



Republic of Indonesia

Strengthening Policy Synergy to Maintain Stability and Accelerate Recovery amid Heightened Global Uncertainty

July 2022

About Investor Relations Unit of the Republic of Indonesia



Investor Relations Unit (IRU) of the Republic of Indonesia has been established as a joint effort between Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Bank Indonesia since 2005. The main objective of IRU is to actively communicate Indonesian economic policy and to address concerns of investors, especially financial market investors.

As an important part of its communication measures, IRU maintains a website under Bank Indonesia website which is administered by International Department of Bank Indonesia. However, day-to-day activities of IRU are supported by all relevant government agencies, among others: Bank Indonesia, Ministry of Finance, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Ministry of Investment, Financial Services Authority, Ministry of State Owned Enterprises, and The Committee for Acceleration of Priority Infrastructure Delivery.

IRU also convenes an investor conference call on a quarterly basis, answers questions through email, telephone and may arrange direct visit of banks/financial institutions to Bank Indonesia and other relevant government offices.

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What's New



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Program and Its Updates**
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Board of Meeting Decision**

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Prudent Pandemic Management and Continued Economic Recovery



**Big but measured steps
including a strong
vaccination program**



**Synergy between
institutions nationwide**



**Responsive and flexible
Government Budget**



**Resilient economic
performance**

Continued National economic recovery momentum, reflected by 5.01% (yoy) economic growth in Q1-2022, endured on the back of stronger domestic demand and persistently solid exports.

Affirmation of Investment Grade Sovereign Credit Rating

Rating Agencies	Rating (Outlook)
FitchRatings	BBB (Stable)
Moody's	Baa2 (Stable)
S&P Global	BBB (Stable)

Sources: Fitch, Moody's, S&P

Investment grade ratings affirmed by Fitch on 28 June 2022 recognizing macro stability and optimism on the growth prospect, as well as policy credibility in handling COVID-19 pandemic.

Overview



1

Economic Recovery Program and Its Updates

5

Fiscal Performance and Flexibility:
Strong Commitment in Maintaining
Fiscal Credibility

2

Accelerated Reforms Agenda Supported by
Institutional Improvement and Progressive
Infrastructure Development

6

Monetary and Financial Factor:
Credible Monetary Policy Track Record
and Favorable Financial Sector

3

Economic Factor:
Stable Growth Prospects Supported by
Continued Economic Recovery Momentum

7

Commitment to Sustainability and
Preserving the Environment

4

External Factor:
Improved External Resilience



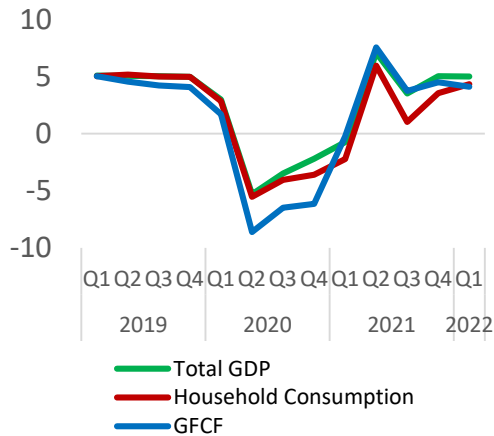
Section 1

Economic Recovery Program and Its Updates

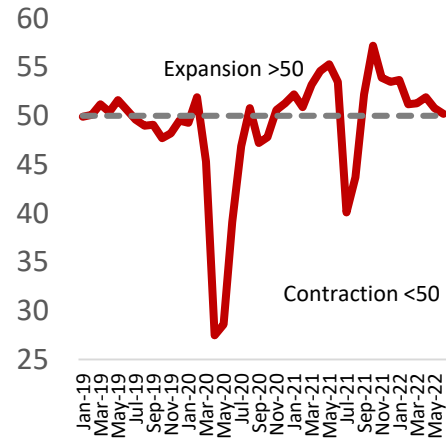
Indonesia's Economic Improvement Trend Continues



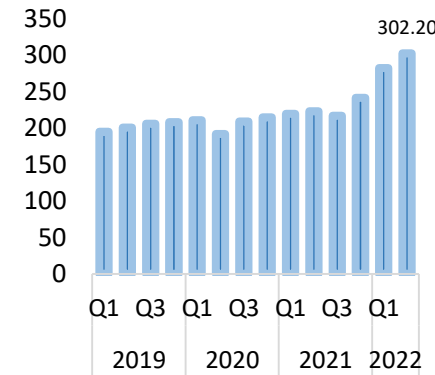
GDP Growth (%YoY)



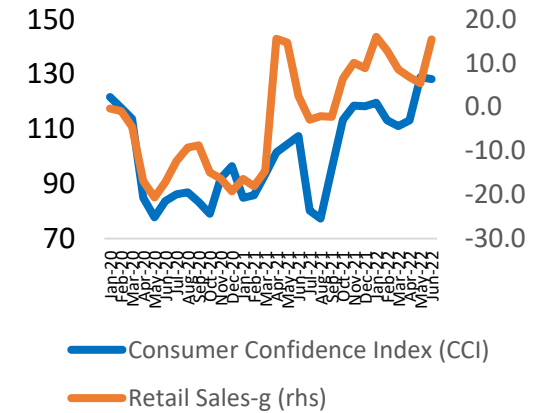
PMI Markit Indonesia



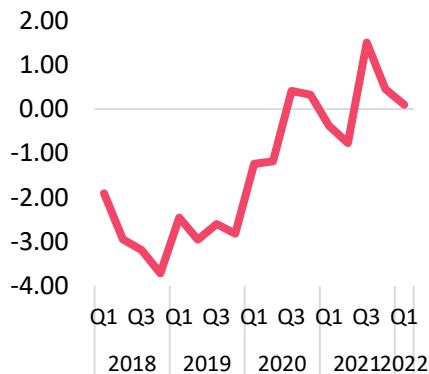
Total Investment (DDI+FDI) Rp Trillion



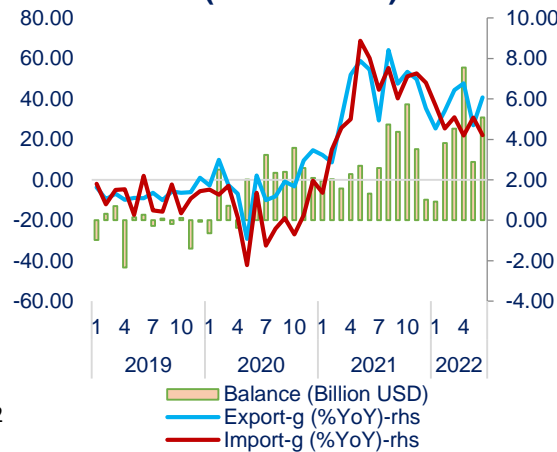
CCI & Retail Sales



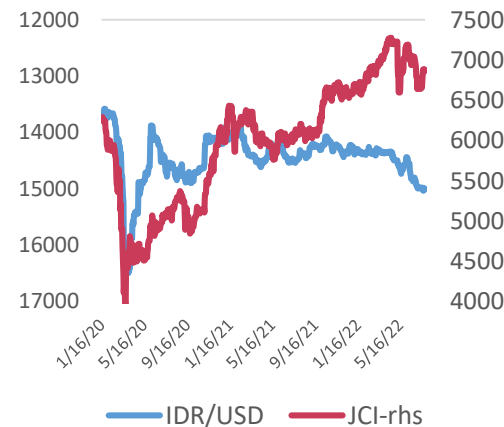
Current Account of GDP (%)



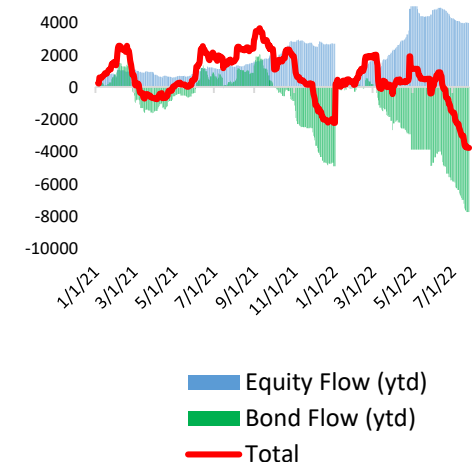
Trade Balance (Billion USD)



The Indonesian Rupiah and JCI









Net Capital flow (Million USD)



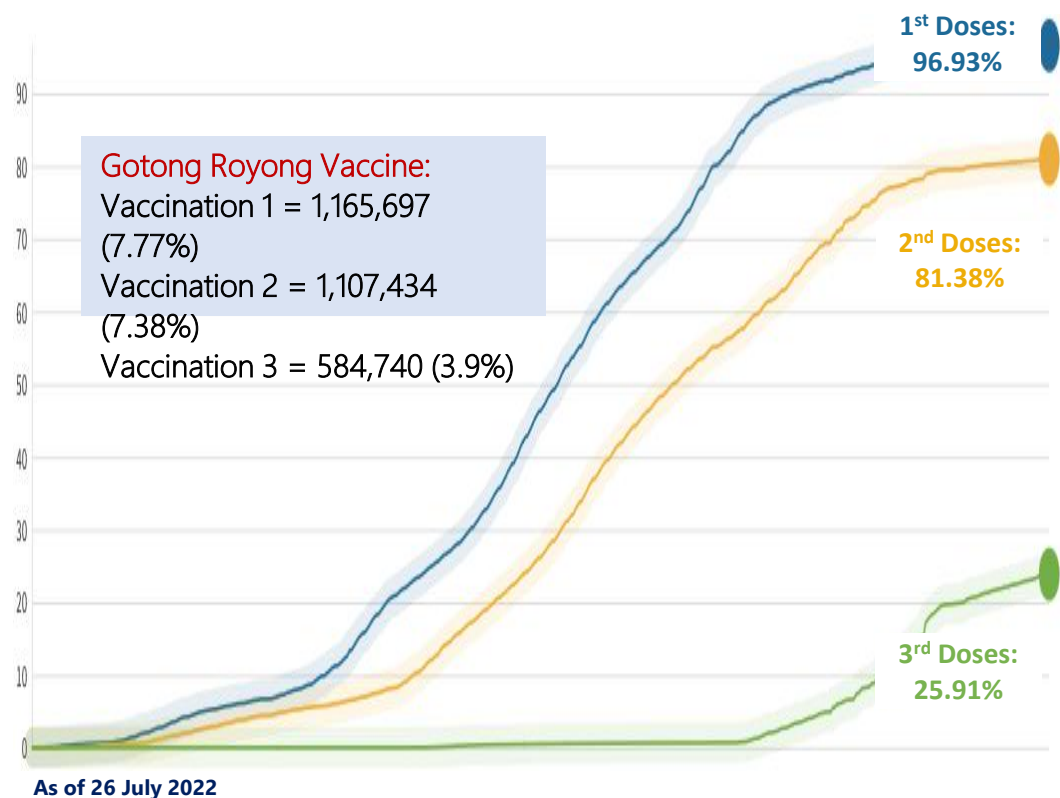
Progress of Vaccination Implementation



Vaccination has been carried out since January 2021. As of 26 July, 2022, the 1st vaccination dose was 202,3 million (97.1%), the 2nd dose vaccination was 169,8 million (81.57%), and the 3rd dose vaccination (booster) was 54 million (26.3%)

Vaccination Target		Vaccination Progress		
 TOTAL		208,265,720		
 1	HEALTH WORKER	Vaccination 1 2,032,926 (138.41%)	Vaccination 2 1,982,512 (134.98%)	Vaccination 3 1,676,447 (114.14%)
	1,468,764			
 2	PUBLIC OFFICERS	Vaccination 1 18,317,881 (105.52%)	Vaccination 2 16,762,669 (96.74%)	Vaccination 3 7,955,020 (45.91%)
	17,327,167			
 3	ELDERLY	Vaccination 1 18,101,246 (83.98%)	Vaccination 2 14,700,013 (68.2%)	Vaccination 3 5,779,746 (26.82%)
	21,553,118			
 4	COMMUNITY & VULNERABLE	Vaccination 1 115,680,518 (81.92%)	Vaccination 2 95,975,059 (67.97%)	Vaccination 3 38,079,265 (26.97%)
	141,211,181			
 5	TEENAGER	Vaccination 1 25,483,702 (95.42%)	Vaccination 2 22,027,279 (82.48%)	Vaccination 3 692,651 (2.59%)
	26,705,490			
Total Target (1+2+3+4+5)		202,268,728 (97.12%)	169,882,315 (81.57%)	54,941,943 (26.38%)
208,265,720				

Coverage of Covid Vaccination Doses 1, 2 and 3



Government and Society Prepare to Live With COVID-19

COVID-19 is a new disease that needs to be faced and prepared for its sustainable handling



Strategy on COVID-19 control and prevention

Intense **intersectoral collaborations** under the supervision of President Joko Widodo and coordination of the committee of national economic recovery and COVID-19 control (KPCPEN)

Case **detection**: Intensifying screening and epidemiological tests; Contact tracing; Genomic surveillance; Screening at country entry and exit points

Therapeutics: conversion of 30-40% of hospital beds for COVID-19, ensuring adequate logistics and human resources, tightening criteria of hospital admission, establishing a center for isolation

Vaccination: allocate more vaccines for high-risk areas, the establishment of vaccination centers, vaccination certificates as entry requirement of the public regions; rate acceleration on elderly and people with comorbidities

Public health measures: micro-scale of social activity restriction, implementation of digital tech in public health measures

Updates

People are allowed not to wear masks in open spaces from 18 May 2022. Mandatory mask use only for indoor activities and crowded areas

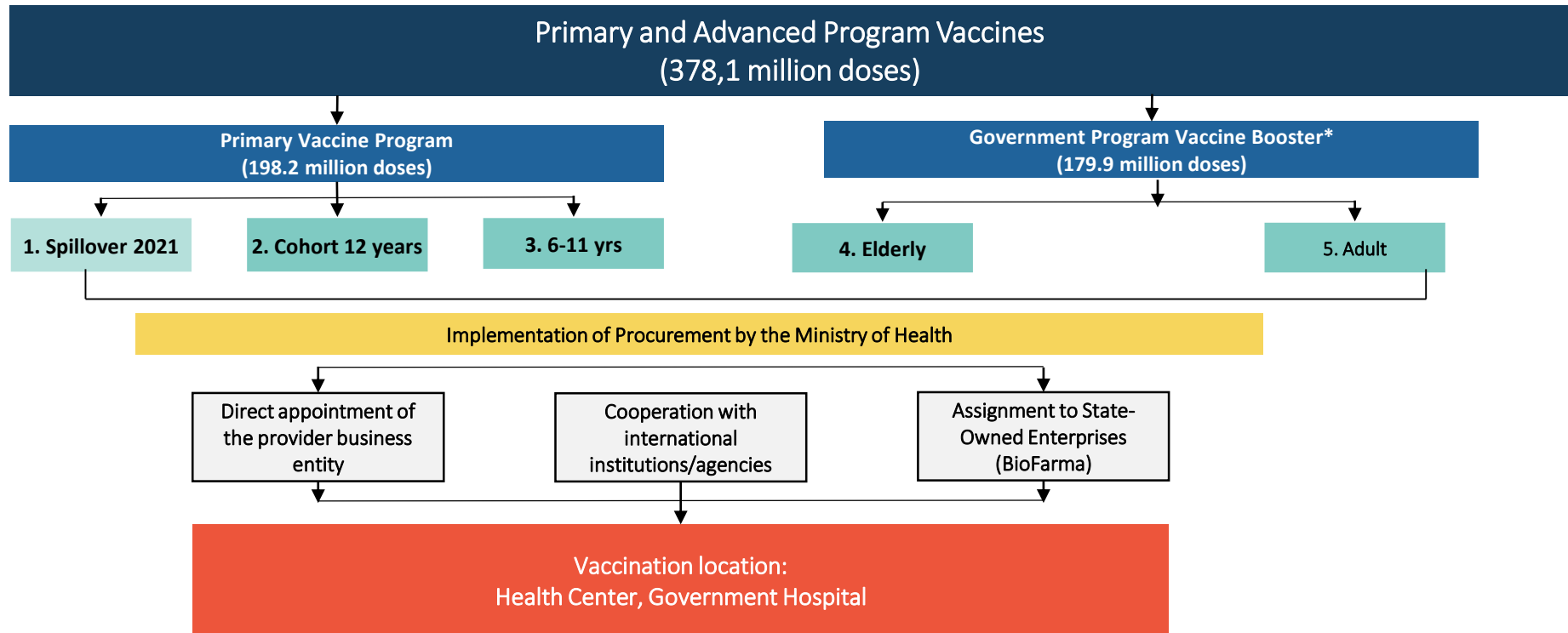
Domestic and international travelers do not require a PCR test and quarantine if they have been vaccinated at least two doses but still have a temperature check.

People were allowed to go home/ “mudik” for Eid al-Fitr

Only people with moderate and severe COVID-19 symptoms are suggested to be hospitalized

Medicine package delivery for COVID-19 confirmed positive individuals with asymptomatic or mild symptoms based on NAR database

Covid-19 Vaccination Plan in 2022



Notes:

*) *Booster half dose*

- The third dose (booster) COVID-19 vaccination program begins on January 12, 2022.
- The booster vaccine will be given to people over 18 who have received the second dose of the vaccine more than six months ago.
- This program is prioritized for districts/cities with 70% vaccination achievement for dose 1 and 60% for dose 2.
- The type of vaccine to be used as a booster awaits recommendations from ITAGI (Indonesian Technical Advisory Group on Immunization) and BPOM.



Community Activity Restriction (PPKM) as a Support for Government Vaccination Program



The purpose of PPKM is to suppress positive cases of covid-19 as a precondition for success for handling Covid-19 and for national economic recovery. As of April 26th, there is no district or city at level 4.

○ Large – Scale Social Restriction (PSBB)

April 2020

○ PSBB Transition

October 2020

○ Community Activities Restriction Enforcement (PPKM)

11 Jan – 8 Feb 2021

○ Micro-Scale PPKM

9 Feb – 2 Jul 2021

○ The Emergency PPKM

3 Jul – 20 Jul 2021

○ PPKM Level 1 to 4

21 Jul 2021 – 1 Aug 2022

↓
In line with the implementation of PPKM, government support for the community and small businesses is strengthened through social protection assistance and economic assistance for MSMEs

Assessment of the Covid-19 Pandemic Situation Level

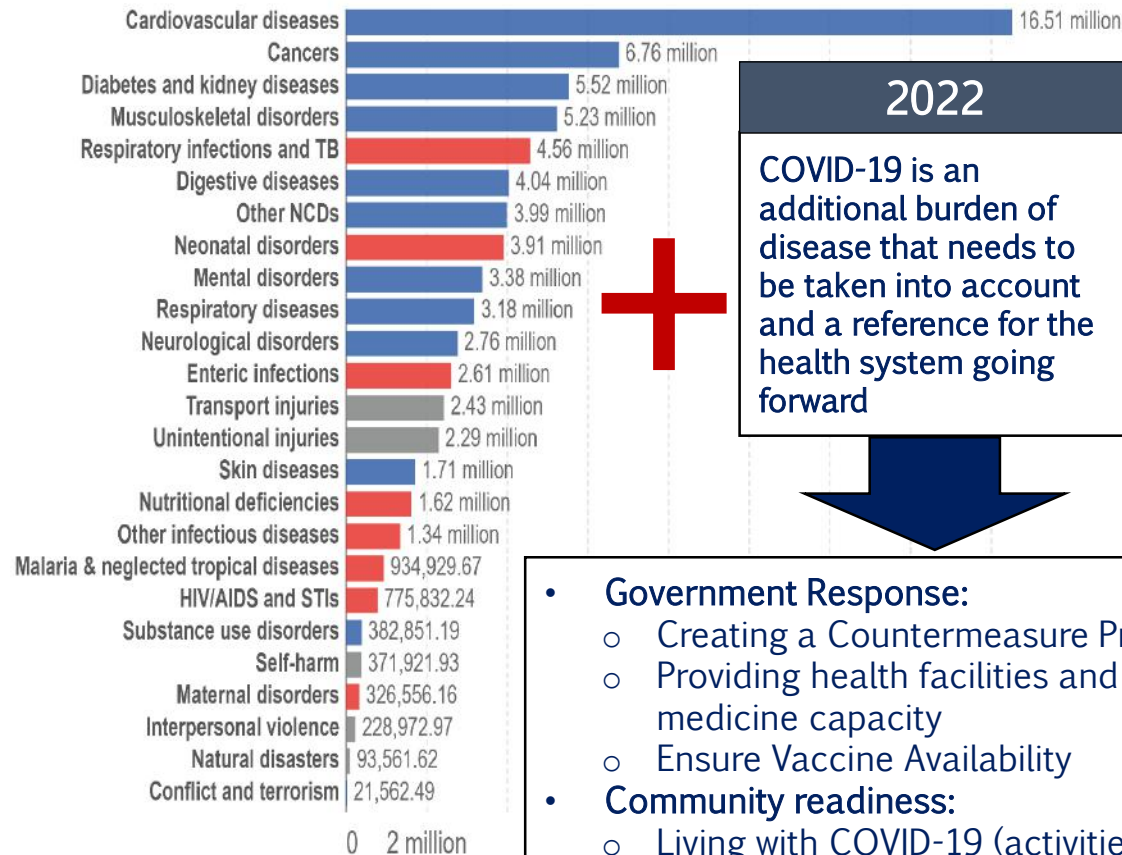
transmission level	→	response capacity	→	pandemic situation level
Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Situation without local transmission	a situation where transmission does not occur but there are limitations to preventing transmission	situations with low community incidence	a community transmission situation with limited response capacity and a risk of inadequate health services	uncontrolled transmission with insufficient response capacity

Government And Society Prepare To Live With Covid-19

COVID-19 is a new disease that needs to be faced and prepared for its sustainable handling



Burden of Disease in Indonesia (2019)



- **Government Response:**
 - Creating a Countermeasure Program
 - Providing health facilities and medicine capacity
 - Ensure Vaccine Availability
- **Community readiness:**
 - Living with COVID-19 (activities with vigilance)
 - Managing individual risk factors

Living With Covid-19

1. Health Monitor independently;
2. Testing/screening is done by yourself;
3. Managing your own health (knowing when to go to the hospital, when to go to the doctor, also the type of medicine you need), including a healthy lifestyle and strengthening the immune system.
4. The community is given a guideline for the protocol for daily living with Covid-19, as people live with the previous disease which is shown in the graph below.

IN THE NEW NORMAL LIFE, COVID 19 IS INCLUDED IN THE CATEGORY OF RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, INCLUDING INFLUENS AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES

National Economic Recovery (PEN) Program Is Directed For Jobs-stimulating Recovery



2020



Extraordinary Measures:

- ☐ Handling Covid
- ☐ Social Protection
- ☐ Business Protection

2021



Surviving and Facilitating Recovery:

- ☐ Handling Covid
- ☐ Vaccination Program
- ☐ Social Protection
- ☐ Business Protection

2022

Job Stimulating Recovery:

- ☐ Handling Covid
- ☐ Vaccination Program
- ☐ Social Protection
- ☐ Business Protection

Direct Support to the Community

- Job Creation • Labor Intensive Program
- PreEmployment Card

- Social Protection • PKH • BLT
- Village Fund • Grocery Card

Stimulasi Kinerja UMKM dan Koperasi

- Business Incentive • Targeted Tax Incentives
- Business Ease Support

- Financing Support • KUR Interest Subsidy
- Credit Guarantee

ENABLING FACTOR

Health System
Strengthening
(Vaccinations,
3T and 5M
Health
Protocols)

Financial
System Support
Improved
Intermediary
Role

Structural
Reform
Job Creation
Law HPP Law

Strengthening Economic Structure and
Competitiveness, for Medium-Long-Term Growth

Strengthening
Expenditure Side

Strengthening
Production Side

EMPLOYMENT

GDP GROWTH

STABILITY

National Economic Recovery Program Will Continue In 2022 To Anticipate The Expansion Of The Impact Of Covid-19



During 2021

(Reached IDR658,6 T or 88,4% of IDR744.77 T)

HEALTH

Budget **IDR.214.96 T**

Realization **IDR.198.5 T (78.8%)**

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Budget **IDR.186.64 T**

Realization **IDR.171.0T (91,6%)**

SUPPORT FOR MSME AND CORPORTATION

Budget **IDR.162.40 T**

Realization **IDR.116.2T (71,5%)**

PRIORITY PROGRAM

Budget **IDR.117.94 T**

Realization **IDR.105.4 T (89,3%)**

BUSINESS INCENTIVE

Budget **IDR.62.83 T**

Realization **IDR. 67.7 T (107,7%)**

2022

Potential Risks of the Increased of COVID-19 Impact in 2022 include:

— Increased testing, tracing, dan treatment

— Increased Patient Claims as the number of cases increases

— Expansion of community protection



The allocation of the Program has the potential to increase in line with the development of handling COVID-19

TOTAL:

IDR455,6 T

Realization: 31.3 % as of
15 July 2022

HEALTH:

IDR122.54 T

SOCIAL

PROTECTION:

IDR154.76 T

STRENGTHENING

ECONOMIC RECOVERY:

IDR178.32 T

National Economic Recovery (NER) Program in 2022



*With intensive monitoring, the current allocation reaches **IDR455.62 T***
(Realization: IDR 142,46 T or 31.3%) as of July 15, 2022

Health Treatment

- Patient claims
- Health Workers Incentive
- Health tax incentives
- Village fund for handling covid

IDR122.54 T
(Realization: IDR31 T or 25.3%)

Social Protection

- Family Hope Program (PKH)
- Non-cash food aid recipients (Sembako Card)
- Cash Direct Assistance of cooking oil
- Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance
- Cash Assistance to Street Vendors, Stalls, and Fishermen (BT-PKLWN) Program
- Pre-Employment Card

IDR154.76 T
(Realization: IDR 62,4 T or 40.3%)

Strengthening Economic Recovery

- Tourism program
- ICT
- MSME Support
- Tax incentives
- Food Security

IDR178.3 T
(Realization: IDR 49 T or 27.5.0%)

National Economic Recovery Strategy Through Import Substitution Program (35% Reduction) in 2022



INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

- Require to deepen Industrial Structure
- Necessary to be independent on raw materials and production
- Unsupportive regulations and incentives
- The P3DN Program is not yet optimal



**35% IMPORT
SUBSTITUTION
PROGRAM BY 2020**



SECTORS FOCUS

**Food and
Beverage**

**Textiles and
Clothing**

Automotive

Chemical

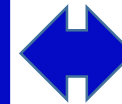
Electronic

Pharmacy

Medical Devices

STRATEGIC STEPS

Import Reduction
through Import
Substitution in Industries
with Large Import Value



Increasing Production
Utilisation of All
Manufacturing
Industry Sectors

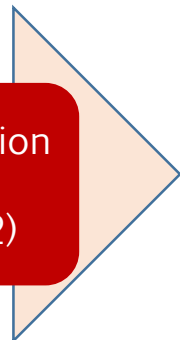
*Encouraging the
Deepening of
Industrial Structure*

*Increase in Investment
and Absorption of New
Workers*

Utilisation
60%
(2020)

Utilisation
75%
(2021)

Utilisation
85%
(2022)



- Absorption of workers affected by layoffs
- Increased domestic spending capacity
- Increase in the export market

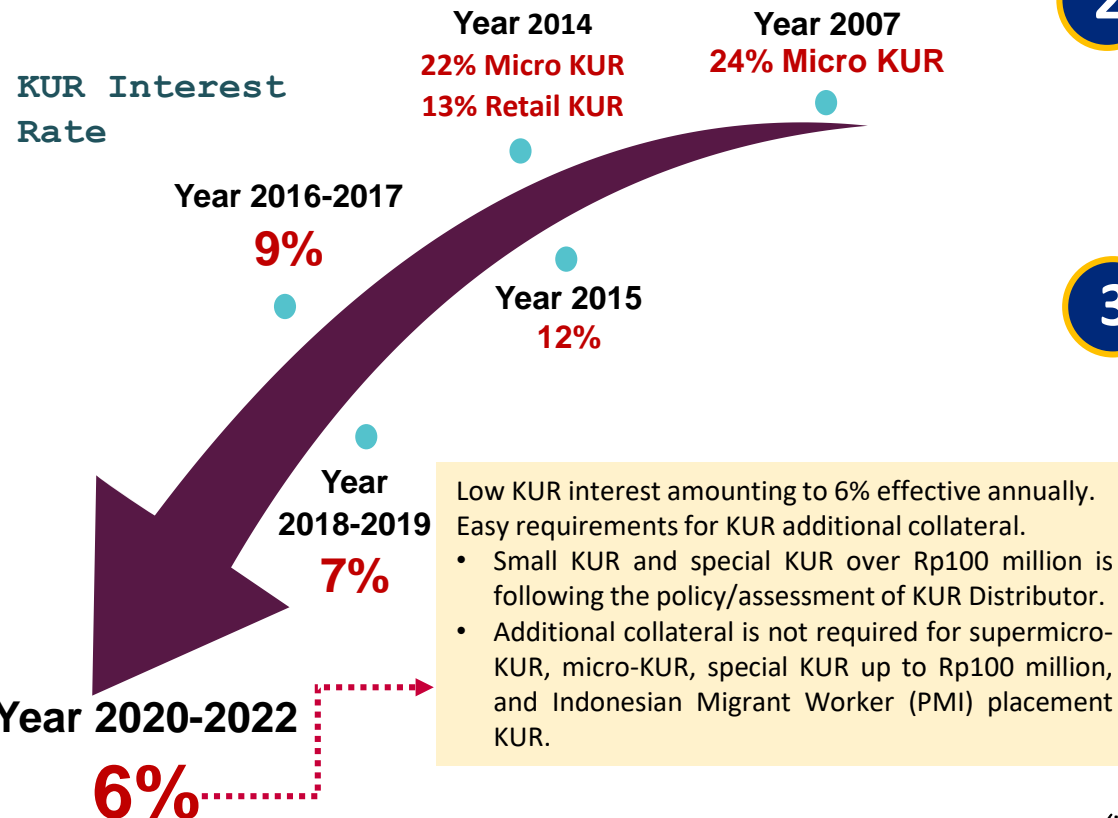
The Pre-Employment Card Program to Increase Access to Finance for Entrepreneurs and SMEs



2022 KUR POLICY



People's Business Credit (KUR) is a credit/financing for working capital and/or investment to a productive and feasible individual, business entity, and/or business group debtor that does not have additional collateral or does not have sufficient collateral. KUR is entirely sourced from the financial institution fund that distributed KUR loans.



1

Increase of KUR ceiling to Rp373,17 Trillion

- 2022 KUR ceiling was initially stipulated at Rp250 trillion.
- Coordination Meeting of Committee of Financing Policy for MSMEs on 29 December 2021 has decided to add 2022 KUR ceiling from Rp250 trillion to Rp373.17 trillion and will be evaluated on the 1st semester of 2022.

2

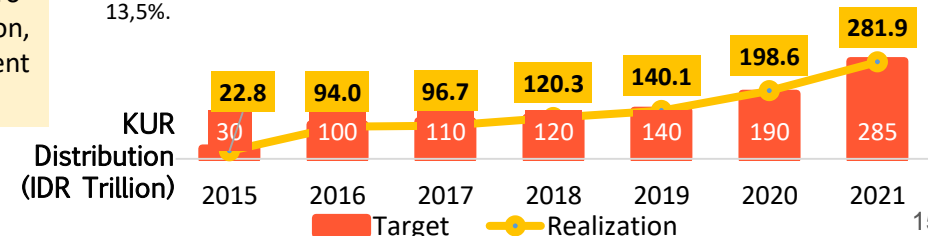
KUR Policy Relaxation during Covid-19 Period

- Small KUR is without limitation in the loan ceiling accumulation until 31 December 2022
- Postponement of the production sector target until 31 December 2022 or by the consideration of the Committee of Financing Policy for MSMEs
- Follow-up incentive provision in the form of KUR restructuring extension
- Provision of administrative relaxation for prospective KUR debtor during Covid-19 pandemic period based on the objective assessment of KUR Distributor
- Provision of additional KUR interest subsidy of 3% until 31 December 2022

3

Change of KUR Policy to Expand and Increase KUR Distribution

- Change of Micro KUR ceiling (without additional collateral), starting from Rp10 million to Rp50 million to be beginning from Rp10 million to Rp100 million.
- Change of Special/Cluster KUR without KUR ceiling accumulation limitation for the production sector (non-trade) and interest subsidy by KUR type
- Increase PMI KUR ceiling, starting from Rp25 million to starting from Rp100 million, withdrawal (KUR disbursement) by the need of PMI and simplification of KUR distribution.
- Reduction of KUR interest subsidy/margin subsidy for Super Micro KUR by 1% to be amounting to 12%; Micro KUR is reduced by 0,5% to 10%; Small KUR interest subsidy remains at 5,5%, and PMI Placement KUR interest subsidy is reduced by 0,5% to 13,5%.



Increasing The Productivity And Competence Of The Workforce Through The Pre-employment Card Program



Number of Registration

112 Millions Registrants on the Pre-Employment Card site from ALL Regencies and Cities

34 Provinces

514 Regent/City

Statistic of Recipients 2022

1.778.798

Total Pre-Employment Card Recipients (Batch 23-35)**

Rp2,45 Triliun

Incentives has distributes (Batch 1-22)

Statistics & Data Recipient Pre-Employment until 2021

11.440.629 Pre Employment Card Recipient(Batch 1-22)

Rp27,74 Triliun Incentives has distributes (Batch 1-22)

 **53%***

 **47%***

58% Between 18-35*

64% Senior High School or more*

90% Unemployment (82% unemployed, cause of COVID-19 Pandemic*)

74% From those who work (Employees/Labourers/ Freelance Employee) is in the Informal Sector

Pre-Employment Card Ecosystem

• 6 Payment Method:

BNI, BCA, GOPAY, DANA, LinkAja, OVO

• 6 Digital Platform:

SISNAKER, Pijar Mahir, Tokopedia, Pintaria, Karier.mu, Bukalapak

• 171 Training Course:

1.009 training course, example: Skill Academy, Baking World, Baba Studio, Cakap, Cariilmu, Arkademi

• 8 Educational Institution:

Universitas Indonesia, Universitas Atma Jaya, Indonesia Mengajar, UGM, UNAIR, Institut Pertanian Bogor, UMM dan Universitas NU Indonesia (UNUSIA)

• Job Portal:

Jobs.id, JobStreet.com, Top Karir, karir.com

Fiscal Incentives Policy to Boost the Economy



The government facilitates fiscal incentives to create a conducive investment climate, especially for industry players. Through increased investment, it is hoped that it can strengthen the domestic industrial structure

TAX HOLIDAY

- The criteria are new investment, taxpayers including pioneer industries, and income received from the main business activities carried out.
- Pioneer industries are defined as industries that have broad linkages, provide added value and high externalities, introduce new technologies, and have strategic value for the national economy.
- There are 18 industrial sectors that fall within the scope of pioneer industries

TAX ALLOWANCE

- To increase direct investment activities for certain business fields and / or in certain areas.
- The facilities include a reduction in net income of 30% of the total investment for six years, accelerated depreciation and amortization, imposition of income tax on dividends paid to foreign tax subjects of 10% or lower based on a tax treaty, and compensation for losses of up to ten years.
- The criteria are having a high investment value or for export, a large absorption of labor; or have a high local content.

INVESTMENT ALLOWANCE

- To encourage investment in labor-intensive industries, support programs for job creation and absorption of Indonesian workers.
- Incentives in the form of facilities to reduce net income by up to 60% for labor-intensive sectors
- There are 45 labor-intensive industrial sectors and employ an average of 300 workers in 1 tax year.

SUPER DEDUCTION TAX

Super Deduction Vocational

- Engaging industry in vocational activities to provide knowledge and encourage the transfer of knowledge
- A maximum reduction of 200% gross income from costs in the context of providing work practice, apprenticeship, and / or learning activities

R & D Super Deduction

- Increase the role of industry in fostering innovation and the use of the latest technology in the production process
- Maximum gross income deduction of 300% over R&D costs carried out in Indonesia

Updated: 31 Dec 2020

- 82 Taxpayers; 14 countries investors
- Investment plan of IDR 1,356 trillion
- Realization of IDR 204 Trillion
- Business locations in 24 provinces
- Workforce of 112 thousand

Indonesian Digital Economy Development Framework Concept (2021-2030)



VISION

Become a Digital Economy Powerhouse to Realize Inclusive, Connected and Sustainable Economic Growth

POTENTIAL ACHIEVEMENTS 2030

The contribution of the Internet Economy reaches IDR 2,711 trillion

Increase Efficiency & Productivity

The e-Commerce market reaches IDR 1,815 trillion

Creating Jobs

35 Million MSMEs digitized

GOAL

Encouraging Innovation

250 million digital literacy

Creating Inclusivity

2 times the worker productivity ratio vs. cost

Achieving Digital Economy Sovereignty

STRATEGY

(Accelerate) Accelerating the digitization of the economic sector

(Create) Creating diverse and equitable digital economic opportunities

(Encourage) Encouraging cross-sector/stakeholder coordination

MAIN PILLAR

1

Infrastructure

2

Human Resources

3

Research, innovation & Business Development

4

Policies/Regulations

5

Data Governance & Cybersecurity

6

Funding & Investment

Digital Economy Development Program

PRIORITY

Agriculture & Fisheries

Industry 4.0

Trade

Education

Finance

Health

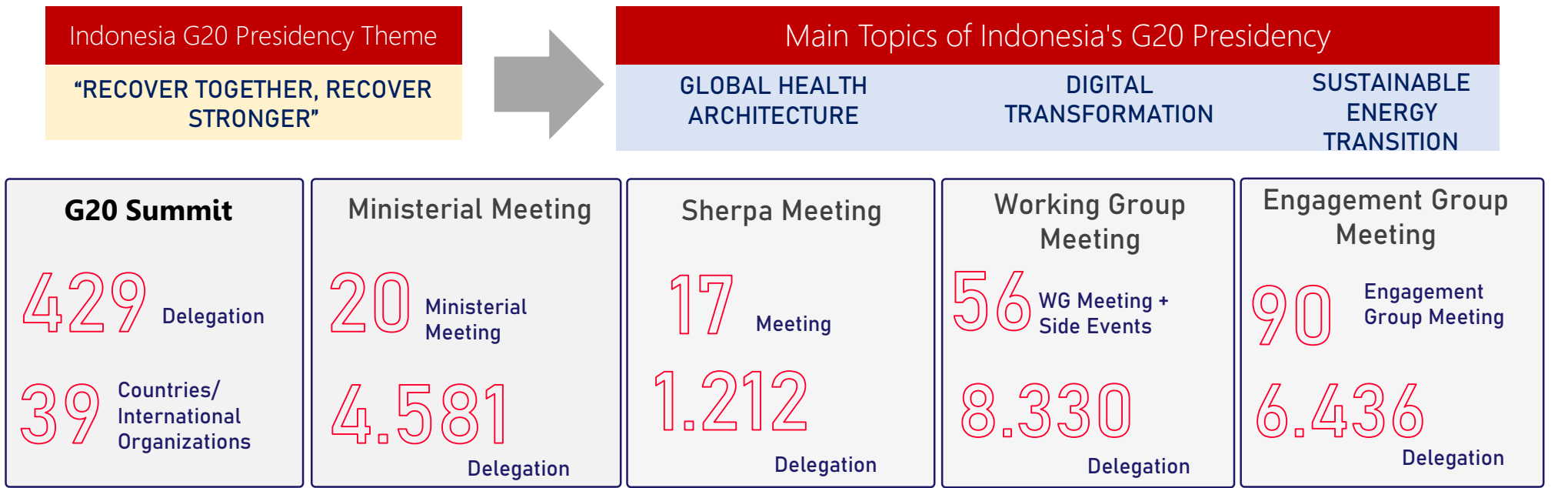
tourism and creative economy

MSME



Indonesia G20 Presidency 2022: a Snapshot

Through G20 Presidency, Indonesia will continue to take the lead on ensuring equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines, promoting sustainable and inclusive economic development through MSMEs participation and digital economy



WORKSTREAM

SHERPA TRACK

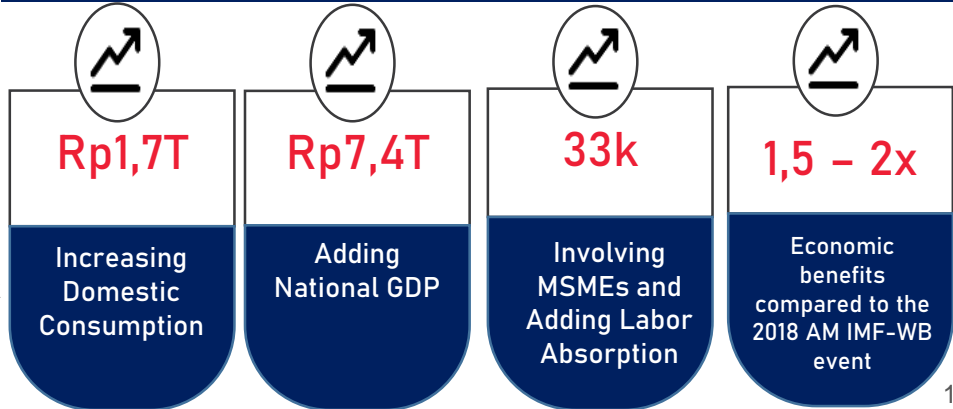
Through the sherpa tracks, 11 working groups, 1 initiative group, and 10 engagement groups meets to discuss and provides recommendation on the G20 agenda and priorities

FINANCE TRACK

As part of the G20 process, a particular place is reserved for the "Finance Track", which includes the meetings held among Finance and Economy Ministers, Central Bank Governors, Vice Ministers and Sherpas (negotiators) designated by the respective economic ministries, mainly focuses on economic, financial, monetary and tax issues.

Source: Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs

ESTIMATION OF ECONOMIC BENEFITS FOR INDONESIA





Section 2

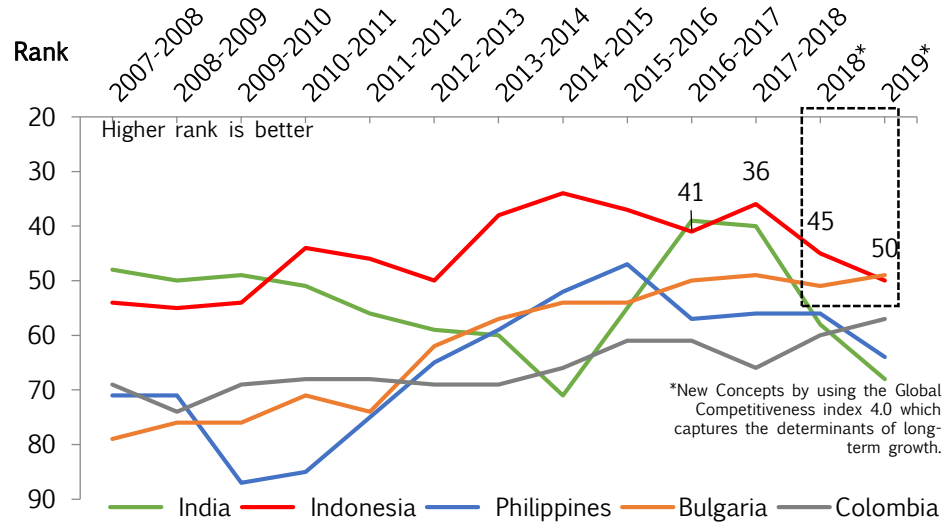
Accelerated Reforms Agenda Supported by
Institutional Improvement and Progressive
Infrastructure Development

Improving Global Perception

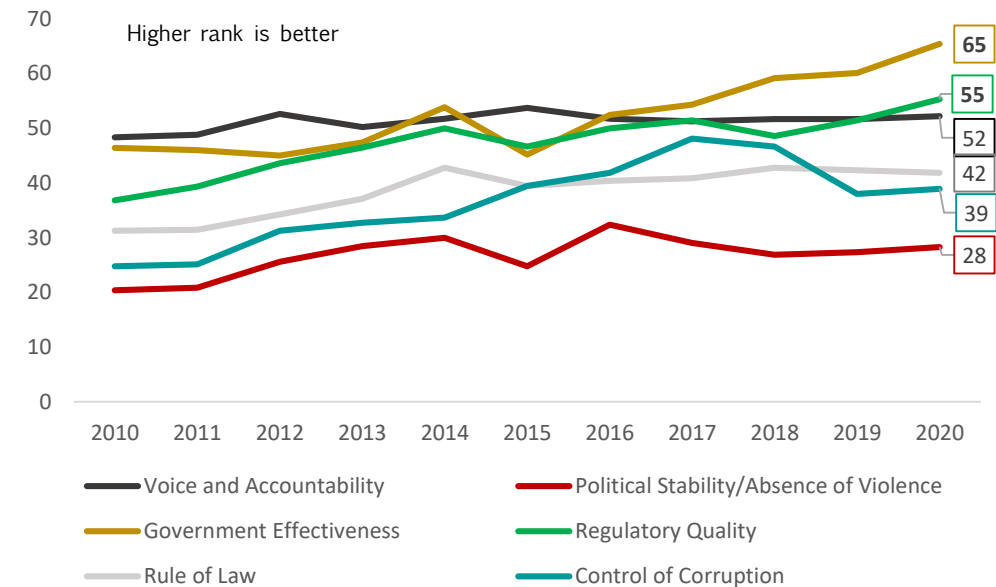
...with recent improvements on governance effectiveness



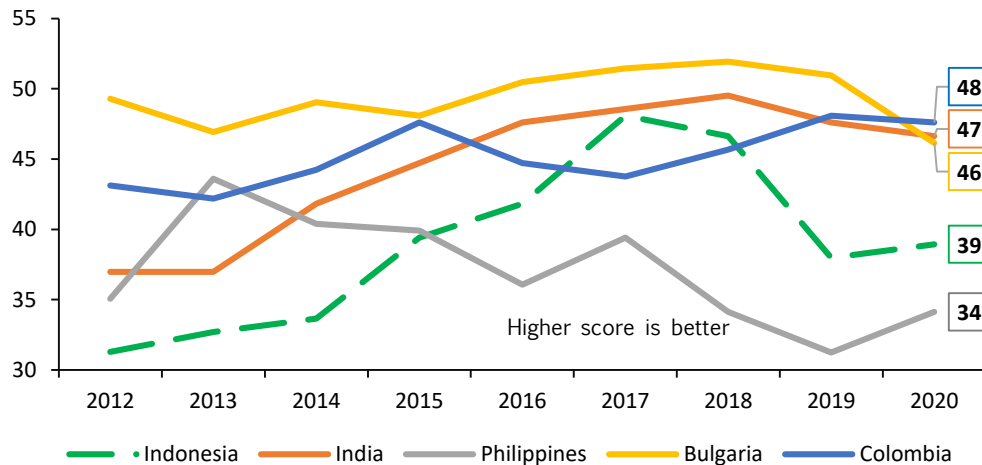
Global Competitiveness Index¹



Worldwide Governance Indicators²

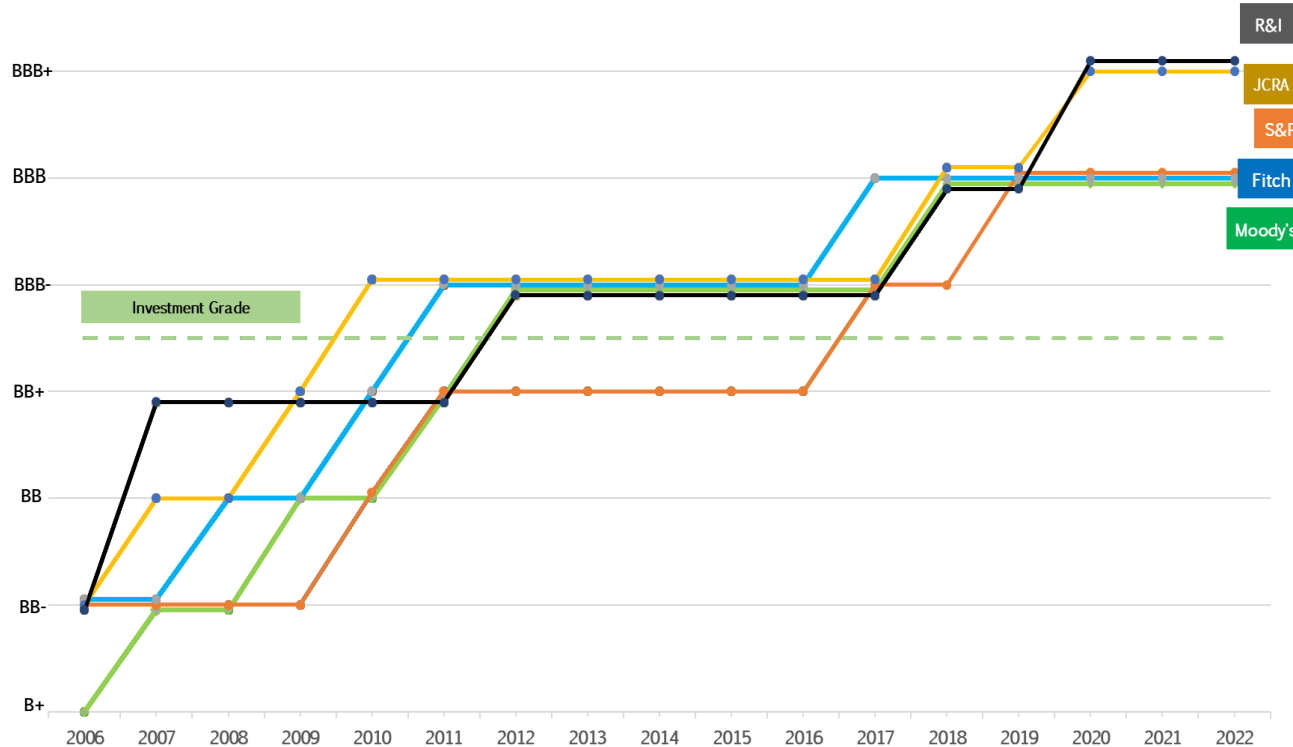


Corruption Perception Index³



1. Source: World Economic Forum – The Global Competitiveness Report 2019;
2. Source: World Bank – The Worldwide Governance Indicators 2021 Update;
3. Source: Transparency International – Corruption Perceptions Index 2021 Report

A Well Maintained of Indonesia's Sovereign Credit Rating in The Midst of Economic Recovery



FitchRatings

BBB / Stable

June 2022, Rating Affirmed at BBB/Stable

"Indonesia's rating balances a favorable medium-term growth outlook and a still low government debt/GDP ratio against government revenue, sovereign external debt to GDP and structural features such as governance indicators and GDP per capita that are weak compared with that of 'BBB' category peers."

S&P Global Ratings

BBB / Stable

April 2022, Outlook Revised To Stable; BBB Ratings Affirmed

"The stable outlook reflects our expectation that Indonesia's economic recovery will continue over the next two years, supporting the government's continued fiscal consolidation efforts. We expect the pace of the recovery to accelerate further this year."

Moody's

Baa2 / Stable

February 2022, Rating Affirmed at Baa2/Stable

"The affirmation of the rating is supported by continued economic resiliency and Moody's expectations that monetary and macroeconomic policy effectiveness will be maintained, containing risks as global interest rates rise. Moody's expects economic activity to revert to its historical average in 2023, with growth sustaining at those rates thereafter."

R&I

BBB+ / Stable

July 2022, Rating Affirmed at BBB+/Stable

"In R&I view, Indonesia's economy that plunged in 2020 will likely return to a pre-coronavirus growth level in one to two years. The government's structural reform efforts are also expected to boost growth potential in the medium to long term. Despite the pressure on the fiscal side caused by policy responses, the government debt ratio remains relatively low. The economic resilience to external shocks is maintained thanks to flexible policy responses by the government and the central bank and ample foreign reserves."

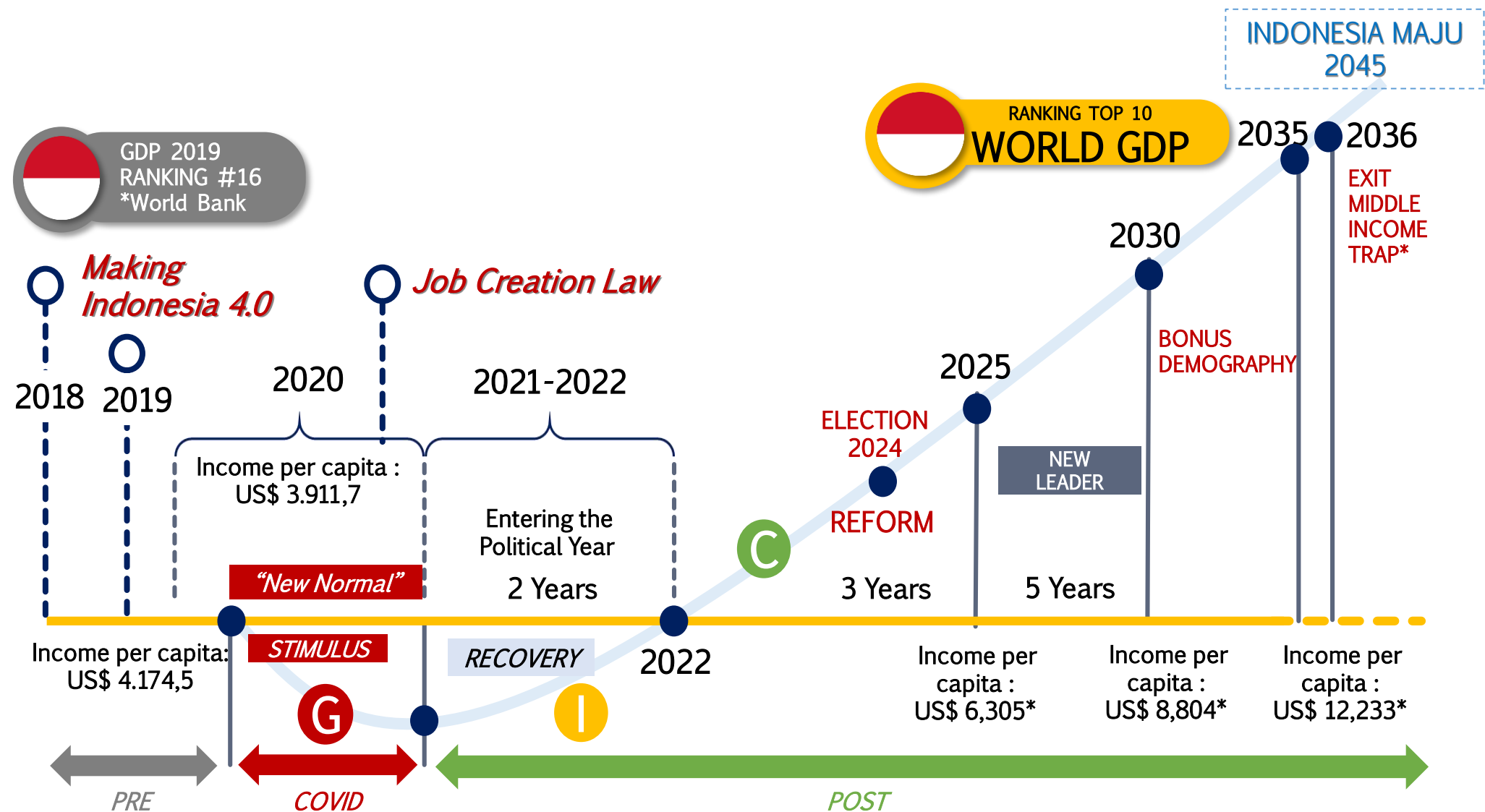
JCR

BBB+ / Stable

July 2022, Rating Affirmed at BBB+/Stable

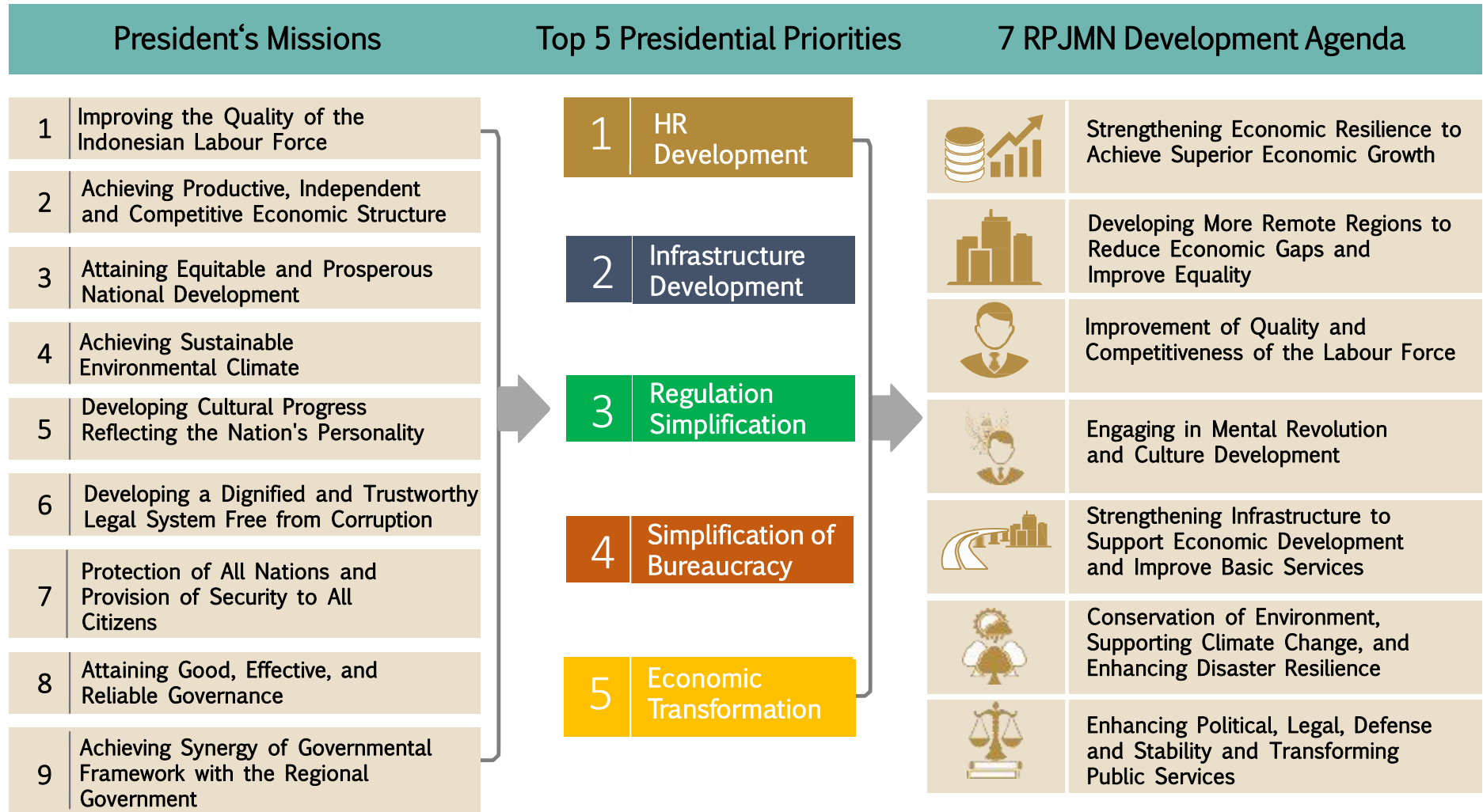
"The ratings mainly reflect the country's solid domestic demand-led economic growth potential, restrained public debt and resilience to external shocks supported by accumulation of foreign exchange reserves. JCR holds that the debt will gradually decrease as the fiscal balance improves mainly increased revenue from economic growth and higher commodity prices."

Structural Reform Towards “Indonesia Maju 2045” and Out of the Middle-Income Trap



Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024

President's Vision: "The Establishment of an Advanced Sovereign, Independent and Personality Based on Mutual Cooperation".



Indonesia's Grand Strategy in Encouraging Sustainable Economic Growth



- ❑ Indonesia's economic fundamentals are solid and have been able to return to pre-pandemic levels, in line with increased mobility and leading indicators that show bright prospects.
- ❑ Furthermore, the government will continue to encourage accelerated growth with various strategies to achieve sustainable growth.

Current Conditions: Solid Economic Fundamentals

- ❑ Indonesia's economy is growing strong and has reached pre-pandemic levels
- ❑ Population mobility is starting to increase, in line with the controlled Covid-19 cases
- ❑ Leading indicators indicate a convincing economic outlook
- ❑ Resilient external sector

Grand Strategy



❑ Omnibus Law on the Job Creation Act

❑ Added value creation through commodity downstream

❑ Digitization

❑ Green Economy

❑ Eradication of extreme poverty

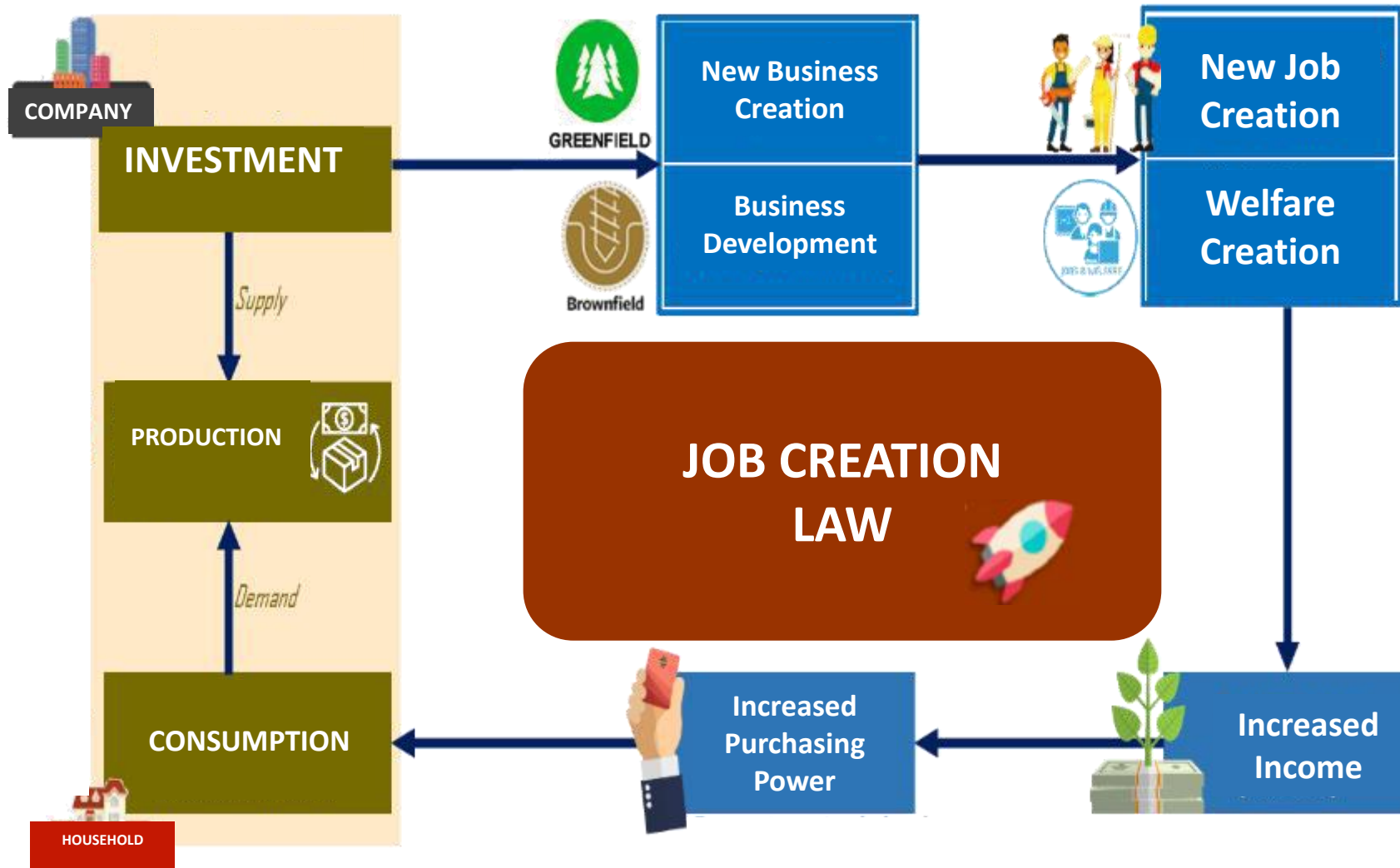
❑ Indonesia Investment Authority



Goal

**Achieving
Sustainable
Economic
Development**

The Framework of Job Creation Law



Job Creation Law As A Tool For Long-term Structural Reform



The Job Creation Law is an effort to reform regulations that can make it easier to do business to increase investment and productivity, as well as an effort to get Indonesia out of the middle-income trap

THE GOVERNMENT'S FOLLOW UP OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT'S DECISION ON THE JOB CREATION LAW



COMPREHENSIVE EXPLANATION TO THE PUBLIC, MARKETS, ASSOCIATIONS, AND INVESTORS

To affirm that the Job Creation Law and its implementing regulations are still in effect and no material on the Law has been annulled by the Constitutional Court. Thus, the implementation of the Job Creation Law which concerns, among others, Business Licensing and OSS, Employment including provincial and district/city minimum wages, facilities for MSMEs still applies.

AMENDMENT OF LAW 12/2011:

- To add the methods and techniques for preparing Law through omnibus approach to fulfill positive legalistic aspects.
- Ratification of the Revision of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation (PPP) ratified by the Parliament on May 24th, 2022

IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS OF THE JOB CREATION LAW:

- Governmental dan Presidential Regulations, which are issued after the Constitutional Court's ruling, are treated as operational and will utilize other legal bases. For example, Presidential Regulation on the Commodity Balance (Neraca Komoditas) will be based on Trade Law.
- The Ministerial/Head of Institution Regulations dan Regional/Head of Regional Regulations still need to be completed.
- The implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing and Online Single Submission system continues as usual.

REVISION OF THE LAW ON JOB CREATION:

- Will refer to the amendments of Law 12/2011 (adjustment of the methods and techniques of Law preparation)
- To ensure sustainability and legal certainty, the revision of the Law on Job Creation must be completed within two years according to the rules of the constitutional court

Job Creation Law As A Tool For Long-term Structural Reform



PROGRESS OF THE JOB CREATION LAW

With the Omnibus Law method, 79 laws were revised and simplified to become the Job Creation Law (Law Number 11 2020) was promulgated on November 2, 2020

Derivative regulations of 54 Government Regulations/Presidential Regulations

The decision of the Constitutional Court on November 25, 2021

On June 16, 2022, Law No. 13 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Law No. 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation

- The government prepares improvements to the job creation law following the decision of the Constitutional Court, which involves the technical formation of the job creation law but does not change its substance.
- Preparation of academic manuscripts and draft law manuscripts
- It has expected to be completed in 2022.

Clusters in the Job Creation Law

1. Improving the Investment Ecosystem and Business Activities
2. Employment
3. Ease, Protection, and Empowerment of Cooperatives and MSME
4. Ease of Business
5. Research and Innovation Support
6. Land Procurement
7. Economic Zone
8. Central Government Investment and Acceleration of National Strategic
9. Projects Implementation of Government Administration
10. Imposition of Sanctions

- a) Revising Law 12/2011 to accommodate the Omnibus Law method
- b) Change the Job Creation Law based on the revision of Law 12/2011 within two years
- c) Review the substances that objection to the community

The subject matter in the revision includes:

- a) Omnibus method;
- b) Strengthen community involvement and meaningful participation;
- c) Regulatory digitalization
- d) Improve the technical error of writing in the draft law either that has been agreed upon or after the President receives the bill

- *The Job Creation Law and its implementing regulations are still in effect and no material on the Law has been annulled by the Constitutional Court.*
- *Thus, the implementation of the Job Creation Law, which concerns, among others, Business Licensing and OSS, Employment including provincial and district/city minimum wages, and facilities for MSMEs, still applies.*

The Job Creation Law Encourages Employment and Facilitates New Business Opening While Recovering the Post-Pandemic Economy



Under the Omnibus Law, **77 Indonesian Laws** have been revised through a single law which regulates various sectors.

Has simplified into



186 Article
dan **15 chapter**

11 Cluster



Investment Ecosystem and Business Activities



Business Licensing



Employment



SME and Cooperatives



Research and Innovation



Land Acquisition



Economic Zones



Ease of Doing Business



Government Investment & National Strategic Project (PSN)



Public Administration



Imposition of Sanctions



The Government Immediately Follow Up The Constitutional Court's Decision On The Job Creation Law



COMPREHENSIVE EXPLANATION TO THE PUBLIC, MARKETS, ASSOCIATIONS, AND INVESTORS

To affirm that the Job Creation Law and its implementing regulations are still in effect and no material on the Law has been annulled by the Constitutional Court. Thus, the implementation of the Job Creation Law which concerns, among others, Business Licensing and OSS, Employment including provincial and district/city minimum wages, facilities for MSMEs still applies.

AMENDMENT OF LAW 12/2011:

- a. To add the methods and techniques for preparing Law through omnibus approach to fulfill positive legalistic aspects.
- b. Ratification of the Revision of Law 12/2011 concerning the establishment of legislation (PPP) ratified by the parliament on May 24, 2022

FOLLOW UP PLAN

IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS OF THE JOB CREATION LAW:

- a. Governmental dan Presidential Regulations, which are issued after the Constitutional Court's ruling, are treated as operational and will utilize other legal bases. For example, Presidential Regulation on the Commodity Balance (Neraca Komoditas) will be based on Trade Law.
- b. The Ministerial/Head of Institution Regulations dan Regional/Head of Regional Regulations still need to be completed.
- c. The implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing and Online Single Submission system continues as usual.

REVISION OF THE LAW ON JOB CREATION:

- a. Will refer to the amendments of Law 12/2011 (adjustment of the methods and techniques of Law preparation)
- b. To ensure sustainability and legal certainty, the revision of the Law on Job Creation must be completed immediately before the G-20 Summit
- c. The completion of the Law on Job Creation revision before the G-20 Summit will give a positive impression of Indonesia's consistency in structural transformation.

Positive Investment List: Improving the Investment Ecosystem in Indonesia



Changes in the licensing process and expansion of business fields for investment will be a game changer in accelerating investment and opening new jobs



Changes in the Regulation of the Investment Business Field

Presidential Regulation No 44 of 2016 "Indonesia Negative Investment List"	Presidential Regulation No. 49 of 2021 (PR 49/2021), which amends PR 10/2021 "Investment Business Field"
List of Business Fields Closed to Investment 20 business activities	Priority Business Activities 246 business activities
Business Activities Allocated for or Requiring Partnership with Cooperatives and MSMEs 145 business activities	Business Activities Allocated for or Requiring Partnership with Cooperatives and MSMEs 182 business activities
Business Activities that are Open with Certain Requirements 350 business activities	Business Activities that are Open with Certain Requirements 37 business activities

- In principle, all business fields are open to investment, except for business fields that are declared closed for investment or activities that can only be carried out by the Central Government.*
- Investment value for FDI > IDR 10 billion. However, to encourage technology-based startups in SEZs, FDI investment value can be ≤ IDR 10 billion*

Priority Business Activities with the following criteria:

National strategic project/program	Pioneer industry
Capital intensive	Export oriented
Labour intensive	Oriented in research, development, and innovation activities
High technology	

Fiscal Incentives

- Tax Incentives:
 - Tax Allowances
 - Tax Holidays
 - Investment Allowances
- Customs incentives in the form of import duty exemption for import of machinery and goods for industrial development and expansion

Non-Fiscal Facilities

- Ease of obtaining business licenses
- Provision of supporting infrastructure
- Guarantees on availability of energy and materials
- Immigration
- Manpower
- Other non-fiscal supports

Risk-based Business Licensing Deregulation Measures To Encourage FDI



Ex-ante Licensing (satisfying all requirements in advance) is effectively replaced by **ex-post licensing** (the requirements are checked afterward), which will be particularly advantageous for low- and medium-risk businesses.

Starting a Business



The Government implemented OSS-RBA on **August 9, 2021**, based on Regulation 5 of 2021.

Low Risk

Medium Risk

High Risk

NIB Issued = 1.502.802

Period August 4, 2021 – July 12, 2022

Based on Business Actor:

- **Business Entity** = 231.457
- **Individual** = 1.271.345

Based on Investment Type:

- **FDI** = 5.884
- **DDI** = 1.496.918

Based on Business Scale:

- **Micro** = 1.393.996
- **Small** = 77.897
- **Medium** = 17.976
- **Large** = 12.933

Action Plans

Short - Medium-term

- Accelerate the reduction of Ex Ante licenses toward Ex Post compliance (Risk-Based Approach)
- Towards technical regulations for risk management – Third Party System
- Establish OSS as a national portal for business licenses with legal security

Long-term

Speed up better development approach (e.g., climate change, etc.)

Source: Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs

Doing Business

RISK-BASED TARGETING – Optimizing Effectiveness and Cost of Monitoring:

- Resource and time limitations
- Focus on critical hazards that are more likely to arise
- Consider random inspections because blanket inspections are not appropriate, resulting in excessively costly (for countries and businesses)

INSPECTION:

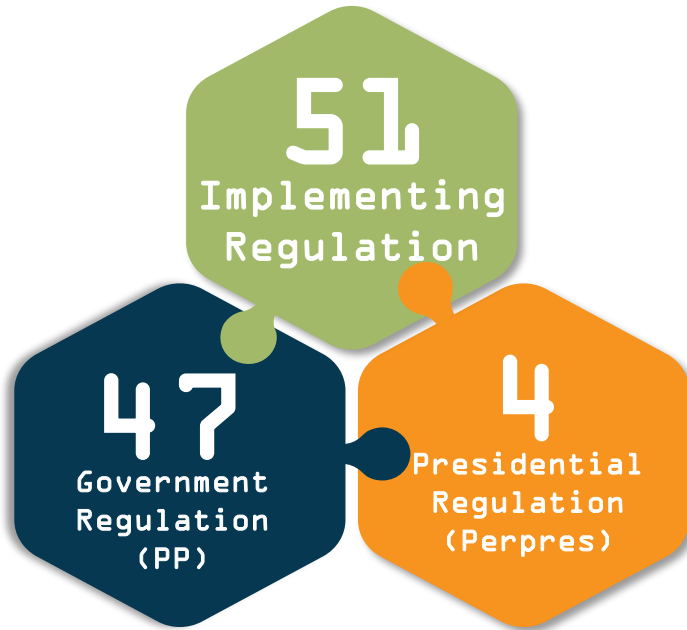
- Based on the risk
- Inspection is carried out to ensure the implementation of operational and commercial activities according to business standards
- exception in the implementation of supervision for Micro and Small Enterprises
- implementation of inspections can be carried out by certified professionals (third parties).

The Progress of Development Monitoring/Inspection Subsystem

Of the 44 modules in the monitoring (inspection) subsystem:

- 36 modules have been completed/embedded in the OSS RBA (go-live)
- 8 modules are still in the process of User Acceptance Testing (UAT)

Implementing Regulation on Risk-Based Licensing



Implementing Regulations that are directly related to Licensing and Ease of Doing Business:

1. PP No. 5/2021 concerning Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing;
2. PP No. 6/2021 concerning the Implementation of Business Licensing in the Regions;
3. PP No. 7/2021 concerning Ease, Protection, and Empowerment of K-UMKM
4. PP No. 8/2021 concerning Company's Authorized Capital and Registration of Establishment, Amendment, and Dissolution of Companies that Meet the Criteria for Micro and Small Businesses
5. PP No. 16/2021 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law no. 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings
6. PP No. 21/2021 concerning the Implementation of Spatial Planning
7. PP No. 22/2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management
8. PP No. 23/2021 concerning the Implementation of Forestry.
9. Presidential Decree No. 10/2021 concerning Investment Business Sector j.o. Presidential Decree No. 49/2021

The implementing regulation of the Job Creation Law are 194 Ministerial/Agency Regulations, and there are 22 Ministerial/Institutional Regulations that are directly related to the OSS System

Implementing Regulation on Risk-Based Licensing



To Start and Carry Out Business Activity



Basic Requirement for Business Licensing

Prior to Law 11/2020	After Law 11/2020
Location Permit	Suitability of Space Utilization Activities (KKPR)
Environmental Permit	Environmental approval
Building Permit (IMB) and Building Function Certificate (SLF)	Building Approval (PBG) and SLF

Risk Based Business Licensing (KBLI)

- Risk-Based Business Licensing based on KBLI regulated in PP 5/2021.
- The fulfillment of provisions, requirements and obligations is based on the Sector PP, Presidential Regulation, and Permen/Perban* derivatives of PP 5/2021.

Business Licensing to Support Business Activity (PB UMKU)

- Previously (OSS 1.1) was known as Commercial/Operational License
- PB UMKU services are carried out entirely through the OSS system
- PB UMKU is in the process of finalizing the system with Line Ministries and there is an agreement:
 - if the nomenclature and services have been accommodated in the line ministries system, first the system integration will be carried out,
 - however if it has not been accommodated by the line ministries system, the priority is immediately planted in the OSS system.

*) Various requirements are regulated in 22 Candy/Bandages that must be accommodated and planted in the OSS system

Improving National Logistics System Resiliency: “Key Priorities In Encouraging The Investment”



The government established an integrated logistics system through The National Logistic System Development Policy (SISLOGNAS). This system aims to facilitate the flow of goods to fulfil the community's basic needs and increase the competitiveness of national products.



LOGISTICS PROGRAM FOR 2022-2024

Increasing national logistics efficiency, focusing on food and health products

This focus aims to ensure the availability and reliability of logistics services to support the smooth distribution of goods at the district and city levels.

Increasing efficiency and effectiveness of export/import flows of national leading products and imports of priority industrial raw materials.

This focus aims to improve the smooth flow of exports and imports, both goods and documents, to increase Indonesian products' competitiveness in the global market.

1

Commodity-based improvement framework

1. Specify a specific commodity.
2. Identify demand patterns, supply patterns and logistics costs.
3. Set logistics efficiency targets for these commodities, for example:
 - a. Lead time for domestic goods delivery;
 - b. Lead time at the port for import-export goods.

2

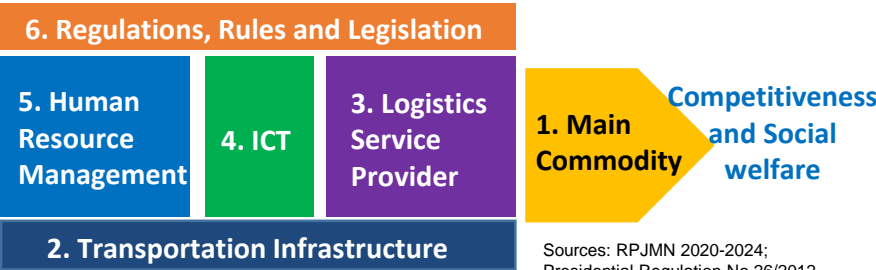
Strengthen Key-Enabler

1. Mapping and collaborating stakeholders and off-takers to implement the action plans.
2. Establish a responsible organization to ensure the implementation of action plans to support the achievement of logistics efficiency targets.

3

Organizing action plans based on 6 key drivers

Preparing action plans based on the six key drivers to achieve efficiency in national logistics and the effectiveness of export/import flows.



Sources: RPJMN 2020-2024;
Presidential Regulation No.26/2012
Concerning Blueprint of National
Logistics System Development

Key Drivers: Logistic Action Plan

Transportation Infrastructure →

There are ±90 projects of infrastructure development spread across Indonesia, such as toll roads, ports, airports and railways, to support the improvement of the logistics process

Logistics Service Provider →

Through Government 5/2021, of the total 81 standard classifications of business field in overall logistics sectors, 72 (around 89%) required NO LICENSE but only identification business number and/or standard certificate. Furthermore, through Presidential Regulation 10 /2021, there are relaxations toward foreign investment requirements. In the logistics sectors, the relaxations take form in the allowability of foreign investment equity to fully own a business.

ICT →

NLE is a system to provide one-stop services for the transmission of data, trade logistics documents, and secure and reliable information to serve G2G, G2B, and B2B transactions for domestic and international trade

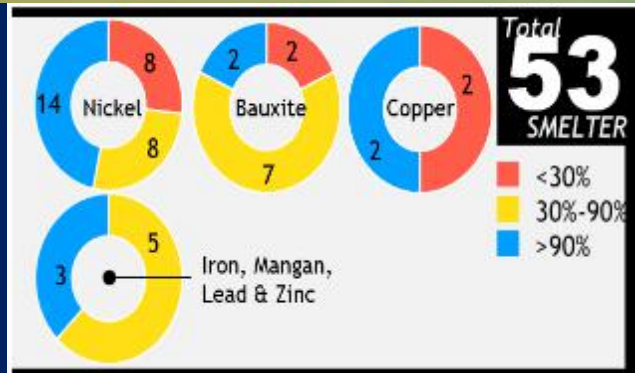
Human Resource Management →

Some programs include (a) The establishment of the National Occupational Map for Logistics and Supply Chain (b) Legalization of the Indonesian National Occupation Competency Standards

Government Continues to Support the Development of Downstream Industries



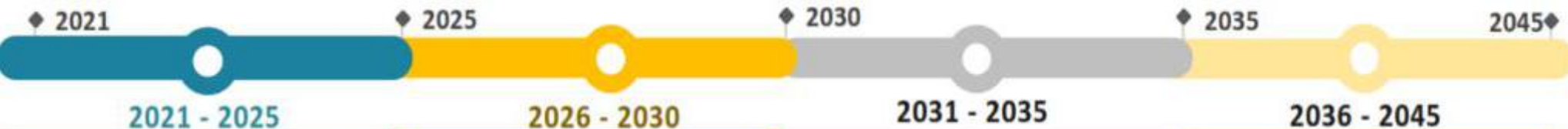
Smelter Development



Total Number and Investment Smelter 2021-2024

Commodity	Number of Smelter			Total Investment (Mio \$)
	Existing	Plan	TOTAL	
Nickel	13	17	30	8.006,5
Bauxite	2	9	11	8.647,2
Iron	1	3	4	193,9
Copper	2	2	4	4.693,2
Mangan	1	1	2	23,9
Lead and Zinc	0	2	2	28,8
TOTAL	19	34	53	21.593,6

Indonesia's Coal Gasification Roadmap until 2045



- Establishment of 3 Gasification Plants for DME and/or Industry
 - Import of LPG has decreased by 3,51 million tons by DME substitution
 - Infrastructure and Product Distribution Channel for Coal Upgrading Phase-1 has been built
 - Establishment of Coke Factory for Metallurgy
 - Increased value-added of around 19.6 million tons of coal in the Coal Downstream Industry.
- Increased capacity of the Gasification Industry to meet the demand for DME and Industry
 - Establishment of 2 Coal to SNG plants in Sumatra.
 - Establishment of a bio-coal briquette factory and implement the use of bio-coal briquettes.
 - Coal Upgrading industry started operation.
 - Increased value-added of around 22.7 million tons of coal in the Coal Downstream Industry.
- Increased capacity of the Gasification Industry to meet the demand for DME and Industry
 - Establishment of 2 Coal to SNG plants in Sumatra & 1 plant in Kalimantan.
 - Establishment of the Coal Liquefaction Industry to substitute imported gasoline
 - Establishment of REE industry and Advanced Materials, Agri-Industry, Materials from coal.
 - Increased value-added of around 28.7 million tons of coal in the Coal Downstream Industry.
- Increased capacity of the gasification industry to meet the demand for 19.81 million tons of Methanol for DME and Industry
 - Increased capacity (optimization) in each Coal Downstream Industry
 - There has been an increase in value-added of around 40.7 million tons of coal in the Coal Downstream Industry.

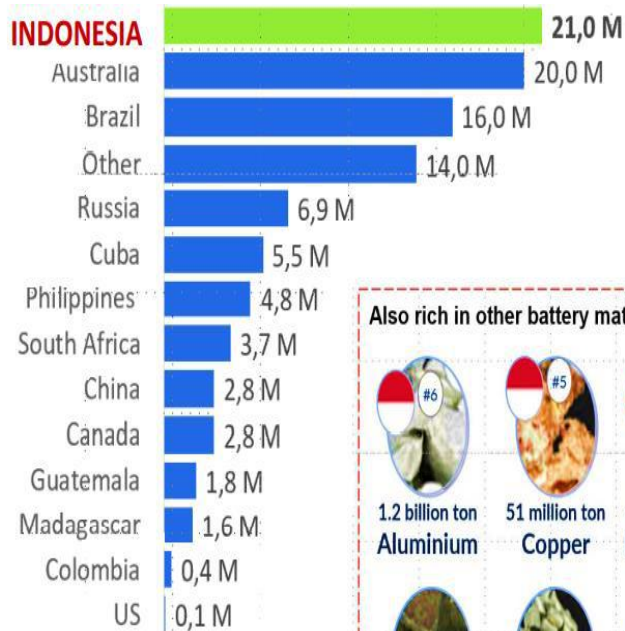
Indonesia Encourages Downstreaming of Commodities

One of which is Encouraging the Development of Nickel-Based Industries to Become a Global Battery and EV Supplier



1. Potential: Indonesia's Nickel Reserves Are Abundant

Global Nickel Reserve



Also rich in other battery materials reserve



Indonesia's nickel reserves are the largest reserves in the world reaching **21 million nickel ore** or with a share of **23.7% of all world reserves**.

Source: Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs

2. Strategies

A. The ban on nickel ore exports maintains the availability of raw materials for downstream industries

Commodity	Export Value (Million USD)			Indonesia and the Main Exporting Country
	2019	2020	2021	
Nickel Ore (HS 2604)	1.097	Prohibited → 0	Prohibited → 0	 1 st
	600	1.056		

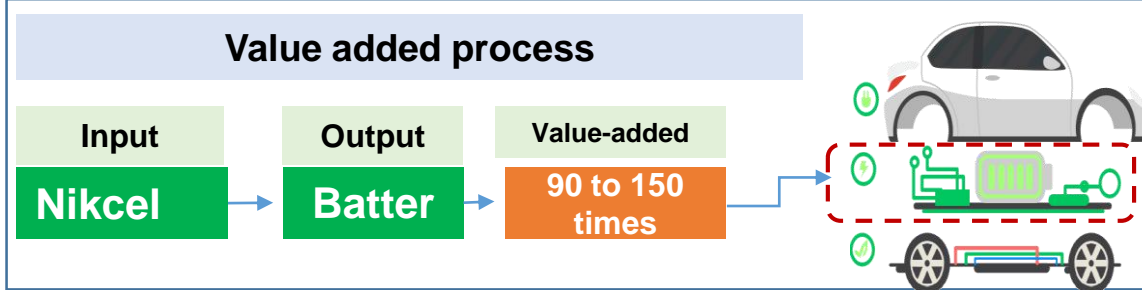
B. Invest in End-to-end EV Battery value chain development

- Estimated total investment of USD 15.3 Billion*) to build End-to-end value chain EV Batteries with a capacity of 140 GWh

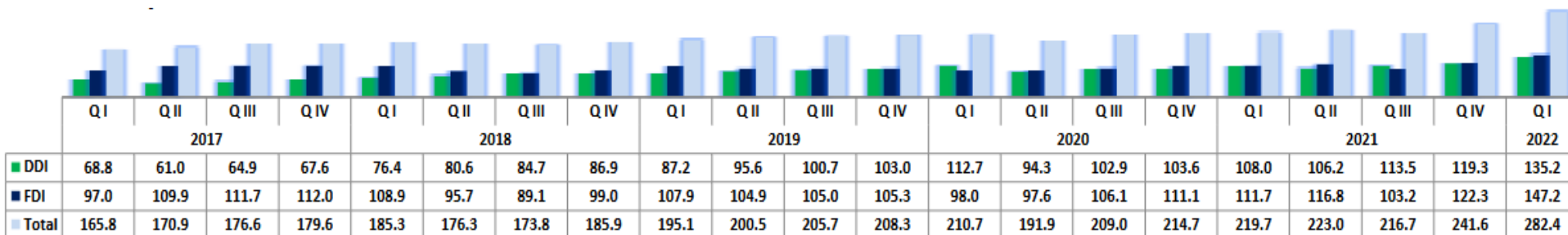
C. Supporting Regulation

- Presidential Decree No. 55 of 2019 to Accelerate the Use of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV) on the Road & Government Regulation No. 74/2021 - Accelerated Development of BEV

3. Benefits and Added Value of Nickel Downstream



Investment Realization in Q1-2022




DDI: Domestic Direct Investment

FDI: Foreign Direct Investment

in IDR trillion

*) The achievement of investment realization is rounding numbers

	2021				2022	Q-I 2022		Target	Achievement
	Q-I	Q-II	Q-III	Q-IV	Q-I	Y-o-Y	Q-o-Q	2022**	**
DDI	108.0	106.2	113.5	119.3	135.2	25.1%	13.3%	572.4	23.6%
FDI	111.7	116.8	103.2	122.3	147.2	31.8%	20.5%	627.6	23.5%
TOTAL	219.7	223.0	216.7	241.6	282.4	28.5%	16.9%	1,200.0	23.5%
DDI	JANUARY – DECEMBER 2021				JANUARY – MARCH 2022	JANUARY - MARCH 2022 Y-o-Y		Indonesian Labor Absorption Q I 2021 : 311,793	
	447.0				135.2	25.1%		Indonesian Labor Absorption Q I 2022 : 319,013 (2.3%, Y-o-Y)	
	454.0				147.2	31.8%			
	901.0				282.4	28.5%			

**) 2022 Investment Realization Target : Rp. 968.4 T (Strategic Plan)

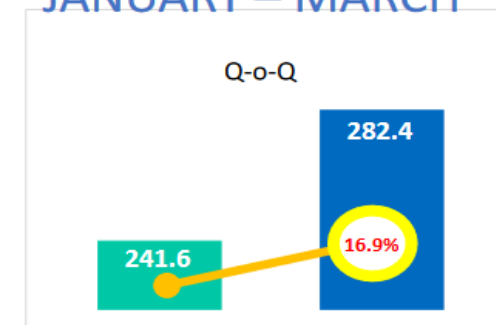
As regulated in BKPM Regulation Number 2 of 2020 concerning BKPM Strategic Plan 2020- 2024

The adjustment of investment realization target for 2022 : Rp. 1,200 T (President's Instruction

***) Towards the 2022 investment realization target according to the President's Instruction

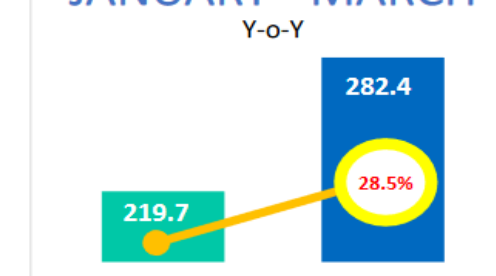
Source: Ministry of Investment (BKPM)

JANUARY – MARCH



In Rupiah Trillion

JANUARY - MARCH



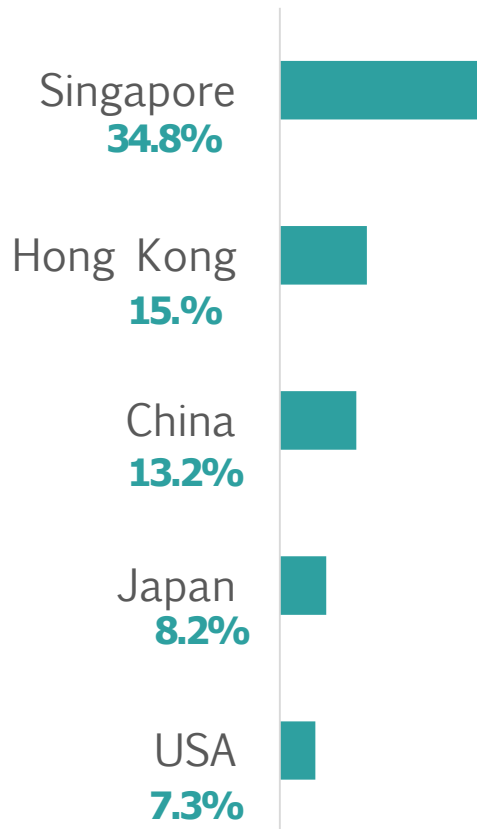
In Rupiah Trillion

Investment Realization in Q1-2022

(excluding the upstream oil and gas sector and financial services)

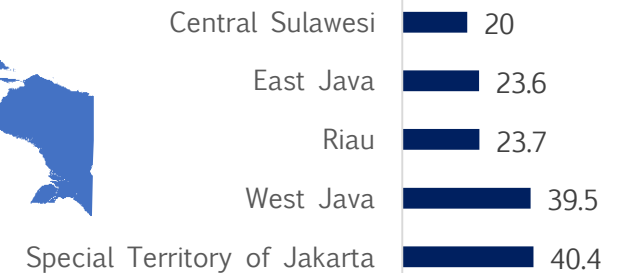
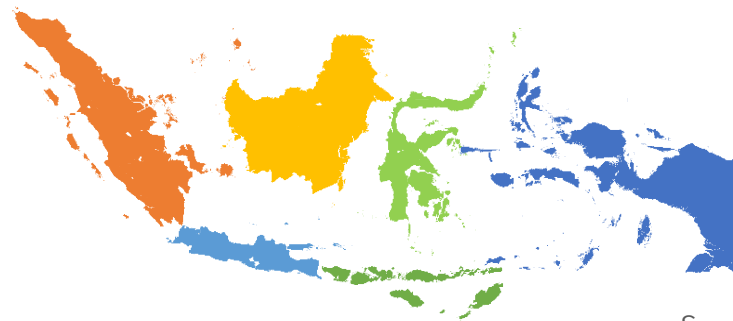


Top 5 Investors (by country) (in USD billion)



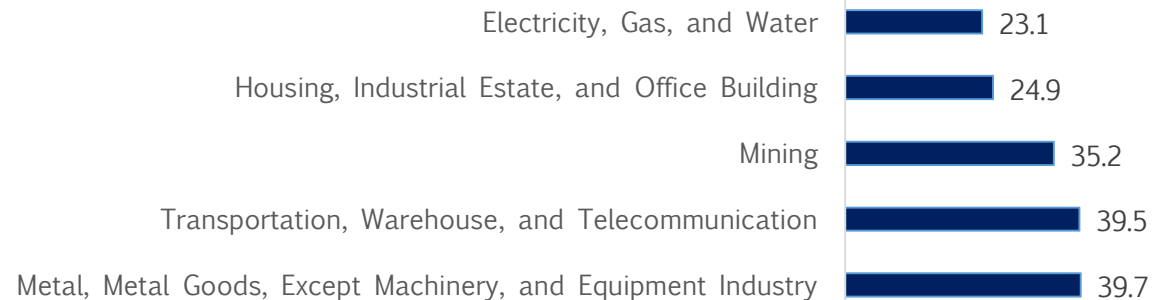
By Region

in IDR Trillion



By Sector

in IDR Trillion



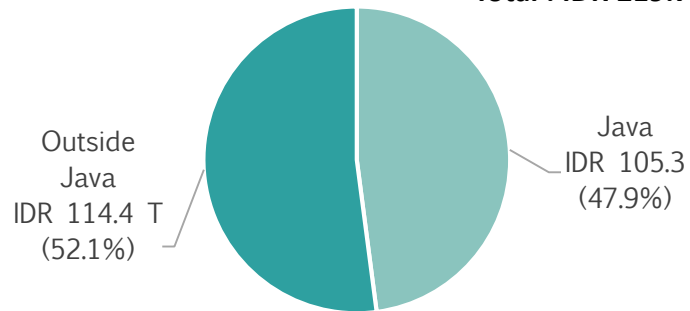
Investment Realization in Q1-2022

(excluding the upstream oil and gas sector and financial services)



Q1-2021

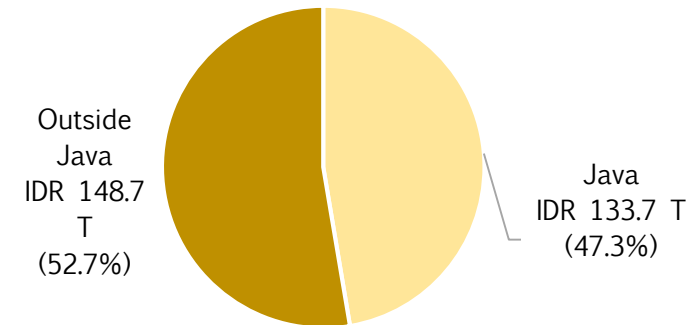
Total : IDR 219.7 T



Realization	y-o-y
Java	26.9%
Outside Java	30%
TOTAL	28.5%

Q1-2022

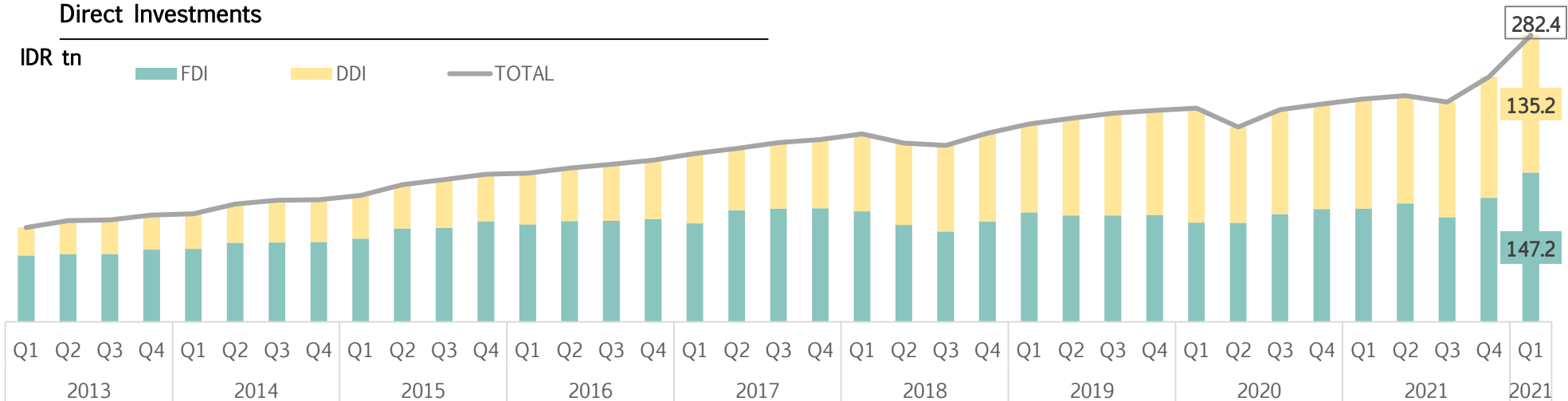
Total : IDR 282.4 T



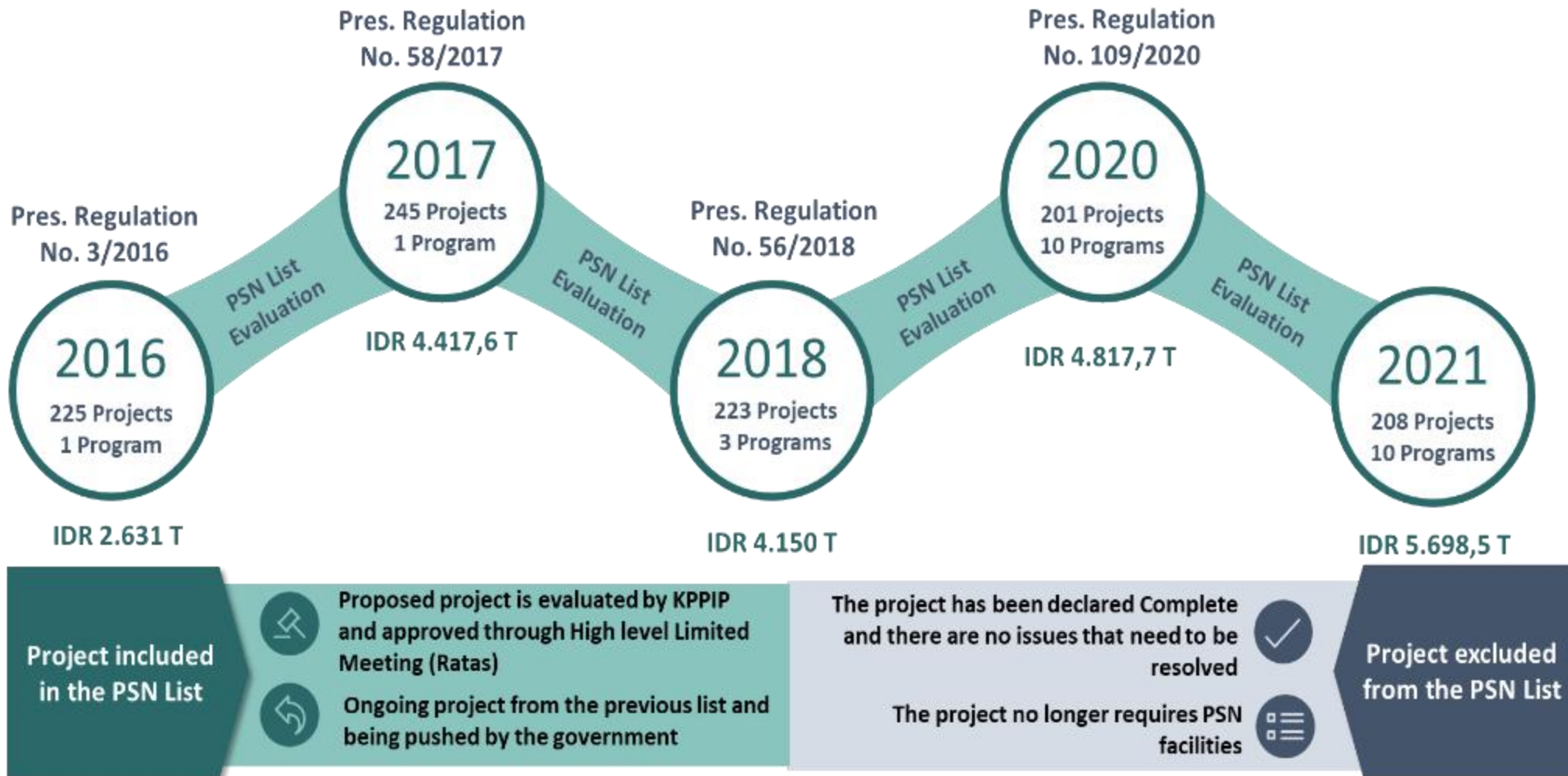
Direct Investments

IDR tn

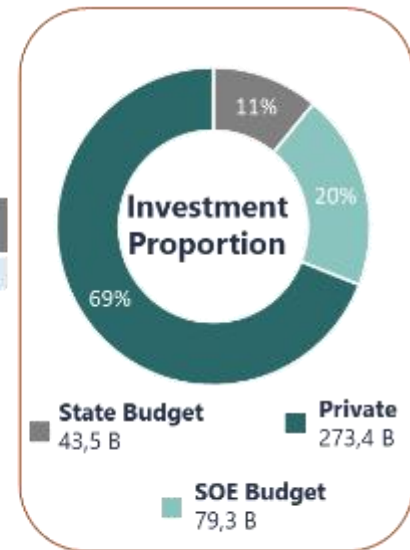
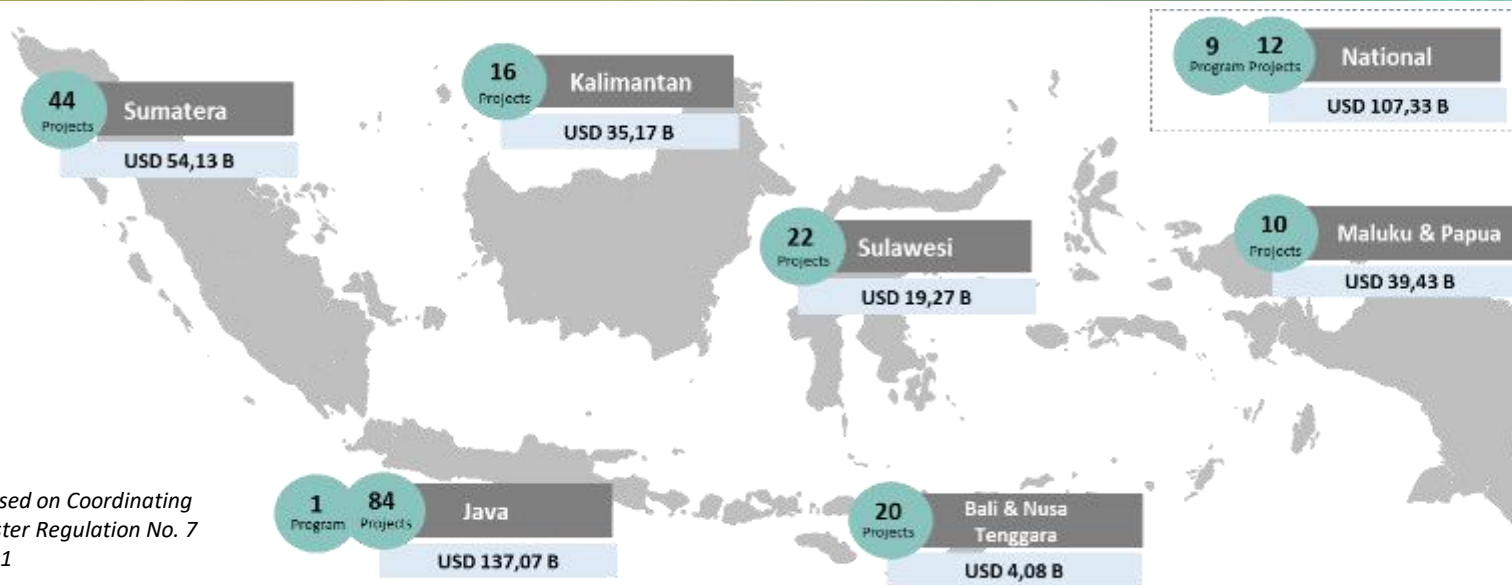
FDI DDI TOTAL



National Strategic Project (PSN) list is established in 2016, and have undergone several amendments until recently stipulated under Coordinating Minister Regulation No.7/2021



National Strategic Project (PSN) consists of 208 Projects and 10 Programs with estimated investment value of USD 396,23 Billion*



*1 USD = 14,380 IDR

*) based on Coordinating Minister Regulation No. 7 / 2021

PSN covers 12 sectors and 10 program



The accumulated 130 Projects that have been completed spread across various sector and have significant role in accelerating Economic Recovery during COVID-19 pandemic



11 Million

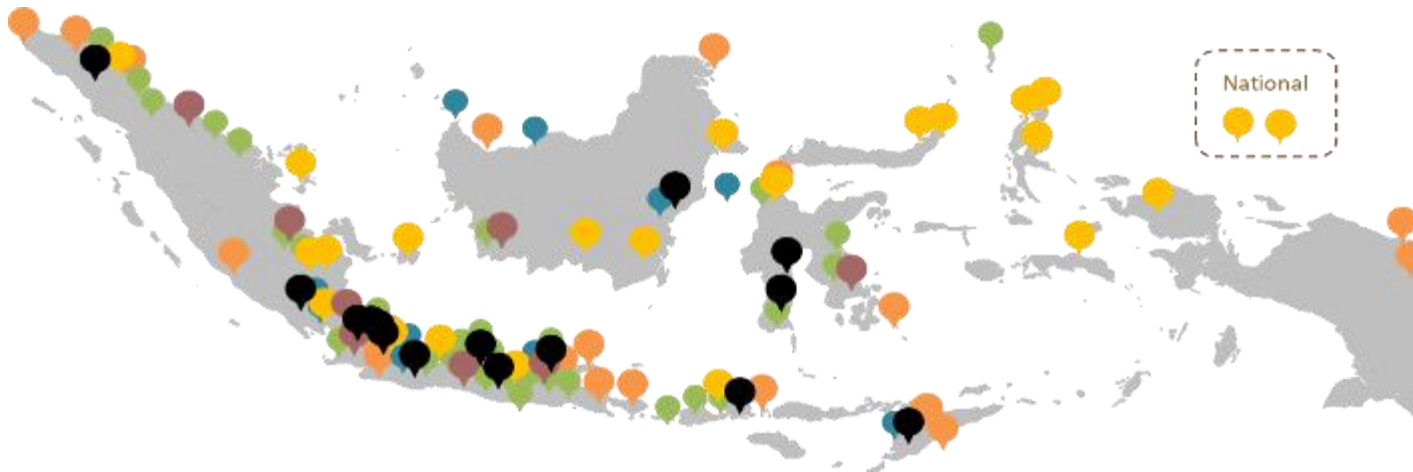
Estimated Labour Absorption* since 2016-2024

&

With **1,9 Million**

Estimated direct labour absorption from 2020-2024

***Notes:** Includes direct and indirect labour absorption through PSN



Completed in 2016	Completed in 2017	Completed in 2018	Completed in 2019	Completed in 2020	Completed in 2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 Airports 1 Toll Roads 6 Dams 1 Seaport 1 Gas Pipeline 4 Border Dev. 	10 Projects (USD 4,27 B) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Toll Roads 1 Access Road 1 Airport 1 Gas Facility 3 Border Dev. 1 Dam 1 Irrigation 	32 Projects (USD 14.43 B) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Railway 4 Dams 1 Irrigation 10 Toll Roads 5 SEZ 1 Aiport 4 Ind. Estate 4 Smelter 1 Marine Agriculture 	30 Projects (USD 11,5 B) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Airports 4 Dams 9 Toll Roads 6 Ind. Estate 2 Railway 1 Seaport 2 Smelter 2 Technology 	12 Projects (USD 8,57 B) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Airport 1 Railway 3 Toll Roads 1 Seaport 1 Cleanwater Supply 3 Ind. Estate 2 Dams 	24 Projects (USD 6,2 B) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Toll Roads 2 Cleanwater Supply 11 Dams 1 Seaport 1 Technology 1 Housing 1 Railway 1 Ind. Estate

*1 USD = 14,380 IDR

Government of Indonesia has set various initiatives to drive private sector participation in Infrastructure sector especially for National Strategic Projects



1



**Public Private
Partnership
(PPP)**

2



**Limited
Concession
Scheme (LCS)**

3



***Integrated
Funding
Platform***

4



***Land Value
Capture (LVC)***

Government of Indonesia has conducted institutional reforms to establish a conducive PPP ecosystem...



Institutional Reforms for PPP Implementation



KPPIP:
Coordinating unit in decision-making processes and debottlenecking efforts for infrastructure acceleration



PPP Joint Office:
Information center for policy coordination and capacity building to encourage the use of PPP schemes



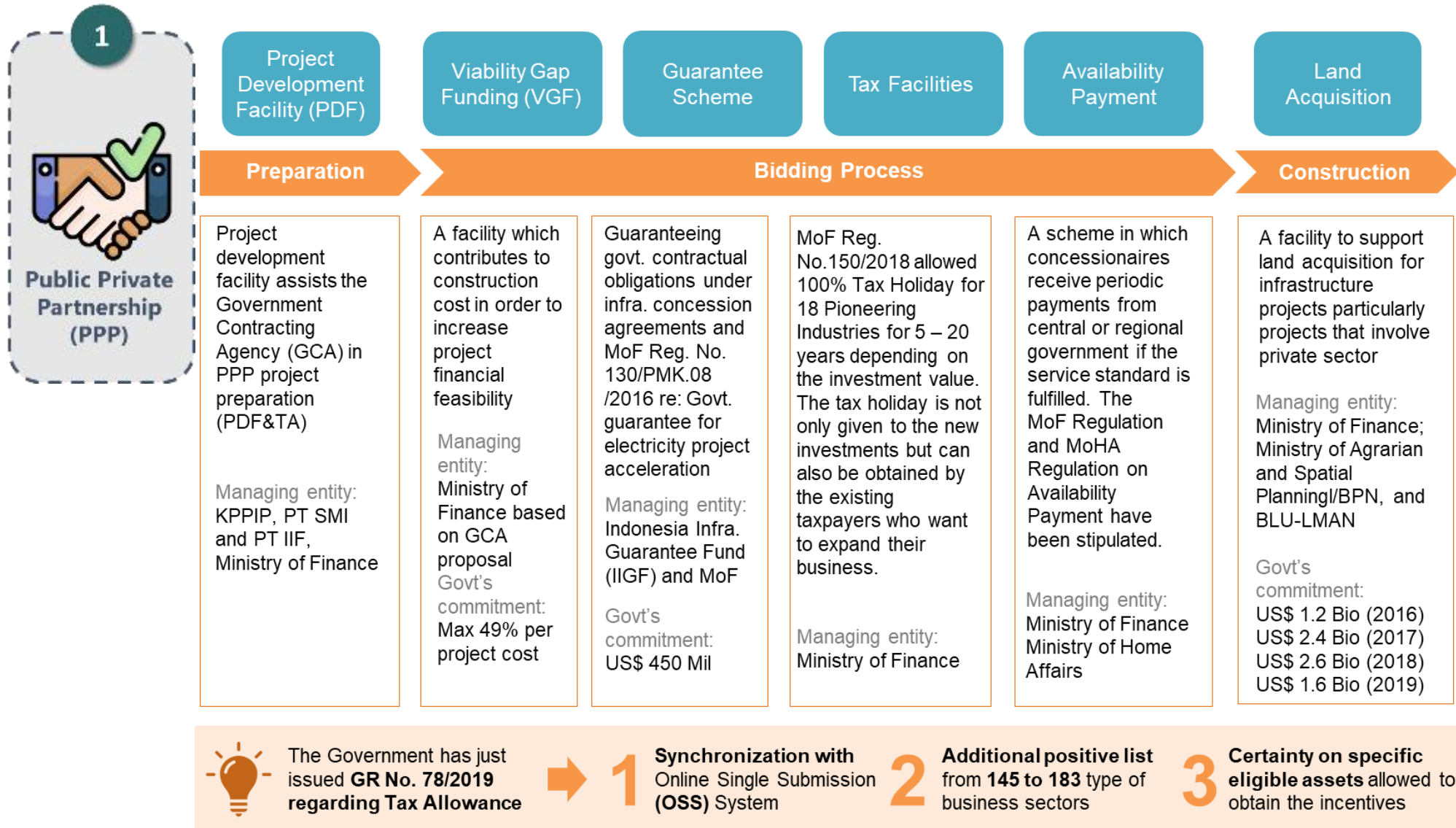
Indonesia Infrastructure Guarantee Fund: Provides guarantee and supports project preparation



Sarana Multi Infrastruktur:
Facilitating infrastructure financing, preparing project, and serving advisory



... and has issued end-to-end regulations and supports to encourage PPP projects implementation



Government of Indonesia has stipulated Limited Concession Scheme as an asset recycling scheme for brownfield infrastructure asset



2



Limited
Concession
Scheme (LCS)

Limited Concession Scheme (LCS) is a concession agreement, **that includes asset operations and development**, between Government and Private Entities for 20+ years of concession period.

LCS Concept

Government can get:

- **Upfront payment** that can be received at the time of Financial Close, and/or
- **Annuity payment** during the concession period
- Additional incentives in the form of **revenue sharing**



All future CAPEX will be borne fully by the concessionaire, thus easing the burden of Government's budget



Government guarantees the issuance of permits and licenses



Flexible operations allow **private sector to innovate and increase revenue**

Does LCS serve as privatization?

NO

It does not eliminate the ownership and control of the Government



Government remains the owner of the infrastructure asset



LCS limits "super-profits" for concession holders



Government will receive upfront payment yet its not selling the asset

Limited Concession Scheme as an Alternative of Financing through Presidential Regulation No 32/2020 on Infrastructure Financing through Limited Concession Scheme



2



Limited
Concession
Scheme (LCS)



Definition

- ✓ **Limited Concession Scheme of Infrastructure Asset** is the asset concession agreement to improve operations of Government assets (BMN) and/or SOEs' assets to generate revenue to improve similar project operations and/or finance other infrastructure provision



LCS Principles

- ✓ **LCS transfers concession rights** from brownfield asset owned by the Government and/or SOEs to private sector to operate, maintain, and develop the assets;
- ✓ As the rewards, Government and/or SOE will receive **upfront payment or annuity payment** during the concession period
- ✓ **Future CAPEX during the concession period** will be borne by the concession holder to ease the Government and SOE budget burdens



Infrastructure Financing Priority

- ✓ Revenue generated by the LCS will be used to fund the **priority** infrastructure projects and/or **national strategic** infrastructure projects



Technical Criteria for the LCS assets

- ✓ The asset has been fully **operated** for minimum **2 years**
- ✓ The asset needs to **improve operation** efficiency based on international standard
- ✓ Asset's useful life minimum is **10 years**
- ✓ For the **SOE's asset**, the asset must have **positive cash flow** for minimum 2 years in a row and has been audited at least 3 years in a row
- ✓ For **Government asset (BMN)**, the asset should be on the Ministry Financial report that has been audited based on the Government Accountancy Standard in the previous period

SDG Indonesia One is launched by PT SMI as an integrated funding platform for private investor



Profile of PT SMI

- PT SMI is a SOEs' non-bank financial institution with 100% of its shares owned by the Indonesian government.
- The first financial institution in Southeast Asia accredited by Green Climate Fund (GFC)

SDGs Initiative

- The platform was launched in October 2018
- The Pipeline Projects comprise public transportation sector, health care, renewable energy, tourism and drinking water supply system

Impact toward SDGs: Increase funds availability for infrastructure projects and project appropriateness.



Source: PT SMI, 2019



Focuses on 15 out of 17 components in SDGs
which are related to infrastructure development

Indonesia Investment Authority (INA) as an Alternative Source of Economic Development Financing



Legal basis

- PP Number 73 of 2020 concerning Initial Capital for Indonesia Investment Authority
- PP Number 74 of 2020 concerning Indonesia Investment Authority
- PP Number 49 of 2021 concerning Tax Treatment of Transactions Involving Indonesia Investment Authority and/or Entities Owned
- PP Numbers 110 and 111 of 2021 concerning the Addition of PMN to the Capital of Investment Management Institutions

Development

- The Supervisory Board has been formed based on Presidential Decree No. 6/P of 2021
- The Board of Directors has been formed based on the Decree of the INA Council Number 1 of 2021
- An initial capital of IDR 15 T has been allocated in 2020, and an additional capital of IDR 15 T from PMN and from the transfer of shares amounting to IDR 45 T
- There have been discussions with more than 50 companies to become strategic partners, and several countries have expressed a desire to partner with INA

Main Sectors of Investment



Development of INA's Investment Cooperation

- ❑ The total investment opportunity commitment received up to June 2022 reached >USD 20 billion.
- ❑ At least two investment opportunities are expected to be closed in 3Q 2022: Toll Road and Seaport.
- ❑ Current cooperation agreements secured are:
 - **Toll Road**: Investment platform with ADIA, CDPQ, and APG for USD 3.75 billion. Hutama Karya's opportunity is expected to close in December 2022, while ADIA is reevaluating the Waskita Karya opportunity.
 - **Seaports**: Alliance agreement with DP World to develop ports and support infrastructure amounting to USD 7.5 billion throughout the concession period.
 - **General**: USD 10 billion investment framework agreement with ADG for various sectors in Indonesia
- ❑ **Investment opportunity that has been completed**: Digital infrastructure: Mitratel's IPO with ADIA, ADG, and GIC for a total of USD 770 million

Currently KPPIP is developing a Land Value Capture Scheme to further unlock infrastructure investment potential



4



Land Value Capture (LVC)

A policy approach that enables communities to recover and reinvest economic value increases and increases in economic productivity that result from public investment and other government actions.

(Lincoln Institute of Land Policy)



Tax based LVC

Land and Property Tax

Betterment Levies and Special Assessment

Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

Development Based LVC

Land Sale and Rent

Air Right Sale

Joint Development

Land Readjustment

LVC Benefit

- Local revenue from tax and levy
- Better city planning and development
- Regional growth
- Distributed development in urban area

Triple Win LVC

Better Urban Mobility

Reducing Subsidy

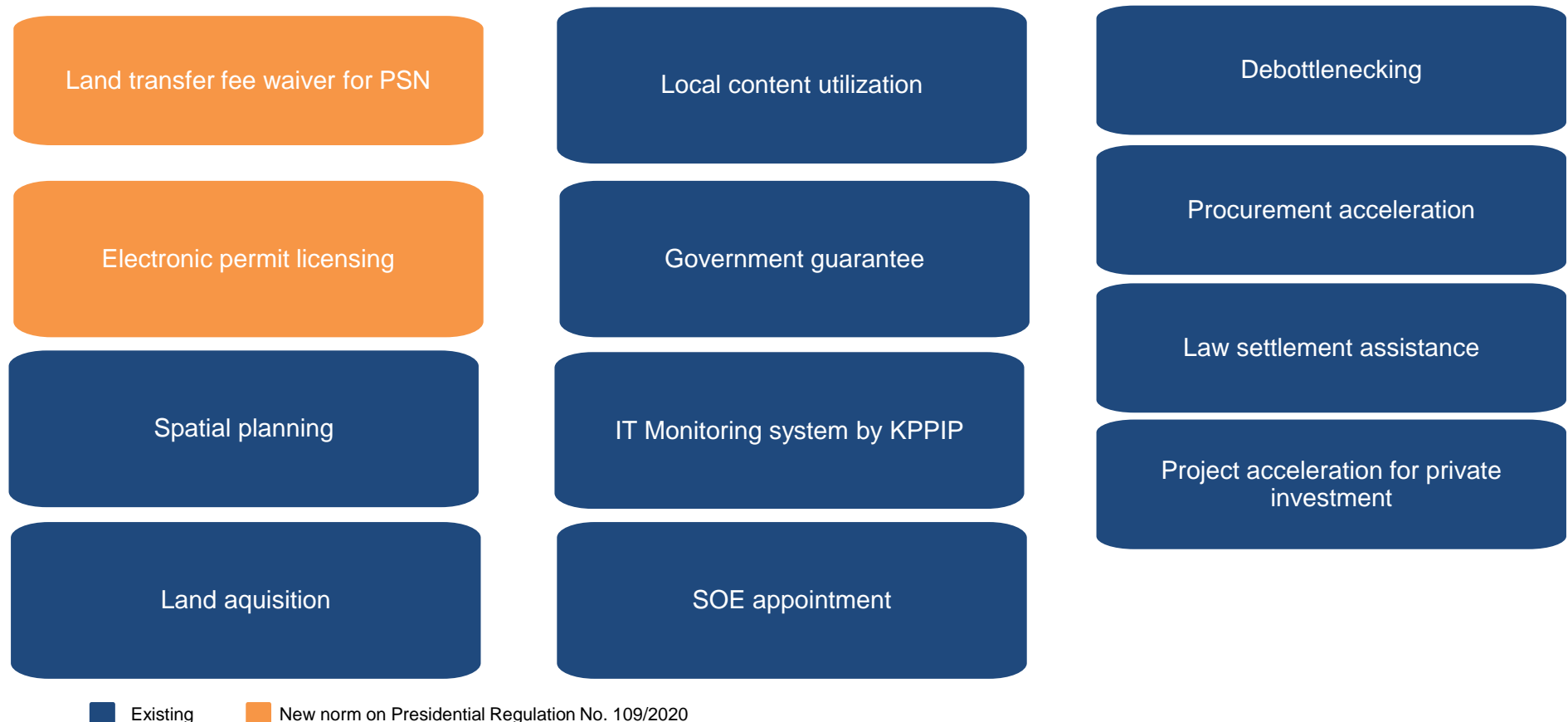
Creating Fiscal Space

Source: KPPIP, Kemenko Perekonomian, Desember 2020

All National Strategic Projects have been given a special facility to ease each of the project's implementation as stipulated in the Pres. Regulation No. 109 /2020



PSN Facility



Government of Indonesia has ratified a number of significant implementing regulation as part of regulatory reform to ease infrastructure investment



**Government Regulation
No. 42/2021 on Ease of
Doing Business for PSN**

**Government Regulation No.
19/2021 on Land Acquisition
for Public Interest**

**Government Regulation No. 43/2021 on
Spatial Adjustment for Forest and Land
Right/Permit**



**Government
Regulation No.
21/2021 on Spatial
Planning**

**Government Regulation No.
64/2021 on Land Bank
Institution**

Government Guarantee For Basic Infrastructure Development

Reflects strong commitment to national development planning



Government Guarantee Program

Credit Guarantee	Government Guarantee – Program credit guarantee for PT PLN's debt payment obligation under FTP 1 10,000MW and 35GW programs*.
	1 Clean Water – Guarantee for 70% of PDAM's debt principal payment obligations.
	1 Toll road – Full credit guarantee for PT Hutama Karya's debt payment obligations for the development of Sumatra Toll Roads.
	1 Infrastructure - Full credit guarantee on SOE's borrowing from international financial institution & guarantee for PT SMI's local infrastructure financing.
	1 Public Transportation (Light Rail Transit) – Full credit guarantee for PT Kereta Api
Business Viability Guarantee (BVG)	1 Power (Electricity) – Guarantee for PT-PLN's obligations under Power Purchase Agreements with IPPs (off-take and political risk) under FTP-2 10,000MW and 35GW programs*
PPP Guarantee	1 Infrastructure – Guarantee for Government-related entities obligations (line ministries, local governments, SOEs, local SOEs) under PPP contracts/agreements
Political Risk Guarantee	1 Infrastructure – Guarantee against infrastructure risks for National Strategic Projects (Presidential Decree No.58/2017) which are not covered by other type of guarantees

*) MOF provides both credit guarantees and BVGs for 35GW program

Contingent Liabilities from Government Guarantee as of Q1 2022**

No.	Central Government Guarantee for Infrastructure Programs	Guarantee Document	Credit Outstanding /Investment Exposure (billion)*
1	Coal Power Plant 10,000MW Fast Track Program (FTP 1)	6	USD 0.43
2	Clean Water Supply Program	6	USD 0.00
3	Direct Lending from International Financial Institution to SOEs	10	USD 2.34
4	Sumatra Toll Road	10	USD 3.07
5	Renewable energy, Coals & Gas Power Plant 10,000 MW (FTP 2)	7	USD 4.00
6	Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)	7	USD 6.38
7	Regional infrastructure financing	1	USD 0.21
8	Public Transportation (Light Rail Transit)	2	USD 0.81
9	Electricity Infrastructure Fast Track Program (35 GW)	6	USD 6.28
Total		55	USD 23.52

1 From 2008 to Q1-2022**, the government has issued 93 guarantee documents with total value of USD42.02 billion, there were 35 guarantee documents worth USD6.34 billion have been expired.

1 The Maximum Guarantee Limit for the period 2022-2025 is set at 6% of GDP.

1 Starting from 2008 the Government has allocated a contingent budget with respect to these guarantees. Any unused budget allocation may be transferred to a guarantee reserve fund. This reserve fund, together with the relevant annual budget allocations, serves as reserves for any claim that arises from these guarantees.

**) Currency conversion of IDR14,349.01/USD1 and IDR16,003.46/EUR1 (as of end March 2022)

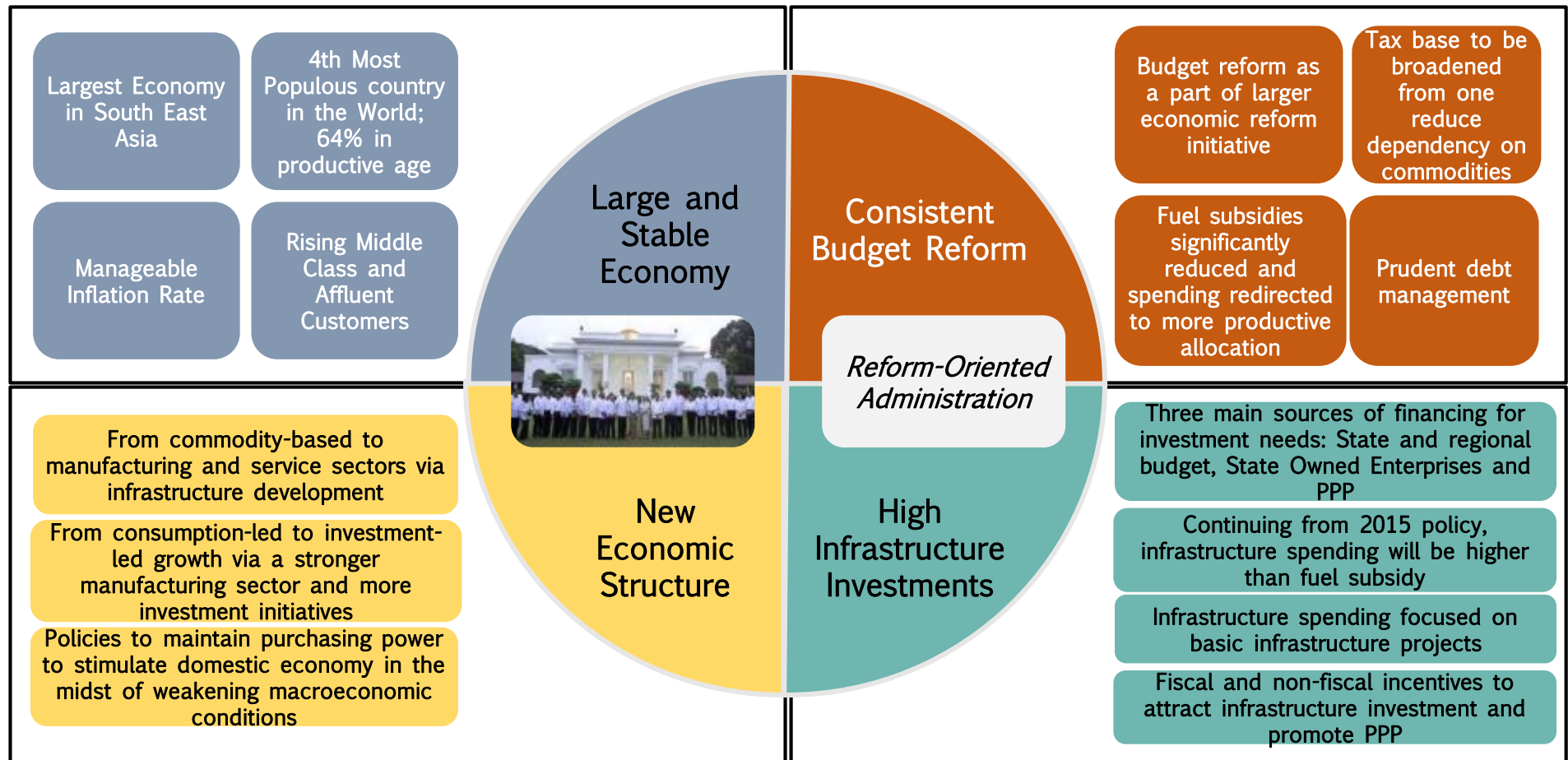


Section 3

Economic Factor:
Stable Growth Prospects Supported
by Continued Economic Recovery
Momentum

Conductive Environment

Underpinning Stable Growth Fundamentals Amid Temporary Moderation





The chart displays the quarterly growth rates for the top 100 companies. The Y-axis represents the growth rate percentage, ranging from -10% to 10%. The X-axis shows the time period from Q1 2014 to Q1 2022. The legend indicates that blue bars represent QoQ (Quarter-over-Quarter) growth and the black line represents YoY (Year-over-Year) growth.

Quarter	QoQ (%)	YoY (%)
Q1 2014	3.83	0.04
Q2 2014	3.27	
Q3 2014	(2.07)	(0.16)
Q4 2014		
Q1 2015	3.74	(1.73)
Q2 2015	3.31	
Q3 2015		
Q4 2015		
Q1 2016	4.01	(0.36)
Q2 2016	3.14	
Q3 2016		
Q4 2016		
Q1 2017	4.01	(1.81)
Q2 2017	3.19	(0.30)
Q3 2017		
Q4 2017		
Q1 2018	4.21	(1.70)
Q2 2018	3.09	(0.41)
Q3 2018		
Q4 2018		
Q1 2019	4.20	(1.69)
Q2 2019	3.06	(0.52)
Q3 2019		
Q4 2019		
Q1 2020	(2.41)	(4.19)
Q2 2020		
Q3 2020	(0.42)	
Q4 2020		
Q1 2021	5.05	(0.96)
Q2 2021	6.31	
Q3 2021	1.55	7.07
Q4 2021	5.02	
Q1 2022	(0.96)	5.01

The chart displays the annual percentage change in GDP for five countries from 2014 to 2023. The y-axis represents the percentage change in GDP (% yoy), ranging from -15.00 to 15.00. The x-axis shows the years from 2014 to 2023, with 2022 and 2023 marked with asterisks to indicate projections. The countries are represented by different colored lines: Bulgaria (orange), Colombia (green), India (grey), Indonesia (black dashed), and Philippines (blue). All countries experienced a significant decline in GDP growth in 2020, with the Philippines and Colombia showing the most severe drops. By 2021, all countries saw a sharp recovery. Projections for 2022 and 2023 show continued growth, with India projected to reach 6.90% and the Philippines 6.30% by 2023.

Year	Bulgaria	Colombia	India	Indonesia	Philippines
2014	1.0	5.0	7.5	5.0	6.0
2015	3.0	3.0	8.0	5.0	6.0
2016	3.0	2.0	8.5	5.0	7.0
2017	2.0	1.5	7.0	5.0	7.0
2018	8.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	6.0
2019	4.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0
2020	4.0	-8.0	-6.0	-2.0	-10.0
2021	4.0	10.0	9.0	4.0	5.5
2022*	3.0	5.0	8.0	5.5	6.0
2023*	4.5	3.60	6.90	6.00	6.30

Nearly all economic sectors recorded positive growth in the first quarter of 2022, particularly the Manufacturing Industry, Retail and Wholesale Trade as well as Transportation and Storage, given greater community mobility in all regions.

Institutions	GDP growth
2022 Budget	4.8-5.5
Bank Indonesia	4.5-5.3
IMF (WEO, July 2022)	5.3
World Bank (GEP, June 2022)	5.1
ADB (ADO, July 2022)	5.2

*) Consensus Forecast number will be given later

GDP Growth Breakdown



GDP Growth Based on Expenditures (% YoY)¹

By expenditure	2017					2018					2019					2020					2021					2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Tot	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Tot	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Tot	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Tot	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Tot	Q1
HH. Consumption	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.8	-5.5	-4.0	-3.6	-2.6	-2.2	6.0	1.0	3.6	2.0	4.3
Non profit HH. consumption	8.1	8.5	6.0	5.3	6.9	8.1	8.8	8.7	10.9	9.1	17.0	15.3	7.4	3.5	10.6	-5.0	-7.8	-1.9	-2.1	-4.2	-3.7	4.0	2.8	3.3	1.6	6.0
Government consumption	2.7	(1.9)	3.5	3.8	2.1	2.7	5.2	6.3	4.6	4.8	5.3	8.2	1.0	0.5	3.3	3.8	-6.9	9.8	1.8	2.0	2.5	8.1	0.6	5.2	4.2	-7.7
Gross Fixed Cap. Formation	4.8	5.3	7.1	7.3	6.2	7.9	5.8	6.9	6.1	6.7	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.5	1.7	-8.6	-6.5	-6.2	-5.0	-0.2	7.5	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.1
Exports	8.4	2.7	16.5	8.4	8.9	5.8	7.4	8.3	4.6	6.5	-1.1	-1.2	0.9	-0.6	-0.5	0.2	-12.4	-13.0	-6.9	-8.1	6.9	31.5	29.2	29.8	24.0	16.2
Imports	4.8	0.2	15.4	11.9	8.1	12.5	15.2	14.2	7.4	12.1	-5.8	-5.9	-8.5	-8.1	-7.1	-5.4	-20.7	-24.5	-15.8	-16.7	4.4	31.8	29.9	29.6	23.3	15.0
GDP	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	-5.3	-3.5	-2.2	-2.1	-0.7	7.1	3.5	5.0	3.7	5.0

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia (BPS), ** Including non-profit household consumption

GDP Growth by Sector (% YoY)

By sectors	2017					2018					2019					2020					2021					2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Tot.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Tot	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Tot	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Tot	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Tot	Q1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	7.1	3.3	2.8	2.4	3.9	3.3	4.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	1.8	5.3	3.1	4.2	3.6	0.0	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.8	3.4	0.5	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.2
Mining and Quarrying	(1.3)	2.1	1.8	0.0	0.7	1.1	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	-0.7	2.3	0.9	1.2	0.4	-2.7	-4.3	-1.2	-2.0	-2.0	5.2	7.8	5.2	4.0	3.8
Manufacturing	4.3	3.5	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.8	2.1	-6.2	-4.3	-3.1	-2.9	-1.4	6.6	3.7	4.9	3.4	5.1
Construction	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.8	7.4	5.7	5.8	5.6	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	2.9	-5.4	-4.5	-5.7	-3.3	-0.8	4.4	3.8	3.9	2.8	4.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Car and Motorcycle	4.6	3.5	5.2	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.3	4.4	5	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.6	1.5	-7.7	-5.1	-3.7	-3.8	-1.3	9.5	5.2	5.6	4.7	5.7
Transportation and Storage	8.1	8.8	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.7	5.7	5.5	7	5.4	5.8	6.7	7.6	6.4	1.3	-30.8	-16.7	-13.4	-15.0	-13.1	25.1	-0.7	7.9	3.2	15.8
Information and communication	10.5	11.1	8.8	8.3	9.6	7.8	5.1	8.1	7.1	7	9.1	9.6	9.2	9.8	9.4	9.8	10.8	10.7	11.0	10.6	8.7	6.9	5.5	6.2	6.8	7.1
Financial service	6.0	5.9	6.1	3.8	5.5	4.3	3.1	3.1	6.2	4.2	7.2	4.5	6.2	8.5	6.6	10.6	1.1	-0.9	2.4	3.2	-3.0	8.3	4.3	-2.6	1.6	1.6
Other Services*	4.2	3.5	4.8	6.0	4.6	5.4	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.8	7.3	6.4	6.2	6.7	4.6	-6.3	-1.4	-1.7	-1.2	-2.5	9.8	-0.8	3.4	2.4	3.2
GDP	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	-5.3	-3.5	-2.2	-2.1	-0.7	7.1	3.5	5.0	3.7	5.0

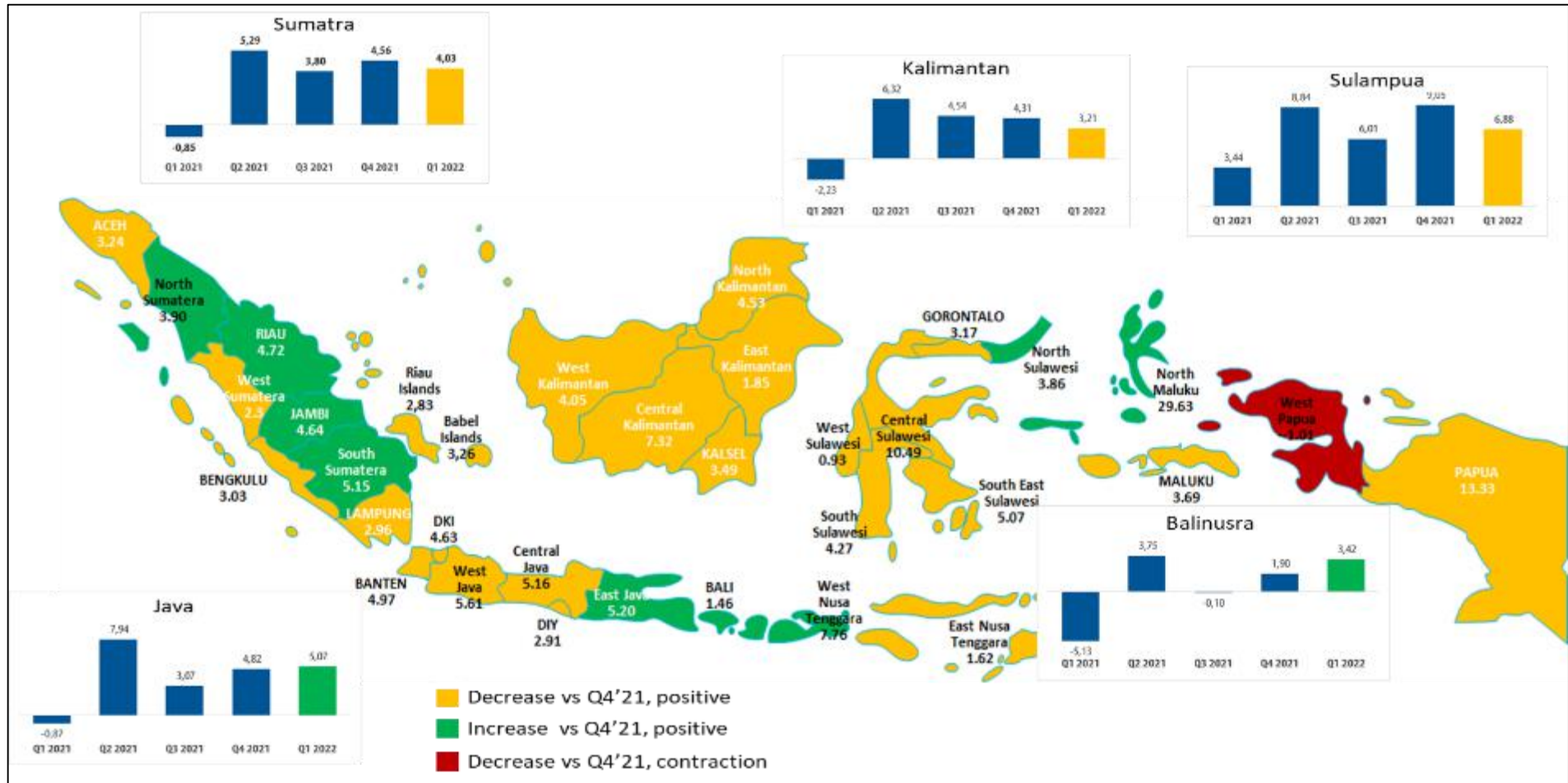
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia (BPS)

*Other services consist of 10 sectors (according to Standard National 2008)

Economic Performance Improved In Almost All Regions



Growth of Regional Economic (GDRP) of the First Quarter of 2022 (% , yoy)

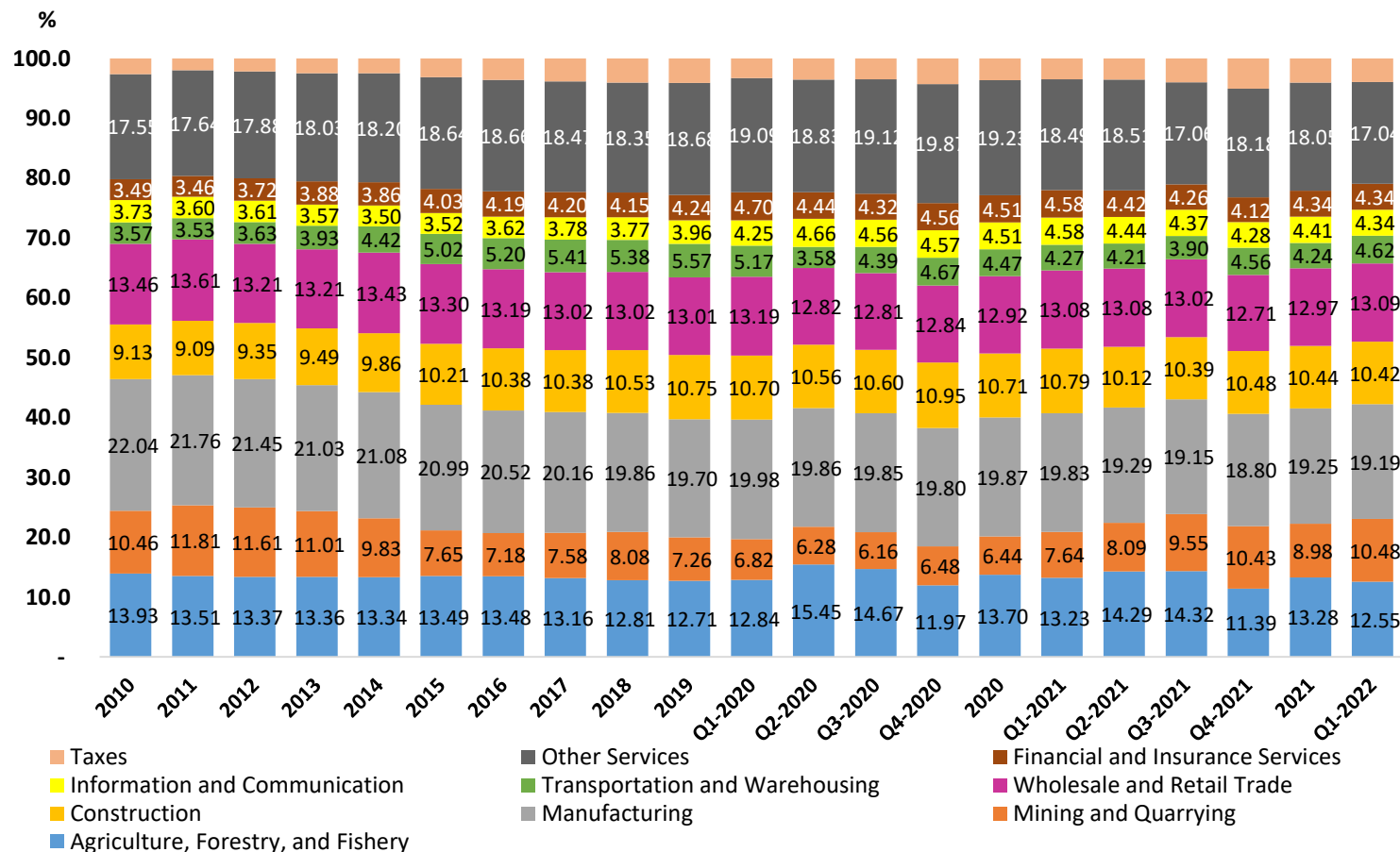


Economic Performance in Most Sectors Continue to Improve

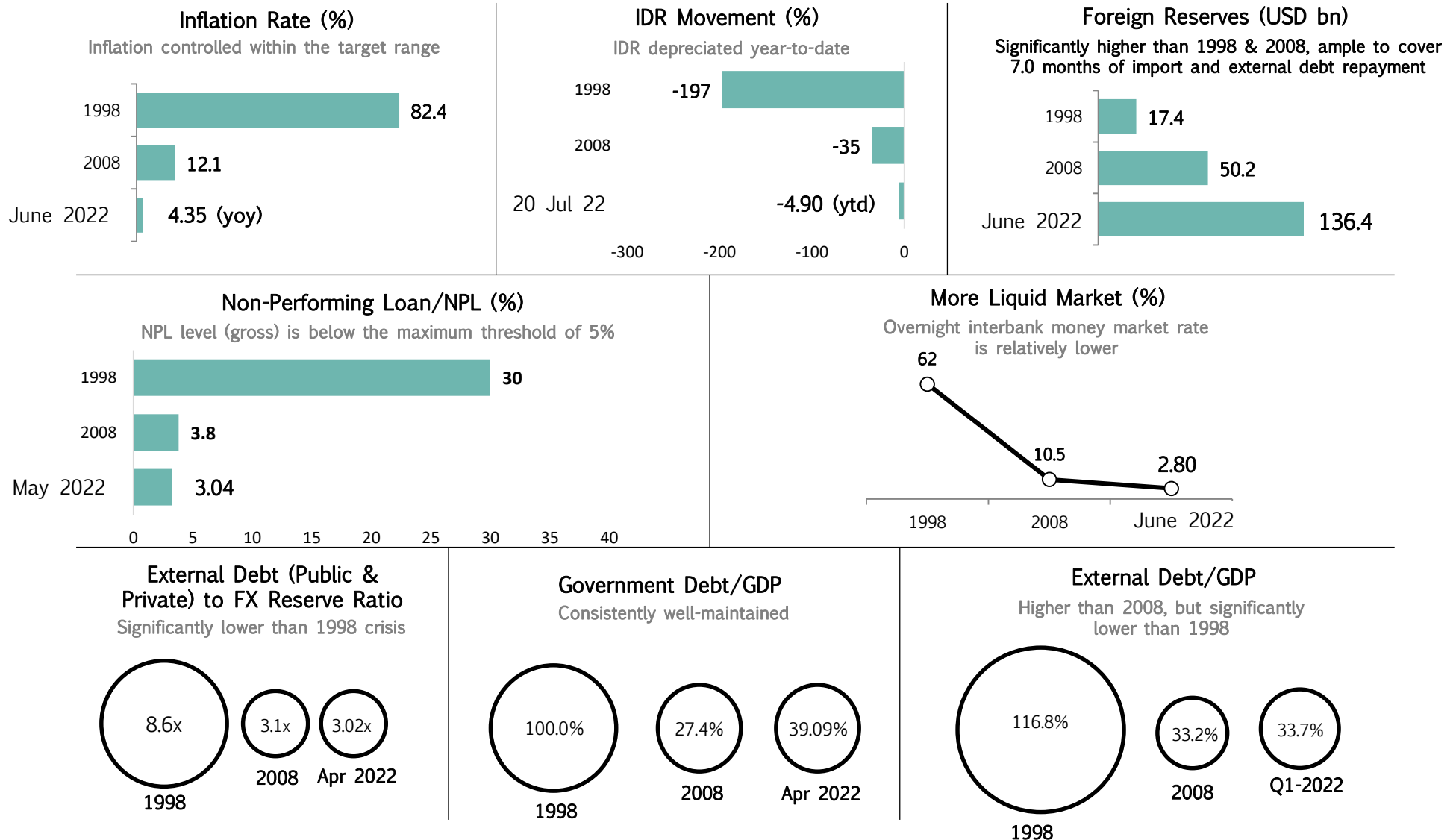


Indonesia's main economic sectors maintained positive momentum. Most economic sectors are contributing to domestic economic growth, including the manufacturing industry, wholesale and retail trade as well as transportation and storage.

Indonesia's GDP Share (%)



Stronger Fundamentals Facing the Headwinds






Outlook of Domestic Economy Remains Robust

...the domestic economic recovery is continued to strengthen in 2022



2022 Economic Outlook

- Bank Indonesia projects economic growth in 2022 to accelerate to 4.5-5.3% in 2022.
- Bank Indonesia projects inflation in 2022 to remain under control and within the $3.0 \pm 1\%$ target corridor.
- Bank Indonesia projects current account deficit of approximately in the range surplus 0.3% to deficit 0.5% of GDP in 2022.
- Bank Indonesia projects credit growth in 2022 will be around 9.0-11.0%

	 Economic Growth	π Inflation	 CAD (% of GDP)	 Credit Growth
2018 Realisation	5.17%	3.13%	2.98%	11.75%
2019 Realisation	5.02%	2.72%	2.71%	6.08%
2020 Realisation	-2.07%	1.68%	0.4%	-2.4%
2021 Realisation	3.69%	1.87%	surplus 0.3%	5.24%
2022	4.5-5.3%	$3.0 \pm 1\%$	surplus 0.3% - deficit 0.5%	9-11%

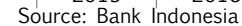


Section 4

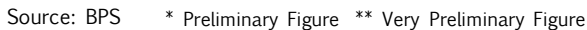
External Factor:
Improved External Resilience



Balance Of Payment Remains Solid



2016:	2017:	2018:	2019:	2020:	2021:	2022:
Surplus	Surplus	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus	Surplus	Surplus
US\$8.33bn	US\$11.83bn	(US\$8.65bn)	(US\$3.24bn)	(US\$21.81bn)	(US\$33.8bn)	(US\$24.86bn)



Source: Bank Indonesia

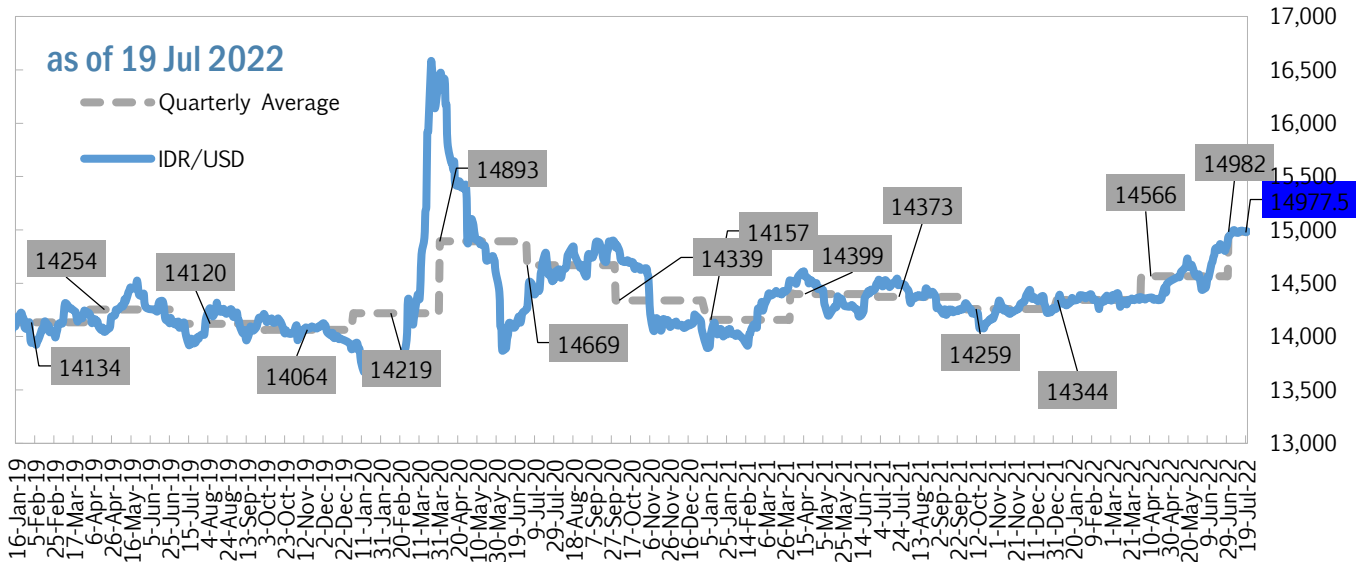
FX Reserves as of June 2022: US\$136.4 bn
(Equiv. to 6.4 months of imports + servicing of government debt)



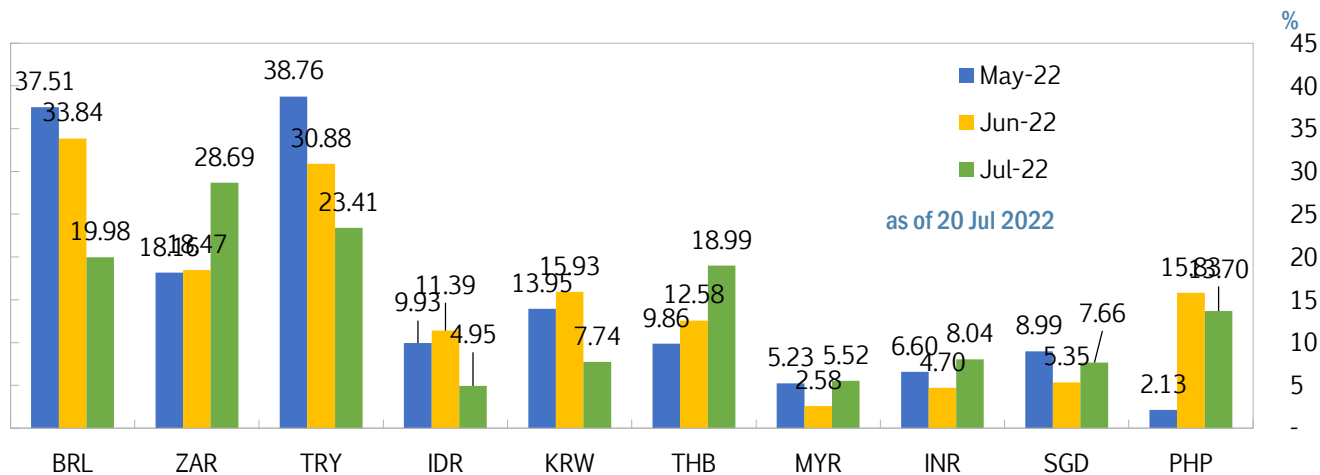
Exchange Rate In Line with Fundamentals



Movement of Rupiah



Rupiah Exchange Rate Volatility



Source: Reuters, Bloomberg (calculated)

The rupiah faces increasing depreciatory pressures, similar to other regional currencies, amid persistent global financial market uncertainty. As of 20th July 2022, the rupiah depreciated 0.60% (ptp) on the level recorded at the end of June 2022, yet volatility remains low. The rupiah is losing value due to persistently high global financial market uncertainty caused by aggressive monetary policy normalisation in several jurisdictions in response to escalating inflationary pressures and concerns stoked by global economic moderation, despite Indonesia's positive economic outlook. As of 20th July 2022, therefore, the rupiah depreciated 4.90% (ytd) on the level recorded at the end of 2021, which is nonetheless comparatively lower than the currency depreciation experienced in other developing economies, such as Malaysia (6.41%), India (7.07%) and Thailand (8.88%). Moving forward, Bank Indonesia will continue to monitor forex supply and strengthen rupiah stabilisation policy in line with market mechanisms and economic fundamentals, thereby supporting efforts to manage inflation and maintain macroeconomic stability.

Ample Lines of Defense Against External Shocks



Ample Reserves

FX Reserve

- Ample level of FX reserves to buffer against external shock
- FX Reserves as of June 2022: **US\$136.4 bn**

Swap Arrangement

Bilateral

Japan

- Renewed a 3 year USD22.76 billion swap line with Japan on October 14th, 2021
- The facility is available in USD and JPY

Singapore

- Renewed a 1 year SGD/IDR swap arrangement with the size up to USD10 bn (equivalent) on November 2021

China

- Renewed a 3 year swap arrangement and increased the size of swap line up to CNY250 bn / IDR550 tn (about USD 38.8 bn equiv.) in January 2022

Malaysia

- Established a 3 year RM/IDR swap arrangement with a size up to USD2 bn (equivalent) in September 2019

Regional

Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization (CMIM) Agreement

- Entitled to a maximum swap amount of US\$ 22.76 bn under the ASEAN+3 (Japan, China, and Korea) FX reserves pool created under the agreement
- Came into effect in 2010 with a pool of US\$120 bn
- Doubled to US\$240 bn effective July 2014

Global

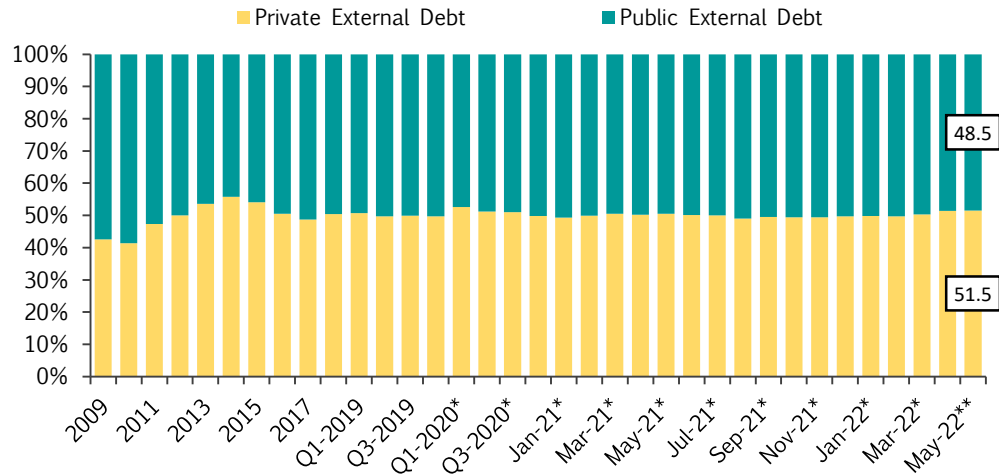
IMF Global Financial Safety Net - GSFN

- Indonesia is entitled to access IMF facilities for crisis prevention to address potential (actual) BOP problem
- Such facilities include Flexible Credit Line (FCL) and Precautionary and Liquidity Line (PLL)

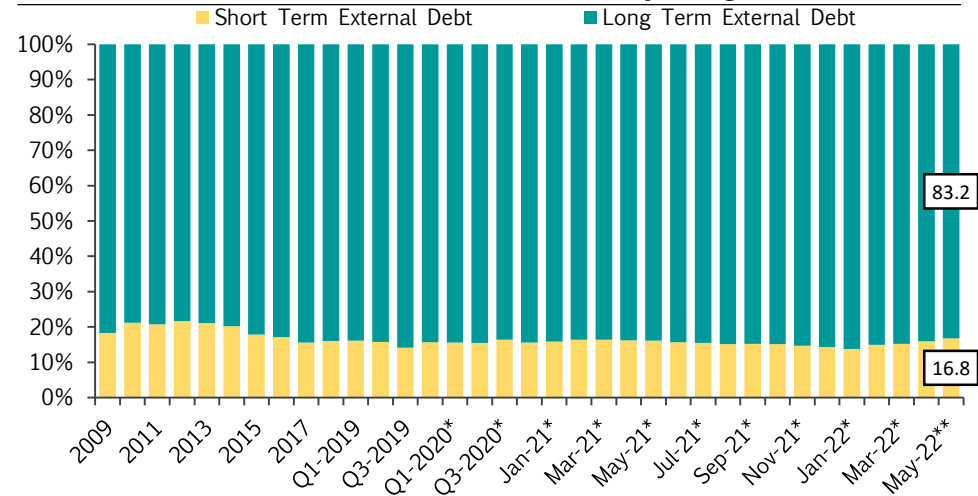
Healthy External Debt Profile



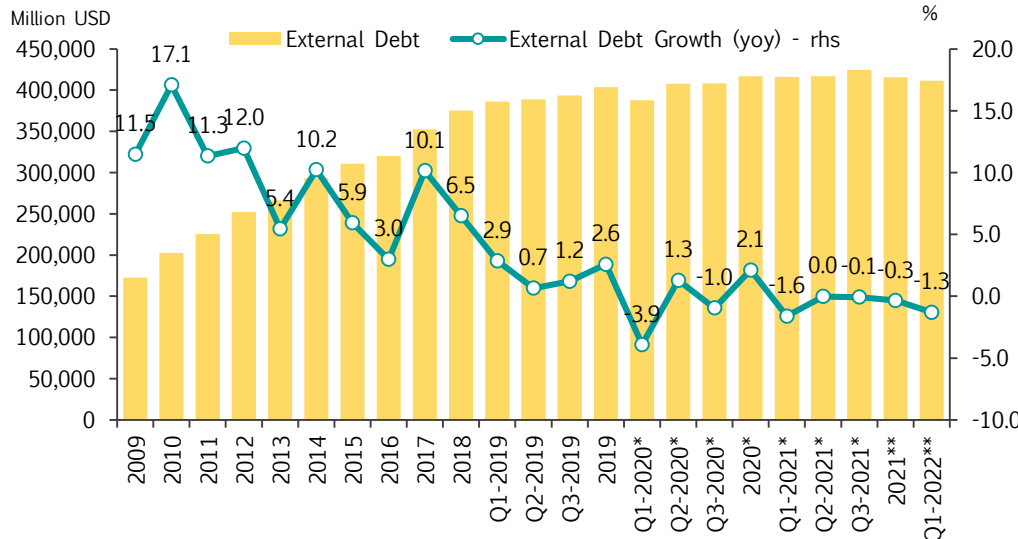
External Debt Structure



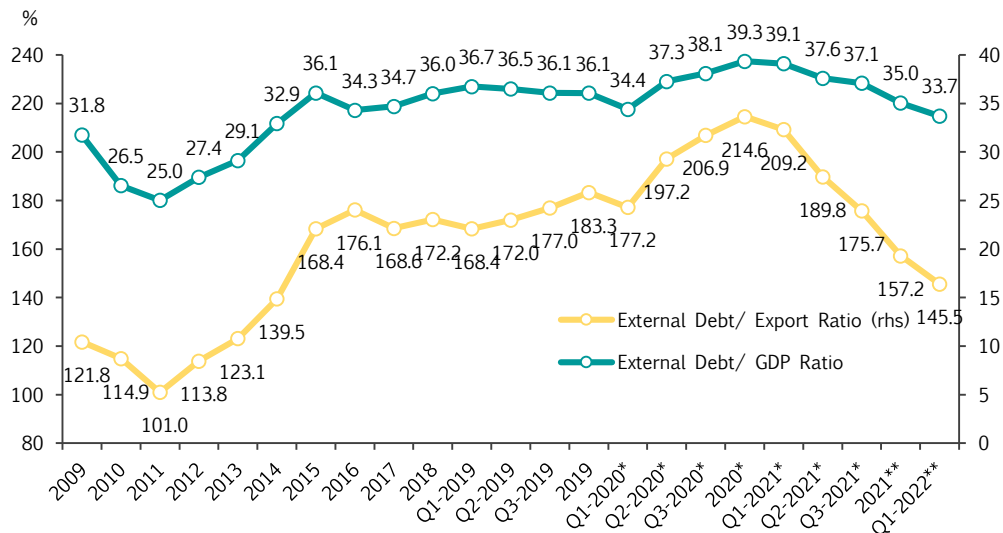
The Structure of External Debt is Dominated by Long-Term Debt



External Debt Remains Manageable



External Debt to GDP Ratio & Debt to Export Ratio



Source: Bank Indonesia, External Debt Statistics of Indonesia

*Provisional Figures

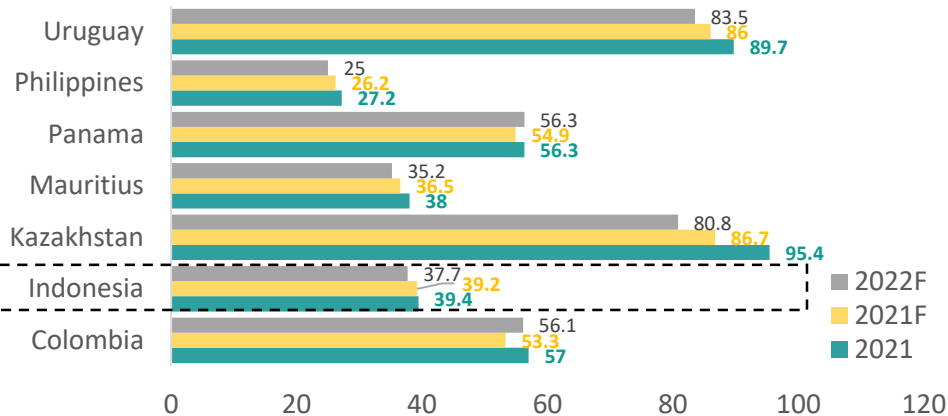
**Very Provisional Figures

Strengthened Private External Debt Risk Management



Debt Burden Indicator (External Debt/GDP) Remains Comparable to Peers Rating Encouraging Corporates Compliance on Hedging Ratio & Liquidity Ratio

External Debt/GDP (%)



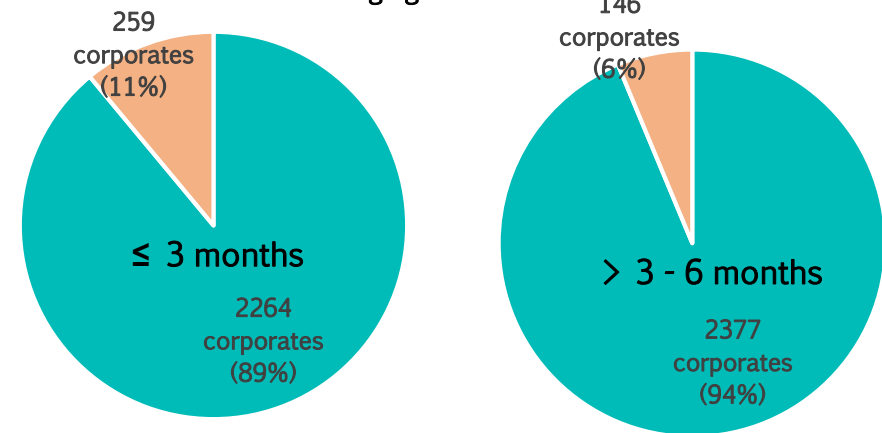
Source: Moody's Credit View Fundamental Data, August 2021

Regulation on Prudential Principle in Managing External Debt

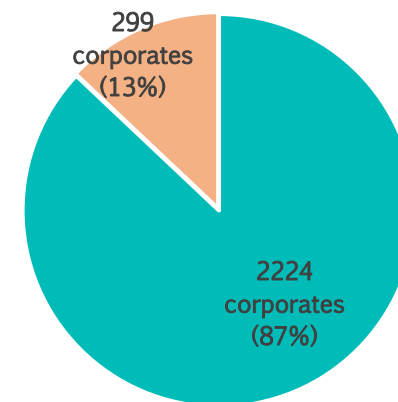
Regulation Key Points	1 Jan 17 & beyond
Object of Regulation	Governs all foreign currency Debt
Hedging Ratio	
≤ 3 months	25%
> 3 – 6 months	25%
Liquidity Ratio (≤ 3 months)	70%
Credit Rating	Minimum rating of BB- (State-owned Enterprises)
Hedging transaction to meet hedge ratio	Must be done with a bank in Indonesia
Sanction	Applied

Source: Bank Indonesia

Hedging Ratio*



Liquidity Ratio*



Comply Not Comply

*Data as of Q4-2021, with total population 2,500 corporates

Source: Bank Indonesia

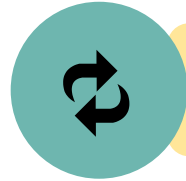
Solid Policy Coordination In Managing Financial Markets Volatility



The enactment of Law No. 9/2016 regarding Prevention and Mitigation of Financial System Crises as a legal foundation for the government to serves at the time of financial crisis in the form of **Financial System Stability Committee (KSSK)**



KSSK members: the Ministry of Finance, Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority, and the Deposit Insurance Corporation



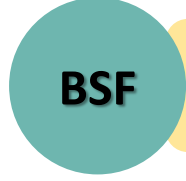
Swap facility arrangements based on international cooperation



Enhancing coordination between government institutions and continuous dialogue with market participants



Implementing Crisis Management Protocol (CMP)



Implementing Bond Stabilization Framework (BSF)

Gov't Securities Crisis Management Protocol (CMP)

- **Indicators:**
 - Yield of benchmark series;
 - Exchange rate;
 - Jakarta Composite Index;
 - Foreign ownership in government securities
- **Policies** to address the crisis at every level :
 - Repurchase the government securities at secondary market
 - Postpone or stop the issuance

Bond Stabilization Framework

First Line of Defense

State's Budget	Buyback fund at DG of Budget Financing and Risk Management
	Investment fund at Public Service Agency (BLU) (min. level Aware)
State Owned Enterprises (BUMN)'s Budget	Related SOEs (min. level Aware)
Social Security Organizing Agency (BPJS)'s Budget	BPJS (min. level Aware)

Second Line of Defense

State's Budget	State General Treasury Account (Rekening KUN) (min. level Alert)
	Accumulated cash surplus (SAL) (min. Level Crisis)



Section 5

Fiscal Performance and Flexibility:
Strong Commitment in Maintaining Fiscal Credibility

Structural Reform as an Accelerator for Strong and Sustainable Economic Growth

Fiscal reform will facilitate further structural reform to bolster long-term potential growth



Comprehensive Structural Reform



Structural reforms to improve productivity



Structural reforms along with fiscal reforms

Several Structural Reform Agenda has Taken Place

 Online Single Submission Launched on Aug 9 th 2021 to speed up business licensing progress	 Implementation of wages and Job Loss Guarantee Program	 Establishment of Sovereign Wealth Fund (INA)	 Positive list of investment to improve priority sectors	 Acceleration on Government Priorities Program	 Climate Change Fiscal Framework (CCFF) & Energy Transition Mechanism
--	---	---	--	--	---

Fiscal Reform

Tax Reform

- Voluntary Disclosure Program has been running
- VAT rate increasing to 11% **since April 1st**
- Other policy changes to be anticipated:
 - Integration of ID number and taxpayer number
 - Strengthening excise mechanism
 - Income tax policy change
 - Introduction of carbon tax

Impact: Broadening the tax base, raising tax ratio, improving compliance, enhancing fairness, and supporting MSMEs.

Law on Intergovernmental Transfer

- Reducing vertical and horizontal inequalities
- Harmonization of central and local government spending
- Quality local government spending
- Strengthening local taxing power

Impact: Efficient Allocation of National Resources by Developing Transparent and Accountable Financial Relationships Between the Central and Local Governments

Further Structural Reform Agenda

- Reforms on Financial Sector
- Reforms on Logistic (LSNW)
- Budgeting reforms

UTILIZATION OF STRUCTURAL REFORM OPPORTUNITIES
FOR ACCELERATION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

Strong Budget Performance Continued in 2022

Revenue is very strong, mainly supported by the economic recovery and global commodity prices



Account (IDR T)	2021			2022					
	Budget	Growth (%)	Audited	Budget	Perpres 98/2022	Semester I Realization*	% of Perpres 98/2022	Growth (%)	
A. Revenue	887.0	9.2	2,011.3	1,846.1	2,266.2	1,317.2	58.1	48.5	The Government revenues grew significantly, supported by increased economic activity, the impact of the implementation of the HPP Law, and rising commodity prices
I. Tax Revenue	680.0	8.8	1,547.8	1,510.0	1,784.0	1,035.9	58.1	52.3	The government expenditures are directed towards the distribution of various social assistance & subsidies, funding for national strategic projects, as well as economic recovery programs, including Transfers to Regions
1. Tax	557.8	4.9	1,278.6	1,265.0	1,485.0	868.3	58.5	55.7	
2. Custom & Excise	122.2	31.1	269.2	245.0	299.0	167.6	56.1	37.2	
II. Non-Tax Revenue	207.0	11.4	458.5	335.6	481.6	281.0	58.3	35.8	
B. Expenditure	1,170.2	9.4	2,786.4	2,714.2	3,106.4	1,243.6	40.0	6.3	
I. Central Government	796.3	19.1	2,000.7	1,944.5	2,301.6	876.5	38.1	10.1	The Budget Surplus and Primary Balance are still within the responsive corridor to face market pressures and the dynamics of the budget
1. Line Ministries	449.6	28.3	1,190.8	945.8	945.8	392.8	41.5	(12.6)	
2. Non-Line Ministries	346.7	8.9	809.9	998.8	1,355.9	483.7	35.7	39.5	
II. Regional Transfer & Village Funds	373.9	(6.8)	785.7	769.6	804.8	367.1	45.6	(1.8)	
1. Transfer to Region	346.6	(3.9)	713.9	701.6	736.8	333.1	45.2	(3.9)	
2. Village Fund	27.2	(32.2)	71.9	68.0	68.0	34.0	50.0	24.8	Budget Financing is managed efficiently and carefully amidst global economic uncertainty
C. Primary Balance	(116.2)		(431.6)	(462.2)	(434.4)	259.7			
D. Surplus (Deficit)	(283.1)		(775.1)	(868.0)	(840.2)	73.6			
<i>% to GDP</i>	(1.67)		(4.57)	(4.85)	(4.50)	0.39			
E. Financing	421.1		871.7	868.0	840.2	153.5			

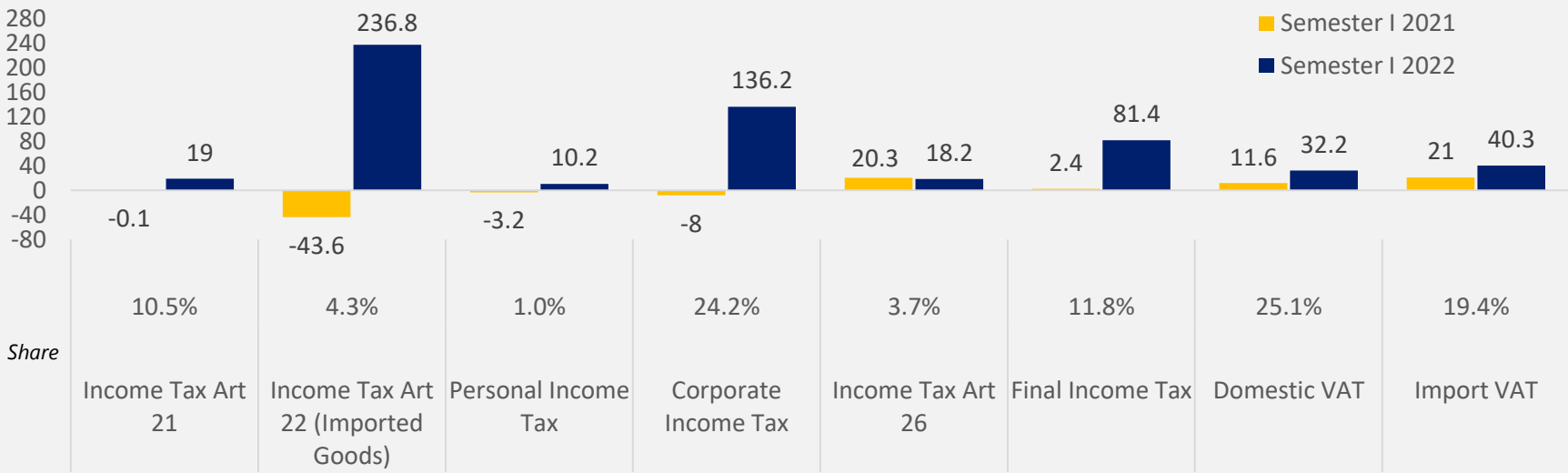
Note: * Preliminary figures



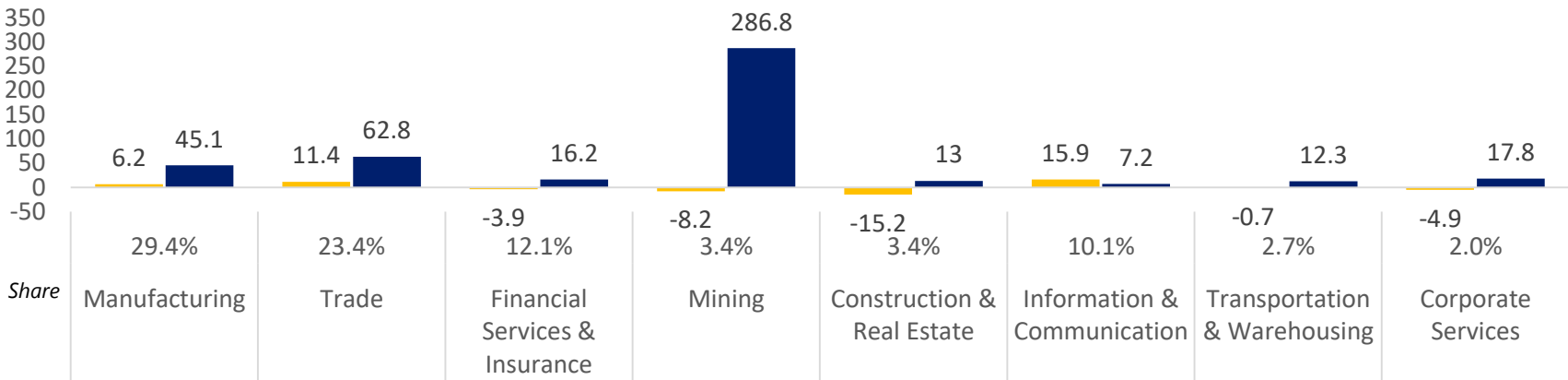
Tax Revenue Grew Outstandingly

The increase in tax revenue has been broad-based in all types and sectors in 1st Semester of 2022

TAXES REVENUE GROWTH BY TYPES

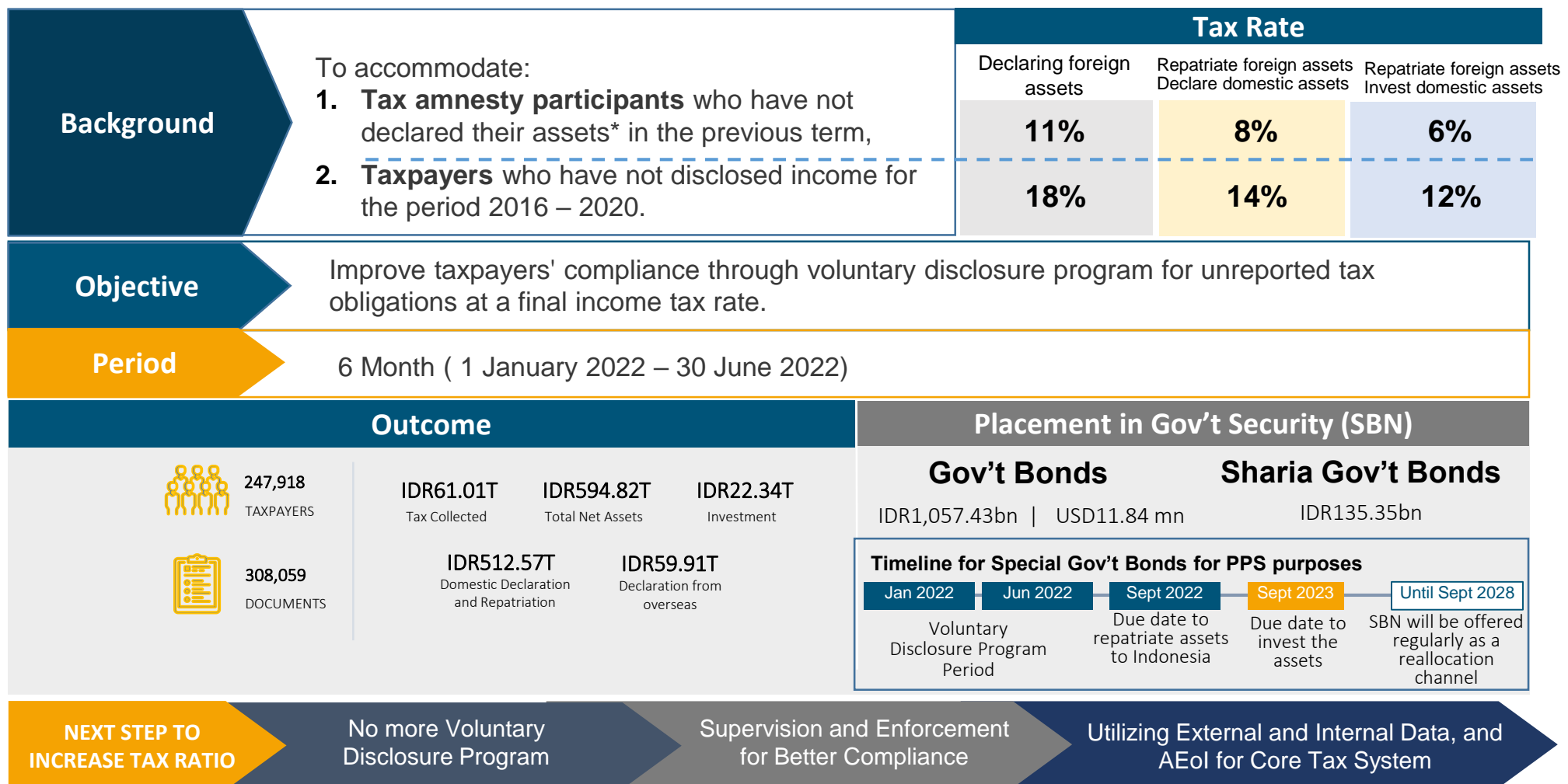


TAXES REVENUE GROWTH BY SECTORS



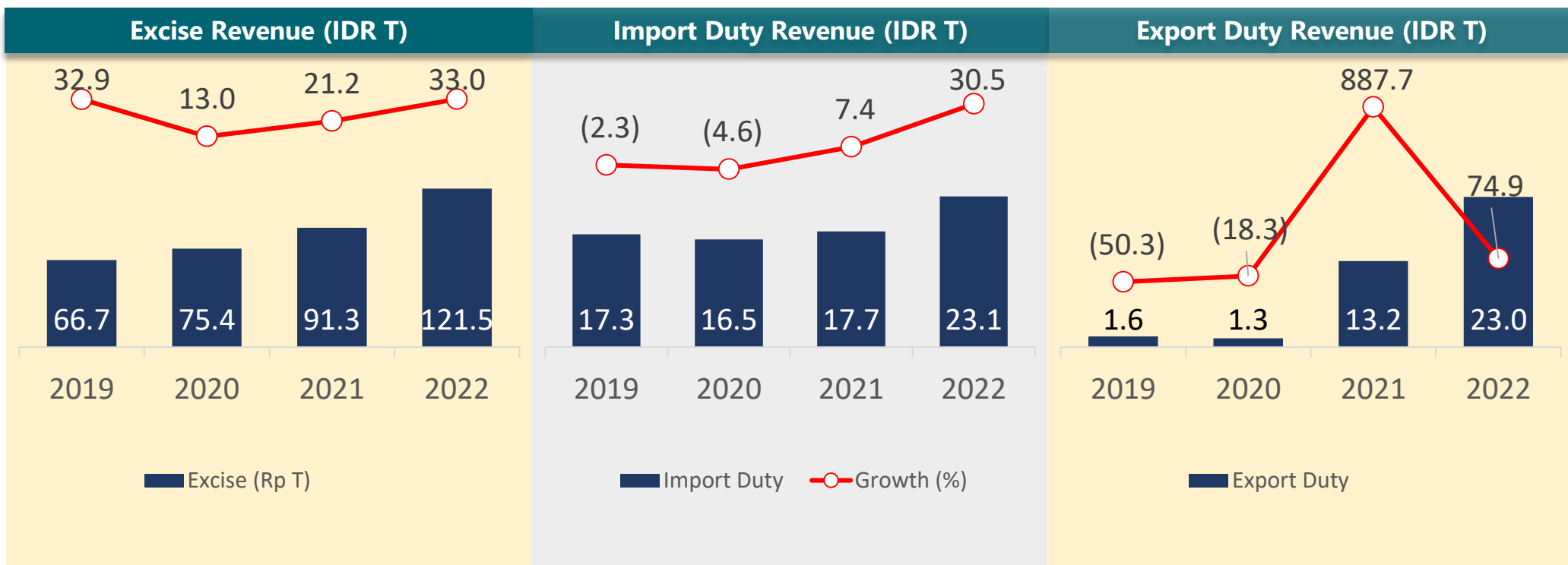


The Voluntary Disclosure (PPS) Program





Custom and Excise Revenue Realization Significantly Grew



- Driven by the policy implementation and supervision in excise.
- Also supported by the relaxation of mobility restrictions and the improved hotel sectors in line with reopening of tourism destinations.

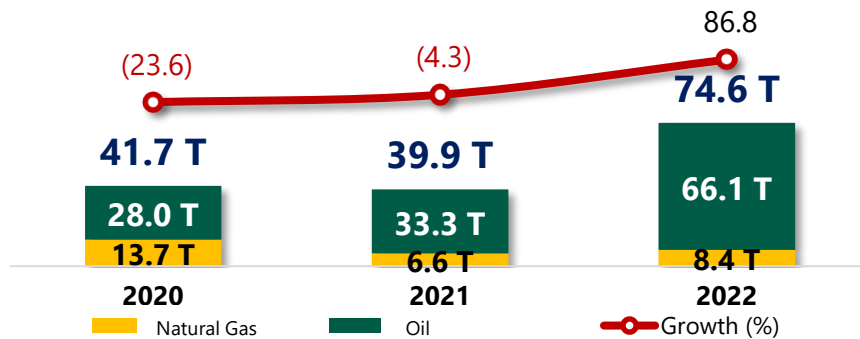
Affected by the improved domestic economy and underpinned by trade and manufacturing sectors.

- Driven by the high price and increased export volume of copper.
- ED from CPO was supported by the maximum tariff and imposition of ED on CPO's derivative products.

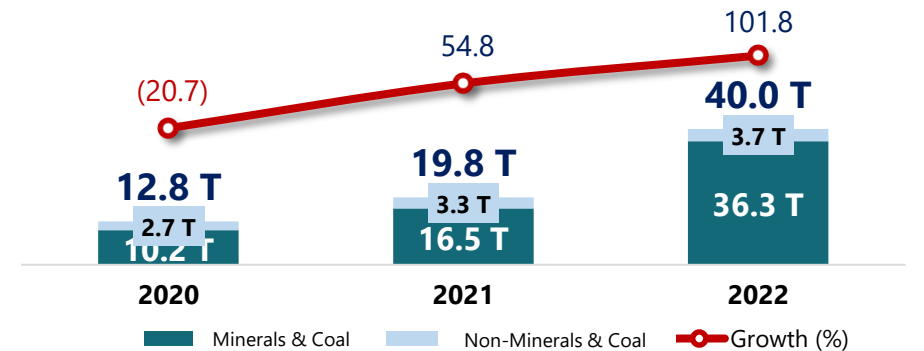
Non-Tax Revenue Grew Strongly Supported By An Increase In Almost All Components



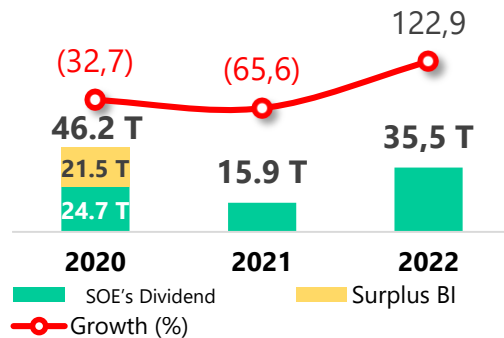
Oil and Gas Revenue (IDR T)¹



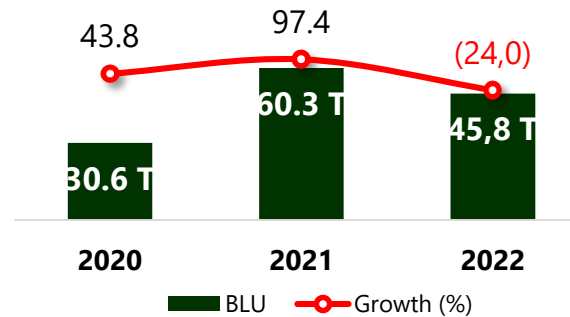
Non-Oil Gas Revenue (IDR T)¹



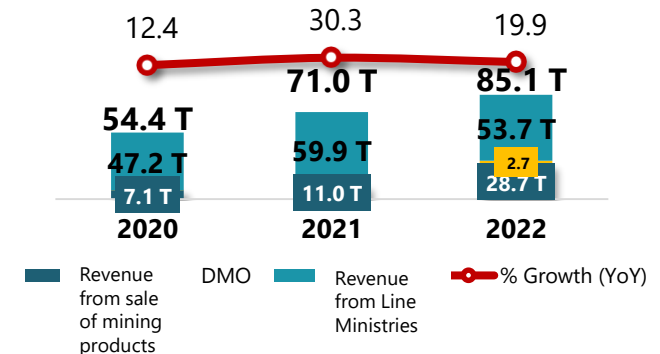
National Separated Asset Revenue (IDR T)¹



Public Services Agency (BLU) Revenue (IDR T)¹



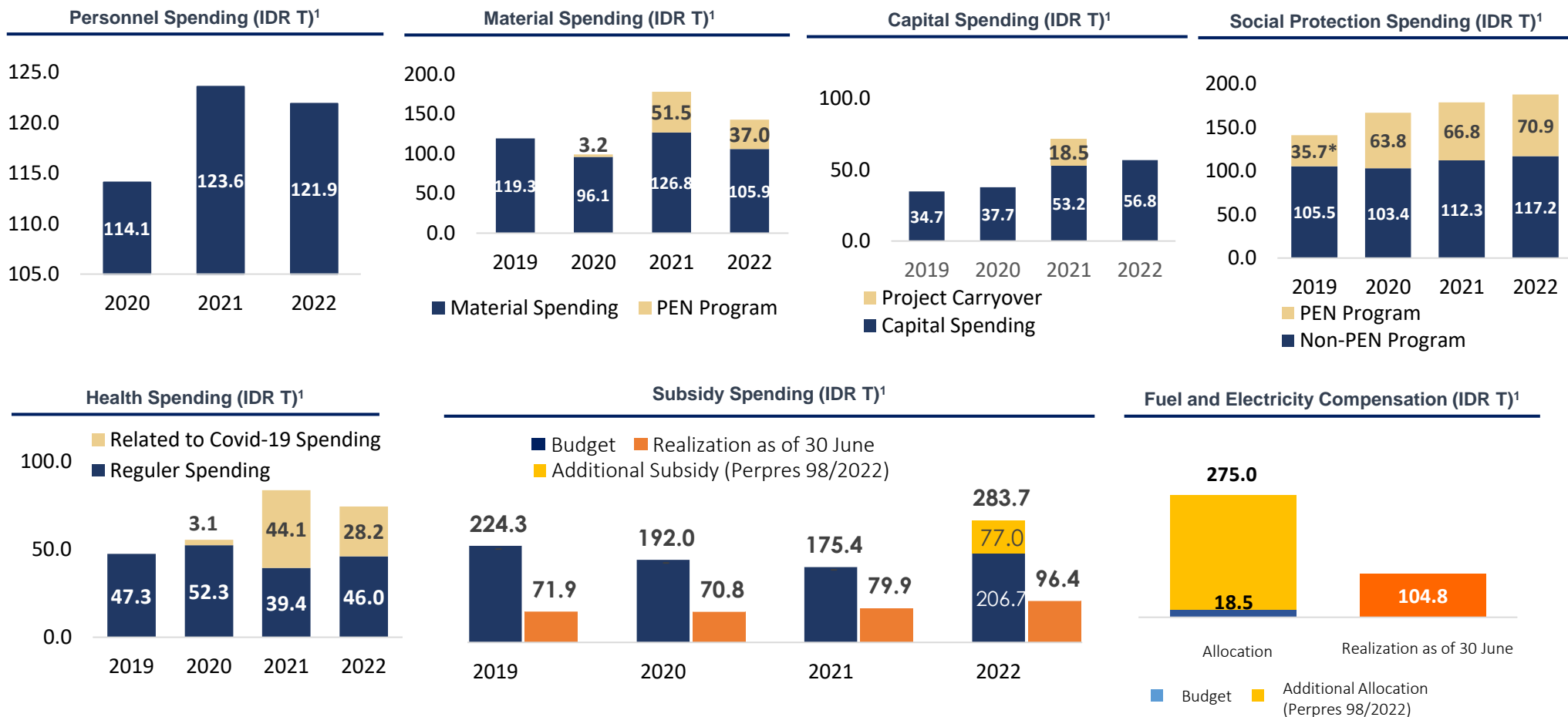
Other Non-Tax Revenue (IDR T)¹





Maintained Acceleration Of Government Spending

The success of controlling Covid-19 reduces overall costs and increases capacity for other government spending



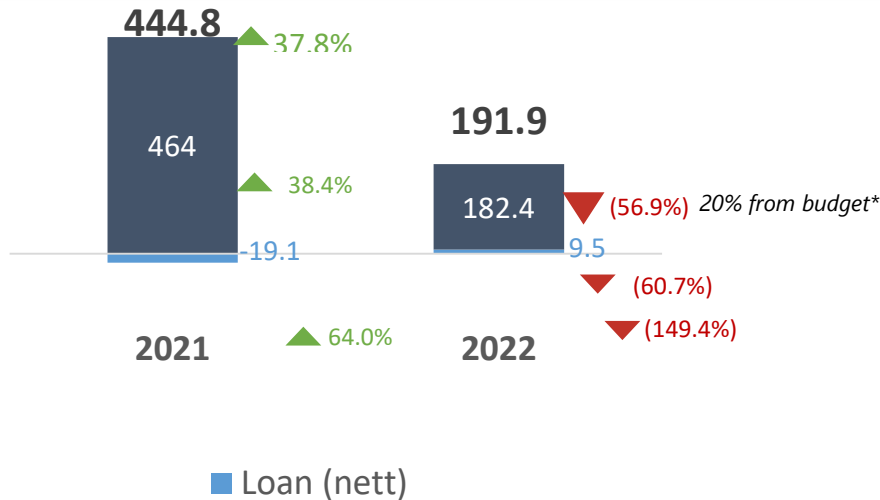
Source: Ministry of Finance, ¹Realization up to YTD June, *Characterized as PEN Program

Budget Financing Apply Prudent, Flexible, And Opportunistic Principle

Financing anticipating the ongoing volatility



Financing Realization for First Semester



- Financing in first semester of 2022 was lower by 56.9% compared to same period in 2021
- In last month, Government have issued the biggest Global Green sukuk (USD 3.25 billion), and Samurai Bond (JPY 81 billion)
- BI purchasing on Gov't Bonds through primary market (SKB I): IDR 32.241 T (SUN IDR17.16 T, SBSN 15.081 T)

Financing strategy

- Optimizing domestic government securities issuance, including through MoF-BI arrangement scheme
- Target adjustment on Gov't Bonds auction
- Target adjustment on Gov't Bonds in FX denominated
- Increasing the flexibility of program loan
- High retail securities target

INVESTMENT FINANCING REALIZATION:

IDR 48.0 T*

**semester 1 of 2022*

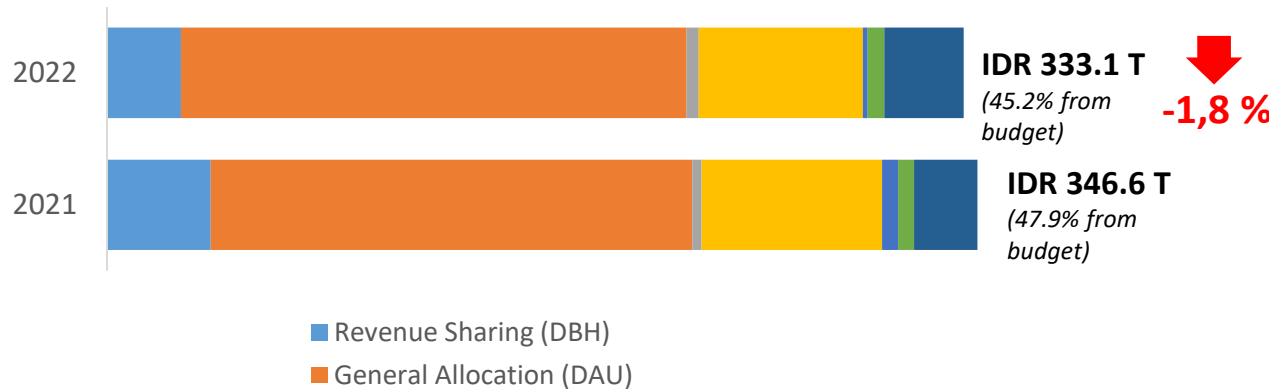
	Infrastructure	Education	Social Protection	International Cooperation
Allocation	IDR 86.4 T	IDR 20.0 T	IDR 3.0 T	IDR 1.9 T
Realization	IDR 27.0 T	IDR 20.0 T	-	IDR 1.0 T

**for LDPD/ Nation
Scholarship Agency*

**for disaster pooling fund*

Up To June 2022, Transfer To Region Was Recorded Lower Compared To 2021

Local Government Budget performance needs to be optimized, as the local gov't saving remains higher

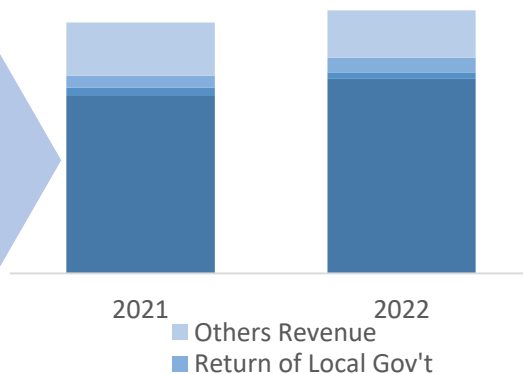


- Local government compliance on meeting administrative requirements have improved, driving higher realization on various items of transfer.
- Several items of transfer realization, such as DID was lower compared to previous year, mainly due to lower budget allocation.

Local Gov't Performance

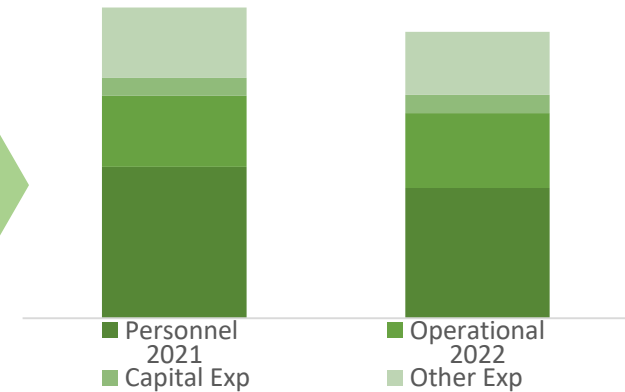
REVENUE

- Local Gov't revenue was dominated by local tax (74,0%).
- Local tax performance was improved and grew high return to pre-pandemic level. Tax on consumption goods booked excellence performance along with economic recovery



SPENDING

- Up to June, local Gov't spending was recorded lower 7,7% compared to previous year. The biggest decline was contributed by personnel spending
- The spending reached 25,8% to local budget.



The National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) Has Effectively Cushioned The Impact Of The Pandemic

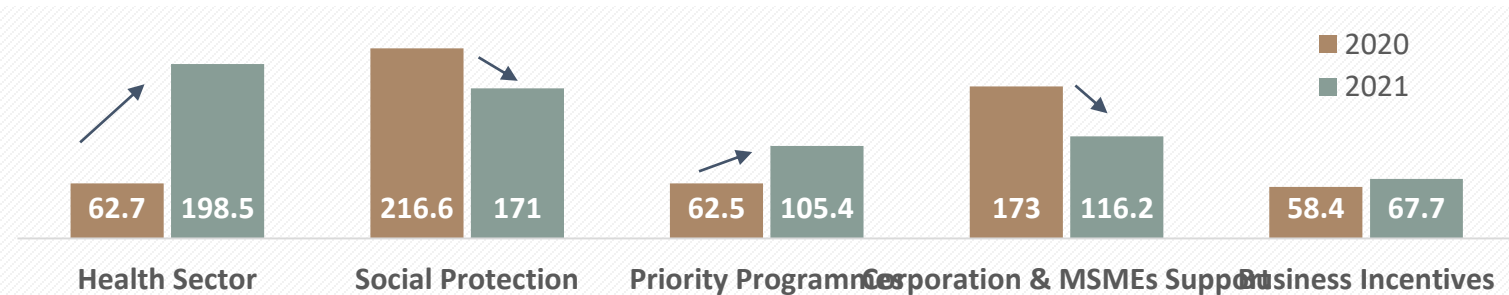


The program continues to offer support for communities during hard times and accelerate the economic recovery

NATIONAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM (PEN)

2020: 575.9 T

2021: 658.6 T



National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) was enacted in response to the Covid-19 pandemic handling and was aimed at saving lives and supporting the economy. In 2021, the initial figures were lower than 2020, however, due to delta variant outbreak in July, **PEN was strengthened** for social protection expansion and hospital costs.

ALLOCATION IN 2022:

455.6 T

(Realization as of July 22: IDR 146.7 T, or 32.2% of the allocation)

Amidst elevating global uncertainty, the Government optimally carried out the budget as “**shock absorber**”, through responsive and anticipative PEN program

Health Sector IDR 122.54 T	Social Protection IDR 154.76 T	Economic Recovery IDR 178.32 T
Realization: IDR 31.8 T (25.9% of Allocation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient treatment IDR 20.9 T Health worker incentives IDR 2.2 T Vaccination IDR 1.7T Tax incentives IDR 1.2T Covid-19 Handling through village fund IDR 5.3 T 	Realization: IDR 63.7 T (41.1% of Allocation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PKH IDR 14.35 T, Sembako IDR 18.9 T Cash Transfer- cooking oil IDR 7.2 T Cash Transfer- village fund IDR 14.9 T Cash Transfer–street vendor IDR 1.3T Preemployment card IDR 7.1 T 	Realization: IDR 51.3 T (28.7% of Allocation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labor intensive program IDR 8.1T Tourism and creative economy IDR1.9 T, Industry zone IDR 0.7 T Food Security IDR 7.3 T ICT 4.9 T, MSMEs IDR 14.6 T Tax incentives IDR 8.3 T, etc

Macroeconomic Assumptions Of The Government Budget

Global uncertainty remains relatively high



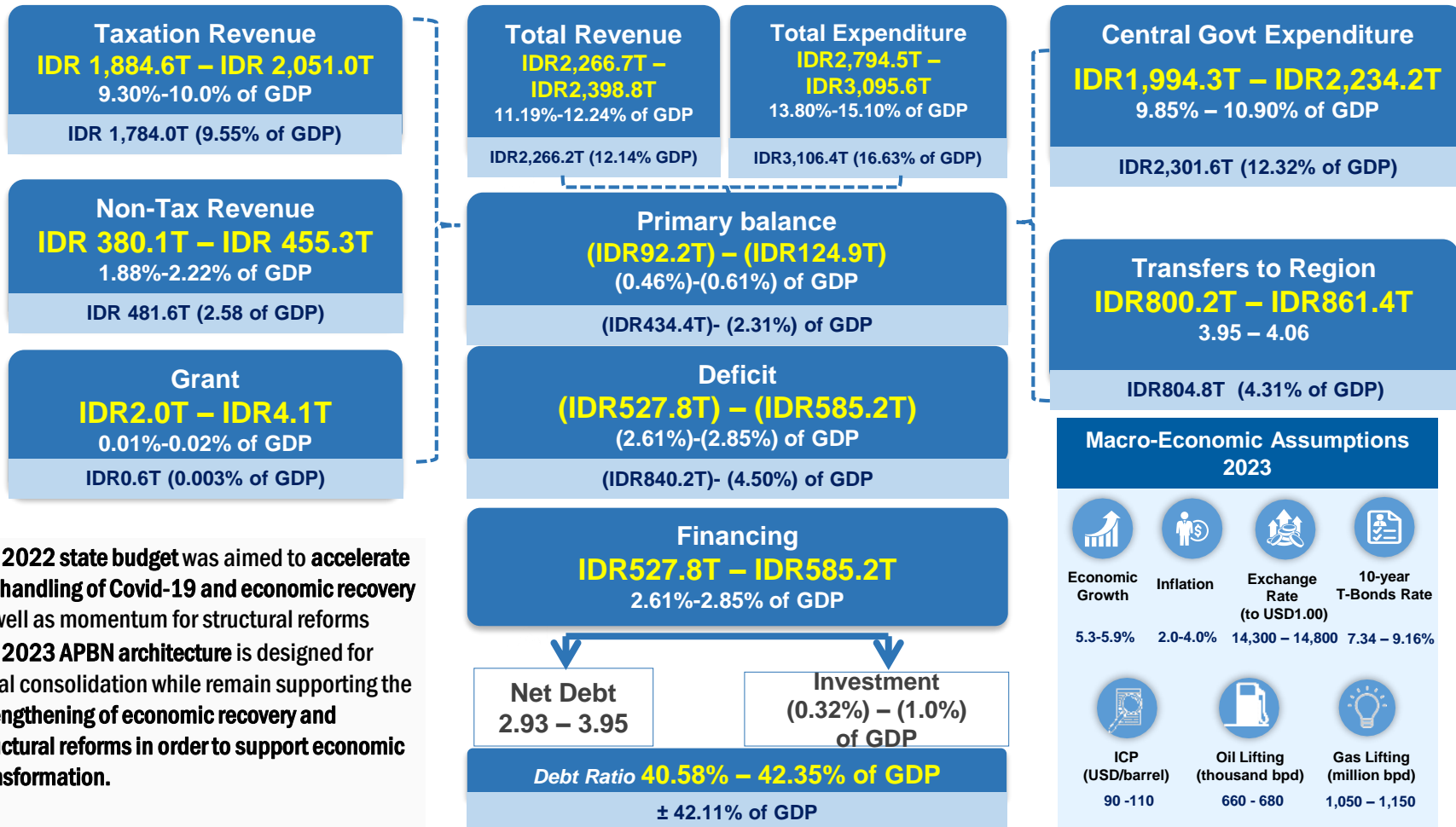
INDICATORS	2021		2022		
	Budget	Outturn	Budget	Realization as of June	Outlook (as stated at 1 st Semester Report)
Economic Growth (%, yoy)	5.0	3.7	5.2	5.01*	4.9 – 5.5
Inflation (%, yoy)	3.0	1.87	3.0	4.35 (yoy)	3.5 – 4.5
Exchange Rate (IDR/USD)	14.600	14.312	14.350	14,450(avg)	14.300 – 14.700
10-year Govt Securities Interest Rate (%)	7.29	6.38	6.80	6.83(avg)	6.85 – 8.42
ICP (USD/Barrel)	45	68.5	63	101.4**(avg)	95 – 105
Oil Lifting (thousand barrels per day)	705	660	703	605***	635 – 703
Gas Lifting (thousand barrels of oepd)	1,007	995	1,036	962****	956 – 1,036

Source: Ministry of Finance

Note: **Q1 2022 **as of May 2022 ***up to April 2022

2023 Macro-Fiscal Posture

Responsive and anticipative fiscal consolidation to support economic transformation



- The 2022 state budget was aimed to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 and economic recovery as well as momentum for structural reforms
- The 2023 APBN architecture is designed for fiscal consolidation while remain supporting the strengthening of economic recovery and structural reforms in order to support economic transformation.

2022 Budget Financing

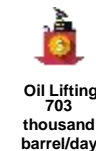


Economic Recovery and Structural Reform

Description (IDR Trillion) Budget 2022

Description (IDR Trillion)		Budget 2022
A. State Revenue		1,846.1
1.	Tax Revenue	1,510.0
2.	Non-tax Revenue	335.5
3.	Grants	0.6
B. State Expenditure		2,714.2
1.	Central Government Expenditure	1,944.5
2.	Regional Transfer & Village Fund	769.6
C. Primary Balance		(462.2)
D. Surplus (Deficit)		(868.0)
% of GDP		(4.85)
E. Financing		868.0

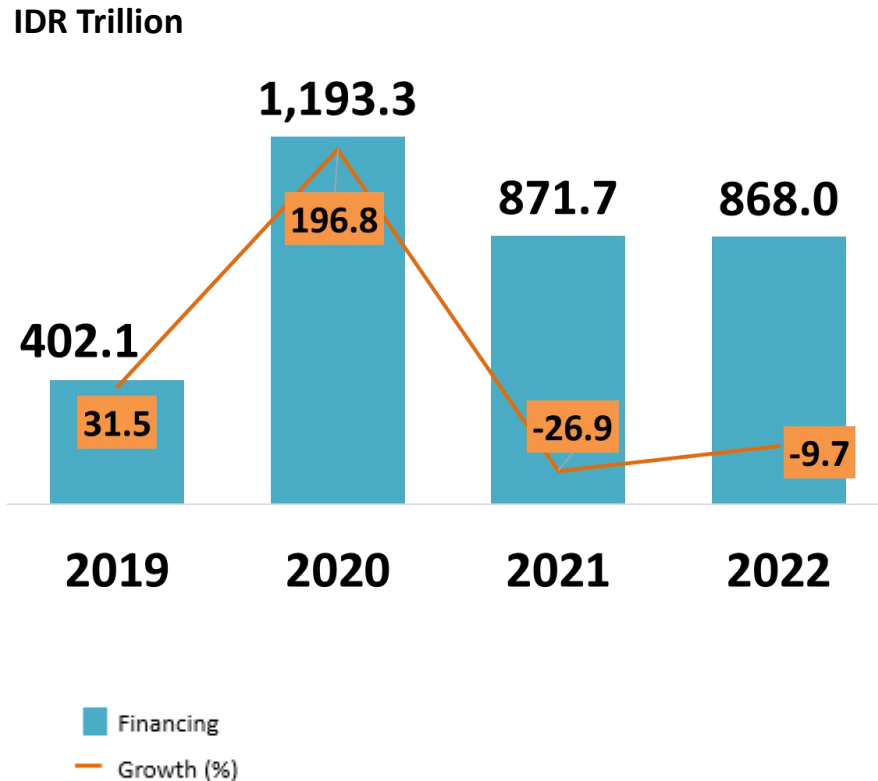
Macroeconomic Assumption for 2022 Budget



The main points of fiscal policy :

- (1) Consolidating economic recovery while still prioritizing the handling of the health sector as the key to economic recovery;
- (2) Social protection programs that strengthen the foundations of social welfare, alleviate poverty and vulnerability, including strengthening the leverage of MSMEs and the business world to be able to rise again stronger and more resilient;
- (3) Supporting increased competitiveness and productivity by implementing structural reforms (UU Cipta Kerja) and fiscal reforms; and
- (4) Optimizing revenue and strengthening spending better, both in the Central Government and in regional governments, as well as financing innovations in the context of equitable and sustainable fiscal consolidation.

Budget Financing Growth



2019

Consistently implementing expansionary fiscal policy, but always controlling the budget deficit within safe limits and within the level of risk appetite.

Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, budget financing had been successfully reduced by IDR 402.1 trillion

2020

There was a widening of the budget deficit above 3% of GDP along extraordinary steps in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020

Budget financing increased to finance the widening of the deficit related to spending on the Covid-19 pandemic

2021

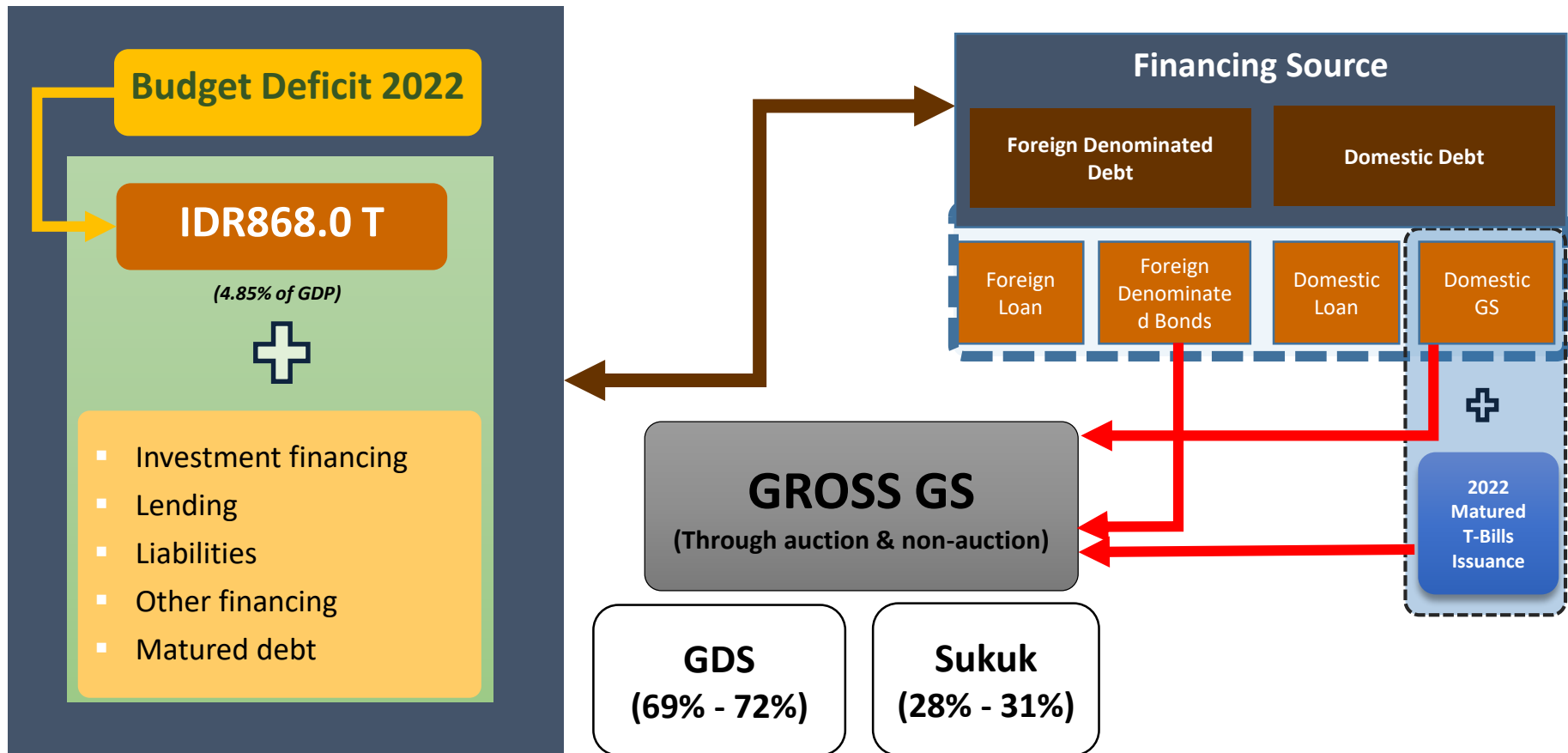
The 2021 Outlook budget deficit continue gradually decrease, through the implementation of fiscal consolidation and budget refocusing

2022

Debt financing targets to be under control and decline with fiscal consolidation and budget refocusing

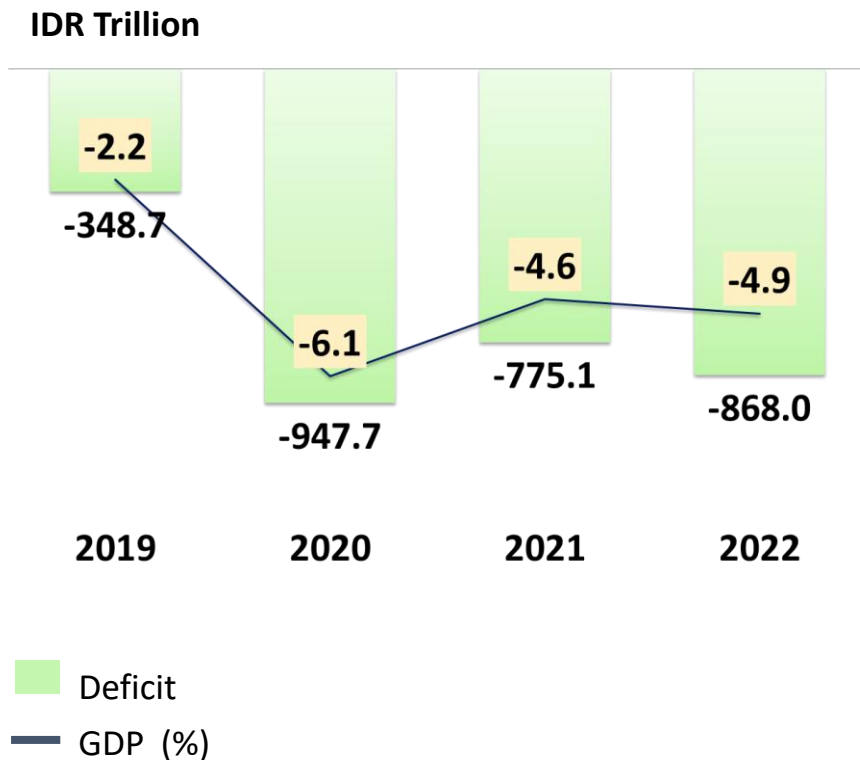
Continuing coordination with Bank Indonesia in fulfilling financing

2022 Financing Needs



Deficit Financing 2022

Through Net SBN Issuance



Debt Management Strategy

- **Prudent**
Controlling debt risk and managing debt carefully and prudently to support fiscal consolidation and APBN sustainability
- **Portfolio balance**
Priority for issuance of SBN in the domestic market to control risk
- **Flexibility**
Optimizing non-debt sources Utilizing cash loans within the framework of flexibility
- **Efficient**
Market development and deepening (including supporting the issuance of regional bonds/ sukuk) coordination with BI in financing fulfillment

GS Financing Realization 2022

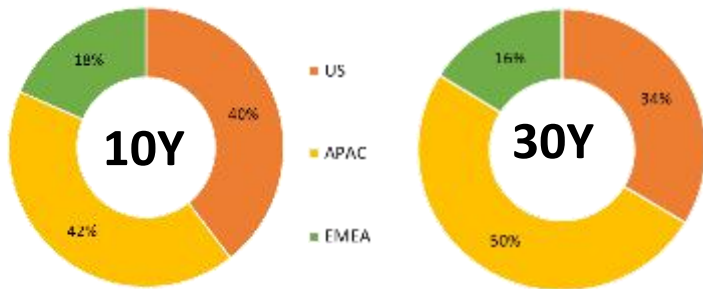


	(Trillion IDR)
	Realization (ao. June 30, 2022)
Government Securities (GS)	505.94
Government Debt Securities (GDS)	315.20
IDR Denominated GDS	287.86
- Coupon GDS	198.78
- Conventional T-Bills	40.84
- Private Placement (+ Voluntary Disclosure Program)	9.27
- Retail Bonds	38.98
Foreign Denominated Bonds	27.34
- SEC USD-EUR (- Buyback LM)	18.40
- Samurai Bond	8.76
- SDG Bonds	0.00
- Valas Voluntary Disclosure Program	0.17
Sovereign Sharia Securities (Sukuk)	168.87
Domestic Sovereign Sharia Securitoes	121.97
- IFR/PBS/T-Bills Sukuk (Islamic Fixed Rate Bond/Project Based Sukuk)	94.86
- Retail Sukuk	18.41
- Private Placement	8.70
Global Sukuk	46.90
BI Purchase (SKB III)	21.87

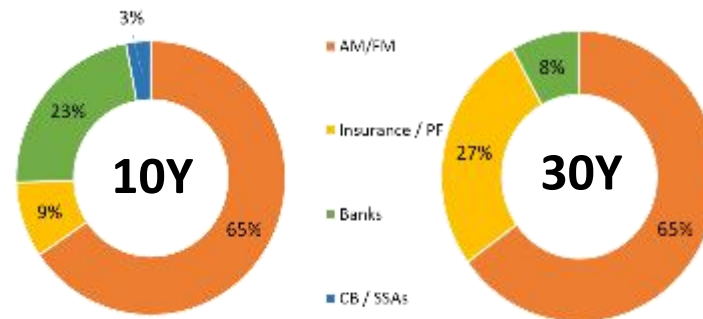
Republic Of Indonesia USD1.75 Bn Global Bonds Issuance & Liability Management USD1.57bn



Investor Breakdown by Region



Investor Breakdown by Investor Type



Transaction Highlights

- Skillfully navigated through the challenging market backdrop and a 30-year tranche represents the longest tenor issued by an Asian Sovereign in 2022YTD.
- Strong orderbook allowing significant price tightening from IPG

Issuer	Republic of Indonesia	
Issuer Rating	Baa2 Moody's (Stable) BBB S&P (Negative) BBB Fitch (Stable)	
Format	SEC-Registered Shelf Take-Down	
Pricing Date	March 22, 2022	
Settlement Date	March 31, 2022	
Issue Size	USD1,75 bn	
Tenor	10year	30year
Maturity	March 31, 2032	March 31, 2052
Tranche Size	USD1,0 bn	USD750 million
Coupon (p.a.)	3.550%	4.300%
Price	99.583	99.167
Yield (p.a.)	3.600%	4.350%
Listing	Singapore, Frankfurt Stock Exchange	
Use of Proceeds	To repurchase certain of the Republic's outstanding global bonds pursuant to its tender offer separately announced on March 22, 2022, including related costs and expenses thereof, and any remaining net proceeds for the general purposes of the Republic	

Tender Offer Result

- On March 29, 2022, Republic of Indonesia announced the results of its second Tender Offer Exercise (the "Tender Offer" or "Liability Management Exercise") launched on nine series of Notes (the "Old Bonds").
- The Republic repurchased a total nominal amount of USD 467,485,000, accepting in full instructions received on its 5.375% Global Bonds due 2023, 5.875% Global Bonds due 2024, and 4.450% Global Bonds due 2024, while applying a pro-ration factor of 21.06% on its 4.750% Global Bonds due 2026. The Republic did not accept instructions received on the other series of the Old Bonds. The total cash consideration amounted to USD 499,999,756.
- The table below sets forth, for each series of Old Bonds accepted for purchase, the principal amount accepted for purchase, and where applicable, the proration factor:

Old Bonds	Principal Amount Accepted for Purchase	Proration Factor
2.350% due 2023	U.S. \$0	N/A
3.375% due 2023	U.S. \$0	N/A
5.375% due 2023	U.S. \$1,448,000	100%
5.875% due 2024	U.S. \$273,815,000	100%
4.450% due 2024	U.S. \$52,152,000	100%
4.125% due 2025	U.S. \$0	N/A
4.750% due 2026	U.S. \$95,268,000	21.05%
4.350% due 2027	U.S. \$0	N/A
3.550% due 2027	U.S. \$0	N/A

- This Liability Management Exercise is a part of the Republic's general cash management program and its broader program to manage its external liabilities. This is the second buyback exercise by the Republic in the past 12 months following the first Liability Management Exercise conducted in September 2021 and is in line with the Republic's goals of extending its debt maturity profile and achieving cost savings through the reduction of interest expense.

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA GLOBAL SUKUK US\$3.25bn



Summary of Terms & Conditions

Issuer	Republic of Indonesia through Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN Indonesia III	
Issue Format	144A / Reg S, Senior, Unsecured, Wakala US\$ Trust Certificate ("Sukuk") issued under a USD\$35 billion Trust Certificate Issuance Programme	
Country of Transaction	Indonesia	
Issuer Ratings (M/S/F)	Baa2 stable (Moody's) / BBB stable (S&P) / BBB stable (Fitch)	
Issue Ratings (M/S/F)	Baa2 (Moody's) / BBB (S&P) / BBB (Fitch)	
Pricing Date	24 May 2022	
Settlement Date	06 June 2022 (T+8)	
Tenor	5Y Sukuk	10Y Green Sukuk
Maturity Date	6-Jun-27	6-Jun-32
Tranche Size	USD1.75 billion	USD1.50 billion
Profit Rate	4.40% Fixed, Semiannual, 30/360	4.70% Fixed, Semi-annual, 30/360
Re-Offer Price	100.00%	100.00%
Reoffer Spread	UST + 164.4bps	UST + 193.3bps
144A ISIN	US71567PAU49	US71567PAV22
Reg S ISIN	US71567RAU05	US71567RAV87
Use of Proceeds	General financing requirements	In line with ROI's SDGs Government Securities Framework
Other Details	USD200k/1k denoms., English / Indonesian Law	
Listing	SGX-ST and Nasdaq Dubai	
Joint Bookrunners	CIMB, Deutsche Bank (B&D), Dubai Islamic Bank, HSBC, and Standard Chartered Bank	
Co-Managers	PT BRI Danareksa Sekuritas and PT Trimegah Sekuritas Indonesia Tbk	

Achievement

- The largest ever Global USD Sukuk transaction from the Republic
- The largest Green Sukuk tranche ever printed by the Republic
- The largest issuance from Indonesia year to date
- The first Green Sukuk tranche in 10 year maturity by the Republic

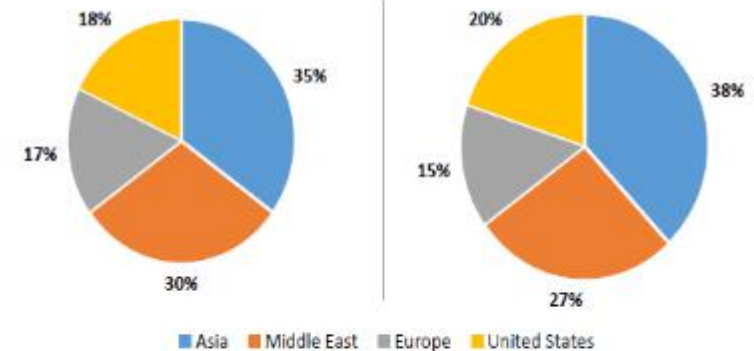
Transaction Highlights

- The final order size amounted to US\$10.8 bn combined, or an oversubscription
- The green tranche was issued under the 10 year tenor, which is also the largest green tranche ever issued by the Republic.
- This aptly demonstrates the Republic's dedication and commitment to Green and sustainable finance, as well as diversifying financing methods in the effort against climate change.

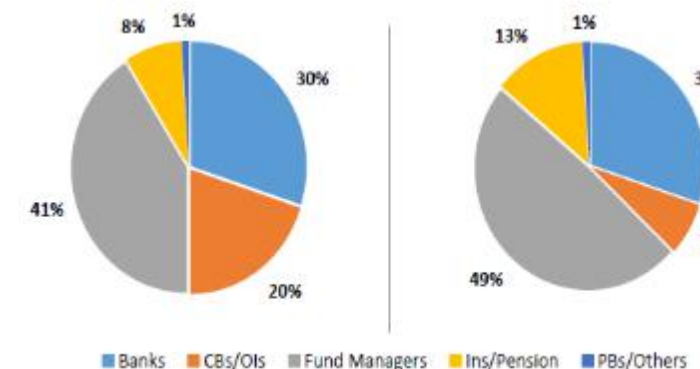
Orderbook Distribution

5-Year USD	10-Year USD
US\$ 5.7bn+ From 241 accounts	US\$ 5.1bn+ From 225 accounts

Investors by Geography



Investors by Type



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA SAMURAI BOND JPY 81.0bn



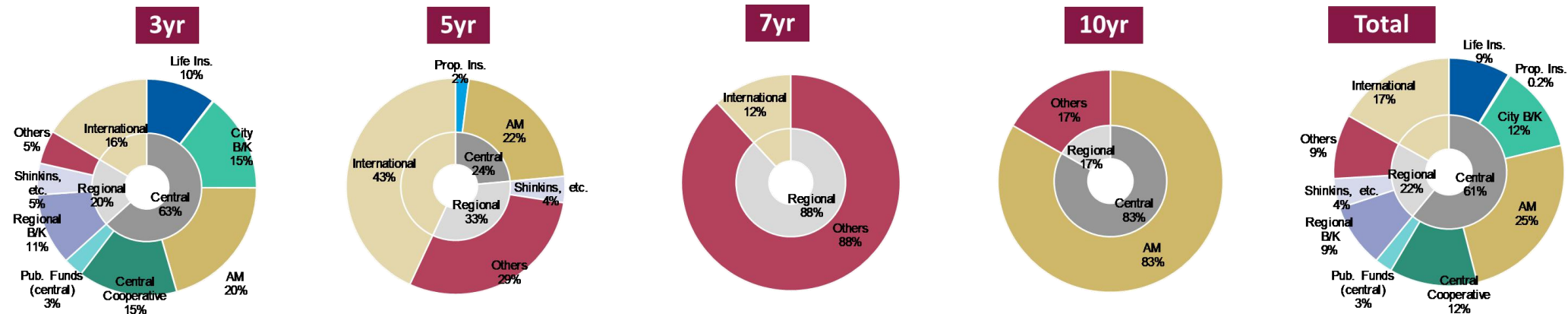
Summary of Terms & Conditions

Issuer	Republic of Indonesia			
Expected. Bond Rating	Baa2 Moody's / BBB S&P / BBB Fitch			
Format	Samurai			
Pricing Date	June 2, 2022			
Settlement Date	June 9, 2022			
Deal Size	JPY 81.0bn			
Series	RIJPY0625	RIJPY0627	RIJPY0629	RIJPY0632
Tenor	3-year	5-year	7-year	10-year
Coupon	0.96%	1.13%	1.27%	1.45%
Tranche Size	JPY 68.2bn	JPY 5.1bn	JPY 1.7bn	JPY 6.0bn
Re-offer Spread over TONA Yen Mid Swap	YMS+90	YMS+100	YMS+105	YMS+110
Joint Lead Arrangers	Daiwa/Mizuho/Nomura/Morgan Stanley			

Transaction Highlight

- The largest Samurai bond transaction issued in 2022 so far. This deal represents Rol's eighth consecutive year accessing the Samurai market with benchmark sized transaction since 2015
- With the global market volatility being high on the back of tightening monetary policies and heightened geopolitical risk, Rol took the strategy to swiftly access to the market by shortening the marketing period
- Even with the shortened 2-day official marketing period compared to previous issuance, Japanese investors were ready to invest in Rol Samurai and giving order from early stage of the marketing. Orderbook grew solidly during the marketing; the final order book exceeding the issuance size

Investor Breakdown by Amount

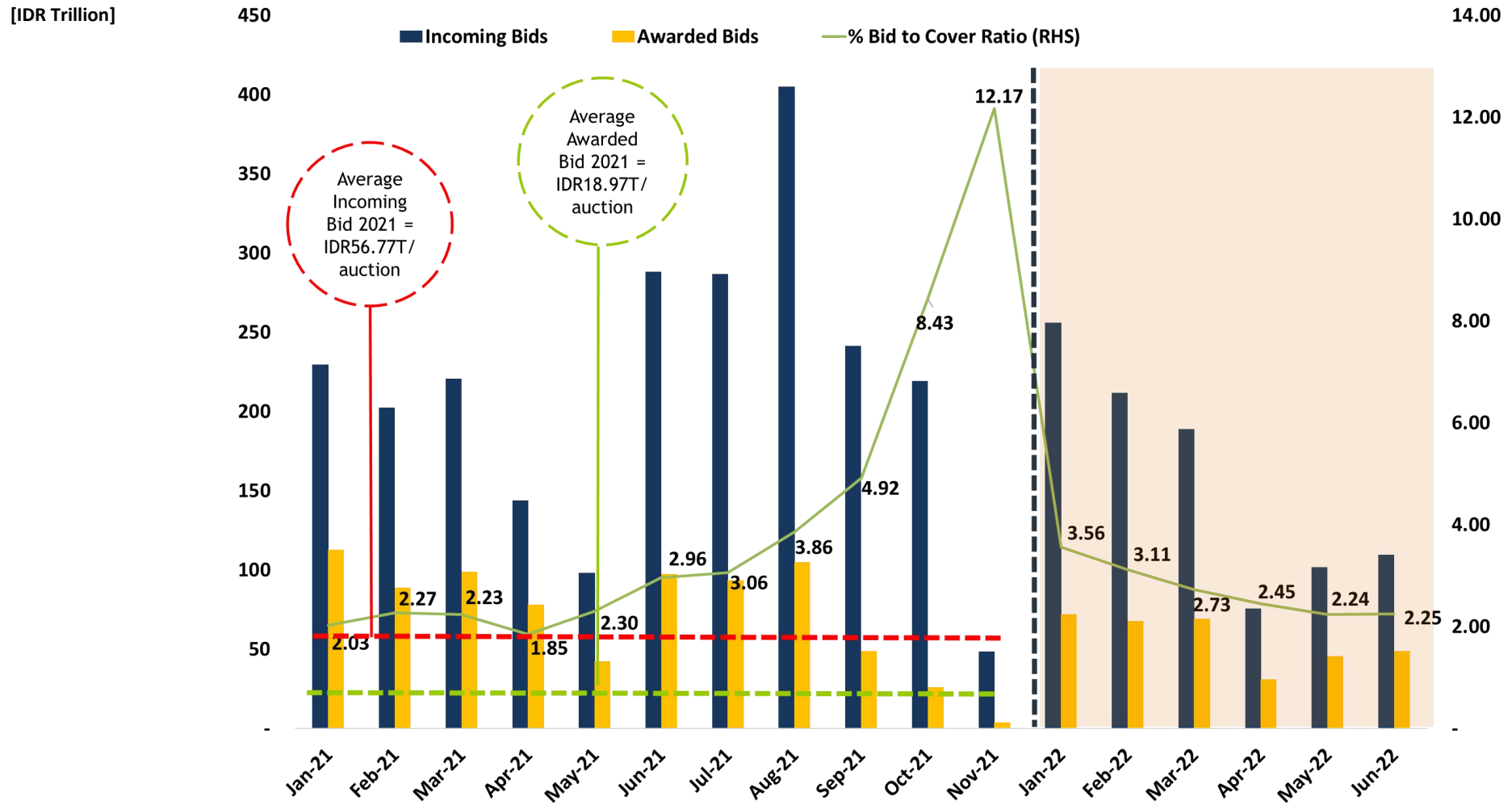


GS Primary Market Performance 2021 - 2022

Through Auction



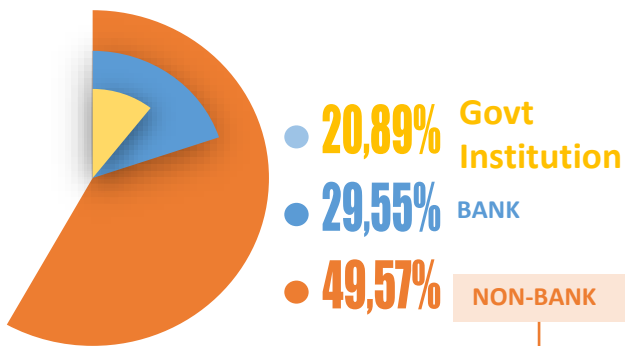
In 2022, average incoming bid = IDR37.48 tn/auction while average awarded bid = IDR13.56 tn/auction



Ownership of IDR Tradable Government Securities



(IDR tn)



■ MUTUAL FUND 3,16%

■ INSURANCE & PENSION FUND 15,94%

■ FOREIGN 16,09%

■ INDIVIDUAL 5,81%

■ OTHERS 8,56%

Description	Dec-18		Dec-19		Dec-20		Dec-21		Jun-22	
Banks*	481.33	20.32%	581.37	21.12%	1,375.57	35.54%	1,591.12	34.01%	1,432.46	29.55%
Govt Institutions (Bank Indonesia**)	253.47	10.70%	262.49	9.54%	454.36	11.74%	801.46	17.13%	1,012.65	20.89%
Bank Indonesia (gross)	217.36	9.18%	273.21	9.93%	874.88	22.60%	1,220.73	26.09%	1,245.09	25.68%
GS used for Monetary Operation	-36.11	-1.52%	10.72	0.39%	420.51	10.86%	419.27	8.96%	232.44	4.79%
Non-Banks	1,633.65	68.98%	1,908.88	69.34%	2,040.83	52.72%	2,286.40	48.87%	2,402.97	49.57%
Mutual Funds	118.63	5.01%	130.86	4.75%	161.32	4.17%	157.93	3.38%	153.41	3.16%
Insurance Company and Pension Fund	414.47	17.50%	471.67	17.13%	542.82	14.02%	655.24	14.00%	772.65	15.94%
Foreign Holders	893.25	37.71%	1,061.86	38.57%	973.91	25.16%	891.34	19.05%	780.22	16.09%
Foreign Govt's & Central Banks	163.76	6.91%	194.45	7.06%	178.31	4.61%	233.45	4.99%	214.86	4.43%
Individual	73.07	3.09%	81.17	2.95%	131.21	3.39%	221.41	4.73%	281.90	5.81%
Others	134.22	5.67%	163.32	5.93%	231.57	5.98%	360.47	7.70%	414.80	8.56%
Total	2,368.45	100%	2,752.74	100%	3,870.76	100%	4,678.98	100%	4,848.08	100%

IDR
1.092,02T

on January 24, 2020, foreign holders reach a record high in nominal terms.

63,06%

Portion of foreign ownership in the mid & long term sector (≥ 5 years).

Note:

1) Non Resident consists of Private Bank, Fund/Asset Manager, Securities Company, Insurance Company, and Pension Fund.

2) Others such as Securities Company, Corporation, and Foundation.

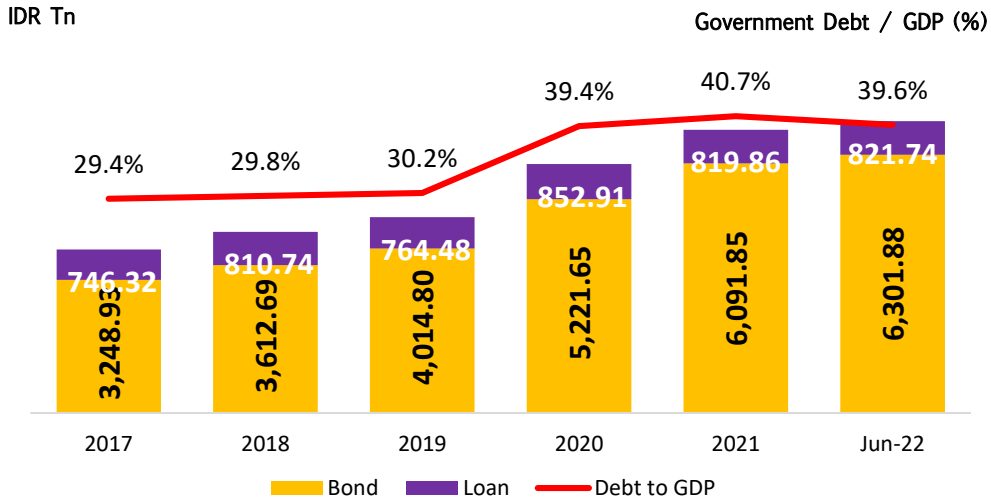
*) Including the Government Securities used in monetary operation with Bank Indonesia.

**) net, excluding Government Securities used in monetary operation with Banks.

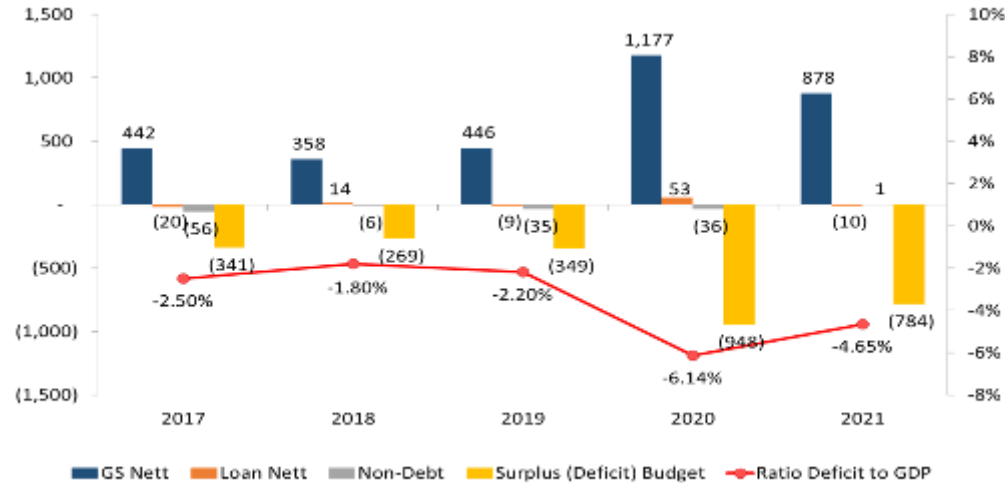
Disciplined and Advanced Debt Portfolio Management



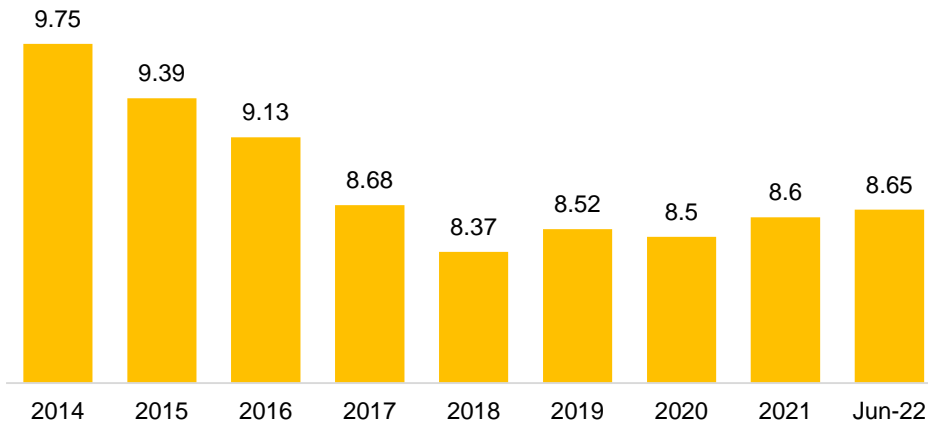
Stable Debt to GDP Ratio Over the Years



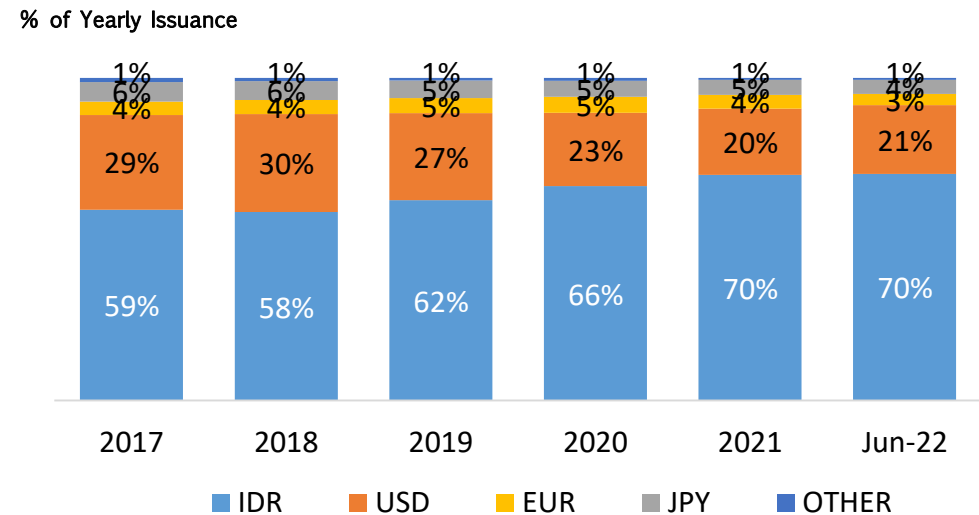
Prudent Fiscal Deficit



Weighted Average Debt Maturity of ~8.65 Years



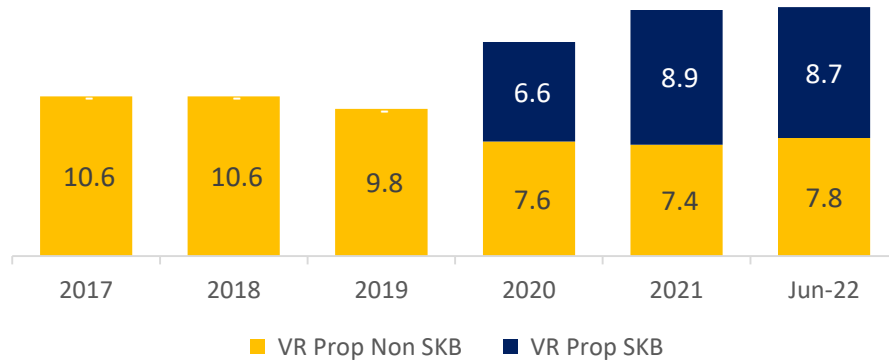
Well Diversified Across Different Currencies



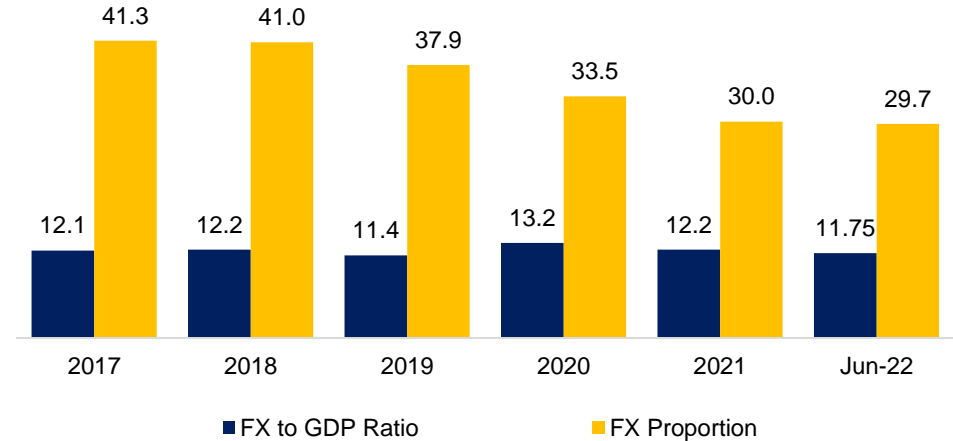
Well Balanced Maturity Profile with Strong Resilience Against External Shocks



Interest Rate Risks (%)

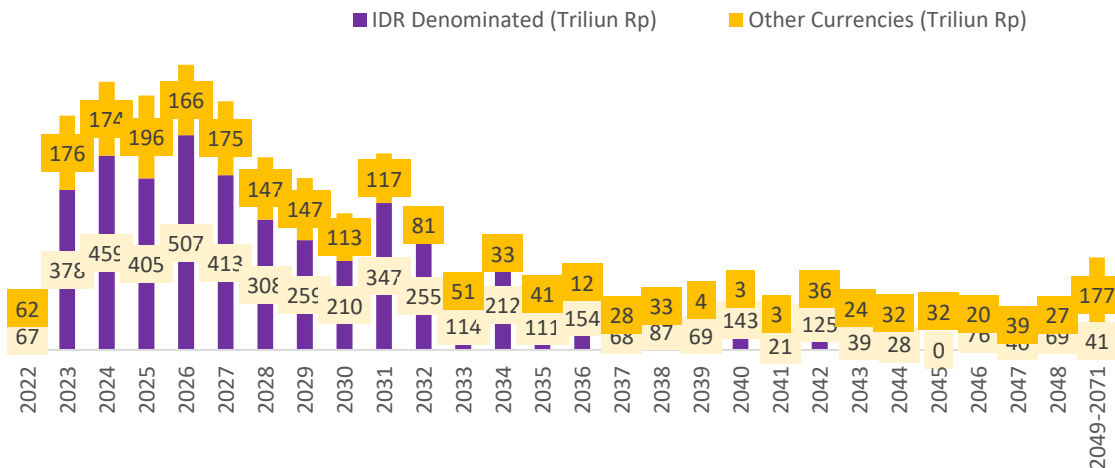


Declining Exchange Rate Risks (%)



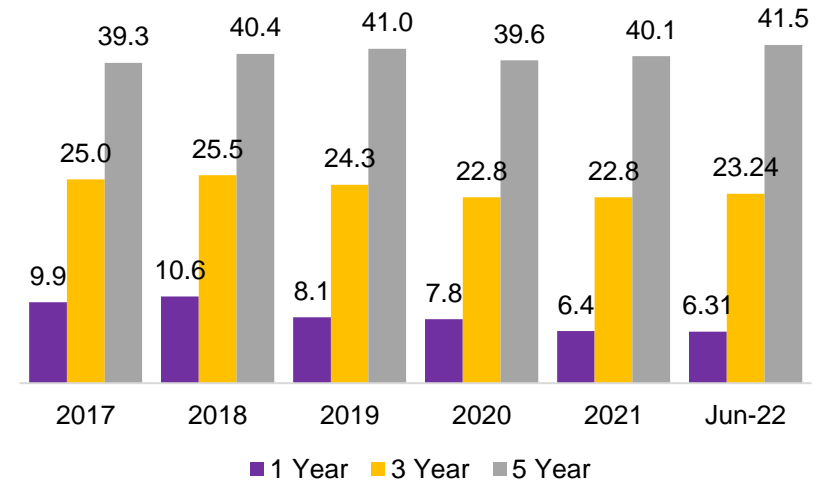
Debt Maturity Profile

IDR tn

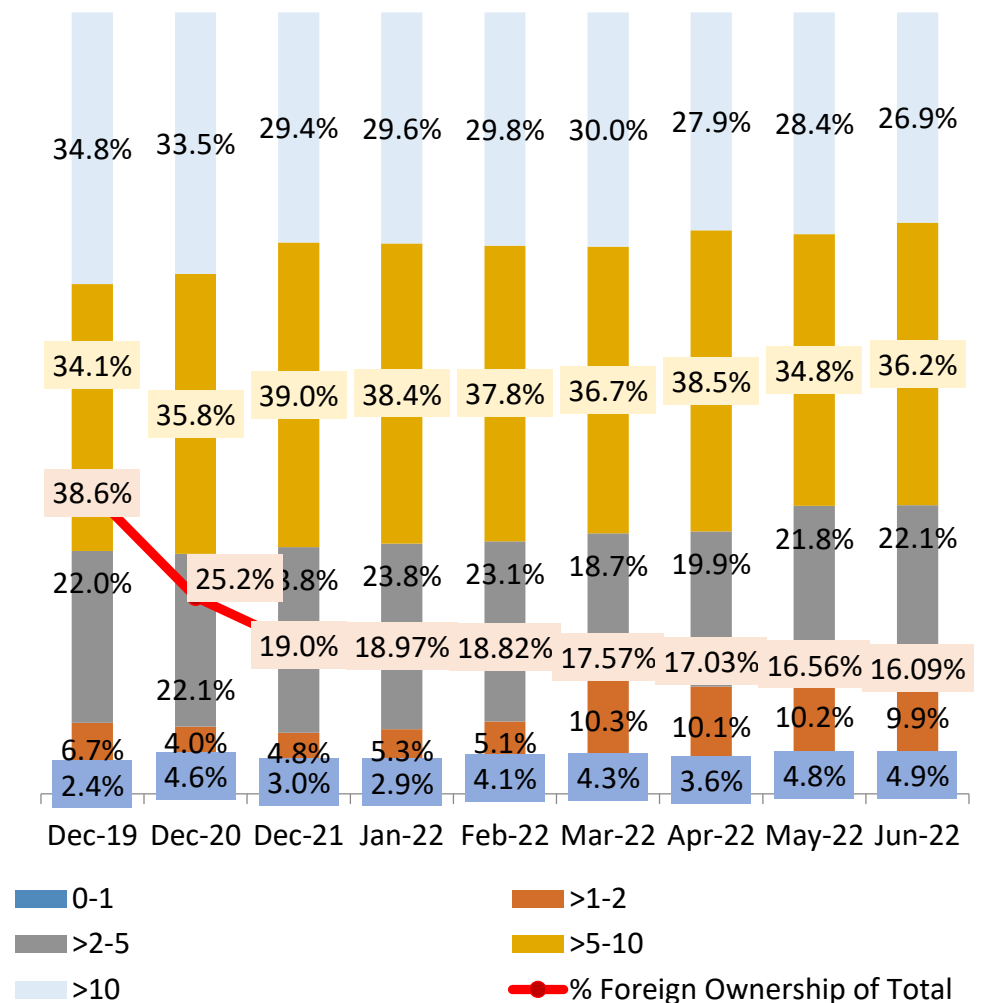
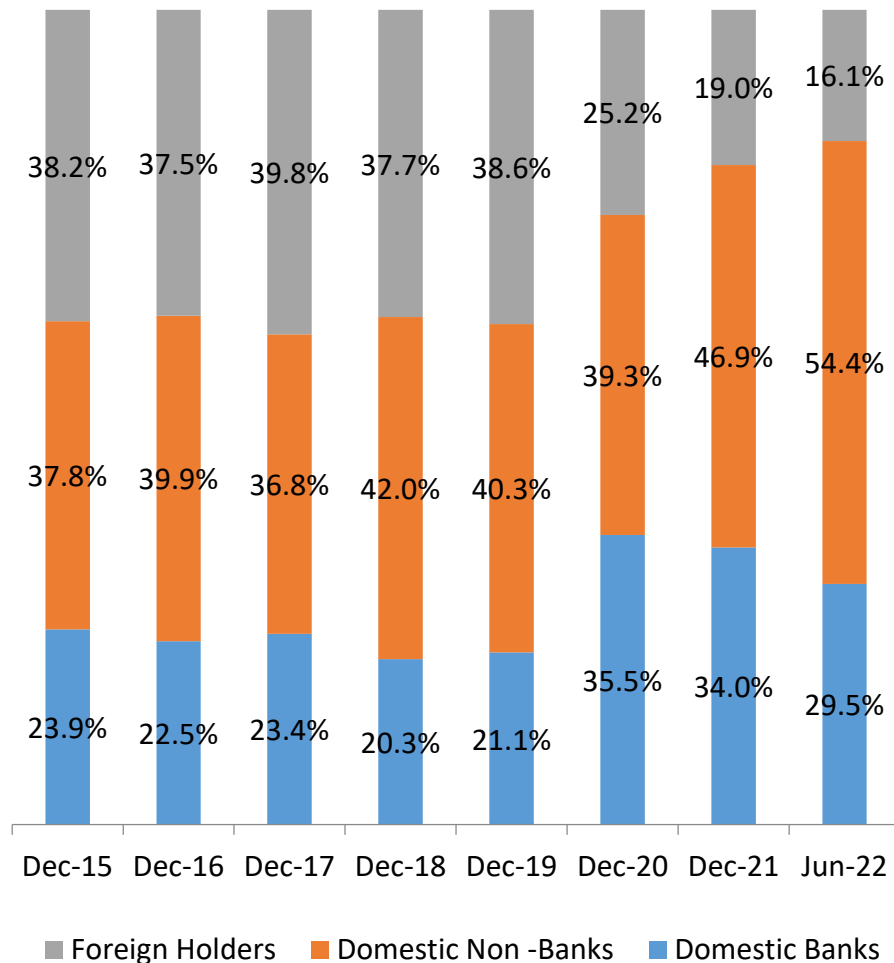


Upcoming Maturities (Next 5 Years)

Refinancing Risk (%)



Balanced Ownership In Terms of Holders and Tenors



Strengthened Synergy Between Monetary and Fiscal Policy



Background



1. The increase in the spread of Covid-19 including the delta variant requires large financing, among others, for handling health and humanity as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic
2. The government and Bank Indonesia (BI) are coordinating solidly, in which BI actively participates in the purchase of SBN in the primary market, including the contribution to health and humanitarian financing.
3. The agreement between the Government and BI is stated in the Joint Decree of the Minister of Finance and the Governor of Bank Indonesia concerning the Scheme and Coordination Mechanism between the Government and Bank Indonesia in the Context of Financing for Health and Humanitarian Management to Handle the Impact of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic through Purchases in the Market Initial by Bank Indonesia on Government Securities and/or Government Sukuk (or referred to as [SKB III](#))

Principles



1. Maintaining fiscal space and fiscal sustainability in the medium term
2. Reduce the APBN deficit gradually below 3% in accordance with the provisions of the legislation
3. Maintaining the exchange rate stability, interest rate and inflation under control
4. Prioritizing credibility and integrity of fiscal and monetary management
5. Encouraging sustainable economic growth
6. Maintaining financial sustainability of the Government and Bank Indonesia

Strengthened Synergy Between Monetary and Fiscal Policy

Policy Synergy Between Bank Indonesia and the Government Contributes to the Acceleration of Economic Recovery



The Enactment of Emergency Law No.1 / 2020 (Becoming Law No.2 / 2020) Allows BI to Buy GS in the Primary Market

1st Joint Decree between Minister of Finance and Governor of Bank Indonesia (BI) on April 16, 2020 (SKB I). The role of BI is to act as **backstop buyer in the primary market**

2nd Joint Decree between Minister of Finance and Governor of BI on July 7, 2020 amended with Joint Decree on July 20, 2020 (SKB II) puts in place the **burden sharing scheme** between Government and BI

3rd Joint Decree Between Minister of Finance and Governor of BI on August 23, 2021 (SKB III)

The Third Joint Decree concerns the scheme and coordination between the Government and Bank Indonesia in the context of **financing healthcare and humanitarian handling** as a response to the current condition of the **COVID-19 pandemic**

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (SBN) ISSUANCE AND BI CONTRIBUTION SCHEME

- BI contributes all interest costs on the financing for vaccination and healthcare with a maximum amount of IDR58T (2021) and IDR40T (2022), taking into account BI's balance sheet capacity and capability
- The remaining interest costs for financing other health care as well as humanitarian handling will be covered by the Government with a reference interest rate for BI RR 3M (below market rate)

Cluster A

2021 → IDR58 T
2022 → IDR40 T

Cluster A :

- Healthcare includes vaccination program and other healthcare financing related to COVID-19 pandemic

Interest Rate
BI reverse repo
3 Months Tenor



BANK INDONESIA

Cluster B

2021 → IDR157 T
2022 → IDR184 T

Cluster B :

- Healthcare related to COVID-19 pandemic other than Cluster A
- Humanitarian handling in the form of various protection programs for affected communities/ small businesses

Interest Rate
BI reverse repo
3 Months Tenor



GOVERNMENT

- The issuance of Government Securities is done **through a private placement**: reducing the target for SBN auction and manage cost of debt
- All Government Securities are issued at variable rate using BI 3-month Reverse Repo Interest Rate.
- SBN is **tradable and marketable**



Section 6

Monetary and Financial Factor:
Credible Monetary Policy Track Record
and Favourable Financial Sector



Bank Indonesia's Policy Mix

Synergy Maintaining Stability and Strengthening National Economic Recovery

- Monetary policy towards maintaining stability
- Strengthening exchange rate policy to maintain Rupiah stability in line with the market mechanism and economic fundamental.
- Accelerating liquidity policy normalization by incrementally raising Rupiah reserve requirements
- Low interest rate until early sign of pressure in core inflation
- Continuing the strengthening strategy for monetary operations to reinforce the effectiveness of the monetary policy transmission

- Controlling inflation through Inflation Control Team in national and regional level
- Supporting the State Budget through SBN purchases in the primary market in line with Act No. 2/2020, while maintaining macroeconomic stability
- Supporting national economic recovery program in cooperation with the MOF
- Strengthening coordination with the Government and related authorities to revive bank intermediation function
- Strengthening policy coordination with the Government and Financial System Stability Committee to maintain macroeconomic and financial system stability

- Accelerating foreign exchange market deepening to support rupiah exchange rate stability, while expanding the availability of hedging instruments and promoting international trade and investment.
- Strengthening money market deepening by expanding underlying DNDF to boost liquidity and reinforce JISDOR as a reference for exchange rate setting in the forex market
- Accelerating infrastructure development, including Electronic Trading Platforms (ETP) as well as a Central Counterparty (CCP)
- Developing Money Market Development Blueprint 2025
- Promoting inclusive and green economy and finance



- Strengthening the accommodative macroprudential policy stance in 2022 to revive bank lending to the corporate sector and drive the national economic recovery, while maintaining financial system stability
- Increasing incentives for banks disbursing loans/financing to priority sectors and MSMEs and/or meeting the target Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio (RPIM) from 1st September 2022
- Strengthening implementation of the RPIM, primarily through bank commitment to the RPIM target, based on the expertise and business models available
- Accommodative macroprudential policy stance by:
 - Relaxing the Loan / Financing-to-Value (LTV / FTV) ratio on housing loans / financing
 - Relaxing down payment requirements on automotive loans / financing
 - Holding the countercyclical buffer (CCB) at 0%
 - Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (MIR) in the 84-94% range
 - Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (MLB) at 6% with 6% repo flexibility, and the Sharia Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (SMLB) at 4.5% with repo flexibility at 4.5%

- Accelerating payment system digitalization to stimulate economic recovery, particularly household consumption, while advancing an inclusive and efficient economy and finance
- Increasing the QRIS transaction limit from Rp5 million to Rp10 million per transaction, from 1st March 2022, to drive private consumption and accelerate the national economic recovery
- Strengthening payment system policy to reinforce economic recovery and accelerate inclusive digitalization by:
 - Extending the grace period on a min credit card payments and late fees from 30th June 2022 previously to 31st Dec 2022 to support credit card transactions while mitigating credit risk.
 - Extending the 0% QRIS merchant discount rate (MDR) for micro merchants from 30th June 2022 previously to 31st Dec 2022 to continue efforts to expand the digital ecosystem and boost transactions, particularly amongst MSMEs. .
- Strengthening and expanding electronification: Social program, e-payment for Government
- Increasing the number of participants, expanding the services and garnering greater acceptance of BI-FAST for more efficient transactions between banks and members of the public

Bank Indonesia Policy Mix: July 2022



The BI Board of Governors agreed on 20th and 21st July 2022 to hold the BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate at 3.50%, while also maintaining the Deposit Facility (DF) rates at 2.75% and Lending Facility (LF) rates at 4.25%.



Hold the
BI 7-Day
Reverse
Repo
Rate at
3.50%



Strengthening monetary operations as a pre-emptive and forward-looking measure to mitigate the risk of rising inflation expectations and core inflation by increasing the interest rate structure in the money market and releasing SBN in the secondary market.



Strengthening rupiah stabilisation policy to help manage inflation through foreign exchange market intervention



Maintaining prime lending rate transparency policy in the banking industry with a focus on consumer loan interest rates



- Expanding cross-border QRIS by, among others, accelerating implementation, piloting local currency settlement (LCS) with other Asian countries and organising National QRIS Week to achieve the target of 15 million new users.
- Ensuring smooth and orderly operationalisation of the National Open API Payment Standard (SNAP), particularly for first mover payment service providers (PSP), while preparing for second mover implementation targeted for December 2022, as well as expanding cross-border QRIS by, among others, accelerating implementation and piloting LCS.

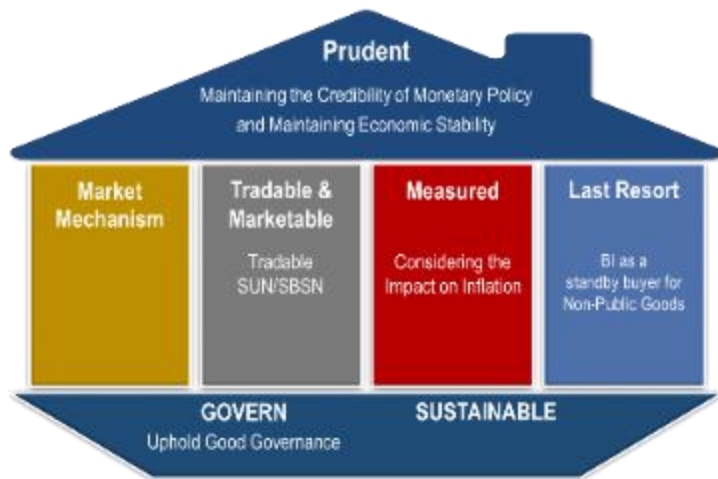


Strengthening international policy by expanding cooperation and collaboration with central banks and relevant authorities in other jurisdictions as well as ensuring the success of the six priority agendas in the Finance Track of Indonesia's G20 Presidency in 2022.

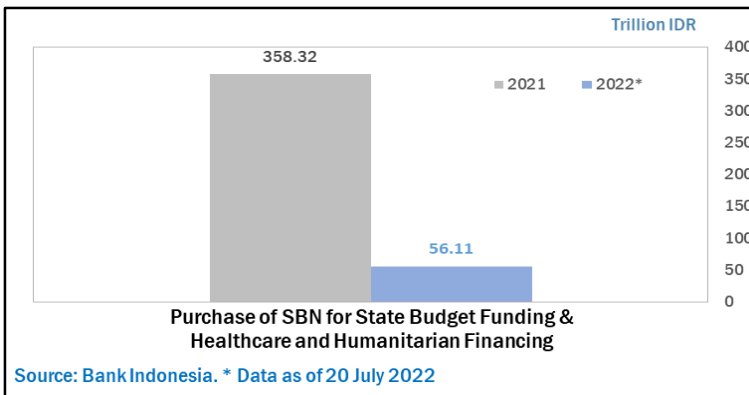


The Policy to Normalize Liquidity Continues Without Disrupting Liquidity in The Banking System

Principles for Long Term Government Bond Purchasing by Bank Indonesia in the Primary Market



SBN Purchases by Bank Indonesia for State Budget Financing



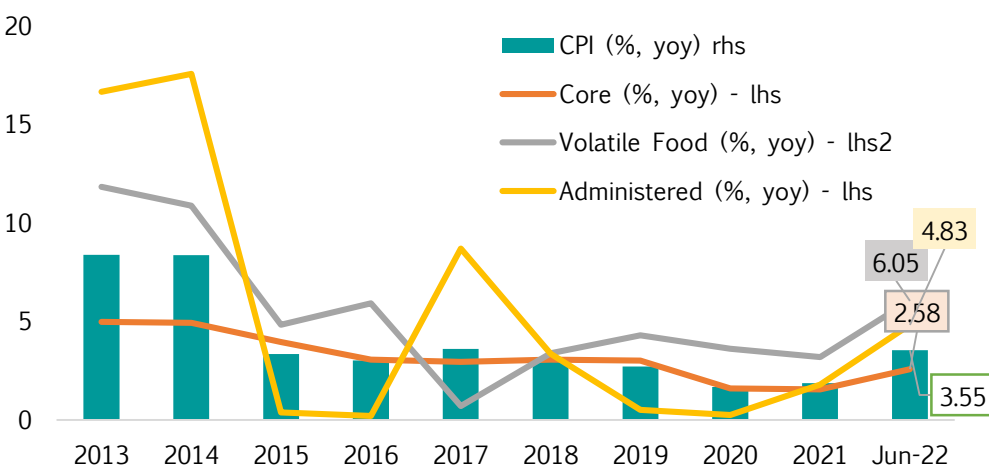
Source: Bank Indonesia

- Incremental adjustments to rupiah reserve requirements and RR incentives provided from 1st March-15th July 2022 have absorbed approximately Rp219 trillion of liquidity in the banking industry.
- The liquidity absorption measures have not, however, undermined the banking industry's ability to disburse loans/financing to businesses or participate in purchasing SBN to finance the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN).
- Bank lending to businesses continues to recover with ample liquidity maintained. In June 2022, the ratio of liquid assets to third-party funds remained high at 29.99%, thus supporting the banking industry's ability to disburse loans.
- Meanwhile, implementing the Joint Decree of the Minister of Finance and Governor of Bank Indonesia, Bank Indonesia continues to purchase SBN in the primary market to fund the national economic recovery and finance the health and humanity aspects of the Covid-19 pandemic, totalling Rp56.11 trillion as of 20th July 2022.
- Furthermore, liquidity in the economy remained ample in June 2022, as reflected by narrow money (M1) and broad money (M2) aggregates, which grew 16.60% (yoy) and 10.64% (yoy) respectively.

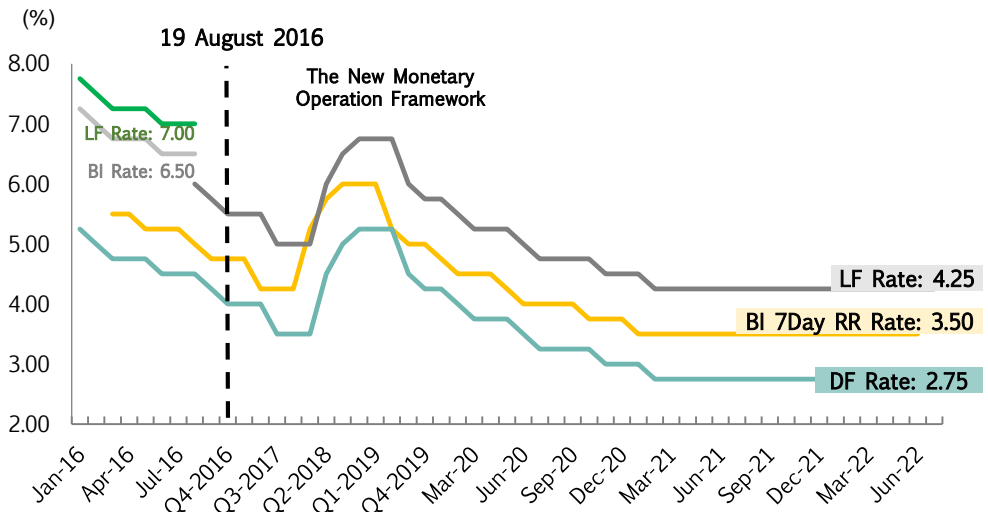


Manageable Monetary Environment Despite Increasing Global Uncertainty

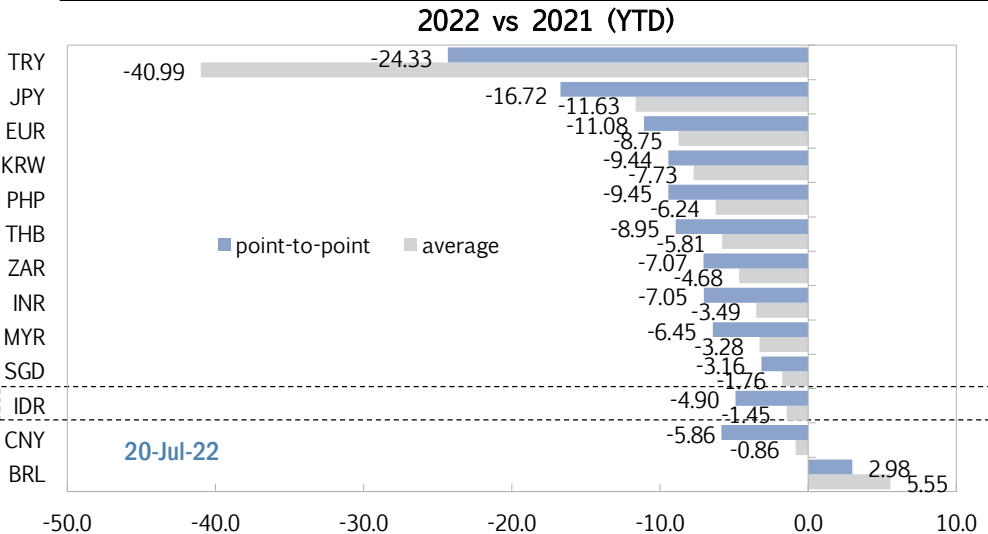
Well Maintained Inflation Ensured Price Stability



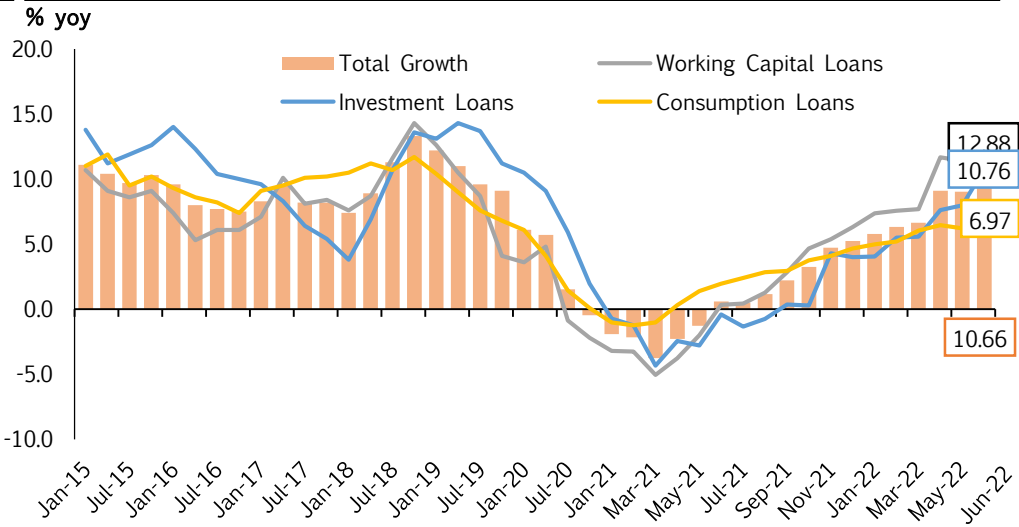
Strengthened Monetary Policy Framework



Rupiah Exchange Rate Fared Relatively Well Compared to Peers



Credit Growth Profile

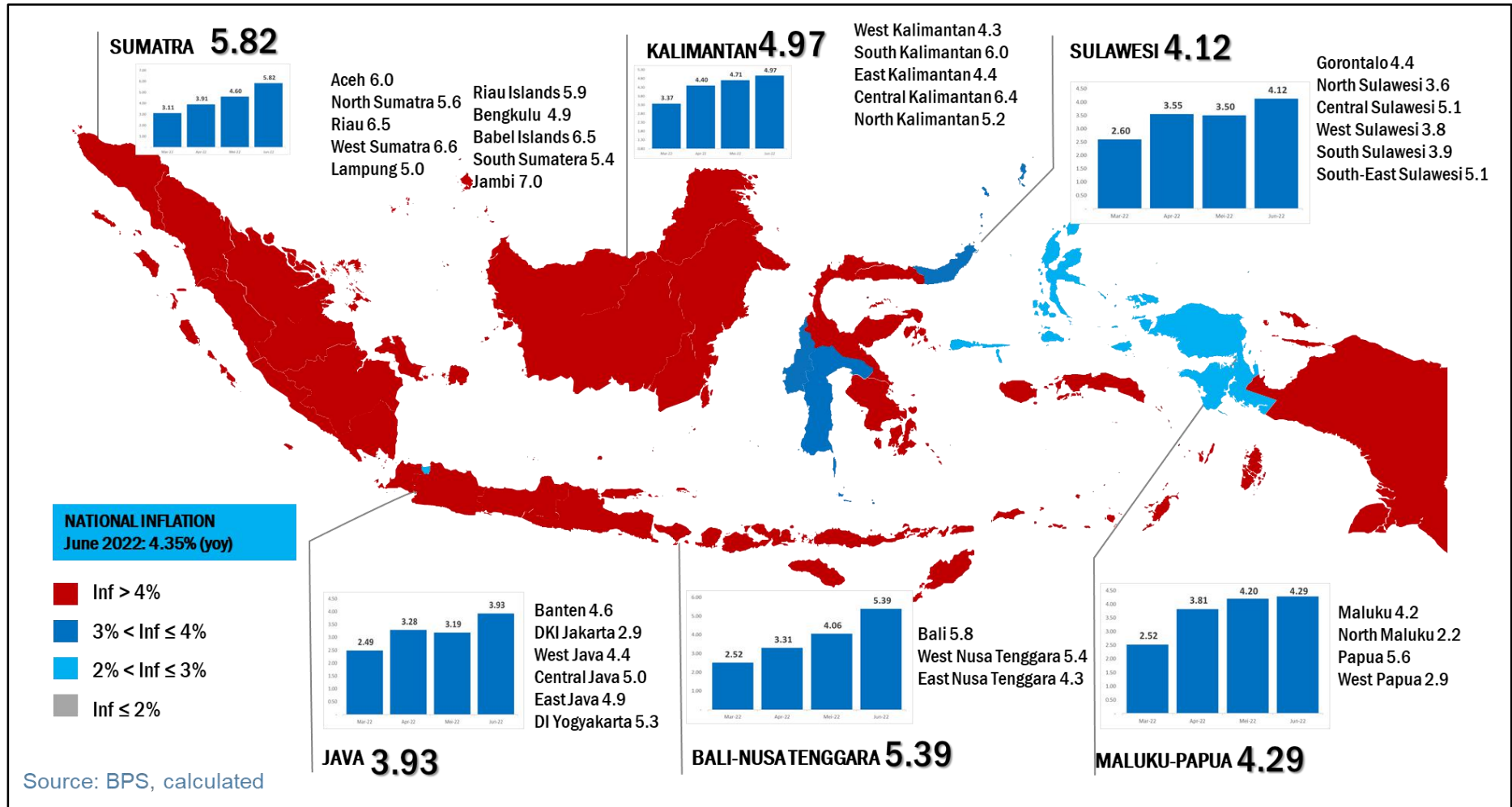


Regional Inflation Remains Under Control

...supported by a well maintained inflation in all regions



Regional Inflation, June 2022



5 Strategies to Achieve the Inflation Target



2022 Target

Achieving inflation at 3,0%±1%

- Maintaining core inflation
- Maintaining volatile food inflation less than 4%
- Controlling administered price inflation

5 Strategies

Strengthening policy coordination to maintain macroeconomic stability and nurture national economic recovery momentum

Mitigating the impact of upside risks, including global liquidity policy normalisation and rising international commodity prices, on inflation and public purchasing power

Controlling inflationary pressures on volatile food within the 3.0-5.0% range by maintaining supply availability and orderly distribution, particularly during national religious holidays. Strategy implementation is focused on optimising the use of technology and end-to-end agricultural digitalisation, increasing connectivity and strengthening interregional cooperation

Strengthening policy communication synergy to anchor public inflation expectations

Strengthening coordination between the central and regional governments to control inflation through the National Coordination Meeting on Inflation Control 2022, entitled Food MSME Digitalisation for Access and Price Stability

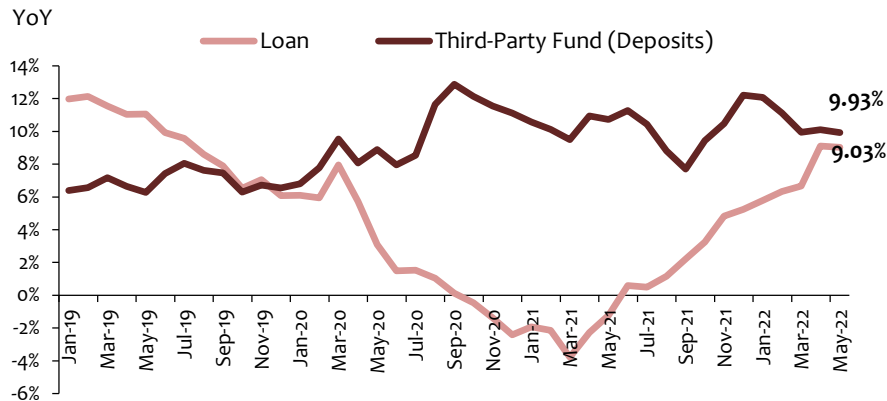
Signs of Recovery in Financial Intermediations



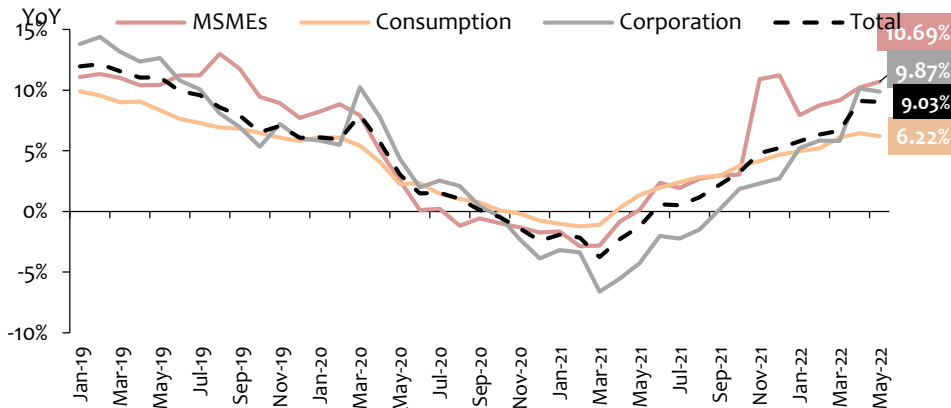
As the economy continues to recover, bank loans experience growth, supported by Working Capital and MSME loans, while the funding side grows at a slower pace, indicating a growing lending appetite.



In **May 2022**, bank loans continued to grow by **9.03% (y-on-y)**, while Third Party Funds (Deposits) grew relatively stable by **9.93% (y-on-y)**.



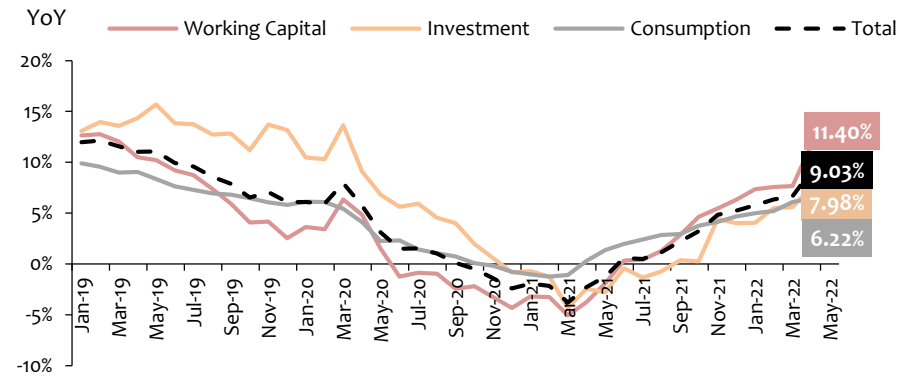
Loan growth by segmentation continued to improve in **May 2022**, driven by the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) loans, which grew by **10.69% (y-on-y)**.



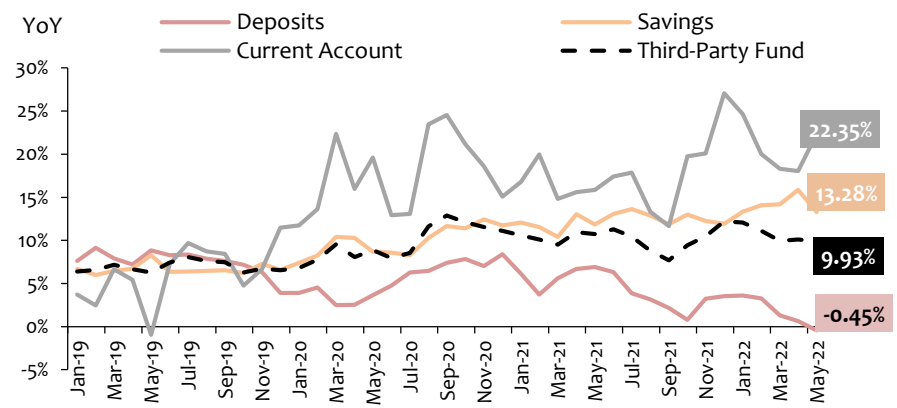
Source: Financial Service Authority (OJK)



Based on types of loans, bank credit grew higher than the previous year, particularly Working Capital loans with **11.40% (y-on-y)** growth in **May 2022**, indicating that businesses are gradually recovering.



In **May 2022**, Third Party Funds grew as lending appetite started to recover, supported by Current Account and Savings, which increased by **22.35%** and **13.28% (y-on-y)**, respectively.



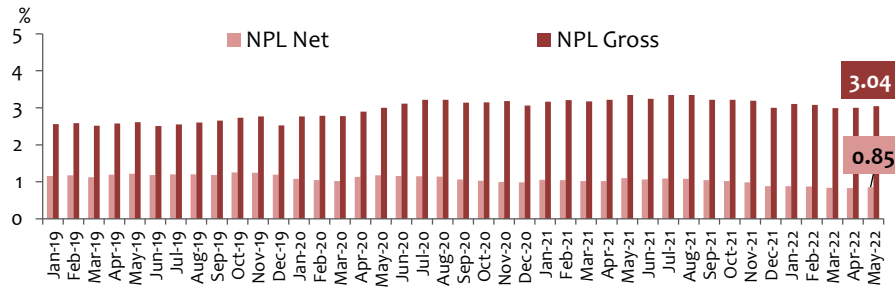
Manageable Credit Risks with Ample Liquidity



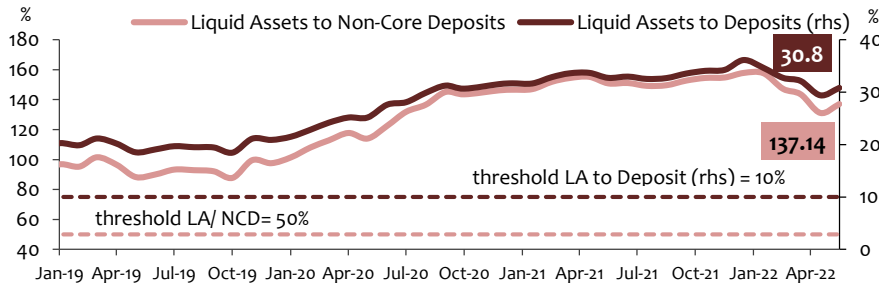
The banking industry is equipped with ample liquidity, strong capitalization, and a manageable credit risk maintained below the threshold. Profitability is also recorded at a steady level.



The banking NPL ratio continued to improve with the value below the threshold at **3.04% gross** and **0.85% net** as of May 2022.



Liquid Assets to Non-Core Deposits and Liquid Assets to Third-Party Funds (Deposits) remained well above the thresholds, following banks' cautious appetite for lending. *)

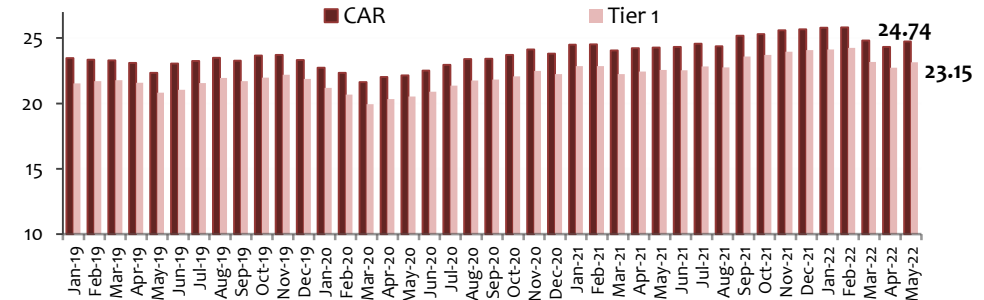


*) provisional figures due to the relaxation on financial institutions' report to OJK because of Covid-19

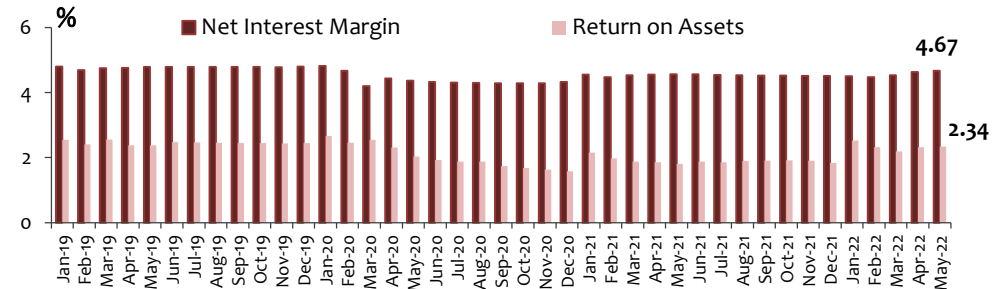
Source: Financial Service Authority (OJK)



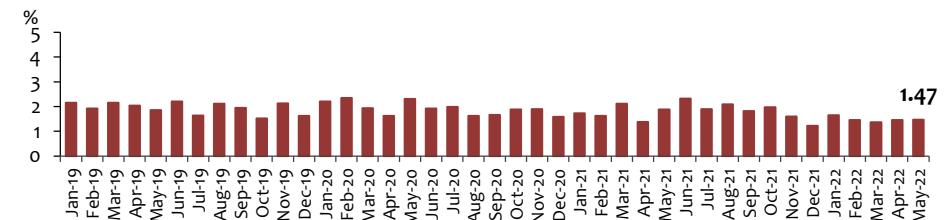
The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of the banking sector was steadily high with a value of **24.74%** and Tier-1 capital stood at **23.15%** as of May 2022. *)



Net Interest Margin and Return on Assets of the banking industry remained stable at **4.67%** and **2.34%**, respectively, in May 2022.



Net Open Position was maintained well below the maximum limit of 20% and was recorded at **1.47%** in May 2022.



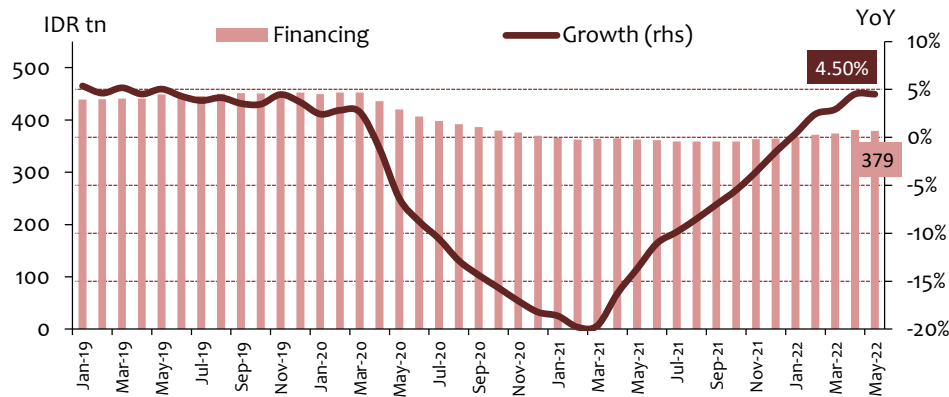
Multi-finance Companies' Performance Continues to Improve



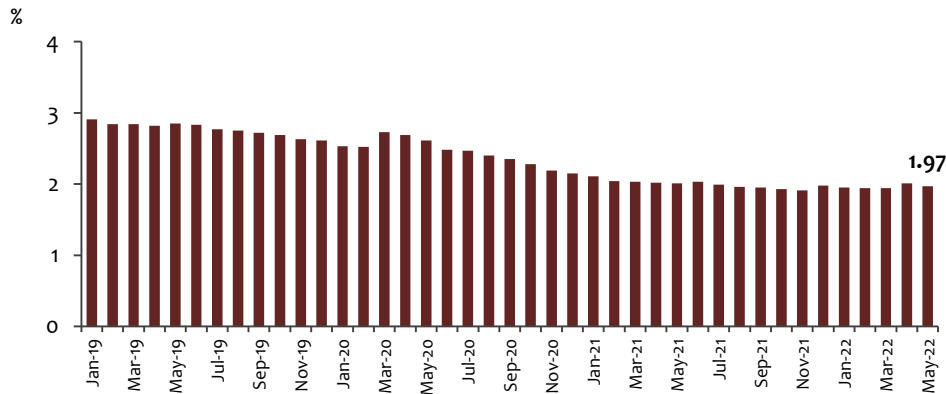
The performance of multi-finance companies continues to be positive, as shown by growing financing, manageable NPF, and a stable gearing ratio.



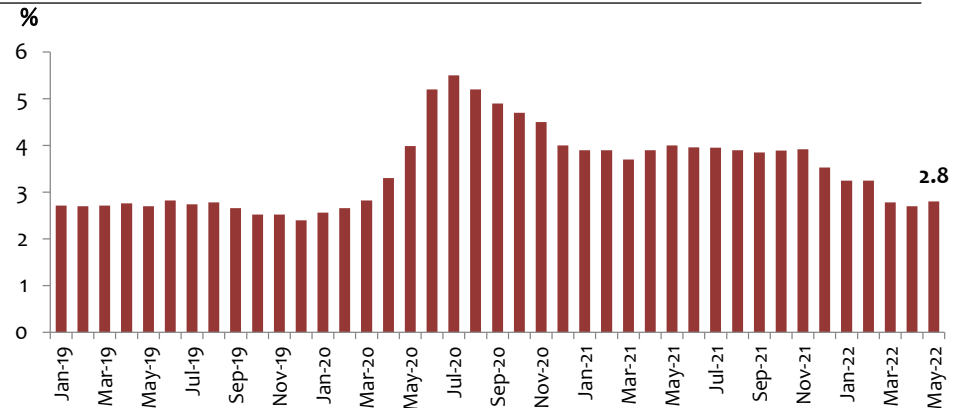
In May 2022, financing stood at **IDR379 Tn** and continued to grow **positively** (4.50% y-on-y).



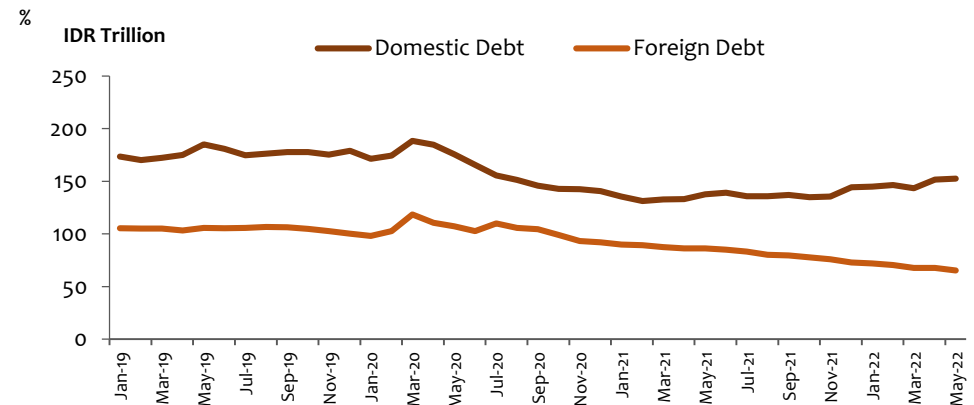
The gearing ratio of multi-finance companies remained below the threshold and decreased to **1.97** times in May 2022.



The NPF ratio of multi-finance companies stood at **2.8%** in May 2022, well below the 5% threshold.*)



Multi-finance companies' exposure to domestic debt remained low while there was a decrease in foreign debt in May 2022. *)



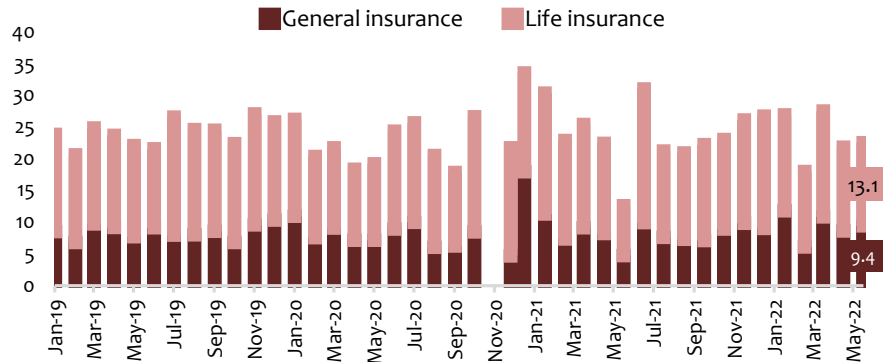
Manageable Insurance and Pension Risks with Adequate Performance



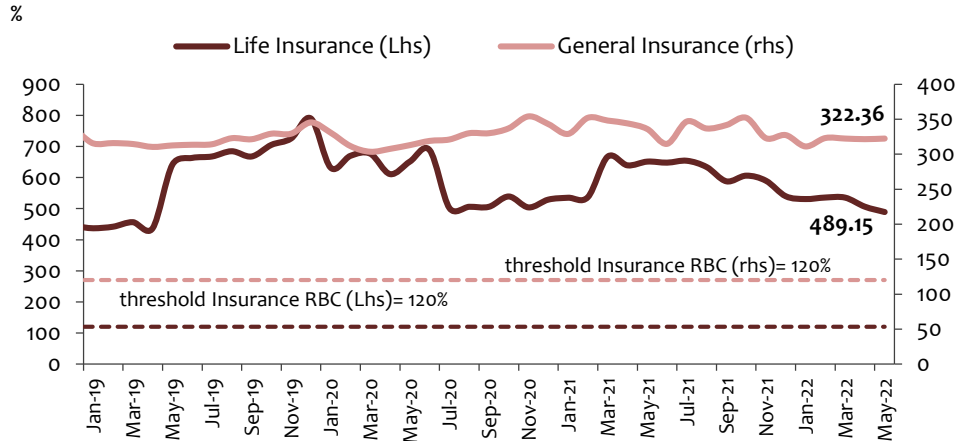
Insurance and pension funds continue to improve, shown by the adequate performance and manageable risks.



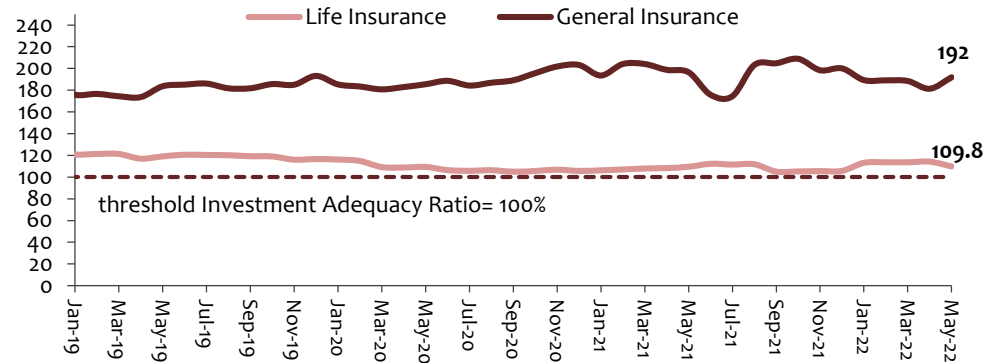
In May 2022, insurance premiums marked a total increase of **IDR22.5 Tn** (m-to-m) with General and Life insurance added premiums at **IDR9.4 Tn** and **IDR13.1 Tn**, respectively.



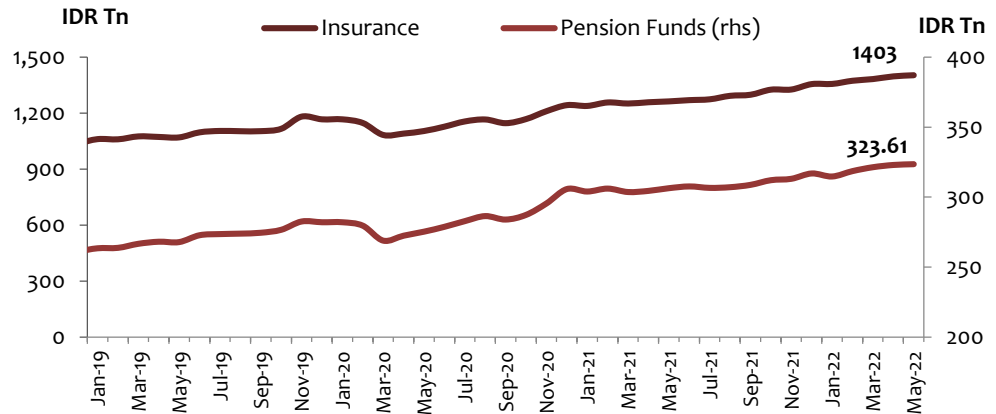
RBC of the insurance industry remained well above the minimum threshold (120%) with **Life Insurance at 489.15%** and **General Insurance at 322.36%** in **May 2022**.



In May 2022, the Investment Adequacy Ratio of Life Insurance was steadily kept above the threshold, while General Insurance marked an increase in the Investment Adequacy Ratio.



In May 2022, insurance and pension fund investment values increased to **IDR1,403 Tn** and **IDR323.61 Tn**, respectively.

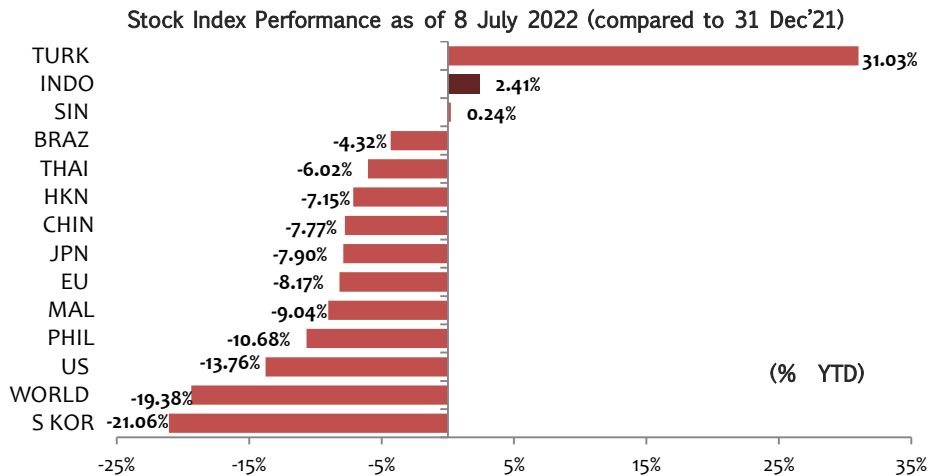




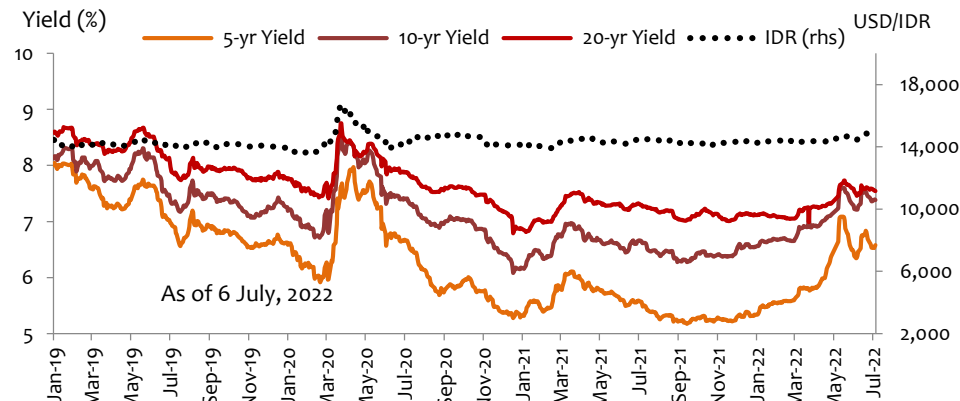
Domestic Capital Market Performance Amid Global Challenges

Despite the rising FFR, investors are still optimistic for steady economic recovery, supported by the accelerated rate of the 3rd vaccination program.

Following The Fed's tightening stance and policy normalization by major central banks, most global indices for stock have plummeted into negative territory.



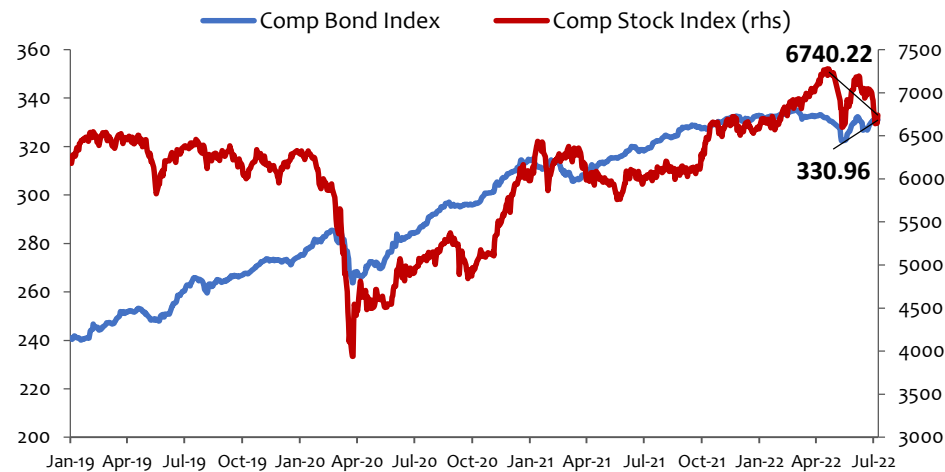
Government bond yields remained competitive with a slight increase, followed by a stable rupiah as the risk premium was maintained.



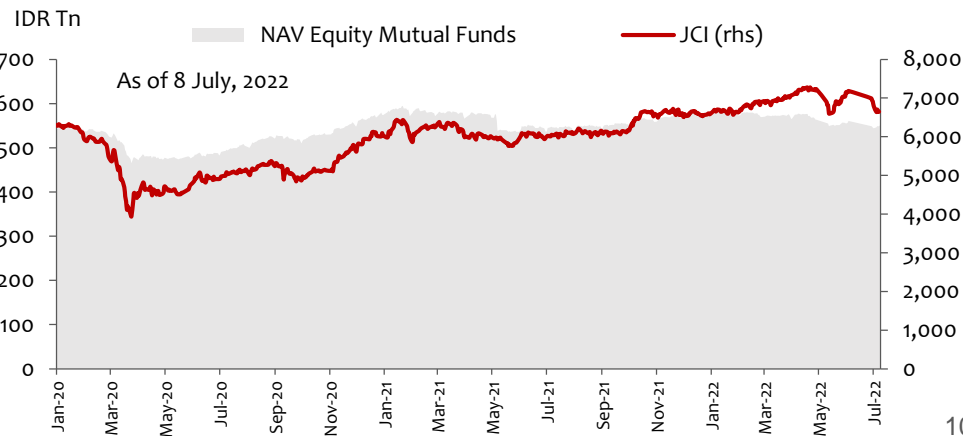
Source: Reuters and Ministry of Finance



The performance of the Composite Bond and Stock Index gradually improved in July 2022, supported by Indonesia's resilient economic fundamentals.



The Net asset value (NAV) of equity mutual funds was stable with low volatility, reflecting a steady movement in the capital market.

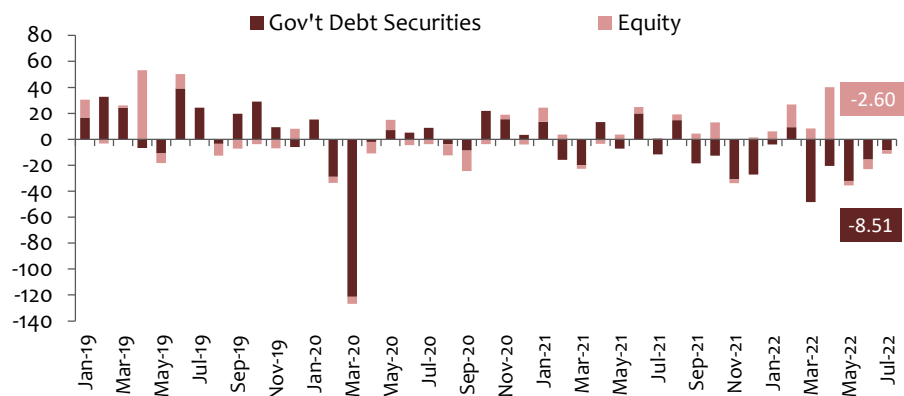




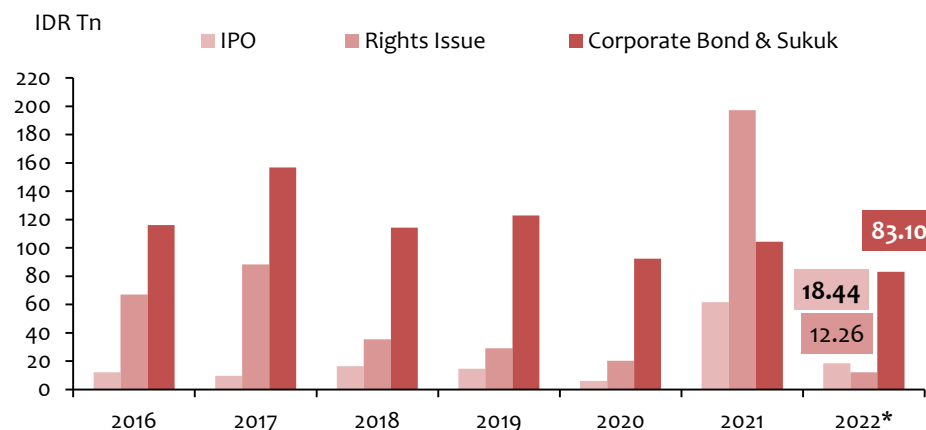
Domestic Capital Market Performance (continued)

Several capital market indicators still show a favorable performance and remain stable .

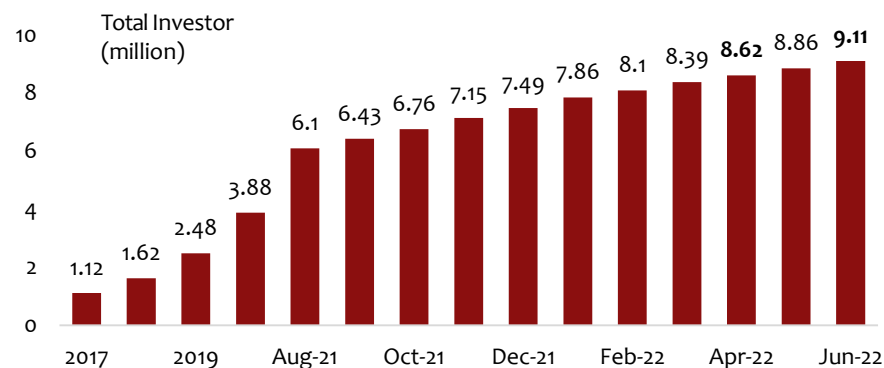
Non-resident portfolios of equity & government bonds recorded a **net sell** of **IDR11.11 Tn** as of **8 July 2022**, while the Equity market recorded a **YTD net buy** of **IDR58.54 Tn**.



Total securities issuance reached IDR113.80 Tn (YTD) as of 12 July 2022, indicating maintained trust in economic recovery.



The number of **Capital Market Investors** continued to increase, surpassing 9 million as of July 2022 or growing **63% (y-on-y)**.



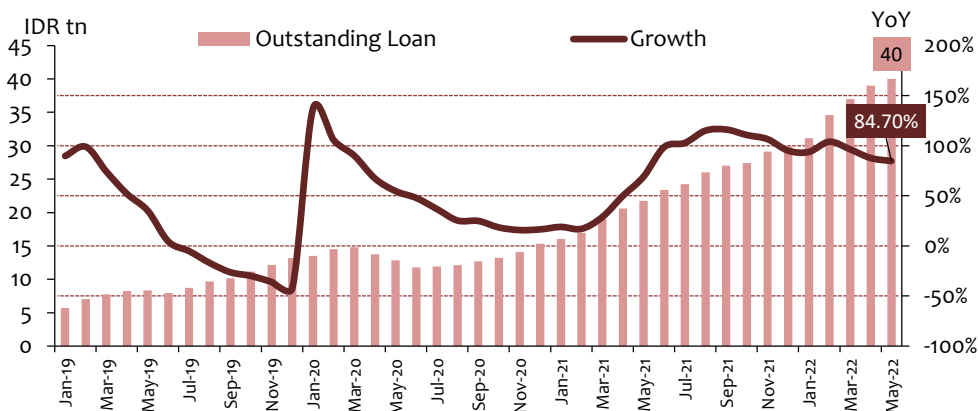


Manageable NPL within Fintech Intermediation

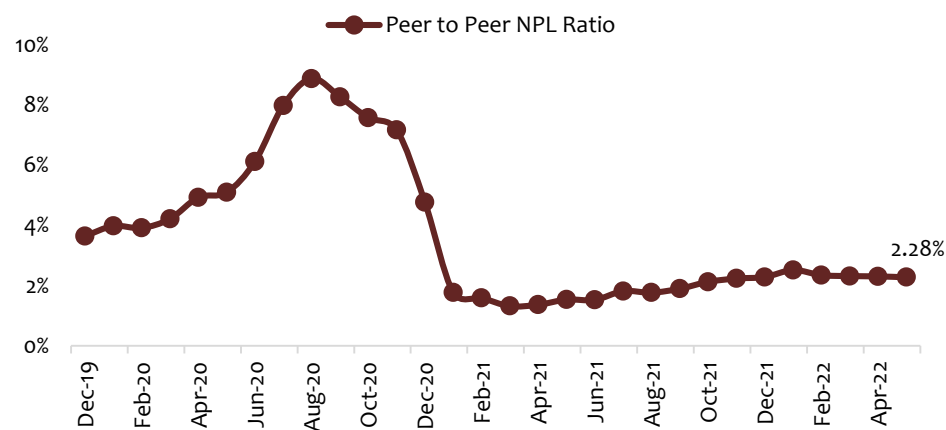
Peer to Peer Lending (P2PL) Fintech intermediation grows with a decreasing NPL ratio and Securities Crowdfunding fundraising continues to rise.



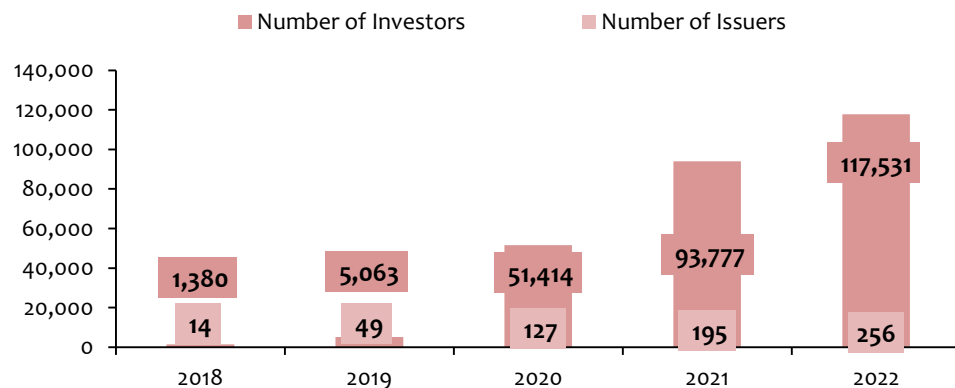
The outstanding loan of P2PL Fintech continued to increase and stood at **IDR40 Tn** or grew by **84.70%** (y-on-y) as of May 2022.



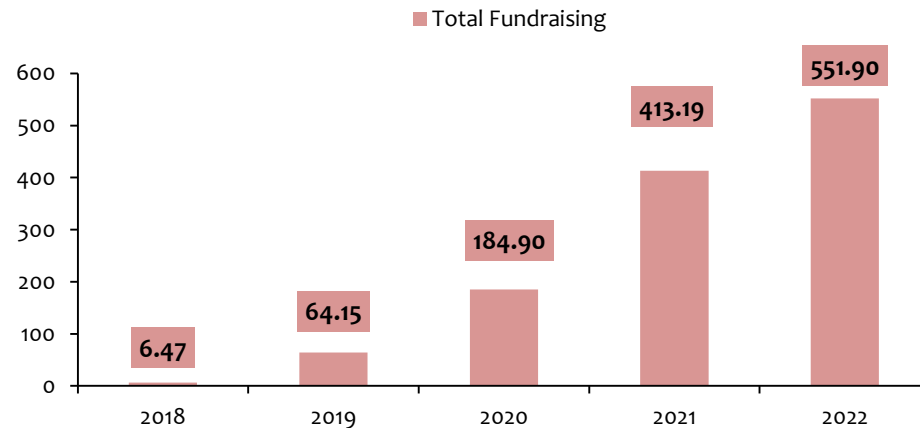
In May 2022, the Non-Performing Ratio of P2PL Fintech decreased to **2.28%**, improving from the 2.31% figure in April 2022.



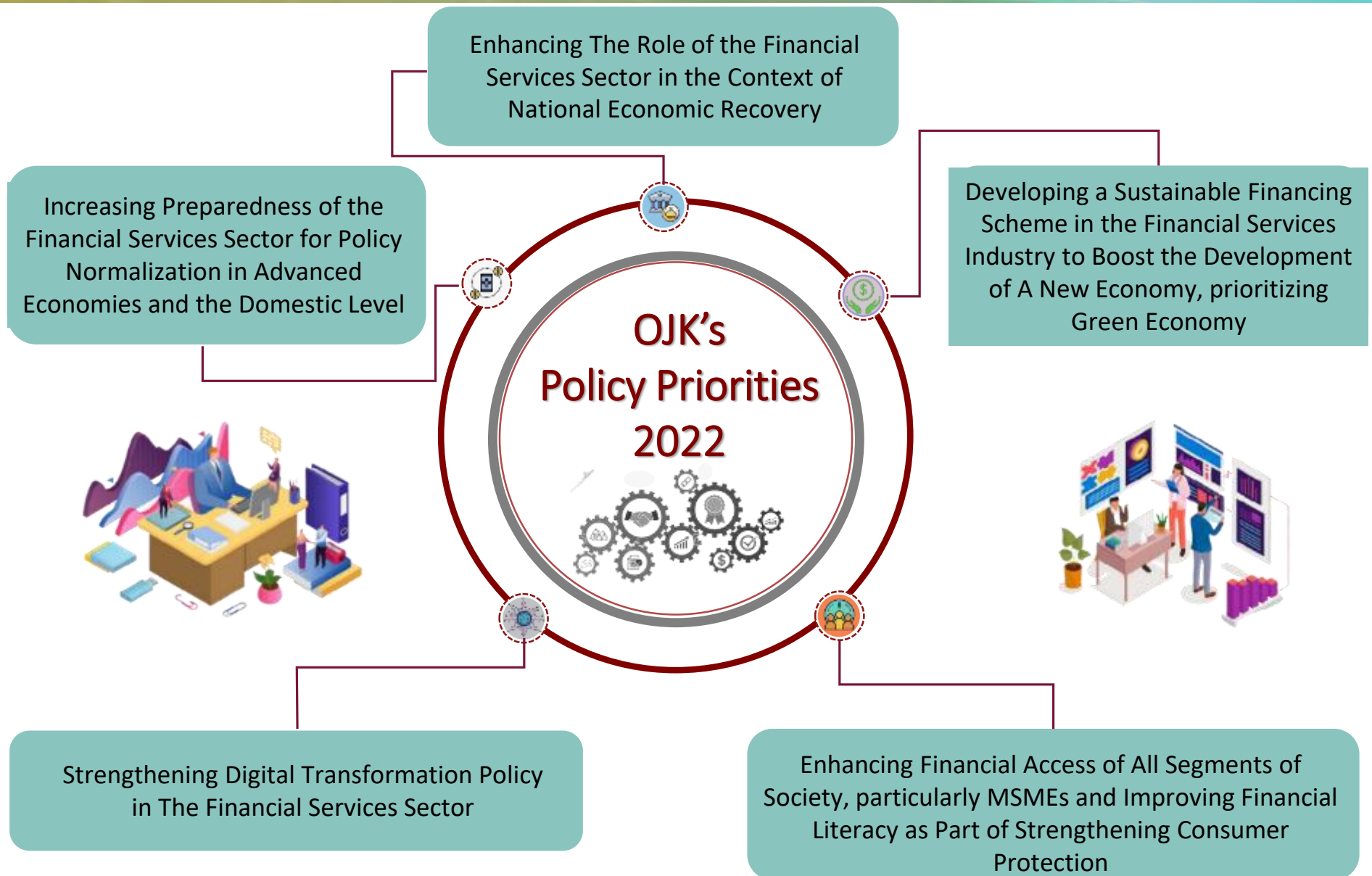
The total number of investors and issuers in Securities Crowdfunding increased and stood at **117,531** and **256**, respectively, as of 30 June 2022.



Continuing the positive trend, the total value of SCF fundraising grew and stood at **IDR551.9 billion** as of 30 June 2022.



Five OJK Priority Policies in 2022



The Indonesian Financial Services Sector Master Plan (2021-2025)



Enhancing Financial Services Sector's Resilience and Competitiveness



Indonesian Financial Literacy National Strategy (SNLKI) 2021 - 2025



Taking into account some strategic programs of Strategi Nasional Literasi Keuangan Indonesia (SNLKI) 2013, SNLKI (Revisit 2017), results from SNLIK 2019, and recommendations from various parties, SNLKI 2021-2025 was launched.

VISIONS

Creating Well Literate Indonesian Society to be Able to Get Suitable Financial Products and Services to Achieve Sustainable Financial Prosperity

3 STRATEGIC PROGRAMS

Financially Competent

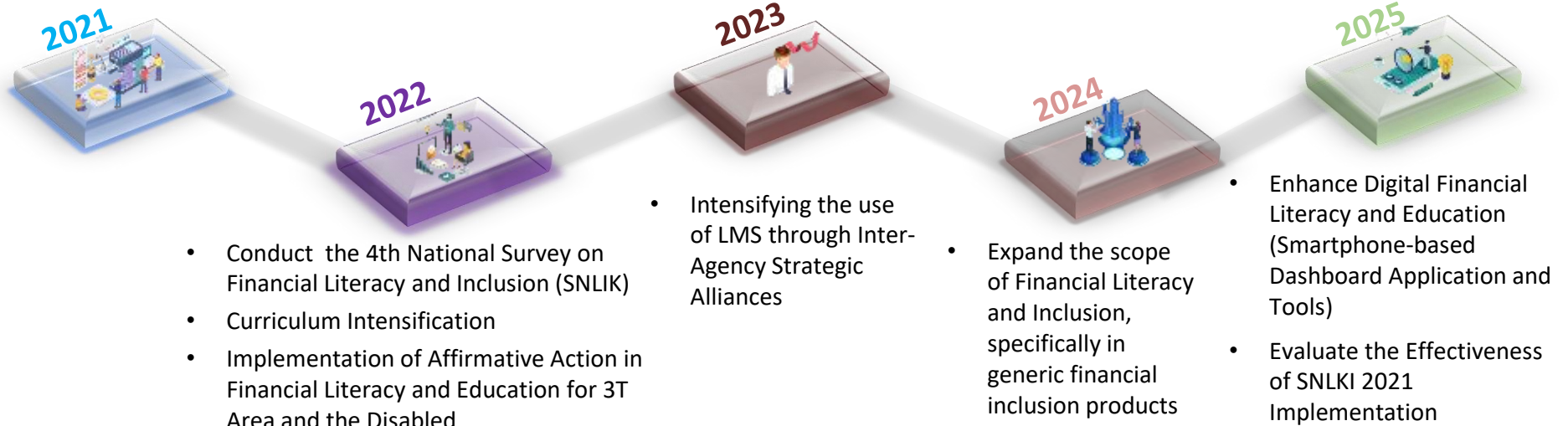
Wise Financial Attitude And Behavior

Access To Finance

10 priority targets in the SNLKI 2021-2025

1. Students;
2. Youths;
3. Employees;
4. Farmers and fishermen;
5. Migrant workers;
6. MSMEs;
7. People with disability;
8. People in 3T (Foremost, Outermost, Behind) areas;
9. Women/housewives;
10. Community

ROADMAP SNLKI STRATEGIC PROGRAMS






Loan Restructuring Extension

under POJK No.17/2021



Rationality

-  Avoid Cliff Effect
-  Push factor to the economy
-  Higher certainty in preparing 2022 Business Plan

Applicability

- ✓ Extension period from 31 March 2022 to 31 March 2023
- ✓ Applicable for Commercial Banks and Rural Banks



Key Points on the Stimulus



LOAN QUALITY ASSESSMENT

- ❑ Loan quality assessment with 1 pillar only for loan with a ceiling of ≤IDR 10 Billion
- ❑ Loan quality on restructuring of loan and/or financing to Covid-19 affected debtors is determined to be “Current” since restructured
- ❑ Banks can provide new loan/financing/providing other funds to debtors affected by COVID-19 without applying uniform classification



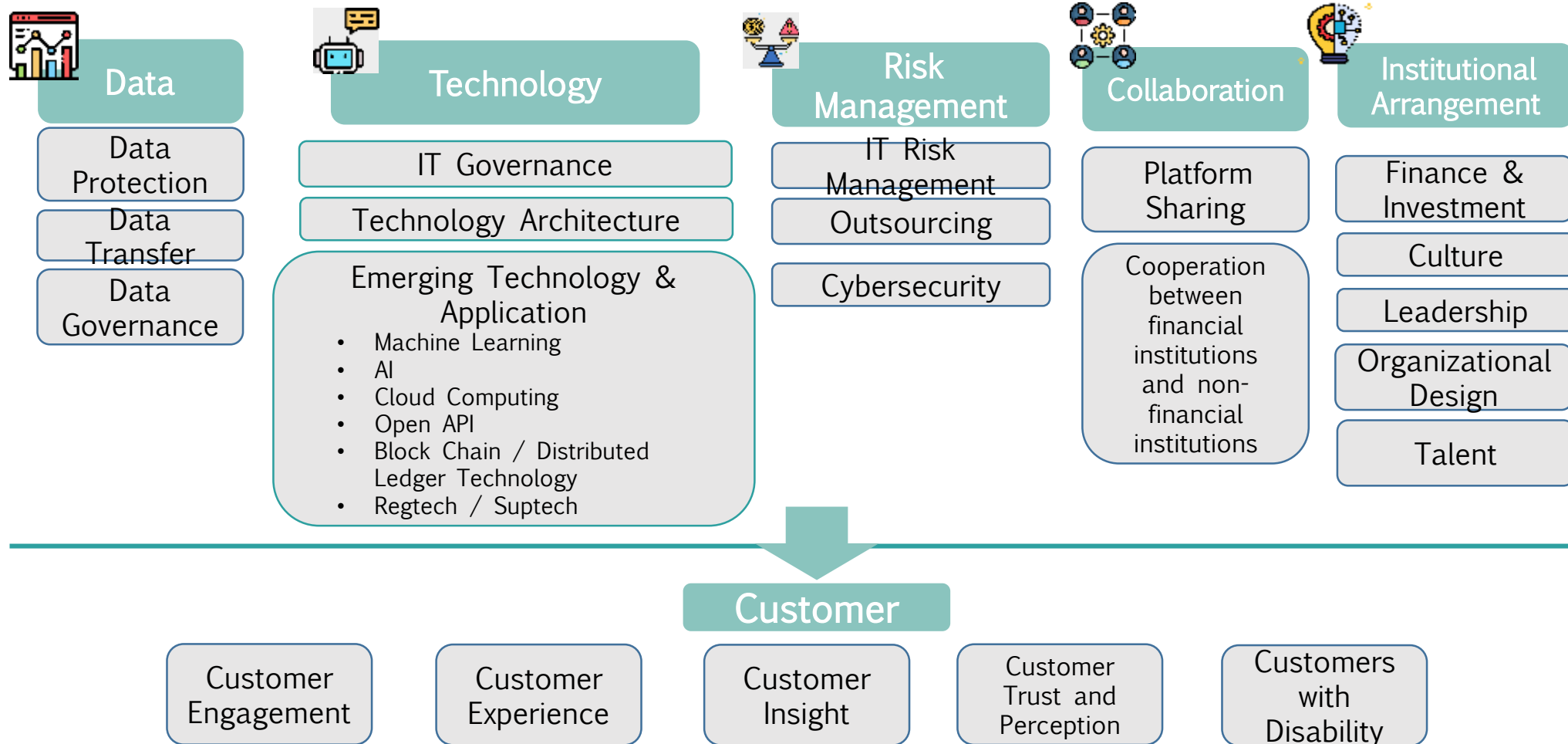
RISK MANAGEMENT

- ❖ Specific Criteria for Restructuring Debtors
- ❖ Adequacy of Loan Provision
- ❖ Dividend Distribution Prerequisites
- ❖ Stress testing: The impact of restructuring on capital and liquidity

Digital Banking Transformation Blueprint

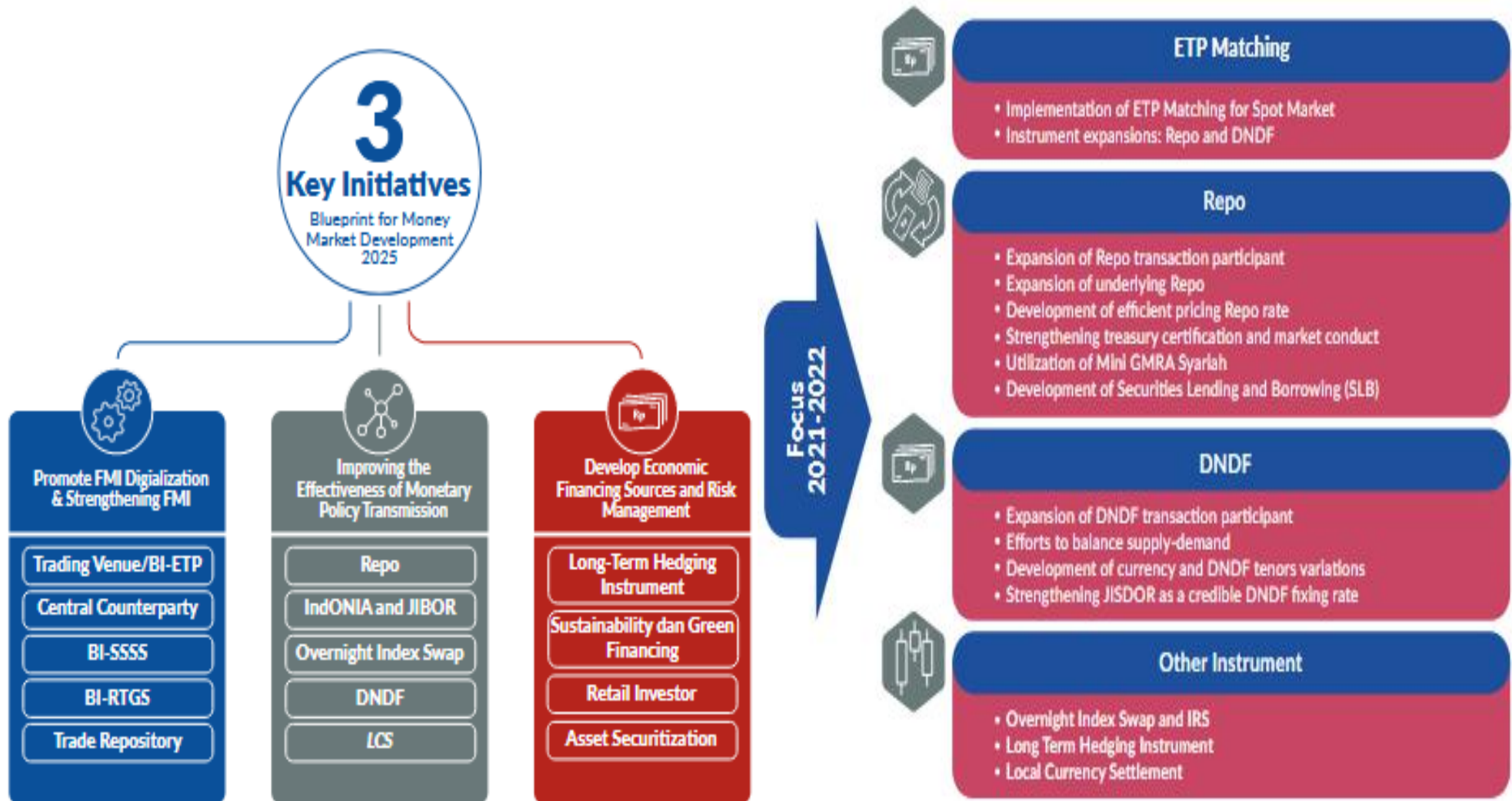


The Blueprint for Digital Banking Transformation, which was released on 26 Oct 2021, will provide directions for the development of banking digitalization which includes the following aspects:



Bank Indonesia's Comprehensive Financial Deepening Program

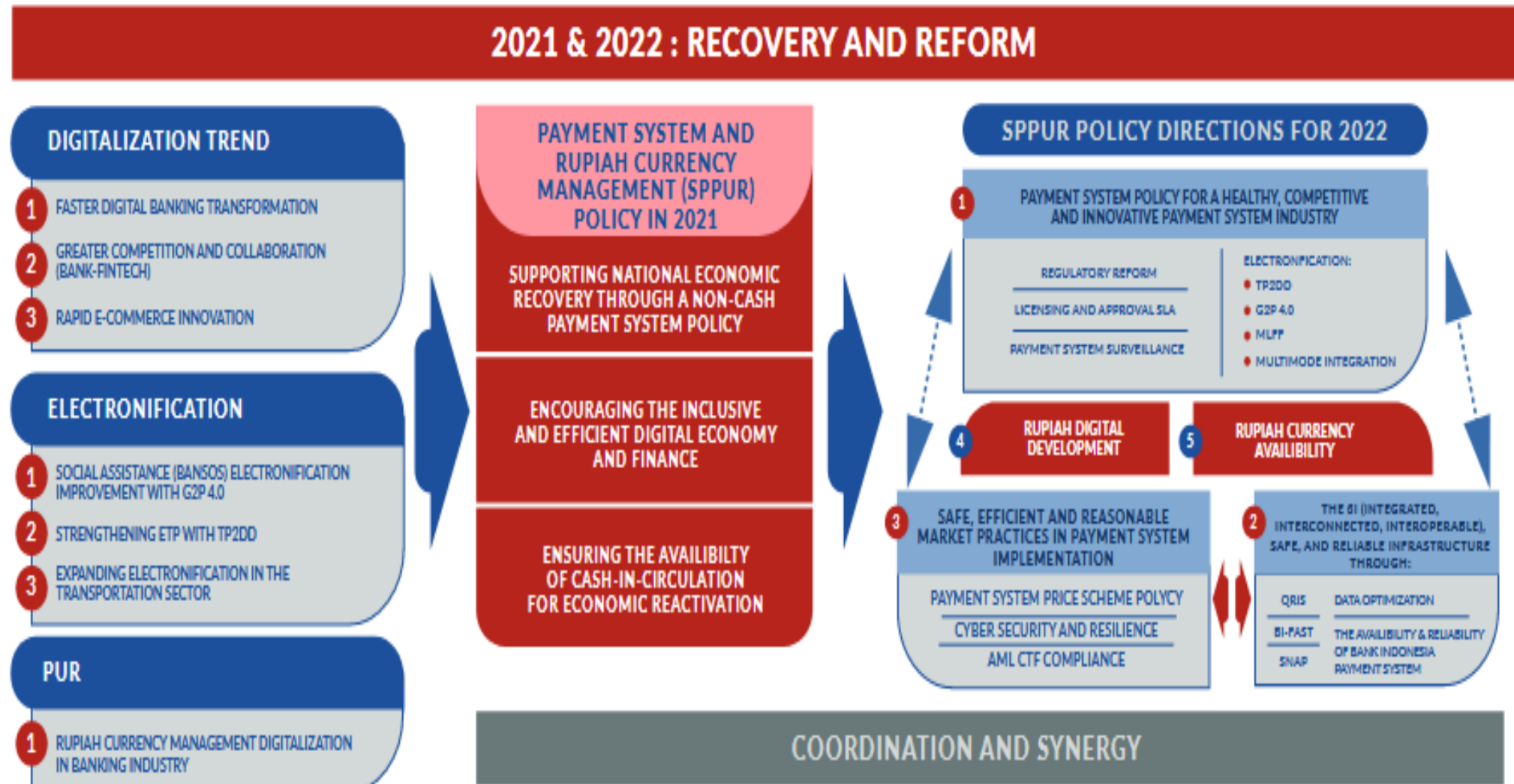
Acceleration of Money Market Deepening in 2022..





Bank Indonesia's Continue to Expand Payment System Digitalization in 2022

..to accelerate integration of the digital economic and financial ecosystem, including financial and economic inclusion





Section 7

Commitment to Sustainability and
Preserving the Environment



Global Trends Strengthening Attention to Climate Change

UNFCCC-COP26 GOALS

01



Secure global net zero by mid-century and keep 1.5 degrees within reach

- accelerate the phase-out of coal
- curtail deforestation
- speed up the switch to electric vehicles
- encourage investment in renewables

02



Adapt to protect communities and natural habitats

- protect and restore ecosystems
- build defences, warning systems and resilient infrastructure and agriculture

03



Mobilise finance

- developed countries mobilise at least \$100bn in climate finance per year by 2020.
- International financial institutions unleashing the trillions in private and public sector finance

04



Work together to deliver

- finalise the Paris Rulebook
- collaboration between governments, businesses and civil society.

G20 FORUM

The G20 has encouraged countries' commitments on the issue of climate change, including phasing out subsidies on fossil fuels.

EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union is discussing a Border Carbon Arrangement policy (part of the EU Green Deal) or the imposition of import taxes on goods that produce emissions according to the amount of emissions produced

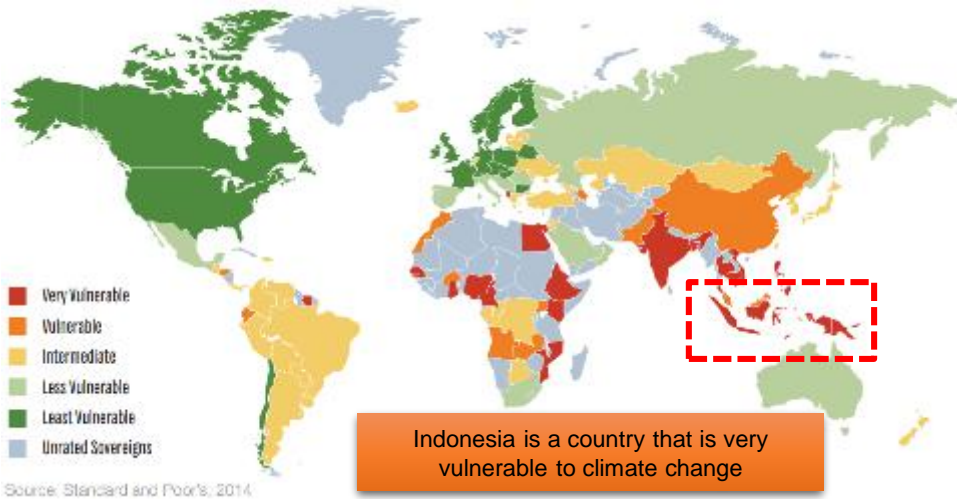
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE INSTITUTIONS

- Global financial institutions such as Goldman Sachs, have committed to start reducing and even stopping financing for projects related to fossil fuels.
- The global trend of ESG funds (funds that pay attention to ESG principles in their investment activities) has been increasing rapidly since 2020.

Countries will be encouraged to achieve Net Zero Emissions by 2050 in COP26

Climate Change Risk on Indonesia

Indonesia is classified as a country that is vulnerable to the impact of climate change



Indonesia is a country that is very vulnerable to climate change

Indonesia is an archipelagic country WITH **>17,000 islands** and is vulnerable to climate change risks such as the rise of sea level

From 2010-2018, national GHG emissions experienced an increasing trend of around **4.3%** per year.

Sumber Data: KLHK (2020), data diolah

From 1981-2018, Indonesia experienced increasing temperature of **0.03 °C per year**

Source: BMKG (2020)

Indonesia experiences a sea level rise of **0.8-1.2 cm/year**, while around 65% of the population lives in coastal areas

Source: Bappenas (2021)

RISKS OF CLIMATE CHANGE



WATER SCARCITY

Increasing levels of floods and severe drought will exacerbate the scarcity of clean water.



HEALTH QUALITY DECREASE

Floods can cause the spread of vector-borne diseases and death from drowning. An increase in temperature can cause death from heat stroke.



LAND ECOSYSTEM DAMAGE

It is scientifically predicted that severe forest fires will occur. This can lead to loss of ecosystems, biodiversity, and changes in Biomass.



FOOD SCARCITY

Changes in the production of biomes and ecosystems can lead to food scarcity for all living things.



MARINE ECOSYSTEM DAMAGE

Rising sea surface temperatures cause the extinction of coral reefs, seaweed, mangroves, some biodiversity and marine ecosystems.

Climate Change may increase the risk of hydrometeorological disasters, which currently reach

80%

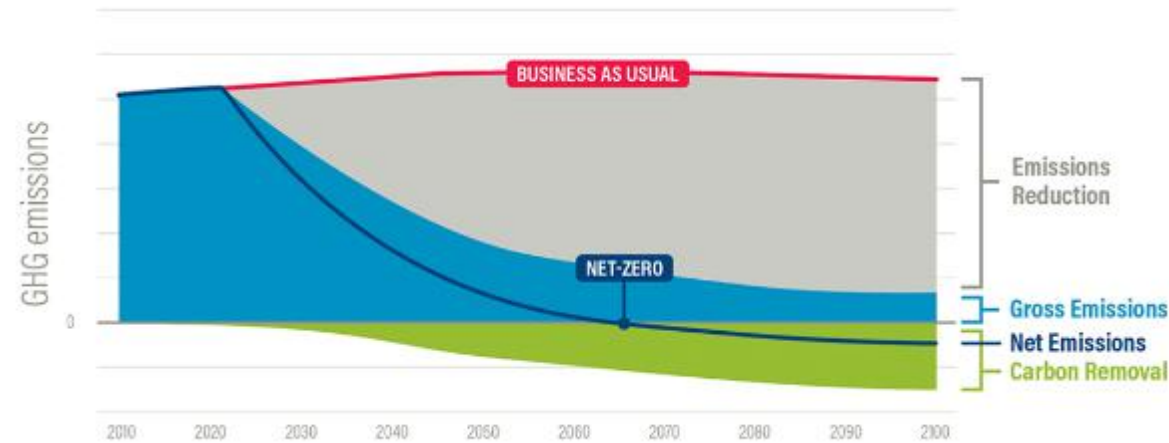
of the total disasters that occurred in Indonesia.

Source: NDC, 2016

Indonesia's potential economic losses can reach **0,66% to 3,45% of GDP** in 2030

source: Roadmap NDC Adaptasi, 2020

Net Zero Emission (NZE)



Source: World Resource Institute



Net Zero Emission is a more ambitious Long Term Strategy to keep the global temperature rate below 1.5 degrees.



In 2018, the **Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C**, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) stated the importance of achieving the NZE by 2050 or earlier to prevent the worst effects of climate change.



Source: Ministry of Finance

10 Key Solutions to Achieve NZE 2050

- 1. PHASE OUT** coal plants
- 2. INVEST** in clean energy & efficiency
- 3. RETROFIT** buildings
- 4. DECARBONIZE** cement, steel & plastics
- 5. SHIFT** to electric vehicles
- 6. INCREASE** public transport
- 7. DECARBONIZE** aviation and shipping
- 8. HALT** deforestation & **RESTORE** degraded lands
- 9. REDUCE** food loss and waste
- 10. EAT** more plants & less meat

Sumber: World Resource Institute

Long Term Strategy was mandated in Paris Agreement Article 4.19

"All Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies...."

Indonesia's Net Zero Emission



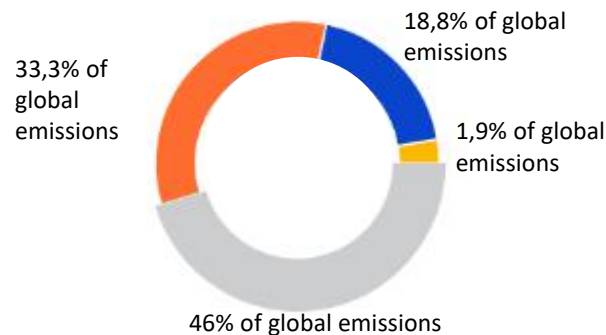
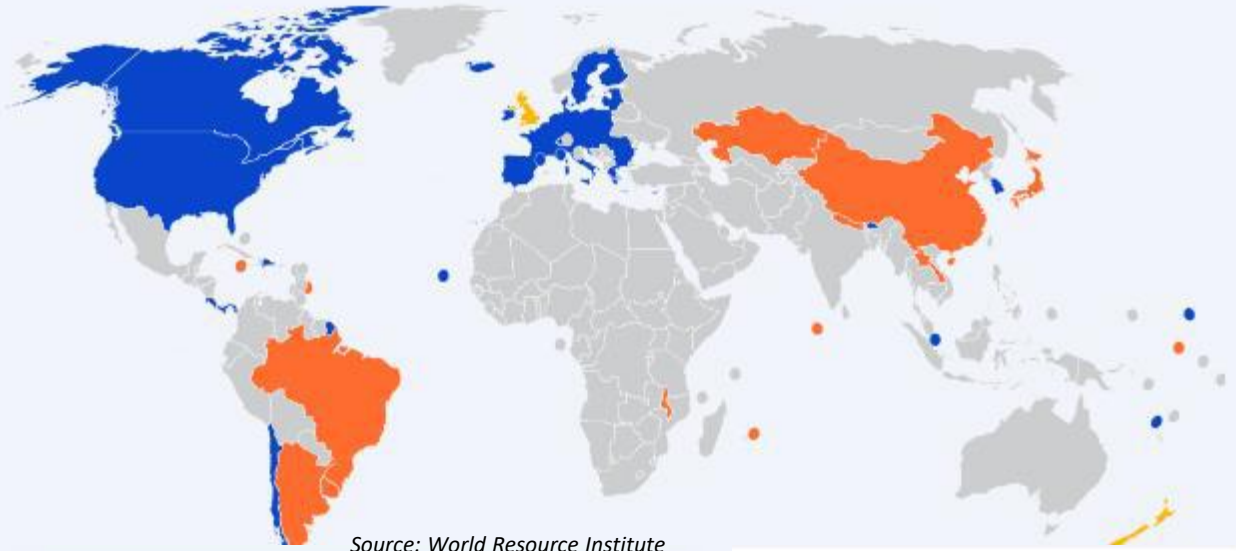
Currently, there are 48 Parties (with a global emission share of 54%) that have communicated to the UNFCCC regarding the target NZE.



Indonesia and 148 other Parties (with a global emission share of 46%) have not submitted the document



The Government of Indonesia is drafting the Long Term Strategy on **Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 (LTS-LCCR)** document and sectoral strategies to support the commitment to Net-Zero Emission 2050.



Commitment to Sustainability and Climate Change Mitigation

Republic of Indonesia's Commitment to Sustainability which Includes Climate Change Mitigation



Background of Commitment

Commitment to Sustainability

Successfully implemented the Sustainable Development Goals by achieving the 2030 development agenda introduced by the United Nations (UN). The Indonesia's Presidential Regulation no. 59/2017 concerning the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia mandated the Ministry of National Development Planning to provide the Roadmap of SDGs in Indonesia

Combining public and private funds to support Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Finance and PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (SMI) seeks to achieve the SDGs through the establishment of an integrated platform called "SDG Indonesia One"¹ which combines public and private funds through blended finance schemes to be channeled into infrastructure projects related to the achievement of SDGs

The President's *Nawacita* Programme

The **Nine Agenda Priorities** of the President's priority actions. Shifting to a low-carbon and climate-resilient development path is an integral part of this mission and is integrated in development policies, strategies and programs



Environment Commitment and Objectives

Mitigation

- Based on the Paris Agreement and Indonesia's NDC, **Gol has committed to reduce greenhouse gas emission** by 29% in 2030 on unconditional mitigation scenario using self-financing, and by 41% in 2030 on conditional mitigation scenario using international financing support
- Based on National Energy Policy, **increase New Renewable Energy to 23%** of national energy mix by 2025
- Strengthen the Core Actions** through strengthening the policy framework, human and institutional capacity, socializing, and researching
- With regards to forestry, the actions should include deforestation prevention, forest degradation prevention, conservation, and others

Adaptation

- Climate Change:** Significant risks for Indonesia's natural resources that will impact the production and distribution of food, water, and energy
- National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation:** National framework for adaptation initiatives mainstreamed into the National Development Plan
- Medium-term Goal of Indonesia's climate change adaptation strategy:** reduce risks on all development sectors by 2030 through local capacity strengthening, improved knowledge management, convergent policy on climate change adaptation and disaster risks reduction

Biodiversity

- Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago comprising over 16,056 islands with unique ecosystems containing a large number of diverse species.
- Contains the world 3rd largest area of rainforests
- Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020 was launched to provide an outline on how biodiversity could be utilized sustainably to improve economic and development opportunities.

Note: ⁽¹⁾ SDG Indonesia One, PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur

The Government's commitment to climate change mitigation has been formulated in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Net Zero Emission (NZE)



INDONESIA'S CLIMATE CHANGE AGENDA

Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2030

Target:
29% national effort
41% with international support

Stated in:
 • First NDC (2016)
 • Updated NDC (2021)

MITIGATION

GHG Emission Reduction Target Per NDC Sector (Mton CO₂e)

INDONESIA N EMISSION REDUCTIO N TARGET	FORESTRY	ENERGY & TRANSPORTATION	WASTE	AGRICULTUR E	IPPU
29%	497	314	11	9	3
41%	692	446	40	4	3.25

Policy Strengthening and Implementation

Carbon Pricing	Carbon Trade Carbon Tax (initial rate: Rp30/Kg CO ₂ e)	Climate Technology Finance Development and Transfer	Capacity Building
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Climate Resilience

- 1 Economic Resilience
- 2 Social Resilience and Livelihood
- 3 Ecosystem and Landscape Resilience

ADAPTATION

Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2060

Mandate from:

- Paris Agreement Article. 4.19
- Dec.1/CP.21 Para 35

LCCP Scenario:

- Peak emission 5 sector in 2030 = **540 Mton CO₂e**
- Net-Sink FOLU in 2030
- Net Zero Emission in 2060 or sooner

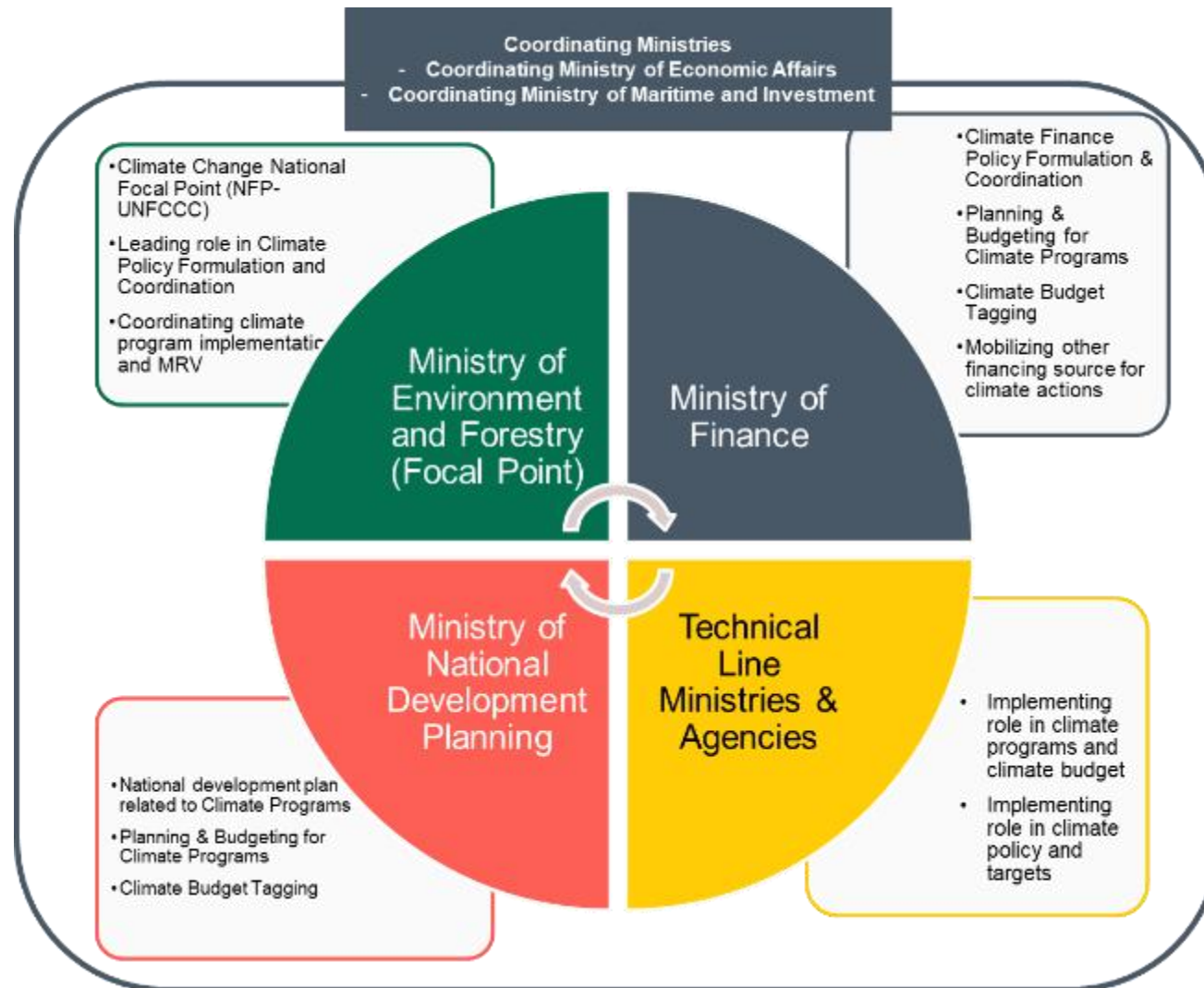
Toward Net Zero
Emission 2060

Climate Governance in Indonesia



Ministry of Finance is responsible for climate fiscal policy

Ministry of Finance c.q. The Fiscal Policy Agency is also the National Designated Authority of the Green Climate Fund (NDA-GCF) as the core interface between the country and the GCF



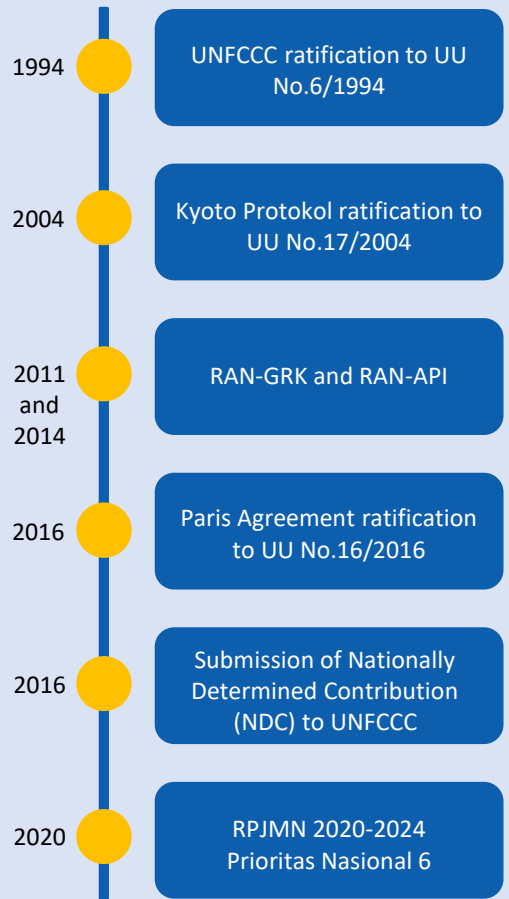
Central Bank and Financial Sector Authority

Also coordinating with Central Bank (BI) and FSA (OJK) to promote green and resilience development through fiscal, monetary, and financial policy mix

Commitment to Handling Climate Change



NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY TIMELINE



FISCAL POLICY RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

- Mitigation Fiscal Framework
- Tax Incentives for NRE and clean technology development
- Revocation of Fuel Subsidy
- Implementaion of Climate Budget Tagging
- Indonesia's Green Bond/Sukuk Framework
- Mainstreaming Climate Budget Tagging in local government budget
- Ecology-based Fiscal Transfer

NEXT STEP OF CLIMATE RELATED FISCAL POLICY



Preparation of fiscal instruments related to Carbon Tax and Carbon Trading



updating Mitigation Fiscal Framework

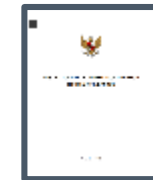


Integration of Climate Change Planning, Budgeting and MRV Systems



Preparation of SDGs Government Securities Framework

CLIMATE CHANGE AGENDA NATIONAL AND GLOBAL



Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)



SDGs 13: Climate Action



Low Carbon Development Planning in RPJMN 2020-2024

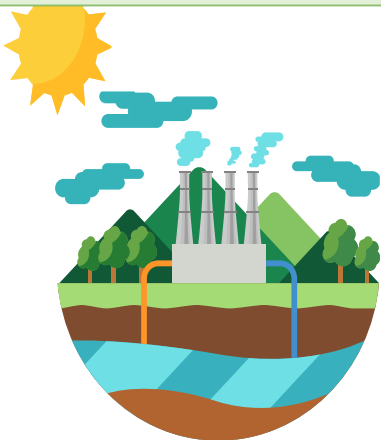


Agenda Net-Zero Emission



Green Economy Has Become One Of Indonesia's Economic Transformation Strategies

- The energy transition is inevitable, and we have to face it. As a country that still relies on fossil energy, **Indonesia views the energy transition to reduce the share of fossil energy in the energy mix**. This decline in share shortly will not necessarily reduce the amount of fossil energy used.
- For doing so, **Indonesia has several policies on compensation and incentives**, i.e., clean energy acquisition, energy transition mechanism (coal-fired PP early retirement), conversion of dirty energy sources, carbon trading, **carbon tax**.
- **The Carbon Tax will be enforced from April 1, 2022, based on Law Number 7 of 2021 concerning the Harmonization of Tax Regulations.**



- *Fossil fuel share will be decrease, but the magnitude not necessarily reduced*
- *Renewable energy share will increase and dominate the energy mix.*



• **Corporate that still use non-renewable energy**

- a) Upgrading technology to clean technology
- b) Use of CCS (Carbon Capture Storage);
- c) Early retirement Coal power plant;
- d) Carbon trading; and
- e) Clean energy R&D investment

• **New corporation**

- a) Clean energi utilization
- b) Carbon trading
- c) Clean Energy R&D Investment



Policy – Compensation & Incentives

Clean Energy Acquisition

Incentives to companies that will conduct R&D and invest in clean/renewable energy (hydrogen, hydro, PLTS, etc.)

1

Energy Transition Mechanism (Coal-fired PP Early Retirement)

Compensation for early retirement of dirty/non-renewable energy plants (PLTU)

2

Conversion of Dirty Energy Sources

Incentives to convert dirty energy sources into clean energy sources (Coal to DME)

3

Carbon Trading

The mechanism for buying and selling carbon, and emission certificates as securities that can be traded on the carbon exchange

4

Carbon tax

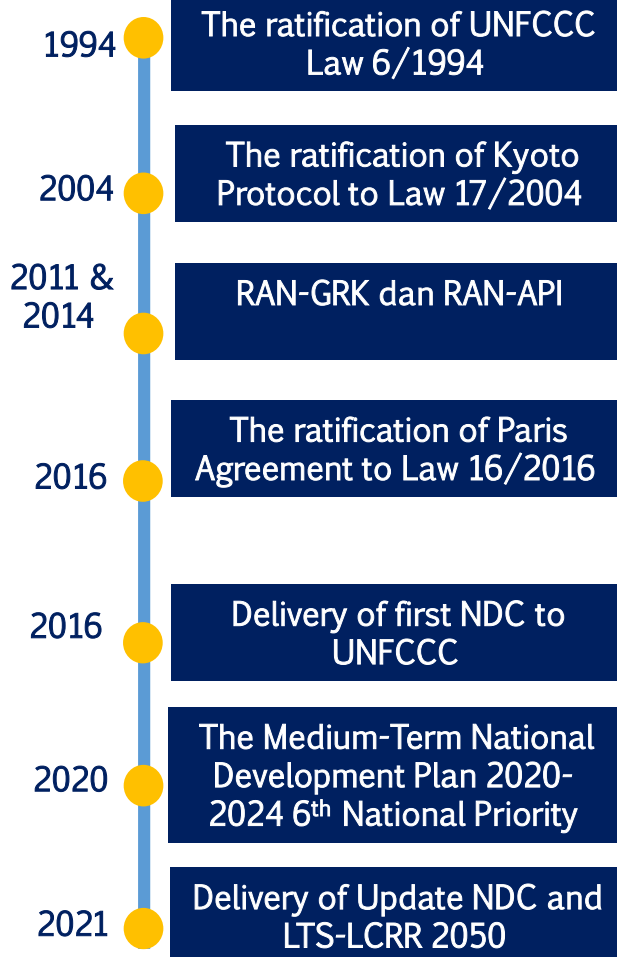
Dis-incentive on the use of dirty/non-renewable energy, and the use of funds from carbon tax to encourage the development and utilization of clean/renewable energy

5

The Government Has Committed to Address Climate Change Impacts



The National Climate Change Policies:



Low carbon development and climate resilience are one of national priorities in Indonesia Medium-Term National Development Plan 2020-2024

Low Carbon Development

- Waste Management & Circular Economy
- Green Industry Development
- Sustainable Energy Development
- Marine & Coastal Low Carbon
- Land Rehabilitation Sustainability

Climate Resilience

- Marine and Coastal Sector
- Water Sector
- Agricultural Sector
- Health Sector

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is a national commitment to contribute the reduction of GHG emission from the BaU scenario by 2030: **29%** by self-effort and **41%** with international cooperation

Mitigation

GHG Reduction Emission Target per NDC Sector (Mton CO₂e)



29%

497

314

11

9

2,75

41%

650

398

26

4

3,25

Estimate cost of mitigation

Rp3.461 trillion* (accumulated cost until 2030)

Rp3.779 trillion** (accumulated cost in 2020-2030 reaches Rp343 trillion per year)



The ETM Mechanism To Address The Energy Transition Challenges

The Main Objectives



Shortening the economic life of the PLTU project (early retirement of coal)



Getting additional reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to achieve Indonesia's NDC (CO2 emission avoidance)



Gaining access to financing with lower cost of fund

Limitation:



Does not provide additional burden from the fiscal side / APBN (minimum fiscal burden)



Does not change the electricity tariff as stated in the Electricity Sale and Purchase Agreement (PJBL) / Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) which will increase the electricity rates



Solution

Support for Cost of Capital Reduction

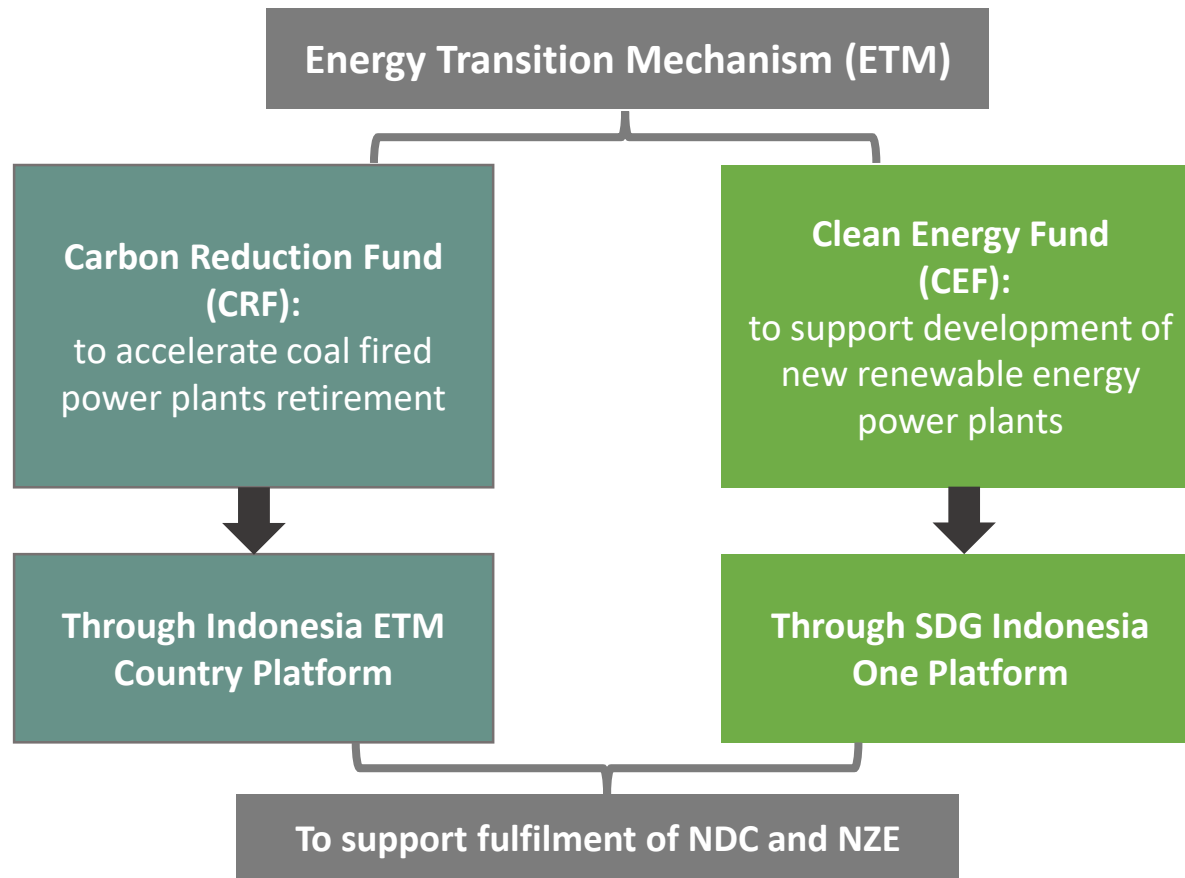
01

Support to reduce the *Cost of Equity*

02

Support to reduce *Cost of Debt*

Energy Transition Mechanism Overview

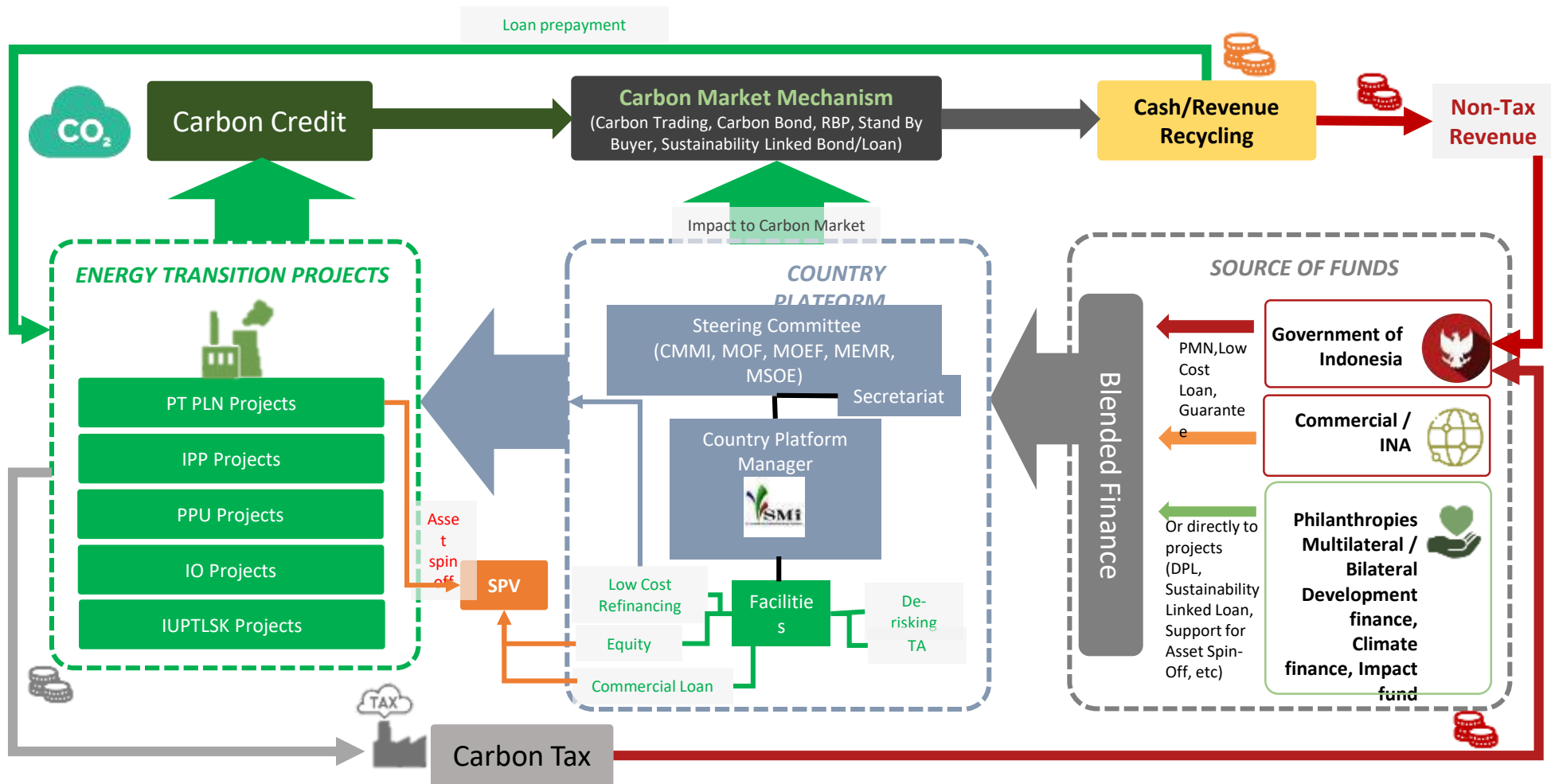


Note:

The CRF is not bundled with CEF, but there will be a commitment to use the proceeds of CRF directly and indirectly to develop new renewable energy projects

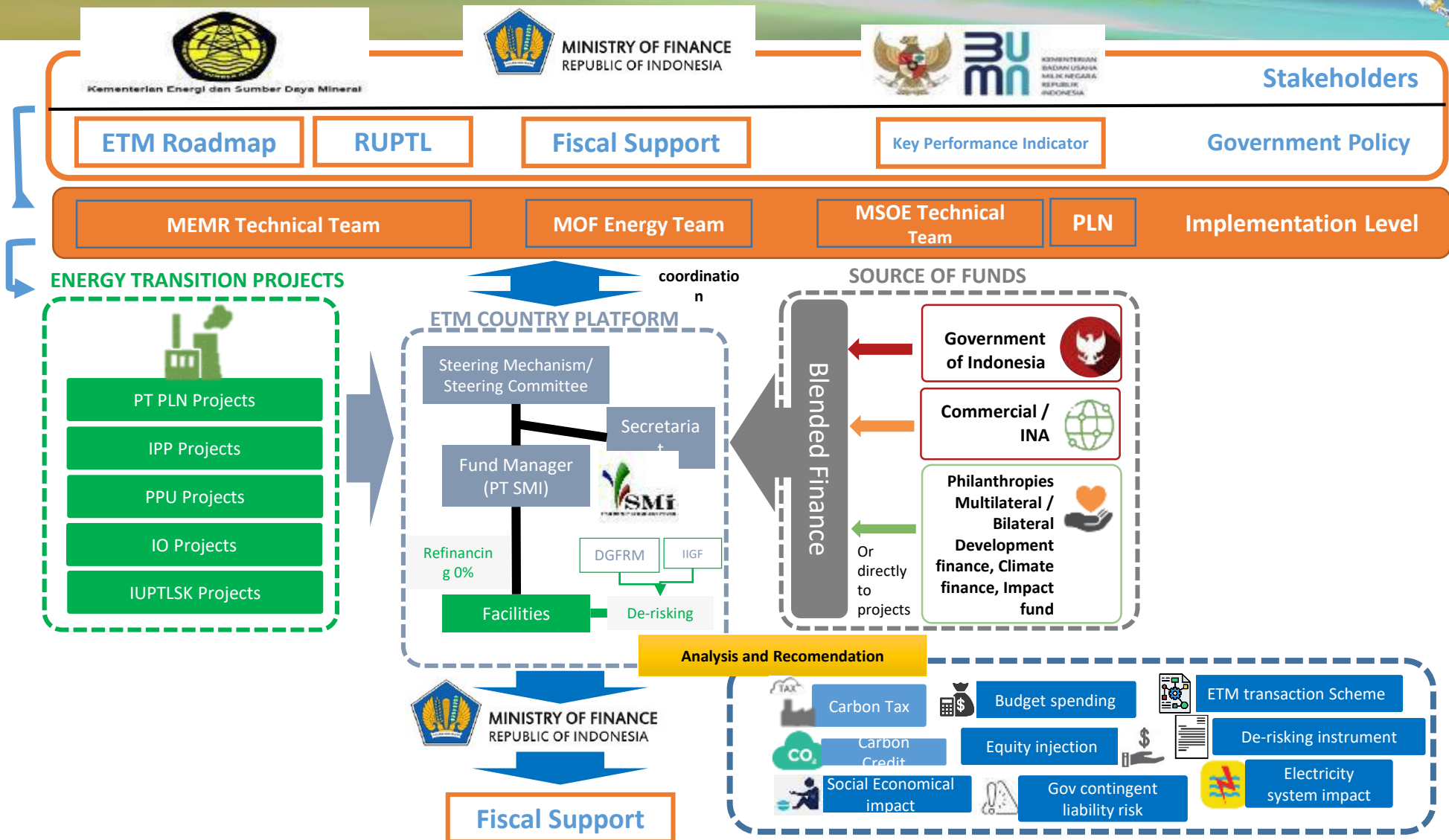


INDONESIA ENERGY TRANSITION MECHANISM COUNTRY PLATFORM (Carbon Reduction Fund)

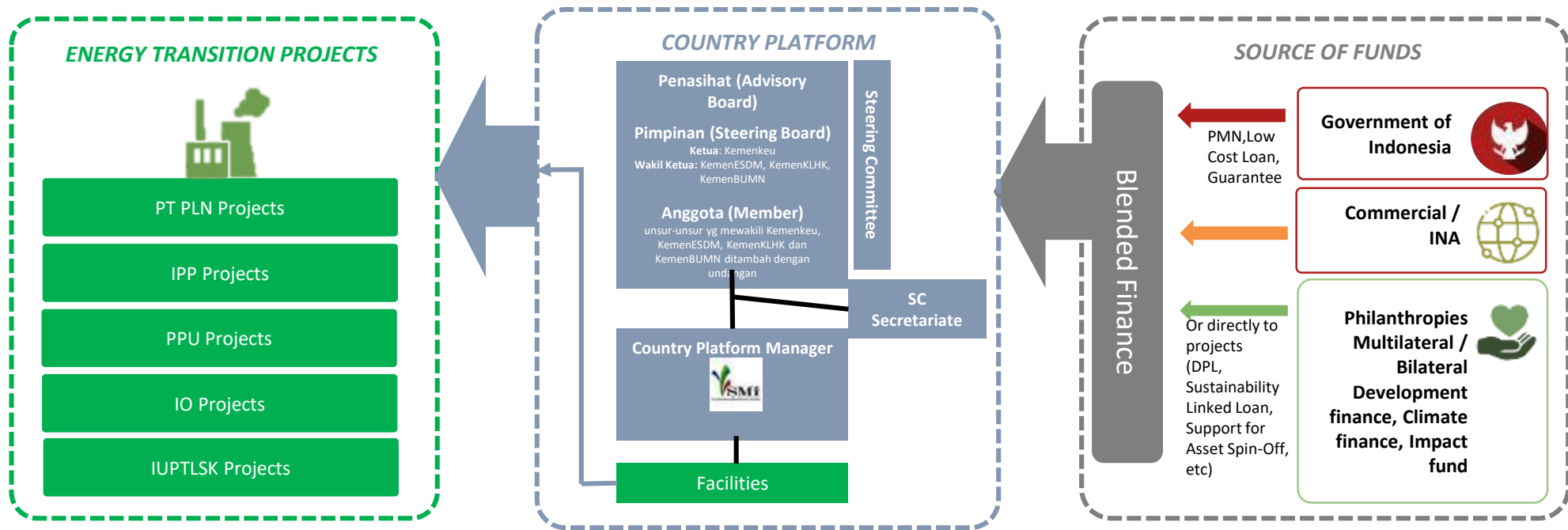




ETM Transaction Mechanism



Indonesia Energy Transition Mechanism Country Platform



The Steering Committee (SC) provides directions, sets targets and KPIs, and makes critical decisions regarding the provision of financing instruments (facilities) to energy transition projects.

The SC Secretariate plays role in carrying out daily tasks related to the SC function.

The Country Platform Manager manages the related funds and provides the facilities to the projects according to the direction of the SC.

Carbon Pricing or Carbon Economic Value (NEK) is a part of a comprehensive policy package for climate change mitigation



01.

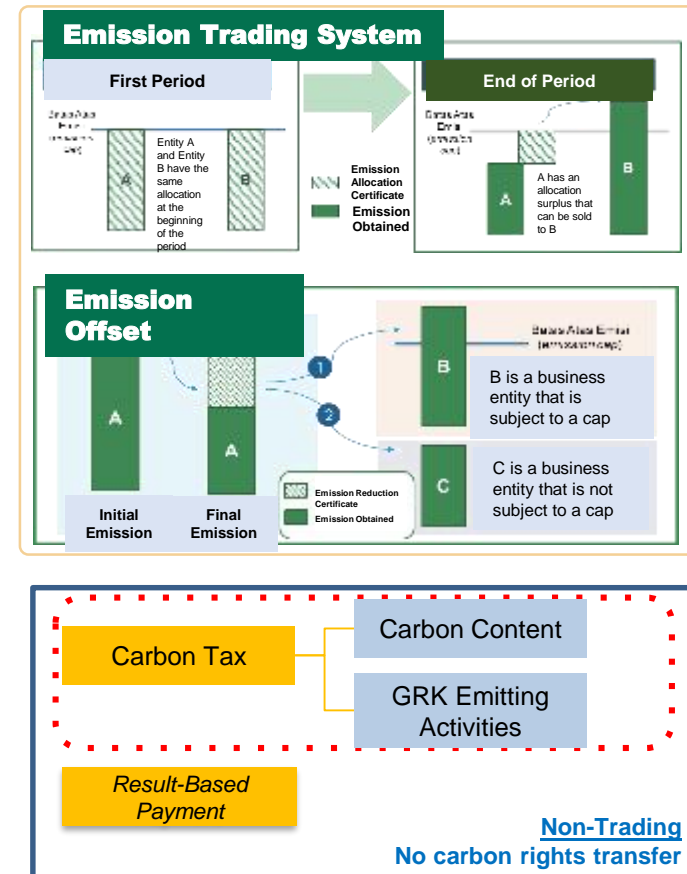
Trading instruments, consists of 2 types:

- Emission Trading System (ETS)** an entity that emits more buys emission permit from other entities that emits less
- Crediting Mechanism:** entities undertaking emission reduction activities can sell their carbon credits to other entities requiring carbon credits

02.

Non-trading instruments, consists of 2 types:

- Carbon tax**, imposed on carbon content or carbon emitting activity
- Result Based Payment (RBP):** payment is given as a result of emission reduction



Carbon tax is one of the instruments of Carbon Economic Value (NEK)



OBJECTIVES

1 CHANGE BEHAVIOR
Aims to change the behavior of economic actors to switch to low-carbon green economic activities.

2 SUPPORTS EMISSION REDUCTION
Support GHG emission reduction targets in the medium and long term.

3 ENCOURAGE INNOVATION AND INVESTMENT
Encouraging carbon markets development, technological innovations, and investments that are more efficient, low-carbon, and environmentally friendly.

PRINCIPLES

1 JUST
Based on the *polluters-pay-principle*.

2 AFFORDABLE
Paying attention to affordability aspect for the benefit of the wider community.

3 GRADUAL
Paying attention sector readiness so as not to burden the community.



Principles of Rate Arrangement and Basis for Carbon Tax Imposition

Carbon Tax Implementation		Tax Base	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Carbon Tax will be imposed for the first time on entities operating in the coal-fired power plant sector with a tax mechanism based on emission limits.2. The implementation of the carbon tax was decided to be postponed to July 1, 2022 from the initial plan of April 1, 2022, taking into account the Indonesia conditions - The Government focused on ensuring the availability and stabilization of energy and food prices, ensuring the acceleration of the national economic recovery after the pandemic, as well as to harmonize with efforts to improve various technical regulations for implementing carbon market schemes.3. Technical regulations related to the carbon tax need to be implemented immediately to support the implementation of the carbon market that has been started in the coal-fired power plant sector.4. The Ministry of Finance is currently preparing a Government Regulation on the Carbon Tax Roadmap which will be aligned with the Carbon Market Roadmap. The Government Regulation on Carbon Tax Roadmap will be issued in 2022. This is conveyed to comply with the provisions of the Law, the determination of the Draft Minister of Finance Regulation (RPMR) on the Tariffs and consultation.		Excess Carbon Emission within 1 tax year above the emission technical approval issued for the emitting unit	
Tax Rate	Carbon Market Definition	Stages of Application in Coal-fired Power Plants	
2022 IDR30/ kg CO2e	2023 1.2 x average carbon price* *in the previous tax year's carbon market or IDR30/kg CO2 (whichever is higher)	2022 limited to the State Electricity Company (PLN) and IPP* generating units with a capacity of > 100 MW	2023 Coal-Fire Power Plant with a capacity of ≥ 25MW
The place where carbon trading takes place which is integrated in the National Registry System for Climate Change Control (SRN-PPI) ¹ Refers to carbon trading that is already running and determined by the relevant minister or carried out through the PPI sub-SRN which is registered and registered at the PPI SRN ¹			

Source: Ministry of Finance
¹If carbon trading has not been integrated into the SRN PPI

Connectivity NDC And Carbon Pricing



1

In-scope NDC

- o Sector, sub-sector and activities included on the 29% NDC target;
- o Sector, sub sector and activities baseline;
- o Financing sources from APBN/APBD, Green Sukuk, SDG Bonds, Carbon bonds, Carbon pricing;

2

Out-scope NDC

- o Sector/sub-sector not included yet on the 29% NDC target;
- o Potential to become NDC upgraded commitment;

Examples:

- o *Blue economy, blue carbon, sea grass submitted on the 2021 NDC updated;*
- o Energy Efficiency through CCS and CCUS submitted on the 2021 NDC updated;

3

Beyond NDC

*Voluntary
Carbon
Market*

- o Sector, sub-sector and activities already included on the 29% NDC target and beyond achievement;
- o Basic requirement: beyond achievement, government authorization and registered on the SRN;

*Source: draft Ministerial
Regulation on NDC, 2022*

PATHWAYS IN SCOPE, OUT SCOPE and BEYOND NDC



Roadmap New Renewable Energy (NRE) to Net Zero Emission

- The NRE Roadmap towards Net Zero Emission is a form of energy transition roadmap from fossil energy to renewable energy to achieve net zero emission in the energy sector.
- Some of the important points in this roadmap include : NRE development to reach 100% in the national energy mix, Reducing the operating emissions of PLTD which is getting bigger, Reducing fossil energy consumption, both in the residential, transportation, and power generation sectors, Utilization of energy efficiency equipment on a large scale.

2021: President decree RNE, President decree Retirement Coal, Cofiring electric Steam Pwr Plant, CCT, conversion Diesel Pwr Plant to gas & EBT

2022: Act NRE, Electric stove 2 million household/year

2024: Interconnection, *smart grid & smart meter*

2025: NRE 23% dominate by Solar Power Plant

- Electrification ratio 100%
- Electricity .217 kWh/kapita.

2021-2025

2026-2030

2031-2035

2036-2040

2041-2050

2051-2060

2027: Stop import LPG

2030: NE 42% dominate Solar Pwr Plant

- No New PLTS fosil pasca 2030
- EV 2 million car & 13 mil motorcycle
- Gas fuel vehicle 300.000
- Household Gas 10 million
- DME fuel
- Electric 1.548 kWh/kapita

2031: Retirement Steam Pwr Plant Phase I *sub-critical*, interconnection inter-island start COD

2035: NRE 57% dominate by Solar Pwr Plant, *hydro, geothermal*

- Electricity 2.085 kWh/kapita

2037: Retirement Steam Pwr phase 2 *sub-critical, critical & some super critical*

2040: NRE 71% dominate Solar pwr plant & biomass

- Stop selling conventional motorcycle
- No Diesel pwr plant
- LED lamp 70%
- Electricity 2.847 kWh/kapita

2045: First Nuclear Pwr Plant start COD

2050: NRE 87% dominate *Biomass* & Solar Pwr Plant

- Stop selling conventional car
- Electricity 4.299 kWh/kapita

2054: Last Steam pwr plant *retired*

2055: Last Steam gas pwr plant *retired*

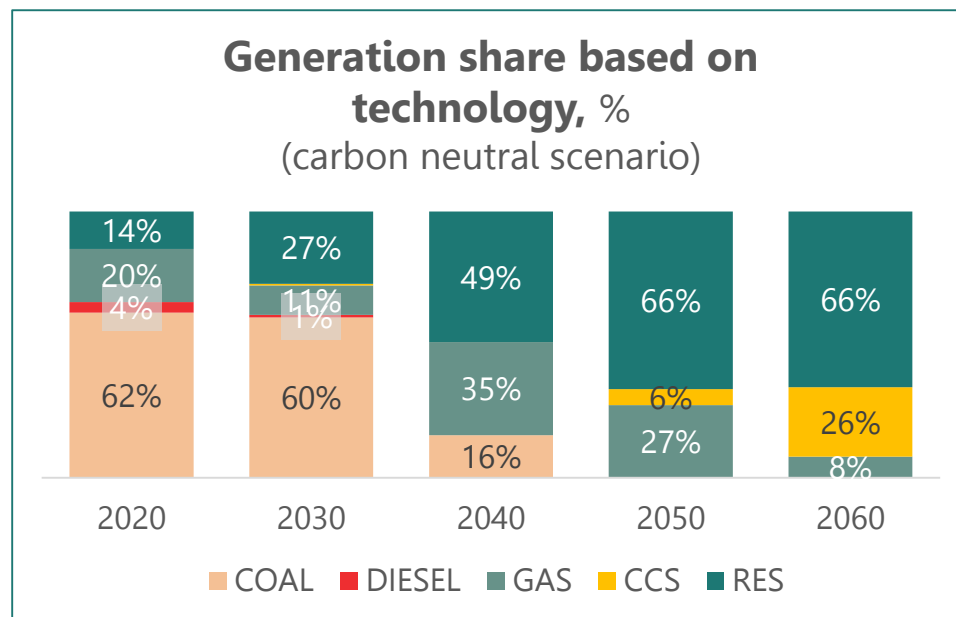
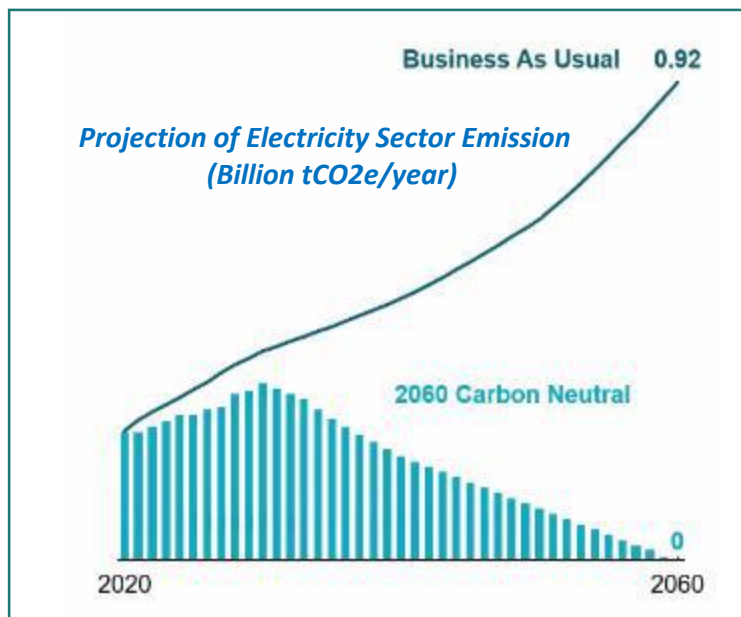
2060: NRE 100% dominate Solar pwr plant, *hydro*

- All vehicle electricity basis
- Electric stove 52 million household
- Household gas 23 milion
- Electricity 5.308 kWh/kapita



The Roadmap To Net Zero Emission In The Electricity Sector

Without carbon abatement, the electricity sector is estimated to contribute 0.92 billion tCO₂e/year emissions by 2060.



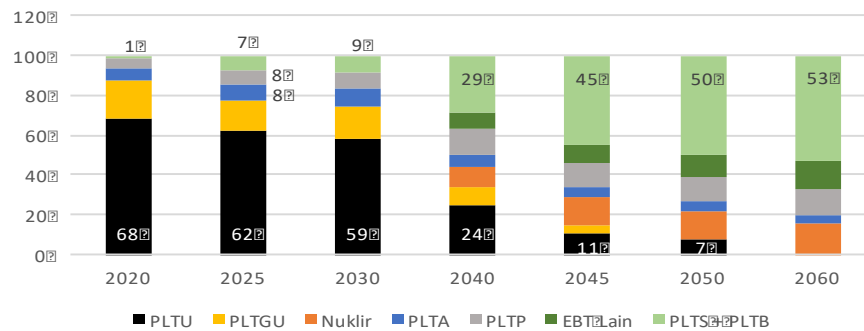
Source : PLN

- In the **business as usual scenario**, Electricity contributed 0.92 billion tCO₂e/year in 2060.
- Getting around this needs to be devised a strategy to reduce emissions through increased RE and decrease in fossil-based generation.
- According to PLN's estimation, current best scenario is a shift in power generation to 66% based on EBT and 26% CCS technology in 2060.
- This scenario also supports the PLTU phasing down program in the future. The PLTU early retirement scheme through the ETM has the potential to be carried out.

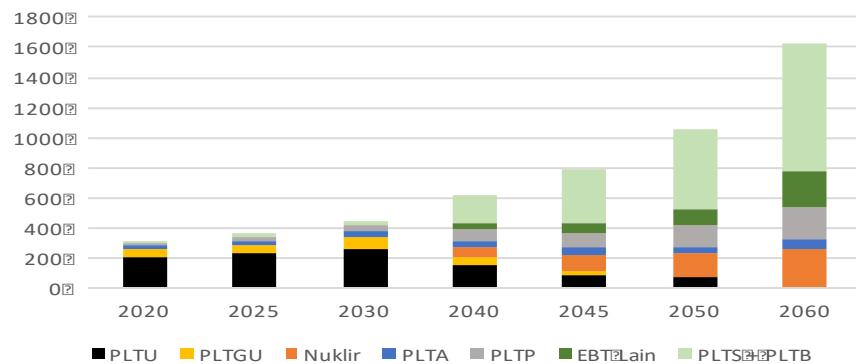
Phasing Out Coal Scenario



Skenario Zero Carbon 2060 (%)



Skenario Zero Carbon 2060 (TWh)



In 2060 All Power Plants in Indonesia are Using Clean Energy

1. The market size utility in 2060 is 1,800 TWh, currently electricity production is 300 TWh plus the launch of 120 TWh from the 35 GW program, so there is room for 1,380 TWh for additional New Renewable Energy (NRE) generating capacity.
2. From 2020 onwards, the portion of PLTU capacity will be reduced (in the graph, it can be seen from the decreasing black color).
3. Efforts to retire fossil power plants will start in 2030 and significantly decrease in number by 2040, following the completion of the power plant contract.
4. Nuclear plants will enter in 2040 to maintain system reliability as nuclear technology becomes more secure.
5. Phase out all coal-fired power plants in 2056, because they have been replaced by NRE.
6. Meanwhile, the development of NRE power plants will experience a massive increase starting in 2028 due to the advancement of battery technology which is getting cheaper. Then it will increase exponentially starting in 2040. And by 2045, the portion of NRE will already dominate the total power plant. The next decade, all power plants in Indonesia came from NRE.

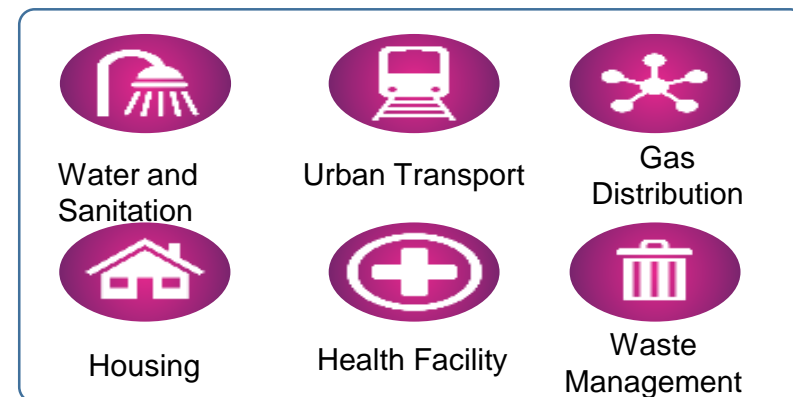


Indonesia's Green Project Priority Sector

- ❑ Indonesia realizes that investment in green and sustainable infrastructure is becoming increasingly important in post-pandemic.
- ❑ Regarding the NDC targets in reducing carbon emission, Indonesia has outlined the PPP priority sectors of 2020-2024, in which two sectors are related to climate issue, respectively:
 - Urban Transport, and
 - Waste Management

- ❑ Environmental quality aspects of projects are considered since the beginning of PPP project cycle, notably in planning and preparation stage, such as climate change issues and promoting green financing.
- ❑ The Project Development Facility (PDF) from MoF is focused to assist those priority sectors while considering environmental and other quality aspects during project preparation and its implementation..
- ❑ Additionally, GOI also initiate the development of ESG framework to be implemented to projects which involve private financing and at the same time obtain government supports.

PPP Focused Sectors 2020-2024



Ongoing Initiative on Sustainable Infrastructure: ESG Implementation

- ESG aspects will be applied on the Government Support (GS) Product for Infrastructure Projects
- The scope of Implementation are:
 1. Initial stage: Govt. Support for infrastructure projects through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) scheme;
 2. Further staging: Govt. Support for infrastructure projects for non-PPP projects which will be determined later; and
- The development of ESG Framework

The Role of Fiscal Policy in Green Economic Transformation



State **revenue** policy is directed to support the development of **renewable energy** as well as **environmentally friendly business areas**

The Ministry of Finance provides tax facilities in the form of tax holiday, tax allowance, import duty exemption, VAT reduction, government borne income tax, and reduction of property tax to support the development of geothermal and other renewable energy

State **expenditure** policy is directed to support **low-carbon and climate-resilient government spending** (spending better).

The Ministry of Finance implements the Mechanism of **Climate Budget Tagging** at the national and regional levels to determine the contribution of the State Budget and Sub—National Budget to tackle climate change.

Implementation of climate budget tagging in the region in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Local Government.



Financing policy is directed to support expansive fiscal policy through the development of innovative financing instruments

The Ministry of Finance issues **Sovereign Green Sukuk (Green Islamic Bond)** both **global green sukuk** and **green sukuk retail** to finance climate mitigation and adaptation projects.

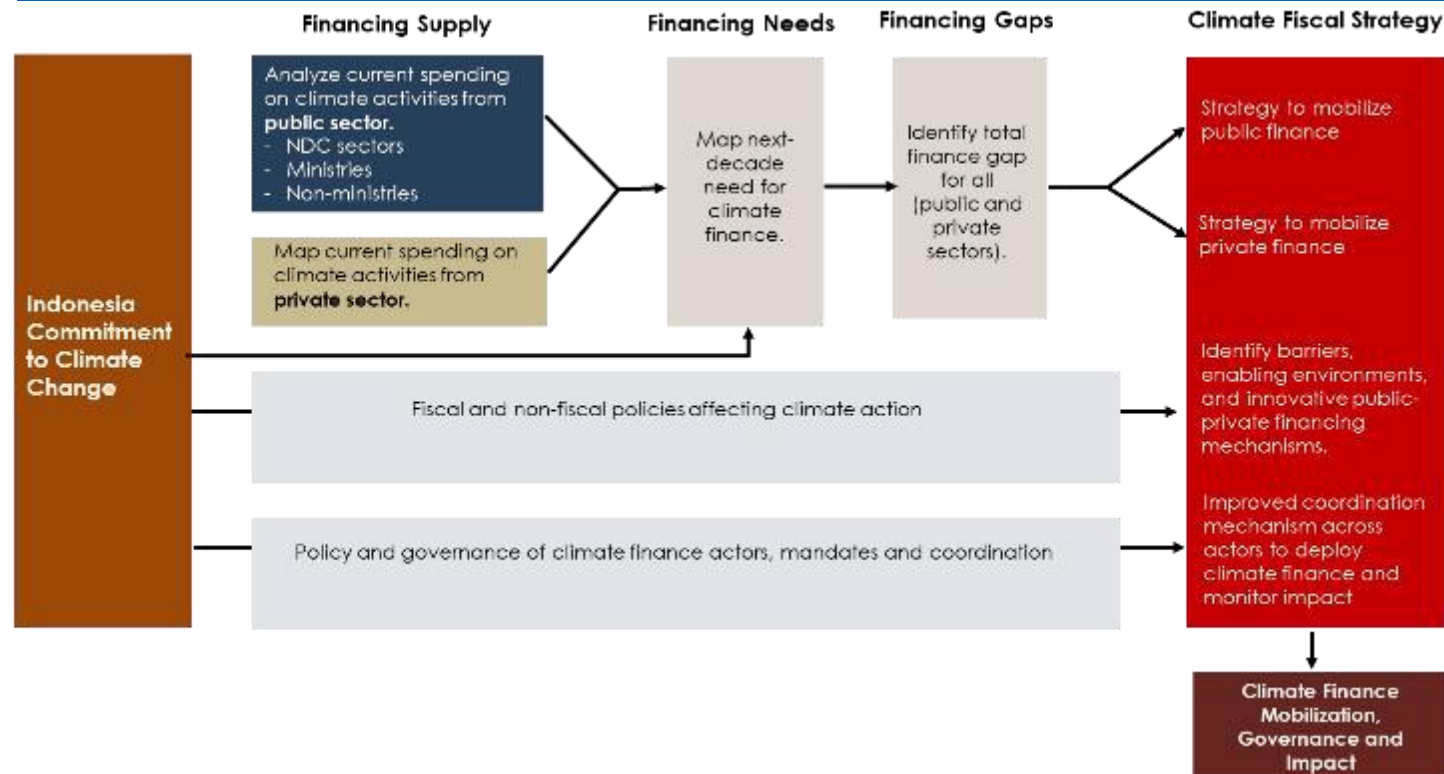




Facing the existing challenges, the Government continues to develop innovative policies. Two of them are:

- Climate Change Fiscal Framework (CCFF)*
- Carbon Pricing*

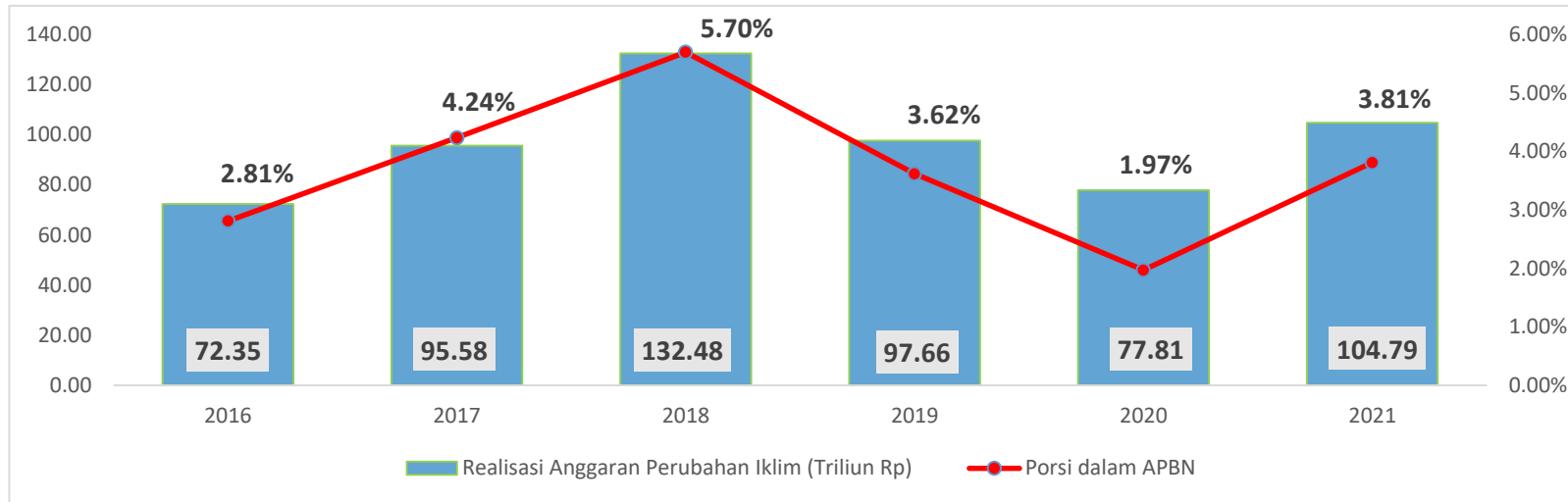
CCFF is a framework for formulating fiscal policies and strategies to mobilize funds outside the Budget



URGENCY

- Strengthening Fiscal Functions - Supporting NDC, SDGs & RPJMN commitments
- Mobilizing funding sources - Strengthening the framework of funding institutions

State Expenditure for Climate Change



- Nominally, the climate change budget in Indonesia experienced an increasing trend from 2016-2018.
- For the year 2019 s.d. 2020, there was a **decline as a result of the policy of reallocating and refocusing the budget for handling Covid-19**.
- Along with the economic recovery, the climate change budget will increase again in 2021 with a total budget ceiling of IDR 104.79 trillion.
- During the last 6 years, **the average climate change budget has reached IDR 83.8 T per year or 3.66% of the APBN per year**.
- This means that **since 2016 s.d. In 2021**, the APBN allocation is only equivalent to **31.5% of the total financing needs** for climate change which will reach Rp. 3,461 trillion (Rp 266.2 trillion/year).

Government Expenditure for Climate Change



the average climate change budget allocation in the 2018-2020 State Budget is

IDR102.65 trillion per year

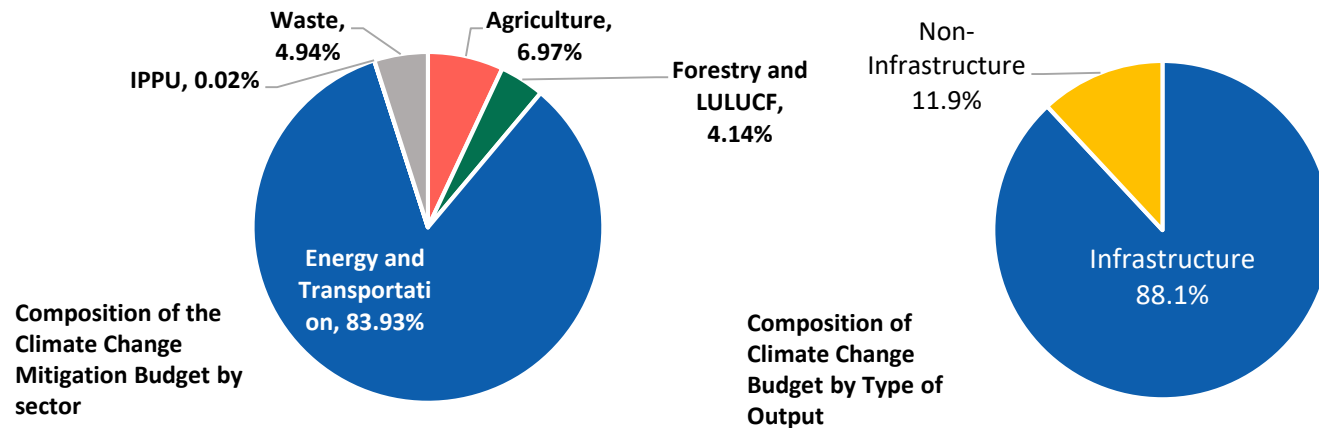
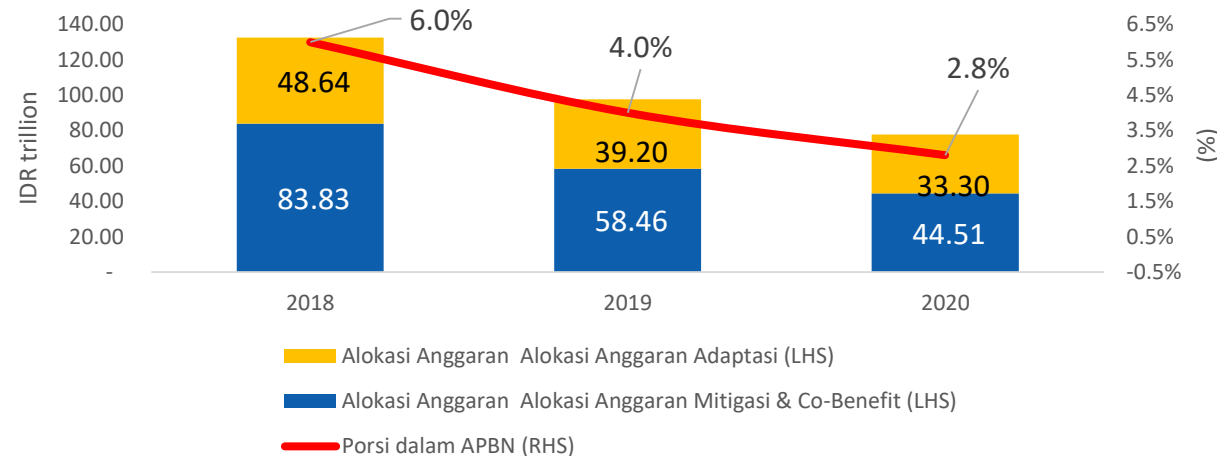
the average mitigation and co-benefit budget reached

IDR 62.7 trillion per year

the average adaptation budget reaches

IDR 40.4 trillion per year

- Around 88% is used to finance green infrastructure.
- Approximately 12% is used to finance supporting activities such as regulations and policies, R&D, capacity building, and community empowerment.
- The share of the climate change budget in the APBN has a downward trend. It is necessary to strengthen climate change commitments in the work plans of the Ministries/Agencies in the future.



Fiscal, Monetary, and Financial Sector Policy Mix for Green Economy



KEMENTERIAN KEUANGAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Fiscal Policy:

1. Mitigation Fiscal Framework
2. Implementation of Govt. Expenditure for Climate Change
3. Tax Facilities
4. Republic of Indonesia's Green Bond/Sukuk Framework
5. Indonesia SDGs Government Securities Framework
6. Sustainable Finance Platform: SDG Indonesia One, Green Climate Fund, BPDH
7. Development of Climate Change Fiscal Framework
8. Government support for new and renewable energy (NRE) development



BANK INDONESIA
BANK SENTRAL REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Central Bank Policy:

1. Macroprudential Policy that encourages financing in green building and environmentally friendly vehicles
2. Technical Assistance/Capacity Building to increase awareness about sustainable and green finance
3. International Cooperation Forum (Network for Greening the Financial System/NGFS)



OTORITAS
JASA
KEUANGAN

Financial Sector Authority Policy:

1. Roadmap of Sustainable Finance,
2. Regulation of Sustainable Finance Implementation,
3. Green Bond/Sukuk Regulation,
4. Capability Enhancement to market participants with support from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Sustainable Banking Network (SBN)

National Climate Financing



Funding support to achieve the targets of the climate agenda can come from the public, private and international sectors towards “*a just and affordable transition*”

SOURCE OF FINANCING

DOMESTIC

STATE BUDGET

- Carbon Tax/Excise
- Central Government Expenditure
- TKDD Expenditure
- Financing (Green Sukuk, SDGs Bond)

NON-STATE BUDGET

- Carbon Trading
- Private Investment and CSR
- BPDLH
- SDG Indonesia One
- ICCTF

- Financial Services sector (Bank and Non Bank)
- Capital market
- Philanthropy
- State Owned Enterprises

INTERNASIONAL

BILATERAL

- Government
- Private

MULTILATERAL

- Green Climate Fund
- Global Environment Facility
- Adaptation Fund
- MDBs
- IFIs

CHALLENGES AHEAD, ESPECIALLY DUE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



Limited fiscal space

Strengthening the fiscal reform agenda and fiscal consolidation will be the key to fiscal sustainability onward.



Optimal mobilization of non-state budget climate change funding sources.



Ensure that the economic recovery and transition to a green economy is **Just and Affordable**.



Strengthen the **viability** of green projects so that they can be financed by the financial sector and receive international support.



The current market mechanism has not been able to reflect the price difference between the Green and non-Green sectors. Currently, it is still limited to Green Financing, it is necessary to strengthen **Greening the Finance** in order to support the sustainable development agenda.



The Need of Climate Change Funding

Indonesia's commitments are derived into each sector's agenda. The commitments have significant financial consequences

Cost Estimation of Climate Change Mitigation

Reference	Scope	Cost/Impact Estimation
Second Biennial Update Report, KLHK (2018)	The cost of mitigating climate change to achieve NDC	Accumulated mitigation cost reaches IDR3.461 trillion until 2030
Roadmap NDC Mitigation Indonesia, KLHK (2020)	Cost of climate change mitigation to achieve NDC (using mitigation action cost approach)	Accumulated mitigation cost in 2020-2030 reaches IDR3.779 trillion (IDR343,6 trillion per year)

The Need of Climate Change Mitigation Funding, by Sector

Sectors	Second BUR (Rp trillion)	NDC Mitigation Roadmap (Rp trillion)
Forestry	77,82	93,28
Energy and Transportation	3.307,20	3.500,00
IPPU	40,77	0,92
Waste	30,34	181,40
Agriculture	5,18	4,04
Total	3.461,31	3.779,63

Source: Second Biennial Update Report (2018) & Roadmap NDC Mitigasi (2020)

Policies are required to ensure that financing requirements are met.

Role of The Ministry of Finance in Mobilizing Funds From Non-State Budget



- The GCF is the implementing entity for the UNFCCC financial mechanism which was established by the Conference of Parties (COP) in 2010.
- Has the potential to help Indonesia achieve its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target without burdening the state budget.
- The world's largest climate change fund.
- Intended for developing countries.
- Have a variety of financial instruments.
- Have a balanced target between mitigation and adaptation



- SDG Indonesia One is an integrated funding cooperation platform managed by PT. SMI by combining public funds and private funds through a blended finance scheme to be channeled into infrastructure projects in Indonesia related to the achievement of the SDGs.
- SDG Indonesia One funding sources come from the private sector, donors/philanthropy, financial institutions, institutional investors, and bilateral and multilateral institutions.



- BLU BPDH or Indonesia Environment Fund (IEF) is a merger between the BLU of the Center for Forest Development Financing and the environmental conservation program of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
- IEF manages and provides the funds needed for environmental and forestry protection, preservation and conservation, biodiversity management, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- IEF not only manages funds in the environmental & forestry sector, but also in the fields of energy, agriculture, transportation, marine & fisheries, and industry.

GCF Approved Indonesian Projects/Programs



1

GCF Readiness Programs I and II for NDAs and Nationally Accredited Agencies



Grants :
Readiness I USD850.000
Readiness II USD998.000

2

Project Preparation (PPF) for Bus Rapid Transit Development in Semarang



Grant :
USD788.000

3

Result-based Payment (RBP) REDD+ Indonesia (2014-2016)



RBP :
USD103,8 m

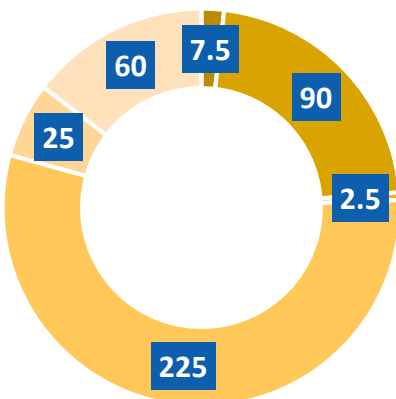
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Geothermal Resource Risk Mitigation Facility (GREM)

Funding Scheme (in million USD)



- GCF - Loan
- GCF - Reimbursable Grant
- GCF - Grant
- IBRD - Loan
- Ministry of Finance/ PT. Sarana Multi Infrastruktur



GCF Funding: USD100 m;
Co-financing: USD310 m.

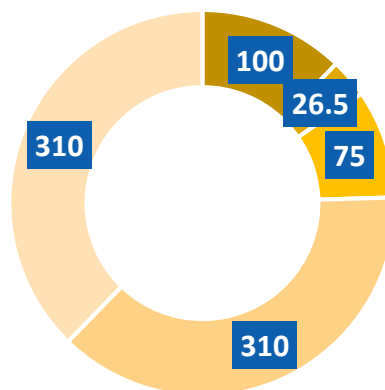
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Climate Investor One (CIO)

Funding Scheme (in million USD)



- GCF - Reimbursable Grant
- Co-Financing - Development Fund (Grant)
- Co-Financing - CEF Tier 1 (Grant)
- Co-Financing - CEF Tier 2 (Equity)



GCF Funding: USD100 m;
Co-financing: USD721,5 m.

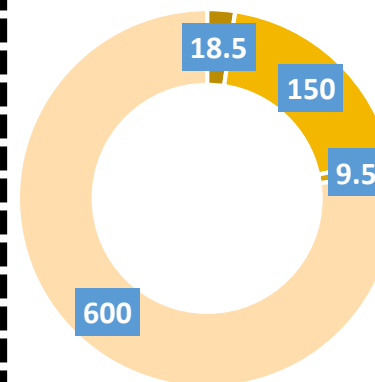
6

Global Subnational Climate Finance (SnCF)

Funding Scheme (in million USD)



- GCF - Grant
- GCF - Equity
- IUCN - Grant
- Pegasus Capital Advisors - Equity



GCF Funding: USD168,5 m;
Co-financing: USD609,5 m



Indonesia Environment Fund /BPD LH

13 PRIORITY PROGRAMS

In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 124 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Management of Environmental Funds



1. Climate change control (including the REDD+ program)



2. Sustainable forest management (including the REDD+ framework)



3. Forest and land fire control and peatland restoration (including the REDD+ framework)



4. Social forestry and environmental partnership (including the REDD+ framework)



5. Forest and land rehabilitation activities and other supporting activities (including the REDD+ framework)



6. Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem (including the REDD+ framework)



7. Control of pollution and/or environmental damage (including the REDD+ framework)



8. Increasing the competitiveness of natural resource-based industries



9. Treatment of solid, liquid and hazardous waste



10. Use of environmentally friendly and low-carbon materials and technologies



11. Increasing the application of energy efficiency, NRE, and social energy conservation and environmental partnership



12. Reducing disturbances, threats, and violations of environmental and forestry laws



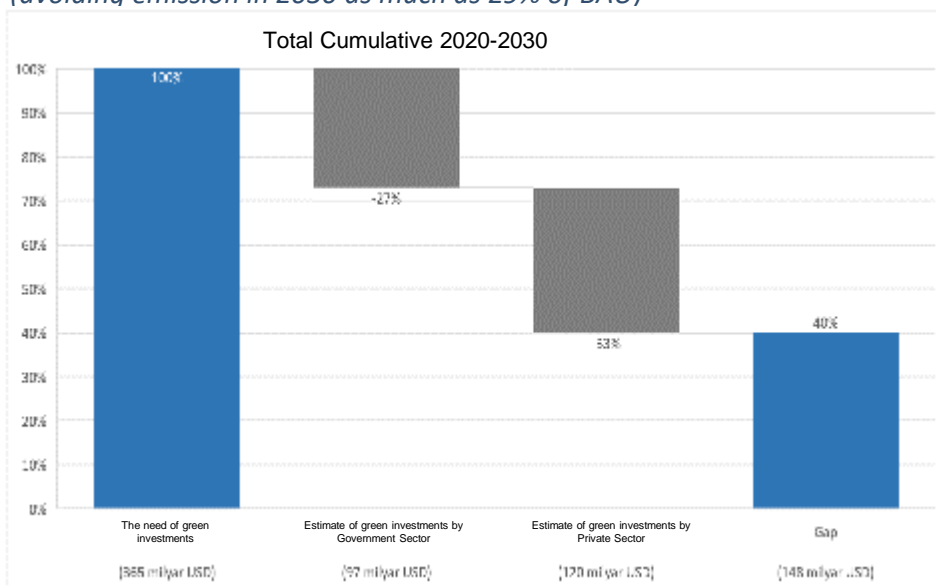
13. Other environmental protection and management activities

Funding Gap for Climate Change Management



NDC Unconditional Target

(avoiding emission in 2030 as much as 29% of BAU)



(1) The effects of covid are estimated to be apparent until 2023. (2) The need for green investment refers to the actual amount of green investment per tonne of emissions averted in the past, as well as the ratio of investment in mitigated sector vs adaptation in the past. (3) does not take into account the role of local governments. (4) The cost of non-field works is factored into the calculations.

Fiscal Policy Responses



Optimization of budget utilization

Optimal mobilization of non-Budget climate change funding sources, domestically and internationally.

Taxation and Excise incentives

- to stimulate the role of the private sector, for example through efforts to develop EBT and electric vehicles

Ministries/Agencies Budget for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

- CBT in planning and budgeting systems

Transfer to Regions and Village Funds (TKDD)

- TKDD also encourages the increase of regional governments role in dealing with climate change :
 - Physical DAK (food, water, health, environment and forestry sectors)
 - Non-Physical DAK (waste management)
 - Regional Incentive Fund (incentive from waste management performance)
 - Village Funds (use of low-emission alternative energy)
 - Ecology Based Fiscal Transfer (financial assistance for environmental improvement)

Innovative Financing for Sustainable Development

- Strengthening green infrastructure financing and deepening the Islamic financial market through *Green Bond/Sukuk Framework* dan *SDGs Government Securities Framework*

CCFF



PISP



Sustainable Finance Initiatives



Sustainable Finance Roadmap Phase I (2015-2019)

OJK is committed to supporting the **Indonesian Government's target to achieve Net Zero Emission** and enhancing stakeholders' awareness on the importance of sustainable finance development.



Sustainable Finance Roadmap Phase II (2021-2025)

focuses on **sustainable finance ecosystem** development consisting of 7 components. The Roadmap reflects OJK's commitment to realizing transparent regulations, building synergies in cooperation with relevant ministries/agencies and stakeholders, as well as improving the capabilities of the financial industry.

Phase I Achievement

Strategic Policies

1. Implementation of 8 sustainable finance principles.
2. Reports of SF Action Plan from financial institutions.
3. Corporate Social Responsibility fund allocation.
4. Financial institutions' Sustainability Report.

Enhancing Awareness

1. Capacity building for OJK's supervisors and stakeholders.
2. Guideline on Sustainable Credit, Financing, Investment for palm oil plantation and industry, clean energy, green building, and organic farming with sharia scheme.

Institutional Collaboration

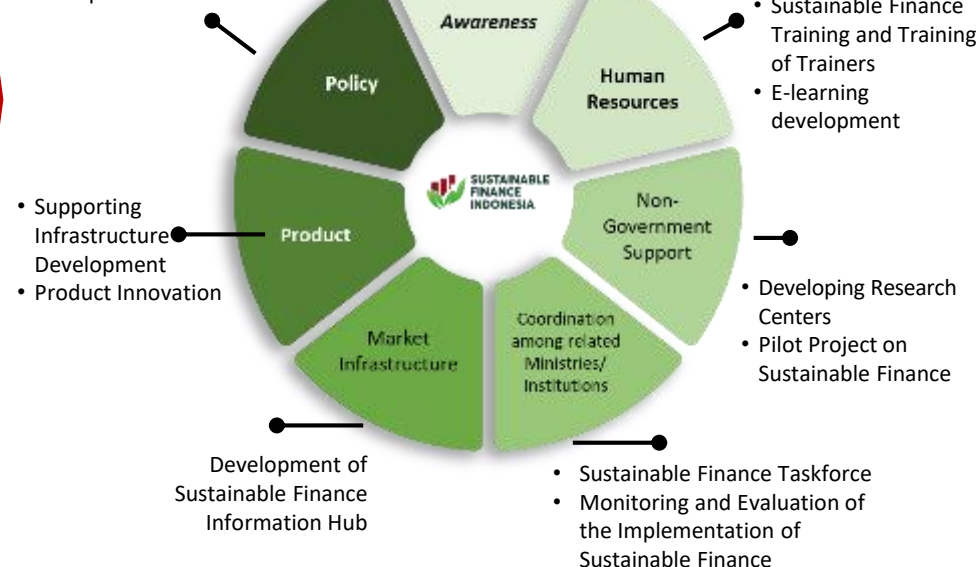
1. Collaboration with ministries and other national/international organizations, including universities and research centers.

Regulation on Sustainable Finance

OJK stipulated some regulations to support SF

- POJK No.51/2017** regarding the Implementation of SF for Financial Institutions, Issuers and Public Companies, which aims to enhance awareness of the financial industry, regulate financial institutions' obligation to submit action plan for enhancing sustainable finance and to publish sustainability report.
- POJK No.60/2017** regarding framework and incentives for issuance of green bonds.
- In 2020, OJK also issued supervisory guidance and policy regarding incentives for electric vehicle-related financing.

- Green Taxonomy
- ESG Risk Integration in Financial Institutions Risk Management
- Developing Incentives
- Guidance of Sustainable Finance Implementation in the Capital Market and NBFI
- Guidebook of Credit/Financing/ Investment in Sectors
- National Campaign - Indonesia Sustainability Week
- Sustainable Finance Inclusion Program
- Informative Publications for New Investors





OJK's Support for Sustainable Finance Development

1 OJK strategic actions to ensure effective implementation of Sustainable Finance principles and to respond to climate change:

1. Developing a Green Taxonomy
2. Preparing for carbon exchange operations, in line with the Government's policy
3. Developing a reporting system for financial institutions, including green financing/instruments in accordance with the Green Taxonomy
4. Developing a risk management framework for financial services industry and a risk-based supervision guideline for supervisors to implement climate-related financial risks
5. Developing innovative and feasible project financing schemes
6. Enhancing awareness and providing capacity building programs for all stakeholders



2 The establishment of **the Financial Services Sector Sustainable Finance Task Force** as a forum for cooperation and coordination with the industry to respond to developments in sustainable finance at national, regional and global forums.



Urgency of the Development of Green Taxonomy

Urgency of Green Taxonomy Development at OJK

- To standardize green definitions and criteria.
- To regularly monitor credit/financing disbursement to the green sectors.
- To improve reporting process carried out by the Financial Services Industry.

Targets

- Policy in the green sector, as the basis for developing innovative products and/or sustainable financial services as well as incentive and disincentive mechanisms for financial services sector.
- Availability of database for green sectors.

Strategic Goals

- To develop standard definitions and green criteria of economic sector activities that support sustainable development, and climate change agenda in Indonesia.
- To encourage innovation and investment in economic activities that have a positive impact on improving the quality of the environment.
- To encourage the financial sector to provide financing for green economy activities.
- To provide a reference for financial services sector, investors, business players (national and international) to disclose information related to financing, funding, or investment in green economy activities.



Green Taxonomy

Proposed Definition of Green Taxonomy

Classification of sectors based on business activities that support environmental protection and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

- The Green Taxonomy is used as a guideline for information disclosure in the Financial Services Sector and can be used as a reference for creating innovative sustainable financial products and/or services.
- In developing the Green Taxonomy, OJK actively participates in the **Financial Stability Board**, particularly regarding sustainable financial disclosure for Financial Services Institutions in the **Financial Stability Board - Workstream on Climate Disclosures/WSCD** and the **ASEAN Taxonomy Board**.
- The finalization of the Green Taxonomy involved 43 Directorate Generals in 8 related ministries to confirm the thresholds and to categorize around 2,700 sectors and sub-sectors classification.

Green Taxonomy Definition

Green taxonomy is a classification system that establishes a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities.

(EU Green Taxonomy, 2019)

A classification tool for the financial industry (banking) to protect the environment and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(China Green Catalogue, CBRC, 2013).

Benefits of Green Taxonomy

- ❖ As a guideline for allocating capital, a tool to support risk assessment, and a reference for other stakeholders in supporting efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
- ❖ In its development, the green taxonomy is flexible and dynamic so that it can adapt to investment strategies and patterns and changes in technology, science, activities and new data.

(ASEAN Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance ver.1, Nov 2021)

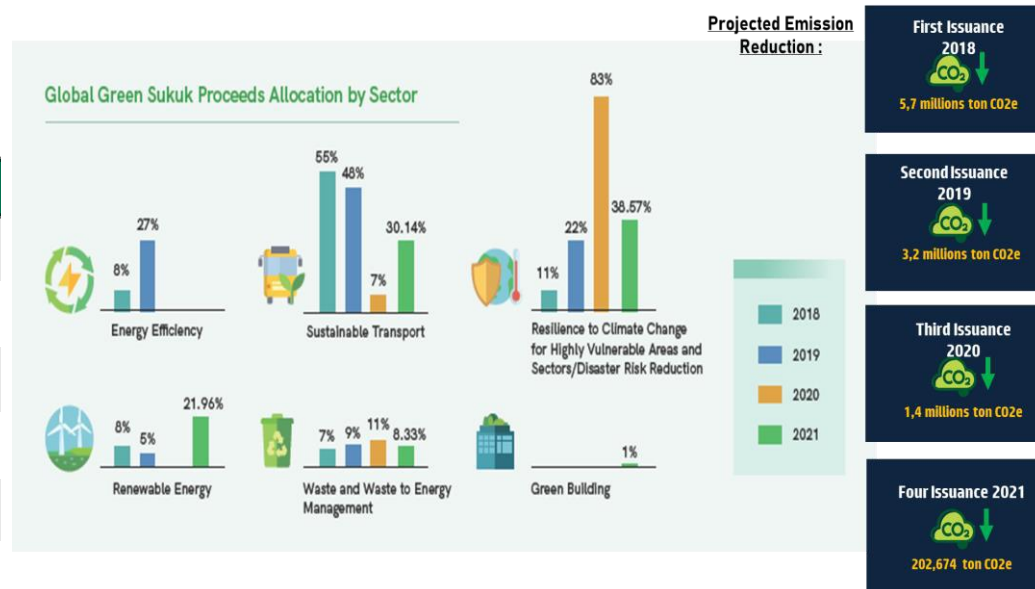
Innovative Financing: Sovereign Green Sukuk and SDGs Bond



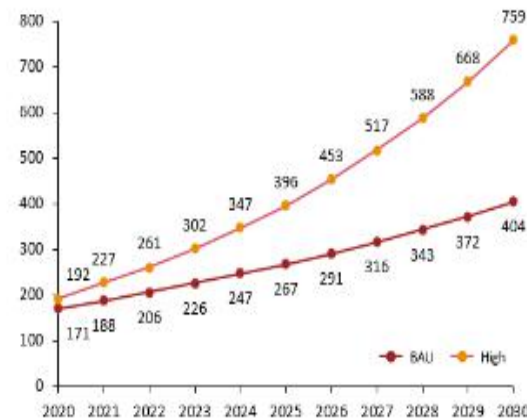
Sovereign Green Sukuk and SDG Bond

No	Issuance	Value
1	Global Green Sukuk (Mar 2018)	USD1.25 billion
2	Global Green Sukuk (Feb 2019)	USD750 million
3	Green Sukuk Retail (Nov 2019)	IDR1.46 trillion
4	Global Green Sukuk (Jun 2020)	USD750 million
5	Green Sukuk Retail (Nov 2020)	IDR5.42 trillion
6	Global Green Sukuk (Jun 2021)	USD750 million
7	SDG Bond (Sep 2021)	EUR500 million
8	Green Sukuk Retail (Nov 2021)	IDR5.00 trillion
9	Global Green Sukuk (Jun 2022)	USD1.50 billion

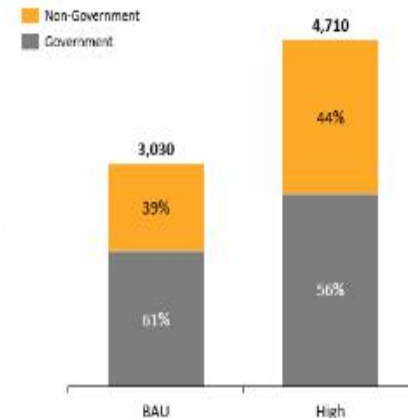
- Sovereign green sukuk is Indonesia's main financing instrument for climate actions.
- Total global green sukuk financing: **USD5.00 billion**
- Total green sukuk retail financing: **IDR11.88 trillion**
- Green sukuk has financed various projects in 6 sectors, mostly for sustainable transportation and resilience to climate change projects .
- in June 6th, 2022, RoI has successfully issued its 5th global green sukuk by the amount of USD1.5 billion (10y tenor).



SDGs Financing Needs in Indonesia
In USD Billion, 2020 – 2030



Est. SDGs Financing Distribution
In USD Billion, 2020-2030



2022 Republic of Indonesia Global Green Sukuk USD1.50 Billion



Issuer	Republic of Indonesia through Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN Indonesia III
Issuer Rating	Moody's: Baa2 (Stable) / S&P: BBB (Stable) / Fitch: BBB (Stable)
Format	144A / Reg S
Settlement Date	June 6 th , 2022
Tenor	10 Year
Maturity Date	June 6 th , 2032
Issue Size	USD1.50 billion
Profit Rate	4.70% p.a
Reoffer Price	100.00%
Use of Proceeds	In line with RoI's SDGs Government Securities Framework
Listing	SGX-ST and Nasdaq Dubai
Joint Bookrunners	CIMB, Deutsche Bank, Dubai Islamic Bank, HSBC, and Standard Chartered Bank
Co-Managers	PT BRI Danareksa Sekuritas Tbk and PT Trimegah Sekuritas Indonesia Tbk

Transaction Highlights

- The USD1.50 billion 10-year global green sukuk issuance was part of two-tranches USD3.25 billion RoI sukuk issuance in international market at June 2022.
- **The largest green sukuk issuance in international market** has received a very positive response from investors, indicated by the total order more than USD5.1 billion, reflecting an oversubscription of 3.4x
- **The first green sukuk issuance in 10-year maturity** by the RoI.
- The successful 5th issuance of global green sukuk demonstrates the RoI's dedication and commitment to green and sustainable finance, as well as diversifying financing methods in the effort against climate change.

Republic of Indonesia Sustainable Development Goals (SDG BOND) EUR500 Million



Issuer	Republic of Indonesia		
Issuer Rating	Moody's: Baa2 (Stable) / S&P: BBB (Negative) / Fitch: BBB (Stable)		
Format	SEC-Registered		
Settlement Date	September 23, 2021		
Tranche	USD Tap of 2031s	USD 40 Year	EUR Long-12 Year
Currency	USD	USD	EUR
Issue Size		\$650 million	€500 million (SDG)
Original Principal Amount	\$600 million	--	--
Reopening Size	\$600 million	--	--
Maturity	July 28, 2031	September 23, 2061	March 23, 2034
Coupon (p.a.)	2.150%	3.200%	1.300%
Reoffer Yield	2.180%	3.280%	1.351%
Reoffer Price	99.734%	98.225%	99.419%
Use of Proceeds	Repurchase certain of its outstanding global bonds pursuant to its tender offer announced on September 13, 2021		Invest in projects that may qualify as Eligible SDGs Expenditures
Listing	SGX-ST and Frankfurt Stock Exchange		

Transaction Highlights

- Debut **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)** EUR issuance by an Asian Sovereign
- Debut **Liability Management** transaction and Debut US\$ 40 Year issuance by ROI
- **Tightest ever spread achieved by ROI for a US\$ 10Y** issuance to date yet again (implied spread of +85.8 over 10Y UST)
- **Tightest ever spread achieved by ROI for a EUR 12 / long-12 Year** issuance
- **Achieved zero to negative new issue concessions** across all 3 tranches despite a crowded primary market on the day of bookbuild
- The successful debut SDG Offering demonstrates RoI's commitment towards financing environmental and social projects in contribution to the 2030 National Development Agenda and to be aligned with the SDGs.



Indonesia's Existing Green Bond and Sukuk Framework

Existing Green Bond and Sukuk Framework under which the Republic of Indonesia can Finance and Refinance Selected Eligible Projects

1

Use of proceeds of Green Bond and Green Sukuk

Eligible Green Projects must fall into one of the nine eligible sectors

2

Project Evaluation and Selection

Review and approval process by Ministry of Finance and National Development Planning Agency

Project selection will utilize the Climate Budget Tagging (CBT) mechanism

3

Management of Proceeds Management – Ministry of Finance

The Green Bond and Green Sukuk proceeds will be credited to a designated account of relevant ministries for funding exclusive projects as previously defined. Allocation is managed by Ministry of Finance

Line Ministries

The line ministries utilizing the proceeds shall track, monitor and report to Ministry of Finance, on the environmental benefits of the Eligible Green Projects

4

Reporting

Ministry of Finance will prepare and publish a Green Bond and Green Sukuk annual report on the list of projects, amounts of proceeds allocated to such projects and estimation of beneficial impacts



The Framework has received a second opinion from the Centre for International Climate Research (CICERO) and is awarded medium green shading, which allows the possibility of light, medium and dark green project types. This shade also shows that eligible listed projects are representing the country ongoing efforts towards the long-term vision in carbon emission reduction



Indonesia's Existing Green Bond and Sukuk Framework (cont'd)

Existing Green Bond and Sukuk Framework under which the Republic of Indonesia can Finance and Refinance Selected Eligible Projects

Eligible Sectors

Green Shading according to CICERO's second-party opinion

Dark Green



Renewable Energy



Resilience to Climate Change for Highly Vulnerable Areas and Sectors/Disaster Risk Reduction

Medium to Dark



Sustainable Transport



Green Tourism



Waste and Waste to Energy Management



Sustainable Agriculture

Light to Medium



Energy efficiency



Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

Light Green



Green Building

The Framework Excluded Use of Proceeds for



New Fossil Fuel-Based Electric Power



Large Scale Hydropower Plants > 30 MW

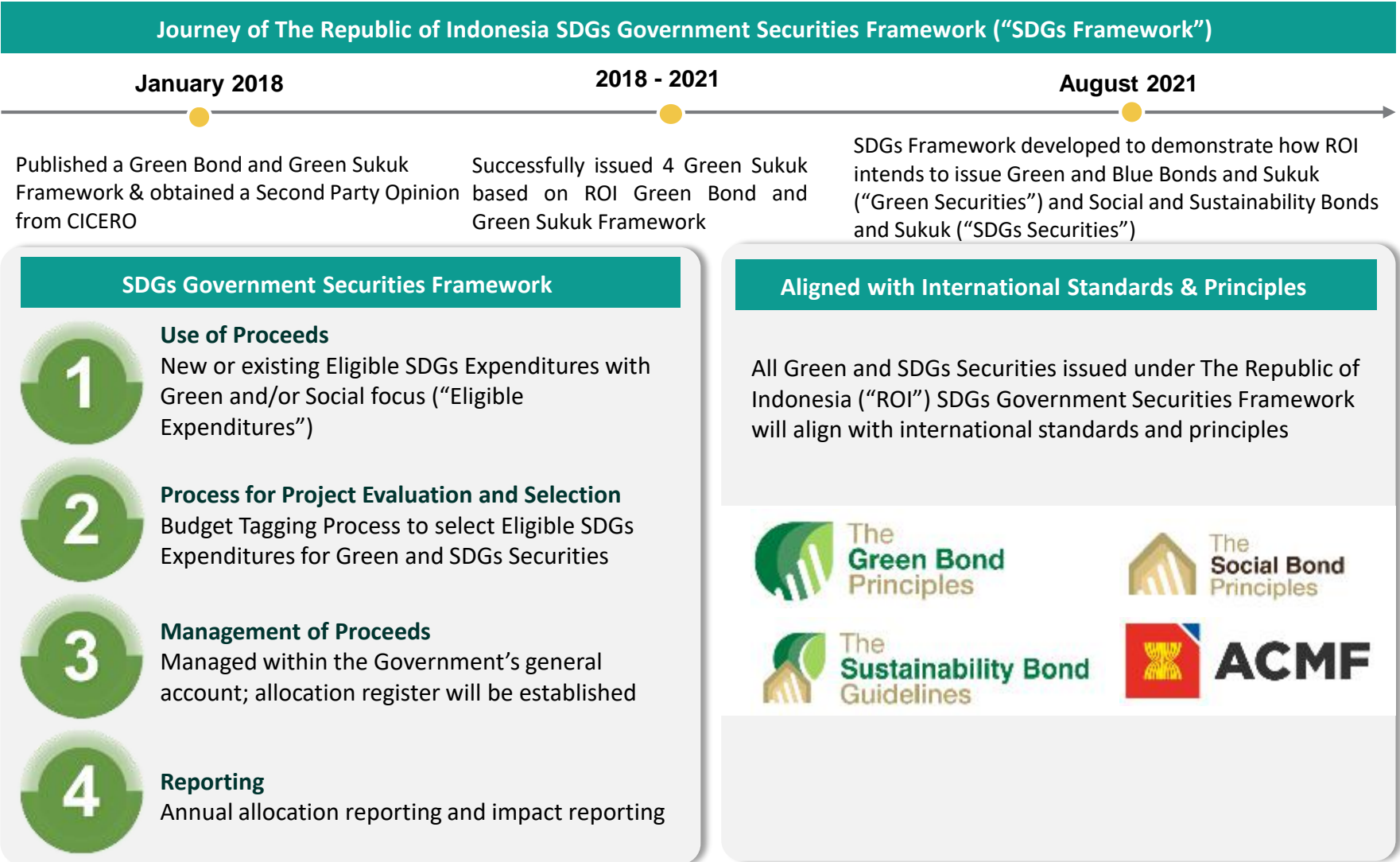


Nuclear Assets



Overview of the Indonesia SDGs Government Securities Framework

The SDGs Government Securities Framework is the Key to the Issuances of Green and SDGs Securities



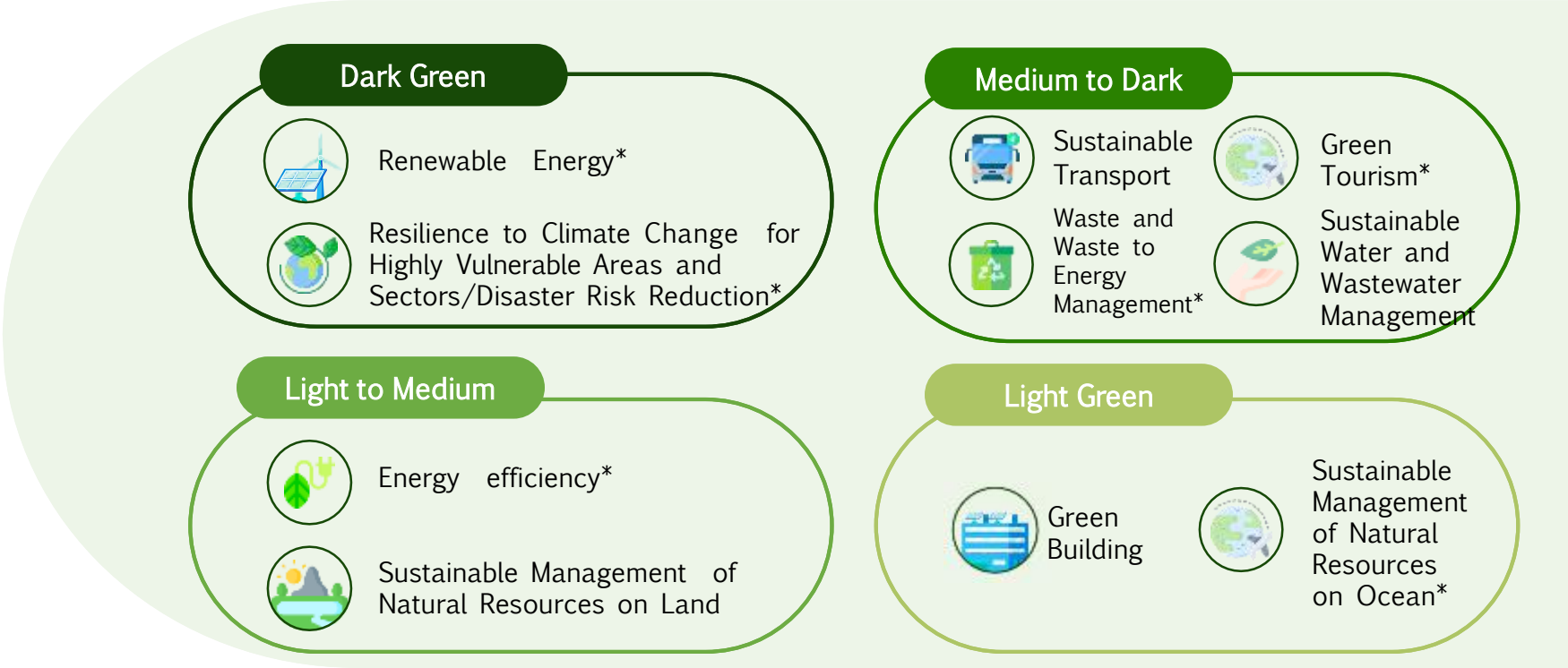
Source: Republic of Indonesia SDGs Government Securities Framework



Indonesia SDG Government Securities Framework (cont)

Updated Green Bond and Sukuk Framework which the Republic of Indonesia can Finance and Refinance Selected Eligible Projects (of social (SDGs), green or blue projects)

Eligible SDGs Expenditures with Green and Blue focus



** Eligible SDGs Expenditures with Green focus can be further linked to Blue (ocean related) projects*

Alignment with the RoI's 2030 SDGs Target





Indonesia SDGs Government Securities Framework (cont)

Updated Green Bond and Sukuk Framework which the Republic of Indonesia can Finance and Refinance Selected Eligible Projects (of social (SDGs), green or blue projects)arecfv D7YC34E

Eligible SDGs Expenditures with Social focus



Employment Generation including through the Potential Effect of SME Financing and Microfinance



Access to Essential Services



Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment



Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems



Affordable Basic Infrastructure

Alignment with the RoI's 2030 SDGs Target



The Framework Excluded Use of Proceeds for



New Fossil Fuel-Based Electric Power



Large Scale Hydropower > 30 MW Plants



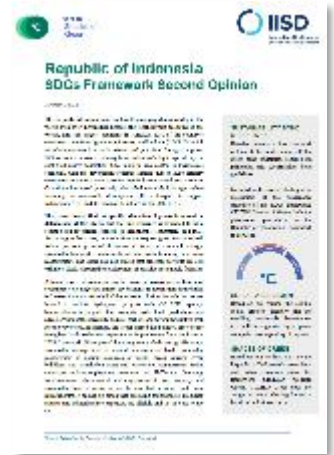
Nuclear Assets



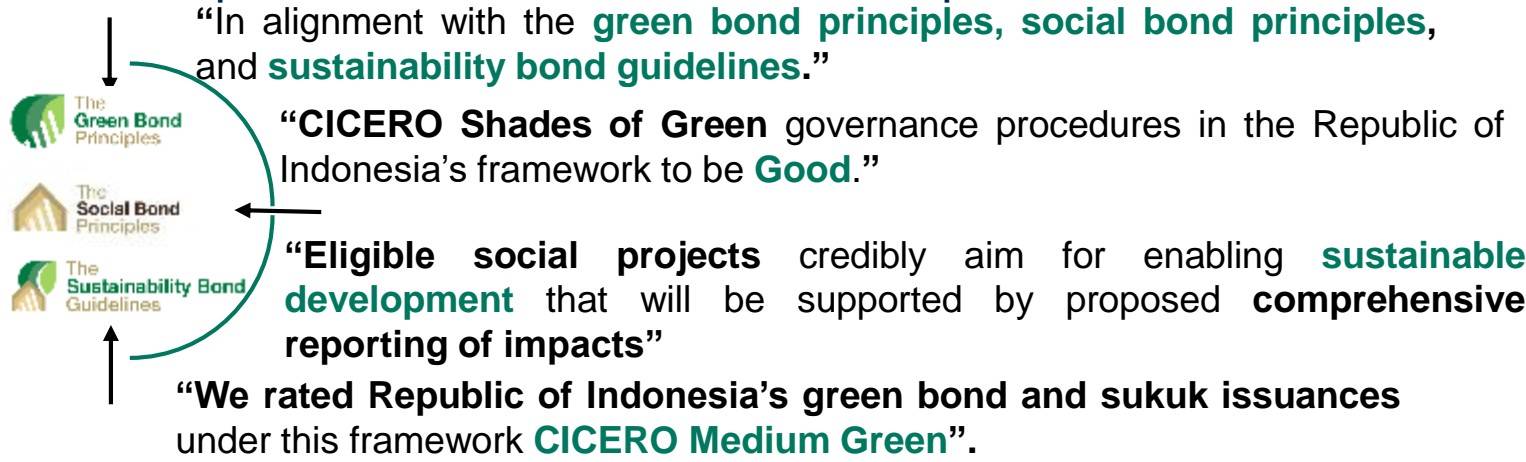
External Review of Indonesia SDGs Government Securities Framework

Engaged with CICERO and IISD to Adhere to the Best Market Practice of External Reviews

Joint Second Party Opinion from CICERO Shades of Green¹ and IISD²



Extracts of Republic of Indonesia SDGs Framework Second Opinion



Aligned with Best Practice and to Obtain Assurance on Post-Issuance Annual Reporting

The Republic of Indonesia will engage an independent third party to provide assurance on its annual reporting on Green and SDGs Securities and the compliance of each Green and SDGs Securities issued with this Framework

Source: Joint Second Party Opinion from CICERO and IISD on the Republic of Indonesia SDGs Government Securities Framework

- Note:
- 1. CICERO is a global, independent, research-based second party opinion provider on green bond frameworks
 - 2. IISD is a Second Party Opinion provider offering practical solutions to the growing challenges and opportunities of integrating environmental and social priorities with economic development



Indonesia's Green Initiatives: Financing Green Projects

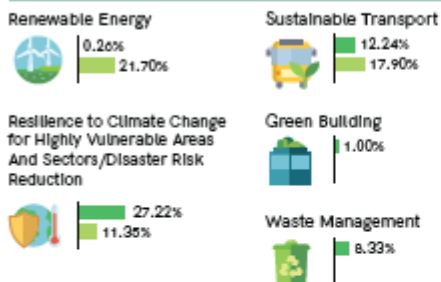
Indonesia's Green Projects Financed by a Combination of Green Sukuk and Other Funding Sources

The Government of Indonesia has issued five sovereign global green sukuk, consecutively in March 2018, February 2019 and June 2020, 2021 & 2022, with the total amount of **USD5.00 billion**

In 2019-2021, the Government of Indonesia issued three retail green sukuk (all issuances held in November), with the total amount of **IDR11.88 trillion**.

Use of Proceeds

2021 Global Green Sukuk Issuance Breakdown by Sector



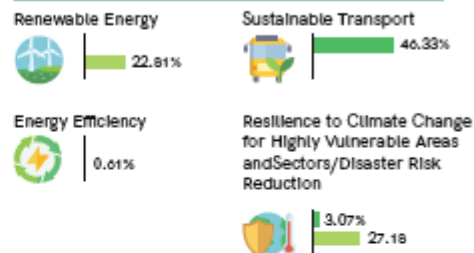
Financing of Fiscal Year 2021 Projects
Refinancing of Fiscal Year 2017 Projects

Project Owner



Use of Proceeds

2020 Retail Green Sukuk Issuance (ST-007) Breakdown by Sector

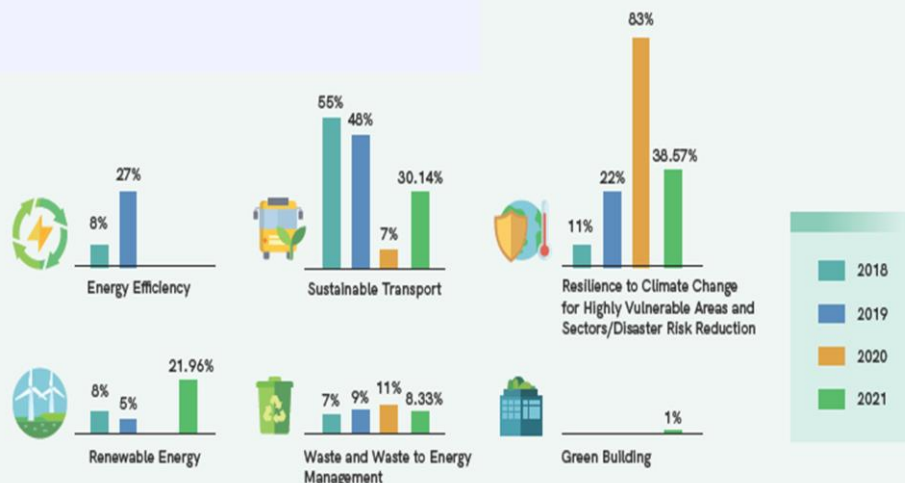


Financing of Fiscal Year 2020 Projects
Refinancing of Fiscal Year 2017 Projects

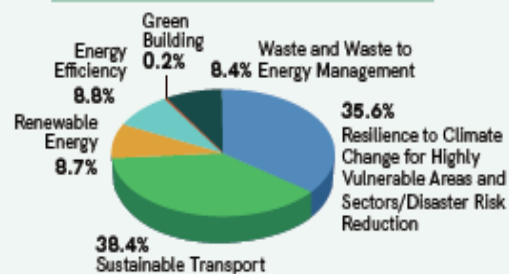
Project Owner



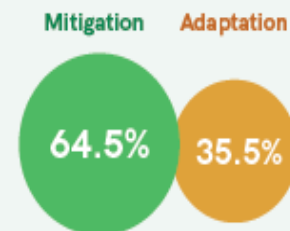
Global Green Sukuk Proceeds Allocation by Sector (in percentage)



Cumulative (2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021) Green Sukuk Issuance Proceeds per Sector



Cumulative (2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021) Green Sukuk Issuance Proceeds per Activity



Note:

Information extracted from Green Sukuk Issuance Allocation and Impact Report 2022, which has obtained a limited assurance statement from EY

Projects were financed in Indonesian Rupiahs and the currency exchange rate is based on the State Budget Assumption for 2021 budget year of IDR 14,600 per USD.

Source: Ministry of Finance



Indonesia's Green Initiatives: Projected Environmental and Social Impacts

Environmental Benefits Arising from 2021 Global Green Sukuk

Projected Environmental and Social Impacts For 2021 Global Green Sukuk

Renewable Energy	Resilience to Climate Change	Sustainable Transport	Waste Management	Green Buildings
<p>Expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce 136.86 tCO₂e and generate 150kWp clean electricityReduce 4,972 tCO₂e, generating 2,456,654 kVA of clean electricity	<p>Expected to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improve drinking water supply debit serving 180,000 household connections or 900,000 individualsBenefit 58,624 ha, 1,175 ha and 3,650 ha irrigated rice/crop areas in Central Java, DI Yogyakarta and South Sulawesi, improving cultivation intensity685 building units benefitting low-income labours, vulnerable communities and students	<p>Expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The railway infrastructure and facility development shows insignificant GHG reduction due to the decline of public transportation demand resulted from lockdown and work from home policies, and changes in lifestyle and movement pattern during the COVID-19 pandemic period	<p>Expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Benefit 865,357 households due to the improved waste managementBenefit 75,780 households from sewerage systems	<p>Expected to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce electricity consumption at 10,371m² floor-sized green buildingsBenefit 670 MSMEs

Indonesia is highly committed to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, which have been integrated into the national mid-term development plan. The Green Sukuk proceeds have contributed to the achievement of these goals:


























Source: Joint Second Party Opinion from CICERO and IISD on the Republic of Indonesia SDGs Government Securities Framework, Ministry of Finance
Note: (1) CICERO is a global, independent, research-based second party opinion provider on green bond frameworks, (2) IISD is a Second Party Opinion provider offering practical solutions to the growing challenges and opportunities of integrating environmental and social priorities with economic development



Tangible Results from Indonesia's Green Sukuk Initiatives

Green Projects Refinanced and Financed with Proceeds from Indonesia's Green Sukuk Issuance in 2021

Proceeds from Indonesia's Green Sukuk Initiative has been successfully deployed to a range of eligible Green projects

	 Renewable Energy	 Resilience to Climate Change	 Sustainable Transport	 Waste Management	 Green Buildings
Locations	DKI Jakarta	Across the country	Jakarta, Java, Sumatera	Sumatera, Sulawesi Selatan, Yogyakarta, Riau	North Sumatera, Jakarta, Lampung
Amount Committed to Finance 2021 New Projects	USD 2.0 million	USD 204.4 million	USD 91.9 million	USD 62.6 million	USD 7.5 million
Amount Committed to Refinance 2017 Projects	USD 162.9 million	USD 85.2 million	USD 134.4 million	-	-
Relevant SDGs	  	    	   	  	  
Project Examples Financed / Refinanced	Planning, Development, and Supervision of New, Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of 23 units of rooftop solar PV plants on the State's border stations and 2 volcano observation stations Provision and revitalisation of solar PV powered aids to navigation at sea to enhance the sea safety transportation and traffic services 	Flood and Lava Control, Urban Drainage Management, and Coastal Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of seawalls, sea dikes or breakwaters of 160 meters in length, and were built to protect the housings inhabited by 758 residential areas and public facilities of fishermen settlements, as one of the climate vulnerable communities Development of Drinking Water Supply System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction, expansion and improvement of reservoirs, intakes, transmission pipes, water treatment plants serving 3 to 4 neighbouring municipalities. The development is prioritized at areas prone to prolonged drought or flooding due to the impact of climate change and improve the drinking water supply debit 	Construction and Management of Railways Infrastructure and Supporting Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of operational facilities of the Palembang Light Rail Transit (LRT), to reduce traffic congestion and reduce duration of commute, with use of electricity as the LRT's system main source of power Development of electric-powered railway systems in other urban areas, including an airport railway system in Jakarta, Medan, and Yogyakarta 	Improvement of Municipal Solid Waste Management System at Regional- and City-scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of sanitation services, which cover municipal solid waste (MSW) management and sewerage management systems 	Development of Green Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and rehabilitation of buildings that meet the green and environmental friendly criteria and indicators set by the Government; Reconstruction of the Aksara Traditional Market buildings with a green building concept The Aksara Traditional Market in Medan provides 670 kiosks benefiting for 670 MSMEs.

Note:
 Information extracted from Green Sukuk Issuance Allocation and Impact Report 2022, which has obtained a limited assurance statement from EY
 Projects were financed in Indonesian Rupiahs and the currency exchange rate is based on the State Budget Assumption for 2021 budget year of IDR 14,600 per USD.
 Green Sukuk issued in 2018-2021 will follow the RoI Green Bond and Green Sukuk Framework. Going forward, Green and SDGs Securities will follow the SDGs Framework.



Government Support for New and Renewable Energy

PISP Fund & Government Guarantee for Electricity Projects

- To promote new and renewable energy development, the Government provides fiscal support in the form of **government guarantee for electricity projects (credit guarantee and business viability guarantee), guarantee for SOEs direct lending from international financial institutions, and Geothermal Fund Facility (PISP Fund).**
- Several guarantees has been provided to renewable energy power plant construction and Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), i.e hydropower, geothermal, and solar PV.
- PISP funds (and its co-finance), can be used for geothermal development in the exploration stage and eligible for *Government Drilling, SOE Drilling/Public Window, and Private Drilling/Private Window.*

PISP Fund Exploration Financing Facilities

(MOF Regulation 80/2022)

Objective	Unlocking geothermal market by providing support and financing for geothermal exploration
Fund Manager	PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (SMI)
Total Funds	IDR 3,1 Trillion (revolving fund)
Fund Distribution	Loans and data provisions
Main feature	De-risking facility for exploration stage
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Minister of Finance’s Assignment Letter (SK) to PT SMI to finance exploration project.▪ Monitoring and supervision by The Joint Committee between MoF and MEMR.▪ Engaging academic, professional experts, and independent appraisal to provide review and assessment for strategic decision of the Joint Committee.▪ Strengthening the role and synergy of MOF’s Special Mission Vehicles

PISP Co-financing

(Collaboration with international funding)

	CTF grant (USD49million) and GEF grant (USD6,25million).
Geothermal Energy Upstream Development Project (GEUDP) - World Bank	Aims to support the government’s geothermal data and information provisioning facility (Government Drilling). PT SMI as fund manager & PT GDE as implementing agency.
Geothermal Resource Risk Mitigation (GREM)	Total USD655 million (loan, grant, and PISP co-finance) Aims to support exploration on the SOE Drilling & Private Drilling scheme.

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51 Regulations for Job Creation Law (Substance Grouping)



Spatial

1. Government Regulation No. 21 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Spatial Planning
2. Government Regulation No. 43 of 2021 concerning Settlement of Inconsistencies in Spatial Planning, Forest Areas, Permits, and / or Land Rights
3. Government Regulation No. 45 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Geospatial Information
4. Presidential Regulation No. 11 of 2021 concerning Cooperation between the Central Government and State-Owned Enterprises in Providing Basic Geospatial Information

Land and Land Rights

1. Government Regulation No. 18 of 2021 concerning Management Rights, Land Rights, Apartment Units and Land Registration
2. Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development for Public Interest
3. Government Regulation No. 20 of 2021 concerning Control of Neglected Areas and Lands
4. Government Regulation No. 23 of 2021 concerning Forestry Implementation
5. Government Regulation No. 24 of 2021 concerning Procedures for Imposing Administrative Sanctions and Procedures for Non-Tax State Revenues Derived from Administrative Fines in the Forestry Sector

Environment

1. Government Regulation No. 22 Year 2021 concerning Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management

Construction and Housing

1. Government Regulation No. 12 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation No. 14 of 2016 concerning Implementation of Housing and Settlement Areas
2. Government Regulation No. 13 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Flats
3. Government Regulation No. 14 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation No. 22 of 2020 concerning Implementation Regulations of Law No. 2 of 2017 concerning Construction Services
4. Government Regulation No. 15 of 2021 concerning Implementation Regulations of Law No. 6 of 2017 concerning Architects
5. Government Regulation No. 16 of 2021 concerning Implementation Regulations of Law No. 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings
6. Presidential Regulation No. 9 of 2021 concerning the Agency for the Acceleration of Housing Management

Cooperatives and SMEs

1. Government Regulation No. 34 of 2021 concerning the Use of Foreign Workers
2. Government Regulation No. 35 of 2021 concerning Specific Time Work Agreements, Transfer, Working Hours and Breaks, and Termination of Employment
3. Government Regulation No. 36 of 2021 concerning Wages
4. Government Regulation No. 37 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Job Loss Guarantee Program

51 Regulations for Job Creation Law (Substance Grouping)



Investment

1. Government Regulation No. 42 of 2021 concerning the Ease of National Strategic Projects
2. Government Regulation No. 44 of 2021 concerning Implementation of the Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition
3. Government Regulation No. 48 of 2021 concerning Third Amendment to Government Regulation No. 31 of 2013 concerning Implementation Regulations of Law No. 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration
4. Presidential Regulation No. 10 of 2021 concerning the Investment Business Field
5. Government Regulation No. 73 of 2020 concerning Investment Management Institutions².
6. Government Regulation No. 74 of 2020 concerning Authorized Capital for Management Institutions Investment

Fiscal

1. Government Regulation No. 9 of 2021 concerning Tax Treatment to Support Ease of Doing Business
2. Government Regulation No. 10 of 2021 concerning Regional Taxes and Regional Levies in the Framework of Supporting Ease of Doing Business and Regional Services
3. Government Regulation No. 49 of 2021 concerning Taxation Treatment of Transactions Involving Investment Management Institutions and / or Entities They Own

Employment

1. Government Regulation No. 34 of 2021 concerning the Use of Foreign Workers
2. Government Regulation No. 35 of 2021 concerning Specific Time Work Agreements, Transfer, Working Hours and Breaks, and Termination of Employment
3. Government Regulation No. 36 of 2021 concerning Wages
4. Government Regulation No. 37 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Job Loss Guarantee Program

Economic Zone

1. Government Regulation No. 40 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Special Economic Zones
2. Government Regulation No. 41 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Free Trade Zones and Free Ports

Government Goods / Services

1. Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2018 concerning Government Procurement of Goods / Services

51 Regulations for Job Creation Law (Substance Grouping)



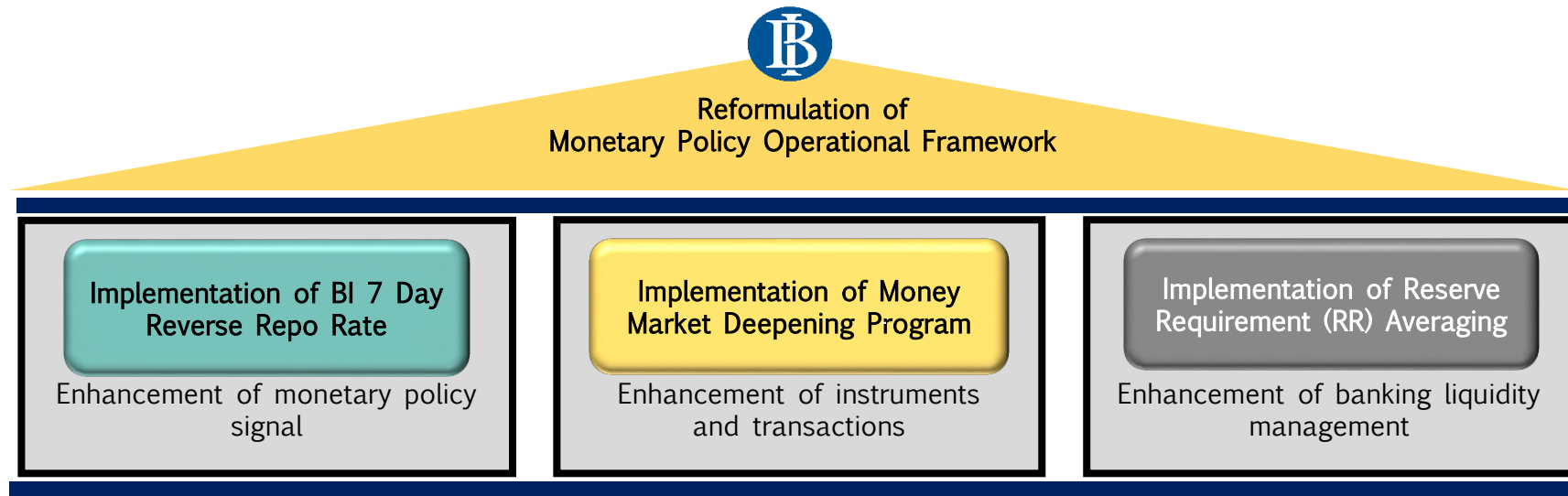
Licensing and Sector Business Activities

1. Government Regulation No. 5 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing
2. Government Regulation No. 6 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Business Licensing in Regions
3. Government Regulation No. 25 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Sector of Energy and Mineral Resources
4. Government Regulation No. 26 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Agricultural Sector
5. Government Regulation No. 27 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Marine and Fisheries Sector
6. Government Regulation No. 28 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Industrial Sector
7. Government Regulation No. 29 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Trade Sector
8. Government Regulation No. 30 of 2021 concerning Implementation of the Road Traffic and Transportation Sector
9. Government Regulation No. 31 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Shipping Sector
10. Government Regulation No. 32 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Aviation Sector
11. Government Regulation No. 33 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Railway Sector
12. Government Regulation No. 38 of 2021 concerning Accompanying Accounts for Umrah Travel Expenses
13. Government Regulation No. 39 Year 2021 concerning Implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee Sector
14. Government Regulation No. 46 of 2021 concerning Post, Telecommunication and Broadcasting
15. Government Regulation No. 47 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Hospitalization

Improving the Effectiveness of Monetary Policy Transmission



Bank Indonesia has instituted a Reformulation of Monetary Policy Operations Framework which consists of 3 pillars



Blueprint for Money Market Development (BPPU) 2025 launched on Dec 14th, 2020
to build a reliable and efficient ecosystem for money market development in Indonesia

Initiative I	Initiative II	Initiative III
Promoting Digitalization and Strengthen Financial Market Infrastructures	Strengthening Effectiveness of Monetary Policy Transmission	Developing Economic Financing Sources and Risk Management
(Trading venue, central counterparty, BI-SSSS, BI-RTGS, trade repository)	(Repo, IndONIA and JIBOR, Overnight Index Swap, DNDF, LCS)	(long-term hedging, sustainability and green financing, investor retail, asset securitization)

Blueprint is accessible here: <https://www.bi.go.id/en/publikasi/kajian/Pages/Blueprint-Pengembangan-Pasar-Uang-2025.aspx>