



THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

BOOK I

BILL

REGARDING THE STATE BUDGET



FISCAL YEAR

2018





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BILL OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER ... YEAR ...
REGARDING
STATE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018
BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering : a. whereas the State Budget as the realization of state finances management shall be implemented transparently and accountably for the maximum benefit of the people's prosperity;

b. whereas the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 as contained in the Law on State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 shall be prepared in accordance with the needs of state administration and the capability of collecting state revenues for the realization of an economic democracy-based national economy with the principles of togetherness, efficiency, justice, continuity, environmental approach, independence, while maintaining the balanced advancement and unity of national economy;



- c. whereas based on the considerations as set forth in letters a, and b, and by implementing the provision of Article 23 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is necessary to stipulate a Law regarding the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018;

- In view of : 1. Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 20, Article 23 paragraphs (1) and (2), Article 31 paragraph (4), and Article 33 paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 17 of 2003 regarding State Finances (Supplement Number 4286 to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47 of 2003);
3. Law Number 25 of 2004 regarding National Development Planning System (Supplement Number 4421 to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 104 of 2004);
4. Law Number 17 of 2014 regarding People's Consultative Assembly, House of Representatives, Regional Representatives Council, and Regional House of Representatives (Supplement Number 5568 to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 182 of 2014) as amended by Law Number 42 of 2014



regarding Amendment to Law Number 17 of 2014 regarding People's Consultative Assembly, House of Representatives, Regional Representatives Council, and Regional House of Representatives (Supplement Number 5650 to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 383 of 2014);

With the Joint Approval of

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

and

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED:

To stipulate : LAW REGARDING STATE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018.

Article 1

As intended herein, the following terms shall have the corresponding meaning as referred to hereunder:

1. State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, hereinafter referred to as State Budget (APBN), shall mean the draft annual finances of the state government which is approved by the House of Representatives.



2. State Revenue shall mean the right of the Central Government which is recognized as addition to net assets consisting of Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue, and Grant Revenue.
3. Tax Revenue shall mean all government revenues that consists of Domestic Tax Revenue and International Trade Tax Revenue.
4. Domestic Tax Revenue shall mean all government revenues generated from income tax, value added tax on goods and services and sales tax on luxurious goods, land and building tax, customs tax, and other tax revenues.
5. International Trade Tax Revenue shall mean all state revenues generated from the import and export duties.
6. Non-Tax State Revenue, hereinafter referred to as PNBP, shall mean all Central Government revenues that are generated from Natural Resources (SDA), the Restricted State Assets, other PNBP, as well as revenue from the Public Service Agencies (BLU).



7. Grant Revenue shall mean all state revenues either in the form of foreign exchange and/or foreign exchange denominated in rupiah, rupiahs, services, and/or securities acquired from grantors that do not have to be repaid and are not binding, both from domestic and abroad.
8. State Expenditure shall mean the obligation of the Central Government which is recognized as a reduction of net worth value consisting of Central Government expenditure and Transfer to Regions and Village Fund.
9. Central Government Expenditure by Function shall mean the Central Government expenditure which is utilized to run the functions of general services, defense, order and security, economy, environment, housing and public facility, health, tourism, religion, education, and social protection.
10. Central Government Expenditure by Organization shall mean the Central Government expenditure allocated to the state ministries/institutions and the Budget Section of State General Treasurer.
11. Central Government Expenditure by Program shall mean the Central Government expenditure that is allocated to achieve specific outcomes in the Budget Section of the state ministries/institutions, and the Budget Section of State General Treasurer.



12. Subsidy Management Program shall mean provision of support in the form of budget allocations to state enterprises, government institutions, or third parties under the applicable laws and regulations to the provision of goods and services which are strategic and affect the life of the people in accordance with the financial capacity of the state.
13. Transfer to Regions shall mean the portion of the State Expenditure in order to finance the implementation of fiscal decentralization in the form of Balance Fund, Local Incentive Fund, Special Autonomy Fund, and Privileges Fund of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
14. Balance Fund shall mean the fund allocated in the State Budget to local governments to finance their needs in implementation of decentralization, which consists of General Transfer Fund, and Specific Transfer Fund.
15. General Transfer Fund shall mean the fund allocated in the State Budget to local governments for use in accordance with the regional authority to finance the needs of local governments in the implementation of decentralization.



16. Revenue Sharing Fund, hereinafter referred to as DBH, shall mean the fund allocated in the State Budget to local governments at a certain percentage of the state revenues to finance the needs of local governments in the implementation of decentralization.
17. General Allocation Fund, hereinafter referred to as DAU, shall mean the fund allocated in the State Budget to local governments for the purpose of inter-regional financial capacity equality to finance the needs of local governments in the implementation of decentralization.
18. Specific Transfer Fund shall mean the fund allocated in the State Budget to local governments for assisting them to finance certain physical or non-physical activities of regional affairs.
19. Specific Allocation Fund, hereinafter referred to as DAK, shall mean the fund allocated in the State Budget to certain local governments for assisting them to finance certain activities of regional affairs and in accordance with the national priorities.
20. Local Incentive Fund, hereinafter referred to as DID, shall mean the fund allocated in the State Budget to certain local governments based on certain criteria for the purpose of giving award for the improvement and/or achievement of



certain performance in regional financial management, general governance service, general public service, and public prosperity.

21. Special Autonomy Fund shall mean the fund allocated in the State Budget to finance the implementation of special autonomy in certain regions, as stipulated in Law Number 35 of 2008 regarding the Establishment of the Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 1 of 2008 regarding the Amendment to Law Number 21 of 2001 regarding the Special Autonomy for Papua Province to become Law, and Law Number 11 of 2006 regarding Aceh Government.
22. Privileges Fund of the Special Region of Yogyakarta shall mean the fund allocated in the State Budget for the administration of privileges of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, as stipulated in Law Number 13 of 2012 regarding the Privileges of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
23. Village Fund shall mean the fund allocated in the State Budget to villages which is transferred through the Local Government Budget of the regencies/municipalities and utilized to finance the local government administration, development implementation, social development, and community empowerment.



24. Budget Financing shall mean any revenue that needs to be repaid, revenue reinstatement over expenditures of previous fiscal years, expenditures reinstatement over revenues of previous fiscal years, use of accumulated budget surplus, and/or expenditures that will return, either in the current or subsequent fiscal years.
25. Budget Surplus, hereinafter referred to as SiLPA, shall mean the surplus of budget financing outcomes over realization of budget deficits outcomes within one reporting period.
26. Accumulated Budget Surplus, hereinafter referred to as SAL, shall mean the net accumulation of SiLPA and Budget Deficit (SiKPA) for the previous fiscal years and the relevant fiscal year after closing, plus/minus bookkeeping correction.
27. Government Securities, hereinafter referred to as SBN, shall include the Government Bonds and Government Islamic Securities.
28. Government Bonds, hereinafter referred to as SUN, shall mean securities in the form of the debt instruments denominated in rupiah and foreign currency which their payment of interest and principal is guaranteed by the State of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with the validity period.



29. Government Islamic Securities, hereinafter referred to as SBSN or may be referred to as Sovereign Sukuk, shall mean SBN issued based on sharia principles, as evidence for the delivery of SBSN assets, both in Rupiah and foreign currency.
30. Undefined Status Government Assistance, hereinafter referred to as BPYBDS, shall mean the Government assistance in the form State-Owned Assets from the State Budget, which has been operated and/or used by State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) based on the Official Report of Document Handover and, up to now, recorded in the financial statements of the state ministries/institutions or the State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN).
31. State Equity Participation, hereinafter referred to as PMN, shall mean State Budget fund which is allocated to the restricted state assets or the establishment of company reserve or any other sources as the capital of BUMN and/or other limited liability company and managed in corporate manner.
32. Revolving Fund shall mean the fund managed by certain Public Service Agencies (BLU) to be lent and revolved to the communities/institutions which is aimed at improving the people's economy and other purposes.



33. Domestic Loan shall mean any loan by the Government obtained from domestic lenders that needs to be repaid under certain requirements, in accordance with the validity period.
34. Guarantee Liabilities shall mean the liabilities potentially borne by the Government due to the provision of guarantee to the state ministries/institutions, Local Government, State-Owned Enterprises and Regional State-Owned Enterprises (BUMD) in the event that any of such bodies fails to pay its obligations to the creditors and/or the business entities in accordance with the loan agreement or the cooperation agreement.
35. Net Foreign Loan shall mean all loans derived from the withdrawal of foreign loans which consist of cash loan and project loan, reduced by foreign loan principal installment.
36. Cash Loan shall mean foreign loan in the form of foreign exchange and/or rupiah which is utilized to fund the State Budget deficit and to manage the debt portfolio.



37. Project Loan shall mean foreign loan utilized to finance certain activities of the state ministries/institutions, on-lending loans to local governments and/or State-Owned Enterprises, and on-granting loans to local governments.
38. Subsidiary Loan shall mean loan from the Central Government to the Local Government, State-Owned Enterprises, Institutions, and/or other entities which shall be repaid under certain terms and conditions.
39. Education Budget shall mean the budget allocation to the function of education which is budgeted through the state ministries/institutions, education budget allocation through transfer of funds to regions and villages, and education budget allocation through the finance expenditures, including salaries of educators, excluding the official service education budget, to finance the provision of education which is the responsibility of the Government.
40. Percentage of Education Budget shall mean the ratio of total education budget allocation to the state expenditure budget.
41. Fiscal Year 2018 shall mean the period of 1 (one) year commencing from January 1 up to December 31, 2018.



Article 2

State Budget shall consist of the State Revenue budget, State Expenditure budget, and Budget Financing.

Article 3

State Revenue Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 is planned at Rp1,878,447,268,764,000.00 (one quadrillion eight hundred seventy-eight trillion four hundred forty-seven billion two hundred sixty-eight million seven hundred and sixty-four thousand rupiah), which shall be sourced from the following:

- a. Tax Revenue;
- b. Non-Tax State Revenue; and
- c. Grant Revenue.

Article 4

(1) Tax Revenue as referred to in Article 3 letter a is planned at Rp1,609,383,258,922,000.00 (one quadrillion six hundred nine trillion three hundred eighty-three billion two hundred fifty-eight million nine hundred and twenty-two thousand rupiah), which consists of:

- a. Domestic Tax Revenue; and
- b. International Trade Tax Revenue.

(2) Domestic Tax Revenue as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is planned at Rp1,570,683,258,922,000.00 (one quadrillion five hundred seventy trillion six hundred eighty-three billion two hundred fifty-eight million nine



hundred and twenty-two thousand rupiah), which consists of:

- a. income tax revenue;
- b. value added tax on goods and services and sales tax on luxury goods revenue;
- c. land and building tax revenue;
- d. excise revenue; and
- e. other tax revenue.

(3) Income Tax revenue as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a is planned at Rp852,922,362,162,000.00 (eight hundred fifty-two trillion nine hundred twenty-two billion three hundred sixty-two million one hundred and sixty-two thousand rupiah), including the Government-borne income tax (PPh DTP) for:

- a. geothermal commodity, amounting to Rp1,837,960,000,000.00 (one trillion eight hundred thirty-seven billion nine hundred and sixty million rupiah), to be implemented as governed by the Regulation of the Minister of Finance;
- b. interest, yields, and third party's income upon the service(s) provided to the Government in issuance and/or buy-back/exchange of SBN in the international market, excluding local legal consultant services, amounting to Rp8,218,348,183,000.00 (eight trillion two hundred eighteen billion three hundred



forty-eight million one hundred and eighty-three thousand rupiah), to be implemented as governed by the Regulation of the Minister of Finance;

- c. income from absolute write-off of non-principal account receivables sourced from Subsidiary Loan, Investment Fund Account, and Regional Development Account received by the Municipal Waterworks (PDAM), amounting to Rp65,019,488,000.00 (sixty-five billion nineteen million four hundred and eighty-eight thousand rupiah), to be implemented as governed by the Regulation of the Minister of Finance; and
- d. payment of Recurrent Cost of SPAN from pure rupiah fund, amounting to Rp503,387,000.00 (five hundred three million three hundred and eighty-seven thousand rupiah), to be implemented as governed by the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

- (4) Revenue from value added tax on goods and services and sales tax on luxury goods revenue as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b is planned at Rp535,299,995,760,000.00 (five hundred thirty-five trillion two hundred ninety-nine billion nine hundred ninety-five million seven hundred and sixty thousand rupiah).



- (5) Land and building tax revenue as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c is planned at Rp17,369,101,000,000.00 (seventeen trillion three hundred sixty-nine billion one hundred and one million rupiah).
- (6) Excise revenue as referred to in paragraph (2) letter d is planned at Rp155,400,000,000,000.00 (one hundred fifty-five trillion four billion rupiah).
- (7) Other tax revenue as referred to in paragraph (2) letter e is planned at Rp9,691,800,000,000.00 (nine trillion six hundred ninety-one billion eight hundred million rupiah).
- (8) International Trade Tax Revenue as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is planned at Rp38,700,000,000,000.00 (thirty-eight trillion seven hundred billion rupiah), which consists of:
 - a. import duty revenue; and
 - b. export duty revenue.
- (9) Import duty(ies) revenue as referred to in paragraph (8) letter a is planned at Rp35,700,000,000,000.00 (thirty-five trillion seven hundred billion rupiah), which includes Government-borne import duty(ies) (BM DTP), amounting to Rp646,358,978,000.00 (six hundred forty-six billion three hundred fifty-eight million nine hundred seventy-eight thousand rupiah), to be implemented as governed by the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.



- (10) Export duty(ies) revenue as referred to in paragraph (8) letter b is planned at Rp3,000,000,000,000.00 (three trillion rupiah).
- (11) Further provisions regarding the detail of Tax Revenue of Fiscal Year 2018 as referred to in paragraphs (2) and (8) shall be governed by the Presidential Regulation.

Article 5

- (1) PNBP as referred to in Article 3 letter b is planned at Rp267,867,144,442,000.00 (two hundred sixty-seven trillion eight hundred sixty-seven billion one hundred forty-four million four hundred and forty-two thousand rupiah), which consists of:
 - a. Natural resources (SDA) revenue;
 - b. Restricted State Assets revenue (PNBP);
 - c. other PNBP; and
 - d. BLU revenue.
- (2) Natural resources revenue as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is planned at Rp99,262,748,738,000.00 (ninety-nine trillion two hundred sixty-two billion seven hundred forty-eight million seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand rupiah), which consists of:



- a. Oil and Gas Natural Resources revenue (SDA Migas); and
 - b. Non-Oil and Non-Gas Natural Resources revenue of (SDA Non-Migas).
- (3) Restricted State Assets revenue as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is planned at Rp43,695,387,920,000.00 (forty-three trillion six hundred ninety-five billion three hundred eighty-seven million nine hundred and twenty thousand rupiah).
- (4) To optimize the Restricted State Assets revenue in banking industry, settlement of non-performing receivables in BUMN engaged in banking industry shall be carried out:
- a. in compliance with the provision of legislation on Limited Liability Company (PT), BUMN, and Banking industries;
 - b. by considering the principle of good corporate governance; and
 - c. by way of performance by the Government of supervision on the settlement of non-performing receivables in BUMN engaged in banking industry.



- (5) Other PNBP as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is planned at Rp81,952,537,992,000.00 (eighty-one trillion nine hundred fifty-two billion five hundred thirty-seven million nine hundred and ninety-two thousand rupiah).
- (6) BLU revenue as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d is planned at Rp42,956,469,792,000.00 (forty-two trillion nine hundred fifty-six billion four hundred sixty-nine million seven hundred and ninety-two thousand rupiah).
- (7) Further provision regarding detail of PNBP for Fiscal Year 2018 as referred to in paragraphs (2), (3), (5), and (6) shall be governed by the Presidential Regulation.

Article 6

Grant Revenue as referred to in Article 3 letter c is planned at Rp1,196,865,400,000.00 (one trillion one hundred ninety-six billion eight hundred sixty-five million and four hundred thousand rupiah).

Article 7

State Expenditure Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 is planned at Rp2,204,383,880,952,000.00 (two quadrillion two hundred four trillion three hundred eighty-three billion eight hundred eighty million nine hundred and fifty-two thousand rupiah), which consists of:



- a. Central Government Expenditure budget; and
- b. Transfer to Regions and Village Fund budget.

Article 8

- (1) Central Government Expenditure Budget as referred to in Article 7 letter a is planned at Rp1,443,296,396,187,000.00 (one quadrillion four hundred forty-three trillion two hundred ninety-six billion three hundred ninety-six million one hundred and eighty-seven thousand rupiah).
- (2) Central Government Expenditure Budget as referred to in paragraph (1) including the management program of state grant allocated to the local government is planned at Rp1,460,645,703,000.00 (one trillion four hundred sixty billion six hundred forty-five million seven hundred and three thousand rupiah).
- (3) Central Government Expenditure Budget as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be categorized into:
 - a. Central Government Expenditure by Function;
 - b. Central Government Expenditure by Organization; and
 - c. Central Government Expenditure by Program.



- (4) The details of Central Government Expenditure Budget by Function, Organization, and Program as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be as set out in Appendix I hereto.

Article 9

- (1) Transfer to Regions and Village Fund budget as referred to in Article 7 letter b is planned at Rp761,087,484,765,000.00 (seven hundred sixty-one trillion eighty-seven billion four hundred eighty-four million seven hundred and sixty-five thousand rupiah), which consists of:
- a. Transfer to Regions; and
 - b. Village Fund.
- (2) Transfer to Regions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is planned at Rp701,087,484,765,000.00 (seven hundred one trillion eighty-seven billion four hundred eighty-four million seven hundred and sixty-five thousand rupiah), which consists of:
- a. Balance Fund;
 - b. Local Incentive Fund (DID); and
 - c. Special Autonomy Fund and Privileges Fund of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.



- (3) Village Fund as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is planned at Rp60,000,000,000,000.00 (sixty trillion rupiah).
- (4) Village Fund as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be allocated to every regency/municipality with condition as follows:
 - a. basic allocation shall be equally distributed to all villages with affirmations as underdeveloped villages and extremely underdeveloped villages with high number of poor population; and
 - b. formulated allocation shall be based on the village's population, poverty rate, area, and geographical accessibility.
- (5) Based on the allocation of Village Fund as referred to in paragraph (4), the regent/mayor shall calculate the details of Village Fund for every village.
- (6) Further provisions regarding procedure for calculation of details of Village Fund for every village shall be regulated under a Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 10

Balance Fund as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (2) letter a is planned at Rp671,663,961,369,000.00 (six hundred seventy-one trillion six hundred sixty-three billion nine hundred sixty-one million three hundred and sixty-nine thousand rupiah), which consists of:



- a. General Transfer Fund; and
- b. Specific Transfer Fund.

Article 11

- (1) General Transfer Fund as referred to in Article 10 letter a is planned at Rp485,775,889,661,000.00 (four hundred eighty-five trillion seven hundred seventy-five billion eight hundred eighty-nine million six hundred and sixty-one thousand rupiah), which consists of:
 - a. DBH (Revenue Sharing Fund); and
 - b. DAU (General Allocation Fund).
- (2) DBH as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is planned at Rp87,687,804,753,000.00 (eighty-seven trillion six hundred eighty-seven billion eight hundred four million seven hundred and fifty-three thousand rupiah), which consists of:
 - a. Tax DBH, amounting to Rp56,683,966,194,000.00 (fifty-six trillion six hundred eighty-three billion nine hundred sixty-six million one hundred and ninety-four thousand rupiah); and
 - b. Natural Resources DBH, amounting to Rp31,003,838,559,000.00 (thirty-one trillion three billion eight hundred thirty-eight million five hundred and fifty-nine thousand rupiah).



- (3) Tax DBH as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a shall consist of:
 - a. Land and Building Tax (PBB);
 - b. Income Tax (PPh) of Articles 21, 25 and 29 of Domestic Individual Taxpayer (WPOPDN); and
 - c. Tobacco Product Excise (CHT).
- (4) Natural resources DBH as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b shall consist of:
 - a. oil and gas;
 - b. mineral and coal;
 - c. forestry;
 - d. fishery; and
 - e. geothermal.
- (5) Forestry DBH as referred to in paragraph (4) letter c, specifically with regard to Reforestation Fund previously distributed to producer regencies/municipalities, shall be as of Fiscal Year 2017 distributed to producer provinces to finance forest and land rehabilitation activities, which shall include:
 - a. planning;
 - b. implementation;
 - c. monitoring;
 - d. evaluation; and
 - e. supporting activities.



- (6) Supporting activities of forest and land rehabilitation as referred to in paragraph (5) shall include:
- a. forest protection and security;
 - b. forest and land rehabilitation technology;
 - c. forest and land fire prevention and control;
 - d. area demarcation;
 - e. nursery development;
 - f. research and development, education and training, counseling and empowerment of the local communities regarding forest rehabilitation activities;
 - g. fostering; and/or
 - h. supervision and control.
- (7) Utilization of Revenue Sharing Fund of Tobacco Products Excise (CHT DBH) as referred to in paragraph (3) letter c, Oil and Gas DBH as referred to in paragraph (4) letter a and Forestry DBH as referred to in paragraph (4) letter c shall be regulated as follows:
- a. Revenue of CHT DBH, either for provinces or for regencies/municipalities portion, shall be allocated with conditions as follows:
 - 1. At least 50% (fifty percent) to fund the improvement of raw material quality, industrial development, social environmental fostering, dissemination of regulations on excise, and/or eradication of illegal excisable goods; and



2. At most 50% (fifty percent) to fund activities in accordance with the needs and priority of the region.
- b. Revenue of Oil and Gas DBH, either for provinces or for regencies/municipalities portion, shall be utilized in accordance with the needs and priority of the region, except supplement Oil and Gas DBH for West Papua Province and Aceh Province, which shall be utilized in compliance with the statutory regulations.
- c. Forestry DBH from Reforestation Fund for regencies/municipalities portion, distributed in 2016 or the previous years and still remaining in the regional treasury, may be used by local government organization appointed by the regent/mayor for:
 1. grand forest park management;
 2. forest fire prevention and control;
 3. area demarcation;
 4. supervision and protection;
 5. trees planting in critical river basin area (DAS), bamboo-tree planting on the left and right riverbanks, and provision of construction of land and water conservation;



6. nursery development; and/or
 7. research and development.
- (8) DAU as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is planned at 28.7% (twenty-eight point seven percent) of the net Domestic Revenue (PDN) or amounting to Rp398,088,084,908,000.00 (three hundred ninety-eight trillion eighty-eight billion eighty-four million nine hundred and eight thousand rupiah).
 - (9) Net Domestic Revenue as referred to in paragraph (8) shall be calculated based on the sum of Tax Revenue and PNBPN, reduced by the State Revenue Shared with Regions and a certain percentage of earmarked State Revenue.
 - (10) The ceiling of National DAU in the State Budget is not final and may be subject to change in case of changes in the Net Domestic Revenue stated in the Revised State Budget.
 - (11) In case of any change in the Net Domestic Revenue lowering the ceiling of National DAU and allocation of DAU per region, a specific treatment shall be given to regions that have very limited fiscal capacity and space in order to maintain their regional allocation ceilings, so that they are able to finance their employees expenditures and operational needs.



- (12) Allocation of DAU to provinces and regencies/ municipalities shall consider any budget expense which may arise from delegation of affairs/authorities from provinces and regencies/ municipalities to the central government in accordance with the prevailing statutory regulations.
- (13) Proportion of DAU between provinces and regencies/municipalities is planned at the ratio of 15% (fifteen percent) to 85% (eighty-five percent).
- (14) The General Transfer Fund allocation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be used in accordance with the regional needs and priorities.
- (15) The use of General Transfer Fund shall be allocated namely at least 25% (twenty-five percent) thereof to cover regional infrastructure expenditure directly related to construction acceleration of public and economic service facilities in order to increase the number of job opportunities, reduce the poverty rate, and to narrow the gap in providing public services between regions.

Article 12

- (1) Specific Transfer Fund as referred to in Article 10 letter b is planned at Rp185,888,071,708,000.00 (one hundred eighty-five trillion eight hundred eighty-eight billion seventy-one million seven hundred and eight thousand rupiah), which consists of:



- a. Physical Special Allocation Fund (DAK); and
 - b. Non-Physical DAK.
- (2) The allocation of Physical DAK as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be stipulated based on the recommendation of the regions by taking into account the national priority and the financial capacity of the state.
- (3) Physical DAK as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is planned at Rp62,436,262,908,000.00 (sixty-two trillion four hundred thirty-six billion two hundred sixty-two million nine hundred and eight thousand rupiah), which consists of:
- a. Regular DAK, amounting to Rp31,350,835,954,000.00 (thirty-one trillion three hundred fifty billion eight hundred thirty-five million nine hundred and fifty-four thousand rupiah);
 - b. Assigned DAK, amounting to Rp24,463,658,880,000.00 (twenty-four trillion four hundred sixty-three billion six hundred fifty-eight million eight hundred and eighty thousand rupiah); and
 - c. Affirmative DAK, amounting to Rp6,621,768,074,000.00 (six trillion six hundred twenty-one billion seven hundred sixty-eight million and seventy-four thousand rupiah).



(4) Regular DAK as referred to in paragraph (3) letter a shall be utilized to fund activities in the following sectors:

- a. Education, amounting to Rp6,629,296,491,000.00 (six trillion six hundred twenty-nine billion two hundred ninety-six million four hundred and ninety-one thousand rupiah);
- b. Health and Family Planning, amounting to Rp10,511,805,920,000.00 (ten trillion five hundred eleven billion eight hundred five million nine hundred and twenty thousand rupiah);
- c. Housing and Settlement, amounting to Rp564,957,636,000.00 (five hundred sixty-four billion nine hundred fifty-seven million six hundred and thirty-six thousand rupiah);
- d. Small and Medium Industries, amounting to Rp563,689,096,000,00 (five hundred sixty-three billion six hundred eighty-nine million and ninety-six thousand rupiah);
- e. Agriculture, amounting to Rp1,681,685,100,000.00 (one trillion six hundred eighty-one billion six hundred eighty-five million and one hundred thousand rupiah);
- f. Marine and Fisheries, amounting to Rp879,698,091,000.00 (eight hundred



seventy-nine billion six hundred ninety-eight million and ninety-one thousand rupiah);

- g. Tourism, amounting to Rp631,952,214,000.00 (six hundred thirty-one billion nine hundred fifty-two million two hundred and fourteen thousand rupiah);
- h. Roads, amounting to Rp8,002,200,000,000.00 (eight trillion two billion two hundred million rupiah);
- i. Drinking Water, amounting to Rp500,673,469,000.00 (five hundred billion six hundred seventy-three million four hundred and sixty-nine thousand rupiah);
- j. Sanitation, amounting to Rp521,487,937,000.00 (five hundred twenty-one billion four hundred eighty-seven million nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand rupiah); and
- k. Marketplace, amounting to Rp863,390,000,000.00 (eight hundred sixty-three billion three hundred and ninety million rupiah).

(5) Assigned DAK as referred to in paragraph (3) letter b shall be utilized to fund activities in the following sectors:

- a. Education of Vocational Secondary Schools, amounting to Rp1,713,603,803,000.00 (one trillion seven hundred thirteen billion six hundred three million eight hundred and three thousand rupiah);



- b. Health (Referral/Primary Hospitals), amounting to Rp4,241,656,425,000.00 (four trillion two hundred forty-one billion six hundred fifty-six million four hundred and twenty-five thousand rupiah);
- c. Drinking Water, amounting to Rp1,053,816,105,000.00 (one trillion fifty-three billion eight hundred sixteen million one hundred and five thousand rupiah);
- d. Sanitation, amounting to Rp1,097,626,667,000.00 (one trillion ninety-seven billion six hundred twenty-six million six hundred and sixty-seven thousand rupiah);
- e. Roads, amounting to Rp10,200,656,356,000.00 (ten trillion two hundred billion six hundred fifty-six million three hundred and fifty-six thousand rupiah);
- f. Irrigation, amounting to Rp4,246,177,000,000.00 (four trillion two hundred forty-six billion one hundred and seventy-seven million rupiah);
- g. Marketplace, amounting to Rp909,303,524,000.00 (nine hundred nine billion three hundred three million five hundred and twenty-four thousand rupiah);
- h. Small and Medium Scale Energy Sectors, amounting to Rp500,100,000,000.00 (five hundred billion and one hundred million rupiah); and



- i. Environment and Forestry, amounting to Rp500,719,000,000.00 (five hundred billion seven hundred and nineteen million rupiah).
- (6) Affirmative DAK as referred to in paragraph (3) letter c shall be utilized to fund activities in the following sectors:
 - a. Health, amounting to Rp3,226,242,950,000.00 (three trillion two hundred twenty-six billion two hundred forty-two million nine hundred and fifty thousand rupiah);
 - b. Housing and Settlement, amounting to Rp464,642,873,000.00 (four hundred sixty-four billion six hundred forty-two million eight hundred and seventy-three thousand rupiah);
 - c. Transportation, amounting to Rp1,078,134,148,000.00 (one trillion seventy-eight billion one hundred thirty-four million one hundred and forty-eight thousand rupiah);
 - d. Education, amounting to Rp794,612,169,000.00 (seven hundred ninety-four billion six hundred twelve million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand rupiah);
 - e. Drinking Water, amounting to Rp516,258,136,000.00 (five hundred sixteen billion two hundred fifty-eight million one hundred and thirty-six thousand rupiah); and
 - f. Sanitation, amounting to Rp541,877,798,000.00 (five hundred forty-one



billion eight hundred seventy-seven million seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand rupiah).

- (7) In order to maintain the output achievement of Physical DAK as referred to in paragraph (3) letters a, b, and c, the Local Governments shall submit budget action plan in accordance with the Physical DAK proposal agreed upon between the Government and the House of Representatives, and in compliance with the technical guidelines as stipulated in the statutory regulations.
- (8) Further provisions regarding the procedure for Physical DAK distribution as referred to in paragraph (3) and the submission of budget action plan as referred to in paragraph (7) shall be governed under a Regulation of the Minister of Finance.
- (9) Non-Physical DAK as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is planned at Rp123,451,808,800,000.00 (one hundred twenty-three trillion four hundred fifty-one billion eight hundred eight million and eight hundred thousand rupiah), which consists of:
 - a. School Operational Assistance (BOS) fund, amounting to Rp46,695,528,800,000.00 (forty-six trillion six hundred ninety-five billion five hundred twenty-eight million and eight hundred thousand rupiah);
 - b. Early Childhood Education Operational Assistance (BOP PAUD) fund, amounting to Rp4,070,190,000,000.00 (four trillion seven



billion one hundred and ninety million rupiah);

- c. Professional Allowance for Regional Civil Servant Teachers, amounting to Rp58,293,080,000,000.00 (fifty-eight trillion two hundred ninety-three billion and eighty million rupiah);
- d. Income Supplement for Regional Civil Servant Teachers, amounting to Rp978,110,000,000.00 (nine hundred seventy-eight billion one hundred and ten million rupiah);
- e. Health Operational Assistance (BOK) fund and Family Planning Operational Assistance (BOKB) fund, amounting to Rp10,360,020,000,000.00 (ten trillion three hundred sixty billion and twenty million rupiah);
- f. Capacity Building of Cooperative, Small and Medium Business fund, amounting to Rp100,000,000,000.00 (one hundred billion rupiah);
- g. Special Allowance for Regional Civil Servant Teachers in Special Regions, amounting to Rp2,129,880,000,000.00 (two trillion one hundred twenty-nine billion eight hundred and eighty million rupiah); and
- h. Population Administrative Service fund, amounting to Rp825,000,000,000.00 (eight hundred and twenty-five billion rupiah).



- (10) DAK recipient regions do not provide match fund.

Article 13

- (1) DID as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (2) letter b is planned at Rp8,500,000,000,000.00 (eight trillion and five hundred billion rupiah).
- (2) DID shall be allocated based on general and performance criteria.
- (3) The received DID shall be utilized in accordance with the regional needs and priority.

Article 14

- (1) Special Autonomy Fund and Privileges Fund of the Special Region of Yogyakarta as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (2) letter c is planned at Rp20,923,523,396,000.00 (twenty trillion nine hundred twenty-three billion five hundred twenty-three million three hundred and ninety-six thousand rupiah), which consists of:
 - a. Special Autonomy Fund; and
 - b. Privileges Fund of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.
- (2) Special Autonomy Fund as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is planned at Rp19,923,523,396,000.00 (nineteen trillion nine hundred twenty-three billion five hundred twenty-three million three hundred and ninety-six thousand rupiah), which consists of:



- a. Allocation of Special Autonomy Fund of Papua Province and West Papua Province, amounting to Rp7,961,761,698,000.00 (seven trillion nine hundred sixty-one billion seven hundred sixty-one million six hundred and ninety-eight thousand rupiah), to be distributed to Papua Province and West Papua Province with details as follows:
1. Special Autonomy Fund of Papua Province, amounting to Rp5,573,233,189,000.00 (five trillion five hundred seventy-three billion two hundred thirty-three million one hundred and eighty-nine thousand rupiah); and
 2. Special Autonomy Fund of West Papua Province, amounting to Rp2,388,528,509,000.00 (two trillion three hundred eighty-eight billion five hundred twenty-eight million five hundred and nine thousand rupiah).
- b. Allocation of Special Autonomy Fund of Aceh Province, amounting to Rp7,961,761,698,000.00 (seven trillion nine hundred sixty-one billion seven hundred sixty-one million six hundred and ninety-eight thousand rupiah); and



- c. Infrastructure Supplement Fund in the framework of Special Autonomy of Papua Province and West Papua Province, amounting to Rp4,000,000,000,000.00 (four trillion rupiah) with detail as follows:
1. Infrastructure Supplement Fund for Papua Province, amounting to Rp3,000,000,000,000.00 (three trillion rupiah); and
 2. Infrastructure Supplement Fund for West Papua Province, amounting to Rp1,000,000,000,000.00 (one trillion rupiah).
- (3) Privileges Fund of the Special Region of Yogyakarta as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is planned at Rp1,000,000,000,000.00 (one trillion rupiah).

Article 15

- (1) Further provisions regarding the detail of Transfer to Regions and Village Fund Budget as referred to in Articles 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 shall be governed in the Presidential Regulation.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the technical guidelines for implementation of Physical DAK as referred to in Article 12 paragraph (1) letter a shall be governed in the Presidential Regulation.



- (3) Provisions regarding the distribution of Transfer to Regions and Village Fund shall be regulated as follows:
 - a. distribution of Transfer to Regions and Village Fund are able to be made in cash or non-cash;
 - b. for regions having treasury cash and/or savings in bank in an unreasonable sum, non-cash conversion of DBH and/or DAU distribution shall be made; and
 - c. distribution of Physical DAK shall be carried out based on the implementation performance.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the distribution of Transfer to Regions and Village Fund as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be governed in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 16

- (1) Subsidy Management Program for Fiscal Year 2018 is planned at Rp172,407,877,047,000.00 (one hundred seventy-two trillion four hundred seven billion eight hundred seventy-seven million and forty-seven thousand rupiah).
- (2) Budget for Subsidy Management Program as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be utilized effectively on target.
- (3) Budget for Subsidy Management Program as referred to in paragraph (1) may be adjusted to the need of realization in the current fiscal year



based on the changes in parameter, the realization of Indonesia Crude Price (ICP), and/or the exchange rate of rupiah.

- (4) Further provisions regarding detail of Subsidy Management Program for Fiscal Year 2018 as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be governed by the Presidential Regulation.

Article 17

For efficient and effective implementation of the budget of the state ministries/institutions, the Government shall provide incentives towards the performance of budget of the state ministries/institutions, which shall be further governed under the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 18

- (1) The changes in Central Government Expenditure budget, in the form of:
 - a. changes in the expenditure budget sourced from PNBP;
 - b. changes in the expenditure budget sourced from foreign and domestic loans and grants, including those on-granting;
 - c. shift of Budget Section 999.08 (State General Treasurer Managing Other Expenditures) to the Budget Section of the state ministries/agencies, or between the budget subsections in the Budget Section 999 (BA BUN);



- d. shift of budget funded by PNPB between working units in 1 (one) program;
 - e. changes in the expenditure budget sourced from the SBSN to finance the activity/project of the state ministries/institutions;
 - f. inter-program budget shift in 1 (one) Budget Section sourced from pure rupiah to meet the needs of operational cost;
 - g. inter-program budget shift in 1 (one) Budget Section to meet the needs of ineligible expenditure for activities funded by foreign loan and/or grant;
 - h. budget shift from existing program to new program in order to complete the administration of Budget Execution (Allotment) Document subject to approval of the House of Representatives; and/or
 - i. budget shift for allocation of fund to settle the restructuring of state ministry/institution, shall be stipulated by the Government.
- (2) Further changes in Budget Financing in the form of changes of the ceiling for loan resulting from continued and accelerated drawdown of loan, and validation of loan at its closing date, shall be stipulated by the Government.



- (3) Changes in Central Government Expenditure budget in the form of change in the ceiling for validation of expenditure and revenue financing and/or grant revenue sourced from foreign loan/grant including those on-granting which has reached closing date, shall be stipulated by the Government.
- (4) Changes in Central Government Expenditure budget in the form of increase of the ceiling due to the Domestic-Source Counterpart Budget in the 2017 Budget Execution (Allotment) Document being unutilized for the payment of contract advances for activities funded by foreign loan, shall be stipulated by the Government.
- (5) Changes as referred to in paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) shall be reported by the Government to the House of Representatives in the Revised State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 and/or the 2018 Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP).

Article 19

- (1) The Government may grant to foreign governments/institutions and appoint the foreign governments/institutions as the recipients for humanity and other purposes.



- (2) The Government may provide grants to Local Government for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Article 20

- (1) Education Budget is planned at Rp440,876,776,190,000.00 (four hundred forty trillion eight hundred seventy-six billion seven hundred seventy-six million one hundred and ninety thousand rupiah).
- (2) The percentage of the Education Budget shall be 20.0% (twenty point zero percent), which is the ratio of Education Budget allotment as referred to in paragraph (1) to the total State Expenditure Budget, amounting to Rp2,204,383,880,952,000.00 (two quadrillion two hundred four trillion three hundred eighty-three billion eight hundred eighty million nine hundred and fifty-two thousand rupiah).
- (3) Education Budget allocation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall include allotment for National Education Development Fund (DPPN), amounting to Rp15,000,000,000,000.00 (fifteen trillion rupiah).



- (4) Further provisions regarding detail of the Education Budget as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be governed by the Presidential Regulation.

Article 21

- (1) Total amount of the State Budget Revenue for Fiscal Year 2018, as referred to in Article 3, is lower than the State Budget Expenditure as referred to in Article 7 and, therefore, in Fiscal Year 2018 there is budget deficit amounting to Rp325,936,612,188,000.00 (three hundred twenty-five trillion nine hundred thirty-six billion six hundred twelve million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand rupiah) which will be financed from the Budget Financing.
- (2) Provision regarding the allocation of Budget Financing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be as set out in Appendix I which forms an integral part of this Law.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the detail of allocation of Budget Finance as set out in Appendix I hereto shall be governed by the Presidential Regulation.

Article 22

- (1) If the budget deficit is expected to be over the limit as stipulated in the State Budget, the Government may utilize the SAL fund, Cash Loan drawdown, and/or SBN issuance as additional financing.



- (2) Any obligation arising from the utilization of SAL fund, Cash Loan drawdown, and/or SBN issuance as additional finance as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be charged to the state budget.
- (3) Utilization of SAL fund, Cash Loan, and/or SBN issuance as additional finance as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be reported by the Government in the 2018 Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP).
- (4) Further provisions regarding the deficit expected to be over the specified limit and the utilization of SAL fund, Cash Loan, and/or SBN issuance as additional finance as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be governed by the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 23

- (1) The Government may use the state ministries/institutions program sourced from Pure Rupiah budget in the budget allocation of the Central Government Expenditure and/or State-Owned Assets to be used as the basis for issuance of SBSN.
- (2) Detail of the state ministries/institutions program and/or State-Owned Assets which can be used as the basis for issuance of SBSN shall be determined by the Minister of Finance upon ratification of the Law regarding State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 and the stipulation of



Presidential Regulation regarding the State Budget Details for Fiscal Year 2018.

- (3) Further condition regarding the use of the state ministries/institutions programs and/or State-Owned Assets as the basis for issuance of SBSN as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be governed by the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 24

- (1) The Government may use the remaining amount of proceeds from the issuance of SBSN to finance the activities/projects of the state ministries/institutions which unutilized during the Fiscal Year 2017 to finance further implementation of such activities/projects in the Fiscal Year 2018.
- (2) Utilization of the remaining amount of proceeds from the issuance of SBSN used to finance the activities/projects of the state ministries/institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be reported by the Government in the Revised State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 and/or the 2018 Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP).
- (3) Further provisions regarding the utilization of the remaining amount of proceeds from the issuance of SBSN used to finance the activities/projects of the state ministries/institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be governed by the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.



Article 25

- (1) In the event of domestic SBN market crisis, the Government with the approval of the House of Representatives shall be authorized to utilize SAL to carry out stabilization of domestic SBN market upon calculation of budget requirements up to the end of the current fiscal year and the beginning of the next fiscal year.
- (2) Approval of the House of Representatives as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be the decree as set out in the minutes of Work Meeting of the House of Representatives' Budget Committee with the Government, which shall be issued within no more than 1x24 (one time twenty-four) hours upon submission by the Government of the proposal to the House of Representatives.
- (3) The amount of SAL utilized to stabilize the domestic SBN market as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be reported by the Government in the Revised State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 and/or 2018 Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP).
- (4) Further provisions regarding SAL utilization to stabilize the domestic SBN market as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be governed by the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.



Article 26

- (1) In the event that the realization of the state revenue is insufficient to cover the state expenditure requirement in certain period, the deficit may be covered by SAL fund, issuance of SBN or State Expenditure adjustment.
- (2) The Government may repurchase the SBN for the purpose of market stability and cash management while keeping on considering the required amount of net SBN issued in order to cover the predetermined financing needs.
- (3) In the event of a more profitable debt financing instrument and/or unavailability of one of the debt financing instruments, the Government may change the composition of debt financing instrument in order to maintain the economic and fiscal security.
- (4) In the event that budget reallocation of debt interest is required as a result of the change of debt financing instrument composition as referred to in paragraph (3), the Government may reallocate the payment of foreign debt interest to the payment of domestic debt interest or vice versa.



- (5) In order to reduce the cost of SBN issuance and to ensure the availability of financing through debt, the Government may accept the debt underwriting guarantee from the institution which can perform the underwriting function, and/or accept the facility in the form of financing support.
- (6) The implementation of provisions as referred to in paragraphs (1) up to (5) shall be stipulated and reported by the Government in the Revised State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 and/or in the 2018 Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP).

Article 27

- (1) In order to guarantee the availability of budget at the beginning of Fiscal Year 2018, the Government may issue SBN in the fourth quarter of 2017.
- (2) Issuance of SBN as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be reported by the Government in the Revised State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 and/or 2018 Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP).

Article 28

- (1) For payment of salaries and DAU of January 2018, the fund of which shall be available at the end of Fiscal Year 2017, the Government may take SAL loan and/or use the proceeds from the issuance of SBN as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (1) at the end of 2017.



- (2) Further provisions regarding utilization of SAL loan as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be governed by the Regulation of the Minister of Finance regarding SAL management.

Article 29

- (1) In order to accelerate the implementation of activities financed by Foreign Loan, the drawdown of domestic-source counterpart budget for the payment of advances on contract of activities financed by Foreign Loan in DIPA of Fiscal year 2018 may continue until March 31, 2019.
- (2) The proposed continuation of drawdown of domestic-source counterpart budget for the payment of contract advances as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Minister of Finance in the form of revised budget no later than January 31, 2019.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the implementation of the revised budget as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be governed by the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 30

- (1) Investment in an international financial organization/institution/international business entity to be made and/or has been recorded in the Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) as permanent investment shall be considered as investment in such international



financial organization/institution/international business entity.

- (2) The Government may make the payment of investment in any international financial organization/institution/international business entity exceeding the budget ceiling determined for Fiscal Year 2018 due to exchange rate difference which, then, such payment shall be reported in the Revised State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 and/or 2018 Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP).
- (3) The implementation of investment in an international financial organization/ institution/ international business entity as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be governed by the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 31

For efficient and effective implementation of the provision of international assistance, it is determined that the international assistance fund shall amount to Rp1,000,000,000,000.00 (one trillion rupiah), which shall be utilized in compliance with the statutory regulations.

Article 32

- (1) In order to increase the business capacity particularly in the sectors of research, development, and supply of seeds for plantation, the Government shall make PMN in PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero), which shall



be sourced from state-owned assets of the Ministry of Agriculture which are utilized by PT Riset Perkebunan Nusantara.

- (2) Additional PMN as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be stipulated in Government Regulation.

Article 33

- (1) State-Owned Assets (BMN) as stated in the Activity Checklist (DIK)/Project Checklist (DIP)/ Budget Execution (Allotment) Document (DIPA) of the state ministries/institutions which are used and/or operated by the BUMN/Limited Liability Company in which the state holds shares and have been recorded in the balance sheet of BUMN/Limited Liability Company in which the state holds shares as BPYBDS or other similar account shall be considered as PMN in the said BUMN/Limited Liability Company at the budget realization value as reviewed by the Indonesia's National Government Internal Auditor (BPKP).
- (2) Any BMN acquired using capital expenditure through DIPA of a state ministry/institution and which will be used by a BUMN/Limited Liability Company in which the state holds shares upon the acquisition of such BMN shall be considered as PMN in such BUMN/Limited Liability Company which utilizes BMN at the budget realization value as reviewed by the Indonesia's National Government Internal Auditor (BPKP).



- (3) Implementation of PMN in the BUMN/Limited Liability Company in which the state holds shares as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be stipulated in Government Regulation.

Article 34

- (1) The Minister of Finance shall be authorized to manage the budget of Guarantee Liabilities in:
- a. Acceleration of National Infrastructure Development, consisting of:
 - 1. coal fired power plant development acceleration;
 - 2. the provision of drinking water acceleration;
 - 3. the provision of infrastructure guarantee in the public private partnership projects which is carried out through the infrastructure guarantor;
 - 4. providing infrastructure financing through direct loan from international financing institution to BUMN;
 - 5. the construction acceleration of toll roads in Sumatera.
 - b. assigning BUMN to provide regional infrastructure financing.
- (2) In the event that the budget of Guarantee Liabilities as referred to in paragraph (1) has been disbursed, it shall be calculated as receivables/invoice to the guaranteed entity or expenditure of the state ministries/institutions.



- (3) In the event that the remaining budget of Guarantee Liabilities as referred to in paragraph (1) is not fully utilized in the current year, such remaining budget of Guarantee Liabilities may be accumulated by transfer mechanism into the accounts of Guarantor Liabilities Reserve Fund and Regional Infrastructure Financing Guarantee Fund which opened by Bank Indonesia.
- (4) Fund transferred to the Guarantor Liabilities Reserve Fund account as referred to in paragraph (3) may be used for payment of Guarantee Liabilities between guaranteed programs as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a in the next fiscal year.
- (5) Fund transferred to the Regional Infrastructure Financing Guarantee Fund account as referred to in paragraph (3) may be used for payment of guarantees as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b.
- (6) Further provision regarding the budget implementation of the Guarantee Liabilities and the use of Guarantor Liabilities Reserve Fund or Regional Infrastructure Financing Guarantee Fund account as referred to in paragraphs (4) and (5) shall be stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 35

- (1) The Government may make payments for debt interest and debt principal installment exceeding the ceiling determined in Fiscal Year 2018, which



shall, then, be reported by the Government in the Revised State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 and/or 2018 Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP).

- (2) The Government may perform Hedging transaction to control the risks of expense fluctuation in the payment of debt liabilities, and/or to protect the value of debt, from risks which may arise or are reasonably expected to arise from volatility of financial market factors.
- (3) Fulfillment of the obligation arising from the Hedging transaction, as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be charged to the expenditure budget of debt interest and/or debt principal installment.
- (4) The obligation as referred to in paragraph (3) shall not be prejudicial to the state finance.
- (5) Further provision regarding the implementation of Hedging transaction as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 36

- (1) The Minister of Finance shall be authorized to settle the receivables of the Government institutions which is managed/administered by the State Debt Management Committee/ Directorate General of State Assets Management, in particular the receivables from Micro, Small, and Medium Businesses (UMKM), and receivables in the form of Mortgage of Simple/Very Simple House (KPR).



RS/RSS), including and not limited to the restructuring and provision of debt principal reduction up to 100% (one hundred percent).

- (2) Further provision regarding the settlement of the Government institution's receivables as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 37

- (1) In mid Fiscal Year 2018, the Government shall prepare the report of State Budget implementation in the First Semester of Fiscal Year 2018, with regard to:
- a. the State Revenue realization;
 - b. the State Expenditure realization; and
 - c. the Budget Financing realization.
- (2) In the such report as referred to in paragraph (1), the Government shall include the prognosis for the next 6 (six) months.
- (3) The report as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be submitted to the House of Representatives no later than July 2018 for joint discussion by the House of Representatives and the Government.

Article 38

- (1) Adjustment to the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018, as well as the progress and/or changes of conditions shall be jointly discussed by the House of Representatives and the Government in order to



prepare estimated revision to the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018, in the event of:

- a. any development of macroeconomic indicators which is not in line with the assumptions used in the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018;
 - b. changes in the principles of fiscal policy;
 - c. any situation which requires the budget shift between units in the organization, and/or between programs; and/ or
 - d. any situation requiring the utilization of SAL from the previous year to financing in the current budget year.
- (2) SAL as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d shall be the SAL in the Bank Indonesia account which shall be used as determined by the Minister of Finance in compliance with the applicable provisions and set out in the accountability report of the State Budget implementation.
- (3) The Government shall propose the Draft Bill regarding the Amendment to Law regarding the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 to reflect the changes as referred to in paragraph (1), for approval by the House of Representatives prior to the end of Fiscal Year 2018.

Article 39

- (1) In an emergency situation, in the event that any of the following matters occurs:
- a. the projection of economic growth is below the assumption and deviates from other basic



macroeconomic assumptions, leading to significant decline in state revenues and/or significant increase in state expenditure; and/or

- b. significant increase of debt cost, particularly the return on SBN,

the Government, upon the approval of the House of Representatives, may perform the following measures:

1. to stipulate expenditure which has not yet been allocated and/or which exceeds the ceiling in the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018;
2. to shift the budgeted expenditures from one program to another within the same section and/or among sections with reference to the target of the national priority programs which should remain to be achieved;
3. to reduce the State Expenditure ceiling in order to improve efficiency while keep on maintaining the successful achievement of the target of priority programs;
4. to utilize SAL to cover any deficit in the State Budget financing, after making prior consideration of the availability of SAL required for such purpose up to the end of the current fiscal year and the beginning of the next fiscal year; and/or
5. to use proceeds from drawdown of additional loans and/or issuance of SBN.



- (2) Approval of the House of Representatives as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be the decree as set out in the minutes of Work Meeting of the House of Representatives' Budget Committee with the Government, which shall be issued within no more than 1x24 (one times twenty-four) hours upon submission by the Government of the proposal to the House of Representatives.
- (3) In case of no approval as referred to in paragraph (1) issued by the House of Representatives for any reason whatsoever, the Government may take any of the measures as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (4) The Government shall give particulars of the implementation of any of the measures as referred to in paragraph (1) in the Revised State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 and/or in the 2018 Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP).

Article 40

- (1) If the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) undergone liquidity problems, the Government may extend loans to the LPS.
- (2) Source of fund for the loan as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be as follows:
 - a. SAL that will be used to cover any deficit in the State Budget financing, after making prior consideration of the availability of SAL required for such purpose up to the end of the



current fiscal year and the beginning of the next fiscal year; and/or

- b. proceeds from drawdown of additional loans and/or issuance of SBN.
- (3) The extension of loan to the LPS as referred to in paragraph (1) and use of sources of fund for loan extension as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be subject to approval of the House of Representatives.
- (4) Approval of the House of Representatives as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be the decree as set out in the minutes of Work Meeting of the House of Representatives' Budget Committee with the Government, which shall be issued within no more than 1x24 (one times twenty-four) hours upon submission by the Government of the proposal to the House of Representatives.
- (5) In case of no approval as referred to in paragraph (3) issued by the House of Representatives for any reason whatsoever, the Government may extend loan to the LPS as referred to in paragraph (1) and use any source of fund for loan extension as referred to in paragraph (2).
- (6) In case of loan extension as referred to in paragraph (1), the Government shall report the same in the Revised State Budget for the current year and/or in the Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) for the current fiscal year.



- (7) Source of fund for loan extension as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be reported in the Revised State Budget for the current year and/or in the Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) for the current fiscal year.

Article 41

- (1) At the end of Fiscal Year 2018, the Government shall prepare the accountability report of the implementation of the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 in the form of Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP).
- (2) The Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prepared in compliance with the Government Accounting Standard (SAP).
- (3) The Government shall propose the Draft Bill regarding the Accountability for the Implementation of the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018, upon audit of the Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) as referred to in paragraph (1) by the State Audit Board (BPK), no later than 6 (six) months as of the end of Fiscal Year 2018 for approval of the House of Representatives.

Article 42

The Posture of the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018, containing the detailed amounts of State Revenue, State Expenditure, budget surplus/deficit, and Budget Financing shall be set out in Appendix II which shall form an integral part of this Law.



Article 43

A Presidential Regulation regarding Detail of the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 shall be enacted as implementation of this Law no later than November 30, 2017.

Article 44

In implementing the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018, the Government shall try to achieve the target of quality economic growth, which is reflected through the followings:

- a. decline in poverty rate to 9.5% - 10.0% (nine point five up to ten point zero percent);
- b. decrease in open unemployment level to 5.0% - 5.3% (five point zero percent up to five point three percent);
- c. decrease in Gini Ratio to 0.38 (zero point thirty-eight percent); and
- d. increase in Human Development Index (IPM) to 71.5 (seventy-one point five).

Article 45

Provisions as referred to in Articles 27 and 28 shall come into effect as of the date of the enactment of this Law.

Article 46

This Law shall come into effect as of January 1, 2018.



For public cognizance, this Law shall be announced by publishing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Enacted in ...

on ...

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

JOKO WIDODO

Promulgated in ...

on ...

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

YASONNA H. LAOLY

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER ... OF ...



DRAFT
ELUCIDATION
ON
BILL OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER ... OF ...
REGARDING
STATE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018

I. GENERAL

The State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 is prepared based on the 2018 Government Work Plan (RKP), as well the Macroeconomic Framework and the Principles of Fiscal Policy of 2018, as having been jointly discussed and agreed, both in the Initial Session and the Level I Session of the Draft of the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 between the Government and the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 considers the economic and social situations, and the international and domestic development in the last several months, as well as various anticipatory measures which have been taken in 2017 and planned policies to be pursued in 2018.

The economic growth of Indonesia in 2018 is expected to be approximately 5.4% (five point four percent). The determination of the said target takes into account the latest development of the external and internal factors. From the external point of view, the global economy would still be facing risks arising from the developed countries' monetary policies, the tendency of global commodity price to stagnate, as well as the moderation of the Chinese economy. From the internal aspect, the economic growth is expected to be boosted by the Government's infrastructure expenditure in order to strengthen the productive sectors, public consumption support, increased

investments, and export volume improvement. Various policy packages issued are also expected to encourage the growth of private sector investment which will, in turn, accelerate the economic growth, while maintaining the macroeconomic stability.

The efforts to maintain macroeconomic stability shall be made through coordinated fiscal, monetary, and real sector policies. The maintained stability of macro economy shall be reflected on i) average exchange rate of rupiah which shall be stable at approximately Rp13,500.00 (thirteen thousand five hundred rupiah) per one United States dollar; ii) inflation rate which is expected to be controlled at 3.5% (three point five percent); and iii) the average interest rate of the 3 (three)-month Treasury Bill (SPN) which shall reach 5.3% (five point three percent). However, the macroeconomic stability is expected to face potential risks of unpredictable global financial market liquidity as the result of unclear monetary policies applied in the developed countries, particularly the United States of America and Europe.

In line with the stagnation trend of the global commodity price, the Indonesia Crude Price (ICP) in the international market in 2018 shall remain in average at approximately USD48 (forty-eight United States of American dollar) per barrel. Meanwhile, the lifting rate of crude oil is estimated to reach approximately 800,000 (eight hundred thousand) barrels per day, while the lifting rate of gas is estimated to reach approximately 1.2 (one point two) million barrels of oil equivalent per day.

Indonesia's development strategy is based on the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025. The implementation of RPJPN strategy is divided into four stages of the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) in which each stage contains a five



year development plan and strategy to be implemented by the Government.

Year 2018 is the fourth year in RPJMN agenda stage 3. Based on the implementation, achievement, and as the continuation of the 1st stage of RPJMN (2005-2009) and the 2nd stage of RPJMN (2010-2014), the 3rd stage of RPJMN (2015-2019) aims at consolidating the overall development by focusing on building competitive excellence in economy based on natural resources, quality human resources, competencies in science, technology, and innovation. The efforts undertaken to achieve these objectives shall be implemented through the achievement of development goals in each year with a different focus, in line with the encountered challenges and situations. The focus of these activities shall be manifested in the Government Work Plan (RKP) in each year.

The Nine Agendas (Nawa Cita) represent the summary of the programs contained in the visions and missions of the President/Vice President which are elaborated in the development strategy as stipulated in the RPJMN 2015-2019, which consist of four main parts, namely i) Development Norms; ii) Three Development Dimensions; iii) Prerequisite Condition for successful development; and iv) Quick Wins Programs. The three development dimensions and the prerequisite conditions of the development strategy shall include sectors prioritized in the implementation of RPJMN 2015-2019, which will be defined in the Government Work Plan (RKP) of 2018 below.

First, the Human Development Dimension constitutes the definition of the national development agenda contained in the Nawa Cita, which shall include among others, improving the life quality of the people of Indonesia, revolutionizing the nation's character,



strengthening the unity in diversity, and strengthening the social restoration of Indonesia. The priorities are the education sector through the implementation of the Smart Indonesia Program, health sector through the implementation of Healthy Indonesia Program, public housing, revolutionizing the nation's character, strengthening the unity in diversity, and strengthening the social restoration of Indonesia, and implementing mental revolution.

Second, the development programs in the Leading Sectors Development Dimension constitute the definition of Nawa Cita which brings back the state's figure that protects the entire nation and provides safety to all citizens, improves the people's productivity and competitiveness in the international market, and realizes economic independence by activating strategic sectors of domestic economy. The priority of leading sectors development shall include food sovereignty, energy and electricity sovereignty, marine, tourism, industry, as well as science and technology.

Third, the whole nation has received the benefits from the growth of national income, as reflected from the increased consumption per capita of the people. Therefore, through the Equity and Territorial Development Dimension, the efforts to improve the quality of life are made by prioritizing equal distribution of among income groups, and reduction of development gap among regions. The programs in this dimension are the definition of Nawa Cita to develop Indonesia from the outskirts by strengthening the regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state, improving the life quality of the people of Indonesia, and improving the people's productivity and competitiveness in the international market.



In order to support the implementation of the three development dimensions, Prerequisite Conditions are necessary. The development programs to create the Prerequisite Conditions represent the definition of Nawa Cita which brings back the state's figure that protects the entire nation and provides safety to all citizens, develops a clean, effective-democratic, and trustworthy governance, and strengthens the presence of the state in reforming the system and law enforcement which is corruption-free, dignified, and trustworthy. The Prerequisite Conditions shall include the programs aimed at improving legal security and law enforcement, security and order, politics and democracy, as well as bureaucracy governance and reform.

In order to achieve the national development goal priorities and other national priorities, one of the efforts that the Government shall undertake is optimizing the Tax and PNBP Revenues. Tax Revenues can be increased through tax extension and intensification. Furthermore, development goal priorities shall be achieved by making financing source measures efficient, such as by prioritizing domestic financing, utilizing debts for productive activities, and utilizing selective foreign loan primarily for the construction of infrastructure and energy.

In order to support the fulfillment of domestic energy demand due to depleting oil and gas, it is necessary to increase the number of geothermal sources through: i) intensification and expansion of exploration; ii) improvement of geothermal legislation which shall provide benefits and justice to regions, and to maintain the investment climate in geothermal energy; and iii) issuance of Government-Borne Income Tax (PPh DTP) policy for geothermal companies whose permits are issued prior to the enactment of Law Number 27 of 2003 regarding Geothermal.



The Bill regarding the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 was discussed by the House of Representatives and the Government with reference to the considerations of the House of Representatives as contemplated in Decree of the Regional Representative Council Number _____ dated _____.

This Law was discussed by the Government and the House of Representatives with reference to the Constitutional Court Decree Number 35/PUU-XI/2013 dated May 22, 2014.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Self-explanatory.

Article 2

Self-explanatory.

Article 3

Self-explanatory.

Article 4

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b



Third parties whose income tax borne by the Government are the third parties who provide their service to the Government for issuance and/or buy-back/exchange of SBN (Government Securities) in the international market, such as marketing agent service and international legal consultant service and exchange/buyer agent service.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (9)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (10)

Self-explanatory.



Paragraph (11)

Self-explanatory.

Article 5

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Non-Oil & Gas Natural Resources (SDA) Revenue from the forestry sector shall not be designated only as the target of the state revenue, but also a means to maintain forest sustainability.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Pending the amendment to Law Number 49 Prp. of 1960 regarding the State Receivables Management Committee, and in order to accelerate the settlement of non-performing receivables of BUMN (State-Owned Enterprises) engaged in banking industry, the account receivables are able to be processed through the management mechanism as specified under the regulations regarding limited liability company and banking industry.

The granting of authority to the General Meeting of Shareholders and the supervision by the Government of



the settlement of non-performing receivables of BUMN engaged in banking industry shall subject to the provisions of laws regarding BUMN.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Article 6

Self-explanatory.

Article 7

Self-explanatory.

Article 8

Self-explanatory.

Article 9

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Letter a



The term “basic allocation shall be equally distributed to all villages with affirmations” shall mean a certain percentage of the ceiling allocated to underdeveloped villages and extremely underdeveloped villages with high number of poor population.

The term “underdeveloped villages and extremely underdeveloped villages” shall mean the status of a village as determined by the Ministry of Rural and Underdeveloped Region Development.

Letter b

Data of the number of villages, village’s population, poverty rate, area, and geographical accessibility shall be obtained from the relevant ministry and/or institution in charge of the government’s statistical affairs.

For any village whose data of its population, poverty rate, and area are unavailable, the data of main village may be used proportionally, while, with regard to data of village’s geographical accessibility, the same data as the main village, the mean index of geographical accessibility of the same district, or the data obtained from the Local Government shall be used.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)



Self-explanatory.

Article 10

Self-explanatory.

Article 11

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Central Government's portion of Land and building Tax revenue at 10% (ten percent) shall be equally distributed to all regencies/municipalities.

Local government's portion sourced from the collection cost shall be utilized to finance activities in accordance with the regional needs and priority.

Letter b

This DBH shall include DBH from Income Tax of Article 25 and Article 29 of Domestic Individual Taxpayer (WPOPDN) eligible for final income tax under the Government Regulation Number 46 of 2013 regarding Income Tax on Business Revenue of Taxpayers with Certain Gross Income.

In order to control the implementation of the State Budget, DBH may not be fully distributed up to the



allocated ceiling and, then, it shall be treated as underpaid DBH.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

This policy is the consequence from policy amendment in the form of delegation of authorities in forestry sector from regencies/municipalities government to provincial government as stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 regarding Local Government as amended for several times and the latest by Law Number 9 of 2015 regarding the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 regarding Local Government.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Under this provision, Local Governments shall no longer be required to allocate Oil and Gas DBH at 0.5% (zero point five percent) for basic education supplementary budget.



Policy regarding the utilization of Oil and Gas DBH for West Papua Province and Aceh Province shall be implemented pursuant to Law Number 35 of 2008 regarding the Stipulation of the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2008 regarding the Amendment to Law Number 21 of 2001 regarding the Special Autonomy for Papua Province to become Law and Law Number 11 of 2006 regarding the Aceh Government.

Letter c

The term “research and development” shall mean among others the utilization of area, plantation of local superior forest trees, and implementation of the selective cutting and line planting system.

This policy is the consequence from policy amendment in the form of delegation of authorities in forestry sector from regencies/municipalities government to provincial government as stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 regarding Local Government as amended for several times and the latest by Law Number 9 of 2015 regarding the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 regarding Local Government.

Paragraph (8)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (9)

Net PDN (Domestic Revenue) amounting to
Rp1,387,066,497,939,000.00 (one quadrillion three



hundred eighty-seven trillion sixty-six billion four hundred ninety-seven million nine hundred and thirty-nine thousand rupiah) shall be calculated based on the sum of Tax Revenue amounting to Rp1,609,383,258,922,000.00 (one quadrillion six hundred nine trillion three hundred eighty-three billion two hundred fifty-eight million nine hundred and twenty-two thousand rupiah) and PNBP (Non-Tax State Revenue) amounting to Rp267,867,144,442,000.00 (two hundred sixty-seven trillion eight hundred sixty-seven billion one hundred forty-four million four hundred and forty-two thousand rupiah), minus the reducing factors, which consist of:

- a. State Revenue shared with Region, which consists of:
 1. Income Tax of Articles 21, 25 and 29 of Domestic Individual Taxpayer Revenue amounting to Rp187,142,340,000,000.00 (one hundred eighty-seven trillion one hundred forty-two billion three hundred and forty million rupiah);
 2. Land and building Tax (PBB) Revenue amounting to Rp17,369,101,000,000.00 (seventeen trillion three hundred sixty-nine billion one hundred and one million rupiah);
 3. Tobacco Product Excise Revenue amounting to Rp148,230,000,000,000.00 (one hundred forty-eight trillion two hundred and thirty billion rupiah);



4. Oil and Gas Natural Resources (SDA) Revenue amounting to Rp77,168,990,000,000.00 (seventy-seven trillion one hundred sixty-eight billion nine hundred and ninety million rupiah);
 5. Mineral and Coal SDA Revenue amounting to Rp16,782,000,651,000.00 (sixteen trillion seven hundred eighty-two billion six hundred and fifty-one thousand rupiah);
 6. Forestry SDA Revenue amounting to Rp2,945,638,618,000.00 (two trillion nine hundred forty-five billion six hundred thirty-eight million six hundred and eighteen thousand rupiah);
 7. Fishery SDA Revenue amounting to Rp494,461,108,000.00 (four hundred ninety-four billion four hundred sixty-one million one hundred and eight thousand rupiah); and
 8. Geothermal SDA Revenue amounting to Rp700,585,520,000.00 (seven hundred billion five hundred eighty-five million five hundred and twenty thousand rupiah).
- b. Earmarked State Revenue at the portion of 50% (fifty percent), which consists of:
1. Ministries/Institutions PNPB Revenue amounting to Rp24,976,917,228,000.00 (twenty-four trillion nine hundred seventy-six billion nine hundred seventeen million two hundred and twenty-eight thousand rupiah);



2. Public Service Agencies (BLU) Revenue amounting to Rp42,956,469,792,000.00 (forty-two trillion nine hundred fifty-six billion four hundred sixty-nine million seven hundred and ninety-two thousand rupiah); and
3. Government-Borne Tax Revenue amounting to Rp10,768,190,036,000.00 (ten trillion seven hundred sixty-eight billion one hundred ninety million and thirty-six thousand rupiah).

Paragraph (10)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (11)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (12)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (13)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (14)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (15)

Self-explanatory.

Article 12

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.



Paragraph (2)

Allocation of Physical DAK is intended to assist certain regions, to finance basic service facilities and infrastructures required by the people, as well as to accelerate regional development and to achieve national priority targets.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Regular DAK shall be allocated to provinces/regencies/municipalities/as proposed by local governments to the state ministries/institutions which is stated as national priorities.

The amount of the allocated Regular DAK shall be calculated with reference to the proposal and technical data of the relevant region, by taking into account the national priorities and the state's finance capacity.

Letter b

Assigned DAK shall be allocated to finance specific activities with limited features and in specified locations for the achievement of national priority targets.

The amount of the allocated Assigned DAK for each region shall be calculated with reference to proposal and technical data of the relevant region, by taking



into account the national priorities and the state's finance capacity.

Letter c

Affirmative DAK shall be allocated to regencies/municipalities categorized as regions bordering on another country, underdeveloped regions, islands, and/or transmigration destinations.

Regencies/municipalities bordering on another country, underdeveloped regions, islands, and/or transmigration destinations shall be determined pursuant to the provision in statutory regulations.

The amount of the allocated Affirmative DAK for each region shall be calculated with reference to proposal and technical data of the relevant region, by taking into account the regional characteristics and the state's finance capacity.

Paragraph (4)

Determination of Regular DAK ceiling per sector shall be based on regional needs and achievement of national priority.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)



Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (9)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (10)

Self-explanatory.

Article 13

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The main criteria to determine whether a region is qualified to receive DID shall consist of:

- a. Opinion of the State Audit Board (BPK) on the Local Government Financial Statements (LKPD);
- b. Timely establishment of the Local Government Regulation regarding Regional Budget; and
- c. Utilization of e-government.

Meanwhile, the performance category constitutes assessment of performance improvement/achievement in the following sectors:

- a. Management of Regional Finance;
- b. Public governmental service(s);
- c. Public basic service(s); and
- d. Public welfare.

Indicator of performance category to be used in the 2018 DID policy shall include, among others:



1. Management of regional finance, through assessment of performance improvement and/or achievement in, among others:
 - a. regional fiscal independence;
 - b. regional expenditure quality;
 - c. budget planning quality; and
 - d. regional SiLPA realization.
2. General government service(s), through assessment of performance achievement in, among others:
 - a. Investment simplification: performance of One-Stop Service.
 - b. Administration of Local Government: result of the performance assessment of the administration Local Government with respect to Local Government Administration Report.
 - c. Regional planning: best planning, progressive planning, and innovative planning.
 - d. Best public service innovation.
 - e. Accountability System of the Government Institution Performance: Performance planning, performance measurement, performance reporting, internal assessment and achievement of government institution performance.
3. Public basic service(s), through assessment of performance improvement and/or achievement in, among others:



- a. Public basic service in education, among others: net enrollment rate, average schooling rate and expected schooling rate.
 - b. Public basic service in health, among others: percentage of toddlers under 2 years old suffering from malnutrition (stunted), percentage of toddlers under 5 years old receiving immunization, and percentage of health-personnel-assisted childbirths.
 - c. Public basic service in infrastructure, among others: percentage of households having access to drinking water and proper sanitation.
4. Public welfare, through assessment of performance improvement and/or achievement in declining poverty rate.

Paragraph (3)

Activities which are in line with regional needs and priorities may take forms of, among others:

- a. provision of public basic service(s);
- b. development, including rehabilitation and maintenance of government facilities and infrastructures; or
- c. capacity building in regional financial management.

Article 14

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)



Letter a

Special Autonomy Fund of Papua Province and West Papua Province shall be distributed to Papua Province and West Papua Province with a proportion of 70% (seventy percent) and 30% (thirty percent), respectively.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

The Additional Infrastructure Fund shall be distributed to Papua Province and West Papua Province with a proportion of 75% (seventy-five percent) and 25% (twenty-five percent), respectively, with reference to certain indicators such as population, area, and number of villages/kampongs and sub-districts.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 15

Self-explanatory.

Article 16

Self-explanatory.

Article 17

Self-explanatory.

Article 18

Paragraph (1)



Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g

The term “ineligible expenditure” shall mean expenditures which are not allowed to be financed by foreign loan/grant because such expenditures are not in accordance with the terms of the Foreign Loan and/or Grant Agreement.

Letter h

Self-explanatory.

Letter i

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The term “changes of the ceiling for Subsidiary Loan” shall mean the increase of the ceiling for Subsidiary Loan due to the extension of multi-year Subsidiary Loan, accelerated drawdown of Subsidiary Loan which has been approved to optimize the utilization of Subsidiary Loan, and/or the increase of the ceiling for Subsidiary Loan for the purpose of issuing Endorsement Letter (SP3) for



transaction of Notice of Disbursement (NOD) of Loan and/or Grant issued by the Lender and/or Grantor. Such changes of ceiling for Subsidiary Loan shall not include new Subsidiary Loan which have not been allocated in the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018.

The term “closing date” shall mean the final date of the drawdown of foreign loan/grant through issuance of Disbursement Order (SP2D) by the State Treasury Service Office.

Paragraph (3)

Such changes of ceiling shall be used for issuance of SP3 for transaction of Notice of Disbursement (NOD) of Loan and/or Grant issued by the Lender and/or Grantor.

Paragraph (4)

The term “contract advances for activities funded by foreign loan” shall mean Pure Rupiah Allocated Budget which shall be provided by the government in the Budget Execution (Allotment) Document (DIPA) of State Ministries/Institutions Utilizing Foreign Loan to pay a certain amount to the goods and/or service provider as one of the requirements for effectiveness of the contract. Without the payment of such advances, no drawdown may be made from such foreign loan facility in respect of which a facility agreement has been executed.

Paragraph (5)

The term “reported by the Government to the House of Representatives in the Revised State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018” shall mean that the changes in detail/ shifts of



Central Government Expenditure budget which are made prior to the Revised State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 shall be reported to the House of Representatives.

The term “reported by the Government to the House of Representatives in the 2018 Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP)” shall mean that the changes in detail/shifts of Central Government Expenditure budget which are made throughout 2018 following the Revised State Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 shall be reported to the House of Representatives.

Article 19

Self-explanatory.

Article 20

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

The National Education Development Fund (DPPN) constitutes part of educational budget allocation of the previous years as endowment fund which is managed by the Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP) as Education Sovereign Wealth Fund.

It is intended that the proceeds from such endowment fund is utilized to ensure the continuity of education program for the next generation as the form of inter-generations accountability by way of, among others, scholarship and research funding.



Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 21

Self-explanatory.

Article 22

Paragraph (1)

The term “deficit” shall mean deficit as stipulated in Law Number 17 of 2003 regarding State Finance.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 23

Self-explanatory.

Article 24

Self-explanatory.

Article 25

Paragraph (1)

The term “domestic SBN market crisis” shall mean the situation of SBN market crisis based on the indicators of Crisis Management Protocol (CMP) of SBN market as issued by the Minister of Finance.



The use of SAL fund to stabilize the SBN market are able to be carried out if the SBN market situation has been declared at crisis level by the Minister of Finance.

The such crisis in SBN market may stimulate crisis in financial market as a whole, considering that most financial institutions have SBN. This situation may also trigger fiscal crisis, if the Government is required to undertake efforts to save the national financial institutions.

The domestic SBN market shall be stabilized by purchasing SBN in secondary market by the Minister of Finance.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 26

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)



Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Changes in the composition of debt financing instrument shall include the change of net SBN, drawdown of Domestic Loan, and/or drawdown of Foreign Loan. Drawdown of Foreign Loan shall include the drawdown of Cash Loan and Project Loan.

In case of no Foreign Loan and/or Domestic Loan available, it may be replaced by issuing SBN or otherwise in order to maintain the economic and fiscal stability.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Article 27

Self-explanatory.

Article 28

Self-explanatory.

Article 29

Self-explanatory.

Article 30

Self-explanatory.

Article 31



The term “International Assistance Fund” shall mean fund allocated for the establishment of endowment fund aimed at securing continuous provision of independent international assistance as a means of Indonesia’s political and economic diplomacy to be managed by Public Service Agencies (BLU) in charge of the management of international assistance fund.

Article 32

Paragraph (1)

One of the efforts undertaken by the government to realize food sovereignty is improving the quality and increasing the quantity of food products through improved research, development, and provision of seeds for plantation. Therefore, it is necessary for the state to make equity participation in PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero), to be sourced from state-owned assets of the Ministry of Agriculture which are utilized by PT Riset Perkebunan Nusantara based on the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 33

Paragraph (1)

The term “State-Owned Assets” shall mean land and/or building and property other than land and/or building. Determination of BPYBDS as PMN in BUMN shall include among others BPYBDS as recorded in the financial statements of PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) (Persero) that have been submitted by the Ministry of



Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) to become additional PMN in PT PLN (Persero).

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 34

Paragraph (1)

Provision regarding Government guarantee for each program shall be governed in the statutory regulations.

Paragraph (2)

The term “guaranteed entity” shall mean any party receiving the Government guarantee.

Paragraph (3)

The establishment of account of Government Guarantee Reserve Fund is mainly to avoid the allocation of Government guarantee budget in large amount in one fiscal year in the future, to guarantee the availability of fund in the required amount, to secure the payment of claims in timely manner, and to provide assurance to the stakeholders (including Creditors/Investors).

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.



Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Article 35

Paragraph (1)

Expenditure exceeding the budget ceiling may result from, among others:

1. The macroeconomic situation which is not in line with the situation as expected in the preparation of the Revised State Budget and/or the realization report of State Budget implementation in the First Semester of Fiscal Year 2018;
2. Impact of debt restructuring for the management of debt portfolio;
3. Impact of accelerated loan drawdown;
4. Impact of Hedging transaction on payment of debt interest and debt principal installment; and/or
5. Impact of the change in composition of debt financing instrument.

Paragraph (2)

Implementation of Hedging transaction shall be reported in the 2018 Financial Report of Central Government (LKPP) by the Government.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)



Liabilities arising from Hedging transaction shall not represent the state finance's loss because such transaction is intended to protect the payment of debt interest and debt principal installment against fluctuation in currency and rate. In addition, the Hedging transaction is not for speculative purposes.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 36

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Regulation regarding the settlement of the Government institution's receivables includes the procedure and criteria for settlement of receivables of the former Indonesian Banking Restructuring Agency (ex-BPPN).

Article 37

Self-explanatory.

Article 38

Self-explanatory.

Article 39

Paragraph (1)

The term "emergency situation" shall mean a situation which results in prognosis of the decline of the State Revenue from Tax Revenue and PNBPN, and the expected additional expenses of the state arising from the payment



of debt principal and interest, Fuel and electricity subsidies, as well as other expenditures.

Letter a

The term “projection” shall mean the projection of economic growth of at least 1% (one percent) below the assumption and/or other projection of macroeconomic assumption deviating at least 10% (ten percent) from the planned assumption, except for lifting prognosis which should not deviate below 5% (five percent).

Letter b

The increase in debt cost arising from the increase in SBN yield means the occurrence of significant increase in yield leading to crisis in SBN market, which shall be determined by the Minister of Finance based on the parameters of the Crisis Management Protocol (CMP) of the SBN market.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

The term “for any reason whatsoever” shall mean that the Budget Board has not been able to hold work meeting and/or make any conclusion at such meeting within 1x24 (one times twenty-four) hours upon the submission of the proposal to the House of Representatives by the Government.

Paragraph (4)



Self-explanatory.

Article 40

Paragraph (1)

The term “the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) undergone liquidity problem” shall mean an event in which the amount of the estimated cash to be acquired from the source of finance of the Deposit Insurance Corporation is not sufficient to cover the amount that should be settled by the Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

The term “for any reason whatsoever” shall mean that the Budget Board has not been able to hold work meeting and/or make any conclusion at such meeting within 1x24 (one times twenty-four) hours upon the submission of the proposal to the House of Representatives by the Government.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.



Article 41

Self-explanatory.

Article 42

Self-explanatory.

Article 43

Self-explanatory.

Article 44

Letter a

The determination of the poverty rate shall comply with the calculation methodology of National Poverty Line (GKN) as carried out by the Statistics Indonesia (BPS).

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Article 45

Self-explanatory.

Article 46

Self-explanatory.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER ...



APPENDIX I
BILL OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER ... OF ...
REGARDING
THE STATE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018

DETAIL OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AND BUDGET
FINANCING IN THE DRAFT STATE BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018

		(In Thousand Rupiah)
I.	DETAIL OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION	
1.1	Public Services	437,980,140,008
1.2	Defense	105,874,573,062
1.3	Order and Security	113,082,167,114
1.4	Economy	344,483,666,145
1.5	Environmental Protection	15,428,386,899
1.6	Housing and Public Facility	31,264,657,913
1.7	Health	68,282,441,944
1.8	Tourism	7,456,033,221
1.9	Religion	9,473,281,584
1.10	Education	148,013,494,007
1.11	Social Protection	161,957,554,290
II.	DETAILS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BY ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS	
2.1	PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY (PCA)	952,803,014
2.1.1	PCA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	158,066,611
2.1.2	PCA's Constitutional Duties Implementation Program and its Instruments	794,736,403
2.2	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (HOR)	5,728,286,667
2.2.1	Secretariat General of HOR's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Programs	1,649,326,092
2.2.2	HOR's Institutional Strengthening Program	3,184,218,755
2.2.3	HOR's Function Implementation Program	843,640,369
2.2.4	HOR's Functional Skill Support Program	51,101,451
2.3	STATE AUDIT BOARD (SAB)	2,840,531,119
2.3.1	SAB's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	798,584,868
2.3.2	State Financial Audit Program	2,041,946,251
2.4	SUPREME COURT (SC)	8,262,100,000
2.4.1	SC's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	7,132,236,001
2.4.2	SC's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	595,236,090
2.4.3	SC's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	32,589,054
2.4.4	SC's Apparatus Education and Training Program	96,834,800
2.4.5	SC's Case Settlement Program	152,270,100
2.4.6	General Court Management Capacity Building Program	152,581,761



		(In Thousand Rupiah)
2.4.7	Religious Court Management Capacity Building Program	71,643,906
2.4.8	Military and State Administrative (TUN) Management Capacity Building Program	23,708,288
2.5	ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (AGO)	5,486,605,675
2.5.1	AGO's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Programs	3,713,368,943
2.5.2	AGO's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	559,655,789
2.5.3	AGO's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	25,679,551
2.5.4	AGO's Apparatus Education and Training Program	98,259,268
2.5.5	Program of Investigation/Security/Enhancement of Legal Issue in the Sectors of Ideology, Politics, Socio-Cultural Economy, Law and Defense	124,390,555
2.5.6	General Criminal Case Handling and Settlement Program	642,395,809
2.5.7	Special Criminal, Serious Human Rights Violation, and Corruption Case Handling and Settlement Program	300,388,029
2.5.8	Civil and State Administrative Case Handling and Settlement Program	22,467,731
2.6	MINISTRY OF STATE SECRETARY (MOSS)	1,923,622,827
2.6.1	MOSS' Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	1,874,896,947
2.6.2	Program of Implementation of Policy Support Service to the President and Vice President	48,725,880
2.7	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (MOHA)	3,116,344,184
2.7.1	MOHA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	401,361,764
2.7.2	MOHA's Internal Supervision and Local Government Implementation Supervision Program	74,293,717
2.7.3	MOHA's Research and Development Program	48,283,120
2.7.4	MOHA's Apparatus Human Resources Development Program	219,784,388
2.7.5	Regional Development Program	184,442,601
2.7.6	Regional Autonomy Development Program	110,220,201
2.7.7	Territorial Administration Development Program	156,878,262
2.7.8	Local Government Financial Capacity Enhancement Program	74,633,284
2.7.9	Population and Civil Registry Administration Program	889,783,485
2.7.10	Politc and General Government Implementation Development Program	131,333,816
2.7.11	Civil Service Education Program	605,641,950
2.7.12	Village Assistance Development Program	219,687,596
2.8	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (MOFA)	7,250,769,089
2.8.1	MOFA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Programs	4,528,845,372
2.8.2	MOFA's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	1,016,908,688
2.8.3	MOFA's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	31,399,139
2.8.4	Program of Foreign Relations and Politics Enhancement through ASEAN Cooperation	59,098,302
2.8.5	Program of Indonesian Role and Leadership Enhancement in Multilateral Cooperation	618,471,405
2.8.6	Program of Foreign Relations and Politics Consolidation, and Diplomatic Optimization in Asia Pacific and Africa Regions	69,186,051
2.8.7	Program of Diplomatic Optimization Related to the Management of	40,681,495



		(In Thousand Rupiah)
2.8.8	International Law and Agreement Program of Foreign Relations and Politics Consolidation, and Diplomatic Optimization in America and Europe	46,020,058
2.8.9	Foreign Policy Review and Development Program	31,134,891
2.8.10	Protocol and Consular Service Quality Enhancement Program	137,701,366
2.8.11	Information and Public Diplomacy Optimization Program	93,881,322
2.8.12	Program of International Diplomacy and Cooperation Implementation in Overseas Indonesian Representatives	577,441,000
2.9	MINISTRY OF DEFENSE (MOD)	105,727,885,062
2.9.1	MOD's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	1,200,178,402
2.9.2	MOD's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	17,265,815,733
2.9.3	MOD's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	57,288,690
2.9.4	MOD's Research and Development Program	1,429,185,889
2.9.5	MOD's/Indonesian Armed Forces' (IAF) Education and Training Program	257,691,999
2.9.6	Defense Strategy Program	110,351,648
2.9.7	General Planning and Defense Budgeting Program	71,465,215
2.9.8	Defense Technology and Industry Development Program	3,528,286,753
2.9.9	Potential Defense Program	208,748,470
2.9.10	Defense Forces Program	114,646,090
2.9.11	Integrated Utilization of Defense Forces Program	2,696,284,298
2.9.12	Integrated Primary Weaponry Defense System/Non-Primary Weaponry Defense System/Facilities & Infrastructures Modernization Program	695,359,811
2.9.13	Integrated Soldier Professionalism Program	399,339,738
2.9.14	Land Component Readiness Support Program	2,377,345,317
2.9.15	Land Component Primary Weaponry Defense System and Non-Primary Weaponry Defense System/Facilities and Infrastructures Modernization Program	4,079,586,268
2.9.16	Land Component Personnel Professionalism Enhancement Program	1,765,283,797
2.9.17	Marine Component Readiness Support Program	2,527,699,292
2.9.18	Marine Component Primary Weaponry Defense System and Non-Primary Weaponry Defense System Modernization and Facilities and Infrastructures Development Program	3,324,542,675
2.9.19	Marine Component Personnel Professionalism Enhancement Program	490,186,959
2.9.20	Air Component Readiness Support Program	4,336,015,781
2.9.21	Air Component Primary Weaponry Defense System and Non-Primary Weaponry Defense System Modernization and Facilities and Infrastructures Development Program	1,966,274,332
2.9.22	Air Component Personnel Professionalism Enhancement Program	582,467,272
2.9.23	Integrated Management and Operational Implementation Program	3,720,947,064
2.9.34	Land Component Management and Operational Implementation Program	37,067,381,814
2.9.25	Marine Component Management and Operational Implementation Program	9,740,504,832
2.9.26	Air Component Management and Operational Implementation Program	5,687,058,910
2.9.27	National Strategic Installation Development Program	27,948,013
2.10	MINISTRY OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF	10,391,410,243



		(In Thousand Rupiah)
	INDONESIA (MOLHR)	
2.10.1	MOLHR's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	2,656,385,659
2.10.2	MOLHR's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	32,223,447
2.10.3	MOLHR's Research and Development Program	29,900,158
2.10.4	MOLHR's Apparatus Education and Training Program	190,570,388
2.10.5	Law Establishment Program	41,376,560
2.10.6	General Law Administration Program	680,307,515
2.10.7	Correctional Institution Fostering and Implementation Program	4,170,198,890
2.10.8	Intellectual Property Fostering/Implementation Program	193,723,991
2.10.9	Service Enhancement and Immigration Law Enforcement Program	2,253,869,282
2.10.10	Human Rights Advancement Program	34,283,683
2.10.11	National Law Development Program	108,570,670
2.11	MINISTRY OF FINANCE (MOF)	45,682,169,483
2.11.1	MOF's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	19,966,945,285
2.11.2	MOF's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	118,341,754
2.11.3	Program of Education, Training and Certification of Competency in State Finance	731,706,890
2.11.4	State Budget Management Program	154,537,430
2.11.5	Central and Regional Financial Relations Quality Enhancement Program	134,522,253
2.11.6	State Treasury Management Program	12,591,205,176
2.11.7	State Assets Management, State Receivables Settlement, and Bid Service Program	872,909,999
2.11.8	Fiscal and Financial Sector Policy Formulation Program	157,414,654
2.11.9	Tax Revenue Increase and Security Program	7,441,352,425
2.11.10	Program of Supervision, Service, and Revenue in Customs and Excise	3,393,722,235
2.11.11	Financing and Risk Management Program	119,511,382
2.12	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (MOA)	23,820,762,303
2.12.1	MOA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	1,462,092,430
2.12.2	MOA's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	92,134,000
2.12.3	Food Crop Production, Productivity, and Yields Quality Enhancement Program	6,842,364,351
2.12.4	Horticultural Production and Added Value Enhancement Program	1,228,560,980
2.12.5	Sustainable Plantation Commodity Production Enhancement Program	1,501,401,109
2.12.6	Livestock Origin Feed Fulfillment and Community Livestock Agribusiness Program	1,999,373,491
2.12.7	Agricultural Infrastructure and Facilities Provision and Development Program	6,160,828,749
2.12.8	Sustainable Bio-Industry Agricultural Technology Creation and Innovation Program	2,084,560,880
2.12.9	Agricultural Extension and Training Enhancement Program	830,199,323
2.12.10	Community Diversification and Food Security Enhancement Program	464,612,000
2.12.11	Agricultural Quarantine Quality and Biosafety Monitoring Enhancement Program	748,184,990



		(In Thousand Rupiah)
2.12.12	Agricultural Education Program	406,450,000
2.13	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (MOI)	2,827,854,207
2.13.1	MOI's Human Resources Development in Industry Sector and Management Support Program	1,075,958,633
2.13.2	MOI's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	42,275,150
2.13.3	Chemical, Textile, and Various Industries Growth and Development Program	133,641,000
2.13.4	Agro-Based Industry Growth and Development Program	130,743,340
2.13.5	Metal, Machinery, Means of Transportation, and Electronic Industries Growth and Development Program	129,904,050
2.13.6	Small and Medium Industries Growth and Development Program	334,897,840
2.13.7	Industrial Development Accelerated Proliferation and Equalization Program	200,297,671
2.13.8	International Industry Security Enhancement and Access Development Program	57,638,270
2.13.9	Industrial Technology and Policy Development Program	722,498,253
2.14	MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES (MOEMR)	6,497,099,834
2.14.1	MOEMR's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	383,618,280
2.14.2	MOEMR's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	14,764,275
2.14.3	MOEMR's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	91,298,195
2.14.4	MOEMR's Research and Development Program	633,504,767
2.14.5	MOEMR's Human Resource Development Program	554,806,442
2.14.6	Oil and Gas Management and Provision Program	1,843,434,563
2.14.7	Electricity Management Program	170,586,989
2.14.8	Mineral and Coal Development and Concession Program	447,035,730
2.14.9	Geological Research, Mitigation, and Service Program	838,459,499
2.14.10	Program for Control and Supervision of Provision and Distribution of Oil Fuel and Transportation of Gas Through Pipelines	183,355,740
2.14.11	National Energy Council Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	58,542,339
2.14.12	Renewable Energy Management and Energy Conservation Program	1,277,693,015
2.15	MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION (MOT)	48,187,626,957
2.15.1	MOT's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	580,135,964
2.15.2	MOT's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	106,110,822
2.15.3	MOT's Research and Development Program	143,830,906
2.15.4	Human Resource Development Program	4,527,496,007
2.15.5	Land Transportation Management and Administration Program	4,582,007,686
2.15.6	Train Transportation Management and Administration Program	17,296,256,780
2.15.7	Marine Transportation Management and Administration Program	11,600,486,955
2.15.8	Air Transportation Management and Administration Program	9,146,557,582
2.15.9	Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi (Jabodetabek) Transportation Management Program	204,744,255
2.16	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (MOEC)	40,092,000,000
2.16.1	MOEC's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation	1,768,057,003



		(In Thousand Rupiah)
	Program	
2.16.2	MOEC's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	192,188,790
2.16.3	MOEC's Research and Development Program	1,154,945,174
2.16.4	Primary and Secondary Education Program	22,574,237,959
2.16.5	Early Childhood Education and Community Education Program	1,805,463,073
2.16.6	Language and Literature Development and Coaching Program	396,946,190
2.16.7	Cultural Preservation Program	1,829,626,560
2.16.8	Teachers and Educators Program	10,370,535,251
2.17	MINISTRY OF HEALTH (MOH)	59,097,729,214
2.17.1	MOH's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	3,035,878,688
2.17.2	MOH's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	119,983,200
2.17.3	Health Research and Development Program	909,016,668
2.17.4	Community Health Development Program	2,152,710,381
2.17.5	Health Service Development Program	15,202,088,064
2.17.6	Disease Prevention and Control Program	2,373,525,128
2.17.7	Pharmacy and Medical Supplies Program	4,911,179,936
2.17.8	Health Human Resource Development and Empowerment (PPSDMK) Program	4,809,335,415
2.17.9	National Health Coverage Implementation Reinforcement Program	25,584,011,734
2.18	MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS (MORA)	62,154,741,089
2.18.1	MORA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	2,135,616,240
2.18.2	MORA's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	127,597,478
2.18.3	MORA's Research and Development, and Education and Training Program	600,793,776
2.18.4	Hajj and Umrah Administration Program	1,085,824,226
2.18.5	Islamic Education Program	49,115,521,282
2.18.6	Islamic Community Guidance Program	5,130,689,598
2.18.7	Christian Community Guidance Program	1,893,576,212
2.18.8	Catholic Community Guidance Program	910,316,219
2.18.9	Hindu Community Guidance Program	773,510,633
2.18.10	Buddhist Community Guidance Program	279,422,135
2.18.11	Religious Harmony Program	84,873,290
2.18.12	Halal Products Guarantee Implementation Program	17,000,000
2.19	MINISTRY OF MANPOWER (MOM)	3,991,179,304
2.19.1	MOM's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	392,196,000
2.19.2	MOM's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	60,000,000
2.19.3	MOM's Planning, Research, and Development Program	98,857,380
2.19.4	Manpower Competency and Productivity Enhancement Program	2,252,596,620
2.19.5	Manpower Placement and Empowerment Program	740,681,820
2.19.6	Industrial Relations Development and Manpower Social Guarantee Enhancement Program	186,947,680
2.19.7	Manpower Protection and Manpower Supervision System Development Program	259,899,804



2.20	MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS (MOSA)	(In Thousand Rupiah) 33,959,305,146
2.20.1	MOSA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	332,315,654
2.20.2	MOSA's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	35,788,417
2.20.3	Education, Training, Research and Development, and Social Counseling Program	352,504,520
2.20.4	Social Rehabilitation Program	1,006,519,857
2.20.5	Social Protection and Guarantee Program	17,675,677,420
2.20.6	Social Empowerment Program	433,823,251
2.20.7	The Poor People Management Program	14,122,676,027
2.21	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY (MOEF)	8,025,646,692
2.21.1	MOEF's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	576,955,156
2.21.2	Environment and Forestry Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	66,990,220
2.21.3	Environment and Forestry Research and Development Program	286,837,618
2.21.4	Sustainable Production Forest and Forestry Business Management Program	409,691,364
2.21.5	River Basin Area (DAS) and Conservation Forest Management Program	1,084,474,152
2.21.6	Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation Program	2,087,159,356
2.21.7	Planology and Environmental Planning Program	1,368,562,466
2.21.8	Increased Counseling and Human Resources Development Program	326,914,960
2.21.9	Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Program	337,014,975
2.21.10	Environmental and Forestry Law Enforcement Program	374,606,381
2.21.11	Climate Change Control Program	321,439,911
2.21.12	Trash, Waste and Toxic Waste (B3) Management Program	153,630,287
2.21.13	Environmental Pollution and Damage Management Program	631,369,846
2.22	MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES (MOMAF)	7,287,582,609
2.22.1	MOMAF's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	423,513,361
2.22.2	MOMAF's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	73,117,458
2.22.3	Marine Affairs and Fishery Research and Human Resource Development Program	1,785,978,817
2.22.4	Capture Fishery Management Program	1,264,959,688
2.22.5	Farm Fishery Management Program	944,857,746
2.22.6	Marine and Fishery Products Competitiveness Strengthening Program	785,003,713
2.22.7	Marine Space Management Program	666,921,318
2.22.8	Marine and Fishery Resource Management Supervision Program	813,454,764
2.22.9	Fish Quarantine, Quality Control, and Fishery Product Security Program	529,775,744
2.23	MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND PUBLIC HOUSING (MOPWPH)	106,911,317,301
2.23.1	MOPWPH's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	301,104,193
2.23.2	MOPWPH's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	298,895,810
2.23.3	MOPWPH's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement	104,974,960



		(In Thousand Rupiah)
	Program	
2.23.4	MOPWPH's Research and Development Program	611,986,939
2.23.5	Construction Development Program	338,716,396
2.23.6	Settlement Infrastructure Fostering and Development Program	15,909,202,581
2.23.7	Road Administration Program	41,398,066,930
2.23.8	Water Resource Management Program	36,903,453,526
2.23.9	Housing Development Program	9,633,756,042
2.23.10	House Financing Development Program	261,638,463
2.23.11	Territorial Infrastructure Development Program	248,359,063
2.23.12	Human Resource Development Program	495,064,373
2.23.13	Sidoarjo Mud Management Program	406,098,025
2.24	COORDINATING MINISTRY FOR POLITICAL, LEGAL, AND SECURITY AFFAIRS (CMPLSA)	283,651,000
2.24.1	CMPLSA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	139,919,000
2.24.2	CMPLSA's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	6,000,000
2.24.3	Politic, Legal, and Security Coordination Enhancement Program	137,732,000
2.25	COORDINATING MINISTRY FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (CMEA)	414,427,810
2.25.1	CMEA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	136,932,945
2.25.2	Economic Affairs Policy Coordination Program	277,494,865
2.26	COORDINATING MINISTRY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (CMHDCA)	382,103,310
2.26.1	CMHDCA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	150,733,720
2.26.2	Human Development and Cultural Affairs Policy Development Coordination Program	231,369,590
2.27	MINISTRY OF TOURISM (MOT)	3,733,408,080
2.27.1	MOT's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	340,000,000
2.27.2	Tourism Development Program	3,393,408,080
2.28	MINISTRY OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES (MOSOE)	247,041,755
2.28.1	MOSOE's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	186,184,970
2.28.2	SOE Development Program	60,856,785
2.29	MINISTRY OF RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY, AND HIGHER EDUCATION (MORTHE)	41,284,024,119
2.29.1	MORTHE's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	29,839,541,976
2.29.2	MORTHE's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	55,581,068
2.29.3	Science and Technology, and Higher Education Institutional Quality Enhancement Program	1,127,501,579
2.29.4	Learning and Student Affairs Program	6,354,705,887
2.29.5	Science and Technology, and Higher Education Resource Quality Enhancement Program	1,759,261,009



		(In Thousand Rupiah)
2.29.6	Research and Development Strengthening Program	1,848,367,500
2.29.7	Innovation Strengthening Program	299,065,100
2.30	MINISTRY OF COOPERATIVES AND SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MOCSME)	944,538,384
2.30.1	MOCSME's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	208,313,300
2.30.2	MOCSME's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	81,265,500
2.30.3	Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises Competitiveness Enhancement Program	524,719,084
2.30.4	Cooperative Institutional Strengthening Program	45,159,400
2.30.5	Sustainable Micro-Based Livelihood Enhancement Program	85,081,100
2.31	MINISTRY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND CHILD PROTECTION (MOWECP)	553,849,035
2.31.1	MOWECP's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	120,496,135
2.31.2	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Program	211,293,100
2.31.3	Child Protection Program	190,772,600
2.31.4	Community Institution in Women Empowerment and Child Protection Program	31,287,200
2.32	MINISTRY OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUREAUCRATIC REFORM (MOABR)	357,366,400
2.32.1	MOABR's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	145,835,311
2.32.2	Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Program	184,831,089
2.32.3	State Civil Apparatus (ASN) Merit (Commission of State Civil Apparatus/KASN) System Implementation Supervision Program	26,700,000
2.33	STATE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (SIA)	1,726,215,000
2.33.1	SIA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	498,814,229
2.33.2	SIA's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	17,200,000
2.33.3	State Security Investigation, Security, and Enhancement Development Program	1,210,200,771
2.34	NATIONAL CODE CYBER AGENCY (NCCA)	769,255,000
2.34.1	NCCA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	264,905,000
2.34.2	National Cyber and Code Development Program	504,350,000
2.35	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (NSC)	42,390,000
2.35.1	NSC's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	32,152,600
2.35.2	National Security Policy Development Program	10,237,400
2.36	STATISTICS INDONESIA (SI)	4,760,239,963
2.36.1	SI's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	2,614,678,844
2.36.2	SI's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	250,756,780
2.36.3	SI's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	13,797,909
2.36.4	Statistical Information Provision and Service Program	1,881,006,430
2.37	STATE MINISTRY FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (SMNDP)	1,519,104,303
2.37.1	SMNDP's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation	320,008,917



		(In Thousand Rupiah)
2.37.2	Program	
2.37.2	SMNDP's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	45,000,000
2.37.3	SMNDP's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	5,000,000
2.37.4	National Development Planning Program	1,148,095,386
2.38	MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN AFFAIRS AND SPATIAL PLANNING (MOAASP)/NATIONAL LAND AGENCY (NLA)	9,065,881,486
2.38.1	MOAASP/NLA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	3,683,660,398
2.38.2	MOAASP/NLA's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	119,325,836
2.38.3	MOAASP/NLA's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	12,276,501
2.38.4	Spatial Planning and Space Utilization Program	220,356,991
2.38.5	Agrarian Infrastructure Development Program	168,340,948
2.38.6	Agrarian Law Relations Structuring Program	19,645,075
2.38.7	Agrarian Structuring Program	17,909,336
2.38.8	Land Procurement Program	12,505,236
2.38.9	Space Utilization and Land Tenure Control Management Program	175,101,208
2.38.10	Agrarian and Space Planning Issue Handling Program	12,278,118
2.38.11	Regional Land Management Program	4,624,481,839
2.39	NATIONAL LIBRARY OF INDONESIA (NLI)	584,933,638
2.39.1	NLI's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	181,750,236
2.39.2	NLI's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	3,852,770
2.39.3	Library Development Program	399,330,632
2.40	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (MOCIT)	4,922,660,273
2.40.1	MOCIT's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	258,266,864
2.40.2	MOCIT's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	493,500
2.40.3	MOCIT's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	22,605,960
2.40.4	Communication and Information Technology Research and Development Program	220,358,878
2.40.5	Postal and Information Technology Resource and Device Management Program	855,320,081
2.40.6	Postal and Information Technology Administration Program	3,219,800,394
2.40.7	Information Technology Application Development Program	144,971,236
2.40.8	Information and Public Communication Development Program	200,843,360
2.41	INDONESIAN NATIONAL POLICE (INP)	77,751,469,792
2.41.1	INP's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	38,346,503,016
2.41.2	INP's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	17,524,401,307
2.41.3	INP's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	469,369,856
2.41.4	INP's Research and Development Program	17,686,600
2.41.5	INP's Apparatus Education and Training	1,569,045,857
2.41.6	INP's Human Resource Empowerment Program	476,083,316



		(In Thousand Rupiah)
2.41.7	Security and Order Strategy Development Program	1,647,526,689
2.41.8	Security and Order Cooperation Program	163,287,259
2.41.9	Potential Security Empowerment Program	1,338,639,346
2.41.10	Community Security and Order Maintenance Program	9,494,840,568
2.41.11	Crime Investigations and Inquiries Program	3,624,207,709
2.41.12	High-level Domestic Security Disturbance Management Program	3,047,332,434
2.41.13	Police Law Development Program	32,545,835
2.42	DRUG AND FOOD CONTROL AGENCY (DFCA)	2,173,728,393
2.42.1	DFCA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	518,778,888
2.42.2	DFCA's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	115,121,000
2.42.3	Drug and Food Control Program	1,539,828,505
2.43	NATIONAL RESILIENCE INSTITUTE (NRI)	277,698,000
2.43.1	NRI's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	175,665,900
2.43.2	NRI's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	2,325,000
2.43.3	National Resilience Development Program	99,707,100
2.44	INDONESIA INVESTMENT COORDINATING BOARD (ICB)	548,229,840
2.44.1	ICB's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	224,922,746
2.44.2	Investment Competitiveness Enhancement Program	323,307,094
2.45	NATIONAL NARCOTICS BOARD (NNB)	1,332,033,274
2.45.1	NNB's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	822,883,274
2.45.2	Program of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking (P4GN)	509,150,000
2.46	MINISTRY OF VILLAGE, DISADVANTAGED REGIONS DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSMIGRATION (MOVDRDT)	5,145,253,061
2.46.1	MOVDRDT's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	278,775,543
2.46.2	MOVDRDT's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	57,060,378
2.46.3	Research and Development, Education and Training, and Information Program	280,557,341
2.46.4	Village People Development and Empowerment Program	2,822,670,394
2.46.5	Rural Area Development Program	332,081,502
2.46.6	Specific Regions Enhancement Program	262,792,792
2.46.7	Disadvantaged Regions Development Program	320,060,761
2.46.8	Transmigration Settlement Area Clearing and Construction Program	391,254,350
2.46.9	Transmigration Area Development and Enhancement Program	400,000,000
2.47	NATIONAL POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING BOARD (NPFPB)	5,544,784,337
2.47.1	NPFPB's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	2,963,061,741
2.47.2	NPFPB's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	17,600,000
2.47.3	NPFPB's Training, Research and Development, and International Cooperation Program	264,256,539
2.47.4	Population, Family Planning, and Family Development Program	2,299,866,057
2.48	NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (NCHR)	86,682,000



		(In Thousand Rupiah)
2.48.1	NCHR's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	61,909,050
2.48.2	Human Rights Advancement and Enforcement Enhancement Program	24,772,950
2.49	METEOROLOGICAL, CLIMATOLOGICAL, AND GEOPHYSICAL AGENCY (MCGA)	1,702,912,962
2.49.1	MCGA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	532,180,922
2.49.2	Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Development and Enhancement Program	1,170,732,040
2.50	NATIONAL ELECTION COMMISSION (NEC)	12,508,650,264
2.50.1	NEC's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	10,536,467,027
2.50.2	NEC's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	15,400,800
2.50.3	Program for Strengthening Democratic Institutions and Enhancement of Political Process	1,956,782,437
2.51	CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (CCROI)	321,149,542
2.51.1	CCROI's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	145,405,117
2.51.2	CCROI's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	12,984,975
2.51.3	Constitutional Case Handling Program	137,772,450
2.51.4	Citizen Constitutional Rights Comprehension Enhancement Program	24,987,000
2.52	INDONESIAN FINANCIAL TRANSACTION REPORTS AND ANALYSIS CENTRE (INTRAC)	131,004,000
2.52.1	INTRAC's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	84,404,000
2.52.2	Program for Countermeasure and Eradication of Money Laundering (TPPU) and Financing of Terrorist	46,600,000
2.53	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES (NIS)	1,416,726,219
2.53.1	NIS' Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	145,378,721
2.53.2	Science and Technology Research, Assignment, and Utilization Program	1,271,347,498
2.54	NATIONAL NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY (NCEA)	898,552,331
2.54.1	NCEA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	173,598,336
2.54.2	Nuclear, Isotope, and Radiation Energy Research and Development, and Implementation Program	724,953,995
2.55	AGENCY FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY (AAAT)	1,189,258,353
2.55.1	AAAT's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	477,646,224
2.55.2	AAAT's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	8,068,500
2.55.3	Technology Assessment and Application Program	703,543,629
2.56	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICS AND SPACE (NIAS)	827,075,267
2.56.1	NIAS' Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	119,586,267
2.56.2	Aeronautics and Space Technology Development Program	707,489,000
2.57	GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION AGENCY (GIA)	790,877,075
2.57.1	GIA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	373,477,164
2.57.2	Geospatial Information Administration Program	612,399,911



		(In Thousand Rupiah)
2.58	NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION AGENCY (NSA)	182,465,697
2.58.1	NSA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	79,438,289
2.58.2	National Standardization Development Program	103,027,408
2.59	NUCLEAR ENERGY REGULATORY AGENCY (NERA)	177,868,325
2.59.1	NERA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	107,947,415
2.59.2	Nuclear Energy Utilization Supervision Program	69,920,910
2.60	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (NIPA)	291,891,512
2.60.1	NIPA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	188,263,930
2.60.2	NIPA's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	8,350,000
2.60.3	State Administration Assessment and State Apparatus Training Program	95,277,582
2.61	NATIONAL ARCHIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (NAROI)	195,514,015
2.61.1	NAROI's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	124,985,640
2.61.2	NAROI's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	4,309,351
2.61.3	National Archive Administration Program	66,219,024
2.62	NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE AGENCY (NCSA)	654,926,411
2.62.1	NCSA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	450,467,210
2.62.2	NCSA's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	55,540,540
2.62.3	National Civil Service Management Administration Program	148,918,661
2.63	FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT SUPERVISORY AGENCY (FDSEA)	1,451,983,609
2.63.1	FDSEA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	1,133,442,236
2.63.2	State Finance Accountability Internal Supervision and National Development and Government Internal Control System Administration Development Program	318,541,373
2.64	MINISTRY OF TRADE (MOT)	3,534,508,009
2.64.1	MOT's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	662,030,123
2.64.2	MOT's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	85,500,000
2.64.3	MOT's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	44,500,000
2.64.4	Trade Research and Development Program	37,256,324
2.64.5	National Export Development Program	166,463,929
2.64.6	Foreign Trading Enhancement Program	156,000,000
2.64.7	International Trading Negotiation Program	138,887,001
2.64.8	Domestic Trading Development Program	1,940,465,833
2.64.9	Commodity Futures Trading Program	73,426,317
2.64.10	Consumer Protection and Commerce Program	229,978,482
2.65	MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS AFFAIRS (MOYSA)	5,037,540,061
2.65.1	MOYSA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	269,573,060
2.65.2	MOYSA's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	30,526,700
2.65.3	Youth and Sports Affairs Program	1,056,500,000
2.65.4	Achievement Sports Fostering Program	3,680,940,301
2.66	CORRUPTION ERADICATION COMMISSION (CEC)	790,170,548
2.66.1	CEC's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	530,934,800



		(In Thousand Rupiah)
2.66.2	Corruption Crime Eradication Program	250,235,748
2.67	REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL (RRC)	1,082,392,940
2.67.1	RRC's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	236,890,120
2.67.2	RRC's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	36,731,728
2.67.3	Program to Strengthen RRC Institution in the Democratic System	808,771,092
2.68	JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (JCROI)	114,860,602
2.68.1	JCROI's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	79,991,739
2.68.2	Judge and Supreme Court Judge Recruitment, Capacity Building, Advocacy, and Behavioral Control Program	34,868,863
2.69	NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NDMA)	749,380,299
2.69.1	NDMA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	258,276,396
2.69.2	NDMA's Apparatus Supervision and Accountability Enhancement Program	13,000,000
2.69.3	Disaster Management Program	478,103,903
2.70	NATIONAL BOARD FOR PLACEMENT AND PROTECTION OF INDONESIAN OVERSEAS WORKERS (NBPPIOW)	396,160,715
2.70.1	Program to Enhance the Facilities of Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers	396,160,715
2.71	NATIONAL PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AGENCY (NPPA)	224,809,272
2.71.1	NPPA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	78,632,614
2.71.2	NPPA's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	7,957,140
2.71.3	Government Goods/Service Procurement System Development Program	138,219,518
2.72	NATIONAL SEARCH AND RESCUE AGENCY (NSAR)	2,035,099,560
2.72.1	NSAR's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	569,717,524
2.72.2	NSAR's Apparatus Facilities and Infrastructure Enhancement Program	160,018,870
2.72.3	Search, Assistance, and Rescue Management Program	1,305,363,166
2.73	COMMISSION FOR THE SUPERVISION OF BUSINESS COMPETITION (CSBC)	134,795,052
2.73.1	Business Competition Supervision Program	134,795,052
2.74	REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY FOR THE SURABAYA-MADURA (RDASM)	242,479,384
2.74.1	RDASM's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	29,390,766
2.74.2	Surabaya-Madura Accelerated Development Program	213,088,618
2.75	OMBUDSMAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (ORI)	148,125,006
2.75.1	ORI's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	107,634,856
2.75.2	Public Service Supervision Program	40,490,150
2.76	NATIONAL BORDER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NBMA)	203,542,280
2.76.1	NBMA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	108,455,000
2.76.2	State Borders and Border Area Management Program	95,087,280
2.77	BATAM INDONESIA FREE ZONE AUTHORITY (BIFZA)	2,046,159,533
2.77.1	BIFZA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	830,437,631
2.77.2	BIFZA's Area Management and Implementation Program	1,215,721,902



		(In Thousand Rupiah)
2.78	NATIONAL AGENCY FOR COMBATING TERRORISM (NACT)	505,586,324
2.78.1	Terrorism Combating Program	505,586,324
2.79	CABINET SECRETARIAT	230,475,029
2.79.1	Cabinet Secretariat's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	181,283,115
2.79.2	Program to Support Cabinet Management Administration to the President and Vice President in the Administration of Government	49,191,914
2.80	ELECTION SUPERVISORY AGENCY (ESA)	5,568,195,464
2.80.1	ESA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	244,353,817
2.80.2	Election Implementation Supervisory Program	5,323,841,647
2.81	PUBLIC BROADCASTING INSTITUTION OF THE RADIO OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (PBIRRI)	958,068,760
2.81.1	PBIRRI's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	324,619,400
2.81.2	Public Radio Broadcasting Management and Administration Program	633,449,360
2.82	PUBLIC BROADCASTING INSTITUTION OF THE TELEVISION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (PBITVRI)	838,896,336
2.82.1	PBITVRI's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	235,160,235
2.82.2	Public Television Broadcasting Management and Administration Program	603,736,101
2.83	MANAGEMENT BOARD OF SABANG FREE TRADE AND FREE PORT (MBSFTFP)	224,864,020
2.83.1	MBSFTFP's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	45,003,758
2.83.2	Sabang Area Planning, Management, and Administration Program	179,860,262
2.84	MARITIME SECURITY AGENCY	558,997,000
2.84.1	Maritime Security Agency's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	310,508,000
2.84.2	Maritime Security and Safety Enhancement Program	248,489,000
2.85	COORDINATING MINISTRY OF MARITIME AFFAIRS (CMMA)	300,306,844
2.85.1	CMMA's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	168,806,844
2.85.2	Maritime Policy Development Coordinating Program	131,500,000
2.86	INDONESIAN AGENCY FOR CREATIVE ECONOMY (IACE)	746,158,140
2.86.1	IACE's Management Support and Other Technical Implementation Program	149,271,380
2.86.2	Creative Economy Development Program	596,886,760
2.88	BUDGET SECTION OF STATE GENERAL TREASURER	629,217,629,155
2.88.1	State Debt Management Program	247,584,021,370
2.88.2	Subsidy Management Program	172,407,877,047
2.88.3	Foreign Grant Management Program	1,460,845,703
2.88.4	Other Expenditure Management Program	97,423,816,351
2.88.5	Special Transaction Management Program	110,341,068,684
III	ALLOCATION OF BUDGET FINANCING	325,936,612,188
1	Debt Financing	399,241,546,117
1.1	State Securities (Net)	414,726,350,000
1.2	Loan (Net)	-15,484,803,883
1.2.1	Domestic Loan (Net)	3,437,930,000
1.2.1.1	Withdrawal of Domestic Loan (Gross)	4,500,000,000



		(In Thousand Rupiah)
1.2.1.2	Payment of the Domestic Loan Principal Installment	-1,362,070,000
1.2.2	Foreign Loan (Net)	-18,622,733,883
1.2.2.1	Withdrawal of Foreign Loan (Gross)	51,455,767,661
1.2.2.1.1	Cash Loan	13,500,000,000
1.2.2.1.2	Project Loan	37,955,767,661
1.2.2.1.2	Central Government Project Loan	27,370,830,462
1.2.2.1.2	State Ministries/Institutions Project Loan	27,210,896,759
1.2.2.1.2	On-Granting Project Loan	159,933,703
1.2.2.1.2	BUMN/Local Government Project Loan	10,584,937,199
1.2.2.2	Payment of the Foreign Loan Principal Installment	-70,078,501,544
2	Investment Financing	-65,669,321,880
2.1	Investment in BUMN	-3,600,000,000
2.1.1	State Equity Participation (PMN) in PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero)	-3,600,000,000
2.2	Investment in Other Institutions/Entities	-2,500,000,000
2.2.1	PMN in People's Housing Saving Management Agency (BP Tapera)	-2,500,000,000
2.3	Investment in Public Service Agencies	-57,433,160,000
2.3.1	Revolving Fund	-6,030,000,000
2.3.1.1	Housing Financial Fund Management Center (PPDPP)	-2,180,000,000
2.3.1.2	Marine And Fishery Business Capital Management Agency (LPMUKP)	-850,000,000
2.3.1.3	Government Investment Center (PIP)	-2,500,000,000
2.3.1.4	Center of Forestry Development Funding (Pusat P2H)	-500,000,000
2.3.2	National Education Development Fund (DPPN)	-15,000,000,000
2.3.3	State Asset Management Agency (LMAN)	-35,403,160,000
2.3.4	International Assistance Fund Management Agency (LPDBI)	-1,000,000,000
2.4	Investment in International Financial Organization/Institution/International Business Entity	-2,136,161,880
2.4.1	Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	-72,644,380
2.4.2	The Islamic Corporation for the Development of Private Sector (ICD)	-41,647,500
2.4.3	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	-54,000,000
2.4.4	International Development Association (IDA)	-153,200,000
2.4.5	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	-1,814,670,000
3	Subsidiary Loan	-6,691,685,049
3.1	Loan to BUMN/ Local Government/Other Institutions/Entities	-6,691,685,049
3.1.1	Loan to BUMN/ Local Government (Net)	-6,691,685,049
3.1.1.1	Loan to BUMN (Gross)	-10,584,937,199
3.1.1.2	Revenue of loan installment payment from BUMN/Local Government	3,893,252,150
4	Guarantee Liabilities	-126,927,000
5	Other Financing	183,000,000
5.1	Assets Management Profit	183,000,000

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

JOKO WIDODO



APPENDIX II
BILL OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER ... OF ... REGARDING
THE STATE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018

POSTURE OF THE STATE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018

		(In Thousand Rupiah)
A.	STATE REVENUE	1,878,447,268,764
I.	DOMESTIC REVENUE	1,877,250,403,364
1.	TAX REVENUE	1,609,383,258,922
2.	NON-TAX REVENUE	267,867,144,442
II.	GRANT REVENUE	1,196,865,400
B.	STATE EXPENDITURE	2,204,383,880,952
I.	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE	1,443,296,396,187
II.	TRANSFER TO REGIONS AND VILLAGE FUND	761,087,484,765
C.	PRIMARY BALANCE	-78,352,590,818
D.	BUDGET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) (A – B)	-325,936,612,188
	<i>Budget Deficit % to GDP</i>	-2.19
E.	BUDGET FINANCING (I + II + III + IV + V)	325,936,612,188
I.	DEBT FINANCING	399,241,546,117
II.	INVESTMENT FINANCING	-65,669,321,880
III.	LOAN PROVISION	-6,691,685,049
IV.	GUARANTEE LIABILITIES	-1,126,927,000
V.	OTHER FINANCING	183,000,000

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