Export Duty Revenue	E.2.1.1.1.7	39,784,089,995,800	34,818,192,339,405	4,965,897,656,395	14.26
<b>Total of Tax Revenues</b>		<b>2,034,467,266,427,619</b>	<b>1,549,988,554,087,717</b>	<b>484,478,712,339,902</b>	<b>31.26</b>
<b>INCOME OF NON-TAX STATE REVENUE</b>	<b>E.2.1.1.2</b>				
Natural Resources Revenue	E.2.1.1.2.1	302,124,663,573,157	183,108,968,643,626	119,015,694,929,531	65.00
Revenues from Restricted State Assets (KND)	E.2.1.1.2.2	819,575	22,145,205,009	(22,144,385,434)	(100.00)
Other Non-Tax State Revenues	E.2.1.1.2.3	472,528,075,582,817	357,763,871,668,324	114,764,203,914,493	32.08
Public Service Agency Revenue	E.2.1.1.2.4	86,672,151,673,733	117,081,911,184,562	(30,409,759,510,829)	(25.97)
<b>Total of Non-Tax State Revenue</b>		<b>861,324,891,649,282</b>	<b>657,976,896,701,521</b>	<b>203,347,994,947,761</b>	<b>30.91</b>
<b>GRANT REVENUE</b>	<b>E.2.1.1.3</b>				
Grant Revenue		17,861,905,684,250	26,288,292,683,664	(8,426,386,999,414)	(32.05)
<b>Total of Grant Revenue</b>		<b>17,861,905,684,250</b>	<b>26,288,292,683,664</b>	<b>(8,426,386,999,414)</b>	<b>(32.05)</b>
<b>TOTAL OF OPERATIONAL REVENUE</b>		<b>2,913,654,063,761,151</b>	<b>2,234,253,743,472,902</b>	<b>679,400,320,288,249</b>	<b>30.41</b>



THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
**OPERATIONAL REPORT**  
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(In Rupiah)

DESCRIPTON	Notes	TOTAL		SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	
		FY of 2022 (Audited)	FY of 2021 (Audited)	SUM	%
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>E.2.1.2</b>				
Personnel Expense	E.2.1.2.1	437,358,559,450,073	398,649,859,178,366	38,708,700,271,707	9.71
Inventory Expense	E.2.1.2.2	45,630,752,459,661	43,677,925,626,847	1,952,826,832,814	4.47
Goods and Services Expenses	E.2.1.2.3	213,785,019,546,865	312,254,687,585,015	(98,469,668,038,150)	(31.54)
Maintenance Expense	E.2.1.2.4	38,042,529,811,315	33,885,556,222,122	4,156,973,589,193	12.27
Business Trip Expense	E.2.1.2.5	39,376,367,717,653	28,003,927,323,550	11,372,440,394,103	40.61
Goods Expense to be Submitted to Community/Local Government	E.2.1.2.6	66,751,421,939,778	110,247,665,838,993	(43,496,243,899,215)	(39.45)
Debt Liability Payment Expense	E.2.1.2.7	409,393,545,381,079	370,196,352,562,436	39,197,192,818,643	10.59
Subsidy Expense	E.2.1.2.8	244,383,233,896,683	211,824,283,817,124	32,558,950,079,559	15.37
Grant Expense	E.2.1.2.9	5,803,272,496,643	4,319,001,994,301	1,484,270,502,342	34.37
Social Assistance Expense	E.2.1.2.10	163,486,863,969,805	165,516,430,769,156	(2,029,566,799,351)	(1.23)
Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund Expenses	E.2.1.2.11	819,069,477,047,347	773,171,878,446,225	45,897,598,601,122	5.94
Other Expenses	E.2.1.2.12	410,181,311,446,044	172,972,087,067,972	237,209,224,378,072	137.14
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	E.2.1.2.13	219,860,952,898,605	228,046,048,203,199	(8,185,095,304,594)	(3.59)
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Expenses	E.2.1.2.14	37,081,212,202,077	104,650,071,005,533	(67,568,858,803,456)	(64.57)
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		<b>3,150,204,520,263,628</b>	<b>2,957,415,775,640,839</b>	<b>192,788,744,622,789</b>	<b>6.52</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>(236,550,456,502,477)</b>	<b>(723,162,032,167,937)</b>	<b>486,611,575,665,460</b>	<b>(67.29)</b>
<b>NON-OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>E.2.2</b>				
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) OF DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSET</b>	<b>E.2.2.1</b>				
Revenue of Disposal of Non-Current Asset	E.2.2.1.1	679,664,460,287	533,899,164,465	145,765,295,822	27.30
Expense of Disposal of Non-Current Asset	E.2.2.1.2	126,453,024,838,790	6,755,376,717,030	119,697,648,121,760	1,771.89
<b>Total Surplus/(Deficit) of Disposal of Non-Current Asset</b>		<b>(125,773,360,378,503)</b>	<b>(6,221,477,552,565)</b>	<b>(119,551,882,825,938)</b>	<b>1,921.60</b>

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
**OPERATIONAL REPORT**  
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(In Rupiah)

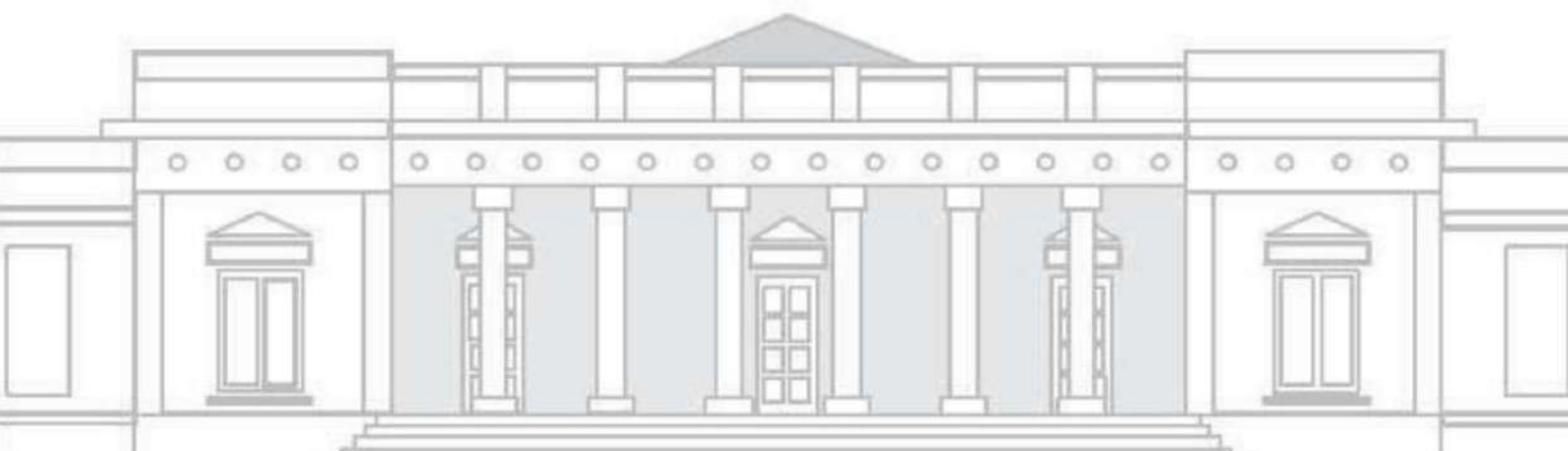
DESCRIPTION	Notes	TOTAL		SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	
		FY of 2022 (Audited)	FY of 2021 (Audited)	SUM	%
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) OF LONG-TERM LIABILITIES SETTLEMENT</b>	<b>E.2.2.2</b>				
Revenue of Long-term Liabilities Settlement	<b>E.2.2.2.1</b>	-	-	-	-
Long-term Liability Settlement Expense	<b>E.2.2.2.2</b>	1,337,452,801,614	1,854,340,752,507	(516,887,950,893)	(27.87)
<b>Total Surplus/(Deficit) Settlement of Long-Term Liabilities</b>		<b>(1,337,452,801,614)</b>	<b>(1,854,340,752,507)</b>	<b>516,887,950,893</b>	<b>(27.87)</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM OTHER NON-OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>E.2.2.3</b>				
Revenue from Other Non-Operational Activities	<b>E.2.2.3.1</b>	96,002,565,101,242	104,507,461,350,759	(8,504,896,249,517)	(8.14)
Expense from Other Non-Operational Activities	<b>E.2.2.3.2</b>	212,613,734,435,340	30,506,545,979,572	182,107,188,455,767	596.94
<b>Total Surplus/(Deficit) From Other Non-Operational Activities</b>		<b>(116,611,169,334,098)</b>	<b>74,000,915,371,187</b>	<b>(190,612,084,705,285)</b>	<b>(257.58)</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM NON-OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>(243,721,982,514,215)</b>	<b>65,925,097,066,115</b>	<b>(309,647,079,580,330)</b>	<b>(469.70)</b>
<b>EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS</b>	<b>E.2.3</b>				
Extraordinary Revenue	<b>E.2.3.1</b>	-	-	-	-
Extraordinary Expense	<b>E.2.3.2</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) OF OPERATIONAL REPORT</b>		<b>(480,272,439,016,692)</b>	<b>(657,236,935,101,822)</b>	<b>176,964,496,085,130</b>	<b>(26.93)</b>

Jakarta, May 24, 2023  
 On behalf of The Government of Republic of  
 Indonesia  
 Minister of Finance



Electronically signed  
 Sri Mulyani Indrawati

# **CASH FLOW STATEMENT**



THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

(In Rupiah)

Description	Notes	FY of 2022 (Audited)	FY of 2021 (Audited)
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>F.2.1</b>		
<b>I. Cash Inflow</b>	<b>F.2.1.1</b>		
1. Tax Revenue	F.2.1.1.1		
a. Income Tax Revenue	F.2.1.1.1.1	998,213,803,714,799	696,676,588,239,336
b. Value-Added Tax Revenue	F.2.1.1.1.2	687,609,450,256,247	551,900,480,905,676
c. Land and Building Tax Revenue	F.2.1.1.1.3	23,264,663,527,700	18,924,786,654,220
d. Excise Revenue	F.2.1.1.1.4	226,880,753,312,323	195,517,827,106,916
e. Other Tax Revenue	F.2.1.1.1.5	7,686,100,141,265	11,125,975,966,383
f. International Trade Tax Revenue	F.2.1.1.1.6	90,897,665,517,741	73,695,392,772,093
Total Tax Revenue		2,034,552,436,470,075	1,547,841,051,644,624
2. Non-tax State Revenue	F.2.1.1.2		
a. Natural Resources Revenue	F.2.1.1.2.1	268,770,896,270,784	149,489,367,918,723
b. Revenue of Restricted State Assets	F.2.1.1.2.2	40,597,091,946,149	30,496,823,293,877
c. Other Non-tax State Revenues	F.2.1.1.2.3	195,739,979,810,678	152,011,308,573,915
d. Public Service Agency (BLU) Revenue	F.2.1.1.2.4	89,902,312,175,594	126,002,751,497,297
Total Non-tax State Revenue		595,010,280,203,205	458,000,251,283,812
3. Grant Revenue	F.2.1.1.3	5,696,055,413,792	5,013,042,434,686
<b>Total Cash Inflow (A.I)</b>		<b>2,635,258,772,087,072</b>	<b>2,010,854,345,363,122</b>
<b>II. Cash Outflow</b>	<b>F.2.1.2</b>		
1. Personnel Expenditure	F.2.1.2.1	402,441,656,300,334	387,752,487,126,783
2. Goods and Services Expenditure	F.2.1.2.2	426,149,081,519,090	530,059,299,058,191
3. Interest Expenditure	F.2.1.2.3	386,341,819,789,815	343,495,383,443,849
4. Subsidy Expenditure	F.2.1.2.4	252,812,907,867,326	242,086,818,340,688
5. Grant Expenditure	F.2.1.2.5	5,803,272,496,643	4,319,001,438,779
6. Social Assistance Expenditure	F.2.1.2.6	161,523,078,405,990	173,654,105,302,037
7. Other Expenditures	F.2.1.2.7	404,385,774,531,710	79,704,425,627,134
8. Revenue Sharing Fund	F.2.1.2.8	62,998,688,562,915	71,777,109,535,555
9. Revenue Sharing Fund of Natural Resources	F.2.1.2.9	100,823,947,472,776	41,566,421,176,518
10. Revenue Sharing Fund of Excise	F.2.1.2.10	4,591,474,242,743	3,813,458,699,992
11. General Allocation Fund	F.2.1.2.11	378,000,000,000,000	377,791,390,288,000
12. Physical Special Allocation Fund	F.2.1.2.12	54,783,954,054,112	57,069,673,906,021
13. Special Autonomy Fund, Privileged Fund in Special Region of Yogyakarta, and Local Incentive Fund	F.2.1.2.13	28,749,936,344,000	34,267,197,979,000
14. Non-physical Special Allocation	F.2.1.2.14	118,380,687,000,719	127,568,624,079,263
15. Village Fund	F.2.1.2.15	67,906,138,390,431	71,853,710,011,029
<b>Total Cash Outflow (A.II)</b>		<b>2,855,692,416,978,604</b>	<b>2,546,779,106,012,839</b>
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A.I - A.II)</b>		<b>(220,433,644,891,532)</b>	<b>(535,924,760,649,717)</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>F.2.2</b>		
<b>I. Cash Inflow</b>	<b>F.2.2.1</b>		
1. Management of Sale of State-Owned Asset	F.2.2.1.1	584,273,977,400	492,727,054,810
2. Proceeds from Sale of Assets of Restructuring Program	F.2.2.1.2	667,176,265,512	459,418,995,546
3. Proceeds of Revolving Fund Financing	F.2.2.1.3	22,000,000,000	-
4. Revenue of Principal Installment of Government Investment	F.2.2.1.4	27,059,703,613,522	24,437,821,226,907
<b>Total Cash Inflow (B.I)</b>		<b>28,333,153,856,434</b>	<b>25,389,967,277,263</b>

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021**

(In Rupiah)

Description	Notes	FY of 2022 (Audited)	FY of 2021 (Audited)
<b>II. Cash Outflow</b>	<b>F.2.2.2</b>		
1. Capital Expenditure	F.2.2.2.1	240,570,302,124,070	239,632,253,549,976
2. Domestic Financing Expenditure-National Education Development	F.2.2.2.2	20,000,000,000,000	29,000,000,000,000
3. Revolving Fund Financing Expenditure	F.2.2.2.3	-	18,620,000,000,000
4. State Equity Participation	F.2.2.2.4	60,664,867,718,409	93,092,721,792,114
5. Government Investment Expenditure	F.2.2.2.5	54,272,006,500,000	28,903,639,573,011
<b>Total Cash Outflow (B.II)</b>		<b>375,507,176,342,479</b>	<b>409,248,614,915,101</b>
<b>Net Cash Flow from Investment Activities (B.I - B.II)</b>		<b>(347,174,022,486,045)</b>	<b>(383,858,647,637,838)</b>
<b>C. CASH FLOW FROM FUNDING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>F.2.3</b>		
<b>I. Cash Inflow</b>	<b>F.2.3.1</b>		
1. Domestic Financing Revenue	F.2.3.1.1	1,107,581,763,373,185	1,499,216,728,033,309
2. Foreign Financing Revenue	F.2.3.1.2	108,283,083,586,601	74,168,116,606,248
3. Revenue of Lending Repayment Installment	F.2.3.1.3	3,952,157,097,370	3,934,601,833,324
4. Other Financing Revenues	F.2.3.1.4	0	0
<b>Total Cash Inflow (C.I)</b>		<b>1,219,817,004,057,156</b>	<b>1,577,319,446,472,881</b>
<b>II. Cash Outflow</b>	<b>F.2.3.2</b>		
1. Domestic Financing Revenue	F.2.3.2.1	440,563,575,597,568	476,799,680,989,751
2. Foreign Financing Revenue	F.2.3.2.2	79,281,905,245,457	82,082,980,389,501
3. Revenue of Lending Repayment Installment	F.2.3.2.3	1,805,388,784,603	1,994,500,362,196
<b>Total Cash Outflow (C.II)</b>		<b>521,650,869,627,628</b>	<b>560,877,161,741,448</b>
<b>Net Cash Flow from Funding Activities (C.I - C.II)</b>		<b>698,166,134,429,528</b>	<b>1,016,442,284,731,433</b>
<b>D. CASH FLOW FROM TRANSITORY ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>F.2.4</b>		
1. Third Party Accounting (Net)	F.2.4.1	151,170,449,070	(267,579,611,995)
2. Transitory (Net)	F.2.4.2	(3,468,162,038,412)	(19,209,339,592,828)
3. Third Party Transitory Transactions (Net)	F.2.4.3	23,360,027,823,784	58,761,639,376,438
4. Inter-account Inward Remittance (Net)	F.2.4.4	(649,111,176)	(150,229,276)
<b>Net Cash Flow from Transitory Activities</b>		<b>20,042,387,123,266</b>	<b>39,284,569,942,339</b>
<b>INCREASE (DECREASE) OF CASH PRIOR TO CORRECTION OF BOOKKEEPING</b>		<b>150,600,854,175,217</b>	<b>135,943,446,386,217</b>
Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus		-	(143,966,330,873,078)
Correction of Bookkeeping		11,569,849,825,433	(3,031,126,148,197)
<b>CASH INCREASE (DECREASE) AFTER CORRECTION OF BOOKKEEPING</b>	<b>F.1.2</b>	<b>162,170,704,000,650</b>	<b>(11,054,010,635,058)</b>
<b>OPENING BALANCE OF CASH</b>	<b>F.1.1</b>	<b>374,272,452,880,577</b>	<b>385,326,463,515,635</b>
<b>CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH</b>		<b>536,443,156,881,227</b>	<b>374,272,452,880,577</b>
Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer		215,927,152,362	248,050,262,873
Cash in the Revenue Treasurer		28,613,691,119	37,421,908,699
Other Cash and Cash Equivalents other than Authorized Grants		2,436,441,198,784	7,346,108,176,157
Deposited Cash at BLU (BLU Short Term Investment)		(26,341,869,598,933)	(20,616,337,564,347)
Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer		(4,503,505,984)	-

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

(In Rupiah)

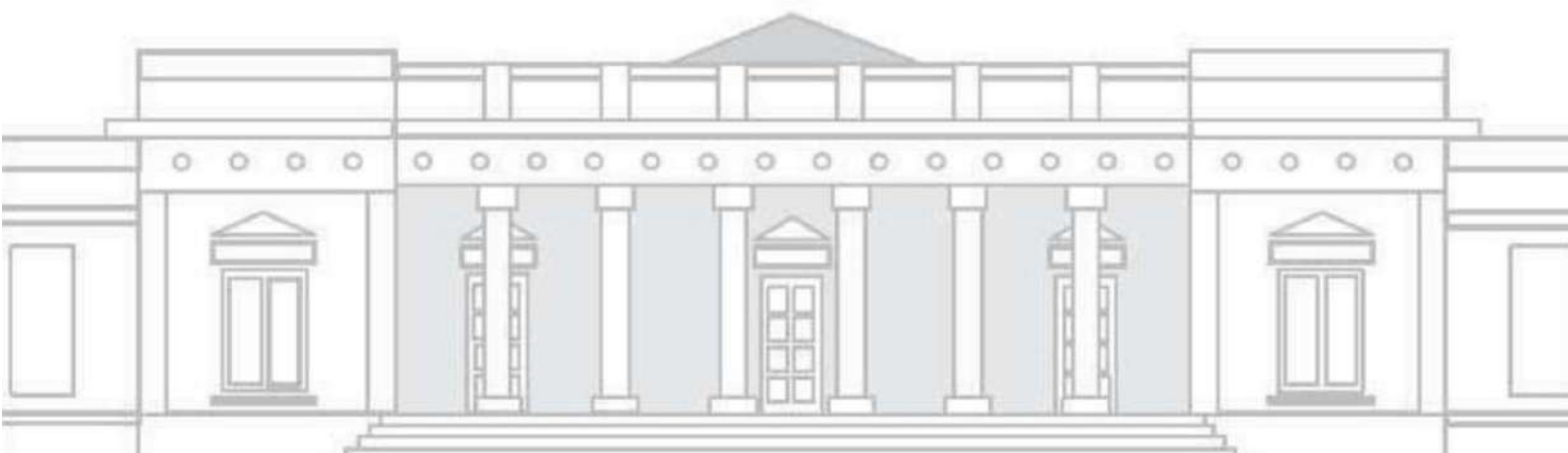
Description	Notes	FY of 2022 ( <i>Audited</i> )	FY of 2021 ( <i>Audited</i> )
Restricted Cash/Funds (Other Assets)		(52,253,149,048,677)	(29,926,032,453,218)
Transitory Cash (Remittance)		799,340,452	150,229,274
<b>CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>F.1.3</b>	<b>460,525,416,110,350</b>	<b>331,361,813,440,015</b>

Jakarta, May 24, 2023  
 On behalf of Government of Republic of  
 Indonesia  
 Minister of Finance



Electronically signed  
 Sri Mulyani Indrawati

# **STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**



GOVERNMENT OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON DECEMBER 31, DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

(In Rupiah)

Description	Notes	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
BEGINNING EQUITY	G.1	3,916,345,179,380,431	4,473,198,498,758,480
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) OF LO	G.2	(480,272,439,016,692)	(657,236,935,101,822)
<b>CORRECTIONS THAT DIRECTLY INCREASE/DECREASE EQUITY</b>	G.3		
Adjustment of SiLPA (Budget Surplus)	G.3.1	9,431,660,376,686	(1,175,557,546,736)
Correction of Reserve Value	G.3.2	3,732,184,012,634	1,362,204,184,053
Revaluation of Fixed Assets	G.3.3	-	183,644,209,172
Correction of Non-revaluation Assets Value	G.3.4	(60,953,016,315,937)	10,261,922,785,650
Correction on Reclassification	G.3.5	916,566,907,783	4,393,487,458,451
Other Corrections	G.3.6	15,588,603,391,310	84,998,088,557,591
<b>TOTAL CORRECTIONS THAT DIRECTLY INCREASE/DECREASE EQUITY</b>		<b>(31,284,001,627,524)</b>	<b>100,023,789,648,181</b>
TRANSACTION AMONG ENTITY	G.4	104,317,762,744	359,826,075,592
INCREASE/DECREASE OF EQUITY	G.5	(511,452,122,881,472)	(556,853,319,378,049)
ENDING EQUITY	G.6	3,404,893,056,498,959	3,916,345,179,380,431

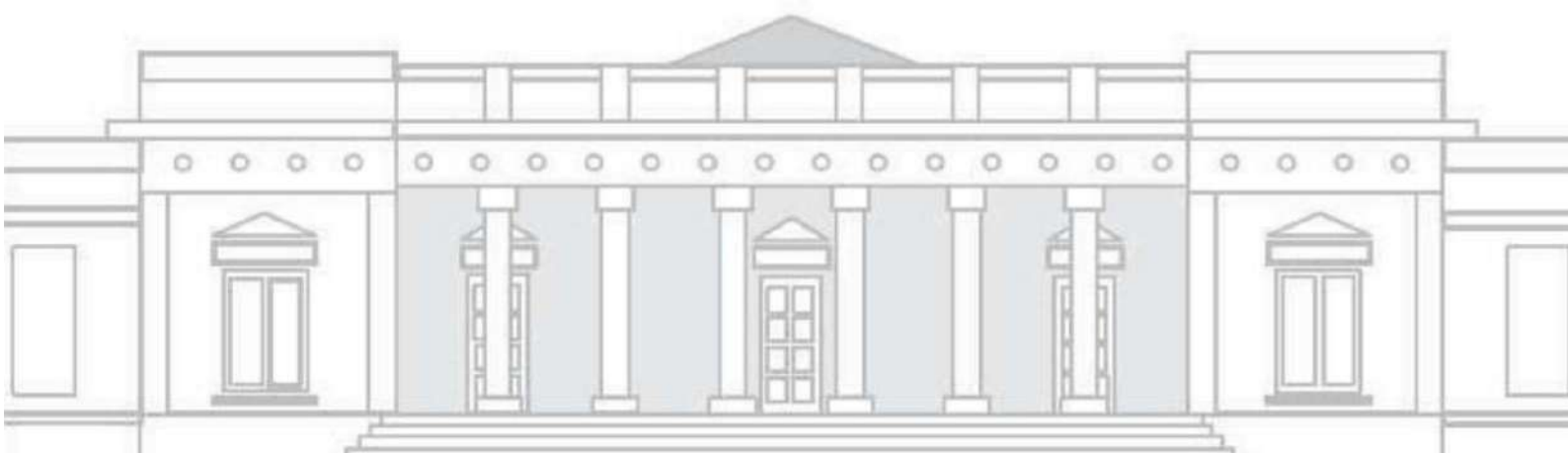
Jakarta, May 24, 2023  
 On behalf of The Government of Republic of  
 Indonesia  
 Minister of Finance



Electronically signed  
 Sri Mulyani Indrawati



# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**



# NOTES TO THE 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 2023 on the State Finance;
3. Law Number 1 of 2004 on the State Treasury;
4. Law Number 15 of 2004 on Audit of State Financial Management and Accountability;
5. Law Number 6 of 2021 on the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for Fiscal Year 2022;
6. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 on State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic and/or in the Context of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability as stipulated by Law Number 2 of 2020 on the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 on 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 Number 8 of 2006 on Financial and Performance Reporting of Government Agencies;
8. Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010 on Government Accounting Standards;
9. Government Regulation Number 45 of 2013 on 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;
10. Presidential Regulation Number 104 of 2021 on Details of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for Fiscal Year 2022;
11. Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2022 on Amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 104 of 2021 on Details of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for Fiscal Year 2022;
12. Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia

- Number 214/PMK.05/2013 on the Standard Chart of Accounts;
13. Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 217/PMK.05/2022 on Accounting System and Central Government Financial Reporting;
  14. Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24/PMK.02/2022 on Budget Management in the context of dealing with the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic and National Economic Recovery Program;
  15. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 57 of 2023 on Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 231/PMK.05/2022 on Central Government Accounting Policies.

## A.2. MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL/FINANCIAL POLICIES

### A.2.1. GLOBAL AND INDONESIA MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

*The global economy in 2022 continues to face challenges due to global inflation and the Russia-Ukraine geopolitical conflict*

The global economy is currently confronted with many challenges and risks that overshadow the sustainability of the economic recovery throughout 2022. The risk of the COVID-19 pandemic has shifted to the emerging potential for crises in energy, food, and finance, all of which warrant vigilant monitoring. Following the commencement of vaccination and the easing the Covid-19 pandemic, several nations have progressively eased restrictions on communal mobility. This has prompted the emergence of a phenomenon characterized by a substantial upsurge in demand for goods and services, primarily driven by pent-up consumer demand. On the other hand, the surge in demand has not been immediately met from the production side due to disruptions in the supply chain. The ongoing zero COVID-19 policy in China and geopolitical tensions stemming from the Russia-Ukraine conflict have further exacerbated the situation. This has led to a spike in commodity prices, especially in food and energy, and has triggered persistent high inflation pressures in various countries worldwide.

The elevated inflation rates have prompted authorities in many countries to implement monetary tightening policies through more rapid and aggressive interest rate increases to control inflation. Throughout 2022, The Fed, the monetary authority of the United States (US), has raised its benchmark interest rate seven times with a total increase of 425 basis points. In line with this, the European Central Bank (ECB), the monetary authority of Europe, also recorded an increase in interest rates totaling 250 basis points throughout 2022. Despite the monetary tightening trends, as of December 2022, persistently high inflation rates continued to occur in various countries, albeit at varying levels, as illustrated in **Graph 1**. Further monetary tightening has triggered a decrease in aggregate demand, which, in turn, can decelerate economic growth. In addition to the economic slowdown, the increase in interest rates in developed countries has triggered spillover effects on emerging markets, manifesting as rising capital outflows and relative strengthening of the US dollar against domestic currencies. Furthermore, the recent tightening of global financial conditions has also heightened vulnerabilities in the global financial system.

**Graph 1.**  
**Inflation in Trade Partner Countries 2022**  
**(in percentage, year-on-year)**



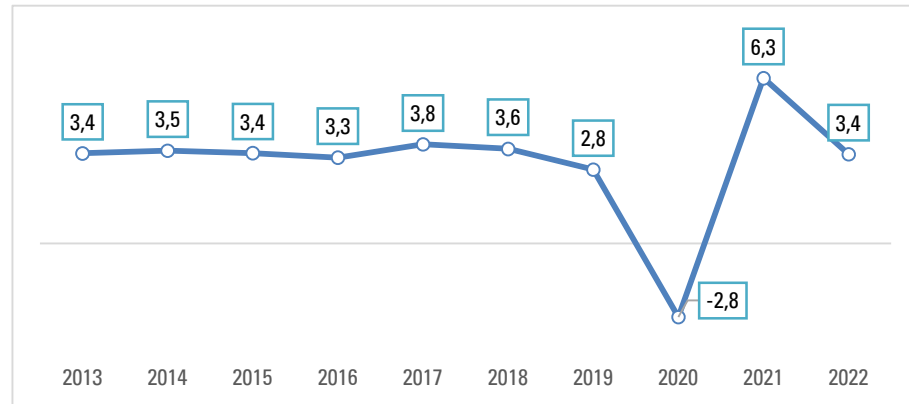
*Source: Bloomberg*

Various escalated challenges helped push global manufacturing activity to its first contraction since the pandemic in September 2022. In September 2022, the global manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) stood at 49.8, indicating the lowest PMI index since June 2020. The decline in global manufacturing PMI performance has been driven by strengthening inflationary pressures, monetary tightening, disruptions in the supply chain, tight labor market conditions in some countries, and geopolitical tensions. This manufacturing contraction persisted throughout the end of 2022. In tandem with the slowdown in manufacturing, global trade volume growth experienced a sharp decline amid high inflationary pressures, including rising commodity prices, interest rate hikes, economic slowdowns in major economies, and negative global economic prospects.

Given the economic landscape still shadowed by various risks and uncertainties, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the World Economic Outlook (WEO) Updates edition of April 2023 predicts global economic growth for 2022 at around 3.4 percent, as depicted in **Graph 2**. This follows a robust recovery in 2021, which reached 6.2 percent, and a contraction of 2.8 percent in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Global inflation is estimated at 8.7 percent, with higher inflation rates in developing countries (9.8 percent) than in developed countries (7.3 percent). Global trade volume declined from 10.1 percent year-on-year in 2021 to 4.3 percent in 2022, which is still below the historical average of 4.6 percent for 2000-2021. For 2023, the IMF projects global growth to be at 2.8 percent (WEO April 2023), which is 0.10 percentage points lower than the previous projection (WEO January 2022). This downward revision is attributed to rising inflation, the escalation of the conflict in

Ukraine, and significant financial sector turmoil, notably the failures of banks in the US, such as Silicon Valley Bank (SVB) and Signature Bank, and the forced sale of Credit Suisse.

**Graph 2.**  
**Development of Global Economic Growth Rate of 2013-2022**  
**(in percentage, YoY)**



Source: International Monetary Fund

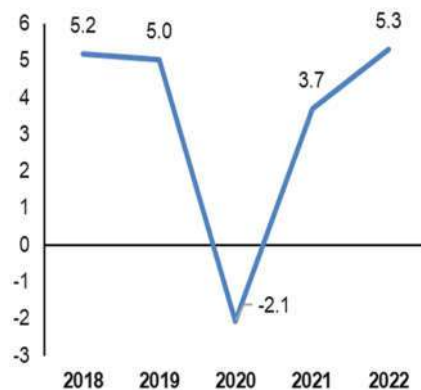
The 2022 economic growth data release from Indonesia's trading partner countries reveals a diverse performance. With stable inflation rates, China recorded an economic growth rate of 3.0 percent (YoY) in 2022, significantly slower than the previous year's 8.1 percent. The primary factors contributing to China's economic slowdown were the Zero Covid-19 policy and the ongoing crisis in the property sector. Meanwhile, the United States only recorded a growth rate of 2.1 percent (YoY) in 2022, a slowdown compared to the previous year's 5.9 percent, primarily due to a combination of high inflationary pressures, aggressive increases in benchmark interest rates, and a persistently tight labor market. Eurozone economic growth also decelerated from 5.6 percent (YoY) in 2021 to 3.7 percent in 2022, primarily due to the energy crisis stemming from the geopolitical conflict between Russia and Ukraine, high inflation, and tighter liquidity conditions. In 2022, Asian countries, such as Singapore, recorded economic growth of 3.7 percent (YoY), South Korea grew by 2.6 percent (YoY), Vietnam by 8.0 percent (YoY), and Taiwan by 2.5 percent (YoY). Indonesia is among the countries experiencing a strong economic recovery, growing by 5.3 percent in 2022, with its real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) already surpassing the pre-pandemic level by 7.0 percent.

## INDONESIAN ECONOMY

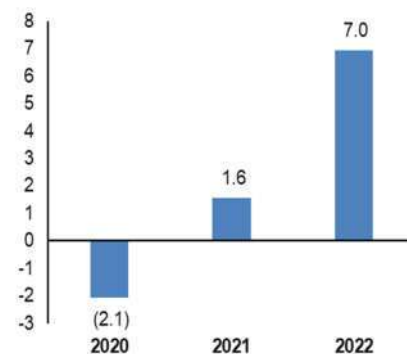
*The Indonesian economy 2022 grew by 5.3 percent (year-on-year), indicating resilience to the escalating global challenges and surpassing pre-pandemic levels in all sectors.*

In 2022, Indonesia's economy displayed resilience amidst high case rates due to Omicron variants at the beginning of the year, escalating geopolitical conflicts, and a slowing global economy. The spread of daily Covid-19 cases reached its highest peak during the outbreak of the Omicron variant. Responsive social restrictions policies, progressive vaccination rates, and society's adaptation to pandemic conditions supported economic activity, preventing it from contracting as severely as during the early stages of the pandemic. The global economic dynamics stemming from the rise in prices of key commodities and the Russia-Ukraine geopolitical tensions also posed challenges to the domestic economy. Due to its flexibility and well-maintained health, the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) played a shock absorber in maintaining the sustainability of the national economic recovery. Despite the pressure on global commodity prices, the recovery in domestic demand continued.

**Graph 3.**  
**Indonesian Economic Growth (YoY)**



**Graph 4.**  
**Comparison of GDP Levels to 2019 GDP Levels**



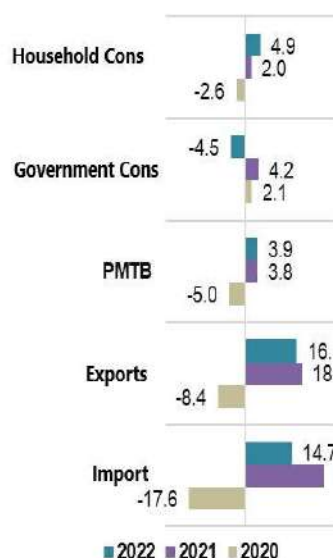
Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

Indonesia's economy exhibited robust growth in 2022. The country's economic growth for the year reached 5.3 percent (YoY), surpassing the economic growth assumption of 5.2 percent in the APBN and experiencing a sharp increase compared to the 3.7 percent recorded in 2021. Moreover, real GDP in 2022 was 7.0 percent higher than the GDP level in 2019 (pre-pandemic period). This achievement serves as a strong foundation for dealing with short-term external risks and strengthening the sustainability of the national economic recovery. Controlled pandemic management and continued economic recovery

have been driving factors in maintaining public confidence in economic and social activities. The vaccination program and the sustainability implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) by the government have successfully restored the confidence of both the public and market participants, thereby stimulating increased national economic activity.

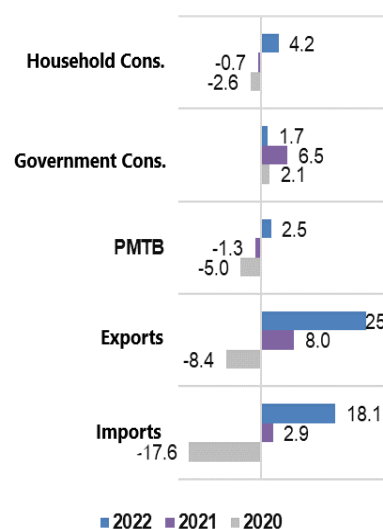
Consumer spending made a remarkable recovery in 2022. The component of economic growth on the expenditure side, primarily stemming from household consumption, which accounts for 51.9 percent of the GDP, grew by 4.9 percent (YoY) in 2022, surpassing the growth rate in 2021 (2.0 percent). The return of the tradition of *mudik* (homecoming) significantly boosted consumption growth in the second quarter. The relatively moderate inflation rate was crucial in bolstering household consumption throughout 2022 despite the adjustment in subsidized fuel prices at the end of the third quarter of 2022. The relaxation of social restrictions also facilitated the revival of economic activities hindered during the pandemic, particularly in the tourism sector. This is reflected in the notable growth in transportation and restaurant-hotel consumption, which expanded by 9.4 and 6.6 percent, respectively.

**Graph 5.**  
**Indonesia's Economic Growth Based on Expenditure Side (YoY) Percent**



Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

**Graph 6.**  
**Comparison of GDP Levels on the Expenditure Side to 2019 GDP Levels**





In **Graph 5**, the highest growth occurred in the Export of Goods and Services component, which recorded a growth rate of 16.3 percent (YoY). This increase can be attributed to windfall gains on the price increase of Indonesia's key commodities in the global market, such as coal, iron ore, and palm oil.

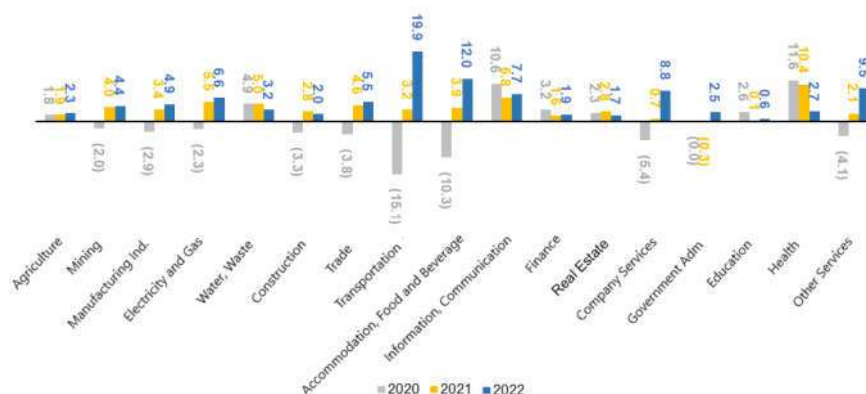
Investment and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB) recovery continued gradually in 2022. Investment, as the second-largest contributor to GDP from the expenditure perspective (29.1 percent share), grew by 3.9 percent annually, surpassing the growth rate of 3.8 percent recorded in 2021. The high demand for downstream products was a driving factor behind the investment activity 2022, as evidenced by the growth of 22.4 percent in machinery and 10.3 percent in vehicles (YoY). The ongoing efforts to improve the competitiveness of investments have also been a significant factor in encouraging the stability of investment improvement amid the uncertain global economy. However, investment in the construction sector experienced relative stagnation. The main factors affecting the growth rate of investments in this sector were the rising input costs and the continued high inventory of residential buildings. Nevertheless, government investments continued, especially through the sustained development of National Strategic Projects (PSN).

The Government's response during the pandemic period reflects the effectiveness of pandemic management policies. Through the flexibility of the APBN, the government refocused and reallocated the APBN to strengthen the National Economic Recovery program. This included health interventions through widespread vaccination programs, community protection through social assistance programs, and providing financial support to businesses. Community immunity was established after the successful vaccination program, and the daily spread of Covid-19 cases was brought under control. Consequently, the government lifted the Emergency of Public Activity Restrictions (PPKM), leading to a resurgence of economic activity. The stability of public consumption was also well-maintained in 2022, along with the function of the APBN as a shock absorber that minimized the impact of global inflation transmission domestically. The government's commitment to implementing downstream policies for natural resource-based industries has stimulated domestic manufacturing and attracted investments. Since early 2020, the government has gradually implemented restrictions on exporting raw mining materials, starting from nickel, bauxite, and tin to alumina. Amid global uncertainty, natural resources have emerged as a primary potential and

opportunity for Indonesia's economic strength through the downstream of natural resource-based industries. The government's policy synergy in responding to the pandemic has accelerated economic growth. After contracting by 2.1 percent in 2020, the national economy rebounded with a positive growth of 3.7 percent in 2021 and further accelerated to 5.3 percent in 2022.

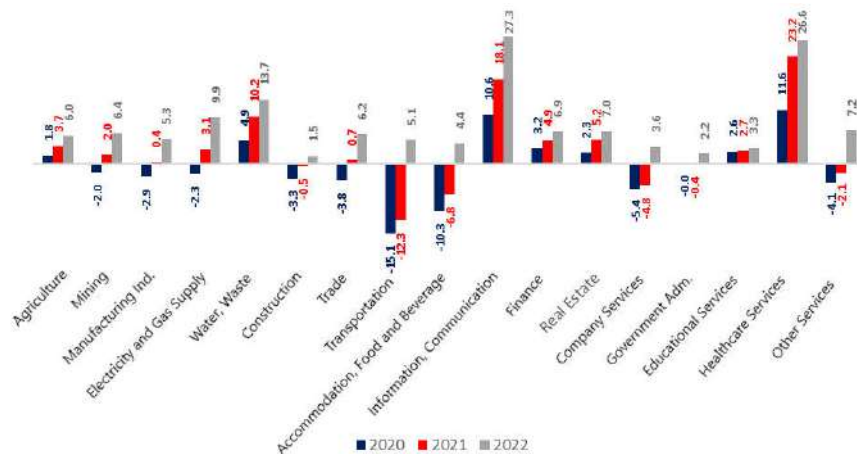
Solid export performance also bolstered the pace of economic growth from the expenditure perspective. In 2022, real exports grew by 16.3 percent (YoY), with a share-to-growth of 3.6 percent concerning aggregate growth. This achievement is equivalent to the share-to-growth of exports during the 2011 commodity boom. Efforts in 2011 to downstream natural resources, especially minerals, served as one of the main sources driving export performance in 2022. The positive export performance resulted in Indonesia's trade balance recording a surplus of USD 54.5 billion throughout 2022, which is the highest surplus in history. Meanwhile, a substantial influx of foreign tourists in 2022 further supported the positive growth of service exports by 1.5 percent.

**Graph 7.**  
**Indonesia's Economic Growth Based on the Production Side**  
**(Year-on-Year) Percentage**



Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

**Graph 8.**  
**Comparison of Production Side GDP Levels to 2019 GDP Levels**



Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

Recovery also occurred in a broad-based manner across the production sectors. Key sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, and trade exhibited strong growth, underpinning the economic recovery. Sectors that were severely impacted by the pandemic, such as transportation, hospitality, and tourism, managed to return to positive growth in 2022.

The agricultural sector is one of the sectors with the largest contribution to the national GDP, growing by 2.3 percent (YoY). This high growth is attributed in part to increased domestic production in line with growing demand, both in the domestic market for further processing in downstream industries and from the global market. In general, all subsectors within the agricultural sector experienced positive cumulative growth in 2022, except for the forestry subsector. The subsector of food crops recorded a positive growth of 0.1 percent in 2022, in line with the increased harvest area and rice productivity resulting from accelerated cultivation in 2022. The estate crop subsector experienced a positive growth rate of 1.6 percent in 2022, driven by increased cocoa production and improved palm oil production, both in terms of price and volume, in tandem with the rising domestic consumption of processed palm oil in the form of biodiesel and food fat. The horticultural crop subsector recorded a growth rate of 4.2 percent, reflecting increased fruit production, including bananas, mangoes, melons, and watermelons. The livestock subsector recorded the highest growth rate, at 6.2 percent, compared to the previous year, driven by increased production of poultry, particularly broiler chickens, and the production of eggs from improved breed hens. The fisheries subsector also recorded a positive growth of

2.8 percent in 2022, attributed to increased production of seaweed, squid, and skipjack tuna. On the other hand, the forestry subsector was the only subsector to register negative growth in 2022 due to a decrease in Roundwood production from community forests, which is essentially a government effort to reduce deforestation.

The mining sector recorded positive growth in 2022, at 6.4 percent (YoY). The key factor behind the improved performance of the mining sector was the relatively high prices of energy commodities and mining products, as well as the strengthening of downstream natural resources. Among the four components of the mining sector, only the oil, gas, and geothermal mining segment recorded negative growth at the end of 2022. On the other hand, metal ore mining experienced a significant increase. The declining prices of coal contributed to the decrease in GDP for the subsector of coal and lignite mining. In terms of volume, coal production declined at the end of 2022. In December 2022, coal production reached only 51.3 million tons, lower than its peak in August, which reached 63.9 million tons. Meanwhile, the mining subsectors that made the largest contributions (share to YoY growth) to the GDP in 2022 were metal ore (0.2 percent) and coal and lignite (0.2 percent), while the oil and gas and geothermal subsector had a negative value (-0.1 percent). This was due to a slight decrease in oil and gas production.

The manufacturing sector, as a major contributor to the economy, continues to show strengthening. The processing or manufacturing industry grew by 4.9 percent (YoY) in 2022, a significant increase from the 3.4 percent (YoY) growth in 2021. This indicates an improving trend in the manufacturing sector as a driver of domestic growth. One of the key drivers of growth in the manufacturing sector is the food and beverage industry, which grew by 4.9 percent, and the basic metals industry, which grew by 14.8 percent (YoY) in 2022. The high demand, both domestically and for exports, for value-added products from natural resources has driven increased production for both palm oil and mineral processing. The food and beverage industry is playing an increasingly important role in driving the performance of the manufacturing sector.

On the other hand, the contribution of the basic metals industry has also significantly increased after the downstream mineral commodity (nickel) policy was implemented. The success of the downstream policy is evidenced by the growth of the basic metals industry, which reached 14.8 percent (YoY) in 2022. Similarly, the transportation equipment industry grew by 10.7 percent (YoY). Both of these industries are part

of the global value chain, indicating that the implemented downstream program has achieved its objectives. The consistent activity in the manufacturing sector will have a broad multiplier effect on the national economy. These impacts include an increase in the value-added of domestic raw materials, the absorption of local labor, and revenue from exports and taxes. The realization of manufacturing sector exports continues to rise despite global uncertainties. In 2022, non-oil and gas exports reached USD 206.3 billion, contributing 70.7 percent to national exports.

As the second-largest contributor, the trade sector grew by 5.5 percent (YoY), higher than the recovery in 2021, which saw growth of 4.6 percent (YoY). This is a positive story confirmed by indicators such as vehicle sales growth and the Retail Sales Index (IPR). Car sales grew significantly throughout 2022, reaching 17.4 percent (YoY). Despite the fact that the Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (PPnBM) incentives were only available until the first quarter of 2022, monthly sales exceeded pre-pandemic levels in 2019. Similarly, motorcycle sales also experienced positive growth at 3.2 percent (YoY) despite being affected by the semiconductor chip scarcity crisis at the beginning of 2022.

The transportation sector experienced significant growth after being severely impacted by the pandemic. In 2020, it saw a negative growth of 15.1 percent year-on-year (YoY), rebounded in 2021 with a growth of 3.2 percent (YoY), and achieved a high growth of 19.9 percent (YoY) in 2022. This achievement is in line with a significant increase in the number of passengers in all modes of transportation, including land, maritime, and air travel. On land, the number of train passengers grew by an impressive 84.8 percent year-on-year (YoY), which is quite remarkable considering the consecutive contractions in 2020 and 2021. On the other hand, the number of sea passengers grew by 141.9 percent (YoY), a substantial leap from the previous year's recovery of 17.0 percent (YoY). In 2022, the number of sea passengers reached 1.5 million, nearly matching the 2019 figure of 1.6 million passengers.

Meanwhile, in air transportation, after two consecutive years of contraction, there was a recovery in 2022. It grew by 89.8 percent year-on-year (YoY) in 2022, a significant improvement compared to the previous year when it contracted by 5.3 percent (YoY). Reflecting on the past, the increased economic activity in the transportation sector can be attributed to various government policies, including the relaxation of the PPKM, the allowance for the *mudik* (homecoming) during the Eid

holiday season, and the hosting of various national and international events.

The accommodation and food services sector, which is highly sensitive to the pandemic, has recovered quite robustly, posting a growth rate of 12.0 percent (YoY) in 2022. While this sector's contribution to the GDP is only 2.4 percent, its impact on other sectors is substantial. This is particularly evident in the tourism, recreation, and entertainment industries, which provide significant employment opportunities, as well as in hotels and restaurants, which contribute significantly to local tax revenues. Among the indicators that characterize this sector, such as the number of foreign tourists (foreign arrivals) and the Room Occupancy Rate (TPK) of hotels, there has been a strong recovery. In 2022, the number of foreign arrivals experienced a robust recovery of 178.3 percent (YoY) after two consecutive years of significant contraction. The hospitality sector, which was severely impacted during the Covid-19 pandemic, continues to show improving trends. In 2022, the national hotel TPK stood at 47.6 percent, as reported by the BPS, marking an increase compared to the previous year when it was at 36.1 percent. Furthermore, by the end of 2022, the national TPK had surpassed the pre-pandemic national hotel occupancy rate average.

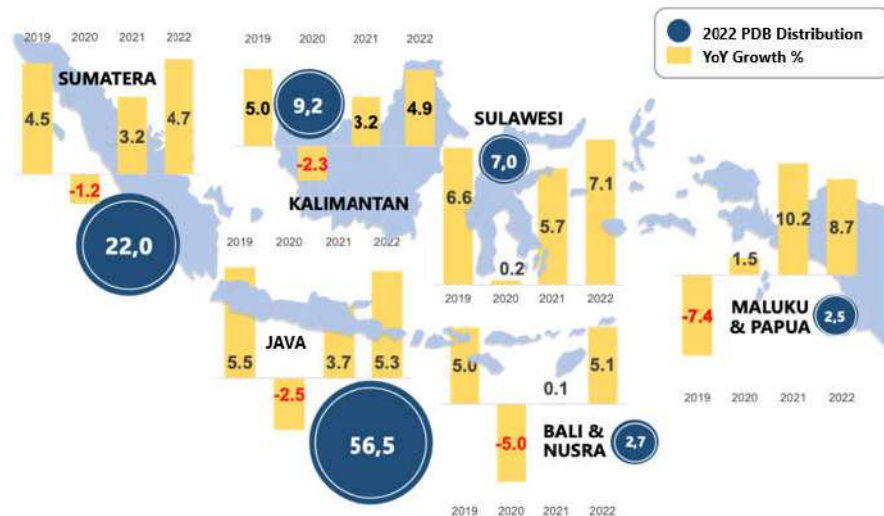
The growth of the construction sector in 2022 reached 2.0 percent (YoY) after experiencing a significant contraction in 2020 and began its recovery phase in 2021. Government efforts to promote the development of various infrastructure projects have successfully boosted the growth of the construction sector through 2022. The completion of connectivity infrastructure projects and the development of industrial zones have begun to show significant impacts on this sector. Key indicators of the construction sector, including cement consumption and steel imports, indicate that 2021 marked a turning point in the recovery of this sector. This is in line with cement consumption data from the Indonesia Cement Association (ASI) and steel import data as released by Statistics Indonesia (BPS).

The real estate sector maintained its consistent condition, continuing to grow positively in 2022. The sector's resilience to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has been sustained thanks to government support programs. This is evident from the release by Statistics Indonesia (BPS), which indicates that the real estate sector grew by 1.7 percent year-on-year. Based on Bank Indonesia's release regarding the banking survey on new credit demand by type of credit, housing loans (KPR/KPA) are expected to continue experiencing significant growth from year to year. In 2022, a significant leap is anticipated compared to previous years,

even pre-pandemic. Government policy relaxations support the growth in home sales through the Value-Added Tax (PPN) and Bank Indonesia's policy of relaxing the loan-to-value (LTV) ratio. Additionally, the continuation of the Housing Financing Liquidity Facility (FLPP) program provides significant support to the real estate sector.

**Graph 9.**  
**Spatial Aspects of Economic Growth and GDP Distribution**

*Positive economic growth performance in 2022 strengthened in all regions of Indonesia.*



In terms of spatial distribution, the economic growth performance in 2022 strengthened across all regions of Indonesia. Prominent growth was observed in provinces within Java (5.3 percent), Sulawesi (7.1 percent), and Maluku and Papua (8.7 percent). The economic recovery in the Java region aligns with the recovery in manufacturing and trade. Meanwhile, eastern regions such as Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua experienced growth rates surpassing the national economy, primarily driven by the downstream processing of mining. The economic growth in Bali and Nusa Tenggara improved (5.1 percent) due to the recovery of mobility and tourism during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the recovery rates in East Nusa Tenggara and Bali have not yet reached the pre-pandemic conditions of 2019.

Nonetheless, spatial disparities and disparities in aggregate income still require collective efforts in the long term. The contribution of the eastern regions of Indonesia needs to be continually promoted because Indonesia's economy remains concentrated in the western part of Indonesia, namely Java at 56.5 percent and Sumatra at 22.0 percent. High economic growth in a region often leads to widening income inequality, as seen in North Maluku, where the Gini Ratio in the second semester of 2022 was 12 percent higher than the previous year.



Other urban areas such as Jambi, Special Region of Yogyakarta, North Sumatra, Banten, and West Sulawesi experienced similar trends. Meanwhile, the two-year average (2021-2022) Williamson Index for total Gross Domestic Regional Product (PDRB) (including non-oil and gas) among regions post-pandemic increased by 0.2 points compared to the pre-pandemic period (0.7).

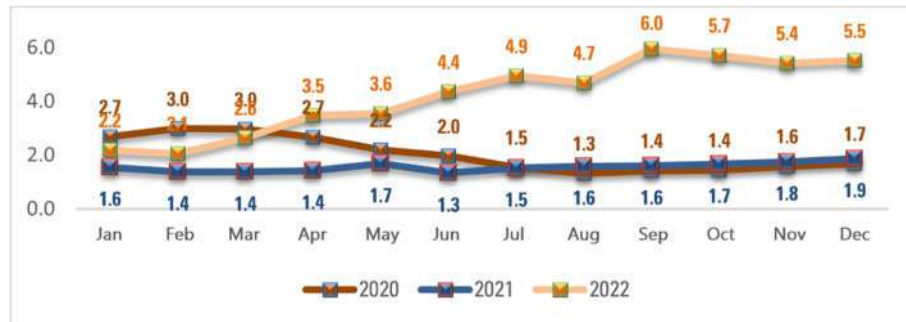
Various sectors support the economic growth of Indonesian regions. Extractive activities in the primary sector drive economic growth in the Eastern Indonesian region. Mining and quarrying contribute to economic growth in Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua, and Kalimantan. This growth is also supported by the secondary and tertiary sectors, with the largest linkages in manufacturing industries and transportation and warehousing, especially in six major provinces: East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Papua, and North Maluku. Meanwhile, economic growth in Java is driven by trade and the information and telecommunications sector, which are spread across DKI Jakarta, East Java, and West Java. Sumatra, on the other hand, relies on the primary sectors of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, as well as the secondary sector of trade.

The ongoing domestic economic recovery has driven an increase in demand and purchasing power among the population. The national economic recovery is strengthening as the development of the COVID-19 pandemic becomes more controlled, and the government's policies are aimed at promoting economic recovery and enhancing national economic activity. The national inflation rate in 2022 was recorded at 5.5 percent (YoY), exceeding the range assumed in the 2022 APBN of 3.0 percent (YoY). The increase in inflation in 2022 was influenced by high global commodity prices, exacerbated by the ongoing geopolitical conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Additionally, disruptions in domestic food supply also exerted pressure in the mid-year. The inflationary uptrend throughout 2022 can be observed in Graph 10.



**Graph 10.**  
**Development of Inflation Rate of 2020 - 2022**  
**(in percentage, YoY)**

The inflation rate 2022 was relatively controlled at 5.5 (YoY) amidst global commodity pressures and domestic fuel oil (BBM) price adjustment policies.



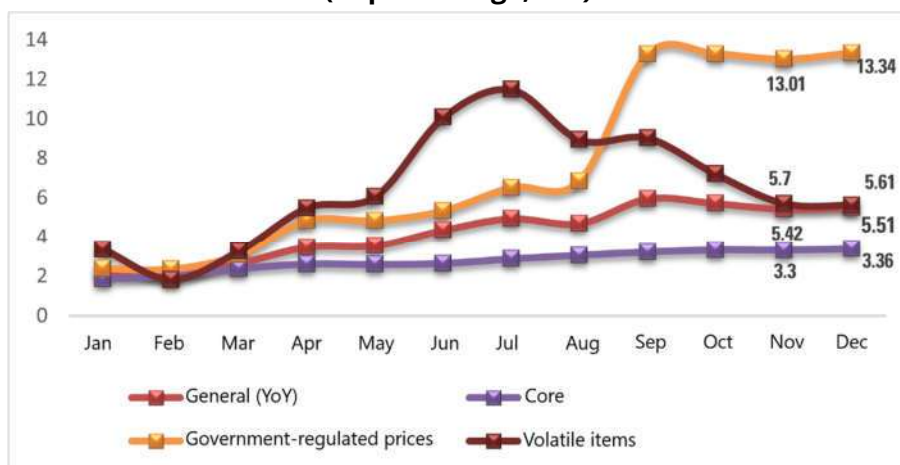
Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

The increase in inflation can have an impact on the decline in the purchasing power of the population. Therefore, the Government utilizes the APBN as a shock absorber to maintain economic stability and support the ongoing process of National Economic Recovery. The government's policies are synchronized with measures to strengthen the APBN in line with the increase in state revenue due to the rise in commodity prices. The global inflation rate has risen in tandem with the escalation of the Russia-Ukraine geopolitical conflict, which has led to disruptions in the global supply chain, thereby driving up prices of energy, food, and mineral commodities. The increase in prices of these essential commodities has gradually transmitted to domestic commodity prices, as evident in the rise in producer and wholesale inflation. Additionally, the increase in non-subsidized Fuel Oil (BBM) prices has also contributed to the inflationary uptick. The government remains committed to preserving price stability by ensuring the availability of supplies to all regions and optimizing the APBN as support to uphold the purchasing power of the public.

Overall, the increased national inflation in 2022 was influenced by rising inflation across all components. Core inflation stood at 3.36 percent (YoY), administered price inflation at 13.34 percent (YoY), and volatile food inflation at 5.61 percent (YoY). Core inflation in December 2022 was recorded at 3.36 percent (YoY), driven by the overall improvement in people's purchasing power and increased domestic demand in line with increased mobility and economic activities. The gradual transmission of global commodity inflation to the domestic market and the depreciation of the rupiah exchange rate also contributed to the increase in core inflation. The increase in most expenditure groups, especially the rise in distribution costs, also contributed to inflation in the core components. Nevertheless, the impact of the increase in BBM

prices on core inflation in 2022 remained contained. Core inflation in December 2022 was higher compared to December 2021, which stood at 1.56 percent (YoY).

**Graph 11.**  
**Development of Inflation Rates According to Components**  
**(in percentage, YoY)**



Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

Inflation from government-regulated prices in December 2022 was recorded at 13.34 percent (YoY), significantly higher than in December 2021, which stood at 1.79 percent (YoY). The high inflation increase in government-regulated prices, as shown in **Graph 11**, was influenced by the adjustment of BBM prices in September 2022, followed by increases in public transportation fares such as online transportation and Inter-City Inter-Province (AKAP) transportation. The increase in prices of non-subsidized energy commodities such as Household Fuel (BBRT)/12kg LPG and Pertamina-type fuels, as well as the increase in the selling prices of filtered *Kretek* cigarettes and *Kretek* cigarettes, also contributed to the inflation increase in government-regulated prices. The government has implemented energy reform policies carefully while still ensuring the sustainability of the national economic recovery and the purchasing power of the public amid high global energy prices. Therefore, the government utilizes the budgetary instruments of the APBN to provide fiscal support to the public, including through the provision of subsidies for public transportation, freight costs, wage subsidies, and fuel cash assistance (BLT BBM). The role of the APBN as a shock absorber is effective in mitigating the higher inflationary pressures following the policy of BBM price increases.

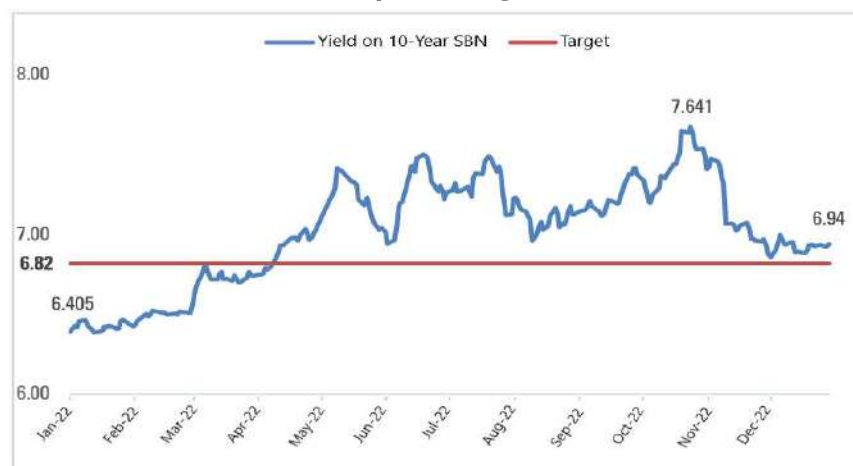
Inflation from volatile components in December 2022 was recorded at 5.61 percent (YoY), an increase compared to December 2021, which was

recorded at 3.20 percent (YoY). The increase in inflation from volatile components in 2022 was influenced by rising global food prices, which affected domestic commodities, as well as unfavorable weather conditions. In the second semester of 2022, inflationary pressures were mitigated by an abundance of food supplies, especially in horticultural products, cooking oil, and fish, as well as a decline in prices for some food commodities. The Government also utilized the instruments within the APBN to take several measures, including strengthening domestic food production, implementing market operations policies, and carrying out other price stabilization programs to ensure access to food for the public. Price stabilization measures were implemented through the establishment of the Highest Retail Price (HET) for cooking oil and the prohibition of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) exports in the first quarter of 2022. The central government, regional governments, and Bank Indonesia (BI) collaborated and coordinated efforts to address inflation through the Central Inflation Control Team (TPIP) and Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID). These teams managed inflationary pressures from both the supply and demand sides while promoting production and supporting food security.

The 10-year Government Bond (SUN) interest rate averaged 7.02 percent during the year 2022, slightly higher than the 2022 APBN assumption of 6.82 percent.

**Graph 12.**  
**Yield Development of 10-Year SUN Auctions from January-**  
**December 2022**  
**(in percentage)**

*The average yield on 10-year Government Bonds (SUN) was 6.96% in 2022.*



Source: Ministry of Finance

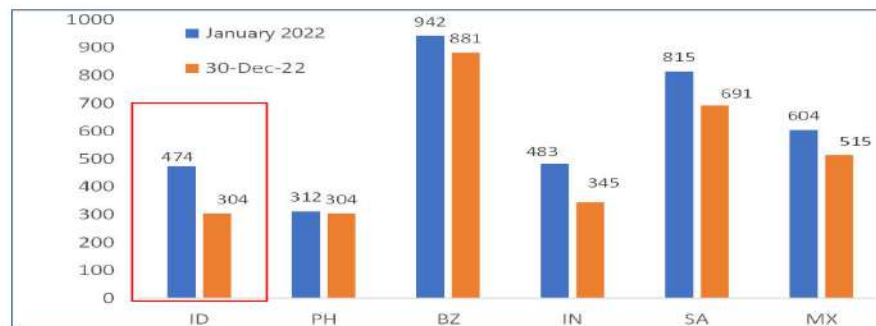
At the beginning of 2022, the financial market conditions were quite conducive, with Government Securities (SBN) still below the APBN

target. However, in the second to fourth quarters, there was a significant increase in interest rates, reaching 7.61% in October 2022. This increase in yields was influenced by global uncertainties caused by ongoing geopolitical conflicts, rising commodity prices, increased reference interest rates by The Fed, and global liquidity tightening. In the fourth quarter, there was a decrease in SBN, attributed in part to the highly conducive domestic government bond market, increased participation of domestic investors, support from Bank Indonesia through SKB I and III, and optimization of the Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) to reduce debt financing.

The year 2022 marked the final year of collaboration between the Government and BI through SKB I (standby buyer) and SKB III (burden-sharing issuance of government bonds in health and humanitarian fields). The conclusion of this collaboration should be approached with caution in 2023, considering the relatively high debt financing needs for that year.

The increase in 2022 SBN yields remained relatively moderate compared to some other developing countries. This can be observed from the spread between local currency bond yields and UST 10-year yields, which is still lower than in other developing nations (see graph 13). This condition is also supported by factors such as maintained domestic macroeconomic stability, well-managed fiscal management and performance, and affirmation of Indonesia's rating by rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's, which has kept Indonesia's rating at BBB (investment grade). This has helped to prevent a significant surge in 10-year SUN yields.

**Graph 13.**  
**Currency Bond and US Treasury 10Y Yield Spread (bps) January-December 2022**

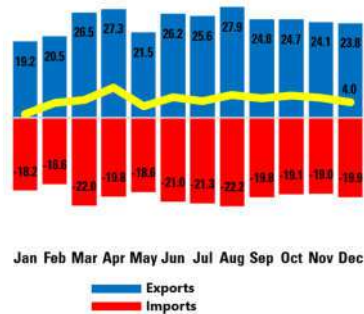


Source: Ministry of Finance

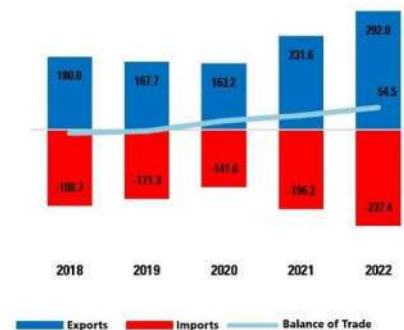
Indonesia's export value during the period of January to December 2022 showed favorable development, with growth rates indicating a

positive trend. The strong positive performance of exports was influenced by the increase in global commodity prices, in line with the geopolitical tensions between Russia and Ukraine. The value of Indonesia's imports during the same period also exhibited an increase, in line with the rapid recovery of domestic economic activities.

**Graph 14.**  
**Development of Exports,**  
**Imports, and Trade Balance**  
**January - December 2022**  
**(in billion US dollars)**



**Graph 15.**  
**The development of exports,**  
**imports, and the trade**  
**balance from 2018 to 2022**  
**(in billion US dollars)**



Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

The highest monthly export and import values occurred in August 2022. These values were USD 27.86 billion and USD 22.15 billion, respectively, as seen in **Graph 14**. This serves as an indication of increased economic activity as the ongoing economic recovery continues to strengthen. In **Graph 15**, Indonesia's export value for the year 2022 reached USD 291.98 billion, marking a significant increase of 26.07 percent compared to the same period in 2021, which was recorded at USD 231.61 billion. The export value in 2022 represents the highest figure compared to previous years. In terms of composition, the value of oil and gas exports in 2022 reached USD 16.02 billion, accounting for 5.49 percent of the total, while non-oil and gas exports amounted to USD 275.96 billion, representing 94.51 percent.

The values of both oil and gas exports and non-oil and gas exports increased throughout the year 2022. Oil and gas exports saw a growth of 30.80 percent compared to the same period in 2021, while non-oil and gas exports increased by 25.80 percent for the same period. Non-oil and gas exports from the manufacturing sector in 2022 increased by 16.45 percent compared to the same period in 2021. Similarly, exports

of agricultural, forestry, and fisheries products increased by 10.52 percent, while exports of mining and other products increased by 71.22 percent. Overall, the improved export performance was driven by increased exports of key natural resource commodities such as coal, steel, and metal ores. Furthermore, the improved export performance was also driven by the increase in global commodity prices, particularly as a result of the geopolitical tension between Russia and Ukraine. The primary export markets for non-oil and gas products are China, the United States, and India.

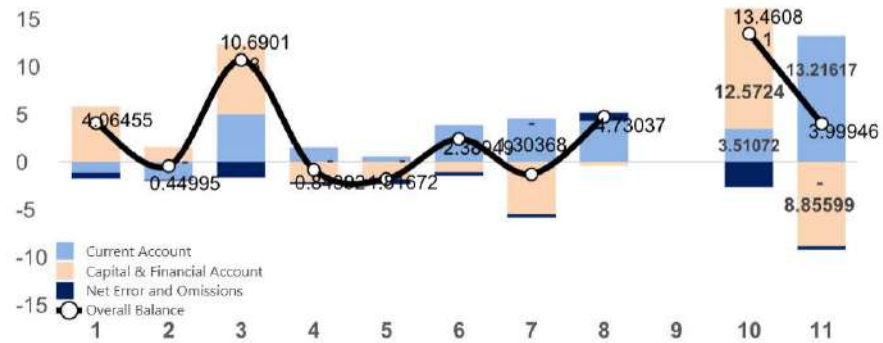
On the other hand, the value of imports in 2022 reached USD 237.45 billion, representing an increase of 21.03 percent compared to the same period in 2021. The value of imports is composed of USD 40.42 billion in oil and gas imports, accounting for 17.02 percent, and USD 197.03 billion in non-oil and gas imports, accounting for 82.98 percent. Oil and gas imports in 2022 increased by 58.32 percent compared to 2021, while non-oil and gas imports increased by 15.45 percent. In terms of usage, the increase in imports in 2022 was dominated by imports of intermediate goods, accounting for 76.34 percent, followed by capital goods at 15.31 percent and consumer goods at 8.35 percent. Overall, the growth in imports was driven by increased production activity due to rising domestic demand in line with the national economic recovery.

The strengthened export performance served as consistent support for Indonesia's Trade Balance surplus. The increase in exports surpassing the rise in imports in 2022 boosted the trade balance performance, resulting in a surplus of USD 54.53 billion, which is higher than the USD 35.42 billion surplus recorded in 2021. The trade surplus recorded in 2022 is the highest in history. The trade balance has consistently recorded surpluses from May 2020 to December 2022.

Graph 16

**Indonesia's Balance of Payment Summary 2021 - 2022**  
(in billion US dollars)

Indonesia's balance of payments recorded a surplus of 4.00 billion US dollars by the end of 2022, continuing to support external sector resilience



\* provisional figures

\*\* very provisional figures

Source: Bank Indonesia

The increase in exports aligns with the continued high global commodity prices and the strong demand from Indonesia's trading partners for Indonesian commodities. These commodities, especially manufactured products and mining materials, have contributed to the improvement of the current account balance. In 2022, the current account balance recorded a surplus of USD 13.2 billion (1.0 percent of GDP), a significant increase compared to the 2021 surplus of USD 3.5 billion (0.3 percent of GDP).

Meanwhile, due to uncertainty and volatility in the global financial markets, the capital and financial transactions in 2022 recorded a deficit of USD 8.9 billion (0.01 percent of GDP), reversing the position from 2021, which recorded a surplus of USD 12.6 billion (1.1 percent of GDP). The deficit in the capital and financial account was influenced by the outflow of foreign portfolio investments, primarily in SBN, due to increased risk perception and other investments, while Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) recorded a surplus.

Indonesia's Balance of Payments (NPI) position remains stable and is capable of supporting Indonesia's external sector. The increased surplus in the current account, which exceeded the pressure from the deficit in the capital and financial account, has had a positive impact on the NPI. In 2022, the NPI recorded a surplus of USD 4.0 billion, continuing the surplus from the previous year, which amounted to USD 13.46 billion. The performance of the NPI in 2022 was characterized by quarterly dynamics throughout the year.

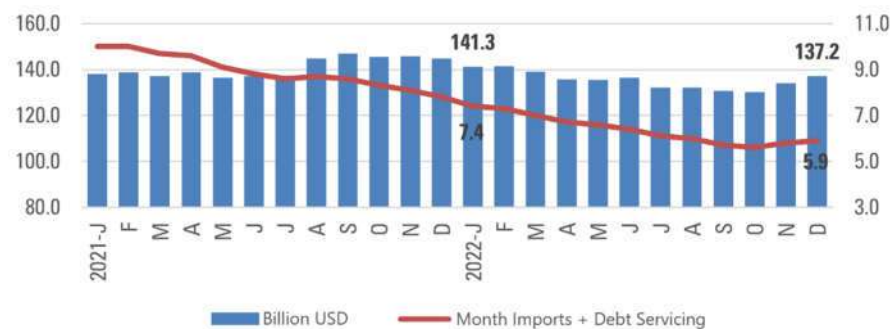


In line with the developments in the NPI, Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 137.23 billion at the end of December 2022, as shown in **Graph 17**. Although slightly lower than the position at the end of 2021, which reached USD 144.91 billion, Indonesia's foreign exchange reserve position in 2022 is still relatively high. It is equivalent to financing for 6.0 months of imports or 5.9 months of imports and the government's foreign debt payments, and it exceeds the international adequacy standard of around 3 months of imports.

**Graph 17.**

**Development of Foreign Exchange Reserves January - December  
in 2021 and 2022  
(in billion US dollars)**

*The Foreign Exchange reserves as of December 2022 stood above the international adequacy standards at USD 137.23 billion*



Source: Bank Indonesia (processed)

Indonesia's external balance position, which reflects the demand and supply conditions of foreign currency, significantly influences the movement of the Rupiah exchange rate. While our current account has continued to strengthen, the capital and financial account has faced significant pressure due to capital outflows, a phenomenon experienced by many emerging economies during periods of increased uncertainty and financial market volatility. This is reflected in the tendency for the US Dollar Index to strengthen against most world currencies throughout 2022.

Throughout the year 2022, the Rupiah exchange rate generally experienced depreciation, particularly in the second half of 2022. The Federal Reserve's aggressive interest rate hikes since March 2022, aimed at curbing inflationary pressures, led to capital inflows in the United States. As a result, the dollar appreciated against various other currencies, as evidenced by the rising US Dollar Index. In Indonesia, the depreciation of the Rupiah exchange rate is reflected in the movement of foreign exchange reserves, which decreased until the third quarter of 2022. Capital outflows primarily drove this decline due to

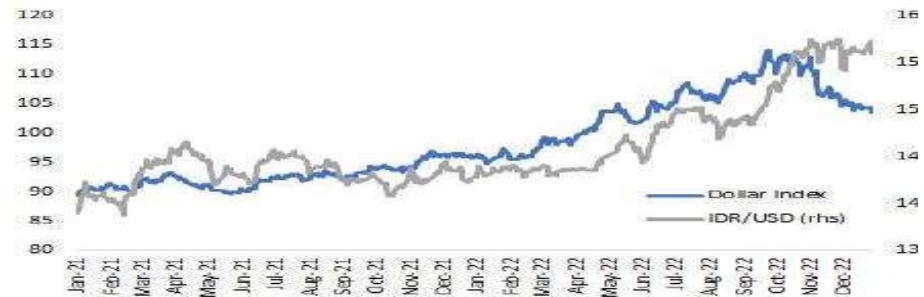


international interest rate hikes, although it was still mitigated by the trade surplus benefiting from rising commodity prices.

**Graph 18.**

**Exchange Rate Movement of Rupiah against US Dollar and Dollar Index for the Period of January 2021-December**

The average exchange rate of the Rupiah throughout 2022 was recorded at IDR 14,871 per US Dollar, with the BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate in December 2022 at 5.5 percent.

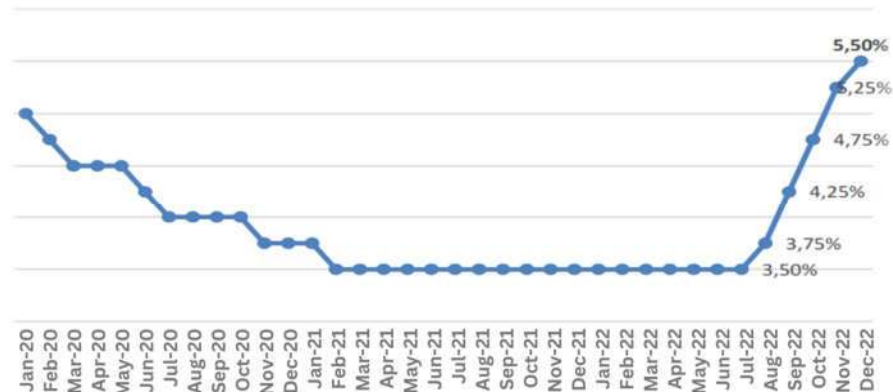


Source: Bank Indonesia and Bloomberg

From January to December 2022, the exchange rate of the Rupiah experienced a maintained depreciation in the midst of global financial market uncertainties due to the strength of the US dollar and increased global financial market uncertainties. Nevertheless, the depreciation of the Rupiah was relatively more favorable compared to other countries such as India, Thailand, and Malaysia. The average exchange rate of the Rupiah (BI middle rate) from January to December 2022 was IDR 14,871 per US dollar.

To address the pressure on the Rupiah exchange rate, Bank Indonesia began responding by implementing tighter monetary policies in the second half of 2022. Bank Indonesia raised the BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate (BI7DRR) by 200 basis points to 5.5 percent from 3.5 percent in July 2022. Additionally, liquidity tightening was carried out gradually through the Minimum Reserve Requirements (GWM) policy, which was gradually increased from the initial 3.5 percent to 9.0 percent. This policy successfully mitigated the depreciation pressure on the Rupiah in the fourth quarter of 2022. On average, the Rupiah exchange rate in 2022 depreciated by 3.9 percent compared to 2021, from IDR 14,312/USD to IDR 14,871/USD. However, this depreciation of the Rupiah exchange rate is still better than that of other Emerging Market countries, such as Turkey, South Korea, South Africa, India, and China.

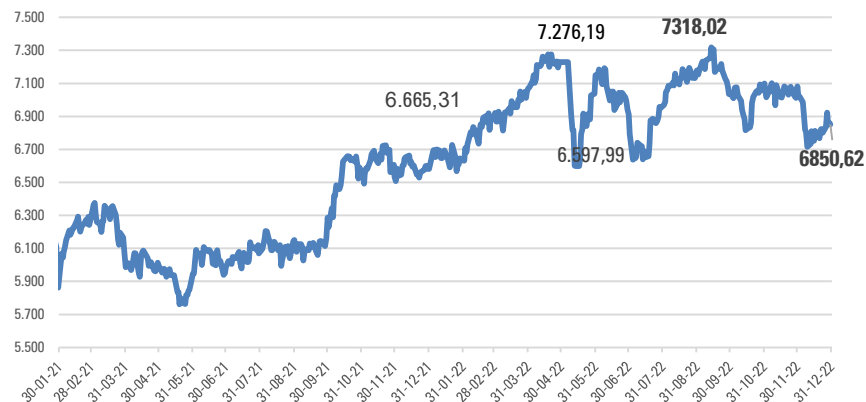
**Graph 19.**  
**Development of BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate in 2020 - 2022**  
**(in percent)**



Source: Bank Indonesia

The performance of the Indonesian stock market in 2022 was relatively strong, making it one of the best performers. The Composite Stock Price Index (IHSG) showed an upward trend from January to December 2022. At the beginning of the year (January 3), the IHSG stood at 6,665.31, and then it exhibited dynamic movements, reaching its highest point on September 13, 2022, at 7,318.02. Increased global uncertainty at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2022 led to some pressure on the IHSG, and it closed at 6,850.62 at the end of 2022.

**Graph 20.**  
**ICI/IDX Composite Trend Rate (End of Period) January-December**  
**2021 and 2022 (index in points)**



Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange

Throughout 2022, the performance of the banking sector gradually improved and remained relatively strong, with ample liquidity and

*Banking performance gradually improved, accompanied by the recovery of the banking intermediation function*

capital conditions. This was supported by various indicators, including the banking sector's Capital Adequate Ratio (CAR) in December 2022, which stood at 25.68 percent, well above the minimum standard of 8.00 percent. Another indicator is the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio, which remained below the maximum standard of 5.00 percent, standing at 2.44 percent (gross) in December 2022. The synergy between Bank Indonesia and the Government in supporting the national economic recovery was carried out to maintain this loose liquidity condition.

The intermediation function of the banking sector also improved, as evidenced by the double-digit growth in credit. In December 2022, credit growth reached 11.30 percent (YoY), primarily in Working Capital Loans (KMK) and Investment Loans (KI), which are productive, as well as in most economic sectors. On the supply side, banking credit distribution standards remain accommodative, particularly in the Manufacturing, Trade, and Agriculture sectors, in line with the improved credit risk perception. On the demand side, the growth in credit is driven by the domestic economic recovery, leading to increased financing demand. However, the relatively low Loan Deposit Ratio (LDR), which reached 78.78 percent at the end of 2022, indicates that the increased funding from Third-Party Funds (DPK) has not yet been fully utilized for intermediation activities. The growth in Third-Party Funds (DPK) is also quite high, reaching 9.01 percent as of December 2022 (YoY). The developments in CAR, NPL, Credit Growth, and DPK can be seen in **Table 1**.

**Table 1.**  
**Development of Financial System Stability Indicators**  
**January - December 2022 (in percent)**

Periods	CAR	NPL (Gross)	Credit Growth	DPK	LDR
January	25.9	3.1	5.8	12.1	77.6
February	25.9	3.1	6.3	11.1	78.0
March	24.8	3.0	6.7	10.0	78.4
April	24.3	3.0	9.0	9.9	79.9
May	24.7	3.0	9.0	9.9	80.0
June	24.7	2.9	10.7	9.1	81.3
July	24.9	2.9	10.7	8.6	81.4
August	25.1	2.9	10.6	7.8	81.2
September	25.1	2.8	11.0	6.8	82.1
October	25.1	2.7	12.0	9.4	79.9

November	25.5	2.7	11.2	8.8	79.6
December	25.7	2.4	11.4	9.0	78.8

Source: Bank Indonesia and Financial Services Authority

Crude oil prices exhibited fluctuating trends with a tendency to increase in 2022. The rise in crude oil prices was driven by high demand in line with the global economic recovery, supported by successful efforts to manage the Covid-19 pandemic in most countries worldwide. The high demand for crude oil did not align with the limited supply due to production levels still adjusting and disruptions in the global distribution flow. As global transportation, trade, and industrial activities have gradually recovered, leading to a faster increase in the demand for crude oil compared to the supply, global oil inventories have decreased, resulting in a continuous rise in crude oil prices.

The ongoing geopolitical conflict between Russia and Ukraine has significantly driven up global crude oil prices amidst limited supplies. In April 2022, global crude oil prices experienced a temporary decline due to supply-side factors, specifically the agreement of International Energy Agency (IEA) member countries to join the U.S. plan to release their strategic oil reserves in order to mitigate the rise in global oil prices. On the demand side, the increasing inflation rates in several countries and globally have slowed down the demand for crude oil. In May and June 2022, global crude oil prices once again rose due to the European Union's embargo on Russian crude oil, which disrupted global supplies. From July to December 2022, crude oil prices tended to decline but remained high. The decrease in crude oil prices was influenced by expectations of a global economic slowdown due to the potential for a recession, especially in major countries such as the United States and Europe, as a result of continued monetary tightening, leading to a weakening of global oil demand.

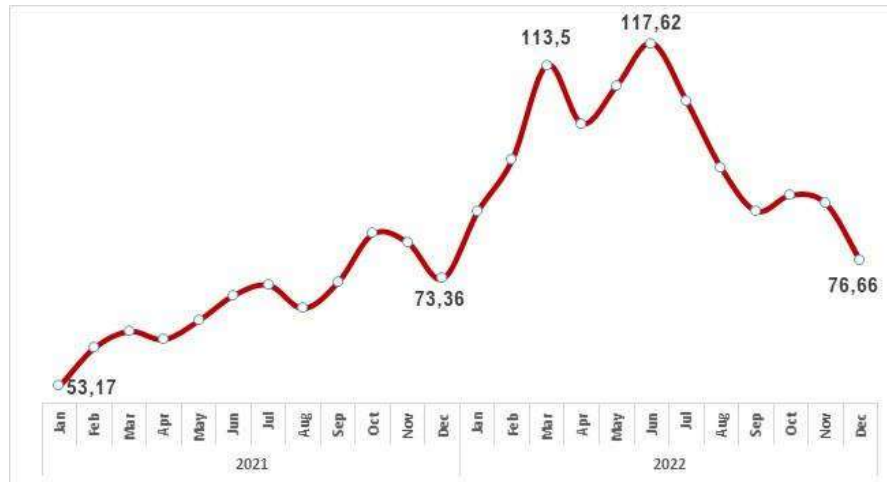
*The average ICP price in 2022 was recorded at 97.09 US dollars per barrel, higher than the average in 2021*

From a production perspective, in order to curb the further increase in prices, OPEC responded by reaching an agreement to increase production. This production increase was necessary to offset the supply coming from Russia. However, some OPEC countries had already reached their maximum capacity, so additional production was expected to remain relatively limited, and global crude oil prices remained high. As seen in **Graph 21**, in line with the movement of global crude oil prices, the ICP prices have been on an upward trend since the beginning of 2022. In 2022, the average Indonesian Crude Price (ICP) price reached USD97.09 per barrel, which is higher

compared to the average ICP price for January-December 2021, which was recorded at USD68.51 per barrel.

**Graph 21.**

**Development of Average ICP Prices Januari - December 2022  
(US dollars per barrel)**

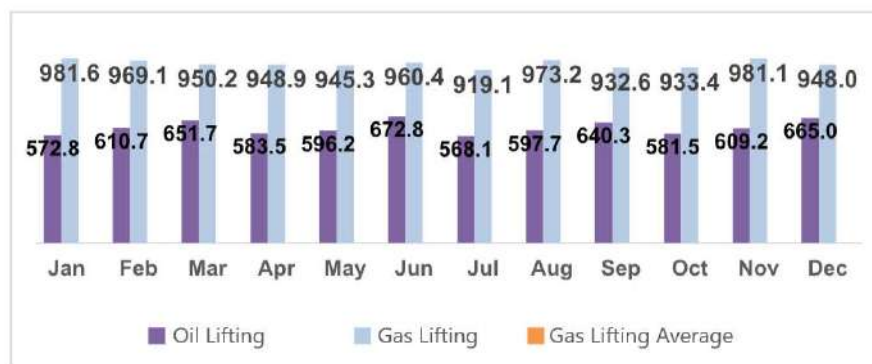


Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM)

*Average oil and gas lifting 2022 amounted to 612.41 thousand bpd and 953.56 thousand bpd, respectively.*

Oil and gas lifting refers to the production volume of oil and natural gas from national oil and gas fields that are ready for sale. Gas lifting serves as a benchmark in the calculation of various components in the APBN, including Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP) from the oil and gas sector, tax revenue in the oil and gas sector, as well as regional transfers in the form of the Oil and Gas Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) for producing regions. Gas production is significantly influenced by upstream oil and gas exploration policies, which are continuously pursued to discover new wells to increase upstream gas production. In the 2022 APBN, the gas lifting target consists of oil lifting, set at 703,000 barrels of oil per day (bpd), and gas lifting, set at 1,036,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day (bsmph).

**Graph 22.**  
**Monthly Average Development of Oil and Gas Lifting**  
**January-December Year 2022**  
**(in thousands bph and bsmph)**



Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM)

As of December 2022, the average realization of oil lifting was 612,400 barrels per day (bpd), which is equivalent to 87.11 percent of the 2022 APBN target. Meanwhile, the average realization of gas lifting was 953,600 barrels of oil equivalent per day (boepd), equivalent to 92.04 percent of the 2022 APBN target. Compared to the same period in 2021, the average realization of oil lifting until December 2022 experienced a decrease of 6.91 percent. Meanwhile, the average realization of gas lifting in December 2022 also decreased by 2.76 percent compared to the same period in 2021.

The achievement of oil and gas lifting was below the target set in the 2022 APBN. This was influenced by a natural decline in aging oil wells and several oil production facilities that experienced unplanned shutdowns, as well as delays in completing the National Strategic Projects in the upstream oil and gas sector, namely the Jambaran Tiung Biru and Tangguh Train 3 projects. Nevertheless, massive good development drilling programs have been carried out by the Contractor Partnership Contract (KKKS) outside of ExxonMobil Cepu Limited (EMCL). This has yielded positive results by helping to mitigate a sharper decline in production rates and achieving a modest increase in the production phase.

In line with the strengthening economic recovery, Indonesia's Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) improved in August 2022, registering at 5.86 percent, as seen in **Graph 23**. The August 2022 TPT showed improvement compared to August 2021, when it stood at 6.49 percent.

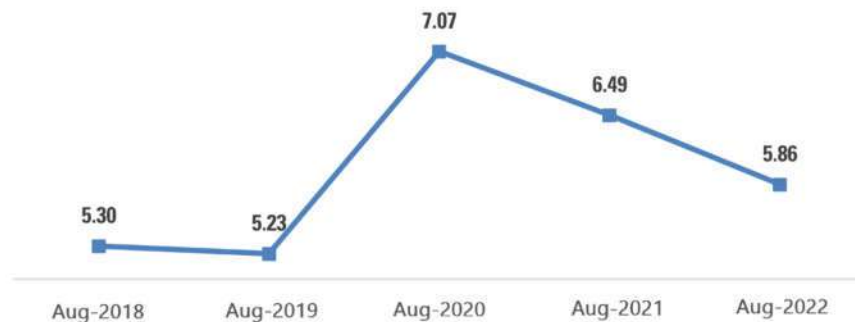
Open  
Unemployment  
Rate (TPT) of 5.86

percent in August  
2022

The decrease in TPT is partly attributed to the recovery of the industrial sector, which is the third-largest employment sector. The national economy's continued strength from the first quarter of 2022 to the second quarter of 2022 served as the foundation for the decrease in the August 2022 TPT. Business confidence and sustained economic improvement drove private investment activities, particularly in labor-intensive sectors. The growth of the manufacturing and trade sectors also played a role in reducing the unemployment rate in August 2022.

In August 2022, the employed population numbered 135.30 million people, an increase of 4.25 million people compared to August 2021. The primary sectors that absorbed the largest workforce were Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries at 28.61 percent, Wholesale and Retail Trade at 19.36 percent, and Manufacturing Industry at 14.17 percent. The labor force also recorded an increase, reaching 143.72 million people, which is 3.57 million more than in August 2021. Along with the increase in the labor force, the labor force participation rate (TPAK) stood at 68.63 percent, which is the highest level in history. The rise in TPAK indicates that there has been an increase in the economically active working-age population in the labor market, which is expected to contribute to an expanded labor supply to boost economic output.

**Graph 23.**  
**Development of Indonesian TPT August 2018 - 2022**  
**(in percent)**



Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

The national TPT, showing improvement since August 2021, indicates that strong fiscal policies support the economic recovery. The government's policies in addressing the impact of Covid-19 through the PC-PEN program are still being implemented in 2022. The ongoing national economic recovery has been able to absorb workers who were laid off during the pandemic and create new job opportunities,



resulting in a decrease in unemployment by approximately 680 thousand people.

The improving quality of employment is also evident from the significant decrease in the number of workers affected by Covid-19 in August 2022. The number of working-age population affected by Covid-19 is recorded at 4.15 million people, a decrease of 17.17 million people from August 2021. The working-age population affected by Covid-19 consists of 3.48 million employed individuals who experienced reduced working hours, 0.24 million individuals who became unemployed, 0.32 million individuals who became Non-Labor Force (BAK), and 0.11 million individuals temporarily out of work. Fiscal support from the Government to improve employment conditions continues through the PEN Program in 2022, which includes efforts to support the sustainability of businesses and social protection for affected workers.

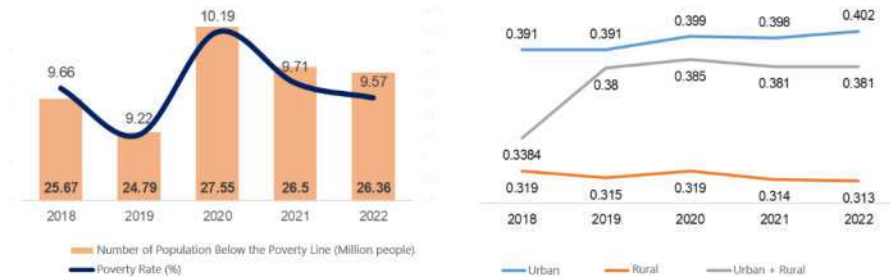
*The percentage of poor people in September 2022 was 9.57 percent or 26.36 million people, and the Gini Ratio was 0.381*

The improved employment situation has also had a positive impact on reducing the poverty rate. After experiencing a double-digit increase in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in September 2022, the percentage of poor people in Indonesia recorded a decrease back to single digits, specifically at 9.57 percent, or 26.36 million poor people, as shown in **Graph 24**. Compared to the conditions in September 2021, there has been a decrease of 0.14 percentage points or 0.14 million people. The decrease in the poverty rate illustrates that the economic recovery is proceeding inclusively. When broken down by region, the number of poor people in urban areas is recorded at 11.98 million people, experiencing an increase of 0.12 million people or 1.01 percent from September 2021. Meanwhile, the number of poor people in rural areas is 14.38 million people, decreasing by 0.26 million people or 1.78 percent from September 2021.

The poverty rate in September 2022, while decreasing compared to September 2021, saw a slight increase compared to March 2022. This was partly due to inflationary pressures stemming from the rise in global commodity prices, especially energy and food. However, when compared to other countries, the inflation increase in Indonesia was much more moderate. This is not unrelated to the effectiveness of the APBN in acting as a shock absorber through mechanisms such as energy subsidies and the allocation of spending to stabilize food prices, thus ensuring the purchasing power of the population remains intact. Additionally, government policies aimed at strengthening economic recovery have also played a role in the successful reduction of poverty.



**Graph 24.**  
**Development of (a) Poverty Rate and**  
**(b) Gini Ratio September 2018-September 2022**



Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

Furthermore, in September 2022, the Gini Ratio was 0.381. This figure remained unchanged compared to the Gini Ratio in September 2021, which was also 0.381. However, this number is relatively better than the Gini Ratio in March 2022, which was 0.384. When examined by region, the Gini Ratio in urban areas was recorded at 0.402, an increase of 0.004 points from September 2021, when it was 0.398. Meanwhile, the Gini Ratio in rural areas was recorded at 0.313, a decrease of 0.001 points from September 2021, when it was 0.314. The distribution of expenditure among the bottom 40 percent of the population was 18.24 percent. According to the World Bank's inequality measure, this indicates that expenditure among the population falls into the category of low inequality. Breaking it down by region, the percentage of expenditure among the bottom 40 percent in urban areas was recorded at 17.19 percent, while in rural areas, it was 21.06 percent. This indicates that the level of inequality, both in urban and rural areas, still falls into the category of low inequality.

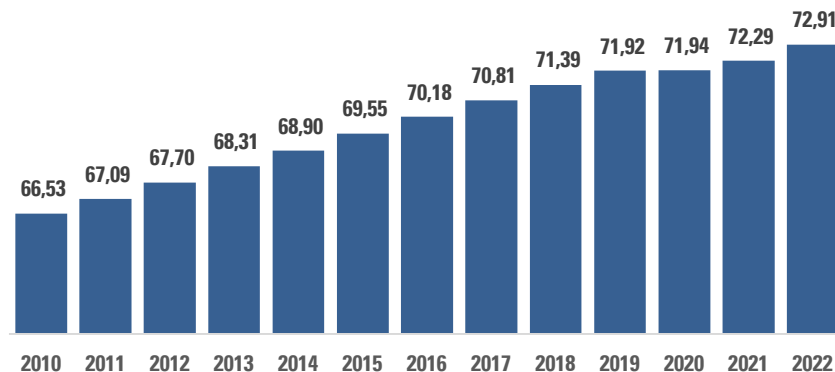
During the period from September 2018 to September 2019, the Gini Ratio continued to decrease, as depicted in **Graph 24**. However, during the year 2020, the Gini Ratio experienced an increase due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Subsequently, in 2021, the Gini Ratio was successfully reduced again. Furthermore, the improvement in inequality in rural areas has also relatively reached pre-pandemic levels. This indicates that the series of policies implemented by the government to address the Covid-19 pandemic have been quite effective. In March 2022, the Gini Ratio experienced a temporary increase and then declined again in September 2022. Nevertheless, these figures still fall within the category of low inequality. Therefore, the government continues to

monitor and enhance equitable development in Indonesia sustainably, as well as improve the inclusivity of growth.

*Indonesia's Human Development Index 2022 increased by 0.62 percent from 2021, from 72.29 to 72.91, with a high category.*

The Human Development Index (IPM) is a parameter used to measure the success of long-term efforts to enhance the quality of life and the level of human development. The IPMS figure reflects the level of accessibility of a region's population to development outcomes, as well as their access to income, health, and education. From 2010 to 2022, Indonesia's IPM has consistently shown positive progress. In 2010, Indonesia's IPM stood at 66.53. This value has continued to increase, even during the COVID-19 pandemic, reaching 72.91 by 2022, as shown in **Graph 25**. Compared to the previous year, Indonesia's IPM in 2022 saw an increase of 0.62 points or 0.86 percent from the value of 72.29 in 2021. With this achievement, Indonesia's development status falls into the high category ( $70 \leq \text{IPM} < 80$ ). This high development status was first reached in 2016, as prior to that year, Indonesia's IPM was in the medium category ( $60 \leq \text{IPM} < 70$ ). The increase in IPM in 2022 and 2021 occurred in all dimensions, including life expectancy and health, knowledge, and decent living standards. In terms of growth, the indicators that make up the knowledge dimension, namely Expected Years of Schooling (HLS), experienced slower growth compared to the growth in 2021. Meanwhile, indicators in the other dimensions experienced accelerated growth.

**Graph 25.**  
**Development of the Indonesian Human Development Index (HDI)**  
**2010-2022**  
**(in index)**



Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

In 2022, the dimension of decent living standards, measured based on the real per capita expenditure (adjusted), increased by 2.90 percent. In the education dimension, individuals aged 7 years had expected years

of schooling, allowing them to undergo formal education for 13.10 years, which is nearly equivalent to the duration required to complete education up to a Diploma I level. This figure increased by 0.02 years compared to 2021, when it was 13.08 years. Meanwhile, the average years of schooling for the population aged 25 and above increased by 0.15 years, from 8.54 years to 8.69 years in 2022. In terms of the dimension of longevity and healthy life, infants born in 2022 had an expected lifespan of 71.85 years, which is 0.28 years longer than those born in the previous year.

**Table 2.**  
**Dimensions/Indicators of Human Development Index (IPM) 2018-2022**

Dimension/Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Longevity and Healthy</b>					
Life Expectancy (years)	71.2	71.34	71.47	71.57	71.85
<b>Knowledge</b>					
School Length Expectancy (years)	12.91	12.95	12.98	13.08	13.10
The Average Length of School (years)	8.17	8.34	8.48	8.54	8.69
<b>Decent Standard of Living</b>					
Real/capita/year Expenditure (adjusted) (thousand rupiah)	11.059	11.299	11.013	11.156	11.479

Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

Furthermore, to provide a concise overview of the realization data for the basic assumptions of macroeconomic, macroeconomic indicator realization, and societal well-being indicator realization, the summary data for the Year 2022 is presented in **Tables 3, 4, and 5** below. For comparative purposes, the realization for the Year 2021 is also presented in these tables.

**Table 3.**  
**Summary of Realization of Macroeconomic Basic Assumptions Period of 2022 and 2021**

Indicator	2022		2021 Realization
	APBN Assumption	Realization	
<b>Economic Growth (percent, YoY)</b>	5.2	5.3	3.70
<b>Inflation (percent, YoY)</b>	3.0	5.5	1.87
<b>10-Year SUN Interest Rate (percent)</b>	6.82	7.02	6.38*

<b>Exchange Rate (IDR/USD)</b>	14,350	14,871	14,312
<b>ICP Price (USD/barrel)</b>	63	97.09	68.51
<b>Average Oil Lifting (thousand bph)</b>	703	612.41	660.22
<b>Average Gas Lifting (thousand bsmph)</b>	1,036	953.56	994.83

\*) Realization of 10-year Benchmark SBN interest rate

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

**Table 4.**  
**Summary of Realization of Macroeconomic Indicators**  
**of 2022 and 2021**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2022 Realization</b>	<b>2021 Realization</b>
<b>Exports (billion US dollars)</b>	291.98	231.61
<b>Imports (billion US dollars)</b>	237.45	196.19
<b>Foreign Exchange Reserves (billion US dollars)</b>	137.23	144.91
<b>Indonesia's Balance of Payments (billion US dollars) - Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	4.00	13.46
<b>Bank Indonesia 7-day Reverse Repo Rate (percent)</b>	5.50	3.50
<b>IHSG (end of period)</b>	6,850.62	6,581.48

Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS), Bank Indonesia, Ministry of Finance, BEI

**Table 5.**  
**Summary of Realization of Community Welfare Indicators**  
**Period of 2022 and 2021**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2022 Realization</b>	<b>2021 Realization</b>
<b>TPT (percent)</b>	5.86 (August)	6.49 ( August )
<b>Percentage of Low-Income Population (percent)</b>	9.57 (September)	9.71 (September)
<b>Gini Ratio</b>	0.381 (September)	0.381 (September)
<b>IPM (annual data)</b>	72.91	72.29

Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

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

The Covid-19 pandemic, which began in 2020, is still ongoing and remains a source of vigilance both globally and in Indonesia. The Covid-19 pandemic has led to health crises, social crises, and humanitarian crises. The government has responded to the Covid-19 pandemic with a proactive, responsive, and flexible approach through the National Economic Recovery (PEN) program. The government launched the PEN program as a form of its responsibility to the people. The PEN program aims to protect the safety of the population from the pandemic through healthcare programs, provide protection for poor and vulnerable families through social protection programs, and ensure the continuity of businesses, especially Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (UMKM), through business incentives. As the pandemic continued into 2022, the government responded with policies that addressed the evolving challenges of the pandemic each year, adapting to global priorities and challenges. Until December 2022, the PEN program continued to provide support for the recovery of the national economy.

From January 2022 to mid-February 2022, the global COVID-19 pandemic situation showed signs of improvement. However, in Indonesia, the Omicron variant continued to escalate until daily cases peaked during the Delta variant wave. Faced with this new wave, vaccination remained a key component in addressing the Omicron variant. Furthermore, the massive vaccination campaign is aimed at transitioning from a pandemic to an endemic phase, where efforts towards "living with" an endemic situation require accelerated and more equitable vaccination. The vaccination program continues to be intensified, especially for children aged 12 and below, and the rollout of booster vaccinations has begun. Additionally, for certain regions with high case numbers, the PPKM measures have been adjusted to level 3. Under this level, office activities, cultural activities, public social facilities, and tourist destinations are limited to 50 percent of their capacity. The public is maintaining vigilance and adherence to health protocols to reduce the spread of the Omicron variant.

In early March 2022, daily Covid-19 cases globally experienced a slight increase, especially in some East Asian countries. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, daily Covid-19 cases continued to decline sharply after reaching the peak of the third wave in mid-February 2022. Until September 2022, global Covid-19 cases showed a decreasing trend. However, the emergence of new Omicron subvariants (BA.4 and BA.5)

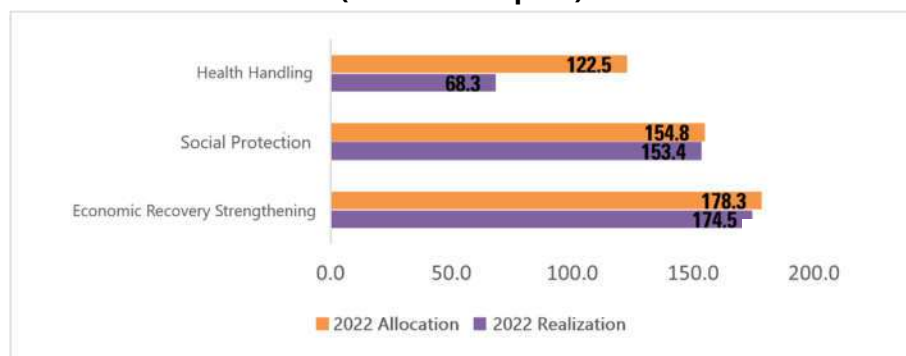
is still a cause for concern as it has led to an increase in cases in some European countries.

Until December 2022, the global pandemic showed signs of improvement, marked by minimal restrictions and policy relaxations, particularly in China. In Indonesia, by the end of December 2022, daily Covid-19 cases continued to decrease, and all regions were categorized as PPKM Level 1. Vaccination efforts were ongoing and expedited to preempt the emergence of new Covid-19 variants. The second booster vaccine has begun to be administered but is still limited to healthcare workers. As the situation in Indonesia continues to improve, on December 30, 2022, the government announced the lifting of the PPKM policy.

In 2022, the Government continued the PEN Program, aimed at job-stimulating recovery to mitigate the scarring effect and create inclusive economic recovery. In addition to continuing health care and social protection efforts, the allocation for PEN in 2022 was also focused on job creation and community empowerment to strengthen the economic structure and competitiveness for medium and long-term growth.

The allocation for the 2022 PEN program amounted to IDR 455.6 trillion and covered three sectors: the Health Sector, the Social Protection Sector, and the Economic Recovery Strengthening Sector. The allocation for the 2022 PEN program was lower compared to 2021 and 2020, which were IDR 695.2 trillion and IDR 744.8 trillion, respectively, reflecting the evolving health and socio-economic conditions and the improving situation in society.

**Graph 26.**  
**Realization of the PEN Program Budget per Sector in 2022**  
**(in trillion rupiah)**



Source: PEN Working Group-Ministry of Finance, 2023 (processed)

The detailed budget allocation and utilization of the PEN Program in the 2022 APBN, as shown in Graph 26, include the following sectors:

1. Health Handling with an allocation of IDR 122.5 trillion, which is utilized for sub sectors such as:

- a. Diagnostic services, including testing and tracing;
- b. Therapeutic services, including patient treatment cost claims, incentives and allowances for healthcare workers, isolation costs, volunteers, health facilities and infrastructure, and Covid-19 drugs;
- c. Vaccination programs, including procurement, distribution, implementation, and other support;
- d. Tax incentives in the healthcare sector;
- e. Covid-19 management in regions through earmarked Transfer to Regions and Village Funds (TKDD) and
- f. Other health preparedness, including research and communication.

By the end of 2022, a budget of IDR 68.3 trillion, or 55.76 percent of the health handling cluster budget, has been realized.

2. Social Protection with an allocation of IDR 154.8 trillion, utilized for sub sectors including:

- a. Family Hope Program (PKH);
- b. Staple Food Cards Program;
- c. Pre-Employment Card Program;
- d. Job Loss Insurance (JKP) Program;
- e. Village Cash Transfer (BLT) Funds;
- f. Assistance for Street Vendors and Stalls (PKLW) for Fishermen;
- g. Expansion or Strengthening of Other Social Protection Programs;
- h. Internet Data Assistance; and
- i. Bulog Rice Assistance.

By the end of 2022, a budget of IDR 153.4 trillion, or 99.12 percent of the social protection cluster budget, has been realized.

3. Economic Recovery Strengthening with an allocation of IDR 178.3 trillion, utilized for subclusters including:

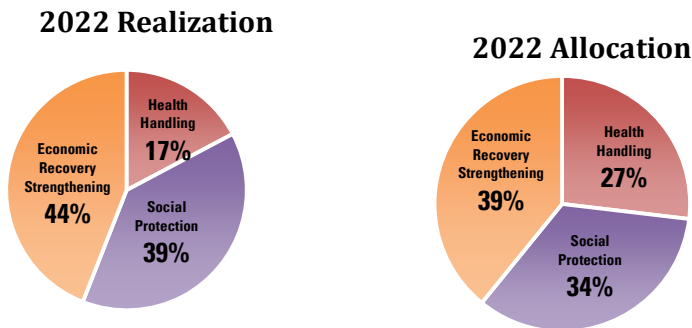
- a. Labor-Intensive Projects of Ministries/Government Agencies;
- b. Connectivity Infrastructure;
- c. Tourism and Creative Economy;
- d. Food Resilience;
- e. Information and Communication Technology (ICT);
- f. Industrial Zones;

- g. Support for UMKM in the form of UMKM Interest Subsidies, UMKM Guarantee Interest, UMKM Loss Limit Guarantees, and PT. Reasuransi Indonesia's Loss Limit Support;
- h. Corporate and BUMN Support in the form of Guarantee Fee (IJP);
- i. State Equity Participation (PMN) for *Hutama Karya* and *Waskita Karya*;
- j. Tax Incentives ;
- k. Other Priority Programs, such as Regional Loan Interest Subsidies and
- l. Other PEN Financing.

By the end of 2022, a budget of IDR174.5 trillion, or 97.87 percent of the economic recovery strengthening cluster budget, has been realized.

**Graph 27.**

**Distribution of 2022 PEN Program Allocation to Total and PEN Program Budget Realization in 2022 to Total (in percentage)**



Source: Ministry of Finance, 2023 (processed)

Based on the Expenditure Realization Data for the PEN Program in 2022, the realization of the PEN program reached IDR 396.2 trillion or 86.97 percent of the allocated budget of IDR 455.6 trillion, with the highest realization in the Economic Recovery Strengthening sector. This achievement in the expenditure realization of the PC PEN program in 2022 is in line with the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic being controlled since mid-2022. The extraordinary efforts of the APBN since the introduction of extraordinary policies have yielded results, with the economic growth indicator for 2022 recording a growth rate of 5.3 percent (YoY).



### A.2.3. PRINCIPLES OF FISCAL POLICY 2022

*The fiscal policy theme for 2022 is aligned with the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RKP) theme for 2022, which is "Economic Recovery and Structural Reform."*

The Government Work Plan (RKP) for the year 2022 is the third-year implementation of the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). It is centered around the theme of "Economic Recovery and Structural Reform." It serves as a pivotal year for breaking free from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. The policy direction and strategies for national development in 2022 are outlined in the form of 7 National Priorities, serving as the corridor for achieving the theme, policy direction, and development strategies. Here are the 7 National Priorities: (1) Strengthening economic resilience for quality growth, (2) Developing regions to reduce disparities and ensure equitable development, (3) Enhancing a high-quality and competitive human resource base, (4) Cultural development and the mental revolution, (5) Enhancing infrastructure to support economic development and basic services, (6) Environmental conservation, disaster resilience, and climate change adaptation, and (7) Strengthening Politics, Law, Defense, Security's (Polhukhanham) stability and public service transformation.

The dynamics of the global economy and geopolitics, the progress in addressing COVID-19, as well as various risks to global and domestic economic recovery need to be addressed and anticipated through the handling of structural issues. Therefore, the fiscal policy theme for 2022 is in line with the RKP theme for 2022, which is "Economic Recovery and Structural Reform." The fiscal policy framework must be formulated to be anticipatory and responsive while still prioritizing a balance between the ability to apply countercyclical measures and efforts to control long-term sustainability risks, thus ensuring it remains in a well-maintained condition. The next strategic step is to gradually implement fiscal consolidation to restore fiscal management to a healthier, more resilient direction and to maintain economic stability in the medium and long term, accompanied by effective and consistent budget reform. Based on the themes above and concerns, the key fiscal policy points for 2022 are formulated as follows:

1. Economic recovery consolidation will be carried out while maintaining a priority focus on the healthcare sector as a key driver of economic recovery;
2. Social protection programs will be maximized to strengthen the foundation of social welfare, alleviate poverty and vulnerability, and enhance the resilience of UMKM and the business sector to enable a stronger and more enduring recovery;

3. Support for increasing competitiveness and productivity will be provided through the implementation of structural reforms, including the Omnibus Law and fiscal reforms, and
4. Revenue optimization and the strengthening of spending, both at the central and regional government levels, will be pursued alongside innovative financing solutions as part of a fair and sustainable fiscal consolidation.

The Fiscal Policy Framework for 2022 is translated into the context of state financial management through the establishment of the APBN for the year 2022 based on Presidential Regulation Number 104 of 2021, which was subsequently revised through the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2022. The changes made to the APBN are aimed at ensuring its adaptability in responding to and anticipating potential global economic fluctuations, as well as maintaining the momentum of domestic economic growth, purchasing power, and the fiscal health of the state by making adjustments to the draft State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

State revenues in the APBN for the 2022 Fiscal Year are directed toward accelerating the national economic recovery through the provision of measured and targeted tax incentives. Additionally, they are formulated to achieve the optimization of state revenues in both the taxation and non-tax revenue sectors. The strategies implemented in the field of taxation consist of (a) providing more targeted and measured fiscal incentives for strategic economic activities with strong multiplier effects, (b) expanding the tax base through the broadening of taxable objects and geographical extension, (c) strengthening a healthier and fairer tax system, tailored to the evolving economic structure and business sector characteristics; and (d) innovating tax potential exploration while maintaining an investment-friendly climate and business sustainability.

Meanwhile, policies in the field of Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP) are implemented through (a) optimizing the management of Natural Resources (SDA) while considering environmental sustainability, applying the Highest and Best Use (HBU) for asset productivity enhancement, improving innovation, and the quality of Public Service Agency (BLU) services; (b) optimizing dividend receipts from State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) through improving BUMN performance and efficiency; (c) strengthening governance, including data integration, policy refinement, potential exploration, and expanding the use of information technology in digital-based PNBP

administration systems and services development; and (d) supporting economic recovery by providing payment relaxation facilities for ministry/agency services and implementing a zero percent tariff for pandemic-affected sectors.

The State Expenditure for the Year 2022 is one of the fiscal policy instruments that plays a primary role in accelerating economic recovery in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic. In its development, the end of the COVID-19 pandemic is still unpredictable, and the economy is still shadowed by global uncertainty. Therefore, state expenditure is designed to be anticipatory and responsive to uncertain conditions while remaining expansive and countercyclical. The state expenditure policy for the year 2022 is directed towards:

1. It is strengthening economic recovery and structural reform aimed at human resource development (SDM) through the fields of health, social protection, and education. Structural reform is also directed towards economic transformation through infrastructure and bureaucratic reforms.
2. Strengthening spending better includes (a) focusing on priority spending and result-oriented approaches, (b) enhancing the efficiency of non-priority spending at both central and regional levels through the refinement of goods spending, operational cost efficiency, and strengthening capital expenditure to support economic transformation; (c) serving as an automatic stabilizer to anticipate uncertainties, including by promoting the implementation of adaptive social protection programs; and (d) maximizing the effectiveness of social assistance and subsidies through data refinement, program integration, and gradual subsidy transformation.
3. TKDD is directed towards economic recovery and improving regional performance quality, following the Key Policies of TKDD in 2022, including: (a) continuing the policy of enhancing the quality of regional spending for the improvement and equal distribution of prosperity between regions; (b) further strengthening the synergy between planning and budgeting through increased harmonization of ministry/agency expenditures with TKDD, especially Physical DAK; (c) continuing the policy of utilizing General Transfer Funds (DTU) to enhance the quality of public infrastructure in regions, economic recovery, and human resource development; (d) enhancing the effectiveness of DTU through the distribution of contract-based Physical DAK to reduce idle cash in regions and Non-Physical DAK to encourage increased output and

outcome achievements along with support for improving service quality; and (5) prioritizing the use of Village Funds for economic recovery in villages through social protection programs and Covid-19 handling activities, while also supporting priority sectors.

Initially, the APBN for the 2022 Fiscal Year, based on Law Number 6 of 2021 and Presidential Regulation Number 104 of 2021, set the budget ceiling for State Revenues and Grants at IDR 1,846.14 trillion and the State Expenditure at IDR 2,714.16 trillion, comprising Central Government Expenditure amounting to IDR 1,944.54 trillion and Transfers to Regions and Village Funds amounting to IDR 769.61 trillion. The budget deficit for the 2022 APBN was targeted at IDR 868.02 trillion, equivalent to 4.85 percent of the 2022 GDP target, and it was planned to be covered by Budget Financing amounting to IDR 868.02 trillion.

The APBN for the 2022 Fiscal Year mentioned above was subsequently revised through Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2022 to anticipate potential global economic volatility, leverage the momentum of domestic economic improvement, and promote higher and more stable economic growth. State Revenues and Grants were planned to amount to IDR 2,266.20 trillion, while State Expenditure was budgeted at IDR 3,106.43 trillion. The planned deficit was lower than before, totaling IDR 840.23 trillion or equivalent to 4.50 percent of the 2022 GDP target in Law Number 6 of 2021. This deficit plan will be managed with a budget of State Financing amounting to IDR 840.23 trillion. With the establishment of the 2022 APBN, it is hoped that it can drive economic growth in the range of 5.0 - 5.5 percent. The composition of the 2022 APBN based on Law Number 6 of 2021 and Presidential Regulation Number 104 of 2021, revised through the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2022, is compared with the composition of the 2021 APBN established by Law Number 9 of 2020, as detailed in the following table.

**Table 6. Summary of State Budget of 2022 and 2021  
(in trillion rupiah)**

Description	2022 APBN (Presidential Regulation No. 98 2022)	2022 APBN (Law No. 6 2021)	2021 APBN (Law No. 9 2020)	% Increase / (Decrease)*
<b>A. State and Grants Revenue</b>	<b>2,266.20</b>	<b>1,846.14</b>	<b>1,743.65</b>	<b>29.97%</b>
I. I. State Revenue	2,265.62	1,845.56	1,742.74	30.00%
1. Tax Revenue	1,783.99	1,510.00	1,444.54	23.50%
2. Non-Tax Revenue	481.63	335.56	298.20	61.51%
II. Grant Revenue	0.58	0.58	0.90	(35.77%)
<b>B. State Expenditure</b>	<b>3,106.43</b>	<b>2,714.16</b>	<b>2,750.03</b>	<b>12.96%</b>
I. Central Government Expenditure	2,301.64	1,944.54	1,954.55	17.76%
II. Transfer To Regions and Village Fund	804.78	769.61	795.48	1.17%
<b>C. Primary Balance Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>(434.36)</b>	<b>(462.15)</b>	<b>(633.12)</b>	<b>(31.39%)</b>
<b>D. Budget Surplus/(Deficit) (A - B)</b>	<b>(840.23)</b>	<b>(868.02)</b>	<b>(1,006.38)</b>	<b>(16.51%)</b>
% Budget Surplus/(Deficit) to GDP	(4.69)	(4.85)	(5.70)	
<b>E. Budget Financing</b>	<b>840.23</b>	<b>868.02</b>	<b>1,006.38</b>	<b>(16.51%)</b>
I. Debt Financing	943.69	973.58	1,177.35	(19.85%)
II. Investment Financing	(230.22)	(182.32)	(184.46)	24.81%
III. Loans Lending	0.59	0.59	0.45	30.67%
IV. Letter of Guarantee	(1.13)	(1.13)	(2.72)	(58.46%)
V. Other Financing	127.30	77.30	15.76	707.96%

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*) If there is a difference in the number behind the comma, it is due to rounding. Percentage of changes in the 2022 State Budget (Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2022) against the 2021 State Budget (Law Number 9 of 2020).

## APBN REALIZATION PERFORMANCE IN 2022

*The performance of the realization of the State Budget in 2022 experienced a significant increase in terms of State Revenues and Grants accompanied by growth in State Expenditures despite global economic uncertainty.*

The APBN has worked diligently to support the handling of Covid-19 and the acceleration of national economic recovery. The highly supportive performance of the APBN in bolstering the economy has been proven to promote economic growth in the Fiscal Year 2021. In 2022, the APBN remains a reliable instrument for driving and stabilizing the economy through countercyclical policies. The performance of the Fiscal Year 2022 APBN is equally impressive compared to the Fiscal Year 2021, as evidenced by a significant increase in the realization of State Revenues and Grants, which has increased in parallel with the growth in the realization of State Expenditures in 2022. This condition is a strong signal that the domestic economy continues to strengthen amidst global uncertainty and geopolitical tensions resulting from the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war that has yet to find a resolution.

The fiscal foundation for tackling the COVID-19 pandemic and accelerating the national economic recovery has been consistently and systematically implemented since the Fiscal Year 2020 APBN. Fiscal policies since 2020, which have been extraordinary and countercyclical, have successfully been directed towards anticipatory and adaptive measures, as initiated by the Government through various pandemic response programs, social protection, and business stimulus. An overview of the realization of the 2022 APBN (APBN TA 2022) includes the following: State Revenues and Grants grew by 31.05 percent, while State Expenditures grew by 11.12 percent, both compared to the same period in the previous year. Therefore, the realization of the APBN recorded a Budget Deficit of IDR 460.42 trillion, equivalent to 2.35 percent of the GDP in 2022. The financing of the 2022 APBN was realized at 3.02 percent of the GDP in 2022, which is a decrease from the previous year's 5.13 percent in 2021.

In general, the global economic slowdown still had a moderate impact on the domestic economy in 2022, which managed to grow by 5.31 percent (YoY), compared to the previous year's growth of 3.69 percent (YoY) in 2021, amid the first global Purchasing Manufacturing Index (PMI) contraction in the last two years. Nevertheless, the Government will remain vigilant and take into account developments in various global and domestic economic risks, maintaining the momentum of

growth and economic recovery through the optimization of the APBN and strengthening international communication, coordination, and cooperation. One of the anticipatory fiscal policies implemented by the government is accommodating the increase in global commodity prices as a direct consequence of the non-conductive global geopolitical situation through the modification of the 2022 APBN based on Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2022, amending Presidential Regulation No. 104 of 2021 and Law No. 6 of 2021 on the APBN.

## STATE REVENUE AND GRANTS

*Global COVID-19 cases have improved in 2022 compared to the previous year but have left behind an economically vulnerable condition.*

*Geo-political conflicts have become the root cause of global uncertainty, moderately affecting State Revenue and Grants, which were able to grow significantly during 2022*

Global economic activity has expanded to some extent amid improvements in global demand until the third quarter. However, this expansive condition is still hampered by supply disruptions, as reflected in the continued contraction of the global Manufacturing PMI, which reached its lowest level in the last two years in December 2022. The APBN also played a role as a shock absorber in maintaining domestic inflation at a moderate level amid the global inflation surge due to high global commodity prices and rising yields as a result of the monetary policy dynamics of advanced economies. The government's success in maintaining the distribution of essential food and energy supplies nationally, including through subsidy policies and compensation for national food and energy needs, played a crucial role in containing the domestic inflation surge. However, the global specter of stagflation due to supply disruptions can pressure global inflation. Hence, it needs to be continuously monitored to prevent an increase in the cost of borrowing.

The domestic economy has grown steadily and convincingly, as evidenced by the fiscal and financial market conditions. The financial sector's combination of fiscal and monetary policies has been able to mitigate economic pressures and global financial sector volatility. The Purchasing Manufacture Index (PMI) at the national level has shown an expansionary trend, differing from the global PMI, which has contracted, especially over the past two years. The Consumer Confidence Index (IKK) consistently remains optimistic, with an index greater than 100, reflecting high expectations for future economic conditions. The Independent Spending Index (MSI) sharply increased at the end of 2022 in line with the movement of Indonesia's Purchasing Management Index (PMI), which has remained stable at an expansive level. The ISI and domestic PMI indicators indicate the continued high



domestic demand as a driver of production activities and support for domestic sales amid global economic uncertainty.

Foreign exchange volatility, accompanied by global liquidity tightening, has the potential to exert pressure on the exchange rates of several countries, especially those in emerging markets. However, it has had a moderate impact on the depreciation of the rupiah exchange rate, which has remained relatively stable against the US dollar. Nevertheless, its impact on Indonesia's trade balance should be monitored closely. The IHSG (Composite Stock Price Index) closed slightly lower at the end of 2022 but remained at a strong level, indicating that the domestic stock market was moving steadily through psychological levels, even briefly reaching new record levels with rapidly increasing market capitalization. This condition positioned Indonesia as one of the best stock markets in ASEAN in 2022.

State Revenue and State Expenditure in 2022 were both at an expansive level, with each experiencing double-digit growth. The significant increase in State Revenue was attributed to double-digit growth in Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue. However, this aggressive growth in State Revenue did not deter the Government from formulating various policies and capitalizing on the momentum of the global economic conditions to accelerate domestic economic growth. Overall, State Revenue and Grants in 2022 grew significantly by 31.05 percent, driven by improved performance in all components of State Revenue except for BLU Revenue, which declined by 28.65 percent.

Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue simultaneously experienced significant increases, heavily influenced by the improved performance of Tax Revenue and rising commodity prices. The tax-to-GDP ratio 2022 reached 10.39 percent, up from 9.12 percent in 2021. Tax revenue in 2022 increased across all sectors, showing exceptional growth in several key sectors as a result of global demand for mining commodities and the surge in global commodity prices. The momentum of rising global commodity prices was well accommodated in the budget and its realization, resulting in a significant increase in the performance of Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP) from commodities such as petroleum and natural gas, minerals, and especially coal while collectively driving the performance of national exports and imports.

The increase in global commodity prices provided triple benefits in boosting State Revenue performance, primarily through the increase in Oil and Gas Tax (PPH migas), higher revenue from customs duties



and excise taxes, as well as increased non-tax state revenue from the production, processing, and sale of Natural Resource (SDA) commodities. Tax revenue from oil and gas commodities surged by 47.32 percent, outpacing tax revenue from other sectors, which also grew significantly, such as trade and manufacturing sectors, growing by 37.3 percent and 24.6 percent, respectively.

*The realization of State Revenue and Grants in 2022 reached IDR 2,635.84 trillion*

The increase in the realization of State Revenues and Grants in 2022 amounted to IDR 624.50 trillion or 31.05 percent compared to the same period the previous year, with a realization percentage of 116.31 percent of the 2022 APBN (Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2022). State Revenues and Grants in 2022 increased in almost all revenue components except for the BLU, which contracted. The realization of State Revenues and Grants until the end of December 2022, which increased compared to the previous year, is a continuation of the momentum of domestic economic improvement consistently observed since the first quarter of 2022.

Tax Revenues in 2022 amounted to IDR 2,034.55 trillion, which is a higher achievement than in 2018 or the pre-Covid-19 pandemic conditions. Similarly, the realization of PNPB in 2022 amounted to IDR 595.59 trillion, reaching a nominal value that is also higher compared to the achievement in 2018 or the pre-COVID-19 pandemic conditions. The realization of Grant Revenues at IDR 5.70 trillion is higher than the previous year's period.

**Table 7. Realization of State and Grant Revenues of Fiscal Year of 2022 and 2021**  
(in trillion Rupiah)

Description	2022	2021	% Increase/ (Decrease)*
<b>A. State and Grants Revenue</b>			
<b>I. Tax Revenue</b>	<b>2,034.55</b>	<b>1,547.84</b>	<b>31.44%</b>
1. Domestic Tax	1,943.65	1,474.15	31.85%
2. International Trade Tax	90.90	73.70	23.34%
<b>II. PNPB Revenue</b>	<b>595.59</b>	<b>458.49</b>	<b>29.90%</b>
1. Natural Resources Revenue	268.77	149.49	79.79%
2. Revenue from Separated State Assets (KND)	40.60	30.50	<b>33.12%</b>
3. Other PNPB revenue	196.32	152.50	28.73%

<b>4. BLU Revenue</b>	89.90	126.00	(28.65%)
<b>III. Grant Revenues</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>13.62%</b>
<b>Total State and Grants Revenue</b>	<b>2,635.84</b>	<b>2,011.35</b>	<b>31.05%</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*) If there is a difference in the number behind the comma, it is due to rounding.

*Realization of Tax Revenue in 2022 amounting to IDR 2,034.55 trillion or an increase of 31.44 percent.*

Tax Revenues in 2022 increased significantly by IDR 486.71 trillion or grew by 31.44 percent, which is an impressive achievement and reflects the high-performance level of the Tax Department. This performance was realized through implementing various strategic policies, supported by the utilization of the momentum of rising global commodity prices. The lower growth base slightly influenced it in 2021. Some of the strategic tax policies include the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS), which reached its peak realization in June 2022, a reduction in tax refunds, fiscal incentive adjustments, and adjustments to the VAT rates. Tax revenues have been realized at 114.05 percent of the 2022 APBN target (Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2022) and have increased significantly, both from Domestic Tax Revenues (Domestic Tax Revenues) and International Trade Tax Revenues (PI Tax), which increased significantly in percentage. Domestic Tax Revenues were realized at IDR 1,943.65 trillion, an increase of 31.85 percent. Meanwhile, International Trade Tax Revenues were realized at IDR 90.90 trillion, an increase of 23.34 percent.

The achievement of Domestic Tax Revenues is mainly supported by Oil and Gas Income Tax (PPh Migas) of IDR 77.84 trillion, Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax (PPh Nonmigas) of IDR 909.00 trillion, Value Added Tax (PPN) of IDR 687.61 trillion, and Excise Tax Revenues of IDR 226.88 trillion. In more detail, in terms of nominal increases, the largest contributions came successively from the increase in Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax (PPh Nonmigas) of IDR 282.05 trillion, Value Added Tax (PPN) of IDR 135.71 trillion, Excise Tax Revenues of IDR 31.36 trillion, and Oil and Gas Income Tax (PPh Migas) of IDR 25.00 trillion.

Oil and Gas Income Tax (PPh Migas) performed exceptionally well in the year 2022 and also benefited from the windfall due to the increase in global energy commodity prices. PPh Migas reached IDR 77.84 trillion, experiencing a 47.32 percent increase. Similarly, Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax (PPh Nonmigas) reached IDR 909.00 trillion, increasing by IDR 282.05 trillion or 44.99 percent. PPh Nonmigas mainly came from Corporate Income Tax Article 25/29, amounting to IDR 337.59 trillion, Article 21 Income Tax amounting to IDR 172.27 trillion, Final Income Tax amounting to IDR 166.18 trillion, and Article 22 Import Tax

amounting to IDR 74.20 trillion. The increase in Corporate Income Tax Article 25/29 amounted to 72.18 percent, reflecting improved company profitability, the impact of reduced tax refunds, and increased Annual Income Tax. Article 21 Income Tax experienced an 18.36 percent increase in line with the improved domestic economic growth, which was expansive, supported by increased utilization of labor wages, as well as the success of the Voluntary Disclosure Program.

The Final Income Tax increased by 51.39 percent, primarily sourced from the realization of the PPS program, with a significant portion of its revenue administered as Final Income Tax. Similarly, Article 22 Import Tax grew by 83.33 percent as a result of increased import activities. The increase in import activities was also confirmed by the growth in Customs Duties (BM) Revenue of 30.56 percent.

The Value Added Tax (VAT) increased by 24.59 percent, sourced from almost all components, including VAT on Luxury Goods (PPnBM), which had shown a contraction trend in 2021 but also experienced a sharp increase in 2022, reaching 134.53 percent. This is a strong signal that the domestic economy's construction has strengthened, leading to increased consumer confidence in consuming luxury tertiary products and in terms of components, Domestic VAT (PPN DN) and Import VAT (PPN Impor) increased by 14.38 percent and 41.37 percent, respectively.

Building and Land Tax (PBB) revenue increased by 22.9 percent, primarily coming from PBB revenue from oil and gas mining and mineral resources mining. Property and land tax revenue from oil and gas mining, which had contracted in the third quarter of 2022, increased by 18.26 percent by the end of 2022, reaching IDR 13.71 trillion. Meanwhile, property and land tax revenue from mineral resources mining also experienced significant growth, reaching 80.15 percent.

The performance of excise tax revenue in 2022 was very good, reaching IDR 226.88 trillion, representing a 16.04 percent increase compared to the previous year. Excise tax revenue in 2022 was primarily driven by the Excise on Tobacco Products (CHT) component, which achieved a realization of IDR 218.62 trillion, contributing 95.05 percent to the total excise tax revenue. CHT revenue increased by IDR 29.81 trillion or 15.79 percent (YoY). Additionally, the Excise Tax on MMEA also experienced double-digit growth, reaching 24.16 percent. This was driven by the effectiveness of excise tax rate adjustments,

improving national economic conditions, increased purchasing power, relaxation of tourist destinations leading to improved growth in the hospitality and tourism sector, and strengthened monitoring of illegal Excisable Goods (BKC).

Revenue from International Trade Taxes increased by 23.34 percent, also reflecting the positive impact of the improvement in domestic and global economies in 2022 compared to the period affected by COVID-19. The improvement in the domestic economy has led to increased production and consumption, confirmed by the realization of Import Duties reaching IDR 51.08 trillion, which increased significantly by 30.56 percent. On the other hand, the increased export of palm oil and copper products contributed to the increase in revenue from Export Duties (BK) by 15.18 percent, reaching IDR 39.82 trillion.

*PNBP realization  
until 2022  
reached IDR  
595.59 trillion*

PNBP was realized at 123.66 percent of the APBN target (Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2022). Not only did it achieve a high realization percentage, but PNBP also experienced a significant increase of 29.90 percent. The increase influenced this in the Coal Reference Price (HBA) of Indonesia, the Indonesian Crude Price (ICP), and the prices of other mineral commodities. On the policy front, the increase in PNBP realization was also driven by the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 26 of 2022, which took effect in September 2022 and regulates the types and rates of PNBP. PNBP realization in 2022 was supported by revenue from Natural Resources (SDA) amounting to IDR 268.77 trillion, or 118.65 percent realization, Revenue from KND amounting to IDR 40.60 trillion, or 109.46 percent realization, Revenue from BLUs amounting to IDR 89.90 trillion, or 84.97 percent realization, and Other PNBP amounting to IDR 196.32 trillion, or 174.94 percent realization.

PNBP increased by IDR 137.10 trillion, sourced from a nominal increase in Natural Resources Revenue (SDA) of IDR 119.28 trillion, an increase in Separated State Assets (KND) of IDR 10.10 trillion, an increase in Other PNBP of IDR 43.82 trillion, and a decrease in BLU Revenue of IDR 36.10 trillion. The increase in SDA PNBP was driven by the positive impact of the increase in ICP on revenue from oil and gas, as well as increased revenue from mining dues for world commodities, especially minerals and coal. The increase in KND PNBP came from dividend payments by State-Owned Banks and Non-Bank State-Owned Enterprises based on the 2021 fiscal year profits, as well as increased dividend payments by Himbara Bank.

Next, the increase in Other PNBP mainly stemmed from the rise in coal mining sales revenue, contributing 89.12 percent to the total increase in Other PNBP. Increased revenue from crude oil (DMO) and higher receipts from services provided by Ministries/Government Agencies also contributed to the increase in Other PNBP. In contrast to other PNBP components, BLU Revenue showed a negative growth trend, mainly influenced by the decrease in revenue from palm oil plantation management funds due to the temporary export ban on CPO in certain months in 2022. Additionally, the policy of imposing a USD 0 levy on CPO exports from July to November 2022 also had an impact on the decrease in BLU Revenue.

*Realization of Grant Revenue in 2022 amounting to IDR 5.70 trillion* The realization of Grant Revenue in 2022 reached IDR 5.70 trillion, achieving 982.33 percent of the APBN target (Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2022). Grant revenue increased by 13.62 percent or IDR 683.01 billion compared to the realization in 2021. Grant revenue consists of grants managed by Ministries/Government Agencies, both from domestic and foreign sources. Domestic grant revenue mainly comes from direct grants from regional governments.

## STATE EXPENDITURE

*Realization of State Expenditure in 2022 amounting to IDR 3,096.26 trillion* The realization of State Expenditures in 2022 showed an expansion of 11.12 percent (YoY) to reach IDR 3,096.26 trillion, which is 99.67 percent of the budget for 2022 (Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2022). In more detail, the realization of State Expenditures was supported by Central Government Expenditure amounting to IDR 2,280.03 trillion and Transfers to Regions and Village Funds (TKDD) amounting to IDR 816.23 trillion. Both the realization of Central Government Expenditure and the realization of TKDD Expenditure showed growth compared to the same period in the previous year. A substantial increase primarily influences the significant growth in central government spending in the realization of Non-Ministries/Government Agencies Expenditure in the component of Other Expenditures for energy subsidies and compensation for fuel and electricity. Furthermore, the increase in TKDD mainly stems from the higher distribution of Regional Government Revenue (DBH) from general mining royalties and an increase in village fund allocations.

**Table 8. State Expenditure Realization for Fiscal Year 2022 and 2021**  
(in trillion Rupiah)

Description	Year 2022	Year 2021	% Increase/ (Decrease)*
<b>B. State Expenditure</b>			
<b>I. Central Government Expenditure</b>	<b>2,280.03</b>	<b>2,000.70</b>	<b>13.96%</b>
1. Personnel Expenditure	402.44	387.75	3.79%
2. Goods Expenditure	426.15	530.06	(19.60%)
3. Capital Expenditure	240.57	239.63	0.39%
4. Debt Interest Payment Expenditure	386.34	343.50	12.47%
5. Subsidy	252.81	242.09	4.43%
6. Grant Expenditure	5.80	4.32	34.37%
7. Social Assistance Expenditure	161.52	173.65	(6.99%)
8. Other Expenditures	404.39	79.70	407.36%
<b>II. Transfers to Regions and Village Funds</b>	<b>816.23</b>	<b>785.71</b>	<b>3.89%</b>
1. Transfer to Regions	<b>748.33</b>	<b>713.85</b>	<b>4.83%</b>
a. Balance Fund	719.58	679.59	5.88%
b. Regional Incentive Fund	6.99	13.46	(48.06%)
c. Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) Funds	1.32	1.32	0.00%
d. Special Autonomy Fund	20.44	19.48	4.89%
2. Village Fund	<b>67.91</b>	<b>71.85</b>	<b>(5.49%)</b>
<b>Total State Expenditure</b>	<b>3,096.26</b>	<b>2,786.41</b>	<b>11.12%</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*) If there are differences in decimal places, it is due to unit differences.

*The realization of Central Government Expenditure increased by 13.96 percent in the year 2022*

Central Government Expenditure was realized at 99.06 percent of the 2022 budget (Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2022), increasing by IDR 279.32 trillion compared to the same period in the previous year. The realization of Central Government Expenditure is comprised of the largest nominal expenditure components, including Goods Expenditure at IDR 426.15 trillion, Other Expenditures at IDR 404.39 trillion, Personnel Expenditures at IDR 402.44 trillion, and Debt Interest

Payments at IDR 386.34 trillion. Based on its nominal change, the increase in Central Government Expenditure was influenced by the accelerated movement in Other Expenditures, which increased by IDR 324.68 trillion or 407.36 percent. In comparison, Goods Expenditure decreased by IDR 103.91 trillion or 19.60 percent, and Debt Interest Payments increased by IDR 42.85 trillion or 12.47 percent.

The sharp decrease in Goods Expenditure was due to a reduced need for goods expenditure related to PC-PEN, as the pandemic situation was increasingly under control. This reduction also reflects the impact of efficiency measures and better spending practices implemented to ensure sustainability. The significant growth in Other Expenditures was influenced by the accelerated payments for fuel and electricity compensation until the third quarter of 2022 to maintain accessible energy supplies for the public. Additionally, the Other Expenditures in 2022 were allocated for the implementation of the Pre-Employment Card Program, training costs, incentives for job seekers, and the government's rice reserve procurement to maintain price stability.

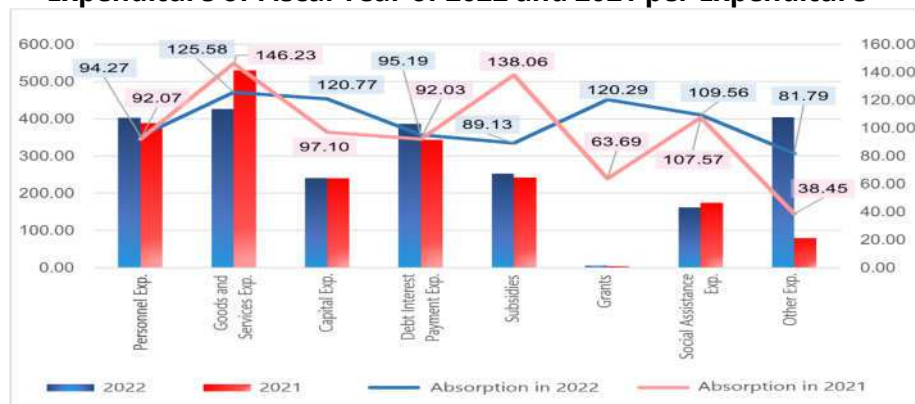
The realization of Central Government Expenditures for the year 2022 consists of K/L (Ministry/Government Agencies) expenditures amounting to IDR 1,084.67 trillion and Non-K/L expenditures amounting to IDR 1,195.35 trillion. When broken down by nominal performance, the following are the top 10 K/Ls in terms of their respective proportions of Expenditures to the total Central Government Expenditures, listed in descending order: the Ministry of Defense (13.87 percent), the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (11.72 percent), the Ministry of Health (11.16 percent), the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (10.53 percent), the Ministry of Social Affairs (8.90 percent), the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (7.50 percent), the Ministry of Finance (7.00 percent), the Ministry of Religious Affairs (6.24 percent), the Ministry of Transportation (3.03 percent), and the Ministry of Communication and Information (1.97 percent).

Subsequently, based on the percentage performance of expenditure realization for each K/L, in descending order, the highest percentages were achieved by the Audit Board (BPK) (99.66 percent), the National Crypto Agency (Lemsaneg) (99.63 percent), the National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM) (99.35 percent), the Indonesian Constitutional Court (MKRI) (99.26 percent), the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (99.21 percent), the National Standardization Agency (BSN) (99.15 percent), the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (99.12 percent), the Ministry



of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) (99.12 percent), the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (99.06 percent), and the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (99.06 percent).

**Graph 28. Budget and Realization of Central Government Expenditure of Fiscal Year of 2022 and 2021 per Expenditure**



Source: Ministry of Finance

The realization of Employee Expenditure in 2022 increased by 3.79 percent when compared to the realization for the same period in the previous year, amounting to IDR 402.44 trillion. The realization of Employee Expenditure reached 94.27 percent. It was primarily used for the payment of salaries and allowances for civil servants/military/police personnel, the payment of Eid al-Fitr bonuses (THR) and the 13th-month salary, as well as fulfilling the government's obligations to retired civil servants/military/police personnel. The increase in Employee Expenditure in 2022 was driven not only by the component of Performance Allowance in the payment of the 13th-month salary and THR, as mandated by Government Regulation No. 16 of 2022, but also by the pension expenditure component.

The realization of Goods Expenditure up to 2022 experienced a significant contraction of 19.60 percent compared to the realization for the same period the previous year, amounting to IDR 426.15 trillion. The substantial decrease in the nominal realization of Goods Expenditure stemmed from the reduced budget allocation for healthcare in 2022 in line with the improvement in the COVID-19 pandemic situation. Furthermore, the decrease in realization is due to the implementation of the Micro Business Productive Assistance (BPUM) program, which was carried out only until 2021. The realization of budget expenditure on goods until 2022 was primarily used for various regular programs and programs that supported the improvement of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and national economic recovery through several government agencies. Some of



these agencies include the National Police (POLRI), the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, and the Ministry of Finance. They disbursed subsidies for wages, operational assistance for students (BOS), cash assistance for small vendors and fishermen, COVID-19 patient care, vaccination implementation, incentives for healthcare workers, assignments to the State-Owned Enterprises (BLU BPDPKS), LPDP scholarships, maintenance of infrastructure, and other public service activities.

Interest Payment Expenditure in 2022 was realized at 95.19 percent, or IDR 386.34 trillion, representing a 12.47 percent increase compared to the previous year. This increase was primarily influenced by interest payments on government bonds and the payment of returns on Shariah-compliant government securities in 2022.

The realization of Capital Expenditure in 2022 amounted to IDR 240.57 trillion, representing a moderate growth of 0.39 percent, following a contraction in the third quarter of 2022. The delayed growth in Capital Expenditure realization was influenced by the relaxation of payments for infrastructure projects from 2020, which were settled in early 2021. This resulted in an accumulation of payments in the realization of Capital Expenditure for 2021 that did not occur in 2022. The relaxation in payments also applied to projects in the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (KemenPUPR), the Ministry of Transportation (Kemenhub), as well as equipment procurement in the Ministry of Defense (Kemhan) and the National Police (POLRI) that were completed in 2020 and paid in early 2021. Capital Expenditure in 2022, excluding the relaxation above, demonstrated improved performance.

Capital Expenditure in 2022 was primarily used for (1) the modernization of defense equipment and systems, as well as support for defense and security infrastructure; (2) road, network, and irrigation development used for basic infrastructure and connectivity; (3) the construction of buildings and structures used for the construction of military and police officer housing, airports in the Ministry of Transportation, low-cost apartments and houses in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Higher Education Buildings in the Ministry of Religion, and hospital construction in the Ministry of Health, as well as (4) land acquisition used, among other things, for national strategic projects (PSN) in the development of infrastructure projects such as toll roads, dams, irrigation, raw water, railways, ports, and National Strategic Tourism Areas (KSPN).

Subsidy Expenditure in 2022 reached 89.13 percent or amounted to IDR 252.81 trillion, an increase of 4.43 percent from the realization in the same period the previous year. This realization consists of (a) Energy Subsidies amounting to IDR 171.88 trillion, including subsidies for fuel and 3 kg LPG, as well as electricity subsidies; and (b) Non-Energy Subsidies amounting to IDR 80.93 trillion, including fertilizer subsidies, PSO subsidies, Program Credit Interest Subsidies, and Tax Subsidies. The realization of subsidies in 2022 was also used to pay for the underpayment of fuel and 3 kg LPG subsidies in the previous year. Overall, Subsidy Expenditure was used to support the purchasing power of the people and to support UMKM through the PEN program. Subsidy Expenditure in 2022 included the distribution of subsidized fuel and LPG, subsidized electricity, subsidized fertilizer, KUR interest subsidies, and housing down payment subsidies, among other things.

The realization of Grant Expenditure in 2022 reached IDR 5.80 trillion, an increase of 34.37 percent compared to the same period the previous year. An increase in grants to Regional Governments drove this increase.

The performance of Social Assistance Expenditure realization in 2022 reached IDR 161.52 trillion, a decrease of 6.99 percent compared to the same period in the previous fiscal year. This social assistance realization was used for (1) the distribution of the first, second, and third stages of the Family Hope Program (PKH) to 10 million families; (2) the distribution of the Rice Card assistance to 18.8 million families; (3) the implementation of cash assistance for cooking oil (BLT minyak goreng) to 20.4 million recipients distributed by the Ministry of Social Affairs; (4) the distribution of cash assistance for fuel (BLT BBM) to 20.7 million beneficiaries; (5) the payment of premiums for participants of the National Health Insurance (JKN) Program for 96.7 million individuals; and (6) the distribution of educational assistance by the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbudristek) and the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag) through the Indonesia Smart Basic and Secondary Education Program for 20.1 million students and the Higher Education Affirmative Action Program (KIP Kuliah) for 847.7 thousand students.

Other Expenditure realized 81.79 percent with a nominal value of IDR 404.39 trillion, which increased fourfold compared to the nominal value of Other Expenditure in the previous fiscal year. This realization was primarily used to pay fuel and electricity compensation to ensure an affordable domestic energy supply for the public. Additionally, Other Expenditure was allocated to fund training, incentives for job

seekers, and evaluation survey incentives as part of the implementation of the Pre-Employment Card Program. To improve the quality of the Pre-Employment Card Program, efforts were made in 2022 to enhance the accuracy of target distribution and expedite participant verification through the utilization of information technology. Other Expenditure in 2022 was also allocated for the provision of rice reserves as part of the implementation of the Supply Availability and Price Stabilization (KPSH) program and disaster relief, as well as the settlement of bills related to the Rice Assistance Program during the 2021 PPKM.

*The performance of the realization of the General Public Services function experienced the most significant increase of 65.10 percent, reaching IDR 909.58 trillion.*

Government Central Expenditure is categorized into 11 functional classifications. In 2022, the realization of expenditure in the General Public Services function experienced the highest and most significant increase, reaching 65.10 percent with the largest nominal increase of IDR 358.65 trillion. The second-largest increase was in the Defense function, reaching 19.46 percent with a nominal increase of IDR 24.48 trillion. The substantial increase in expenditure in the General Public Services function reflects the government's continuous and extensive efforts to enhance the quality of public services. The significant increase in Defense function expenditure, along with the increase in the Security and Order function, reflects the government's heightened focus on defense and security, including steps such as the modernization of military equipment, the modernization of security equipment, and support for defense and security infrastructure.

Meanwhile, the function with the largest nominal decrease in expenditure is the Health function, which decreased by 41.10 percent or IDR 86.86 trillion, and the Economic function, which decreased by 3.85 percent or IDR 17.77 trillion. The significant decrease in Health function expenditure, coupled with the moderation in Social Protection function expenditure, is in line with the improvement in the COVID-19 pandemic situation and the gradual recovery of the domestic economy, which was previously impacted by the pandemic.

The proportion of expenditure realization per function that is the largest includes the General Public Services function, reaching 39.89 percent or IDR 909.58 trillion, the Economic function, reaching 19.46 percent or IDR 443.65 trillion; followed by the Social Protection function, reaching 11.74 percent or IDR 267.70 trillion, each as a percentage of the total realization of Central Government Expenditure in 2022. The significant nominal expenditures in the General Public Services, Economic, and Social Protection functions indicate the

government's priority focus on maximizing public services, promoting economic growth, and optimizing social protection to strengthen domestic resilience and reduce disparities.

**Table 9. Budget and Realization of Central Government Expenditure  
Fiscal Year 2022 and 2021 by Function  
(in trillion rupiah)**

No	Function	Budget (Presidential Reg. No. 98 2022)	Realization Year 2022		Realization Year 2021	% Increase / (Decrease)*
			IDR	%		
1	General Services	628.24	909.58	144.78 %	550.93	65.10%
2	Defense	134.65	150.28	111.61 %	125.80	19.46%
3	Order and Security	176.68	171.80	97.24%	157.37	9.17%
4	Economy	749.85	443.65	59.17%	461.42	(3.85%)
5	Environmental Protection	14.12	12.81	90.67%	14.00	(8.53%)
6	Housing and Public Facilities	17.29	25.07	144.99 %	30.62	(18.12 %)
7	Health	121.65	124.47	102.31 %	211.33	(41.10 %)
8	Tourism and Culture	3.73	4.14	111.10 %	4.11	0.71%
9	Religion Affairs	10.60	10.39	98.05%	10.11	2.79%
10	Education	193.16	160.14	82.91%	162.35	(1.36%)
11	Social Protection	251.68	267.70	106.37 %	272.68	(1.83%)
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,301.64</b>	<b>2,280.03</b>	<b>99.06%</b>	<b>2,000.70</b>	<b>13.96%</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*) If there are differences in decimal places, it is due to unit differences.

*The realization of Transfers to* The realization of the disbursement of Transfer to Regions and Village Funds (TKDD) in 2022 reached IDR 816.23 trillion, an increase of 3.89

*Regions and Village Funds in 2022 reached IDR 816.23 trillion.*

percent compared to the previous year. This condition continues the expansion trend in the third quarter after experiencing a contraction in the first semester of 2022. The largest nominal and percentage increase in TKDD is supported by the Revenue-sharing Fund (DBH), which increased by IDR 51.26 trillion or 43.75 percent compared to the same period the previous year. After showing an increasing trend in the third quarter, Physical DAK, Non-Physical DAK, and Village Funds experienced moderation, with consecutive decreases of 4.01 percent, 7.20 percent, and 5.49 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, the General Allocation Fund and Special Autonomy Fund have maintained their positive trends since the third quarter.

The realization of TKDD consists of Transfers to Regions amounting to IDR 748.33 trillion, an increase of 4.83 percent (YoY), and Village Funds amounting to IDR 67.91 trillion, a decrease of 5.49 percent. Transfers to Regions comprise the following components: (1) Fiscal Balancing Funds, which include General Transfer Funds (DAU and DBH) and Special Transfer Funds (Physical DAK and Non-Physical DAK), with a realization of IDR 719.58 trillion, an increase of 5.88 percent compared to the previous period; (2) Regional Incentive Funds with a realization of IDR 6.99 trillion, a decrease of 48.06 percent from the previous period; and (3) Special Autonomy Funds and Yogyakarta Special Funds with a realization of IDR 21.76 trillion, an increase of 4.89 percent compared to the previous period.

The significant increase in DBH realization in 2022 was influenced, among other things, by the policy to increase the DBH allocation ceiling based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 215/PMK.07/2022 and No. 218/PMK.07/2022. Meanwhile, the increase in DAU realization was due to the increased budget allocation for DAU transfers in the 2022 fiscal year. Furthermore, Non-Physical DAK experienced a decrease of 7.20 percent, influenced in part by the policy of optimizing the remaining Non-Physical DAK in the Regional Budget Work Plan (RKUD) and the presence of regions that did not meet the criteria for receiving Non-Physical DAK disbursements. Similarly, the realization of Physical DAK saw a nominal decrease. However, it increased in percentage compared to 2021, among other things, due to the policy of disbursing Physical DAK for the 2022 fiscal year using a simultaneous method that can be applied for and disbursed per batch (for multiple contracts) without waiting for the entire List of Contracts to be final.

Regional Incentive Funds were lower compared to 2021, with a decrease of 48.06 percent, primarily due to a reduction in the

allocation budget for the 2022 Regional Incentive Funds (DID) and the fact that four regions failed to disburse the second phase of DID due to either not submitting the required disbursement documents or having an absorption rate for the first phase of DID of less than 70 percent.

The increase in Special Autonomy (Otsus) and Special Privileges Funds is influenced by the change in governance policies for Special Autonomy Funds, as mandated by Law Number 2 of 2021, which is implemented through Government Regulation Number 107 of 2021 and its technical regulations in Ministry of Finance Regulation Number 76/PMK.07/2022. Under this new framework, disbursements are made directly from the Regional Financial Management Board (RKUN) to the Regional Financial Management Board at the provincial and district/city levels (RKUD). In contrast, previously, disbursements were made from RKUN only up to RKUD at the provincial level, with a subsequent time lag in the transfer from RKUD at the provincial level to RKUD at the district/city level. The Special Autonomy Funds and Additional Infrastructure Funds for the Papua and West Papua Provinces have been disbursed in the amount of IDR 12.88 trillion, and the Special Autonomy Funds for the Aceh Province have been disbursed in the amount of IDR 7.56 trillion. Additional Special Autonomy Infrastructure Funds have also been disbursed in the amount of IDR 4.37 trillion. Meanwhile, the Special Privileges Fund for the Yogyakarta Special Region has been disbursed in the amount of IDR 1.32 trillion, which is the same as the previous year.

The Village Fund was realized at 99.86 percent, amounting to IDR 67.91 trillion, with a higher percentage realization, although with a slightly lower nominal amount than the previous year. The nominal decrease in the realization of the Village Fund was due to a 5.5 percent reduction in the allocation ceiling. Meanwhile, the increase in the percentage of disbursement was attributed to changes in the policy for managing the Village Fund, where the disbursement in 2022 was made in accordance with the completeness of the document requirements submitted by the Regional Government for each village, the disbursement of Village Cash Transfer (BLT) on a quarterly basis, and the deadline for the submission of Phase I requirements. The use of the Village Fund is aimed at supporting economic recovery in villages and other priority programs.

**Table 10. Realization of Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund of Fiscal Year of 2022 dan 2021**  
(in trillion rupiah)

Description	Year 2022	Year 2021	% Increase/ (Decrease )*
<b>Transfers to Regions and Village Funds</b>			
<b>1. Transfer to Regions</b>	<b>748.33</b>	<b>713.85</b>	<b>4.83%</b>
<b>A. Balance Fund</b>	<b>719.58</b>	<b>679.59</b>	<b>5.88%</b>
<b>1) General Transfer Fund</b>	546.41	494.95	10.40%
<b>a) Revenue Sharing Fund</b>	168.41	117.16	43.75%
<b>b) General Allocation Fund</b>	378.00	377.79	0.06%
<b>2) Special Transfer Fund</b>	173.16	184.64	(6.21%)
<b>a) Physical Special Allocation Fund</b>	54.78	57.07	(4.01%)
<b>b) Nonphysical Special Allocation Fund</b>	118.38	127.57	(7.20%)
<b>B. Regional Incentive Fund</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>13.46</b>	<b>(48.06%)</b>
<b>C. Special Autonomy Fund and Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta</b>	<b>21.76</b>	<b>20.80</b>	<b>4.58%</b>
<b>1) Special Autonomy Fund</b>	20.44	19.48	4.89%
<b>a) Special Autonomy Funds for Papua &amp; West Papua Provinces</b>	8.51	7.56	12.56%
<b>b) Special Autonomy Funds for Aceh Province</b>	7.56	7.56	0.06%
<b>c) Additional Infrastructure Funds for Papua and West Papua Provinces</b>	4.37	4.37	0.00%
<b>2) Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta</b>	1.32	1.32	0.00%



2. Village Fund	67.91	71.85	(5.49%)
<b>Transfer to Regions and Village Funds</b>	<b>816.23</b>	<b>785.71</b>	<b>3.89%</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*) If there are differences in decimal places, it is due to unit differences.

## SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) AND FINANCING

*The realization of the 2022 APBN deficit amounted to IDR 460.42 trillion, supported by the realization of APBN financing in 2022 amounting to IDR 590.98 trillion*

In 2022, the budget deficit amounted to IDR 460.42 trillion or was realized at 54.80 percent of the APBN target. This deficit amount is equivalent to 2.35 percent of the GDP in 2022, in line with the government's commitment to control the deficit below the target set in the State Finance Law. Furthermore, the primary balance deficit in 2022 amounted to IDR 74.08 trillion, experiencing a significant decrease of 82.84 percent compared to the previous year, which was IDR 431.57 trillion. This reduction marks the government's diligent efforts to control the deficit within the framework of fiscal balance and fiscal consolidation. The government's commitment to optimizing state revenue, improving the quality of spending, and complementing it with innovative and sustainable financing policies has successfully achieved the goal of bringing the deficit back below 3 percent sooner than expected.

The success in controlling this deficit is a tangible manifestation of the government's determination to manage long-term fiscal sustainability risks while also focusing on strengthening the fundamentals of the domestic economy, including anticipating risks from global economic volatility. Fiscal sustainability control is also reflected in the debt-to-GDP ratio, which remained at a safe level in 2022 at 39.70 percent, showing a decrease from 40.74 percent in 2021.

The budget deficit in 2022 resulted from increased government spending to protect the economy and the people in the face of global uncertainty and the recovery from the impacts of COVID-19. The deficit decreased by 40.60 percent compared to the previous year, supported by the optimization of State Revenues and Grants in 2022, which experienced a significant increase, in line with the strengthening of spending efficiency at the national level. Below is a table comparing the realization of the Budget Surplus/Deficit in 2022 to the APBN target, along with the ratio to GDP.

**Table 11. Budget Surplus/(Deficit) Ratio to GDP  
Fiscal Year 2022  
(in trillion Rupiah)**



Indicator	2022 APBN (Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2022)	2022 Realization
<b>Budget Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	(840.23) <sup>*)</sup>	(460.42) <sup>*)</sup>
<b>Primary Balance Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	(434.36) <sup>*)</sup>	(74.08) <sup>*)</sup>
<b>Nominal GDP (Year 2022)</b>	17,897.3 <sup>**)</sup>	19,588.45
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) to GDP Ratio</b>	<b>(4.69%) <sup>***)</sup></b>	<b>(2.35%)</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and Central Statistics Agency

<sup>\*)</sup> In trillion Rupiah

<sup>\*\*)</sup> Assumption for the 2022 APBN based on the Financial Note of the 2022 APBN

<sup>\*\*\*)</sup> Percentage of the deficit target based on Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2022 to the GDP assumption in the Financial Note of the 2022 APBN

The 2022 APBN deficit is supported by the realization of Budget Financing amounting to IDR 590.98 trillion in 2022, achieving 70.34 percent of the target based on Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2022. This nominal represents a decrease of 32.21 percent compared to the same period in the previous year. The reduction in the realization of Financing in 2022 stems from a 20.05 percent decrease in Debt Financing, a decrease in Investment Financing by 25.09 percent, an increase in Loan Forwarding by 10.65 percent, a 58.36 percent decrease in Guarantee Obligations, and a 99.54 percent decrease in Other Financing. Below is a table containing the details of the realization of financing in 2022 and its comparison to the target and the previous year's realization.

**Table 12. Budget Financing Realization for the year 2022  
(in trillion Rupiah)**

Description	APBN (P in 2022 (President ial Reg. No. 98 of 2022)	2022 Realiza tion	% of APBN	2021 Realizat ion	% Rate Increa se/Dec rease*
Debt Financing	943.69	696.02	73.76%	870.54	(20.05 %)
Investment Financing	(230.22)	(106.72)	46.36%	(142.46)	(25.09 %)
Provision of Subsidiary Loan	0.59	2.15	366.67 %	1.94	10.65%

<i>Guarantee Liabilities</i>	(1.13)	(1.13)	100.00 %	(2.72)	(58.36 %)
<i>Other Financing</i>	127.30	0.67	0.52%	144.43	(99.54 %)
<b>Total Financing</b>	<b>840.23</b>	<b>590.98</b>	<b>70.34%</b>	<b>871.72</b>	<b>(32.21 %)</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

The realization of Financing in 2022 consists of net Debt Financing receipts amounting to IDR 696.02 trillion, achieving 73.76 percent of the target, net Investment Financing expenditures of IDR 106.72 trillion, equivalent to 46.36 percent of the target, net Loan Giving/Forwarding receipts of IDR 2.15 trillion, representing 366.67 percent of the target, Guarantee Obligations expenditures of IDR 1.13 trillion, reaching 100.00 percent of the target, and net Other Financing receipts of IDR 0.67 trillion, accounting for 0.52 percent of the target.

The government managed its debt financing in 2022 prudently, flexibly, and systematically to support the continued anticipation and mitigation of the impact of COVID-19, the PEN program, as well as in addressing other global impacts and risks. The components of the 2022 financing realization demonstrate the implementation of a policy strategy aimed at reducing Debt Financing to enhance the efficiency of debt interest costs. The government directed the realization of Investment Financing and Loan Forwarding to boost market performance, maximize economic growth momentum, and provide stimulus to the business world, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (UMKM).

The government's management of Debt Financing during 2022 included adjustments to debt financing targets, optimization of Retail Government Securities (SBN Ritel) issuances, and program loan flexibility as the primary debt financing strategy to anticipate financial market volatility. In the first week of December 2022, precisely on December 6, 2022, the government completed the issuance of government bonds (SBN) through a regular SUN auction. Furthermore, for debt portfolio management, the government also conducted a Bilateral Buyback of SUN on December 21, 2022. Finally, the government issued SKB III through a Private Placement to Bank Indonesia (BI) on December 27, 2022. In 2022, which was the final year of implementing the synergy agreement with Bank Indonesia as stipulated in Law 2/2020, the Government continued to maximize synergy with Bank Indonesia through SKB I (standby buyer) and SKB III

(contributions in the field of health and humanitarian assistance) throughout the year. This cooperation was carried out prudently while still considering the credibility and independence of Bank Indonesia.

### **Debt Financing Box** **Debt and Financing Profile for the Fiscal Year 2022**

In line with the robust domestic economic recovery and a significant increase in state revenue resulting from the implementation of the Omnibus Law on Job Creation and rising commodity prices, the deficit realization in 2022 was significantly lower than the budgeted amount, even falling below 3 percent of GDP, reflecting fiscal discipline comparable to pre-pandemic levels. Therefore, debt financing realization until December 2022 also experienced a decrease, reaching IDR 696.02 trillion or 73.76 percent of the target. This achievement is significantly lower, down by 20.1 percent compared to 2021. Debt financing is managed prudently, flexibly, and in a measured manner to support the continued handling of COVID-19 and the PEN program and address other global impacts and risks.

Throughout 2022, the Government adjusted the debt financing targets, optimized the issuance of Retail Government Securities (SBN Ritel), and used program loans with flexibility as the main strategy for debt financing to anticipate financial market volatility. In the first week of December 2022, precisely on December 6, 2022, the Government completed the issuance of Government Securities through a regular Government Bond (SUN) auction. Furthermore, in managing the debt portfolio, the Government also conducted a Bilateral Buyback of SUN on December 21, 2022. Finally, on December 27, 2022, the Government issued SKB III through a Private Placement to Bank Indonesia (BI) amounting to IDR 128.58 trillion.

The debt financing performance until December 2022 also recorded positive results. The realization of debt financing consists of the realization of Government Securities (Net) amounting to IDR 658.82 trillion and Loans (Net) amounting to IDR 37.20 trillion. The realization of loans includes the realization of Domestic Loan Disbursements amounting to IDR 10.13 trillion, the realization of Domestic Loan Principal Repayments amounting to IDR 1.92 trillion, the realization of Foreign Loan Disbursements amounting to IDR 108.28 trillion, and the realization of Foreign Loan Principal Repayments amounting to IDR 79.28 trillion.

As of the end of December 2022, the Government's debt position stood at IDR 7,776.74 trillion with a debt-to-GDP ratio of 39.70 percent. Compared to the same period in the previous year (December 2021), the debt-to-GDP ratio decreased from 40.74 percent to 39.70 percent. Fluctuations in the Government's debt position were influenced by financing transactions such as the issuance and redemption of Government Securities (SBN), loan disbursements and repayments, and exchange rate changes. Nevertheless, this increase remains within safe and manageable limits, accompanied by optimal portfolio diversification. The Government is committed to continuing to manage debt cautiously. To uphold accountability in debt management, the Government will always adhere to the legal regulations within the framework of the APBN implementation, which is jointly planned with the DPR, approved and monitored by the DPR, and examined and audited by the BPK.

Based on its type, Government debt is predominantly in the form of SBN instruments, accounting for 88.04 percent of the total debt composition as of December 2022. In terms of currency, Government debt is dominated by the domestic currency (Rupiah), which accounts for 70.39 percent. This step serves as one of the government's shields against high volatility in foreign currencies and its impact on foreign debt obligations. With a debt strategy prioritizing issuance in Rupiah, the proportion of foreign currency debt is expected to continue to decrease, and exchange rate risks can be better managed.

Meanwhile, banks, followed by BI, currently dominate the ownership of SBN, while foreign investors' ownership has been steadily declining since 2019, reaching 38.57 percent, by the end of 2021, it had dropped to 19.05 percent, and as of the end of December 2022, it stands at 14.36 percent. This reflects the consistent efforts of the Government to achieve financing self-sufficiency, supported by sufficient domestic liquidity. However, the Government will remain vigilant to various risks that could potentially increase the cost of borrowing, such as global liquidity tightening and the dynamics of monetary policies in advanced economies.

### 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/Government Agencies (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 reports of K/L reporting entities and BUN reporting entities.*

LKPP is a consolidation of the reports of K/L reporting entities and BUN reporting entities. LKKL and LKBUN are consolidations of the financial reports of the accounting entities of the work units below them. In 2022 there will be 82 LKKL and 1 LKBUN which will be consolidated into LKPP. The 82 LKKLs consist of 20,290 accounting entities and the LKBUN consists of 444 accounting units, so the total accounting entities in the 2022 LKPP reporting are 20,734 accounting entities. A detailed list of Reporting Entities and accounting entities at K/L and BUN level is presented in Appendix I.

LKPP includes the following transactions.

- 1) Financial Transactions originating from the APBN, including APBN funds performed by Regional Working 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.

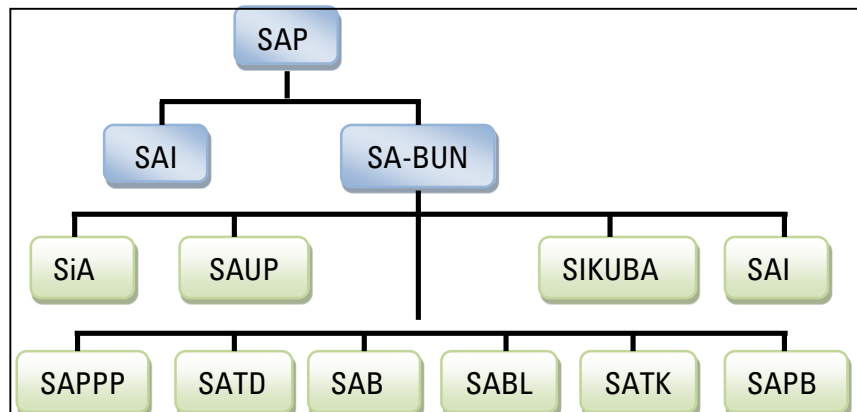
In accordance with PMK Number 217/PMK.05/2022 concerning the Central Government Accounting and Financial Reporting System, LKPP is generated through the Accounting System for Central Government (SAPP), which consists of the State General Treasurer Accounting System (SA-BUN) and Accounting System for Institution (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.

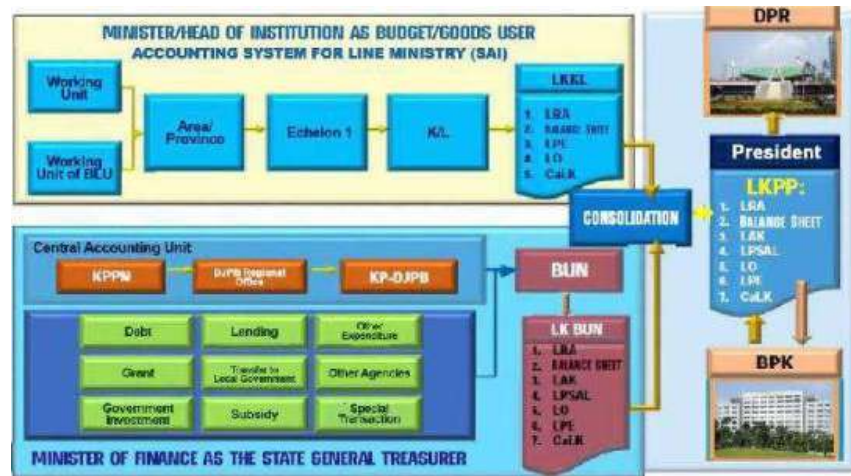
The Minister of Finance, as the State General Treasurer (BUN), carries out the Accounting System for State General Treasurer (SA-BUN) to generate the Financial Report of BUN. SA-BUN consists of several sub-systems, namely Central Accounting System (SiAP), Government Debt Accounting and Financial Reporting System (SAUP), Grant Accounting and Financial Reporting System (SIKUBAH), Government Investment Accounting and Financial Reporting System (SAIP), Accounting and Financial Reporting System for Loan Management (SAPPP), Accounting and Financial Reporting System Transfers to Regions and Village Funds (SATD), Subsidy Expenditure Accounting and Financial Reporting Systems (SABS), Accounting and Financial Reporting Systems for Other Expenditures (SABL), Special Transaction Accounting and Financial Reporting System (SATK), and Other Agency Accounting and Financial Reporting Systems (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



### 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 receipts managed by the Minister of Finance as the BUN which comes from intracomptable bookkeeping on the whole real money receipt into the State Treasury and/or through endorsement revenue. Moreover, the data of State Budget realization from K/L serves 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

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



expenditure managed by the Minister of Finance as the BUN which comes from intracomptable bookkeeping on the whole real money expenditure from the State Treasury and/or through expenditure transactions. 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 receipts and expenditure managed by the Minister of Finance as the BUN which 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, Use of SAL as Current Year's Financing Revenue, SiLPA /SiKPA from Statement of Budget Realization of the Current Fiscal Year, and other adjustments that influence accumulated budget surplus. All adjustments/corrections affecting the accounting of SAL notes are presented as Adjustments of Accumulated Budget Surplus in the current year (no adjustments were 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 receipts and expenditure through KPPN and BUN accounts, including transactions 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/grants 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 analyzes 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) specified 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 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 the Government's right that is recognized to

*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.*

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 44/PMK.02/2021 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 238/PMK.02/2022 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.

In addition, Minister of Finance Regulation Number 179/PMK.02/2022 concerning Management of non-tax state revenue from State Assets Separated by the State General Treasurer has been issued. In this regulation, the procedures for preparing Financial Reports for non-tax state revenue work units receiving profits from State-Owned Enterprises follow the provisions stipulated in the Minister of Finance Regulation concerning the Government Investment Accounting System and for non-tax state revenue work units specifically for BUN managing other deposits of non-tax state revenue follow the provisions stipulated in the Minister of Finance Regulation concerning the Special Transaction Accounting System.

▪ **Expense, Expenditure, and Transfer**

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

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 is recognized when the cash is disbursed from KUN and the*

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 is approved by KPPN*

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

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 in Special Region of Yogyakarta, 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 recognized when the cash is received/expended from KUN or when the financing is approved by BUN*

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

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

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 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.

Inventories are current assets in the form of goods or equipment intended to support government operational activities, and goods intended to be sold and/or delivered as a service to the public. In recording inventory, the Government uses the Perpetual recording method. Inventory is valued using the First In First Out (FIFO) calculation method. In the FIFO method, the inventory that comes in first is considered the first inventory that goes out.

#### - Investment

Generally, Investment is an asset intended to obtain economic

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

benefits, namely interest, dividend and royalty, or social benefits to improve the government's capability in public service. Government investment is classified into short-term 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 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 in the form of long-term bonds or debentures and investments that are not intended to be held continuously, as well as non-permanent investments in the form of capital investment in government development projects (such as the People's Core Plantation Project/PIR) are assessed using the cost method. For non-permanent investments intended to restore/rescue the economy, for example bailouts in the context of banking restructuring and non-permanent investments in the form of revolving funds are assessed using the net realizable value method.

b. Permanent Investments

Permanent investments are long-term investments held

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

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.

a. Fixed Assets

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

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 Properties, 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 of 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 of 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/Government Agencies 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 in an aggregate manner (i.e., the total value of Fixed Assets for compensation claims 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 inkraacht 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.

- Service Concession Agreement.

*Service concession agreement Asset is a binding agreement between the concession provider and the partner where:*

- a. the partner uses service concession assets to provide public services on behalf of the concession provider for a certain period of time; And*
- b. partners are given compensation for providing public services during the service concession agreement period.*

In 2022, Minister of Finance Regulation 84/PMK.05/2021 concerning Statement of Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards Number 16 Service Concession Agreements - Concession Providers will be implemented. The accounting treatment of service concession assets and liabilities has also been regulated in Minister of Finance Regulation No.231/PMK.05/2022 as amended by Minister of Finance Regulation No. 57 of 2023 concerning Central Government Accounting Policy.

A service concession agreement is a binding agreement between the concession provider and the partner where:

- a. the partner uses the service concession assets to provide public services on behalf of the concession provider for a certain period of time; And
- b. partners are given compensation for providing public services during the service concession agreement period.

The concession giver is a central government accounting/reporting entity that grants the right to use service concession assets to a partner, while the partner is an operator in the form of a business entity as a party to a service concession agreement that uses service concession assets in providing public services whose asset control is carried out by the concession giver.

Service concession assets are assets used to provide public services on behalf of the concession provider in a service concession agreement, and the assets in question are assets that:

- a. provided by partners, who:
  - i. built, developed, or acquired from another party; or
  - ii. are assets owned by partners; or
- b. provided by the concession provider, who:
  - i. is an asset owned by the concession grantor; or

ii. represents an increase in the concessionaire's assets.

The initial acquisition value of service concession assets provided by the concession provider is measured based on the BMN reclassification value using the carrying value of the assets.

The initial acquisition value of service concession assets provided or participated by partners is measured using the following conditions:

1. The value is based on cooperation agreement documents, minutes or similar documents on construction completion progress reports and/or construction completion reports ready for service delivery operations, and is correlated as the substance of the exchange transaction with the partner party's management assertions that can be trusted by the concession giver for recognition of partner construction income for service concession assets in progress and accumulation until the service concession assets are ready to operate.
2. Partner party management assertions supported by cooperation agreements, asset construction completion progress documents or equivalent documents or asset construction completion documents or operational handover minutes or equivalent documents, are considered sufficient for the concession granting government entity to record the initial acquisition of service concession assets on its fair value.

The initial acquisition value of service concession assets, whether originating from the service concession provider or provided by partners, is presented on the Balance Sheet in the Fixed Assets post with its own classification, namely Service Concession Assets.

The separate line classification of Service Concession Assets, including in this case assets provided by partners with ownership status other than BMN, is presented as a composite asset on the Balance Sheet under the Fixed Assets heading. However, if the characteristics of the composite assets provided by the partner in accordance with the service concession agreement are in the form of intangible assets, then such service concession assets are presented as a classification of service concession assets on the Balance Sheet in the Intangible

Assets heading.

BMN participated by the concession provider in accordance with the service concession agreement is subject to a BMN depreciation mechanism in accordance with the provisions regarding BMN management.

Service concession assets provided by partners are composited at the initial fair value of the acquisition of service concession assets, the depreciation of the assets is calculated from the minute of handover of operations or equivalent documents using the straight-line method during the concession period. However, during the construction period, service concession assets provided by partners in the construction process are not depreciated and are presented at the fair value of the service concession assets in progress.

Apart from recording concession assets, the concession provider also presents liabilities, both in substance as financial liabilities (characteristics of a financial liability compensation scheme - financial liability model) and as deferred income (characteristics of a compensation scheme granting business rights to partners - grant of a right to the operator model), presented on the Balance Sheet under long-term liabilities. If the binding arrangement in the service concession agreement stipulates that the concession provider provides compensation for the provision of service concession assets and public services in the form of a combination, partly in the form of a financial obligation scheme and partly in the form of a scheme for granting business rights to partners, then the concession provider treats and presents them separately.

Amortization of liabilities in the financial liability compensation scheme is carried out based on payments from the realization of the goods expenditure budget made by the concession provider to partners during the concession period in the amount of the construction compensation portion of the service concession assets provided by the partner, while amortization of liabilities in the compensation scheme for granting concession rights is carried out using the straight line method during the concession period when the economic substance occurs, namely starting when the service concession assets are declared commercial and generate income and are collected by

the partner.

- Investment Property

*Investment property is property to generate income in the form of rentals or to increase the value of assets or both*

In 2022, Minister of Finance Regulation 85/PMK.05/2021 concerning Statement of Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards Number 17 Investment Property will be implemented. Investment property is property to generate income in the form of rentals or to increase asset value or both, and not to:

- a. used in government activities, used by the general public, in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or
- b. sold and/or handed over as a service to the community.

In Minister of Finance Regulation No.231/PMK.05/2022 as amended by Minister of Finance Regulation No. 57 of 2023 concerning Central Government Accounting Policy, for BMN property acquired before 2022 and meeting the characteristics criteria for investment property recognition, the BMN property in question is recognized as investment property prospectively, that is, its value is measured according to its recorded value.

For the initial acquisition of new property BMN that meets the characteristics of an investment property in 2022 and subsequent years, it is treated as follows:

1. Acquisition arising from new procurement transactions is recognized and measured at its cost.
2. The initial acquisition of investment property arising from a finance lease transaction, is recognized and measured at the initial acquisition cost of the rights to the property held under lease, namely the lower of the fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments, and at the same time recognized as a liability.
3. The initial acquisition of investment property arising from non-exchange transactions, such as gifts or confiscations, is recognized and measured at fair value on the date of acquisition in accordance with the minutes of handover (BAST) or equivalent documents.
4. The initial acquisition of investment property arising from transfer transactions between central government entities is recognized and measured at the BMN carrying value in accordance with BAST or equivalent documents.

Investment property is presented on the Balance Sheet in a separate post as Investment Property. Investment property is valued using the cost method, namely at cost less accumulated depreciation. BMN investment properties other than land are depreciated using a depreciation method in accordance with regulations regarding BMN depreciation policy.

Revaluation of investment property is generally not permitted because Government Accounting Standards adhere to asset valuation based on acquisition cost or exchange price. Revaluation of investment property can be carried out based on Government regulations that apply nationally.

- Long-Term Receivables

*Long-Term Receivables consist of Installment Sales Bills (TPA), Treasury Claims/ Compensation Claims (TP/TGR), Long-Term Receivables for Providing Loans, Long-Term Receivables for Government Credit, and Other 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 (TPA), claims of compensation (TP/TGR), long-term receivables for loans, long-term receivables for Government loans, and other long-term 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.

Compensation 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 consist of Partnerships with Third Parties, Funds whose Use is Restricted, Intangible Assets, Guarantee Funds, BLU Management Funds, KKKS Assets, Ex-BPPN Assets, Other Assets from Other Government Units, and 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 from other government units, and other assets.

Partnership assets with third parties are collaboration assets that arise from agreements between the government and partners (business entities, third parties or investors) who have a commitment to carry out jointly controlled activities using the assets and/or business rights they own. If the partnership ends, the assets that are entitled to the Government will be reclassified into definitive assets according to their type.

Restricted Use Funds are funds which are the right of the Government, but whose use is restricted or whose use is bound to finance certain activities for a period of more than 12 (twelve) months from the reporting date or funds which are the Government's right, but whose use is restricted to finance certain activities within less than 12 (twelve) months from the reporting date as a result of a decree/decision either from the government or from parties outside the government such as

the court or other external 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/PKP2B) 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 consist of 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, Accrued interest, 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.

Accrued interests on government debt are recorded at the interest expense incurred and not yet paid. The interest refers to Government debt, both domestic and foreign. Accrued interests 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 2022, the working units within the State Ministries/Government 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.

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, Obligations arising from Legal Claims and Obligations for Lack of Funding for the THT Program / Unfunded Past Service Liability for the THT Program (UPSL THT).

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, 2022, 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 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 is 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

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

*Contingent liabilities are disclosed in other important notes*

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.

## **b. 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 2022 reporting, monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Rupiah using the closing rates of December 31, 2022.

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*

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

In preparing LKPP, the government imposed the elimination of reciprocal 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 among 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/Government Agencies, 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/reclassifications 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).

*Guideline of the  
Implementation  
and Accounting  
Policies  
regarding PC-PEN*

#### **A.4.1. IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES RELATED TO 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 Accounting System for Central Government (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.

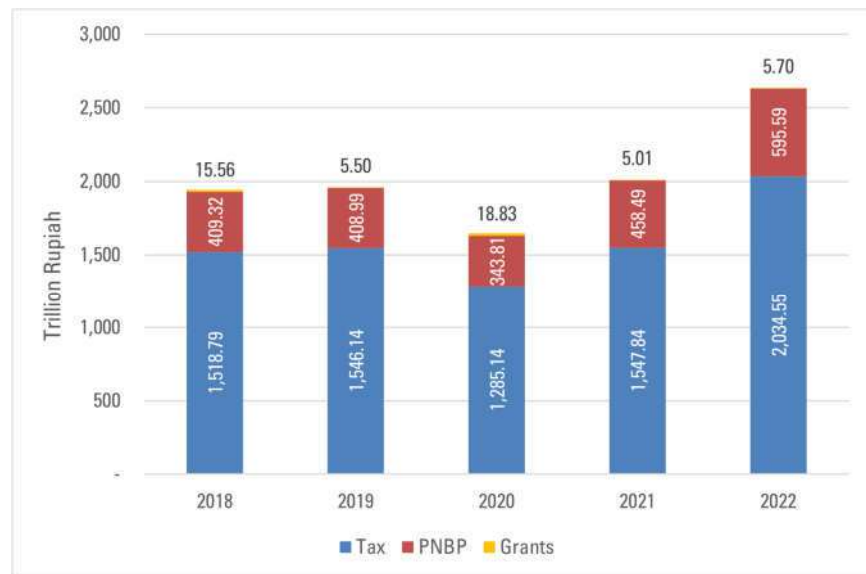
## B. EXPLANATION OF ITEMS OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION

### B.1. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION

Realization of State Revenue and Grants in the 2022 Fiscal Year (FY) amounted to IDR 2,635,843,046,064,472 or reached 116.31 percent of the 2022 FY state budget target of IDR 2,266,198,933,402,000. Realization of State Revenue and Grants came from Tax Revenue amounting to IDR 2,034,552,436,470,075, non-tax state revenue amounting to IDR 595,594,554,180,605, and Grant Revenue amounting to IDR 5,696,055,413,792. The realization of Tax Revenue includes Government Borne Income Tax (DTP) amounting to IDR 11,371,952,837,221 and VAT and PPnBM DTP amounting to IDR 4,370,695,108,325. State Revenue and Grants for FY 2022 increased by IDR 624,495,973,646,537 or 31.05 percent higher compared to FY 2021 which amounted to IDR 2,011,347,072,417,932.

Development of realization of Tax Revenue, Non-tax state Revenue and Grants Revenue from FY 2018 to FY 2022 can be seen in **Graph 29**.

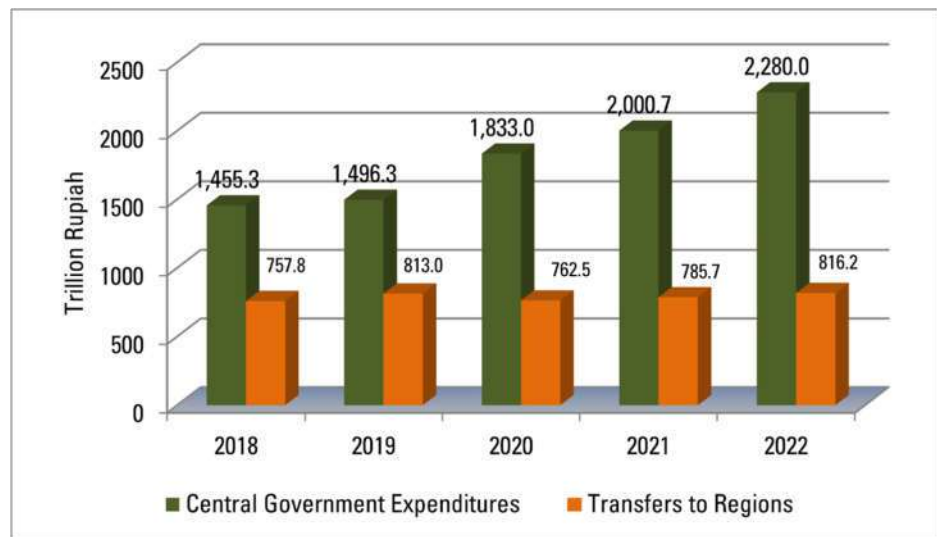
**Graph 29.**  
**Development of Realization of Tax Revenue, Non-Tax State Revenue, and Grant Revenue of Fiscal Year of 2018 to 2022**



In fiscal year (FY) 2022, the realization of State Expenditures amounted to IDR 3,096,262,719,102,674, reaching 99.67 percent of the budgeted amount in the 2022 fiscal year APBN, which was set at IDR 3,106,425,255,592,000. This realization of State Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 comprised two main components: Central Government Expenditures, totaling IDR 2,280,027,893,034,978, and Transfers to Regions and Village Funds, amounting to IDR 816,234,826,067,696. Comparatively, state expenditure in fiscal year 2022 increased by IDR 309,851,359,539,859, marking an 11.12 percent rise compared to fiscal year 2021, which amounted to IDR 2,786,411,359,562,815. To get a visual representation of the progression of State Expenditures from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2022, you can refer to **Graph 30**.

**Graph 30.**

**Development of Realization of State Expenditure of Fiscal Year of 2018 - 2022**



In fiscal year 2022, with State Revenue and Grants amounting to IDR 2,635,843,046,064,472 and State Expenditures totaling IDR 3,096,262,719,102,674, the Budget Deficit for the year was IDR 460,419,673,038,202.

In parallel, the realization of financing (net) in fiscal year 2022 reached IDR 590,978,140,090,153, comprising domestic financing (net) of IDR 563,782,350,533,612 and foreign financing (net) of IDR 27,195,789,556,541.

Consequently, this budgetary scenario resulted in a Budget Surplus (SiLPA) for fiscal year 2022, amounting to IDR 130,558,467,051,951.

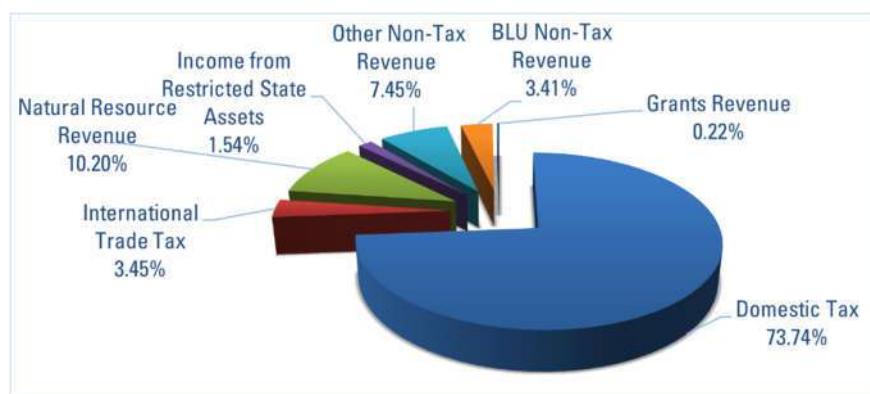
## B.2. EXPLANATION OF STATEMENT OF STATE BUDGET REALIZATION PER ITEM

State Revenue and Grants amounted to IDR 2,635.84 trillion

### B.2.1. State Revenue and Grants

In fiscal year 2022, the realization of State Revenue and Grants amounted to IDR 2,635,843,046,064,472, exceeding the budget set in the APBN of IDR 2,266,198,933,402,000 by 116.31 percent. These State Revenue and Grants comprise Tax Revenue, PNBP, and Grants. The percentage composition of realized State Revenue and Grants for fiscal year 2022 can be observed in **Graph 31**.

**Graph 31.**  
**Composition of Realization of State and Grant Revenues of Fiscal Year of 2022**



Further details of state revenue per account can be found in **Appendix 2**.

#### B.2.1.1. Tax Revenue

Tax Revenue was amounted to IDR 2,034.55 trillion

In fiscal year 2022, Tax Revenue realization reached IDR 2,034,552,436,470,075, surpassing the APBN target of IDR 1,783,987,986,654,000 by 114.05 percent. This represents a significant increase of IDR 486,711,384,825,448 or 31.44 percent compared to the fiscal year 2021 realization of IDR 1,547,841,051,644,624. Tax Revenue comprises Domestic Tax and International Trade Tax and includes DTP Income Tax amounting to IDR 11,371,952,837,221 and DTP PPN-PPnBM amounting to IDR 4,370,695,108,325.

The favorable performance of tax revenues was attributed to robust economic growth, increased utilization and labor wages, improved corporate profitability in 2021, rising commodity prices, and policy measures such as tapering installment relaxations and the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS), all contributing to enhanced taxation. Furthermore, tax base expansion, increased economic activity in line with overall economic development, and higher import

activity have also played pivotal roles in revenue growth. Meanwhile, Customs and Excise Revenues were influenced by policy adjustments in Tobacco Products Excise /CHT, increased excise duties on beverages containing ethyl alcohol/MMEA, tourism sector improvements, rising export commodity prices, and increased domestic demand for imported goods.

#### B.2.1.1.1.Domestic Tax

Domestic  
tax revenue  
amounted  
to IDR  
1,943.65  
trillion

In fiscal year 2022, Domestic Tax Revenue realization amounted to IDR 1,943,654,770,952,334, surpassing the APBN target of IDR 1,704,957,986,654,000 by 114.00 percent. This represented a substantial increase of IDR 469,509,112,079,803 or 31.85 percent compared to the fiscal year 2021 realization of IDR 1,474,145,658,872,531. The details of the Domestic Tax realization are as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Income Tax of Oil and Gas	77,842,556,544,703	52,839,016,587,122
Income Tax of Non-oil and Gas	908,999,294,332,875	626,945,306,149,270
Income Tax Borne by Government	11,371,952,837,221	16,892,265,502,944
Value-Added Tax	663,893,619,287,612	533,815,503,271,088
Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (PPnBM)	19,345,135,860,310	8,248,489,920,685
Value-Added Tax Borne by Government	4,370,695,108,325	9,836,487,713,903
Land and Building Tax (PBB)	23,264,663,527,700	18,924,654,220
Excise	226,880,753,312,323	195,517,827,106,916
Other Taxes	7,152,551,549,032	7,830,800,885,996
Interest Revenue of Tax Collection	533,548,592,233	3,295,175,080,387
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,943,654,770,952,334</b>	<b>1,474,145,658,872,531</b>

The increase in Domestic Tax revenues for fiscal year 2022 was attributed to several key factors. Firstly, it was influenced by heightened public consumption activities in sync with the improving economic growth. Additionally, rising prices of global commodities have encouraged international trade activities, further boosting tax revenue. Tax reforms, such as adjustments to VAT rates and the implementation of initiatives like the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS), the introduction of crypto taxes, fintech-related taxation, and VAT on Trade Through Electronic Systems (PMSE).

Income Tax of Article 21 revenues saw an uptick, aligning with the continued recovery in labor utilities from the previous year. Notably, the Manufacturing Industry, Trade, and Financial Services sectors experienced the most substantial increases.

The surge in Income Tax of Article 22 revenues was primarily driven by increased deposits for Exports of Mineral Coal Mining Commodities and deposits from non-Treasurer Collectors, particularly from the Trade and Mining sectors. The increase in PPh 22 Imports can be attributed to heightened import activity and the cessation of incentives for PPh of Article 22 imports exemption for certain Classification of Taxpayer Business Fields (KLU) in 2021.

PPh of Article 23 also witnessed growth compared to the previous period, supported by an increase in services deposits in the Mining, Trade, and Processing Industry sectors.

Income Tax of Article 25/29 for Individuals (OP) contracted mainly due to non-recurring deposits of Notice of Tax Underpayment Assessment (SKPKB). Conversely, Corporate Income Tax of Article 25/29 realized significant growth, driven by the improving business profitability due to a robust economic recovery and the impact of rising commodity prices.

PPh of Article 26 exhibited growth and exceeded its main target, bolstered by an increase in dividend payments. Additionally, PPh 26 payments on Interest, Royalties, and Services showed positive growth.

The increase in DN VAT was propelled by expansive economic growth and the impact of increasing commodity prices. Furthermore, the achievement in DN VAT realization was attributed to tax reform measures, including the implementation of the HPP Law, adjusting the VAT rate to 11 percent, the introduction of crypto taxes, and PMSE VAT. Import VAT also saw an increase, influenced by the rise in the value of national imports. Meanwhile, the factors contributing to the uptick in PPnBM included increased motor vehicle production and imports.

Conversely, the boost in Excise Revenues was influenced by the Tobacco Product Excise rate adjustment policy, along with a monitoring program targeting illegal cigarette excise and the relaxation of tourist areas due to improvements in the pandemic situation, which resulted in an increase in excise duty on Beverages Containing Ethyl Alcohol (MMEA).

For further details, please refer to **Appendix 2**.

#### B.2.1.1.2. International Trade Tax

*International Trade Tax amounted to IDR 90.89 trillion*

In fiscal year 2022, the realization of International Trade Tax Revenue amounted to IDR 90,897,665,517,741, surpassing the APBN target of IDR 79,030,000,000,000 by 115.02 percent. This signifies an impressive increase of IDR 17,202,272,745,648 or a growth rate of 23.34 percent compared to the fiscal year 2021 realization of IDR 73,695,392,772,093. Further insights into the realization of International Trade Tax are detailed below:

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Import Duty	51,077,726,593,610	39,122,672,165,783
Export Duty	39,819,938,924,131	34,572,720,606,310
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,897,665,517,741</b>	<b>73,695,392,772,093</b>

The realization of Import Duty Revenue for FISCAL YEAR 2022 increased due to higher foreign exchange payments and improved national import performance, driven by various factors including imports from the wholesale and retail trade sectors, natural and artificial gas commodities, vehicle and spare parts imports, and overall economic, industrial, and investment activity recovery.

Meanwhile, the increase in Export Duty was influenced by higher income from palm oil products and the elevated price of CPO from January to June, along with policies to accelerate CPO and cooking oil exports (flushout) in June and July, as well as a rise in copper exports and the growth of several imported commodities, particularly raw materials and consumer goods.

For more comprehensive details, please refer to **Appendix 2**.

#### B.2.1.2. Non-Tax Revenue

Non-Tax  
Revenue  
amounted  
to IDR  
595.59  
trillion

In fiscal year 2022, the realization of Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP) amounted to IDR 595,594,554,180,605, surpassing the APBN stipulation of IDR 481,631,095,828,000 by 123.66 percent. This represents a substantial increase of IDR 137,101,575,841,983 or 29.90 percent compared to the fiscal year 2021 realization of IDR 458,492,978,338,622. PNBP realization is derived from Natural Resources Revenue, Revenue from Separated State Assets, Other PNBP, and BLU Revenue.

The notable increase in PNBP realization in comparison to the previous year was primarily attributed to rising commodity prices, particularly for crude oil and mineral and coal, as well as improvements in PNBP services provided by government agencies, in alignment with heightened community activity.

#### B.2.1.2.1. Natural Resources Revenue

Natural  
Resources  
Revenue  
amounted  
to IDR  
268.77  
trillion

In fiscal year 2022, the realization of Natural Resources (SDA) Revenue amounted to IDR 268,770,896,270,784, surpassing the APBN budget of IDR 226,518,504,498,000 by 118.65 percent. This represents a significant increase of IDR 119,281,528,352,061 or a growth of 79.79 percent compared to the fiscal year 2021 realization of IDR 149,489,367,918,723. Further details of the Natural Resources Revenue realization are as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Petroleum Revenue	111,992,940,458,410	64,998,824,686,934
Natural Gas Revenue	36,705,949,688,708	31,617,569,168,427
Mineral and Coal Mining Revenue	110,786,795,000,708	44,835,418,882,229
Forestry Revenue	5,804,080,517,216	5,400,260,383,957
Fishery Revenue	1,192,945,829,371	708,187,057,318
Geothermal Revenue	2,288,184,776,371	1,929,107,739,858
<b>Total</b>	<b>268,770,896,270,784</b>	<b>149,489,367,918,723</b>

The increase in the realization of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) from Oil and Gas Resources in fiscal year 2022 was primarily due to the higher realization of the Indonesian Crude Price (ICP) in 2022. The rise in Natural Gas Revenue can be attributed to the higher average exchange rate in 2022 compared to 2021, along with the realization of reduced factors affecting the state's share. These factors



included fees for state gas sales, Oil and Gas Special Tax (PBB Migas), Value Added Tax (PPN) Reimbursement, and Regional Taxes and Regional Levies (PDRD), which were lower in 2022 than in 2021.

Positive performance in Non-Oil and Gas Mining Resources Revenue was driven by the increase in the average Coal Reference Price (HBA) from January 2022 to December 2022, amounting to USD 276.6 per ton. Additionally, the increase in Non-Oil and Gas Mining Resources Revenue in the mining sector was also supported by the issuance of three new regulations in 2022:

1. Minister of Finance Regulation No. 17/PMK.02/2022 on Types and Tariffs of Urgent Needs PNB in the Form of Fines and Compensation Funds for Meeting Domestic Coal Needs at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM).
2. Presidential Regulation No. 15/2022 concerning Taxation and/or Non-Tax State Revenue in the Coal Mining Business.
3. Presidential Regulation No. 26/2022 on Types and Tariffs of PNB applicable to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM).

Furthermore, the increase in Non-Oil and Gas Mining Resources Revenue from other sectors also experienced growth. This includes the forestry sector, driven by increased wood production and the payment of PNB for Use of Forest Area (PKH) and the implementation of the ABS in the forestry sector.

The increase in PNB in the fisheries sector was mainly due to adjustments in the Purchase Price of Fish (HPI) as regulated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decision No. 97/2021 on Purchase Price of Fish for Calculating Fisheries Revenue, as well as an increase in permit issuance. Lastly, the increase in PNB in the Geothermal sector was due to higher fixed and production royalties, payments related to the follow-up on the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) Report of Audit Results (LHA), and a reduction in the amount of Value Added Tax (PPN) reimbursement reserve (as a deduction from the government's share).

For further details, please refer to Appendix 2.

#### **B.2.1.2.2. Income from Restricted State Assets**

*Income  
from  
Restricted  
State Assets  
amounted*

The realization of Income from Restricted State Assets (KND) for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 40,597,091,946,149, reaching 109.46 percent of the budget allocated in the APBN, which was IDR 37,089,849,454,000. This signified that Income from Restricted State Assets for fiscal year 2022 increased by IDR 10,100,268,652,272, marking a growth of 33.12 percent compared to the fiscal

to IDR 40.59  
trillion

year 2021 realization of IDR 30,496,823,293,877. The breakdown of the realization of Income from Restricted State Assets consists of:

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Income from the profit share of State-owned Enterprises (SOEs) under the Ministry of SOEs	39,735,630,261,242	29,542,724,205,314
Income from the profit share of SOEs/Institutions under the Ministry of Finance	861,461,684,907	954,099,088,563
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,597,091,946,149</b>	<b>30,496,823,293,877</b>

In general, the increase in the realization of Income from Restricted State Assets (KND) was primarily influenced by the improved performance of State-Owned Enterprises in the fiscal year 2021, particularly in the Banking sector. This improvement was reflected in the increased realization of the Government's share of cash dividends for fiscal year 2022 compared to fiscal year 2021. This condition aligned with the overall economic improvement as the Covid-19 pandemic had eased.

As for the Dividend Deposits, they were dominated by the top 10 State-Owned Enterprises that generated dividends in fiscal year 2022. The breakdown of Dividend Deposits from State-Owned Enterprises was as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Descriptions		Total
1	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	14,046,581,539,080
2	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	8,751,423,016,699
3	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	7,738,577,913,038
4	PT Pertamina (Persero)	2,928,000,000,000

5	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	1,636,944,231,460
6	PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero)	1,316,854,000,000
7	PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero)	900,000,000,000
8	PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero)	750,000,000,000
9	PT PLN (Persero)	750,000,000,000
10	PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	522,342,000,000
	Other SOEs	1,256,369,245,872
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,597,091,946,149</b>

### B.2.1.2.3. Other Non-Tax Revenues

The realization of Other Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP) for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 196,324,253,788,078, which was 174.94 percent of the budget allocated in the APBN of IDR 112,221,733,333,000. This means that the realization of Other PNBP for fiscal year 2022 was IDR 43,820,218,159,353 greater, marking a growth of 28.73 percent compared to the fiscal year 2021 realization of IDR 152,504,035,628,725. The breakdown of the realization of Other Non-Tax State Revenue consists of:

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
<b>Revenue From Sales, Management of BMN, Business Entity Fees, and Revenue of BMN Insurance Claims</b>		
Revenue of Non-R&D Production Sales	69,734,126,278,325	30,677,817,408,109
Revenue from Transfer of BMN	576,804,786,417	466,394,045,710
Income from Utilization of BMN	1,016,226,852,242	492,376,628,437
Revenue from BMN Management and State Assets from Assets Manager	889,668,745,093	483,391,811,829

Other Non-Tax Revenues amounted to IDR 196.32 trillion

Revenue from the use of facilities and infrastructure in accordance with Tusi	58,135,549,277	39,745,158,739
Sales Revenue From Upstream Oil and Gas Activities	11,683,994,809,449	8,141,101,136,553
Revenue from Business Entity Fees and Revenue of BMN Insurance Claims	1,389,074,351,832	1,104,598,856,691
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>85,348,031,372,635</b>	<b>41,405,425,046,068</b>
<b>Revenue of Administration and Law Enforcement</b>		
Revenue of Legal Service and Administration	6,452,605,159,302	3,117,546,581,653
Revenue of Foreign Affairs Legal Service and Administration	410,515,652,095	360,375,149,149
Revenue of Attorney General's Office and Judiciary and Gratuities	734,539,577,153	562,475,275,406
Revenue of Attorney General's Office and Judiciary and Proceeds of Corruption and Money Laundering	2,532,237,595,037	746,284,853,591
Licensing Income	2,398,611,785,959	1,312,216,645,162
Police Service Revenue I	7,879,469,220,001	7,359,825,180,000
Police Service Revenue II	1,070,902,893,086	1,001,050,902,830
Accreditation, Testing, Certification, Calibration and Standardization Revenue	692,866,450,128	640,153,720,582
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>22,171,748,332,761</b>	<b>15,099,928,308,373</b>

<b>Revenue of Health, Social Protection, and Religious</b>		
Revenue of Health Services	2,673,170,765,156	2,947,726,351,405
Revenue of Drug and Food Control Services	228,095,364,750	222,178,159,250
Revenue of Quarantine Services	317,463,152,702	363,818,815,680
Revenue of Agrarian Services	2,530,319,333,693	2,204,127,280,570
Revenue Religious Services	810,396,538,991	815,769,731,437
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6,559,445,155,292</b>	<b>6,553,620,338,342</b>
<b>Revenue of Education, Culture, Research and Technology</b>		
Revenue of Educational	3,426,412,355,451	3,738,287,144,347
Revenue of Human Resources Development	338,201,420,388	325,643,211,850
Revenue of Research/Research, Surveys, Mapping, and Science and Technology Development	420,995,834,352	337,314,313,442
Revenue of Historical and Culture	6,993,110,960	1,995,959,670
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4,192,602,721,151</b>	<b>4,403,240,629,309</b>
<b>Revenue of Transportation, Communication, and Information Services</b>		
Revenue of Transportation Services	6,661,018,266,164	6,109,436,482,860

Revenue of Communication and Informatics Services	21,039,909,743,685	21,475,283,803,100
Revenue of Public Broadcasting Services	124,189,001,627	161,492,125,443
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>27,825,117,011,476</b>	<b>27,746,212,411,403</b>
<b>Revenue of Other Services</b>		
Service Revenue in the Environment and Forestry Sector	406,886,487,297	157,463,741,176
Service Revenue of Marine and Fishery	79,273,008,130	68,125,487,540
Revenue of Other Services	201,378,194,984	224,041,088,720
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>687,537,690,411</b>	<b>449,630,317,436</b>
<b>Revenue of Interest, Banking Account Management, and Financial Management</b>		
Interest Revenue	2,211,854,197,429	1,804,538,122,637
Premium Revenue on Government Bonds	1,016,337,174,900	13,702,598,777,072
Revenues of Government Guarantee Service Fee, SBN Price Difference, And Other SBN Transactions Fees	319,738,176,863	344,976,846,265
Income from Adjustments	201,425,560,332	61,150,224,078
Revenue from Banking Services and Account Closure	113,630,216,436	119,459,397,450
Revenue from the Treasury Single Account (TSA) Management and/or from the Participation of State Funds	14,576,572,327,069	9,068,340,574,605

Revenue from Tax Collection Fees, Auction Services, and Management of State Receivables	937,089,008,095	770,709,645,136
Revenue of State Compensation Settlement	33,525,742,095	42,887,124,635
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>19,410,172,403,219</b>	<b>25,914,660,711,878</b>
<b>Revenue of Penalty</b>		
Fines Revenue I	744,883,756,415	571,221,504,623
Fines Revenue II	166,112,375,769	91,364,586,821
Fines Revenue III	2,128,786,046,258	2,322,134,368
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3,039,782,178,442</b>	<b>664,908,225,812</b>
<b>Other Revenues</b>		
Revenue from Revenue of Expenditures from Previous Fiscal Year I	24,375,151,596,618	28,573,307,035,205
Revenue from Revenue of Expenditures from Previous Fiscal Year II	475,602,164,006	447,475,545,299
Revenue from Deposit Remaining Debt From Retirees	17,345,213,780	16,188,783,339
Other Revenues I	203,370,109,038	907,719,396,223
Other Revenues II	2,018,347,839,249	321,718,880,038
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>27,089,816,922,691</b>	<b>30,266,409,640,104</b>
<b>Total of Other Non-Tax Revenues</b>	<b>196,324,253,788,078</b>	<b>152,504,035,628,725</b>

The increase in the realization of Other Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP) mainly originates from the Revenue from Mineral Sales. Furthermore, there is also an increase in revenue contributed by DMO (Domestic Market Obligation) revenue and ministry/agency services revenue, primarily from Radio Frequency Spectrum Revenue, Police Service Revenue, Concession Revenue in the Transportation Sector, as well as Legal Administration Services (such as visa and passport issuance).

On the other hand, Premium Income from State Bonds saw a decrease compared to the previous fiscal year, which was caused by the reduced premium income due to the issuance of SBN.

Other incomes included refunds of Covid-19 expenditure claims for fiscal year 2021, overpayments for Covid-19 vaccine procurement assignments in fiscal year 2021, refunds for social fund in the previous fiscal year, refunds for the Unutilized or Undistributed The Nine Basic Commodities (Sembako) Subsidy Program, fines related to the construction of metal and mineral smelter projects, and Lumpsum Payments.

In addition to its role as a contributor to state revenue, PNBP also took part in economic recovery and boosting economic growth. This role was realized through providing relaxations and incentives to the public by imposing tariffs of up to IDR 0 and PNBP relaxations/incentives of up to IDR 139.64 billion, including concessions or reductions in Single Tuition Fees (UKT), permitting maritime utilization, and more.

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

The realization of Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP) for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 89,902,312,175,594, which is 84.97 percent of the budget allocated in the APBN, amounting to IDR 105,801,008,543,000. This means that the realization of Non-Tax Revenue for fiscal year 2022 is IDR 36,100,439,321,703 less, marking a decrease of 28.65 percent compared to the fiscal year 2021 realization of IDR 126,002,751,497,297. The breakdown of Non-Tax State Revenue consists of:

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Revenue of General Service:		
Revenue from the Provision of Goods and Services to the Community	36,445,264,426,650	32,770,555,741,640

Revenue  
from BLU  
amounted  
to IDR  
89.90  
trillion



Revenue from Management of Certain Regions/Areas	2,232,436,418,891	1,609,201,334,688
Management of Special Funds for the Community	41,825,694,444,860	77,039,924,247,956
Revenue from BMN Management in the Property Manager	807,064,265,232	740,742,197,548
Total Revenue of General Services	81,310,459,555,633	112,160,423,521,832
Revenue of BLU Grant	169,778,059,270	147,424,833,601
Revenue from BLU Cooperation Outcome	974,371,121,113	852,458,312,080
Revenue from State Budget Allocation	3,245,497,850,139	8,984,388,917,129
Revenue of Other BLUs	4,202,205,589,439	3,858,055,912,655
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,902,312,175,594</b>	<b>126,002,751,497,297</b>

The decrease in the realization of Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP) for fiscal year 2022 was primarily attributed to the decline in Revenue from Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management due to the temporary export ban on Crude Palm Oil (CPO) (effective from April to May 2022, based on Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 22 of 2022) and the imposition of a USD0 levy on CPO exports from July to November 2022.

However, there was an increase in Revenue from Goods and Services Provided to the Public, mainly due to the normalization of public activities, which has an impact on increased revenue from services such as Health, Education, Land Lease to Batam Authority (UWTO), and others.

For further details, please refer to Appendix 2.

### B.2.1.3. Grant Revenue

The realization of Grant Revenue for fiscal year 2022 was IDR 5,696,055,413,792, which is 982.33 percent of the budgeted amount in the APBN of IDR 579,850,920,000. This means that grant revenue for fiscal year 2022 was IDR

*Grant  
Revenue  
amounted*

to IDR 5.69  
trillion

683,012,979,106 higher or 13.62 percent higher than the realization for fiscal year 2021, which was IDR 5,013,042,434,686.

The realization of Grant Revenue consists of:

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Domestic Grant Revenue – Direct in the Form of Money	2,672,694,521,172	2,769,614,720,071
Foreign Grant Revenue – Planned	585,850,301,025	945,056,904,437
Foreign Grant Revenue – Direct in the Form of Money	2,437,510,591,595	1,298,370,810,178
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,696,055,413,792</b>	<b>5,013,042,434,686</b>

The realization of Grant Revenue for fiscal year 2022 increased by 13.62 percent compared to the TAYL, reaching 982.33 percent of the APBN. This increase can be attributed to improved understanding and awareness among K/Ls to report their grant income directly to BUN.

For further details, please refer to **Appendix 2**.

### B.2.2. State Expenditure

State  
Expenditure  
amounted  
to IDR  
3,096.26  
trillion

The realization of State Expenditure for fiscal year 2022 was IDR 3,096,262,719,102,674, accounting for 99.67 percent of the budgeted amount in the APBN of IDR 3,106,425,255,592,000. State expenditure for fiscal year 2022 saw a significant increase of IDR 309,851,359,539,859, marking an 11.12 percent rise compared to the realization for fiscal year 2021, which had amounted to IDR 2,786,411,359,562,815. The realization of State Expenditures encompassed both Central Government Expenditures and Transfers to Regions and Village Funds.

#### B.2.2.1. Central Government Expenditure

Central  
Government  
Expenditure

The realization of Central Government Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 2,280,027,893,034,978, which is equivalent to 99.06 percent of the APBN set at IDR 2,301,644,783,677,000. This indicates that the realization of Central Government Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 exceeded the previous

amounted  
to IDR  
2,280.02  
trillion

year by IDR 279,324,119,147,541, representing a 13.96 percent increase compared to the fiscal year 2021 realization of IDR 2,000,703,773,887,437.

Details regarding the implementation of the 2022 fiscal year APBN Law are outlined in Presidential Regulation Number 104 of 2021, which pertains to the specifics of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the 2022 fiscal year. However, these developments are in line with the agreement between the Government and the House of Representatives concerning Changes to the Details of the Outlook Posture of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for 2022. Additionally, in the context of addressing emergencies as stipulated in Article 42 of Law Number 6 of 2021 regarding the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for fiscal year 2022, adjustments to the details of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for fiscal year 2022 were made, as outlined in Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2022 regarding Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 104 of 2021, which deals with the Details of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for fiscal year 2022.

In the execution of the 2022 fiscal year APBN, several revisions and changes were made to the Budget Execution (Allotment) Document (DIPA) budget, including adjustments to the budget ceiling in the DIPA K/L (Ministries/Institutions) and the State General Treasurer's Budget Section. These alterations in the details of the Central Government Expenditure budget for K/L and BA BUN (State General Treasurer) during fiscal year 2022 were driven by various reasons, as outlined below:

- a. Modifications to the expenditure budget originating from Non-Tax Revenues, including the utilization of Public Service Agency cash balances.
- b. Adjustments to the spending budget derived from loans, including new loans related to disaster management.
- c. Budget reallocations among programs within a single Budget Section for disaster management.
- d. Revisions to the expenditure budget stemming from grants, including transferred grants.
- e. Adjustments to the expenditure budget for disaster management.
- f. Shifting of funds between Budget Section 999.08 (State General Treasurer Managing Other Expenditures) and a state ministry/institution or vice versa, or between subsections within Budget Section 999 (BA BUN).

- g. Transfers of expenditure budgets funded by Non-Tax Revenue between work units within the same program or between programs in a single Budget Section.
- h. Changes to the expenditure budget sourced from State Sharia Securities to finance state ministries/institutions' activities/projects, including the utilization of remaining funds from the issuance of State Sharia Securities that were not utilized in 2021, for the continued implementation of these activities/projects in the 2022 fiscal year, particularly for those extended due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
- i. Budget reallocation between programs within a single Budget Section from pure rupiah to meet operational expenditure needs.
- j. Budget transfers between programs within a single Budget Section to address unacceptable expenditures for activities financed by foreign loans and/or grants.
- k. Shifting of budgets between programs as part of the restructuring of state ministries/institutions, including restructuring in the realm of research and innovation.
- l. Budget transfers between programs within the same echelon I unit.
- m. Changes in the State Expenditure budget, involving adjustments to expenditure approval ceilings and financing and/or grant income received from loans/grants, encompassing both issued and closed loans/grants.
- n. Changes in the State Expenditure budget, entailing an increase in the ceiling due to the launch of Companion Pure Rupiah in the 2021, Budget Execution (Allotment) Document which remained unutilized for down payments for activity contracts funded by foreign loans.
- o. Adjustments in subsidy management program payments, influenced by alterations in basic macroeconomic assumptions, parameter changes, and/or payments addressing subsidy shortfalls from previous years.
- p. Modifications in investment payments to international financial organizations/institutions/international business entities due to fluctuations in exchange rate differences.
- q. Adjustments in obligations stemming from the use of surplus budget balance funds, cash loan withdrawals, government securities issuance, and/or utilization of cash balances from Public Service Agencies due to additional financing.

r. Reallocation of the debt interest budget as a consequence of changes in the composition of debt financing instruments, aimed at maintaining economic and fiscal resilience.

s. Budget shifts within or between provinces/districts/cities and/or authorities, particularly for activities related to co-administration tasks, joint affairs, and/or deconcentration.

t. Utilization of remaining funds from the issuance of Government Securities that were not utilized in the 2021 fiscal year to finance the continued implementation of activities related to the handling of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic and/or national economic recovery in the 2022 fiscal year.

Central Government Expenditures are categorized into three classifications: Central Government Expenditures by Organization/Budget Section, Central Government Expenditures by Function, and Central Government Expenditures by Type of Expenditure (Economy).

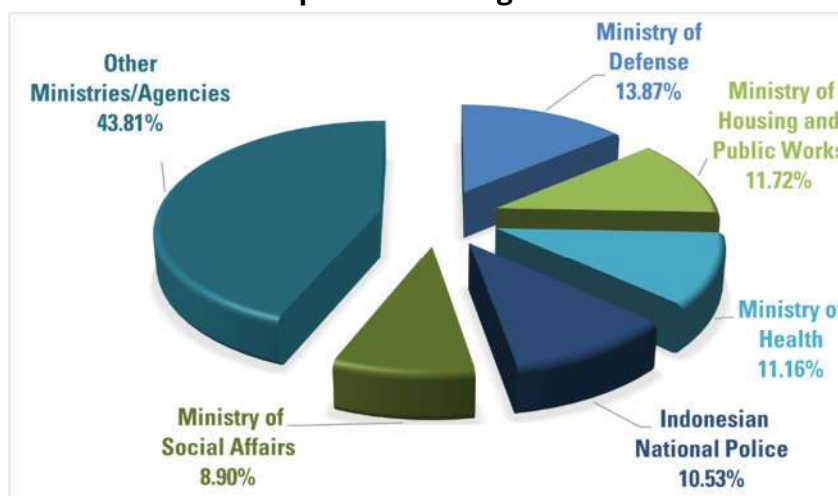
### **Central Government Expenditures by Organization/Budget Section**

*Central  
Government  
Expenditures  
by  
Organization/  
Budget Section*

The most substantial realization of Central Government Expenditure for fiscal year 2022, categorized by Budget Section (BA), was recorded under BA 999 (State General Treasurer), totaling IDR 1,195,353,240,933,757 or 52.43 percent of the overall Central Government Expenditure. In contrast, the aggregate realization of Central Government Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 concerning K/L (excluding BA BUN) amounted to IDR 1,084,674,652,101,221. Within this total expenditure realization for K/L, the largest expenditure realization was attributed to the Ministry of Defense, with a sum of IDR 150,438,767,148,763, constituting 13.87 percent of the total Central Government Expenditure realization for K/L.

For a detailed breakdown of the five most significant realizations of the Central Government Expenditure budget for K/L (expressed in percentage) other than BA 999 (State General Treasurer) in fiscal year 2022, please refer to **Graph 32**.

**Graph 32.**  
**Composition of Top 5 State Ministries/Government Agencies**  
**of Central Government Expenditure Budget Users of Fiscal Year of 2022**



The realization details of Central Government Expenditures by Organization/Budget Section can be seen on **Appendix 3**.

### 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 2022 fiscal year was shown in Table 5.

*Central  
Government  
Expenditure  
by Function*

(in Rupiah)

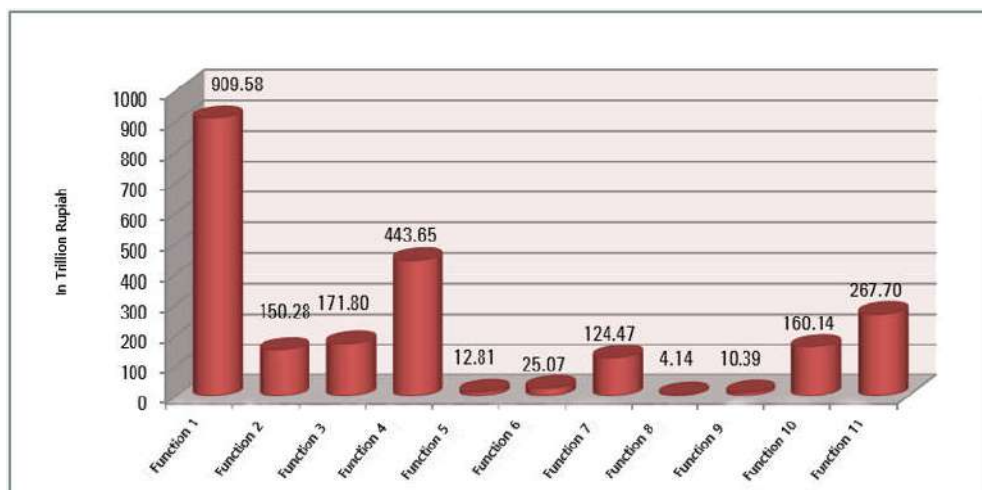
Cod es	Description of Functions	State Revenue and Expenditure Budget	Fiscal Year of 2022 Realization
01	Public Service	628,240,638,796,000	909,580,821,687,483
02	Defense	134,645,351,746,000	150,276,883,777,014
03	Order and Security	176,676,432,856,000	171,798,458,422,402

04	Economy	749,850,699,916,000	443,654,067,823,079
05	Environment	14,123,033,355,000	12,805,945,915,867
06	Housing and Public Facilities	17,291,667,198,000	25,071,790,445,969
07	Health	121,654,347,574,000	124,469,596,026,560
08	Tourism and Culture	3,725,706,948,000	4,139,225,407,134
09	Religion	10,598,557,790,000	10,392,340,383,283
10	Education	193,160,348,881,000	160,139,656,268,724
11	Social Protection	251,677,998,617,000	267,699,106,877,480
	Listing Differences Between Central Accounting System (SiAP) and Accounting System for Line Ministries (SAI)		(17)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,301,644,783,677,000</b>	<b>2,280,027,893,034,978</b>

The composition of the realization of Central Government Expenditure by Function of fiscal year 2022 is shown in **Graph 33**.

**Graph 33.**

**Composition of Realization of Central Government Expenditure by Functions of Fiscal Year of 2022**



**Central Government Expenditure by Type of Expenditure**

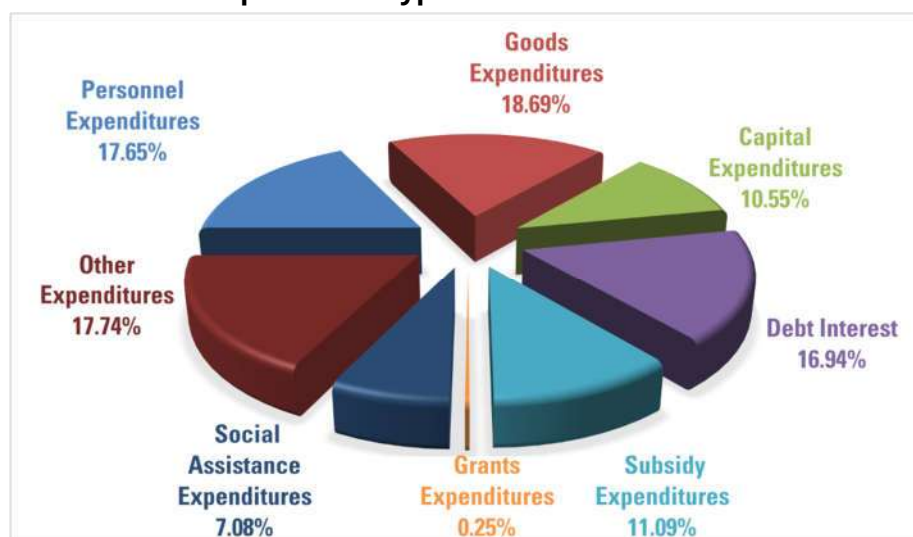
Central Government Expenditure by type of expenditure consisted of: (i) Personnel Expenditures; (ii) Goods Expenditures; (iii) Capital Expenditures; (iv)

*Central  
Government  
Expenditure  
by Type of  
Expenditure*

Debt Interest Payment Expenditures; (v) Subsidy Expenditures; (vi) Grant Expenditures; (vii) Social Assistance Expenditures; and (viii) Other Expenditures.

During fiscal year 2022, the actual expenditures on goods, capital, grants, and social assistance surpassed the budgeted allocation in the APBN. This overage occurred due to supplementary allocations stemming from budget reallocations among various expenditure categories, shifts in budget allocations between BA BUN and/or from BA BUN to K/L, as well as funding approvals for loans, grants, and BLU. The distribution of realized Central Government Expenditures categorized by expenditure type is visually depicted in **Graph 34**.

**Graph 34.**  
**Composition of Realization of Central Government Expenditure by Expenditure Types of Fiscal Year 2022**



#### **B.2.2.1.1. Personnel Expenditures**

*Personnel  
Expenditures  
amounted  
to IDR  
402.44  
trillion*

The realized Personnel Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 402,441,656,300,334, which corresponds to 94.35 percent of the budgeted amount in the APBN of IDR 426,523,288,298,000. This indicates that the realized Personnel Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 exceeded the budget by IDR 14,689,169,173,551, representing a 3.79 percent increase compared to the realization for fiscal year 2021, which stood at IDR 387,752,487,126,783. Further details regarding Personnel Expenditures are provided below.



(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Expenditures for Civil Servants (PNS) Salaries and Allowances	86,886,751,274,793	86,041,469,009,763
Expenditures for Indonesian National Armed Forces/ Indonesian National Police (TNI/POLRI) Salaries and Allowances	64,667,920,553,214	63,029,971,854,345
Expenditures for State Officials Salaries and Allowances	1,451,426,586,090	969,884,613,998
Expenditures for PTT Doctor's Salary	1,414,494,400	1,732,049,000
Expenditures for Non-Civil Servant Salaries and Allowances	17,710,735,289,385	18,384,551,163,781
Expenditure of Salary Rounding of Government Employees with Employment Agreement (PPPK)	536,846,863,726	61,258,265,740
Honorarium Expenditure	1,490,800,609,821	1,443,134,468,081
Overtime Expenditure	902,549,970,369	792,975,816,455
Special Allowances Expenditures & Transitory Employee Expenditure	84,032,922,061,487	77,910,067,771,670
Retirement and Termination Allowance Expenditure	133,926,708,913,263	128,337,297,423,536
Expenditure for Employee Social Security Program	10,833,579,683,803	10,780,042,019,454
The Differences in Recording Between SiAP and SAI	(17)	102,670,960
<b>Total</b>	<b>402,441,656,300,334</b>	<b>387,752,487,126,783</b>

The rise in Employee Expenditures realization primarily stemmed from the Performance Allowance component, which accounted for 50.00 percent of the payment for the 13th Salary and THR in compliance with the regulations outlined in Government Regulation Number 16/2022. Additionally, the actual Personnel Expenditures saw an increase due to a rise in the number of pension recipients and heightened Unfunded Liability Expenditures.

Good  
Expenditure  
s amounted  
to IDR  
426.14  
trillion

### B.2.2.1.2. Good Expenditures

The realization of Goods Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 426,149,081,519,090, which represents 125.44 percent of the budgeted amount in the APBN of IDR 339,731,040,751,000. This indicates that Goods Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 were IDR 103,910,217,539,101 lower, reflecting a decrease of 19.60 percent compared to the realization for fiscal year 2021, which amounted to IDR 530,059,299,058,191. Here are the details of the Goods Expenditures realization.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Operational Goods Expenditure	45,120,779,684,391	43,353,629,587,828
Non-Operational Goods Expenditure	97,100,474,805,972	155,766,046,671,563
Contribution Expenditure	1,196,566,215,550	1,077,927,357,684
Good Supplies	22,716,034,009,218	18,384,315,001,036
Service Expenditure	41,614,533,719,335	37,749,380,118,650
Maintenance Expenditure	44,489,975,895,976	40,466,412,556,801
Domestic Official Travel Expenditure	35,657,430,154,629	26,210,084,132,151
Foreign Official Travel Expenditure	2,318,172,423,772	1,023,861,428,318
BLU Goods Expenditure	79,477,221,388,001	91,811,567,555,041
Expenditures for goods to be submitted to the community/local government	22,632,671,338,682	24,526,169,317,444
Expenditures for Physical Goods and Supporting DK/TP Funds to be Submitted to the Local Government	501,761,392,556	593,550,975,506
Expenditures for Other Goods to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government	33,021,729,043,508	89,096,460,950,084

Expenditures for goods to be submitted to the ex-president/or ex-vice president	301,731,447,500	
The Differences in the Recording Between SiAP and SAI		(106,593,915)
<b>Total</b>	<b>426,149,081,519,090</b>	<b>530,059,299,058,191</b>

The decrease in the realization of Goods Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 is a very positive indicator, signifying that the Government effectively managed the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic during that year. This is evident in the lower budget allocation for health-related expenses, including Covid-19 patient claims and incentives for healthcare workers compared to 2021. Additionally, the discontinuation of the Micro Business Productive Assistance (BPUM) program in 2022 contributed to the reduced budget realization.

Nevertheless, various operational activities and government programs, including support programs under PC-PEN such as Wage Subsidy Assistance (BSU), Cash Assistance for Street Vendors, Stalls, and Fishermen (PKLWN), Covid-19 patient care, vaccination drives, and healthcare worker incentives, as well as regular programs outside of PC-PEN initiatives, including School Operational Assistance (BOS) distribution, assignments to BLU like the Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS), and scholarships provided by the Educational Fund Management Institution (LPDP), office operational services, infrastructure procurement/maintenance, security operations, and other public service activities, were executed at a higher rate than in the previous fiscal year.

In terms of expenditure on other goods to be transferred to the community or local government, there was an excess payment calculation for contribution assistance for non-wage earners and non-workers (PBPU-BP) for the years 2020 to 2022, totaling IDR 604,713,027,300. The Ministry of Health plans to compensate for this excess payment by deducting the surplus from the PBPU-BP contribution assistance bill every month throughout 2023.

Meanwhile, the BLU goods expenditure amounted to IDR 79,477,221,388,001, includes:

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)

Expenditures for Salaries and Allowances	12,733,297,351,498	12,163,620,111,834
Goods Expenditures	4,378,037,769,765	3,571,895,163,976
Service Expenditure	5,750,735,664,308	5,439,360,154,416
Maintenance Expenditure	1,591,195,578,688	1,487,791,910,510
Travel Expenditure	1,369,715,114,269	792,081,169,154
Expenditures of Endowment Fund Management	4,769,171,413,857	2,990,914,257,280
Expenditure of Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management	36,164,055,179,838	53,508,955,44,244
Expenditure of BLU Service Availability	1,957,981,257,420	960,042,651,222
Expenditure for the Provision of Other BLU Goods and Services	3,760,004,699,478	3,767,754,405,317
Expenditure for Consumer Goods Supplies - BLU	3,274,139,283,432	2,974,753,236,763
Expenditure for Maintenance Supplies - BLU	46,026,480,147	46,121,646,841
Expenditure for Excise Tapes, Stamps, and Leges Supplies – BLU	725,516,380	1,429,005,380
Expenditure for Supplies for Sale/Delivered to the Community – BLU	399,713,711,645	279,966,508,350
Expenditure for Raw Material Supplies for the Production Process – BLU	24,404,262,974	33,901,442,292
Expenditure of Work in Process Supplies for Production Process – BLU	741,641,500	838,826,000
Expenditure for Other Supplies - BLU	2,577,481,928,733	2,423,005,873,435
Expenditure for BMN Insurance for Motorized Land/Water/Air Transportation Equipment – BLU		356,531,820
Expenditure for BLU Goods to Other BLUs in One State Ministries/Institutions	88,476,800	119,585,532
Expenditure for BLU Services to Other BLUs in One State Ministries/Institutions	4,779,701,733	3,494,335,632

Expenditure for BLU Services to Other BLUs in State Ministries/Other Agencies	1,408,385,000	787,600,000
Expenditure for Environmental Program Fund Management	64,427,184,472	6,010,207,865
Expenditure for BLU Goods - Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	53,774,036,619	258,649,333,974
Expenditure for BLU Supplies - Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	159,156,890,951	549,191,759,658
Expenditure for BLU Services - Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	381,245,156,852	537,254,536,465
BLU Maintenance Expenditure - Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	659,911,856	8,614,792,339
BLU Travel Expenditure- Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	3,235,868,527	4,657,067,742
Equipment and Machine Expenditure – BLU unaccounted (and uncertified data)	10,398,616,238	
Buildings and Structures Expenditure – BLU unaccounted (and uncertified data)	578,705,021	
Other Fixed Assets Expenditure – BLU unaccounted (and uncertified data)	41,600,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,477,221,388,001</b>	<b>91,811,567,555,041</b>

### B.2.2.1.3. Capital Expenditure

*Capital Expenditures amounted to IDR 240.57 trillion*

The realization of capital expenditure for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 240,570,302,124,070, which represents 120.77 percent of the budgeted amount in the APBN of IDR 199,196,632,471,000. This indicates that the realization of capital expenditure for fiscal year 2022 exceeded the budget by IDR 938,048,574,094, or a slight increase of 0.39 percent compared to the realization for fiscal year 2021, which was IDR 239,632,253,549,976.

Details of the realization of Capital Expenditures are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
BLU Capital Expenditure	19,595,016,027,337	26,723,352,041,155
Capital Expenditure for Equipment and Machinery	100,701,911,264,860	85,415,781,156,713
Capital Expenditure for Building and Constructions	30,368,008,162,912	29,507,430,578,203
Capital Expenditure for Road, Irrigation, and Transmission Network	72,951,253,743,088	85,595,377,571,642
Other Capital Expenditures	6,754,076,109,763	5,957,791,964,587
BLU Capital Expenditures	10,200,036,816,110	6,432,520,237,676
<b>Total</b>	<b>240,570,302,124,070</b>	<b>239,632,253,549,976</b>

The increase in the realization of Capital Expenditures was primarily attributable to the performance of capital expenditures related to equipment and machinery, specifically for the procurement/modernization of Indonesian National Armed Force's Primary Weaponry System (Alutsista), support for defense infrastructure, modernization of Special Material Equipment (Almatsus), and infrastructure support in the security sector. Additionally, the increase in capital expenditure was influenced by infrastructure projects in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector aimed at providing Satellite Capacity through BLU capital expenditure.

Conversely, the decrease in the realization of Land Capital Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 was influenced, among other factors, by issues related to licensing and land acquisition.

The BLU Capital Expenditure, totaling IDR 10,200,036,816,110, comprises:

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
BLU Capital Expenditure	72,272,303,359	156,618,706,139
Capital Expenditure for Equipment and Machinery	6,691,252,075,960	2,675,419,527,714

Capital Expenditure for Building and Constructions	2,847,193,042,570	2,896,119,851,447
Capital Expenditure for Road, Irrigation, and Transmission Network	327,554,955,802	328,327,971,087
Other Capital Expenditures	240,788,279,456	163,254,800,401
Capital Expenditure for BLU's Equipment and Machinery – Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	20,211,106,185	169,000,049,943
Capital Expenditure for BLU's Building and Constructions - Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	587,998,620	40,156,662,472
Other Capital Expenditure for BLU - Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	177,054,158	3,622,668,473
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,200,036,816,110</b>	<b>6,432,520,237,676</b>

#### B.2.2.1.4. Debt Interest Payment Expenditure

Realization of Debt Interest Payment Expenditure for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 386,341,819,789,815, which represents 95.19 percent of the budgeted amount in the APBN of IDR 405,866,898,000,000. This implies that the realization of Debt Interest Payment Expenditure for fiscal year 2022 exceeded the budget by IDR 42,846,436,345,966, marking an increase of 12.47 percent compared to the realization for fiscal year 2021, which was IDR 343,495,383,443,849.

Details of expenditure on debt interest payments for fiscal year 2022 are outlined below.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Payable Interest Expenditure for Domestic Payable – Long Term	283,640,557,355,017	260,625,340,032,116
Expenditure on Domestic Government Islamic Securities	72,349,854,787,991	63,830,791,962,156
Payable Interest Expenditure for Foreign Payable – Long Term	12,723,908,318,349	10,632,254,268,322
SUN DN Discount Payments	11,189,872,757,941	4,391,835,175,100

Payable  
Interest  
Expenditure  
s amounted  
to IDR  
386.34  
trillion

Expenditure on Loss on Bond Redemption Payment for Domestic Government Bond Buyback	1,337,452,801,614	1,854,340,752,507
Expenditure on Loss on Bond Redemption Payment for Domestic Government Bond Buyback	5,100,173,768,903	2,160,821,253,648
<b>Total</b>	<b>386,341,819,789,815</b>	<b>343,495,383,443,849</b>

The increase in actual spending on debt interest payments for fiscal year 2022 was attributed to the growth in outstanding debt, aligning with the APBN deficit policy aimed at accelerating the national economic recovery post-pandemic. Specifically, there was an upsurge in the realization of interest payments on Foreign Loans in 2022, driven in part by optimizing cash loans through financing flexibility mechanisms, a rise in the reference interest rate, and the depreciation of the rupiah exchange rate.

The realization of SBN Interest Payments in 2022 incorporates BI's contribution to SBN, amounting to IDR 21,762,956,668,324, which was issued to finance Public Goods, Non-Public Goods, and healthcare financing.

#### B.2.2.1.5. Subsidy Expenditures

The realization of subsidy spending for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 252,812,907,867,326, which represents 89.13 percent of the budgeted amount in the APBN of IDR 283,660,951,606,000. This indicates that subsidy spending for fiscal year 2022 exceeded the previous year, with an increase of IDR 10,726,089,526,638 or 4.43 percent compared to the realization for fiscal year 2021, which was IDR 242,086,818,340,688.

Here are the details of the subsidy spending realization.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Diesel Oil Subsidy Expenditure	10,126,760,761,603	13,505,087,754,359
Kerosene Subsidy Expenditure	5,097,998,717,227	2,666,982,603,294
LPG Subsidy Expenditure	100,390,005,332,074	67,615,130,344,664
Electricity Subsidy Expenditure	56,129,264,276,198	47,822,316,163,275
Fertilizer Subsidy Expenditure	29,769,041,487,742	27,155,272,941,894

Subsidy  
Expenditure  
s amounted  
to IDR  
252.81  
trillion



Income Tax Subsidy-Borne by the Government (PPH-DTP) Subsidy Expenditure	8,869,124,713,844	11,744,479,010,000
PT KAI Subsidy Expenditure	3,324,045,262,688	3,416,945,672,209
PT PELNI Subsidy Expenditure	2,817,152,372,656	2,099,009,350,000
Subsidy Expenditure for Other PSOs	168,293,494,000	166,151,740,000
Subsidy Expenditure for Housing Advances	929,968,000,000	714,894,000,000
Expenditure for Mortgage Interest Subsidies	2,570,570,451,675	2,333,672,707,269
Expenditure for Interest Subsidy for Food Security (KKP) and Energy	999,369,775	5,188,157,265
Expenditure for Biofuel Interest Subsidy (KPEN-RP)	15,692,064,973	12,793,613,734
Expenditure for Interest Subsidies for Other Program Loans	2,059,732,713	14,843,148,085,554
Expenditure of Subsidies for People's Business Credit Guarantee Services		76,895,021,460
Expenditure of Risk Sharing Subsidies of KKP and Energy	2,748,956,348	265,613,074
Livestock Sector Credit Subsidy Expenditure		100,958,928
Warehouse Receipt Credit Subsidy Expenditure	1,078,021,248	324,299,829
Electricity Subsidy Expenditure - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	114,758,426,726	8,785,659,907,900
KUR Interest Subsidy Expenditure - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	23,113,047,044,984	11,882,141,464,092
PPH-DTP Subsidy Expenditure - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	2,496,064,677,101	5,147,786,492,944
BM-DTP Subsidy Expenditure - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic		324,058,608,997
Expenditure for Interest Subsidy /Margin Subsidy National Economic	155,176,756,597	8,666,239,731,764

Recovery Program (PEN) - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic		
Expenditure of Subsidies for Guarantee Services for the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	2,348,872,681,379	3,265,786,384,280
PPN-DTP Subsidy Expenditure - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	3,258,885,627,759	4,920,203,290,638
PPnBM Subsidy Expenditures borne by the Government - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	1,111,299,638,016	4,916,284,423,265
<b>Total</b>	<b>252,812,907,867,326</b>	<b>242,086,818,340,688</b>

The increase in actual expenditure on subsidies for 3 kg cylinder LPG and Certain Types of Fuel (JBT) fuel compared to previous fiscal year was influenced by several factors. These include the payment of previous year's subsidy shortfalls for JBT and 3 kg cylinder LPG, which were settled in 2022 as opposed to 2021. Additionally, the rise in Indonesian crude oil prices (ICP) and the depreciation of the Rupiah exchange rate against the US Dollar, an increase in the price of LPG products (Contract Price Aramco), impacting the subsidies for 3 Kg LPG Cylinders, and an increase in the price of BBM products (Mean of Plates Singapore), leading to increased Kerosene subsidies. Furthermore, an increase in the distribution volume of JBT and 3 Kg LPG Cylinders also contributed to the higher expenditure.

As of December 2022, the total JBT distributed was 18,078.5 thousand KL, which reached 98.69 percent of the 2022 quota of 18,318.4 thousand KL. This distribution included 488.6 thousand KL of kerosene from the distribution quota of 485.0 thousand KL and 17,589.9 thousand KL of diesel oil from the distribution quota of 17,833.4 thousand KL. Efforts were made to optimize the distribution of JBT to ensure that impoverished households, micro-businesses, farmers, and small scale fishermen could access fuel according to their needs at an affordable price.

As of December 2022, the distribution of 3 Kg LPG cylinders reached 7,799 million Kg, which is equivalent to 97.49 percent of the quota set at 8,000.00 million Kg. The distribution of subsidized LPG cylinders holds significant importance for disadvantaged communities, as LPG serves as the primary energy source for cooking in households and small businesses.

On another note, the lower value of regular electricity subsidy payments in 2022, compared to the previous fiscal year, can be attributed to the presence

of an electricity tariff discount subsidy program in 2021. This program had a considerable impact on the high total realization of electricity subsidies in 2021.

The decrease in the realization of DTP Tax subsidies related to the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) can be attributed to reduced healthcare activities, including the procurement of medical equipment, incentives for health workers, and the utilization of motor vehicle incentives. Additionally, certain tax subsidies such as PPh DTP Article 21, Final PPh for Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs), and VAT DTP for retail outlet rentals were not continued in 2022, as economic conditions gradually improved following the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Interest/margin subsidy spending for fiscal year 2022 decreased compared to fiscal year 2021 for several reasons. First, there was no budget ceiling allocated for interest/margin subsidy spending to support the national economic recovery program (PEN). Second, the non-realization of the Government Food Reserve Subsidy, which had been budgeted for in 2022. Additionally, certain bills did not meet disbursement requirements, and the subsidy credit period for older schemes such as KKPE, KPEN RP, and KUPS had ended.

Furthermore, the increase in fertilizer subsidies realized in fiscal year 2022 was partly due to the allocation of underpayment payment for fiscal year 2021. This included a total allocation of 7.7 tons of subsidized fertilizer and 88.2 kilo liters of liquid fertilizer subsidies.

Meanwhile, the increase in the realization of KUR Interest Subsidy Expenditures related to handling the Covid-19 pandemic was primarily due to outstanding payments from 2021, which were disbursed in 2022.

#### **B.2.2.1.6. Grant Expenditures**

The realization of Grant Expenditures in fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 5,803,272,496,643, which is equivalent to 120.29 percent of the budgeted amount in the APBN of IDR 4,824,297,124,000. This indicates that the realization of Grant Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 exceeded the budget by IDR 1,484,271,057,864, representing a 34.37 percent increase compared to the realization in fiscal year 2021, which was IDR 4,319,001,438,779.

Here are the details of the Grant Expenditures realization.

(in Rupiah)

*Grant  
Expenditures  
amounted  
to IDR 5.80  
trillion*

<b>Description</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)</b>
Grant Expenditures for Foreign Governments	33,829,048,077	22,003,461,212
Grant Expenditures for International Organizations	13,676,743,266	10,021,136,406
Grant Expenditures for Local Government	5,755,516,300,341	4,286,871,920,443
Other Grant Expenditures	250,404,959	104,920,718
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,803,272,496,643</b>	<b>4,319,001,438,779</b>

The realization of Grant Expenditures to Foreign Governments and International Organizations in fiscal year 2022 was allocated for various purposes, including: Afghanistan Postgraduate Student Education Support Assistance, Palestinian Government Humanitarian Assistance, Melanesian Spearhead Group Fisheries Training Assistance (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu), Palestine ICRC Assistance, Humanitarian Disaster Assistance for Ukrainian Citizens, Assistance for Capacity Building Training for Afghan Mothers and Children, Workshop on Passenger Profiling for Asia Pacific Customs Officers, Assistance for School Laboratory Equipment in Senegal.

Additionally, the realization of Other Grant Expenditures pertains to the payment of various costs and obligations related to grant income/expenditure (Banking Commission) to MUFG Bank Tokyo Japan.

Below are the details of the realization of grants to regional governments.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2022</b>
Drinking water	21,551,142,602
Wastewater	11,496,000,000
Grants in Bio Carbon Fund (Bio-CF)	13,109,775,900
Grants in Provincial Road Improvement and Maintenance (PRIM)	9,634,110,294
Grants in Wastewater Management Installation (IPAL)	176,500,000,000
Grants is Flood Management in Selected River Basins (FMSRB)	151,247,247,031

Grants in Integrated Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation Project (IPDMIP)	979,254,448,764
Grants in Mass Rapid Transit (MRT)	2,648,035,617,620
Grants in Rural Empowerment and Agricultural Development – Scalling Up Initiative (READSI)	59,721,388,104
Grants in The Development of Integrated Farming System at Upland Areas Project (UPLAND)	206,851,541,593
Grants in Regional Road Performance Improvement and Maintenance (Regional Road Grant)	387,266,081,067
Grants in Regional Road Performance Improvement and Maintenance (Regional Road Grant)	521,426,165,000
Grants in Sanitation	66,444,000,000
Grants in Nationwide Water Management	502,978,782,366
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,755,516,300,341</b>

#### B.2.2.1.7. Social Assistance Expenditures

Social Assistance Expenditures amounted to IDR 161.52 trillion

The realization of Social Assistance Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 161,523,078,405,990, which is 109.56 percent of the budgeted amount in the APBN of IDR 147,431,480,812,000. This indicates that the actual Social Assistance Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 were IDR 12,131,026,896,047 lower, representing a decrease of 6.99 percent compared to the realization for fiscal year 2021, which was IDR 173,654,105,302,037.

Below are the details of the realization of Social Assistance Expenditures for fiscal year 2022.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Social Assistance Expenditures for Social Rehabilitation	614,198,479,237	90,228,950,992
Social Assistance Expenditures for Social Security	63,192,475,915,731	64,161,594,263,339
Social Assistance Expenditures for Social Empowerment	177,267,352,566	131,476,520,977

Social Assistance Expenditures for Social Protection	30,840,927,705,975	30,051,591,067,275
Social Assistance Expenditures for Poverty Reduction	62,227,287,274,121	72,224,248,514,507
Social Assistance Expenditures for Disaster Management	4,470,921,678,360	6,994,965,984,947
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,523,078,405,990</b>	<b>173,654,105,302,037</b>

The realization of Social Assistance Expenditures in 2022, which exceeded the APBN target, was influenced by several factors. These include the additional allocation of Social Assistance Expenditures to the Ministry of Social Affairs, aimed at alleviating the financial burden on the population and maintaining their purchasing power in response to the rising commodity prices. This was achieved through programs such as Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) for Cooking Oil and BLT for BBM, as well as providing social assistance to the elderly, disabled, and orphans.

However, it's important to note that the realization of social assistance in 2022 was smaller than the previous fiscal year, primarily due to the improved control of the Covid-19 pandemic's spread. This led to a reduced need for social assistance budgets related to Covid-19 and the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) compared to the previous year.

#### B.2.2.1.8. Other Expenditures

The realization of Other Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 404,385,774,531,710, which is equivalent to 81.79 percent of the budgeted amount in the APBN, totaling IDR 494,410,194,615,000. This indicates that the realization of Other Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 exceeded the budget by IDR 324,681,348,904,576, marking a substantial increase of 407.36 percent compared to the realization for fiscal year 2021, which was IDR 79,704,425,627,134.

Details of other expenditures are outlined below.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Other Expenditures for Reserve Fund	5,541,378,587,250	1,347,009,217,679
Other Expenditures for BUN Services	93,648,376,675	86,755,531,200

Other  
Expenditure  
s amounted  
to IDR  
404.38  
trillion

Other Expenditures of BUN	379,968,882,402,407	47,042,382,585,406
Other Expenditures for Emergency Response	16,381,452,464,426	22,863,339,664,231
Expenditure for Adjustment of Invoice/ SPP Exchange Rate Difference to SP2D	2,766	1,015
Other Expenditures	2,400,412,698,186	8,364,938,627,603
<b>Total</b>	<b>404,385,774,531,710</b>	<b>79,704,425,627,134</b>

The increase in the realization of Other Expenditures compared to the realization of TAYL was partly attributed to several factors. This includes the payment of compensation debts from previous years and compensation for the current budget year due to policy implications related to the determination of HJE BBM (Fuel Price) and electricity tariff compensation, aimed at ensuring the availability of affordable energy for the community. Additionally, the increase was influenced by the settlement of outstanding bills for emergency response and addressing food insecurity in fiscal year 2020, outstanding bills for the implementation of Supply Availability Activities and Stabilization Prices (KPSH) for rice, handling emergencies, and post-disaster food insecurity in fiscal year 2021.

Furthermore, there were arrears in the BB PPKM rice bill for fiscal year 2021, involving 20 million KPM. Additionally, the Realization of Other Expenditures also contributed to the implementation of the Pre-Employment Card Program (MPPKP), which benefitted 4,984,790 participants. The funds were primarily allocated for training costs, job search incentives, and evaluation survey incentives for these 4.98 million participants.

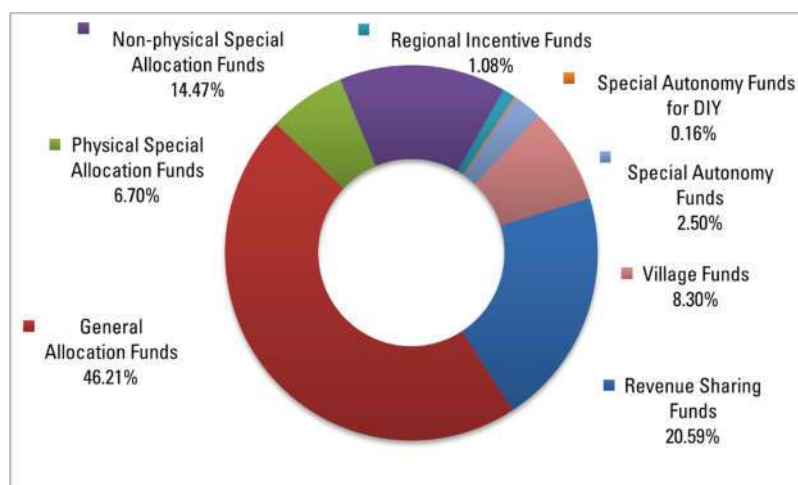
#### **B.2.2.2. Transfer to Local Government and Village Funds**

The realization of Transfers to Local Government and Village Funds for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 816,234,826,067,696, which represents 101.42 percent of the amount specified in the APBN of IDR 804,780,471,915,000. Transfers to Local Government are divided into several categories, including (i) Balancing Funds, (ii) Regional Incentive Funds, (iii) Special Autonomy Funds for DIY, (iv) Special Autonomy Funds, and (v) Village Funds. Village Funds, as mandated by Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages, were first distributed by the Central Government in 2015.

The composition of the realization of transfers to Local Government for fiscal year 2022 can be seen in Graph 35.

Transfer to  
Regions  
Local  
Governmen  
t and Village  
funds  
amounted  
to IDR  
816.23  
trillion

**Graph 35.**  
**Composition of Realization of Transfer to Local Government of Fiscal Year 2022**



#### **B.2.2.2.1 Transfer to Local Government**

*Transfer to  
Local  
Government  
amounted  
to IDR  
748.32  
trillion*

The realization of transfers to local government for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 748,328,687,677,265, which represents 101.57 percent of the amount specified in the APBN of IDR 736,780,471,915,000. This indicates that the realization of Transfers to Local Government for fiscal year 2022 is IDR 34,474,812,012,916 higher, reflecting an increase of 4.83 percent compared to the realization for fiscal year 2021, which was IDR 713,853,875,664,349.

Transfers to Local Government encompass several components, including (i) Balancing Funds, (ii) Regional Incentive Funds, (iii) Special Autonomy Funds for DIY, and (iv) Special Autonomy Funds.

##### **B.2.2.2.1.1 Balance Fund**

*Balance  
Fund  
amounted  
to IDR  
719.57  
trillion*

The realization of the 2022 fiscal year Balance Fund is IDR 719,578,751,333,265, which represents 101.63 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 708,024,208,345,000. This indicates that the realization of the 2022 fiscal year Balance Fund is greater by IDR 39,992,073,647,916, reflecting an increase of 5.88 percent compared to the 2021 fiscal year realization of IDR 679,586,677,685,349.

The Balancing Fund consists of two components: (i) General Transfer Fund, and (ii) Special Transfer Fund. Detailed information on the realization of the Balancing Fund can be found in **Appendix 4**.

##### **B.2.2.2.1.1.1 General Transfer Fund**

The realization of General Transfer Funds for fiscal year 2022 is IDR 546,414,110,278,434, which represents 105.40 percent of the amount budgeted



General  
Transfer  
Fund  
amounted  
to IDR  
546.41  
trillion

in the APBN of IDR 518,430,365,279,000. This indicates that the realization of General Transfer Funds for fiscal year 2022 is greater by IDR 51,465,730,578,369 or 10.40 percent higher than the realization for fiscal year 2021, which amounted to IDR 494,948,379,700,065.

Transfers to Regions comprise Profit Sharing Funds and General Allocation Funds.

#### **B.2.2.2.1.1.1 Revenue Sharing Fund**

Revenue  
Sharing  
Fund  
amounted  
to IDR  
168.41  
trillion

The realization of Profit Sharing Fund (DBH) for FISCAL YEar 2022 is IDR 168,414,110,278,434, which represents 119.93 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 140,430,365,279,000. This indicates that the realization of Profit Sharing Fund for fiscal year 2022 is IDR 51,257,120,866,369 higher, reflecting a significant increase of 43.75 percent compared to the realization for fiscal year 2021, which amounted to IDR 117,156,989,412,065.

Details of the realization of Profit Sharing Fund are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Revenue Sharing Funds of Individual Income Tax	37,677,680,471,742	40,140,026,086,073
Revenue Sharing Fund of Land and Building	25,321,008,091,173	31,637,083,449,482
Revenue Sharing Fund of Oil-Natural Resources	14,388,156,301,036	8,453,991,849,717
Revenue Sharing Fund of Natural Gas	13,022,127,844,187	5,263,346,306,680
Revenue Sharing Fund of General Mining – Natural Resources	68,713,989,486,607	21,343,854,565,786
Revenue Sharing Fund of Geothermal Mining – Natural Resources	1,726,630,460,219	2,905,207,150,935
Revenue Sharing Fund of Forest Resource – Natural Resources	1,868,480,715,683	2,748,072,053,851

Revenue Sharing Fund of Fishery	1,104,562,665,044	851,949,249,549
Revenue Sharing Fund of Excise	4,591,474,242,743	3,813,458,699,992
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,414,110,278,434</b>	<b>117,156,989,412,065</b>

The realization of Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) for fiscal year 2022, amounting to IDR 168,414,110,278,434, includes non-cash distribution of DBH through the Treasury Deposit Facility (TDF) of IDR 25,132,963,282,524.

The decrease in the realization of Tax Profit Sharing Fund for fiscal year 2022 compared to TAYL was due to lower settlement of DBH underpayments for fiscal year 2022 compared to fiscal year 2021. Conversely, the increase in the realization of DBH SDA for fiscal year 2022 compared to the realization for the 2021 fiscal year was driven by the increase in PNBP SDA Minerba shared revenue and higher settlement of DBH underpayments for fiscal year 2022 compared to fiscal year 2021.

The realization of DBH in 2022, which exceeds the 2022 fiscal year APBN ceiling, is permitted by Law Number 6 of 2021 concerning the 2022 APBN. Article 11, paragraph (10) of this law states that if the realization of shared state revenues exceeds the revenue ceiling budgeted for 2022, the Government may distribute DBH based on the realization of the revenue in accordance with the state's financial capacity.

#### **B.2.2.2.1.1.2. General Allocation Fund**

The realization of General Allocation Fund (DAU) for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 378,000,000,000,000 or 100.00 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 378,000,000,000,000. This indicates that the realization of DAU for fiscal year 2022 is greater by IDR 208,609,712,000 or an increase of 0.06 percent from the realization for fiscal year 2021, which was IDR 377,791,390,288,000. The realization of DAU transfers in 2022 was 3.2 percent higher than the Previous Fiscal Year (TAYL), which was 96.8 percent.

The increase in the realization of DAU for fiscal year 2022 is primarily attributed to the speed and compliance of regional governments in conveying better distribution conditions.

The realization of DAU transfers up to December 31, 2022, is the gross realization, and it includes deductions for DAU distributions, with a total deduction of IDR 2,856,510,037,061. These deductions were made based on the following:

General  
Allocation  
Fund IDR  
378,00  
trillion

1. Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 6/KM.7/2021 concerning Deductions from East Aceh Regency General Allocation Fund as Settlement of Arrears on East Aceh Regency Government Loans to the Central Government, amounting to IDR 16,563,661,200. This deduction was applied to the distribution of DAU from January to DAU in December.
2. Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 34/KM.7/2021 concerning the First Stage of DAU or DBH Cuts in the context of Replacing Fund Sourced from the APBN for Support for Handling the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic, amounting to IDR 630,892,880,000. This deduction was imposed on 506 regional governments in the January DAU distribution.
3. Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 39/KM.7/2022 concerning the Second Phase of DAU Deductions in the context of Replacing Fund Sourced from the APBN for Support for Handling the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic, amounting to IDR 42,467,060,000. This deduction was imposed on 133 regional governments for the distribution of DAU in November.
4. Deduction of DAU as Settlement of Loan Principal Repayment Obligations in the context of National Economic Recovery in 2020 and 2021, amounting to IDR 485,666,987,126, which was imposed on 15 regional governments.
5. Withholding of DAU as Settlement of Interest Payment Obligations on Loans in the context of National Economic Recovery in 2021 was imposed on 38 regional governments, totaling IDR 290,470,830,858. This deduction was applied in the distribution of DAU from January to December.
6. Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 10/KM.7/2022 concerning the first stage of deductions from the General Allocation Fund for the 2022 fiscal year for the Remaining Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund in the Regional General Treasury Account up to the 2021 fiscal year amounted to IDR 860,234,913,968. This deduction was imposed on 475 local governments in the distribution of DAU in May.
7. Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 35/KM.7/2022 concerning Amendments to KMK Number 30/KM.7/2022 concerning Deductions in General Allocation Fund and/or Profit Sharing Fund for the 2022 fiscal year Second Stage for the Remaining Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund in the Cash Account Regional General Affairs up to the 2021 fiscal year is IDR 380,003,821,535. This cut was imposed on 343 regional governments for the distribution of DAU in October.
8. Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 16/KM.7/2022 concerning Amendments to Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 13/KM.7/2022 concerning Deductions from General Allocation Fund for fiscal year 2022 on

the Remaining Village Fund in the RKUD for fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2019 amounted to Rp. 87,869,747,536. This deduction was imposed on 26 regional governments for the distribution of DAU from May to December.

9. Deductions on the distribution of DAU was carried out based on Minister of Finance Decree Number 25/KM.7/2022 concerning Deductions in the Distribution of General Allocation Fund as Settlement of the Obligation to Deposit the Remaining Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Grant Fund for fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020 Phase I, amounting to IDR 1,574,219,151. This cut was applied to 3 regional governments for the distribution of DAU in September.
10. Deductions on the Distribution of DAU on September were implemented based on Minister of Finance Decree Number 27/KM.7/2022 concerning Deductions in the Distribution of General Allocation Fund for Regional Governments that Do Not Meet Village Fund Allocation Provisions for the 2022 fiscal year, amounting to IDR 60,765,915,687. This deductions was imposed on 8 regional governments in DAU distribution in September.

#### **B.2.2.2.1.1.2. Special Transfer Fund**

*Special  
Transfer  
Fund  
amounted  
to IDR  
173.16  
trillion*

The realization of Special Transfer Fund for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 173,164,641,054,831, which represents 91.33 percent of the amount specified in the APBN of IDR 189,593,843,066,000. This means that the realization of Special Transfer Fund for fiscal year 2022 is IDR 11,473,656,930,453 or 6.21 percent lower than the realization for fiscal year 2021, which was IDR 184,638,297,985,284. Special Transfer Fund encompass both Physical Special Allocation Fund (DAK) and Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund.

DAK refers to funds derived from the State Budget (APBN) allocated to specific regions to support both physical and non-physical activities related to regional matters, aligned with regional needs and national priorities. DAK allocations are intended to aid regions in financing activities that align with national needs and priorities, including infrastructure, facilities, and services for basic community needs. Additionally, they are designed to promote the acceleration of regional development and the attainment of national priority targets.

#### **B.2.2.2.1.1.2.1 Physical Special Allocation Fund**

*Physical  
Special  
Allocation*

The realization of Physical Special Allocation Fund (DAK) for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 54,783,954,054,112, which represents 90.00 percent of the budgeted amount in the APBN of IDR 60,874,000,000,000. This means that the realization of Physical DAK for fiscal year 2022 is IDR 2,285,719,851,909 lower or

*Fund  
amounted  
to IDR 54.78  
trillion*

a decrease of 4.01 percent compared to the realization for fiscal year 2021, which was IDR 57,069,673,906,021.

While the total value of Physical Special Allocation Fund (DAK) for fiscal year 2022 has decreased compared to the previous fiscal year, the overall percentage of distribution has increased compared to the percentage of realization in the same period in fiscal year 2021. This increase in distribution percentage can be attributed to several policies, including the distribution of Physical DAK for fiscal year 2022 using a lump sum method, allowing for submission and distribution per batch (for several contracts) without waiting for the entire Contract List to be finalized.

The realization of the 2022 Physical DAK for PC-PEN, which has already been distributed, amounts to IDR 12,085,486,657,682, representing 89.84 percent of the ceiling of IDR 13,452,376,975,000, with an absorption rate of IDR 10,696,068,630,840 or 79.51 percent of the ceiling.

The realization of Physical DAK transfers in 2022 will be distributed by type and sector/subsector, which is further divided into Regular DAK and Assignment DAK. Details of this realization are provided below.

(in Rupiah)

Descriptions	Ceilings	Realizations
<b>Regular Physical Special Allocation Fund</b>	<b>47,421,623,025,000</b>	<b>42,698,467,396,430</b>
Water	3,000,000,000,000	2,729,056,087,133
Road	7,298,810,091,000	6,792,208,300,880
Health and Family Planning	15,774,280,058,000	12,867,484,274,112
Education	18,348,532,876,000	17,689,625,337,477
Housing and Settlements	1,000,000,000,000	666,676,807,587
Sanitation	2,000,000,000,000	1,953,416,589,241
<b>Assignment Physical Special Allocation Fund</b>	<b>13,452,376,975,000</b>	<b>12,085,486,657,682</b>

Small-Medium Enterprises	753,233,579,000	644,875,402,963
Irrigation	1,500,000,000,000	1,271,036,217,158
Road	4,866,356,726,000	4,571,863,835,253
Forestry	350,000,000,000	313,126,608,906
Marine and Fishery	1,134,884,349,000	1,006,193,999,677
Environment	350,000,000,000	308,501,320,344
Tourism	431,881,642,000	311,634,178,252
Agriculture	2,200,000,000,000	1,994,413,435,844
Water Transportation	530,697,339,000	463,161,480,375
Rural Transportation	1,000,000,000,000	938,895,447,094
Trading	200,000,000,000	148,565,499,439
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	135,323,340,000	113,219,232,377
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,874,000,000,000</b>	<b>54,783,954,054,112</b>

#### B.2.2.2.1.1.2.2 Non-physical Special Allocation Fund

The realization of Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund (DAK) for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 118,380,687,000,719, which represents 91.97 percent of the budgeted amount in the APBN of IDR 128,719,843,066,000. This indicates that the realization of Non-Physical DAK for fiscal year 2022 is IDR 9,187,937,078,544

*Non-physical  
Special  
Allocation*

Funds  
amounted  
to IDR  
118.38  
trillion

lower, reflecting a decrease of 7.20 percent compared to the realization for fiscal year 2021, which amounted to IDR 127,568,624,079,263.

Here are the details of the realization of Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
PNSD Teacher Allowance Fund (TPG)	46,547,785,535,686	54,635,215,823,279
PNSD Teacher Allowance Fund in Special Regions	1,193,073,260,050	1,117,747,632,920
Additional Fund for Regional Civil Servant Teacher Salaries	991,045,485,177	420,101,290,000
School Operational Assistance Fund	51,345,762,364,395	52,568,128,975,064
Health Operational Assistance Fund	9,653,384,267,000	9,751,795,329,000
Family Planning Operational Assistance Fund	2,663,934,986,000	1,933,974,409,000
Assistance Fund for Waste Processing Service Costs (BLPS)	55,658,502,955	51,039,050,000
Small-Medium Cooperatives Improvement Fund	223,798,218,000	189,813,761,000
Population Administration Services Fund	-	969,420,891,000
Tourism Services Fund	127,814,750,000	137,255,821,000
Operational Assistance Fund for Early Childhood Education (BOP-PAUD)	3,737,218,787,456	4,007,537,800,000
Operational Assistance Fund for Equal Education	996,671,271,000	1,182,163,000,000
Operational Assistance Fund for (BOP) Museums and Cultural Parks	165,887,500,000	134,182,000,000
Women and Child Protection Services Fund	114,052,500,000	77,786,205,000
Capital Investment Facilitation Fund	221,756,002,000	193,510,092,000
Food and Agricultural Security Fund	197,786,550,000	198,952,000,000

Fund for strengthening the institutional capacity of Small and Medium Industrial Centers	145,057,021,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,380,687,000,719</b>	<b>127,568,624,079,263</b>

The decline in the Realization of Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund (DAK) for fiscal year 2022 was partly due to the calculation of remaining BOS funds from the previous year in stages II and III distribution.

#### B.2.2.2.1.2 Local Incentive Fund

*Local  
Incentive  
Fund  
amounted  
to IDR 6.99  
trillion*

The realization of Regional Local Incentive Fund for fiscal year 2022 is IDR 6,993,672,774,000, which is 99.91 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN of IDR 7,000,000,000,000. This means that the realization of the Regional Incentive Fund for fiscal year 2022 is IDR 6,470,606,021,000 smaller or down by 48.06 percent from the realization for fiscal year 2021, which was IDR 13,464,278,795,000 or 99.74 percent of the ceiling of IDR 13,500,000,000,000. So, even though the realization value of Local Incentive Fund for fiscal year 2022 has decreased in total compared to the realization in the same period in fiscal year 2021, the overall distribution percentage has increased compared to the percentage of realization in the same period in fiscal year 2021.

Furthermore, there were four regions that failed to distribute DID phase II because they had not submitted the required documents for distribution, or the absorption of DID phase I was less than 70 percent. These regions are Kab. South Barito, Kab. Nagekeo, Kab. Waropen, and Kab. Maybrat.

The details of the actual distribution of DID performance in the previous year are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>DID Performance in Previous Year</b>	<b>Phase 1</b>	<b>Phase 2</b>
Total of Allocation	4,000,000,000,000	
Realization of Distribution	1,999,999,908,000	1,999,999,908,000
Percentages of Distribution	50.00%	50.00%
Number of Areas Receiving Distribution	383	383



Meanwhile, the details of the actual distribution of DID performance for the current year are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

DID Performance in Current Year	Phase 1	Phase 2
Total of Allocation	1,500,000,000,000	1,500,000,000,000
Realization of Distribution	1,500,000,000,000	1,500,000,000,000
Percentages of Distribution	100%	100%
Number of Areas Receiving Distribution	125	107

Based on the report on the realization and absorption of DID usage as of March 2023 in the SIKD DID application, the realization of absorption of DID Performance in the previous year was IDR 3,388,241,182,798 (84.71 percent), and the realization of absorption of DID Performance in the current year was IDR 1,184,422,113,234 (41.43 percent). Additionally, based on the SIKD application of the DID Reporting Module as of March 26, 2023, inputted by each local government that has remaining DID or additional DIDs for fiscal year 2020 and remaining DID for fiscal year 2021, the details are provided in the following table.

(in Rupiah)

Fields	Total of Local Government	Remaining DID (by December 31, 2021)	Realization in 2022	Remaining DID (by March 26, 2023)
Remaining DID/DID Fiscal Year 2020	396	1,945,123,885,660	137,199,474,569	1,807,924,411,091
Remaining DID Fiscal Year 2021	402	2,207,149,556,368	715,837,753,562	1,491,311,802,806
Total		4,152,273,442,028	853,037,228,131	3,299,236,213,897

#### B.2.2.2.1.3 Special Autonomy Fund for DIY

*Special  
Autonomy  
Funds for DIY  
amounted to  
IDR 1.32  
trillion*

The realization of the DIY Special Fund for fiscal year 2022 is IDR 1,320,000,000,000, which equals 100.00 percent of the amount stipulated in the APBN of IDR 1,320,000,000,000. This realization underscores the consistency between the central and regional authorities. The distribution occurred in three phases: Phase I distribution of IDR 198,000,000,000, Phase II distribution of IDR 858,000,000,000, and Phase III distribution of IDR 264,000,000,000, following the guidelines outlined in PMK Number 15/PMK.07/2020 regarding the Management of Special Autonomy Fund.

The allocation of Special Autonomy Fund for DIY is in compliance with the implementation of Law Number 13 of 2012 concerning Special Autonomy of Yogyakarta.

The realization for fiscal year 2022 involves the distribution of Special Autonomy Fund for DIY in Phases I, II, and III, which took place in March 2022, June 2022, and November 2022, respectively. The allocated amounts and timing of distribution align with the provisions specified in PMK Number 15/PMK.07/2020.

According to the Minutes of Verification of Reports on the Realization of DIY Fund Absorption Phase III for fiscal year 2022, there remains a ceiling of IDR 47,274,190,776 for the realization of DIY Phase III Fund Absorption for fiscal year 2022.

#### **B.2.2.2.1.4 Special Autonomy Fund**

*Special  
Autonomy  
Fund  
amounted  
to IDR 20.43  
trillion*

The realization of Special Autonomy Fund for fiscal year 2022 is IDR 20,436,263,570,000, which corresponds to 100.00 percent of the amount specified in the APBN of IDR 20,436,263,570,000. This indicates that the realization of the Special Autonomy Fund for fiscal year 2022 is IDR 953,344,386,000 higher, representing a 4.89 percent increase compared to the realization for fiscal year 2021, which amounted to IDR 19,482,919,184,000.

Here are the details of the realization of the Special Autonomy Fund:

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Special Autonomy Fund for Aceh Province	7,560,000,000,000	7,555,827,806,000
Special Autonomy Fund for Papua Province	5,783,400,000,000	5,289,079,464,000

Additional Infrastructure Fund for Papua	2,404,194,963,000	2,622,758,143,000
Special Autonomy Fund for West Papua Province	2,721,600,000,000	2,266,748,342,000
Additional Infrastructure Fund for West Papua	1,967,068,607,000	1,748,505,429,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,436,263,570,000</b>	<b>19,482,919,184,000</b>

The increase in the realization of Special Autonomy Fund for fiscal year 2022 can be attributed to the implementation of new revenue management methods within the framework of special autonomy, as mandated by Law Number 2 of 2021. This implementation was carried out through PP Number 107 of 2021 and technical regulations specified in PMK Number 76 of 2022. These regulations govern the distribution of funds, which is now conducted directly from the State General Treasury Account (RKUN) to the provincial and Local General Treasury Account (RKUD).

For detailed information regarding the realization of each type of Special Autonomy Fund for fiscal year 2022, please refer to **Appendix 4**.

#### **B.2.2.2.2. Village Fund**

*Village Fund  
amounted to  
IDR 67.90  
trillion*

The realization of Village Fund for fiscal year 2022 is IDR 67,906,138,390,431, which corresponds to 99.86 percent of the amount specified in the APBN of IDR 68,000,000,000,000. This represents a decrease of IDR 3,947,571,620,598, which is 5.49 percent smaller compared to the realization in fiscal year 2021, when it amounted to IDR 71,853,710,011,029 or 99.80 percent of the allocation ceiling of IDR 72,000,000,000,000. Despite the total realization value of Village Fund for fiscal year 2022 being lower than that in fiscal year 2021, the percentage of realization in overall distribution has increased compared to the percentage of realization in the same period in fiscal year 2021.

The increase in the percentage of distribution realization is attributed to changes in policy in the management of Village Fund. In fiscal year 2022, Village Fund distribution was based on the completeness of the required documents submitted by the Local Government for each Village. Additionally, the distribution of Village BLT occurred in three-month increments (quarterly), and there was a relaxation of time limits for the submission of Phase I requirements.

However, it's important to note that the realization of Village Fund remains lower than the previous fiscal year (the allocation ceiling) due to the Village Fund ceiling for fiscal year 2022 being lower than that of fiscal year 2021.

For detailed information regarding the actual distribution of Village Fund per type of Village Fund, please refer to the following section.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022			2021
	Budget	Realization	Percentages	
<b>Reguler Village</b>	68,000,000,000,000	<b>37,612,766,715,872</b>	<b>55.31%</b>	46,116,090,872,507
Phase I of Village Fund		15,073,454,285,040	22.17 %	
Phase II of Village Fund		15,024,657,743,789	22.10 %	
Phase III of Village Fund		7,514,654,687,043	11.05 %	
<b>Independent Village</b>		<b>2,067,551,408,559</b>	<b>3.04%</b>	1,374,283,286,147
Phase I of Village Fund		1,241,210,244,840	1.83 %	
Phase II of Village Fund		826,341,163,719	1.12 %	
<b>Village BLT</b>		<b>26,943,101,100,000</b>	<b>39.62 %</b>	20,242,125,684,974
<b>Re-allocation</b>		<b>1,282,719,166,000</b>	<b>1.89 %</b>	
<b>Covid-19 (earmark)</b>				4,121,210,167,401
<b>Total of Village Funds</b>	<b>68,000,000,000,000</b>	<b>67,906,138,390,431</b>	<b>99.86 %</b>	71,853,710,011,029

In fiscal year 2022, Village Fund were utilized to support economic recovery through various programs, including the provision of Village BLT (Basic Living Assistance), food and animal security programs, assistance for handling Covid-19 in villages, infrastructure development, and other priority programs.

As per Minister of Finance Regulation Number 128/PMK.07/2022, which amends Minister of Finance Regulation Number 190/PMK.07/2021 concerning the

Management of Village Fund for the 2022 fiscal year, allocations and realizations related to National Economic Recovery (PC PEN) were integrated into the Village Fund. This integration was evident in the distribution of Direct Village Cash Assistance. Below are the details of the Village BLT distribution for the period up to December 31, 2022:

a. The number of villages receiving Village Fund allocations was 74,960 villages, with the following breakdown:

1) The number of villages that distributed Village BLT was 74,935 villages.

2) The number of villages that did not distribute BLT was 21 villages.

b. The amount of Village BLT that was distributed amounted to IDR 26,943,101,100,000, benefiting 7,485,706 KPM (recipients) in 74,935 villages.

The realization of the distribution of Village BLT or the use/absorption of Village BLT, as recorded by the Local Government as of May 9, 2023, was IDR 25,502,491,800,000, benefiting 7,480,715 KPM in 74,928 villages. The breakdown is as follows:

a. There were 56,564 villages where the Village BLT realization value matched the distribution value, totaling IDR 20,615,896,800,000.

b. There were 483 villages where the Village BLT realization value exceeded the distribution value by IDR 129,114,900,000, resulting in non-Village BLT use of IDR 7,503,300,000.

c. There were 17,890 villages with the realization of Village BLT in 2022 amounting to IDR 4,757,480,100,000 less than the distribution of Village BLT because the recording of Village BLT absorption was only carried out until September. Of these, 2,053 villages had Village BLT absorption in 2022 smaller than the distribution, resulting in a difference of IDR 55,254,600,000 in Village BLT being used for non-Village BLT purposes.

Village funds for handling Covid-19 were distributed amounting to IDR 5,432,491,071,234, which is 99.86 percent of the target of IDR 5,440,000,000,000. The realized value of the distribution was calculated as 8 percent of the total value of the 2022 Village Fund distribution (Rp. 67,906,138,390,431 x 8 percent). However, for the actual use/absorption, data from the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration as of May 11, 2023, indicates that the actual use/absorption of Village Fund earmarked for Covid-19 support in 60,284 villages out of 74,960 villages amounted to IDR 3,571,921,258,596.

This data may continue to evolve until the 2023 Phase 2 Village Fund distribution limit, which extends until August for Regular Villages and December for Independent Villages.

### B.2.3. Budget Deficit

*Budget  
Deficit IDR  
460.41  
trillion*

Based on the realization of State Revenue and Grants and the Realization of State Expenditures for fiscal year 2022 as described above, the fiscal year 2022 Budget Deficit is IDR 460,419,673,038,202. This amount represents 54.80 percent of the total deficit budgeted in the APBN, which was IDR 840,226,322,190,000.

The calculation for the fiscal year 2022 Budget Deficit is as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
State Revenue and Grants	2,635,843,046,064,47 2	2,011,347,072,417,9 32
State Expenditures	3,096,262,719,102,67 4	2,786,411,359,562,8 15
<b>Budget Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(460,419,673,038,202 )</b>	<b>(775,064,287,144,88 3)</b>

### B.2.4. Financing

*Financing  
(Net) IDR  
590.97  
trillion*

The realization of Financing (Net) for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 590,978,140,090,153, which is equivalent to 70.34 percent of the amount specified in the APBN, totaling IDR 840,226,322,190,000. This financing includes both Domestic Financing and Foreign Financing. The financing realization described below is based on data concerning cash receipts and disbursements managed by the Minister of Finance as the State General Treasurer (BUN).

The decrease in financing realization can primarily be attributed to a reduction in the APBN deficit. The realized financing for fiscal year 2022 was employed to support ongoing efforts in addressing the Covid-19 pandemic, implementing the

National Economic Recovery (PEN) program, and managing other global impacts and risks.

For detailed information regarding the realization of financing for 2022, structured in accordance with the format and structure of the 2022 APBN Law, please refer to the following section.

(in Rupiah)

Descriptions	State Budgets	Realizations	Percentages
<b>Debt Financing</b>	<b>943,690,280,480,000</b>	<b>696,019,366,116,761</b>	<b>73.76%</b>
1 Government Securities (Net)	961,396,228,000,000	658,816,905,421,376	68.53%
2 Loans (Net)	(17,705,947,520,000)	37,202,460,695,385	(210.11%)
2.1 Domestic Loans (Net)	1,753,633,803,000	8,201,282,354,241	467.67%
2.2 Foreign Loans (Net)	(19,459,581,323,000)	29,001,178,341,144	(149.03%)
<b>Investment Financing</b>	<b>(230,218,568,242,000)</b>	<b>(106,724,307,604,887)</b>	<b>46.36%</b>
1 Infrastructure Cluster	(86,419,000,000,000)	(78,738,439,828,878)	91.11%
2 Education Cluster	(20,000,000,000,000)	(20,000,000,000,000)	100.00%
3 Public Protection Cluster	(3,000,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000,000)	100.00%
4 International Cooperation Cluster	(1,941,989,242,000)	(2,005,867,829,073)	103.29%
5 Financing Reverse for Investment	(21,480,000,000,000)		
6 Education Financing	(97,377,579,000,000)		
7 Other Investment		(2,979,999,946,936)	
<b>Loans</b>	<b>585,472,952,000</b>	<b>2,146,768,312,767</b>	<b>366.67%</b>
Loans to SOEs/Local Government/Other Institutions/Agencies	(3,578,099,699,000)	(1,805,388,784,603)	50.46%
Proceeds of Installment Returns for Subsidiary Loans	4,163,572,651,000	3,952,157,097,370	94.92%

<b>Guarantee Liability</b>	<b>(1,130,863,000,000)</b>	<b>(1,130,863,000,000)</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
Assignment to Accelerate National Infrastructure Development	(1,130,863,000,000)	(1,130,863,000,000)	100.00%
<b>Other Financing</b>	<b>127,300,000,000,000</b>	<b>667,176,265,512</b>	<b>0.52%</b>
Accumulated Budget Surplus	127,300,000,000,000		
Asset Management Revenue		667,176,265,512	
<b>Total</b>	<b>840,226,322,190,000</b>	<b>590,978,140,090,153</b>	<b>70.34%</b>

#### B.2.4.1. Domestic Financing

The realization of Domestic Financing for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 563,782,350,533,612, which represents 65.31 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN, totaling IDR 863,264,003,212,000.

Domestic Financing comprises various components, including: (1) Government Accounts, (2) Receipt of Subsidiary Loan Repayment Installment, (3) Privatization and Sale of Assets of Restructuring Program, (4) Government Securities (Net), (5) Domestic Loans, (6) State Capital Participation/Government Investment Fund, (7) Guarantee Obligations, (8) National Education Development Fund, (9) Other Financing.

##### B.2.4.1.1. Government Accounts

In fiscal year 2022, there was no realization of financing from government accounts, which was budgeted in the 2022 APBN for IDR 127,300,000,000,000. This indicates that the government did not utilize funds from government accounts as a source of financing for the fiscal year 2022.

##### B.2.4.1.2. Receipt of Subsidiary Loan Repayment Installment

The realization of the Receipt of Subsidiary Loan Repayment Installment in 2022 fiscal year amounted to IDR 3,952,157,097,370, which is equivalent to 94.92 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN, totaling IDR 4,163,572,651,000.

Details of Receipt of Subsidiary Loan Repayment Installment are as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2021
-------------	------------------	------------------

Domestic  
Financing  
amounted  
to IDR  
563.78  
trillion

Government  
Accounts  
amounted  
to IDR 0

Receipt of  
Subsidiary  
Loan  
Repayment  
Installment  
amounted



of IDR 3.95  
trillion

	(Audited)	(Audited)
Receipt of Subsidiary Loan Repayment Installment to Local Governments	2,922,593,380	593,432,500
Receipt of Subsidiary Loan Repayment Installment to Local-Owned Enterprises (BUMD)	163,631,368	163,696,368
Receipt of Subsidiary Loan Repayment Installment to State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN)	15,954,640,456	7,542,258,199
Receipt of Subsidiary Loan Repayment Installment to Non-Government	10,817,634,511	10,286,651,152
Receipt of Subsidiary Loan Repayment Installment of Current Fiscal Year to Regions	77,924,682,822	78,799,834,020
Receipt of Subsidiary Loan Repayment Installment of Current Fiscal Year State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN)	3,820,849,065,110	3,817,152,995,415
Receipt of Subsidiary Loan Repayment Installment to Non-Government	23,524,849,723	20,062,965,670
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,952,157,097,370</b>	<b>3,934,601,833,324</b>

Financing receipts for 2022 came from of Installment Returns of Loans by the debtor through the Investment Fund Account (RDI), Local Development Accounts (RPD), and Other Government Accounts (RPL). The largest payment value was made by PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PT PLN) with the amount of payments reached IDR 2,886,515,565,298 or 73.03 percent of the total financing receipts.

#### B.2.4.1.3. Privatization and Sales of Assets of Restructuring Program

Privatization and Sales of Assets of Restructuring Program  
IDR 667.17  
billion

The realization of financing from Privatization and Sales of Assets of Restructuring Programfiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 667,176,265,512.

The proceeds from Privatization and Sales of Assets of Restructuring Programprimarily originated from proceeds generated through the management of ex-BLBI (Bank Indonesia Liquidity Support) assets. This proceed was derived from Management of Banking Assets of Restructuring Program through asset management mechanisms, sale by auction of property assets, redemption of property assets, sale of inventory assets by auction, management

of securities and shares, management of assets handed over to PT PPA (Persero).

The details of the financing realization from the Privatization and Assets of Restructuring Program are as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Proceeds from Sales/Settlement of Ex-BPPN Assets	643,617,367,500	396,116,268,510
Proceeds from Sales/Settlement of Ex-BDL (Bank Under Liquidation) Assets	23,558,898,012	63,302,727,036
<b>Total</b>	<b>667,176,265,512</b>	<b>459,418,995,546</b>

#### B.2.4.1.4. Government Securities (Net)

The realization of Government Securities (Net) Financing for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 658,816,905,421,376, which is equivalent to 68.53 percent of the budgeted amount in the APBN, set at IDR 961,396,228,000,000.

Government  
Securities  
(Net)  
amounted  
to IDR  
658.81  
trillion

The government issues SBN for several purposes, including: financing the APBN deficit, covering short-term cash shortages resulting from mismatches between cash flows of receipts and expenditures in the State Treasury Account within a single budget year, managing the state debt portfolio, financing the APBN, which includes funding for project development, while taking into consideration the specific financing needs.

Below are the details of the realization of Government Securities (SBN) for fiscal year 2022:

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
<b>Proceeds from</b>		
Issuance/Sale from State Treasury Bill (SPN)	68,605,000,000,000	55,345,000,000,000

Issuance/Sale of Domestic Government Bond	435,469,216,000,000	616,077,886,000,000
Domestic Government Bond Interest Payables	6,058,451,006,441	9,066,503,319,300
Proceeds from Issuance/Sale of Government Bond in COVID-19 Management and Public Goods National Economic Recovery Programs Financing	207,423,350,000,000	215,000,000,000,000
Issuance/Sale of Government Islamic Securities – Long Term	190,396,410,602,999	231,203,800,649,219
Prepaid Benefits of Government Islamic Securities - Long term	2,129,747,492,160	3,207,515,082,616
Proceeds from Issuance/Sale of Government Islamic Securities – Long Term in COVID – 19 Management and National Economic Recovery Financing	16,576,650,000,000	
Proceeds from sale of Government Syariah Treasury Bills	17,223,000,000,000	20,450,000,000,000
SBSN Issuance/Sales for Project Financing Through SBSN	29,536,460,397,001	27,576,059,350,781
Issuance/Sale of Government Bonds - Foreign Exchange	74,526,126,155,000	131,767,680,000,001
Proceeds from Government Bond Interest Payables – Foreign Exchange	6,373,615,694	287,809,803,383
Proceeds of SBSN Issuance– Foreign Exchange	49,505,450,000,000	42,786,000,000,000
<b>Total of Proceeds</b>	<b>1,097,456,235,269,295</b>	<b>1,352,768,254,205,300</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Repayment of State Treasury Bills	(58,655,000,000,000)	(59,420,000,000,000)
Repayment of Domestic Government Bond	(136,775,733,563,248)	(159,620,831,535,824)

Buyback of Domestic Government Bond	(24,061,000,000,000)	(22,048,000,000,000)
Payment of Domestic Government Bond Interest Payable	(4,953,040,043,397)	(9,889,221,119,300)
Repayment of Government Islamic Securities -Long Term	(95,679,108,000,000)	(97,580,589,000,000)
Payment of Prepaid Benefits of Government Islamic Securities - Long term	(2,016,085,525,018)	(3,248,443,882,616)
Repayment of Government Sharia Treasury Bills	(20,450,000,000,000)	(29,850,000,000,000)
Expenditure for Repayment of Government Bond – Foreign Exchange	(52,955,187,227,000)	(64,586,541,900,000)
Expenditure for Repayment of Government Bond Foreign Exchange – through Buyback	(11,579,647,985,000)	(16,513,294,341,000)
Payment of Bond Foreign Exchange Interest Payable	(30,227,504,256)	(254,994,979,262)
Expenditure for Repayment of Long-term Government Islamic Securities - Foreign Exchange	(31,484,300,000,000)	(12,249,800,000,000)
<b>Total of Expenditures</b>	<b>(438,639,329,847,919)</b>	<b>(475,261,716,758,002)</b>
<b>Total Amount of Government Securities (net)</b>	<b>658,816,905,421,376</b>	<b>877,506,537,447,298</b>

The decline in net SBN realization for fiscal year 2022 aligns with the Government's overarching policy and debt management strategy, which is focused on achieving financing independence and minimizing the need for debt issuance through strategies like the issuance of SKB III. Additionally, this decrease in net SBN realization was influenced by the APBN deficit for the year being lower when compared to 2021.

**B.2.4.1.5. Domestic Loans**

*Domestic  
Loans IDR  
8.20 trillion*

The realization of Domestic Loans for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 8,201,282,354,241, which is significantly higher than the budgeted amount in the APBN, which was IDR 1,753,633,803,000. This realization represents 467.67 percent of the budgeted amount.

Furthermore, the realization of Domestic Loan Receipts for fiscal year 2022 increased by IDR 7,257,103,631,059, a substantial increase of 768.62 percent compared to the same period in the previous year, which amounted to IDR 944,178,723,182.

In 2022, loan withdrawals were sourced from state-owned banks, with no loan withdrawals from local enterprises. These domestic loans were primarily utilized to finance various activities within the Ministry of Defense and Police of the Republic of Indonesia. Specifically, the proceeds of Domestic Loans was earmarked for financing the procurement activities of the TNI's Main Weapons System Equipment (alutsista) and the Police's Special Material Equipment (almatsus).

For a more detailed breakdown and information regarding Domestic Loans for fiscal year 2022, please refer to the following section.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Proceeds from Domestic Loans from State-owned Enterprises	10,125,528,103,890	2,482,142,954,931
Payment of Domestic Loan Principal Installments	(1,924,245,749,649)	(1,537,964,231,749)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,201,282,354,241</b>	<b>944,178,723,182</b>

**B.2.4.1.6. State Capital Participation/Government Investment Fund**

*State  
Capital  
Participation/  
Government  
Investment  
Fund*

The realization of State Capital Participation (PMN)/Government Investment Fund for fiscal year 2022 was minus IDR 86,724,307,604,887, representing 41.25 percent of the APBN budgeted amount of minus IDR 210,218,568,242,000.

Moreover, the realization of State Capital Participation Financing (PMN)/Government Investment expenditure for fiscal year 2022 was smaller by

amounted  
at minus  
IDR 86.72  
trillion

IDR 26,738,496,533,331, which is a decrease of 23.57 percent compared to the previous year when it was minus IDR 113,462,804,138,218.

In the APBN for the 2022 fiscal year, investment financing was allocated to support various purposes, including the acceleration of infrastructure development, improvement of education quality, enhancement of international cooperation, and social protection.

As part of the National Economic Recovery Program, the government budgeted investment financing for State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) and institutions in 2022, aimed at both the PEN (National Economic Recovery Program) and non-PEN programs as allocated in Law Number 6 of 2021 concerning the 2022 State Revenue and Expenditure Budget. However, there were changes in allocation, with specific details determined in the Decree of the Minister of Finance.

For more specific details and breakdowns of the realization of financing from State Capital Participation/Government Investment for fiscal year 2022, please refer to the following section.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Financing Revenue of Revolving Fund	22,000,000,000	
Revenue of Repayment of Regional National Economic Recovery Loans	2,311,496,745,459	1,580,221,699,540
Revenue of Non-permanent Government Investment financing for transactions in state general treasurer (BUN) investment account	8,701,143,500,000	
Financing Revenue of Long-term Use of Fund	16,047,063,368,063	22,857,599,527,367
State Capital Participation for State- owned Enterprises (BUMN)	(24,808,999,889,336)	(35,430,000,000,000)
State Capital Participation for International Financial Institutions/Organizations	(1,005,867,829,073)	(907,721,797,614)

Expenditure for Financing of Revolving Fund		(18,620,000,000,000)
Expenditure for Financing of Procurement of National Strategic Project Land	(28,840,000,000,000)	(14,423,000,000,000)
State Capital Participation for State-owned Enterprises for National Economic Recovery	(34,350,000,000,000)	(35,754,999,994,500)
Other State Equity Participation	(500,000,000,000)	
Government Investment	(3,000,000,000,000)	
Expenditure of Non-permanent Government Investment Financing for National Economic Recovery	(1,201,143,500,000)	-
State Capital Obligations Participation for other Institutions/Agencies for National Economic Recovery		(21,000,000,000,000)
Expenditure for Provision of Regional National Economic Recovery Loans		(9,764,903,573,011)
Expenditure of Non-permanent Government Investment financing for transactions in state general treasurer (BUN) investment account	(19,100,000,000,000)	-
Expenditure for Financing of International Development Cooperation Fund	(1,000,000,000,000)	(2,000,000,000,000)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(86,724,307,604,887)</b>	<b>(113,462,804,138,218)</b>

#### B.2.4.1.7. Guarantee Obligations

*Guarantee  
Obligations*

amounted  
at minus  
IDR 1.13  
trillion

In fiscal year 2022, the realization of Guarantee Obligations amounted to minus IDR 1,130,863,000,000, which represents 100.00 percent realization of the APBN budgeted amount of minus IDR 1,130,863,000,000.

The realization of Guarantee Obligations consists of assignment for the Acceleration of National Infrastructure Development, totaling minus IDR 316,863,000,000. Also, Guarantee Support for the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) and/or Financial System Stability, totaling minus IDR 814,000,000,000.

These guarantee Obligations serve the purpose of accelerating national infrastructure development and providing regional infrastructure financing to State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN). To mitigate potential defaults from the guaranteed parties involved in supporting these two infrastructure assignment programs, the government utilizes guarantee Obligations fund from the Government Guarantee Reserve Fund account and the Regional Infrastructure Financing Assignment Guarantee Fund account.

#### **B.2.4.1.8. National Education Development Fund**

National  
Education  
Development  
Fund  
amounted  
at minus  
IDR 20.00  
trillion

The realization of the National Education Development Fund for fiscal year 2022 amounted to minus IDR 20,000,000,000,000, which corresponds to 100 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN, also set at minus IDR 20,000,000,000,000.

The realization of The National Education Development Fund is the BLU LPDP Education Endowment Fund. LPDP is tasked with the management of the National Education Development Fund (DPPN), which includes both endowment funds and education reserve funds. The management is carried out in accordance with policies established by the Minister of Finance and statutory regulations.

The Endowment Funds in the Education Sector managed by LPDP, as stipulated in Presidential Regulation Number 111 of 2021, include: Education Endowment Fund (DAP), Research Endowment Fund (DAPL), Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT), Cultural Endowment Fund (DAKB).

Other  
Financing  
amounted  
to IDR 0

#### **B.2.4.1.9. Other Financing**

During the fiscal year 2022, there was no realization of Other Financing.



**B.2.4.2 Foreign Financing (Net)**

*Foreign Financing (Net) amounted to IDR 27.19 trillion*

The realization of Foreign Financing (Net) for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 27,195,789,556,541, which is minus 118.05 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN, set at minus IDR 23,037,681,022,000. The realization of Foreign Financing (Net) for fiscal year 2022 increased by IDR 37,105,153,701,990, marking a substantial increase of 374.45 percent compared to the same period in the previous year when it amounted to minus IDR 9,909,364,145,449.

Foreign financing is derived from gross foreign loan withdrawals, and it takes into account the deductions for loans and principal installment payments on foreign debt.

**B.2.4.2.1. Foreign Loan Withdrawal**

*Foreign Loan Withdrawal amounted to IDR 108.28 trillion*

The realization of Foreign Loan Withdrawal for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 108,283,083,586,601, which represents 170.41 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN, set at IDR 63,543,958,677,000. This indicates that the actual realization exceeded the budgeted amount.

Foreign loan withdrawal can be categorized into two components: (i) Program/Cash Loan Withdrawals, which amounted to IDR 65,592,711,439,666. (ii) Project/Activity Loan Withdrawal, which amounted to IDR 42,690,372,146,935.

The realized foreign loan withdrawal for fiscal year 2022 are expected to fulfill funding requirements and finance various development activities and projects. Additionally, they are in line with the government's annual debt portfolio management strategy.

**B.2.4.2.1.1. Program/Cash Loan Withdrawal**

*Program/Cash Loan Withdrawal amounted to IDR 65.59 trillion*

The realization of Program Loans for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 65,592,711,439,666. This realization represents 228.55 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN, which was set at IDR 28,700,000,000,000. The realization of Program Loans for fiscal year 2022 increased by IDR 24,028,510,639,666, marking a substantial increase of 57.81 percent compared to the same period in the previous year when it amounted to IDR 41,564,200,800,000. This increase was primarily driven by the higher need for financing through Cash Loans compared to 2021.

Cash loans are loans received in the form of cash financing which can use a policy matrix, which is a collection of policies used as collateral in the loan disbursement process. Cash loans can also use Disbursement Linked Indicators, hereinafter abbreviated to DLI, which are achievement indicators in the form of targets that must be achieved which have been verified by independent verifiers

which are used as the basis for PHLN withdrawals. Apart from that, the non-policy matrices also can be used, for example Emergency Assistance when withdrawing cash loans.

The detailed policy matrix table is as follows.

N o	Lend er	Program	Policy Matrix/Output/Pilar	
1	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.
2	WB	Additional Financing for Indonesia Emergency Response to COVID-19	1	Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLI)
3	AIIB	Additional Financing for Indonesia Emergency Response to COVID-19	1	Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLI)
4	KfW	Additional Financing for Indonesia Emergency Response to COVID-19	1	Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLI)
5	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.
6	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.

7	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.
8	WB	National Health Insurance (JKN) Reforms and Results Program	1	Withdrawal of the advance payment of 25% of the total loan
9	WB	Investing in Nutrition and Early Years	1	Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLI)
10	WB	Mangrove for Coastal Resilience	1	PBC#1: Mangrove area with appraised and approved rehabilitation plans
			2	PBC#2: Mangrove area under rehabilitation and management
			3	PBC#3: Mangrove area rehabilitated and managed
			4	PBC #4: Subnational mangrove management plans submitted for approval and adopted
11	WB	Indonesia Human Capital Development Policy Loan	1	Improving the Effectiveness of Public Spending for Human Capital
			2	Protecting Existing Human Capital Investments.
12	WB	Indonesia Fiscal Reform Development Policy Loan	1	Increase Tax Revenue and Improve Equity of the Tax System
			2	Strengthen Institutions for Planning and Budgeting, and Fiscal Transfers
13	ADB	Competitiveness, Industrial Modernization and Trade Acceleration Program, Sub Program 1	1	Creating and enabling environment for investments
			2	Easing barriers to trade
			3	Growing and upscaling enterprises
14	EDCT	Competitiveness, Industrial Modernization and Trade Acceleration	1	Creating and enabling environment for investments
			2	Easing barriers to trade
			3	Growing and upscaling enterprises

		Program, Sub Program 1		
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#### B.2.4.2.1.2. Project/Activity Loan Withdrawal

*Project/Activity Loan Withdrawal amounted to IDR 42.69 trillion*

The realization of Project Loans for fiscal year 2022 amounted to IDR 42,690,372,146,935, which represents 122.52 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN, set at IDR 34,843,958,677,000. The realization of Project Loans for fiscal year 2022 increased by IDR 10,086,456,340,687, marking a significant increase of 30.94 percent compared to the same period in the previous year when it amounted to IDR 32,603,915,806,248.

Activity Loans are foreign loans specifically utilized to finance specific development activities or projects. These development activities are considered priority projects outlined by the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas). The selection of these activities is based on the Medium Term Development Plan and is developed with input from Ministries/Agencies, Local Governments, and State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN).

#### B.2.4.2.2. Loan Forwarding

*Loan Forwarding (Net) amounted at minus IDR 1.80 trillion*

The realization of Loan Forwarding Expenditure (Net) for fiscal year 2022 amounted to minus IDR 1,805,388,784,603, which represents 50.46 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN, set at minus IDR 3,578,099,699,000.

Details of Loan Forwarding (Net) are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Foreign Loan Forwarding of the Current Fiscal Year to Local Government	(21,460,809,305)	(434,517,157,913)
Foreign Loan Forwarding of the Current Fiscal Year to State-owned Enterprises	(1,783,927,975,298)	(1,559,983,204,283)
<b>Loan Forwarding</b>	<b>(1,805,388,784,603)</b>	<b>(1,994,500,362,196)</b>

The realization of Loan Forwarding Expenditure (Net) represents the expenditure of financing from the Investment Fund Account/Local Development Account (RDI/RPD) to local governments and State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN).

#### B.2.4.2.3. Foreign Debt Principal Installment Payment

Foreign  
Debt  
Principal  
Installment  
Payment  
amounted  
at minus  
IDR 79.28  
trillion

The realization of Foreign Debt Principal Installment Payment in fiscal year 2022 amounted to minus IDR 79,281,905,245,457, which represents 95.52 percent of the amount budgeted in the APBN, set at minus IDR 83,003,540,000,000.

The discrepancy between the realization and the budgeted amount in the APBN can be attributed to the strengthening of the exchange rate during payment transactions.

Foreign Debt Principal Installment Payments include the principal payments of foreign debt that were due in fiscal year 2022. This realization encompasses both Cash Loan principal installment payments and Activity Loan principal installment payments.

Details of Foreign Debt Principal Installment Payment fiscal year 2022.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
Expenditure for Payment of Principal Installment of Foreign Debt - Cash Loans	(37,619,613,777,567)	(35,813,236,693,591)
Expenditure for Payment of Principal Installment of Foreign Debt - Activity Loans	(41,662,291,467,890)	(46,269,743,695,910)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(79,281,905,245,457)</b>	<b>(82,082,980,389,501)</b>

#### B.2.5. Budget Surplus (Deficit) – SiLPA (SiKPA)

*SiLPA  
amounted  
to IDR  
130,55  
trillion*

Based on the Budget Deficit of IDR 460,419,673,038,202 and the realization of Net Financing of IDR 590,978,140,090,153, as described above, there is a Budget Surplus (SiLPA) of IDR 130,558,467,051,951, with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Fiscal Year 2022 (Audited)	Fiscal Year 2021 (Audited)
State Revenues and Grants	2,635,843,046,064,472	2,011,347,072,417,932
State Expenditure	3,096,262,719,102,674	2,786,411,359,562,815
Surplus (Deficit)	(460,419,673,038,202)	(775,064,287,144,883)
Net Financing	590,978,140,090,153	871,723,163,588,761
<b>SiLPA (SiKPA)</b>	<b>130,558,467,051,951</b>	<b>96,658,876,443,878</b>

### B.3. OTHER IMPORTANT NOTES

#### 1. National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) Fiscal Year 2022

The National Economic Recovery Program is one of a series of activities aimed at mitigating the impact of Covid-19 on the economy. In addition to addressing the health crisis, the government is also implementing the PEN program in response to the decline in community activity, which is having a significant impact on the economy, especially affecting the informal sector and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). This program's primary goal is to protect, sustain, and enhance the economic capabilities of business actors as they navigate their operations during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The initial allocation for the PEN program in 2022 amounts to IDR 455.62 trillion, combining state expenditures, government investments, and tax incentives. The hope is that the PEN program's allocation policy can sustain the momentum of national economic recovery, particularly by stimulating economic growth and optimizing pandemic management. Through this year's PEN program, the government aims to expedite the economic recovery process.

In response to changes in policy and strategies related to the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic and the PEN program, the government issued Minister of Finance Decree number 250/KMK.02/2022. This decree pertains to alterations in sectors and subsectors for managing the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic and the National Economic Recovery Program in the context of budget management. As per these provisions, the PEN Program, previously divided into 5 clusters, has now been restructured into 3 sectors.

The first sector is healthcare, with an allocation of IDR 122.54 trillion. This funding is designated for diagnostics, therapeutics that support healthcare services in handling and treating COVID-19 cases, vaccination efforts, research, health-related tax incentives, health operational assistance (BOK), and regional pandemic management.

The second sector focuses on community protection, with an allocation of IDR 154.76 trillion. This includes programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), Basic Food Card Program, Pre-Employment Card Program, Job Loss Guarantee Program (JKP), Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), Assistance for Street Vendors, and Fishermen's Stalls (PKLW), and other community protection expansion or enhancement initiatives.

The third sector is dedicated to strengthening economic recovery, with an allocation of IDR 178.32 trillion. This funding is directed towards labor-intensive programs, connectivity infrastructure, tourism and the creative economy, food security, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), industrial areas, support for Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs), corporate and state-owned enterprise (BUMN) support, state capital participation, tax incentives, other priority programs, and additional financing for national economic recovery.

Details regarding the realization of the PEN budget for the Fiscal Year 2022 are as follows:

(in trillion Rupiah)

Sectors	Allocations	Realizations	Realization Percentage to Allocations
I. Health	122.54	68.33	55.76 %
II. Social Protection	154.76	153.39	99.12%
III. Strengthening Economic Recovery	178.32	174.52	97.87 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>455.62</b>	<b>396.24</b>	<b>86.97 %</b>

Sources of funds for the PC-PEN Fiscal Year 2022 Program are as follows

(in trillion Rupiah)

Sectors	Allocations	Realizations	Financing			Total
			SKB III Cluster A	SKB III Cluster B	SBN Regular	
I. Health	122.54	68.33	40	22.96	5.37	68.33
II. Social Protection	154.76	153.39	-	152.80	0.59	153.39
III. Strengthening Economic Recovery	178.32	174.52	-	8.24	166.28	174.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>455.62</b>	<b>396.24</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>172.24</b>	<b>396.24</b>

The total purchase of SUN and/or SBSN (Government Islamic Securities) SKB III in the primary market by Bank Indonesia for financing in the 2022 APBN is IDR 224 trillion, with the following details:

- Health care: IDR 40 trillion
- Humanitarian handling: IDR 184 trillion

**The State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for 2022 is framed within the context of implementing measures to address the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic and/or addressing threats that pose risks to the national economy.**

The implementation of the APBN for fiscal year 2022 remains cautious due to the uncertainties stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic and global environmental factors,



which are expected to continue influencing domestic economic conditions. The APBN also serves as a tool for the Government to pursue recovery efforts while simultaneously engaging in sectoral and fiscal reforms to stimulate the economy and enhance national competitiveness, including through structural transformation.

In 2020 the Government issued Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic and/or in the Context of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability on March 31, 2020. Through the Plenary Session on May 12 2020, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI) agreed and ratified Perppu Number 1 of 2020 to become Law Number 2 of 2020.

In essence, Law Number 2 of 2020 regulates the execution of the APBN in the context of managing the COVID-19 pandemic and/or addressing threats to national economic and financial system stability through the implementation of state financial policies and financial system stability measures. State financial policies may encompass various measures, such as expanding the budget deficit, adjusting mandatory spending levels, reallocating budgets and expenditures, utilizing alternative funding sources, providing tax incentives and facilities, and implementing the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN). The PEN program aims to safeguard, sustain, and enhance the economic capabilities of business entities in both the real sector and the financial sector.

In summary, Law Number 2 of 2020 continues to play a role in the formulation and execution of the 2022 fiscal year APBN. The implementation of several provisions in this law can be explained as follows:

#### **a. Implementation of the Mandate of Article 2**

##### **1) Adjustment of Budget Deficit Limits**

In the fiscal year 2022 APBN posture, the deficit is set at IDR 840,226,322,190,000, which equals 4.5 percent of GDP, exceeding the limit set in Law Number 17 of 2003, which mandates a 3 percent of GDP limit. State finances, including the budget deficit, continue to be managed prudently and sustainably through the implementation of fiscal consolidation measures. It is expected that the deficit will gradually decrease to below 3 percent of GDP in 2023, in line with the State Finance Law. The realized deficit in 2022 is IDR 460,419,673,038,202, which represents 54.80 percent of the APBN target, or 2.35 percent of GDP, totaling IDR 19,588.4 trillion.

To expedite the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and facilitate national economic recovery, state expenditure plays a strategically vital role in implementing counter-cyclical policies, especially in the face of slowing economic activity. Consequently, the allocation of state spending for the 2022 budget year aims to

support the government's endeavors in mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and reviving the national economy. The government is also swiftly reallocating the budget away from non-priority activities and implementing various stimulus programs to address health issues, protect people's purchasing power, and bolster the resilience of businesses, including micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).

## **2) Mandatory Spending**

In accordance with the 1945 Constitution, Article 31, paragraph (4), "*Negara memprioritaskan anggaran pendidikan sekurang-kurangnya 20 persen dari Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara serta dari Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah untuk memenuhi kebutuhan penyelenggaraan pendidikan nasional*", which prioritizes allocating at least 20 percent of the State Budget, as well as the Regional Budget, to fulfill national education needs, the 2022 fiscal year APBN Law allocates a total education budget of IDR 542.83 trillion, equivalent to 20 percent of the 2022 fiscal year APBN.

Additionally, based on Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, the government allocates a minimum health budget of 5 percent of the APBN, excluding salaries. In the 2022 fiscal year APBN, the government allocated IDR 255.39 trillion for healthcare.

In the execution of the 2022 fiscal year APBN, the Government reallocated the budget and revised the details of the 2022 fiscal year APBN through Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2022, without proposing changes to the original 2022 fiscal year APBN. The Government remains committed to maintaining mandatory spending allocations in accordance with statutory regulations. Consequently, the total education budget will amount to IDR 621.28 trillion, and the total health budget will be IDR 255.39 trillion.

## **3) Use of Excess Budget Balance**

In 2022, there will be no utilization of the Excess Budget Balance for handling the Covid-19 situation.

## **4) Use of Fund Managed by BLU**

In 2022, there were no utilization of funds managed by the BLU Fund Manager for transfer to the BLU health cluster to address Covid-19.

## **5) Use of Educational Endowment Fund, Fund Claimed by the State, and Fund from Reductions of State Equity Participation**

In 2022, the Government will adopt a policy of not utilizing the Education Endowment Fund, a fund claimed by the State, and a fund derived from reductions in state equity participation.

## **6) Issuance of Special Government Securities**

In 2020, the Government also issued Government Securities (SBN) with the specific purpose of financing the National Economic Recovery program. The government received significant support from Bank Indonesia (BI) through SKB I, which designated BI as the standby buyer in the primary SBN market, and SKB II, which established burden sharing between the Government and BI. By the end of December 2020, the issuance of SBN for Public Goods and Non-Public Goods, as outlined in SKB II, had been fully completed, amounting to IDR 397.56 trillion and IDR 177.03 trillion, respectively.

Moreover, meeting debt financing requirements in 2021 continues to present challenges due to financial market uncertainties, including the ongoing pandemic conditions and the emergence of new variants of the COVID-19 virus. These uncertainties have led to limited public consumption, a lack of recovery in business activity, and persistently low credit growth in the banking sector. The spread of the delta variant has necessitated the Government's implementation of PPKM (least-stringent public activity restrictions) measures and has resulted in increased Government debt financing needs. The additional financing is primarily allocated for healthcare and humanitarian assistance, as well as for sustaining economic recovery efforts.

In response to these conditions, in August 2021, the Government resumed its collaboration with Bank Indonesia through SKB III. This collaboration is formalized in the Joint Decree of the Minister of Finance and the Governor of BI, numbered 347/KMK.08/2021 and Number 23/11/KEP.GBI/2021, outlining schemes and coordination mechanisms between the Government and Bank Indonesia to finance healthcare and humanitarian assistance in the context of addressing the impact of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic. This is achieved through the issuance of Government Bond (SUN) and/or Government Islamic Securities (SBSN) by the Government and purchases in the primary market by Bank Indonesia. The agreement between the Ministry of Finance and Bank Indonesia serves as the basis for coordinating the issuance and purchase of SUN and/or SBSN, as well as a mechanism for sharing the financial burden between the Government and Bank Indonesia for funding healthcare and humanitarian management.

In 2022, the issuance of SBN to fulfill the funding requirements for the Health and Humanitarian Handling Budget, as stipulated in SKB III, will be carried out in accordance with the agreed amount of IDR 224,000,000,000,000.

The government is also optimizing funding sources, both domestic and international, such as Cash Loans. In the 2022 fiscal year, total Cash Loans amounted to IDR 65,592,711,439,666. Some of these cash loans were drawn to cover the APBN deficit resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic, further bolstering the funding for the 2022 fiscal year APBN to manage and mitigate the impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic, totaling IDR 17,533,962,685,602.

### **7) Policy to Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund (TKDD) Refocusing and Reallocation**

In 2022, earmarked allocations from the General Allocation Fund (DAU) and the Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) were no longer specified for COVID-19 handling. Local governments utilize their budgets to cover unexpected COVID-19-related expenses within their respective regions and are required to report these expenditures to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

### **8) Grants for Local Government**

In 2022, the actual expenditure for grants for Local Governments amounted to IDR 5,755,516,300,341. The grant policy for 2022 was aimed at supporting the accomplishment of national priorities within regions by providing essential public services in areas such as transportation, the construction of drinking water facilities, wastewater management, irrigation, sanitation, agriculture, and local roads.

## **b. Implementation of the Mandate of Article 3**

To fulfill the mandate outlined in Article 3, particularly in the context of implementing policies related to regional finance, Local Governments have been granted the authority to prioritize the allocation of budgets for specific activities (refocusing), alter allocation arrangements, and manage the Regional Budget.

In 2021, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 26 of 2021 was issued, which pertains to amendments to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 39 of 2020 regarding the prioritization of budget allocations for specific activities, changes in allocation, and the utilization of Regional Budget.

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, which addresses State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic, and/or in the context of Facing Threats that

Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability, as stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2020. This law is related to the determination 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 Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability.

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 26 of 2021 emphasizes that funding for addressing the Covid-19 pandemic are sourced from the Regional Budget (APBD). This includes:

- a. Local Governments must prioritize the allocation of budgets for specific activities/sub-activities (refocusing) and modifications to budget allocations, while maximizing the utilization of the available unexpected expenditure (BTT) within the APBD.
- b. The utilization of BTT, in response to anticipating, addressing, and mitigating the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, adheres to the guidelines outlined in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2020 concerning the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 within Local Governments and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 77 of 2020 regarding Technical Guidelines for Regional Financial Management.
- c. In situations where BTT is insufficient, Regional Governments are permitted to reschedule program achievements and activities/sub-activities to prioritize the allocation of budgets for specific activities/sub-activities (refocusing) and/or changes to budget allocations. They may also utilize available cash through alterations to Regional Head Regulations, which detail the elaboration of the APBD. These adjustments should be communicated to the leadership of the regional people's representative council. The resulting budget allocations from rescheduling program achievements and activities/sub-activities will be redirected to unforeseen expenditures.

#### **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 164/PMK.04/2020 concerning the Fourth 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**

To implement Article 5, the Government has enacted Government Regulation Number 30 of 2020 concerning the Reduction of Income Tax Rates for Domestic Corporate Taxpayers in the Form of Public Limited Liability Companies.

The Minister of Finance has also issued Minister of Finance Regulation Number 123/PMK.03/2020, which outlines the Forms and Procedures for Submitting Reports and Lists of Taxpayers in the Context of Meeting the Requirements for Reducing Income Tax Rates for Domestic Corporate Taxpayers in the Form of Public Limited Liability Companies. This regulation serves as the implementing framework for Government Regulation Number 30 of 2020.

Provisions regarding the reduction of income tax rates for Public Company Taxpayers have been redefined in Law Number 7 of 2021, which concerns the Harmonization of Tax Regulations. Regulations outlining specific requirements for taxpayers intending to avail of the reduced corporate income tax rates are addressed in Government Regulation Number 55 of 2022 concerning Adjustments to Regulations in the Income Tax Sector (PP 55/2022). This regulation also nullifies Government Regulation Number 30 of 2020.

PP 55/2022 additionally revises the facilities provided for in Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020, which pertains to Income Tax Facilities for Addressing the 2019 Corona Virus Disease in 2022. These revisions primarily affect Article 10, which deals with the repurchase of shares traded on the Indonesian stock exchange in connection with the implementation of the provisions in Government Regulation Number 30 of 2020.

#### **e. The Implementation of Article 6**

Regarding tax treatment for activities conducted through Trading through Electronic Systems (PMSE), the Minister of Finance has issued Minister of Finance Regulation

Number 60/PMK.03/2022. This regulation outlines the procedures for appointing collectors, collecting, depositing, and reporting Value Added Tax (VAT) on the utilization of non-taxable tangible goods and/or taxable services originating from outside the customs area and used within the customs area through electronic system-based trading.

**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 Directorate General of Taxes 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 Taxes SE-22/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 Taxes 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 Taxes 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 Taxes 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 164/PMK.04/2022).

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, 2022 amounted to IDR 0.31 Trillion with the Taxpayer number whose approved to receive facilities as many as 80 entities and a total of 615 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 164/PMK.04/2022, were realized for a total of IDR 41,352,524,722. Utilization of the COVID-19 vaccine import facility based on PMK 188/PMK.04/2020 amounting to IDR 268,314,969,293.

#### **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 implementation of state financial policies continues to be carried out with a strong emphasis on good governance. To this end, the Minister of Finance has issued a Minister of Finance Regulation outlining budget implementation procedures for the entire year 2022.

In order to execute the agreement between the Government and the House of Representatives concerning modifications to the specific Outlook Posture of the

State Budget for the 2022 fiscal year within the context of addressing emergencies, as prescribed in Article 42 of Law Number 6 of 2021 regarding the State Budget for the 2022 fiscal year, Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2022 has been enacted. This regulation pertains to Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 104 of 2021, which details the State Budget for fiscal year 2022.

### **The Regulation of the Budget Execution 2022 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 can be seen in **attachment 5**.

### **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 Handling Covid-19 and National Economic Recovery Program (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)

Sectors and Sub-sectors Description	Allocations *)	Ceiling/DIPAs	Realizations	Output Realizations
<b>Health</b>	<b>122,539,096,233,000</b>	<b>70,029,755,274,634</b>	<b>68,325,853,513,028</b>	
- Diagnostic	3,663,880,000,000	16,786,443,000	16,375,504,070	i.e., 60 services
- <i>Therapeutic</i>	37,972,051,378,638	40,785,931,525,000	39,050,413,677,868	i.e., 852,780 cases, 21,665 patients, 15,458, 956 pairs, and 742,621 Pieces
- Vaccination	19,984,676,572,000	5,971,695,456,000	4,231,236,868,407	i.e. 33 services, 34 operations, and 14,239, 357 people
- Research	-	208,979,975,000	75,641,631,075	2 policy recommendations
- Health Tax Incentives	8.500.000.000.000	1,719,509,999,000	5,360,417,085,271	i.e. 673,979 taxpayers (WP) utilization
- BOK for handling Covid-19	1.319.972.000.000	715,506,059,819	598,123,512,969	503 local government (pemda), 483,429

				active cases, and 7,724 public health center
- Handling Covid 19 in other areas  (This is an activity that comes from APBD support for the health cluster amounted to IDR 13.56 T and the use of Village Funds for Handling COVID-19 amounting to IDR 5.43 T)	27,290,879,800,000	20,611,345,816,815	18,993,645,233,368	30 provinces, 443 regencies/cities, 74,940 villages.
- Other health anticipation	23,807,636,482,362	-	-	
<b>Social Protection</b>	<b>154,761,500,000,000</b>	<b>157,912,071,054,368</b>	<b>153,393,164,472,314</b>	
- Family Hope Program (PKH)	28,709,800,000,000	28,709,816,300,000	28,552,492,933,475	10,000,000 Families
- The Nine Basic Commodities (Sembako) Programs	45,120,000,000,000	51,786,449,800,000	50,755,134,444,928	i.e., 55,830,194 Families
- Pre-employment Card	20,000,000,000,000	17,999,997,500,000	16,362,629,363,174	5,076,928 applicants, selecting 92,138 card holders

				in 25 batches
- Job Loss Guarantee(JKP) Program (Ciptaker)	973,000,000,000	-	-	
- Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT)of Village Fund	28,800,000,000,000	27,200,000,000,000	26,943,101,100,000	7,49 million of benefici ary families
- Trade assistance for street vendors and fishermen's stalls (PKLW)	1,200,000,000,000	1,710,061,562,000	1,709,862,417,800	i.e., 683,038 people
- Other Social Shield Program	17,378,700,000,000	27,417,000,612,368	25,981,198,932,937	i.e. 12,111, 906 people, 41,300, 000 families and 200 Instituti ons
- Internet Quota Assistance	9,000,000,000,000	-	-	
- Bulog Rice Assistance 2021	3,580,000,000,000	3,088,745,280,000	3,088,745,280,000	288 million Kilogra ms of rice
<b>Strengthening Economic Recovery</b>	<b>178,320,756,984,200</b>	<b>186,138,497,480,356</b>	<b>174,523,654,381,328</b>	
- Labor-intensive Program	17,980,886,761,700	22,194,978,592,000	21,139,753,743,799	i.e., 40.000 House Connec tions, 565.01 Km, and

				1,619.6 1 Units
- Connectivity Infrastructures	20,329,224,076,000	22,658,756,821,000	20,131,591,960,685	i.e., 303.34 km road, 101.5 rehabilitation units of port facilities in 43 regencies/cities, 38.5 km Strategic Village Road, and 28 land transportation facility units
- Tourism and Creative Economy	4,545,572,884,000	5,132,921,075,000	4,633,817,600,530	i.e., 12 development packages of small and medium industrial centers (SIKM), 69 revitalization packages of SIKM, 210.86 km roads,

				13 development packages of Integrated Business Service Center (PLUT), and 7 revitalization packages of PLUT
- Food Security	33,052,824,842,000	43,119,237,212,000	36,844,854,308,233	i.e., 11,813,939,826 head, 74,757.86 ha of irrigation network rehabilitation, 14,326 ha of community forrests, 2,034 units of infiltration wells
- <i>Information and Communication Technology</i> (ICT)	13,452,949,762,000	17,861,571,175,000	14,542,123,809,881	i.e., 29.71 Gbps
- Industrial Area	1,356,863,721,000	950,133,147,000	918,139,417,794	i.e., 24.55



				Kilomet ers
- Support for micro, small, and medium enterprises (Micro SMEs)	28,432,228,187,500	26,167,143,465,000	26,165,342,967,858	i.e., 46 provide rs and 7,615,4 97debt ors
- Corporate and SOEs Support	1,900,206,750,000	349,170,594,000	205,574,149,757	3 Guaran tor
- State Equity Participation	26,850,000,000,000	34,350,000,000,000	34,350,000,000,000	2 SOEs
- Tax Incentives	19,530,000,000,000	5,146,742,290,000	8,192,635,303,333	i.e., 86,188 benefici al taxpaye rs
- Other Priority Program	3,390,000,000,000	7,006,699,609,356	6,198,677,619,458	i.e., 293 Busines s Entities, 11,448 people
- Other National Economy Recovery Financing	7,500,000,000,000	1,201,143,500,000	1,201,143,500,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>455,621,353,217,200</b>	<b>414,080,323,809,358</b>	<b>396,242,672,366,670</b>	

The allocation presented in the table above represents an initial estimate or potential figure that the Government will issue in the context of addressing the COVID-19 pandemic and the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN Program). On the other hand, the Ceiling/DIPA is a budget allocation meticulously prepared, taking into account the initial estimated figures established through the budgeting mechanism. It serves as the foundation and limitation for the actual budget implementation in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic and implementing the PEN Program. While the realization can exceed the initial estimated figure, it cannot surpass the predetermined ceiling. Changes in policies and strategies for dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic and the PEN program do not impact the initial estimated figures or potential allocations mentioned above but do influence the budget amount contained within the Ceiling/DIPA.

In the context of managing the COVID-19 situation in 2022, the government will no longer enforce the DAU/DBH earmarking policy for addressing COVID-19, as was done in 2021. Regional governments will now independently allocate budget funding for COVID-19 management in accordance with the provisions of Regional Budget (APBD) management, aligning it with their specific regional needs. They will also monitor COVID-19 status developments within their regions attentively.

The government is closely monitoring COVID-19 management and its effects within the regions based on the APBD data submitted by regional governments. This monitoring encompasses various aspects, including health, economic empowerment, and social protection, facilitated through the implementation of spending tagging in the APBD. For social assistance realization data, in addition to utilizing expenditure tagging data in the APBD, the information is sourced from realization data as of December 31 for social assistance provided by local governments, following the guidelines outlined in PMK Number 134/PMK.07/2022 concerning Mandatory Expenditures in the Context of Addressing the Impact of Inflation for fiscal year 2022.

The sources of funds for COVID-19 management within the regions are detailed in the table below:

(in Rupiah)

Fund Sources	Realization
Regional Budget (APBD)	21,218,420,047,122
General Transfer Fund	2,939,012,693,212
Health Operational Assistance	598,123,512,969
Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance	26,943,101,100,000
<i>Earmark</i> of Fund Village	5,432,491,071,234
Physical Special Allocation Fund	12,085,486,657,682
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,216,635,082,219</b>

Details of the National Economic Recovery Program for fiscal year 2022 can be seen in **Appendix 5**.

**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. 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 2022 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 and 2021 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 2022, including:

1. The government issues the extending PC PEN incentives rules in 2022 through the following regulations:
  - a. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 226/PMK.03/2021, which addresses the provision of tax incentives for goods required in the context of managing the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic and the extension of the application of income tax facilities for human resources in the health sector, in accordance with Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020 concerning Income Tax Facilities in the Context of Addressing Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). This has been amended by Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 113/PMK.03/2022.
  - b. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 3/PMK.03/2022, which pertains to tax incentives for taxpayers impacted by the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic. This regulation has been amended by Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 114/PMK.03/2022.
  - c. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 5/PMK.010/2022, which addresses the sales tax on the delivery of taxable goods classified as luxury, particularly in the form of specific motor vehicles, to be borne by the Government for the 2022 fiscal year.
  - d. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 6/PMK.010/2022 concerning Value Added Tax on the Delivery of Treaded Houses and Residential Units of Flats Borne by the Government for fiscal year 2022.
2. The incentive scheme or tax facilities/facilities within the framework of the 2022 PC-PEN Directorate General of Taxes are as follows:

- a. Incentives or tax facilities/facilities of the DTP type within the framework of PC PEN, consist of:
- 1) Final PPh P3-TGAI DTP according to PMK-3/PMK.03/2022 as amended with PMK-114/PMK.03/2022;
  - 2) DTP Housing VAT according to PMK-6/PMK.010/2022;
  - 3) DTP VAT on Medical Devices and Vaccines in accordance with PMK-226/PMK.03/2021 as amended with PMK 113/PMK.03/2022; and
  - 4) DTP Vehicle PPnBM according to PMK-5/PMK.010/2022
- b. Non-DTP tax incentives or facilities/facilities within the framework of PC PEN, consist of:
- 1) Exemption from PPh 22 and PPh 22 on Imports in accordance with PMK-226/PMK.03/2021 as amended with PMK-113/PMK.03/2022;
  - 2) Reduction of PPh Article 25 installments and exemption from Import PPh 22 in accordance with PMK-3/PMK.03/2022 stdd PMK-114/PMK.03/2022; and
  - 3) The imposition of a 0% PPh 21 rate is final for additional income received by health workers based on PP 29 of 2020 and in accordance with PMK-226/PMK.03/2021 as amended with PMK-113/PMK.03/2022.

#### Tax Incentive Policy Related to PC-PEN in 2022

No	Types of Incentives and Legal Basic	Time Period	Classification
1	PMK-226/PMK.03/2021		
	a. PPN DTP	Tax Period from January to June 2022	Taxable goods were needed in handling the Covid-19 pandemic
	b. Article 22 Income Tax Exemption		Goods were needed in handling the Covid-19 pandemic
	c. Article 22 Import Income Tax Exemption		
	d. 0% Final PPh (PP 29/2020)	January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022	Extra salary received by HR in the Health sector
2	PMK-113/PMK.03/2022		
	a. PPN DTP	Tax Period from January to December 2022	Taxable goods were needed in handling the Covid-19 pandemic
	b. Article 22 Income Tax Exemption		Goods were needed in handling the Covid-19 pandemic
	c. Article 22 Import Income Tax Exemption		

	d. 0% Final PPh (PP 29/2020)	January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022	Additional compensation received by HR in the Health sector
3	PMK-3/PMK.03/2022		
	a. Article 22 Import Income Tax Exemption	till June 30, 2022	72 KLU
	b. Article 25 Income Tax installments Reduction by 50%	Tax Period from January to June 2022	156 KLU
	c. Final Income Tax of DTP Construction Services		Taxpayer Recipients of P3-TGAI
4	PMK-114/PMK.03/2022		
	a. Article 22 Import Income Tax Exemption	till December 31, 2022	72 KLU
	b. Article 25 Income Tax installments Reduction by 50%	Tax Period from July to December 2022	156 KLU
	c. Final Income Tax of DTP Construction Services		Taxpayer Recipients of P3-TGAI
5	PMK-5/PMK.010/2022		
	PPnBM DTP	January to September 2022	Certain Motorized Vehicles
6	PMK-6/PMK.010/2022		
	PPN DTP	January to September 2022	Treaded Houses and Residential Units of Flats

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, to September 30, 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;

		<p>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;</p> <p>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</p> <p>5) <a href="#">The</a> 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).</p>
2. Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) Number 143/PMK.03/2020	March 1, 2020 to December 30, 2020	<p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p>
3. PMK Number 239/PMK.03/2020	January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021	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. PMK Number 83/PMK.03/2021	July 1 to December 31, 2021	
5. PMK Number 226/PMK.03/2021	January 1 to 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;
6. PMK Number 113/PMK.03/2022	January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022	<p>Additional compensation from the Government in the form of honorarium or other compensation received or obtained by Human Resources in the Health Sector who provide health services to handle COVID-19 is deducted from PPh 21 which is final at 0% in managing COVID-19 in Indonesia.</p> <p>This additional income is provided by:</p>

- 1) Health Human Resources Development and Empowerment Agency, Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) directly to health workers; And
- 2) Directorate of Special Transfer Funds, Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (DJPB) through Additional Health Operational Assistance (BOKT) to local governments

Based on Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020, the following is the data on the use of PPh facilities for the 2020 to 2022 fiscal years:

**Utilization of Income Tax Facilities Based on Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020**

(in Rupiah)

No	Facility Type	2020		2021		2022	
		Taxpayers	Value	Taxpayers	Value	Taxpayers	Value
1	Additional net income reduction for taxpayer production of medical equipment *)	46 **)	4,179,486,546 **)	5	52,575,050,637	-	-
2	Subtracting gross revenue from contributions *)	125 **)	87,794,604,640 **)	6	22,220,217,337	-	-
3	0 percent Final Income Tax 21 on health workers additional income ***)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Ministry of Health	21,725	2,127,555,324,261	1,428,522	8,688,697,020,293	673,979 ****)	3,252,838,619,260 ****)
	- Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (DJPB)	799,972	3,143,221,551,144	156,671	574,930,715,410	-	-

4	0 percent Final Income Tax 4 (2) on income from assets utilization	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Taxpayers who repurchase stock exchange would pay a 3 percent lower corporate income tax rate (PP Number 30 of 2020 *****)	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*) The utilization value for 2021 is based on data submitted by taxpayers through the e-reporting page at covid19.pajak.go.id until April 30, 2022.

\*\*) The utilization value for 2020 is derived from the compilation of report data from 17 DJP Regional Offices (up until April 14, 2022), originating from taxpayer reports submitted to the KPP before the launch of the e-reporting report menu.

\*\*\*) The value presented represents the gross income amount subject to Article 21 of the Income Tax, benefiting from the 0% Final Income Tax Article 21 facility. Data regarding the gross value of additional incentives provided to healthcare workers is sourced from two distinct entities: the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) and the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (DJPK), Ministry of Finance.

\*\*\*\*) The data pertains to the period from January 1 to November 30, 2022.

)

\*\*\*\*\*) The number of taxpayers and the value of facility utilization for the 2020 fiscal year within the KPP research process are linked to the acquisition of information concerning the utilization of share buyback facilities, as outlined in Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020.

A recapitulation of the use of tax incentives or facilities/facilities at the Directorate General of Taxes sourced from LAP-6/PJ.08/2023 is as follows:

(in billion Rupiah)

No	Types of Incentives or Facilities/Facilities in Taxation	Number of Taxpayers	ITKP Value
<b>A. DTP</b>			
1.	Final PPh P3-TGAI DTP PMK-3	1	78.00
2.	PPN Housing DTP PMK-6	1,185	683.76



3.	PPN Medical Equipment and Vaccine DTP PMK-226	1,035	540.16
4.	PPnBM Vehicles DTP PMK-5	4	541.09
<b>Subtotal of DTP</b>		<b>2,225</b>	<b>1,843.01</b>
<b>B. Non-DTP</b>			
1.	PPh 22 PMK-226 Exemption	264	10.81
2.	PPh 22 Import PMK-226 Exemption	3	0.56
3.	PPh Article 25 PMK-3 Reduction Installment	4,824	2,877.29
4.	PPh 22 Import PMK-3 Exemption	99	168.60
<b>Subtotal Non-DTP</b>		<b>5,190</b>	<b>3,057.26</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,415</b>	<b>4,900.27</b>

- d. The realization report and/or corrections report for PPh DTP utilization regarding incentives for the period from January to December 2021 must be submitted no later than December 31, 2022.
- e. The provision of tax incentives for goods and services required in the context of addressing the 2019 Corona Virus Disease pandemic, along with the extension of the implementation of Income Tax facilities until December 31, 2022 (previously only until June 2022), was executed through PMK Number 113/PMK.03/2022, amending PMK Number 226/PMK.03/2021. The latter regulation pertains to the provision of tax facilities for goods and services needed in the context of managing the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic. These tax facilities encompass:
- 1) Income Tax Article 22 Exemption
  - 2) Import Income Tax Article 22 Exemption
  - 3) DTP VAT on Medical Devices and Vaccines
  - 4) VAT on DTP JKPLN
- f. The realization of DTP Income Tax in 2022 amounts to IDR 11,371,952,837,221, and DTP PPN-PPnBM is IDR 4,370,695,108,325. The realization of DTP tax receipts includes an error in deposit made by the taxpayer using a DTP Tax account, totaling IDR 7,273,288,826.

In addition, the government also offers other fiscal incentives related to customs and excise. The total realized value of fiscal incentives utilized within the framework of the PC PEN program in 2022 is IDR 309,667,494,015, benefiting 80 entities approved to

receive these facilities. A total of 615 Minister of Finance Decrees (SKMK) have been issued for this purpose. Fiscal incentives include BM exemption facilities, VAT exemption, exemption from the collection of PPh Article 22 on Imports, and BMDTP, with details as follows. The import duty exemption value has been verified to ensure conformity with the applicable regulations in terms of quantity, type, goods description, and tariff headings.

**b. Implementation of Management and Prevention of the Spread of Covid-19 within Ministries/Agencies**

To combat the COVID-19 pandemic, the government is addressing its impact within Ministries/Agencies alongside the implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program. Ministries and agencies are reallocating and refocusing budgets toward pandemic response activities, ensuring the protection of their personnel, including government office stakeholders. This approach allows government service operations to remain efficient while minimizing the transmission rate of COVID-19.

All Ministries and Agencies have allocated and executed these activities between 2020 and 2022, following the government's declaration of a pandemic. The total realized expenditures by Ministries/Agencies amounted to IDR 46,844,382,779,053, comprising Goods Expenditures of IDR 44,328,719,010,177, and Capital Expenditures of IDR 2,515,663,768,876. Further details of expenditure allocation and realization for the operational prevention and handling of COVID-19 in the Ministries/Agencies environment for fiscal year 2022 are available in Appendix 5.

**c. Withdrawal of Cash Loans to Support Funding for the Implementation of the 2021 Fiscal Year State Budget Affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic.**

Cash loans can utilize a policy matrix, which is a collection of policies used as collateral in the loan disbursement process. Cash loans can also employ the Program for Results (PforR) and Investment Project Financing with Performance Based Conditions (IPF with PBC's) modalities. In the case of PforR, the measurement of achievement relies on Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs), which are indicators in the form of targets that must be met by the executing agency or implementing agency.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has influenced the size of the APBN deficit, necessitating financing through cash loans. This includes financing government spending, particularly in the context of the Covid-19 response, with the total cash loans disbursed amounting to IDR 17,533,962,685,602. These cash loans were sourced from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), totaling IDR 7,280,304,078,700, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), totaling IDR 7,275,269,974,500, and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), totaling IDR 2,978,388,632,402.

**d. Direct Grants Received by Ministries/Agencies in Handling COVID-19**

To address the challenges posed by COVID-19, various Ministries/Institutions also received direct grants in the form of monetary assistance and goods in 2022. These grants originated from both domestic and foreign donors, and the grant income has been verified, with the total realized grant income related to COVID-19 amounting to IDR 3,624,632,458,132. Details of the Direct Grants per Ministry/Institution, based on those that have been approved by the State General Treasurer (BA BUN 999.02), are as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Ministries/Government Agencies	Goods/Services Direct Grant	Cash Direct Grant	Total Grant
National Agency of Drug and Food Control	368,187,600		<b>368,187,600</b>
Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform	1,057,308,660		<b>1,057,308,660</b>
Ministry of Defense	220,330,731,638	2,378,383,000	<b>222,709,114,638</b>
Ministry of Health	3,290,640,644,814	100,837,992,420	<b>3,391,478,637,234</b>
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,841,200,000		<b>1,841,200,000</b>
Indonesian National Police		7,178,010,000	<b>7,178,010,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,514,238,072,712</b>	<b>110,394,385,420</b>	<b>3,624,632,458,132</b>

**Notes:**

*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 in 2022 with the following details:

(in Rupiah)

No	Revenue Month	Bank Indonesia Burden	Government Burden	Revenue Nominal
<b>A. Public Goods</b>				
1	January	526,014,250,000	-	526,014,250,000
2	February	963,513,320,000	-	963,513,320,000
3	March	1,541,917,700,000	-	1,541,917,700,000
4	April	526,658,750,000	-	526,658,750,000
5	May	1,094,228,280,000	-	1,094,228,280,000
6	June	1,410,175,650,000	-	1,410,175,650,000
7	July	526,751,610,000	-	526,751,610,000
8	August	1,094,026,120,000	-	1,094,026,120,000
9	September	1,407,816,200,000	-	1,407,816,200,000
10	October	582,718,300,000	-	582,718,300,000
11	November	1,400,515,740,000	-	1,400,515,740,000
12	December	2,093,469,250,000	-	2,093,469,250,000
<b>BI contribution subtotal for PG</b>		<b>13,167,805,170,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,167,805,170,000</b>
<b>B. Non-Public Goods</b>				
1	June	3,195,336,712,438	1,811,881,194,411	5,007,217,906,849
2	December	3,222,931,981,586	1,811,798,111,564	5,034,730,093,150
<b>BI contribution subtotal for NPG</b>		<b>6,418,268,694,024</b>	<b>3,623,679,305,975</b>	<b>10,041,947,999,999</b>
<b>C. Cluster A</b>				
1	March	443,410,000,000	-	443,410,000,000
2	June	442,482,000,000	-	442,482,000,000
3	September	441,728,000,000	-	441,728,000,000

4	October	166,291,495,800	-	166,291,495,800
5	November	89,921,308,500	-	89,921,308,500
6	December	593,050,000,000	-	593,050,000,000
<b>BI contribution subtotal for Cluster A</b>		<b>2,176,882,804,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,176,882,804,300</b>
<b>Total of BI contribution for PG, NPG, and Cluster A</b>		<b>21,762,956,668,324</b>	<b>3,623,679,305,975</b>	<b>25,386,635,974,299</b>

#### f. Government Investment Account PEN (RIPPEN)

The opening of BUN accounts at Bank Indonesia in 2020 was carried out in accordance with KMK 533/KMK.06/2020, which provides Technical Instructions for the Management of Government Investment Funds within the framework of the National Economic Recovery Program on BUN Accounts. 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:

(in Rupiah)

No.	Necessities/SOEs	Total
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,650,000,000,000</b>

As of 2021, the details of the realization of government investment that has been distributed to investment recipients amounted to IDR 9,101,337,360,411.

(in Rupiah)

No.	Necessities/SOEs	Total
<b>Realization 2020</b>		
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
<b>Realization 2021</b>		
1.	PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero)	1,000,000,000,000
2.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero)	1,751,337,360,411
3.	Perum Perumnas	450,000,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,101,337,360,411</b>

Based on the balance at the end of 2020 and the distribution throughout 2021, the RIPPEN balance as of December 31, 2021, was IDR 10,548,662,639,589.

In the first semester of 2022, there was a deposit of the remaining allocation for PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) worth IDR 7,500,000,000,000 (allocation of IDR 8,500,000,000,000 minus the 2021 realization of IDR 1,000,000,000,000) to RKUN on May 31, 2022.

Furthermore, in the second semester of 2022, there was a distribution of IP PEN funds to PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) with a total value of IDR 1,847,519,139,589 in three stages, namely: IDR 685,588,236,151 in accordance with the KPA Satker BUN Letter Receiving Investment in the Form of BUMN number S-13/KPA999.03.MBU/10/2022 dated October 3, 2022, regarding the Application for Transfer from the PEN Government Investment Account to the State General Treasury Account of the PEN Government Investment Reserve Fund for PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero); IDR 290,343,076,582 in accordance with the KPA Letter of the BUN Satker Recipient of BUMN Investment number S-18/KPA999.03.MBU/12/2022 dated December 1, 2022, regarding the Application for Transfer from the PEN Government Investment Account to the State General Treasury Account for the Government Investment Reserve Fund PEN for PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero); and IDR 225,212,187,267 in accordance with the KPA BUN Letter Recipient of Investment in the Form of BUMN number S-22/KPA999.03.MBU/12/2022 dated December 19, 2022, regarding Book Transfer from the PEN Government Investment Account to the State General Treasury Account for the PEN Government Investment Reserve Fund for PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero). Due to this, the IP PEN Reserve Fund was transferred from RIPPEN to RKUN.

Apart from the distribution of IP PEN Reserve Funds to PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero), in the second semester of 2022, there was a transaction in the form of a book transfer from RKUN to RIPPEN amounting to IDR 3,000,000,000,000, which was a deposit fund. In accordance with KMK Number 519/KMK.06/2022 concerning the Placement of State Equity Participation Funds into the Share Capital of the Company (Persero) PT Waskita Karya Tbk for fiscal year 2022 in the State General Treasurer's Account, the Government allocates state capital participation funds into the share capital of PT Waskita Karya Tbk, maximum IDR 3,000,000,000,000 on RIPPEN. The entrusted funds will be transferred to BUN's state capital participation fund holding

account in January 2023. In accordance with KMK Number 519/KMK.06/2022 and Service Memorandum of the Director of Accounting and Financial Reporting number ND-62/PB.6/2023 dated January 20, 2023, p. Accounting Technical Instructions 07: Accounting for Transactions in the Placement of State Equity Participation Funds in BUN Accounts, the funds entrusted to RIPPEN are recorded as funds whose use is restricted (account 163134: Funds in the PEN/RIPPEN Government Investment Account) by the Central BUN Authority.

Based on the explanation above, details of balances in RIPPEN up to December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(in Rupiah)

No.	Necessities/SOEs	Total
1.	RIPPEN Balance 31 December 2021	10,548,662,639,589
2.	Deposit to RKUN for the remaining allocation of PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero)	(7,500,000,000,000)
3.	Deposit to RKUN for distribution of IP PEN funds to PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero)	(685,588,236,151)
		(290,343,076,582)
		(225,212,187,267)
4	PMN funds for PT Waskita Karya	3,000,000,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,847,519,139,589</b>

Regarding the Deposit Funds in number 4, these are funds received at RIPPEN on December 30, 2022, which constitute the State Capital Participation of the Republic of Indonesia into the capital of PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk. This action is in accordance with Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2022, dated October 4, 2022, concerning Additional Capital Participation by the Republic of Indonesia into the Share Capital of the Company (Persero) PT Waskita Karya TBK. Additionally, it aligns with the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 519/KMK.06/2022, dated December 30, 2022, regarding the Placement of State Capital Participation Fund into the Share Capital of the Company (Persero) PT Waskita Karya TBK for fiscal year 2022 in the Account of the State General Treasurer. These funds were received through SPM Working Unit of the Ministry of State for State-Owned Enterprises (986917) number 00016T/986917/2022, dated December 30, 2022, and SP2D number 220191304031488, also dated December 30, 2022, amounting to IDR 3,000,000,000,000. Subsequently, these funds will be channeled to another BI Account to accommodate PMN Fund in 2023.

**g. The Subsidy Expenditure Program that has been allocated to the 2022 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 Expenditure. There are subsidized expenditure which are part of the PEN Program, and there are subsidized expenditure 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 primarily comprised LPG subsidies, with a total realization of IDR 100.39 trillion, electricity subsidies totaling IDR 56.13 trillion, and fertilizer subsidies amounting to IDR 29.77 trillion.

## 2. Tax facilities/incentives other than those included in the 2022 PEN Program Category

Tax facilities and incentives outside the scope of the 2022 PEN Program, such as non-PC-PEN DTP non-Tax Tax Incentives, can be categorized into three main groups: PPh, VAT, and PBB facilities. PPh facilities encompass corporate income tax and income tax withholding and 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 to < 1.000	5 Years
≥ 1.000 to < 5.000	7 Years
≥ 5.000 to < 15.000	10 Years
≥ 15.000 to < 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 designated areas intended to expedite national economic development by harnessing the economic and geostrategic advantages of specific regions. These zones are primed to optimize industrial activities, facilitate exports and imports, and encourage other high-value economic endeavors. In order to bolster capital investment and fast-track business implementation within SEZs, while also boosting employment, the Government offers tax incentives as outlined in Government Regulation Number 40 of 2021 and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 237/PMK.010/2020, subsequently amended by Minister of Finance Regulation Number 33/PMK.010/2021. The tax incentives encompass various benefits such as income tax (PPH) facilities, value-added tax (VAT) facilities, or a combination of VAT and luxury goods sales tax (PPnBM). The PPh facilities within SEZs comprise:

## 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 to < 500	100 percent	10 years	50 percent	2 years
2.	≥ 500 to < 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:

- a) 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;
- b) accelerated depreciation of tangible fixed assets and accelerated amortization of intangible assets acquired in the context of investment;

- c) 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
- d) 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	2022
1.	Tax Holiday	25 WP	23 WP	34 WP
2.	Tax Allowance	34 WP	17 WP	16 WP
3.	Tax Holiday in KEK	12 WP	0 WP	4 WP
4.	Tax Allowance in KEK	0 WP	1 WP	2 WP
5.	Investment Allowance	2 WP	3 WP	2 WP
6.	Super Tax Deduction Vokasi	23 WP	33 WP	37 WP
7.	Super Tax Deduction Litbang	0 WP	22 WP	5 WP

The data is based on application and/or notification data submitted by the Taxpayer and obtained approval in 2020, 2021, and 2022 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 and 2021 fiscal year.

No	Facility Type	2020		2021	
		Amount of Taxpayer Utilization	Utilization Value (Rp)	Amount of Taxpayer Utilization	Utilization Value (Rp)
1.	Tax Holiday <sup>1)</sup>	2 WP	814,517,184,381 .04	1 WP	981,502,467,873. 90
2.	Tax Allowance <sup>2)</sup>	46 WP	9,833,878,265,7 89.20	34 WP	4,730,609,739,98 6.91

3.	Tax Holiday at KEK	0 WP	-	0 WP	-
4.	Tax Allowance at KEK	0 WP	-	0 WP	-
5.	Investment Allowance	0 WP	-	0 WP	-
6.	Super Tax Deduction Vocational <sup>3)</sup>	2 WP	123,063,265.00	0 WP	-
7.	Super Tax Deduction R & D <sup>3)</sup>	0 WP	-	0 WP	-

Note:

- 1) 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) The value of using Super Tax Deduction (STD) Vocational and STD R&D in the request process to KPP.

The utilization of the Corporate Income Tax facility for the 2022 Tax Year cannot be disclosed yet. The utilization value will only be known upon the submission of the 2022 Annual Corporate Income Tax Return, due no later than four months after the end of the tax year, which is April 30, 2023 (assuming there is no application for an extension of the submission period), along with the necessary data processing and validation.

### 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. 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, underwater, 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.

b. Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities with Gross Split Production Sharing Contracts

In upstream oil and gas businesses, the government utilizes Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of profit-sharing in oil and natural gas production. Specifically, they employ Gross Split Production Sharing Contracts, governed by Government Regulation Number 53 of 2017 (as amended by Government Regulation Number 93 of 2021) and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 67/PMK.03/2020.

These PSCs provide tax facilities from the exploration phase until the contractor achieves commercial production, alleviating the burden of tax payment before generating income.

c. Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities with Production Sharing Contracts with Cost Recovery

To boost oil and gas exploration and exploitation activities, enhance the discovery of national reserves, improve the investment climate, and provide legal certainty in upstream oil and gas business activities, the government offers various incentives.

One such incentive is the exemption of Value-Added Tax (VAT) on Upstream Business Activities in the Oil and Gas sector operating under Production Sharing Contracts with Cost Recovery, governed by Government Regulation Number 79 of 2010, most recently amended by Government Regulation Number 93 of 2021. The detailed regulations are outlined in Minister of Finance Regulation Number 122/PMK.03/2019. This incentive includes VAT exemptions during both the exploration and exploitation stages and is applicable to Cost Recovery Contract.

## **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 49 of 2022 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 VAT exemption facilities as regulated in Government Regulation Number 49 of 2022, Government Regulation Number 81 of 2015 s.t.d.d. Government Regulation Number 48 of 2020, 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 regarding:

- 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. Exemption to Representatives of Foreign Countries and International Agencies and their officials

The government provides an 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.

Utilization of the non-Tax VAT facility for non-PC PEN DTP in the form of Uncollected VAT and Exempted VAT in 2022 are as follows:

(in Rupiah)

No.	Incentive Types	Number of Taxpayers Utilization	Utilization Values
Uncollected VAT			
1.	Import and Delivery of Certain Transport Equipment	1,799	5,820,842,824,843
2.	Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities with Gross Split Production Sharing Contracts	8	8,108,273,266
3.	Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities with Production Sharing Contracts with Cost Recovery	393	691,784,417,682
VAT Exemption			



4.	Import and/or Delivery of Certain Strategic BKP (Machine and Factory Equipment)	206	197,346,333,120
5.	Import and/or Delivery of Certain BKP/Certain JKP (Weapons, Ammunition, and Air Transport Vehicles)	31	38,260,418,104
6.	Representatives of Foreign Countries and International Agencies	151	149,127,108,426
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,588</b>	<b>6,905,469,375,441</b>

**Non-Tax PBB Facility DTP Non PC-PEN**

Non-PC-PEN PBB facilities include:

1. Reduction of PBB in upstream oil and gas business activities with gross split profit-sharing contracts.  
This PBB reduction facility is provided in accordance with Government Regulation (PP) 53 of 2017, further regulated in Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) 67/PMK.03/2020.
2. PBB reduction for joint facility operating costs and head office indirect cost allocation for oil and gas mining business activities.  
This PBB reduction facility is provided in accordance with Government Regulation (PP) 79 of 2010, as amended by Government Regulation (PP) 27 of 2017, further regulated in Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) 122/PMK.03/2019.
3. Reduction of PBB in the mining sector for oil and gas mining at the exploration stage.  
This PBB reduction facility is provided in accordance with Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) 267/PMK.011/2014.
4. Reduction of PBB in the mining sector for geothermal mining/business at the exploration stage.  
This PBB reduction facility is provided in accordance with Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) 172/PMK.01/2016.

(in Rupiah)

No.	Incentive Types	Number of Taxpayers Utilization	Utilization Values
1.	Reduction of PBB in upstream oil and gas business activities with gross split profit-sharing contracts	14	15,133,812,835
2.	Reduction of PBB for joint facility operating costs and head office indirect cost allocation for oil and gas mining business activities	-	-
3.	Reduction of PBB in the mining sector for oil and gas mining at the exploration stage.	23	13,330,273,200

4.	Reduction of PBB in the mining sector for geothermal mining/business at the exploration stage	8	1,604,492,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>30,068,578,035</b>

**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**

Law Number 10 of 1995, as amended by Law Number 17 of 2006, regulates incentives or fiscal facilities related to the exemption, remission, or suspension of import duties on specific types of goods. Article 25, paragraph 1, addresses the waiver of import duty payment mandated by legislation. On the other hand, Article 26, paragraph 1, provides a relative exemption, granted based on specific requirements and purposes. Consequently, imported goods may receive either a full exemption or a partial import duty remission.

In 2022, the total realized value of fiscal incentives under Article 25, paragraph 1, and Article 26, paragraph 1, amounted to IDR 7,571,599,582,051, benefiting a total of 1,807 taxpayers.

(in Rupiah)

No.	Facility Codes	Facility Schemes	Realization of Import Duty Facilities
1	13.547	Investment	4,206,286,023,898
2	03, 41, 42, 43	KITE/ Ease of Import For Export Purposes (KITE) – EXEMPTION KITE	1,931,909,179,297
3	7	Defense and Security Needs	1,215,936,146,447
4	9	Government projects financed by grants or foreign loans	24,041,598,214
5	10	Representatives of Foreign Countries and Their Officials	198,440,564
6	11	International Bodies and Their Officials	234,571,723
7	13	Merchandise for public worship, charity, social/cultural	8,789,463,821
8	14	The needs of museums, zoos and other similar places	40,239,931
9	15	Special needs of the blind and disabled	144,000,000
10	16	Scientific Research and Development	33,126,387,790
11	17	Sample items are not for trading	-
12	19	Prevention of Environmental Pollution	229,966,643
13	20	Seeds or seeds for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries	-
14	21	Seafood	-
15	22	Human therapeutic agents, blood typing, and tissue typing agents	-

16	24	Imported by the central/regional government for public purposes	150,186,861,592
17	28	Sports Needs	476,702,131
<b>Total</b>			<b>7,571,599,582,051</b>

### **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.

The Import Facilitation Facility for Export Purposes (KITE) covers the entire process from facility application to import realization. KITE facilities are categorized into three types:

- a) BM Exemption Facility and/or VAT or PPnBM exemption for imported goods and/or materials intended for processing, assembly, or installation on other goods for export or transfer to KB.
- b) Facilities for refunding import duty (BM) and/or excise paid on imported goods and/or materials used in processing, assembly, or installation on other goods that have been exported or submitted to KB.
- c) BM Exemption Facility and/or VAT or PPnBM exemption for imported goods and/or materials used in processing, assembly, or installation on other goods for export and/or delivery of IKM production by Small and Medium Industries designated as recipients of KITE IKM facilities.

As of December 31, 2021, a total of 372 companies in Indonesia received KITE facilities, comprising 260 Exemption KITE SKEPs and 146 Returning KITE SKEPs, for a combined total of 406 SKEPs. However, by December 31, 2022, the number of companies receiving KITE facilities had decreased by 9.41% compared to 2021, with a total of 337 companies. In contrast, the number of KITE IKM companies increased from 116 in December 2021 to 119 by December 2022.

In the customs sector, fiscal facilities realized in 2022 included exemption from import duties (covered under facility scheme articles 25 and 26) amounting to Rp. 1,931,909,179,297, and import duty refunds totaling Rp. 744,315,677,897.

The utilization value of the Bonded Zone Import Duty (KB) suspension facility in 2022 amounted to IDR 24,865,101,221,272. This represents a significant value that could otherwise be allocated for state levies but can be diverted for other purposes by companies due to the bonded zone facilities.

The Bonded Zone facility also has a positive economic impact on the community, creating job opportunities and generating multiplier effects from economic activities around the bonded zone. These activities encompass accommodation, transportation, food and beverage industries, as well as other sectors, benefiting wage earners and spurring economic growth.

Moreover, in terms of state revenue, the impact is evident in the form of corporate income tax, income tax on wage earners, and other taxes. Regional revenue is also influenced by regional taxes and levies.

The total utilization of import duty suspension incentives in bonded zones in 2022 amounted to Rp. 24,865,101,221,272. This includes import duty deferrals of Rp. 21,391,707,834,237, security action import duty deferrals of Rp. 3,374,940,628,430, customs duty deferrals amounting to Rp. 342,339,434, and suspension of anti-dumping import duties totaling Rp. 98,110,419,171. In addition to the import duty suspension facility, there is also an excise exemption facility amounting to IDR 24,495,750,000.

### **3. The Coordination Scheme and Mechanism for the Purchase of Government Securities (SBN) and/or Government Islamic Securities (SBSN) by Bank Indonesia in the primary market and the Distribution of Cost Burden in the Context of Financing to Address the Impact of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic and Support National Economic Recovery**

Since 2020, the Government has responded to the extraordinary event of the Covid-19 Pandemic by allocating significant additional funds for the Covid-19 Response and National Economic Recovery (PC-PEN). However, state revenue has decreased due to the pandemic, leading to an increased budget deficit and financing needs.

To address these conditions, the Government has coordinated with Bank Indonesia to secure financing through debt. This financing is carried out through Joint Decree SKB I and SKB II. In SKB I, Bank Indonesia (BI) has the authority to purchase SBN in the primary market through auctions, additional auctions, Green Shoe Option (GSO), and direct offerings or Private Placement (PP).

BI plays a role as a debt financing backstop to ensure that SBN issuance targets are met. In 2022, BI's total purchases of SBN under SKB I will reach IDR 49.11 trillion, comprising IDR 25.24 trillion in SUN and IDR 23.86 trillion in SBSN.

SKB II outlines a burden-sharing mechanism between the Government and BI, although it was mainly implemented in 2020. In 2020, there were 8 private placements totaling IDR 397.56 trillion for Public Goods and 9 auctions totaling IDR 177.03 trillion for Non-Public Goods.

In response to ongoing financial market uncertainty, including the pandemic and the emergence of new Covid-19 variants, the Government faces challenges in debt financing.

This includes increased financing needs for health and humanitarian care and economic recovery efforts.

In August 2021, the Government resumed cooperation with Bank Indonesia through SKB III, focusing on financing health and humanitarian treatment. The SBN value according to the agreement is IDR 439 trillion, with IDR 215 trillion realized in 2021 and IDR 224 trillion in 2022.

The details for 2022 are as follows:

**Issuance of SBN for Health and Humanitarian Management in accordance with SKB III**

(in Rupiah)

No	Month of Issuance/Settlement	Total of Private Placement	Value of Issuance for Clusters A and B
<b>2022</b>			
<b>A. Health (Cluster A)</b>			
1	July	once	21,868,950,000,000
2	August	once	8,794,260,000,000
3	December	once	9,336,790,000,000
Subtotal of Issuance for Cluster A			40,000,000,000,000
<b>B. Health and Humanity (Cluster B)</b>			
1	August	once	31,605,740,000,000
2	September	once	33,153,310,000,000
3	December	once	119,240,950,000,000
Subtotal of Issuance for Cluster B			184,000,000,000,000
<b>Total of Issuance in 2022</b>			<b>224,000,000,000,000</b>

Until 2022, within the framework of SKB II and SKB III, there have been SBN issued in the form of SUN's Variable Rate (VR) series, which were specifically sold to BI in the Primary

Market. The total value of these SBNs amounts to IDR 836.56 trillion. The maturity dates for the SUN's VR series are as follows:

- In 2025: IDR 100 trillion.
- In 2026: IDR 154.50 trillion.
- In 2027: IDR 210.50 trillion.
- In 2028: IDR 208.06 trillion.
- In 2029: IDR 107.50 trillion.
- In 2030: IDR 56.00 trillion.

The SUN's VR series is tradable and marketable, making it suitable for monetary operations. These SBNs are expected to be held until maturity because they carry an interest rate based on the three-month BI reverse repo rate, determined by the weighted average in the latest auction.

Additionally, Bank Indonesia's realized contribution to the Government is recognized and recorded by the Government as a reduction in interest expenses, aligning with the burden-sharing scheme. In 2022, Bank Indonesia will contribute to covering part of the interest expenses incurred by the Government, amounting to IDR 21,762,956,668,324. This contribution includes IDR 13,167,805,170,000 for Public Goods, IDR 6,418,268,694,024 for non-public goods, and IDR 2,176,882,804,300 for Cluster A.

#### **4. DAU Policy for Handling COVID-19 and the 2021 National Economic Recovery Program**

To expedite vaccination efforts and strengthen the enforcement of the PPKM (Community Activity Restrictions Enforcement)

in 2021, the government adopted a policy requiring support for COVID-19 management from the Indonesian National Army (TNI), Indonesian National Police (POLRI), the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), and other appointed vaccinators. The State Intelligence Agency (BIN) was one of the entities appointed by the Government for this purpose.

Funding for COVID-19 support provided by ministries and non-ministerial institutions is sourced from the APBN (State Budget), which is then reimbursed by regional governments through deductions from the Distribution of General Allocation Funds (DAU) and Specific Allocation Funds (DBH). This policy is governed by PMK Number 17/PMK.07/2021, which addresses the management of transfers to regions and village funds for the 2021 fiscal

year in support of handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic and its impact. The latest amendment to this policy is PMK 118/PMK.07/2022.

Below is the realization of the DAU/DBH Intercept Budget as of March 31, 2023.

Realization Report of TNI, POLRI, BKKBN and BIN			Realization that has been deducted from DAU/DBH			Realizations that Need to be Improved in the Report		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>TNI</b>								
566,375,600,000	785,199,869,000	1,351,575,469,000	382,074,200,000	-	382,074,200,000	184,301,400,000	785,199,869,000	969,501,269,000
<b>POLRI</b>								
517,646,510,800	47,755,135,000	565,401,645,800	329,933,200,000	-	329,933,200,000	187,713,310,800	47,755,135,000	235,468,445,800
<b>BKKBN</b>								
42,467,060,000	-	42,467,060,000	42,467,060,000	-	42,467,060,000	-	-	-
<b>BIN</b>								
127,050,186,608	-	127,050,186,608	-	-	-	127,050,186,608	-	127,050,186,608
<b>TOTAL</b>								
1.253.539.357.408	832.955.004.000	2.086.494.361.408	754.474.460.000		754.474.460.000	499.064.897.408	832.955.004.000	1.332.019.901.408

Notes:

(1) Vaccination

(2) Operational Support for Implementation of Vaccination and PPKM

(3) Total

As of March 31, 2023, the total budget realization in the report from TNI/Polri/BKKBN/BIN amounted to IDR 2,086,494,361,408. This total includes IDR 1,253,539,357,408 allocated for vaccination activities and IDR 832,955,004,000 for operational support activities related to the implementation of COVID-19 vaccinations and PPKM (Community Activity Restrictions Enforcement). A deduction of IDR 754,474,460,000 from the DAU/DBH distribution has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of Minister of Finance Regulation Number 118/PMK.07/2022, which is the Third Amendment to Minister of Finance

Regulation Number 17/PMK.07/2021. This regulation pertains to the management of transfers to regions and village funds for the fiscal year 2021 to support the handling of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic and its impact. The cuts in DAU/DBH distribution have been stipulated in Minister of Finance Decree Number 32/KM.7/2021, KMK Number 34/KM.7/2021, and KMK Number 39/KM.7/2022. The actual budget for vaccination activities and operational support for the implementation of COVID-19 vaccination and PPKM, which has not yet been deducted from DAU/DBH distribution, amounts to IDR 1,332,019,901,408. This includes IDR 499,064,897,408 for vaccination activities and IDR 832,955,004,000 for operational support activities. Any budget realization that has not been subjected to cuts in regional DAU/DBH distribution through KMK (Minister of Finance Decree) will be addressed based on the latest regional budget realization reports from ministries and non-ministerial institutions.

## 5. Details of expenditure related to deconcentration funds and assistance tasks

Based on the Financial Report of State Ministries/Institutions, there is an actual expenditure with the authority code for Deconcentration funds and Assistance Tasks for fiscal year 2022 with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Budget Section Codes	Ministries/Agencies	Fiscal Year 2022 Realization	
		Deconcentrations	Assistance Tasks
010	Ministry of Home Affairs	51,632,401,093	3,168,605,872
018	Ministry of Agriculture	616,256,735,075	2,637,258,584,535
019	Ministry of Industry	39,254,484,782	
024	Ministry of Health	398,335,436,883	
026	Ministry of Manpower	118,302,962,709	
029	Ministry of Environment and Forestry		66,323,634,947
032	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	64,476,380,534	55,708,912,327
033	Ministry of Public Works and Housing		1,334,792,349,331
040	Ministry of Tourism	49,424,580,637	1,728,719,558



044	Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises	313,897,673,344	29,088,982,230
055	Ministry of National Development Planning	28,454,642,438	
057	National Library of the Republic of Indonesia	14,882,609,077	
065	Coordinating Agency of Capital Investment	9,602,629,426	
067	Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantages Regions, and Transmigration	94,034,966,368	163,040,639,709
075	Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency	1,667,440	
090	Ministry of Trade	33,683,785,295	380,757,415,117
092	Ministry of Youth and Sport	76,931,079,754	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,909,172,034,855</b>	<b>4,671,867,843,626</b>

## 6. Financial Management of Public Service Agency (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 Agency 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 BLUs' 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, 2022, there are 267 Work Units from 20 Line Ministries in the government that has been established as BLU. Below is the list.

1. 28 BLUs in the field of providing goods and/or services;
2. 7 BLUs in the field of Regional Area Management;
3. 106 BLUs in the field of Health;
4. 117 BLUs in the field of Education;
5. 9 BLUs in the field of Fund Management;

BLU's financial summary in the form of assets, liabilities, LRA-income and LRA-expenditure in 2022, as well as the completion status of BLU's LK audit in 2022 are as follows

No	Ministries/Agencies	Number of BLU	Financial Data FY 2022 (in billion rupiah))
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		Unaudited	Audited	Total	LRA-Revenues	LRA-Expenditures	Assets	Obligations
1	Ministry of State Secretariat	1	1	2	366.64	363.42	33.98	487,196.33
2	Ministry of Defense	2	22	24	3,935.46	4,167.73	676.71	4,644.68
3	Ministry of Finance	5	1	7 <sup>1)</sup>	45,055.08	41,550.21	16.80	240,106.54
4	Ministry of Agriculture	-	3	3	75.51	64.02	10.47	3,971.94
5	Ministry of Industry	-	5	5	129.34	106.45	20.51	1,053.78
6	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	1	7	12 <sup>2)</sup>	550.64	535.85	41.71	8,730.68
7	Ministry of Transportation	1	30	35 <sup>3)</sup>	1,680.85	1,574.16	138.32	60,174.82
8	Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	6	28	45 <sup>4)</sup>	11,328.45	11,469.51	2,448.30	184,535.84
9	Ministry of Health	7	51	58	15,040.09	14,868.09	1,808.54	85,890.98
10	Ministry of Religion	4	18	22	2,668.33	2,325.11	412.92	33,594.20
11	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	1	2	3	48.99	45.06	0.70	1,756.38
12	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	-	-	1 <sup>5)</sup>	21.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy	-	-	3 <sup>6)</sup>	4.69	4.16	1.30	492.98
14	Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium	1	1	2	259.01	238.30	23.89	7,983.91

15	Ministry of Communication and Informatics	1	-	1	3,936.29	7,823.20	3,557.76	29,803.21
16	Indonesian National Police	1	39	40	2,693.23	2,818.42	484.51	7,616.46
17	Ministry of Youth and Sports	-	-	1 <sup>7)</sup>	43.04	24.57	0.00	230.68
18	Batam Free Trade Zone and Free Port Authority	1	-	1	1,963.16	1,588.62	517.52	54,906.87
19	Sabang Free Trade Zone and Free Port Authority	1	-	1	3.23	5.13	4.88	3,320.90
20	National Research and Innovation Agency	-	1	1	98.54	105.24	1.21	52.23
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>89,902.31</b>	<b>89,677.26</b>	<b>10,200.04</b>	<b>1,216,063.40</b>

Notes:

- 1) One BLU is not audited by KAP because LK has been consolidated into echelon I LK
- 2) Four BLUs have DIPAs of less than 1 year and changed nomenclature
- 3) Four BLUs have DIPA of less than 1 year
- 4) Six BLUs had DIPAs of less than 1 year and five changed their status to PTNBH
- 5) One BLU has a DIPA of less than 1 year
- 6) Two BLUs have a DIPA of less than 1 year and one BLU has not yet had a KAP appointment
- 7) There has been no appointment of KAP

Details of BLU for each K/L can be seen in **Appendix 3**.

## 7. 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 3**

**8. Notice of Disbursement (NoD) which has not yet been issued SP3 in 2022**

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 2022 LRA LKPP in accordance with the issuance period NoD.

These activity loans were withdrawn from 2 (two) Ministries/Institutions with a total value of IDR 140,662,197,528 originating from Foreign Loans which could not be validated due to insufficient budget ceiling, with the following details:

(in Rupiah)

No	Ministries/Agencies	Values
1	Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	110,777,364,340
2	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	29,884,833,188
	<b>Total</b>	<b>140,662,197,528</b>

**9. Activity Loan Refund**

There was a refund worth IDR 87,731,930,479 made by the government during fiscal year 2022. This refund occurred due to administrative procedure refunds at the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, Ministry of PUPR, and LIPI amounting to IDR 55,035,616,374 and was carried out because refunds were ineligible at the Ministry of PUPR , Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, and Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration amounting to IDR 32,696,314,105.

**10. Non-cash DBH Distribution through the Treasury Deposit Facility (TDF)**

In 2022, the distribution of non-cash DBH has been carried out through the TDF facility to 542 local governments with a total value of IDR 25,132,963,282,524 in three stages. This distribution is based on KMK Number 46/KM.7/2022, which pertains to the Distribution of Underpayment of Profit Sharing Funds for the Third Period in 2022, as well as PMK Number 215/PMK.07/2022 and PMK Number 218/PMK.07/2022, which relate to Changes in Details

of Profit Sharing Funds for fiscal year 2022. The details of the stages of non-cash DBH distribution in the form of TDF during 2022 are as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Phases	Dates	Values	Number of Recipient Local Government	Notes
I	December 29, 2022	5,536,859,393,355	52	Distribution of DBH underpayments in 2021
II	December 30, 2022	12,168,344,332,000	542	Distribution of changes to DBH details for 2022
III	December 30, 2022	7,427,759,557,169	133	Regular DBH distribution in 2022
<b>Total</b>		<b>25,132,963,282,524</b>	<b>727</b>	

As of December 31, 2022, remuneration with a total value of IDR 6,766,936,306 has been received in the RKUN for the deposit of funds into another BI TDF-TKD Regional Government account.

## 11. 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/I/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 Ministry (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 2022 LKKL.

Details of PHLN LK overview for each State Ministries/Institutions are in **attachment 3**.

**12. Ceiling and realization of SBSN project of each Ministry/Government Agencies**

For 2022, the ceiling and realization of project SBSN per each Ministry/Institution is based on realization in BUN (BA BUN 999.01) as follows:

(in Rupiah)

No	Ministries/Agencies	Budgets	Realizations
1	Ministry of Defense	1,574,417,133,000	1,574,397,599,000
2	Ministry of Agriculture	187,348,450,000	152,006,713,096
3	Ministry of Industry	118,434,881,000	118,412,093,332
4	Ministry of Transportation	7,226,619,763,000	6,997,990,709,687
5	Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology	2,264,465,704,000	1,784,832,269,049
6	Ministry of Religion	3,046,878,645,000	2,982,865,954,857
7	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	108,165,746,000	107,980,315,503
8	Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing	16,626,912,432,000	14,063,927,947,669
9	Indonesian National Police	308,896,639,000	307,522,017,518
10	Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics Council	144,923,365,000	1,000,674,835
11	National Research and Innovation Agency	1,174,591,267,000	852,084,292,309
<b>Total</b>		<b>32,781,654,025,000</b>	<b>28,943,020,586,855</b>

**13. 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 the 2022 APBN is IDR 621,285.1 billion, while the Realization of the 2022 Education Budget is IDR 480,258.82 billion or 77.30 percent of the budgeted amount in the APBN.

Meanwhile, the total Health Budget in the 2022 APBN is IDR 255,393.27 billion, and the Realization of the 2022 Health Budget is IDR 188,122.56 billion or 73.66 percent.

Details of the allocation and realization of the education budget are stated in the Presidential Decree on the Details of the 2022 fiscal year APBN.

(in Rupiah)

No	Components of Education Budgets	State Budget of 2022	Realizations
<b>1.</b>	<b>Education Budget Through Central Government Expenditures</b>	<b>213,363,419,318,000</b>	<b>178,362,909,906,403</b>
1.1	Education Budget at State Ministries/Agencies	159,400,619,318,000	162,000,280,543,229
1.2	Education Budget for BA BUN	53,962,800,000,000	16,362,629,363,174
<b>2.</b>	<b>Education Budget through Transfers to Regions and Village Funds</b>	<b>290,544,046,892,000</b>	<b>281,895,914,712,257</b>
2.1	Estimated DTU for Education budget	155,273,970,950,000	155,273,970,950,000
2.2	Special Transfer Fund	133,452,575,942,000	122,902,866,273,166
2.3	Special autonomy is estimated for the Education budget	1,417,500,000,000	2,838,244,769,911
2.4	DID Education Sector	400,000,000,000	880,832,719,180
<b>3.</b>	<b>Education Budget through Financing</b>	<b>117,377,600,000,000</b>	<b>20,000,000,000,000</b>
3.1	National Education Development Fund	20,000,000,000,000	20,000,000,000,000
3.2	Education Financing	97,377,600,000,000	
<b>Total</b>		<b>621,285,066,210,000</b>	<b>480,258,824,618,660</b>

Notes:

1) Allocation based on Presidential Decree on Details of the 2022 APBN



- 2) Exceeding the realization of Central Government Expenditures due to budget changes in the DIPA of Ministries/Agencies
- 3) Exceeding the realization of Special Autonomy and DID because the value in the allocation is the minimum value that must be met by the Regional Government

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 2022 State Budget Financial Note.

Details of the allocation and realization of the Health budget are outlined in fiscal year 2022 as follows:

(in Rupiah)

No	Components of Health Budgets	Allocations	Realizations
1.	Health Budget through Central Government Expenditure	188,462,703,197,000	151,596,463,729,535
a.	Health Budget of State Ministries/Agencies	138,880,710,608,000	139,865,252,415,153
	Ministry of Health	125,511,016,715,000	121,059,058,525,501
	B POM	2,244,003,351,000	2,015,201,230,112
	BKKBN	3,905,241,440,000	3,701,437,699,124
	Other Ministries/Agencies	7,220,449,102,000	13,089,554,960,416
b.	Health Budget of Non-ministries/Agencies	49,581,992,589,000	11,731,211,314,382
2.	Health Budget through Transfers to Regions and Village Funds	66,930,571,319,000	36,526,103,780,242
	Physical DAK	15,774,280,058,000	12,867,484,274,112
	Non-physical DAK	12,692,900,000,000	12,317,319,253,000

	Health Operational Assistance		9,653,384,267,000
	Family Planning Operational Assistance		2,663,934,986,000
	Special Autonomy Fund	945,000,000,000	2,322,412,753,426
	Local Incentive Fund	840,000,000,000	1,452,851,159,735
	Additional DBH (Additional Oil, Gas, and CHT)	998,391,261,000	2,133,545,268,735
	General Allocation Fund	30,240,000,000,000	
	Village Fund	5,440,000,000,000	5,432,491,071,234
<b>Total</b>		<b>255,393,274,516,000</b>	<b>188,122,567,509,777</b>

Notes:

- 1) Allocation based on 2022 Financial Note
- 2) Exceeding the realization of central government spending due to budget changes in the DIPA of ministries/agencies
- 3) Exceeding the realization of Special Autonomy and DID because the value in the allocation is the minimum value that must be met by the Regional Government

More detail can be viewed in **Appendix 3**.

#### 14. National Priority fiscal year 2022

In order to implement the provisions of Government Regulation Number 17 of 2017 concerning the Synchronization of National Development Planning and Budgeting Processes, the Government prepares a Government Work Plan (RKP) that contains national policy directions for one year. The aim is to provide certainty in policy, funding, regulatory framework, institutions, as well as an evaluation and control framework for implementing sustainable national development. The Government Work Plan for 2022 is established through Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 115 of 2021 concerning Updates to the Government Work Plan for 2022.

The theme of the 2022 Government Work Plan takes into account the medium-term development targets of RPJMN 2020 to 2024, the evaluation results of development performance and the 2020 budget, as well as development policies for 2021. The development targets for 2022 are focused on accelerating economic recovery and enhancing the quality and competitiveness of human resources.

Details of the realization of the National Priority Budget are as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Description of National Priorities	Budgets	Realizations	%
Strengthening Economic Resilience for Quality and Equitable Growth	18,142,889,095,200	17,140,486,331,110	94.47
Developing Regions to Reduce Inequality and Ensure Equity	4,328,456,597,000	3,908,553,450,169	90.30
Improving Quality and Competitive Human Resources	279,612,909,126,625	270,081,688,386,031	96.59
Mental Revolution and Cultural Development	5,076,817,969,000	4,993,055,912,621	98.35
Strengthening Infrastructure to Promote Economic Development and Basic Services	100,675,927,695,000	88,182,474,211,099	87.59
Building the Environment, Improving Disaster Resilience, and Climate Change	6,952,615,885,750	6,209,468,033,592	89.31
Strengthening the Stability of Political, Legal and Security Affairs and Transforming Public Services	55,115,273,301,960	49,832,887,440,821	90.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>469,904,889,670,535</b>	<b>440,348,613,765,443</b>	<b>93.71</b>

The National Priorities (PN) in 2021 RKP can be described as follows.

**a. PN I Economic Resilience for Quality and Equitable Growth.**

Development policies under the National Priority (PN) 'Strengthening Economic Resilience for Quality and Equitable Growth' aim to support the recovery of production activities and enhance added value and productivity by optimizing connections between the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. This implementation primarily focuses on the agricultural sector, processing industry, tourism, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). It is supported by fiscal reform, financial system strengthening, improved investment quality, increased exports, participation in global production chains, enhanced logistics systems,

acceleration in transitioning to New and Renewable Energy (EBT), digitalization, and promoting a green economy.

Key projects within PN I include Industry 4.0 initiatives in six priority subsectors, development of priority tourism destinations, establishment of priority industrial areas and smelters, strengthening business guarantees, creation of 350 farmer and fisherman cooperatives, accelerating the development of renewable energy and energy conservation, revitalizing shrimp production ponds, integrated management of international standard fishing ports and fish markets, establishment of food estates (food production centers), and integrated management of MSMEs.

PN I comprises 8 priority programs, 45 priority activities, 120 projects, and 1,177 output details managed across 31 government agencies (K/L). The allocated budget for PN I is IDR 18,142,889,095,200, with a realization of IDR 17,140,486,331,110, achieving 94.47 percent of the budgeted amount. Specific output details within PN I include the following:

(in Rupiah)

Descriptions	Budgets	Realizations	%	RO Targets	RO Achievements	Units	%
Animal Health Services	1,980,199,175,000	1,728,947,538,391	87.31	11,946,492	11,353,820	Services	95.04
Development/Revitalization of People's Markets	403,316,193,000	380,731,892,117	94.40	84	118	Unit	140.48

## b. PN II Developing Territories to Reduce Inequality and Promote Equity

Regional development policies in 2022 are aimed at fostering new economic growth centers beyond Java, expediting recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, continuing socio-economic transformation, leveraging regional competitive advantages, all while enhancing the quality of life equality across regions.

Key projects under PN II encompass the development of the Batam-Bintan area, expansion of metropolitan areas (WM): Palembang, Denpasar, Banjarmasin, Makassar, the development of the National Capital City (IKN), establishment of new cities: Maja, Tanjung Selor, Sofifi, and Sorong, development in Papuan traditional territories: Laa Pago and Domberay, post-disaster recovery in Palu City and its vicinity, Lombok Island and its surroundings, as well as the coastal area in the Sunda Strait, PKSN in State border areas, and land asset management in community empowerment (agrarian reform).

PN II comprises 7 priority programs, 35 priority activities, 472 projects, and 293 output details distributed across 12 government agencies (K/Ls). The allocated budget for PN II is IDR 4,328,456,597,000, with a realized expenditure of IDR 3,908,553,450,169, reaching 90.30 percent of the budgeted amount. Some of the specific output details within PN II include the following:

(in Rupiah)

Descriptions	Budgets	Realizations	%	RO Targets	RO Achievements	Units	%
Village Assistance	1,528,871,656,000	1,523,937,345,404	99.68	35,000	34,705	People	99.16
Community Groups whose capacity has been increased through Integrated Village Economic Transformation (TEKAD)	207,683,762,000	141,734,697,792	68.25	500	499	Community Groups	99.80

### c. PN III Improving Quality and Competitive Human Resources

Indonesia's human resource development policy aims to enhance the quality and competitiveness of its human resources, a crucial prerequisite for recovery efforts following the Covid-19 pandemic. Human resource development in 2022 will place emphasis on National Health System Reform, Social Protection System Reform, Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality and Stunting, the establishment of a Science Technopark (Optimization of the Triple Helix in 4 Major Universities), as well as Vocational Education and Training for Industry 4.0.

Key projects within PN III involve the acceleration of reducing maternal mortality and stunting, the establishment of a Science Technopark (Optimizing the Triple Helix in 4 Major Universities), vocational education and training for Industry 4.0, the reform of the social protection system, and the reform of the national health system.

PN III encompasses 7 priority programs, 29 priority activities, 79 projects, and 1,293 output details that span across 33 government agencies (K/L). The allocated budget for PN III is IDR 279,612,909,126,625, with a realized expenditure of IDR 270,081,688,386,031, reaching 96.59 percent of the budgeted amount. Some of the specific output details within PN III include the following:

(in Rupiah)

Descriptions	Budgets	Realizations	%	RO Targets	RO Achievements	Units	%
Coverage of residents who are Recipients of Contribution Assistance (PBI) in JKN/KIS	43,731,320,684,000	43,806,100,423,400	100.17	96,800,000	96,800,000	People	100.00
Families Receiving Conditional Social Assistance	28,709,816,300,000	28,749,293,800,000	100.14	10,000,000	10,000,000	Families	100.00

#### d. PN IV Mental Revolution and Cultural Development

Policies related to mental revolution and cultural development are focused on reinforcing progress-oriented character and mental attitudes. Additionally, they aim to enhance the role of culture as a driving force and foundational asset for development, particularly in expediting economic recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic.

While PN IV does not include any major projects, it continues to provide support for several major projects within PN I, PN II, and PN III.

PN IV comprises 4 priority programs, 20 priority activities, 62 projects, and 269 output details spanning 21 government agencies (K/L). The allocated budget for PN IV is IDR 5,076,817,969,000, with realized expenditures amounting to IDR 4,993,055,912,621, reaching 98.35 percent of the allocated budget. Some of the specific output details within PN IV include the following:

(in Rupiah)

Descriptions	Budgets	Realizations	%	RO Targets	RO Achievements	Units	%
Preserved Cultural Heritage	286,665,530,000	281,482,381,506	98.19	3,983	10,181	Unit	255.61
Libraries that receive social inclusion-based library service programs	95,137,744,000	93,224,943,073	97.99	863	863	Agencies	100.00

### e. PN V Strengthening Infrastructure to Support Economic Development and Basic Services

The infrastructure development policy for 2022 continues to prioritize the construction of essential service infrastructure to enhance public health measures in addressing the pandemic. It also focuses on infrastructure development to support sectors that drive economic recovery and growth.

Key projects within PN V encompass a wide range of initiatives, including the construction of one million urban flats, the establishment of ten million house connections for piped drinking water, ensuring access to adequate and safe sanitation (domestic wastewater) for 90 percent of households, restoring four critical watersheds, creating 18 multipurpose reservoirs, implementing coastal protection measures in five urban areas along the Pantura Jawa, establishing an integrated main port network, developing the Makassar-Pare Pare Railway, the Java Island High-Speed Railway (comprising the Jakarta-Semarang Medium-Speed and Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Train segments), the Aceh-Lampung Trans Sumatra Toll Road, enhancing transportation networks for 18 disadvantaged, outermost, and frontier islands, building the Trans Papua Merauke-Sorong Road, establishing 37 air bridges in Papua, developing urban mass public transport systems in six metropolitan areas (Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, Medan, Semarang, and Makassar), expanding electricity supply with the addition of 27,000 megawatt (MW) generators, setting up 19,000 kilometers of transmission lines, and constructing 38,000 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) main substations. Additionally, it includes the creation of a city gas network infrastructure for four million house connections, a 2,219-kilometer Trans Kalimantan natural gas pipeline, oil refinery construction and development, as well as digital transformation efforts.

PN V comprises five priority programs, 21 priority activities, 69 projects, and 516 output details involving 12 government agencies (K/Ls). The allocated budget for PN V is IDR 100,675,927,695,000, with realized expenditures reaching IDR 88,182,474,211,099, accounting for 87.59 percent of the allocated budget. Specific output details within PN V include the following:.

(in Rupiah)

Description s	Budgets	Realizations	%	RO Targets	RO Achievements	Units	%
Strategic Road	6,204,645,706,000	5,530,197,302,202	89.13	1,383	1,233	Km	89.17
Provision of Satellite Capacity	5,777,801,650,000	5,756,500,618,544	99.63	29	30	Gbps	102.45

**f. PN VI Building the Environment, Improving Disasters Resilience, and Climate Change.**

The policies for environmental development, disaster resilience, and climate change in the 2022 RKP are centered on enhancing the quality of life for communities that are more resilient and adaptable, thereby supporting recovery and transformation from the impact of COVID-19 towards a greener and more sustainable development trajectory. The post-COVID-19 pandemic transformation in environmental development, disaster resilience, and climate change will concentrate on efforts to enhance environmental quality by addressing Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3) management and increasing automated environmental quality monitoring. It will also focus on improving disaster resilience systems that respond to immediate and slow-onset disasters, along with implementing development strategies that foster economic growth while maintaining low Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions.

The primary project in PN VI involves the construction of B3 waste processing facilities and the reinforcement of the disaster early warning system.

PN VI encompasses three priority programs, 11 priority activities, 39 projects, and 144 output details, which are overseen by 15 government agencies (K/Ls). The allocated budget for PN VI is IDR 6,952,615,885,750, with realized expenditures reaching IDR 6,209,468,033,592, equaling 89.31 percent of the allocated budget. Specific output details within PN VI include the following:

(in Rupiah)

Descriptions	Budgets	Realizations	%	RO Targets	RO Achievements	Unit	%
Management of emergency aid funds	2,273,244,312,000	2,273,236,705,443	100.00	25,126	25,126	Packages	100.00
Vegetative Forest and Land Rehabilitation	786,562,117,000	767,803,908,094	97.62	30,850	30,712	Hectares	99.55

**g. PN VII Strengthening Political, Legal and Security Stability and Public Service Transformation**

The development policies in the political, legal, defense, and security sectors are aimed at efforts to rejuvenate the national economy and implement structural reforms. Economic recovery is promoted through enhancements to the legal framework, addressing



corruption during the ongoing pandemic, and strengthening international cooperation to secure vaccine supplies from major producing countries. This is further supported by the implementation of defense and security measures in response to heightened defense activities by several countries in Asia and the focus on cybersecurity. In the realm of public services, the emphasis is on reinforcing institutions, streamlining workflows, and standardizing the delivery of public services. In addition, preparations for elections will commence with online verification of National Identity Card data.

The main projects within PN VII encompass strengthening the National Security Operation Center (NSOC)-Security Operation Center (SOC) and the establishment of 121 Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRT), along with enhancing maritime security in Natuna.

PN VII is structured around five priority programs, 20 priority activities, 65 projects, and 424 output details managed by 42 government agencies (K/Ls). The allocated budget for PN VII is IDR 55,115,273,301,960, and the realized expenditures amount to IDR 49,832,887,440,821, representing 90.42 percent of the allocated budget. Specific output details within PN VII include the following:

(in Rupiah)

Descriptions	Budgets	Realizations	%	RO Targe s	RO Achiev ement s	Unit	%
Procurement of TNI Defense Equipment	24,689,765,169,000	21,840,158,232,456	88.46 %	127	121	Unit	95.28 %
Service and Protection of Indonesian Citizens Abroad (Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia)	142,909,145,000	132,822,300,108	92.94 %	1,509,280	1,366,247	Peopl e	90.52 %

Details of the largest RO realization per PN from each K/L based on confirmation and/or disclosure in the LKKL can be seen in **Appendix 5**.

## 15. Strategic Output for the Implementation of the 2022 Fiscal Year APBN

The government consistently endeavors to uphold transparency and accountability in the implementation of the 2022 fiscal year (FY) State Budget (APBN). State expenditures within

the 2022 fiscal year APBN are strategically optimized to yield direct societal benefits and contribute to economic improvement and the well-being of the people.

In accordance with Law Number 17 of 2003 regarding State Finances, as outlined in Article 9, subsection g, it is stipulated that the preparation and presentation of financial reports serve the purpose of ensuring accountability and transparency in the management of state finances, which encompasses assessing the achievements in work performance based on budget utilization. As a demonstration of this accountability and transparency pertaining to the utilization of the budget in the 2022 fiscal year APBN, which is documented in the 2022 Financial Report of the Central Government (LKPP), the following outlines several key strategic outcomes for state expenditures in 2022 within the domains of health, education, social protection, and infrastructure.

The strategic outcomes that have been realized by the State Ministries/Institutions include the following:

(in Rupiah)

Output Descriptions	Budget Allocations	Expenditure Realizations	Absorption Percent ages	Output Targets	Realization of Output Volum es	Units	Progress in Output Achievements
<b>Health</b>							
JKN/KIS contribution assistance	43,731,320,684,000	43,806,100,423,400	100.17%	96,800,000	96,800,000	People	100%
Claim reimbursement for treatment costs for COVID-19 patients	30,464,481,838,000	29,155,960,068,509	95.70%	448,594	852,780	People	190%
Procurement of medical equipment packages	3,834,203,474,000	3,690,521,594,031	96.25%	4,810	4,801	Packages	97.69%

Providing Covid-19 vaccination	5,169,031,901,000	3,428,807,249,967	66.33%	1	1	Pack ages	100%
Package providing routine immunization vaccines	1,731,952,144,000	1,706,249,732,151	98.52%	1	1	Pack ages	100%
Construction and Development of Vertical UPT Hospital	748,162,030,000	474,775,657,208	63.46%	2	2	Pack ages	100%
Development of referral facilities for the Eastern Indonesia Region	465,427,800,000	367,028,092,035	78.86%	2	2	Pack ages	100%
Health Insurance for Civil Servants, TNI, Polri, Retirees	13,122,884,304,000	12,291,701,316,563	93.67%	4.2 million	4.2 million	Peo ple	100%
<b>Education</b>							
Student that receives KIP Kuliah (Tuition Assistance Fund)	20,674,437,832,000	20,517,382,882,392	99.24%	830,125	3,073,314	Peo ple	370%
<i>Program Indonesia Pintar</i> (educational grants from the government)	11,141,521,975,000	11,138,718,572,875	100%	20,113,937	20,139,223	Peo ple	100%
Vocational schools are being developed	2,887,181,386,000	2,876,941,897,512	99.65%	1,370	2,804	Insti tutio ns	205%

into centers of excellence							
Non-PNS Teacher Professional Allowances	7,461,774,058,000	7,330,444,542,300	98,24%	264,000	279,818	People	106%
Providing educational equipment assistance packages	1,516,609,711,000	1,516,550,577,847	100%	15,515	15,515	Packages	100%
<i>Madrasah</i> School Operational Assistance	9,619,572,409,000	9,515,918,111,674	98.92%	229 thousand	229 thousand	People Months Madrasah	100%
Teachers who take Teacher Certification	1,861,578,972,000	1,870,589,513,606	100%	116,656	270,808	People	232%
<b>Social Protection</b>							
Fuel compensation	252,499,998,953,000	307,192,364,913,883 <sup>(1)</sup>	121.66%	47.74 million	47.09 million	Kiloliters	98.64%
Electrical compensation	41,000,000,000,000	72,127,060,449,271 <sup>(2)</sup>	175.92%	N/A	205,939.78 million	KWH	N/A
The nine basic commodities	51,136,411,800,000	51,348,707,270,807	100%	37,600,000	37,600,000	Families	100%
Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) for BBM	12,962,005,000,000	13,049,354,574,024	100%	20,650,000	20,650,000	Families	100%
PKH conditional social assistance	28,709,816,300,000	28,749,293,800,000	100%	20,000,000	20,000,000	Families	100%

Diesel and kerosene subsidies	15,424,826,942,000	15,224,759,478,830	98.70%	18,318,396	18,078,512	Kiloliters	98.69%
Electricity Subsidies	56,400,422,992,000	56,129,264,276,198	99.52%	37.9 million	38.9 million	Customers	102%
Pre-employment card	20,000,000,000,000	16,362,629,363,174	81.81%	5,076,928	5,076,928	Participants	100%
KUR interest subsidy assistance	23,113,280,536,000	23,113,047,044,984	100%	43	46	Distributors	106%
<b>Infrastructure</b>							
Dam construction	10,411,738,125,000	10,337,504,947,441	99.29%	32	32	Units	100%
Construction of strategic roads	8,679,332,207,000	7,731,554,696,929	89.08%	1,602	1,435	Km	89.6%
Satellite Capacity Provision (PEN)	5,777,801,650,000	5,756,500,618,544	99.63%	29	30	Gbps	100%
Toll Road	4,298,511,612,000	3,329,904,559,395	77%	283	142	Km	51%
Flats construction	1,290,491,085,000	1,207,626,541,473	93.58%	1,994	1,939	Units	97.2%
Bridge construction	2,297,134,941,000	2,036,862,350,482	88.67%	13.5	12.4	Km	92%
Construction of irrigation canals	2,158,135,222,000	2,007,622,564,323	93.03%	323	314	Km	97.5%

<sup>1)</sup> The realized value of fuel compensation is IDR 307.19 trillion, including the settlement of compensation debt for fiscal year 2021 of IDR 80.18 trillion and does not take into account the compensation debt at the end of fiscal year 2022 of IDR 49.42 trillion.

<sup>2)</sup> The realized value of Electricity Compensation is IDR 72.12 trillion, including the settlement of the 2021 fiscal year compensation debt of IDR 24.59 trillion and does not take into account the compensation debt at the end of fiscal year 2022 of IDR 16.77 trillion.

## 16. Performance Report of Central Government

According to Government Regulation Number 8 of 2006 concerning Financial Reporting and Performance of Government Agencies, Presidential Decree Number 29 of 2014 concerning the Performance Accountability System of Government Institutions (SAKIP), and PANRB Ministerial Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for Preparing Performance Reports for the Central Government, Ministry of Empowerment of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform (Ministry of PANRB) preparing the Central Government Performance Report (LKjPP). The 2022 LKjPP was prepared to convey information on government performance as a form of government accountability and transparency regarding performance regarding the use of the 2022 budget. This report is equipped with performance information in the form of achievements achieved by ministries/agencies (K/L), regarding the budget used, as well as obstacles and difficulties faced by each K/L in achieving its performance. Disclosure of performance information is related to information on the main national development targets achieved by K/L, including the achievement of performance targets set in the 2022 Government Work Plan (RKP).

Information on the Central Government's performance that is disclosed is in the form of macro target achievements and priority development targets, the preparation of which is carried out by summarizing the 2022 Performance Report from each K/L, which has been submitted to the President through the Ministry of PANRB. The 2022 LKjPP methodology was prepared by summarizing the performance reports of each K/L in the Central Government environment based on the 2022 Performance Report. The summary was carried out using strategic targets and performance indicators which describe the organization's performance in relation to the main targets of national development that have been determined in the 2022 RKP, and the field of duties or affairs of the relevant K/L. Therefore, the summary of performance or work performance information in this LKjPP is very limited to only covering accountability for the use of resources from K/L (including the implementation of the K/L's expenditure budget). LKjPP has been reviewed by the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency.

The complete LKjPP can be seen in **Appendix 36**.

## C. EXPLANATION OF STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED BUDGET SURPLUS

### C.1. Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus

*Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus as of January 1, 2022 was IDR 337.77 trillion*

Budget Surplus is the accumulated balance of SiLPA/SiKPA of the previous fiscal years and of the current year added with/reduced by adjustments of Accumulated Budget Surplus. Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus (Budget Deficit) After Financing as of January 1, 2022 was IDR 337,779,006,818,346 which was the Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2021 (Audited). Details of the Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus (Budget Deficit) after Financing are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	January 1, 2022	January 1, 2021
Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus		
Beginning Cash Balance of BUN	253,683,550,805,313	198,514,075,299,703
Beginning Cash Balance of KPPN	721,442,531,795	3,545,188,057,685
Beginning Cash Balance in the Expenditure Treasurer	248,050,262,873	731,061,274,902
Beginning BLU Cash Balance that has been approved	81,993,516,161,352	57,688,418,512,516
Beginning Grant Cash Balance at Ministries/Government Agencies that has been approved	1,745,056,899,938	3,862,816,464,090
	<b>338,391,616,661,271</b>	<b>264,341,559,608,896</b>
Adjustments of Accumulated Budget Surplus TAYL Physical Calculation		
Funds in the Special Account Managing Pandemic COVID-19 and PEN	-	57,116,330,873,078
Third-Party Accounting Debt of Physical Deduction of Accumulated Budget Surplus	(612,602,571,149)	(88,455,830,387)
Payable to The Third Party (KPPN) of Physical Deduction of Accumulated Budget Surplus	(156,183,292)	(300,825,129)
Difference in Remittances	150,229,276	(52,495,332)
Other Transitory	(1,317,760)	
Funds Placement in Commercial Banks	-	66,750,000,000,000

Use of SAL as Current Year's Financing Revenue as of December 31, 2022 was IDR 0

Total of Adjustments of Accumulated Budget Surplus Physical Calculation	(612,609,842,925)	123,777,521,722,230
<b>Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus (Deficit) After Financing</b>	<b>337,779,006,818,346</b>	<b>388,119,081,331,126</b>

## C.2. Use of SAL as Current Year's Financing Revenue

Until December 31, 2022, there was no use of Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) as Current Year's Financing Revenue.

## C.3. Budget Surplus (Budget Deficit)

SiLPA/SiKPA as of December 31, 2022 was IDR 130.55 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, 2022, was as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 1, 2021 (Audited)
State Revenue	2,635,843,046,064,472	2,011,347,072,417,932
State Expenditure	3,096,262,719,102,674	2,786,411,359,562,815
<b>Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(460,419,673,038,202)</b>	<b>(775,064,287,144,883)</b>
Net Financing	590,978,140,090,153	871,723,163,588,761
<b>SiLPA/(SiKPA)</b>	<b>130,558,467,051,951</b>	<b>96,658,876,443,878</b>

SiLPA of the 2022 Fiscal Year was increased by IDR 33,899,590,608,073 or 35.07 percent from 2021.

## C.4. Adjustments of Bookkeeping

The adjustments of bookkeeping as of December 31, 2022 was IDR 11.64 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, 2022 and December 31, 2021, was IDR 11,648,084,260,735 and minus IDR 3,021,299,958,783 with the details as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
SiLPA Correction	9,137,971,841,987	(2,548,945,575,660)
Exchange Difference (Unrealized)	3,676,340,697,318	116,426,281,222
BUN Cash Correction	(87,732,477,966)	(26,506,042,189)



KPPN Cash Correction	-	-
Grant Cash Correction	(58,478,443,129)	455,474,439
Cash at BLU Correction	(1,098,251,792,777)	(572,556,286,009)
Cash Correction at Expenditure Treasurer (BUN)	74,875,146,456	11,873,368,374
Correction of Payable to Third Parties	-	(61,420)
Correction of Payable to Third Parties (KPPN)	3,359,288,846	(2,047,117,540)
<b>Total of Adjustments of Bookkeeping</b>	<b>11,648,084,260,735</b>	<b>(3,021,299,958,783)</b>

1. SiLPA correction of IDR 9,137,971,841,987 is a return on the previous fiscal year's revenue (TAYL) which was minus IDR 319,935,584,924 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 IDR 9,457,907,426,911. Return on revenue of the previous fiscal year (TAYL) consists of the transaction Administration of Non-Tax State (Non-Tax State Revenue) with SiLPA account through the issuance of SPM PP which was minus IDR 26,247,050,225 and Grant Revenue repayment through the issuance of SP3HL with 311911 account of minus IDR 293,688,534,699.
2. Adjustment of Unrealized Exchange Rate Difference amounted IDR 3,676,340,697,318 was an adjustment derived from the calculation of foreign exchange gains of IDR 3,799,706,619,119 and foreign exchange losses which was minus IDR 123,365,921,801 which have not been realized in Cash in managed Foreign Exchange Accounts by BUN.
3. BUN Cash Correction of minus IDR 87,732,477,966 is a bookkeeping correction for cash disbursements from the Special Account in order to refund receipts of Foreign Loans and Grants TAYL.
4. Grant Cash Correction of minus IDR 58,478,443,129 is a correction for the balance of the grant approved in the previous fiscal year under the authority of BUN (KPPN). The correction on the balance of the Cash Grant was due to the approval of the grant TAYL with a net value of IDR 1,877,411,951, and Grant Cash Revaluation of minus IDR 60,355,855,080.
5. Correction of Cash at BLU of minus IDR 1,098,251,792,777 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 2022 of IDR 205,206,275,949, write-off of BLU balance in

the context of Liquidation of the University which changed its status to PTNBH of minus IDR 1,299,999,392,925, and correction of Cash at BLU balance for other accounting/bookkeeping improvements of minus IDR 3,458,675,801.

6. Correction of Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer of IDR 74,875,146,456 is a correction to the balance of Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer of the State Ministries/Agency Work Units carried out by the Proxy of BUN (KPPN) due to the Revaluation of the Cash Exchange Difference in the Treasury for Expenditures in Foreign Currency of IDR 79,674,137,223 and Other Corrections of minus IDR 4,798,990,767.
7. Correction of PFK Payables amounting to IDR 0.
8. Correction of Payables to Third Parties (KPPN) of minus IDR 3,359,288,846 is the adjustment of the exchange rate difference of Debts to Third Parties (KPPN) in foreign currencies of IDR 3,358,434,046 and Other Corrections of IDR 854,800.

Other  
adjustments  
as of  
December 31,  
2022  
amounted to  
minus IDR  
1.02 trillion

### C.5. Other Adjustments (Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) Records Calculation Adjustment)

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, 2022 and December 31, 2021 was minus IDR 1,028,401,811,631 and minus IDR 11,320,124,797 with the details as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
RPL Transaction Adjustment	(1,028,102,350,599)	(4,076,363,682)
Escrow Account Transaction Adjustment	(150,549,516)	(7,296,256,447)
Adjustment of Transitory Cash Transaction	-	-
Adjustment of Physical Calculation of Accumulated Budget Surplus TAYL that Need	(148,911,516)	52,495,332

to be Reversed in the Current Year		
<b>Total Other Adjustments (Adjustment of Calculation of Accumulated Budget Surplus Records)</b>	<b>(1,028,401,811,631)</b>	<b>(11,320,124,797)</b>

1. Adjustments to the SAL Note Calculation for Other Government Account Transactions (RPL) amounting to minus IDR 1,028,102,350,599, Adjustments to Escrow Account Transactions amounting to minus IDR 150,549,516 and Adjustments to Transitory Cash Transactions amounting to IDR 0 are adjustments to the SAL notes that must be made to eliminate the effects of non-SAL transactions (RPL transactions, Escrow Accounts, and Transitory Cash) which are still included in the SAL record calculations. 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 cash.
2. SAL Record Calculation Adjustment of minus IDR 148,911,516 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)	(150,229,276)
Grant Revenue in the Deferent Special Account (TAYL)	-
Other Transitory	1,317,760
<b>Amount of Accumulated Budget Surplus TAYL Physical Calculation Adjustments that Need to be Reversed in the Current Year</b>	<b>(148,911,516)</b>

Presented in **Table 13** are details of the calculation of the Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021

**Tabel 13.**  
**Accounting of Accumulated Budget Surplus as of December 31,**  
**2022 and December 31, 2023**

(In Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
<b>Calculation of Accumulated Budget Surplus Records</b>		
<b>Opening balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus</b>	<b>337,779,006,818,346</b>	<b>388,119,081,331,126</b>
Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus as Proceeds of Current Year's Financing Receipt	-	(143,966,330,873,078)
<b>Beginning Accumulated Budget Surplus after the Use of Accumulated Budget Surplus</b>	<b>337,779,006,818,346</b>	<b>244,152,750,458,048</b>
SiLPA (SiKPA) of Current Year	130,558,467,051,951	96,658,876,443,878
<b>Final Accumulated Budget Surplus before Accumulated Budget Surplus Adjustment</b>	<b>468,337,473,870,297</b>	<b>340,811,626,901,926</b>
<b>Adjustments of Bookkeeping</b>		
SiLPA Correction	9,137,971,841,987	(2,548,945,575,660)
Difference in Exchange (unrealized)	3,676,340,697,318	116,426,281,222
BUN Cash Correction	(87,732,477,966)	(26,506,042,189)
KPPN Cash Correction	-	-
Grant Cash Correction	(58,478,443,129)	455,474,439
Cash at BLU Correction	(1,098,251,792,777)	(572,556,286,009)
Cash Correction in Expenditure Treasurer (BUN) <sup>1)</sup>	74,875,146,456	11,873,368,374
Third-Party Accounting Payable Correction <sup>2)</sup>	-	(61,420)
Correction of Payable to Third Parties (KPPN) <sup>3)</sup>	3,359,288,846	(2,047,117,540)
Rounding	-	-
<b>Total Adjustments of Bookkeeping</b>	<b>11,648,084,260,735</b>	<b>(3,021,299,958,783)</b>
<b>Other Adjustments (Accumulated Budget Surplus Record Adjustment)</b>		

RPL Transaction Adjustment <sup>4)</sup>	(1,028,102,350,599)	(4,076,363,682)
Escrow Account Transaction Adjustments <sup>5)</sup>	(150,549,516)	(7,296,256,447)
Adjustment of Cash in Transitory Transaction	-	-
Accumulated Budget Surplus TAYL Physical Calculation Adjustments That Need to be Reversed in the Current Year	(148,911,516)	52,495,332
Rounding	-	-
<b>Total Accumulated Budget Surplus Records Calculation Adjustment</b>	<b>(1,028,401,811,631)</b>	<b>(11,320,124,797)</b>
<b>ENDING BALANCE OF ACCUMULATED BUDGET SURPLUS RECORDS</b>	<b>478,957,156,319,401</b>	<b>337,779,006,818,346</b>

The details of the calculation and explanation of the Accumulated Budget Surplus Records Adjustment made as of December 31, 2022, are as follows:

### 1) Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer

(In Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	31 Desember 2021 (Audited)
Beginning Cash Balance in the Expenditure Treasurer (I)	248,050,262,873	731,061,274,902
Ending Cash Balance in the Expenditure Treasurer (II)	215,927,152,362	248,050,262,873
Mutation of the beginning and Ending Balances (I – II)	32,123,110,511	483,011,012,029
Mutation of Cash Transactions in the Expenditure Treasurer (III)	106,998,256,967	494,884,380,403
Difference in Transaction Mutation (III) and Balance Mutation (I-II) = Cash Correction in the Expenditure Treasurer *)	<b>74,875,146,456</b>	<b>11,873,368,374</b>
*) Consists of Revaluation of Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer in Foreign Currency, and other Corrections.		

**2) Payable to Third-Party Accounting**

(In Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Opening Balance of Payable to Third Parties (I)	3,765,331,476,323	4,033,372,635,177
Ending Balance of Payable to Third Parties (II)	3,916,380,112,882	3,765,331,476,323
Mutation of the Opening Balance and Ending Balances (II - I)	151,048,636,559	(268,041,158,854)
Mutation of Transaction of Payable to Third Parties(III)	151,170,449,070	(267,579,611,995)
Difference in Transaction Mutation (III) and Balance Mutation (II-I)	<b>121,812,511</b>	<b>461,546,859</b>
Mutation of Payable to Third-Party Accounting in the Form of Invoice (IV)	121,812,511	461,608,279
Difference of Transaction Mutation (III) and Balance Mutation (III) after calculating Payable to Third-Party Accounting in the form of Invoice	-	<b>(61,420)</b>

**3) Payable to Third Parties (KPPN)**

(In Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Opening balance of Payable to Third Parties KPPN (I)	251,218,736,876	403,356,201,213
Ending Balance of Payable to Third Parties KPPN (II)	247,752,918,368	251,218,736,876
Mutation of the Opening Balance and Ending Balances (II - I)	(3,465,818,508)	(152,137,464,337)
Mutation of Transaction of Payable to Third Parties KPPN (III)	(106,529,662)	(154,184,581,877)
Difference of Transaction Mutation (III) and Balance Mutation (II-I) = Correction of Payable to Third Parties (KPPN) *)	<b>3,359,288,846</b>	<b>(2,047,117,540)</b>
*) comes from the adjustment of exchange rate differences between payable to Third Parties (KPPN) in foreign currency		

**4) Other Government Accounts**

(In Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Opening Balance of Other Government Accounts (RPL)	6,202,854,028,961	2,885,728,029,464
Subtracted by: Payable to Third Parties (KPPN) at Return Account of RPL in Early Year	(251,062,553,584)	(403,055,376,084)
Opening RPL Balance for Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) Calculation	5,951,791,475,377	2,482,672,653,380
Correction of RPL Balance	-	-
Opening RPL Balance for Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) Calculation after Correction (I)	5,951,791,475,377	2,482,672,653,380
Closing (RPL) Balance	5,451,617,307,850	6,202,854,028,961
Subtracted by: Payable to Third Parties (KPPN) at Return Account of RPL at the End of the Year	(247,963,671,548)	(251,062,553,584)
Closing RPL Balance for Accumulated Budget Surplus Calculation (II)	5,203,653,636,302	5,951,791,475,377
Mutation of Opening and Closing Balance (II -I)	(748,137,839,075)	3,469,118,821,997
Mutation of RPL Transaction (III)	(1,776,240,189,674)	3,465,042,458,315
The difference in Mutation of Transaction (III) and Mutation of Balance (II- I) and Correction of RPL Balance = Adjustment of RPL Transaction *)	<b>(1,028,102,350,599)</b>	<b>(4,076,363,682)</b>

\*) 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)

<b>Description</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Opening Balance of Escrow Account	29,926,032,453,218	118,830,237,152,177
Subtracted by: Balance on Fund Account of Third-Party Calculation and PEN Special Account in Early Year	(3,152,585,086,897)	(61,060,642,251,312)
Opening Balance of Escrow Account for Accumulated Budget Surplus Calculation (I)	26,773,447,366,321	57,769,594,900,865
Closing Balance of Escrow Account	52,253,149,048,677	29,926,032,453,218
Subtracted by: Balance on Fund Account of Third-Party Calculation and PEN Special Account in End of Year	(3,921,748,145,695)	(3,152,585,086,897)
Closing Balance of Escrow Account for Accumulated Budget Surplus calculation (II)	48,331,400,902,982	26,773,447,366,321
Mutation of Opening and Closing Balance (II-I)	21,557,953,536,661	(30,996,147,534,544)
Mutation of Escrow Account Transaction (III)	21,557,802,987,145	(31,003,443,790,991)
The difference in Mutation of Transaction (III) and Mutation of Balance (II-I) = Adjustment of Escrow Account Transaction*)	<b>(150,549,516)</b>	<b>(7,296,256,447)</b>

\*) comes from the Exchange Rate Difference in the Alutsista Reserve Fund Account 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,*

The closing Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 was IDR 478,957,156,319,401 and IDR 337,779,006,818,346. 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



2022, was IDR  
478.95 trillion

Surplus. Details of the Closing Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus can be described as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
<b>Closing Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus (Deficit)</b>		
Closing (BUN) Balance	394,096,461,571,443	253,683,550,805,313
Closing Cash (KPPN) Balance	2,774,997,342,454	721,442,531,795
Closing Cash Balance in the Expenditure Treasurer	215,927,152,362	248,050,262,873
Closing (BUN) Balance that has been Approved	78,971,222,880,967	81,993,516,161,352
Closing Grant Cash Balance of K/L that has been Approved	2,895,708,729,836	1,745,056,899,938
<b>Total Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus (Deficit) before the Adjustment of Accumulated Budget Surplus Physical Calculation</b>	<b>478,954,317,677,062</b>	<b>338,391,616,661,271</b>
<b>Adjustment of Accumulated Budget Surplus Physical Calculation</b>		
Funds in Special Account of COVID-19 Pandemic Management and National Economic Recovery (PEN)	-	-
Third Party Accounting Payable of Deduction of Physical Accumulated Budget Surplus	5,390,038,579	(612,602,571,149)
Payable to Third Parties (KPPN) of Deduction of Physical Accumulated Budget Surplus	210,753,180	(156,183,292)
Difference in Remittances	649,111,176	150,229,276
Grant Revenue in the Special Account Deferred	3,355,675,440	-
Deferred Financing Received by National Public Treasury Account (RKUN)	-	-
TDF-TKD Remuneration Transaction Transitory	(6,766,936,036)	-

Other Transitory	-	(1,317,760)
Grant Transitory	-	-
BLU Transitory	-	-
Fund Placement in Commercial Banks	-	-
<b>Total Adjustment of Accumulated Budget Surplus Physical Calculation</b>	<b>2,838,642,339</b>	<b>(612,609,842,925)</b>
<b>Closing Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>478,957,156,319,401</b>	<b>337,779,006,818,346</b>

Thus, the Final SAL on December 31, 2022 experienced an increase of IDR 141,178,149,501,055 or 41.79 percent compared to the Final SAL on December 31, 2021.

**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, 2022 and December 31, 2021

(in Rupiah)

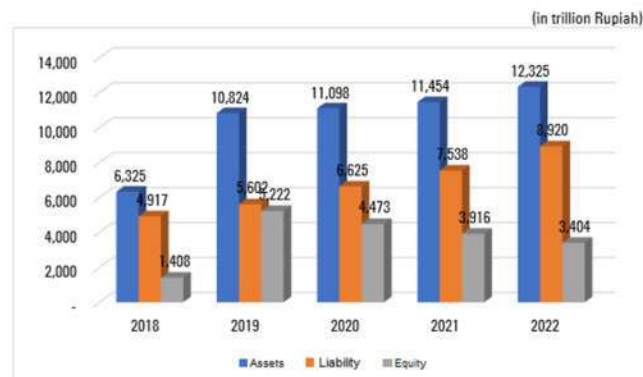
<b>Balance Sheet</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>	<b>% Increase/ (Decrease)</b>
Current Assets	895,407,443,423,480	769,156,587,023,415	16.41
Long-term Investments	3,759,590,948,039,254	3,478,345,928,647,637	8.09
Fixed Assets	6,729,886,142,098,847	5,947,120,466,262,338	13.16
Investment Properties	38,811,976,554,711	-	100.00
Long-term Receivables	53,571,613,295,222	54,300,217,473,896	(1.34)
Other Assets	848,182,746,161,394	1,205,747,616,387,166	(29.66)
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>12,325,450,869,572,908</b>	<b>11,454,670,815,794,452</b>	<b>7.60</b>
Short-Term Liabilities	892,289,644,366,744	693,381,521,362,628	28.69
Long-term Liabilities	8,028,268,168,707,205	6,844,944,115,051,393	17.29
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>8,920,557,813,073,949</b>	<b>7,538,325,636,414,021</b>	<b>18.34</b>
<b>Equity</b>	<b>3,404,893,056,498,959</b>	<b>3,916,345,179,380,431</b>	<b>(13.06)</b>
<b>Total of Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>12,325,450,869,572,908</b>	<b>11,454,670,815,794,452</b>	<b>7.60</b>

The Assets Value as of December 31, 2022 experienced an increase of 7.60 percent compared to the value as of December 31, 2021. Meanwhile, the value of Liabilities as of December 31, 2022 experienced an increase of 18.34 percent compared to the value as of December 31, 2021. Comparison of Assets, Liabilities, and Equity for the last five years is presented in **Graph 36**.

**Graph 36.**

**Comparison of Assets, Liabilities, and Equity in Balance Sheet 2018-2022**

*Comparison  
of Balance  
Sheet for the  
last five years*



**D.2. EXPLANATION OF BALANCE SHEET****D.2.1 ASSETS****D.2.1.1 Current Assets**

Current assets amounted to IDR 895.40 trillion

Current Assets as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 895,407,443,423,480 and IDR 769,156,587,023,415. The summary of Current Assets is presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Current Assets	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	% Increase/ (Decrease)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	460,525,416,110,350	331,361,813,440,015	38.98
Down Payment from BUN Account	20,878,963,110	25,427,588,614	(17.89)
Short-Term Investments	26,341,869,598,933	20,616,337,564,347	27.77
Prepaid Expenditure and Advance Expenditure	50,582,083,648,060	46,996,615,225,607	7.63
Accrued Revenue	17,562,805,658,048	12,666,270,821,458	38.66
Receivables (Net)	150,340,334,526,561	158,339,744,282,687	(5.05)
Reserves	190,034,054,918,418	199,150,378,100,687	(4.58)
<b>Total</b>	<b>895,407,443,423,480</b>	<b>769,156,587,023,415</b>	<b>16.41</b>

The Current Assets Value as of December 31, 2022, compared to December 31, 2021 increased by 16.41 percent. The increase in Current Assets is primarily attributed to Cash and Cash Equivalents, which increased by IDR 129,163,602,670,335 or 38.98 percent.

**D.2.1.1.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents****D.2.1.1.1.1 Cash in Government Account at Bank Indonesia and Conventional Bank**

Cash in Government Accounts in BI and Conventional Bank amounted to IDR 394.09 trillion

Cash in Government Accounts at Bank Indonesia (BI) and Commercial Banks (BU) as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 394,096,461,571,443 and IDR 253,683,550,805,313, respectively, which was an increase of IDR 140,412,910,766,130 or 55.35 percent compared to 2021. 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 238,395,756,100,437 and the balance of Cash in Government Accounts at Bank Indonesia in Foreign Exchange amounted to IDR 155,700,705,471,006. 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, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
National Public Treasury Account in Rupiah No.502.000000980	3,147,161,809,214	2,376,797,725,163
SAL Account No. 500.000002980	184,317,792,809,485	173,593,844,450,266
Placement Cash Account in Rupiah No. 518.000122980	34,293,585,351,085	11,764,717,811,752
Deposited Account for RPH Demand Deposit Interest Income (519000143980)	2,412,732,511,396	2,260,791,985,808
Receipt Account of Foreign Loan/Grant in the Framework of Mutual Fund in Rupiah	267,897,200	259,643,691
Special Account in Rupiah*	5,439,195,963,493	6,193,437,924,925
Central BUN Authorized Expenditure Account-Salary	8,495,421,788,199	-
Cash in Central BUN Sub- Account RKUN*	289,597,970,365	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>238,395,756,100,437</b>	<b>196,189,849,541,605</b>

\*is Account 111117 with no Loan/Grant Revenue Account

The cash balance in government accounts at Bank Indonesia and Commercial Banks in Rupiah in 2022 increased by IDR 42,205,906,558,832 or approximately 21.51 percent from the end of 2021. In general, the changes in balances in accounts that have a relatively significant impact on the increase in cash balance in the Government's accounts at Bank Indonesia and Commercial Banks in Rupiah are the increase in balances in the Other Accounts BI SAL (500000002980) and the SubRKUN Accounts For IDR Placements (518000122980).

There was a temporary cash requirement fulfillment using SAL from account number 500.000002980 amounting to IDR 58,000,000,000,000 on December 21, 2022, which was subsequently repaid on January 10, 2023. The use of SAL to meet temporary cash requirements was in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation PMK 147 of 2021 regarding the Management of SAL, which stipulates the use of SAL for temporary cash needs by transferring SAL funds from Other Accounts owned by BUN used to accommodate SAL to another account in the BI SAL Management and subsequently transferred to RKUN. Furthermore, SAL is used for temporary cash needs must be returned no later than 2 (two) months after the fiscal year ends.

The increase in the balance of the SubRKUN Accounts For IDR Placements by IDR 22,528,867,539,333 sourced from a transfer transaction from the National Public Treasury Account (RKUN). This transfer was conducted as part of

optimizing surplus cash balances after considering the Minimum Cash Balance in RKUN, with the aim of obtaining better remuneration. The surplus cash balance is derived from tax/non-tax revenue as well as financing receipts in Rupiah up to December 31, 2022.

The Cash Balance in the Government's Account at Bank Indonesia in Foreign Currency as of December 31, 2022, amounted to IDR 155,700,705,471,006. This account is the government's account at BI used to handle state revenues and pay all state expenditures in foreign currency. Details of the Cash in the Government's Account at Bank Indonesia in Foreign Currency is presented as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Account's Name and Number	December 31, 2022(Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Account of State General Treasury (KUN) in USD Currency No. 600.502411980	322,082,536,666	8,828,506,745
Cash Placement Account in USD (608001411980)	130,892,668,710,781	40,853,931,656,748
KUN Account in YEN Number 600.502111980	27,267,669,242	213,937,337,853
KUN Account in EUR (Euro)	22,082,827,222,971	13,148,851,051,455
Special Account in Foreign Currency	2,375,859,331,346	3,268,152,710,907
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,700,705,471,006</b>	<b>57,493,701,263,708</b>

The cash balance in the government's account at Bank Indonesia in foreign currency in 2022 increased by IDR 98,207,004,207,298 or increased by 170.81 percent from the end of 2021. The increase originated from various factors because one of the components contributing to the balance in the cash of the government's account at Bank Indonesia and Commercial Banks in foreign currency is the State General Cash Account (RKUN) and the Placement Cash Account in foreign currency which serve as the ultimate destination for state revenue transactions including both tax and non-tax revenue, as well as financing receipts in foreign currency.

In general, according to the details of the increase/decrease in the balance in each account in the Cash in Government Accounts at Bank Indonesia and Commercial Banks in foreign currency, the largest contributor to the increase in the account balance was influenced by the increase in the balance in the USD Placement SubRKUN (608001411980) and the National Public Treasury Account in EURO Currency (600502991980), with details as follows:

1. The increase in the balance in the SubRKUN for USD Placements amounting to IDR 90,038,737,054,033 was influenced by a transfer transaction from the RKUN in USD to the Cash Placement Account in USD. The primary source of this transfer transaction was state revenue originating from the Government Revenue Module (MPN).
2. The balance increase in the National Public Treasury Account in EURO amounting to IDR 8,933,976,171,516 was driven by a loan withdrawal transaction from the IBRD on December 22, 2022, totaling EUR1,041,199,900, equivalent to IDR 17,271,986,189,146.

#### D.2.1.1.2 Cash in Other Government Accounts

*Cash in Other Government Accounts amounted to IDR 5.45 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, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 5,451,617,307,850 and IDR 6,202,854,028,961, respectively, showing a decrease of IDR 751,236,721,111 or 12.11 percent. This decline was due to reduced balances in the Oil and Gas Management Account due to a decrease in revenues from oil and gas activities that generated government income from natural resources in 2022. The breakdown of the Cash in Other Government Accounts is as follows:

Central SPAN Non-Salary BUN (State Treasury Single Account) Power of Return Account

Shariah Government Securities Return Account

(in Rupiah)

Cash in Other Government Accounts	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Revenue Account - Investment Fund	1	1
Revenue Account- Regional Development Fund	27	25
Oil and Gas Revenue Account	3,615,314,582,701	4,522,505,658,898
Geothermal Revenue Account	1,588,329,504,774	1,428,552,738,969
Revolving Fund Account	9,548,799	733,077,484
Return Account of SPAN Central BUN Authority - Non-Salary	245,275,438,525	242,290,609,825
State Sharia Securities Return Account	2,688,233,023	8,771,943,759
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,451,617,307,850</b>	<b>6,202,854,028,961</b>

Details of Cash in Other Government Accounts can be seen in **Appendix 7**.

*Cash in  
KPPN  
amounted  
to IDR 2.77  
trillion*

### **D.2.1.1.1.3 Cash in Cash Account at State Treasury Services Office (KPPN)**

The cash balance in the KPPN Cash Account as of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 2,774,997,342,454 and IDR 721,442,531,795, respectively, experiencing an increase of IDR 2,053,554,810,659 or 284.65 percent. This cash account balance in KPPN is composed in the SubRKUN Account totaling to IDR7, in the Revenue Account (Perception/Foreign Exchange Perception) totaling to IDR 2,774,907,142,727, and in the BI Return Account in USD for KPPN KPH totaling to IDR 90,199,720.

The cash balance in the KPPN Revenue Account (Perception/Foreign Exchange Perception) in the Special Receipts KPPN is equivalent to the Indonesian Rupiah amount calculated based on the Bank Indonesia JSDOR exchange rate as of December 31, 2022, at the Collecting Agent (CA). This balance represents government revenue data originating from MPN G3 that has not yet been transferred to the RKUN.

There is a discrepancy of IDR 25,212,596,891 between the Cash Balance of KPPN in the Revenue Account in the Special Revenue KPPN, amounting to IDR 2,774,907,142,734, and the account statement balance in the Special Revenue KPPN, which is IDR 2,800,119,739,625. The details of the discrepancy of IDR 25.212.596.891 are as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Discrepancy Details		Total	Follow-up
RK Only	Transactions recorded only in the CA statement, but not in the MPN transactions	(3,387,660,629)	Debit Correction in CA Account Performed
Duplication	Double entry (more than once) of billing codes in the CA statement	(169,331,057)	Debit Correction in CA Account Performed
Recording Discrepancy	Difference in recording dates between the CA statement and settlement records	(25,069,661,653)	No follow-up, as it will be matched on the following date
Other / Discrepancy in Opening Balance	Unresolved previous period's opening balance discrepancy	6,124,265	Resolution according to pending execution follow-up
Settlement Only	Billing code exists only in settlement but not in the CA statement	44,836,693	Recorded in CA Account
Debit in RK	Reductions in the CA statement that are not transfer transactions to	3,543,882,635	Credit Correction in CA Account Performed



	the state		
Nominal Discrepancy	Error in nominal recording in the CA statement. The stated nominal amount differs from the recording in the settlement	(180,787,448)	Correction of nominal discrepancy in CA to align with the actual amount
SPAN Adjustment		303	
<b>Total discrepancy</b>		<b>(25,212,596,891)</b>	

Additionally, the balance of IDR 90,199,720 in the BI Return Account in USD signifies the cash balance of returns as of December 31, 2022, which was settled in January 2023.

Details of the Cash Balance in KPPN can be found in **Appendices 6**.

#### **D.2.1.1.1.4 Cash in Transitory**

*Cash in Transitory amounted to IDR 799.34 million*

Cash in Transitory as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 799,340,452 and IDR 150,229,274. This balance 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, plus the difference between incoming and outgoing money transfers. The Cash in Transitory at the end of 2022 saw an increase of IDR 649,111,178 or 432.08 percent compared to the balance from 2021 due to a result of a transfer from RPL to RDI and RPKBUNP in USD to RKUN in USD on December 30, 2022, but just received on January 2, 2023, due to the closure of Bank Indonesia's operations, and BI recorded the receipt on the next working day, which was January 2, 2023. The details are as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Details	Final Balance December 31, 2022
1. Transfer from account 020601000022309 (RPL BUN UPP SPH) (W0001) to RDI on December 30 and received in RDI on January 2, 2023	136,659,964
2. Transfer from account 0107862501 (RPKBUNP VALAS USD CITIBANK) (D0019) to RKUN USD on December 30 and received in RDI on January 2, 2023	662,680,488
<b>Total</b>	<b>799,340,452</b>

#### **D.2.1.1.1.5 Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer**

*Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer amounted to*

Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer as of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 215,927,152,362 and IDR 248,050,262,873, respectively, experiencing a decrease of IDR 32,123,110,511 or 12.95 percent. The ministries with the largest balances in the Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer include the Ministry

IDR 215.92  
billion

of Foreign Affairs with IDR 124,956,673,207, the Ministry of State Secretariat with IDR 36,343,556,425, and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology with IDR 26,814,183,293.

Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer is cash that is controlled, managed, and under the responsibility of the expenditure treasurer which includes all cash, both bank account balances and cash on hand, originating from the remaining Inventory Money (UP) and Additional Inventory Money (TUP), 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 Account can be seen in **Appendix 7**.

#### **D.2.1.1.1.6 Cash in the Revenue Treasurer**

Cash in the  
Revenue  
Treasurer  
amounted to  
IDR 28.61  
billion

Cash in the Revenue Treasurer as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 28,613,691,119 and IDR 37,421,908,699 respectively, experiencing a decrease of IDR 8,808,217,580 or 23.54 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 can be seen in **Appendix 7**.

#### **D.2.1.1.1.7 Other Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Other Cash  
and Cash  
Equivalents  
amounted  
to IDR 5.33  
trillion

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents as of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 5,332,149,928,620 and IDR 9,091,165,076,095, respectively, experiencing a decrease of IDR 3,759,015,147,475 or 41.35 percent.

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents represent the remaining cash under the control of expenditure treasurer, aside from Inventory Money and Revenue Treasurer. This balance can include income such as interest on current account services, tax collections, unremitted refunds of expenditures to the state treasury, liquidated expenses yet to be disbursed to third parties, and cash from direct grants from Ministries/Government Agencies.

Details of Other Cash and Cash Equivalents by organization of Ministries/Government Agencies and State General Treasurer are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Ministries/Government Agencies	5,302,250,061,457	8,373,024,000,581

State General Treasurer	2,925,608,596,999	2,463,197,975,452
Adjustment	(2,895,708,729,836)	(1,745,056,899,938)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,332,149,928,620</b>	<b>9,091,165,076,095</b>

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents originating from Ministries/Government Agencies consist of:

(in Rupiah)

<b>Other Cash and Cash Equivalents in K/L</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Other Cash Equivalents	15,007,873,566	378,422,203
Other Cash in the Expenditure Treasurer	663,241,546,032	5,234,397,692,670
Other Cash in K/L from Grants	2,895,708,729,836	1,745,035,549,938
Other Cash from Reclassification of Iron Cash	598,716,149	184,180,602
Other Cash in Receiving Treasury	907,521,614,429	651,460,074,418
Other Cash in BLU	754,694,539,886	639,011,432,726
Other Cash in K/L from Unauthorized Grants	65,477,041,559	102,556,648,024
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,302,250,061,457</b>	<b>8,373,024,000,581</b>

Significant amounts of Other Cash and Cash Equivalents in Ministries/Government Agencies are found in the Ministry of Health, amounting to IDR 1,677,133,159,796, which mostly represents Other Cash in Ministries/Government Agencies from Grants.

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents originating from State General Treasurer comprise:

(in Rupiah)

<b>Other Cash and Cash Equivalents at BUN</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Other cash equivalents	29,899,867,163	718,141,075,514
Other Cash in K/L from Grants	2,895,708,729,836	1,745,056,899,938
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,925,608,596,999</b>	<b>2,463,197,975,452</b>

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents at State General Treasurer amounting to IDR 2,925,608,596,999, consist of:

- 1) Other Cash Equivalents in BA 999.07 amounted to IDR 37,162, representing deposited account income at the Working Unit of the Directorate General of Housing Finance that remained unremitted as of December 31, 2022, for the Subsidized Down Payment Assistance, and in BA 999.08, there is an amount of IDR 29,899,830,001. The balance of cash in BA 999.08 consists of top-ups from participants or non-participants received in the Virtual

Account (VA) of the RPL of the Pre-Employment Card Program Fund in 2022, amounting to IDR 630,001, and a reclassification of remaining funds reserved for Pre-Employment Card that were not successfully disbursed to participants and were returned to RKUN amounting to IDR 29,899,200,000, this amount was returned into RKUN because it did not meet the real (net) DDP definition as of December 31, 2022, totaling IDR 29,899,200,000.

- 2) The Other Cash and Cash Equivalents in Ministries/Government Agencies (K/L) from Grants amounting to IDR 2,895,708,729,836 represents cash handled, managed, and under responsibility of K/L originates from direct grant revenue in the form of funds, net of direct grant expenses received by K/L, and has been confirmed by the KPPN as of December 31, 2022.

The adjustment of minus IDR 2,895,708,729,836 is an elimination of the balance of Other Cash in K/L from Grants at the BUN because Other Cash in K/L from Grants is presented in two entities, namely K/L and BUN. Therefore, an adjustment is performed in LKPP.

Details of Other Cash Balances and Cash Equivalents can be seen in **Appendix 7**.

#### **D.2.1.1.1.8 Cash in BLU**

*Cash in BLU  
amounted  
to IDR 52.62  
trillion*

Cash in BLU as of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 52,624,849,776,050 and IDR 61,377,178,597,005, respectively, experiencing a decrease of IDR 8,752,328,820,955 or 14.26 percent. Details of Cash at BLU are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Cash at BLU</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
BLU in the Ministry of State Secretariat	804,951,616,067	801,730,649,039
BLU in the Ministry of Defense	850,952,935,634	1,083,227,018,027
BLU in the Ministry of Finance	27,840,812,434,891	29,636,714,372,403
BLU in the Ministry of Agriculture	20,467,014,941	20,476,685,812
BLU in the Ministry of Industry	111,321,618,622	88,432,120,903
BLU in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	216,651,569,832	213,567,229,436
BLU in the Ministry of Transportation	1,062,525,699,253	946,063,926,981
BLU in the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology	4,709,456,321,354	5,469,567,024,172
BLU in the Ministry of Health	4,871,705,012,988	5,577,236,578,782
BLU in the Ministry of Religious Affairs	2,007,474,996,785	1,691,651,897,473
BLU in the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	99,618,258,421	95,683,209,588
BLU in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing	-	2,079,859,670,641

BLU in the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy	529,162,644	-
BLU in the National Research and Innovation Agency (BA 042)	-	1,294,173
BLU in the Ministry of KUKM	1,229,590,027,465	1,208,876,576,380
BLU in the Ministry of Communication and Information	6,174,913,946,437	10,061,825,835,845
BLU in the Indonesian National Police	1,541,249,562,106	1,772,003,365,211
BLU in BPPT	-	16,702,566,437
BLU in the Ministry of Youth and Sports	195,473,528,479	109,052,214,432
BLU in Batam Free Trade Zone and Free Port Management Agency (BP Batam)	874,069,587,279	499,527,578,061
BLU in the Free Trade Area & Free Port of Sabang (BPKS)	3,084,143,002	4,978,783,209
BLU at the National Research and Innovation Agency (BA 124)	10,002,339,850	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,624,849,776,050</b>	<b>61,377,178,597,005</b>

In 2022, the cash balances of BLU at the Ministry of PUPR, BLU at BRIN (BA 042), BLU at BPPT had a balance of IDR 0 due to liquidation. Meanwhile, the cash balance of BLU at BRIN (BA 124) in 2021 had a balance of IDR 0 and in 2022 had a balance of IDR 10,002,339,850 because BRIN adopted a new nomenclature, BA 124, in 2022.

#### **D.2.1.1.2 Advance Payment of State General Treasurer Account**

*Advance Payment of State General Treasurer Account amounted to IDR 20.87 billion*

The Advance Payment in BUN as of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 20,878,963,110 and IDR 25,427,588,614, respectively. This represents a decrease of IDR 4,548,625,504 or 17.89 percent. These advance payments in the BUN come from Special Accounts and are used to accommodate expenditures by Working Units with Fund Disbursement Order (SP2D) for specific activities funded by Loans and Grants managed through a Special Account mechanism setting up by the Minister of Finance as the BUN at Bank of Indonesia (BI) or Commercial Banks to hold loan and grant funds that have not yet been charged to the Special Account as of the financial reporting date. The details of the Advance Payment in the BUN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Lender</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
ADB	2,740,298,842	4,546,970,222
IFAD	1,459,439,628	1,416,893,658
JBIC/OECF	-	180,428,446
World Bank	15,243,303,991	15,198,066,826
IDB	300,000,000	498,966,698

KFW	1,135,920,649	3,586,262,764
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,878,963,110</b>	<b>25,427,588,614</b>

#### D.2.1.1.3 Short-Term Investments

*Short-Term investments amounted to IDR 26.34 trillion*

Short-Term Investments as of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, amounted to Rp26,341,869,598,933 and Rp20,616,337,564,347, respectively, experiencing an increase of Rp5,725,532,034,586 or 27.77 percent. These investments represent the value of investments made and expected to be recovered within 12 months from the financial reporting date, the entire value comprises short-term investments in Public Service Agency (BLU) in the form of deposits held by BLUs, with the details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Short-Term Investments</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
BLU at the Ministry of Defense	6,000,000,000	6,000,000,000
BLU at the Ministry of Finance	21,256,262,228,559	16,003,201,197,661
BLU at the Ministry of Agriculture	139,432,327,661	127,932,327,661
BLU at the Ministry of ESDM	40,000,000,000	830,000,000,000
BLU at the Ministry of Transportation	95,390,180,846	98,000,000,000
BLU at the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	2,161,263,080,740	2,735,638,669,479
BLU at the Ministry of Health	2,269,851,538,282	1,392,324,117,383
BLU at the Ministry of Religious Affairs	248,870,242,845	204,006,000,000
BLU at the Indonesian National Police	124,800,000,000	19,235,252,163
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,341,869,598,933</b>	<b>20,616,337,564,347</b>

#### D.2.1.1.4 Prepaid Expenditure and Advance Payment

*Prepaid Expenditure and Advance Payment amounted to IDR 50.58 trillion*

Prepaid and Advance Expenditures as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 50,582,083,648,060 and IDR 46,996,615,225,607, which increased by IDR 3,585,468,422,453 or 7.63 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)

<b>Prepaid and Advance Expenditures</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
<b>1. Prepaid Expenditure</b>	<b>10,644,582,758,062</b>	<b>18,070,640,814,605</b>
Ministries/ Government Agencies	10,628,404,255,085	18,038,592,325,920
State General Treasurer	22,006,153,883	32,048,488,685
Adjustment	(5,827,650,906)	-
<b>2. Advance Expenditure</b>	<b>39,937,500,889,998</b>	<b>28,925,974,411,002</b>
Ministries/ Government Agencies	39,937,490,889,998	28,925,964,411,002
State General Treasurer	10,000,000	10,000,000

<b>Total</b>	<b>50,582,083,648,060</b>	<b>46,996,615,225,607</b>
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### 1. Prepaid Expenditure

Prepaid Expenditures amounted to IDR 10,644,582,758,062, with Rp10,628,404,255,085 allocated to K/L, IDR 22,006,153,883 in the BUN, and an adjustment of minus IDR 5,827,650,906. The most significant Prepaid Expenditures are attributed to the Ministry of Finance, totaling IDR 2,741,699,356,306. Prepaid Expenditure in BUN amounting to IDR 22,006,153,883 is in the Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities (SKK Migas). Adjustments amounting to Rp5,827,650,906 are adjustments to reciprocal transactions of payables and receivables between K/L, including Covid-19 claims between the Ministry of Health and the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and Indonesian National Police (POLRI).

### 2. Advance Expenditure

Advance Expenditure amounted to IDR 39.937.500.889.998 occurred in K/L amounted to IDR 39.937.490.889.998 and BUN amounted to IDR 10.000.000. The most significant Advance Expenditure in the K/L are found in the Ministry of Defense, totaling IDR 37,898,686,426,858, with the majority being Advances for Capital Expenditure related to the Procurement of Defense Equipment. Advance Expenditure in BUN amounting to Rp10,000,000 is in the Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities.

No provision for uncollectible receivables was made for Prepaid Expenditure and Advance Expenditure. Details of Prepaid Expenditure and Advance Expenditure can be found in **Appendix 8**.

#### D.2.1.1.5 Accrued Revenue

*Accrued Revenue amounted to IDR 17.56 trillion*

Accrued Revenue as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 17,562,805,658,048 and IDR 12,666,270,821,458, respectively, showing an increase of IDR 4,896,534,836,590 or 38.66 percent, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Accrued Revenue</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
K/L	14,815,354,250,537	12,886,591,990,449
BUN	4,121,830,752,438	4,447,535,675,473
Adjustment	(1,374,379,344,927)	(4,667,856,844,464)
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,562,805,658,048</b>	<b>12,666,270,821,458</b>

Accrued Revenue at K/L with a significant value is in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources amounting to IDR 5,701,231,647,142, most of which is Royalty Revenue and Sales Revenue of Mining Products. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Health holds IDR 3,031,877,699, of which IDR 3,030,877,710,000



represents an excess payment for Contribution Assistance Recipients (PBI) in 2021 due to discrepancies in data from the Department of Population and Civil Registration (Dukcapil). Additionally, the Ministry of Communication and Information possesses IDR 2,664,614,224,759 in Accrued Revenue, predominantly originating from Telecommunication Services Revenue at BLU BAKTI.

Accrued Revenue at BUN amounting to IDR 4,121,830,752,438, which includes adjustments to BI contribution accruals until the reporting date and corrections to recognition of receivables for overpayments of Compensation Funds.

Details of Accrued Revenue at BUN are as follows.

- a. BA 999 01 amounting to IDR 2,818,947,688,181 represents the accrual adjustment of BI contribution from the date of the last BI contribution until the reporting date. The balance increased by IDR 1,199,122,451,085 (74 percent) compared to 2021, which was IDR 1,619,825,237,096.
- b. BA 999 03 amounting to IDR 27,077,976,029 represents accrued revenue derived from revenue recognition at UAKPA KBUMN, namely accrual recognition of unmatured interest on non-permanent investments in SOEs as Government Investment Recipients in the framework of the National Economic Recovery (PEN) Program includes IDR 15,072,130,141 for PT KAI, IDR 8,755,845,888 for PT Perkebunan Nusantara III, and IDR 3,250,000,000 for Perum Perumnas.
- c. BA 999.07, Accrued Revenue as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 1,534,310,221. Accrued Revenue as of December 31, 2022 included in the Ministry of PUPR amounting to IDR 1,482,119,512 in the form of revenue from SSB overpayments from BTN insurance claims and in the Ministry of Agriculture amounting to IDR 52,190,709 in the form of corrections to 2020 Receivables resulting from Itjentan corrections which are overpayments to PT Pupuk Kaltim for Fiscal Year 2020.
- d. BA 999.08, Accrued Revenue as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 675,985,479,244. This balance is contained in the Compensation Fund working unit which is a recognition of receivables for overpayments of compensation funds for electricity tariffs in 2021 based on the results of the BPK examination in LHP No. 02/AUDITAMA VII/PD TT/01/2023 dated January 17, 2023.
- e. BA 999.99, Accrued Revenue as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 598,285,298,763. The accrued revenue comes from payment obligations to the state treasury for Upstream Oil and Gas BMN Transfers between Cooperation Contract Contractors (KKKS) amounting to IDR 1,664,858,473 and SBP for the fourth quarter of 2022 (results of business activities from October to December 2022) for which payment has been received in the



Geothermal Account on January 30, 2023 amounting to IDR 596,620,440,290.

Adjustment amounting to minus IDR 1,374,379,344,927 is an adjustment to the reciprocal transaction of recognition of Accrued Revenue related to Government Borne Tax revenue in BA 015 with the recognition of Subsidy Long-Term Debt in BA BUN 999.07.

Details of Accrued Revenue can be found in **Appendix 8**.

#### **D.2.1.1.6 Receivables**

##### **D.2.1.1.6.1 Tax Receivables**

*Tax  
Receivables  
amounted  
to IDR  
114.37  
trillion*

Taxes Receivable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 114,374,519,793,761 and IDR 115,671,861,019,017, respectively, representing a decrease of IDR 1,297,341,225,256 or 1.12 percent. The value of Tax Receivables as of December 31, 2022 based on the net realizable value of IDR 71,273,235,907,414 comes from the gross value of IDR 114,374,519,793,761 minus Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of IDR 43,101,283,886,347.

Details of Tax Receivables by organization are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Tax Receivables</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Directorate General of Taxation		
Gross Value	67,687,303,620,366	68,886,856,127,153
Allowance	(39,387,637,089,433)	(39,736,569,682,054)
Net Value	<b>28,299,666,530,933</b>	<b>29,150,286,445,099</b>
Directorate General of Customs and Excises		
Gross Value	46,687,216,173,395	46,785,004,891,864
Allowance	(3,713,646,796,914)	(3,534,823,270,653)
Net Value	<b>42,973,569,376,481</b>	<b>43,250,181,621,211</b>
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>114,374,519,793,761</b>	<b>115,671,861,019,017</b>
Allowance for Tax Receivables	(43,101,283,886,347)	(43,271,392,952,707)
<b>Total Net</b>	<b>71,273,235,907,414</b>	<b>72,400,468,066,310</b>

Details of Tax Receivables (gross amount before allowance) by tax type are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Tax Receivables</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>	<b>% Kenaikan/ (Penurunan)</b>
Tax Receivables of Oil and Gas Income Tax (PPH)	34,550,113,974	3,725,475,344	827.40
Tax Receivables of Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax	28,515,322,937,231	28,875,744,194,493	(1.25)
Tax Receivables of Value-added Tax (PPN)	26,917,517,677,272	25,673,013,479,026	4.85
Tax Receivables of Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (PPnBM)	113,680,228,581	219,176,987,113	(48.13)
Tax Receivables of Land Value Tax (PBB) and Acquisition Duty of Right on Land and Building (BPHTB)	4,701,553,926,249	5,063,290,674,474	(7.14)
Tax Receivables of Excise and Stamp Duty	42,005,349,298,953	42,221,672,871,628	(0.51)
Other Tax Receivables	7,785,902,562,752	9,362,706,869,210	(16.84)
Tax Receivables of International Trade	4,155,666,733,150	4,182,566,639,130	(0.64)
Tax Receivables of Retaliation	144,976,315,599	69,963,828,599	107.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,374,519,793,761</b>	<b>115,671,861,019,017</b>	<b>(1.12)</b>

Details of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts by type of Tax Receivables are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Allowance for Doubtful Accounts</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>	<b>% Increase/ (Decrease)</b>
Tax Receivables of Crude Oil Income Tax	9,173,983,864	256,425,031	3,477.65
Tax Receivables of Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax	15,601,188,031,783	15,488,362,454,465	0.73
PPN Tax Receivables of Value-added Tax	15,004,325,277,183	14,615,526,141,977	2.66
Tax Receivables of Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (PPnBM)	74,407,457,079	180,283,343,427	(58.73)

Tax Receivables of Land Value Tax (PBB) and Acquisition Duty of Right on Land and Building (BPHTB)	2,514,362,843,683	2,667,754,139,510	(5.75)
Receivables of Excise	272,050,629,347	287,806,114,204	(5.47)
Other Tax Receivables	6,206,410,005,138	6,813,060,013,686	(8.90)
Tax Receivables of International Trade	3,419,365,658,270	3,218,344,320,407	6.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,101,283,886,347</b>	<b>43,271,392,952,707</b>	<b>(0.39)</b>

Details of Tax Receivables can be seen in **Appendix 9**.

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 Directorate General of Taxes' (DJP) expiry receivables as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 48,779,367,000,288 decreased by IDR 2,548,740,979,950 from the balance on December 31, 2021 of IDR 51,328,107,980,238. In addition, there are also DGCE Receivables Fiscal Year as of December 31, 2022 that have expired amounting to IDR 1,398,419,460,752 with a total of 2,591 documents. Most of the determination documents that have expired come from the SPKPBM Documents as many as 1,926 with a value of IDR 809,633,177,737.

The government through the Directorate General of Taxes is given the authority to conduct audits on the fulfillment of tax obligations of taxpayers, and the authority to issue an Underpaid Tax Assessment Letter if taxpayers fail to meet their obligations. On the other hand, taxpayers retain the right to either fully agree, partially agree, or disagree with the audit findings and the value of the tax underpayment assessment Letter. In cases where the taxpayer partially agrees or disagrees, the taxpayer can submit legal remedies for the portion of the tax payable that is in question. This includes the option of initiating objection legal remedies, followed by appeals, in accordance with the relevant provisions in the Law on General Provisions and Tax Procedures. Prior to the legal resolution reaching a final decision, taxpayers are granted the choice of either making advance payments or withholding payments for the disputed portion of the tax payable. In practice, certain taxpayers choose to make advance payment of the unapproved tax payable value before the legal process reaches a final decision. Taxpayers make advance payment of the unapproved tax payable value of IDR 8,983,942,120,219 (for payment using Rupiah currency) and IDR 2,088,028,176,528 (for payment using US Dollar currency which is converted

using the KMK exchange rate at the time of payment) as of December 31, 2022 and IDR 21,582,187,552,570 as of December 31, 2021, respectively. This amount is recorded as revenue in Cash in Government Accounts at Bank Indonesia and Commercial Banks - Balance Sheet and Tax Revenue - LRA. On the other hand, there remains a potential future liability (contingency) if the taxpayer's legal remedy is approved or the DGT is obliged to reimburse the advanced tax payment made by the taxpayer. As of the end of 2022, the Government did not have accounting arrangements and policies to anticipate these revenues and contingency risks. The Government and KSAP are currently drafting a Government Accounting Standard (PSAP) on Non-Exchange Transaction Revenue, which will regulate these matters.

#### **D.2.1.1.6.2 Non-Tax Receivables**

*Non-Tax  
Receivables  
amounted  
to IDR  
323.80  
trillion*

Non-Tax Receivables as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 323,802,977,991,480 and IDR 303,240,928,210,220, respectively, increase to IDR 20,562,049,781,260 or 6.78 percent. The value of Non-Tax Receivables as of December 31, 2022 is based on a net realizable value of IDR 64,197,780,853,864, which is derived from the gross value after adjustment of IDR 323,802,977,991,480 less Allowance for Doubtful Non-Tax Account after adjustment of IDR 259,605,197,137,616. Details of Non-Tax Receivables are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Non-Tax Receivables</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Receivables on K/L:		
Gross Value	82,479,068,140,154	74,154,494,738,696
Allowance	(57,442,861,114,751)	(42,609,691,630,060)
Net Value	<b>25,036,207,025,403</b>	<b>31,544,803,108,636</b>
Receivables on BUN:		
Gross Value	241,374,054,869,037	229,086,433,471,524
Allowance	(202,194,832,006,023)	(191,302,366,378,909)
Net Value	<b>39,179,222,863,014</b>	<b>37,784,067,092,615</b>
<b>Total of Gross</b>	<b>323,853,123,009,191</b>	<b>303,240,928,210,220</b>
LKPP Consolidation Adjustment	<b>(50,145,017,711)</b>	-
<b>Total of Gross after Adjustment</b>	<b>323,802,977,991,480</b>	<b>303,240,928,210,220</b>
Allowance for Non-Tax Receivables	(259,637,693,120,774)	(233,912,058,008,969)
LKPP Consolidation Adjustment	32,495,983,158	-
Allowance for Non-Tax Receivables after adjustment	(259,605,197,137,616)	(233,912,058,008,969)
<b>Total of Net</b>	<b>64,197,780,853,864</b>	<b>69,328,870,201,251</b>

Non-Tax Receivables from K/L as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 82,479,068,140,154 increased by IDR 8,324,573,401,458 or 11.23 percent compared to December 31, 2021.

*Non-Tax  
Receivables  
on K/L*

Non-tax receivables in K/L that have a significant value are in the Indonesian

amounted  
to IDR 82.47  
trillion

Attorney General's Office amounting to IDR 38,844,160,089,231 and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources amounting to IDR 30,573,976,757,786. Non-tax receivables at the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia are mostly receivables from compensation for corruption cases, fines and fees receivable for verstek (without the attendance of the offender) ticket cases, and official house rent receivables. Meanwhile, non-tax receivables at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources primarily comprise receivables from signature bonuses and Firm Commitments.

There is an adjustment made through the elimination of non-tax receivables amounting to IDR 50,145,017,711, representing a reciprocal transaction with the debt recorded in the entity consolidated in LKPP. The reciprocal transactions consist of non-tax receivables of Frequency BHP between the Ministry of Communication and Information with debt to LPP TVRI amounting to IDR 32,495,983,158, non-tax receivables of Covid-19 claims between Indonesian National Armed Forces and Indonesian National Police Hospitals with debt to the Ministry of Health amounting to IDR 17,649,034,553. In addition, there is an adjustment in the form of elimination of allowance for non-tax receivables of BHP Frequency amounting to IDR 32,495,983,158 which represents a reciprocal transaction of BHP Frequency receivables from the Ministry of Communication and Information and BHP Frequency payables to LPP TVRI.

Details of Non-Tax Receivables at K/L can be seen in **Appendix 10**.

Details of Non-Tax Receivables on BUN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Non-Tax Receivables on BUN	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
a. Non-Tax Receivables in BA 999.02	-	2,963,815,209
b. Dividend Receivables in BA 999.03	56,554,713,538	57,887,908,553
c. Receivables of Transfer to Local (TKD) in BA 999.05	10,194,543,595,109	13,983,389,775,793
d. Subsidy Receivables pada BA 999.07	12,350,000,000	1,532,110,319,124
e. Other Expenditure Receivables in BA BA 999.08	304,815,087,684	289,929,611,126
f. Non-Tax Receivables pada BA 999.99	230,805,791,472,706	213,220,152,041,719
<b>Total</b>	<b>241,374,054,869,037</b>	<b>229,086,433,471,524</b>

a. Other Receivables in BA 999.02 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 0 and IDR 2,963,815,209. In 2022 all receivables from the

Non-Tax  
Receivables  
on BUN  
amounted  
to IDR  
241.37  
trillion

remaining Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Grants (RR Grants) have been settled both by the regions depositing through the PNPB mechanism and through the DAU Deduction mechanism by DJPK.

- b. Dividends Receivable (BUMN Profit Share) in BA 999.03 as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 56,554,713,538 and IDR 57,887,908,553, reflecting a decrease of IDR 1,333,195,015 or 2.30 percent. Further details of this reduction are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Dividend Receivables on BA 999.03</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Principal Dividend	23,826,578,448	23,936,578,448
Fine	32,728,135,090	33,951,330,105
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,554,713,538</b>	<b>57,887,908,553</b>

As of December 31, 2022, 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, 2022 amounted to IDR 57,887,908,553 consisting of dividend principal of IDR 23,936,578,448 and fines of IDR 33,951,330,105.
- 2) During Fiscal Year 2022, there were 103 SOEs that had submitted documents/minutes of the TB 2020 GMS 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 TB 2021 dividends is based on the date of the GMS and the value of dividends determined in accordance with the GMS documents/minutes or other documents in accordance with these laws and regulations.
- 3) There were payments of Non-Tax State Receivables from the Government's Share of SOE Profits before TB 2021 amounting to IDR 1,333,195,015. The payment represents payment of late dividend penalty of PT Inhutani I (TB 2000) amounting to IDR 62,468,076, payment of dividend principal and late penalty of PT Inhutani V (TB 1999) amounting to IDR 300,000,000, and payment of late dividend penalty of PT Perkebunan Nusantara II (TB 1999) amounting to IDR 970,726,939.

Therefore, Non-Tax State Receivables (Government's share of cash dividend distribution) as of December 31, 2022 was recorded at IDR 56,554,713,538 consisting of dividend principal of IDR 23,826,578,448 and penalty of IDR 32,728,135,090.

- c. Transfer Receivables to Local in BUN for Management of Fund Transfers to Local and Village Funds (BA 999.05) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 10,194,543,595,109 and IDR 13,983,389,775,793,

experienced a decrease as much as IDR 3,788,846,180,684 or 27.10 percent. Receivables of Performance 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, Transfer Receivables to Local are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Receivables to BUN for Management of Fund Transfers to Local and Village Funds</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
1) Receivables of TKD	8,571,663,494,352	13,852,465,912,897
2) Estimated Receivables of TKD	1,616,216,532,079	22,779,870,229
3) Other Receivables of Fund Transfer to Local and Village Fund (TKDD)	6,663,568,678	108,143,992,667
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,194,543,595,109</b>	<b>13,983,389,775,793</b>

1) Receivables of Transfer to Local (TKD)

Receivables of TKD as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 8.571.663.494.352 and IDR 13.852.465.912.897, decreased to IDR 5.280.802.418.545 or to 38,12 percent. The receivables TKD Contains of:

(in Rupiah)

<b>Receivables of TKD</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
a) Revenue Sharing Fund	5,130,764,211,892	5,715,603,363,566
b) DAK Non-Physical	3,393,625,091,684	8,076,149,526,814
c) Privilege Fund of Special Region of Yogyakarta	47,274,190,776	60,713,022,517
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,571,663,494,352</b>	<b>13,852,465,912,897</b>

- a) Receivables from the Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) Working units of TKD as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 5,130,764,211,892, a decrease of IDR 584,839,151,674 or 10.23 percent. The decrease in the Balance Fund Transfer Receivables was due to the fact that during Fiscal Year 2022, the DBH Overpayment was deducted through KMK Number 37/KM.7/2022 concerning Disbursement of



Underpayment of Revenue Sharing Funds and Settlement of Overpayment of Revenue Sharing Funds for the Second Period in 2022 Period II.

- b) Receivables of TKD in Non-Physical DAK Working Unit are Non-physical DAK TKD Receivables as of December 31, 2022 amounting to IDR 3,393,625,091,684, this value decreased by IDR 4,682,524,435,130 or 57.98 percent from 2021. The decrease was due to the settlement of DAK Non-physical receivables and the adjustment of DAK Non-physical Receivables Fiscal Year 2021 Audited.
- c) Receivables for TKD in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Privileges Fund Working Unit as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 47,274,190,776, this value decreased by IDR 13,438,831,741 from 2021 because there was a settlement of receivables in 2022 of IDR 60,713,022,517 through SPM / SP2D deductions for the distribution of DK DIY Phase I in 2022 and there was recognition of the remaining DK DIY in RKUD TAYL in the Fiscal Year 2022 of IDR 47,274,190,776.

## 2) Estimated TKD Receivables

Receivables from Balancing Fund Transfers-Estimated as of December 31, 2022 were recorded at IDR 1,616,216,532,079, when compared to Receivables from Balancing Fund Transfers-Estimated as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 22,779,870,229, Receivables from Balancing Fund Transfers-Estimated in 2022 increased by IDR 1,593,436,661,850 or 6,994.93 percent. In relation to the significant increase in the estimation of receivables / Excess Payments (LB) in 2022, it can be stated that the estimated LB in 2022 is the difference between the realization of state revenue and the realization of DBH distribution in 2022. Based on this calculation, Natural Gas LB has the largest value when compared to other types of DBH. On the other hand, the increase in burden sharing as stipulated in PMK 100/PMK.02/2022 concerning Amendments to PMK Number 194/PMK.02/2021 concerning Procedures for Calculating Certain Percentages of Increased Fuel Oil and Liquefied Petroleum Gas Subsidy Expenditures Against the Increase in Shared Oil and Gas PNBPN, is also one of the factors causing a decrease in shared revenue, resulting in an increase in the Overpayment of Natural Gas DBH.

## 3) Other Receivables of TKDD

Other Receivables of TKDD as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 6,663,568,678 and IDR 108,143,992,667 or decreased by IDR



101,480,423,989. The reduction in the value of Village Fund receivables of IDR 101,480,423,989 consists of:

- a) Deductions from transfer disbursement SPM/SP2D based on KMK of DAU/DBH budget that are taken into account receivables (and equity) number 16/KMK.07/2022 amounted to IDR 87,869,747,536.
  - b) The distribution of Village Fund Phase II and III in 2022 amounted to IDR 13,610,676,453.
- d. Subsidy Receivables at the BUN Management of Subsidy Expenditure (BA 999.07) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 12,350,000,000 and IDR 1,532,110,319,124. Subsidy receivables decreased by IDR 1,519,760,319,124, due to the repayment of PBBKB for Solar oil subsidy payments from 2015 to 2018 to PT Pertamina and AKR amounting to IDR 1,519,657,303,990 and payment of liabilities for subsidy receivables by PT SHS amounting to IDR 103,015,134. Hence, the balance of subsidy receivables at BUN as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 12,350,000,000. These receivables signify the government's entitlement or acknowledgment of funds or services for rendered services that are yet to be compensated or delivered by the end of the fiscal year as of the balance sheet date originating from the Directorate General of Food Crops of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- e. Non-tax receivables in Other Expenditure Management BUN (BA 999.08) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 304,815,087,684 and IDR 289,929,611,126. Details of Receivables in BA 999.08 are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Non-Tax Receivables in BA 999.08</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
1) Ministry of Agriculture	288,901,122,353	289,012,730,310
2) Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities	2,710,291,479	108,533,011
3) Financial Services Authority	119,223,400	148,723,400
4) Program Implementation Management (MPP)Pre- Employment Card	821,544,690	659,624,405
5) Ministry of Communication and Information	12,262,905,762	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>304,815,087,684</b>	<b>289,929,611,126</b>

- 1) Non-Tax Receivables at the Ministry of Agriculture consist of:

(in Rupiah)

<b>Non-Tax Receivables</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
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	4,700,000,000	4,811,607,957
Demand Deposit Interest Fund of CBN	(4,738,524,254)	(4,738,524,254)
<b>Total</b>	<b>288,901,122,353</b>	<b>289,012,730,310</b>

- 2) Non-tax receivables at Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities amounting to IDR 2,710,291,479 consist of IDR 108,533,011 which is the right or recognition of the government for money or services that have been provided, but the payment has not been completed. In addition, IDR 2,601,758,468 is a correction to record the return of expenditure for the fiscal year 2022 which is returned the following year, has been recognized as an expense in 2022, resulting in other expenses recorded overstated in 2022.
  - 3) 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, namely Excess Payment of Salaries and Employee Benefits.
  - 4) Non-Tax Receivables from the Implementing Management of the Pre-Employment Card Program amounting to IDR 821,544,690 originating from refunds of expenditure on the realization of invoices.
  - 5) Non-Tax Receivables at the Ministry of Communication and Information total IDR 12,262,905,762, representing an overpayment and recognition of BO LPU Pos BA 999.08 from the verification results. LO expenses were recognized at IDR 329,930,974,407 while the realization of the verification results amounted to IDR 317,668,068,645. Thus, there was an excess realization of IDR 12,262,905,762 (not yet been returned to the state treasury).
- f. Non-Tax Receivables on Special Transaction Management BUN (BA 999.99) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 230,805,791,472,706 and IDR 213,220,152,041,719. These receivables represent the rights or claims against other parties for money, goods, or services that can be converted into cash. They remain unsettled at the end of the fiscal year and are anticipated to be within a period not exceeding one year. Non-Tax Receivables on BA 999.99 are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Non-Tax Receivables in Special Transaction BUN</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
1) Receivables from UAPBUN TK DJPB	201,917,018,643	209,793,541,479
2) Receivables from UAPBUN TK DJA	20,176,468,675,625	18,595,659,568,916
3) Receivables from UAPBUN TK DJKN	210,427,405,778,438	194,414,698,931,324
<b>Total</b>	<b>230,805,791,472,706</b>	<b>213,220,152,041,719</b>

- 1) Receivables at UAPBUN TK DJPb amounting to IDR 201,917,018,643 consist of:
  - a) Receivables in the special transaction working unit of the State Treasury Manager amounted to IDR 70,254,755,919, which came from receivables from revenue receivables from the implementation of Treasury Notional Pooling in December 2022, which were to be received in January 2023 amounting to IDR 34,508,786,416, and revenue receivables from the management of Special Accounts (Reksus) for loans and/or grants in December 2022, which were to be received in January 2023 amounting to IDR 35,745,969,503.
  - b) Receivables in the special transaction working unit of Retirement amounting to IDR 131,662,262,724 originating from Receivables for overpayment of Indonesian National Police health insurance TW IV 2022 BPJS amounting to IDR 150,799,588, Receivables for excess disbursement of retirement expenditure in December 2022 Taspen amounting to IDR 55,935,739,005, Demand Deposit Interest in December 2022 Taspen amounting to IDR 3,369,004,831, SUP Returns in December 2022 amounting to IDR 32. 627,394,681, SUP Compensation in December 2022 amounting to IDR 30,798,354,630, Non Dapem and Supplementary State Cash Deposits in December 2022 amounting to IDR 3,479,128,041, Demand Deposit Interest in December 2022 Asabri amounting to IDR 153,261,541, Non TGR debt deductions (Non Dapem December 2021) Asabri amounting to IDR 241,623,375, SUP Setor Retur in December 2022 Asabri amounting to IDR 4,906,957,032.
- 2) Receivables at UAPBUN TK DJA represent oil and gas PNBPN receivables as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounting to IDR 20,176,468,675,625 and IDR 18,595,659,568,916, all of which are receivables originating from upstream oil and gas business activities receivables from the sale of the government's share of oil, the sale of the government's share of natural gas, KKKS over lifting, and other oil and gas PNBPN receivables.

(in Rupiah)

Non-Tax Receivables in UAPBUN TK DJA	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Oil Sales Profit	10,724,087,642,125	7,586,239,061,047
Gas Sales Profit	4,543,151,240,677	3,801,172,697,426
KKKS Overlifting	3,951,734,539,222	4,408,191,068,453
Other oil and gas PNB	957,495,253,601	2,800,056,741,990
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,176,468,675,625</b>	<b>18,595,659,568,916</b>

- 3) Receivables at UAPBUN TK DJKN as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounting to IDR 210,427,405,778,438 and IDR 194,414,698,931,324, respectively, presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Non-Tax Receivables in UAPBUN TK DJKN	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
a) Lease of ex Pertamina BMN used by PT Pertamina c.q. PT Pertamina EP	-	1,176,715,352,919
b) Non-tax receivables on the Balance Sheet of Assets Incurred from BLBI Lending	210,404,156,919,609	193,215,361,403,607
c) Non-Tax Receivables on Balance Sheet of KKKS Assets	23,248,858,829	22,622,174,798
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,427,405,778,438</b>	<b>194,414,698,931,324</b>

- a) Lease of ex Pertamina BMN

Lease of ex Pertamina BMN used by PT Pertamina c.q. PT Pertamina EP amounting to IDR 0. Transaction of PNB Receivables for ex Pertamina BMN lease used by PT Pertamina c.q. PT Pertamina EP until December 31, 2022 amounting to IDR 1,176,715,352,919 with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Transaction of PNB Receivables	Value
<b>Balance January 1, 2021</b>	<b>1,176,715,352,919</b>
<b>Addition Transaction:</b>	
Use of lease by PT Pertamina (Persero) on behalf of PT Pertamina EP during 2022	207,216,542,292
<b>Subtraction Transfer:</b>	
Lease Payment by PT Pertamina (Persero) ) on behalf of PT Pertamina EP during 2021	(207,216,542,292)
Correction of Receivables recording due to the agreed basic lease figure	(1,176,715,352,919)

agreement between the Ministry of Finance on behalf of the Directorate General of State Assets and PT Pertamina EP	
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	-

- b) Non-tax receivables in the Balance Sheet of Assets Derived from Bank of Indonesia Liquidity Assistance (BLBI) Granting
- Non-tax receivables in the Balance Sheet of Assets Derived from BLBI Granting as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 210,404,156,919,609. Details of BLBI Asset Receivables are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Receivables of BLBI Assets and KKKS</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
1) Ex-IBRA Credit Assets	100,403,046,368,539	88,395,148,351,941
2) Credit Assets Ex-Managed by PT PPA	100,060,644,793,342	94,856,188,395,927
3) Liquidated Banks (BDL) Receivables	9,940,465,757,728	9,964,024,655,739
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,404,156,919,609</b>	<b>193,215,361,403,607</b>

- 1) Ex IBRA Credit Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 100,403,046,368,539. The details are presented as follows:

(in Rupiah)

<b>Ex IBRA Credit Assets</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Credit assets that have been transferred to PUPN (ATK and Non ATK that have gone through the PB / PJPN stage)	37,947,642,314,451	28,376,797,487,305
Settlement of Shareholder Obligations (PKPS)	30,470,191,881,578	30,191,862,559,335
ATK credit assets that are still managed by DJKN (Directorate General of State Assets)	29,321,077,942,229	27,197,048,916,106
Other ATK Credit Assets	2,664,134,230,281	2,629,439,389,195
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,403,046,368,539</b>	<b>88,395,148,351,941</b>

Details of ex IBRA Credit Assets can be seen in **Appendix 13**.

- 2) PT PPA's Ex-Managed Credit Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 100,060,644,793,342. The value of PT PPA's Ex-Managed Credit Assets is due to the payment and/or settlement of receivables by debtors, adjustments for increases/decreases in foreign currency exchange rates, and categorization of receivables into Temporarily Uncollectible State Receivables (PSBDT). The details are presented as follows:

(in Rupiah)

<b>Ex-PT PPA Credit Assets</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Credit assets that have been transferred to PUPN	96,752,034,799,881	91,522,215,638,655
Credit assets that are still managed by DJKN	3,308,609,993,461	3,333,972,757,272
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,060,644,793,342</b>	<b>94,856,188,395,927</b>

Details of Credit Assets of Ex-PT PPA can be seen in **Appendix 13**.

- 3) Receivables from ex-bank in liquidation (BDL) as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 9,940,465,757,728. BDL ex-bank receivables consist of 15 (fifteen) BDL ex-bailout funds and 5 (five) BDL ex-guarantee funds. Details of receivables from ex-bank in liquidation are presented as follows:

(in Rupiah)

<b>Ex-BDL Receivables</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Ex-Bailout Fund	7,679,238,031,884	7,698,602,065,423
Ex-Guarantee Fund	2,261,227,725,844	2,265,422,590,316
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,940,465,757,728</b>	<b>9,964,024,655,739</b>

Details of Receivables from Ex-Liquidated Banks can be seen in **Appendix 12**.

- c) Non-tax Receivables of Ex-KKKS Assets

Details of Non-Tax Receivables of Ex KKKS Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 23,248,858,829 which was originally recorded in other accounts receivable. Other Receivables represent receivables for the utilization of BMN leases originating from KKKS by other parties that have not been paid to the State treasury and receivables for transfers between KKKS that have exceeded the one-year period. Details of Non-Tax Receivables of Ex KKKS Assets are presented as follows:

Non-tax Receivables of Ex-KKKS Assets	Third Parties	Total As of December 31, 2022	
		USD	IDR
Lease on KKKS - Job Pertamina Petrochina East Java*	PT Pertamina a (Persero)	1,413,347	22,036,900,967
Lease on KKKS - Job Pertamina Petrochina East Java*	PT Pertamina a (Persero)	68,393	1,066,375,860
Lease on KKKS - Conocophillips Indonesia Inc,Ltd	Perusda Anambas Sejahtera		145,582,002
<b>Total</b>			<b>23,248,858,829</b>

\*Currency conversion rate as per jisdor as of December 31, 2022

#### D.2.1.1.6.3 Current Share of Installment Sales Billing

Current Share of Installment Sales Billing amounted to IDR 5.98 billion

Current Share of Installment Sales Billing (TPA) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 5,981,196,227 and IDR 6,796,616,797, respectively, experienced a decrease as much as IDR 815,420,570 or 12.00 percent. Current Share of TPA represents the balance of TPA which will mature less than 12 months after the balance sheet date. The balance of Current Share of TPA as of December 31, 2022 based on realizable value is IDR 4,436,194,621 which is derived from gross value of IDR 5,981,196,227 less an allowance of IDR 1,545,001,606.

#### D.2.1.1.6.4 Current Share of Claims of Compensation

Current Share of Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR) amounted to IDR 165.92 billion

The Current Share of Claims of Compensation (TP/TGR) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 165,927,835,826 and IDR 202,192,066,573, respectively, experiencing a decrease of IDR 36,264,230,747 or 17.94 percent. Current Share of TP/TGR represents 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, 2022 based on the net realizable value of IDR 110,696,038,049 which comes from the gross value of IDR 165,927,835,826 less an allowance of IDR 55,231,797,777.

Details of Current Share of TP/TGR can be seen in **Appendix 14**.

#### D.2.1.1.6.5 Current Share of Lending Receivables

Current Share of Lending Receivables

Current Share of Loans Receivable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 23,717,712,129,347 and IDR 22,932,217,837,753, respectively, experienced of IDR 785,494,291,594 or 3.43 percent. Current Share of Loans Receivables as of December 31, 2022 based on net realizable value of IDR



amounted  
to IDR 23.71  
trillion

10,711,802,467,618 originating from gross value of IDR 23,717,712,129,347 less allowance of IDR 13,005,909,661,729.

Details of Current Share of Other Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2022 are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Current Share of Loans Receivables	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Current Share of Loans Receivables	13,243,361,172,791	12,824,977,726,807
Other Receivables of Loans	10,028,553,279,479	9,761,187,808,737
Other Receivables of Loans for Accrual Adjustments	445,797,677,077	346,052,302,209
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>23,717,712,129,347</b>	<b>22,932,217,837,753</b>
Allowance	(13,005,909,661,729)	(11,920,008,630,751)
<b>Total Net</b>	<b>10,711,802,467,618</b>	<b>11,012,209,207,002</b>

#### D.2.1.1.6.6 Current Share of Other Long-Term Receivables

Current  
Share of  
Other Long-  
Term  
Receivables  
amounted  
to IDR 7.85  
trillion

Current Share of Other Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 7,851,145,991,883 and IDR 6,966,963,753,362, respectively, representing an increase of IDR 884,182,238,521 or 12.69 percent. The Current Share of Other Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2022 is based on the net realizable value of IDR 366,520,398,784 which comes from the gross value of IDR 7,851,145,991,883 minus an allowance of IDR 7,484,625,593,099.

Details of Current Portion of Other Long-Term Receivables are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Long-Term Current Share Receivables	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Current Share of Long-Term Receivables of PT Minarak Lapindo Jaya	2,872,754,606,409	2,553,347,819,941
Current Share of Long-Term Receivables of Yayasan Supersemar	4,796,061,859,846	4,392,175,081,488
Current Share of Other Long-Term Receivables	182,329,525,628	21,440,851,933
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>7,851,145,991,883</b>	<b>6,966,963,753,362</b>
Allowance	(7,484,625,593,099)	(5,500,256,336,391)
<b>Total Net</b>	<b>366,520,398,784</b>	<b>1,466,707,416,971</b>

#### D.2.1.1.6.7 Receivables from BLU Activities

Receivables  
from BLU  
Activities

Receivables from BLU Activities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 4,855,272,384,332 and IDR 5,195,965,915,132, respectively, decreased by IDR 340,693,530,800 or 6.56 percent. The balance of Receivables from BLU



amounted  
to IDR 4.85  
trillion

Activities as of December 31, 2022 based on the net realizable value of IDR 3,675,840,660,445 originates from the gross value of IDR 4,855,272,384,332 less Allowance for Receivables from BLU Activities of IDR 1,179,431,723,887.

Receivables from BLU activities as of December 31, 2022 consisted of receivables from BLU operational activities of IDR 4,434,314,947,846 and receivables from BLU non-operational activities of IDR 420,957,436,486.

Details of Receivables from BLU Operational Activities are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Receivables from BLU Operational Activities	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
BLU in the Ministry of State Secretariat	1,171,387,187,151	1,235,910,904,939
BLU in the Ministry of Defence	124,885,353,272	580,879,050,968
BLU in the Ministry of Finance	114,561,349,822	64,464,667,059
BLU in the Ministry of Agriculture	372,661,858	195,619,000
BLU in the Ministry of Industry	5,539,198,050	5,163,579,629
BLU in the Ministry of ESDM	73,951,012,604	58,484,276,421
BLU in the Ministry of Transportation	43,561,177,292	37,700,066,100
BLU in the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	229,957,810,576	205,079,966,758
BLU in the Ministry of Health	1,507,924,379,320	1,384,849,370,758
BLU in the Ministry of Religious Affairs	4,395,494,128	3,187,786,604
BLU at the Ministry of KUKM	213,456,228,653	215,021,286,374
BLU in the Ministry of Communication and Information	228,763,636,859	144,953,488,658
BLU in the Indonesian National Police	174,617,535,317	456,300,289,867
BLU in the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology	-	21,383,937,278
BLU in BP Batam	557,781,931,042	700,889,732,738
BLU in National Research and Innovation Agency	17,718,852,085	-
BLU in BA 999.03	-	1,859,450,374
Elimination of LKPP Consolidation	(34,558,860,183)	(486,974,232,110)
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>4,434,314,947,846</b>	<b>4,629,349,241,415</b>
Allowance for Receivables from BLU Operational Activities	(1,137,256,783,105)	(1,154,898,739,024)
<b>Total Net</b>	<b>3,297,058,164,741</b>	<b>3,474,450,502,391</b>

Details of Receivables from BLU's Non-Operational Activities are presented as

follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Receivables from Non-Operational Activities of BLU</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
BLU in the Ministry of State Secretariat	563,190,095	563,190,095
BLU in the Ministry of Finance	5,939,828,602	6,808,060,952
BLU in the Ministry of Agriculture	-	5,265,691
BLU in the Ministry of ESDM	147,500,000	147,500,000
BLU in the Ministry of Transportation	18,583,808,600	22,884,546,135
BLU in the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	13,277,178,016	22,848,659,603
BLU in the Ministry of Health	26,377,029,961	28,143,896,073
BLU in the Ministry of Religious Affairs	44,039,161,966	46,318,896,310
BLU in the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	5,821,918	45,890,252
BLU in the Ministry of Communication and Information	296,408,617,328	351,976,968,606
BLU in the Indonesian National Police	1,500,000	-
BLU in the Ministry of Youth and Sports	15,623,800,000	86,873,800,000
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>420,957,436,486</b>	<b>566,616,673,717</b>
Allowance for Receivables from Non-Operating Activities of BLUs	(42,174,940,782)	(39,699,030,401)
<b>Total Net</b>	<b>378,782,495,704</b>	<b>526,917,643,316</b>

#### **D.2.1.1.6.8 Third-Party Calculation Receivables**

Receivables of PFK as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 22,005,766 and IDR 143,818,277, respectively, which decreased by IDR 121,812,511 or 84.70 percent. The receivable comes from Receivables for Return of Excess PFK Disbursement of the Last Fiscal Year. Details of PFK Receivables are presented as follows.

*Receivables of PFK amounted to IDR 22.00 million*

(in Rupiah)

<b>Piutang PFK</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Social Security Administrator for Health (BPJS Kesehatan)	262,632	113,012,873
Indonesian Bureau of Logistics (Perum Bulog)	21,743,134	30,805,404
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,005,766</b>	<b>143,818,277</b>

Allowance  
for Doubtful  
Accounts –  
Short-Term  
Receivables  
amounted  
to IDR  
324.43  
trillion

#### D.2.1.1.6.9 Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - Short-Term Receivables

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Short-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 324,433,224,802,061 and IDR 295,877,324,954,444, respectively. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Short-Term Receivables is recognized as a deduction from the value of Receivables presented in Current Assets.

Details of Allowance for Doubtful Account in Short-Term Receivables are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Short-Term Receivables	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1) Tax Receivables	43,101,283,886,347	43,271,392,952,707
2) Non-Tax Receivables	259,637,693,120,774	233,912,058,008,969
3) Current Share of TPA	1,545,001,606	1,631,047,914
4) Current Share of TP/TGR	55,231,797,777	77,380,208,287
5) Current Share of Loans Receivables	13,005,909,661,729	11,920,008,630,751
6) Current Share of Other Long- Term Receivables	7,484,625,593,099	5,500,256,336,391
7) Receivables from BLU Activities	1,179,431,723,887	1,194,597,769,425
8) Adjustment of LKPP consolidation	(32,495,983,158)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>324,433,224,802,061</b>	<b>295,877,324,954,444</b>

1. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Tax Receivables as of December 31, 2022 amounting to IDR 43,101,283,886,347 represents allowance for Tax Receivables at the Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance. The details can be seen in **Appendix 9**.
2. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Non-Tax Receivables as of December 31, 2022 amounting to IDR 259,637,693,120,774 represents Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Non-Tax Receivables at KL amounting to IDR 57,442,861,114,751 and Allowance for Non-Tax Receivables at BUN amounting to IDR 202,194,832,006,023. Allowance for Non-Tax Receivables at BUN consists of Allowance for Non-Tax Receivables at BA 999.03 amounting to IDR 70,054,713,538, at BA 999.07 amounting to IDR 6,175,000,000, at BA 999.08 amounting to IDR 1,737,684,276, at BA 999.99 amounting to IDR 202,116,864,608,209. The details can be seen in **Appendix 10**.
3. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Current Section of TPA as of December 31, 2022 amounting to IDR 1,545,001,606, represents allowance for TPA at the Ministry of PUPR, Ministry of KUKM, Cabinet Secretariat, and LPP RRI.
4. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in the Current Section of TP/TGR as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 55,231,797,777. The details can be seen in **Appendix 14**.

5. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in the Current Section of Lending Receivables as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 13,005,909,661,729.
6. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in the Current Section of Other Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 7,484,625,593,099, consisting of Allowance at K/L of IDR 1,552,926,842 and BUN BA 999.99 of IDR 7,483,072,666,257.
7. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Receivables from BLU Activities as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 1,179,431,723,887 with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Receivables from BLU Activities</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
BLU in the Ministry of State Secretariat	94,994,823,758	95,125,928,267
BLU in the Ministry of Defence	4,453,365,794	15,171,365,823
BLU in the Ministry of Finance	9,171,417,358	5,043,461,089
BLU in the Ministry of Agriculture	1,863,309	1,004,423
BLU in the Ministry of Industry	506,655,135	858,155,061
BLU in the Ministry of ESDM	20,399,040,197	28,110,038,529
BLU in the Ministry of Transportation	19,480,457,256	20,725,124,970
BLU in the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology	71,307,562,487	55,685,908,956
BLU in the Ministry of Health	430,528,504,460	444,243,578,789
BLU in the Ministry of Religious Affairs	3,101,393,520	2,098,963,953
BLU in the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	29,110	229,451
BLU at the Ministry of KUKM	206,755,452,127	208,770,686,330
BLU in the Ministry of Communication and Information	143,338,147,643	136,877,242,220
BLU in the Indonesian National Police	1,055,833,445	2,949,667,338
BLU in the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology	-	2,993,556,456
BLU in the Ministry of Youth and Sports	78,119,000	434,369,000
BLU in BP Batam	167,594,446,680	175,508,488,770
BLU at the National Research and Innovation Agency	6,664,612,608	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,179,431,723,887</b>	<b>1,194,597,769,425</b>

8. Adjustment of LKPP consolidation amounting to minus IDR 32,495,983,158 is the elimination of allowance for BHP Frequency receivables of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology which is a reciprocal transaction between the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology and LPP TVRI.

Inventory  
amounted  
to IDR  
190.03  
trillion

### D.2.1.1.7 Inventory

Inventories as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 190,034,054,918,418 and IDR 199,150,378,100,687, respectively, representing a decrease of IDR 9,116,323,182,269 or 4.58 percent.

Details of Inventory are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Inventory	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. Inventory in K/L	190,032,974,402,855	199,149,274,594,040
2. Inventory in BUN	1,080,515,563	1,103,506,647
<b>Total</b>	<b>190,034,054,918,418</b>	<b>199,150,378,100,687</b>

#### 1. Inventories at Ministries/Government Agencies

Inventories in K/L as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 190,032,974,402,855. Inventories with significant values include the Ministry of Defense of IDR 69,470,305,404,384, the Ministry of PUPR of IDR 69,813,385,763,142, the Ministry of Health of IDR 10,455,154,675,344, and the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia of IDR 10,627,877,254,711. The details can be seen in **Appendix 15**.

#### 2. Inventory at the State General Treasurer

Inventories in BUN as of December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 1,080,515,563 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, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
a. Financial Services Authority	-	5,192,000
b. Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities	1,080,515,563	1,038,914,647
c. Presidential Palace	-	59,400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,080,515,563</b>	<b>1,103,506,647</b>

a. Inventory at the Financial Services Authority amounting to IDR 0.

b. Inventory at the Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities amounting to IDR 1,080,515,563 with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Inventory at the Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities	31 Desember 2022 (Audited)
Consumption Goods	1,065,199,951
Items for Maintenance	6,739,520
Other Inventories	8,576,092
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,080,515,563</b>

c. Inventory at the Presidential Palace amounting to IDR 0.

### D.2.1.2 Long-Term Investments

Long-Term  
Investment  
amounted  
to IDR  
3,759.59  
trillion

Long-Term Investments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 3,759,590,948,039,254 and IDR 3,478,345,928,647,637, respectively. The details are presented as follows.

			(in Rupiah)
Long-Term Investment	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	Increase / Decrease (%)
Non-Permanent Investments	252,610,579,139,934	212,735,407,062,604	18.74
Permanent Investments	3,506,980,368,899,320	3,265,610,521,585,033	7.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,759,590,948,039,254</b>	<b>3,478,345,928,647,637</b>	<b>8.09</b>

The value of Long-Term Investments as of December 31, 2022 increased by IDR 281,245,019,391,620 or 8.09 percent. Non-permanent investments increased by IDR 39,875,172,077,330 or 18.74 percent while permanent investments increased by IDR 241,369,847,314,290 or 7.39 percent.

#### D.2.1.2.1 Non-Permanent Investment

##### D.2.1.2.1.1 Revolving Fund

Revolving  
Fund  
amounted  
to IDR 18.31  
trillion

Revolving Funds as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 18,311,462,826,420 and IDR 16,913,827,101,272, respectively. It indicates an increase of IDR 1,397,635,725,148 or 8.26 percent. Revolving funds are funds that are loaned and managed for the public by the Budget User or Budget Authority in order to improve the economy of the people and other purposes. The breakdown of the revolving funds is explained as follows.

		(in Rupiah)	
Revolving Fund		December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1.	BLU Revolving Fund Management Institution (LPDB) KUMKM	5,451,564,836,079	5,118,136,113,732
2.	Secretariat of the Indonesian Toll Road Authority (BPJT)	4,249,993,794,927	4,271,993,794,927
3.	UAIP (Ministry of Environment and Forestry-DNS)	-	17,912,211,670
4.	BLU Government Investment Center (PIP) BLU	6,640,289,050,977	5,496,601,629,976
5.	BLU Marine and Fisheries Business Capital Management Institution (LPMUKP)	637,009,941,741	621,181,127,954
6.	BLU Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDLH)	1,314,717,940,318	1,388,002,223,013

7. BLU Environmental Fund Management Agency	17,887,262,378	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,311,462,826,420</b>	<b>16,913,827,101,272</b>

1. Revolving funds at BLU LPDB KUMKM as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 5,451,564,836,079 and IDR 5,118,136,113,732, respectively. Revolving funds managed by LPDB KUMKM are 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 details are described below

(in Rupiah)	
Description	Total
Revolving Fund Receivables	5,094,321,064,666
NRB Revolving Fund	357,243,771,413
Balance	<b>5,451,564,836,079</b>

2. Revolving Funds in the Funding Division of the Secretariat of the Indonesian Toll Road Authority (BPJT) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounting to IDR 4,249,993,794,927 and IDR 4,271,993,794,927 are receivables from Toll Road Enterprises (BUJT) arising from the use of revolving funds for toll road land acquisition for which Toll Road Procurement Agreements have been signed between BPJT and BUJT. Receivables to BUJT will be due and paid back by BUJT to the Funding Division of the BPJT Secretariat after the land acquisition is completed and/or the toll road has been operated, whichever is achieved first.

Details of Revolving Funds for the Funding Division of the Secretariat of the Toll Road Regulatory Agency that are handed over and become receivables from BUJT are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)		
BUJT/Toll Road	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
PT Jasamarga Surabaya-Mojokerto/ Surabaya –Mojokerto	177,572,865,231	177,572,865,231
PT Pemalang Batang Toll Road / Pemalang – Batang	177,730,172,460	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	216,007,138,972	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 <i>Port Tollways</i> / Cibitung-Cilincing	287,996,789,617	287,996,789,617
PT Cimanggis Cibitung <i>Tollway</i> / Cimanggis-Cibitung	173,706,163,639	173,706,163,639
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,249,993,794,927</b>	<b>4,271,993,794,927</b>

3. Revolving Fund at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounting to IDR 0 and IDR 17,912,211,670.
4. Revolving Funds at BLU Government Investment Center (BLU PIP) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 6,640,289,050,977 and IDR 5,496,601,629,976, respectively. There was an increase of IDR 1,143,687,421,001 or 20.81 percent because the Revolving Funds had been distributed to distributors/communities.
5. Revolving Funds at BLU Marine and Fisheries Business Capital Management Institution (LPMUKP) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 637,009,941,741 and IDR 621,181,127,954, respectively. The Revolving Fund post originated from the final balance of Revolving Funds in the accrual ledger which is a transaction of revolving fund disbursement by BLU to the community whose source of funds comes from the State Budget (BA BUN Investment).
6. Revolving Funds at BLU Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPD LH) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 1,314,717,940,318 and IDR 1,388,002,223,013, respectively or experienced a decrease of IDR 73,284,282,695 or 5.57 percent from the balance on December 31, 2021 Audited. The decrease occurred because the Revolving Fund for environmental financing had not been distributed to the distributor / community and was still recorded as a BLU managed fund by BPD LH. BPD LH is a Work Unit under the Ministry of Finance that applies the BLU Financial Management pattern.
7. Revolving Funds at BLU Environmental Fund Management Agency as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 17,887,262,378, an increase of 100 percent from December 31, 2021, which came from the transfer of Debt of Nature Swap (DNS) funds from the former Ministry of Environment. KPA BA 999.03 BLU BPD LH was established through KMK number 89/KMK.06/2022 dated March 18, 2022. On November 2, 2022, the DNS funds were transferred from the Government Investment Accounting Unit (UAIP) to the



Accounting Unit of the Budget User Authority (UAKPA) of the Public Service Agency (BLU) of the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPD LH) in accordance with BAST Number BA-14/KN.3/2022 and Number BAST-24/BPD LH.2/2022 dated November 2, 2022. Thus, the recording of DNS funds was recorded by the KPA BLU BPD LH.

#### D.2.1.2.1.2 Doubtful Revolving Fund

*Doubtful Revolving Fund amounted to IDR 4.81 trillion*

Doubtful Revolving Funds as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounting to IDR 4,813,478,526,898 and IDR 5,259,103,797,828, respectively, representing a decrease of IDR 445,625,270,930 or 8.47 percent. Doubtful Revolving Fund is an allowance formed to obtain the net realizable value of a Revolving Fund managed by K/L and BLU K/L with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Doubtful Revolving Fund	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. BLU LPDB KUMKM	665,876,447,866	808,205,473,670
2. BPJT Secretariat	3,895,630,214,638	4,271,993,794,927
3. BLU pada KLHK	-	17,912,211,670
4. BLU LPMUKP	51,622,093,842	27,411,752,130
5. BLU BPD LH (Dit. SMI)	149,261,062,919	98,621,228,223
6. BLU PIP	33,201,445,255	34,959,337,208
7. BLU BPD LH	17,887,262,378	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,813,478,526,898</b>	<b>5,259,103,797,828</b>

##### 1. BLU LPDB KUMKM

Doubtful revolving funds at BLU LPDB KUMKM include revolving funds that have been handed over to the Committee of State Receivables Management (PUPN) on the basis of the principal arrears of receivables with the total value of doubtful revolving funds as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounting to IDR 665,876,447,866 and IDR 808,205,473,670, respectively. Details of the calculation of allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Value
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Collected in 2021 (Audited)	808,205,473,670
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Collected in Semester I 2022	(313,857,780)
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Collected in Semester II 2022	(142,015,168,024)
<b>Total of Doubtful Revolving Funds as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>665,876,447,866</b>

##### 2. BPJT Secretariat

Doubtful Revolving Funds in the BPJT Secretariat Funding Division as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 3,895,630,214,638 and IDR

4,271,993,794,927. Details of Doubtful Revolving Funds in the BPJT Secretariat Funding Division are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>BUJT/ Toll Road</b>	<b>Nilai</b>
PT Jasa Marga Surabaya-Mojokerto/ Surabaya –Mojokerto	177,572,865,231
PT Pemalang Batang Toll Road / Pemalang – Batang	17,773,017,246
PT Trans Marga Jateng / Semarang – Solo (Bawen – Kartasura)	113,488,299,560
PT Marga Setiapuritama / Semarang – Batang	17,380,830,821
PT Pejagan Pemalang Tol Road / Pejagan – Pemalang	21,600,713,897
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 Waspphutowa / Depok – Antasari	580,448,216,382
PT Cibitung Tanjung Priok Port Tollways/Cibitung-Cilincing	287,996,789,617
PT Cimanggis Cibitung Toll Way / Cimanggis-Cibitung	173,706,163,639
<b>Total of Doubtful Collectible Revolving Funds as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>3,895,630,214,638</b>

3. BLU on KLHK

Doubtful Revolving Funds at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 0 and IDR 17,912,211,670. The doubtful revolving fund 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 Earning Asset Losses (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 LPMUKP as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 51,622,093,842 and IDR 27,411,752,130, an increase of IDR 24,210,341,712 or 88.32 percent. The increase was due to the increase in arrears of revolving fund principal installments in 2022 compared to 2021, thus affecting the quality of revolving fund receivables and increasing the allowance for receivables.

5. BLU BPD LH

Doubtful Revolving Funds in BLU BPDH as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 149,261,062,919 and IDR 98,621,228,223, respectively. BPDH calculates allowance for uncollectible accounts in accordance with PMK Number 158/PMK.06/2021 concerning Amendments to the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 168/PMK.06/2018 concerning Determination of Net Value of Long-Term Nonpermanent Investments in the Form of Receivables with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Receivables Quality	Outstanding			Allowance Calculation	
	Initial Outstanding	Deduction from collateral value	Outstanding after adjustment	Rate %	Final Allowance
Current	1,076,114,329,420	249,016,936,585	827,097,392,836	0.50	4,135,486,964
Less Current	32,366,171,683	310,949,600	32,055,222,083	10.00	3,205,522,208
Doubtful	7,873,873,034	-	7,873,873,034	50.00	3,936,936,517
Stalled	198,363,566,183	60,380,448,954	137,983,117,229	100.00	137,983,117,229
Rounding	(2)	-	(2)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,314,717,940,318</b>	<b>309,708,335,138</b>	<b>1,005,009,605,180</b>		<b>149,261,062,919*</b>

\*) Difference of IDR 1 due to rounding

#### 6. BLU PIP

Doubtful Revolving Funds in BLU PIP as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 33,201,445,255 and IDR 34,959,337,208, respectively. BLU PIP only implemented the Allowance for Doubtful Revolving Funds in 2021 as the implementation of the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 158/PMK.06/2021 concerning Amendments to the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 168/PMK.06/2018 concerning Determination of Net Value of Long-Term Non-Permanent Investments in the Form of Bills.

Details of the calculation of doubtful revolving funds are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Receivables Collectibility	Outstanding Value	Allowance Rate (%)	Nominal Allowance
Current	6,640,289,051,004	0.50	33,201,445,255
Less Current	-	10	-
Doubtful	-	50	-
Stalled	-	100	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,640,289,051,004</b>		<b>33,201,445,255</b>

#### 7. BLU BPDH

Doubtful revolving fund value at KPA BLU BPDH as of December 31, 2022 Audited amounted to IDR 17,887,262,378, the value originated from the transfer of DNS funds ex-KLH which were completely set aside, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Value
Revolving Fund Value as per BAST DNS	17,912,211,670
DNS returns from debtors during 2022 that are recognized as Principal	(24,949,292)
<b>Revolving Fund Value DNS end of Fiscal Year 2022</b>	<b>17,887,262,378</b>
<b>Doubtful Revolving Fund at end of Fiscal Year 2022</b>	<b>(17,887,262,378)</b>

#### D.2.1.2.1.3 Other Non-permanent Long-Term Investment

Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investment amounted to IDR 239.87 trillion

Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 239,872,791,752,439 and IDR 201,663,256,483,483 respectively, representing an increase of IDR 38,209,535,269,231 or 18.95 percent. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments are Non-Permanent Investments originating from the Government Investment Management Agency with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. Government Investment PEN Ministry of SOEs	9,302,480,860,411	9,101,337,360,411
2. Government Investment Accounting Unit (UAIP)	278,424,972,767	278,424,972,767
3. Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP)	119,844,502,324,242	99,661,070,709,324
4. BP Tapera	79,775,114,000,000	60,675,114,000,000
5. Indonesia Agency for International Development (LDKPI)	6,000,000,000,000	5,000,000,000,000
6. Regional National Economic Recovery Loan	24,672,269,595,019	26,947,309,440,706
<b>Total</b>	<b>239,872,791,752,439</b>	<b>201,663,256,483,208</b>

1. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments in the context of National Economic Recovery (PEN) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 9,302,480,860,411 and IDR 9,101,337,360,411. The PEN Government's investment was only carried out in 2020 in line with the Government's policy which has designated the Covid-19 Pandemic as a national level non-natural disaster, as stipulated in Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) 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 Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy

and/or Financial System Stability, as stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2020 on May 16, 2020.

There was an increase in investment realization of IDR 201,143,500,000 or 2.21 percent higher compared to the position as of 31 December 2021 due to disbursements from RIPPEN to Investment Recipient SOEs.

Details of non-permanent government investments that have been disbursed to recipient SOEs are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Investment Recipient	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
a. PT KAI (Persero)	3,500,000,000,000	3,500,000,000,000
b. Perum Perumnas	650,000,000,000	650,000,000,000
c. PT Krakatau Steel	2,200,000,000,000	2,200,000,000,000
d. PT Garuda Indonesia Tbk	0	1,000,000,000,000
e. PT Perkebunan Nusantara III	2,952,480,860,411	1,751,337,360,411
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,302,480,860,411</b>	<b>9,101,337,360,411</b>

- a. PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) amounting to IDR 3,500,000,000,000 to fund operational costs and support the performance of companies affected by the Covid-19 pandemic;
- b. Perum Perumnas amounting to IDR 650,000,000,000 to assist the company's liquidity and in order to implement the development program of landed house areas spread throughout Indonesia;
- c. PT Krakatau Steel amounting to IDR 2,200,000,000,000 to provide relaxation in the downstream and user industries;
- d. There was a reduction in investment value due to the conversion into shares of PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk amounting to IDR 1,000,000,000,000,000, - in accordance with Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 51 of 2022; and
- e. PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) amounting to IDR 2,952,480,860,411.

2. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments in UAIP as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 278,424,972,767 and IDR 278,424,972,767 with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Non-permanent Long-Term Investments	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
a. Ministry of Industry	4,089,232,181	4,089,232,181
b. PT Karabha Digdaya, PT SEG, and PT Aldevco	274,335,740,586	274,335,740,586
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,424,972,767</b>	<b>278,424,972,767</b>

- a. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments at the Ministry of Industry are Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments formed from loans to Textile Industry and Textile Production (ITPT) companies in the SKIM 2 program and regulated through Minister of Industry Regulation Number 15/M-IND/PER/3/2008 concerning Restructuring Program for Machinery/Equipment of Textile Industry and Textile Production. The net realization value of long-term investment owned by the Ministry of Industry is IDR 0, which is the value of the result of reducing the principal investment with the value of other non-permanent long-term investments, it is doubtful that the realization is IDR 4,089,232,181.
  - b. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments in PT Karabha Digdaya, PT SEG and PT Aldevcot in 2021 amounting to IDR 274,335,740,586 is a transfer of recording of share assets from LK BUN Special Transaction DJKN.
3. Other Long-Term Non-Permanent Investments in BLU LPDP as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 119,844,502,324,242 and IDR 99,661,070,709,324, an increase of IDR 20,183,431,614,918 due to the disbursement of the Education Endowment Fund to BLU LPDP and the disbursement of investment principal in the form of cash amortization of the premium portion of Government Bonds.

Details of the LPDP portfolio classification are presented below.

(in Rupiah)

No	Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1	Deposits	35,806,595,572,854	52,170,182,907,200
2	Bonds by acquisition cost:		
	a. Government Bonds - HTM	81,956,506,751,388	45,568,887,802,124
	b. Corporate Bonds - HTM	2,081,400,000,000	1,922,000,000,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>119,844,502,324,242</b>	<b>99,661,070,709,324</b>

4. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments in BP Tapera as of December 31, 2022 amounting to IDR 79,775,114,000,000, consisting of:
  - a. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments in BP Tapera amounting to IDR 60,675,114,000,000 in the form of Housing Financing Liquidity Facility (FLPP) funds, transferred from BLU PPDPP.
  - b. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments in BP Tapera originating from the BUN Investment Account amounting to IDR 19,100,000,000,000.
5. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investment in BLU LDKPI as of December

31, 2022 amounted to IDR 6,000,000,000,000 consisting of an opening balance of IDR 5,000,000,000,000, an addition of IDR 1,000,000,000,000 for the disbursement of international development cooperation funds in April 2022. For the disbursement of the KPI Fund, LDKPI has placed it in long-term investment instruments in the form of Government Securities in accordance with the Minister of Finance Instruction Letter number S-363/MK.08/2022 dated April 26, 2022 amounting to IDR 1,000,000,000,000.

6. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments for Regional PEN Loans as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 24,672,269,595,019 and IDR 26,947,309,440,706. The Government's investment is deposited with 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 amended to PRJ-3/PK/2020.

Based on data from PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur in the form of Quarterly Reports for the Period October 1 to December 31, 2022 Management of National Economic Recovery Loans for Regional Governments, until December 31, 2022 a Regional PEN Loan Agreement has been signed with a total of 92 Regional Governments (107 Facilities). For local governments that have made disbursements, the date of the first principal repayment can be determined. This information can be utilized by the DJPK of the Ministry of Finance to prioritize the preparation of policies for cutting General Transfer Funds in order to repay the principal of Regional PEN loans.

#### **D.2.1.2.1.4 Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments of Doubtful Realization**

*Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments of Doubtful Realization amounted to 760.19 billion*

Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments Doubtful of Realization as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 760,196,912,027 and IDR 582,572,724,048, respectively. Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments Doubtful of Realization is the value of other non-permanent long-term investments doubtful of realization in the Government Investment Management BUN, which 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 of KPA Directorate of SMI - BLU Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP) and IP PEN.

Details of Other Long-Term Non-Permanent Investments with Doubtful Realization are presented below.

(in Rupiah)		
Management Unit	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Non-permanent Investment Management Unit at the	4,089,232,181	4,089,232,181



Ministry of Industry (SKIM-2)		
Endowment Fund for Education	726,513,235,359	552,226,805,065
IP PEN	32,262,404,302	26,256,686,802
LDKPI	(2,667,959,815)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>760,196,912,027</b>	<b>582,572,724,048</b>

#### D.2.1.2.2 Permanent Long-Term Investments

##### D.2.1.2.2.1 Permanent Investments in Government Equity Participation

Permanent  
Investment  
in  
Government  
Equity  
Participation  
IDR  
2,909.86  
trillion

Investasi Permanent Investment in Government Equity Participation (PMP) or it can also be called State Capital Participation as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounting to IDR 2,909,868,558,921,828 and IDR 2,647,354,332,364,797, an increase of IDR 262,514,226,557,030 or 9.92 percent. PMP Permanent Investment includes Government Investment in Persero, Perum, International Financial Institutions, and Other Business Entities.

Details of PMP Permanent Investment are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>PMP Investment</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
1. Persero	2,710,666,467,617,671	2,469,317,542,593,930
2. Perum	33,701,371,856,008	31,188,276,593,109
3. International Financial Institution	30,842,638,442,071	27,757,687,759,097
4. Other business entities	134,658,081,006,078	119,090,825,418,663
<b>Total*)</b>	<b>2,909,868,558,921,828</b>	<b>2,647,354,332,364,807</b>

\*) the difference in 2021 is IDR 10 due to rounding

1. PMP in Persero as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 2,710,666,467,617,671 and IDR 2,469,317,542,593,930, respectively. PMP in Persero is state ownership in BUMN that aims to make a profit and provide public services. Government ownership in BUMN Persero is greater than 50 percent, hence the value of PMP in BUMN Persero is calculated using the equity method.

PMP in Persero is managed by two parties, namely:

- a. PMP in Persero under the guidance of the Ministry of SOEs

Government Investment in Persero under the guidance of the Ministry of SOEs as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 2,634,727,723,533,045 and IDR 2,398,819,219,811,897, respectively, representing an increase of IDR 235,908,503,721,133 or 9.83 percent. The increase in the value of permanent investments in SOEs is due to additional Government capital. The value of assets recorded in the Balance Sheet is not the value of BUMN assets as a whole, but only related to permanent long-term investments owned by the Government. Government ownership of state-owned enterprises is presented in



rupiah, therefore the 4 SOEs that prepare financial statements in foreign currencies will be translated into rupiah at an exchange rate of IDR 15,592. The four SOEs that use dollar currency are PT Pertamina, PT Garuda Indonesia, PT Krakatau Steel and PT Dirgantara Indonesia.

Details of Government Equity Participation in SOEs can be seen in **Appendix 16**.

b. PMP in SOEs under the guidance of the Ministry of Finance

PMP in Persero under the guidance of the Ministry of Finance as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 75,938,744,084,626 and IDR 70,498,322,782,030, respectively, indicating an increase of IDR 5,440,421,302,596 or 7.72 percent from the value as of December 31, 2021. The increase in value is inseparable from the addition of State Capital in 2022 to PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero) of IDR 2,000,000,000,000 and PT Penjaminan Infrastruktur Indonesia (Persero) of IDR 1,085,000,000,000 in accordance with Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 90 of 2021. Capital Participation of the Government 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 SOEs under the guidance of the Ministry of Finance are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Company	Government Ownership	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial	100%	16,320,507,000,000	14,020,849,000,000
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	100%	40,547,733,124,174	38,900,280,295,754
PT Penjaminan Infrastruktur Indonesia	100%	15,153,468,912,000	13,788,714,741,000
PT Geo Dipa Energi	94.5%	3,917,035,048,452	3,788,478,745,276
<b>Total</b>		<b>75,938,744,084,626</b>	<b>70,498,322,782,030</b>

Details of PMP in SOEs under the guidance of the Ministry of Finance can be found in **Appendix 17**.

- PMP in Perum as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 33,701,371,856,008 and IDR 31,188,276,593,109, respectively. There was an increase in investment value of IDR 2,513,095,262,899 (8.06 percent) from the previous year. The increase in the value of Permanent Investment in Government Capital was influenced by the increase in the government's share of profits from state companies that experienced an increase in performance so that they were able to record an operational surplus. In addition, it was also influenced by the addition of State Capital Participation, namely to Perum Perumnas amounted to IDR 1,568,000,000,000, in

accordance with Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 54 of 2022. PMP Perum is the Government's ownership in state-owned companies that are oriented towards providing public services while still considering the company's profits. The value of PMP in Perum is calculated using the equity method. SOEs in the form of Perum are all guided by the Ministry of SOEs.

3. PMP in International Financial Institutions (IFIs) represents Government of Indonesia's equity participation in IFIs as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 30,842,638,442,071 and IDR 27,757,687,759,097, respectively.

As of December 31, 2022, changes in the value of the Indonesian government's investment in International Financial Institutions (LKI) resulted from the addition of the Indonesian government's investment in 6 LKIs, namely the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Development Association (IDA), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (CGIF), and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as well as the difference in confirmed amounts with the LKIs and due to exchange rate fluctuations.

Details of PMP in International Financial Institutions can be seen in **Appendix 18**.

4. Investments in Other Business Entities as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 134,658,081,006,078 and IDR 119,090,825,418,663, respectively, experiencing an increase of IDR 15,567,255,587,415 or 13.07 percent.

Details of investments in other business entities are presented below.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Investments in Other Business Entities</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Investments in other business entities	126,412,765,043,554	111,177,638,958,100
Participation in State Sharia Securities Issuing Company	614,509,198	601,774,098
Participation in a Domestic Company (Minority)	1,776,283,441,533	2,447,709,189,744
Participation in Foreign Companies (Minority)	1,933,408,000,000	1,770,472,000,000
Initial Capital of BP Tapera (DG Financing)	2,740,175,360,701	2,694,403,496,722
Land Banking (UAKPA Directorate General of Land Acquisition and Land Development)	1,794,834,651,092	1,000,000,000,000

<b>Total*)</b>	<b>134,658,081,006,078</b>	<b>119,090,825,418,664</b>
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\*) difference IDR 1 in 2021 due to rounding

Details of Investments in Domestic (Minority) Companies can be seen in **Appendix 19.**

#### **D.2.1.2.2.2 BLU Permanent Investments**

*BLU  
Permanent  
Investments  
amounted to  
IDR 8.95  
billion*

BLU Permanent Investment as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 8,958,055,146 and IDR 8,958,055,146, respectively. BLU Permanent Investment amounted to IDR 8,958,055,146 is a capital investment by BLU consisting of:

1. Capital investment by BLU PPK Gelora Bung Karno (State Secretariat) in PT Senayan Trikarya Sempana (PT STS) with an ownership portion of 10 percent with a value of IDR 6,637,194,500. There is no change in the value of BLU PPK Gelora Bung Karno's ownership in PT STS due to the participation of BLU PPK Gelora Bung Karno is recorded using the cost method; and
2. BLU State Islamic University (UIN) Sumatera Utara Medan has an investment in PT BPRS Paduarta Insani with ownership of 3,518 series A shares and 30,348 series B shares. In 2019 there was a new share issuance from BPRS that was not taken by UIN Sumatera Utara, resulting in the percentage of share ownership decreased or diluted from 30.82 percent to 22.82 with a value of IDR 2,320,860,646.

#### **D.2.1.2.2.3 Other Permanent Investments**

*Other  
Permanent  
Investments  
amounted to  
IDR  
597.10  
trillion*

Other Permanent Investments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 597,102,851,922,346 and IDR 618,247,231,165,090, a decrease of IDR 21,144,379,242,744 or 3.42 percent. Other Permanent Investment represents the value of state equity participation in Other PMN, Bank Indonesia, and Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Details of Other Permanent Investments are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Other Permanent Investments</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
1. Bank Indonesia (BI)	348,428,929,000,000	405,156,109,000,000
2. Deposit Insurance Agency (LPS)	186,024,447,070,000	161,146,075,892,000
3. Other PMPs	62,649,475,852,346	51,945,046,273,090
<b>Total</b>	<b>597,102,851,922,346</b>	<b>618,247,231,165,090</b>

1. Investments in BI as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 348,428,929,000,000 and IDR 405,156,109,000,000, respectively. BI capital is recorded and reported as part of permanent investment in accordance

with the explanation in Law No. 23/1999 on Bank Indonesia, BI capital is a separated state asset. The summary of Bank Indonesia's financial statements can be seen in **Appendix 20**.

2. Investments in LPS as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 186,024,447,070,000 and IDR 161,146,075,892,000, respectively. LPS capital is recorded and reported as part of permanent investment in accordance with Law Number 24 Year 2004 on Deposit Insurance Corporation. LPS capital is a separated state asset. The Summary of Financial Statements of the Deposit Insurance Corporation can be seen in **Appendix 20**.
3. Other Permanent Investments in Other PMP as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 62,649,475,852,346a and IDR 51,945,046,273,090, respectively.

Details of Other PMP are shown as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other PMNs	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
<b>a. Other PMN in Ex-BHMN PTs</b>		
Bogor Agricultural University	2,795,117,983,603	2,219,908,414,457
University of Airlangga	3,379,522,194,212	3,360,922,169,555
Bandung Institute of Technology	2,284,725,176,268	2,397,188,606,243
University of Indonesia	4,598,356,448,112	4,529,804,785,958
University of Gajah Mada	4,432,725,547,821	4,159,186,259,015
University of Education Indonesia	1,052,744,544,568	941,559,438,517
University of North Sumatra	1,891,943,149,520	1,794,964,853,051
Univeristy of Padjajaran	1,285,257,997,803	1,242,018,164,217
Univeristy of Diponegoro	3,651,496,953,823	3,265,487,386,651
University of Hasanuddin	2,436,270,624,650	2,114,173,500,035
Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology	1,660,405,319,649	1,474,117,033,222
University of Sebelas Maret	1,686,700,442,024	1,640,366,868,642
State University of Malang	1,881,508,119,086	-
Univeristy of Andalas	1,241,583,274,047	-
Univeristy of Brawijaya	3,529,459,226,043	-
State University of Padang	1,266,801,389,980	-
<b>b. Other PMP to Social Security Agency (BPJS)</b>		
Healthcare and Social Security Agency	10,753,648,947,992	10,630,980,515,892
Workers Social Security Agency	12,821,208,513,150	12,174,368,277,635
<b>Total*)</b>	<b>62,649,475,852,351</b>	<b>51,945,046,273,090</b>

\*) Difference of IDR 5 in 2022 due to rounding

a. Other PMP at Ex-BHMN Universities

As of December 31, 2022, there were 16 PTNBH that had been

determined by KMK Determination of Initial Assets Value (PNKA). In accordance with Law No. 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education, it is stipulated that Ex-BHMN Universities that have implemented Public Service Agency financial management are designated as Legal Entity PTNs and must follow these provisions no later than 2 (two) years from the enactment of the regulation.

b. Other PMP in Social Security Agency (BPJS)

Investment in BPJS is state participation in Healthcare and Workers BPJS. In accordance with Article 41 of the BPJS Law which is then elaborated in Government Regulation No. 87 of 2013 as amended by Government Regulation No. 84 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation No. 87 of 2013 concerning Management of Health Social Security Assets, that the source of Healthcare and Social Security Agency assets includes initial capital from the Government which is state assets separated and not divided into shares and the results of the transfer of State-Owned Enterprises assets that organize health insurance programs. In addition to establishing the Healthcare and Social Security Agency, the Government also established Workers Social Security Agency. The investment value as of December 31, 2022 in the Healthcare and Social Security Agency was IDR 10,753,648,947,992, while the investment value in the Workers' Social Security Agency as of December 31, 2022 was IDR 12,821,208,513,150.

### D.2.1.3 Fixed Assets

*Fixed Assets  
amounted  
to IDR  
7,973.47  
trillion*

Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 7,973,473,978,562,413 and IDR 6,975,088,041,823,881, respectively. The net value of Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 6,729,886,142,098,847, which is derived from the gross value of IDR 7,973,473,978,562,413 less Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets of IDR 1,243,587,836,463,566. A summary of Fixed Assets is presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)			
Fixed Assets	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	Increase Decrease (%)
Land	4,417,293,824,468,955	4,541,798,614,039,399	(2.74)
Equipment and Machinery	860,530,886,280,854	784,676,725,241,744	9.67
Building and Construction	448,605,823,943,973	420,147,571,518,921	6.77
Roads, Irrigation, and Networks	1,077,469,779,946,814	1,011,741,986,090,569	6.50

Other Fixed Assets	58,291,354,789,790	65,009,747,686,862	(10.33)
Construction in Progress	160,222,980,059,018	151,713,397,246,386	5.61
Service Concession Assets	951,059,329,073,009	-	100
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>7,973,473,978,562,413</b>	<b>6,975,088,041,823,881</b>	<b>14.31</b>
Fixed Assets Depreciation Account	(1,243,587,836,463,566 )	(1,027,967,575,561,543)	20.98
<b>Total Net</b>	<b>6,729,886,142,098,847</b>	<b>5,947,120,466,262,338</b>	<b>13.16</b>

The value of Fixed Assets (Gross) as of December 31, 2022 compared to December 31, 2021 increased by IDR 998,385,936,738,531 or 14.31 percent. The increase in Fixed Assets mainly originated from the presentation of Service Concession Assets in 2022. The net value of Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2022 increased by IDR 782,765,675,836,504 or 13.16 percent.

#### **D.2.1.3.1 Land**

*Land amounted to IDR 4,417.29 trillion*

Land Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 4,417,293,824,468,955 and IDR 4,541,798,614,039,399. There was a decrease in the value of Land Fixed Assets compared to last year of IDR 124,504,789,570,444 or 2.74 percent. The decrease in the value of land was mainly due to the Outgoing Grant transaction of Land for National Roads at the Ministry of PUPR amounting to IDR 109,100,655,638,892 and the reclassification of Land to Partnership Assets amounting to IDR 15,115,209,967,000 at the Ministry of State Secretariat related to Land and building assets at PPK GBK which are cooperated with third parties for management.

Significant land values are in the Ministry of Defense at IDR 1,452,731,574,460,474, Ministry of Public Works and Housing at IDR 767,599,860,879,254, Ministry of State Secretariat at IDR 585,216,320,466,093, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology at IDR 363,734,889,143,504, Ministry of Transportation at IDR 307,301,505,375,165, and the Indonesian National Police at IDR 210,291,638,824,191.

There is a correction of land value due to double recording at the Ministry of Ministries/ Government Agencies amounting to IDR 184,391,773,000 with details as follows.

1. Double recording by the Central Bureau of Statistics which is also recorded by the Ministry of Defense amounting to IDR 104,278,709,000, which is eliminated is the recording of assets at the Central Bureau of Statistics;

2. Dual recording by the Ministry of Defense that was also recorded by Bank Indonesia amounting to IDR 42,259,875,000, which was eliminated by recording assets at the Ministry of Defense;
3. Dual recording by the Ministry of Transportation which is also recorded by the Ministry of Defense amounting to IDR 26,177,969,000, which is eliminated is the recording of assets in the Ministry of Transportation; and
4. Double recording by the Ministry of Defense which was also recorded by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology amounting to IDR 11,675,220,000, which was eliminated by recording assets in the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology.

#### **D.2.1.3.2 Equipment and Machinery**

*Equipment and Machinery amounted to IDR 860.53 trillion*

Fixed Assets of Equipment and Machinery as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 860,530,886,280,854 and IDR 784,676,725,241,744, respectively. There was an increase in the value of Fixed Assets of Equipment and Machinery compared to last year of IDR 75,854,161,039,110 or 9.67 percent. Significant values of Equipment and Machinery were found in the Ministry of Defense at IDR 337,619,431,611,449, the Indonesian National Police at IDR 189,337,056,675,984, the Ministry of Transportation at IDR 58,451,192,236,464, the Ministry of Health at IDR 31,663,916,126,191, and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology at IDR 31,043,135,639,428.

#### **D.2.1.3.3 Buildings and Constructions**

*Buildings and Constructions amounted to IDR 448.60 trillion*

Building and Construction Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 448,605,823,943,973 and IDR 420,147,571,518,921, respectively. There was an increase in the value of Building and Construction Fixed Assets compared to last year of IDR 28,458,252,425,052 or 6.77 percent. The significant value of buildings and construction is found in the Ministry of Defense at IDR 96,097,035,417,772, the Ministry of Religious Affairs at IDR 46,837,025,020,432, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology at IDR 45,477,256,336,354, the Indonesian National Police at IDR 43,379,035,321,882, and the Ministry of Transportation at IDR 34,891,139,031,065.

#### **D.2.1.3.4 Roads, Irrigations, and Networks**

*Roads, Irrigations, and Networks*

Fixed Assets of Roads, Irrigation, and Networks as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 1,077,469,779,946,814 and IDR 1,011,741,986,090,569, respectively. There was an increase in the value of Fixed Assets of Roads, Irrigation and Networks compared to last year of IDR 65,727,793,856,245 or



*amounted to IDR 1,077.46 trillion* 6.50 percent. Significant values of Fixed Assets of Roads, Irrigation, and Networks were in the Ministry of PUPR amounting to IDR 850,345,619,029,819, Ministry of Transportation amounting to IDR 173,583,679,666,367, Ministry of Defense amounting to IDR 15,904,828,718,035, and BP Batam amounting to IDR 10,911,853,838,741.

#### **D.2.1.3.5 Other Fixed Assets**

*Other Fixed Assets amounted to IDR 58.29 trillion* Other Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 58,291,354,789,790 and IDR 65,009,747,686,862. There was a decrease in the value of Other Fixed Assets of IDR 6,718,392,897,072 or 10.33 percent. The significant value of Other Fixed Assets is in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing amounting to IDR 38,210,720,413,375, the National Research and Innovation Agency amounting to IDR 6,701,194,205,094, and the Ministry of State Secretariat amounting to IDR 3,214,951,526,176.

#### **D.2.1.3.6 Construction in Progress**

*Construction in progress amounted to IDR 160.22 trillion* Construction in Progress (KDP) Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 160,222,980,059,018 and IDR 151,713,397,246,386. There was an increase in the value of KDP compared to last year of IDR 8,509,582,812,632 or 5.61 percent. The significant value of Construction in Progress is in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing amounting to IDR 82,863,841,641,226, the Ministry of Transportation amounting to IDR 30,970,455,120,230, and the Ministry of Defense amounting to IDR 12,531,454,616,889, and the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology amounting to IDR 9,511,006,720,077.

#### **D.2.1.3.7 Service Concession Assets**

*Service Concession Assets amounted to IDR 951.05 trillion* Service Concession Assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 951,059,329,073,009 and IDR 0, respectively. Based on PMK 84/PMK.05/2021 on Accrual Basis Government Accounting Standard Statement Number 16 Service Concession Agreement - Employer, Service Concession Assets are assets used to provide public services on behalf of the concessionaire in a service concession agreement, and these assets are assets provided by partners, which are built, developed, or obtained from other parties, are assets owned by partners and/or assets provided by the concessionaire, which are assets owned by the concessionaire or are an increase in the concessionaire's assets. Statement of Accrual Basis Government Accounting Standard No. 16 Service Concession Agreements - Concessionaire is effective from January 1, 2022.

Details of Service Concession Assets by type are presented as follows.



(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. Government Participation Service Concession Assets	399,167,108,418,480	-
2. Partner Participation Service Concession Asset	413,405,687,512,560	-
3. Partner Participation Service Concession Asset - In Progress	138,486,533,141,969	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>951,059,329,073,009</b>	<b>-</b>

1. Government Participation Service Concession Assets

Government Participation Service Concession Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 399,167,108,418,480. The value is contained in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) amounting to IDR 394,528,315,735,029 which is State Property participated in the Toll Road Concession Agreement (PPJT), BP Batam amounting to IDR 3,314,318,784,424, and the Ministry of Transportation amounting to IDR 1,324,473,899,027 in the form of land assets consigned under the Agreement for the Implementation of Integrated Light Rail Transit Infrastructure in the Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi (Jabodebek) area.

2. Partner Participation Service Concession Assets

Partner Participation Service Concession Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 413,405,687,512,560. The value is contained in the Ministry of Transportation amounting to IDR 31,730,580,094,164 in the form of partner participation service concession assets from the Soekarno Hatta Airport Public Railway Infrastructure Implementation Agreement and assets for the implementation of non-existing concession agreements that are concessioned to the Port Business Entity, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) amounting to IDR 373,859,850,630,729 which came from the participation of the Toll Road Enterprises (BUJT), and the Ministry of Communication and Information amounting to IDR 7,815,256,787,667 which originated from the participation of partners of the Palapa Ring Implementing Business Entity (BUP).

3. Partner Participation Service Concession Assets - In Progress

Partner Participation Services Concession Assets - In Progress as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 138,486,533,141,969. The value is contained in the Ministry of Transportation amounting to IDR 86,820,016,717,970 originating from the Agreement on the

Implementation of Integrated Light Rail / Light Rail Transit Infrastructure in the Jabodebek area and the Implementation of the Jakarta - Bandung Fast Train Public Rail Infrastructure. Ministry of PUPR amounting to IDR 51,666,516,423,999 which comes from the participation of Toll Road Enterprises (BUJT).

Details of Fixed Assets can be seen in **Appendix 21**.

#### **D.2.1.3.8 Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets**

*Total Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets amounted to IDR 1,243.58 trillion*

Total Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 1,243,587,836,463,566 and IDR 1,027,967,575,561,543, respectively. The amount of Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets increased by IDR 215,620,260,902,023 or 20.98 percent. Details of Total Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets by type are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Accumulated Depreciation of Equipment and Machinery	592,447,308,786,998	521,839,788,422,307
Accumulated Depreciation of Building and Construction	81,278,115,625,592	67,304,393,541,826
Accumulated Depreciation of Roads, Irrigation, and Networks	489,591,550,585,961	417,088,579,049,664
Accumulated Depreciation of Other Fixed Assets	22,948,550,730,120	21,734,814,547,746
Accumulated Depreciation of Service Concession Assets	57,322,310,734,895	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,243,587,836,463,566</b>	<b>1,027,967,575,561,543</b>

#### **D.2.1.4 Investment Property**

*Investment Property amounted to IDR 93.07 trillion*

##### **D.2.1.4.1 Investment Property**

Investment Property as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 93,074,388,721,774 and IDR 0, respectively. Investment Property is a property (land or building or both, including integrated infrastructure) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, and is managed by an accounting entity and/or reporting entity that has the responsibility for the asset management, and is not intended for use in government activities or for use by the general public or leased to the public.

(in Rupiah)

Investment Property	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. Investment Property in Ministries/ Government	7,870,108,560,906	-

Agencies		
2. Investment Property in State General Treasurer	85,204,280,160,868	-
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>93,074,388,721,774</b>	-
<b>Accumulated Depreciation:</b>	<b>(54,262,412,167,063)</b>	-
Ministries/ Government Agencies (K/L)	(120,865,312,060)	-
State General Treasurer (BUN)	(54,141,546,855,003)	-
<b>Total Net</b>	<b>38,811,976,554,711</b>	-

1. Investment Property in Ministries/ Government Agencies (K/L)

Investment Property in Ministries/ Government Agencies as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 7,870,108,560,906 with significant values in the Ministry of Defense amounted to IDR 3,897,442,343,536 and the Ministry of Transportation amounting to IDR 1,549,596,748,840.

2. Investment Property in State General Treasurer (BUN)

Investment Property in State General Treasurer of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 85,204,280,160,868 contained in BA BUN 999.03 amounted to IDR 29,999,078,894,081 which is all assets managed by LMAN, both originating from ex PPA Assets, ex IBRA Assets, ex-Pertamina Assets, and ex Bank Indonesia Mortgage Assets (HTBI) classified as investment property. In addition, Investment Property in BUN is also contained in BA BUN 999.99 amounting to IDR 55,205,201,266,787 which is Investment Property in UAKPA BMN Ex BMN Idle, Investment Property in UAKPA Ex-Pertamina, and Investment Property in UAKPA PKP2B.

Details of Investment Property BA 999.03 per asset group by management transfer on a comparative basis as of December 31, 2022 are presented in the following table.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Asset Group Transferred</b>	<b>Asset Value</b>	<b>Accumulation Depreciation</b>	<b>Net Value</b>
Ex IBRA Investment Property	599,574,035,280	94,388,927	599,479,646,353
Ex PPA Investment Property	610,633,699,652	45,603,711,066	565,029,988,586
Ex Pertamina Investment Property	28,026,302,049,427	18,116,764,260,245	9,909,537,789,182
HTBI Ex Investment Property	762,569,109,722	18,226,116,993	744,342,992,729

<b>Total Investment Property</b>	<b>29,999,078,894,081</b>	<b>18,180,688,477,231</b>	<b>11,818,390,416,850</b>
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### Investment Property ex IBRA

The position of Investment Property ex IBRA as of December 31, 2022 is IDR 599,574,035,280 with accumulated depreciation of IDR 94,388,927. The net value of ex IBRA Investment Property amounted to IDR 599,479,646,353.

In 2022, there was a handover of new assets that LMAN categorized as Investment Property. There were 2 (two) handovers, namely for the Taman Sari Karawaci Asset at the beginning of the year amounting to IDR 169,284,208,606 and 3 (three) asset units in Medan and Padang at the end of the year amounting to IDR 7,774,400,000.

In 2022 there was also a subsequent expenditure through the upgrade of Investment Property ex IBRA amounting to IDR 415,169,280. In addition, in 2022, a fair valuation was carried out for the needs of presentation on the balance sheet of the ex-IBRA Investment Property which was handed over in the 2021 batch and the 2022 batch at the beginning of the year. The fair valuation resulted in an additional value of IDR 403,226,177,394.

Details of ex-IBRA Investment Property per classification as of December 31, 2022 are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Asset Value</b>	<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>
Land	597,340,142,000	-
Building and Construction	2,127,724,000	94,388,927
Construction in Progress (KDP)	106,169,280	-
<b>Total Investment Property</b>	<b>599,574,035,280</b>	<b>94,388,927</b>

### Ex PPA Investment Property

The position of Investment Property ex PPA as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 610,633,699,652 with accumulated depreciation of IDR 45,603,711,066. The net value of Investment Property ex-PPA amounted to IDR 565,029,988,586.

In 2022 there is a subsequent expenditure through the upgrade of Investment Property ex PPA amounting to IDR 11,686,725,966. In addition, in 2022 a fair valuation has been carried out for the needs of presentation on the balance sheet of the former PPA Investment Property which was handed over in the 2018 and 2019 batches. The fair valuation resulted in an additional value of IDR 415,298,920,652.

Details of ex PPA Investment Property per classification as of December 31, 2022 are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Classification	Asset Value	Accumulated Depreciation
Land	388,427,787,000	-
Building and Construction	210,321,124,057	38,058,654,863
Equipment and Machinery	11,679,963,584	7,545,056,202
Construction in Progress (KDP)	204,825,011	-
<b>Total Investment Property</b>	<b>610,633,699,652</b>	<b>45,603,711,065</b>

**Ex-Pertamina Investment Property**

The position of Investment Property ex-Pertamina as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 28,026,302,049,427 with accumulated depreciation of IDR 18,116,764,260,245. The net value of Investment Property ex-Pertamina amounted to IDR 9,909,537,789,182.

The presentation of ex-Pertamina Investment Property in 2022 comes from the implementation of PSAP 17 Investment Property. In 2022 there is a subsequent expenditure through the upgrade of ex-Pertamina Investment Property amounting to IDR 395,356,594

Details of ex-Pertamina Investment Property per group of regional assets and general property are as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Classification	Asset Value	Accumulated Depreciation
Investment property in the form of Estate	26,777,396,575,777	18,115,684,810,492
Non-region investment property	1,248,905,473,650	1,079,449,753
<b>Total Investment Property</b>	<b>28,026,302,049,427</b>	<b>18,116,764,260,245</b>

**Investment Property ex-HTBI**

The position of Investment Property ex-HTBI on December 31, 2022 is IDR 762,569,109,722 with accumulated depreciation of IDR 18,226,116,993. The net value of Investment Property ex-HTBI is IDR 744,342,992,729. The presentation of Investment Property ex-HTBI in 2022 comes from the implementation of PSAP 17 Investment Property.

In 2022 there was a withdrawal of investment property by DJKN with a value of IDR 37,186,790,500. In the same year, there was also a fair valuation of part of the 2020 batch of ex-HTBI investment property with a difference of IDR 2,650,039,100. For the former HTBI Investment Property under LMAN's management, subsequent expenditure is also carried out through upgrades. The subsequent expenditure in 2022 amounted to IDR 4,017,700,404.

Details of Investment Property ex-HTBI per asset classification are as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Classification	Asset Value	Accumulated Depreciation
Land	633,448,122,140	-
Building and Construction	123,214,967,357	17,876,637,860
Equipment and Machinery	1,161,337,271	349,479,132
Construction in progress (KDP)	4,744,682,954	-
<b>Total Investment Property</b>	<b>762,569,109,722</b>	<b>18,226,116,992</b>

In addition, there is Investment Property in BA BUN 999.99 consisting of Idle Ex BMN Investment Property amounting to IDR 63,197,927,101, Ex Pertamina Investment Property amounting to IDR 15,895,457,535,288, and Coal Contract of Work (PKP2B) Investment Property amounting to IDR 39,246,545,804,398.

#### **Investment Property in UAKPA BMN Ex BMN Idle**

In the reporting period of Fiscal Year 2022, there were idle BMN ex-BMN in the form of 68 (sixty-eight) plots of land and 2 (two) building units that were reclassified into Investment Property with consideration of the criteria for classifying assets as Investment Property, namely generating rental income or increasing asset value. The acquisition value of all BMN ex-idle BMN reclassified into Investment Property amounted to IDR 63,197,927,101.

#### **Investment Property in UAKPA Ex-Pertamina**

In the reporting period of Fiscal Year 2022, reclassification of Other Assets into Investment Property was carried out with the consideration that the ex-Pertamina assets have currently been utilized on a lease basis by Pertamina EP for some of the ex-Pertamina assets and there is a lease agreement between the two parties, thus meeting the criteria as investment property. Similarly, for the assets not included in the lease agreement, they have the potential for future utilization, thus also meeting the criteria as Investment Property.

Investment Property amounted to IDR 15,895,457,535,288, consisting of:

- Assets in the form of land and/or buildings amounting to IDR 47,580,000,000.
- BMN ex Pertamina cooperation contract worth IDR 15,847,877,535,288

#### **Investment Property in UAKPA PKP2B**

Investment Property as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 39,246,545,804,398 and IDR 0, respectively. In the reporting period of Fiscal Year 2022, there was BMN Property in the former PKP2B utilized by IUP holders that needed to be presented as investment property in accordance

with PSAP 17, with the consideration that the BMN was utilized by IUP holders in a lease-operation scheme and generated PNPB in the form of rent, as a result there was a reclassification from Other Assets to Investment Property amounted to IDR 39,246,545,804,398.

Details of Investment Property can be seen in **Appendix 21**.

#### **D.2.1.4.2 Accumulated Depreciation of Investment Property**

*Accumulated Depreciation of Investment Property amounted to IDR 54.26 trillion*

Accumulated Depreciation of Investment Property as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 54,262,412,167,063 and IDR 0, respectively. This value consists of Accumulated Depreciation of Investment Property at Ministries/Institutions amounted to IDR 120,865,312,060 and Accumulated Depreciation of Investment Property at the State General Treasury amounted to IDR 54,141,546,855,003.

#### **D.2.1.5 Long-Term Receivables**

*Long-Term Receivables amounted to IDR 58.10 trillion*

Long-term Receivables as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 58,109,103,905,621 and IDR 58,110,057,329,116. Long-term receivables decreased by IDR 953,423,495 or 0.002 percent. The net value of Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 53,571,613,295,222, which is derived from the gross value of IDR 58,109,103,905,621 minus allowance for receivables of IDR 4,537,490,610,399.

Details of Long-Term Receivables are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Long-term Receivables</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
1. Installment Sales Receivables	80,042,118,815	94,540,395,903
2. TP/Claims for Compensation	271,286,710,975	273,637,588,986
3. Long-term Receivables/Loan Provision	52,972,302,791,953	54,879,424,507,922
4. Other Long-Term Receivables	4,785,472,283,878	2,862,454,836,305
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>58,109,103,905,621</b>	<b>58,110,057,329,116</b>
5. Allowance for Long-Term Receivables	(4,537,490,610,399)	(3,809,839,855,220)
<b>Total Net</b>	<b>53,571,613,295,222</b>	<b>54,300,217,473,896</b>

#### **D.2.1.5.1 Installment Sales Billing Receivables**

*Installment Sales Billing Receivables amounted to IDR 80.04 billion*

Installment Sales Billing Receivables as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 80,042,118,815 and IDR 94,540,395,903, a decrease of IDR 14,498,277,088 or 15.34 percent. TPA receivables amounting to IDR 80,042,118,815 are at the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing. TPA receivables as of December 31, 2022 based on the net realizable value of IDR 44,181,427,662 which comes from the gross value of IDR 80,042,118,815 less



allowance for receivables of IDR 35,860,691,153.

#### **D.2.1.5.2 Claims of Compensation Receivables**

*Claims of Compensation Receivables amounted to IDR 271.28 billion*

TP/TGR Receivables as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 271,286,710,975 and IDR 273,637,588,986, respectively, experiencing a decrease of IDR 2,350,878,011 or 0.86 percent. TP/TGR Receivables as of December 31, 2022 based on the net realizable value of IDR 36,340,820,884 which comes from the gross value of IDR 271,286,710,975 minus allowance for receivables of IDR 234,945,890,091.

Details of Claims Receivable of Treasury Claims/Compensation Claims (TP/TGR) can be seen in **Appendix 22**.

#### **D.2.1.5.3 Lending Long-Term Receivables**

*Lending Long-Term Receivables amounted to IDR 52.97 trillion*

Lending Long-term Receivables as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 52,972,302,791,953 and IDR 54,879,424,507,922, a decrease of IDR 1,907,121,715,969 or 3.48 percent. The value of Long-Term Loan Receivables represents the total principal of Loan Loans that will mature more than 12 months after the balance sheet date. The value of Long-Term Loan Receivables as of 31 December 2022 is based on the net realizable value of IDR 52,107,455,804,149 derived from the gross value of IDR 52,972,302,791,953 less allowance for receivables of IDR 864,846,987,804.

#### **D.2.1.5.4 Other Long-Term Receivables**

*Other Long-Term Receivables amounted to IDR 4.78 trillion*

Other Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 4,785,472,283,878 and IDR 2,862,454,836,305, an increase of IDR 1,923,017,447,573 or 67.18 percent. The value of Other Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2022 is based on the net realizable value of IDR 1,383,635,242,527 originating from the gross value of IDR 4,785,472,283,878 less allowance for receivables of IDR 3,401,837,041,351. Other Long-Term Receivables are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Ministries/ Government Agencies/BA BUN	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
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People's Consultative Assembly	46,744,960	-
Ministry of State Secretariat	88,002,500	-
Ministry of Law and Human Rights	2,014,400,000	5,856,300,000
Ministry of Finance	1,242,972,564,793	-
Ministry of Agriculture	11,802,725,065	-
Ministry of Industry	13,783,961,426	-
Ministry of Transportation	7,261,407,551	-
Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology	89,765,100	89,765,100
Ministry of Health	333,770,972	801,061,171
Ministry of Manpower	1,940,000,000	-
Ministry of Environment and Forestry	5,011,069,000	15,449,246,500
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	103,095,598,961	105,310,206,707
Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs	-	15,792,703,300
Ministry of Communication and Information	1,141,809,114,605	648,052,353,168
National Population and Family Planning Agency	8,228,183,016	8,228,183,016
General Election Commission	700,039,908	-
National Nuclear Energy Agency (BATAN)	-	1,801,882,000
National Institute of Aeronautics and Space	-	27,552,916
Nuclear Power Supervisory Agency	8,607,750	-
Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency	2,522,841,500	2,522,841,500
National Research and Innovation Agency	6,951,546,424	-
State General Treasury	2,236,811,940,347	2,058,522,740,927
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>4,785,472,283,878</b>	<b>2,862,454,836,305</b>
Allowance for Other Long-Term Receivables	(3,401,837,041,351)	(2,702,156,764,238)
<b>Total Net</b>	<b>1,383,635,242,527</b>	<b>160,298,072,067</b>

1. Other Long-Term Receivables at the People's Consultative Assembly amounting to IDR 46,744,960 in the form of Receivables for Claims for Compensation originating from Members of the MPR RI State Administration Study Commission (K3), Expert Staff, Leadership Aides and Escorts.
2. Other Long-Term Receivables at the Ministry of State Secretariat amounted to IDR 88,002,500 in the form of Employee PNPB Receivables and Receivables for Treasury Claims / Claims for Compensation (TP / TGR).
3. Other Long-Term Receivables at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights amounting to IDR 2,014,400,000 represents receivables from land lease

- agreements with a remaining lease period of 1 year to 2024.
4. Other Long-Term Receivables at the Ministry of Finance amounting to IDR 1,242,972,564,793 represents bills for the utilization of the Badak LNG Plant by PT Pertamina Hulu Mahakam which have passed and reclassification from the Current Portion of Other Long-Term Receivables account for receivables for the implementation of Latsar activities in Fiscal Year 2018 which are past due in March in 2022.
  5. Other Long-Term Receivables at the Ministry of Agriculture amounting to IDR 11,802,725,065 are Other Long-Term Receivables at the Directorate General of Food Crops, Directorate General of Plantations, Directorate General of Animal Husbandry, Directorate General of PSP, and Research and Development Agency.
  6. Other Long-Term Receivables at the Ministry of Industry amounting to IDR 13,783,961,426 are receivables from LPT Indak which in the previous reporting period were presented as other non-tax revenue receivables.
  7. Other Long-Term Receivables at the Ministry of Transportation amounting to IDR 7,261,407,551 represents Other Long-Term Receivables at the Directorate General of Sea Transportation.
  8. Other Long-Term Receivables at the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology amounting to IDR 89,765,100 represents receivables for warranty guarantees for the procurement of office infrastructure facilities that have defaulted.
  9. Other Long-Term Receivables at the Ministry of Health amounting to IDR 333,770,972 represents receivables at the Directorate General of Health Services and Directorate General of Disease Prevention and Control.
  10. Other Long-Term Receivables at the Ministry of Manpower amounting to IDR 1,940,000,000 represents receivables for overpayment of work.
  11. Other Long-Term Receivables at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry amounting to IDR 5,011,069,000 represents receivables from loans that have not matured as of 2022.
  12. Other Long-Term Receivables at the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries amounting to IDR 103,095,598,961 represents Receivables from Revenue from Fixed Contribution of Nipa Island Utilization Cooperation.
  13. Other Long-Term Receivables at the Ministry of Communication and Information amounting to IDR 1,141,809,114,605 are receivables included in the Homologation decisions of PT Bakrie Telecom and PT Internux.
  14. Other Long-Term Receivables at BKKBN amounting to IDR 8,228,183,016 represents receivables for capital assistance funds provided with a revolving system to the Prosperous Family Income Improvement Business (UPPKS) group starting in 2008. Based on the results of the mapping of UPPKS, the remaining receivables amounting to IDR 8,228,183,016 are

- potentially uncollectible and are in the process of being proposed for write-off of receivables.
15. Other Long-Term Receivables at the General Election Commission amounted to IDR 700,039,908.
  16. Other Long-Term Receivables at the Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency amounting to IDR 8,607,750.
  17. Other Long-Term Receivables at BP2MI amounting to IDR 2,522,841,500 represents underpayment of rental fees, taxes, and concessions that have not been paid by third parties for the lease utilization of the Migrant Worker Return Data Collection Building in the Soekarno Hatta Airport area in the period 2011 to 2012.
  18. Other Long-Term Receivables at the National Research and Innovation Agency amounting to IDR 6,951,546,424 represents Other Long-Term Receivables at the Main Secretariat and Aviation and Space Research Organization.
  19. Other Long-Term Receivables at BUN amounting to IDR 2,236,811,940,347 consist of:
    - a. Other Long-Term Receivables in BA 999.03 amounting to IDR 32,225,637,648 is part of Other Long-Term Receivables of Perumnas BUMN profit share. In accordance with the Minister of Finance's letter number S-693/MK.02/2019 dated 23 September 2019, the restructuring of Perum Perumnas' receivables for the 1991-1997 fiscal years amounting to IDR 62,225,637,648 has been carried out into long-term receivables.

From that total, there is a reduction in the value of receivables due to the reclassification process for receivables due 1 (one) year from the reporting date into Current Portion of Long-Term Receivables amounting to IDR 22,500,000,000, which consists of Current Portion of Other Long-Term Receivables due at the end of 2020, 2021, and 2022 amounting to IDR 7,500,000,000 each. Thus, the value of other long-term receivables as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 32,225,637,648.

- b. Other Long-Term Receivables in BA 999.99 amounting to IDR 2,204,586,302,699 are oil and gas receivables originating entirely from PT TPPI. The amount also includes receivables from fines/penalties of PT TPPI amounting to USD 2,158,778 or equivalent to IDR 33,659,666,576. The balance of long-term receivables 2022 after deducting the allowance for long-term receivables is IDR 0, because this

receivable is classified as non-performing receivables with an allowance of 100 percent.

The compensation receivable is also reported as a non-tax receivable in the Financial Statements of the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia which is consolidated in the LKPP in 2022. Thus, the government's right to the underpayment of the state's share of condensate sales is recognized civilly and criminally in LKPP Year 2022. Due to these receivables, no elimination has been carried out at the LKPP level because DJA is still seeking legal opinion from Jamdatun regarding the recording of the aforementioned 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, Deputy Attorney General for Civil and State Administrative Court Affairs (Jamdatun) had responded through Jamdatun's letter Number B-209/G/Gph.1/3/2022 dated March 17, 2022, which basically stated that according to the nature of the legal relationship between PT TPPI and BP Migas is a civil relationship that binds PT TPPI as a legal entity, while the criminal court decision to Honggo Wendratno is within the scope of individual criminal liability. Based on the legal opinion, DJA has coordinated with Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities in order to follow up on the response with a meeting on April 11, 2022, subsequently Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities will return to coordinate with DJA after obtaining and studying the legal opinion of Jamdatun for Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities.

#### **D.2.1.5.5 Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - Long-Term Receivables**

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Long-Term Receivables as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 4,537,490,610,399 and IDR 3,809,839,855,220, respectively.

Details of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Long-Term Receivables are as follows.

*Allowance  
for Doubtful  
Accounts -  
Long-term  
Receivables  
amounted  
to IDR 4.53  
trillion*

(in Rupiah)		
<b>Allowance for Doubtful Accounts on Long-Term Receivables</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
1. Installment Sales Receivables (TPA)	35,860,691,153	472,701,979
2. TP/TGR Receivable (TP/TGR)	234,945,890,091	222,115,986,281
3. Lending Receivables	864,846,987,804	885,094,402,722
4. Other Long-Term Receivables	3,401,837,041,351	2,702,156,764,238

<b>Total</b>	<b>4,537,490,610,399</b>	<b>3,809,839,855,220</b>
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The amount of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Long-Term Receivables is recognized as a deduction from the value of receivables presented in Long-Term Receivables.

1. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts TPA amounted to Rp35,860,691,153 in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing.
2. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in TP/TGR Receivables amounted to IDR 234,945,890,091.
3. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Loan Receivables amounted to IDR 864,846,987,804.
4. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Other Long-Term Receivables amounted to IDR 3,401,837,041,351 represents allowance in Other Long-Term Receivables in Ministries/Institutions and Budget Section Managers. Details of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts in Other Long-Term Receivables are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Ministries/ Government Agencies/BA BUN</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
People's Consultative Assembly	233,725	-
Ministry of State Secretariat	440,013	-
Ministry of Law and Human Rights	-	29,281,500
Ministry of Finance	13,346,290,479	-
Ministry of Agriculture	6,581,653,113	-
Ministry of Industry	13,783,961,426	-
Ministry of Transportation	36,307,038	-
Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology	89,765,100	89,765,100
Ministry of Health	333,770,972	801,061,171
Ministry of Manpower	970,000,000	-
Ministry of Environment and Forestry	501,106,900	1,544,924,650
Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	515,477,986	526,551,024
Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs	-	15,792,703,300
Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	1,141,809,114,605	648.052.353.168
National Population and Family Planning Agency	8,228,183,016	8,228,183,016
General Election Commission	24,840,216	-
National Nuclear Energy Agency	-	1,799,295,000
National Institute of Aeronautics and Space	-	137,765
Nuclear Power Supervisory	43,038	

Agency		
Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency	2,522,841,500	2,522,841,500
National Research and Innovation Agency	5,284,145,760	-
State General Treasurer	2,207,808,866,464	2,022,769,667,044
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,401,837,041,351</b>	<b>2,702,156,764,238</b>

### D.2.1.6 Other Assets

Other Assets amounted to IDR 1,197.83 trillion

Other Assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 1,197,831,957,896,041 and IDR 1,584,453,339,849,279, respectively, experiencing a decrease of IDR 386,621,381,953,238 or 24.40 percent. The net value of Other Assets as of 31 December 2022 of IDR 848,182,746,161,394 is derived from the gross value of IDR 1,197,831,957,896,041 less Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets of IDR 31,133,969,689,488 and Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets of IDR 31,515,242,045,159.

Details of Other Assets are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)			
Other Assets	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	Increase (Decrease) %
Partnership with Third Party	61,264,824,345,326	456,034,659,110,539	(86.57)
Intangible Assets	61,339,638,267,920	50,239,559,751,699	22.09
Intangible Assets Under Construction	1,273,242,636,973	701,646,092,016	81.47
Restricted Funds	324,930,703,435,536	282,473,836,958,927	15.03
Guarantee Fund	12,449,624,844,000	11,299,237,825,000	10.18
BLU Managed Fund	39,138,707,426,198	24,727,909,355,189	58.28
Other Assets	667,809,773,446,210	734,632,471,885,036	(9.10)
Other Assets of Other Government Units	29,625,443,493,878	24,344,018,870,873	21.69
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>1,197,831,957,896,041</b>	<b>1,584,453,339,849,279</b>	<b>(24.40)</b>
Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets	(318,133,969,689,488)	(353,350,118,711,276)	(9.97)
Amortization of Other Assets	(31,515,242,045,159)	(25,355,604,750,837)	24.29
<b>Total Net</b>	<b>848,182,746,161,394</b>	<b>1,205,747,616,387,166</b>	<b>(29.66)</b>

The decrease in the value of Other Assets primarily originated from Partnership Assets with Third Parties by 86.57 percent. A significant decrease in Partnership Assets with Third Parties was found in the Ministry of Public Works and Public

Housing due to the reclassification of Partnership Assets to Fixed Assets.

#### D.2.1.6.1 Partnership with Third Parties

*Partnership with Third Parties amounted to IDR 61.26 trillion*

Partnerships with Third Parties as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 61,264,824,345,326 and IDR 456,034,659,110,539, respectively, representing a decrease of IDR 394,769,834,765,213 or 86.57 percent. Partnership with Third Parties is an agreement between the Government and other parties (third parties) who have a commitment to carry out jointly controlled activities by 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 Partnership with Third Parties of IDR 57,732,978,229,831 is derived from the gross value of Partnership with Third Parties of IDR 61,264,824,345,326 less Accumulated Depreciation of Partnership with Third Parties of IDR 3,531,846,115,495.

Details of Partnerships with Third Parties are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Partnership with Third Parties</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Ministry of State Secretariat	33,421,880,206,000	20,879,540,836,000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	191,360,231,428	191,360,231,428
Ministry of Defense	11,696,050,678,641	12,507,857,457,641
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	24,882,836,000	-
Ministry of Transportation	14,578,416,669,218	13,965,872,508,966
Ministry of Health	-	2,121,420,000
Ministry of Environment and Forestry	-	140,477,822,000
Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	214,231,398,172	214,231,398,172
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	604,670,621,000	406,761,606,349,379
Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy	-	804,837,530,000
Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas	490,209,375,000	490,209,375,000
Batam Free Trade Zone and Free Port Management Agency	39,015,979,867	72,437,831,953
Sabang Free Trade Zone and Free Port Management Agency	4,106,350,000	4,106,350,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,264,824,345,326</b>	<b>456,034,659,110,539</b>

A significant decrease in Partnership Assets with Third Parties was found in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing due to the reclassification of



Partnership Assets to Property, Plant and Equipment.

#### D.2.1.6.2 Intangible Assets

*Intangible Assets amounted to IDR 61.33 trillion*

Intangible Assets (ATB) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 61,339,638,267,920 and IDR 50,239,559,751,699, respectively, experiencing an increase of IDR 11,100,078,516,221 or 22.09 percent. ATB is a non-monetary asset that has no physical form in Ministries/ Government Agencies (K/L) and State General Treasurer (BUN) in the form of goodwill, copyrights, patents, software, licenses, study/research results, and other ATB. The net value of ATB of IDR 31,129,574,279,538 is derived from the gross value of ATB of IDR 61,339,638,267,920 less amortization of ATB of IDR 30,210,063,988,382.

Details of ATB by type are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Intangible Assets	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. Copyright	70,675,726,475	111,510,121,475
2. Patent	269,285,576,616	268,386,057,114
3. Software	36,095,870,592,348	27,837,693,596,536
4. License	6,087,889,921,146	5,469,463,856,797
5. Study/Research Results	7,243,360,819,907	7,595,488,240,614
6. Other ATB	11,572,555,631,428	8,957,017,879,163
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>61,339,638,267,920</b>	<b>50,239,559,751,699</b>
Accumulated Amortization of ATB	(30,210,063,988,382)	(23,398,678,213,021)
<b>Total Net</b>	<b>31,129,574,279,538</b>	<b>26,840,881,538,678</b>

ATB in Ministries/ Government Agencies and State General Treasurer are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Intangible Assets	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. ATB in Ministries/ Government Agencies	61,149,397,653,446	50,056,438,130,169
2. ATB in State General Treasurer	190,240,614,474	183,121,621,530
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>61,339,638,267,920</b>	<b>50,239,559,751,699</b>
<b>Accumulated Amortization of ATB:</b>	<b>(30,210,063,988,382)</b>	<b>(23,398,678,213,021)</b>
Ministries/ Government Agencies	(30,045,041,057,794)	(23,248,391,656,301)
State General Treasurer	(165,022,930,588)	(150,286,556,720)
<b>Total Net</b>	<b>31,129,574,279,538</b>	<b>26,840,881,538,678</b>

1. ATB in K/L as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 61,149,397,653,446 with the highest value found in K/L:
  - a. Ministry of Defense amounting to IDR 10,997,430,703,977.
  - b. The Indonesian National Police at IDR 10,938,063,445,982.
  - c. Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing amounting to IDR 6,734,990,227,095.



2. ATB in BUN as of December 31, 2022 amounting to IDR 190,240,614,474 originated from BUN Other Expenditure Management, namely:
  - a. Batam Free Trade Zone and Free Port Management Agency amounting to IDR 9,896,988,055 in the form of Study/Research Results and Other ATB;
  - b. Financial Services Authority amounting to IDR 81,527,065,112 in the form of software and licenses; and
  - c. Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities amounting to IDR 98,816,561,307 in the form of software, licenses and other ATB.

Details of Intangible Assets can be seen in **Appendix 23**.

#### D.2.1.6.3 Intangible Assets Under Construction

*Intangible Assets Under Construction amounted to IDR 1.27 trillion*

Intangible Assets (ATB) under Construction as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 1,273,242,636,973 and IDR 701,646,092,016, respectively, representing an increase of IDR 571,596,544,957 or 81.47 percent. Intangible Assets Under Construction are assets that can be identified and owned but generally do not have a physical form and are still under construction. ATB Under Construction at K/L and BUN is presented as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Intangible Assets	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Ministries/ Government Agencies	1,273,242,636,973	701,646,092,016
State General Treasurer	-	-
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>1,273,242,636,973</b>	<b>701,646,092,016</b>

All of the ATB under Construction are in the Ministries/ Government Agencies. The largest value of ATB in Construction within the Ministry of Finance amounted to IDR 655,064,844,669.

Details of Intangible Assets Under Construction can be seen in **Appendix 23**.

#### D.2.1.6.4 Restricted Funds

*Restricted Funds amounted to IDR 324.93 trillion*

Restricted Funds as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 324,930,703,435,536 and IDR 282,473,836,958,927, respectively, experiencing an increase of IDR 42,456,866,476,609 or 15.03 percent. Restricted Funds are funds used to accommodate a number of funds that have been released from the state treasury account and the expenditure has burdened the budget ceiling (recorded as budget realization). However, these funds are still under the control of the government and have not been paid to third parties, even though their allocation has been determined.

Restricted Funds in K/L and BUN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Restricted Funds	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. Restricted Funds in Ministries/Government Agencies	6,787,409,442,680	9,651,389,193,095
2. Restricted Funds in State General Treasurer	319,881,409,961,767	273,565,292,980,606
3. Restricted Fund Adjustment	(1,738,115,968,911)	(742,845,214,774)
<b>Total</b>	<b>324,930,703,435,536</b>	<b>282,473,836,958,927</b>

1. Funds Restricted in Ministries/ Government Agencies as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 6,787,409,442,680 and IDR 9,651,389,193,095, respectively. Restricted Funds with the highest value are found in Ministries/ Government Agencies, including:

- a. Restricted Funds at the Ministry of Defense as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 3,379,077,132,033.
- b. Restricted Funds at the National Disaster Management Agency as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 1,058,611,782,280.
- c. Restricted Funds at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 716,878,047,488.

2. Restricted Funds in the BUN as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 319,881,409,961,767 and IDR 273,565,292,980,606, respectively. Funds Restricted Funds in State General Treasurer are described as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
a. BA 999.00	35,519,981,909,088	8,622,584,813,629
b. BA 999.03	4,847,519,139,589	10,607,142,345,516
c. BA 999.07	20,000,000	2,759,586,350,038
d. BA 999.08	49,537,201,072,544	38,579,697,558,239
e. BA 999.99	229,976,687,840,546	212,996,281,913,184
<b>Total</b>	<b>319,881,409,961,767</b>	<b>273,565,292,980,606</b>

a. Restricted Funds in Central Accounting as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 35,519,981,909,088 and IDR 8,622,584,813,629, respectively, representing an increase of IDR 26,897,397,095,459 or 311.94 percent.

Details of Restricted Funds in State General Treasurer Authorization are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1) Funds in the PEN Government Investment Account (RIPPEN)	4,847,519,139,589	10,548,662,639,589
2) Funds in Treasury DepositFacility Account - Regional Financial Transfer	25,132,963,282,524	-
3) Other Funds	18,350,918,480,869	16,224,784,726,732
4) Third Party Calculation Fund	3,921,748,145,695	3,152,585,086,897
<b>Account Value</b>	<b>52,253,149,048,677</b>	<b>29,926,032,453,218</b>
Adjustment of Guarantee Fund and Government Accounts	(16,733,167,139,589 )	(21,303,447,639,589 )
<b>Total DDP BA 999.00</b>	<b>35,519,981,909,088</b>	<b>8,622,584,813,629</b>

Adjustment of Guarantee Fund and Government Account amounting to IDR 16,733,167,139,589 consists of:

- 1) Government Guarantee Reserve Fund Account (519000166980) amounting to IDR 11,513,131,000,000;
- 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 4,847,519,139,589.

The three accounts accommodate financing from BA BUN 999.03, while BA BUN 999.03 already presents them as assets (guarantee funds and restricted funds), thus the value of restricted funds in BA BUN 999.00 was eliminated by IDR 16,733,167,139,589.

- b. Restricted Funds at the Government Investment Management Agency as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 4,847,519,139,589, with details as follows.

- 1) Restricted funds in the DNS program fund is related to the revolving fund of DNS in the DNS account at Bank Syariah Mandiri, which is now Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI). The balance as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 0 and IDR 58,479,705,927, respectively. As of 31 December 2022, there was a decrease in the value of restricted funds in the account of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry amounting to IDR 58,596,960,796 with details of a decrease in the Reforestation Reserve Fund of IDR 58,479,705,927 and Current

Services of the Reforestation Reserve Fund (Fund Placement) which had been recognized until 30 September 2022 amounted to IDR 117.254,869 as a result of the overbooking of the recording of restricted funds in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry account which was originally recorded in the UAIP Financial Statements to be recorded in the Financial Statements of the BLU Budget User Authority of the Environmental Fund Management Agency in accordance with the Minutes of Handover (BAST) Number BA-14 / KN.3 / 2022 and BAST-24 / BAST-24 / BN.3 / 2022. /2022 and BAST-24/BPDLH.2/2022;

- 2) PEN IP Reserve Fund IDR 4,847,519,139,589. The PEN IP Reserve Fund is a fund set aside in RIPPEN to accommodate the needs of implementing PEN Government Investments for Investment recipients that cannot be charged in one fiscal year. Disbursement of funds to investee SOEs can be carried out if the clauses in the Investment Agreement have been fulfilled, where the KPA will obtain information from the Investment Implementer. The fund was significantly reduced after the return of funds allocated to PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) amounting to IDR 7,500,000,000,000. The details of the transaction of the Reserve Fund as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

- a) The deposit of Reserve Funds for the allocation of PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk amounted to IDR 7,500,000,000,000 to the State General Treasury Account was carried out on May 31, 2022 in accordance with the request letter from the Budget User Authorization to the Director of State Treasury Management number S-2/KPA999.03.MBU/05/2022 dated May 30, 2022 regarding Request for Overbooking from the PEN Government Investment Account to the State General Treasury Account for the PEN Government Investment Reserve Fund for PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.
- b) Disbursement of funds from RIPPEN to PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) amounted to IDR 1,201,143,500,000 in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 293/KMK.02/2022 dated July 27, 2022.
- c) The addition of reserve funds from PMN funds for PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk which will be realized into equity participation to be carried out in 2023 in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 519/PMK.06/2022 concerning the Placement of State Equity Participation Funds into the Share

Capital of the Company (Persero) PT Waskita Karya Tbk for Fiscal Year 2022 in an Account Owned by the State General Treasurer.

- c. Restricted Funds for Subsidy Expenditure as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 20,000,000. Restricted funds are used to accommodate a number of funds that have been released from the state treasury account and the expenditure has burdened the budget ceiling (has been recorded as budget realization), however the funds are still in the control of the government and have not been paid to third parties even though the allocation has been determined. Restricted Funds in the BUN for Subsidy Expenditure are in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing.
- d. Restricted Funds in BUN Other Expenditures as of December 31, 2022 amounting to IDR 49,537,201,072,544 consist of:
  - 1) Abandonment and Site Restoration (ASR) Post-Operation Activities Fund in upstream oil and gas business activities amounted to IDR 47,328,694,372,544. The balance is the conversion of the ASR balance of USD 3,035,447,304.55 using the 2022 BI closing rate of IDR 15,592. The transaction of the ASR fund balance is as follows:

Description	Value
Opening Balance (USD)	2,650,529,165.20
Addition Transaction (USD)	391,356,347.60
Subtraction Transaction (USD)	(6,438,208.25)
<b>Ending Balance (USD)</b>	<b>3,035,447,304.55</b>
<b>Ending Balance (IDR)</b>	<b>47,328,694,372,544</b>

ASR Fund is an accumulation of funds reserved solely for carrying out ASR activities deposited by the Contractor Partnership Contract (KKKS) to the Joint Account of Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities and KKKS which is used only for environmental restoration in the area of upstream oil and gas business activities. Abandonment and Site Restoration (ASR) or Post-Operation Activities are activities to permanently close wells, cease operations and eliminate the ability of Production Facilities and supporting facilities to be re-operated including their permanent dismantling and carry out environmental restoration in the Working Area in Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities.

In accordance with Government Regulation No. 35/2004 on Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities Article 36, KKKS as the executor of oil and gas exploration and exploitation activities in Indonesia, is obliged 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 implemented through a work plan and budget. Expenditures incurred in post-operation handling of exploration wells and restoration of drilling sites will be charged as Operating Costs (cost recoverable). ASR funds can be submitted for cost recovery at the same time after the KKKS makes a deposit into a joint account.

The agreement on the substance of the ASR Fund accounting policy arrangement was followed up with Minister of Finance Letter Number S-34/MK.5/2021 dated May 23, 2021 concerning Accounting Policies for Recording Abandonment & Site Restoration Funds Placed in Joint Accounts Between Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities and KKKS Related to Upstream Oil and Gas Activities, which regulates the accounting policy for recording Abandonment & Site Restoration (ASR) Funds as follows:

- a) The accounting policy has been previously regulated in our letter number S-9405/MK.5/2015 dated November 6, 2015 in which it is stated that the ASR on face Fund Account in the financial statements is presented as an Asset Restricted for Use (debit) and Non-Current Liabilities (credit) in the Financial Statements of SKK Migas as Other Agency Unit (UBL) Not Working Unit;
- b) In the interests of transparency and accountability, the presentation of the ASR on face Fund Account Balance in the financial statements needs to be refined to be presented as Assets/Funds Restricted for Use (debits) and Non-Current Liabilities (credits) in the State General Treasurer's Financial Statements (LKBUN);
- c) Furthermore, Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities should submit the calculation of the amount of ASR Fund Account Balance from Cooperation Contracts that use Cost Recovery mechanism and from Cooperation Contracts in the form of Gross Split Production Sharing Contract, along with adequate explanation for the recording process in LKBUN and Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP);
- d) Provisions regarding Recognition, Measurement, Presentation, and Disclosure of ASR Funds as previously stipulated in the Minister of Finance Letter number S-9405/MK.5/2015 dated November 6, 2015 are still valid as long as they are not contradictory to the purpose of this letter;
- e) This accounting policy is implemented by the Accounting Unit of the State General Treasurer in the preparation of LKBUN to be

consolidated into LKPP, which has been enforced since the 2020 reporting year.

The recording is a follow-up to the recommendation of the Supreme Audit Board (BPK) in the Audit Report (LHP) on the 2020 State General Treasurer's Financial Statements (LKBUN) Number: 25b/LHP/XV/05/2021 dated May 29, 2021, namely more detailed arrangements for accounting policies and reporting mechanisms for ASR Fund reserves, including ASR Funds managed by BPMA. This is 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 for Abandonment and Site Restoration (ASR) Fund Reserves Placed in Joint Accounts Between SKK Migas/BPMA and KKKS Related to Upstream Oil and Gas Activities and SKK Migas Budget User Authorization letter Number SRT-0032/SMKPA0000/2022/S4 dated March 8, 2022 regarding Other Expenditures Financial Report (BA 999.08) of Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities Working Unit in 2021.

2) Restricted Funds for Pre-Employment Card MPP amounting to IDR 2,208,506,700,000 which are job search fee incentives and survey incentives that have not been distributed to payment partners and Pre-Employment Card Program Participants and will be distributed within a period of 100 calendar days after the end of the fiscal year. The value consists of Job Search Incentive costs of IDR 2,181,253,200,000 and Survey Incentives of IDR 27,253,500,000.

e. Restricted Funds in Special Transaction Management BUN as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 229,976,687,840,546 and IDR 212,996,281,913,184, respectively, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. AIP managed by PT Taspen (Persero)	205,285,435,523,564	189,639,517,831,246
2. AIP managed by PT Asabri (Persero)	24,691,252,316,982	23,356,764,081,938
<b>Total</b>	<b>229,976,687,840,546</b>	<b>212,996,281,913,184</b>

Notes:

- Based on the AIP Financial Report Fiscal Year 2022 Audited with PT Taspen (Persero) dated February 20, 2023, it is stated that the AIP balance of PT Taspen (Persero) as of December 31, 2022 is IDR 205,285,435,523,564;



- Based on the AIP Financial Report Fiscal Year 2022 Audited PT Asabri (Persero) dated February 28, 2023 stated that the AIP balance of PT ASABRI (Persero) as of December 31, 2022 was IDR 24,691,252,316,982.
3. Adjustment to Restricted Funds amounting to minus IDR 1,738,115,968,911 in the form of elimination of Other Funds from the establishment of the Primary weapon system (Alutsista) Escrow Account because it is presented in two entities, namely the Ministry of Defense and BA BUN 999.00.

#### D.2.1.6.5 Guarantee Funds

*Guarantee Funds amounted to IDR 12.44 trillion*

The Guarantee Fund as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 12,449,624,844,000 and IDR 11,299,237,825,000, respectively. Guarantee Funds are funds provided as guarantees for credit and/or financing of government programs or projects with specific objectives. Details of the Guarantee Fund are explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Guarantee Fund	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. Guarantee Fund in Ministries/ Government Agencies	563,976,844,000	544,452,825,000
2. Guarantee Fund in State General Treasurer	11,885,648,000,000	10,754,785,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,449,624,844,000</b>	<b>11,299,237,825,000</b>

1. Guarantee Funds in Ministries/ Government Agencies as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 563,976,844,000 in the Ministry of Manpower.
2. Guarantee Funds in State General Treasurer as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 11,885,648,000,000 and were in the Government Investment Management Agency. The guarantee fund is the Government's transaction of funds used for the needs of guarantee obligations arising from the provision of Government guarantees for the payment of obligations of guaranteed parties which include State-Owned Enterprises, Regional-Owned Enterprise, and / or Regional Governments to creditors who provide loans or to business entities in connection with cooperation projects in the provision of infrastructure.

The Guarantee Fund in State General Treasurer is presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Guarantee Fund in State General Treasurer	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
a. Directorate of Evaluation, Accounting, and Settlement	11,513,131,000,000	10,382,268,000,000
b. Directorate of State Financial	372,517,000,000	372,517,000,000



Risk Management		
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,885,648,000,000</b>	<b>10,754,785,000,000</b>

a. The Guarantee Fund managed by the Directorate of Accounting and Settlement Evaluation amounting to IDR 11,513,131,000,000 is used for the following purposes.

- 1) Acceleration of Coal-fired Power Plant Development (10,000 MW Phase I Project);
- 2) Acceleration of Drinking Water Supply;
- 3) Infrastructure Financing through Direct Loans from International Financial Institutions to SOEs;
- 4) Acceleration of Toll Road Development in Sumatera;
- 5) Acceleration of Development of Power Plants Using Renewable Energy, Coal and Gas (Project 10,000 MW Phase 2);
- 6) Government and Business Entity Cooperation (KPBU) carried out through the Infrastructure Guarantee Business Entity (Infrastructure projects with KPBU schemes;
- 7) Implementation of Jabodebek Light Rail Transit (LRT);
- 8) National Economic Recovery Guarantee for Corporate Business Actors; and
- 9) National Economic Recovery Guarantees for MSME Business Actors.

b. The Guarantee Fund managed by the Directorate of State Financial Risk Management amounting to IDR 372,517,000,000 represents guarantees for assignments to PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur in the context of providing regional infrastructure financing.

#### **D.2.1.6.6 Managed Funds of BLU**

*Managed Funds of BLU amounted to IDR 39.13 trillion*

Managed Funds of BLU as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 39,138,707,426,198 and IDR 24,727,909,355,189 respectively, experiencing an increase of IDR 14,410,798,071,009 or 58.28 percent. Managed Funds of BLUs are funds managed by BLUs that manage funds sourced from BUN Government Investment Management or transfers from Ministries/ Government Agencies, which has not been rolled out or invested in accordance with its budget, or is a fund derived from the return of principal revolving on investments, and has not been rolled out or reinvested. Managed Funds of BLU consist of:

a. Managed Funds of BLU

Details of Managed Funds of BLU are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Managed Funds of BLU	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. BLU LPDB KUMKM	1,222,484,034,252	1,561,815,878,152
2. BLU State Asset Management Agency	1,286,798,335,585	1,303,854,460,983
3. BLU Government Investment Center	3,359,710,949,023	4,503,398,370,024
4. BLU LPMUKP	712,990,058,259	728,818,872,046
5. BLU Environmental Fund Management Agency (Directorate of SMI)	699,864,758,682	626,580,475,987
6. BLU Environmental Fund Management Agency (KPA Pooling Disaster Fund)	3,058,621,910,088	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,340,470,045,889</b>	<b>8,724,468,057,192</b>

- Managed Funds of BLU of Cooperative Revolving Fund Management Institution, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (LPDB) KUMKM as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 1,222,484,034,252. BLU LPDB KUMKM Managed Funds, are funds that are still in the form of cash that have not been disbursed as revolving fund loans/financing to LPDB-KUMKM partners. Managed Funds of BLU consist of principal repayment of revolving funds and programs of the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs in the balance of principal management of revolving funds BA 999.03.
- Managed Funds of BLU State Asset Management Agency (LMAN) as of December 31, 2022, amounted to IDR 1,286,798,335,585. The transaction of BLU LMAN Management Fund is described as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Managed Funds of BLU LMAN	Value
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2021</b>	<b>1,303,854,460,983</b>
- Funds used to upgrade ex PPA assets	(415,169,280)
- Funds used to upgrade ex-HTBI assets	(4,534,171,364)
- Funds used to upgrade ex-Pertamina investment property assets and ex-Pertamina assets in the form of areas	(393,506,595)
- Funds used to upgrade ex-Pertamina assets	(11,713,278,159)
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>1,286,798,335,585</b>

- Managed Funds of BLU of Government Investment Center (PIP) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 3,359,710,949,023 and IDR 4,503,398,370,024, respectively.
- Managed Funds of BLU of Marine and Fisheries Business Capital Management Institution (LPMUKP) as of December 31, 2022 amounted to

IDR 712,990,058,259.

5. Managed funds at BLU of Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPD LH) are managed funds handed over from BLU P3H. The value of managed funds of BLU BPD LH as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 699,864,758,682 and IDR 626,580,475,987 respectively, or experienced an increase of IDR 73,284,282,695 or 11.70 percent from the previous year due to the fact that BPD LH had not yet disbursed managed funds to Non-Bank Financial Institutions.

6. Managed Funds of BLU of Environmental Fund Management Agency (KPA of Disaster Pooling Fund)

Based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 407/KMK.010/2021 on the Assignment to the Environmental Fund Management Agency to Carry out the Management of the Disaster Management Pooling Fund, BPD LH is appointed as the PFB fund manager. Furthermore, based on KMK number 393/KMK.06/2022 dated September 28, 2022, the Director of Collection and Development of BLU Funds of BPD LH is designated as KPA BUN BA 999.03 Government Investment Management for the Joint Fund for Disaster Management (PFB) and DNS funds.

Managed funds at BLU BPD LH as of December 31, 2022 Audited and as of December 31, 2021 Audited amounted to IDR 3,058,621,910,088 and IDR 0. BLU Managed Funds are funds originating from BA 999.03 management of joint disaster management funds and DNS funds, with details of joint disaster management funds amounting to IDR 3,000,000,000,000 and DNS funds amounting to IDR 58,621,910,088.

The value of DNS funds amounting to IDR 58,621,910,088 is the transfer of DNS funds that were originally recorded at UAIP to be recorded at BLU BPD LH in accordance with BAST between UAIP and UAKPA BLU BPD LH Number BA-14/KN.3/2022 and BAST24/BPD LH.2/2022 dated November 2, 2022.

- b. Long-Term Funds

Long-Term Funds as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 28,798,237,380,309 and IDR 16,003,441,297,997, respectively. Long-Term Funds are funds accumulated from financing along with the results of its management for funding land acquisition of national strategic projects managed by LMAN. In 2020, through Letter Number S-941/PB/2020 dated December 29, 2020 regarding Further Provisions for the Authorization of Capital Expenditures and Financing Receipts for Land Acquisition for PSN by LMAN in PER-20/PB/2020 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of State Revenues and Expenditures at the End of Fiscal Year 2020, the Directorate General of Treasury issued a policy on the presentation of investment funds for funding land acquisition for National Strategic Projects

in the Long-Term Fund post. Previously, the presentation of these funds was carried out in the Unreimbursed/Invested BLU Managed Funds post. Transactions of Long-Term Funds can be explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Value
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2021</b>	<b>16.003.441.298,002</b>
Returns/refunds	1,859,450,374
Acquisition of long-term funds from the State General Treasury Account	28,840,000,000,000
Use of long-term funds to fund PSN land acquisition	(16,047,063,368,063)
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2022 *)</b>	<b>28,798,237,380,313</b>

\*) Difference of IDR 4 due to rounding

#### D.2.1.6.7 Other Assets

Other Assets  
amounted  
to IDR  
667.80  
trillion

Other Assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 667,809,773,446,210 and IDR 734,632,471,885,036, respectively, experiencing a decrease of IDR 66,822,698,438,826 or 9.10 percent. Other Assets are types of assets other than those that have been categorized as Other Assets above. The value of Other Assets as of 31 December 2022 is based on the net realizable value of IDR 351,902,471,815,440 which comes from the gross value of IDR 667,809,773,446,210 deducted by the Accumulated Amortization/Depreciation of Other Assets of IDR 315,907,301,630,770.

Details of Other Assets in Ministries/ Government Agencies and State General Treasurer are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Assets	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. Other assets in Ministries/ Government Agencies (K/L)	53,175,074,262,507	61,975,432,490,313
2. Other Assets in State General Treasurer (BUN)	614,634,699,183,703	672,657,039,394,723
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>667,809,773,446,210</b>	<b>734,632,471,885,036</b>
<b>Accumulated Amortization/Depreciation of Other Assets:</b>	<b>(315,907,301,630,770)</b>	<b>(346,785,486,307,057)</b>
Ministries/ Government Agencies	(31,528,497,888,704)	(35,742,370,503,074)
State General Treasurer	(284,378,803,742,066)	(311,043,115,803,983)
<b>Total Net</b>	<b>351,902,471,815,440</b>	<b>387,846,985,577,979</b>

#### 1. Other assets in Ministries/ Government Agencies (K/L)

Other Assets in K/L as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 53,175,074,262,507 and IDR 61,975,432,490,313, respectively. Other assets in Ministries/ Government Agencies generally represent State-Owned Asset

(BMN), both Fixed Assets and Intangible Assets, which are no longer used in the operations of the relevant K/L. Other Assets in K/L as of December 31, 2022 with the highest value, among others, are found in:

- a. Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing amounting to IDR 20,320,960,837,312 in the form of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets Not Used in Government Operations.
- b. Ministry of Health amounting to IDR 6,673,072,096,266 in the form of Fixed Assets and Intangible Assets Not Used in Government Operations and Other Assets.
- c. Ministry of Defense amounting to IDR 5,905,516,546,972 in the form of Fixed Assets and Intangible Assets Not Used in Government Operations.

Details of Other Assets at K/L can be seen in **Appendix 25**.

## 2. Other Assets in BUN

Other Assets in BUN as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 614,634,699,183,703 and IDR 672,657,039,394,723, respectively.

Other Assets in BUN consist of:

(in Rupiah)

No	Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1.	BUN Other Assets (BA 999.03)	810,653,723,664	29,667,617,180,559
2.	BUN Other Assets (BA 999.99)	613,824,045,460,039	642,989,422,214,164
	<b>Total</b>	<b>614,634,699,183,703</b>	<b>672,657,039,394,723</b>

### 1) Other Assets in Government Investment Management BUN (BA 999.03)

Other Assets in the Government Investment Management BUN as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 810,653,723,664 and IDR 29,667,617,180, respectively.

Details of Other Assets of BUN Investment Management are presented as follows

(in Rupiah)

Other Assets BA 999.03	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
<b>a. UAIP</b>		
Ex-revolving fund assets at the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	13,234,602,981	13,234,602,981
<b>b. BLU LMAN</b>		
1) Ex-managed assets of PT PPA	187,409,252,504	203,123,400,144
2) Ex Pertamina Assets	590,639,298,679	28,619,926,367,215

3) Other Assets of BUN	19,370,569,500	812,458,730,219
4) Ex IBRA Assets	-	18,874,080,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>810,653,723,664</b>	<b>29,667,617,180,559</b>

1) Government Investment Accounting Unit (UAIP)

Other Assets in UAIP are in the form of Assets of Ex-Revolving Funds at the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries with a value as of December 31, 2022 of IDR 13,234,602,981. These assets are part of the Small-Scale Capture Fisheries Business Development Program (PUPTSK) implemented by the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries since 2004.

2) BLU State Asset Management Agency (LMAN)

Other Assets at BLU LMAN are in the form of PT PPA Ex-Managed Assets, Ex-Pertamina Assets, Other BUN Assets and Ex IBRA Assets.

1) PT PPA Ex-Managed Assets

PT PPA Ex-Managed Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 187,409,252,504. The added transaction of ex-PPA assets in 2022 originated from fair valuation which was a follow-up to the findings and recommendations in the BPK and KAP examinations.

2) Ex-Pertamina Assets

The position of ex-Pertamina Assets in the management of the Entity as of December 31, 2022 is IDR 590,639,298,679, this item presents ex-Pertamina Assets that are not reclassified to investment property. Ex-Pertamina Assets in the Other BUN Assets group are used to record ex-Pertamina BUN assets that are transferred to the entity. Prior to the transfer of management, these assets were presented in the special transaction financial statements. Ex-Pertamina assets are presented at fair value in the Audited special transaction financial statements in the year prior to the handover or at fair value if mentioned in the Director General of State Assets decision related to the handover or in the BAST of the handover.

3) Other Assets of BUN in BLU LMAN

Other Assets of BUN in BLU LMAN as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 19,301,322,987. Other Assets of BUN in BLU LMAN are in the form of PSN Infrastructure Land Assets and Bank Indonesia Ex Mortgage Assets (HTBI). Details of Other Assets of BUN in BLU LMAN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Assets BUN BLU LMAN	Value
National Strategic Project (PSN) Infrastructure Land Assets	-
Ex-Bank Indonesia Mortgage Assets (HTBI)	19,370,569,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,370,569,500</b>

## a) National Strategic Project (PSN) Infrastructure Land Assets

PSN Infrastructure Land Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 0. Assets resulting from land acquisition by LMAN are determined to be used by the Ministries/ Government Agencies in the context of implementing PSN by the Goods Manager, in accordance with the provisions of Article 61A of PMK Number 100/PMK.06/2019 concerning the 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. Details of the transaction of PSN land balance during the period 2022 are presented below.

(in Rupiah)

PSN Land Transaction	Value
<b>Opening Balance as of January 1, 2022</b>	-
Land acquisition funding for water resources sector	3,596,292,288,186
Land acquisition funding for toll road sector	12,172,219,871,831
Land acquisition funding for the transportation sector	278,236,526,046
Funding for land acquisition for the National Tourism Strategic Area sector	314,682,000
Ratification of Capital Expenditure of Technical Ministries/ Government Agencies for realization throughout 2022	(16,047,063,368,063)
<b>Closing balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	-

## b) Ex-Bank Indonesia Mortgage Assets (HTBI)

Ex-HTBI Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 19,370,569,500, this item presents ex-HTBI Assets that are not reclassified to investment property.

## 4) Ex IBRA Assets

PT PPA's Ex-Managed Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 0. The decrease occurred because all Other Assets of ex-PT PPA have been classified as Investment Property as a follow-up to the implementation of PSAP 17 Investment Property resulting in a zero



balance ex IBRA Assets on the balance sheet.

2) Other Assets of Special Transaction Management BUN (BA 999.99)

Other Assets of the Special Transaction Management BUN as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 613,824,045,460,039 and IDR 642,989,422,214,164, respectively. Details of Other Assets of Special Transaction Management BUN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Assets BA 999.99	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
a) KKKS Assets	600,622,193,530,625	577,706,932,941,265
b) Ex-IBRA Assets	10,279,524,386,452	8,508,560,497,099
c) Ex-Pertamina Assets	-	15,083,556,147,288
d) Former Foreign/Chinese Owned Assets (ABMA/T)	37,668,763,100	83,923,260,600
e) Idle BMN Assets	32,894,062,705	94,180,013,291
f) PKP2B Assets	2,489,221,624,116	41,141,130,765,206
g) Other Assets under DJKN Management	362,543,093,041	371,138,589,415
<b>Total</b>	<b>613,824,045,460,039</b>	<b>642,989,422,214,164</b>

a) KKKS Assets

KKKS assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 600,622,193,530,625 and IDR 577,706,932,941,269, respectively. Other assets in KKKS consist of a combination of four UAKPA as follows.

(in Rupiah)

KKKS Assets	December 31, 2022
BMN Upstream Oil and Gas at DJKN	8,148,384,448
BMN Upstream Oil and Gas at PPBMN	5,725,853,761
BMN Upstream Oil and Gas at SKK Migas	586,653,132,958,891
BMN Upstream Oil and Gas at BPMA	13,955,186,333,525
<b>Total</b>	<b>600,622,193,530,625</b>

**BMN Upstream Oil and Gas at Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN)**

Other assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 8,148,384,448. These other assets are in the form of land which is a collection of Upstream Oil and Gas BMN that has been handed over to the Goods Manager from 3 Terminated KKKS based on the Official Report of Handover of State Property in the Form of Land Originating from the Sekayu Working Area Contractor Partnership Contract (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to the Ministry of Finance) Number 0023.BA/92/SJA.4/2019 and Number BA-4/KN.4/2019 dated May 17, 2019, Official Report of Handover of State Property in the Form of Land Originating from Contractor Partnership Contract of West Belida



Working Area (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to Ministry of Finance) Number 0024.BA/92/SJA.4/2019 and Number BA-5/KN.4/2019 dated May 17, 2019, and Official Report of Handover of State Property in the Form of Land Originating from Contractor Partnership Contract of Citarum Working Area (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to Ministry of Finance) Number 16.BA/92/SJA.4/2020 and Number BA-1/KN.4/2020 dated July 29, 2020.

### BMN Upstream Oil and Gas in PBMN

Other Assets of KKKS/Upstream Oil and Gas PBMN as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 5,725,853,761 and IDR 577,706,932,941,265, respectively. KKKS Assets consist of Land, Capital Assets (HBM), Inventory Property (HBI), and Material Inventory (MP). Explanation of PSC Assets is as follows.

#### 1) KKKS Asset in the form of Land

KKKS assets in the form of land as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 0. Transactions of KKKS Assets in the form of land described as follows.

(in Rupiah)

KKKS Asset Land	Value
<b>Opening Balance as of January 1, 2022</b>	<b>32,615,268,372,153</b>
<b>Subtraction Transaction</b>	<b>(32,615,268,372,153)</b>
Handover	(1,571,563,347,819)
Correction of deficiency	(88,833,513,857)
Outward Transfer to UAKPA Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities and BPMA	(30,954,871,510,477)
<b>Closing Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>-</b>

#### 2) Non-Land KKKS Assets

##### a. Capital Assets (HBM)

KKKS assets in the form of HBM as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 0. Transactions of KKKS Assets in the form of HBM are illustrated below.

(in Rupiah)

Capital Assets (HBM)	Value
<b>Opening Balance as of January 1, 2022</b>	<b>517,780,153,901,997</b>
<b>Addition Transaction:</b>	<b>125,447,999,793</b>
Transfer of Receipt	125,447,524,562
Correction of Increase	475,231
<b>Subtraction Transfer:</b>	<b>(517,905,601,901,790)</b>
Transfer/ Auction Sale	(2,423,019,247)
Transfer	(125,447,524,562)
Correction of Subtraction	(2,409,753,455)

Outward Transfer to UAKPA, Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities, and BPMA	(517,775,321,604,526)
<b>Closing Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>-</b>

## b. Inventory Property (HBI)

KKKS assets in the form of HBI as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 22,869,948. The transaction of KKKS assets in the form of HBI is described as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Inventory Property Assets (HBI)</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Opening Balance as of January 1, 2022</b>	<b>126,867,842,110</b>
<b>Subtraction Transaction:</b>	<b>(126,844,972,162)</b>
Transfer/ Auction Sale	(24,438,505)
Correction of Subtraction	(46,273,954)
Outward Transfer to UAKPA, Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities, and BPMA	(126,774,259,703)
<b>Closing Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>22,869,948</b>

## c. Material Inventory (MP)

KKKS assets in the form of inventory materials as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 5,702,983,813. Mutations of KKKS Assets in the form of Inventory Materials are described as follows.

<b>Material Assets Inventory</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>	<b>Value (IDR)</b>
<b>Opening Balance as of December 31, 2021*</b>	<b>1,903,953,132,44</b>	<b>27,184,642,825,006</b>
<b>Subtraction Transaction:</b>	<b>1,903,590,600,89</b>	<b>(27,179,679,282,163)</b>
Transfer/Auction Sale**	146,374,83	(2,302,622,450)
Correction of Subtraction**	26,917,988.06	(384,335,033,528)
Outward Transfer to UAKPA, Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities, and BPMA	1,876,526,238.00	(26,793,041,626,185)
<b>Total Before Exchange Rate Adjustment</b>	<b>362,531.55</b>	<b>4,963,542,843</b>
Exchange Difference Adjustment		739,440,970
<b>Closing Balance as of December 31, 2022**</b>	<b>362,531.55</b>	<b>5,702,983,813</b>

Notes:

\* using the JISDOR exchange rate as of December 31, 2021 (IDR 14,278/US\$)

\*\* using the middle rate as of December 31, 2022 (IDR 15,731/US\$)

### BMN Upstream Oil and Gas on Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities

KKKS assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 586,653,132,958,891. KKKS assets consist of Land, Capital Property (HBM), Inventory Property (HBI), and Inventory Material (MP). Details of the KKKS Assets are as follows.

#### 1) Assets of KKKS Land

KKKS assets in the form of land as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 32,608,467,703,671. Mutations of KKKS Assets in the form of land are described as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Assets of KKKS Land	Value
<b>Opening Balance as of January 1, 2022</b>	-
<b>Addition Transaction</b>	<b>32,618,893,723,171</b>
Incoming Transfer of Opening Balance from UAKPA – PBMN	30,737,623,650,724
Correction Addition	1,881,270,072,447
<b>Subtraction Transaction</b>	<b>(10,426,019,500)</b>
Correction of Subtraction	(10,426,019,500)
<b>Closing Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>32,608,467,703,671</b>

#### 2) Assets of KKKS Non-Land

##### a. Capital Assets (HBM)

KKKS assets in the form of HBM as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 526,767,447,331,300. The mutation of KKKS Assets in the form of HBM is described as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Capital Assets (HBM)	Nilai
<b>Opening Balance as of January 1, 2022</b>	-
<b>Addition Transaction:</b>	<b>529,834,179,470,252</b>
Incoming Transfer of Opening Balance from UAKPA PBMN	505,412,719,019,767
PIS	12,579,048,961,886
Previous Year PIS	5,087,189,068,537
Correction to Add	6,412,869,039,112
Incoming Transfer	132,696,131,188
Incoming Transfer	145,307,265,265
Rounding Difference	38,189
SE	64,349,946,308
<b>Subtraction Transaction:</b>	<b>(3,066,732,138,952)</b>
Opening Balance Correction	(174,365,256,638)
Elimination	(41,887,930,315)
Transfer	(132,696,131,188)
OutwardTransfer	(339,109,502,161)

Rounding Difference	(5,328,734)
Correction of Subtraction	(2,300,351,794,978)
In the elimination process	(78,316,194,938)
<b>Closing Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>526,767,447,331,300</b>

## b. Inventory Property (HBI)

KKKS assets in the form of HBI as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 127,121,059,832. The transactions of KKKS assets in the form of HBI are explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Inventory Property Assets (HBI)</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Opening Balance as of January 1, 2022</b>	-
<b>Addition Transaction:</b>	<b>127,143,605,057</b>
Incoming Transfer of Opening Balance from UAKPA PBMN	125,090,994,274
PIS	1,662,612,010
Previous Year PIS	218,911,954
Correction	171,086,819
<b>Subtraction Transaction:</b>	<b>(22,545,225)</b>
Elimination	(5,479,312)
Correction of Subtraction	(17,065,913)
<b>Closing Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>127,121,059,832</b>

## c. Material Inventory (MP)

KKKS assets in the form of inventory materials as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 27,150,093,864,088. Transactions of KKKS Assets in the form of Inventory Materials are described as follows.

<b>Material Assets Inventory</b>	<b>Value (IDR)</b>	<b>Value (IDR)</b>
<b>Closing Balance as of December 31, 2021*</b>	-	-
<b>Addition Transaction:</b>	<b>2,628,769,405</b>	<b>38,731,615,851,958</b>
Incoming Transfer of Opening Balance from UAKPA - PBMN*	1,790,134,295	25,559,537,471,141
Adjustment of Opening Balance Add*	14,102,219	201,351,475,134
Procurement**	717,177,294	11,281,916,005,594
Return of MP No-nCap**	34,614,226	544,516,394,621
Return of MP Cap**	25,206,190	396,518,580,292
Incoming Transfer**	33,356,359	524,728,879,904
Transfer of Management Receipt**	14,178,822	223,047,045,272
<b>Subtraction Transaction:</b>	<b>(902,871,696)</b>	<b>(14,155,608,387,944)</b>
Adjustment of Beginning Balance Deficiency *	(16,109,899)	(230,017,131,935)
Capital Usage**	(375,146,089)	(5,901,423,126,020)
Non-Capital Usage**	(462,564,304)	(7,276,599,062,900)

Outward Transfer**	(32,493,543)	(511,155,927,393)
Write-off*	(16,557,861)	(236,413,139,696)
<b>Total Before Exchange Rate Adjustment</b>	<b>1,725,897,709</b>	<b>24,576,007,464,014</b>
Foreign Exchange Adjustment		2,574,086,400,074
<b>Closing Balance as of December 31, 2022**</b>	<b>1,725,897,709</b>	<b>27,150,093,864,088</b>

Notes:

\* using the JISDOR exchange rate as of December 31, 2021 (IDR 14,278/US\$)

\*\* using the middle rate as of December 31, 2022 (IDR 15,731/US\$)

### BMN Upstream Oil and Gas at BPMA

KKKS assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 13,955,186,333,525 and IDR 0, respectively. KKKS assets consist of Land, Capital Assets (HBM), Inventory Assets (HBI), and Material Inventory (MP). Explanation of PSC Assets is as follows.

#### 1) Assets of KKKS Land

KKKS assets in the form of land as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 220,784,320,793. The transactions of KKKS Assets in the form of land are described as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>KKKS Asset Land</b>	<b>Nilai</b>
<b>Opening Balance as of January 1, 2022</b>	-
<b>Addition Transaction</b>	<b>220,784,320,793</b>
Incoming Transfer of Opening Balance from UAKPA – PBMN	217,247,859,753
Correction for Recording Rectification	3,536,461,040
<b>Closing Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>220,784,320,793</b>

#### 2) Assets of Non-Land KKKS

##### a. Capital Assets (HBM)

KKKS assets in the form of HBM as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 12,340,933,408,635. The transactions of KKKS Assets in the form of HBM are described as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Capital Assets (HBM)</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Opening Balance as of January 1, 2022</b>	-
<b>Addition Transaction</b>	<b>12,362,833,617,049</b>
Incoming Transfer of Opening Balance from UAKPA PBMN	12,362,602,584,760
Opening Balance Correction	231,032,289
<b>Subtraction Transaction</b>	<b>(21,900,208,414)</b>
Correction Reduction	(21,851,208,415)
Asset Sales	(48,999,999)
<b>Closing Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>12,340,933,408,635</b>

## b. Inventory Property (HBI)

KKKS assets in the form of HBI as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 1,692,373,208. The transactions of KKKS assets in the form of HBI are explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Inventory Property Assets (HBI)	Value
<b>Opening Balance as of January 1, 2022</b>	-
<b>Addition Transaction:</b>	<b>1,692,373,208</b>
Incoming Transfer of Opening Balance from UAKPA PBMN	1,683,265,429
Purchases	9,107,779
<b>Closing Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>1,692,373,208</b>

## c. Material Inventory (MP)

KKKS assets in the form of inventory materials as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 1,391,776,230,889. Transactions of KKKS Assets in the form of Inventory Materials are explained as follows.

Material Assets Inventory	Nilai (USD)	Nilai (Rp)
<b>Opening Balance as of January 1, 2022*</b>	-	-
<b>Addition Transaction:</b>	<b>94,762,583.46</b>	<b>1,365,182,696,593</b>
Incoming Transfer of Opening Balance from UAKPA-PB*	86,391,942.50	1,233,504,155,044
Opening Balance Adjustment Addition*	7.84	111,940
Procurement**	8,071,074.12	126,966,066,982
Non-capital Return**	21,929.11	344,966,828
Incoming Transfer**	262,536.29	4,129,958,378
Transfer with Payment to State Treasury**	15,093.60	237,437,421
<b>Subtraction Transaction:</b>	<b>(6,289,108.74)</b>	<b>(98,933,969,551)</b>
Capital Usage**	(3,125,525.60)	(49,167,643,176)
Non-Capital Usage**	(3,083,187.97)	(48,501,629,956)
Outward Transfer**	(80,395.17)	(1,264,696,419)
<b>Total Before Exchange Adjustment</b>	<b>88,473,474.72</b>	<b>1,266,248,727,042</b>
Exchange Difference Adjustment		125,527,503,847
<b>Closing Balance as of December 31, 2022**</b>	<b>88,473,474.72</b>	<b>1,391,776,230,889</b>

Notes:

\* using the JISDOR exchange rate as of December 31, 2021 (IDR 14,278/US\$)

\*\* using the middle rate as of December 31, 2022 (IDR 15,731/US\$)

## b) Ex-BPPN Assets

Ex-BPPN Assets (Coordination Team Assets) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 10,279,524,386,452 and IDR

8,508,560,497,099, respectively. The ex-BPPN Assets are government assets from the ex-BPPN with unsettled ownership status and value, thus they cannot yet be transferred to PT PPA (Persero). These assets are under the management of the Ministry of Finance, consisting of inventory assets, properties, Nostro, securities, and stocks.

Details of Other Assets of Special Transaction Management BUN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Ex-BPPN Assets</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
1) Property Assets	3,336,970,167,124	2,615,581,851,311
2) Inventory Assets	5,666,304,672	8,307,266,187
3) Nostro Assets	4,089,257,490	4,673,437,131
4) Securities	521,994,579,888	478,247,196,211
5) Shares	58,284,006,532	69,015,444,865
6) Other Ex -PPN Assets	6,352,520,070,746	5,332,735,301,394
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,279,524,386,452</b>	<b>8,508,560,497,099</b>

#### 1) Ex IBRA Property Assets

Ex IBRA Property Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to 1,480 assets with a value of IDR 3,336,970,167,124. Ex-IBRA Property Assets presented in the balance sheet are property assets under management by the Government supported by the original ownership documents of the assets concerned (certificates and/or covernotes).

Details of Property Assets can be presented in **Appendix 24**.

#### 2) Ex IBRA Inventory Assets

Ex IBRA Inventory Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 5,666,304,672 for 11,579 units. Ex IBRA Inventory Assets are Ex IBRA Assets and Ex Bank Assets from Bank Frozen Operations (BBO), Bank Frozen Business Activities (BBKU) in the form of Property and Non-Property assets. Details of Ex IBRA Inventory Assets can be presented in **Appendix 24**.

#### 3) Nostro Asset

Nostro assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 4,089,257,490 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 4,673,437,131. Nostro assets that are not supported by ownership documents as of December 31, 2022 amounting to IDR 454,445,361,290. The ownership documents are still under investigation by DJKN (Directorate General of State Assets). Therefore, once the Nostro assets meet the recognition criteria, it will

be presented in the Balance Sheet.

Details of Nostro Assets can be presented in **Appendix 24**.

#### 4) Ex-BPPN Securities

Ex-BPPN Securities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 521,994,579,888 and IDR 478,247,196,211, respectively, representing an increase in the value of Ex-BPPN Securities of IDR 43,747,383,677 from exchange rate differences. The ex-BPPN securities are securities that were not free and clear at the time of BPPN's dissolution. The former BPPN securities are held in custody by Citibank based on the Custodial Agreement dated July 20, 1999, between BPPN and Citibank. After the duties of BPPN were continued by the Ministry of Finance, the Custodial Agreement has not been renewed. Details of Ex-BPPN Securities can be found in **Appendix 24**.

#### 5) Ex-BPPN Shares

Ex-BPPN Stock as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 58,284,006,532 and IDR 69,015,444,865, respectively. There was a decrease in the value of ex-BPPN share assets amounting to IDR 10,731,438,333, originating from the fluctuations in the value per share. Ex-BPPN Shares are assets that consist of share ownership in the Company, with the majority of share assets originating from BTO and BBKU settlement assets. The ex-BPPN shares are divided into share assets in Citibank Custody and share assets managed directly by DJKN.

Details of Ex IBRA Shares can be presented in **Appendix 24**.

#### 6) Other Assets of Ex-BPPN

Other Assets in the balance sheet of Assets Arising from BLBI Lending as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 6,352,520,070,746 and IDR 5,332,735,301,394, respectively. Details of other assets of ex-BPPN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Ex-BPPN Assets</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
a) Ex-PPA Property Assets	5,181,855,506,388	4,259,066,755,235
b) Ex-PPA Securities	1,151,573,752,158	1,053,862,537,494
c) Ex-PPA Non-Bank Shares	19,090,812,200	19,806,008,665
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,352,520,070,746</b>	<b>5,332,735,301,394</b>

##### 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 the original ownership documents of the assets concerned (certificates and/or covernotes).

As of December 31, 2022, there were 1,478 property assets under PT PPA (Persero) management with a value of IDR 5,181,855,506,388, while as of December 31, 2021, there were 1,496 assets with a value of IDR 4,259,066,755,235.

Details of PT PPA's Ex-Managed Property Assets are presented in **Appendix 24.**

b) Ex-PPA Securities

Ex-PPA securities are securities that were free and clear at the time of BPPN dissolution and included assets that were handed over to PT PPA until the end of the asset management agreement period in 2009. The value of former PT PPA securities as of December 31, 2022 was IDR 1,151,573,752,158.

Details of securities ex-managed by PT PPA are presented in **Appendix 24.**

c) Ex-PPA Non-Bank Shares

The asset value of shares (non-bank) ex PT PPA as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 19,090,812,200 and as of December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 19,806,008,665 or decreased the value of shares by IDR 715,196,465.

The ex-managed shares of PT PPA are free and clear shares at the time of dissolution of BPPN and include assets that were handed over to PT PPA until the end of the asset management agreement period in 2009. The management of PT PPA's ex-managed share assets is carried out by DJKN itself based on PMK Number 154/PMK.06/2020 concerning the Management of Ex IBRA Assets by the Minister of Finance as amended by PMK Number 230/PMK.06/2022. The management of PT PPA's ex-managed share assets by DJKN includes attending and making decisions in the General Meeting of Shareholders (RUPS), requesting payment of share dividends or liquidation proceeds, sales, valuation, and/or administration.

There is a follow-up outward transfer of PT Sejahtera Eka Graha share assets worth IDR 26,563,266,134 to Directorate of State Wealth (BA 999.03 Investment Assets) in accordance with Order PRIN-25.1/KN/2020 and Minutes of Handover of Share Asset Management Number BA-1/KN.2/2020 dated January 23, 2020. Details are presented in **Appendix 24.**

## c) Ex-Pertamina Assets

Ex-Pertamina assets in the form of BMN Ex-Pertamina as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 0. Ex-Pertamina assets in 2022 were reclassified to Investment Property.

## d) Assets Formerly Owned by Foreigners/Chinese (ABMA/T)

Assets Formerly Owned by Foreigners/Chinese (ABMA/T) as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 37,668,763,100. ABMA/T is another asset on the Balance Sheet of ABMA/T in DJKN Management.

## e) Idle BMN Assets

Idle BMN assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 32,894,062,705. Idle BMN assets are part of BMN, so all BMN ex-BMN Idle can be recognized as BMN. However, the idle state assets reported and presented in the Special Transaction Accounting System Financial Statements are State Assets that have been designated as idle state assets and have been handed over to the Asset Manager (provided with Official Report from the User/Authorized User of the Asset and the Asset Manager, in this case, the Head of KPKNL), or referred to as BMN ex-BMN Idle and presented in the Other Assets post with Other Assets estimates.

## f) Assets of Coal Mining Concession Work Agreement (PKP2B)

PKP2B assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 2,489,221,624,116 with details as follows

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)
1) Land Assets	50,671,809,000
2) Non-Land Assets	2,438,549,815,116
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,489,221,624,116</b>

## 1) Land Assets

The value of Land Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 50,671,809,000. Details of transactions in the value of Land assets are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Value
Beginning Balance of Land	3,136,222,121,224
<b>Mutation Increase:</b>	<b>376,244,454,000</b>
Addition of New Assets	375,330,053,000
Correction Increase	914,401,000
<b>Mutation Decrease:</b>	<b>(3,461,794,766,224)</b>
Correction Decrease	(39,305,354)

Reclassification Outward to Investment Property	(3,461,755,460,870)
<b>Balance of Land Assets as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>50,671,809,000</b>

## 2) Non-Land Assets

The value of Non-Land Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 2,438,549,815,116. Details of transactions in the value of non-land assets are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	Value
Opening Balance of Non-Land Assets	38,004,908,643,984
<b>Mutation Increase:</b>	<b>330,111,468,043</b>
Addition of New Assets	206,156,977,624
Asset Capitalization	123,846,865,419
Recording Correction	107,625,000
<b>Mutation Decrease:</b>	<b>(35,896,470,296,911)</b>
Write-off from BMN List Balance Sheet	(110,765,552,383)
Outward Reclassification	(914,401,000)
Reclassification Outward to Investment Property	(35,784,790,343,528)
<b>Balance of Non-Land Assets as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>2,438,549,815,116</b>

## g) Other Assets under the Management of the Directorate General of State Assets

Other Assets under the Management of the Directorate General of State Assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 362,543,093,041 and IDR 371,138,589,415, respectively.

Details of Other Assets under the Management of the Directorate General of State Assets are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Other Assets under DJKN Management	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
KPK Gratification Items	114,432,301,041	123,027,797,415
Confiscated Assets	248,110,792,000	248,110,792,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>362,543,093,041</b>	<b>371,138,589,415</b>

**D.2.1.6.8 Other Assets from Other Government Units**

*Other Assets from other Government Units amounted to IDR 29.62*

Other Assets of Other Government Units as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 29,625,443,493,878 and IDR 24,344,018,870,873, respectively, experiencing an increase of IDR 5,281,424,623,005 or 21.69 percent. Other Assets from Other Government Units represent equity in Other Agency Units (UBL) with the following details.

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(in Rupiah)

Other Agency Units	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. YHK/BPP TMII	4,334,012,243	68,368,872,564
2. Asahan Authority	5,396,635,686	6,852,392,874
3. Gedung Veteran Foundation	-	2,326,894,868
4. National Zakat Agency	186,239,265,940	191,628,189,740
5. Indonesian Waqf Board	20,372,797,851	16,949,579,101
6. Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities	-	(25,382,208,52)
7. Financial Services Authority	7,869,782,371,449	6,371,861,922,633
8. Hajj Financial Management Agency	21,539,318,410,709	17,711,413,227,545
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,625,443,493,878</b>	<b>24,344,018,870,873</b>

1. Other Assets of Harapan Kita Foundation / Taman Mini Indonesia Indah Management and Development Agency (YHK/BPP TMII)

Other Assets of YHK/BPP TMII as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 4,334,012,243 which is the net equity value based on the Audited 2020 Financial Statements of YHK/BPP TMII and the results of the Phase I Asset Inventory of the Ministry of State Secretariat at TMII. Impairment of other assets amounting to IDR 64,034,860,321 consists of:

- a. Correction of Equity in the Financial Statements for the period 2020 Unaudited to 2020 Audited amounted to minus IDR 15,862,160,521.
- b. Adjustment of the value of net assets originating from adjustments to the value of fixed assets for the determination of the status of use of state property at the Ministry of State Secretariat in accordance with KMK Number 99/KM.6/2021 which has been recorded in the 2022 Financial Statements of the Ministry of State Secretariat amounted to minus IDR 48,172,699,800. Until the deadline for submitting the Audited LK of Other Agencies in 2022, TMII is still in the Liquidation process carried out by Phase II Asset Inventory by the Ministry of State Secretariat.

In preparing the Financial Statements, YHK/BPP TMII is guided by the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) Number 45 concerning Financial Statements of Non-Profit Organizations. Harapan Kita Foundation TMII has been dissolved based on Presidential Regulation Number 19 of 2021 concerning the Management of Taman Mini Indonesia Indah, according to article 1 paragraph 1, the control and management of Taman Mini Indonesia is carried out by the Ministry of State Secretariat, and article 2 with the determination of the control and management of Taman Mini Indonesia Indah by the Ministry of State Secretariat, the management of Taman Mini Indonesia Indah by Harapan Kita Foundation based on

Presidential Decree Number 51 of 1977, is declared to be terminated.

As of the preparation of the 2022 Audited Financial Statements of Other Agencies, the liquidation process of Harapan Kita Foundation as the manager of Taman Mini Indonesia Indah is still in the process of completion.

## 2. Other Assets of the Asahan Authority

Other Assets of the Asahan Authority as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 5,396,635,686, which is the total net equity of the Asahan Authority based on the BPKP audit results of the Asahan Authority's Closing Financial Statements as of May 15, 2019 minus the value of Assets that have been liquidated in the 2022 Audited period. Impairment of other assets amounted to IDR 1,455,757,188 which was a reduction in the value of net assets derived from the handover of fixed assets of Asahan Authority to the goods manager (DJKN).

The Asahan Authority has been disbanded by Presidential Regulation Number 73 of 2018 concerning the Termination of Duties and Dissolution of the Asahan Project Development Authority and the Asahan Project Development Authority. Based on articles 2 and 3, State Property at the Asahan Authority is handed over to the Minister of Finance as the goods manager except those that have been recorded at 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 the Republic of Indonesia. Leaders and employees at the Asahan Authority are honorably discharged and given an award money whose amount is determined by the Minister of Finance which is charged to the DIPA of the Ministry of Industry for the 2018 Fiscal Year.

The liquidation process of Asahan Authority has not been completed as of the preparation of the Audited Financial Statements of Other Agencies for the year 2022. In accordance with the Decree of the Secretary of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs Number 18 of 2018 concerning the Asahan Authority Liquidation Team that the Liquidation Team is in charge from September 3, 2018 until the completion of the liquidation implementation of the Asahan Authority.

## 3. Other Assets of the Gedung Veteran Foundation

Other Assets of the Gedung Veteran Foundation as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 0 which is the total net equity of the Gedung Veteran Foundation based on the 2022 Unaudited Financial Statements of the Gedung Veteran Foundation which has a negative value. Gedung Veteran Foundation has not submitted the 2022 Audited Financial Statements because it is scheduled for November 2023. The financial statements of the

Gedung Veteran Foundation are prepared based on SAK ETAP (Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability) and PSAK 45 concerning Financial Reporting of Not-for-Profit Organizations.

4. Other Assets from the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS)

Other Assets from the National Amil Zakat Agency as of December 31, 2022, amounted to IDR 186,239,265,940, representing the net equity value of BAZNAS based on the Unaudited 2022 Financial Statements. BAZNAS has not yet submitted the Audited 2022 Financial Statements, as it is scheduled for August 2023. BAZNAS's Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard Number 109 on the Accounting for Zakat and Infaq/Donations, since January 1, 2012.

5. Other Assets from the Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI)

Other Assets from the Indonesian Waqf Board as of December 31, 2022, amounted to IDR 20,372,797,851, representing the total net equity based on the Audited 2022 Financial Statements of BWI. Other Assets from the Indonesian Waqf Board represent the total funds sourced from the State Budget (APBN) and Waqf Funds. In the preparation of financial statements, BWI adheres to Statement of Financial Accounting Standard Number 45 concerning Financial Reporting for Non-profit Organizations modified with government accounting principles as BWI receives funds from the State Budget.

6. Other Assets from the Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities (SKK Migas)

Other Assets originating from SKK Migas as of December 31, 2022, amounted to IDR 0, representing the total net equity based on the Audited 2022 Financial Statements of SKK Migas, amounting to minus IDR 1,472,237,778,270, adjusted for the Estimated Liabilities for Post-Employment Benefits as of December 31, 2022, amounting to IDR 1,539,753,566,287, minus net equity in the Financial Statements of the SKK Migas unit (BA 999.08) amounting to IDR 92,577,568,415, as well as adjustments for the presentation of Negative Equity amounting to IDR 25,061,780,398.

7. Other Assets from the Financial Services Authority (OJK)

Other Assets from OJK as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 7,869,782,371,449 and IDR 6,371,861,922,633, respectively. The Other Assets of IDR 7,869,782,371,449 are the Net Assets of OJK as an institution of IDR 7,878,262,211,981 less the equity value of OJK as a BA BUN unit 999.08 of IDR 8,479,840,532.

8. Other Assets of Hajj Financial Management Agency (BPKH)

Other Assets of BPKH as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 21,539,318,410,709 representing net equity value based on BPKH Audited Financial Statements for 2022. BPKH Financial Statements are prepared and presented in accordance with Sharia Financial Accounting Standards, other general PSAK for transactions that have not been regulated in Sharia PSAK as long as they do not conflict with Sharia principles, and ISAK 35 regarding Presentation of Financial Statements of Non-Profit Oriented Entities.

#### D.2.1.6.9 Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets

*Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets amounted to IDR 318.13 trillion*

Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 3118,133,969,689,488 and IDR 353,350,118,711,276, representing a decrease of IDR 35,216,149,021,788 or 9.97 percent. Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets is presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets in K/L	33,755,165,947,422	42,307,002,907,293
Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets at BUN	284,378,803,742,066	311,043,115,803,983
<b>Total</b>	<b>318,133,969,689,488</b>	<b>353,350,118,711,276</b>

##### 1. Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets in K/L

Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets in K/L as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 33,755,165,947,422 consisting of:

- a. Accumulated Depreciation of Partnership with Third Party amounted to IDR 3,531,846,115,495..
- b. Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets amounted to IDR 16,834,840,195.
- c. Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets Not Used in Government Operations amounted to IDR 30,206,484,991,732.

##### 2. Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets at BUN

Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets at BUN as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 284,378,803,742,066 consisting of:

- a. Accumulated Depreciation of Assets originating from KKKS amounted to IDR 282,408,573,858,499.
- b. Accumulated Depreciation of Assets of Ex-PT PPA amounting to IDR 430,160,983.
- c. Accumulated Depreciation of Assets of Ex-Pertamina amounted to IDR 415,311,394,585.
- d. Accumulated Depreciation of Assets originating from PKP2B Contractors amounted to IDR 1,535,885,268,820.
- e. Accumulated Depreciation of Idle Assets that have been submitted to



DJKN amounted to IDR 5,796,697,173; and

- f. Accumulated Depreciation of Other Assets of BUN amounted to IDR 12,806,362,006.

#### **D.2.1.6.10 Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets**

*Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets amounted to IDR 31.51 trillion*

Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 31,515,242,045,159 and IDR 25,355,604,750,837, respectively, experiencing an increase of IDR 6,159,637,294,322 or 24.29 percent. Details of Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets in K/L	31,350,219,114,571	25,205,318,194,117
2. Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets in BUN	165,022,930,588	150,286,556,720
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,515,242,045,159</b>	<b>25,355,604,750,837</b>

##### 1. Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets in K/L

Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets in K/L as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 31,350,219,114,571 consisting of:

- Accumulated Amortization of Copyright amounted to IDR 13,141,074,536;
- Accumulated Patent Amortization amounted to IDR 117,852,806,394;
- Accumulated Amortization of Software amounted to IDR 23,175,694,207,647;
- Accumulated Amortization of License amounted to IDR 2,401,358,826,082;
- Accumulated Amortization of Other Intangible Assets amounted to IDR 4,343,889,209,301;
- Accumulated Amortization of Intangible Assets Not Used in Government Operations amounted to IDR 1,298,282,990,611.

##### 2. Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets in BUN

Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets at BUN as of 31 December 2022 amounted to IDR 165,022,930,588 and originated from BUN Other Expenditure Management consisting of:

- Accumulated Amortization of Software amounted to IDR 121,399,613,731; and
- Accumulated Amortization of License amounted to IDR 43,623,316,857.

### **D.2.2 LIABILITIES**

#### **D.2.2.1 Short-Term Liabilities**

*Short-Term Liabilities amounted to*

Short-Term Liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 892,289,644,366,744 and IDR 693,381,521,362,628, respectively, experiencing an increase of IDR 198,908,123,004,116 or 28.69 percent. Details of Short-Term



IDR 892.28  
Trillion

Liabilities as of December 31, 2022 are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Short-term Liabilities	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)	Increase / (Decrease) %
Third Party Calculation Payables	3,916,380,112,882	3,765,331,476,323	4.01
Debt to Third Parties	131,806,404,311,825	89,472,483,564,678	47.32
Accrued Interest	97,401,735,689,433	85,472,157,396,255	13.96
Subsidy Payable	15,233,102,271,564	3,907,340,658,138	289.86
Transfer Payable	49,842,043,112,377	40,517,736,709,001	23.01
Current Share of Long-Term Debt	525,070,831,354,819	400,285,862,654,501	31.17
Unamortized Discount	(414,105,480,000)	(58,354,649,000)	609.64
Unamortized Premium	795,587,678,000	127,025,791,000	526.32
Government Securities Debt - Short Term	49,028,000,000,000	42,305,000,000,000	15.89
Unamortized Discount	(548,373,999,000)	(337,659,241,000)	62.40
Revenue Overpayment Debt	10,332,306,519,164	20,948,359,057,302	(50.68)
Accrued Revenue	9,593,646,386,590	6,680,157,106,664	43.61
Deferred Income	4,056,160,026	55,997,717,597	(92.76)
Other Short-Term Debt	228,030,249,064	240,083,121,169	(5.02)
<b>Total</b>	<b>892,289,644,366,744</b>	<b>693,381,521,362,628</b>	<b>28.69</b>

The largest increase in Short-Term Liabilities came from the Current Portion of Long-Term Liabilities which increased by IDR 124,784,968,700,318 or an increase of 31.37 percent. In addition, Third Party Liabilities, Interest Liabilities, and Subsidy Liabilities also contributed significantly to the increase in Short-Term Liabilities, where Third Party Liabilities increased by 47.32 percent or IDR 42,333,920,747,147, Subsidy Liabilities increased by 289.86 percent or IDR 11,325,761,613,426, and Interest Liabilities increased by 13.96 percent or IDR 11,929,578,293,178.

#### D.2.2.1.1 Third-Party Accounting Payable

Third-Party  
Accounting  
Payable  
amounted to  
IDR 3.91

PFK Payable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 3,916,380,112,882 and IDR 3,765,331,476,323, respectively, representing an increase of IDR 151,048,636,559 or 4.01 percent. This increase primarily originated from PFK Payable of Directorate General of Fiscal Balance which

trillion

increased by 10.85 percent or IDR 303,990,747,926. Details of PFK Payable are explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

PFK Payable	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. PFK Payable BA 999.99 DJPb	809,370,991,446	961,059,001,096
2. PFK Payable BA 999.99 DJKN	273,494,832	1,527,596,549
3. PFK Payable BA 999.99 DJPK	3,106,735,626,604	2,802,744,878,678
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,916,380,112,882</b>	<b>3,765,331,476,323</b>

#### 1. PFK Payable BA 999.99 Directorate General of Treasury (DJPb)

DJPb's Third Party Calculation Payable as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 809,370,621,446, a decrease of IDR 151,688,009,650 or 15.78 percent. Details of DJPb PFK Payable are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Operating Bodies	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
a. Healthcare and Social Security Agency	743,361,910,994	905,029,903,526
b. Perum Bulog	2,772,212	2,975,164
c. PT Taspen (Persero)	61,290,354,601	52,391,828,013
d. PT Asabri (Persero)	158,273,803	150,961,077
e. Bapertarum PNS	4,557,679,836	3,483,333,316
<b>Total</b>	<b>809,370,991,446</b>	<b>961,059,001,096</b>

#### 2. PFK Debt BA 999.99 Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN)

PFK Payable of DJKN as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 273,494,832, representing Trustee's Payable/PFK of Sale/Settlement Proceeds of Former Assets Owned by Ex BDL post of receipt of rights of Customers of Fund Depositors other than the Government of Ex-Bank Under Liquidation UP3 as of December 31, 2022.

#### 3. PFK Payable BA 999.99 Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (DJPK)

PFK Payable of DJPK as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 3,106,735,626,604, representing local entitlement of Cigarette Tax revenue to be deposited in the next quarterly deposit period of Fiscal Year 2023.

### D.2.2.1.2 Debt to Third Parties

Debt to  
Third  
Parties  
amounted  
to IDR  
131.80

Debts to Third Parties as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 131,806,404,311,825 and IDR 89,472,483,564,678, an increase of IDR 42,333,920,747,147 or 47.32 percent.

Details of Debts to Third Parties are explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Trillion

Debt to Third Parties	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. Ministries/ Government Agencies	20,847,763,123,725	43,760,918,588,817
2. State General Treasurer	111,016,588,119,672	46,198,539,207,971
3. LKPP Consolidation Adjustment	(57,946,931,572)	(486,974,232,110)
<b>Total</b>	<b>131,806,404,311,825</b>	<b>89,472,483,564,678</b>

## 1. Debt to Third Parties in K/L

Debt to Third Parties in K/L as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 20,847,763,123,725 in the form of third party funds managed / managed by K/L, accrued funds for the completion of building work, purchase of equipment and machinery, unpaid honoraria / third party rights, and delayed payment of bills from third parties.

The significant value of debts to third parties in K/L is explained as follows:

- a. Ministry of Defense amounted to IDR 10,826,801,904,934.
- b. Ministry of Health amounted to IDR 3,046,837,366,570.

The Ministry of Health also has contingent liabilities for the payment of contributions for Non-Recipient Workers (PBPU) participants by local governments but has not been paid until December 31, 2022 as many as 15,913,230 people / month amounted to IDR 78,289,904,100. In addition, based on the Inspectorate General's calculation for contribution assistance in December 2022, there was an underpayment of IDR 132,406,654,800.

- c. Ministry of Public Works and Housing amounted to IDR 2,060,802,929,200.
- d. Debt to third parties in other K/L amounted to IDR 4,913,320,923,021..

## 2. Debt to Third Parties at BUN

Debt to Third Parties at the BUN on December 31, 2022 (Audited) amounted to IDR 111,016,588,119,672. Details of Debts to Third Parties at BUN are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Debt to Third Parties at BUN	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
BA.999.00	247,752,918,368	251,218,736,876
BA 999.03	109,925,186	651,221,303
BA 999.05	25,139,730,218,560	-
BA 999.07	-	2,759,562,350,038
BA 999.08	71,536,103,327,320	24,444,213,806,209
BA 999.99	14,092,891,730,238	18,742,893,093,545
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,016,588,119,672</b>	<b>46,198,539,207,971</b>

## a. Debt to Third Parties BA 999.00

Debt to Third Parties as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 247,752,918,368, experiencing a decrease of IDR 3,465,818,508 or 1.38 percent. This value is Debt to Third Parties in the form of debt from SP2D Returns, Excess Bank / Post Perception Overrides, and debt from banking errors. Details of Debts to Third Parties are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Debt	Value	Details
Debt to Other Third Parties ( Return Debt)	249,097,971,958	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SP2D returned debts at KPPN as the BUN Authorization amounted to IDR 249,049,255,853.</li> <li>2. Debt originating from the receipt of reclassification of excess inventory deposits that have not been issued SPM for the return of revenue at the state revenue return unit at the expense of SAL amounted to IDR 48,716,105.</li> </ol>
Other Short-term Debt	5,451,579	This obligation originates from the excess delegation of Banks/Posts of Perception and Other Perception Institutions that have not been compensated as of December 31, 2022.
Temporary Short-term Debt due to Banking System error (219944)	(2,648,823,214)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is a SPAN swift system error at BRI based on the letter of the Head of the Institutional Business Division Department of Bank BRI number B.44.e-INS/FPC/01/2023 dated January 20, 2023 regarding BRI SPAN Transaction Problems, with the following chronology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were 5 SP2D returns on RR RPKBUNP SPAN BRI (817111) dated December 8, 2022 amounting to IDR 2,296,240,629.</li> <li>• BRI transferred funds from RR RPKBUNP BRI (827911) to RPKBUNP SPAN BRI (817911) and caused a</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

		<p>reduction in funds of IDR 2,296,240,629 in RR RPKBUNP SPAN BRI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BRI redistributed funds for 5 SP2D (827911), but the process failed and caused a minus balance of Debt to Third Parties originating from banking errors.</li> <li>• On December 22, 2022, KPPN settled the return of 5 SP2D from RR RPKBUNP SPAN BRI (827111).</li> <li>• Regarding the temporary minus balance of Short-Term Debt due to Banking System error amounting to IDR 2,296,240,629, the Directorate of PKN through letter number S-1/PB.3/PB.33/2023 dated January 31, 2023 regarding Approval of Debiting RR RPKBUNP SPAN BRI, asked BRI to resolve the problem and BRI has made a deposit back in February 2023 to RR RPKBUNP SPAN BRI amounting to IDR 2,296,240,629 (817911).</li> </ul> <p>2. There is an automatic debit transaction by the Global Billing System implemented by Citibank in October 2022 in the amount of USD22,777.10 equivalent to IDR 355,120,585. The problem was resolved in February 2023 as stated in the Director of PKN's letter number S-61/PB.3/2023 dated January 30, 2023.</p> <p>3. Based on Letter from the Head of Banking Operation Division of Bank BNI number OPR/6/503 dated January 24, 2023, there are three credit transactions on 2017 return</p>
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		<p>from BJB which were only received in RR RPKBUNP SPAN BNI dated December 15, 2022 with details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SP2D 170881303009704002489 IDR 846,000</li> <li>• SP2D 170881303009704003514 IDR 846,000</li> <li>• SP2D 170881303009704001839 IDR 846,000.</li> </ul> <p>The transaction has been settled in February 2023.</p>
Accrued third-party non-budgetary expenditures	1,298,318,045	Derived from accrued transito expenditure at KPPN Jakarta V.
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,752,918,368</b>	

b. Debt to Third Parties in BA 999.03

Debt to Third Parties in BA 999.03 as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 109,925,186. The value is a liability to service providers of asset upgrades/renovations in which the results of the upgrade/renovation work have been received by LMAN but payment has not yet been made.

c. Debt to Third Parties in BA 999.05

Debt to Third Parties as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 25,139,730,218,560, consisting of principal debt to third parties amounted to IDR 25,132,963,282,524 and remuneration debt to third parties amounted to IDR 6,766,936,306. This value represents the distribution of non-cash Revenue Sharing Funds in the form of Treasury Deposit Facility (TDF). In addition, there is a correction to the Debt to Third Parties due to the adjustment of TDF-TKD Remuneration recording in December 2022 amounted to IDR 270.

Principal debt to third parties which is the distribution of Revenue Sharing Funds in the form of TDF in 2022 which is carried out in three stages, namely:

1. based on KMK Number 46/MK.7/2022, the distribution of Underpayment of Revenue Sharing Fund for Fiscal Year 2021 for 52 regions is carried out through non-cash distribution by overbooking from the State General Treasury Account to the Regional Treasury Deposit Facility account amounted to IDR 5,536,859,393,355;

2. based on PMK Number 215/PMK.07/2022, the distribution of changes in the details of the Revenue Sharing Fund in 2022 for 542 regions is carried out through non-cash distribution by overbooking from the State General Treasury Account to the Regional Treasury Deposit Facility account amounted to IDR 12,168,344,332,000;
3. based on PMK Number 218/PMK.07/2022, the distribution of Regular Revenue Sharing Funds for Fiscal Year 2022 for 133 regions is carried out through non-cash distribution by overbooking from the State General Treasury Account to the Regional Treasury Deposit Facility account amounted to IDR 7,427,759,557,169.

Details of Third-Party Debt in the form of Treasury Deposit Facility (TDF) principal debt are attached in **appendix 7**.

d. Debt to Third Parties in BA 999.08

The balance of debts to third parties as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 71,536,103,327,320. Details of Debts to Third Parties are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Debt to Third Parties BA 999.08</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
1) Ministry of Finance	69,306,159,273,984	23,679,555,804,885
2) MPP Pre-Employment Card	2,208,507,330,001	759,296,900,000
3) Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities	21,436,723,335	5,361,101,324
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,536,103,327,320</b>	<b>24,444,213,806,209</b>

1) Ministry of Finance

Debt to Third Parties at the Ministry of Finance as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 69,306,159,273,984 and can be presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>Value</b>
Secretariat General of the Ministry of Finance	3,431,019,600
Regional Office of the Directorate General of Treasury West Papua Province	2,174,168,000
Government Rice Reserve Management Unit	3,101,577,212,413
Compensation Fund Working Unit	66,198,976,873,971
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,306,159,273,984</b>

a) General Secretariat of the Ministry of Finance

The balance of Debt Due to Third Parties as of December 31, 2022 at the Secretariat General amounted to IDR 3,431,019,600 which originated from the cost of the third stage payment of legal service providers amounting to USD 200,000 in accordance with the Legal Services Provision Agreement Number 1/PPK-ICSID/2014 dated December 2, 2014 plus Value Added Tax and transfer fees calculated based on the Minister of Finance Letter Number S940/MK.01/2017 dated November 24, 2017 regarding the Proposed Use of the BA BUN Budget for Other Expenditure Management (BA 999.08).

b) Regional Office of the Directorate General of Treasury of West Papua Province

The balance of Debts to Third Parties as of December 31, 2022 at the Regional Office of the Directorate General of Treasury of West Papua Province amounted to IDR 2,174,168,000. The debt is a bill for the cost of transporting rice for civil servants in the Inland District of West Papua for the 2012 fiscal year amounted to IDR 2,174,168,000 as stated in Case Decision Number 25/Pdt.G/2015/PN.Mnk dated September 10, 2015, in accordance with the BPK recommendation on the Final Agreement Memorandum Number: NKF-999.08/75/DJA/PB.6/2020.

c) Directorate General of Treasury (Government Rice Reserve Management Unit)

The balance of Debts to Third Parties as of December 31, 2022 at the Directorate General of Treasury as the Government Rice Reserve Management Work Unit amounted to IDR 3,101,577,212,413. The value of the debt is:

1. The balance as of December 31, 2021 is in accordance with the results of the BPK Audit of HPB in 2021 which amounted to IDR 1,359,619,096,329. In 2022, the payment of CBP KPSH Reimbursement QIII and QIV 2021 amounted to IDR 1,249,849,252,952 resulting in a balance as of December 31, 2022 of IDR 109,769,843,377.
2. The balance as of December 31, 2021, according to the results of the BPK Audit of HPB in 2021, amounted to IDR 3,470,962,214,728. In 2022, the 2021 CBP BB PPKM Reimbursement payment was made in the amount of IDR 3,088,745,280,000 resulting in a balance as of December 31, 2022 of IDR 382,216,934,728.
3. Shortage of PT Perum BULOG revenue with the following details on CBP KPSH and CBP Disaster Emergency in 2022



based on the Minutes of BPK Audit Results dated April 6, 2023 with the following details:

- CBP KPSH amounting to IDR 2,582,541,468,316; and
- CBP for Disaster Emergency amounting to IDR 27,048,965,992.

d) Directorate of Natural Resources PNPB and KND (Compensation Fund Work Unit)

The balance of Debt to Third Parties as of December 31, 2022 at the Directorate of Natural Resources PNPB and KND as the Compensation Fund working unit amounting to IDR 66,198,976,873,971 consists of:

1. Recognition of Debt for Electricity Compensation Payment Shortfall of PT PLN (Persero) Year 2022 in accordance with KPA assertion, BPKP review and BPK audit amounted to IDR 16,770,789,494,089;
2. Recognition of Debt for PT Pertamina Patra Niaga's Revenue Shortfall due to HJE Determination of JBT Fuel for Solar Oil in 2022 in accordance with KPA assertion, BPKP review and BPK audit amounted to IDR 35,823,174,618,999;;
3. Recognition of Debt for PT Pertamina Patra Niaga's Revenue Shortfall due to the Determination of HJE of JBKP Peralite Fuel in 2022 in accordance with KPA assertion, BPKP review and BPK audit amounted to IDR 13,317,579,839,913;
4. Recognition of Debt for Revenue Shortfall of PT AKR Corporindo, Tbk. Due to the Determination of HJE of JBT Fuel for Solar Oil in 2022 in accordance with KPA assertion, BPKP review and BPK audit amounted to IDR 287,432,920,970.

On June 29, 2022, a debt of IDR 244,258,773,900 was handed over from the Director of Treasury Systems as the Budget User Authority of the Directorate General of Treasury Satker (Contribution Assistance Distributor) to the Head of the Bureau of Finance and State-Owned Assets (BMN) as the Budget User Authority of the Bureau of Finance and State Property Satker (465921) with an Official Handover Report number BA-32/PB.7/2022 & number KN.01.01/4/2772/2022.

- 2) Implementing Management of the Pre-Employment Card Program  
The balance of Debt to Third Parties in the Implementing Management of the Pre-Employment Card Program as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 2,208,507,330,001, which is the remaining

reserve funds (Funds that are restricted for use) to be distributed to participants of the Pre-Employment Card Program during a period of 100 days from the end of the fiscal year in accordance with Article 39 of PMK Number 200/PMK.05/2021 concerning Procedures for Allocation, Budgeting, Disbursement, and Accountability of Pre-Employment Card Funds.

3) Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities (SKK Migas)

The balance of Debt to Third Parties in SKK Migas amounted to IDR 21,436,723,335 represents accrued and immediately settled liabilities to other third parties within less than 12 (twelve months) from the reporting date.

e. Debts to Third Parties in BA 999.99 (Special Transaction BUN)

Debt to Third Parties in BUN 999.99 as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 14,092,891,730,238. Debt to Third Parties in BA BUN 999.99 are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Debt to Third Parties	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Debt to Third Parties TK - DJPb	103,373,291,426	85,386,037,244
Debt to Third Party TK - DJA	13,987,579,409,853	18,651,617,950,096
Debt to Third Party TK - DJKN	-	4,113,878,824
Debt to Third Party TK - BKF	1,939,028,959	1,775,227,381
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,092,891,730,238</b>	<b>18,742,893,093,545</b>

1) Debt to Third Parties TK - DJPb

Debt to Third Parties of DJPb as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 103,373,291,426, with details as follows.

Debt to Post Office/Bank Perception (including Completed IJP Debt 2020)

(in Rupiah)

No	Description	Value
1	RTGS/Swift Bank VAT Debt until December 2022	42,241,136,000
2	Negative Accrued Interest in December 2022	453,753,351
3	BO VAT Debt in December 2022	1,476,249
4	Payment Shortfall Debt for BPJS Quarter IV 2022	23,152,030
5	Foreign Exchange BO Debt in December 2022	53,356,138,139
6	BI RTGS VAT Debt until Dec 22	88,725,000

7	Custodian Service Fee Debt in Dec 22	14,194,950
8	Shortfall in Disbursement of Work Accident Insurance Premium Funds Quarter IV 2022 ASABRI	3,418,800
9	Shortfall in Disbursement of Work Accident Insurance Premium Funds Quarter IV 2022 Taspen	548,669,688
10	Shortfall in Disbursement of Death Insurance Premium Funds Quarter IV 2022 ASABRI	610,603,101
11	Shortfall in Disbursement of Death Insurance Premium Funds Quarter IV 2022 Taspen	716,810,403
12	Shortfall in Disbursement of Pension Expenditures December 2022 Taspen	1,831,748,815
13	Shortfall in Disbursement of Pension Expenditures December 2022 ASABRI	316,861,287
14	Shortfall in Disbursement of KAI Pension Expenditures Quarter IV 2022	1,707,417,078
15	RTGS/Swift Bank VAT Debt until December 2022	1,459,186,535
<b>Total</b>		<b>103,373,291,426</b>

## 2) Debt to Third Parties TK - DJA

Debt to Third Parties TK-DJA as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 13,987,579,409,853, consisting of:

### a. Debt to Third Party of Oil and Gas

Debt to Oil and Gas Third Parties represents the Government's contractual obligations related to the implementation of upstream oil and gas business activities amounting to IDR 11,998,639,798,900, consisting of:

(in Rupiah)

<b>Debt to Third Parties</b>	<b>Value</b>
Street Lighting Tax	6,203,805,865
DMO Fee KKKS	1,634,482,801,835
KKKS Underlifting Debt	9,520,469,965,562
Oil and Gas Sales Fee Debt	837,483,225,638
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>11,998,639,798,900</b>

### b. Debt to Geothermal Third Parties

Debt to Geothermal Third Parties as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 1,988,939,610,953, representing funds available in the geothermal account allocated as reserves for reimbursement of geothermal VAT, reserves for geothermal PBB

(Land and Building Tax) payments, and reserves for reimbursement of geothermal production bonuses. Details of Debt to Geothermal Third Parties as of December 31, 2022 can be seen in the following table.

(in Rupiah)

No .	Description	Value
1	Debt to third party geothermal-VAT reimbursement	517,482,177,628
2	Debt to third party geothermal-production bonus reimbursement	55,629,004,186
3	Debt to third party geothermal estimated- VAT reimbursement	1,094,461,665,255
4	Debt to third party geothermal estimated- PBB	321,366,763,884
5	Government share of unbooked geothermal revenue	196,010,334,104
Elimination*)		(196,010,334,104)
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>		<b>1,988,939,610,953</b>

\*) *Elimination of the government's share of unbooked geothermal revenues.*

3) Debt to Third Parties TK-DJKN

Debt to Third Parties as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 0 and IDR 4,113,878,824. The invoice for reimbursement of costs and margins for the October 2021 period amounted to IDR 4,113,878,824 and was recorded as a liability in the short-term liabilities account (debt to third parties - accrued goods expenditure).

4) Debt to Third Parties TK - BKF

Debt to Third Parties as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 1,939,028,959 and IDR 1,1775,227,381, respectively. The balance of Debts to Third Parties in Rupiah increased due to the strengthening of the rupiah exchange rate on foreign currencies (EUR and USD).

3. LKPP Consolidation Adjustment

Adjustment of LKPP consolidation as of December 31, 2022 amounted to minus IDR 57,946,931,572, which is the elimination of Covid-19 Claims Payable between the Ministry of Health and Indonesian National Police amounting to minus IDR 21,707,580,686, and the elimination of Covid-19 Claims Payable between the Ministry of Health and the Indonesian National Armed Forces amounted to minus IDR 36,239,350,886.

Details of Debt to Third Parties can be seen in **Appendix 27**.

### D.2.2.1.3 Accrued Interest

*Accrued Interest amounted to IDR 97.40 trillion*

Accrued Interest as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 97,401,735,689,433 and IDR 85,472,157,396,255, respectively, representing an increase of IDR 11,929,578,293,178 or 13.96 percent. Details of Accrued Interest are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Accrued Interest	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. Accrued Interest on Government Securities	91,657,546,418,920	83,178,375,681,448
2. Accrued Interest on Loan Instruments		
a. Accrued Interest on Domestic Loans	150,623,558,002	114,632,364,171
b. Foreign Accrued Interest	5,593,565,712,511	2,179,149,350,636
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,401,735,689,433</b>	<b>85,472,157,396,255</b>

Accrued Interest for Loan and SBN instruments as of December 31, 2022 consists of:

1. SBN Accrued Interest / Domestic Accrued Interest amounted to IDR 91,657,546,418,920, an increase of 10.19 percent compared to 2021. SBN Accrued Interest in 2022 includes the receipt of Accrued Interest on rupiah state bonds, the receipt of remuneration received in advance of Long-Term SBSN and the receipt of unpaid Accrued Interest on foreign currency state bonds amounted to IDR 1,532,607,615,745.
2. Accrued Interest on Loan Instruments as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 5,744,189,270,513, consisting of:
  - a. Domestic Loan Accrued Interest amounting to IDR 150,623,558,002, decreased by 31.40 percent from 2021;
  - b. Foreign Accrued Interest amounting to IDR 5,593,565,712,511, an increase of 156.69 percent from 2021.

As a result of sanctions limiting transactions and the closure of the SWIFT system for a major entity in Russia, the Russian Ministry of Finance has communicated a policy of providing a temporary suspension of debt payments for the Indonesian Government. As a result of this delay, there is an outstanding interest payment amounting to USD 2.90 million, as shown in the table below.

LOAN_ID	MTU	Principal	Interest	Total
23901000	USD	2,125,000	226,501	2,351,501

23902000	USD	2,384,250	317,668	2,701,918
23903000	USD	2,380,000	380,522	2,760,522
23904000	USD	127,500	20,385	147,885
23906000	USD	2,295,000	489,243	2,784,243
23907000	USD	212,130	45,221	257,352
23908000	USD	4,845,000	1,420,164	6,265,164
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,368,880</b>	<b>2,899,705</b>	<b>17,268,585</b>

\*) difference of USD1 in interest due to rounding

#### D.2.2.1.4 Subsidy Payable

*Subsidy Payable amounted to IDR 15.23 trillion*

Total Subsidy Payable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 15,233,102,271,564 and IDR 3,907,340,658,138, respectively, experiencing an increase of IDR 11,325,761,613,426 or 289.86 percent. Details of Subsidy Payable per Ministries/ Government Agencies as of December 31, 2022 can be presented in the following table:

(in Rupiah)

<b>Subsidy Payable</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021(Audited)</b>
1. Ministry of Finance	2,177,773,329,663	138,797,358,298
2. Ministry of Transportation	560,887,183,498	-
3. Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing	454,467,613	26,745,363,911
4. Ministry of SMEs	12,493,964,459,630	3,741,797,935,929
5. Ministry of Trade	22,831,160	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,233,102,271,564</b>	<b>3,907,340,658,138</b>

##### 1. Subsidy Payable to the Ministry of Finance

Subsidy Payable as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 2,177,773,329,663, experiencing an increase of IDR 2,038,975,971,365 or 1,469.03 percent from 2021. Details of short-term debt are presented in the following table.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Echelon I</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
Directorate General of Budget	2,089,390,848,390	-
Directorate General of Financing and Risk Management	88,343,565,059	114,931,652,083
Directorate General of Treasury (Interest Subsidy)	38,916,214	23,865,706,215
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,177,773,329,663</b>	<b>138,797,358,298</b>

##### a. Subsidy Payable at Directorate General of Budget

Subsidy payable as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR

2,089,390,848,390 which is a reclassification of long-term debt to short-term debt for the settlement of partial payment of electricity subsidy payable in 2022 based on the LHP BPK AKN VII Audited.

b. Subsidy Payable at Directorate General of Financing and Risk Management

Subsidy payable as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 88,343,565,059 which is an estimated Subsidy payable consisting of PT Askrindo of IDR 45,505,768,773 and PT Jaskrindo of IDR 42,837,796,286. The estimated subsidy payable will be paid after 2022.

c. Subsidy Payable at Directorate General of Treasury

Subsidy payable as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 38,916,214, representing subsidy invoices for the distribution period, 2019 amounted to IDR 24,919,705, and 2020 amounted to IDR 13,996,509 which had not been paid / issued SP2D as of the preparation of this financial report.

2. Subsidy Payable to Ministry of Transportation

Subsidy payable as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 560,887,183,498. The value of the Subsidy Payable comes from the Directorate General of Railways amounting to IDR 493,414,776,938 which is the result of BPK RI's audit of the implementation of PT KAI's PSO, and the Directorate General of Sea Transportation amounting to IDR 67,472,406,560 which is the result of BPK RI's audit of PT PELNI's PSO implementation.

3. Subsidy Payable to the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing

Subsidy payable as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 454,467,613. Subsidy payable of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing as of December 31, 2022 consists of:

- a. Subsidy payable amounted to IDR 20,000,000 which represents subsidy payable at the Directorate General of Housing Financing working unit. The amount is subsidy funds for which SP2D has been issued as of the reporting date, but has not been disbursed and is still recorded in the relevant bank's RPL account as of December 31, 2022.
- b. Debt amounting to IDR 434,467,613 represents subsidy payable - estimated at the Directorate General of Human Settlements which is the estimated subsidy bill from September to December 2022. Subsidy payable from September to December 2022 amounted to IDR 434,467,613 will be paid in April 2023 for 6 PDAMs.

4. Subsidy Payable to Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs

Subsidy payable as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 12,493,964,459,630. This value increased by IDR 8,752,166,523,701 or

233.90 percent. The increase in obligation is due to the non-approval of the budget increase proposal by the Ministry of Finance during the 2022 fiscal year. The subsidy payable is based on KUR interest subsidy/margin subsidy bills that have been verified and have had a Verification Report issued.

5. Subsidy Payable to Ministry of Trade

Subsidy payable as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 22,831,160.

There was an increase of IDR 22,831,160 from 2021 or 100 percent.

### D.2.2.1.5 Transfer Payable

*Transfer Payable amounted to IDR 49.84 trillion*

Transfer Payable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 49,842,043,112,377 and IDR 40,517,736,709,001, respectively, representing an increase of IDR 9,324,306,403,376 or 23.01 percent. The transfer payable is a transfer obligation to the regions with the following details:

(in Rupiah)

Details	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Transfer to Regions (TKD) Debt	4,134,863,367,428	110,719,821,377
Estimated TKD Debt	45,707,179,744,949	40,407,016,887,624
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,842,043,112,377</b>	<b>40,517,736,709,001</b>

1. TKD Debt

TKD debt as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 4,134,863,367,428, experiencing an increase of IDR 4,024,143,546,051 or 3,634.53 percent from the previous year. Details of TKD Deb are presented in the following table.

(in Rupiah)

Details	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
DBH	3,968,894,493,111	-
DAK Non-physical	165,968,874,317	110,719,821,377
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,134,863,367,428</b>	<b>110,719,821,377</b>

a. TKD payable of DBH Working Unit

Accrued Balance Fund Transfers (YMHD Balance Fund Transfers) are short-term liabilities arising from Underpayments of DBH. YMHD Balance Fund Transfers recorded in the Financial Statements of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds of the DBH Satker include all Local Government rights to Underpayments of transfers that occurred in the previous fiscal year. The value of Accrued Balance Fund Transfer Liabilities as of December 31, Fiscal Year 2022 amounted to IDR 3,968,894,493,111 or increased by 100 percent compared to December 31, Fiscal Year 2021.



The final balance of Underpayment of Revenue Sharing Fund as of December 31, Fiscal Year 2021 amounted to IDR 0 or nil. Then through PMK Number 127 / PMK.07 / 2022 concerning Determination of Underpayments and Overpayments of Revenue Sharing Funds in 2022, the Government determined that the Underpayment of Revenue Sharing Funds for Fiscal Year 2021 amounted to IDR 41,868,894,493,111. Furthermore, in September 2022 the Ministry of Finance issued Minister of Finance Decree Number 29/KM.7/2022 concerning Disbursement of Underpayment of Revenue Sharing Funds and Settlement of Overpayment of Revenue Sharing Funds in 2022 which became the basis for the distribution of Underpayment of Revenue Sharing Funds for Fiscal Year 2021 amounting to IDR 12,342,146,957,860. In October 2022 through KMK Number 37/KM.7/2022 concerning Disbursement of DBH Underpayment and Settlement of DBH Overpayment for the Second Period in 2022, the Government distributed DBH Underpayment for Fiscal Year 2021 in the amount of IDR 10,555,113,923,289. At the end of 2022, the Ministry of Finance stipulated KMK Number 46/KM.7/2022 on Disbursement of DBH Underpayment for the Third Period in 2022 to distribute DBH Underpayment for fiscal year 2021 amounted to IDR 15,002,739,118,851 so that the remaining balance of Accrued Balance Fund Transfers as of December 31, 2022 was IDR 3,968,894,493,111.

(in Rupiah)

Transaction	Value
Determination of DBH obligation for Fiscal Year 2021 based on PMK No. 127/PMK.07/2022	41,868,894,493,111
Settlement of DBH Debt for Fiscal Year 2021 based on KMK No. 29/KM.7/2022	(12,342,146,957,860)
Settlement of DBH Debt for Fiscal Year 2021 based on KMK No. 37/KM.7/2021	(10,555,113,923,289)
Settlement of DBH Debt for Fiscal Year 2021 based on KMK No. 46/KM.7/2022	(15,002,739,118,851)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,968,894,493,111</b>

b. TKD Debt of Non-physical DAK Working Unit

The value of Non-physical DAK Transfer payable as presented in the Balance Sheet of the Non-physical DAK Transfer Working Unit as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 165,968,874,317. This value increased by IDR 55,249,052,940 or 49.90 percent when compared to the Audited LKTD Fiscal Year 2021.

Type of Funds	December 31,	December 31,
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	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
TPG ASND	52,585,123,249	26,634,576,739
TKG ASND	37,952,927,237	10,642,260,413
ASND Teacher Tamsil	75,430,823,831	73,442,984,225
<b>Total</b>	<b>165,968,874,317</b>	<b>110,719,821,377</b>

Details of TKD Debt of Non-physical DAK Working Unit are presented in **Appendix 28**

## 2. Estimated TKD Debt

Estimated TKD Debt - DBH as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 45,707,179,744,949, experiencing an increase of IDR 5,300,162,857,325 or 13.12 percent compared to 2021. This increase is attributed to the increased realization of state revenues generated in 2022, leading to a higher potential/estimated Underpayment in the Fiscal Year 2022.

### D.2.2.1.6 Current Share of Long-term Debt

Current Share of Long-Term Debt amounted to IDR 525.07 trillion

Current Share of Long-Term Debt (UJP) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 525,070,831,354,819 and IDR 400,285,862,654,501, respectively, representing an increase of IDR 124,784,968,700,318 or 31.17 percent. The net value of Current Portion of Long-Term Debt is amounted to IDR 525,452,313,552,819 originated from the gross value of IDR 525,070,831,354,819 minus Unamortized Discount of IDR 414,105,480,000 and plus Unamortized Premium of IDR 795,587,678,000. Details of Current Portion of UJP are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Current Share of Long-Term Debt	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
<b>State General Treasurer</b>		
Current Share of Foreign Long-Term Debt	85,328,172,549,984	80,968,594,103,233
Current Share of Domestic Long-Term Debt	3,534,774,838,832	2,127,257,809,455
Current Share of Government Bonds and SBSN	436,078,719,104,979	317,060,756,719,248
<b>Current Share of UJP BUN</b>	<b>524,941,666,493,795</b>	<b>400,156,608,631,936</b>
<b>Ministries/ Government Agencies</b>		
Current Share of Long-Term Debt at Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<b>129,164,861,024</b>	<b>129,254,022,565</b>
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>525,070,831,354,819</b>	<b>400,285,862,654,501</b>
Unamortized Discount	(414,105,480,000)	(58,354,649,000)
Unamortized Premium	795,587,678,000	127,025,791,000

<b>Total Net</b>	<b>525,452,313,552,819</b>	<b>400,354,533,796,501</b>
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As a result of sanctions on transaction restrictions and SWIFT closure of major entities in Russia, the Russian Ministry of Finance has communicated a policy of providing a temporary suspension of debt payments for the Indonesian Government. Consequently, there is a delayed principal payment amounting to USD 14.37 million, as indicated in the table below.

LOAN_ID	MTU	Principal	Interest	Total
23901000	USD	2,125,000	226,501	2,351,501
23902000	USD	2,384,250	317,668	2,701,918
23903000	USD	2,380,000	380,522	2,760,522
23904000	USD	127,500	20,385	147,885
23906000	USD	2,295,000	489,243	2,784,243
23907000	USD	212,130	45,221	257,352
23908000	USD	4,845,000	1,420,164	6,265,164
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,368,880</b>	<b>2,899,705</b>	<b>17,268,585</b>

\*) difference of USD1 in interest due to rounding

#### D.2.2.1.7 Short-Term Government Securities Debt

Short-Term  
Government  
Securities  
Debt  
amounted  
to IDR 49.02  
trillion

Short-Term SBN Debt as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 49,028,000,000,000 and IDR 42,305,000,000,000, respectively, representing an increase of IDR 6,723,000,000,000 or 15.89 percent. The net value of Short-Term SBN Debt of IDR 48,479,626,001,000 originated from the gross value of IDR 49,028,000,000,000 less Unamortized Discount of IDR 548,373,999,000. Details of Short-Term SBN Debt are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Short-Term Government Securities Debt	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Short-Term Government Securities Debt	49,028,000,000,000	42,305,000,000,000
<b>Total Gross</b>	<b>49,028,000,000,000</b>	<b>42,305,000,000,000</b>
Unamortized Discount	(548,373,999,000)	(337,659,241,000)
<b>Total Net</b>	<b>48,479,626,001,000</b>	<b>41,967,340,759,000</b>

#### D.2.2.1.8 Income Overpayment Payable

Income  
Overpayment  
Payable  
amounted to  
IDR 10.33  
trillion

Income Overpayment Payable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 10,332,306,519,164 and IDR 20,948,359,057,302, respectively, experiencing a decrease of IDR 10,616,052,538,138 or 50.68 percent.

Details of Revenue Overpayment Debt are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Income Overpayment Payable	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Income Overpayment Payable to Ministry of Finance	9,604,443,978,741	20,238,746,399,590
Income Overpayment Payable to Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	727,769,280,080	695,457,831,220
Income Overpayment Payable to Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	57,000,000	14,143,618,967
Income Overpayment Payable to Ministry of Religious Affairs	32,500,000	-
Income Overpayment Payable to the Supreme Audit Agency	3,187,000	3,187,000
Income Overpayment Payable to Statistics Indonesia	573,343	5,679,586
Income Overpayment Payable to the Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency	-	800,000
Income Overpayment Payable to Other Non-Tax State Revenues BA 999.99	-	1,540,939
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,332,306,519,164</b>	<b>20,948,359,057,302</b>

The largest Income Overpayment Payable at the Ministry of Finance amounting to IDR 9,604,443,978,741 represents refunds of tax revenue overpayments as of December 31, 2022 for which no SP2D has been issued.

#### D.2.2.1.9 Unearned Revenue

Unearned Revenue amounted to IDR 9.59 trillion

Unearned Revenue as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 9,593,646,386,590 and IDR 6,680,157,106,664, respectively, representing an increase of IDR 2,913,489,279,926 or 43.61 percent. Details of Unearned Revenue are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Unearned Revenue	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1. Ministries/ Government Agencies	9,570,382,296,965	6,631,015,253,410
2. State General Treasurer	23,352,703,695	49,141,853,254
3. LKPP Consolidation Adjustment	(88,614,070)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,593,646,386,590</b>	<b>6,680,157,106,664</b>

1. Unearned Revenue in Ministries/ Government Agencies with details:

- a. BP Batam amounting to IDR 3,810,384,986,340 which represents revenue obtained from the right to allocate land for 30 (thirty) years at the Directorate of Land Management unit, rental income at the Hospital Business Entity, Port Business Entity, Facility and Environment Business Entity and Water Management System Business Entity;
  - b. Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency amounting to IDR 2,118,020,317,883, consisting of rental income of land, buildings and structures, other licensing income, and land service income;
  - c. Ministry of Defense amounting to IDR 1,096,437,103,634, mostly due to the KCIC (Indonesia China High-Speed Train) contract for 50 years where the first payment was made in 2018; and
  - d. Unearned Revenue in other Ministries/ Government Agencies amounting to IDR 2,545,539,889,108.
2. Unearned Revenue in BUN (BA 999.99) amounted to IDR 23,352,703,695 and represents revenue that has been deposited to the State General Treasury, but the goods/services have not been delivered to third parties in the context of PNBPN. Unearned Revenue at BUN consists of:
- a. Unearned Revenue in UAKPA BUN TK Upstream Oil and Gas BMN Management at SKK Migas as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 7,024,529,080;
  - b. Unearned Revenue in UAKPA BUN TK Upstream Oil and Gas BMN Management at BPMA as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 139,737,722;
  - c. Unearned Revenue in UAKPA BUN TK BMN Management originating from PKP2B Contractors as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 3,997,847,288.
  - d. Unearned Revenue of Assets Arising from BLBI Granting as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 4,997,277,913.
  - e. In the UAKPA BUN TK ABMA / T Management, the value of liabilities until 2022 was IDR 2,706,210,783, namely short-term liabilities which are unearned income derived from third party payments for ABMA / T compensation but the KMK for the release of ABMA / T has not yet been issued until Semester I of 2022.
  - f. In UAKPA BUN TK BMN Ex-Pertamina, the amount of liabilities as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 589,100,909 which represents unearned revenue that will turn into revenue in 2023.
  - g. The balance of unearned revenue as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 3,898,000,000 which is an overpayment of Other Oil and Gas PNBPN for payment of Guiding and Delaying Services for Vessels. Furthermore,

the overpayment will be compensated against the next Guidance and Delay Service activities.

3. Adjustment to LKPP Consolidation as of December 31, 2022 amounted to minus IDR 88,614,070 which is the elimination of reciprocal transactions of payables and receivables of prepaid income and prepaid expenditure of BHP Frequency TVRI and Communication and Information Technology, elimination of Covid-19 Claims Payables between the Ministry of Health and the Indonesian National Armed Forces.

Details of Unearned Revenue can be seen in **Appendix 27**.

#### **D.2.2.1.10 Deferred Revenue**

*Deferred Revenue amounted to IDR 4.05 billion*

Deferred Revenue as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 4,056,160,026 and IDR 55,997,717,597, a decrease of IDR 51,941,557,571 or 92.76 percent. The balance is the balance of revenue still available in the Oil and Gas Account as of December 31, 2022, which is still unclear and requires further clarification.

#### **D.2.2.1.11 Other Short-Term Debt**

*Other Short-Term Debt amounted to IDR 228.03 billion*

Other Short-Term Debt as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 228,030,249,064 and IDR 240,083,121,169, respectively, experiencing a decrease of IDR 12,052,872,105 or 5.02 percent.

Details of Other Short-Term Debt are explained as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Other Short-Term Debt</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
1. Ministries/ Government Agencies	246,194,320,398	265,941,090,061
2. State General Treasurer	61,000,919,076	44,449,242,507
3. LKPP Consolidation Adjustment	(79,164,990,410)	(70,307,211,399)
<b>Total</b>	<b>228,030,249,064</b>	<b>240,083,121,169</b>

1. Other Short-Term Debt in Ministries/ Government Agencies amounted to IDR 246,194,320,398, with details:
  - a. Other Short-Term Debt at the Corruption Eradication Commission amounted to IDR 222,534,045,586, represents the estimated value of confiscated goods which in court decisions are used as compensation for restitution until the confiscated goods have been auctioned and the auction proceeds have been received in the State General Treasury Account.

- b. Other short-term debt of other Ministries/ Government Agencies amounted to IDR 23,660,274,812.
2. Other Short-Term Debt at BUN amounted to IDR 61,000,919,076, which is Other Short-Term Debt (account 219913). The value of Other Short-Term Debt of BUN in LKPP is reclassified and presented in the post of Debt to Other Third Parties.
3. Adjustment to LKPP consolidation amounted to minus IDR 79,164,990,410 consisted of adjustments to the reclassification of Unremitted Treasury Tax Payables to Other Tax Revenues amounted to minus IDR 18,164,071,334 and adjustments to Debt to Other Third Parties due to differences in the presentation of account 219913 between Ministries/ Government Agencies and BA-BUN amounted to minus IDR 61,000,919,076.

Details of Other Short-Term Debt can be seen in **Appendix 27**.

#### **D.2.2.2 Long-Term Liabilities**

*Long-Term Liabilities amounted to IDR 8,028.26 trillion*

Long-Term Liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 8,028,268,168,707,205 and IDR 6,844,944,115,051,393, respectively, experiencing an increase of IDR 1,183,324,053,655,812 or 17.29 percent. Details of Long-Term Liabilities are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Long-Term Liabilities</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>	<b>Increase / (Decrease)  %</b>
Domestic Long-Term Debt	6,701,337,747,865,276	6,117,116,600,594,183	9.55
Foreign Long-Term Debt	822,865,126,039,407	727,827,514,457,210	13.06
Service Concession Obligations	504,065,294,802,522	-	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,028,268,168,707,205</b>	<b>6,844,944,115,051,393</b>	<b>17.29</b>

The increase in Long-Term Liabilities as of December 31, 2022 primarily originated from an increase in Domestic Long-Term Debt of 9.55 percent or IDR 584,221,147,271,093, and an increase in Foreign Long-Term Debt of 13.06 percent or IDR 95,037,611,582,197, as well as the recording of Service Concession Liabilities of IDR 504,065,294,802,522.



**D.2.2.2.1 Domestic Long-Term Debt****D.2.2.2.1.1 Domestic Long-Term Debt Loans**

*Domestic Long-Term Debt Loans amounted to IDR 18.14 trillion*

Domestic Long-Term Debt Loans as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 18,141,468,578,073 and IDR 11,347,703,253, respectively, experiencing an increase of IDR 6,793,765,324,864 or 59.87 percent, due to loan withdrawals greater than principal payments.

The maturity profile of government debt can be seen in **appendix 26**.

**D.2.2.2.1.2 Long-Term Debt of Domestic Government Securities**

*Long-Term Debt of Domestic Government Securities amounted to IDR 6,361.78 trillion*

Long-term Debt of Domestic SBN as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 6,361,787,234,099,673 and IDR 5,732,372,440,844,653, respectively, experiencing an increase of IDR 629,414,793,255,020 or 10.98 percent. The net value of SBN Long-Term Debt as of December 31, 2022 of IDR 6,352,602,178,854,673 is derived from the gross value of IDR 6,361,787,234,099,673 less Unamortized Discount of IDR 52,953,994,105,000 and plus Unamortized Premium of IDR 43,768,938,860,000. Details of SBN Long-Term Debt are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>SBN Long-Term Debt</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
SBN Long-Term Debt	<b>6,361,787,234,099,673</b>	<b>5,732,372,440,844,653</b>
Unamortized Discount	(52,953,994,105,000)	(45,412,322,167,000)
Unamortized Premium	43,768,938,860,000	50,766,925,041,000
<b>Total Net</b>	<b>6,352,602,178,854,673</b>	<b>5,737,727,043,718,653</b>

The maturity profile of government debt can be seen in **Appendix 26**.

**D.2.2.2.1.3 Payables of Pension Funds and Old-Age Saving**

*Payables of Pension Funds and Old-Age Saving amounted to IDR 24.44 trillion*

Payables of Pension Funds and Old-Age Savings as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 24,446,771,532,148 and IDR 0, respectively. Details of Payables to Pension Funds and Old-Age Savings are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Payment</b>	<b>Remaining</b>
Recognition of Asabri's Long-Term Debt (UPSL)	4,550,263,772,727	2,280,000,000,000	2,270,263,772,727
Recognition of Long-Term	22,176,507,759,421	-	22,176,507,759,421



Liabilities of THT Taspen Program		
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,446,771,532,148</b>

The recognition of UPSL Asabri is based on Minister of Finance Letter Number S-56/MK.02/2022 regarding the Determination of Unfunded Past Service Liability of the Old Age Savings Program at PT Asabri (Persero) dated January 30, 2022 amounted to IDR 4,550,263,772,727, and has been encumbered by IDR 2,280,000,000,000 in 2022. Meanwhile, Taspen's Long-Term Debt Recognition for the Old Age Saving Program is based on Minister of Finance Letter Number S-75/MK.02/2023 regarding the Determination and Recognition of Liabilities for Funding Shortfalls for the Old Age Savings Program at PT Taspen (Persero) amounting to IDR 22,176,507,759,421.

#### D.2.2.2.1.4 Other Domestic Long-Term Debt

Other Domestic Long-Term Debt as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 280,419,679,447,589 and IDR 340,311,378,399,101, respectively, decreasing by IDR 59,891,698,951,512 or 17.60 percent. Details of Other Domestic Long-Term Debt are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Other Domestic Long-Term Debt</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
BA 999.04	1,911,927,727,159	1,911,927,727,159
BA 999.08	47,328,694,372,544	124,119,912,155,091
BA 999.99	229,977,534,581,769	212,997,665,631,527
Other Domestic Long-Term Debt in Ministries/ Government Agencies	1,234,018,749,275	1,281,872,885,324
LKPP Consolidation Adjustment	(32,495,983,158)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>280,419,679,447,589</b>	<b>340,311,378,399,101</b>

##### 1. BA 999.04

The balance of Other Domestic Long-Term Debt as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 1,911,927,727,159, there was no change compared to 2021. The amount represents the obligation for Risk Sharing of Credit for Agriculture Business (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 channeled to farmers who are members of farmer groups through primary cooperatives / NGOs to finance their farming businesses in the context of intensification of rice, secondary crops and horticulture. There are 2 (two) patterns in the distribution of KUT, namely the executing pattern and the channeling pattern. The 1998/1999 KUT disbursement was conducted under the channeling pattern, in which

Other  
Domestic  
Long-Term  
Debt  
amounted  
to IDR  
280.41  
trillion

the executing bank was limited to channeling to cooperatives/NGOs. Meanwhile, the Cooperatives/SOEs acted as executing agents responsible for the distribution and repayment of KUT to and from farmer groups. Based on the Minister of Finance Letter No. S-628/MK.017/1998 dated December 7, 1998, the risk sharing for the KUT arrears was 52.25 percent borne by the Government, 42.75 percent borne by Bank Indonesia, and 5 percent borne by Perum Jamkrindo.

## 2. BA 999.08

The balance of Other Domestic Long-Term Debt as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 47,328,694,372,544. The balance of the debt originated from the Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities Working Unit which is a contra-account of funds for post-operation activities and Abandonment and Site Restoration (ASR) in upstream oil and gas business activities which are presented as Restricted Funds. The recording is a follow-up to the recommendations of the Supreme Audit Board (BPK) in the Audit Report (LHP) on the 2020 State General Treasurer's Financial Statements (LKBUN) Number: 25b/LHP/XV/05/2021 dated May 29, 2021, which is a more detailed regulation of accounting policies and reporting mechanisms for ASR Fund reserves, including ASR Funds managed by BPMA.

## 3. BA 999.99

Other Domestic Long-Term Debt BA 999.99 as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 229,977,534,581,769. Other domestic long-term debt consists of Accumulated Pension Contributions (AIP) managed by PT Taspen (Persero) and PT Asabri (Persero), as well as lease payments for Ex Pertamina Assets. In addition to being recorded as Other Assets, AIP is also recorded as debt because it is a fund belonging to participants that is collectively controlled by the government. Other Domestic Long-Term Debt BA 999.99 with details as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Other Domestic Long-Term Debt	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
AIP managed by PT Taspen (Persero)	205,285,435,523,564	189,639,517,831,246
AIP managed by PT Asabri (Persero)	24,691,252,316,982	23,356,764,081,938
Ex-Pertamina Assets	846,741,223	1,383,718,343
<b>Total</b>	<b>229,977,534,581,769</b>	<b>212,997,665,631,527</b>

**4. Other Domestic Long-Term Debt of Ministries/ Government Agencies**

Other Domestic Long-Term Debt in Ministries/ Government Agencies as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 1,234,018,749,275. Other Domestic Long-Term Debt with details as follows:

- a. Ministry of Foreign Affairs amounted to IDR 941,331,107,318;
- b. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources amounted to IDR 240,952,751,515;
- c. TVRI Public Broadcasting Organization amounted to IDR 51,734,890,442.

**5. LKPP Consolidation Adjustment**

Adjustment of LKPP consolidation amounted to minus IDR 32,495,983,158, which is the elimination of reciprocal transactions of TVRI and Ministry of Communication and Information BHP Frequency payables and receivables.

**D.2.2.2.1.5. Subsidy Long-Term Debt**

*Subsidy  
Long-Term  
Debt  
amounted  
to IDR 25.72  
trillion*

Long-Term Debt for Subsidies as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 25,727,649,452,793 and IDR 27,730,475,223,220, respectively, experiencing a decrease of IDR 2,002,825,770,427 or 7.22 percent. Details of Subsidy Long-Term Debt are presented as follows.

(in Rupiah)

No	Ministries/ Government Agencies	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
1	Finance	10,202,763,161,231	24,567,083,985,523
2	Agriculture	16,788,763,757,968	6,457,882,669,235
3	Transportation	110,501,878,521	1,373,365,412,926
4	LKPP Consolidation Adjustment	(1,374,379,344,927)	(4,667,856,844,464)
<b>Total</b>		<b>25,727,649,452,793</b>	<b>27,730,475,223,220</b>

**1. Ministry of Finance**

The amount of Subsidy Long-Term Debt as of December 31, 2022 is Rp10,202,763,161,231. Total Subsidy Long-Term Debt as of December 31, 2022 consists of:

(in Rupiah)

UAKPA BUN	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Directorate General of Budget	8,828,383,816,304	19,899,227,141,059
Directorate General of Taxes	1,374,379,344,927	4,667,856,844,464
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,202,763,161,231</b>	<b>24,567,083,985,523</b>

a. Directorate General of Budget

Long-term subsidy payable at the Directorate General of Budget amounted to IDR 8,828,383,816,304. Details of Long-Term Subsidy Payable are as follows:

1. Solar Oil JBT Subsidy shortfall to PT Pertamina Patra Niaga based on KPA verification of IDR 960,636,296,967;
2. Solar Oil JBT Subsidy shortfall to PT AKR Corporindo Tbk. based on KPA verification IDR 7,334,058,431;
3. Deficiency of JBT Kerosene Subsidy to PT Pertamina Patra Niaga based on KPA verification amounted to IDR 634,189,574,285 (including VAT);
4. LPG 3 Kg Tube Subsidy shortfall to PT Pertamina Patra Niaga based on KPA verification amounted to IDR 4,638,286,408,508 (including VAT);
5. Electricity subsidy shortfall in 2022 based on the Assertion of Electricity Subsidy Verification Results in 2022 amounted to IDR 2,587,937,478,113.

b. Directorate General Of Tax

DTP Income Tax Long-Term Subsidy Payable amounted to IDR 1,374,379,344,927. The Long-Term Subsidy Payable as of 31 December 2022 includes the Long-Term Subsidy Payable in 2022 for the 2022 DTP Income Tax Subsidy bill that has been verified but has not been paid due to insufficient budget ceiling in 2022. The long-term subsidy payable is for the 2022 Geothermal DTP Income Tax Subsidy bill of IDR 6666,708,245,363 and the 2022 Foreign Exchange SBN DTP Income Tax of IDR 33,388,410,699. In addition, there are also Long-Term Subsidy Payable in 2022 originating from PC-PEN P-DTP Subsidy bills in 2022 that have been verified but not yet paid, which include Long-Term Subsidy Payable for Non-Vaccine DTP VAT Subsidy bills amounting to IDR 125,663,295,584, VAT DTP on Landed Houses & Flats amounting to IDR 663,295,584, and VAT DTP on Non-Vaccines amounting to IDR 663,295,584.

2. Ministry of Agriculture

Long-term Debt for Subsidies as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 16,788,763,757,968, which is an underpayment for Fiscal Year 2020 Audited corrected by the Inspector General of the Ministry of Agriculture from the previous amount of IDR 429,815,546,230 corrected by IDR 9,549,093,958, resulting in IDR 420,266,452,272 and PSO bills for fertilizer subsidy distributors for subsidized fertilizers that have not been paid until December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 739,597,961,996 based on the assertion of the KPA verification results of fertilizer subsidy expenditures in

2022, as well as Underpayment Fiscal Year 2022 Audited worth IDR 15,628,899,343,000.

3. Ministry of Transportation

Long-term Debt for Subsidies as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 110,501,878,521. Long-term Debt for Subsidies as of December 31, 2022 consists of underpayment of PSO for Fiscal Year 2015 amounted to IDR 2,216,878,521 and Fiscal Year 2016 amounted to IDR 108,285,000,000.

4. LKPP Consolidation Adjustment

The value of LKPP Consolidation Adjustment amounted to minus IDR 1,374,379,344,927 is the elimination of Reciprocal Transaction Elimination Journal transaction between BA BUN and the Ministry of Finance (BA 015) related to DTP Subsidy.

### D.2.2.2.2 Foreign Long-Term Debt

#### D.2.2.2.2.1 Long-Term Debt of Foreign Loans

*Long-Term Debt of Foreign Loans amounted to IDR 822.83 trillion*

Long-term Debt on Foreign Loans as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 822,838,479,742,048 and IDR 727,802,460,644,502, respectively, experiencing an increase of IDR 95,036,019,097,546 or 13.06 percent due to the withdrawal of loans in 2022 which is greater as compared to the principal payments with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
Program Debt	467,695,863,960,429	424,246,273,811,877
Project Debt	355,142,615,781,619	303,556,186,832,625
<b>Overseas Long-Term Debt</b>	<b>822,838,479,742,048</b>	<b>727,802,460,644,502</b>

The maturity profile of government debt and details of Long-Term Debt of Foreigner Loans can be seen in **Appendix 26**.

#### D.2.2.2.2.2 Other Foreign Long-term Debts

*Other Foreign Long-Term Debts amounted to IDR 26.64 billion*

Other Long-Term Foreign Debt as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 26,646,297,359 and IDR 25,053,812, respectively, representing an increase of IDR 1,592,484,651 or 6.36 percent. As of December 31, 2022 there were no invoices for debt disbursement. Other Foreign Long-Term Debt is contained in International Financial Institutions IDA, MIGA, and CFC in the form of promissory notes. The increase in long-term debt balance comes from changes in exchange rates. Details of Other Foreign Long-Term Debt are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

	Original Currency		December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
International Development Association (IDA)	IDR	5,237,901,545	5,237,901,545	5,237,901,545
Multilateral Investment and Guarantee Agency (MIGA)	USD	1,135,018	17,697,200,656	16,205,787,004
Common Fund for Commodities (CFC)	EUR	223,450	3,711,195,158	3,610,124,159
<b>Total*</b>			<b>26,646,297,359</b>	<b>25,053,812,708</b>

\*) BI middle rate on December 31, 2022 of IDR 15,592/USD, IDR 16,608.60/EUR

Details of the Government of Indonesia's promissory note to IDA are presented as follows

(in Rupiah)

Promissory Note	Date	Value
2 (two) promissory notes	January 19, 1973	129,523,754,28
1 (one) promissory note	September 21, 1973	355,340,803,50
1 (one) promissory note	December 26, 1973	71,956,501,40
1 (one) promissory note	May 25, 1974	514,542,828,77
1 (one) promissory note	December 31, 2000	2,163,936,250
1 (one) promissory note	May 14, 2003	2,002,601,407
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,237,901,545</b>

### D.2.2.2.3 Conscientious Obligation of Service

#### D.2.2.2.3.1 Conscientious Obligation of Service

Conscientious  
Obligation  
of Service  
amounted  
to IDR  
504.06  
trillion

Concession Obligations of Service are obligations arising from the impact of recognition of Service Concession Assets originating from partners (business entities) in accordance with Service Concession agreements between central government entities and partners. Concession Obligations of Service as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 504,065,294,802,522 and IDR 0, respectively. Details of Concession Obligations of Service are as follows:

1. Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing amounted to IDR 382,508,999,368,271. Recording of Service Concession Obligations at the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing resulted from the recording of service concession assets of related partners:
  - a. Toll Road Concession Agreements between the Ministry of Public Works and 55 Toll Road Enterprises (BUJT) on 80 toll roads using the scheme of granting business rights to partners amounting to IDR 378,856,680,275,317;

- b. Multi Lane Free Flow (MLFF) concession using a payment scheme to partners amounting to IDR 1,118,348,384,749;
  - c. Preservation of Jalan Lintas Timur Sumatera in South Sumatra Province using a payment scheme to partners amounting to IDR 1,009,862,335,408;
  - d. Preservation of Jalan Lintas Timur Sumatera in Riau Province using a payment scheme to partners amounting to IDR 444,040,461,182;
  - e. Replacement and/or duplication of Callender Hamilton (CH) Bridges in Java Island using a payment scheme to partners amounting to IDR 618,795,386,446;
  - f. Concession of Jatiluhur I Regional Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM) using the scheme of granting business rights to partners amounting to IDR 403,016,505,770; and
  - g. Concession of the Karian-Serpong Regional Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM) using the scheme of granting business rights to partners amounting to IDR 58,256,019,399..
2. Ministry of Transportation amounting to IDR 116,404,817,497,945, represents the balance of obligations (deferred income) for the concession rights to operate Railway Infrastructure of IDR 88,852,003,915,278 and Obligations for Service Concessions with the Scheme of Granting Business Rights to Partners of IDR 27,552,813,582,667.
  3. Ministry of Communication and Information amounting to IDR 5,151,477,936,306. This obligation value results from the recognition of Service Concession Assets for the Paket Palapa Ring construction (Palapa Ring Barat, Palapa Ring Tengah, Palapa Ring Timur).

### D.2.3 EQUITY

Equity  
amounted  
to IDR  
3,404.89  
trillion

Equity as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 3,404,893,056,498,959 and IDR 3,916,345,179,380,431, respectively. The value of Equity as of December 31, 2022 compared to December 31, 2021 decreased by IDR 511,452,122,881,472 or 13.06 percent.



### D.3. OTHER IMPORTANT NOTES

#### 1. **Events After the Balance Sheet Date: Liquidation of Working Units 985251 and 985261**

Based on PMK Number 47/PMK.05/2017 concerning the Implementation of Liquidation of Accounting Entities in the State General Treasurer's Budget Section article 3 that Liquidation is carried out on Accounting Entities in BA BUN that experience the following conditions:

- a. No longer operates as an Accounting Entity and does not receive a budget allocation in the following fiscal year; and/or
- b. A change in the identity of the Accounting Entity which is caused by:
  - 1) Merger of Accounting Entities; or
  - 2) Split of Accounting Entities.

In accordance with the mandate of the regulations and existing dynamics, Accounting Entity Working Unit (Satker) 985261 of the Directorate General of Financial Balance (Pure Rupiah Grant) - Grant Management sourced from Domestic Receipts and Satker 985251 of the Directorate General of Financial Balance - Grant Management sourced from Grants and/or Foreign Loans, which are part of BA BUN 999.02 (Grant Management), will be merged into one as part of BA BUN 999.05 (Transfer to Regions) in the year 2023.

#### 2. **DTP Tax Subsidy**

In addition to the presentation of the long-term tax subsidy payable DTP amounting to IDR 1,374,379,344,927, there is data on regular P-DTP subsidy expenditure in the form of Geothermal Tax Period IV of 2022 received in February 2022, amounting to IDR 596,620,440,290. On the other hand, there is also an invoice for P-DTP subsidy expenditure related to the PC-PEN Program for the December 2021 tax period that was not recorded in the 2021 Financial Statements because the exact value of the invoice could not be determined at the time of financial statement preparation. Based on the report of the utilization of incentives/facilities related to the P-DTP program, which was submitted by the taxpayer in 2022 and after conducting research, data on the invoice for the December 2021 tax period amounted to IDR 1,975,302,128,615 were obtained. Furthermore, there is also an invoice for P-DTP subsidy expenditure related to the PC-PEN Program, consisting of Non-Vaccine VAT and Vaccine VAT for the December 2022 tax period, the value of which could only be determined at the end of January 2023 (the deadline for reporting the VAT Return for the December 2022 tax period). Based on the VAT Return data for the December 2022 tax period submitted in 2023 and after research, the data on the invoice for the December 2022 tax period amounted to IDR 57,033,790,251.

#### 3. **Other Government Accounts**

##### a. **Other BI Account for Oil and Gas Receipt and Expenditure Number 600.000411980**

Other Account BI Oil and Gas Receipts and Expenditures Number 600.000411980 at Bank Indonesia is a USD-denominated account designed to manage the receipts and payments related to upstream oil and gas activities. The receipts collected in this account still contain third-party rights that need to be considered in the account's calculations.

The balance of the Oil Revenue Account under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) or Oil and Gas Account as of December 31, 2022 (Audited) is USD 231,869,842.68. This amount represents the State General Treasurer Cash in the form of foreign currency in Account Number 600.000411980, which serves as an intermediary account to collect all foreign currency receipts



from upstream oil and gas activities under the Cooperation Contract and to pay the government's contractual oil obligations and other government obligations related to upstream oil and gas activities.

The transfer from account 600.000411980 to RKUN/KKKS/Local Government is based on a request letter from the Director-General of Budget, preceded by calculations of the transferable amount and the type of transfer. The movement of the Oil and Gas Account during the 2022 period can be seen in **Appendix 7**.

The transactions in the oil and gas account have not yet presented the state's share of revenue and its utilization related to the implementation of the Certain Natural Gas Price (HGBT) Policy in 2022. The HGBT Policy is enforced based on Presidential Regulation No. 40 of 2016 jo. No. 121 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Natural Gas Prices. The determination of HGBT is intended for natural gas users in the following fields: 1) fertilizer industry, 2) petrochemical industry, 3) oleochemical industry, 4) steel industry, 5) ceramic industry, 6) glass industry, 7) rubber glove industry, and 8) provision of electricity for public interest. The determination of HGBT is carried out through adjustments to the price of natural gas purchased from contractors or the natural gas distribution tariff, resulting in a reduction in the price of natural gas in several oil and gas contractors that implement HGBT.

The implementation of the HGBT policy has led to a reduction (adjustment) in the state's share of revenue due to the decrease in gas prices and the state's share of revenue used to cover the reduced contractor's share. Based on the summarized data from the FQR Preliminary Recapitulation for the IV Quarter of 2022 obtained from SKK Migas, for the Contractors under the authority of SKK Migas, there was a decrease in the Government's share in 2022 due to the adjustment for changes in gas prices amounting to USD 612,794,782 and the adjustment to maintain the Contractor's share (kept-whole) amounting to USD 1,021,815,576. The detailed breakdown of the Government's share affected by the HGBT policy, based on the Contractors under the authority of SKK Migas, can be seen in **Appendix 7**.

Meanwhile, based on the summarized data obtained from BPMA, for the KKKS under the authority of BPMA, there was a decrease in the Government's share in 2022 due to the adjustment for changes in gas prices amounting to USD 506,280 and the adjustment to maintain the KKKS's share (kept-whole) amounting to USD 6,156,078. Details of the Government's share affected by the HGBT policy, based on the KKKS under the authority of BPMA, can be seen in **Appendix 7**.

The settlement scheme for transactions arising from the adjustment of the reduction in the state's share of revenue is accounted for through a profit-sharing mechanism in accordance with the Cooperation Contract of a Working Area.

**b. Non-Oil and Gas Natural Resources Account, Number 508.000084.980 Geothermal Revenue Account**

The Other Account at Bank Indonesia for Geothermal Receipts and Expenditures 508.000084980 is used to accommodate the receipt of government share deposits and to pay for government obligations related to geothermal activities, including the reimbursement of VAT, land and building tax, and replacement of production bonuses. The transfer from account 508.000084980 to RKUN/Geothermal Entrepreneurs/Bank Persepsi is based on a request letter from the Director-General of Budget, preceded by calculations of the transferable amount and the type of transfer.

The balance of the Geothermal Account as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to IDR 1,588,329,504,770 and IDR 1,428,552,738,965, respectively. The following is the mutation of the Geothermal Account.

(in Rupiah)

No	DESCRIPTION	December 31, 2022 (Audited)	December 31, 2021 (Audited)
I.	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>1,428,552,738,965</b>	<b>1,220,126,090,533</b>
II.	<b>Receipt:</b>		
1.	Deposit of Government's Share of Geothermal Business Activities	2,944,542,106,880	2,669,031,706,742
2.	Correction of Credit Bookkeeping		
	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>2,944,542,106,880</b>	<b>2,669,031,706,742</b>
III.	<b>Total Revenue</b>		
1.	Geothermal PBB payment <sup>a)</sup>	400,171,960,144	396,953,473,211
2.	Repayment of VAT to Geothermal Entrepreneurs <sup>b)</sup>	147,221,743,521	88,788,521,026
3.	Payment of production bonus replacement to geothermal entrepreneurs <sup>c)</sup>	90,658,226,036	120,503,449,156
4.	PNBP Transfer from Geothermal Entrepreneurship to KUN Accounts <sup>d)</sup>	2,146,713,411,374	1,854,359,614,912
5.	Debit Book Correction		5
	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>2,784,765,341,075</b>	<b>2,460,605,058,310</b>
IV.	<b>Increase/Decrease (II - III)</b>	<b>159,776,765,805</b>	<b>208,426,648,432</b>
V.	<b>Closing Balance (I + IV)<sup>e)</sup></b>	<b>1,588,329,504,770</b>	<b>1,428,552,738,965</b>

**Explanation:**

- a) Payment of Geothermal Land and Building Tax (PBB) for the year 2022 amounted to IDR 400,171,960,144.
- b) Reimbursement of Value Added Tax (PPN) to Geothermal Entrepreneurs in the amount of IDR 147,221,743,521 is the reimbursement of PPN with the details: (1) Submission for 2020 amounting to IDR 3,692,442,795 (2) Submission for 2021 amounting to IDR 127,010,383,271 and (3) Submission for 2022 amounting to IDR 16,518,917,455.
- c) Payment of replacement of production bonuses to geothermal entrepreneurs amounted to IDR 90,658,226,036 with the following details.

(in Rupiah)

Yearly Production Bonus Replacement	Total
2019	746,535,503
2020	573,166,133
2021	50,410,232,153
2022	38,928,292,247
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,658,226,036</b>

- d) The transfer of Geothermal Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) for 2022 to the RKUN amounted to IDR 2,146,713,411,374, consisting of:
- 1) Geothermal PNBP for the first quarter of 2022 amounted to IDR 198,964,968,477.
  - 2) Geothermal PNBP for the second quarter of 2022 amounted to IDR 562,650,490,312.
  - 3) Geothermal PNBP for the third quarter of 2022 amounted to IDR 711,941,149,592.

- 4) Geothermal PNBPN for the fourth quarter of 2022 amounted to IDR 673,156,802,993.
- e) The balance of account 508.000084980 as of December 31, 2022, represents a reserve for the payment of obligations related to the reimbursement of Value Added Tax (PPN) and the replacement of production bonuses associated with geothermal activities, with the following details:

(in Rupiah)

No	Entrepreneur	VAT Reimbursement	Production Bonus	Value
1.	PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy (Persero)	454,052,470,413	12,238,165,515	466,290,635,928
2.	Star Energy Geothermal Salak, Ltd	344,791,158,891	4,552,263,831	349,343,422,722
3.	Star Energy Geothermal Darajat II, Ltd	301,434,633,129	3,344,297,949	304,778,931,078
4.	Star Energy Geothermal Wayang Windu, Ltd	410,992,360,438	1,947,252,718	412,939,613,156
5.	PT Geo Dipa Energi (Persero)	46,173,220,006	8,803,681,871	54,976,901,877
<b>Total*)</b>		<b>1,557,443,842,877</b>	<b>30,885,66,884</b>	<b>1,588,329,504,761</b>

\*)Difference in total of IDR 9 due to rounding

#### c. Revolving Fund Account (Program Credit)

Program Credit Account is an account that accommodates the receipt of installments of program credit loan repayments to Government / Non-Government Institutions from debtors at Commercial Banks.

#### d. Central SPAN Return Authority Account - Non-Salary

The Central SPAN Return Authority Account - Non-Salary, hereinafter referred to as the RR-SPAN Account, is an account opened at the Central (Operational Bank) BO I to accommodate Monthly Non-Salary SP2D funds that are returned by the Receiving Bank and have been received by the Central BO I.

#### e. Central SPAN Return Authority Account - Salary

The SPAN Central BUN Authorization Return Account - Salary, hereinafter referred to as the RR-Salary Account, is an account opened at the Central BO I to accommodate Monthly Salary SP2D funds that are returned by the Receiving Bank and have been received by the Central BO I.

### 4. Local Government TDF-TKD Account

In accordance with PMK Number 211/PMK.07/2022 concerning the Third Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 139/PMK.07/2019 concerning the Management of Revenue Sharing Funds, General Allocation Funds, and Special Autonomy Funds, the distribution of transfers to regions (TKD) which includes Revenue Sharing Funds (DBH) and/or General Allocation Funds (DAU) can be made in the form of non-cash in the form of Treasury Deposit Facility (TDF). TDF is a facility provided by BUN for Regional Governments to deposit money at BUN as a form of non-cash TKD distribution in the form of storage at Bank Indonesia (BI). The distribution of DBH and/or DAU in non-cash form in the form of TDF is carried out in order to improve the healthy, efficient, and effective

management of the APBN and APBD through cash control to optimize government spending, as well as to reduce local government cash deposits in banks in unreasonable amounts.

In order to deposit DBH and/or DAU disbursed in non-cash form in the form of TDF at BI, the Central BUN Authorizer has opened 542 other BI TDF-TKD accounts for local governments based on the request of the KPA BUN for DTU Management at the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (DJPK). For the deposit of funds in the other BI TDF-TKD accounts of the Local Government, BI provides remuneration in accordance with the agreement between the Minister of Finance and the Governor of BI, where the remuneration is transferred by BI to the State General Treasury Account (RKUN) on a monthly basis. Provisions regarding the establishment and management of TDF in the context of non-cash DBH disbursement for FY 2022 are regulated in KMK Number 10/KM.5/2022, where the replenishment of other BI TDF-TKD accounts of local governments is preceded by the issuance of nil SPM for non-cash DBH disbursement by KPA BUN DTU Disbursement, which is submitted along with supporting documents to KPPN Jakarta II. Based on the SPM, KPPN Jakarta II issued an SP2D for zero non-cash DBH disbursement, followed by the overbooking of funds by the Central BUN Authorization from the RKUN to other local government BI TDF-TKD accounts.

Details of the TDF-TKD account of the Local Government can be seen in **Appendix 7**.

##### **5. Use of State Property as the Basis for Issuing Government Islamic Securities (SBSN)**

Based on the provisions in Article 10 of Law Number 19 Year 2008 on SBSN, it is stipulated that State-Owned Assets (BMN) can be used as the basis for the issuance of SBSN, either in the form of land and/or buildings or other than land and/or buildings. The type, value, and specification of BMN that will be used as SBSN assets are determined through a Decree of the Minister of Finance. In accordance with the Minister of Finance Regulation Number PMK 205/PMK.08/2017 concerning the Use of State Property as the Basis for Issuing Government Islamic Securities, as amended by the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 99/PMK.08/2021, BMN that can be used as the basis for SBSN issuance must meet the requirements of at least having economic value, being in proper condition, not being the main equipment of the weaponry system, not being in dispute, and not being used as SBSN assets. These BMN are BMN that have never been submitted as SBSN assets or BMN that have been used as SBSN assets in the previous period.

The issuance of SBSN must first obtain the approval of the House of Representatives during the ratification of the State Budget, including the payment of all obligations, rewards, and nominal values arising as a result of the issuance of the SBSN, as well as BMN to be used as SBSN assets. The process of using BMN as the basis for issuing SBSN begins with the request for a List of Asset Nominations (DNA) or the need for BMN to be used in the issuance of SBSN. The total proposed BMN underlying assets for SBSN during 2022 amounted to IDR 214.771 trillion, which subsequently undergoes a due diligence process by Legal Consultants.

The use of BMN has an important role in the issuance of SBSN, which can be seen from the large value of BMN used as the underlying asset of SBSN. Outstanding issuance of SBSN up to December 31, 2022 that uses BMN as the basis for its issuance is IDR 691,755,865,566,659.

In addition to the use of BMN as SBSN assets, another relationship between BMN in SBSN issuance is the use of BMN procurement projects as the basis for SBSN issuance or called the underlying project. Output in the form of BMN resulting from procurement projects that are used as the basis for SBSN

issuance will not be used as SBSN assets as long as the underlying project has not been completed. Outstanding assets as of December 31, 2022 consisting of project underlying assets amounted to IDR 625.66 trillion.

In order to mitigate the risk of double underlying assets between underlying assets in the form of projects and underlying assets in the form of BMN, since 2020 BMN has been replaced as underlying assets, especially for BMN with acquisitions after 2011. Meanwhile, to avoid the use of BMN that is not suitable for use as SBSN underlying assets, regular replacement of BMN that is no longer suitable for use in accordance with Islamic principles is carried out (disputes, severely damaged conditions and there is a transfer / elimination of BMN).

Details of the value of BMN as the underlying asset in the issuance of SBSN can be seen in **Appendix 31**.

## **6. KKKS Assets that are not presented in the Balance Sheet**

### **a. KKKS Assets in Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities (SKK Migas)**

In addition to the KKKS assets presented in the Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2022, there are KKKS assets that are not presented in the Balance Sheet because they do not meet the criteria for presentation in the balance sheet, as explained below.

- 1) Land Assets IDR 11,877,816,452,275
- 2) Capital Assets
  - a) Unused well assets USD 28,868,860.91.
  - b) Severely Damaged Assets USD 41,750,817.55
  - c) Subsequence Expenditure (SE) assets USD 209,751,395.60
  - d) Assets acquired up to 2010 reported by SKK Migas on December 31, 2022 that have not been Inventory and Valuation (IP) with a total value of USD 5,939,218,893.49.
  - e) Assets in the process of disposal. There are assets that have been sold but have not yet been eliminated because the disposal letters from SKK Migas or the disposal decrees from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources as the Asset User or the disposal decrees from the Ministry of Finance as the Goods Manager and has not been reported by the KKKS. As of December 31, 2022, the value of assets in the process of disposal amounted to USD 3,948,591.69.

### **3) Inventory Property Assets**

There are HBI assets with acquisitions up to 2010 that have only been reported in the December 31, 2022 report and have not been inventoried and valued (IP) amounting to USD 3,337,051.82.

### **b. KKKS assets in BPMA**

- 1) Land Assets amounted to IDR 38,319,948,530
- 2) Capital Assets
  - a) Unused well assets worth USD 10,321,967
  - b) Heavily Damaged Condition assets worth USD 6,202,713
  - c) Subsequence Expenditure (SE) assets worth USD 104,296,313
  - d) Assets acquired up to 2010 that will only be reported by SKK Migas on December 31, 2022 and for which Inventory and Valuation (IP) has not been conducted USD 196,391,845
  - e) Assets in the process of disposal USD 2,807,278

3) Inventory Property Assets USD 47,260.59

c. KKKS Assets at DJKN

There are assets that do not meet the criteria for presentation in the Balance Sheet, namely land ex Pan Orient Energy (Citarum) with acquisition in 2006 which has not been inventoried and valued with an acquisition value of IDR 5,321,420,280.

## 7. **Implementation of BMN Land Ownership Program**

In accordance with the mandate of Article 49 paragraph (1) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2004 concerning State Treasury, that all State / Regional Property in the form of land controlled by the Central / Regional Government must be certified in the name of the government of the Republic of Indonesia / Regional Government concerned, as well as Article 43 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 27 of 2014 concerning Management of State / Regional Property, that BMN / in the form of land must be certified in the name of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia / Regional Government concerned.

The Minister of Finance and the Head of the National Land Agency issued Joint Regulation Number 186/PMK.06/2009 and Number 24 of 2009 concerning the Certification of State-Owned Land on November 18, 2009, in order to carry out the certification of state-owned assets in the form of land. This Joint Regulation stipulates, such as that the certification of state-owned land is to be certified with a right of use under the name of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, represented by the respective Ministry/Institution.

The Ministry of Finance, through the Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN), along with the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) and other relevant Ministries/ Government Agencies, implemented an accelerated land asset certification program starting in 2013 in response to the provisions of the Joint Regulation and the findings of the Audit Board (BPK) on the Financial Report of the State-Owned Assets.

The activities for accelerating the certification of state-owned land assets in 2022 carried out by the government include:

- a. Preparation of a nominative list of land plots to be certified in 2022, amounting to 23,737 land plots, and completion of State-Owned Land with Inappropriate Certification (BBSK) amounting to 8,899 plots, resulting in a total target of accelerated certification of State-Owned Land in the form of 32,636 plots in 2022.
- b. Coordinating the nominative list of land plots to be certified in 2022, and the process of completing State-Owned Land with Inappropriate Certification (BBSK) with working units and local Land Offices.
- c. Working units submit applications for the certification of State-Owned Land in the form of plots, and the process of changing the names on certificates for State-Owned Land with Inappropriate Certification (BBSK) to the local Land Office.
- d. The Land Office processes the issuance of certifications for State-Owned Land and the change of names on certificates according to regulations for State-Owned Land with Inappropriate Certification (BBSK) in accordance with requests from the working units.
- e. Preparation of a list of indicative proposals for the land plots to be certified in 2023.

The performance achievement of Accelerated Certification of State-Owned Assets in the form of land until December 31, 2022, amounted to 40,694 plots (124.69% of the annual target), comprising 29,424



certified land plots and 11,270 land plots for the rectification of State-Owned Assets with Non-Compliant Certificates (BBSK).

The progress of the target and implementation achievement of the certification of State-Owned Assets in the form of land, which has been a joint work program between the Ministry of Finance through the Directorate General of State Assets and the Ministry of ATR/BPN and other Ministries/ Government Agencies since 2013, can be described in the following trends:

**Graph 37.**  
**Development of Targets and Achievement of State-Owned Asset Certification**



Thus, out of the total 127,256 of State-Owned Land Use Rights (NUP) in the form of land, a total of 80,788 NUP are currently certified under the name of the **Government of the Republic of Indonesia** or certified under the name of the **Minister of Finance**, and the remaining 46,468 NUP are still uncertified. The detailed status of land certification in Ministries/ Government Agencies can be seen in **Appendix 21**.

## **8. Heritage Assets**

Heritage assets in Ministries/ Government Agencies include:

- a. People's Consultative Assembly, comprising one unit of a working building. The building is the Gedung Merdeka located at Jl. Asia Afrika No. 65, Braga Sub-district, Bandung, West Java, with an area of 7,646 m<sup>2</sup>. This asset is used by the Government of West Java Province and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- b. The Ministry of Defense has 1,552 units of heritage assets, consisting of:
  - 1) Heavy Land Equipment - 1 unit
  - 2) Motorized Land Transportation Equipment - 3 units
  - 3) Household Equipment - 14 units
  - 4) Communication Equipment - 4 units

- 5) Firearms - 580 units
- 6) Non-Firearm Weapons - 146 units
- 7) Printed Library Materials - 18 units
- 8) Cartography, Manuscripts, and Paintings - 475 units
- 9) Cultural Pattern Equipment - 300 units
- 10) Other Animals - 3 units
- 11) Buildings/Monuments - 8 units (Sarju Mako Lanal Tegal Building, Kali Bakung Monument (CA IV), Maritime Monument/Submarine, Komodor Yos Sudarso Monument, Ex-Daeral VI Headquarters), Monjaya, Yos Sudarso Monument, KKO AL/CA-4 Monument).
- c. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, in the form of a Museum Building located at Jalan Diponegoro 57 Bandung, along with various collections within it.
- d. The Ministry of Transportation has historical assets in the form of 1 unit of Temple/Memorial Monument/Inscription and 1 unit of Office Building.

## **9. Other Agency Units**

Other Agency Units (UBL) is an organizational unit established with the aim of carrying out specific programs and activities in accordance with the mandate of laws and regulations and/or supporting the functions of the State Ministries/ Government Agencies, where hierarchically it is neither under nor directly accountable to the leadership of a specific State Ministries/ Government Agencies. This indicates that, based on its position, the institutional nature of the UBL is independent and can formulate strategic policies in accordance with its respective duties and functions.

According to the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 219/PMK.05/2016 regarding Amendments to the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 260/PMK.05/2014 concerning the Accounting System and Financial Reporting of Other Bodies, Furthermore, in accordance with the list of UBLs according to the Decree of the Director General of Treasury No. KEP-296/PB/2022 of 2022, there are 70 Other Body Units consisting of 8 non-working unit UBLs, 23 working units UBLs, and 39 working units part UBLs. In 2022, there were 3 new UBL additions, 3 UBL adjustments, and 3 UBL reductions, with details as follows:

- a. Addition of 3 new UBLs, namely the National Civil Service Apparatus Advisory Body (BPASN), Council of Honorary Titles and Honors, and the Presidential Staff Office.
- b. Adjustment of 3 UBLs, namely the Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG) to the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM), the National Islamic Finance Committee (KNKS) to the National Islamic Finance Committee (KNKS), and the Istiqlal Mosque Management Agency (BPPMI) to the Istiqlal Mosque Management Agency (BPMI).
- c. The reduction of 3 UBL, namely the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), Bapertarum, and the National Standardization and Accreditation Agency for Sports.

Details of the Financial Reports of the Working Unit UBL/Working Unit Part and the Non-Working Unit UBL mentioned above is presented in **Appendix 30**.

## **10. Former Foreign/Chinese Assets**

Former Foreign/Chinese Assets (ABMA/T) are assets controlled by the State originating from:

- a. Property of Chinese associations declared illegal and dissolved by the Central War Authority



through Central War Authority Regulation No. Prt/032/PEPERPU/1958 jo. Central War Authority Decree No. KPTS/Presidential Regulation/0439/1958 jo. Law No. 50 Prp. Year 1960.

- b. Associations/foreign beliefs deemed incompatible with the Indonesian national identity, declared illegal and dissolved according to Presidential Decree No. 2 of 1962;
- c. Associations targeted by mass actions/units of action in 1965/1966 as a result of the involvement of these associations in the G.30.S/PKI rebellion, which were regulated and controlled by the Regional Military Authority to Implement Dwikora, resulting in their assets being seized by the State through Radiogram Instruction Kaskogam No. T-0403/G-5/5/66; and
- d. Organizations established by and/or for overseas Chinese (Hoa Kiau) who hold citizenship status in a country that has not established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Indonesia and/or has not received recognition from the Republic of Indonesia, along with their branches and parts.

Through the efforts of the Resolution Team and Regional Assistance Team for ABMA/T, in 2022, a total of 14 assets had their legal status fully settled, and 1 asset had its legal status partially settled. As of the year 2022, out of the total 1,020 ABMA/T assets listed in Appendix PMK Number 182/PMK.06/2021, 550 assets had their legal status fully settled, leaving 470 assets that remain unsettled. Among these, 76 assets have their legal status partially unresolved, while 394 assets have their legal status entirely unresolved.

## **11. Ex-BPPN Credit Assets**

Credit Assets are assets that are in the form of bank claims against their debtors which, according to banking regulations, have entered non-performing status (NPL) or bad debt category, then transferred by the bank to BPPN in the form of claims on bank receivables. BPPN's ex-credit assets are classified into Asset Transfer Kit (ATK) credit assets, Non-Asset Transfer Kit (Non-ATK) credit assets, and Settlement of Shareholder Obligations (PKPS). ATK credit assets are credit assets recorded in Bunisys or *Sistem Aplikasi Pengganti Bunisys* (SAPB). Meanwhile, Non-ATK credit assets are credit assets that are not recorded in Bunisys or SAPB. SAPB is a system that contains information on the status and obligations of credit assets.

In order to determine the value of the BPPN credit assets managed by the Ministry of Finance on behalf of the DJKN, an inventory and verification of the files of the BPPN credit assets stored at the Custodian of the Directorate General of State Assets were conducted in 2009 and 2011. If it is found from the results of the inventory and verification that the debtor has met the conditions for the existence and the amount of the state's receivables, then this is followed up by the transfer of the state's receivables management to the National Receivables Management Committee, in accordance with the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 240/PMK.06/2016 concerning State Receivables Management.

In accordance with the provisions and the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 256/PMK.05/2015 concerning the Accounting System and Special Transaction Reporting, as amended most recently by the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 127/PMK.05/2018, ATK credit assets are recognized as other receivables at the value recorded in the Financial Accounting Standard, while Non-ATK and PKPS credit assets are recognized as other receivables after the Joint Statement (PB) is signed/ the Determination of State Receivable Amount (PJPN) is issued. Non-ATK and PKPS credit assets that have

not been signed by the PB/issued the PJPN are presented in the Notes to the Financial Statements. ATK credit assets are presented in the Balance Sheet at the value recorded in the Financial Accounting Standard, while Non-ATK credit assets that have been signed by the PB/PJPN are presented in the Balance Sheet at the value in the PB/PJPN document.

As for Non-ATK credit assets that have not been signed by PB/issued by PJPN, they are presented in the following table.

**List of Non-ATK Credit Assets that have not yet been issued by PB/signed by PJPN**

(in Rupiah)

No	Description	December 31, 2022 (Audited)
1	Non-ATK Credit Assets that have not been issued by PB/PJPN	365,388,343,253
2	Non-ATK Credit Assets Still Managed by DJKN	31,142,123,653,733
3	PKPS Receivables that have not been issued PB / PJPN	0
4	Inventory Results of Non-Task Credit Assets	4,382,757,616,247
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35,890,269,613,233</b>

In 2022, ex-BPPN credit assets worth IDR 2,818,863,434,285 were handed over with the following details:

(in Rupiah)

Currency	Value	Number of Credit Assets	Value in IDR
<b>US Dollar</b>			
ATK	12,910,861	7	201,306,142,997
<b>Rupiah</b>			
ATK	2,558,502,750,372	90	2,558,502,750,372
Non-ATK	59,054,540,917	31	59,054,540,917
<b>Total</b>		<b>128</b>	<b>2,818,863,434,286</b>

\*) Difference in total of IDR 1 due to rounding

## **12. Property Assets Ex-BPPN**

Property assets are fixed assets in the form of land and buildings that initially serve as collateral for loans in banks. When the debtor is unable to make debt payments in cash, the payment is made using the collateral, which is a fixed asset, through the transfer document such as a Deed of Relinquishment of Rights executed before a Notary, a Deed of Sale and Purchase prepared by a Notary, a Deed of Sale and Purchase prepared by a PPAT (Authorized Land Deed Officer), or an Auction Report issued by an Auction Official. These documents essentially transfer the collateral property as compensation for the debt repayment.

To determine the quantity and value of the property assets ex-BPPN managed by the Ministry of Finance, an inventory and verification of the files/documents of the property assets ex-BPPN stored in the Custody of the Directorate General of State Assets were conducted from 2009 to 2020. Subsequently, an assessment of the property assets resulting from the inventory was carried out and reported on the balance sheet.

The Audit Board's Audit Report on the Central Government's 2012 Financial Statements revealed problems, among others, the Government has not presented ex BPPN property assets totaling 843

assets with a value of IDR 1,070,152,309,824. In response to this issue, the Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN) has conducted an investigation into the discrepancy in the data.

**List of Ex-BPPN Property Asset Tracing Results 2013 - 2020**

(in Rupiah)

Description	Unit	Value
Ex-BPPN Property Assets to be Traced	843	1,070,152,309,824
Remaining Ex-BPPN Property Assets to be traced (2013)	626	400,289,684,383
Remaining Ex-BPPN Property Assets to be traced (2014)	358	122,069,231,521
Remaining Ex-BPPN Property Assets to be traced (2015)	272	85,328,090,117
Remaining Ex-BPPN Property Assets to be traced (2020)	248	73,615,607,202

Thus, the remaining ex-BPPN property assets that need to be traced are 248 assets amounting to IDR 73,615,607,202.

**13. Inventory of Data Completeness, Ownership and Transfer Documents, and Physical Control of BLBI Ex-Assets**

The Ministry of Finance has conducted mapping of the ex-BPPN property assets and assets formerly managed by PT PPA (Persero) with the following results.

- a. Mapping of Ex-BPPN Property Assets
  - 1) There are 188 units of assets amounting to IDR 975,847,375,874, equipped with physical ownership documents and transfer documents.
  - 2) There are 1,070 units of assets amounting to IDR 1,588,417,106,561, equipped with physical ownership documents but not equipped with transfer documents.
  - 3) There are 222 units of assets amounting to IDR 772,705,684,688, not equipped with physical ownership documents but equipped with transfer documents.
  - 4) There are 708 units of assets not equipped with physical ownership documents and transfer documents.
- b. Mapping of Property Assets ex-managed by PT PPA (Persero)
  - 1) There are 1,171 units of assets amounting to IDR 4,043,772,167,044, equipped with physical ownership documents and transfer documents.
  - 2) There are 279 units of assets amounting to IDR 963,954,085,344, equipped with physical ownership documents but not equipped with transfer documents.
  - 3) There are 28 units of assets amounting to IDR 174,129,254,000, not equipped with physical ownership documents but equipped with transfer documents.
  - 4) There are 543 units of assets amounting to IDR 1,702,047,726,443, not equipped with physical ownership documents and transfer documents.

Based on further investigation of the available data and documentation, it is known that:

- 1) There are 474 assets with expired certificate periods that still have their certificate documents.
- 2) There are 533 property assets that are not certified (only Girik, SPH, AJB).
- 3) There are 803 property assets that are controlled/occupied by third parties.

All property assets have been legally secured through the land office. In 2022, security sign boards were installed on 510 units of ex-BPPN and PT PPA (Persero) property assets.

**14. Utilization of Property Assets of Ex-BPPN and Ex-Managed PT PPA (Persero)**

Property assets of ex-BPPN and ex-managed PT PPA (Persero) have been optimized in the form of utilization in the form of leases. As of 2022, the number of lease agreements followed up with lease agreements is 127 agreements, with a total PNBP of IDR 36,625,387,551.

**15. Utilization of Property Assets of Ex-BPPN and Ex-Managed PT PPA (Persero) by Ministries/ Government Agencies**

For some property assets ex-BPPN and ex-management of PT PPA (Persero), the status of use has been determined in order to support the implementation of tasks and functions at Ministries/ Government Agencies. From 2009 to 2022, the status of use has been determined for 302 assets, with a total value of IDR 2,767,920,835,055.

**16. Handover of Ex-BPPN and Ex-PT PPA (Persero) Property Assets to State Asset Management Agency**

One form of management of the ex BPPN and PT PPA (Persero) managed property assets is the transfer of property asset management to the State Asset Management Institution (LMAN). The transfer of property asset management to LMAN is carried out in several stages:

- a. June 17, 2016: Handover of 23 units of former BBO/BBKU property assets related to Bank Indonesia Mortgage with compensation payment to BI amounting to IDR 26,734,113,000. Of the 23 units, 1 unit has been withdrawn by the Goods Manager to determine the status of use to the Ministry of Finance (used as a DJKN state house).
- b. January 18, 2017: Handover of 106 units of property assets of former PT PPA (Persero) in the form of Puri Casablanca apartment amounting to IDR 39,248,043,000.
- c. September 22, 2017: Handover of 4 units of former BBO/BBKU property assets related to Bank Indonesia Mortgage with compensation payment to BI amounting to IDR 53,295,000,000. Of the 4 units, 2 units have been withdrawn by the Goods Manager for the purpose of determining the Status of Use to the Ministry of Religious Affairs (used as BAZNAS office).
- d. December 27, 2018: Handover of 12 units of property assets of former PT PPA (Persero) amounting to IDR 12,752,216,000.
- e. December 18, 2019: Handover of 87 units of property assets ex PT PPA (Persero) amounting to IDR 64,722,339,651.
- f. December 27, 2020: Handover of 61 units of property assets ex PT PPA (Persero) amounting to IDR 53,833,690,650.
- g. September 24, 2021: Handover of 8 units of property assets ex PT PPA (Persero) amounting to IDR 18,874,080,000.
- h. January 11, 2022 and November 9, 2022: Handover of 9 units of property assets ex PT PPA (Persero) amounting to IDR 177,058,608,606.

**17. Service Concession Agreement**

Based on PSAP 16, a service concession agreement is a binding agreement between a concessionaire (central government accounting/reporting entity) and a partner (business entity) whereby the partner uses service concession assets to provide public services on behalf of the concessionaire for a specified period of time; and the partner is compensated for the provision of public services during

the service concession agreement period.

The year 2022 is the first year of implementation of PSAP 16 Service Concession Agreements-Concessionaire within the Central Government. In LKPP 2022, the value of Service Concession Assets and liabilities derived from Service Concession Agreements in four Ministries and Institutions, namely the Ministry of PUPR, the Ministry of Communication and Information, the Ministry of Transportation, the Batam Free Trade Zone and Free Port Enterprise Agency have been presented.

**a. Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing**

The balance of Service Concession Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 820,054,682,789,757 consisting of Government Participation Service Concession Assets of IDR 394,528,315,735,029, Partner Participation Service Concession Assets of IDR 373,859,850,630,729 and Partner Participation Service Concession Assets Under Construction of IDR 51,666,516,423,999. Service Concession Assets at the Ministry of PUPR are in the Directorate General of Highways amounted to IDR 819,057,230,326,199 and the Directorate of Cipta Karya amounted to IDR 997,452,463,558.

At the Directorate of Highways, Government Participation Service Concession Assets are State Property participated in the Toll Road Concession Agreement (PPJT), while Partner Participation Service Concession Assets are assets derived from partner participation with details as follows:

- 1) Participation of 55 Toll Road Enterprises (BUJT) in carrying out concession services of 80 toll road sections
- 2) Participation of 1 BUJT in carrying out Multi Lane Free Flow (MLFF) concession services
- 3) Participation of 1 BUJT in carrying out business services for the Preservation of East Sumatra Road in South Sumatra Province
- 4) Participation of 1 BUJT in carrying out the East Sumatra Road Preservation concession service in Riau Province
- 5) Participation of 1 BUJT in carrying out the replacement and/or duplication of Callender Hamilton (CH) Bridge in Java Island

As for the Directorate of Human Settlements, Government Participation Service Concession Assets are State Property participated in the Water Supply System Concession Agreement, while Partner Participation Service Concession Assets at the Directorate General of Human Settlements are assets derived from partner participation with the following details:

- 1) Participation of 1 BUJT in carrying out the concession services of the Jatiluhur I Regional Water Supply System (SPAM); and
- 2) Participation of 1 BUJT in carrying out the concession services of the Karian-Serpong Regional Water Supply System (SPAM).

In Service Concession Assets, there is a cooperation agreement for the management of Rest and Service Area (TIP)/rest area between BUJT and third parties/private investors. TIP is a rest area equipped with various public facilities for toll road users so that both drivers, passengers, and vehicles can rest for a while. TIP has 2 areas, namely commercial areas and promotional areas for certain products and regions.

In accordance with the results of BPK RI's examination of the recording of Service Concession Assets in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing Fiscal Year 2022 Financial Statements, there are still parts of toll road assets that have not been recognized as Service Concession Assets, including the following:

a) Tangerang – Merak

There is a Cikande interchange built by the Serang Regency Government. The operation is carried out by PT MMS based on a grant agreement between the Serang Regency Government and the Ministry of PUPR. Based on the results of document analysis, it is known that there is

a Manuscript of Regional Property Grant Agreement (NPHD) between the Serang Regency Government and the Ministry of PUPR. The asset has not been recorded as a government participation service concession asset, because there is no delegation letter from the Secretary General of the Ministry of PUPR to the Directorate General of Highways for the BMD Grant Agreement.

b) Jakarta–Cikampek

There are toll gate assets built by other parties (area and housing development companies), and then managed by BUJT. Based on the results of confirmation to the BUJT of the Jakarta-Cikampek toll road section, it is known that of the toll gate assets built by other parties, there are toll gate assets that have been handed over to the Ministry of PUPR, namely Tambun Toll Gate (Grand Wisata), Cikarang Utara Toll Gate (Dry Port), Cikarang Pusat Toll Gate (Deltamas), Cibatu Toll Gate.

c) Jakarta-Bogor-Ciawi

There is 1 toll gate asset, namely the Bogor Selatan toll gate which was built by the Bogor Regency Government. This toll gate was opened in April 2021 and its operation is carried out by PT Jasa Marga based on the agreement. Based on the results of the Jagorawi toll road BUJT information, it is known that the asset has not been handed over to the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing.

d) Jakarta – Tangerang

There is a toll road complementary building in the form of Alam Sutera toll gate built by PT Alam Sutera Realty Tbk, and its operation is carried out by PT Jasa Marga based on the agreement. Based on the results of the Jakarta-Tangerang toll road BUJT information, it is known that the asset has not been handed over to the Ministry of PUPR.

e) JORR W1

There are toll road assets built by other parties that have not been recognized in the Government Participation Services Concession Assets on the JORR W1 toll road section, it is known that until the reporting period of 2022 there is no handover report on the construction of the access road from the JORR W1 toll road to PIK which was carried out in 2012.

## **b. Ministry of Communication and Information**

Service Concession Assets at the Ministry of Communication and Information represent the construction of the Palapa Ring project which was completed in 2019. Each Implementing Business Entity (BUP) builds a network and will then operate and maintain the network for 15 years and at the end of the operation period (after 15 years) all facilities will be transferred to the Government. The balance of Service Concession Assets as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 7,815,256,787,667. There are 3 (three) partnership agreements with service concession patterns, namely:

- 1) Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia and PT Palapa Ring Barat Number: 284/M.KOMINFO/HK.03 .02/02/2016 and Number: 002/PRB/PD-DIR/II/2016 dated February 29, 2016 concerning the Development and Management of the Palapa Ring Fiber Optic Backbone Network West Package, as amended based on the Amendment to the Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology and PT Palapa Ring Barat concerning the Development and Management of the Palapa Ring Fiber Optic Backbone Network West Package Number 1176/M.KOMINFO/HK.03.02/08/2016 and Number 1101/PRB/PDDIR/VIII/2016 dated August 11, 2016 ("PKS Paring Barat"). The agreement stipulates a concession period / period of 15 (fifteen) years from the date of the Commercial Operation Date (COD), namely March 2, 2018 . Thus, it will end on March 1, 2033, with an investment value of IDR 3,486,383,120,000.
- 2) Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia and PT Len Telekomunikasi Indonesia Number: 286/M.KOMINFO/HK.03.03/02/2016 and Number: 001/PKS/DU/II/2016 dated March 4, 2016 concerning the Construction and Management of the Palapa Ring Fiber Optic Backbone



Network Central Package, as amended by amendments three times, as follows::

- a) First Amendment to the Cooperation Agreement for the Construction and Management of the Palapa Ring Fiber Optic Backbone Network for the Central Package Number: 1458/M.KOMINFO/HK.03.03/09/2016 and Number: 001/PKS/DU/IX/2016 dated September 29, 2016.
- b) Second Amendment to the Cooperation Agreement for the Construction and Management of the Palapa Ring Fiber Optic Backbone Network for the Central Package Number: 1739/M.KOMINFO/HK.03.02/11/2017 and Number: 003/AMD/DU/XI/2017 dated November 24, 2017
- c) Third Amendment to the Cooperation Agreement for the Construction and Management of the Palapa Ring Fiber Optic Backbone Network for the Central Package Number: 1390/M.KOMINFO/HK.03.02/IX/2018 and Number: 006/AMD/DU/IX/2018 dated September 24, 2018 ("PKS Paring Tengah").

The agreement stipulates a concession period of 15 years from the Commercial Operation Date (COD) on December 21, 2018, thus ending on December 20, 2033, with an investment value of IDR 3,736,930,208,900.

- 3) Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia and PT Palapa Timur Telematics regarding the Construction and Management of the Palapa Ring Fiber Optic Backbone Network East Package Number: 1425/M.KOMINFO/HK.03.02/09/2016 and Number: 2901/PTT/PD-DIR/IX/2016 dated September 29, 2016, as amended seven times. The latest amendment is the Seventh Amendment to the Cooperation Agreement for the Construction and Management of the Palapa Ring Fiber Optic Backbone Network East Package Number 46/M.KOMINFO/HK.04.02/XI/2019 and Number: 2201/AMD/PTTKOMINFO/XI/2019 dated November 22, 2019 ("PKS Paring Timur"). The agreement stipulates a concession period / period of 15 (fifteen) years from the date of the Commercial Operation Date (COD), namely August 29, 2019 so that it will end on August 28, 2034, with an investment value of IDR 13,991,151,777,948.

In each of these collaborations, each Implementing Business Entity is obliged to provide assets in the form of Facilities used to provide telecommunications capacity services and any other services agreed by the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology with each Implementing Business Entity based on the Palapa Ring Cooperation Agreement.

### **c. Ministry of Transportation**

Based on the identification and analysis process conducted by the Ministry of Transportation, there are two Echelon I that have contracts/agreements that have common characteristics of service concessions in 2022, namely the Directorate General of Sea Transportation and the Directorate General of Railways.

#### **1) Service Concession Assets at Directorate General of Railways**

The Service Concession Agreement at the Directorate General of Railways is an agreement with a scheme to grant business rights to partners. There are 3 agreements that meet the criteria for service concession agreements, as follows:

- a) Concession agreement between the Ministry of Transportation and PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) regarding the Implementation of Soekarno Hatta Airport Public Railway Infrastructure through Tangerang City.
- b) Concession agreement between the Ministry of Transportation and PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) on the Implementation of Integrated Light Rail Transit Infrastructure in the Jakarta, Bogor, Depok and Bekasi Region, and
- c) Concession agreement between the Ministry of Transportation and PT Kereta Cepat Indonesia China on the Implementation of the Jakarta-Bandung High Speed Rail.

#### **2) Service Concession Assets at the Directorate General of Sea Transportation**

Service Concession Agreement at the Directorate General of Sea Transportation is an agreement with a scheme to grant business rights to partners. There are 11 agreements that meet the criteria for service concession agreements at the Directorate General of Sea Transportation, as follows:

- a) Concession agreement between the Ministry of Transportation and PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) regarding the Concession of Kendari Newport Container Terminal at Kendari /Bungkutoko Port,,
- b) Concession agreement between the Ministry of Transportation and PT Pelabuhan Indonesia I (Persero) regarding the Concession of Jetty at the Liquid Bulk Terminal at Kuala Tanjung Port,
- c) Concession agreement between the Ministry of Transportation and PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) regarding the Concession of Belawan Container Terminal Phase II of Utama Belawan Port,
- d) Concession agreement between the Ministry of Transportation and PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II (Persero) to carry out the construction and operation of the Kalibaru terminal at Tanjung Priok Port.
- e) Concession agreement between the Ministry of Transportation and PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II (Persero) regarding the Development and Operation of Port Services for Kijing Terminal, Pontianak Port, West Kalimantan,
- f) Concession agreement between the Ministry of Transportation and the Port of Indonesia III (Persero) regarding the Provision and Service of APBS Services (West Sumatra Shipping Channel),
- g) Concession agreement between the Ministry of Transportation and Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) regarding the Concession of Teluk Lamong Multipurpose Terminal in Surabaya.
- h) Concession agreement between the Ministry of Transportation and Pelabuhan Indonesia IV (Persero) regarding the Operation of Makassar New Port Container Terminal at Makassar Port,
- i) Concession agreement between the Ministry of Transportation and PT Berlian Manyar Sejahtera regarding Port Services Activities of Manyar Terminal at Gresik Port,
- j) Concession Agreement between the Ministry of Transportation and PT Delta Artha Bahari Nusantara regarding Port Services Concession at PT Delta Artha Bahari Nusantara Public Terminal, and
- k) Concession Agreement between the Ministry of Transportation and PT Pelabuhan Tegar Beriman regarding Concession Activities in the Field of Provision and/or Port Services at Marunda Center Terminal, Marunda Port.

In addition to the Service Concession Assets recorded on the Ministry of Transportation's Balance Sheet, there are 18 Concession agreements that meet the features of service concession asset recognition, but the Ministry of Transportation does not have sufficient assurance over the reliability of the service concession value because the concession partner does not adopt Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation Number (ISAK) Number 16: Service Concessions - Partners, with details as follows:

- 1) KSOP Class I Balikpapan, Concession Partner PT Pelabuhan Penajam Banua Taka
- 2) KSOP Class I Balikpapan, Concession Partner PT Lestari Samudra SAKTI
- 3) KSOP Class I Banjarmasin, Concession Partner PT Indonesia Multi Purpose Terminal
- 4) KSOP Class I Banjarmasin, Concession Partner PT Ambang Barito Nusapersada
- 5) KSOP Class I Banten, Concession Partner PT Bandar Bakau Jaya
- 6) KSOP Class I Banten, Concession Partner PT Krakatau Bandar Samudera
- 7) KSOP Class I Banten, Concession Partner PT Batu Alam Makmur
- 8) KSOP Class II Gresik, Concession Partner of Terminal Siam Maspion
- 9) KSOP Class III Kotabaru-Batulicin, Concession Partner PT Pelabuhan Swangi Inda
- 10) KSOP Class IV Marunda, Concession Partner PT Karya Citra Nusantara (KCN)



- 11) KSOP Class II Pontianak, Concession Partner PT Indo Container Sarana (ICS)
- 12) KSOP Class II Samarinda, Concession Partner PT Pelabuhan Tiga Bersaudara
- 13) KSOP Class II Samarinda, Concession Partner PT Sarana Abadi Lestari (SAL)
- 14) KSOP Class I Tanjung Balai Karimun, Concession Partner PT Asinusa Putra Sekawan
- 15) UPP Class II Ranga Ilung, Concession Partner PT Bangun Nusantara Jaya Makmur Perkasa
- 16) UPP Class III Brondong, Concessionaire PT Lamongan Intergrated Shorebase (LIS)
- 17) UPP Class III Satui, Concession Partner PT Bina Indo Raya (PT BIR)
- 18) Railway Management Center of South Sulawesi, Concession Partner PT Celebes Railway Indonesia

**d. Batam Free Trade Zone and Free Port Management Agency (BP Batam)**

The balance of service concession assets at BP Batam represents the value of concession assets derived from BP Batam's participation in 6 (six) agreements that meet the characteristics of Service Concessions.

BP Batam has not been able to present the value of service concession assets derived from the participation of service concessionaires, because there are 4 (four) agreements where the concessionaires have not applied ISAK 16 in the 2022 Financial Statements (Audited), as follows:

- 1) Service concession agreement in the form of cooperation in organizing the General Bulk Port (General Cargo) consisting of the Port Business Entity and PT Bintang Sembilan Sembilan Persada with agreement number 1261/SPJ/A3/10/2017; 99/BSSP/D/X/2017.
- 2) Service concession agreement in the form of land allocation for the purpose of development, management, handover (Build, Operate & Transfer) of Land and Passenger Ferry Terminal in Nongsa consisting of Sea Port Business Entity and PT Nongsa Terminal Bahari with agreement number 21/SPJ/KA/VI/1993.
- 3) Service Concession Assets at the Sea Port Business Entity is a service concession agreement in the form of cooperation in building, managing and maintaining the Sekupang International Ferry Terminal with a Build-to-Sell (BOT) mechanism consisting of the Sea Port Business Entity and PT Indodharma Corpora with agreement number 1/PERJ-KA/1/2010; 010/IDC-OB/ADD/BOT-KSP/II/2010.
- 4) Service Concession Assets at the Sea Port Business Entity is a service concession agreement in the form of cooperation in organizing the Kabil offshore public port consisting of the Port Business Entity and PT Semblog Citranusa with agreement number 05/PERJ-KA/IV/2004; 002/SC/IV/2004.

Furthermore, for 2 (two) agreements in which the partner stated that it applied ISAK 16, there was also no presentation of service concession assets derived from the participation of the partner receiving the service concession, as follows:

- 1) Service Concession Assets at the Sea Port Business Entity is a service concession agreement in the form of Batam Center International Ferry Terminal Management consisting of the Sea Port Business Entity with PT Sinergy Tharada with agreement number 118/SPJ/KA/12/2011; 014/BCP-KSO/Add.II/XII/211. (audited LK has not been obtained until the completion of the audit)
- 2) Service Concession Assets at Aerocity Logistics Management Business Entity is a service concession agreement in the form of cooperation for the Design, Development, Financing, Transfer, Operation and Maintenance of Hang Nadim Airport consisting of Aerocity Logistics Management Business Entity and PT Batam International Airport with agreement number 47/SPJ/KA/12/2021; 0001/BIB/2021. (currently there is no physical presence of the partner's participating service concession assets because according to the agreement the partner's participating assets will be built according to the business plan outlined in the cooperation agreement)

In accordance with the engagement in each government cooperation agreement with private parties within the central government that meets the characteristics of a service concession

agreement, the Government can provide an infrastructure guarantee mechanism as fiscal support and reasonable risk sharing between the government and business entities. The guarantee mechanism by the government can be provided in two forms, namely credit guarantees (banking and bonds) and/or investment guarantees.

Credit guarantee facilities are provided with the intention that the government guarantees the obligation to pay bank loans and / or bonds for difficulties or defaults on maturity by the guaranteed party. Meanwhile, investment guarantee facilities are provided with the government and / or guarantee companies in guaranteeing financial obligations on PPP projects and guaranteeing political risks by the government on national strategic projects.

As of December 2022, there are no defaults of guaranteed parties (BUMN, BUMD, PJPK, PJPSN, business entities) that receive support from government guarantee facilities for all guarantee programs, so the government has no obligation to pay guarantee claims to creditors/business entities for all guarantee programs.

Agreements within the central government that meet the characteristics of service concession agreements provided by infrastructure guarantees, include:

No.	Ministries	Project
1.	Ministry of Public works and Housing	Jalan Tol Ruas Jakarta - Cikampek II <i>Elevated</i> (36,4km)
		Jalan Tol Ruas Krian-Legundi-Bunder-Manyar (38,9km)
		Jalan Tol Ruas Cileunyi - Sumedang-Dawuan (58,5km)
		Jalan Tol Ruas Serang - Panimbang (83,9km)
		Tol Probolinggo-Banyuwangi (172,9km)
		Tol Jakarta Cikampek II - Selatan (62,95km)
		Tol Sumatera Ruas Medan – Binjai
		Tol Sumatera Ruas Palembang – Indralaya
		Tol Sumatera Ruas Bakauheni - Terbanggi Besar
		Tol Sumatera Ruas Pekanbaru - Dumai
		Tol Sumatera Ruas Terbanggi Besar - Pematang Panggang - Kayu Agung
2.	Ministry of Transportation	Project for providing integrated light rail transit infrastructure and facilities in the Jakarta, Bogor, Depok and Bekasi areas

## 18. Investment Property - PSAP 17

Based on PSAP 17, Investment Property is property to generate rental income or to increase the value of assets or both, and not for: 1) used in governmental activities, utilized by the general public, in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or 2) sold and/or transferred in the course of providing services to the public.

Total Investment Property Assets amounted to IDR 93,074,388,721,774 consisting of Investment Property in M / I of IDR 7,870,108,560,906 and Investment Property in BUN of IDR 85,204,280,160,868. Investment Property in ministries/institutions is found in 10 ministries/institutions. While in BUN, Investment Property is contained in BA BUN 999.03 and BA BUN 999.99.

### a. Ministry of State Secretariat

The value of Investment Property amounted to IDR 627,629,693,908 which was contained in two working units, namely the Bung Karno Gelora Complex Management Center of IDR 339,807,651,909 and the Kemayoran Complex Management Center of IDR 287,822,041,999. The

Investment Property of PPKGBK Working Unit is in the form of Century Hotel building and Cofftea House / Field. Meanwhile, the Investment Property of the Kemayoran Complex Management Center Satker is in the form of flats / flats, shop buildings and sports buildings.

b. Ministry of Defense

Investment Properties amounted to IDR 3,897,442,343,536 which were distributed in several Organizational Units namely the Ministry of Defense, Indonesian Army, Indonesian Navy and Indonesian Air Force. The largest value of Investment Property assets is in the Air Force Organizational Unit with a value of IDR 3,462,017,64,000. In this organizational unit, Halim PK Airbase is the work unit that has the largest property asset value of IDR 2,125,627,698,000.

c. House of Representatives

The value of Investment Property amounted to IDR 2,875,240,976 in the form of a shop/cooperative building.

d. Ministry of Law and Human Rights

The value of Investment Property amounting to IDR 27,728,552,000 originated from BMN Lease and BMN Utilization Cooperation at the Secretariat General with a value of IDR 519,307,000 and at the Directorate General of Corrections with a value of IDR 27,209,245,000.

e. Ministry of Transportation

The value of Investment Property as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 1,549,596,748,840 which is distributed across several work units. The most significant balance of Investment Property is in the Directorate General of Railways amounting to IDR 1,422,000,778,000 in the form of land leased to PT Kereta Commuter Indonesia for Maintenance of Jabodetabek Electric Railway Facilities for 1 Year. Meanwhile, the Directorate General of Sea Transportation has reclassified fixed assets into investment property assets in 7 Work Units with a total of 10 NUP BMN worth IDR 84,279,840,500. The balance of Investment Property at the Directorate General of Air Transportation with a value of IDR 43,167,732,400 is an asset in the form of Land worth IDR 41,835,120,000 and Office Buildings worth IDR 1,332,612,400 which are leased for Gas Station Services. At the Transportation Human Resources Development Agency, the Investment Property balance of IDR 148,397,940 represents Buildings leased and/or used by third parties for ATM Center services as a whole.

f. Ministry of Environment and Forestry

The value of Investment Property amounted to IDR 140,477,822,000 in the form of land assets which were previously presented as Partnership with Third Party assets (KSP assets) at the KLHK General Secretariat in the form of Land Building of Class I State Houses located in Kanci, Cirebon Regency, West Java with a total leased land area of 1,950,000 m<sup>2</sup> out of a total land area of 1,954,180 m<sup>2</sup>.

g. Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy

The value of Investment Property amounted to IDR 890,077,608,071 which is *Gedung Menara Merdeka* which is recorded as Government Office Building Land with a value of IDR 804,837,530,000 which was previously recorded as a Partnership with Third Parties. In addition, investment property in this Ministry is in the form of Mandalika Land with a value of IDR 85,240,078,071 recorded at the Deputy for Destination and Infrastructure Development consisting of 8 plots of land for which a lease agreement will be made as a supporting facility for the Special Area Road (JKK) in Mandalika with the planned location of the lease located in Mandalika Special Economic Zone, Central Lombok Regency, NTB Province.

h. Constitutional Court

The value of Investment Property amounted to IDR 11,935,180,244 which is the Constitutional Court Multipurpose Building located in Bekasi City which is leased to the Constitutional Cooperative for 2 (two) years.

- i. Batam Free Trade Zone and Free Port Management Agency  
The value of Investment Property amounting to IDR 122,068,810,000, represents the Guest House at the Jakarta Representative Office which is rented out to private parties.
- j. Sabang Free Trade Zone and Free Port Concession Agency  
Investment property assets amounted to IDR 600,276,561,331, which consist of BPKS Land Assets unused but available for lease to other parties, BPKS Land Assets in the process of development that will be used as investment property in the future, BPKS Building and Building Assets in the process of development or construction that will be used as investment property in the future and BPKS Building and Building Assets leased to other parties through commercial operating leases.
- k. BUN
  - 1) Investment Property in BA 999.03  
Investment Property in BA BUN 999.03 which is all assets under LMAN's management, both from ex PPA Assets, ex-BPPN Assets, ex-Pertamina Assets, and ex-HTBI Assets. The position of Investment Property under LMAN's management as of December 31, 2022 is amounted to IDR 29,999,078,894,081, with details as follows:
    - a) Investment Property ex-BPPN amounted to IDR 599,574,035,280
    - b) Investment Property ex-PPA amounted to IDR 610,633,699,652
    - c) Investment Property ex-Pertamina amounted to IDR 28,026,302,049,427
    - d) Investment Property ex-HTBI amounted to IDR 762,569,109,722
 Related to Investment Property ex-BPPN and ex-PPA, there are results of fair valuation of assets carried out before reclassification from Other Assets to Investment Property.
  - 2) Investment Property BA 999.99  
Investment Property in BA BUN 999.99 consisting of Investment Property Ex BMN Idle amounting to IDR 63,197,927,101, Investment Property Ex Pertamina amounting to IDR 15,895,457,535,288, and Investment Property PKP2B amounting to IDR 39,246,545,804,398.

## 19. Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are potential obligations arising from past events and their existence becomes certain with the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events that are not fully within the Government's control. Contingent liabilities stem from the provision of government support and/or guarantees for infrastructure projects, and the Government's obligation to add capital to certain financial institutions.

The background of the emergence of government guarantees includes the need for infrastructure development as an economic driver, while the Government has limited funds. In addition, there is also a need for fiscal support in attracting the role of the private sector in infrastructure development through mutually beneficial cooperation and reasonable risk sharing between the Government and the private sector.

### a. Characteristics of Government Guarantee Obligations

The Government's obligation to pay to creditors or business entities will only arise if the guaranteed party (BUMN, BUMD, PJPK/PJPSN/Business Entity) is unable to fulfill its obligations (in default). As a result, this obligation has an element of uncertainty as to whether or not it will arise in the future, including the amount which cannot be measured with certainty.

As a consequence of supporting the accelerated development of national infrastructure projects, the guarantee mechanism by the Government is provided in two forms, namely credit guarantees

(banking and bonds) and investment guarantees. Credit guarantees are provided to support the implementation of the 10,000 MW phase I project, accelerated water supply projects, toll road projects in Sumatra, infrastructure projects with direct loan schemes, Jabodebek LRT projects, and electricity infrastructure projects. electricity infrastructure projects, in which the Government guarantees the payment obligations of bank loans and / or bonds for the six guarantee programs referred to that cannot be paid by the guaranteed party. Meanwhile, investment guarantees are provided with the Government and / or PT PII (Persero) in guaranteeing financial obligations on PPP projects and guaranteeing political risks by the Government on national strategic projects.

b. Estimation of Measured Financial Impacts

As of the end of September 2022, the accumulated amount of guarantees for the assignment of infrastructure projects from the beginning of the issuance of guarantees in 2008 is 94 government guarantees with a value equivalent to IDR 634.16 trillion (USD 27.00 billion, IDR 207.50 trillion and EUR 1.04 billion), of which there are 40 guarantees that have expired equivalent to IDR 137.51 trillion (USD 6.82 billion and IDR 36.32 trillion) and the accumulated outstanding credit and investment exposure position of the 9 infrastructure programs that have been guaranteed by the Government at the end of September 2022 is equivalent to IDR 354.97 trillion (USD 16.42 billion and IDR 96.17 trillion and EUR 0.57 billion).

c. Possible Reimbursement by Third Parties

The budget for guarantee obligations that have been paid by the Government as the guarantor to creditors/business entities will be calculated as follows:

- 1) The Government as the guarantor will pay to the creditors of PT PLN (Persero) the amount of debt due. The obligation paid by the Government will be calculated as a Government receivable to PT PLN (Persero).
- 2) The Central Government covers 70% of the principal of the PDAM's maturing investment loan in the event that the PDAM is unable to fulfill its obligations (default). The 70% guarantee then becomes the PDAM's debt to the Central Government if the Central Government has paid the guarantee claim to the Lending Bank. Meanwhile, the Local Government provides support to the PDAM to settle the debt to the Government, but if the Local Government does not provide support and fails to enable the PDAM, then the obligation to pay the settlement of the PDAM's debt shifts to the Local Government.
- 3) The financial obligation of the Person-in-Charge of Cooperation Project (PJPK) is the obligation to pay financial compensation to the business entity for the occurrence of infrastructure risks that are the responsibility of the PJPK party in accordance with the Risk Allocation as agreed in the Cooperation Agreement. The obligation paid by the Government will be calculated as a Government receivable to PJPK unless the Ministry/Institution is the PJPK.
- 4) Based on PMK Number 142 / PMK.08 / 2019 concerning Procedures for Implementing the Provision of Guarantees to Accelerate Toll Road Development Projects in Sumatra, if PT Hutama Karya (Persero) cannot fulfill its obligations to creditors / bondholders, the Government as a guarantor will pay obligations to creditors / bondholders of PT Hutama Karya (Persero) in the amount of debt due. The obligations paid by the Government will be calculated as Government receivables to PT Hutama Karya (Persero).
- 5) The budget for guarantee obligations that have been paid by the Government as the guarantor to the guaranteed party for infrastructure financing through Direct Loans from International Financial Institutions to SOEs, will be calculated as Government receivables to SOEs.

d. Realization of Financing Expenditure of Guarantee Obligation Budget

As of December 2022, there are no defaults of guaranteed parties (BUMN, BUMD, PJP / PJPSN / Business Entities) that receive Government guarantees for all guarantee programs, so the Government has no obligation to pay guarantee claims to creditors / business entities for all guarantee programs or NIL. The realization of the FY 2022 APBN guarantee obligation budget until the end of December 2022 amounted to IDR 1,130,863,000,000. The accumulated balance in the government guarantee reserve fund account until the end of December 2022 amounted to IDR 11.51 trillion and the balance of the regional infrastructure financing assignment guarantee fund account amounted to IDR 372.52 billion.

## **20. Undefined Status Government Assistance (BPYBDS)**

The value of PMN in State Companies presented on the balance sheet includes the value of Undefined Status Government Assistance (BPYBDS). BPYBDS is a government project funded by the state budget that has been handed over to SOEs to support operational activities and recorded in the SOE's balance sheet, but there has been no determination of the status of the government project to the SOE.

Overall, the value of BPYBDS as of December 31, 2022 compared to the value of BPYBDS as of December 31, 2021 has not changed. The BPYBDS value of IDR 12,452,878,178.53 represents BPYBDS at PT Pertamina with the following explanation.

a. The breakdown of assets is as follows:

No	Details of BPYBDS	Value (IDR)
1	Makassar Hasanudin Airport DPPU Phase II- Apron Refueling Installation	3,042,863,450,00
2	DPPU Juanda Airport Surabaya- Fuel Hydrant Facilities	9,410,014,728.53
	TOTAL	12,452,878,178.53

b. There will be discussions with alternative solutions through the PMPP scheme.

## **21. Determination of Underpayment, Overpayment and Temporary Allocation of Underpayment of DBH**

The Balance Fund Transfer Receivables as of December 31, Fiscal Year 2022 was recorded at IDR 5,130,764,211,892 and decreased by IDR 584,839,151,674 or 10.23% from December 31, Fiscal Year 2021. The decrease in Balance Fund Transfer Receivables was due to the fact that during the 2022 Fiscal Year, the DBH Overpayment was deducted through KMK Number 37/KM.7/2022 concerning Disbursement of Underpayment of Revenue Sharing Funds and Settlement of Overpayment of Revenue Sharing Funds for the Second Period in 2022. Through this KMK, the settlement of DBH Overpayment until 2020 for the distribution of DBH Underpayment amounted to IDR 484,421,027,759 and the settlement of DBH Overpayment in 2021 for the distribution of DBH Underpayment amounted to IDR 12,998,827,248. As a result, the balance of DBH Overpayment until 2020 amounted to IDR 4,182,579,233,800 and the balance of DBH Overpayment in 2021 amounted to IDR 948,184,978,092. Thus the remaining balance of Overpayment in 2022 amounted to IDR 5,130,764,211,892.



**22. Idle State Property Assets**

State Property in the form of land and/or buildings that are no longer used to carry out the duties and functions of the Ministry/Institution are designated as Idle BMN. BMN that has been designated as Idle BMN must be handed over to the Goods Manager. The process of handing over Idle BMN is outlined in the Minutes of Handover from the Goods User to the Goods Manager. Idle BMN that has been handed over to the Goods Manager is then recorded and reported as required by applicable regulations. Idle BMN whose value is known is recorded in the Balance Sheet as Other Assets. Idle BMN is recorded based on book value. Idle BMN whose value is unknown is not recorded in the balance sheet, but is sufficiently disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements (CaLK).

Other Important Disclosures on Idle BMN are as follows

- a. There are assets that have been designated as idle BMN but have not been handed over to the Goods Manager with the following details:
  - 1) One plot of Government Office Building Land and one unit of Permanent Office Building located at Jl. Pahlawan, Ngawen Village, Sidayu District, Gresik Regency as stipulated by Minister of Finance Decree Number 198/KM.6/WKN.10/KNL.01/2017 on the Determination of State Property at North Gresik Primary Tax Service Office as Idle BMN.
  - 2) Nine Plots of Land for Guard Post Buildings and Nine Permanent Guard Post Building units located in Sumenep, Sampang, and Bangkalan Regencies in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number: 44/KM.6/WKN.10/KNL.05/2021 dated October 26, 2021.
- b. There are assets that have been assigned their use status to Goods Users but have not been handed over between Goods Managers and Goods Users with the following details:
  - 1) One unit of Permanent Class II Type D State House located at Jalan Batu Gong, Passo, Teluk Ambon Baguala, Ambon City is assigned the status of use to the Ministry of Transportation.
  - 2) One unit of Permanent Office Building located at Jl. Pelajar Pejuang 45 No 8, Lingkar Selatan Sub-district, Lengkong District, Bandung City is assigned the status of use to the Ministry of Transportation.
  - 3) One unit of Other Residential Building located at Taman Mutiara Complex Block C-IV/18 West Bandung is assigned the status of use to the Ministry of Transportation.
  - 4) One parcel of Other Land and one unit of Other Residential Building located at Jl. Jabir no.3 RT 05/07, Ragunan Sub-district, Pasar Minggu District, is assigned to the National Population and Family Planning Agency.
  - 5) One parcel of Other Parcel Land and one unit of Other Residential Building located at Jl. Mawar Luar RT 03 RW 06 Kel. Tugu Utara Kec. Koja were assigned to the National Population and Family Planning Agency.
  - 6) One parcel of State House Land in the Process of Classification and two units of Permanent Type D Class II State House Buildings, as well as two units of Permanent Type E Class II State House Buildings located at Jl. Indrakila, Panjer Sub-district, Kebumen District, Kebumen Regency, are assigned the status of use to the Supreme Court.

**23. Receivable from Supersemar Foundation**

Coordination with related parties such as the Attorney General's Office, the South Jakarta District Court, and the Ministry of State Secretariat is still being carried out in order to settle the receivables to the Supersemar Foundation. Regarding assets that have not been executed, DJKN also continues

to encourage these parties to immediately execute the assets of the Supersemar Foundation that have been confiscated and search for other assets. In addition, DJKN has offered the assistance of appraisal services within DJKN to be able to further assess the assets that have been seized:

Some forms of coordination related to the settlement of receivables that have been carried out in 2022 include:

- a. DJKN has submitted letter Number S-4/KN/2022 dated January 17, 2022 to the Ministry of State and the AGO to settle the outstanding receivables of the Supersemar Foundation, including and not limited to submitting an application for a Court execution auction for assets that have been confiscated and have been valued.
- b. DJKN telah melaksanakan rapat dengan Jamdatun, Kejaksaan, dan Kedeputan Bidang Perundang-undangan dan Administrasi Hukum, Kemensetneg pada tanggal 6 Februari 2022 dengan simpulan:
  - 1) Follow-up on the settlement of receivables that will currently be carried out is to encourage the auction of confiscated assets (Granadi and Megamendung assets) and the disbursement of shares that have been confiscated.
  - 2) JPN will submit a letter to the President of the District Court regarding the difference between the money that has been executed and the money submitted/deposited, the plan for the auction of confiscated assets, and the disbursement of shares.
- c. DJKN has submitted Director General KN's letter Number S-40/KN/2022 dated March 23, 2022 to the Ministry of State Secretariat and Attorney General's Office, which basically asks for an explanation regarding the difference between the disbursed balance and the submitted balance and other account execution seizures if any.
- d. DJKN has submitted Director General KN's letter Number S-69/KN/2022 dated May 17, 2022 to the Chairman of South Jakarta District Court and Chairman of Cibinong District Court to be able to submit an execution auction to the local KPKNL. Furthermore, Director General of KN's letter Number S-70/KN/2022 dated May 17, 2022 has also been submitted to Jamdatun and Deputy for Legislation and Legal Administration to convey the progress of follow-up on the results of the assessment of assets that have been confiscated, including and not limited to efforts to encourage requests for the implementation of execution confiscation auctions by the District Court.
- e. DJKN has conducted several coordination meetings, namely on June 9, 2022, July 12, 2022, and July 14, 2022 to encourage the implementation of the execution seizure auction and deposit the remaining money from the execution involving the Ministry of State Secretariat as the principal along with the State Attorney, South Jakarta District Court, and Cibinong District Court.
- f. The Registrar of the South Jakarta District Court handed over the remaining money from the execution to representatives of the Ministry of State Secretariat as the principal and the State Attorney on July 14, 2022. Furthermore, on the same date, money worth IDR 323,759,328 was deposited into the State General Treasury.
- g. The progress related to confiscated assets in the form of land and/or buildings and financial assets (stock assets) is as follows:
  - 1) The Cibinong District Court has conducted an execution auction of assets in the form of land and buildings on it located at Jalan Raya Megamendung No. 6 RT 03 RW 03 Kampung Citalingkup, Megamendung Village, Bogor on August 16, 2022 through KPKNL Bogor. However, there were no bids for the auction (TAP). A re-auction will be conducted after an



- updated valuation by KJPP (valuation report expires on August 25, 2022).
- 2) The South Jakarta District Court has processed a request for execution auction of assets in the form of land and building "Granadi Building" at Jl. HR. Rasuna Said Kav 8-9 Blok X/I, Kel. Kuningan Timur, Kec. Setiabudi, South Jakarta. However, the auction has not yet been carried out considering that the appraisal report has expired.
  - 3) Based on Article 52 paragraph (1) of PMK 213/PMK.06/2020, the validity period of the appraisal report or appraisal report used as the basis for determining the Limit Value is a maximum of 12 (twelve) months from the date of appraisal or appraisal until the date of auction.
  - 4) Considering the need for a new appraisal by KJPP, the implementation of the appraisal will be carried out in fiscal year 2023 with consideration of the unavailability of funds.
  - 5) Execution by the South Jakarta District Court against financial assets (share assets) will be carried out after the principal has paid the SKUM fee estimated at IDR 19,100,000.
- h. Regarding confiscated assets in the form of shares, DJKN has submitted a letter to the Director of Civil Affairs of the Directorate General of AHU Number S-594/KN.4/2022 dated November 02, 2022 which basically requests information on the ownership of the Supersemar Foundation and / or Supersemar Foundation and / or Supersemar Foundation Scholarships in assets that have been determined to be confiscated execution / blocking in accordance with the Stipulation of the Chairman of the South Jakarta District Court Number 72/Eks.Pdt/2015 jo. 904/Pdt.G/2007/PN.Jkt.Sel dated January 03, 2018.

## **24. Settlement of State Receivables**

### **a. Settlement of State Receivables through PDAM Loan Restructuring Program**

The legal basis for the settlement mechanism of state receivables at PDAMs is regulated in several laws and regulations as follows:

- 1) Government Regulation Number 14 of 2005 concerning Procedures for the Elimination of State/Regional Receivables as last amended by Government Regulation Number 35 of 2017.
- 2) Minister of Finance Regulation Number 194/PMK.05/2020 concerning Procedures for Settlement of State Receivables Originating from Foreign Loan Forwarding, RDI, and RPD at Certain Regionally-Owned Enterprises.

The scheme for settling State receivables in Minister of Finance Regulation Number 194/PMK.05/2020 is as follows:

- 1) Rescheduling of all principal obligations and/or.
- 2) Write-off of all non-essential obligations.

During 2022, there was 1 PDAM that received approval for conditional write-off from the Minister of Finance, namely PDAM Ambon City with the value of write-off of non-essential state receivables worth Rp589,182,544 through KMK Number 440 /KMK.05/2022.

### **b. Settlement of State Receivables through Local Government Restructuring Program**

The scheme for settling State Receivables as stipulated in PMK No.104 / PMK.05 / 2019 concerning Amendments to PMK Number 176 / PMK.05 / 2016 concerning Procedures for Settling State Receivables originating from Foreign Loan Forwarding, Investment Fund Accounts, and Regional Development Accounts in Regional Governments, is generally implemented by:

- 1) Rescheduling.
- 2) Changes in requirements and / or.
- 3) Write-off of non-core arrears through a debt swap scheme for the provision of facilities and infrastructure in education, health, and/or infrastructure functions that provide direct benefits

to the community.

During 2022, there were 3 LGs that had received an absolute write-off of Non-Principal State Receivables, including:

- 1) Labuhan Batu Regency Government, absolute elimination of state receivables through Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 35 / KMK.05 / 2022 dated February 9, 2022
- 2) Manado City Government, absolute elimination of state receivables through Minister of State Secretary Letter Number B-11/KSN/S/PB.06/03/2022 dated March 8, 2022.
- 3) Riau Provincial Government, absolute elimination of state receivables through Minister of State Secretary Letter Number B-13/KSN/S/PB.06/04/2022 dated April 7, 2022.

In addition, as of December 31, 2022 there were 5 Local Governments in the process of settling state receivables, with the following details:

- 1) Local government in the process of completing the restructuring of debt swap implementation, namely the Maluku Provincial Government.
- 2) Local governments in the process of resolving the restructuring of principal payment schedules, namely the North Lampung Regency Government and the Central Lampung Regency Government. The Central Lampung Regency Government has accelerated the payment of principal obligations in April 2022.
- 3) Local governments in the process of writing off non-core state receivables conditionally, namely the Central Lampung Regency Government.
- 4) Local governments in the process of settling Two Step Loan (TSL) loans, namely the Makassar City Government.
- 5) Local governments in the process of installments through deductions from the General Allocation Fund (DAU), namely the East Aceh Regency Government.

#### **c. Non-Subsidi Efforts to Settle Non-Subsidy Program Credit Arrears**

##### **1) Plantation Project**

The government has made several efforts to settle state receivables on Plantation Projects (*Perkebunan Inti Rakyat* (PIR)/UPP Project Implementation Unit (UPP)), including

- a) Reconciliation of the remaining debt of the PIR/UPP Plantation Project involving the banks, the Directorate General of Plantations as the person in charge of the program, PT Perkebunan Nusantara as the core company for PIR, and the Plantation Office as the party that received the delegation of tasks/management of the UPP
- b) a field test in 15 PIR/UPP Project locations by observing the condition of the plantation, interviewing farmers/farmer groups and providing questionnaires
- c) Issuance of Minister of Finance Regulation Number 115/PMK. 05/2012 dated July 4, 2012 on the Settlement of State Receivables to Farmer Participants of the former People's Nucleus Company Project and the former Plantation Project Implementation Unit, which has been revised by Minister of Finance Regulation No. 123/PMK.05/2015 dated September 30, 2015.
- d) Issuance of technical guidelines for the implementation of the settlement of state receivables issued by Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 71/Permentan/OT.140/12/2012 dated December 14, 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Control and Settlement of State Receivables to Farmers of Ex-Projects of the People's Nucleus Plantation Company and Plantation Project Implementation Unit
- e) development of an application for the administration of farmers' debt data called the Farmers' Debt Settlement application (PHP)
- f) preparation of Audit Guidelines for the Settlement of State Receivables from Ex-PIR UPP Plantation Farmers to facilitate the regional BPKP in conducting audits of PIR UPP projects.

## 2) Livestock Project

The Livestock Project consists of the Bali Cattle Breeding and Development Project (P3 Bali) and Livestock Redistribution which started in 1990 and is located in Bali and West Nusa Tenggara (Dompu), while the Livestock Redistribution Project started in 1978 and is spread throughout Indonesia. In 2022, an inventory was conducted of old program loans that were in default, including the Bali Cattle Development Project (P3 Bali) and Livestock Redistribution.

## 3) Accounting Education Development Project (P2A)

P2A is a project implemented by the Directorate General of Out-of-School Education, Youth, and Sports, with the aim of increasing the number of employable accounting course graduates, increasing the number of accounting course institutions that can obtain accreditation, and stabilizing the system and mechanism of accounting testing and certification. Until now, the Directorate General of Early Childhood, Non Formal, and Informal Education (PAUDNI), as a reorganization of the Directorate General of PNFI, is still trying to trace the P2A project data. In 2022, an inventory will be conducted of old program credits that have defaulted, including P2A projects.

## 4) Rural Electrification Credit (KLP)

KLP is a Government program in the form of providing funds to credit the cost of connecting and installing electricity installations in consumer homes. Several steps have been taken to settle receivables from KLP, including field verification and sampling of KLP data, the formation of a KLP Coordination Team to conduct direct tracing to the field (KLP customers), sampling tests to KLP customers, and in 2022 KLP information tracing and deepening is expected to help settle KLP receivables.

**d. Efforts to Settle Loan Arrears**

The status of several national private banks became Frozen Bank Operations (BBO)/Frozen Bank Business Activities (BBKU)/Bank In Liquidation (BDL), including banks receiving Two Step Loan (TSL) from BI. In order to settle the Two Step Loan (TSL) from BI for former Frozen Bank Operations (BBO)/Frozen Bank Business Activities (BBKU)/Bank In Liquidation (BDL), the following efforts have been made:

- 1) Request for confirmation of the procedures for writing off loans to entities that no longer exist to the Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN).
- 2) Discussion of settlement options with DJKN and Legal Aid Bureau resulted in the following conclusions.
  - a) Settlement through the State Receivables Affairs Committee (PUPN) with the aim of writing off receivables after the receivables are optimally managed and Temporary Uncollectible State Receivables (PSBDT) are issued.
  - b) Settlement outside the PUPN mechanism as stipulated in PP 14/2005 Chapter IV related to BUMN and Local Government Receivables.

**e. Settlement of State-Owned Enterprise Loans**

The government has issued a legal regulation as the basis for the implementation of the settlement of State Receivables in BUMN / PT / Other Legal Entities, namely Minister of Finance Regulation Number 13 / PMK.05 / 2016 as amended by PMK Number 222 / PMK.05 / 2019 concerning Procedures for Optimizing the Settlement of State Receivables sourced from Foreign Loans and Investment Fund Accounts in BUMN / PT / BHL. Optimization of the settlement of state receivables

is carried out by means of: Rescheduling; Changes in requirements; Debt to Asset Swap, PMN; and/or Write-off.

1) Progress of State Receivables Settlement at PTPN XIV

The Board of Directors of PTPN XIV submitted a request for settlement of RDI/SLA debt through letter Number: S.994/03.N14/X/XI/2019 dated November 18, 2019. Upon the submission, the Directorate of SMI has examined the completeness of the documents required for the RDI / SLA debt settlement application and there are still required documents that have not been submitted by PTPN XIV. The Directorate of SMI canceled PTPN XIV's debt restructuring application through letter number S-123/PB.4/2021 dated March 29, 2021 because the required documents as stipulated in article 17 of PMK Number 13/PMK.05/2016 could not be completed within a period of no later than 6 (six) months after the application letter for settlement of State Receivables was received.

2) Submission of State Receivables Settlement in SOEs

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has been felt by several SOEs, which have experienced difficulties in settling their debts to the State. There are several SOEs that have proposed restructuring / relaxation in settling debts to the State, including PT Jakarta Llyod (Persero) and PT Merpati. On September 19, 2022 through letter number 177/KG.104.00/Dirut/IX/2022 PT Jakarta Lloyd (Persero) (Under PKPU) submitted a request for settlement of State receivables in the form of a rescheduling scheme for all matured obligations of PT Jakarta Lloyd (Persero) (Under PKPU). As a follow-up, a discussion meeting has been held regarding the proposed settlement of State receivables at PT Jakarta Lloyd (Persero) (In PKPU). Coordination has been carried out to submit the optimization of the settlement of PT Jakarta Lloyd (Persero) (In PKPU) State receivables to PUPN.

## **25. Disclosure of Taxation Rights and Obligations**

In applying Government Accounting Standard No. 10 on Correction of Errors, Changes in Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Discontinued Operations to transactions related to the recognition of tax revenues and liabilities, the Government is guided by Government Accounting Standard No. 12 on Accrual Basis Accounting and Technical Bulletin No. 24 on Accounting for Tax Revenues.

In order to improve the complete presentation of financial statements related to the State's rights and obligations derived from tax transactions according to the accrual basis of accounting, currently the Ministry of Finance has coordinated with the Government Accounting Standards Committee (KSAP) to complete the draft Statement of Government Accounting Standards related to Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions and will be implemented after the Statement of Government Accounting Standards related to Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions is published by KSAP. The Ministry of Finance through KMK No.181/KMK.05/2022 has established a Task Force Team to support the acceleration of the completion of the government accounting standard statement on Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions.

## **26. Disclosure of Pension Related Government Obligations**

The recording of rights and obligations related to the Civil Servant and Indonesian Army/National Indonesian Police Pension Program is carried out based on the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 22/PMK.05/2022 concerning Central Government Accounting Policies. With the absence of

a Government Regulation on the Civil Servant Pension Program as mandated by Law Number 5 of 2014 concerning State Civil Apparatus, the regulations that serve as a legal umbrella for the pension program for civil servants and Indonesian Army/National Indonesian Police are Law Number 11 of 1969 concerning Employee Pensions and Employee Widow / Widower Pensions and Law Number 6 of 1966 concerning Providing Pensions, Pension Benefits, and Benefits to Voluntary Military.

With the absence of a pension fund, the burden of pension expenditures still comes from the State Budget, as regulated in Article 2 letter (a) of Law Number 11 of 1969. The law, along with its derivative regulations, mandates that the pension program for civil servants and Indonesian Army/National Indonesian Police personnel is a Defined Benefit Pension Program. Meanwhile, the funding mechanism used is Pay As You Go, financed from the State Budget. The implication of the Defined Benefit Pension Program with Pay As You Go funding is that the Government pays pension benefits when employees are entitled to receive pensions (as pension recipients), namely when they reach the retirement age as stipulated by the laws and regulations.

Based on the results of actuarial calculations, the Long-Term Liability of the Government Pension Program in 2022 amounted to IDR 2,950,742,901,216,800 which consists of:

- a. Liability to Central Government employees amounting to IDR 936,578,012,599,817
- b. Liabilities to Local Government employees amounting to IDR 2,014,164,888,616,983

The Long-Term Liability of the Government Pension Program in 2022 can also be divided as follows.

- a. Liability to active employees amounting to IDR 1,372,169,725,854,802
- b. Liability to Retirees amounting to IDR 1,578,573,175,361,998

In addition, the Government also controls the Accumulated Pension Contribution (AIP) Fund collected from civil servants and members of the Indonesian Army / Indonesian National Police managed by PT Taspen and PT Asabri. The balance of AIP funds as of December 31, 2022 and as of December 31, 2021, amounted to IDR 229.97 trillion and IDR 212.99 trillion, respectively, with the following details:

(in Rupiah)

<b>AIP Funds</b>	<b>December 31, 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2021 (Audited)</b>
AIP managed by PT Taspen (Persero)	205,285,435,523,564	189,639,517,831,246
AIP managed by PT Asabri (Persero)	24,691,252,316,982	23,356,764,081,938
<b>Total</b>	<b>229,976,687,840,546</b>	<b>212,996,281,913,184</b>

## **27. Classification of Government Debt**

Government debt in Indonesia can be classified based on external debt and domestic debt, as defined in the Indonesian External Debt Statistics (SULNI). Government external debt includes the value of State Securities (SBN) issued abroad and domestically held by non-residents, while Domestic Debt is the government debt held by residents. The details with such classifications are as follows:

No	Debt Types	Denomination of Currency		Total (billion)
		Foreign Exchange (billion)	Rupiah (billion)	
1	Foreign Debt			
	a. SBN owned by non-resident	1,277,871	762,186	2,040,057
	b. Foreign Loan	908,167	-	908,167
	Total of Foreign Debt	2,186,038	762,186	2,948,223
2.	Domestic Debt			
	a. SBN owned by resident	116,659	4,690,178	4,806,837
	b. Domestic Loan	-	21,676	21,676
	Total of Domestic Debt	116,659	4,711,855	4,828,513
<b>Total of Government Foreign Debt and Domestic Debt*)</b>		<b>2,302,697</b>	<b>5,474,040</b>	<b>7,776,737</b>

\*) The table data (in billion) above is the principal value of debt (excluding unamortized discount and unamortized premium)

\*) Difference of IDR 1 due to rounding

As per the table above, the term "resident" refers to an economic unit, either an individual or entity, who is domiciled or plans to be domiciled in a country for at least 1 (one) year, with the main center of economic activity located in that domiciled country. Those not meeting these criteria are categorized as non-residents (Part IV Balance of Payments Manual (BOPM) IMF, 4th Edition, Public Sector Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users 2013 and External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compiler and User 2014).

## 28. PEN Government Investment Account (RIPPEN)

RIPPEN is an account belonging to the BUN opened at Bank Indonesia based on KMK 533/KMK.06/2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Management of Government Investment Funds in the context of the National Economic Recovery Program in Accounts Owned by the BUN. The account with the number 5190001518980 is used to manage Government investment funds in the context of the National Economic Recovery program, namely to accommodate disbursements, principal returns and investment income of the PEN Government.

The balance in RIPPEN as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 4,847,519,139,589 with the following details:

(in Rupiah)

No.	Details	Total
1.	RIPPEN Balance as of December 31, 2021	10,548,662,639,589
2.	Deposit to RKUN of remaining allocation PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero)	(7,500,000,000,000)
3.	Deposit to RKUN of funding of IP PEN to PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero)	(685,588,236,151)
		(290,343,076,582)
		(225,212,187,267)
4.	Deposit Fund	3,000,000,000,000
<b>RIPPEN Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>		<b>4,847,519,139,589</b>



- 1) On 31 May 2022, there was a deposit of the remaining allocation for PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) amounting to IDR 7,500,000,000,000 (allocation of IDR 8,500,000,000,000 less realization in 2021 of IDR 1,000,000,000,000) to the RKUN.
- 2) In the second semester of 2022, there was a distribution of IP PEN funds to PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) in three stages.
- 3) In the second semester of 2022 there was a transaction in the form of overbooking from RKUN to RIPPEN amounting to IDR 3,000,000,000,000 which is a trust fund. In accordance with KMK Number 519/KMK.06/2022 concerning the Placement of State Equity Participation Funds into the Share Capital of the Company (Persero) PT Waskita Karya Tbk for Fiscal Year 2022 in an Account Owned by the State General Treasurer, the Government allocates state equity participation funds into the share capital of PT Waskita Karya Tbk at a maximum of IDR 3,000,000,000,000 in RIPPEN.

On May 12, 2023, the remaining IPPEN reserve fund to PT Krakatau Steel (Persero) was transferred from RIPPEN to RKUN. This was carried out in accordance with Minister of Finance Letter Number S-346/MK.06/2023 dated May 2, 2023, Director General of State Finance Letter Number S-78/KN/2023 dated May 11, 2023 and Expert Staff Letter on Finance and MSME Development of the Ministry of BUMN Number S-5/KPA999.03.MBU/05/2023 dated May 11, 2023 which stated that the disbursement of IP PEN funds for the issuance of OWK Series B to PT Krakatau Steel (Persero) amounting to IDR 800,000,000,000 was not continued. Therefore, the reserve funds were returned to the RKUN.

## **29. State Equity Participation in Waskita in 2022**

The addition of PMN into the share capital of PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk (Waskita) is stipulated by PP No. 34 of 2022 concerning the Addition of PMN of the Republic of Indonesia into the Share Capital of the Company (Persero) PT Waskita Karya Tbk. Given that Waskita is a public company, the capital increase is carried out through Pre-emptive Rights (HMETD) through the capital market mechanism.

In the course of the financial restructuring implementation, the company has experienced a liquidity shortage for the working capital of its ongoing projects and a liquidity shortfall to meet impending obligations, thus necessitating a further evaluation of Waskita's going concern. On the other hand, the rights issue process has been ongoing, but Waskita's stock price continues to decline below the designated rights issue price range. This matter was subsequently discussed in the Privatization Committee meeting on December 27, 2022, leading to the decision to review Waskita's rights issue until the completion of Waskita's financial restructuring.

According to the decision of the Privatization Committee meeting, the 2022 PMN funds are temporarily placed in an account owned by the State Treasurer, and the Minister of Finance followed up by establishing Regulation Number 519/KMK.06/2022 concerning the Placement of State Capital Participation Funds in the Share Capital of the State-Owned Company PT Waskita Karya Tbk for the 2022 Fiscal Year in an Account Owned by the State Treasurer.

In line with the follow-up to the Privatization Committee's notes to conduct a review of the financial restructuring, Waskita has received a PKPU lawsuit from several vendors, which further increases the issue of Waskita's going concern certainty in the future. Therefore, there is a need for certainty in the financial restructuring scheme regarding the company's going concern as a consideration for the

rights issue and the disbursement of the 2022 PMN funds that are still held in the PMN escrow account. With these conditions, the potential undersubscribed for the rights issue is significant, so the goal of the rights issue to obtain working capital from the public portion cannot be achieved, ultimately failing to drive comprehensive company performance improvement. With such a significant exposure to state financial risks, the postponement of the rights issue and PMN is an alternative that needs to be considered.

In its development until May 2023, the financial restructuring process of Waskita has not been completed, and there is a potential failure to carry out the rights issue process, which has an impact on the inability to increase the state's capital participation in Waskita's share capital. After obtaining approval from the Privatization Committee regarding the return of PMN funds to the State Treasury Account and the cancellation of Waskita's rights issue, the Minister of Finance stipulated Regulation Number 162 of 2023 concerning the Return of State Equity Participation Funds into the Share Capital of the Company (Persero) PT Waskita Karya Tbk for Fiscal Year 2022 to the State General Cash Account. The realization of the return of state equity participation funds is to be carried out on May 12, 2023.

### 30. Expired Tax Receivables

The tax receivables that have expired are written off in accordance with Regulation PMK 43/PMK.03/2018 regarding the Accounting Policy for Writing Off Expired Tax Receivables. Regarding the expired tax receivables that have been written off, they are still managed until the collection is written off in accordance with the provisions of the tax laws and regulations. The value of expired receivables until December 31, 2022, at the Directorate General of Taxation (DJP), amounted to IDR 48,779,367,000,288. Meanwhile, the addition of expired receivables for the current year amounted to IDR 5,112,158,793,692, with the details as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Tax Types	Total
Receivables Interest of PPh Collection	349,084,924,594
Receivables Interest of PPN Collection	234,918,926,170
Receivables Interest of PPnBM Collection	84,496,106,239
Receivables of PPh Article 21	145,885,207,567
Receivables of PPh Article 22	2,492,977,872
Receivables of PPh Article 23	32,848,506,834
Receivables of PPh Article 25 Entities	1,860,622,254,022
Receivables of PPh Article 25 Personal	195,001,880,280
Receivables of PPh Article 26	48,106,412,058
Receivables of PPh Article 4 Clause (2)	100,879,950,636
Receivables of PPN	1,487,123,283,501
Receivables of PPnBM	102,920,397,763
Receivables of PBB Forestry	102,693,964,714
Receivables of PBB Plantation	113,426,685,018
Receivables of PBB Oil and Gas Mining	35,062,171,813
Receivables of PBB Non-Oil and Gas Mining	170,231,122,344
Receivables of PBB Other Sector	46,364,022,267
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,112,158,793,692</b>



**31. Sidoarjo Mudflow Handling Agency (BPLS) Receivables****a. Basis of Payment for Sale and Purchase of Land and Building Affected Area Map (PAT) March 22, 2007**

Based on Article 15 paragraph (1) of Presidential Regulation Number 14 of 2007, PT Lapindo Brantas, as part of its efforts in handling social community problems, purchased land and buildings from the community affected by the Sidoarjo mudflow, with payments made in installments. The purchase of the land was based on the map of the affected area dated 22 March 2007, with a deed of sale serving as proof of land ownership, specifying the land area and location authorized by the Government.

PT Lapindo Brantas Inc. (LBI) is unable to engage in the purchasing and selling of land and buildings in Indonesia because the company is a foreign legal entity. To fulfill the obligation of purchasing land and buildings, PT Minarak Lapindo Jaya (MLJ) was established. In its implementation, the payment process for the completion of the sale and purchase of land and buildings in the PAT 22 March 2007 area conducted by PT MLJ did not proceed smoothly.

Based on Presidential Regulation No. 76 of 2015 on the provision of anticipation funds to settle the purchase of land and buildings owned by people affected by the Sidoarjo mudflow in the Affected Area Map (PAT) of March 22, 2007, the Government prepared funds as direct payments to people who owned land and buildings in the PAT of March 22, 2007. The funds that have been used became a loan from Lapindo Brantas Inc/PT Minarak Lapindo Jaya to the Government in stages, stage I amounting to 20 percent of the sale and purchase value and stage II amounting to 80 percent of the sale and purchase value.

**b. Land & Building Sale and Purchase Payment Policy PAT 22-03-2007**

In accordance with the payment procedures stipulated in Presidential Regulation 14 Year 2007 on UAKPA BUN Tk Receivables Management in the framework of Sidoarjo mudflow Handling Anticipation Fund, payment is made in two stages, stage I amounting to 20 percent of the sale and purchase value and stage II amounting to 80 percent of the sale and purchase value.

**c. Receivables**

Principal Receivable amounting to IDR 773,382,049,559 represents the use of the Anticipation Fund in 2015. Since 2016, loan collection from BPLS on Anticipation Fund has been carried out and finally in 2022 through the Ministry of Finance Letter Number S-15/KN/2022 concerning Collection of Government Receivables Against Sidoarjo mudflow Anticipation Fund Loan (DALs).

**32. Non-Permanent Investment of Shares Ownership to PT Karabha Digdaya (PT KD), PT Sejahtera Eka Graha (PT SEG), and PT Aldevco (PT AVCO)**

Non-permanent long-term investment in PT Karabha Digdaya amounted to IDR 251,240,740,586. PT Karabha Digdaya is a company that originated from the assets of ex. PT PPA. The company has 2 (two) business divisions, namely golf course management (Emeralda Golf) and housing development (estate) in Cimanggis, Depok City.

Non-permanent long-term investment in PT SEG amounting to IDR 22,470,000,000. PT SEG originated from the share assets of Ex-PT PPA. The company is engaged in real estate management and development of Danau Bogor Raya area, as well as tourism management (club house) known as "*Klub Bogor Raya*". Meanwhile, Non Permanent Long Term Investment in PT Aldevco amounted to IDR

625,000,000. PT Aldevco originated from a grant from Ir AR Soehoed. Currently, the company earns operating income from the rental of Gedung Aldevco Octagon.

### **33. Bank Indonesia Liquidity Assistance Fund Collection Task Force**

The unresolved collection of BLBI funds for over twenty years has been a special concern for the Government, necessitating a new force to support the existing instruments, namely the Committee of State Receivables Management (PUPN) in the recovery of state rights. The Government's seriousness in recovering state rights is evidenced by 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 Receivables from BLBI Funds initiated by the Director General of State Assets.

The BLBI Task Force was established with the main purpose of handling, resolving, and recovering the state's rights arising from the management of the ex-National Banking Restructuring Agency and Liquidated Banks, the Bank Indonesia Liquidity Assistance as well as property assets effectively and efficiently. The BLBI Task Force, composed of various Ministries and Institutions, is committed to extraordinary efforts to restore the state's rights totaling 110.45 trillion rupiah, where more than 90% of this value constitutes credit assets from obligors/debtors. Therefore, the establishment of the BLBI Task Force serves as a catalyst in resolving the state's rights over BLBI funds and strengthening the PUPN function.

In carrying out their duties, the Task Force team conducts in-depth analysis and study of obligors, debtors, and properties with significant value and high complexity of issues. Regarding the handling of obligor/debtor collections, the summoning mechanism involves two summons with a 7-day interval between each call. In the event that the obligor/debtor fails to comply with the summons, a national media announcement will be made 7 (seven) days after the initial summons.

For the initial phase, the BLBI Task Force was assigned to handle a total of 8 obligors, 14 debtors, and 9 priority property assets with significant values and complex issues. Currently, the process of managing the state's receivables from the BLBI funds has entered the second phase with a priority for handling 13 obligors, 15 debtors, and 14 property asset units. In addition to collection efforts through summons, the Task Force also undertakes a series of efforts related to the obligors'/debtors' assets such as physical control and asset blocking of the debtors' and obligors' assets, followed by seizure and auctioning.

### **34. High-Speed Train between Jakarta and Bandung (KCJB)**

#### **a. State Capital Injection (PMN) to PT KAI (Persero)**

In order to accelerate the completion of the infrastructure and facilities for the High-Speed Train between Jakarta and Bandung (KCJB), the Government enacted Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 107 of 2015. The Perpres assigns a consortium of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) consisting of PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk., PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero), PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk., and PT Perkebunan Nusantara VIII, with PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk. as the consortium leader, to establish a joint venture named PT Pilar Sinergi BUMN Indonesia (PT PSBI).

In the execution of this assignment, the State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) consortium or through PT PSBI collaborates with other entities, particularly Beijing Yawan, to establish a joint venture, namely PT Kereta Cepat Indonesia China (PT KCIC). The funding for the implementation of this assignment is derived from the issuance of bonds by the BUMN consortium or joint venture, loans from the BUMN consortium or joint venture from financial institutions, including foreign or multilateral financial institutions, and/or other funding in accordance with the provisions of the laws

and regulations. This assignment does not utilize funds from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and does not receive government guarantees.

Furthermore, in 2021, the Government enacted Presidential Regulation 93/2021 concerning the amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 107 of 2015 regarding the Acceleration of the Implementation of Infrastructure and Facilities for the High-Speed Train between Jakarta and Bandung. This regulation changed the consortium of state-owned enterprises to PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero). Additionally, the regulation introduced a financing scheme supported by the State Budget (APBN) to ensure the continuity of the National Strategic Project, taking into account the capacity and fiscal sustainability. The financing from the State Budget includes the state's capital participation in the consortium of state-owned enterprises and/or the guarantee of the obligations of the consortium's leadership.

In 2021, the Government provided state capital participation to PT KAI (Persero) as the leader of the state-owned enterprise consortium amounting to IDR 4.3 trillion to fulfill the needs of the shortage of capital deposits (base equity) of the SOE consortium to PT KCIC (Government Regulation Number 119 of 2021).

#### **b. Cost Overrun**

Based on the calculations made by PT KCIC, the completion of the KCJB project, which originally required an initial investment cost of USD 6.071 billion, experienced an increase in costs (cost overrun).

According to the provisions of Presidential Regulation 93 of 2021, the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) has completed the review of the KCJB project's cost overrun amount, with the review result amounting to USD 1.45 billion. The fulfillment of the cost overrun needs is carried out proportionally with PT PSBI's 60% share and Beijing Yawan's 40% share (in accordance with the ownership portion in PT KCIC), both through additional capital deposits and/or loans.

Regarding the value of the cost overrun resulting from the BPKP review, the KCJB Committee meeting (comprised of the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment, the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Transportation) was held on October 3, 2022. The KCJB Committee meeting has decided to provide state capital injections to PT KAI in the amount of Rp3.2 trillion for the equity portion's cost overrun needs of the BUMN consortium at PT KCIC. This equity injection support to PT KAI (Persero) has been established in accordance with Government Regulation Number 62 of 2022. Under the agreement dated February 14, 2023 with China, it was decided that the cost overrun value for the KCJB project is USD1.205 billion, resulting in the reduced equity portion of the BUMN consortium's cost overrun needs at PT KCIC to 2.82 trillion. Regarding the remaining cost overrun needs of the BUMN consortium's portion, PT KAI will apply for a loan from the China Development Bank (CDB). The agreement for the loan application is currently still under negotiation between the Indonesian and Chinese parties.

### **35. Management of State-Owned Goods (BMMN)**

The criteria, process flow and settlement of Goods Declared Not Under Control (BTD), State-Owned Goods (BDN), and State-Owned Goods (BMMN) are regulated in Minister of Finance Regulation Number 178/PMK.04/2019 concerning Settlement of Goods Declared Not Under Control, State-Owned Goods, and State-Owned Goods.

Based on the principles of control and transfer of ownership, BTD and BDN have not met the criteria

for assets while BMMN meets the criteria for asset recognition. Based on the process flow of BTD, BDN and BMMN, BTD and BDN have not met the criteria as assets because there has been no transfer of ownership to the Government. BMMN has transferred control and ownership to the Government that meets the criteria for asset recognition.

In addition to PMK Number 178/PMK.04/2019 in the administration and settlement of BMMN, DGCE is guided by Minister of Finance Regulation Number 51/PMK.06/2021 concerning Management of State Property Derived from Ex-Customs and Excise Assets. PMK 51/PMK.06/2021 is a provision prepared by the Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN) as the Goods Manager. In both PMKs, it is stated that what becomes state assets and needs to be disclosed / presented in the Financial Statements is BMMN.

Based on the Fifth Dictum of the Minister of Finance Decree No. 467 / KMK.01 / 2022 concerning Accounting Policies and Technical Guidelines for Recording Assets Originating from Uncontrolled Goods, State-Controlled Goods, and State-Owned Goods in the Ministry of Finance, the assets originating from BTD, BDN, and BMMN until 2022 are disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

BMMN data for fiscal year 2022 audited is data compiled from reports from each working unit and the Directorate of Enforcement and Investigation to the Director General of Customs and Excise c.q. Technical Director of Customs in accordance with the provisions in article 42 of PMK 178/PMK.04/2019. Based on the compilation's result of BMMN data from the working unit and Directorate of Enforcement and Investigation, as well as validation of the initial balance and approval of BMMN designation from DJKN, the outstanding BMMN data as of December 31, 2022 is 7,097 SKEP BMMN with a value of IDR 456,357,148,648.

### **36. Non-tax Receivables Ex-Bank In Liquidation (BDL) Assets**

Under the Receivables from Banks under Liquidation (BDL) amounting to IDR 9.940.465.757.727, the Government, through the Ministry of Finance, has control over the documents and physical assets of the former BDL, including credit assets, inventory assets, securities, and former BDL property assets, totaling IDR 12.741.392.403.667. Based on Minister of Finance Regulation No. 185/PMK.06/2019 regarding the Management of Assets of Banks under Liquidation by the Minister of Finance, the Ministry of Finance, through the Directorate General of State Assets Management (DJKN), manages these ex-BDL assets by selling assets, repaying loans, leasing, converting them into state assets, and using the proceeds from management to reduce the value of the BDL receivables.

The remaining value of ex BDL assets managed by the Government as of December 31, 2022 amounted to IDR 12,741,392,403,667. Ex-BDL assets consist of credit assets, inventory assets, securities assets, and ex-BDL property assets. Details of ex-BDL assets as of December 31, 2022 were as follows:

#### **List of Ex-BDL Collateral Assets**

(in Rupiah)

No	Description	Balance as of December 31, 2022
1	Credit Asset	10,981,894,481,979
2	Inventory Asset	1,342,300
3	Securities Asset	1,524,031,350
4	Ex-BDL Property Asset	1,757,972,548,038
Total		12,741,392,403,667

**37. Adjustment of Difference in Internal Reconciliation of the Last Fiscal Year (TAYL)**

Difference in TAYL BMN Internal Reconciliation, is the difference in data balances in balance sheet accounts related to BMN Inventories, Fixed Assets and Other Assets (discontinued Fixed Assets, Third Party Partnerships and Intangible Assets) that occurred before using the SAKTI application. Ideally, the BMN accounts on the balance sheet are the same as the detailed BMN data in the Inventory and SIMAK-BMN applications (before using SAKTI), as these accounts should only be sourced from the BMN application (Inventory and SIMAK-BMN). Until the 2021 audited reporting of BMN and GLSAI data in the E-Recon & LK application as material for migrating the opening balance of SAKTI, here is still some data that is not consistent between the detailed BMN data and the BMN accounts on the Audited 2021 Balance Sheet.

Thus, after the data is migrated to SAKTI, to ensure and maintain the consistency of the GLP data supported by its detailed BMN data, a policy is issued to reconcile the GLP data with the migrated BMN data (Asset and Inventory Modules) through S-40/PB/PB.6/2022 regarding the Preparation and Submission of Financial Statements of Ministries of State / Agencies for the Third Quarter of 2022.

The process of reconciling the balance of the BMN (GLP) with the detailed BMN data from the migration results (Inventory Module and Fixed Asset Module) is carried out in accordance with Attachment 40/PB/PB.6/2022. Working unit that experience internal reconciliation discrepancies carried over from the TAYL Financial Statements (data from the e-Rekon LK application) according to S-40/PB/PB.6/2022, take the following steps:

- a. Working unit should ensure that the internal reconciliation discrepancies have occurred since the beginning of the fiscal year through data checking and/or reports in the e-Rekon & LK application (logging in with the year 2021).
- b. Working unit should ensure that these internal reconciliation discrepancies are carried over to SAKTI with the same value (without any changes in the value of the internal reconciliation discrepancies in 2022).
- c. Ministries/ Government Agencies should collect data on all working units within their scope that experience TAYL internal reconciliation discrepancies, and submit the data to the Directorate of Accounting and Financial Reporting, Directorate of Treasury Information Systems and Technology, and Directorate of State Assets Policy Formulation. The data collection of working units that experience TAYL internal reconciliation differences should be outlined in the form as referred to in Appendix VII of this letter.
- d. Submission of working unit data that has TAYL internal reconciliation differences should be attached with a Statement of Responsibility signed by the authorized official as referred to in Appendix VIII of S-40/PB/PB.6/2022.
- e. Based on the data provided by Ministries/ Government Agencies, the Ministry of Finance has centrally resolved the internal reconciliation discrepancies through journal entries in the GLP Module, ensuring that the BMN-related balances, including inventory, fixed assets, other assets, accumulated depreciation, and/or accumulated amortization, in the Trial Balance generated by the GLP Module are consistent with the Inventory Report and/or the BMN Position Report in the Balance Sheet.
- f. After obtaining consistent balances across reports and/or SAKTI modules, if the balance is found to be inaccurate according to the implementing working unit, the unit can record transactions through the Inventory Module and/or Fixed Asset Module to obtain the correct final balance. As a result of the transactions recorded by the unit, a journal is formed, impacting the financial report balances generated by the GLP Module.

The reconciliation discrepancy is expected to be permanently resolved by reconciling the BMN account balance in the GLP with the transaction source in the BMN Module. A summary of the information regarding the resolution of the internal reconciliation discrepancy through a centralized journalizing

mechanism can be found in **Appendix 32**.

The remaining difference in Internal BMN Reconciliation as of December 31, 2022, in MonSAKTI amounts to IDR 31,982,078,398, as explained in the Government-Owned Goods Report (LBMN) point 7.6 Comparison of BMN Values in LBMN and Financial Reports. Follow-up corrective actions will be taken in 2023 regarding this internal reconciliation discrepancy.

### **38. Non-migrated BMN Data**

The implementation of the SAKTI application is carried out based on Minister of Finance Regulation Number 159/PMK.05/2018 concerning Piloting Implementation of the Agency Level Financial Application System as amended by PMK Number 203/PMK.05/2019. The SAKTI application is applied to Ministries/ Government Agencies (KL) in stages, where the first implementation of its use is conducted in seven KL outside the Ministry of Finance in 2020 and eleven KL in 2021.

Based on the evaluation results of the implementation of the SAKTI application as mentioned above, as well as in the context of implementing the SAKTI application in all KL, and as a follow-up to the BPK findings on the Central Government Financial Statements, the Ministry of Finance continues to make improvements to the SAKTI application by adding features to the application to carry out validation and improvement, including the preparation of features for resolving abnormal data in working units, adding a data migration menu from the e-Recon & LK application to the SAKTI application, and completing data in the e-Recon & LK application for data migration needs to the SAKTI application.

Furthermore, based on PMK Number 171/PMK.05/2021 concerning the Implementation of the SAKTI System, the implementation of all SAKTI modules including the Reporting Module Group begins in fiscal year 2022. As an initial step in implementing the SAKTI system, BMN data migration in 2021 audited from the e-Recon & LK Application is carried out to form the opening balance of SAKTI in 2022.

In order to maintain the validity of BMN data generated from the SAKTI application, there are BMN data that are not migrated or the migration process is canceled. BMN data that is not carried out the migration process or the cancellation of the migration process in the presentation of BMN data in 2022 is spread over 307 work units in 18 ministries / government agencies, with a total book value of IDR 246,591,950,587 (data as in **Appendix 33**). The considerations for not conducting the migration process and canceling the migration process are as follows:

- a. Working units that have been liquidated and the financial statements are zero, but still present BMN data.
- b. Working unit no longer has a balance sheet and there is no reference to the working unit in SAKTI.
- c. BMN data has been transferred out and has been presented in the recipient working unit correctly, but BMN data is still presented in the giver working unit.

### **39. Legal Issues**

Based on the Investigation Order of the Director of Investigation at the Deputy Attorney General for Special Crimes Number: Print-23/F.2/Fd.1/07/2022 dated July 18, 2022 regarding Allegations of Corruption in the Internetization Project and Public Services for Rural Internet Services in the form of Base Transceiver Station (BTS) Development, there are legal problems with the implementation of the construction of 4G Signal BTS at the Ministry of Communication and Information which are still in the judicial process and do not yet have a legally binding decision (*inkracht*). The assets resulting from the 4G Signal BTS project are currently recorded in the Fixed Assets account in the form of Equipment



and Machinery and Construction in Progress.

#### **40. Realization of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) from Forestry Resources that Cannot be Shared**

Based on the Confirmation Report with number BA-4/PK.2.1/2021 dated July 22, 2021, and number BA-6/PK.2.1/2022 dated June 20, 2022, there is Forestry Non-Tax State Revenue proposed to be divided, amounting to IDR 49,832,436,556 and IDR 92,985,150, respectively. However, until now, the recognition of Forestry Non-Tax State Revenue as revenue realization has not been determined due to the Ministry of Forestry and Environmental Affairs not completing the supporting documents.

#### **41. Transition from London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) to Alternative Reference Rates (ARR)**

The UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) issued an official statement on March 5, 2021, stating that starting from January 1, 2022, all LIBOR tenors in various currencies (USD, EURO, Swiss Franc, Yen) will no longer be officially published, except for some US Dollar LIBOR tenors (overnight, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and 12 months), which will continue to be published until June 30, 2023. As a result, loans that use LIBOR as the basis for interest calculations will change their rates to the Alternative Reference Rates (ARR) by amending the Loan Agreement. The ARR to be used for each currency is as follows:

- a. *Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)* for US Dollar currency.
- b. *Tokyo Overnight Average Rate (TONA)* for loans from World Bank and ADB, and Tokyo Term Risk Free Rate (TORF) for JICA in Japanese Yen.
- c. *Swiss Average Rate Overnight (SARON)* for the Swiss Franc currency.
- d. *Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA)* for Pound Sterling currency.

As an impact of using ARR, it shows that the change from LIBOR to ARR could potentially increase the interest cost of borrowing especially for loans from commercial lenders. However, most of the loans from commercial lenders have shorter tenors. Thus, the increase in interest expense is not too significant for the overall total government foreign loans.

#### **42. Liquidation of Five Ministries/ Government Agencies (K/L) for the Establishment of National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) - BA 124 in 2022**

In 2022, five ministries/government agencies were liquidated in order to establish the National Research and Innovation Agency (BA 124). The five liquidated ministries/institutions are the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (BA 079), the National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (BA 082), the National Nuclear Energy Agency (BA 080), the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BA 081), and the Ministry of Research and Technology/National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) (BA 042). Some information related to the establishment of BRIN (BA 124) can be summarized as follows:

- a. The 2021 (Audited) balances of the five K/L have all migrated to the beginning balance of 2022.
- b. After the complete migration balance, there were still transactions that occurred during 2022, including Outgoing Grants, Recording Corrections, Inventory Usage, Regular Depreciation, Grant Deposits, BLU Surplus Deposits, and Transactions related to cash at the expenditure treasurer (UP/TUP).

- c. In 2022, the assets and liabilities of five agencies were liquidated out to the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment (BA 120) and BRIN (BA 124). The Out Liquidation value of the five liquidated agencies has been equal to the In Liquidation value of the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment and BRIN. Based on the Balance Sheet balance as of December 31, 2022, the five agencies forming BRIN (BA 124) have shown a balance of IDR 0.



## E. EXPLANATION OF ITEMS OF OPERATIONAL REPORT

### E.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONAL REPORT

The Operational Report presents information on Operating Activities, Non-Operating Activities, Extraordinary Items, and Surplus/Deficit in the Operational Report.

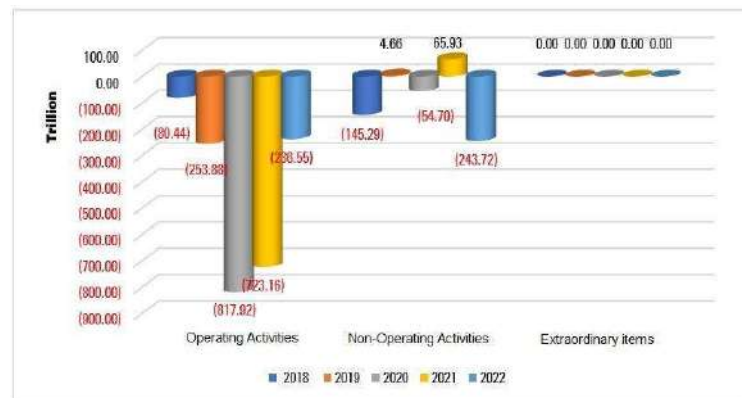
The LO deficit in 2022 amounted to IDR 480,272,439,016,692. The LO deficit value decreased by IDR 176,964,496,085,130 or 26.93 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 657,236,935,101,822. The LO Deficit in 2022 consists of a Deficit from Operating Activities of IDR 236,550,456,502,477 and a Deficit from Non-Operating Activities of IDR 243,721,982,514,215, as well as a Surplus/Deficit on Extraordinary Items of IDR 0.

The deficit from Operating Activities in 2022 amounted to IDR 236,550,456,502,477, obtained from Operating Income of IDR 2,913,654,063,761,151 and Operating Expenses of IDR 3,150,204,520,263,628.

The deficit from Non-Operating Activities amounted to IDR 243,721,982,514,215, obtained from deficit on Disposal of Non-Current Assets amounted to IDR 125,773,360,378,503, deficit on Settlement of Long-Term Liabilities amounted to IDR 1,337,452,801,614 and deficit from Other Non-Operating Activities amounted to IDR 116,611,169,334,098.

The development of the Operational Report from 2018 to 2022 can be seen in **Graph 38**.

**Graph 38.**  
**Development of Operational Report of 2018-2022**



## E.2 EXPLANATION OF OPERATIONAL REPORT PER ITEM

### E.2.1 OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The Central Government's financial operational activities are reflected in LO-income, costs, and operational surplus/deficit reports. 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, and Export Duty Revenues. Non-Tax State Revenue includes Natural Resources Revenue, Revenue from Separated State Assets (KND), Other Non-Tax State Revenue, and Public Service Agency (BLU) Revenue.

Operating Expenses consist of Personnel Expenses, Inventory Expenses, Goods and Services Expenses, Maintenance Expenses, Business Trip Expenses, Goods to be Handed Over to Communities/Local Governments, Debt Service Expenses, Subsidy Expenses, Grant Expenses, Social Assistance Expenses, Depreciation and Amortization Expenses, Transfer to Regions and Village Funds Expenses, Other Expenses, and Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts.

The Deficit in 2022 from Operational Activities amounted to IDR 236,550,456,502,477. The deficit value decreased by IDR 486,611,575,665,460 or 67.29 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 723,162,032,167,937. Comparison of Revenue, Expenses, and Deficit from Operational Activities in 2021 and 2022 can be seen in **Graph 39**.

**Graph 39.**  
**Comparison of Revenue, Expenses, and Deficit from Operating Activities of 2022 and 2021**



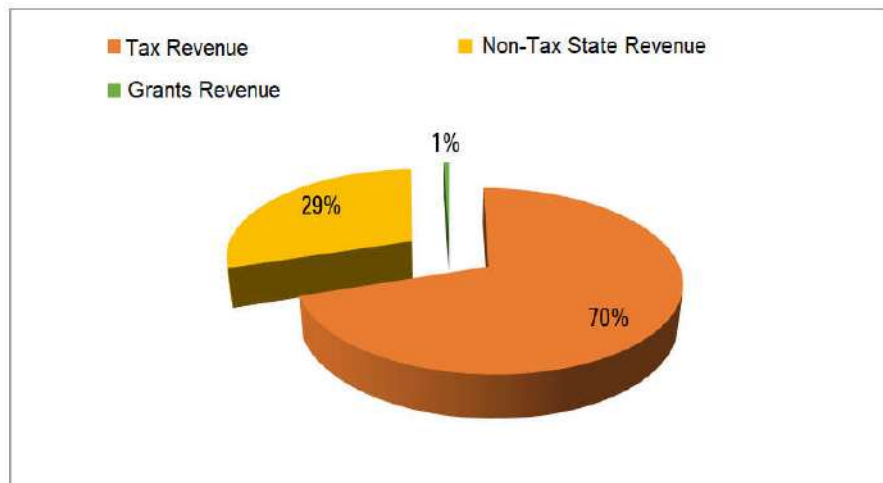
### E.2.1.1 OPERATING INCOME

*Operating income amounted to IDR 2,913,65 trillion.*

Operational Report Income is the government's right, recognized as an increasing 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 2022 amounted to IDR 2,913,654,063,761,151 consisting of Tax Revenues of IDR 2,034,467,266,427,619, Non-Tax State Revenue of IDR 861,324,891,649,282, and Grant Income amounted 17,861,905,684,250. The value of Operating Income in 2022 is higher by IDR 679,400,320,288,249 or 30.41 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 2,234,253,743,472,902. The amount of comparison of Operating Income components can be seen in **Graph 40**.

**Graph 40. Composition of Operational Revenue of 2022**



#### E.2.1.1.1 Tax Revenue

*Tax Revenue amounted to IDR 2,034.46 trillion*

The Operational Report of Tax Revenue is the right of the Central Government derived from tax revenue that is recognized as an addition to equity in the period of the fiscal year concerned and does not need to be paid back. In 2022, taxation revenue amounted to IDR 2,034,467,266,427,619. The value of this revenue increased by IDR 484,478,712,339,902 or 31.26 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 1,549,988,554,087,717. Tax Revenues in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Income Tax Revenue	991,488,696,172,421	686,752,482,242,702
Value-Added Tax Revenue	694,776,882,555,958	548,396,434,702,449
Land and Building Tax Revenue	23,761,243,871,403	17,935,848,046,973
Excise Revenue	226,661,405,402,388	210,648,080,301,725
Other Tax Revenue	6,779,467,430,496	12,828,191,456,484
Import Duty Revenue	51,215,480,999,153	38,609,324,997,979
Export Duty Revenue	39,784,089,995,800	34,818,192,339,405
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,034,467,266,427,619</b>	<b>1,549,988,554,087,717</b>

Tax revenue has increased mainly in income tax revenue and value-added tax revenue. The increase in tax revenue in 2022 is a reflection of the economic recovery. Generally, tax revenues have increased, except for Other Tax Revenues.

In general, the performance of Tax Revenue was influenced by several factors, namely the strengthening of public consumption activities, the trend of increasing commodity prices, and the impact of policy reforms in taxation. Policy reforms in taxation include adjustments to PPN rates, implementation of the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS), implementation of crypto tax, fintech, and PPN on Trading Through Electronic Systems (PMSE).

Taxation Revenue-LO collected by DJBC using the self-assessment method or withholding assessment system is recognized when the Treasurer of Revenue receives the cash or in the State Treasury and obtains a registration number without the government first issuing a stipulation. As of December 31, 2022, there are tax revenues that have not obtained registration numbers on several customs documents, which are detailed in the following table.

(In Rupiah)

Document Type	Total Documents	Import Duty	Import Duty KITE	BMAD	BMTP	PPN	PPN Import	PPNBM Import	PPH Ps 22 Import	Total
		412111	412114	412121	412123	411211	411212	411222	411123	
BC 2.0 PIB Biasa	2,568	60,330,951	34,363	57,367	3,147,817		272,728,789	1,955,064	103,435,576	441,689,927
BC 2.5	87	631,492			485	60,586	2,066,554		474,197	3,233,314
BC 2.8	28	100,368					737,369		167,588	1,005,325
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>61,062,811</b>	<b>34,363</b>	<b>57,367</b>	<b>3,148,302</b>	<b>60,586</b>	<b>275,532,712</b>	<b>1,955,064</b>	<b>104,077,361</b>	<b>445,928,566</b>

*Income Tax Revenue IDR 991.48 trillion*

#### E.2.1.1.1 Income Tax Revenue

Income Tax Revenue in 2022 amounted to IDR 991,488,696,172,421. Income Tax Revenue increased by IDR 304,736,213,929,719 or 44.37

percent compared to 2021 of IDR 686,752,482,242,702. Income Tax Revenues in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2021 (Audited)	2020 (Audited)
Crude Oil Income Tax Revenue	30,045,226,895,589	19,621,945,942,231
Natural Gas Income Tax Revenue	48,237,728,525,158	33,420,523,338,012
Other Oil and Gas Income Tax Revenues	3,108,450,219	1,361,407,035
Income Tax Revenue of Article 21	172,263,756,859,453	145,970,954,127,004
Income Tax Revenue of Article 22	33,092,265,452,519	22,794,322,351,016
Income Tax Revenue of Article 22 on Import	74,171,052,321,539	40,484,677,048,279
Income Tax Revenue of Article 23	48,768,369,062,926	43,434,775,533,933
Income Tax Revenue of Article 25/29 on Individual	11,702,755,442,894	12,746,142,568,276
Income Tax Revenue of Article 25/29 on Corporate	341,628,396,296,017	199,540,767,828,443
Income Tax Revenue of Article 26	65,621,586,072,029	56,521,143,977,859
Final Income Tax Revenue	165,825,105,087,807	110,610,116,672,319
Other Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax Revenues	129,345,706,271	130,949,178,360
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>991,488,696,172,421</b>	<b>686,752,482,242,702</b>

Nominally, Income Tax Revenue is the revenue with the largest contribution to the achievement of national revenue. The increase in realization achievement is inseparable from improving economic activity. The most significant increase in Income Tax Revenue in 2022 is in Income Tax Article 25/29 of the Agency, Income Tax Article 21, and Final Income Tax Revenue. Although on average the revenue performance of Income Tax Revenue has increased, there are several revenue performances that have decreased.

The significant increase in Income Tax Article 25/29 of the Agency was due to increased business profitability as the economic recovery strengthened. In addition, the trend of rising commodity prices is also a reason for the increase in Income Tax Article 25/29.

The increase in Income Tax Article 21 impacts the continued recovery of labor utility from the previous year. The results of the National Labor Force Survey or Sakernas in August 2022 by BPS stated that there was a decrease in the open unemployment rate and the number of working-age people affected by Covid-19.

The Final Income Tax revenue increase was mainly driven by tax revenue policy reform. The PPS implemented from January 1, 2022, to June 30, 2022, increased deposits to Final Income Tax Revenue. Sectorally, the increase in Final Income Tax revenue was supported by the Other Service Activities and Trade sectors.

#### **E.2.1.1.1.2 Value-Added Tax Revenue**

*Value Added Tax  
Revenue IDR  
694.77 trillion*

Value Added Tax revenue in 2022 is IDR 694,776,882,555,958. This value has increased by IDR 146,380,447,853,509 or 26.69 percent compared to the 2021 period of IDR 548,396,434,702,449.

Value Added Tax Revenue consists of Value Added Tax Revenue and Luxury Goods Sales Tax Revenue. Value Added Tax Revenue in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>2021 (Audited)</b>
Domestic Value-Added Tax Revenue	398,485,314,629,457	344,670,949,654,002
Import Value-Added Tax Revenue	270,821,002,576,887	191,606,028,461,751
Other Value-Added Tax Revenues	6,158,822,277,509	3,964,184,730,027
Domestic Sales Tax on Luxury Goods Revenue	14,423,116,123,422	4,842,426,581,379
Import Sales Tax on Luxury Goods Revenue	4,888,182,483,058	3,311,210,009,469
Other Sales Tax on Luxury Goods Revenues	444,465,625	1,635,265,821
<b>Total</b>	<b>694,776,882,555,958</b>	<b>548,396,434,702,449</b>

In general, VAT revenue has increased. VAT revenue with the largest contribution is found in Domestic VAT Revenue, Import VAT Revenue, and domestic PPnBM, excluding other PPnBM tax Revenue.

The rapid increase in domestic VAT revenue was due to expansionary economic growth and rising commodity prices. In addition, the increase in

domestic VAT revenue is inseparable from the impact of policy reforms as the implementation of Law No. 7 of 2021 concerning Harmonization of Tax Regulations (HPP), which has been enacted, including the adjustment of the VAT rate to 11 percent, the imposition of crypto tax and VAT on PMSE.

The increase in Import VAT revenue is inseparable from the improvement in import activities in line with the increase in Indonesia's import value. Sectorally, import VAT revenue is supported by the manufacturing and trade sectors.

The increase in Domestic PPnBM Revenue was supported by the Processing Industry, especially the Motor Vehicle Industry. This increase is in line with the increase in production and sales of motor vehicles.

#### **E.2.1.1.1.3 Land and Building Tax Revenue**

Land and Building Tax Revenue in 2022 is IDR 23,761,243,871,403. This value has increased by IDR 5,825,395,824,430 or 32.48 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 17,935,848,046,973. Land and Building Tax Revenues in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Plantation Tax Revenue	2,961,879,230,320	2,861,119,667,380
Forestry Tax Revenue	744,942,773,914	756,579,102,818
Mineral and Coal Mining Tax Revenue	5,560,347,686,129	2,891,036,274,436
Oil and Natural Gas Mining Tax Revenue	14,084,911,886,945	10,894,921,345,775
Geothermal Mining Tax Revenue	494,214,270,643	445,942,132,834
Other PBB Revenue	(85,051,976,548)	86,249,523,730
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,761,243,871,403</b>	<b>17,935,848,046,973</b>

The positive growth of Land and Building Tax this year was mainly due to the performance of PBB of Mining for Oil and Gas, which increased from last year's deposit.

#### **E.2.1.1.1.4 Excise Revenue**

Excise revenue in 2022 reached a value of IDR 226,661,405,402,388. This value has increased by IDR 16,013,325,100,663 or 7.60 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 210,648,080,301,725. Excise Revenues in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Tobacco Excise Revenue	218,305,015,819,946	203,814,973,282,753

*Land and  
Building Tax  
Revenue IDR  
23.76 trillion*

*Excise Revenue  
IDR 226.66  
trillion*

Ethyl Alcohol Excise Revenue	128,695,026,195	113,384,108,912
Excise Revenue from Beverages Containing Ethyl Alcohol	8,159,188,444,990	6,623,606,624,620
Excise Administration Fines Revenue	47,267,491,598	73,161,291,100
Other Excise Revenues	21,238,619,659	22,954,994,340
<b>Total</b>	<b>226,661,405,402,388</b>	<b>210,648,080,301,725</b>

The increase in excise revenue in 2022 with a significant value is in Tobacco Excise Revenue. In general, the factors affecting the increase in excise revenue in FY 2022 include the policy impact of the adjustment of excise tariffs, strengthening in supervision related to the eradication of illegal cigarette excise, and increasing the number of excise receivables.

#### E.2.1.1.1.5 Other Tax Revenue

Other Tax Revenue IDR 6.77 trillion

Other Tax Revenues in 2022 amounted to IDR 6,779,467,430,496. This value decreased by IDR 6,048,724,025,988 or 47.15 percent compared to 2021 amounting to IDR 12,828,191,456,484. Other Tax Revenues in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Stamp Duty Revenue	1,074,469,041,161	1,496,442,456,755
Revenue from Stamp Items Sale	5,661,404,285,336	5,938,022,861,361
Revenue from Value-Added Tax of Coal	417,224,046,910	389,129,516,345
Other Indirect Tax Revenue	(68,442,962)	(5,188,710,752)
Revenue from Interest Collection of Income Tax	(536,317,612,741)	2,472,712,670,693
Revenue from Interest Collection of Value-Added Tax	171,677,457,146	2,535,492,434,787
Revenue from Interest Collection of Sales Tax on Luxury Goods	(1,227,446,796)	4,220,750,484
Revenue from Interest Collection of Other Indirect Taxes	-	50,247,725
Other Tax Revenue	(7,693,897,558)	(2,690,770,914)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,779,467,430,496</b>	<b>12,828,191,456,484</b>

The decrease in Other Taxes was mainly due to a decrease in several types of deposits, such as Income Tax Collection Interest Income, Stamp Duty Income, VAT Collection Interest Income, and Stamp Sales Revenue.

#### E.2.1.1.1.6 Import Duty Revenue

Import duty revenue IDR 51.21 trillion

Import duty revenue in 2022 is IDR 51,215,480,999,153. This value increased by IDR 12,606,156,001,174 or 32.65 percent compared to 2021



of IDR 38,609,324,997,979. Import Duty Revenues in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Import Duty Revenue	45,518,777,860,801	35,359,841,531,775
Customs Administration Fines Revenue	835,766,833,691	657,897,352,166
Import Duty Revenue in the context of Import Facility for Export Purpose (KITE)	1,065,699,527,275	774,700,350,429
Other Customs Revenue	100,899,875,044	87,581,598,936
Antidumping Import Duty Revenue	319,832,520,000	233,884,500,590
Safeguard Measures Import Duty Revenue	3,374,504,382,342	1,495,419,664,083
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,215,480,999,153</b>	<b>38,609,324,997,979</b>

Import duty revenue in 2022 has increased. The increase is due to an increase in foreign exchange paid in line with the improvement in national import performance. The high contribution of Import Duty Revenue is a result of price increases in the global market and imports of vehicles and spare parts as a result of the return of economic activity, industry, and investment. In addition, the addition of receivables during FY 2022 related to the Goods Import Notification (PIB) is also one of the supports for a large contribution to Import Duty Revenue.

#### E.2.1.1.1.7 Export Duty Revenue

Export duty revenue in 2022 reached IDR 39,784,089,995,800. This value has increased by IDR 4,965,897,656,395 or 14.26 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 34,818,192,339,405. Export duty revenue consists of export duty revenue, export duty administrative penalty revenue, and export duty interest income. Export Duty Revenue in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Export Duty Revenue	39,743,520,644,044	34,733,984,339,644
Export Duty Administration Fine Revenue	39,754,054,756	83,893,953,761
Export Duty Interest Revenue	815,297,000	314,046,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,784,089,995,800</b>	<b>34,818,192,339,405</b>

Export duty revenue showed a positive performance compared to last year's period. An increase in palm oil products and copper commodities contributed to the increase.

#### E.2.1.1.2 Non-Tax State Revenue

Export duty  
revenue IDR  
39.78 trillion

*Non-tax State  
Revenue IDR  
861.32 trillion*

Non-Tax State Revenue is a right of the government that is not derived from taxation in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations that is recognized as an increase in equity in the period of the fiscal year concerned and does not need to be paid back.

Non-Tax State Revenue in 2022 amounting to IDR 861,324,891,649,282 is revenue derived from Natural Resources Revenue of IDR 302,124,663,573,157, Revenue from Separated State Assets (KND) of IDR 819,575. Other PNPB Revenue of IDR 472,528,075,582,817 and BLU Revenue of IDR 86,672,151,673,733. Overall, Non-Tax State Revenue in 2022 has increased by IDR 203,347,994,947,761 or 30.91 percent compared to 2021, which amounted to IDR 657,976,896,701,521.

**E.2.1.1.2.1 Natural Resources Revenue**

*Natural  
Resources  
Revenue IDR  
302.12 trillion*

Natural Resources Revenue (SDA) in 2022 amounted to IDR 302,124,663,573,157. This value has increased by IDR 119,015,694,929,531 or 65.00 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 183,108,968,643,626. Details of the realization of SDA Revenue in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Crude Oil Revenue	136,951,787,024,759	94,733,729,865,640
Natural Gas Revenue	42,613,602,339,465	34,378,594,220,660
Fixed Contribution Revenue from Mineral and Coal Mining	1,113,983,684,085	870,918,088,537
Mineral and Coal Mining Production Fee/Royalty Revenue	110,389,372,030,421	45,051,247,508,762
Government Share of Net Profits of Special Mining License Holders (IUPK) Revenue	1,853,780,427,110	-
Reforestation Fund Revenue	1,620,248,923,067	1,615,736,812,145
Forest Resources Provision Revenue	1,134,585,173,313	1,122,543,428,656
Forest Product Utilization Permit Fee Revenue (IIUPHH)	34,444,994,150	77,287,517,600
Forest Area Utilization Revenue for Development Interests Outside Forestry Activities	2,203,375,034,569	1,889,178,061,060
Fisheries Revenue	1,193,172,107,213	707,763,688,154
Geothermal Concession Revenue	2,888,250,904,570	2,583,105,812,903
Geothermal Fixed Fee Revenue	30,860,599,185	25,558,163,084
Geothermal Production Fee/Royalty Revenue	97,200,331,250	53,305,476,425

<b>Total</b>	<b>302,124,663,573,157</b>	<b>183,108,968,643,626</b>
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The largest SDA revenue in 2022 came from Petroleum Revenue and Mineral and Coal Mining Production Fee/Royalty Revenue. The increase in SDA revenue is partly due to the high realization of ICP in 2022. The ICP realization in 2022 is USD97.03 per barrel, while the average ICP in 2021 is USD66.32 per barrel. The increase in Natural Resources Revenue is due to the concerns of world oil market players due to OPEC's inability to meet the production quota target, which is a combination of lack of investment, the imposition of sanctions on Russia, the decline in Libya, Ecuador, and Nigeria's production as well as the UAE and Saudi Arabia's production which based on the production quota has approached the maximum production capacity.

Petroleum Revenue-LO represents the value of lifting petroleum natural resources to which the government is entitled, which will accrue to increase the value of the government's net assets. Petroleum Revenue-LO is recognized when determining the state's rights from the sale and/or sharing of petroleum SDA according to the Cooperation Contract by SKK Migas in the petroleum delivery report and/or billing letter.

Ministries/Government Agencies with significant amounts of Other Non-Tax Revenue include the State General Treasurer (BA 999), the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

#### **E.2.1.1.2.2 Revenue from Restricted State Assets (KND)**

*Revenue from Separated State Assets IDR 0.81 million*

Revenue from Separated State Assets in 2022 amounted to IDR 819,575. This value decreased by IDR 22,144,385,434 or 100.00 percent compared to 2021, amounting to IDR 22,145,205,009. Details of Revenue from Separated State Assets in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>2021 (Audited)</b>
Government Share of Profit of State-Owned Enterprises	819,575	22,145,205,009
<b>Total</b>	<b>819,575</b>	22,145,205,009

The decrease in Revenue from Segregated State Assets occurred due to a decrease in revenue from the share of profits of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) with minority ownership.

#### **E.2.1.1.2.3 Other Non-tax State Revenue**

*Other Non-Tax  
Revenue IDR  
472.52 trillion*

Other Non-Tax State Revenue in 2022 amounted to IDR 472,528,075,582,817. This value has increased by IDR 114,764,203,914,493 or 32.08 percent from 2021, amounting to IDR 357,763,871,668,324. Other Non-Tax State Revenue in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
<b>Revenue from Sales, Management of State Assets (BMN), and Business Enterprise Fees</b>		
Revenue from Sales of Non-R&D Products	70,108,871,261,211	31,538,998,198,166
Revenue from BMN Utilization	619,042,134,832	542,115,780,216
Revenue from Management of BMN and State Assets from Goods Manager	787,404,150,492	436,783,167,675
Revenue from the Use of Facilities and Infrastructure in accordance with Tusi	56,159,419,587	34,053,688,960
Sales Revenue from Upstream Oil and Gas Activities	21,525,322,530,579	17,819,372,897,223
Revenue from Business Entity Fees and Receipt of BMN Insurance Claims	2,364,886,285,713	1,143,168,254,962
<b>Subtotal Revenue from Sales, BMN Management, and Business Enterprise Fees</b>	<b>95,461,685,782,414</b>	<b>51,514,491,987,202</b>
<b>Administration and Law Enforcement Revenue</b>		
Revenue from Legal Services and Administration	6,541,299,784,963	2,990,815,815,813
Revenue from Foreign Service and Administration	422,739,871,812	361,091,905,978
Revenue from Prosecutors, Judiciary, and Gratuities	781,793,771,940	519,896,905,928
Revenues from Prosecutors and Judiciary and Proceeds of Corruption and Money Laundering	5,480,179,150,296	19,405,433,683,275
Permit Revenues	2,369,844,138,630	1,311,236,310,472
Revenue from Police Service I	7,870,502,949,590	7,361,090,394,508
Revenue from Police Service II	1,071,915,587,038	1,001,240,768,072
Revenue from Accreditation, Testing, Certification, Calibration and Standardization	691,401,355,053	641,251,388,500

<b>Subtotal of Law Administration and Enforcement Revenue</b>	<b>25,229,676,609,322</b>	<b>33,592,057,172,546</b>
<b>Revenue from Health, Social Protection and Religious Services</b>		
Health Services Revenue	2,468,683,165,421	3,309,590,724,735
Drug and Food Control Service Revenue	226,260,314,750	221,013,811,750
Quarantine Service Revenue	317,459,813,356	363,811,589,263
Agrarian Services Revenue	1,576,713,894,900	2,319,823,012,374
Religious Services Revenue	810,380,635,110	815,759,081,437
<b>Subtotal of Revenue from Health, Social Protection and Religious Services</b>	<b>5,399,497,823,537</b>	<b>7,029,998,219,559</b>
<b>Revenue from Education, Culture, Research, and Technology</b>		
Educational Revenue	3,556,190,737,930	3,750,245,232,680
Human Resource Development Revenue	330,173,502,608	325,530,976,130
Revenue from Research, Surveys, Mapping, and Science & Technology Development	412,600,845,103	377,934,196,761
Historical and Cultural Revenue	7,131,333,420	2,224,252,460
<b>Subtotal of Revenue from Education, Culture, Research, and Technology</b>	<b>4,306,096,419,061</b>	<b>4,455,934,658,031</b>
<b>Revenue from Transportation, Communication, and Informatics Services</b>		
Transportation Services Revenue	6,994,083,265,658	6,263,723,455,937
Communication and Informatics Services Revenue	20,851,281,138,741	21,602,113,436,301
Public Broadcasting Services Revenue	131,749,534,921	163,719,331,192
<b>Subtotal of Revenue from Transportation, Communication, and Informatics Services</b>	<b>27,977,113,939,320</b>	<b>28,029,556,223,430</b>
<b>Revenue from Other Services</b>		
Environment and Forestry Services Revenue	392,979,703,916	153,372,743,300
Fishery and Marine Services Revenue	80,012,226,662	75,080,358,858
Revenue from Other Services	198,113,209,314	219,361,937,552
<b>Subtotal of Revenue from Other Services</b>	<b>671,105,139,892</b>	<b>447,815,039,710</b>

<b>Revenue from Interest, Banking Account Management, and Financial Management</b>		
Interest Revenue	2,540,897,217,368	1,747,003,634,007
Premium Revenue on Government Securities	7,345,761,468,900	7,213,969,604,072
Revenue from Government Guarantee Service Fee, Government Securities Price Differences, and Other Fees for Government Securities Transactions	319,738,176,863	360,301,096,266
Revenue from Banking Services and Account Closure	114,334,310,756	356,963,127,939
Revenue from the Single Treasury Account Management (TSA) and/or from the Placement of State Money	14,583,292,435,680	8,528,025,017,046
Revenue from Tax Collection Fees, Auction Services, and Management of State Receivables	935,505,219,195	776,554,120,487
<b>Subtotal of Revenue from Interest, Banking Account Management, and Financial Management</b>	<b>25,839,528,828,762</b>	<b>18,982,816,599,817</b>
<b>Fine Revenue</b>		
Fine Revenue I	3,128,002,408,658	858,095,157,129
Fine Revenue II	253,28,172,358	75,389,577,010
Fine Revenue III	843,710,517,141	2,596,133,059,964
<b>Subtotal of Other Revenues</b>	<b>4,224,996,098,157</b>	<b>3,529,617,794,103</b>
<b>Revenue from Restricted State Assets (KND)</b>		
Revenue from the Financial Service Authority (OJK) Surplus	203,371,209,038	907,719,396,223
<b>subtotal of Revenue from Restricted State Assets (KND)</b>	<b>24,425,043,841,201</b>	<b>20,465,830,871,517</b>
<b>Accrual Adjustment Revenue</b>	<b>24,628,415,050,239</b>	<b>21,373,550,267,740</b>
Investment Value Adjustment Revenue		
Confiscated/Looted Revenue	257,942,187,968,841	178,543,257,342,573
<b>Subtotal of Accrual Adjustment Revenue</b>	<b>847,771,923,272</b>	<b>10,264,776,363,613</b>
<b>Subtotal of Other Revenues</b>	<b>258,789,959,892,113</b>	<b>188,808,033,706,186</b>
<b>Total Other Non-Tax Revenues</b>	<b>472,528,075,582,817</b>	<b>357,763,871,668,324</b>

A significant increase in the value of Other Non-Tax State Revenue in 2022 is found in Investment Value Adjustment Revenue, Sales Revenue of Non-

R&D Production Products, and Revenue from Management of Treasury Single Accounts (TSA) and / or for Placement of State Money.

The rapid increase in Investment Value Adjustment Revenue is the impact of the increase in the Government's share of profit in State Companies, which is influenced by the increase in State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) profit performance due to the recovery of global demand after the Covid-19 pandemic, which has led to an increase in commodity prices and the growth of the domestic economy which has resulted in an increase in lending. In addition, BUMN's profit performance was also supported by Government policy through compensation for BUMN products in the energy sector whose selling prices were set by the Government.

Ministries/Government Agencies with significant values of Other Non-Tax Revenue include the State General Treasurer (BA 999), the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and the Ministry of Communication and Information.

Other Budget Revenue has taken into account the contribution from Bank Indonesia amounting to IDR 22,962,079,119,409, which consists of Bank Indonesia's contribution to Public Goods amounting to IDR 14,136,686,420,000, contribution on Non-Public Goods amounting to IDR 6,170,301,560,489, and Cluster A - Health contribution amounting to IDR 2,655,091,138,920 which is recognized as Other Budget Revenue.

Investment Value Adjustment Income amounting to IDR 257,942,187,968,841, derived from the government's share of operating income of investee entities that increase the value of government investments and other investment value adjustment income. Investment Value Adjustment Revenue consists of:

1. Revenue booked in BUMN under the Ministry of BUMN amounting to IDR 203,019,948,099,344 represents the government's share of operating profit for the year booked/announced by state companies under the Ministry of BUMN in the Financial Statements. The increase in the government's share of profit in state companies is due to the recovery of global demand after the Covid-19 pandemic and government policy support.
2. Revenue recorded in SOEs under the Ministry of Finance amounted to IDR 6,169,734,758,509, representing the government's share of the operating profit for the year booked/announced by BUMN / Business Entities under the Ministry of Finance in the Financial Statements. This increase was dominated by net income from other business entities, namely the Investment Management Institution.



3. Income recorded by the Business Entity amounting to IDR 12,735,100 is other income derived from retained earnings/profit sharing of mudharabah deposits from the placement of funds of Government Islamic Securities (SBSN) Issuing Company II and SBSN Issuing Company III, SBSN Issuing Company IV and SBSN Issuing Company V at PT Bank Syariah Mandiri Jakarta Thamrin Branch.
4. Adjustment income in the Government Investment Accounting Unit amounting to IDR 48,695,506,414,956 consists of an increase in the value of Other Permanent Investments sourced from Operational Surplus/Deficit at the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS), Bank Indonesia, and Other Investments in Legal Entity State Universities (IPB, UNAIR, UI, UGM, UPI, USU, UNPAD, UNDIP, UNHAS, ITS, UNS, UM, UNAND, UB, UNP, BPJS Health, and BPJS Employment).
5. Adjustment Revenue in 2022 at the Directorate of SMI DJPb amounted to IDR 9,145,184,624, which decreased by 75.69 percent compared to 2021. Adjustment income at the SMI Directorate is an increase in the fair value of LPDP investments in the form of financial assets that meet the characteristics of available for sale and held to maturity discounts.
6. Revenue from the adjustment of the value of investment in the Ministry of PUPR in the form of initial capital in BP Tapera amounting to IDR 45,172,816,493 is the government's share of operating profit for the year recorded in the BP Tapera Initial Capital Financial Statements.
7. The rest is Investment Value Adjustment Revenue belonging to the Proxy of Budget User (KPA) International Development Cooperation Fund (LDKPI) with a value of IDR 2,667,959,815.

*Public Service  
Agency (BLU)  
Revenue IDR  
86.67 trillion*

#### **E.2.1.1.2.4 Public Service Agency (BLU) Revenue**

BLU revenue in 2022 amounted to IDR 86,672,151,673,733. This value decreased by IDR 30,409,759,510,829 or 25.97 percent from 2021, amounting to IDR 117,081,911,184,562. BLU Revenue in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
<b>Public Services Revenue:</b>		
Revenue from Provision of Goods and Services to the Community	35,822,223,632,926	31,371,469,019,191
Revenue from the Management of Certain Areas/Regions	1,395,211,748,312	1,193,939,588,191
Management of Special Funds for The Community	42,114,210,144,714	77,177,849,599,975



Revenue from BMN Management In Asset Manager	2,282,156,636,505	755,012,547,101
<b>Subtotal of Public Services Revenue</b>	<b>81,613,802,162,457</b>	<b>110,498,270,754,458</b>
Revenue from Public Service Agency Grants	650,214,277,309	1,182,801,677,237
Revenue from Public Service Agency Cooperation	1,013,062,425,947	871,531,672,613
Revenue from State Budget Allocation	(681,062,277,835)	786,945,647,902
Other Revenues from Public Service Agency	4,076,135,085,855	3,742,361,432,352
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,672,151,673,733</b>	<b>117,081,911,184,562</b>

The most significant decrease in BLU revenue was in the General Service Revenue part of the Management of Special Funds for the Community and Revenue for the Provision of Goods and Services to the Community. This is due to the temporary ban on Crude Palm Oil (CPO) exports by the government in order to optimize the availability of cooking oil as one of the basic necessities needed for all Indonesian people due to a long scarcity starting in early 2022 accompanied by a significant increase in its price. In addition, there is a change in the plantation fund levy rate on the export of palm oil, Crude Palm Oil (CPO), and its derivative products.

Ministries/Government Agencies with significant 2022 Public Service Agency (BLU) Revenue values are the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Education, Culture Research and Technology.

BLU hospitals in the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defense and National Police have eliminated Covid-19 claim revenues, both at the Ministry and LKPP levels.

#### **E.2.1.1.3 Grant Revenue**

*Grant Revenue  
IDR 17.86 trillion*

Grant Revenue during 2022 amounted to IDR 17,861,905,684,250. This value decreased by IDR 8,426,386,999,414 or 32.05 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 26,288,292,683,664. Grant Revenue is a government right recognized as an increase in equity originating from other countries, international organizations, central governments, regional governments, state / regional companies, individuals, community groups, community 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 benefits are enjoyed by the government. Grant Revenues in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
<b>Domestic Grants Revenue</b>		
Direct Domestic Grants Revenue -Goods	3,587,433,576,302	3,736,935,982,393
Direct Domestic Grants Revenue -Services	108,712,509,416	3,120,524,026
Direct Domestic Grants Revenue -Money	2,672,694,521,172	2,769,614,720,071
<b>Subtotal of Domestic Grants Revenue</b>	<b>6,368,840,606,890</b>	<b>6,509,671,226,490</b>
<b>Foreign Grants Revenue</b>		
Foreign Grants Revenue – Planned	581,693,945,628	945,056,904,437
Direct Foreign Grants Revenue - Goods	4,749,496,033,745	14,234,089,390,698
Direct Foreign Grants Revenue - Services	3,763,137,991,214	3,329,875,503,281
Direct Foreign Grants Revenue - Money	2,437,510,591,595	1,298,370,810,178
<b>Subtotal of Foreign Grants Revenue</b>	<b>11,531,838,562,182</b>	<b>19,807,392,608,594</b>
<b>Adjustment to Other Direct Grant Revenue in LKPP</b>	<b>(38,773,484,822)</b>	<b>(28,771,151,420)</b>
<b>Total of Grants Revenue</b>	<b>17,861,905,684,250</b>	<b>26,288,292,683,664</b>

The amount of Grant Revenue is highly dependent on the grantor and is influenced by various things outside the control of the grantee. In 2022, both Domestic Grant Revenue and Foreign Grant Revenue decreased significantly.

Related to the COVID-19 Pandemic that has hit the country since the beginning of 2020, there are grants from domestic and foreign donors to the Government to overcome the COVID-19. Until 2022 (Audited), 58 grant registers related to handling the COVID-19 pandemic have been authorized for grant income.

#### E.2.1.2 Operating Expense

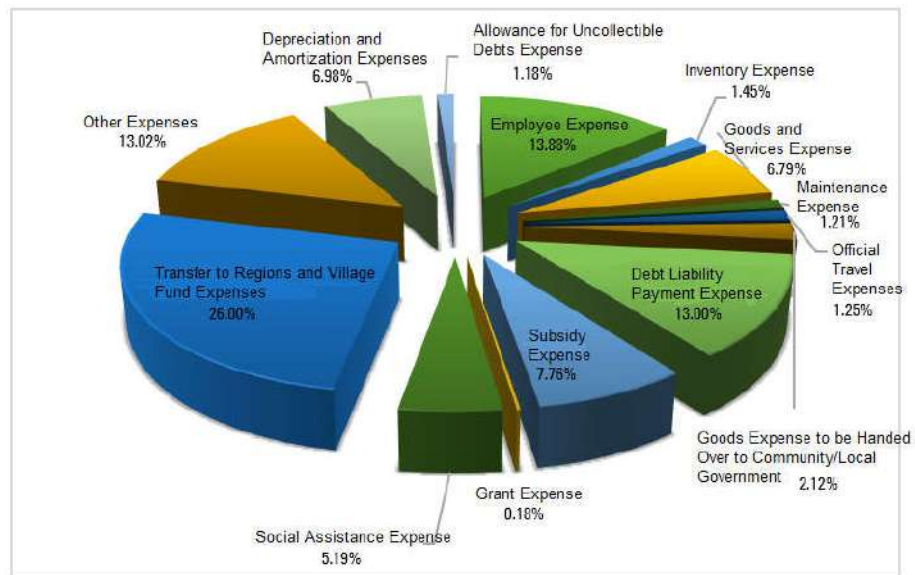
Expenses are decreases in economic benefits or service potential, including potential lost revenue or costs incurred as a result of such transactions during the reporting period that decreases equity, whether in the form of expenditures, consumption of assets, or incurrence of liabilities.

Operating Expenses in 2022 amounted to IDR 3,150,204,520,263,628. This value increased by IDR 192,788,744,622,789 or 6.52 percent compared to 2021, amounting to IDR 2,957,415,775,640,839. Operating Expenses

*Operating  
Expenses IDR  
3.15 trillion*

include Personnel Expenses, Inventory Expenses, Expenses for Goods and Services, Maintenance Expenses, Business Trip Expenses, Goods Expense to be Submitted to Community/Local Government, Expenses for Payment of Debt Obligations, Subsidy Expenses, Grant Expenses, Expenses for Social Assistance, Expenses for Transfers to Regions and Village Funds, Other Expenses, Depreciation and Amortization Expenses, and Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts. A comparison of the amount of Operating Expenses can be seen in **Graph 41**.

**Graph 41.**  
**Composition of Operating Expenses in 2022**



Details of Operating Expenses in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Personnel Expenses	437,358,559,450,073	398,649,859,178,366
Inventory Expenses	45,630,752,459,661	43,677,925,626,847
Goods and Services Expenses	213,785,019,546,865	312,254,687,585,015
Maintenance Expenses	38,042,529,811,315	33,885,556,222,122
Business Trip Expenses	39,376,367,717,653	28,003,927,323,550
Goods Expense to be Submitted to Community/Local Government	66,751,421,939,778	110,247,665,838,993
Debt Liability Payment Expense	409,393,545,381,079	370,196,352,562,436
Subsidy Expense	244,383,233,896,683	211,824,283,817,124
Grant Expense	5,803,272,496,643	4,319,001,994,301
Social Assistance Expense	163,486,863,969,805	165,516,430,769,156

Transfer to Regions and Village Funds Expenses	819,069,477,047,347	773,171,878,446,225
Other Expenses	410,181,311,446,044	172,972,087,067,972
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	219,860,952,898,605	228,046,048,203,199
Allowance for Uncollectible Debts Expense	37,081,212,202,077	104,650,071,005,533
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,150,204,520,263,628</b>	<b>2,957,415,775,640,839</b>

#### E.2.1.2.1 Personnel Expenses

*Personnel Expenses IDR 437.35 trillion*

Personnel Expenses for 2022 amounted to IDR 437,358,559,450,073. This value has increased by IDR 38,708,700,271,707 or 9.71 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 398,649,859,178,366. Personnel Expenses are expenses for compensation, both in the form of money and goods, determined based on laws and regulations given to state officials, Civil Servants (PNS), and Personnel employed by the government who are not yet civil servants as compensation for work that has been carried out except work related to capital formation.

Personnel Expenses are recorded at the nominal value contained in source documents such as Personnel Documents, Salary Lists, laws and regulations, and other documents that are the basis for state expenditures to these personnel. Personnel Expenses in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>2021 (Audited)</b>
Civil Servants Accumulated Budget Surplus Salaries and Allowances Expense	86,846,399,655,893	85,975,060,321,376
Indonesian National Armed Forces/Indonesian National Police Salaries and Allowances Expense	64,668,010,282,132	63,029,983,378,758
State Officials Accumulated Budget Surplus Salaries and Allowances Expense	1,451,528,349,300	969,871,753,090
Non-Permanent Employment Doctor Accumulated Budget Surplus Salaries and Allowances Expense	1,414,494,400	1,732,049,000
Non-Civil Servants Accumulated Budget Surplus Salaries and Allowances Expense	18,380,569,253,045	18,258,018,512,972
Honorarium Expense	1,490,513,014,705	1,443,220,203,655
Overtime Work Expense	902,560,852,419	792,721,764,005

Special Allowance and Transito Personnel Expense	84,063,478,275,992	77,957,772,233,078
Pension and Termination Allowance Expense	155,975,811,846,319	127,475,134,264,719
Personnel Social Security Program Expense	10,849,409,746,588	10,612,262,373,276
BLU Goods and Services Expense - Salaries and Allowance	12,728,863,679,280	12,134,082,324,437
<b>Total</b>	<b>437,358,559,450,073</b>	<b>398,649,859,178,366</b>

The largest personnel expenses in 2022 are in pension and waiting expenses. Personnel Expenses with significant values include BA BUN, and the Indonesian National Police and the Ministry of Defense. When compared to 2021, Personnel Expenses at BA BUN increased due to the recognition of Unfunded Liability from the Unfunded Past Service Liability (UPSL) of PT Taspen (Persero) in accordance with S-75 / MK.02 / 2023 concerning the Determination and Recognition of Liability for Underfunding of the Old Age Savings Program at PT Taspen (Persero).

#### E.2.1.2.2 Inventory Expenses

*Inventory  
Expenses IDR  
45.63 trillion*

Inventory Expenses in 2022 amounted to IDR 45,630,752,459,661. This value has increased by IDR 1,952,826,832,814 or 4.47 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 43,677,925,626,847. Inventory Expense is an expense to record consumption of consumable goods, including marketed and non-marketed products. Inventory Expenses in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Consumption Inventory Cost	34,864,430,619,914	29,440,393,712,736
Excise, Stamp, and Seal Inventory Cost	1,352,861,789,934	4,252,659,849,735
Raw Material Inventory Cost	1,159,666,145,247	1,761,177,499,111
Inventory Cost for Strategic Purposes/Precautions	12,593,326,712	20,887,223,877
Other Inventory Cost	8,241,200,577,854	8,202,807,341,388
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,630,752,459,661</b>	<b>43,677,925,626,847</b>

Inventory expenses are recorded at the amount of inventory usage. Inventory expense is only recorded at the end of the accounting period. Inventory expense is calculated based on the results of the physical inventory, namely by calculating the opening balance of inventory plus the purchase or acquisition of inventory minus the ending balance of inventory

based on the results of the physical inventory, which is then multiplied by the value per unit in accordance with the valuation method used.

The largest value of Inventory Expense is found in the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defense, and the Indonesian National Police. The largest inventory expense at the Ministry of Health experienced a significant increase due to a significant increase in the use of the covid-19 vaccine and the use of drugs and medical supplies in the central pharmaceutical installation (IFP).

#### **E.2.1.2.3 Goods and Services Expenses**

*Good and Service  
Expenses IDR  
213.78 trillion*

Good and Service Expenses in 2022 amounted to IDR 213,785,019,546,865. This value decreased by IDR 98,469,668,038,150 or 31.54 percent compared to 2021, amounting to IDR 312,254,687,585,015. Goods and Services Expense is the consumption of services in the context of organizing entity activities. Goods and Services Expenses in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>2021 (Audited)</b>
Operational Goods Expenses	43,476,046,117,025	40,319,631,838,490
Operational Goods Expense - COVID-19 Pandemic Management	767,827,766,421	1,604,710,744,136
Non-Operational Goods Expense	60,281,131,966,047	56,587,792,456,962
Non-Operational Goods Expense - COVID-19 Pandemic Management	9,793,028,123,508	100,271,984,775,783
Contribution Expenses to International Organizations and Trust Fund	942,746,122,110	21,684,149,815
Contribution Expense for Government Support and Service Availability	170,296,846,344	1,028,719,121,530
The expense of Assignment Compensation of Loss-Limit Support for Economic Recovery Program Guarantee	1,463,345,000	1,268,000,000
Expenditures for reimbursement of costs and margins to business entities implementing investments in the framework of the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	12,076,357,599	28,826,158,724

Power and Service Subscription Expenses	7,580,790,740,173	6,957,953,646,213
Post and Giro Service Expenses	12,498,367,728	13,033,584,377
Consultant Service Expenses	6,523,520,911,804	6,888,681,812,814
Rent Expense	8,706,140,601,368	6,994,976,128,527
Professional Services Expense	3,281,833,275,120	2,958,477,252,114
Service Expenses to BLU	14,577,229,494	20,655,287,194
Bank/Post Perception Service Fee Expense	285,947,915,000	253,739,814,000
Treasury Service Expenses	1,349,719,163	1,336,852,188
Other Service Expenses	17,272,333,330,601	12,940,768,758,002
Service Expenditures- Covid-19 Pandemic Handling	1,482,251,249,513	3,179,626,368,563
Expenses for Goods and Services of BLU	52,428,355,981,695	71,184,367,044,228
Expenses for Provision of Goods and Services of BLU to Other BLUs	9,598,126,933	7,590,466,764
Expenses of Goods and Services of BLU II	470,898,910,651	811,653,134,810
Extrabudgetary Goods Expenditure BLU	10,028,474,031	-
Extrabudgetary Asset Expenditure	260,278,069,537	177,210,189,781
<b>Total</b>	<b>213,785,019,546,865</b>	<b>312,254,687,585,015</b>

The reason for the decrease in Goods and Services Expenses in 2022 is mainly due to a decrease in the distribution of biodiesel incentives to BLU Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDPKS) as a result of the decrease in the difference between the Market Index Price (HIP) of diesel oil and the HIP of biodiesel. The value of Goods and Services Expenses that contributed significantly were Non-Operational Goods Expenses, BLU Goods and Services Expenses, and Operational Goods Expenses. The value of Goods and Services Expenses for the Covid-19 special account is significant in the component of Non-Operational Goods Expenses- Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic. Goods and Services Expenses with significant values include the Ministry of Finance, the National Police and the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

#### E.2.1.2.4 Maintenance Expenses

Maintenance Expenses in 2022 amounted to IDR 38,042,529,811,315. This value increased by IDR 4,156,973,589,193 or 12.27 percent compared to the 2021 period of IDR 33,885,556,222,122. Maintenance expenses are intended to maintain existing fixed or other assets in normal condition. Maintenance Expenses in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

*Maintenance Expenses 38.04 trillion*



(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Building and Construction Maintenance Expenses	6,012,086,680,636	5,467,094,173,471
Buildings Insurance Expense	77,571,752,053	47,515,927,811
Buildings Maintenance Expense - COVID-19 Pandemic Management	8,650,498,642	98,082,972,126
Other Building Maintenance Expenses	396,019,239,774	296,610,827,400
Equipment and Machines Maintenance Expense	11,323,283,610,746	9,922,778,415,186
Fuel Oil and Lubricant and Special Lubricants Expenses for Non-Mining of State Oil and Gas (Pertamina)	3,625,363,148,871	1,145,814,613,265
Land/Floating/Air Motorized Transportation Vehicles Insurance Expense	6,754,490,966	2,818,405,788
Other Equipment and Machines Maintenance Expenses	257,347,568,738	237,346,158,446
Road and Bridge Maintenance Expenses	4,414,575,342,652	5,045,307,452,286
Irrigation Maintenance Expense	1,294,238,762,336	1,433,534,568,528
Network Maintenance Expense	3,121,409,344,806	2,427,981,391,709
Other Maintenance Expenses	578,204,434,986	484,507,223,288
BLU Goods and Services Expense – Maintenance Expense	1,598,567,302,079	1,429,128,728,478
The expense of Oil Fuel and Lubricant Insurance Land/Floating/Air Motorized Transportation Vehicles - BLU	-	126,449,027
BLU Maintenance Expense - COVID-19 Pandemic Management	690,487,261	8,716,899,444
Materials Inventory Expense for Maintenance	332,337,527,740	311.237.299.984
Spare Parts Inventory Expense	4,972,202,510,903	5,520,772,235,102
Extrabudgetary Expenditure for Buildings and Structures	23,227,108,126	6,182,480,783
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,042,529,811,315</b>	<b>33,885,556,222,122</b>

Maintenance Expenses in 2022 experienced a significant increase in Equipment and Machinery Maintenance Expenses, Fuel Oil and Lubricants (BMP), and Non-Pertamina Special Lubricants. The largest maintenance expense is in the Maintenance Expense for Equipment and Machinery.



Maintenance Expenses in 2022 with significant values are in the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, and the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

#### E.2.1.2.5 Business Trip Expenses

*Business Trip Expenses IDR 39.37 trillion*

Business Trip Expenses in 2022 amounted to IDR 39,376,367,717,653. This value has increased by IDR 11,372,440,394,103 or 40.61 percent compared to 2021, amounting to IDR 28,003,927,323,550. Business Trip Expenses are expenses incurred for Business Trips in the context of carrying out duties, functions, and positions. Business Trip Expenses in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Ordinary Business Trip Expenses	20,262,229,566,017	15,448,771,528,940
Fixed Business Trip Expenses	59,061,900,253	57,161,414,851
In-City Business Trip Expenses	1,978,303,743,795	1,619,359,914,059
In-City Meeting Business Trip Expenses	4,510,821,953,917	2,467,672,399,964
Business Trip Expenditures for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	127,100,490,178	710,847,504,213
Out-City Meeting Business Trip Expenses	8,703,449,079,762	5,869,488,818,797
Ordinary Business Trip Expenses - Overseas	1,546,771,585,038	681,292,491,097
Fixed Business Trip Expenses - Overseas	32,870,575,833	23,438,958,000
Other Business Trip Expenses - Overseas	777,870,791,514	330,120,534,321
BLU Goods and Services Expenses - Travel Expenses	1,374,652,162,819	791,116,691,566
BLU Goods and Services Expenses - Travel Expenses for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	3,235,868,527	4,657,067,742
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,376,367,717,653</b>	<b>28,003,927,323,550</b>

According to the table, almost all Business Trip Expenses in 2022 have increased compared to those in 2021. Significant increases were found in the components of Ordinary Business Trip Expenses and Office Travel Expenses for Out-of-Town Meeting Packages. The increase in the realization of Business Trip Expenses is the impact of the policy of handling the Covid-19 pandemic through the easing of PPKM in 2022. Business Trip Expenses in 2022 with significant values are in the Ministry of Education,

Culture, Research and Technology, Ministry of Religious Affairs, and Ministry of Health.

#### **E.2.1.2.6 Goods Expenses to be Submitted to Community/ Local Government**

*Goods Expense to be Submitted to Community/Local Government IDR 66.75 trillion*

Goods Expense to be Submitted to Community/Local Government in 2022 amounted to IDR 66,751,421,939,778. This value decreased by IDR 43,496,243,899,215 or 39.45 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 110,247,665,838,993. Expenses for Goods Handed Over to the Community/Local Government are in the form of goods purchased by the government but handed over to the community. Goods Expense to be Submitted to Community/Local Government in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>2021 (Audited)</b>
Goods Expense to be Submitted to Community/Local Government	3,415,453,158,506	5,802,938,530,014
Expenses for Equipment and Machinery to be Handed Over to the Community/Local Government-Handling Covid-19	190,000,000	961,400,000
Expenses for Physical Goods Supporting Deconcentration and Assistance Tasks to be Handed Over to Local Governments	1,894,015,117	-
Expenses for Other Goods to be Handed Over to the Community/Local Government	21,629,526,859,208	13,225,706,098,319
Expenses of Goods for Other Assistance to be Handed Over to the Community/Local Government-Handling Covid-19	4,939,701,283,808	27,871,430,457,747
Goods Expenses for Other Assistance to be Submitted to the Community/Local Government in the form of Covid-19 Handling services	121,068,054,250	4,780,855,663,200
Inventory Expenses for Sale/Delivery to the Public	36,643,588,568,889	58,565,773,689,713
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,751,421,939,778</b>	<b>110,247,665,838,993</b>

The Goods Expense to be Submitted to Community/Local Government decreased in 2022. The largest decrease is in Goods Expense for Other Assistance to be Handed Over to the Community/Local Government-Handling Covid-19.

Inventory Expenses for Sale/Delivery to the Public are most significant in the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Manpower, and Ministry of Health.

*Debt Liability  
Payment Expense  
IDR 409.39  
trillion*

#### **E.2.1.2.7 Debt Liability Payment Expense**

Debt Liability Payment Expense during the 2022 period amounting to IDR 409,393,545,381,079 represent Interest Expenses that have occurred or matured over time. This value has increased by IDR 39,197,192,818,643 or 10.59 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 370,196,352,562,436. The Debt Liability Payment Expense comes from the Debt Liability Payment Expense in Budget Section 999.01. The Debt Liability Payment Expense in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>2021 (Audited)</b>
<b>Interest Expense on Debt Instruments</b>	<b>16,707,191,146,480</b>	<b>11,234,976,258,848</b>
Domestic Debt Interest Payment Expense	568,866,466,256	518,422,315,598
Program Loans Interest Expense	7,817,228,859,548	4,811,598,429,632
Other Expenses/Responsibilities on Program Debt	227,975,739,623	104,820,278,826
Interest Expense on Project Debt	6,138,570,178,738	4,894,309,013,874
Other Expenses/Liabilities on Project Debts	1,954,264,493,850	905,504,869,230
Foreign Debt Transfer Fee Payment Expense	285,408,465	321,351,688
<b>SBN Interest Expense</b>	<b>384,504,445,234,755</b>	<b>350,882,411,715,840</b>
Interest Payment Expense of Government Bonds - Rupiah	270,298,703,420,368	244,782,699,177,355
Payment Expenses/Other Obligations of Government Bonds	190,937,201,909	175,364,905,818
Interest Payment Expense of Government Bonds - Foreign Currency	40,563,447,448,571	38,943,081,272,590
Payment Expenses/Other Obligations of Government Bonds	61,668,253,633	96,848,899,168
Payment Expense of SBSN - Long-Term Payments	61,160,484,557,848	56,381,715,722,266
Payment Expenses/Other Obligations Long-Term SBSN Fees	201,608,457,712	175,580,216,090

SBSN - Long-Term Foreign Exchange Interest Payment Expense	11,999,749,589,291	10,304,029,877,417
Other Expenses/Responsibilities Payment Expense - Long-Term SBSN Fees Foreign Exchange	27,846,305,423	23,091,645,136
<b>Discount Expense that Adds to Interest Expense</b>	<b>8,181,908,999,844</b>	<b>8,078,964,587,748</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>409,393,545,381,079</b>	<b>370,196,352,562,436</b>

The largest Debt Liability Payment Expense is in BA BUN. The growth in the realization of Debt Liability Payment Expense is due to an increase in interest expense on loan instruments due to higher loan drawdowns compared to 2022.

The interest expense of Government Securities (SBN) increased mainly in the interest payment expense of Government Bonds - Rupiah and the interest payment expense of Government Islamic Securities (SBSN) - Long Term. SBN Interest Expense consists of Interest Expense of Government Securities amounting to IDR 384,504,445,234,755 and Discount Expense, which increased Interest Expense by IDR 8,181,908,999,844.

The difference between interest expense in LO and debt interest payment in LRA is due to the recognition and recording of BI contribution as expense and income, presentation of loss on bond redemption as a non-operating expense, recognition of interest expense on interest payable and discount expense for State Bonds of 2022.

The value of interest expense on discount expense includes discount expense on Short-Term Government Securities (SPN and SPNS). The realization of the value of discount expense and premium income using the accounts provided in accordance with the applicable provisions and regulations is presented below.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>2021 (Audited)</b>
Payment Expense of Letter of the State Treasury Discount	1,174,277,689,000	1,253,965,527,000
Payment Expense of Government Bond Discount	4,742,722,587,195	4,282,154,684,200
Payment Expense of Foreign Exchange Government Bond Discount	411,492,631,746	408,666,115,900

Payment Expense of SBSN Compensation - Long-Term Discount	1,645,451,661,903	1,785,269,932,648
Payment Expense of Sharia Letter of the State Treasury Discount	207,964,430,000	348,908,328,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,181,908,999,844</b>	<b>8,078,964,587,748</b>

#### E.2.1.2.8 Subsidy Expenses

*Subsidy Expenses  
IDR 244.38  
trillion*

Subsidy Expenses in 2022 amounting to IDR 244,383,233,896,683 are Subsidy Expenses from BA 999.07 and adjustments at the LKPP level. This value increased by IDR 32,558,950,079,559 or 15.37 percent compared to 2021, amounting to IDR 211,824,283,817,124. Subsidy Expense is a government burden given to certain companies/institutions that aims to help with production costs so that the selling price of the products/services produced can be reached by the public. Subsidy Expenses in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>2021 (Audited)</b>
Diesel Oil Subsidy Expense	8,794,981,039,646	7,794,803,126,418
Kerosene Subsidy Expense	5,266,109,914,52	2,482,117,197,483
LPG Subsidy Expense	89,984,283,902,254	70,279,354,484,325
Electricity Subsidy Expense	58,831,960,181,037	49,796,948,584,939
Fertilizer Subsidy Expense	40,109,471,670,438	27,224,636,429,433
PT KAI Subsidy Expense	3,221,224,017,339	3,527,359,955,112
PT PELNI Subsidy Expense	2,217,997,267,098	2,283,121,938,462
Other Public Service Obligation (PSO) Subsidy Expenses	168,293,494,000	166,151,740,000
Housing Down Payment Assistance Subsidy Expense	919,140,000,000	714,894,000,000
Interest Subsidy Expenses for Home Ownership Loans (KPR)	2,563,079,496,205	2,320,932,407,063
Interest Subsidy Expense for Food Security and Energy Credit (KKP-E)	-	308,106
Interest Subsidy for Biofuel Credit Vegetable Energy Development and Plantation Revitalization Credit (KPEN-RP)	-	9,293,521,004
Other Program Credit Interest Subsidy Expenses	1,237,435,466	16,288,293,184,880
Warehouse Receipt Credit Subsidy Expense	12,388,510	466,936,731
Electricity Subsidy Expenses- Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	-	8,081,350,891,677
Interest Subsidy Expenditure for People's Business Credit	29,827,547,271,599	10,091,605,553,993

(KUR)-Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic		
Expenditure on Interest Subsidy/Margin Subsidy for National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) - Covid-19 Pandemic Handling	155,176,756,597	7,610,876,590,074
Subsidy Expenditure on Guarantee Fee for National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) - Covid-19 Pandemic Handling	2,233,941,029,296	3,026,032,450,245
Estimated Subsidy Expenditure	88,778,032,672	126,044,517,179
<b>Total</b>	<b>244,383,233,896,683</b>	<b>211,824,283,817,124</b>

A significant increase in Subsidy Expenses in 2022 is found in LPG Subsidy Expenses and Electricity Subsidy Expenses. These two expenses greatly contribute to the Subsidy Expense's value.

The estimated Subsidy Expense amounting to IDR 88,778,032,672 is contained in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing and Ministry of Finance. Respectively, the Estimated Subsidy Expense-Clean Water Interest-Directorate General of Human Settlements-Ministry of Public Works amounting to IDR 434,467,613, and the Subsidy Expense of Other Program Credit Interest-Ministry of Finance amounting to IDR 88,343,565,059.

#### E.2.1.2.9 Grant Expenses

*Grant Expenses  
IDR 5.80 trillion*

Grant Expenses are government expenses in the form of money/goods or services to other governments, state / regional companies, communities, and community organizations, which are not mandatory or binding. BUN Grant Expense is recognized when the obligation that results in a decrease in the value of net assets has been fulfilled even though cash has not been released from the RKUN or reporting entity. Grant Expenses during 2022 amounted to IDR 5,803,272,496,643. This value increased by IDR 1,484,270,502,342 or 34.37 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 4,319,001,994,301. Grant Expenses include Grants to Local Governments, Grants to Foreign Governments, and Other Grants. Grant Expenses in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Grant Expenses for Foreign Government	33,829,048,077	22,003,461,212
Grant Expense for International Organization	13,676,743,266	10,021,136,406

Grant Expenses for Local Government	5,755,516,300,341	4,286,871,920,443
Other Fees/Liability Payments Related to Income/Grant Expenses	250,404,959	105,476,240
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,803,272,496,643</b>	<b>4,319,001,994,301</b>

Grant Expenses that contribute greatly are Grant Expenses to Local Governments sourced from Foreign Grant Loans and grants to Local Governments sourced from Domestic Revenue / Pure Rupiah. This value is entirely the value of Grant Expenditures to Local Governments according to the value of SPM/SP2D and SP3 that have been issued during the 2022 period.

Expenses for payment of other costs/obligations related to grant income/expenditure amounting to IDR 250,404,959 are expenses related to payment of other costs/obligations related to grant income/expenditure (Banking Commission) to MUFG Bank Tokyo.

#### **E.2.1.2.10 Social Assistance Expenses**

*Social Assistance Expenses IDR 163.48 trillion*

Total Social Assistance Expenses for the period ended December 31, 2022, amounted to IDR 163,486,863,969,805. This value decreased by IDR 2,029,566,799,351 or 1.23 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 165,516,430,769,156. Social Assistance Expense is an expenditure or consumption of assets or the incurrence of government liabilities as a result of government activities to protect the community from the possibility of social risks or aim to improve the welfare of the community, which is not continuous and selective in nature either in the form of money/goods or services to the community. Social Assistance Expenses in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>2021 (Audited)</b>
Social Assistance Expense for Social Rehabilitation in the Form of Cash	287,029,158,325	193,357,672,470
Social Assistance Expense for Social Rehabilitation in the Form of Goods/Services	278,599,334,315	29,521,715,203
Social Assistance Expenses for Social Insurance in the Form of Cash	62,751,392,290,271	62,966,291,265,013
Social Assistance Expense for Social Rehabilitation in the Form of Cash-COVID-19 Management	-	744,614,598,326
Social Assistance Expenses for Social Empowerment in the Form of Cash	177,267,352,566	190,281,236,054
Social Assistance Expenses for Social Empowerment in the Form of Goods	2,669,618,160	1,967,082,700,673



Social Assistance Expenses for Social Protection in the Form of Cash	2,302,024,384,356	1,993,567,112,040
Social Assistance Expenses for Social Protection in the Form of Goods/Services	-	30,667,081,295
Social Assistance Expenses for Social Protection in the Form of Cash-Handling Covid-19	28,407,469,733,475	27,925,565,385,000
Social Assistance Expenses for Poverty Alleviation in the Form of Cash	223,503,200,000	147,938,000,000
Social Assistance Expenses for Poverty Alleviation in the Form of Cash-Handling Covid-19	64,505,086,916,935	64,684,425,483,546
Social Assistance Expenses for Disaster Management in the Form of Cash	1,812,145,695,904	1,024,929,316,710
Social Assistance Expenses for Disaster Management in the Form of Goods	739,290,886,542	155,135,106,106
Social Assistance Expenses for Disaster Management in the Form of Services	573,958,535,075	1,506,421,677,408
Expenses for Social Assistance for Disaster Management in the Form of Cash-Handling Covid-19	1,311,486,266,021	257,488,210,584
Expenditure on Social Assistance for Disaster Management in the Form of Services - Covid-19 Pandemic Handling	114,940,597,860	1,699,144,208,728
<b>Total</b>	<b>163,486,863,969,805</b>	<b>165,516,430,769,156</b>

The Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology contributed the most to the value of Social Assistance Expenses. In the Ministry of Social Affairs, Social Assistance Expenses tended to increase by 1.04 percent when compared to the previous year due to the distribution of Social Assistance for the Elderly and Disability Food Program, Distribution of Assistance for YAPI Attention, Children, and the Elderly, Distribution of Social Food Program and BLT BBM.

*Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund Expense IDR 819.06 trillion*

#### **E.2.1.2.11 Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund Expenses**

Transfer Expenses to Regions and Village Funds in 2022 amounting to IDR 819,069,477,047,347 are Transfer Expenses to Regional and Village Governments. This value has increased by IDR 45,897,598,601,122 or 5.94 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 773,171,878,446,225. Expenses for Transfers to Regions and Village Funds in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>2021 (Audited)</b>
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense	174,605,073,491,304	111,238,343,331,670
General Allocation Fund Expense	378,000,000,000,000	377,791,390,288,000
Physical Special Allocation Fund Expense	54,783,954,054,112	57,069,673,906,021
Non-physical Special Allocation Fund Expense	115,071,648,958,276	121,099,600,473,659
Special Autonomy Fund Expense	20,436,263,570,000	19,482,919,184,000

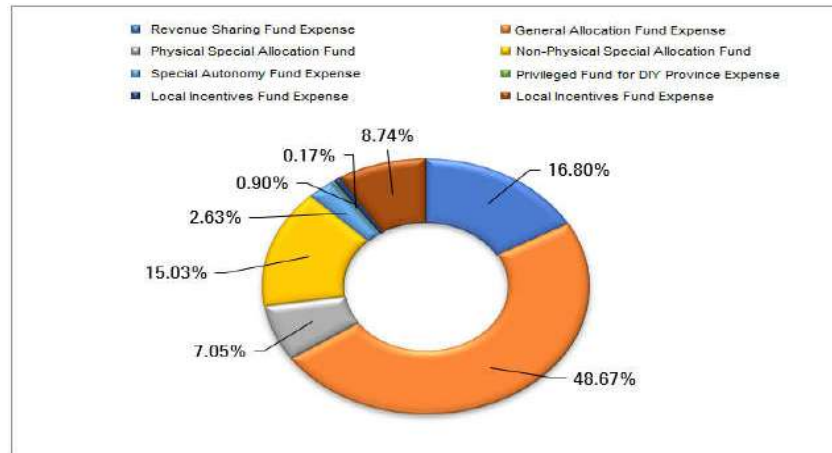


Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta Expense	1,272,725,809,224	1,259,286,977,483
Local Incentive Fund Expense	6,993,672,774,000	13,464,278,795,000
Village Fund Expense	67,906,138,390,431	71,766,385,490,392
<b>Total</b>	<b>819,069,477,047,347</b>	<b>773,171,878,446,225</b>

The size of each fund transfer can be seen in **Graph 42** below.

**Graph 42.**

**Composition of Transfer to Local Government and Village Fund of 2022**



**Revenue Sharing Fund Expenses**

Revenue Sharing Fund Expenses in 2022 amounted to IDR 174,605,073,491,304. This value has increased by IDR 63,366,730,159,634 or 56.96 percent from the 2021 value of IDR 111,238,343,331,670. Expenses of the Revenue Sharing Fund in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Income Tax Article 21	34,451,662,288,909	29,109,566,884,702
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Income Tax Article 25/29 OP	2,801,051,025,632	2,873,419,911,371
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of PBB for Province	3,601,514,065,557	2,378,062,334,000
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of PBB for Regency/City	15,232,976,895,999	12,951,014,855,918
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of PBB Collection Fee/Expense for Province	112,472,621,642	73,937,516,000
Revenue Sharing Expenses for PBB Fees/Collection Fees for Regency/City	545,517,275,863	467,975,198,098
Revenue Sharing Expense of the Central Government's Share of Land and Building Taxes Returned Equally to the Regency/City	2,325,245,797,723	1,892,478,665,422
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense for Petroleum	12,508,819,328,994	10,630,411,892,460
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense for Petroleum 0.5%	306,183,904,801	195,198,768,000
Additional Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Natural Gas for Special Autonomy	273,421,429,616	87,208,829,000
Revenue Sharing Fund Expenses for Natural Gas	5,013,966,822,962	7,673,947,509,600
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense for Natural Gas 0.5%	81,601,870,159	32,748,457,000
Additional Revenue Sharing Fund Expense for Natural Gas in the context of Special Autonomy	1,303,879,777,471	16,943,381,000
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of General Mining – Fixed Contribution Fee	763,342,660,044	466,879,537,886
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of General Mining – Royalty	86,585,001,215,359	35,005,440,988,254
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Geothermal Mining - Deposit to the Government	1,731,767,639,886	1,483,487,691,930
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Geothermal Mining - Fixed Contribution Fee	23,652,241,515	16,949,318,306
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Geothermal Mining - Production Fee (Royalty)	75,127,939,696	42,849,181,651
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Forestry - IIUPH/Logging Concession Fee (IHPH)	34,664,723,290	68,529,151,409
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense - Forest Resources Provision (PSDH)	845,873,519,140	906,774,408,880
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense of Forestry - Reforestation Fund	669,170,520,685	670,893,073,447
Revenue Sharing Fund Expense - Fisheries Revenue Sharing Fund	954,275,027,497	566.282.908.814
Revenue Sharing Fund Expenses of Tobacco Excise Revenue	4,363,884,898,864	3,627,342,868,522
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,605,073,491,304</b>	<b>111,238,343,331,670</b>

The increase in the amount of expenses is due to the realization of state revenue shared in 2022. The increase in Revenue Sharing Fund Expenses

in 2022 with a significant value is in the General Mining Revenue Sharing Fund Expenses-Royalty, Revenue Sharing of PPh Article 21, and PBB Revenue Sharing Fund Expenses for Regency/City.

### **General Allocation Fund Expenses**

The General Allocation Fund (DAU) Expenses in 2022 amounted to IDR 378,000,000,000,000, consisting of DAU Expenses for Provinces and Regencies/Cities. The value of DAU Expenses in 2022 increased by IDR 208,609,712,000 or 0.06 percent from the 2021 value of IDR 377,791,390,288,000. The increase is due to the increase in the ceiling of the General Allocation Fund for Fiscal Year 2022.

### **Physical Special Allocation Fund Expense**

Physical Special Allocation Fund (DAK) Expenses in 2022 amounted to IDR 54,783,954,054,112. DAK expenses in 2022 decreased by IDR

2,285,719,851,909 or 4.01 percent from the 2021 value of IDR 57,069,673,906,021.

### **Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund Expenses**

The expense of the Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund in 2022 amounted to IDR 115,071,648,958,276. This value decreased by IDR 6,027,951,515,383 or 4.98 percent from the 2021 value of IDR 121,099,600,473,659. The expenses of the Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>2021 (Audited)</b>
Fund Expenses for Regional Civil Servant (PNSD) Teacher Professional Allowance (TPG)	46,500,658,749,728	51,781,649,989,185
Fund Expenses for Special Allowance for PNSD Teachers in Special Regions	1,161,327,006,930	1,108,430,067,864
Fund Expenses for Regional Civil Servant Teacher Income Supplement	972,312,067,205	449,877,063,423
Fund Expenses for School Operational Assistance (BOS)	51,345,762,364,395	52,568,128,975,064
Fund Expenses for Health Operational Assistance	7,274,354,312,073	7,174,611,552,839
Fund Expenses for Family Planning Operational Assistance	2,022,020,818,083	1,675,216,718,230
Waste Management Service Fee (BLPS) Fund Expenses	55,658,354,550	45,003,997,950

Fund Expenses for Cooperative Capacity Building	208,293,097,654	176,453,118,047
Fund Expenses for Population Administration Services	(35,356,539,552)	865,285,460,078
Fund Expenses for Operational Assistance for Early Childhood Education (BOP-PAUD)	3,737,218,787,456	3,570,520,696,863
Fund Expenses for Operational Assistance for Equivalency Implementation	996,671,271,000	1,038,760,546,418
Fund Expenses for Operational Assistance for Museums and Cultural Parks	155,117,241,457	122,518,168,690
Fund for Women and Children Protection Services	73,345,606,961	46,517,819,765
Fund for Investment Facilitation	186,497,334,288	159,491,565,906
Fund for Food Security and Agriculture	182,803,369,712	191,152,404,218
Fund for Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of Small and Medium Industry Centers	119,271,417,837	-
Fund Expenses for Tourism Services	115,693,698,499	125,982,329,119
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,071,648,958,276</b>	<b>121,099,600,473,659</b>

The decrease in Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund Expenses in 2022 with a significant value is in the Expenses for Regional Civil Servants (PNSD), Teacher Professional Allowances (TPG), and Expenses for School Operational Assistance Funds (BOS). The decrease in DAK Non-Physical is due to the recognition of receivables during the 2022 Period, thus reducing the DAK Non-Physical Expenses for Fiscal Year 2022.

### **Special Autonomy Fund Expenses**

The expense of the Special Autonomy Fund in 2022 is IDR 20,436,263,570,000. This value has increased by IDR 953,344,386,000 or 4.89 percent from the 2021 value of IDR 19,482,919,184,000. The expenses of the Special Autonomy Fund in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Fund Expense for Special Autonomy in Aceh Province	7,560,000,000,000	7,555,827,806,000

Fund Expense of Special Autonomy Fund for Papua Province	5,783,400,000,000	5,289,079,464,000
Fund Expense of Papua Infrastructure Fund	2,404,194,963,000	2,622,758,143,000
Fund Expense of Special Autonomy of West Papua Province	2,721,600,000,000	2,266,748,342,000
Fund Expense for West Papua Infrastructure Supplementary Fund	1,967,068,607,000	1,748,505,429,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,436,263,570,000</b>	<b>19,482,919,184,000</b>

The Special Autonomy Fund Expenses in this report represent regular obligations that are payable and have been paid for the period of 2022. The Special Autonomy Fund Expenses in this report are regular obligations payable and have been paid for the period of 2022. The amount of Special Autonomy Fund Expense in 2021 is the same as the amount of Special Autonomy Fund Transfer realization in 2022.

#### **Privilege Fund Expenses of the Special Region of Yogyakarta**

The Privilege Fund Expense of Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) 2022 represents the regular obligations that are payable and have been paid after deducting the overflow in the period. DIY Specialty Fund Expenses in 2022 amounted to IDR 1,272,725,809,224, which is a transfer of funds from the Central Government to the DIY Provincial Government. This value increased by IDR 13,438,831,741 or 1.06 percent from the 2021 value of IDR 1,259,286,977,483. During the 2022 period, there was no recognition of overflow, while the overflow in 2021 amounting to IDR 60,713,022,517 has been recognized as a deduction from the Privilege Fund Expenses (DK) of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) in the FY 2021 Annual Financial Report.

#### **Regional Incentive Fund Expenses**

The Regional Incentive Fund Expense in 2022 amounting to IDR 6,993,672,774,000 is a regular obligation that is payable and has been paid for the period ending December 31, 2022. The Regional Incentive Fund Expense decreased by IDR 6,470,606,021,000 or 48.06 percent compared to 2021, which amounted to IDR 13,464,278,795,000.

Regional Incentive Fund (DID) Expense for Fiscal Year 2022 represents regular obligations that are payable and have been paid for the period of FY 2022. The amount of DID Expense in 2022 is the same as the realization of DID in 2022, which amounted to IDR 6,993,672,774,000. This is because all Minimum Service Standards (SPM) for DID Transfers issued in that

period have been paid (all Fund Disbursement Orders ((SP2D) have been issued).

### **Village Fund Expenses**

The Village Fund Expenses in 2022 amounted to IDR 67,906,138,390,431. This value decreased by IDR 3,860,247,099,961 or 5.38 percent from the 2021 value of IDR 71,766,385,490,392.

### **E.2.1.2.12 Other Expenses**

*Other Expenses  
IDR 410.18  
trillion*

Other expenses during the 2022 period amounted to IDR 410,181,311,446,044. This value has increased by IDR 237,209,224,378,072 or 137.14 percent compared to 2021, which amounted to IDR 172,972,087,067,972. Other Expenses in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>2021 (Audited)</b>
Government Rice Reserve Expenses	3,711,471,783,128	5,368,899,195,443
Payment Expenses for Rice Price Difference of the Logistics Agency (BULOG)	93,648,376,675	-
Rice Transportation Expenses for Civil Servants of Papua Inland Districts	118,638,882,514	140,343,532,703
Expenses Due to Foreign Exchange Loss in the Management of Accounts Owned by BUN	530,818,155,739	301,879,146,789
Other Expenses of Other BUN Compensation Funds	340,739,237,539,248	89,500,206,085,120
Other Expenses for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	16,332,056,618,484	22,492,265,056,726
Other Expenses	2,159,147,983,173	8,097,507,955,605
Oil and Gas Third Party Expenses	36,938,747,602,467	32,023,214,057,102
Geothermal Third-Party Expenses – VAT Reimbursement	98,185,229,492	73,264,314,536
Geothermal Third-Party Expenses - Production Bonus Reimbursement	88,280,570,763	84,590,149,004
Estimated Expenses - VAT Reimbursement	295,314,770,508	263,735,685,464
Estimated Expenses - PBB Geothermal	321,366,763,884	314,517,618,500
Investment Value Adjustment Expenses	8,754,397,169,969	14,311,664,270,980
<b>Total</b>	<b>410,181,311,446,044</b>	<b>172,972,087,067,972</b>

Other Expenses in 2022 experienced an increase due to Other Expenses of the State General Treasurer (BUN) and Other Compensation Funds. Meanwhile, the most significant decrease in Other Expenses is in Investment Value Adjustment Expenses due to a decrease in the Proxy of Budget User (KPA) of the Ministry of BUMN.

Details of Other Expenses of Other BUN Compensation Fund in 2022 amounted to IDR 340,739,237,539,248 in the following table.

(In Rupiah)

No	Description	Value
1	Settlement of Compensation for PT Pertamina Patra Niaga's Revenue Shortfall due to the Stipulation of Retail Selling Price of Fuel Oil (HJE BBM) for Certain Types of Fuel (JBT) Solar Oil for Semester I Period of 2022	56,788,814,757,588
2	Settlement of Compensation for PT Pertamina Patra Niaga's Revenue Shortfall due to the Stipulation of HJE of Special Fuel Assignment (JBKP) Peralite Period Semester I Year 2022	74,884,881,198,154
3	Settlement of Compensation for PT Pertamina Patra Niaga's Revenue Shortfall due to the Stipulation of HJE of JBT Fuel for Solar Oil for the Third Quarter of 2022 Period	43,826,528,980,291
4	Settlement of Compensation for PT Pertamina Patra Niaga's Revenue Shortfall due to the Stipulation of HJE of JBKP Peralite Fuel for the Third Quarter Period of 2022	50,689,205,322,597
5.	Settlement of Compensation for Revenue Shortfall of PT AKR Corporindo, Tbk. As a result of the stipulation of HJE BBM JBT Solar Oil Semester I Period 2022	452,050,984,683
6	Settlement of Compensation for Revenue Shortfall of PT AKR Corporindo, Tbk. Due to the Stipulation of HJE BBM JBT Solar Oil for the Third Quarter Period of 2022	366,144,160,693
7	Settlement of Compensation for Revenue Shortfall of PT PLN (Persero) due to the stipulation of non-subsidized electricity tariff for the period of Semester I Year 2022	31,220,988,279,713
8	Settlement of Compensation for Shortfall of PT PLN (Persero) Revenue due to the stipulation of non-subsidized electricity tariff for the third quarter period of 2022	16,311,646,981,558

9	Recognition of Debt for Shortfall in Electricity Compensation Payment of PT PLN (Persero) in 2022	16,770,789,494,089
10	Recognition of Debt for Shortfall in PT Pertamina Patra Niaga's Revenue due to the Determination of HJE of JBT Fuel for Solar Oil in 2022	35,823,174,618,999
11	Recognition of Debt for Shortfall in Receipts of PT Pertamina Patra Niaga due to Determination of HJE of JBKP Peralite Fuel in 2022	13,317,579,839,913
12	Recognition of Debt for Revenue Shortfall of PT AKR Corporindo, Tbk. Due to the Stipulation of HJE of JBT Fuel of Solar Oil in 2022	287,432,920,970
<b>Total</b>		<b>340,739,237,539,248</b>

Investment Value Adjustment Expense amounting to IDR 8,754,397,169,969 originated from the adjustment of investment value of the Government Investment Accounting Unit (IGUIP) of Government Investment Accounting Unit (UAIP) amounting to IDR 122,849,327,751, investment allowance at the Ministry of SOEs amounting to IDR 5,507,023,288,710, adjustment of investment value of KPA Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN) amounting to IDR 3,114,554,000,000, and adjustment of investment value of KPA Land Bank Agency amounting to IDR 9,970,553,508.

This value decreased compared to last year due to a decrease in Investment Value Adjustment Expense in Persero, which was largely contributed by a significant decrease in losses at PT Hutama Karya (Persero). In addition, PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) recorded a profit in Audited 2022 after experiencing significant losses in Audited 2021 during the Covid-19 pandemic. The expenses of Public Company (Perum) Indonesian Aviation Navigation Service Provider (LPPNPI) recorded a profit in Audited 2022 after recording a loss in Audited 2021.

#### **E.2.1.2.13 Depreciation and Amortization Expenses**

*Depreciation and  
Amortization  
Expenses IDR  
219.86 trillion*

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses in 2022 amounted to IDR 219,860,952,898,605. This value decreased by IDR 8,185,095,304,594 or 3.65 percent compared to 2021, which amounted to IDR 228,046,048,203,199.

Depreciation expense is an expense to record the systematic allocation of the value of depreciable assets over the useful life of the assets concerned. At the same time, Amortization Expense is used to record the allocation of



declining economic benefits for Intangible Assets. Depreciation and Amortization Expenses for 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Equipment and Machinery Depreciation Expense	79,300,937,409,321	79,270,887,513,491
Building and Construction Depreciation Expenses	14,548,369,500,339	18,876,788,548,856
Road and Bridge Depreciation Expense	53,701,916,384,512	64,049,582,168,128
Irrigation Depreciation Expense	20,193,068,137,359	21,555,666,837,360
Network Depreciation Expense	1,643,237,796,091	1,685,598,569,690
Depreciation Expense on Other Fixed Assets	3,091,533,651,345	2,542,965,738,564
Depreciation Expense of Government Participation Service Concession Assets	985,317,797,382	-
Depreciation Expense of Partner Participation Service Concession Assets	9,319,481,918,400	-
Investment Property Depreciation Expense	2,666,139,808,976	-
Copyright Amortization Expense	1,301,830,891	1,605,793,288
Patent Amortization Expense	12,745,750,829	11,543,263,162
Software Amortization Expense	5,142,905,301,806	3,931,521,367,214
License Amortization Expense	576,338,653,990	498,170,204,244
Other Intangible Assets Amortization Expense	463,886,642,997	353,065,046,842
Amortization Expense of Intangible Assets Not Used in Government Operations	87,247,466,526	236,716,838,828
Depreciation Expense of Partnership with Third Party	1,255,565,966,862	1,955,959,105,490
Depreciation Expense on Fixed Assets Not Used in Government Operations	1,167,913,005,662	1,179,129,779,858
Depreciation Expense of Assets Derived from Cooperation Contract Contractors	25,600,010,005,578	28,599,015,220,127
Depreciation Expense of Assets Ex-Managed by PT Perusahaan Pengelola Aset (PPA)	430,160,983	5,202,133,062
Depreciation Expense of Ex-Pertamina Assets	18,011,867,297	2,298,767,336,181
Depreciation Expense on Assets Derived from Coal Contract of Work ((PKP2B) contractors	77,894,248,491	984,002,745,313
Depreciation Expense of Idle Assets that Have Been Handed Over to DJKN	488,270,880	460,080,857
Depreciation Expense of Other Assets of BUN	6,211,322,088	9,399,912,644
<b>Total</b>	<b>219,860,952,898,605</b>	<b>228,046,048,203,199</b>

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses in 2022 that experienced a significant decrease were Depreciation Expenses for Roads and Bridges and Depreciation Expenses for Buildings and Structures. Depreciation and Amortization Expenses are spread across Ministries/Government Agencies with significant values, among others, in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Ministry of Defense, and BA BUN.

The largest increase in expenses up to 100 percent was in Depreciation Expense of Partner Participation Service Concession Assets, Depreciation

Expense of Government Participation Service Concession Assets, and Depreciation Expense of Investment Property due to recording related to the implementation of Government Accounting Standards Statement (PSAP) no. 16 concerning Service Concession Agreements - Concessionaire and the implementation of PSAP 17 concerning Investment Property.

#### **E.2.1.2.14 Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Expenses**

*Allowance for  
Doubtful  
Accounts  
Expenses IDR  
37.08 trillion*

The allowance for bad debts expense in 2022 amounted to IDR 37,081,212,202,077. This value decreased by IDR 67,568,858,803,456 or 64.57 percent compared to 2021, which amounted to IDR 104,650,071,005,533. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable is an expense to record estimated uncollectible accounts receivable in 2022. The Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Expenses in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts - Oil and Gas Income Tax Receivable	8,917,558,833	256,386,135
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable - Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax Receivable	2,523,395,392,006	(164,791,050,432)
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable - VAT Receivable	1,885,593,673,285	3,965,154,472,515
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Expenses - PPnBM	1,856,339,867	(22,424,977,836)
Allowance for uncollectible accounts - PBB and BPHTB receivables	627,317,338,695	(292,539,855,072)
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable - Excise and Stamp Duty Receivables	(14,565,092,493)	75,507,267,586
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable - Other Tax Receivables	63,694,169,509	4,359,504,854,176
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Expenses - International Trade Tax Receivables	260,496,541,650	37,062,477,074
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable - Non-tax State Revenue Receivables	12,883,128,815,975	3,339,816,385,593
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable - Other Receivables	15,977,902,224,503	91,623,286,324,055
Allowance for Loan Receivables	1,066,242,798,604	50,524,593,537
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts - Current Portion of Long-Term Receivables to Supersemar Foundation	404,210,537,686	53,216,439,853
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts - Current Portion of Other Long-Term Receivables	1,578,845,097	2,249,120
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts - Short-term Receivables of Subsidies	(51,507,567)	(737,185,087)
Allowance for Allowance for Installment Sales Bill Receivables	17,500	70,000
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts - Current Portion of Treasury Demand/ Indemnity Claims Receivable	230,831,441	3,498,298,211

Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable - Current Portion of Treasury Demands/Indemnity Claims of BLUs	-	60,000
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable - Receivables from BLU Operating Activities	50,206,536,762	95,556,516,597
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable - Receivables from Other Operating Activities BLU	9,947,657,641	(7,032,816,952)
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable - BLU Receivables from Central Government Entities	80,025,678	1,004,254,666
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts - Lease Receivables BLU	794,179,915	13,020,145,013
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts - Other Non-Operating Receivables BLU	5,093,666,699	(36,796,011,476)
Expense for Doubtful Revolving Fund	(301,513,403,881)	288,914,336,630
Allowance for Long-Term Uncollectible Accounts - Installment Sales Receivables	35,384,393,976	17,500
Allowance for Long-Term Uncollectible Receivables - Treasury Claims and Demands for Compensation (TP/TGR)	2,736,156,457	8,883,479,361
Allowance for Long-Term Uncollectible Accounts - TP/TGR BLU	6,036,251	900,297
Allowance for Long-Term Uncollectible Receivables - Other Long-Term Receivables	9,917,971,549	(20,335,501)
Allowance for Long-Term Uncollectible Receivables - Long-Term Receivables for Sidoarjo Mud Management	1,578,610,496,439	1,259,203,709,970
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,081,212,202,077</b>	<b>104,650,071,005,533</b>

In general, the Allowance for Receivables in 2022 decreased compared to 2021. The value of allowance for receivables is significant in BA BUN, the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. Allowance for Debt in BA BUN experienced a

significant decrease, one of which was in BA BUN Management of Special Transactions due to the addition of the value of receivables in Bank Indonesia Liquidity Assistance (BLBI) in 2022 not as large as receivables in 2021. In addition, in BA BUN Government Investment Management, which is spread over 5 Budget User Authorities, one of the 5 Budget User Authorities experienced the largest significant decrease in the BLU Budget User Authorities Set Toll Road Regulatory Agency (BPJT).

The significant increase in allowance for loan receivables of IDR 1,066,242,798,604 was due to the increase in USD exchange rate (from IDR 14,278 to IDR 15,592) and correction of state receivables of PT Merpati (in bankruptcy) due to the bankruptcy court decision dated June 2, 2022. The correction resulted in the withdrawal of unmatured receivables, resulting in a higher allowance for receivables from PT Merpati (in bankruptcy).

*Non-Operating  
Activities Deficit  
IDR 243.72  
trillion*

### **E.2.2 Non-Operating Activities**

Non-operating activities during the 2022 period experienced a deficit of IDR 243,721,982,514,215. The deficit in non-operating activities comes from a deficit in the disposal of non-current assets, a deficit in the settlement of long-term liabilities, and a deficit in other non-operating activities. Compared to the 2021 Non-Operating Activities Deficit of IDR 65,925,097,066,115, this value has changed by IDR 309,647,079,580,330 or 469.70 percent. The Surplus/Deficit from Non-Operating Activities post consists of income and expenses that are not routine in nature and are not the main tasks and functions of the entity.

*Surplus/(Deficit)  
of Non-Current  
Asset Disposal  
IDR 125.77  
trillion*

#### **E.2.2.1 Surplus/(Deficit) of Non-Current Asset Disposal**

The deficit in the Surplus/(Deficit) of Non-Current Asset Disposal during the 2022 period amounted to IDR 125,773,360,378,503. This deficit value increased by IDR 119,551,882,825,938 or 1,921.60 percent from 2021, which amounted to IDR 6,221,477,552,565. The Surplus/(Deficit) of Non-Current Asset Disposal comes from Non-Current Asset Disposal Revenue of IDR 679,664,460,287 and Disposal Expense for Non-Current Assets of IDR 126,453,024,838,790.

*Revenue from  
Disposal of Non-  
Current Assets  
IDR 679.66  
billion*

##### **E.2.2.1.1 Revenue from Disposal of Non-Current Assets**

Non-Current Asset Disposal Revenue during the 2022 period amounted to IDR 679,664,460,287. This revenue increased by IDR 145,765,295,822 or 27.30 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 533,899,164,465.

Revenue from the Disposal of Non-Current Assets comes from Ministries/Government Agencies when the revenue received from the

disposal of non-current assets is greater than the book value of the non-current assets disposed of. Revenue from Disposal of Non-Current Assets in 2022 and 2021 is as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Revenue from the Sale of Land, Building and Construction	15,144,719,565	6,900,959,599
Revenue from the Sale of Equipment and Machinery	192,597,185,215	186,737,985,583
Revenue from Compensation for Lease Purchase of Class III State Houses	139,111,564	814,555,682
Revenue from Land, Building, and Building Exchange	2,043,726,000	26,628,799,000
Revenue from the Exchange of Roads, Irrigation, and Networks	-	-
Revenue from Transfer of Other BMN	358,585,727,630	241,043,238,192
Revenue from Asset Disposal	111,153,990,313	71,773,626,409
<b>Total</b>	<b>679,664,460,287</b>	<b>533,899,164,465</b>

Revenue from the Disposal of Non-Current Assets in 2022 is the largest in Revenue from the Disposal of Assets and Revenue from Sale of Equipment and Machinery, Revenue from Disposal of Non-Current Assets with significant values is found in the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transportation and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

#### **E.2.2.1.2 Disposal Expense for Non-current Asset**

*Disposal Expense for Non-Current Assets IDR 126.45 trillion*

Disposal Expense for Non-Current Assets during the 2022 period amounted to IDR 126,453,024,838,790. This expense increased by IDR 119,697,648,121,760 or 1,771.89 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 6,755,376,717,030.

Disposal Expense for Non-Current Assets is an expense formed from the reduction of non-current assets (fixed assets and other assets) because the work unit disposes of non-current assets to other parties, such as the community, local government, and other parties, or due to the condition of the non-current assets. The disposal of non-current assets can be in the form of deletion, sale, lost goods, goods that are proposed to be deleted, as well as goods that are handed over to the Regional Government, and the use/consumption of assets/material supplies at the Cooperation

Contractor (KKKS) for upstream oil and gas operations. Expenses for Disposal of Non-Current Assets in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Loss Expense on Disposal of Assets	126,453,024,838,790	6,755,376,717,030
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,453,024,838,790</b>	<b>6,755,376,717,030</b>

The largest decrease in Disposal Expense for Non-Current Assets was due to the asset write-off process and the realization of grant-out assets. The most significant non-current assets disposal expenses are in the Ministries/Government Agencies, amounting to IDR 126,260,547,029,690, and in the State General Treasury, amounting to IDR 192,477,809,100. The most significant non-current assets disposal expenses are in the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, and Ministry of Transportation.

#### **E.2.2.2 Surplus/(Deficit) on Settlement of Long-Term Liabilities**

*Deficit on settlement of long-term liabilities 1.33 trillion*

The deficit in the settlement of long-term liabilities in 2022 amounted to IDR 1,337,452,801,614. This deficit decreased by IDR 516,887,950,893 or 27.87 percent compared to the 2021 deficit of IDR 1,854,340,752,507. The deficit comes from BA BUN 999.01. The surplus/deficit is related to the payment of Loss on Bond Redemption/Debt Switching SBN or State Bond Buyback.

*Revenue from settlement of long-term liabilities IDR 0.*

##### **E.2.2.2.1 Revenue of Settlement of Long-term Liabilities**

Revenue from Settlement of Long-Term Liabilities during the period of Year 2022 amounted to IDR 0.

*Long-term Liabilities Settlement Expense IDR 1.33 trillion*

##### **E.2.2.2.2 Long-term Liabilities Settlement Expense**

Expenses for settlement of long-term liabilities in 2022 amounted to IDR 1,337,452,801,614. This expense decreased by IDR 516,887,950,893 compared to 2021, amounting to IDR 1,854,340,752,507. Expenses for Settlement of Long-Term Liabilities originated from BA BUN 999.01 related to Payment of Loss on Bond Redemption/Debt Switching SBN or State Bond Buyback both in rupiah and foreign currency.

*Surplus/Deficit from Other Non-Operating Activities minus*

#### **E.2.2.3 Surplus/(Deficit) from Other Non-Operational Activities**

The surplus/deficit of Other Non-Operating Activities in 2022 amounted to IDR 116,611,169,334,098, indicating a deficit. This value has changed by IDR 190,612,084,705,285 or 257.58 percent compared to the surplus/deficit from Other Non-Operating Activities in 2021, which amounted to minus

IDR 116.61  
trillion

IDR 74,000,915,371,187. The deficit from Other Non-Operating Activities came from Revenues from Other Non-Operating Activities of IDR 96,002,565,101,242 and Expenses from Other Non-Operating Activities of IDR 212,613,734,435,340.

Other Non-  
Operating  
Activities Revenue  
IDR 96.00 trillion

#### E.2.2.3.1 Revenue from Other Non-Operational Activities

Revenue from Other Non-Operating Activities in 2022 amounted to IDR 96,002,565,101,242. This value decreased by IDR 8,504,896,249,517 or 8.14 percent compared to 2021 of IDR 104,507,461,350,759. Revenue from Other Non-Operating Activities comes from K/L and BA BUN. Revenue from Other Non-Operating Activities in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Revenue of Other BLUs	164,141,924,935	111,472,042,412
Revenue from BMN BLU Insurance Claim Receipt	73,551,900,500	-
Revenue from Business Entity Fee and BMN Insurance Claim Receipt	81,688,142,695	6,649,990,595
Revenue from Exchange Difference	201,454,508,302	61,152,044,856
Revenue from Settlement of State Loss Compensation	21,013,249,661	38,605,636,654
Reimbursement of Expenditure of the Previous Fiscal Year I	8,877,588,747,500	7,861,118,826,200
Reimbursement of Expenditure of the Previous Fiscal Year II	332,196,942,307	261,078,456,172
Revenue from Remaining Debt Deposit from Retirees	18,028,947,515	16,576,905,589
Revenue from Unrealized Foreign Exchange Difference	35,187,364,663,010	56,725,705,646,272
Revenue from Other Adjustments	14,423,052,943,104	860,100,076,037
Revenue from Acquisition of Services	6,008,498,081	62,360,639,626
Revenue from Acquisition of Other Assets	32,078,173,743,102	38,040,192,213,230
Revenue from Inventory Value Adjustment	4,538,300,890,530	462,448,873,116
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,002,565,101,242</b>	<b>104,507,461,350,759</b>

The largest revenue from other non-operating activities is found in Unrealized Exchange Difference Revenue, Other Asset Acquisition Revenue, and Other Adjustment Revenue. Revenue from Other Non-Operating Activities in 2022 with significant values are found in the State



General Treasury (999), the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, and the Ministry of Health.

The most significant unrealized foreign exchange income came from the State General Treasury (BA 999.01), amounting to IDR 16,096,522,130,835. Unrealized foreign exchange income decreased due to an increase in the Rupiah exchange rate on foreign currencies on 31 December 2022 when compared to 31 December 2021.

*Expenses from  
Other Non-  
Operating  
Activities IDR  
212.61 trillion*

#### **E.2.2.3.2 Expenses from Other Non-Operational Activities**

Expenses from Other Non-Operating Activities in 2022 amounted to IDR 212,613,734,435,340. This expense increased by IDR 182,107,188,455,768 or 596.94 percent compared to 2021, which amounted to IDR 30,506,545,979,572. Expenses from Other Non-Operating Activities in 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 (Audited)	2021 (Audited)
Expenses for Difference in Exchange Rates of Inventory Money of RI Representative Work Unit/Technical Attaché	424,686,365	530,310,441
Exchange Rate Adjustment Expenses Invoice / Payment Request Letter (SPP) to Disbursement Order (SP2D)	1,466,334,079	7,619,537,401
Expense for Adjustment of Inventory Value	5,665,508,512,156	1,509,954,090,903
Expense for the Use of Other Assets Characteristic of Inventory	6,780,239,331,407	4,077,931,131,440
Loss on Damaged/Worn Inventory	7,653,695,932,499	1,318,755,506,303
Expense for Write-off of TP/TGR Receivables of Ministries/Government Agencies	58,596,387	94,482,589
Expense for Unrealized Foreign Exchange Loss	192,817,079,079,649	22,299,356,245,144
Expense for Unrealized Foreign Exchange Loss of BLU	120,584,595	762,000,734
Expense for Other Investment Value Adjustment	2,330,698	4,711,740
Expense for Foreign Exchange Adjustment	90,892,318,345	416,229,675,572
Other Expenses in Other Non-Operating Activities	(395,753,270,838)	875,308,287,302
Rounding	(2)	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>212,613,734,435,340</b>	<b>30,506,545,979,572</b>

Significant increases in Expenses from Other Non-Operating Activities in 2022 were in Unrealized Foreign Exchange Losses and Damaged/Worn Inventory Losses. Significant expenses from other non-operating activities in 2022 came from the State General Treasury (999), Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Finance. Expenses for Unrealized Foreign Exchange Losses experienced a significant increase due to the increase in the Rupiah exchange rate on foreign currencies on 31 December 2022 when compared to 31 December 2021.

### E.2.3 Extraordinary Items

Extraordinary items are extraordinary revenues or extraordinary expenses that occur due to events or transactions that are not part of ordinary operations, are not expected to occur frequently or regularly, and are beyond the control or influence of the entity.

*Extraordinary  
Items IDR 0*

There are no transactions in Extraordinary Items in 2022.

*Extraordinary  
Revenue IDR 0*

**E.2.3.1 Extraordinary Revenue**

Extraordinary revenue is revenue that occurs due to events or transactions that are not the ordinary operations of the Central Government, are not expected to occur frequently or routinely, and are beyond the control or influence of the Central Government.

There were no extraordinary revenue transactions in 2022.

*Extraordinary  
Expenses IDR 0*

**E.2.3.2 Extraordinary Expense**

Extraordinary expenses are expenses incurred due to events or transactions that are not ordinary operations, are not expected to occur frequently or routinely, and are beyond the control or influence of the Central Government.

There are no extraordinary expense transactions in 2022.

**E.3. OTHER IMPORTANT NOTES****1. Expenses of Operational Report Related to COVID-19 and National Economy Recovery (PEN)**

The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted various sectors. To overcome this, the government is taking extraordinary measures. Until 2022, the burden of handling Covid-19 and PEN can be detailed as follows.

(In Rupiah)

NO	ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	RUPIAH (IDR)	DISTRIBUTION OF BUDGET DIVISION
1	521131	Expenses for Operational Goods-Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	767,865,559,521	73 BA
2	521241	Expenses for Non-Operational Goods-Handling the Covid Pandemic -19	11,109,827,979,735	64 BA
3	521731	Expenses for Compensation for Assignment of Loss Limit Guarantee Support for the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) - Handling Covid-19	1,463,345,000	BA BUN
4	521733	Expenditures for reimbursement of costs and margins to business entities implementing investments in the framework of the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	12,076,357,599	BA BUN
5	522192	Services Expense- Covid-19 Pandemic Handling	1,482,529,674,513	76 BA
6	523114	Building and Construction Maintenance Expenses-Handling Covid-19 Pandemic	8,650,498,642	11 BA
7	524115	Business Trip Expenses-Handling Covid-19 Pandemic	127,100,490,178	31 BA
8	525152	BLU Goods Expenses - Covid-19 Pandemic Handling	48,068,311,001	15 BA
9	525154	BLU Service Expenses - Covid-19 Pandemic Handling	358,403,415,178	13 BA
10	525155	BLU Maintenance Expenses-Handling Covid-19 Pandemic	690,487,261	3 BA
11	525156	BLU Travel Expenses-Handling Covid-19 Pandemic	3,235,868,527	6 BA
12	526131	Expenses for Equipment and Machinery to be Distributed to the Community/Local Government in the form of money - Covid-19 Pandemic Handling	190,000,000	Ministry of Religious Affairs

13	526321	Goods Expenses for Other Assistance to be Distributed to Communities/Local Governments in the form of money - Covid-19 Pandemic Handling	4,939,701,283,808	8 BA
14	526323	Goods Expenses for Other Assistance to be Submitted to Communities/Local Governments in the Form of Services - Covid-19 Handling	121,068,054,250	Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology
15	554114	KUR Interest Subsidy Expenses - Covid-19 Pandemic Handling	29,827,547,271,599	BA BUN
16	554117	Interest Subsidy/Margin Subsidy Expenses for National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) - COVID-19 Pandemic Handling	155,176,756,597	BA BUN
17	554118	National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) Guarantee Fee Subsidy Expenses - COVID-19 Pandemic Handling	2,233,941,029,296	BA BUN
18	574114	Social Assistance Expenses for Social Protection in the Form of Money-Handling Covid-19	28,407,469,733,475	Ministry of Social Affairs
19	575114	Social Assistance Expenses for Poverty Alleviation in the Form of Money-Handling Covid-19	64,505,086,916,935	Ministry of Social Affairs
20	576114	Social Assistance Expenses for Disaster Management in the Form of Money-Handling Covid-19	1,311,486,266,021	National Disaster Management Agency
21	576116	Social Assistance Expenses for Disaster Management in the Form of Services - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	114,940,597,860	National Disaster Management Agency
22	581522	Other Expenses for Pre-Employment Card Program - Handling the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic	16,332,056,618,484	BA BUN
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>161,868,576,515,480</b>	

## 2. Other Adjustment Revenue

Other Adjustment Revenue in BA BUN Debt Management (BA 999.01) amounting to IDR 3,239,719,886,778 represents the difference in the implementation of loan conversion. The implementation of loan conversion resulted in a difference in calculation, which was recorded as other adjustment income with details as follows:

Old Loan Id	New Loan Id	Credit Country	Credit Ref	Name of Loans	Type of Loans	Old Loan Position	New Loans Position	Conversion Date	Old Currency	New Currency	Old Loans Exchange Rate	New Loans Exchange Rate	Adjustment Difference	Old Interest Rate	New Interest Rate
2127 2000	2127 20A0	A D B	3971-INO	Disaster Resilience Improvement Program (DRIP)	Financing of Programs	500,000,000	63,750,000,000	1-Sep-22	USD	JPY	14,853	107	-595,011,750,000	Libor 6 MTH + 0.5	0.1862
2127 6000	2127 60A0	A D B	4137-INO	Competitiveness, Industrial Modernization, and Trade Acceleration Program (CITA) Subprogram-1	Financing of Programs	500,000,000	64,685,000,000	1-Oct-22	USD	JPY	15,232	106	-787,282,172,000	Libor 6 MTH + 0.5	0.1950
2123 6000	2123 60A0	A D B	2928-INO	Polytechnics Education Development Project (PEDP)	Financing of Projects	49,730,741	6,325,750,300	15-Oct-22	USD	JPY	15,390	104	105,400,701,778	Libor 6 MTH + 0.5	-0.2710
2127 5000	2127 50A0	A D B	4144-INO	Boosting Productivity through Human Capital Program (BPHCDP) SUBPROGRAM 1	Financing of Programs	500,000,000	63,530,000,000	1-Nov-22	USD	JPY	15,596	105	1,103,990,019,000	Libor 6 MTH + 0.5	0.0760
2127 3000	2127 30A0	A D B	4038-INO	Promoting Innovative Financial Inclusion Program (PIFIP) Subprogram-1	Financing of Programs	500,000,000	63,560,000,000	1-Dec-22	USD	JPY	15,742	114	-648,035,244,000	Libor 6 MTH + 0.5	0.0690

## 3. Burden Sharing

Contributions paid by Bank Indonesia to the Government are recognized and recorded by the Government as LO-Revenue. Bank Indonesia contributes to 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.

(In Rupiah)

No	Receipt Date	BI Contribution	Government Expenses	Total
<b>A. Public Goods</b>				
1	Accrual Adjustment 2021	(1,173,575,720,000)	-	(1,173,575,720,000)
2	January	526,014,250,000	-	526,014,250,000
3	February	963,513,320,000	-	963,513,320,000
4	March	1,541,917,700,000	-	1,541,917,700,000
5	April	526,658,750,000	-	526,658,750,000
6	May	1,094,228,280,000	-	1,094,228,280,000
7	June	1,410,175,650,000	-	1,410,175,650,000
8	July	526,751,610,000	-	526,751,610,000
9	August	1,094,026,120,000	-	1,094,026,120,000
10	September	1,407,816,200,000	-	1,407,816,200,000
11	October	582,718,300,000	-	582,718,300,000
12	November	1,400,515,740,000	-	1,400,515,740,000

13	December	2,093,469,250,000	-	2,093,469,250,000
14	Accrual Adjustment 2022	2,142,456,970,00	-	2,142,456,970,000
<b>Subtotal PG</b>		<b>14,136,686,420,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,136,686,420,000</b>
<b>B. Non-Public Goods</b>				
1	2021 Accrual Adjustment	(298,465,517,096)	(169,241,650,028)	(467,707,167,124)
2	June	3,195,336,712,438	1,811,881,194,411	5,007,217,906,849
3	December	3,222,931,981,586	1,811,798,111,564	5,034,730,093,150
4	Accrual Adjustment 2022	50,498,383,561	417,208,783,562	467,707,167,123
<b>Subtotal NPG</b>		<b>6,170,301,560,489</b>	<b>3,871,646,439,509</b>	<b>10,041,947,999,998</b>
<b>C. Cluster A</b>				
1	2021 Accrual Adjustment	(147,784,000,000)	-	(147,784,000,000)
2	March	443,410,000,000	-	443,410,000,000
3	June	442,482,000,000	-	442,482,000,000
4	September	441,728,000,000	-	441,728,000,000
5	October	166,291,495,800	-	166,291,495,800
6	November	89,921,308,500	-	89,921,308,500
7	December	593,050,000,000	-	593,050,000,000
8	Accrual Adjustment 2022	625,992,334,620	-	625,992,334,620
<b>Subtotal Cluster A</b>		<b>2,655,091,138,920</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,655,091,138,920</b>
<b>Total PG, NPG, and Cluster A</b>		<b>22,962,079,119,409</b>	<b>3,871,646,439,509</b>	<b>26,833,725,558,918</b>

## F. EXPLANATION OF ITEMS OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT

### F.1. SUMMARY OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT

#### F.1.1 OPENING BALANCE OF CASH

The opening balance of cash as of January 1, 2022, amounted to IDR 374.27 trillion

As of January 1, 2022, the Opening Balance of Cash amounted to IDR 374,272,452,880,577, which was the last cash balance as of December 31, 2021. Compared to the Opening Balance of Cash in the 2021 Fiscal Year of IDR 385,326,463,515,635, the Opening Balance of Cash in the 2022 Fiscal Year decreased by IDR 11,054,010,635,058.

Details of the Opening Balance of Cash.

(in Rupiah)

Description	January 1, 2022	January 1, 2021
Opening Balance of Cash:		
State General Treasury Cash in BI	253,683,550,805,313	198,514,075,299,703
Cash in KPPN	721,442,531,795	3,545,188,057,685
Cash in Other Government Accounts	6,202,854,028,961	2,885,728,029,464
Transitory Cash	-	-
Escrow Cash	29,926,032,453,218	118,830,237,152,177
Cash at BLU that has been approved	81,993,516,161,352	57,688,418,512,516
Ministries/Agencies Direct Grant Cash that has been approved	1,745,056,899,938	3,862,816,464,090
<b>Opening Balance of Cash</b>	<b>374,272,452,880,577</b>	<b>385,326,463,515,635</b>

#### F.1.2 INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH

Increase (Decrease) in Cash by IDR 162.17 trillion

The increase (decrease) in cash from various government activities throughout the 2022 (Audited) and 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) is as follows.

(in Rupiah)

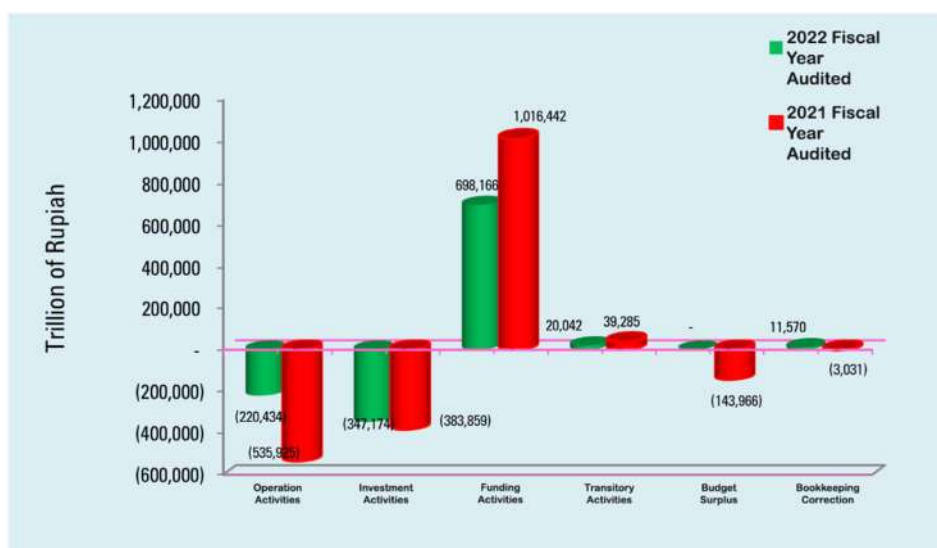
Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Increase (decrease) in Cash from Activities Operation	(220,433,644,891,532)	(535,924,760,649,717)
Increase (decrease) in Cash from Activities Investment	(347,174,022,486,045)	(383,858,647,637,838)
Increase (decrease) in Cash from Activities Funding	698,166,134,429,528	1,016,442,284,731,433
Increase (decrease) in Cash from Activities Transitory	20,042,387,123,266	39,284,569,942,339
Accumulated Budget Surplus	-	(143,966,330,873,078)



Bookkeeping Correction	11,569,849,825,433	(3,031,126,148,197)
<b>Increase (decrease) in Cash After Correction</b>	<b>162,170,704,000,650</b>	<b>(11,054,010,635,058)</b>

The composition of Net Cash Flow per Activity in 2022 (Audited) is presented in **Graph 43**.

**Graph 43.**  
**Composition of Net Cash Flow per Activity of 2022**



Bookkeeping Correction amounts to IDR 11,569,849,825,433, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

No	Description	Total
1.	Budget Surplus Correction	9,137,971,841,987
2.	Unrealized Exchange Rate Difference	3,676,340,697,318
3.	Accumulation of Bookkeeping Correction	(1,244,462,713,872)
<b>Total of Bookkeeping Correction</b>		<b>11,569,849,825,433</b>

Bookkeeping Correction consisted of:

1. The SiLPA amount is IDR 9,137,971,841,987, with the return on revenue of the previous fiscal year (TAYL) minus IDR 319,935,584,924 adjusted to the difference in exchange rates as result of money transfer transactions or book-entry between accounts belongs to BUN using a Budget Surplus account (311211) amounts to IDR 9,457,907,426,911. The return of TAYL income consists of Non-tax State Revenue (PNBP) refund transactions with SiLPA account (311212) through the issuance of SPM PP amounts to minus IDR 26,247,050,225 and Grant Income refund transactions through the issuance of SP3HL with accounts' 311911 amounts to minus IDR 293,688,534,699.

2. The Unrealized Exchange Rate Difference amounts to IDR 3,676,340,697,318 was an adjustment derived from the calculation of the exchange rate profit difference amounts to IDR 3,799,706,619,119, and the exchange rate loss amounts to IDR 123,365,921,801, which have not been realized in Cash in Foreign Exchange Accounts managed by the State General Treasurer (BUN).
3. Accumulation of Bookkeeping Correction is minus IDR 1,244,462,713,872 consisting of:
  - a. The Correction of Public Service Agency (BLU) Cash amounted to minus IDR 1,098,251,792,777, which is a correction of BLU cash balance that has been approved by Proxy of BUN (KPPN) because of the initial balance recording of BLU Cash in 2022 Fiscal Year amounts to IDR 205,206,275,949, balance write-off of BLU Cash in the Liquidation of University that switched status to State University of Legal Entities (PTN-BH) amounts to minus IDR 1,299,999,392,925 and BLU Cash balance correction to improve other accounting/bookkeeping amounts to minus IDR 3,458,675,801
  - b. The Correction of Grant Cash amounts to minus IDR 58,478,443,129, which is a correction of the grant balance that has been approved in the previous fiscal year by the Proxy of BUN (KPPN). The correction of the Grant Cash balance was caused by the grant approval from the previous fiscal year (TAYL) with a net value amounted to IDR 1,877,411,951 and the revaluation of the Cash Grant is minus IDR 60,355,855,080.
  - c. The Correction of BUN Cash amounts to minus IDR 87,732,477,966 which is a bookkeeping correction of cash expenditure from Special Account in returning (*refund*) of received Foreign Loan and Grant (PHLN) held by the Government as the request of the donor (PHLN donor).

### F.1.3 CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents as of December 31, 2022, amounted to IDR 460,525,416,110,350 is the Central Government's cash, which is available and ready to be used to fund government activities for the following year with the explanation as follows.

*Closing  
Balance of  
Cash and Cash  
Equivalents as  
of December  
31, 2022,  
amounted to  
IDR 460.52  
trillion*

(In Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
<b>Closing Cash Balance <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>536,443,156,881,227</b>	<b>374,272,452,880,577</b>
Cash in Expenditure Treasurer	215,927,152,362	248,050,262,873

Cash in the Revenue Treasurer	28,613,691,119	37,421,908,699
Other Cash and Cash Equivalents other than Authorized Grants <sup>2)</sup>	2,436,441,198,784	7,346,108,176,157
Deposited Cash at BLU (BLU) (BLU short-term investment)	(26,341,869,598,933)	(20,616,337,564,347)
Uncertified/Other Cash at BLU <sup>3)</sup>	(4,503,505,984)	-
Restricted Fund (Other Assets) <sup>4)</sup>	(52,253,149,048,677)	(29,926,032,453,218)
Transitory Cash (Remittance)	799,340,452	150,229,274
<b>Closing Balances of Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>460,525,416,110,350</b>	<b>331,361,813,440,015</b>

- 1) The Ending Balance of Cash amounting to IDR 536,443,156,881,227 is the balance of the Cash opening balance coupled with the increase (decrease) of Cash after the correction in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited), with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
BUN Cash Account in BI	394,096,461,571,443	253,683,550,805,313
Cash Account in KPPN	2,774,997,342,454	721,442,531,795
Cash at BLU that has been approved	78,971,222,880,967	81,993,516,161,352
Line Ministries Direct Grants that have been approved	2,895,708,729,836	1,745,056,899,938
Closing Balance of Cash of Other Government Accounts	5,451,617,307,850	6,202,854,028,961
Closing Balance of Transitory Cash	-	-
Closing Balance of Other Asset (DDP Account Cash)	52,253,149,048,677	29,926,032,453,218
<b>Total</b>	<b>536,443,156,881,227</b>	<b>374,272,452,880,577</b>

Cash at BLU that has been approved in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) amounted to IDR 78,971,222,880,967 including deposit Cash (BLU short-term investment) amounted to IDR 26,341,869,598,933 and BLU cash that reclassified into BLU Cash Restricted Fund amounted to IDR 2,703,185,884.

- 2) Other Cash and Cash Equivalents other than Authorized Grants amounted to IDR 2,436,441,198,784 derived from the balance according to the balance sheet amounted to IDR 5,332,149,928,620 minus Cash from Direct Grant of Line Ministries that have been approved amounted to IDR 2,895,708,729,836.

- 3) Cash at BLU that is Not Yet Approved/Other of December 31, 2022, amounted to minus IDR 4,503,505,984 consisting of BLU Cash that is not yet authorized by the Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs (BA 092) amounting to minus IDR 1,800,320,100, and BLU Cash that reclassified into Restricted Fund amounted to minus IDR 2,703,185,884, which are contained in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (BA 020) amounted to IDR 1,703,185,884 and the Ministry of Finance (BA 015) amounted to IDR 1,000,000,000.
- 4) The Balance of Cash/Restricted Fund (Other Assets) amounted to IDR 52,253,149,048,677 is a collection of Restricted Fund's Account Balances whose accounts are managed by UAPBUN-AP and presented in the Other Assets component LKPP's Balance Sheet (not as a component of Cash and Cash Equivalents).

## F.2. EXPLANATION OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT PER ITEM

The explanation of the Central Government Cash Flow Statement for 2022 (Audited) is described as follows.

### F.2.1 CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

*Net Cash Flows from Operational Activities amounted to minus IDR 220.43 trillion*

Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities in 2022 (Audited) and 2021 (Audited) is minus IDR 220,433,644,891,532 and minus IDR 535,924,760,649,717.

Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities in 2022 (Audited) increased by IDR 315,491,115,758,185 or 58.87 percent from 2021 (Audited). The increase in net cash flow from operating activities is supported by the increase of cash inflows in 2022 (Audited) compared with 2021, caused by a significant increase in the realization of state revenues, on the other side, Government expenditure has also increased. The increases in state revenue occurred in tax revenue, non-tax revenue, and grant revenue.

Details of the Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Cash Inflow	2,635,258,772,087,072	2,010,854,345,363,122
Cash Outflow	2,855,692,416,978,604	2,546,779,106,012,839
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	<b>(220,433,644,891,532)</b>	<b>(535,924,760,649,717)</b>

Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) amounted to minus IDR 220,433,644,891,532, it showed that the

Government operating revenue is still insufficient to provide financial support to the entire activities of the Government operations. Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities are 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 2,034.55 trillion

Tax revenue constitutes government revenue collected from the tax sector throughout the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) after deducted by tax revenue returns. Tax Revenue in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 2,034,552,436,470,075 and IDR 1,547,841,051,644,624, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
<b>Domestic Tax Revenue</b>		
Income Tax Revenue	998,213,803,714,799	696,676,588,239,336
Value Added Tax Revenue	687,609,450,256,247	551,900,480,905,676
Land and Building Tax Revenue	23,264,663,527,700	18,924,786,654,220
Excise Revenue	226,880,753,312,323	195,517,827,106,916
Other Tax Revenue	7,686,100,141,265	11,125,975,966,383
<b>Total Domestic Tax Revenues</b>	<b>1,943,654,770,952,334</b>	<b>1,474,145,658,872,531</b>
<b>International Trade Tax Revenue</b>		
Import Duty	51,077,726,593,610	39,122,672,165,783
Export Duty	39,819,938,924,131	34,572,720,606,310
<b>Total of International Trade Tax Revenue</b>	<b>90,897,665,517,741</b>	<b>73,695,392,772,093</b>
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	<b>2,034,552,436,470,075</b>	<b>1,547,841,051,644,624</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in Tax Revenue by IDR 486,711,384,825,451 or 31.44 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.1.1.1 Income Tax Revenue

Income Tax Revenue amounted to IDR 998.21 trillion

Income Tax Revenue (PPh) is derived from Oil and Gas Income Tax and Non-Oil and Gas Tax. Income Tax Revenue (PPh) in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 998,213,803,714,799 and IDR 696,676,588,239,336, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Oil and Gas Income Tax		
Petroleum Income Tax	29,599,710,570,513	19,423,528,050,699
Natural Gas Income Tax	48,239,737,523,971	33,414,132,762,937
Other Oil and Gas Income Tax	3,108,450,219	1,355,773,486
<b>Total of Oil and Gas Income Tax</b>	<b>77,842,556,544,703</b>	<b>52,839,016,587,122</b>
Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax		
Income Tax Article 21	172,271,504,252,153	145,547,925,434,497
Income Tax Article 22	33,047,948,496,551	22,793,787,953,073
Income Tax Article 22 Import	74,199,825,147,250	40,474,042,207,718
Income Tax Article 23	48,703,438,992,715	42,859,812,966,140
Income Tax Article 25/29 Individuals	11,577,509,255,097	12,356,102,005,619
Income Tax Article 25/29 Corporates	337,592,447,567,747	196,067,075,816,120
Income Tax Article 26	65,293,293,607,543	56,940,836,263,524
Foreign Final and Fiscal Income Tax	166,183,983,224,667	109,774,774,324,219
Government Borne Income Tax	11,371,952,837,221	16,892,265,502,944
Other Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax	129,343,789,152	130,949,178,360
<b>Total of Non-Oil and Gas Income Tax</b>	<b>920,371,247,170,096</b>	<b>643,837,571,652,214</b>
<b>Total of Income Tax Revenue</b>	<b>998,213,803,714,799</b>	<b>696,676,588,239,336</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in Income Tax Revenue by IDR 301,537,215,475,463 or 43.28 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.1.1.2 Value Added Tax Revenue

VAT Revenue amounted to IDR 687.60 trillion

Value Added Tax Revenue in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 687,609,450,256,247 and IDR 551,900,480,905,676, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Domestic VAT Revenue	387,026,098,889,803	338,364,866,523,737
Import VAT Revenue	270,707,542,997,208	191,485,854,611,993
Other VAT Revenue	6,159,977,400,601	3,964,782,135,358

Domestic Sales Tax on Luxury Goods Revenue	14,458,512,864,627	4,879,626,783,667
Import Sales Tax on Luxury Goods Revenue	4,886,178,530,058	3,367,227,871,197
Other Sales Tax on Luxury Goods Revenue	444,465,625	1,635,265,821
Government VAT Tax	3,259,395,470,309	4,920,203,290,638
Government VAT Revenue for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic	1,111,299,638,016	4,916,284,423,265
<b>Total of VAT Revenue</b>	<b>687,609,450,256,247</b>	<b>551,900,480,905,676</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in Value Added Tax Revenue by IDR 135,708,969,350,571 or 24.59 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.1.1.3 Land and Building Tax Revenue

Land and Building Tax Revenue amounted to IDR 23.26 trillion

Land and Building Tax Revenue in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 23,264,663,527,700 and IDR 18,924,786,654,220, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Land and Building Tax Revenue (Plantation)	2,979,222,049,742	3,025,469,507,897
Land and Building Tax Revenue (Forestry)	774,422,597,198	825,388,636,421
Land and Building Tax Revenue (Mining)	5,292,431,739,792	2,937,852,802,378
Land and Building Tax Revenue (Oil and Gas Mining)	13,711,084,449,060	11,594,155,744,835
Land and Building Tax Revenue (Geothermal Mining)	490,714,138,086	445,582,008,684
Other Land and Building Tax Revenue	16,788,553,822	96,337,954,005
<b>Total of Land and Building Tax Revenue</b>	<b>23,264,663,527,700</b>	<b>18,924,786,654,220</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in Land and Building Tax Revenue by IDR 4,339,876,873,480 or 22.93 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).



**F.2.1.1.1.4 Excise Revenue**

Excise Revenue  
amounted to  
IDR 226.88  
trillion

Excise Revenue in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 226,880,753,312,323 and IDR 195,517,827,106,916, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Tobacco Excise Revenue	218,621,484,007,231	188,811,334,187,553
Ethyl Alcohol Excise Revenue	127,411,014,195	113,384,108,912
Excise Revenue of Drinks Containing Ethyl Alcohol	8,067,276,626,590	6,497,646,858,520
Excise Revenue of Administration Fines	43,076,467,478	72,497,489,830
Other Excise Revenue	21,505,196,829	22,964,462,101
<b>Total of Excise Revenue</b>	<b>226,880,753,312,323</b>	<b>195,517,827,106,916</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in Excise Revenue by IDR 31,362,926,205,407 or 16.04 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

**F.2.1.1.1.5 Other Tax Revenue**

Other Tax  
Revenue  
amounted to  
IDR 7.68 trillion

Other Tax Revenue in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 7,686,100,141,265 and IDR 11,125,975,966,383, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Other Tax Revenue		
Stamp Duty Revenue	1,070,263,327,848	1,496,835,931,822
Revenue of Stamp Sales	5,661,404,285,336	5,938,022,861,361
Coal VAT Revenue	417,224,046,910	389,129,516,345
Other Indirect Tax Revenue	3,659,888,938	6,812,576,468
<b>Total of Other Tax Revenue</b>	<b>7,152,551,549,032</b>	<b>7,830,800,885,996</b>
Revenue of Tax Collection Interest		
Revenue of Income Tax Collection Interest	124,551,321,166	2,543,907,000,301
Revenue of VAT Collection Interest	408,996,871,067	751,217,832,361
Revenue of Interest of Sales Tax on Luxury Goods	400,000	-
Revenue of Interest Collection of Indirect Tax	-	50,247,725
<b>Total of Tax Interest Collection</b>	<b>533,548,592,233</b>	<b>3,295,175,080,387</b>
Other Tax Revenue	-	-
<b>Total of Other Tax Revenue</b>	<b>7,686,100,141,265</b>	<b>11,125,975,966,383</b>



Based on the above table, there is a decline in the Other Tax Revenue by IDR 3,439,875,825,118 or 30.92 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.1.1.6 International Trade Tax Revenue

International  
Trade Tax  
Revenue  
amounted to  
IDR 90.89  
trillion

International Trade Tax Revenue in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 90,897,665,517,741 and IDR 73,695,392,772,093, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
<b>Import Duty Revenue</b>		
Import Duty Revenue	45,608,785,765,341	35,542,525,390,983
Revenue of Customs Administration Fines	749,777,238,893	678,410,166,473
Import Duty Revenue for KITE (ease of import for export purposes)	1,087,732,642,874	844,983,337,637
BM – DTP (import duties borne by the government) Revenue	-	324,058,608,997
Other Customs Revenue	9,504,407,160	9,651,667,020
Revenue of Antidumping Import Duty	320,462,589,000	233,486,773,590
Revenue of Countervailing Duty	-	-
Revenue of Import Duty of Safety Measures	3,301,463,950,342	1,489,556,221,083
<b>Total of Import Duty Revenue</b>	<b>51,077,726,593,610</b>	<b>39,122,672,165,783</b>
<b>Export Duty Revenue</b>		
Export Duty Revenue	39,781,491,339,398	34,572,646,928,879
Revenue of Administration Fines of Export Duty	38,359,518,733	25,575,431
Export Duty Interest Revenue	88,066,000	48,102,000
<b>Total of Export Duty Revenue</b>	<b>39,819,938,924,131</b>	<b>34,572,720,606,310</b>
<b>Total of International Trade Tax Revenue</b>	<b>90,897,665,517,741</b>	<b>73,695,392,772,093</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the International Trade Tax Revenue by IDR 17,202,272,745,648 or 23.34 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.1.2 Non-Tax State Revenue

Non-Tax State  
Revenue  
(Administration  
of Non-Tax  
State Revenue)  
amounted to

Non-Tax State Revenue is derived from all revenues received by the state in the form of Natural Resources Revenue, Revenue from Restricted State Assets, Other Non-Tax Revenues, and Public Service Agency (BLU) Revenues reduced with the return of Non-Tax State Revenues. Non-Tax State Revenue for the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year

IDR 595.01 trillion (Audited) was IDR 595,010,280,203,205 and IDR 458,000,251,283,812, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Natural Resource Revenue	268,770,896,270,784	149,489,367,918,723
Revenues from Restricted State Assets	40,597,091,946,149	30,496,823,293,877
Other Non-tax State Revenues	195,739,979,810,678	152,011,308,573,915
Public Service Agency (BLU) Revenue	89,902,312,175,594	126,002,751,497,297
<b>Total of Non-Tax State Revenue</b>	<b>595,010,280,203,205</b>	<b>458,000,251,283,812</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Non-Tax State Revenue by IDR 137,010,028,919,393 or 29.91 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.1.2.1 Natural Resources Revenue

Natural Resources Revenue amounted to IDR 268.77 trillion

Natural Resources Revenue constitutes state revenue derived from natural resources. Natural Resources Revenue in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 268,770,896,270,784 and IDR 149,489,367,918,723, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Petroleum Revenue	111,992,940,458,410	64,998,824,686,934
Natural Gas Revenue	36,705,949,688,708	31,617,569,168,427
General Mining Revenue	110,786,795,000,708	44,835,418,882,229
Forestry Revenue	5,804,080,517,216	5,400,260,383,957
Fishery Revenue	1,192,945,829,371	708,187,057,318
General Geothermal Mining Revenue	2,288,184,776,371	1,929,107,739,858
<b>Total of Natural Resource Revenue</b>	<b>268,770,896,270,784</b>	<b>149,489,367,918,723</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Natural Resources Revenue by IDR 119,281,528,352,061 or 79.79 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.1.2.2 Revenue of Restricted State Assets

Revenue of Restricted State Assets amounted to

Revenues of Restricted State Assets (KND) constitute profit revenues from the management of the state's Restricted State Assets, in which the state assets are placed as a capital contribution to a state enterprise.

IDR 40.59  
trillion

Revenues of Restricted State Assets in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) were IDR 40,597,091,946,149 and IDR 30,496,823,293,877, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Revenue Share of Profits of State-Owned Enterprises under the Ministry of State-owned Enterprises	39,735,630,261,242	29,542,724,205,314
Revenue Share of Profits of State-owned Enterprises under the Ministry of Finance	861,461,684,907	954,099,088,563
<b>Total of the Revenue of Restricted State Assets</b>	<b>40,597,091,946,149</b>	<b>30,496,823,293,877</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Restricted State Assets IDR 10,100,268,652,272 or 33.12 percent Revenue Share of Profits of State-owned Enterprises under the Ministry of Finance 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.1.2.3 Other Non-Tax State Revenues

Other Non-tax  
State Revenues  
amounted to  
IDR 195.73  
trillion

Other Non-Tax State Revenues in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) were IDR 195,739,979,810,678 and IDR 152,011,308,573,915, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Revenue from Sales, State-Owned Assets (BMN), Management, Business Entity Fees, and Revenue of Insurance Claims	84,763,757,395,235	40,912,697,991,258
Administration and Law Enforcement Revenue	22,171,748,332,761	15,099,928,308,373
Health, Social Protection, and Religion Revenue	6,559,445,155,292	6,553,620,338,342
Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Revenue	4,192,602,721,151	4,403,240,629,309
Revenue of Transportation, Communication and Information Technology Services	27,825,117,011,476	27,746,212,411,403
Revenue of Other Services	687,537,690,411	449,630,317,436
Revenues of Interest, Banking Account Management, and Financial Management	19,410,172,403,219	25,914,660,711,878
Penalty Revenue	3,039,782,178,442	664,908,225,812

Other Revenue	27,089,816,922,691	30,266,409,640,104
<b>Total of Other Non-tax State Revenues</b>	<b>195,739,979,810,678</b>	<b>152,011,308,573,915</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Other Non-Tax State Revenues by IDR 43,728,671,236,763 or 28.77 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.1.2.4 Public Service Agency (BLU) Revenue

BLU Revenue  
amounted to  
IDR 89.90  
trillion

Public Service Agency Revenue (BLU) in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 89,902,312,175,594 and IDR 126,002,751,497,297, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Public Service Revenue	81,310,459,555,633	112,160,423,521,832
Public Service Agency Grant Revenue	169,778,059,270	147,424,833,601
Revenue of Results of Cooperation of Public Service Agency (BLU)	974,371,121,113	852,458,312,080
Revenue of Public Service Agency (BLU) derives from Central Government Entity	3,245,497,850,139	8,984,388,917,129
Other BLU Revenue	4,202,205,589,439	3,858,055,912,655
<b>Total of BLU Revenue</b>	<b>89,902,312,175,594</b>	<b>126,002,751,497,297</b>

Based on the above table, there is a decline in the Public Service Agency (BLU) Revenue by IDR 36,100,439,321,703 or 28.65 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.1.3 Grant Revenue

Grant Revenue  
amounted to  
IDR 5.69 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 equivalent. In addition, grant revenue in the Cash Flow Statements also comes from foreign individuals, bilaterally, multilaterally, and other foreign grants in the form of cash or cash equivalent. Grant Revenue in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 5,696,055,413,792 and IDR 5,013,042,434,686, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
<b>Domestic Grant Revenue</b>		
Cash – Individual	766,400,000	919,339,000

Cash – Institution/Business Entity	130,825,019,513	108,156,511,422
Cash – Local Government	2,526,187,637,207	2,660,237,398,562
Cash – Other	14,915,464,452	301,471,087
<b>Total of Domestic Grant Revenue</b>	<b>2,672,694,521,172</b>	<b>2,769,614,720,071</b>
<b>Foreign Grant Revenue – Planned</b>		
Bilaterally Planned	186,394,259,492	300,894,186,221
Multilaterally Planned	399,456,041,533	644,162,718,216
<b>Foreign Grant Revenue – Direct (Cash)</b>		
Direct (Cash – Individual)	2,061,618,178	670,859,410
Direct (Bilateral Cash)	96,937,080,633	655,413,721,245
Direct (Multilateral Cash)	2,314,500,561,582	605,830,425,519
Direct (Cash – Other)	24,011,331,202	36,455,804,004
<b>Total of Foreign Grant Revenue</b>	<b>3,023,360,892,620</b>	<b>2,243,427,714,615</b>
<b>Total of Grant Revenue</b>	<b>5,696,055,413,792</b>	<b>5,013,042,434,686</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Grant Revenue by IDR 683,012,979,106 or 13.62 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

### F.2.1.2 Cash Outflow

#### F.2.1.2.1 Personnel Expenditure

Personnel  
Expenditure  
amounted to  
IDR 402.44  
trillion

Personnel Expenditure is the compensation towards employees, either in Cash or in the form of goods, to be paid to government officials (domestic and overseas) as a reward for the work carried out during the accounting period, except for work related to capital formation. Personnel Expenditure for the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 402,441,656,300,334 and IDR 387,752,487,126,783, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Expenditures for Civil Servant Accumulated Budget Salaries and Benefits	86,886,751,274,793	86,041,290,682,924
Expenditures for TNI/Polri (Indonesian Armed Forces/Indonesian National Police) Accumulated Budget Salaries and Benefits	64,667,920,553,197	63,030,141,539,344
Expenditures for Accumulated Budget Salaries and Allowances for State Officials	1,451,426,586,090	969,884,613,998
Expenditures of Non-permanent Doctor (PTT)	1,414,494,400	1,732,049,000

Expenditures for Non-Civil Servant Accumulated Budget Salaries and Benefits	17,710,735,289,385	18,384,551,163,781
Expenditures for PPPK Accumulated Budget Salaries and Benefits	536,846,863,726	61,258,265,740
Honorarium Expenditure	1,490,800,609,821	1,443,134,468,081
Overtime Expenditure	902,549,970,369	793,078,487,455
Expenditures of Special Allowance and Transitory Employee	84,032,922,061,487	77,910,076,413,470
Expenditure of Retirement Allowance and Support	133,926,708,913,263	128,337,297,423,536
Health Insurance Expenditure	10,833,579,683,803	10,780,042,019,454
<b>Total of Personnel Expenditure</b>	<b>402,441,656,300,334</b>	<b>387,752,487,126,783</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Personnel Expenditure by IDR 14,689,169,173,551 or 3.79 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.2.2 Goods and Services Expenditure

Goods and Services Expenditure amounted to IDR 426.14 trillion

Goods and Services Expenditure is 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. Goods and Services Expenditure in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 426,149,081,519,090 and IDR 530,059,299,058,191, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Expenditure of Goods	166,133,854,715,131	218,581,976,410,482
Expenditure of Services	41,614,533,719,335	37,749,376,423,475
Maintenance Expenditure	44,489,975,895,976	40,466,311,285,722
Business Trip Expenditure	37,975,602,578,401	27,233,886,140,437
BLU Expenditure	79,477,221,388,001	91,811,567,555,041
Expenditure of Goods for the Community/Local Government	56,156,161,774,746	114,216,181,243,034
Expenditure of Goods for the former president and/or former vice president	301,731,447,500	-
<b>Total of Expenditure of Goods</b>	<b>426,149,081,519,090</b>	<b>530,059,299,058,191</b>

Based on the above table, there is a decline in the Goods and Services Expenditure by IDR 103,910,217,539,101 or 19.60 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

### F.2.1.2.3 Interest Expenditure

Interest  
Expenditure  
amounted to  
IDR 386.34  
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. Interest Expenditure in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 386,341,819,789,815 and IDR 343,495,383,443,849.

Therefore, there is an increase in the Interest Expenditure IDR 42,846,436,345,966 or 12.47 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

The details of the Interest Expenditure consist of the Domestic Loan and Foreign Loan Interest Expenditure, which amounted to IDR 373,617,911,471,466 and IDR 12,723,908,318,349, with details as follows.

#### a. Interest Expenditure on Domestic Loan

Interest Expenditure on Domestic Loans 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 in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 373,617,911,471,466 and IDR 332,863,129,175,527, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Long-term Domestic Interest Expenditure	532,875,272,425	519,886,002,061
Government Bond Interest Expenditure	283,107,682,082,592	260,105,454,030,055
Expenditure of Compensation of Domestic State Sharia Securities	72,349,854,787,991	63,830,791,962,156
Expenditure of Discount of Government Bond	11,189,872,757,941	4,391,835,175,100
Expenditure of Loss on Bond Redemption	1,337,452,801,614	1,854,340,752,507
Expenditure of Discounts of State Sharia Securities	5,100,173,768,903	2,160,821,253,648



<b>Total of Interest Expenditure on Domestic Loan</b>	<b>373,617,911,471,466</b>	<b>332,863,129,175,527</b>
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Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Interest Expenditure on Domestic loans by IDR 40,754,782,295,939 or 12.24 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### b. Interest Expenditure on Foreign Loan

Interest Expenditure on Foreign Loan represents interest and other liabilities for program loans and project loans. Interest Expenditure on Foreign Loan in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) by IDR 12,723,908,318,349 and IDR 10,632,254,268,322, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)</b>	<b>2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)</b>
Expenditures of Interest of Loan Programs	5,883,922,682,379	4,677,300,545,522
Expenditure of Interest of Project Loan	6,839,700,227,505	5,954,632,371,112
Expenditure of Foreign Loan Transfer Fees	285,408,465	321,351,688
<b>Total of Interest Expenditure on Foreign Loan</b>	<b>12,723,908,318,349</b>	<b>10,632,254,268,322</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Interest Expenditure on Foreign Loan by IDR 2,091,654,050,027 or 19.67 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

Subsidy  
Expenditure  
amounted to  
IDR 252.81  
trillion

#### F.2.1.2.4 Subsidy Expenditure

Subsidy Expenditure is state expenditure given to companies/institutions that produce, sell, export, or import goods and services that meet the needs of many people so that the selling price is affordable to the community. Subsidy Expenditure in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 252,812,907,867,326 and IDR 242,086,818,340,688, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)</b>	<b>2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)</b>
<b>State Enterprise Subsidy Expenditure</b>		
Subsidy Expenditure of Non-Financial Institutions – Oil Fuel	115,614,764,810,904	83,787,200,702,317



Subsidy Expenditures of Non-Financial Institutions - Non-Oil Fuel	94,767,430,477,784	86,722,068,115,169
Subsidy Expenditure of Non-Financial Institutions – PSO	6,309,491,129,344	5,682,106,762,209
<b>Total of State Enterprise Subsidy</b>	<b>216,691,686,418,032</b>	<b>176,191,375,579,695</b>
<b>Private Enterprise Subsidy Expenditure</b>		
Subsidy Expenditure of Financial Institutions	3,523,116,596,732	17,987,282,457,113
Subsidy Expenditure of Non-Financial Institutions	-	-
<b>Total of Private Enterprise Subsidy Expenditure</b>	<b>3,523,116,596,732</b>	<b>17,987,282,457,113</b>
<b>Subsidy Expenditure - Disaster/Emergency Responses</b>		
Subsidy Expenditure - Disaster/Emergency Responses	32,598,104,852,562	47,908,160,303,880
<b>Subsidy Expenditure - Disaster/Emergency Responses</b>	<b>32,598,104,852,562</b>	<b>47,908,160,303,880</b>
<b>Total of Subsidy Expenditure</b>	<b>252,812,907,867,326</b>	<b>242,086,818,340,688</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Subsidy Expenditure by IDR 10,726,089,526,638 or 4.43 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.2.5 Grant Expenditure

Grants  
Expenditure  
amounted to  
IDR 5.80 trillion

Grant Expenditure is a non-mandatory transfer of money or goods by the Central Government to other countries, international organizations, and local governments. Grant Expenditure in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 5,803,272,496,643 and IDR 4,319,001,438,779, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Grant Expenditure to Foreign Governments	33,829,048,077	22,003,461,212
Grant Expenditure to International Organization	13,676,743,266	10,021,136,406
Grant Expenditure to Local Governments	5,755,516,300,341	4,286,871,920,443
Other Grant Expenditure	250,404,959	104,920,718
<b>Total of Grant Expenditure</b>	<b>5,803,272,496,643</b>	<b>4,319,001,438,779</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Grant Expenditure by IDR 1,484,271,057,864 or 34.37 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.2.6 Social Assistance Expenditure

Social Assistance Expenditure amounted to IDR 161.52 trillion

Social Assistance Expenditure is a transfer of money or goods given to people to protect them from the possibility of social risks. Social Assistance Expenditure in the 2022 (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 161,523,078,405,990 and IDR 173,654,105,302,037, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Social Assistance Expenditure for Social Rehabilitation	614,198,479,237	90,228,950,992
Social Assistance Expenditure for Social Security	63,192,475,915,731	64,161,594,263,339
Social Assistance Expenditure for Social Empowerment	177,267,352,566	131,476,520,977
Social Assistance Expenditure for Social Protection	30,840,927,705,975	30,051,591,067,275
Social Assistance Expenditure for Poverty Alleviation	62,227,287,274,121	72,224,248,514,507
Social Assistance Expenditure of Disaster Management	4,470,921,678,360	6,994,965,984,947
<b>Total of Social Assistance Expenditure</b>	<b>161,523,078,405,990</b>	<b>173,654,105,302,037</b>

Based on the above table, there is a decline in the Social Assistance Expenditure by IDR 12,131,026,896,047 or 6.99 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.2.7 Other Expenditure

Other Expenditures amounted to IDR 404.38 trillion

Other Expenditure is a budget's expenditure for unusual and not expected recurrent activities like natural disasters, social disasters, and other unexpected expenses that are necessary in respect of the authority of the Government. Other Expenditure in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 404,385,774,531,710 and IDR 79,704,425,627,134, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Other Expenditure (Reserve Fund)	5,541,378,587,250	1,347,009,217,679
Other Expenditure (BUN Services)	93,648,376,675	86,755,531,200

BUN Other Expenditure	379,968,882,402,407	47,042,382,585,406
Other Expenditure - Disaster Management	16,381,452,464,426	22,863,339,664,231
Expenditure for the Adjustment of Exchange Rate Difference Invoice/SPP to SP2D (Payment Request Letter/Fund Disbursement Order)	2,766	1,015
Other Expenditure (Others)	2,400,412,698,186	8,364,938,627,603
<b>Total of Other Expenditure</b>	<b>404,385,774,531,710</b>	<b>79,704,425,627,134</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Other Expenditure by IDR 324,681,348,904,576 or 407.36 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.2.8 Revenue Sharing Fund of Tax

Revenue  
Sharing Fund  
of Tax  
amounted to  
IDR 62.99  
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. Revenue Sharing Fund of Tax in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 62,998,688,562,915 and IDR 71,777,109,535,555, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Revenue-sharing Fund from Individual Income Tax	37,677,680,471,742	40,140,026,086,073
Revenue-sharing Fund from Building and Land Tax	25,321,008,091,173	31,637,083,449,482
<b>Total of the Revenue Sharing Fund of Tax</b>	<b>62,998,688,562,915</b>	<b>71,777,109,535,555</b>

Based on the above table, there is a decline in the Revenue Sharing Fund of Tax by IDR 8,778,420,972,640 or 12.23 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.2.9 Revenue Sharing Fund of Natural Resources

Revenue  
Sharing Fund  
of Natural  
Resources  
amounted to  
IDR 100.82  
trillion

Revenue Sharing Fund of Natural Resources (SDA) 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. Revenue Sharing Fund of Natural Resources in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 100,823,947,472,776 and IDR 41,566,421,176,518, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Natural Resource Revenue-sharing Fund – Petroleum	14,388,156,301,036	8,453,991,849,717
Natural Resource Revenue-sharing Fund – Earth Gas	13,022,127,844,187	5,263,346,306,680
Natural Resource Revenue-sharing Fund – General Mining	68,713,989,486,607	21,343,854,565,786
Natural Resource Revenue-sharing Fund – Geothermal	1,726,630,460,219	2,905,207,150,935
Natural Resource Revenue-sharing Fund – Forestry	1,868,480,715,683	2,748,072,053,851
Natural Resource Revenue-sharing Fund – Fishery	1,104,562,665,044	851,949,249,549
<b>Total of the Natural Resource Revenue Sharing Fund</b>	<b>100,823,947,472,776</b>	<b>41,566,421,176,518</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Revenue Sharing Fund of Natural Resources by IDR 59,257,526,296,258 or 142.56 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.2.10 Revenue Sharing Fund of Excise

Revenue  
Sharing Fund  
of Excise  
amounted to  
IDR 4.59 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. Revenue Sharing Fund of Excise in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 4,591,474,242,743 and IDR 3,813,458,699,992. Therefore, there is an increase in the Revenue Sharing Fund of Excise by IDR 778,015,542,751 or 20.40 percent in the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.2.11 General Allocation Fund

General  
Allocation Fund  
amounted to  
IDR 378 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. The General Allocation Fund in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 378,000,000,000,000 and IDR 377,791,390,288,000. Therefore, there is an increase in the General Allocation Fund by IDR 208,609,712,000 or 0.06 percent in the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

**F.2.1.2.12 Physical Special Allocation Fund**

*Physical  
Special  
Allocation Fund  
amounted to  
IDR 54.78  
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. Physical Special Allocation Fund in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 (Audited) was IDR 54,783,954,054,112 and IDR 57,069,673,906,021. Therefore, there is a decline in the Physical Special Allocation Fund IDR 2,285,719,851,909 or 4.01 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

**F.2.1.2.13 Special Autonomy Fund, Privileged Fund in Special Region of Yogyakarta, and Local Incentive Fund**

*Special  
Autonomy  
Fund,  
Privileged Fund  
for Yogyakarta  
Special Region,  
Local Incentive  
Fund  
amounted to  
IDR 28.74  
trillion*

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. The Privileged Fund for the 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 the 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. Special Autonomy Fund, Privileged Fund in Special Region of Yogyakarta, and Local Incentive Fund in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) by IDR 28,749,936,344,000 and IDR 34,267,197,979,000, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Aceh Special Autonomy Fund	7,560,000,000,000	7,555,827,806,000
Papua Special Autonomy Fund	8,187,594,963,000	7,911,837,607,000
West Papua Special Autonomy Fund	4,688,668,607,000	4,015,253,771,000
Privileged Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta	1,320,000,000,000	1,320,000,000,000
Local Incentive Fund	6,993,672,774,000	13,464,278,795,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,749,936,344,000</b>	<b>34,267,197,979,000</b>

Based on the above table, there is a decline in the Special Autonomy Fund, Privileged Fund in Special Region of Yogyakarta, and Local Incentive Fund

by IDR 5,517,261,635,000 or 16.10 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.2.14 Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund

Non-physical  
Special  
Allocation Fund  
amounted to  
IDR 118.38  
trillion

Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund is a fund allocated to assist the regions in implementing the Central Government's policies. Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 118,380,687,000,719 and IDR 127,568,624,079,263, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Fund for Teacher Professional Fund (TPG) of Local Civil Servants (PNSD) and Teacher Special Allowance of PNSD in the Special Regions	47,740,858,795,736	55,752,963,456,199
Additional Fund Income for Local Civil Servants	991,045,485,177	420,101,290,000
School Operational Assistance (BOS)	51,345,762,364,395	52,568,128,975,064
Health Operational Assistance (BOK), Family Planning Operational Assistance (BOKB), Assistance of Waste Processing Service (BLPS)	12,372,977,755,955	11,736,808,788,000
Funds for Capacity Building for Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, Manpower, Population Administration Services, and Tourism Services	351,612,968,000	1,296,490,473,000
Operational Assistance for the Implementation (BOP) of Early Childhood Education (PAUD), Equality Education, and Museums and Cultural Parks	4,899,777,558,456	5,323,882,800,000
Fund for the Protection of Women and Children	114,052,500,000	77,786,205,000
Fund Facilitation Capital Investment	221,756,002,000	193,510,092,000
Fund for Agricultural Development	197,786,550,000	198,952,000,000

Fund for Institutional Capacity Building of Small and Medium-Sized Industrial Centres	145,057,021,000	-
<b>Total of the Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund</b>	<b>118,380,687,000,719</b>	<b>127,568,624,079,263</b>

Based on the above table, there is a decline in the Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund by IDR 9,187,937,078,544 or 7.2 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.1.2.15 Village Fund

Village Fund amounted to IDR 67.90 trillion

Village Fund is a fund allocated to assist the village in implementing the development of a village under Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning the Village. Village Fund in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 67,906,138,390,431 and IDR 71,853,710,011,029. Therefore, there is a decline in the Village Fund by IDR 3,947,571,620,598 or 5.49 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

### F.2.2 CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Net Cash Flows from Investment Activities amounted to IDR 347.17 trillion

Net Cash Flows from Investment Activities in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 (Audited) was minus IDR 347,174,022,486,045 and minus IDR 383,858,647,637,838.

Cash Flows from Investment Activity describe the Gross Cash receipt and expenditure in order to obtain and release economic resources that aim to improve and support government services to the public in the future.

Details of Net Cash Flows from Investment Activities are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Cash Inflow	28,333,153,856,434	25,389,967,277,263
Minus Cash Outflow	375,507,176,342,479	409,248,614,915,101
Net Cash Flow from Investment Activities	<b>(347,174,022,486,045)</b>	<b>(383,858,647,637,838)</b>

There is an increase in the Cash Flow from Investment Activities in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) by IDR 36,684,625,151,793 or 9.56 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.2.1 Cash Inflow

##### F.2.2.1.1 Management of Sale of State-Owned Assets

Management of Sale of State-

Revenue from BMN Management (Utilization and Transfer) and Proceeds from Assets Sales is a revenue originating from the Sale of fixed assets,



Owned Assets  
amounted to  
IDR 584.27  
billion

which include land, buildings, construction, equipment and machinery, and damaged or excessive assets. Revenue from Management of Sale of State-Owned Assets (BMN) in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 584,273,977,400 and IDR 492,727,054,810, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Revenue from the Transfer of BMN	576,804,786,417	466,394,045,710
Revenue from BMN Management and State Assets from Assets Manager	7,469,190,983	26,333,009,100
<b>Total of Revenue from the Management of Sale of State-Owned Assets</b>	<b>584,273,977,400</b>	<b>492,727,054,810</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Management of Sale of State-Owned Assets by IDR 91,546,922,590 or 18.58 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.2.1.2 Proceeds from Sale of Assets of Restructuring Program

Proceeds from  
Sale of Assets  
Restructuring  
Program  
amounted to  
IDR 667.17  
billion

Proceeds from Sale of Assets of Restructuring Program are revenues derived from Revenues of Assets Sales/Settlements of the Ex-Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (BPPN) and Assets of Ex- Liquidated Banks (BDL). Proceeds from Sale of Assets of Restructuring Program in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) were IDR 667,176,265,512 and IDR 459,418,995,546, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Proceeds from Sales/Settlements of Assets Ex-BPPN	643,617,367,500	396,116,268,510
Proceeds from Sales/Settlements of Ex-Assets owned by Ex-Liquidated Bank (BDL)	23,558,898,012	63,302,727,036
<b>Total of Proceeds from Sale of Assets of Restructuring Program</b>	<b>667,176,265,512</b>	<b>459,418,995,546</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Proceeds from Sale of Assets of Restructuring Program by IDR 207,757,269,966 or 45.22 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).



Proceeds of  
Revolving Fund  
Financing  
amounted to  
IDR 22 billion

### F.2.2.1.3 Proceeds of Revolving Fund Financing

Proceeds of Revolving Fund Financing in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 22,000,000,000, while in the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was none.

### F.2.2.1.4 Proceeds of Government Investment

Proceeds of  
Government  
Investment  
amounted to  
IDR 27.05  
trillion

Proceeds of Government Investment are revenue derived from the Proceeds of Government Investment Principal Installments and Proceeds of Government Guarantees. Proceeds of Government Investment in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) were IDR 27,059,703,613,522 and IDR 24,437,821,226,907. Therefore, there is an increase in the Proceeds of Government Investment by IDR 2,621,882,386,615 or 10.73 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

### F.2.2.2 Cash Outflow

Capital  
Expenditure  
amounted to  
IDR 240.57  
trillion

#### F.2.2.2.1 Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure is budget expenditures for the acquisition of fixed assets and other assets that provide benefits for more than one accounting period. Capital Expenditure in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 240,570,302,124,070 and IDR 239,632,253,549,976, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Capital Expenditure of Land	19,595,016,027,337	26,723,352,041,155
Capital Expenditure of Equipment and Machinery	100,701,911,264,860	85,415,781,156,713
Capital Expenditure of Building and Construction	30,368,008,162,912	29,507,430,578,203
Capital Expenditure of Roads, Irrigation, and Networks	72,951,253,743,088	85,595,377,571,642
Other Physical Capital Expenditure	6,754,076,109,763	5,957,791,964,587
Capital Expenditure of Public Service Agency (BLU)	10,200,036,816,110	6,432,520,237,676
<b>Total of Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>240,570,302,124,070</b>	<b>239,632,253,549,976</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Capital Expenditure by IDR 938,048,574,094 or 0.39 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

**F.2.2.2.2 National Education Development Expenditure**

*Expenditure of National Education Development amounted to IDR 20 trillion*

National Education Development Expenditure in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 (Audited) was IDR 20,000,000,000,000 and IDR 29,000,000,000,000. Therefore, there is a decline in the National Education Development Expenditure by IDR 9,000,000,000,000 or 31.03 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

**F.2.2.2.3 Revolving Fund Financing Expenditure**

*Revolving Fund Financing Expenditure amounted to IDR 0*

There was no Revolving Fund Financing Expenditure in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited), and from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 18,620,000,000,000.

**F.2.2.2.4 State Equity Participation**

*State Equity Participation amounted to IDR 60.66 trillion*

State Equity Participation (PMN) in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 60,664,867,718,409 and IDR 93,092,721,792,114, with details as follows:

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
State Equity Participation in BUMN	59,158,999,889,336	71,184,999,994,500
State Equity Participation in International Financing Organizations/Agencies	1,005,867,829,073	907,721,797,614
Other State Equity Participation	500,000,000,000	21,000,000,000,000
<b>Total of State Equity Participation</b>	<b>60,664,867,718,409</b>	<b>93,092,721,792,114</b>

Based on the above table, there is a decline in the State Equity Participation by IDR 32,427,854,073,705 or 34.83 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

**F.2.2.2.5 Government Investment Expenditure**

*Government Investment Expenditure amounted to IDR 54.27 trillion*

Government Investment Expenditure is the Financing of the International Development Cooperation Fund, Financing of Land Procurement for National Strategic Projects, Granting of Regional PEN Loans, and Establishment of Government Reserved Guarantee Fund. Government Investment Expenditure in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 54,272,006,500,000 and IDR 28,903,639,573,011, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Government Investment	3,000,000,000,000	-
Expenditure for Non-Permanent Government Investment Financing in the framework of the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN)	1,201,143,500,000	-
Expenditure for International Development Cooperation Fund	1,000,000,000,000	2,000,000,000,000
Financing Expenditures of Investment for Government Non-Permanent Transaction in BUN Investment Account	19,100,000,000,000	-
Financing Expenditures for Land Acquisition for National Strategic Projects	28,840,000,000,000	14,423,000,000,000
Expenditures for Regional PEN Loans	-	9,764,903,573,011
Establishment of the Government Guarantee Fund	316,863,000,000	715,736,000,000
Establishment of a Government Guarantee Fund in implementing the PEN Program - Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic	814,000,000,000	2,000,000,000,000
<b>Total of Government Investment Expenditure</b>	<b>54,272,006,500,000</b>	<b>28,903,639,573,011</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Government Investment Expenditure by IDR 25,368,366,926,989 or 87.77 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

### F.2.3 CASH FLOW FROM FUNDING ACTIVITIES

*Cash Flow from Funding Activities amounted to IDR 698.16 trillion*

Net Cash Flow from Funding Activities in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 698,166,134,429,528 and IDR 1,016,442,284,731,433.

Cash Flow from Funding Activities describes cash revenues and expenditures activities related to financing of deficits or utilization of budget surpluses aims to predict claims of other parties against the government cash flows and government claims against other parties in the future.

Cash Flow from Funding Activities in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) declined by IDR 318,276,150,301,905 or 31.31 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited). The decline is a fairly positive achievement, where the government reduces the receipt of funding supported by the increased Net

Cash Flow of Operational Activities in the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited), especially the increased realization of government revenue.

Details of Cash Flow from Funding Activities are as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Cash Inflow	1,219,817,004,057,156	1,577,319,446,472,881
Cash Outflow	521,650,869,627,628	560,877,161,741,448
Net Cash Flow from Funding Activities	<b>698,166,134,429,528</b>	<b>1,016,442,284,731,433</b>

### F.2.3.1 Cash Inflow

#### F.2.3.1.1 Domestic Financing Revenue

Domestic  
Financing  
Revenue  
amounted to  
IDR 1,107.58  
trillion

Domestic Financing Revenue in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 1,107,581,763,373,185 and IDR 1,499,216,728,033,309, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Domestic Financing Revenue - Banking	-	143,966,330,873,078
Domestic Financing Revenue - Non-Banking	-	-
Proceeds from the Sales of Domestic Government Securities	973,418,285,498,601	1,177,926,764,401,916
Proceeds from the Sales of Government Securities - Foreign Currency	124,037,949,770,694	174,841,489,803,384
Domestic Financing Revenue Loan	10,125,528,103,890	2,482,142,954,931
<b>Total of Domestic Financing Revenue</b>	<b>1,107,581,763,373,185</b>	<b>1,499,216,728,033,309</b>

Based on the above table, there is a decline in the Domestic Financing Revenue by IDR 391,634,964,660,124 or 26.12 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### a. Domestic Financing Revenue - Banking

There is no Domestic Financing Revenue - Banking in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited), while in the 2021 Fiscal Year was IDR 143,966,330,873,078 (Audited).

#### b. Domestic Financing Revenue - Non-Banking

There is no Domestic Financing Revenue - Non-Banking in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

**c. Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Securities**

Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Securities are financing proceeds from the Sale of State Treasury Paper (SPN), State Bonds, and Government Islamic Securities (SBSN) in *Rupiah*. Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Securities in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) were IDR 973,418,285,498,601 and IDR 1,177,926,764,401,916, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Securities	68,605,000,000,000	55,345,000,000,000
Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Bonds	648,951,017,006,441	840,144,389,319,300
Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Islamic Securities - Long-Term	209,102,808,095,159	234,411,315,731,835
Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Islamic Securities	17,223,000,000,000	20,450,000,000,000
Proceeds of SBSN Issuance/Sales for Project Financing Through SBSN PBS	29,536,460,397,001	27,576,059,350,781
<b>of Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Securities</b>	<b>973,418,285,498,601</b>	<b>1,177,926,764,401,916</b>

Based on the above table, there is a decline in the Proceeds from Sales of Domestic Government Securities by IDR 204,508,478,903,315 or 17.36 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

**d. Proceeds from the Sales of Government Securities - Foreign Currency**

Proceeds from the Sales of Government Securities - Foreign Currency in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) were IDR 124,037,949,770,694 and IDR 174,841,489,803,384, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Proceeds of Foreign Exchange Bonds	74,532,499,770,694	132,055,489,803,384

Proceeds from Sales of Government Islamic Securities Foreign Exchange - Long-Term	49,505,450,000,000	42,786,000,000,000
<b>Total of Proceeds from the Sales of Government Securities - Foreign Exchange</b>	<b>124,037,949,770,694</b>	<b>174,841,489,803,384</b>

Based on the above table, there is a decline in the Proceeds from the Sales of Government Securities - Foreign by IDR 50,803,540,032,690 or 29.06 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### e. Proceeds of Domestic Financing Loan

Proceeds of Domestic Financing Loan in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 10,125,528,103,890 and IDR 2,482,142,954,931. Therefore, there is an increase in the Proceeds of Domestic Financing Loan by IDR 7,643,385,148,959 or 307.93 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.3.1.2 Foreign Financing Revenue

Foreign Financing Revenue amounted to IDR 108.28 trillion

Foreign Financing Revenue is government proceeds related to the withdrawal of foreign loans consisting of cash loans and activity loans. Foreign Financing Revenue in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 108,283,083,586,601 and IDR 74,168,116,606,248, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Cash Loan Withdrawal	65,592,711,439,666	41,564,200,800,000
Activities Loan Withdrawal	42,690,372,146,935	32,603,915,806,248
<b>Total of Foreign Financing Revenue</b>	<b>108,283,083,586,601</b>	<b>74,168,116,606,248</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Foreign Loan Revenue by IDR 34,114,966,980,353 or 46 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.3.1.3 Revenue of Lending Repayment Installment

Revenue from Lending Repayment Installments amounted to IDR 3.95 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 and Regional/State-Owned Enterprises. Revenue of Lending Repayment Installment in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 3,952,157,097,370 and IDR 3,934,601,833,324, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Revenue of Installment of Domestic Lending Repayment	29,858,499,715	18,586,038,219
Revenue of Installment of Foreign Lending Repayment	3,922,298,597,655	3,916,015,795,105
<b>Total of Revenue of Installment of Lending Repayment</b>	<b>3,952,157,097,370</b>	<b>3,934,601,833,324</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Revenue of Installment of Lending Repayment by IDR 17,555,264,046 or 0.45 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.3.1.4 Other Financing Revenues

There are no Other Financing Revenues in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

Other  
Financing  
Revenue  
amounted to  
IDR 0

#### F.2.3.2 Cash Outflow

##### F.2.3.2.1 Domestic Financing Expenditure

Domestic Financing Expenditure Pengeluaran is used for domestic banking and non-banking financing settlement of domestic government securities and foreign currencies. Domestic Financing Expenditure in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 440,563,575,597,568 and IDR 476,799,680,989,751, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Expenditures for Payment/Repayment of Government Securities - Rupiah	342,589,967,131,663	381,657,085,537,740
Expenditure of the Sales of Government Securities - Foreign Currency	96,049,362,716,256	93,604,631,220,262
Expenditure of Domestic Loan Funding	1,924,245,749,649	1,537,964,231,749
<b>Total of Domestic Financing Expenditure</b>	<b>440,563,575,597,568</b>	<b>476,799,680,989,751</b>

Domestic  
Financing  
Expenditure  
amounted to  
IDR 440.56  
trillion



Based on the above table, there is a decline in the Domestic Financing Expenditure by IDR 36,236,105,392,183 or 7.60 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

Foreign  
Financing  
Expenditure  
amounted to  
IDR 79.28  
trillion

#### F.2.3.2.2 Foreign Financing Expenditure

Foreign Financing Expenditure in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 79,281,905,245,457 and IDR 82,082,980,389,501, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Expenditure of Installment of Foreign Loan Payment - Cash Loan	37,619,613,777,567	35,813,236,693,591
Expenditure of Installment of Foreign Loan Payment - Activities Loan	41,662,291,467,890	46,269,743,695,910
<b>Total of Foreign Financing Expenditure</b>	<b>79,281,905,245,457</b>	<b>82,082,980,389,501</b>

Based on the above table, there is a decline in the Foreign Financing Expenditure by IDR 2,801,075,144,044 or 3.41 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.3.2.3 Lending from Subsidiary Loan Agreement

Lending from  
Subsidiary  
Loan  
Agreement  
amounted to  
IDR 1.80 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. Lending from Subsidiary Loan Agreement in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 1,805,388,784,603 and IDR 1,994,500,362,196. Therefore, there is a decline in the Lending from Subsidiary Loan Agreement by IDR 189,111,577,593 or 9.48 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

The Budget  
Surplus (SiLPA)  
amounted to  
IDR 130.55  
trillion

Based on the Net Cash Flow of the Operational Activities amounted to minus IDR 220,433,644,891,532, the Net Cash Flow of the Investment Activities amounted to minus IDR 347,174,022,486,045, the Net Cash Flow of the Funding Activities amounted to IDR 698,166,134,429,528, there is a Budget Surplus (SiLPA) in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) amounted to IDR 130,558,467,051,951.



## F.2.4 CASH FLOW FROM TRANSITORY ACTIVITIES

Net Cash Flow  
from  
Transitory  
Activities  
amounted to  
IDR 20.04  
trillion

Net Cash Flow from Transitory Activities in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 20,042,387,123,266 and IDR 39,284,569,942,339.

Cash Flow from Transitory Activities in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) was decreased by IDR 19,242,182,819,073 or 48.98 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

Cash Flow from Transitory Activities is the receipt and expenditure of 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	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Third-Party Accounting (Net)	151,170,449,070	(267,579,611,995)
Transitory (Net)	(3,468,162,038,412)	(19,209,339,592,828)
Third-Party Transitory Transaction (Net)	23,360,027,823,784	58,761,639,376,438
Inter-account Inward Remittance (Net)	(649,111,176)	(150,229,276)
<b>Net Cash Flow from Transitory Activities</b>	<b>20,042,387,123,266</b>	<b>39,284,569,942,339</b>

### F.2.4.1 Third-Party Accounting (Net)

Third-Party  
Calculation  
(Net)  
amounted to  
151.17 billion

Third-Party Accounting (PFK) 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. Third-Party Accounting in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 151,170,449,070 and minus IDR 267,579,611,995, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
<b>Proceed of PFK Transitory</b>		
PFK Proceed of 10% of Salary	25,504,271,807,301	24,968,884,217,094
PFK Proceed of BULOG rice	301,458,681,292	281,419,699,507
PFK Proceed of 3% Local Health Insurance Premium(s)	9,730,400,014,403	9,442,753,100,307

PFK Proceed of 2% Non-permanent Midwife/Doctor Insurance	-	-
PFK Proceed of 2% TNI/Polri Health Insurance Retirement	1,074,346,520	3,483,302,316
Proceed of Deposits / PFK Discounts 1% Health Insurance Premium(s) for Other Family Members	4,340,889,187	3,460,625,827
Other PFK Proceeds	507,093,858,839	296,018,630,522
<b>Total of PFK Proceeds</b>	<b>36,048,639,597,542</b>	<b>34,996,019,575,573</b>
<b>Proceed of Third-Party Transitory Transaction Cigarette Tax Payment and Other Receivables</b>		
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory Transaction Cigarette Tax Payment	21,705,480,691,701	18,841,900,641,438
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory Receivable Transfer	-	2,000,000,000
Third-Party Transitory Proceed from Sales/Completion of Ex-Liquidated Bank	151,343,770	1,405,445,487
Third-Party Transitory Proceed from the Deduction of Additional General Allocation Funds Assistance for Allocation of Village Fund (ADD)	60,765,915,687	142,396,185,327
PFK Proceed of Cigarette Tax Contribution in Supporting Health Insurance Program	284,259,999,596	1,153,260,488,032
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory of Withholding Funds (DHP) for Village Fund	67,906,138,390,431	71,853,796,501,029
<b>Total of Proceed of Third-Party Transitory Transaction of Deposit/Withholding of Cigarette Tax Payment and Other Receivables</b>	<b>89,956,796,341,185</b>	<b>91,994,759,261,313</b>
<b>Proceed of Third-Party Transitory of Government's Bill of Exchange</b>	-	-
<b>Expenditure of Third-Party Accounting Transitory</b>		
Third-Party Accounting Expenditure of 10% Salary	(22,021,688,086,123)	(22,006,532,844,474)
Return of Third-Party Accounting Proceed of 2% Continuing Salary	(2,028,180,273,264)	(1,967,712,362,212)

Return of Third-Party Accounting Proceed of Bulog Rice	(301,480,627,378)	(281,447,529,747)
Return of Third-Party Accounting Proceed of 3% Health Insurance	(11,327,710,057,307)	(10,762,661,675,729)
Return of Third-Party Accounting Proceed of 2% Non-permanent Midwife/Doctor Insurance	-	-
Return of Third-Party Accounting Proceed of 1% Salary	(3,895,699,233)	(3,519,732,043)
Return of Other Third-Party Accounting Proceeds	(517,251,051,376)	(229,976,913,522)
<b>Total of Third-Party Accounting Proceeds</b>	<b>(36,200,205,794,681)</b>	<b>(35,251,851,057,727)</b>
<b>Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory Transaction of Deposit/Withholding of Cigarette Tax Payment and Other Receivables</b>		
Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory Transaction Cigarette Tax Payment	(21,401,489,943,775)	(18,854,940,649,953)
Return of Proceed of Third-Party Transitory Receivable Transfer	-	(2,000,000,000)
Return of Proceed of Third Party Transitory Proceed from Sales/Completion of Ex-Liquidated Bank	(1,405,445,487)	(113,566,813)
Return of Proceed of Third Party Transitory Proceed from Deduction of Additional General Allocation Funds Assistance for Allocation of Village Fund (ADD)	(60,765,915,687)	(142,396,185,327)
Expenditure of Cigarette Tax Contribution Transitory in Supporting Health Insurance Program	(284,259,999,596)	(1,153,260,488,032)
Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory of Withholding Funds (DHP) for Village Fund	(67,906,138,390,431)	(71,853,796,501,029)
<b>Total of Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory Transaction of Deposit/Withholding of Cigarette Tax Payment and Other Receivables</b>	<b>(89,654,059,694,976)</b>	<b>(92,006,507,391,154)</b>

<b>Total of Third-Party Accounting (Net)</b>	<b>151,170,449,070</b>	<b>(267,579,611,995)</b>
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Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Third-Party Accounting (Net) IDR 418,750,061,065 or 156.50 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

#### F.2.4.2 Transitory (Net)

*Transitory (Net) amounted to minus IDR 3.46 trillion*

Transito (neto) is a BUN transaction related to the Expenditure of Cash Reserve (UP) or Additional Cash Reserve (TUP) for the current year to the Proxy of the Budget User and Proceed of the Return of the. 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) also originated from the process of Escrow transactions. Transitory (Net) in the Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was minus IDR 3,468,162,038,412 and minus IDR 19,209,339,592,828, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)</b>	<b>2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)</b>
<b>Proceed of Transitory</b>		
Proceed of Transitory	7,157,979,701,854	10,199,228,732,680
Proceed Funds from BLU in the BUN Account	2,149,095,459,091	2,881,009,769,735
Proceed direct approved grant	464,413,060	783,490,696
Proceed of cash transfer transactions between BLUs	-	-
Proceed of Advance Payment	-	1,317,760
Proceed of Transitory of Additional Cash Reserve	76,949,092,307,037	143,797,349,038,589
Proceed of Escrow	29,805,455,049,871	8,038,704,086,097
<b>Total of Proceed of Transitory</b>	<b>116,062,086,930,913</b>	<b>164,917,076,435,557</b>
<b>Expenditure of Transitory</b>		
Expenditure of Transitory	(7,065,399,224,030)	(9,673,030,086,942)
Return of Surplus Proceed of BLU in State Cash Account to Cash at BLU Account	(2,149,095,459,091)	(2,881,009,769,735)
Expenditure of direct approved grant	(464,413,060)	(783,490,696)
Expenditure of cash transfer transactions between BLUs	-	-

Expenditure of Salary Advance Payment	-	-
Expenditure of Transitory of Additional Cash Reserve	(76,934,674,527,894)	(143,828,663,303,924)
Expenditure of Escrow	(33,380,615,345,250)	(27,742,929,377,088)
<b>Total of Expenditure of Transitory</b>	<b>(119,530,248,969,325)</b>	<b>(184,126,416,028,385)</b>
<b>Total of Transitory (Net)</b>	<b>(3,468,162,038,412)</b>	<b>(19,209,339,592,828)</b>

Based on the above table, there is an increase in the Transitory (Net) by IDR 15,741,177,554,416 or 81.95 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

Transitory Transactions to the Third-Party (Net) amounted to IDR 23.36 trillion

#### F.2.4.3 Third-Party Transitory Transaction (Net)

Third-Party Transitory Transaction (Net) 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 third-party transitory transactions with Other Government Accounts, Oil and Gas, Non-Oil and Gas, Special Accounts, and Cash Optimization.

Third-Party Transitory Transaction (Net) in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was IDR 23,360,027,823,784 and IDR 58,761,639,376,438, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)		
Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
<b>Proceed of Third-Party Transitory</b>		
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory	67,653,593,843,752	47,477,366,601,063
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory of Other Government Accounts	1,174,714,894,129,610	1,409,833,250,304,160
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory of Oil and Gas	718,693,308,384	6,466,246,645,221
Non-Budget Receipt Third-Party Non-Oil and Gas	637,136,376,401,370	646,338,286,452,734
Third Party Non-Budget Receipts in Special Accounts	12,235,900,092,053	9,279,438,271,091
Third Party Non-Budget Revenue Cash Optimization	59,240,475,106,648	109,300,000,000,000
<b>Total of Proceed of Third-Party</b>	<b>1,951,699,932,881,817</b>	<b>2,228,694,588,274,269</b>

<b>Transitory</b>		
<b>Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory</b>		
Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory	(67,656,545,297,434)	(47,631,378,880,325)
Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory of Other Government Accounts	(1,104,622,742,269,130)	(1,375,871,284,489,847)
Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory of Oil and Gas	(47,607,131,905,781)	(48,470,815,149,654)
Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory of Non-Oil and Gas	(636,976,599,635,567)	(646,129,859,804,299)
Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory in Special Account	(12,239,255,767,493)	(9,279,438,271,091)
Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory Cash Optimization	(59,240,475,106,648)	(42,550,000,000,000)
<b>Total of Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory</b>	<b>(1,928,342,749,982,053)</b>	<b>(2,169,932,776,595,216)</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>23,357,182,899,764</b>	<b>58,761,811,679,053</b>
<b>PFK related to Banking System Errors</b>		
Proceed of Third-Party Transitory due to the Banking System Errors	24,788,242,815,554	77,922,666,557,397
Expenditure of Third-Party Transitory due to the Banking System Errors	(24,785,433,906,236)	(77,922,634,573,129)
	<b>2,808,909,318</b>	<b>31,984,268</b>
<b>Bookkeeping Correction</b>		
Bookkeeping Expenditure Correction	3,668,620,729	1,962,022,738
Bookkeeping Proceed Correction	(3,632,606,027)	(2,166,309,621)
	<b>36,014,702</b>	<b>(204,286,883)</b>
<b>Third-Party Transitory Transaction (Net)</b>	<b>23,360,027,823,784</b>	<b>58,761,639,376,438</b>

Based on the above table, there is a decline in the Third-Party Transitory Transaction (Net) by IDR 35,401,611,552,654 or 60.25 percent from the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited).

**F.2.4.4 Inter-Account Inward Remittance (Net)**

*Inter-Account  
Inward  
Remittance  
(Net) minus IDR  
649.11 million*

Inter-account Inward Remittance (Net) is the process and expenditure of Inter-Bank Account Remittance. In transactions for Inter-Bank Account Remittance, there is still a difference between the proceeds and expenditure of it. Since not all transactions on interrelated accounts with cash transactions are recorded in the Central Accounting System, there is a time lag between the time of sending and issuing remittances, and there is an excess of funds from Other Government Accounts (RPL) the Expenditure Accounts of the General Treasury of the Central State (RPKBUNP) of Foreign Currency in USD, on December 30, 2022, however it is received in Investment Fund Account (RDI) and National Public Treasury Account (RKUN) in USD in January 2, 2023. Inter-account Inward Remittance (Net) in the 2022 Fiscal Year (Audited) and the 2021 Fiscal Year (Audited) was minus IDR 649,111,176 and minus IDR 150,229,276, with details as follows.

(in Rupiah)

Description	2022 Fiscal Year (Audited)	2021 Fiscal Year (Audited)
Proceed of Inter-Bank Account Remittance	20,410,110,617,317,699	17,580,778,454,639,782
Expenditure of Inter-Bank Account Remittance	(20,410,111,266,428,875)	(17,580,778,604,869,058)
<b>Total of Inter-Bank Account Remittance (Net)</b>	<b>(649,111,176)</b>	<b>(150,229,276)</b>

Based on the above table, there is a decline in the Inter-Bank Account Remittance by IDR 498,881,900 or 332.08 percent from the 2021 fiscal Year (Audited).

## G. EXPLANATION OF ITEMS OF STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

*Beginning  
Equity IDR  
3,916.34  
trillion*

### G.1. Beginning Equity

Beginning Equity as of January 1, 2022 and January 1, 2021 amounted to IDR 3,916,345,179,380,431 and IDR 4,473,198,498,758,480. The Beginning Equity value in 2022 is the Ending Equity value of the Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2021 in the 2021 Audited LKPP.

*Operational  
Report (LO)  
Deficit IDR  
480.27 trillion*

### G.2. LO-Surplus/Deficit

The LO Deficit for the periods ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 480,272,439,016,692 and IDR 657,236,935,101,822. LO Deficit is the sum of Surplus/Deficit of operational activities, Surplus/Deficit of non-operational activities, and Surplus/Deficit of extraordinary items. Details of the Surplus/Deficit-LO for the period ending December 31, 2022, are presented in the Operational Report.

### G.3. Corrections that Directly Increase/Decrease the Equity

*Adjustment of  
SiLPA (Budget  
Surplus) IDR  
9.43 trillion*

#### G.3.1. Adjustment of SiLPA (Budget Surplus)

Adjustments to SiLPA on December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 9,431,660,376,686 and minus IDR 1,175,557,546,736. The adjustment of SiLPA is a transaction mutation on the adjustment of exchange rate differences from remittance transactions or overbooking between accounts belonging to the BUN based on the Regulation of the Director General of Treasury Number 19 of 2016 and state revenue refund transactions of the Last Fiscal Year.

(In Rupiah)

Akun	Account Description	31 December 2022 (Audited)	31 December 2021 (Audited)
311211	SILPA	9,457,907,426,911	(674,722,326,273)
311212	Revenue Correction of the Last Fiscal Year	(26,247,050,225)	(500,835,220,463)
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,431,660,376,686</b>	<b>(1,175,557,546,736)</b>

#### G.3.2. Correction of Reserve Value

Correction of Reserve Value as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 3,732,184,012,634 and IDR 1,362,204,184,053.



*Correction of  
Reserve Value  
IDR 3.73  
trillion*

Correction of Reserve Value reflects corrections to the value of inventories in K/L and BUN. Inventory correction includes correction of quantity and correction of value/unit price transactions as well as incoming mutation transactions in the form of additional opening balances, transfers in, and reclassifications in. Details of Inventory Value Correction are as follows:

(In Rupiah)

Correction of Reserve Value	31 December 2022 (Audited)	31 December 2021 (Audited)
K/L	3,732,183,512,634	1,362,201,219,049
BUN	500,000	2,965,004
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,732,184,012,634</b>	<b>1,362,204,184,053</b>

Significant inventory value corrections were at the Ministry of Health amounting to IDR 2,344,011,257,989, which came from initial balance transactions, corrections to the value and amount of inventory items in the form of vaccines, buffer stock drugs, and Hajj drugs and medical supplies, and at the Ministry of Defense amounting to IDR 1,742,659,904,567 which was a correction to the recording of inventory obtained in the previous fiscal year and an initial balance recording transaction.

### G.3.3. Revaluation of Fixed Assets

*Revaluation of  
Fixed Assets  
IDR 0*

Revaluation of Fixed Assets is a revaluation of State Property (BMN) conducted by the Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN) of the Ministry of Finance. Revaluation of Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 0 and IDR 183,644,209,172.

### G.3.4. Correction of Non-Revaluation Assets Value

*Non-  
revaluation  
asset value  
correction  
minus IDR 60.95  
trillion*

Correction of Non-Revaluation Assets Value as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to minus IDR 60,953,016,315,937 and IDR 10,261,922,785,650. Correction to the Value of Non-Revaluation Assets as of December 31, 2022 is a correction to errors in recording the value of assets, among others, due to the recording of excess or insufficient goods, a reduction in the value of fixed assets/other assets due to the return of expenditure both TAB and TAYL which results in BMN in the form of fixed assets/other assets, recording transactions adding to the initial balance of fixed assets/other assets, receiving grants in the form of used goods. These corrections are in addition to those caused by asset revaluation.

Correction to the Value of Non-Revalued Assets consists of Correction to the Value of Non-Revalued Fixed Assets, Correction to the Value of Other Non-Revalued Assets and Consolidation Adjustments. Correction of Non-Revaluation Assets Value is explained as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	31 December 2022 (Audited)	31 December 2021 (Audited)
1. Correction of Non-Revaluation Fixed Assets Value in K/L	(68,151,070,670,548)	(9,396,425,066,805)
2. Correction to the Value of Non-revalued other Assets in K/L	(3,227,034,316,067)	(4,602,689,490,509)
3. Correction to the Value of Non-revalued fixed Assets at BUN	126,610,907,944	(63,758,033,662)
4. Correction to the Value of Non-revalued other Assets at BUN	4,596,584,726,734	22,866,254,743,626
5. Consolidation Adjustment	5,701,893,036,000	1,458,540,633,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>(60,953,016,315,937)</b>	<b>10,261,922,785,650</b>

1. Correction to the value of non-revalued fixed assets in K/L as of 31 December, 2022 amounted to minus IDR 68,151,070,670,548. Significant corrections are found in K/L:

(In Rupiah)

State Ministries/Agencies	Value
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	(59,864,299,004,558)
Ministry of Communication and Information	(5,667,403,769,832)
Ministry of Transportation	(2,923,647,242,242)
Other State Ministries/Agencies	304,279,346,084
<b>Balance December 31, 2022</b>	<b>(68,151,070,670,548)</b>

The most significant correction of Non-Revaluation Fixed Assets Value occurred in the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, amounting to minus IDR 59,864,299,004,558, which was the recording of Accumulated Depreciation of Service Concession Assets provided by partners that had been operated before 2022.

2. Correction of Non-Revaluation Other Assets Value in K/L as of December 31, 2022 amounted to minus IDR 3,227,034,316,067. Significant corrections are found in K/L:

(In Rupiah)

State Ministries/Agencies	Value
Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning	(1,415,583,193,257)
Ministry of Communication and Information	(1,381,042,552,707)
Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia	687,041,871,126
Ministry of Defense	(674,512,148,176)
Other State Ministries/Agencies	(442,938,293,053)
<b>Balance December 31, 2022</b>	<b>(3,227,034,316,067)</b>

3. Correction of the value of non-revalued fixed assets in BUN amounting to IDR 126,610,907,944. This correction comes from BA 999.08 (Other Shopping Management) found in OJK and BP Batam.
4. Correction of Non-Revaluation Other Assets Value in BUN amounted to IDR 4,596,584,726,734. The correction comes from:
  - a. BA 999.03 (Government Investment Management) amounting to IDR 141,203,754,502 is a correction to the accumulated depreciation value of assets under management at KPA Satker BLU LMAN.
  - b. BA 999.08 (Other Expenditure Management) amounting to IDR 88,400,000 contained in BP Batam.
  - c. BA 999.99 (Special Transaction) amounting to IDR 4,455,292,572,232. The correction of Non-Revaluation Other Assets Value consists of:
    - 1) PKP2B BMN Management Unit is IDR 45,670,961,043;
    - 2) BMN Management Unit of KKKS is IDR 4,587,767,004,437;
    - 3) BLBI BMN Management Unit is minus IDR 173,187,153,606;
    - 4) UAKPA BUN TK Others is minus IDR 8,193,112,119;
    - 5) Idle BMN Management Unit is IDR 3,234,872,477.
5. Consolidation Adjustment amounting to IDR 5,701,893,036,000 is a correction of the value of non-revalued fixed assets due to the double presentation of land assets between BPS and the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Defense and Bank Indonesia, the Ministry of Transportation and the Ministry of Defense, and the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Education and Culture. In addition, it also includes adjustments to the correction of the value of non-revalued fixed assets due to the double recording of land between the Television of the Republic of Indonesia (TVRI) and the Ministry of State Secretariat because in 2022 it has been resolved at the K/L Level.

### G.3.5. Correction of Reclassification

#### Correction on Reclassification

Corrections to Reclassifications as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 916,566,907,783 and IDR 4,393,487,458,451. Correction on Reclassification is the difference in the value of

n IDR 916.56  
billion

reclassification out and reclassification in on inventory and fixed assets. All Corrections to Reclassifications come from Corrections to Reclassifications at KL.

Corrections to reclassifications are contained in K/L as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	Value
1. Ministry of Public Works and Housing	752,315,305,783
2. Ministry of Defense	84,689,491,568
3. Indonesian National Police	34,690,789,135
4. Other State Ministries/Agencies	44,871,321,297
<b>Balance December 31, 2022</b>	<b>916,566,907,783</b>

### G.3.6. Other Corrections

Other  
Corrections  
IDR 15.58  
trillion

Other Corrections as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 15,588,603,391,310 and IDR 84,998,088,557,591. Other Corrections are corrections that are not included in the SiLPA Adjustment, Correction of Reserve Value, and Difference in Revaluation of Fixed Assets that affect Equity. Other Corrections on December 31, 2022 include Net Equity Mutations of UBL Not Satker, Cash Mutations in the Spending Treasurer, Other Cash Mutations in K/L from Grants, and BLU Cash Mutations, and adjustments to the cumulative effect of amortization of financial liabilities for Service Concessions. Other Corrections are explained as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Other Corrections	31 December 2022 (Audited)	31 December 2021 (Audited)
1. Other corrections to K/L	31,387,075,088,782	(2,196,658,239,987)
2. Other corrections to BUN	(17,407,588,622,362)	110,584,975,274,337
3. LKPP consolidation adjustment	1,609,116,924,890	(23,390,228,476,760)
<b>Total*)</b>	<b>15,588,603,391,310</b>	<b>84,998,088,557,590</b>

Difference of IDR 1 on December 31, 2021 due to rounding

#### 1. Other Corrections to K/L

Other Corrections in K/L on December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 31,387,075,088,782 and minus IDR 2,196,658,239,987. Other significant corrections are found in K/L:

(In Rupiah)

Description	Value
1. Ministry of Public Works and Housing	33,777,194,038,021
2. Ministry of Health	(5,238,323,747,030)

3. Ministry of Finance	2,143,127,100,391
4. Other State Ministries/Agencies	705,077,697,400
<b>Balance December 31, 2022</b>	<b>31,387,075,088,782</b>

Other Corrections is the most significant in the Ministry of PUPR, amounting to IDR 33,777,194,038,021, which comes from the adjustment journal for the cumulative impact of retrospective amortization of financial liabilities in 2022 (application of Government Accounting Standards Statement (PSAP) 16).

## 2. Other Corrections to BUN

Other Corrections to BUN as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to minus IDR 17,407,588,622,362 and IDR 110,584,975,274,337. Other Corrections at BUN are explained as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Description	31 December 2022 (Audited)	31 December 2021 (Audited)
a. 999.00 BUN Authorization	18,612,148,638,65	(119,532,603,329,171)
b. 999.01 Debt Management	825,169,398,659	(507,896,124,594)
c. 999.02 Grant Management	1,037,365,564,206	794,259,119,266
d. 999.03 Government Investment Management	(52,049,031,031,088)	(9,177,731,853,301)
e. 999.05 Transfer to Regions	(4,137,591,470,498)	1,781,335,408,789
f. 999.07 Subsidy Expenditure Management	(5,708,407,644,565)	(745,476,633,201)
g. 999.08 Management of Other Expenditure	590,056,898,607	(3,432,686,314,671)
h. 999.09 Management of Other Agencies	5,281,424,623,005	7,046,876,393,764
i. 999.99 Special Transaction Management	13,769,960,869,124	234,069,400,521,556
j. Other Correction Adjustment at BUN	4,371,315,531,523	289,498,085,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>(17,407,588,622,362)</b>	<b>110,584,975,274,337</b>

### a. Other Corrections to BUN Authorization (999.00)

Other Corrections to Kuasa BUN on December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounting to IDR 18,612,148,638,665 and minus IDR 119,532,603,329,171, respectively, are transaction mutations on

SAL accounts, equity accounts, Expenditure Treasurer Cash Mutations, Other Cash Mutations in K/L from Grants and BLU Cash Mutations in the accrual ledger. Other Corrections in BA 999.00 are explained as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Other Corrections to BUN Authorization</b>	<b>31 December 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>31 December 2021 (Audited)</b>
SAL	854,804	(2)
Use of SAL	-	(20,100,000,000,000)
SAL Earmark	-	(123,866,330,873,078)
Equity	20,515,912,344,859	2,729,400,471,254
Mutation of Cash in the Expenditure Treasury	(32,123,110,511)	(483,011,012,029)
Mutation of Other Cash in K/L from Grants	1,150,651,829,898	(2,117,759,564,152)
Cash Mutation of BLU	(3,022,293,280,385)	24,305,097,648,836
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,612,148,638,665</b>	<b>(119,532,603,329,171)</b>

b. Other Corrections to the National Debt Management Agency (BA 999.01)

Other Corrections to the Debt Management BUN as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 825,169,398,659 and minus IDR 507,896,124,594. Other Corrections in the Debt Management BUN are explained as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Other Corrections to Debt Management BUN (BA 999.01)</b>	<b>31 December 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>31 December 2021 (Audited)</b>
Adjustment of Accrued Liabilities	(2,395,705,414)	(506,957,218,644)
Foreign Loan Adjustment	830,920,779,513	266,674,050
Deferred Mutual Adjustment	(3,355,675,440)	(1,205,580,000)
<b>Total</b>	<b>825,169,398,659</b>	<b>(507,896,124,594)</b>

c. Other Corrections to BUN Grant Management (BA 999.02)

Other Corrections in BUN Grant Management as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 1,037,365,564,206 and IDR 794,259,119,266, respectively. This value comes from the Ratification of Past Fiscal Year Grants (TAYL) of IDR 1,039,227,213,001, an adjustment journal for the settlement of Other Receivables of

minus IDR 1,876,467,871 and an adjustment journal for the write-off of Bad Debts in Equity of IDR 14,819,076.

d. Other Corrections to Government Investment Management BUN (BA 999.03)

Other Corrections at the Government Investment Management BUN on December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to minus IDR 52,049,031,031,088 and minus IDR 9,177,731,853,301. Other Corrections at the Government Investment Management BUN are explained as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Other Corrections to Government Investment Management BUN</b>	<b>31 December 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>31 December 2021 (Audited)</b>
UAP DJPK	36,456,899,772	-
KPA Dit PNBP DJA	40,596,841,126,574	30,473,256,223,843
BLU LPDB KUMKM	136,425,904,251	266,140,256,789
KPA of Ministry of BUMN	(19,543,900,681,635)	(35,998,836,581,056)
KPA DJKN	14,535,366,629,542	48,051,621,830,147
UAIP	(69,716,919,075,080)	(53,397,138,267,955)
State Asset Management Agency (LMAN)	989,109,042,522	1,524,726,770,726
KPA of SMI Directorate (DJPB)	(19,387,840,078,412)	60,577,452,142,969
KPA Land Bank Agency	304,805,204,600	-
KPA Dit. Financing (Initial Capital of BP Tapera)	-	159,771,236
KPA BLU PPDP	-	(60,675,114,000,000)
KPA Initial Capital BP Tapera	599,047,486	-
BPD LH	24,949,292	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(52,049,031,031,088)</b>	<b>(9,177,731,853,301)</b>

e. Other Corrections in BUN Transfer to Regions (BA 999.05)

Other Corrections in BUN Management of Transfers to Regions as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to minus IDR 4,137,591,470,498 and IDR 1,781,335,408,789. Other Corrections amounting to minus IDR 4,137,591,470,498 consist of adjustments to

Nonphysical DAK Receivables and Payables at the Nonphysical DAK Satker amounting to minus IDR 4,674,729,070,393, adjustments to the value of Equity and receivables at the Physical DAK Satker and Village Fund amounting to minus IDR 275,374,418,411, correction of revenue from deduction of DAU distribution for the remaining Nonphysical DAK and the remaining Village Fund in RKUD amounting to IDR 1,220,481,954,309, and correction of estimated DBH value with the predetermined/definitive value in the DBH Satker amounting to minus IDR 407,969,936,003.

f. Other Corrections to the Management of Subsidy Expenditure (BA 999.07)

Other Corrections to BUN Subsidy Expenditure on December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to minus IDR 5,708,407,644,565 and minus IDR 745,476,633,201. Other Corrections on December 31, 2022 came from corrections to debts and expenses in KL with the following details.

(In Rupiah)

State Ministries/Agencies	31 December 2022 (Audited)	31 December 2021 (Audited)
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	(38,656,857,919)	33,432,908,730
Ministry of Agriculture	(171,930,552)	(9,744,533,109)
Ministry of Finance	(3,630,824,095,110)	(3,636,523,015,665)
Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs	(2,037,666,297,086)	4,096,379,422,758
Ministry of State-Owned Enterprise	-	(1,229,021,415,915)
Commodity Futures Trading Supervisory Agency (Bappebti)	(1,088,463,898)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(5,708,407,644,565)</b>	<b>(745,476,633,201)</b>

1) Ministry of Public Works and Housing

Total Other Corrections as of December 31, 2022 Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing amounting to minus IDR 38,656,857,919, consisting of corrections to the Directorate General of Housing Finance amounting to minus IDR 38,659,826,816 and Directorate General of Human Settlements amounting to IDR 2,968,897.

2) Ministry of Agriculture



Total Other Corrections as of December 31, 2022 amounted to minus IDR 171,930,552.

3) Ministry of Finance

Total Other Corrections amounting to minus IDR 3,630,824,095,110 consist of:

a. Directorate General of Treasury amounted to minus IDR 475,706,476,247. The amount represents the write-off of cash and cash equivalents due to the remaining reserve funds in RPL 019 DJPb, the deposit of 2021 accrued income deposited in 2022, the correction of the elimination of estimated liabilities due to the return of invoices and the elimination of excess estimates, the correction made to the BAV issued in the current year for the period of interest subsidy collection from the TAYL channeling bank that has not been included in the Estimated Subsidy Payable in 2021.

b. Directorate General of Taxes subsidy amounting to minus IDR 3,162,715,905,383 related to P-DTP subsidy expenses that cannot be charged in 2022. The government issues tax incentives or facilities in order to maintain economic stability, including assisting the business sector in maintaining cash flow and business continuity, maintaining purchasing power and improving public welfare, as well as maintaining the investment climate and creating a conducive business climate. The provision of tax incentives or facilities in the form of Government Borne Taxes is carried out based on certain criteria and requirements stipulated in laws and regulations, in particular PMK No.228/PMK.05/2010 and KMK No.499/KMK.01/2022. DTP tax is tax payable by the Government with the budget ceiling set in the APBN. The provision of tax incentives or facilities in the form of DTP tax is recorded in DTP Subsidy Expenditure, while the tax revenue is still recorded as Tax Revenue. In 2022, the Government decided to extend the period of granting a number of DTP tax incentives, including:

- a) Final Income Tax P3-TGAI DTP and VAT DTP on Medical Devices and Vaccines provided for the tax period January to December 2022,
- b) Home PPN and Vehicle PPnBM DTP provided for the tax period January to September 2022, and
- c) Incentives or facilities of DTP types other than in the context of PC-PEN include Income Tax Article 25/29 DTP on

Geothermal, Income Tax Article 25/29 DTP on Write-off of PDAM Receivables, and Income Tax Article 26 DTP on Foreign Exchange SBN.

LRA Tax Revenue in 2022 amounting to IDR 3,162,715,905,383 is revenue derived from previous year's bills but only realized in 2022, with details:

(In Rupiah)

Description	Value
Fourth Quarter of 2021	(584,613,907,178)
PPh DTP Article 21	(1,217,432,290,582)
PPh DTP Final WP P3-TGAI	(20,877,273,632)
PPh DTP Final on MSMEs	(177,534,985,850)
PPN DTP Non-Vaccine	(1,161,843,683,065)
PPN DTP Newsprint	(413,765,076)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(3,162,715,905,383)</b>

This value is PC-PEN DTP Tax based on the results of BPKP verification. In the previous year, DTP Tax worth IDR 3,162,715,905,383 had not been recorded as Tax Revenue-LO, so that in 2022 it was presented as an adjustment to Equity.

c. Directorate General of Budget amounting to IDR 7,598,286,520 represents adjustment to allowance for bad debts.

4) Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs

Total Other Corrections amounted to minus IDR 2,037,666,297,086, which came from the correction of KUR interest subsidy/margin subsidy payments that were not previously recorded as KUR Subsidy Payable in 2021 amounting to minus IDR 300,061,507,255, correction of additional KUR interest subsidy/margin subsidy arrears during the covid-19 period in 2020 amounting to IDR 138,787,227, and correction of KUR Subsidy Payable for the period up to 2021 which was only billed and verified in 2022 amounting to minus IDR 1,737,743,577,058.

5) Commodity Futures Trading Supervisory Agency

Total Other Corrections as of December 31, 2022 amounted to minus IDR 1,088,463,898.

g. Other Corrections to Other Expenditure Management BUN (BA 999.08)

Other Corrections to the Management of Other Expenditures as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR

590,056,898,607 and minus IDR 3,432,686,314,671, respectively. Details of Other Corrections to BA BUN Management of Other Expenditures as of December 31, 2022 are as follows.

- 1) Implementation Management of the Pre-Employment Card Program amounting to minus IDR 330,185,374,405, which represents revenue, corrections to expenses, corrections to receivables, and payables.
  - 2) The Compensation Fund Working Unit amounted to IDR 675,985,479,562. This value is an overpayment of compensation funds for electricity tariffs in 2021 based on the results of the BPK examination in LHP No. 02/AUDITAMA VII/PDPTT/01/2023 dated January 17, 2023.
  - 3) The 2021 Contribution Assistance Channeling Satker amounted to IDR 244,258,773,900, which in 2022 has been transferred to the Ministry of Health through the Minutes of Handover Number: BA-32/PB.7/2022 and Number KN.01.01/4/2772/2022.
  - 4) Satker Secretariat General of the Ministry of Finance amounting to minus IDR 1,980,450, which is another correction for the correction of the exchange rate used in the 2021 period, which previously used the BI closing rate.
- h. Other Corrections to Other Agency Management BUN (BA 999.09)  
Other Corrections to Other Agency Management BUN as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 5,281,424,623,005 and IDR 7,046,876,393,764. Other Corrections in Other Agency Management BUN is a mutation of Equity of Other Agency Units (UBL), Not Satker, with the following details.

(In Rupiah)

Other Agency Units	31 December 2022 (Audited)	31 December 2021 (Audited)
1) Veteran Building Foundation	(2,326,894,868)	(3,783,336,195)
2) National Amil Zakat Agency (Baznas)	(5,388,923,800)	17,135,870,741
3) Indonesian Waqf Board	3,423,218,750	5,210,732,068
4) SKK Oil and Gas	25,382,208,452	26,434,577,467
5) Financial Services Authority (OJK)	1,497,920,448,816	118,659,139,009
6) Hajj Fund Management Agency	3,827,905,183,164	6,883,219,410,674
7) Asahan Authority Agency	(1,455,757,188)	-

Transactions  
Among Entity  
IDR 104.31  
billion

8) Beautiful Indonesia Miniature Park (TMII)	(64,034,860,321)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,281,424,623,005</b>	<b>7,046,876,393,764</b>

- i. Other Corrections to Special Transaction Management BUN (BA 999.99)

Other Corrections to Special Transaction Management BUN (BA 999.99)

Other Corrections to Special Transaction Management BUN as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 13,769,960,869,124 and IDR 234,069,400,521,556, respectively. Other Corrections to Special Transaction Management BUN are explained as follows.

(In Rupiah)

<b>Other Agency Units</b>	<b>31 December 2022 (Audited)</b>	<b>31 December 2021 (Audited)</b>
1) UAPBUN TK Directorate General of Treasury	(2,269,532,490,961)	143,880,240,513,201
2) UAPBUN TK Directorate General of State Assets	14,426,191,314,069	90,864,183,129,087
3) UAPBUN TK Directorate General of Budget	1,613,302,046,016	(675,023,120,732)
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,769,960,869,124</b>	<b>234,069,400,521,556</b>

- j. Other Correction Adjustments in BUN

Other Correction Adjustments to BUN as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 4,371,315,531,523 and IDR 289,498,085,900, respectively. Other Correction Adjustment at BUN is an elimination of third-party debt transactions, which is the government's share that has not been transferred to BA 999.99 Special Transactions.

### 3. LKPP Consolidation Adjustment

Other Correction Adjustments to the LKPP Consolidation for the periods ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 1,609,116,924,890 and minus IDR 23,390,228,476,760, respectively. Adjustments to the LKPP consolidation come from the elimination of double presentation between reporting entities (K/L and BUN), including mutations of Cash in the Spending Treasurer recorded at K/L, mutations of Other Cash in K/L from Grants recorded at BUN, mutations of BLU

Cash at BUN, and there are other corrections related to the double presentation of other funds (defense equipment reserve funds) between K/L and BUN.

#### G.4. Transactions Among Entity

Transactions Among Entity for the periods ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 104,317,762,744 and IDR 359,826,075,592, respectively. Transactions Among Entity for FY 2022 are explained as follows.

(In Rupiah)

Transactions Among Entity	31 December 2022 (Audited)	31 December 2021 (Audited)
Billed to Other Entities	11,850,744,434,441,046	12,124,768,007,320,379
Received From Other Entities	(11,866,832,009,214,400)	(12,147,598,164,884,392)
Direct Grant Ratification	17,365,806,652,678	25,420,088,853,809
Ratification of Direct Grant Return	(48,673,349,010)	(48,962,130,279)
Direct Grant Ratification TAYL	1,036,262,395,320	788,797,157,737
BLU Surplus Deposit	(2,149,095,459,091)	(2,881,009,769,735)
Transfer Out	(641,817,820,238,770)	(356,467,482,885,176)
Transfer In	641,805,412,534,984	356,378,552,413,249
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,317,762,757</b>	<b>359,826,075,592</b>

\* Difference of IDR 13 due to rounding

Transactions Among Entity are transactions involving two/more different entities, either internal K/L, inter K/L, inter BUN, or K/L with BUN. Transactions Among Entity in LKPP consist of Transactions Among Entity recorded by K/L and Transactions Among Entity recorded by BA BUN. Transactions Among Entity consist of five types of transactions, namely:

1. Received from Other Entities (DDEL)/Charged to Other Entities (DKEL) are Transactions Among Entity on Revenue and Expenditure at K/L involving the State Treasurer (BUN) and Transactions Among Entity on Revenue, Expenditure, Transfers and Financing at BA BUN with the State Treasurer (BUN).
2. Transactions Among Entity of direct grant ratification is a transaction for recording the ratification of direct grants in the current year, ratification of direct grant refunds, and ratification of direct grants in the previous 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. BLU Surplus Deposit is a deposit of BLU cash surplus to the state treasury from BLU or a return of BLU Surplus deposit from the state treasury to the BLU treasury.
4. Transactions Among Entity on Inward Transfers and Outward Transfers are transactions where assets/liabilities are transferred from one entity to another within the K/L, between K/L, and between K/L and BA BUN.
5. Transactions Among Entitys due to the establishment of other funds in the Escrow Account in the context of the procurement of Primary weapon system (Alutsista) at the Ministry of Defense. Other funds in the Escrow Account are recorded in the BUN and also recorded in the LKPP of the Ministry of Defense so that there is no double presentation in the LKPP consolidation, the Other Funds account is eliminated at the LKPP consolidation level.

The value of Transactions Among Entity of IDR 104,317,762,744 was influenced by several things, including:

1. There are differences in posting rules for recording transit expenditure and receipt transactions between SiAP and SAI.
2. There is a difference in the value of Transfers Out and Transfers In (TKTM). Based on the Regulation of the Director General of Treasury Number 33/PB/2018, the difference in TKTM is a normal transaction and generally occurs in Ministries/Institutions when TKTM transactions occur across regions/echelon I/Ministries/Institutions. Transfers made by a satker to another satker under another region/echelon I/K/L, can result in differences in the value of TKTM in the financial statements of the reporting unit of the region/echelon I/K/L as the consolidator of the satker's financial statements because the financial statements of the consolidator unit only present transfer transactions from one of the parties, TK or TM only, while other party transfer transactions will be presented in the reports of other consolidator units. In full, details per KL related to Transfers Out and Transfers In can be seen in **Appendix 34**.

### G.5. Increase/Decrease In Equity

*Decrease in  
Equity IDR  
511.45 trillion*

The decrease in Equity for the periods ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 511,452,122,881,472 and IDR 556,853,319,378,049, respectively. The Increase/Decrease in Equity value is

obtained from the total of Surplus/Deficit-LO, Corrections that Directly Increase/Decrease Equity, and Transactions Among Entity.

#### **G.6. Ending Equity**

*Ending Equity  
IDR3,404.89  
trillion*

Ending Equity for the periods ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounted to IDR 3,404,893,056,498,959 and IDR 3,916,345,179,380,431, respectively. The Ending Equity value is obtained from the total of the Beginning Equity balance of IDR 3,916,345,179,380,431 minus the decrease in Equity of IDR 511,452,122,881,472.

## H. CLOSING NOTES OF FINANCIAL REPORT

### *Closing Notes of Financial Report*

Thus, the 2022 Central Government Financial Report (Audited) is compiled to fulfill the mandate of Law Number 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance and Law Number 6 of 2021 concerning State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the 2022 Fiscal Year.

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Jakarta, May 24, 2023.  
On behalf of The Government of the Republic of  
Indonesia  
Minister of Finance



Electronically Signed  
Sri Mulyani Indrawati



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## INDEX OF ABBREVIATIONS

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ABMA/T	: Former Foreign-Owned/Chinese-Owned Assets
ANRI	: The National Archive of the Republic of Indonesia
APBD	: Local Government Budget
APBN	: State Budget
APBN-P	: Revised State Budget
AUD	: Australian Dollar
BAKAMLA	: Indonesian Maritime Security Agency
BAPETEN	: Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency
BAPPENAS	: National Development Planning Agency
BATAN	: National Nuclear Energy Agency
BAWASLU	: General Election Supervisory Agency
BBM	: Fuel Oil
BDL	: Liquidated Banks
BEJ	: Jakarta Stock Exchange
BHMN	: State-owned Legal Entity
BHL	: Other Legal Entity
BI	: Bank Indonesia
BIG	: Geospatial Information Agency
BIN	: State Intelligence Agency
BKKBN	: National Population and Family Planning Agency
BKN	: National Civil Service Agency
BKPM	: Investment Coordinating Board
BLBI	: Bank Indonesia Liquidity Assistance
BLT	: Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance
BLU	: Public Service Agency
BMKG	: Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency
BMN	: State-Owned Asset(s)
BNN	: National Narcotics Board
BNPB	: National Agency for Disaster Management
BNPT	: National Counter Terrorism Agency
BP2MI	: Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Board
BP BATAM	: Batam Free Trade Zone and Free Port Management Agency
BPMIGAS	: Upstream Oil and Gas Management Implementing Agency
BPHTB	: Acquisition Duty of Right on Land and Building
BPIH	: Expense of Hajj Pilgrimage Organization
BPIP	: Pancasila Ideology Development Agency
BPJT	: Indonesian Toll Road Authority
BPK	: Audit Board
BPKP	: Financial and Development Supervisory Agency
BPKS	: Sabang Free Trade Zone and Free Port Management Agency



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BPN	: National Land Agency
BPOM	: National Agency of Drug and Food Control
BPPN	: Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency
BPPT	: Technology Assessment and Application Agency
BPS	: Statistics Indonesia
BPUM	: Micro Business Productive Assistance
BPWS	: Suramadu Regional Development Agency
BPYBDS	: Undefined Status Government Assistance
BRIN	: National Research and Innovation Agency
BRR	: Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Agency
BSN	: National Standardization Agency
BST	: Cash Social Aid
BSSN	: National Cyber and Crypto Agency
BUJT	: Toll Road Enterprises
BULOG	: Logistics Affairs Agency
BUMD	: Regional-Owned Enterprises
BUMN	: State-Owned Enterprises
BUN	: State General Treasurer
CBN	: National Seed Reserve
CAR	: Capital Adequacy Ratio
CBP	: Government Rice Reserve
CFO	: Chief Financial Officer
CGI	: Consultative Group on Indonesia
CHT	: Tobacco Products Excise
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	: Local Incentive Fund
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

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DMO	: Domestic Market Obligation
DNS	: Debt for Nature Swap
DPD	: House of Regional Representative
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
ESDM	: Energy and Mineral Resources
EUR	: Euro
GBHN	: Broad Guidelines of State Policy
GIZ-ProFI	: <i>Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i> – Promotion of Small Financial Institutions
GIZ-GGPAS	: <i>Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i> – 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
KLHK	: Ministry of Environment and Forestry
KKP	: Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
KMK	: Minister of Finance Decree
KND	: Restricted State Assets
KONI	: National Sports Committee of Indonesia
KPBU	: Government and Business Entity Cooperation
KPPU	: Commission for the Supervision of Business Competition
KPK	: Corruption Eradication Commission
KPPN	: State Treasury Service Office
KPRSH	: Credit for Simple House Ownership
KPS	: Production Sharing Contractor
KPU	: General Election Commission

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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
KY	: Judicial Commission
LAK	: Cash Flow Statement
LAN	: National Institute of Public Administration Indonesia
LAPAN	: National Institute of Aeronautics and Space
LBMN	: State-Owned Assets Report
LDKP	: Rural Credit Fund Institution
LDR	: Loan to Deposit Ratio
LIPI	: Indonesian Institute of Sciences
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
LPP RRI	: Public Broadcasting Institution Radio of the Republic of Indonesia
LPP TVRI	: Public Broadcasting Institution Television of the Republic of Indonesia
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	: Statement of Budget Realization
LPSK	: Witness and Victim Protection Agency
MA	: Supreme Court
MBOEPD	: Million Barrel Oil of Equivalent Per Day
MBOPD	: Million Barrel Oil per Day
MK	: Constitutional Court
MPN	: Government Revenue Module
MPR	: People's Consultative Assembly
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

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OOC	: Our Ocean Conference
ORI	: Indonesian Retail Bonds
OPEC	: Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PBS	: Project Based Sukuk
PC-PEN	: 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	: Family Hope 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	: Allowance for Earning Asset Losses
PPATK	: Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center
PPh	: Income Tax
PPKM	: Community Activities Restrictions Enforcement
PPN	: Value-Added Tax
PPnBM	: Sales Tax on Luxury Goods
PRIM	: Provincial Road Improvement and Maintenance
PSL	: Past Service Liability
PSN	: National Strategic Project
PSO	: Public Service Obligation
PT PPA	: National Asset Management Company
PTN BH	: Legal Entity State University
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

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SABS	: Subsidy Expenditure Accounting and Financial Reporting Systems
SABL	: Accounting and Financial Reporting Systems for Other Expenditures
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
SETKAB	: Cabinet Secretariat
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	: Notice of Tax Exemption
SKK Migas	: Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities
SKPA	: Letter of Authorization of Budget User
SKPD	: Local Government Work Units
SKPKB	: Notice of Tax Underpayment Assessment
SKPLB	: Notice of Tax 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

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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 Local Government and Village Fund
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 Enterprise
USAID	: United States Agency for International Development
USD	: United States 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 2022 (Audited) submitted in softcopy form as an integral part of the Financial Report of Central Government 2022 (Audited) as per the link/link below.***

Link:

[https://bit.ly/LKPP2022\\_Audited](https://bit.ly/LKPP2022_Audited)

