

FORM 3

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(Note 1) Unless otherwise indicated, all references in this document to the “**Issuer**”, “**Indonesia**” or the “**Republic**” are to the Republic of Indonesia and all references to the “**Government**” are to the Government of Indonesia.

(Note 2) Unless otherwise indicated, all references in this document to “**Rupiah**”, “**IDR**” or “**Rp**” are to the currency of Indonesia, those to “**dollar**”, “**U.S. dollar**”, “**USD**” or “**U.S.\$**” are to the currency of the United States of America, those to “**Euro**”, “**EUR**” or “**€**” are to the currency of the certain member states of the European Union that adopt the single currency pursuant to the Treaty Establishing the European Community, as amended, those to “**yen**” or “**JPY**” are to the currency of Japan, those to “**SDR**” are Special Drawing Rights of the International Monetary Fund (“**IMF**”) and those to “**ID**” are to Islamic Dinars of the Islamic Development Bank. The middle exchange rates of the Telegraphic Transfer Spot Buying and Selling Exchange Rates *vis-a-vis* customers for the Rupiah (reference rate) and the dollar against yen quoted by MUFG Bank, Ltd. on 16 April 2025 were Rp100 = JPY0.85 and U.S.\$1.00 = JPY142.93, respectively. Any conversions made herein from foreign currency amounts into yen were made at these exchange rates for convenience purposes only and shall not be deemed to represent future exchange rates.

(Note 3) The financial calendar of the Republic ends on 31 December each year.

(Note 4) Where figures in tables in this document have been rounded, the totals may not necessarily be the aggregate of the sum of the relevant figures.

I. STATUS OF PRIMARY (SECONDARY) BONDS/NOTES

PRIMARY BONDS

Name of the Bonds	Issue Year and Month	Aggregate Principal Amount	Amount Redeemed
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Third Series (2017) (1)	June 2017	10,000,000,000 yen	10,000,000,000 yen
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Sixth Series (2018)	May 2018	3,500,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Seventh Series (2018)	May 2018	8,500,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Ninth Series (2019) (2)	May 2019	80,200,000,000 yen	80,200,000,000 yen
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Tenth Series (2019)	May 2019	4,500,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Eleventh Series (2019)	May 2019	7,600,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Twelfth Series (2019)	May 2019	4,000,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Thirteenth Series (2019)	May 2019	5,000,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Fifteenth Series (2020)	July 2020	24,300,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Sixteenth Series (2020)	July 2020	10,100,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Seventeenth Series (2020)	July 2020	13,400,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Eighteenth Series (2020)	July 2020	1,500,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Nineteenth Series	May 2021	29,000,000,000 yen	29,000,000,000 yen

(2021) (3)			
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Twentieth Series (2021)	May 2021	46,800,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Twenty First Series (2021)	May 2021	1,200,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Twenty Second Series (2021)	May 2021	18,200,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Twenty Third Series (2021)	May 2021	2,500,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Twenty Fourth Series (2021)	May 2021	2,300,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Twenty Fifth Series (2022)	June 2022	68,200,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Twenty Sixth Series (2022)	June 2022	5,100,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Twenty Seventh Series (2022)	June 2022	1,700,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Twenty Eighth Series (2022)	June 2022	6,000,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds - Twenty Ninth Series (2023)	May 2023	46,900,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds – Thirtieth Series (2023)	May 2023	37,200,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds –First Series (2023) (Blue Bonds)	May 2023	14,700,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds – Second Series (2023) (Blue Bonds)	May 2023	6,000,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds – Thirty-first Series (2024)	May 2024	50,000,000,000 yen	None

Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds – Thirty-second Series (2024)	May 2024	88,000,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds – Thirty-third Series (2024)	May 2024	17,700,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds – Thirty-fourth Series (2024)	May 2024	19,300,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds – Third Series (2024) (Blue Bonds	May 2024	2,000,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds – Fourth Series (2024) (Blue Bonds)	May 2024	6,800,000,000 yen	None
Republic of Indonesia Japanese Yen Bonds – Fifth Series (2024) (Blue Bonds)	May 2024	16,200,000,000 yen	None

Outstanding Amount at the End of the Fiscal Year	Name of Stock Exchange or Securities Dealers Association on which the Bonds are listed
None	None
3,500,000,000 yen	None
8,500,000,000 yen	None
None	None
4,500,000,000 yen	None
7,600,000,000 yen	None
4,000,000,000 yen	None
5,000,000,000 yen	None
24,300,000,000 yen	None
10,100,000,000 yen	None
13,400,000,000 yen	None
1,500,000,000 yen	None
None	None
46,800,000,000 yen	None

1,200,000,000 yen	None
18,200,000,000 yen	None
2,500,000,000 yen	None
2,300,000,000 yen	None
68,200,000,000 yen	None
5,100,000,000 yen	None
1,700,000,000 yen	None
6,000,000,000 yen	None
46,900,000,000 yen	None
37,200,000,000 yen	None
14,700,000,000 yen	None
6,000,000,000 yen	None
50,000,000,000 yen	None
88,000,000,000 yen	None
17,700,000,000 yen	None
19,300,000,000 yen	None
2,000,000,000 yen	None
6,800,000,000 yen	None
16,200,000,000 yen	None

(1) The bonds were redeemed in full on the maturity date, June 7, 2024.

(2) The bonds were redeemed in full on the maturity date, May 22, 2024.

(3) The bonds were redeemed in full on the maturity date, May 27, 2024.

There was no fact that has a material impact on the rights, etc. of the owners of the bonds above during this fiscal year.

SECONDARY NOTES

Not Applicable.

II. TRENDS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Not Applicable.

III. OUTLINE OF THE ISSUER

1. In case the Issuer is State

(Note 1) For ease of presentation, certain financial information relating to the Republic included in this section is presented as translated into U.S. dollars. Unless otherwise specified herein, all translations of Rupiah into U.S. dollars or from U.S. dollars into Rupiah were made at the middle exchange rate, *i.e.* the mid-point between the buy and sell rates (the “**BI middle exchange rate**”), between the Rupiah and the U.S. dollar, as announced by Bank Indonesia (“**BI**”), the Indonesian Central Bank, as of the respective dates to which such information relates. However, these translations should not be construed as a representation that the Rupiah amount actually represents such U.S. dollar amount or could be converted into U.S. dollars at the rate indicated or any other rate. The BI middle exchange rate was Rp16,815.00 = U.S.\$1.00 on 16 April 2025. In addition, unless otherwise specified, all translations of Rupiah into currencies other than U.S. dollars, or from such other currencies into Rupiah in this section, were made at the BI middle exchange rate between the Rupiah and such other currencies as announced by BI as of the respective dates to which such information relates.

(Note 2) Forward-looking statements are statements that are not about historical facts, including statements about the Republic’s beliefs and expectations. Such statements, certain of which can be identified by the use of forward looking terminology such as “believes”, “expects”, “may”, “are expected to”, “intends”, “will”, “will continue”, “should”, “could”, “would be”, “seeks”, “approximately”, “estimates”, “predicts”, “projects”, “aims” or “anticipates”, or similar expressions or the negative thereof or other variations thereof or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy, plans or intentions, involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on current plans, estimates and projections, and therefore, you should not place undue reliance on them. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. Some of the statements contained in this document are forward looking. They include statements concerning, among others:

- a) the Republic’s economic, business and political conditions and prospects;
- b) the Republic’s financial stability;
- c) the depreciation or appreciation of the Rupiah;
- d) changes in interest rates and inflation; and
- e) governmental, statutory, regulatory or administrative initiatives.

Without prejudice to any requirements under applicable laws and regulations, the Republic expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate after the date of this document any updates or revisions to any forward looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in expectations thereof or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based, including changes in Indonesia’s economic policy or budgeted expenditures, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. The Republic cautions you that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from

those expressed in any forward-looking statement. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- a) adverse external factors, such as high international interest rates and recession or low growth in the Republic's trading partners. High international interest rates could increase the Republic's current account deficit and budgetary expenditures. Recession or low growth in the Republic's trading partners could lead to fewer exports from the Republic and, indirectly, lower growth in the Republic;
- b) instability or volatility in the international financial markets. This could lead to domestic volatility, making it more difficult for the Government to achieve its macroeconomic goals. This could also lead to declines in foreign direct and portfolio investment inflows;
- c) adverse domestic factors, such as a decline in domestic savings and investment, increases in domestic inflation, high domestic interest rates and exchange rate volatility. Each of these factors could lead to lower growth or lower international reserves; and
- d) other adverse factors, such as adverse commodity price movements, climatic or seismic events, international or domestic hostilities, infectious disease outbreaks or pandemics, political uncertainty and delays in implementing and realising infrastructure projects and economic policies.

(Note 3) Indonesia subscribes to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard, which is designed to improve the timeliness and quality of information of subscribing member countries. This standard requires subscribing member countries to provide schedules, referred to as the "Advance Release Calendar", indicating, in advance, the date on which data will be released. For Indonesia, precise dates or "no-later-than-dates" for the release of data are disseminated three months in advance through the Advance Release Calendar, which is published on the Internet under the IMF's Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board. Summary methodologies of all metadata to enhance transparency of statistical compilation are also provided on the Internet under the IMF's Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board. The internet website for Indonesia's Advance Release Calendar and metadata is located at <https://dsbb.imf.org/sdds/country/IDN/advance-release-calendar-base>. Neither the Republic nor any agents or underwriters acting on behalf of the Republic in connection with any offer and sale of the bonds referred to in "I. Status of Primary (Secondary) Bonds/Notes" above accept any responsibility for information included on that website, and its contents are not intended to be incorporated by reference into this document.

(Note 4) Unless otherwise indicated, all references in this document to (i) "**tons**" are to metric tons, each of which is equal to 1,000 kilograms or approximately 2,204.6 pounds, (ii) "**barrels**" are to U.S. barrels, each of which is equal to 159.0 litres, (iii) "**LNG**" are to liquefied natural gas and (iv) "**LPG**" are to liquefied petroleum gas.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources publishes an average monthly and annual price for Indonesian crude oil which is commonly referred to as the Indonesian Crude Price (the "**ICP**"). According to the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 29 of 2021 on the Procedure for Determination of Methodology, Price Formula, and Indonesian Crude Price, the determination of ICP can be based on 3 methods, namely benchmarking method, indexation method, and auction method. The Government evaluates the methodology of the calculation of the ICP from time to time and, if appropriate, adjusts the formula to ensure that the ICP closely tracks world market prices for Indonesian crude oil. The

Government uses the ICP for various accounting and other purposes. For instance, the Ministry of Finance uses the ICP as an assumption underlying the preparation of the Government budget. See “(5) Public Finance – (a) Outline of Fiscal Policy and Taxation System – Government Budget” below.

(Note 5) Information contained or otherwise accessible through websites mentioned in this document does not form a part of this document. All references in this document to websites are inactive textual references only.

(Note 6) Unless otherwise indicated, all statistical data and figures for 2024 or any part thereof are estimates based upon preliminary data and are subject to review and adjustment.

(1) Overview



Source: National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping, with modifications

(a) Location, Area, Geography and Population

Area

Situated between Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines to the north and Australia to the south, the Republic of Indonesia covers a total land area of approximately 1,916,907 square km, comprising approximately 16,766 islands (the majority of which are uninhabited) and forming part of the world’s largest archipelago.

The main islands of Indonesia are Sumatra, Java, Bali, Kalimantan (also known as Borneo, the northern part of which belongs to Malaysia and Brunei), Sulawesi and Papua (the eastern part of which belongs to Papua New Guinea). Indonesia extends 5,120 km across the equator from *Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam*, or “**Aceh**”, in the west to Papua in the east. Jakarta, Indonesia’s capital and largest city, is located on the northern coast of the western part of Java.

Natural Disasters and Epidemics

Indonesia is located in one of the most volcanically and seismically active regions in the world. Because it is located in the convergence zone of three major lithospheric plates, it is subject to significant seismic activity that can lead to destructive volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis, or tidal waves, including the 2004 earthquake and subsequent Indian Ocean tsunami that devastated the Province of Aceh and the 2018 earthquake and subsequent tsunami that caused substantial loss of life and extensive infrastructure and property damage in Central Sulawesi. In addition to these geological events, Indonesia has also been struck by other natural disasters such as heavy rains and flooding. The central Government's realisation of contingency fund for financing post-natural disaster relief efforts was Rp3.0 trillion in 2020, Rp4.5 trillion in 2021, Rp2.5 trillion in 2022, Rp4.3 trillion in 2023 and Rp5.3 trillion in 2024. All of these natural disasters have resulted in loss of life, the displacement of people and destruction of property, and could have significant economic and developmental effects.

On 1 January 2020, landslides and floods triggered by torrential downpours in and around Jakarta, Bekasi and Bogor resulted in approximately 50 deaths and 400,000 displaced. Floodwaters reached up to 6 metres in certain areas, making it the worst rainfall in over a decade. The extreme weather has also submerged at least 169 neighbourhoods.

From December 2020 to January 2021, several provinces in Indonesia suffered from heavy floods due to the ocean-atmosphere phenomenon, La Niña, coinciding with the country's peak rainy season. Severe floods have affected the Provinces of Aceh, East Java, North Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara, West Java, North Sulawesi, West Sumatra and South Kalimantan. At least 15 people have died and nearly 40,000 have been displaced. The heavy rainfall has also caused multiple landslides to occur in the provinces of West Java and North Sulawesi.

On 15 January 2021, a strong earthquake struck the West Sulawesi province in Indonesia, resulting in 107 deaths, 3 missing, more than 3,369 injured, and nearly 70,000 displaced. The earthquake also caused heavy damages to infrastructure, utilities, houses and other property. The estimated cost of damages to the affected areas was Rp829.1 billion.

In April 2021, there was an extreme weather disaster in West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara provinces triggered by Cyclone Seroja. This extreme weather disaster resulted in 182 deaths, 47 missing, 132 injuries and 84,876 refugees. The disaster has also caused thousands of houses to be damaged by floods, landslides, strong winds, and tidal waves.

On 4 December 2021, a volcano located in the East Java Province, Mount Semeru, emitted hot cloud. A number of public facilities and 2,970 housing units were destroyed. The hot cloud also killed 51 people and forced 10,395 people to be displaced.

On 21 November 2022, there was an earthquake with a magnitude of 5.6 on the Richter scale, with the epicenter 10 kilometers southwest of Cianjur Regency in West Java Province. There were 334 fatalities, and 8 persons are still missing. The earthquake has also damaged up to 35,601 residential units.

On 6 March 2023, a series of landslides were triggered by continuous rain in Serasan Island of Serasan District, Natuna Regency, Riau Islands. The landslides killed 46 people, 9 others were still missing, and forced 2,240 people to be displaced.

On 11 May 2024, flash floods (*galado*) and landslides triggered by high-intensity rainfall in the upstream region of Mount Marapi struck several areas in West Sumatra Province (*Sumatera Barat*). The worst-affected districts/cities included Agam Regency, Tanah Datar Regency, Padang Pariaman Regency, Padang City, and Limapuluh Kota Regency. According to the National Disaster Management Agency's Operations and Control Center (*BNPB Pusdalops*), as of 15 May 2024 at 12:10 PM local time, the disaster resulted in 67 fatalities, 20 missing persons, 44 injuries, and displaced 3,396 individuals (1,543 families). A total of 898 households (6,523 people) were directly impacted.

Environment

Environmental problems confronting Indonesia include:

- deforestation;
- scarcity and quality of the water supply;
- land subsidence;
- soil erosion;
- air pollution;
- inadequate waste management in urban centres; and
- land and forest fires.

Indonesia is also vulnerable to the impact of global climate change such as prolonged droughts, increased frequency of extreme weather events and heavy rainfall resulting in floods that will, in turn, impact the production and distribution of food, water, and energy which are ongoing in ten provinces or regencies across Indonesia. Therefore, Indonesia considers climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts as an integrated concept that is essential for building resilience in safeguarding food, water and energy resources. Indonesia has adopted the National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation, which provides a national framework for adaptation initiatives that has been mainstreamed into the National Development Plan. The medium-term goal of Indonesia's climate change adaptation strategy is to reduce risks on all development sectors (agriculture, water, energy security, forestry, maritime and fisheries, health, public service, infrastructure, and urban system) by 2030 through local capacity strengthening, improved knowledge management, convergent policy on climate change adaptation and disaster risks reduction, and application of adaptive technology.

In recent years, the Government has implemented various measures to address haze and other adverse effects caused by forest and field fires related to land clearance for agriculture in the islands of Sumatera and Kalimantan. The Government seeks to address these and other environmental concerns through greater supervision and regulation, and community and private sector awareness and involvement.

In 2009, then President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, announced an emissions target that became the basis for Indonesia's national climate change policy ("INDC"), in 2015; a 26.0% reduction in Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") emissions below business-as-usual by 2020 and up to 41.0% reduction by 2020 with international assistance. The current INDC provides for 29.0% reduction in GHG by 2030 and the same 41.0% conditional target by 2030. The Republic updated the INDC in September 2022, improving the targets to a 31.9% reduction in GHG and 43.2% conditional target with international support by 2030, in line with the Republic's pledge made at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference to achieve net zero GHG

emissions by 2060. The INDC is consistent with Indonesia's nationally determined contribution target as set out in Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2021 on the Implementation of Carbon Economic Value to Achieve Nationally Determined Contribution Target and Control over Greenhouse Gas Emission Pertaining to National Development.

The Government is making efforts, including multilateral cooperation, to achieve these climate targets. At the Group of Twenty (the "G20") meeting in Bali in November 2022, Indonesia and a number of developed economies including Canada, Denmark, the European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States issued a joint statement to launch a Just Energy Transition Partnership ("JETP"), pursuant to which the developed economies committed to provide, mobilize and facilitate funding in the form of grants, low interest loans, and investment, with U.S.\$10 billion expected to come from public sectors and U.S.\$10 billion from private investment, to support Indonesia's transition to clean energy. In November 2023, Indonesia released for public consultation a draft of the investment roadmap to mobilize the U.S.\$20 billion committed under JETP and accelerate the country's transition toward clean energy. Under the roadmap, known as the Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan ("CIPP"), Indonesia is seeking to cut CO₂ emissions from its on-grid power sector by 250 million tons by 2030 and to increase the portion of renewable energy in its power mix to 44% by 2030. CIPP outlines the need for U.S.\$97.1 billion of further investment beyond the U.S.\$20 billion committed under JETP, including U.S.\$66.9 billion for 400 clean energy project proposals to be started by 2030 at the latest.

The Law on Job Creation (as defined in "(2) Economy – (c) Status of Industrial Structure and Principal Industry and Industrial Production Index – The Law on Job Creation" below) substantially revamped Indonesia's environmental law that was enacted in 2009 by virtue of Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management (as so amended, the "**Environmental Law**"). The Environmental Law is based on the concepts of sustainable development, prevention, precaution and a "polluter pays" principle and introduced environmental documentation and licensing requirements. Under the Environmental Law, all business activities must have an environmental document, either in the form of an environmental impact planning document (*Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan* or "**AMDAL**"), an environmental management/monitoring efforts report (*Upaya Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup dan Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup* or "**UKL-UPL**"), or a written statement on readiness to manage and monitor the environment (*Surat Pernyataan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup* or "**SPPL**"). An AMDAL is a comprehensive study of the potentially significant environmental impacts of a proposed business. A UKL-UPL covers the monitoring and management efforts undertaken by businesses that are unlikely to have a significant impact on the environment. An SPPL is typically required by services providers. These documents must be obtained before the business can apply for a business license. The Law on Job Creation simplified such environmental licensing policy by, among other things integrating the environmental license into the business license (*perizinan berusaha*) which is now administered through the Online Single Submission ("**OSS**") system. The OSS system is, an electronic licensing platform managed by the OSS Body, which is part of the Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (*Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal*).

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry received a budget for 2020 of Rp6,779.6 billion, for 2021 of Rp7,957.1 billion, for 2022 of Rp7,120.4 billion, for 2023 of Rp7,516.0 billion and for 2024 of Rp7,715.1 billion.

Under the new administration of President Prabowo Subianto, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has been restructured into two distinct ministries: the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Forestry. Their allocated budgets for 2025 are IDR 1,079.8 billion and IDR 5,158.5 billion, respectively.

The budgets are focused on improving water quality, air quality, forest and land rehabilitation, mangrove rehabilitation, hazardous material and hazardous waste management, conservation forest management, domestic waste management, and environmental law enforcement.

In recent years, Jakarta has been plagued by frequent floods amid peaks in the rainy season given inadequate infrastructure and water management, resulting in the temporary relocation of tens of thousands of residents. Jakarta is also experiencing land subsidence issues primarily due to deep groundwater extraction combined with demand pressure from high-rise buildings in Jakarta. To address this, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing introduced a National Capital Integrated Coastal Development master plan, under which a giant seawall is proposed to be constructed in the north of Jakarta Bay in an effort to protect Jakarta from floods, and large lagoons will be built within the seawall to accommodate the water flow from 13 rivers in Jakarta. While the project is underway, its completion timeline has been extended to 2030 due to unforeseen complexities. A primary factor is the protracted land acquisition process, which involves negotiating compensation agreements and relocating affected communities—a task that has proven more time-consuming than initially projected.

In addition, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing is collaborating with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry on an environmental program to build regional domestic waste infrastructure and domestic wastewater treatment in order to improve environmental quality.

Population

Indonesia had a population of approximately 281.6 million in 2024 and is the fourth most populous country in the world, after India, China and the United States. The population is primarily concentrated in Java (estimated at approximately 156.9 million in 2023). In 2023, Jakarta, the capital, was estimated to have a population of approximately 10.7 million.

Indonesia's population is young and growing. In 2024, the Government estimated that approximately 23.5% of the population was under 15 years of age and approximately 76.5% was 15 to 64 years of age. The annual population growth rate during the period of 2020 to 2024 was 1.1% per annum.

Indonesia's population is predominantly Muslim, with a significant Christian minority and the remaining consists of Hindus, Buddhists and followers of other religions. Indonesia's population is primarily of Malay descent, but consists of more than 300 ethnic groups, including the Acehnese, Batak and Minangkabau in Sumatera; the Javanese and Sundanese in Java; the Madurese in Madura; the Balinese in Bali; the Sasak in Lombok; the Minahasan, Makassarese, Toraja and Bugis in Sulawesi; the Dayak in Kalimantan; and the Dani and Asmat in Papua. The country's population also includes people of Chinese, Arab, Eurasian, Indian and Pakistani backgrounds.

The national language is Bahasa Indonesia, which is based on the Malay language. English is widely used and taught in most secondary schools. In total, approximately 500 languages and dialects are spoken throughout Indonesia.

(b) Politics, Diplomacy or Principal Treaty

Political History and Development of Political Parties

From 1605 until its independence in 1945, Indonesia was under almost continuous Dutch colonial rule. The period of Dutch administration was interrupted by a short period of British colonial rule in the 19th century and ended by the Japanese occupation for three years before Indonesia proclaimed its independence on 17 August 1945. In the same year, Indonesia adopted its Constitution. In 1967, the executive power was transferred from President Soekarno to General Soeharto who served as Indonesia's President until 1998, when he resigned in the aftermath of social unrest that followed the 1997 Asian financial crisis.

The post-Soeharto era, which is known in Indonesia as the *Reformasi*, led to changes in various governmental institutions and structural reforms of the judiciary, legislature, and executive office. Between 1999 and 2002, the Constitution was amended to strengthen constitutional checks and balances and the separation of powers and provide for a more direct democracy.

While Indonesia has successfully conducted elections in the past, the country continues to face various socio-political issues and has, from time to time, experienced political instability and social and civil unrest. Since 2000, demonstrations have taken place in Jakarta and other Indonesian cities both for and against former President Megawati, former President Yudhoyono and ex-President Widodo, as well as in response to specific issues, including the introduction of new bills, laws and/or policies by the Government, reductions in fuel or electricity subsidies, privatization of state assets, anticorruption measures, decentralization and provincial autonomy, actions of former Government officials and their family members, and geopolitical events. Despite a few demonstrations that turned disruptive, Indonesia has gone through several major elections that were generally peaceful and led to successful transition.

For a discussion of the general elections, see “2019 Indonesian General Elections” and “2024 Indonesian General Elections” below.

2024 Indonesian General Elections

The 2024 general election was held on 14 February 2024 to elect the president, the vice president, members of the House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* or “DPR”), members of the Regional Representatives' Council (*Dewan Perwakilan Daerah* or “DPD”), and members of local legislative bodies at the county and regency levels.

Under Indonesian law, the General Election Commission (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum* or “KPU”) is a state institution that is tasked to independently convene general elections and has the authority to determine the results of a general election. Incumbent President Widodo is ineligible to run for a third term due to limitations established by the Indonesian constitution. On 20 March 2024, KPU confirmed the election of Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka to serve as president and vice president, respectively, until 2029.

Members of the DPR, DPD and regional legislative councils were officially inaugurated on 1 October 2024. Subsequently, President Prabowo Subianto and Vice President Gibran

Rakabuming Raka formally assumed office during their swearing-in ceremony on 20 October 2024.

Factions of the House of Representatives of the Republic (Period 2024-2029)

No	Name of Faction	Abbreviation	Number of Members	Percentage %
1	Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (<i>Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan</i>)	PDIP	110	18.96
2	Golkar Party (<i>Partai Golongan Karya</i>)	GOLKAR	102	17.59
3	Great Indonesia Movement Party Faction (<i>Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya</i>)	GERINDRA	86	14.83
4	National Democratic Party (<i>Partai Nasional Demokrat</i>)	NASDEM	69	11.90
5	National Awakening Party (<i>Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa</i>)	PKB	68	11.72
6	Prosperous Justice Party (<i>Partai Keadilan Sejahtera</i>)	PKS	53	9.14
7	National Mandate Party (<i>Partai Amanat Nasional</i>)	PAN	48	8.27
8	Democratic Party (<i>Partai Demokrat</i>)	PD	44	7.59
Total			580	100.00

Source: DPR (The House of Representatives)

Central Government

The Government is based on the Constitution, under which the Republic is structured as a unitary republic. The Constitution enshrines a set of fundamental principles known as *Pancasila* (the five principles), encompassing belief in one supreme God, humanity, the unity of Indonesia, democracy led by the wisdom of deliberations among representatives and social justice for all.

The Constitution vests the sovereignty in the country's people and establishes the office of the President, the People's Consultative Assembly (*Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat* or "MPR") (which consists of the DPR and the DPD), the Supreme Audit Agency (*Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan*), the Supreme Court (*Mahkamah Agung*), the Constitutional Court (*Mahkamah Konstitusi*) and the Judicial Commission (*Komisi Yudisial*).

The MPR has the authority to amend the Constitution and inaugurate and dismiss the President. The MPR has a bicameral structure, consisting of the DPR, which is the principal legislative body, and the DPD. The DPR has 580 members. Starting from 2024, the DPD has 152 members, consisting of four members from each province, where elections were successfully held in 2024.

Members of the DPR are elected by a proportional representation system. The DPD members are elected in non-partisan elections based on a plurality of votes within the relevant electorate.

Each of the DPR and the President has the power to initiate legislation. All legislation, including the Republic's budget, must be approved by both the DPR and the President. While the DPD is able to initiate legislation regarding regional matters, this is subject to approval from both the DPR and the President.

The President has the authority and responsibility for the conduct of the administration of the Republic. This includes the authority to declare war, make peace, conclude treaties with other states and propose statutes; these presidential actions must, however, be approved by the DPR before taking effect. Constitutional amendments in 1999 restrict the President and Vice President to a maximum of two five-year terms.

The President is assisted in the administration of his responsibilities by ministers who are appointed and dismissed by the President and who are responsible only to the President.

“Merah Putih Cabinet”

Under Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 139 of 2024 on the Structuring of Duties and Functions of State Ministries in the “Merah Putih Cabinet” for the 2024-2029 Period, the President has established 48 ministries, including several newly formed entities resulting from the reorganization of existing ministries. Key structural changes include:

1. the Ministry of Law and Human Rights restructured into the Ministry of Law and the Ministry of Human Rights;
2. the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology has been divided into: (i) Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, (ii) Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Technology, and (iii) Ministry of Culture;
3. the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) separated into the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Housing and Regional Settlements;
4. the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) divided into the Ministry of Cooperatives and the Ministry of SMEs;
5. the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy separated into the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Creative Economy; and
6. establishment of new ministries, including the Ministry of Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers.

Judicial System

The Constitution states that the Indonesian judicial system must be independent and that judicial authority is to be exercised by the courts free from the influence of non-judicial power. The Republic's judicial power is exercised by the Supreme Court, various lower courts and the Constitutional Court. The courts below the Supreme Court are organised by subject matter jurisdiction. These courts include the general, religious, military and administrative courts. The general courts have jurisdiction over all criminal and civil cases outside the limited

jurisdiction of any of the special courts. The religious courts have jurisdiction over cases such as family law among Muslims. The military courts have jurisdiction over cases involving military personnel. The administrative courts have jurisdiction over actions involving certain Government decisions.

Furthermore, there are several special courts under the general courts and the administrative courts such as (i) commercial courts, which have jurisdiction over bankruptcy cases and intellectual property rights cases (except trade secrets); (ii) juvenile courts, which have jurisdiction over child cases; (iii) human rights courts, which have jurisdiction over gross violations of human rights cases; (iv) corruption courts, which have jurisdiction over corruption cases; (v) labour courts, which have jurisdiction over industrial relations cases; (vi) fishery courts, which have jurisdiction over criminal fishery cases; and (vii) tax courts which have jurisdiction over tax disputes. The Supreme Court also has the authority to issue opinions on legal matters to various Government authorities and officials, to order a court to adjudicate a particular matter or to set aside an unlawful decision. The Constitutional Court has exclusive jurisdiction with respect to questions of constitutional law.

Regional Governments and Regional Autonomy

Indonesia has 38 provinces, including the special capital region of Jakarta. Each province is headed by a governor and consists of several subdivisions. There are two types of subdivisions, namely *kabupaten*, or regencies, and *kota*, or municipalities. Political and governmental arrangements in regencies and municipalities are generally similar, but municipalities tend to be more urban. Regencies and municipalities are divided into *kecamatan*, or districts, which in turn are further divided into *kelurahan*, or villages, or sub-districts. Indonesia consists of 416 regencies and 98 municipalities in 38 provinces.

The 2024 regional elections were conducted on November 27, 2024, spanning 37 provinces, 415 regencies, and 93 municipalities. Following adjudication of disputes concerning the regional head election results (PHPU), the Constitutional Court mandated electoral revisions in 24 regions. Among the 24 cases granted by the Court, all rulings required the KPU in the respective contested regions to conduct a re-voting process (*Pemungutan Suara Ulang* or PSU). Notably, in one case—Case No. 305/PHPU.BUP-XXIII/2025 concerning the PHPU for Puncak Jaya Regency—the Constitutional Court instructed the KPU to perform a re-recruitment and re-tabulation of vote counts instead of a full revote. Separately, in Case No. 274/PHPU.BUP-XXIII/2025 regarding the PHPU for Jayapura Regency, the Court ordered the KPU to amend the official documentation of its decision on certifying the 2024 election results for the regency’s *Bupati* (Regent) and Deputy *Bupati*.

The Constitutional Court issued these rulings during hearings concluding on February 24, 2025. By late March to early April 2025, nine districts and cities had already executed court-ordered PSUs, while remaining regions prepared to implement the Constitutional Court’s rulings, including specialized directives for vote recounts and documentation revisions.

Over the past two decades, the central Government has promoted and created significant regional autonomy through legislation. Under current law, government matters are divided into three areas:

- (i) matters that are solely under the authority of the central Government, such as foreign affairs, defence, security, judicial, national fiscal and monetary matters, and religion;
- (ii) matters that are concurrently implemented by the central Government, provincial governments and regency/municipal Governments. Based on the Law on Job Creation, the Government may determine the implementation of these concurrent matters based on, among others, certain norms, standards, procedures and criteria as determined by the central Government. These include:
 - (a) mandatory matters to be implemented by regional governments, namely basic services, which consists of education, health, public works and special planning, housing, social order and social welfare, and non-basic services. Social welfare and non-basic services are further divided into other matters such as labour, women's empowerment and child protection, food sustainability, land policy, living environment, population administration and civil registration, community and village empowerment, population control and family planning, transportation, communication and informatics, cooperatives, plantations, investment, youth and sports, statistics, encryption, culture, libraries and archives; and
 - (b) optional matters to be implemented by regional governments, namely maritime and fisheries, tourism, agriculture, forestry, energy and mineral resources, trade, industry and transmigration; and
 - (iii) matters that are solely under the authority of the President as head of Government (such as Army, Navy and Air Force affairs, the appointment and the replacement of ambassadors and consuls, the granting of pardon and rehabilitation, amnesty and abolition, award of titles, decorations and other marks of state honour).

The provinces of Aceh, Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Papua, West Papua, South Papua, Central Papua, Highland Papua, and South West Papua enjoy special autonomy from the central Government. In Papua and West Papua, a portion of the population has shown support for the Free Papua Movement (generally known by its Indonesian initials, “OPM”). While there have been some violent incidents involving the armed wing of the OPM, including those targeting the Indonesian police, the National Armed Forces and police have taken measures to maintain security and order in these provinces, and the Government has continued its policy of promoting social welfare in Papua, West Papua, South Papua, Central Papua, Highland Papua, and South West Papua. The Government is addressing the concerns of certain groups seeking greater independence by expanding the powers of the local governments, investing in infrastructure, improving judicial access, instituting affirmative action programs, working to resolve differences among local ethnic groups, increasing welfare programs and infrastructure development and fostering business growth and investment in areas populated by these groups.

Terrorism

Several terrorism-linked bombing incidents have taken place in Indonesia over the years, including incidents linked to ISIS and Jemaah Islamiah, a Southeast Asian terrorist network linked to other terrorist organisations outside the region. In response to these incidents,

security forces and the judiciary took action to bring the perpetrators to justice and have targeted terrorist networks. Since the emergence of ISIS, several terror attacks have been committed by ISIS or ISIS affiliated groups in Indonesia.

The deadliest attacks in Indonesia since 2002 Bali bombings were the Surabaya bombings on 13 May 2018, in which 15 civilians, one police officer and 13 suicide bombers were killed, and around 50 people were injured, and the Mako Brimob standoff on 9 May 2018, in which five police officers were killed. There have since been sporadic, less deadly suicide bombings and other instances of terrorism in Indonesia, though the threat remains and there could be additional outbursts of violence and destruction in the country.

Indonesia's counter-terrorism efforts include laws in respect of counter-terrorism, anti-radicalisation, money laundering, cyber security, and training efforts for polices and security officers (including sending officers to Canada and the United States for training). Indonesia also participates in regional counter-terrorism efforts through the Association of South East Asian Nations ("ASEAN"), and global efforts through the United Nations. The Government also adopted de-radicalisation/counter narrative measures as well as bolstered police anti-terror units with additional personnel, equipment and training. Over the course of the Widodo administration, several hundred terrorist suspects have been reformed through de-radicalisation measures.

Foreign Relations and International and Regional Organisations

Indonesia maintains close diplomatic relationships with neighbouring countries and its major economic partners and aims to continue to strengthen economic relations with all its partners.

The Republic is one of the five founding members of ASEAN, an organisation that was established in 1967 to ensure regional stability and is now committed to reducing development gaps among its member states (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), which have entered into various agreements on mutual assistance and cooperation in several areas.

Indonesia assumed ASEAN's annual rotating chairmanship for 2023 in November 2022, adopting the theme "ASEAN Matters: Epicentrum of Growth" and focusing on four areas including finance and health cooperation, food security, local currency transactions and regional payment connectivity. As part of the Republic's chairmanship, to foster ASEAN and ASEAN+3 (Japan-China-Republic of Korea) cooperation, Indonesia organized a series of meetings including, among others, the 42nd ASEAN Summit in Labuan Bajo in May 2023, the 43rd ASEAN Summit in Jakarta in September 2023, the ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers' and Central Bank Governors' Meeting in Incheon, May 2023 and the 10th ASEAN Finance Ministers' and Central Bank Governors' Meeting in Jakarta in August 2023.

The Republic's other principal memberships in international and regional organisations include:

- United Nations;
- the IMF;
- the World Bank and certain World Bank-related organisations;
- the Asian Development Bank ("ADB");
- the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization;

- the Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility;
- the G20, in which it is the only ASEAN member state that concurrently enjoys membership;
- the Islamic Development Bank;
- World Trade Organisation;
- the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), where it was one of the 12 founding economies and continues to play an important role;
- the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, an initiative by the government of China which has a mission to improve social and economic outcomes by investing in sustainable infrastructure and other productive sectors in Asia and beyond;
- the ASEAN Infrastructure Fund, a collaborative initiative between ASEAN countries and the ADB to establish a joint funding institution for infrastructure development in the ASEAN region; and
- the Indian Ocean Rim Association (“**IORA**”).

Indonesia also seeks to lead other developing countries through its membership in the following organisations of developing countries: the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the Group of 77 and China, the Developing 8, the Group of 15, and as observer at the G-24 Forum.

Since 1962, the Republic has been a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (“**OPEC**”). In view of the shift in its status from a net exporter to a net importer of oil, the Republic suspended its membership in OPEC effective January 2009. The Republic reactivated its OPEC membership effective January 2016, but due to policy considerations and its continuing status as a net importer of oil, the Republic decided to suspend its OPEC membership during the 30 November 2016 OPEC meeting. On 24 May 2017, the Republic sent OPEC a letter requesting reactivation of its membership on the condition that Indonesian crude oil production would not have to be cut. In December 2017, the Government decided not to continue the reactivation process.

In terms of bilateral cooperation with China, Indonesia has been pursuing opportunities to support Government’s infrastructure connectivity development program through the Belt and Road Initiative. This initiative led by the People’s Republic of China comprises two segments: (i) the Silk Road Economic Belt, a land road route western mainland China that leads to Central Asia up to the Middle East; and (ii) the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, a strategic and important sea-land encircling Southeast Asia, the Persian Gulf and reaching the Horn of Africa. This initiative promotes better connectivity among countries in Asia, Europe as well as Africa and South America, and also encourages trade balance, e-commerce, digital economy and financial inclusion. In 2017, Indonesia was actively involved in the formulation of the Guiding Principles on Financing the Development for the Belt and Road Initiative. The Republic is developing a new airport in Lembeh Island, North Sulawesi as part of its involvement in the Belt and Road Initiative.

Indonesia became a member of the IORA (an association that connects countries along the Indian Ocean region) in 1997. Since joining the IORA, Indonesia has been an active member and has directly engaged in a number of initiatives and Indonesia continues to promote economic and maritime diplomacy in the Indian Ocean region. Indonesia hosted the leader’s summit of IORA in Jakarta in March 2017, which concluded with the enactment of the IORA Concord (also referred to as the Jakarta Concord), which aims to lay the foundation and set

the course for cooperation within the IORA in the coming years to overcome the increasingly complex problems in the Indian Ocean region.

On January 6, 2025, Indonesia joined BRICS, an intergovernmental organization comprising ten countries – Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates – as a full member.

The following table shows Indonesia’s capital participation in certain major international financial organisations as of 31 December 2024.

Name of organisation	As of 31 December 2024 contributed capital		
	Year of admission	Subscribed	Paid in
		(in millions of U.S. dollars)	
Asian Development Bank ⁽¹⁾	1966	7,514.6	375.8
IMF ⁽¹⁾	1966 ⁽²⁾	6,062.1	6,062.1
World Bank Group			
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.....	1966 ⁽²⁾	3,481.8	249.9
International Development Association.....	1968	168.2	109.0
International Finance Corporation.....	1968 ⁽³⁾	309.3	309.3
Multilateral Investment and Guarantee Agency	1986	20.0	3.8
Islamic Development Bank ⁽⁴⁾	1975	1,641.1	313.5
International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation.....	1992	2.1	2.1
The Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit ⁽⁴⁾	1992	0.6	0.3
Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector	1992	22.2	22.2
International Fund for Agricultural Development.....	1977	92.0	92.0
Common Fund for Commodities	1980	1.0	1.0
Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility.....	2012	30.6	30.6
ASEAN Infrastructure Investment Bank.....	2015	3,360.7	672.1
ASEAN Infrastructure Fund	2012	120.0	120.0
International Rubber Consortium Limited	2002	4.0	4.0

Source: BI and Ministry of Finance

(1) Denominated in SDR of the IMF. Converted to U.S. dollars using the exchange rate on 26 December 2023 of U.S.\$1.34267 to SDR 1.

(2) Indonesia re-joined the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 1966, it originally became a member of these organisations in 1954 and resigned its memberships in 1965.

(3) Indonesia re-joined the International Finance Corporation in 1968, it originally became a member in 1956 and resigned its membership in 1961.

(4) Denominated in ID (ID 1 = SDR 1). See footnote (1) above.

For the details on the multilateral lending, see “(6) Public Debt – (b) Outstanding Public Debt” below.

Foreign Relations

Indonesia embraces an “independent and active” foreign policy while being committed to maintaining a world order based on freedom, perpetual peace and social justice. This policy is ingrained in Indonesia’s Constitution and is a testament to Indonesia’s alignment to the aspirations of the international community as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. In this respect, Indonesia pursues an active role in global affairs while striving to strengthen multilateralism and avoiding involvement in conflicts or polarisations among major powers. Indonesia assumes leadership roles in the international community not to advance the interests

of any group of countries, but rather build bridges and facilitate discussion of all countries for the common benefit of all.

Indonesia held the G20 Presidency from 1 December 2021 until 30 November 2022, during which Indonesia carried the theme “Recover Together, Recover Stronger” at the G20 Presidency. The Indonesian Presidency focused on three strategic issues: inclusive health management, digital-based economic transformation and the transition to sustainable energy use. During the Indonesian Presidency, 437 G20 events were implemented in 24 cities throughout Indonesia and hundreds of bilateral meetings were held, and 226 multilateral projects, programs and initiatives and 140 bilateral mature projects with a total value of US\$71.5 billion were delivered. The G20 Summit was held in Bali, Indonesia from 15 to 16 November 2022, and was attended by more than 10,000 delegations. Moreover, Indonesia continues to voice out developing and Global South countries’ needs and interests in various issues such as climate financing, sustainable development and energy transition.

As part of its effort to tackle the common issues faced by archipelagic and island states, such as sea level rise and climate change, Indonesia convened the 1st High-Level Meeting of Archipelagic and Island States Forum in Bali on 11 October 2023. The meeting was attended by 32 countries and four international organizations, and is intended to become a platform of inclusive collaboration that produces strategic and concrete solutions to the needs of its members.

Maritime Boundaries Delimitation

The Government has conducted border diplomacy with its 10 neighboring countries, namely, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, the Philippines, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, and Australia.

Indonesia has agreed on the following maritime boundaries:

- several territorial sea boundaries with Malaysia (northern part of the Malacca Strait, southernmost part of the Malacca Strait, and the Sulawesi Sea) and Singapore (central, western and eastern part of the Singapore Strait), and completion of all Territorial Sea boundaries with Papua New Guinea;
- Exclusive Economic Zone, or EEZ, with the Philippines, Australia, Papua New Guinea and Vietnam; and
- continental shelf with India, Thailand, Malaysia (Malacca Strait and South China Sea), Vietnam, Australia and Papua New Guinea.

Negotiations on the following maritime boundaries are ongoing:

- remaining segments of territorial sea boundaries with Malaysia, Singapore and Timor-Leste;
- Exclusive Economic Zone with India, Thailand, Malaysia, Palau and Timor-Leste; and
- continental shelf with Malaysia, the Philippines, Palau, and Timor-Leste.

Indonesia aims to resolve these maritime boundaries through peaceful and diplomatic channels in accordance with international law.

South China Sea

Indonesia has been consistent with its position that it does not have overlapping territorial claims in the South China Sea with China. This position is based on the United Nations Conventions on the Law of the Sea (“UNCLOS”), and in line with the 2016 Award of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) on the South China Sea.

In the South China Sea, Indonesia only has maritime boundaries with Malaysia and Vietnam. In 2022, Indonesia and Vietnam have concluded its EEZ boundary negotiation. This significant achievement further signified Indonesia’s commitment to promote peaceful boundary negotiation and contribution to international law, in accordance with UNCLOS. Indonesia is currently negotiating the territorial sea boundary and the EEZ boundary with Malaysia.

Indonesia is working to maintain stability and security in the South China Sea in accordance with international law. In this regard, Indonesia as the non-claimant State to the South China Sea remains supportive of the negotiation of the Code of Conduct (“COC”) along with China and other ASEAN Member States which should be actionable, implementable, and in accordance with UNCLOS. The negotiation of COC has been initiated since November 2017, which is aimed to implement the 2002 ASEAN-China Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (frequently referred to as the DOC) based on a negotiating framework agreed in August 2017. Indonesia is an active participant in ASEAN-China Senior Officials on the Implementation of the DOC and the ASEAN-China Joint Working Group on the Implementation of the DOC, which meet on a regular basis all year round to review the implementation of the DOC and to negotiate the COC.

Indonesia has utilized its ASEAN Chairmanship in 2023 to accelerate the negotiation process of the COC, as it is important in maintaining security, safety, and stability in the region. It is hoped that the COC can become a set of rules to govern the conduct of parties in the South China Sea. In this case, the COC shall be based on international law, including UNCLOS in order to achieve a stable, safe and peaceful South China Sea region. The main elements of COC that Indonesia always emphasizes are preventing incidents; managing incidents (if they occur); and continuing with confidence building measures.

Indonesia continues to exercise its rights to pursue economic development of its exclusive economic zone off the coast of the Natuna Islands in the North Natuna Sea, which is also referred to as a part of the South China Sea. The Government remains committed to overseeing and securing the exploration and exploitation activities, and refraining from any provocative actions in maintaining peace and stability in the region.

With regard to the presence of foreign-flagged vessels in the South China Sea, Indonesia acknowledges the freedom of navigation in the Indonesian EEZ in the North Natuna Sea/South China Sea in accordance with UNCLOS. Accordingly, Indonesia has taken action against foreign-flagged fishing vessels which violate Indonesia’s sovereign rights over its EEZ.

Sustainable Development Goals

In September 2021, the Republic published its SDGs Government Securities Framework for the issuance of green and blue bonds and sukuk and social and sustainability bonds and sukuk (which are collectively referred to as “**green and SDG securities**”). Under the framework, green and SDG securities will be issued to fund eligible expenditures with (a) green and blue focus of 10 categories, including (i) renewable energy, (ii) energy efficiency, (iii) resilience to climate change for highly vulnerable areas and sectors and disaster risk reduction, (iv)

sustainable transport, (v) waste to energy and waste management, (vi) sustainable management of nature resources on land, (vii) sustainable management of natural resources on ocean, (viii) green tourism, (ix) green buildings and (x) sustainable water and wastewater management, and (b) social focus of four categories, comprising (i) employment generation and socioeconomic advancement and empowerment, (ii) food security and sustainable food systems, (iii) access to essential services and (iv) affordable basic infrastructure. The Republic believes that eligible expenditures will deliver environmental and social benefits and will be part of the Republic's efforts in achieving its 2030 SDGs targets.

The Republic's 2030 SDGs targets have been described in the Roadmap of SDGs Indonesia which was published by the Ministry of National Development Planning ("**Bappenas**") pursuant to the Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017. The 2030 SDGs targets include 17 targets with respect to green, social and sustainable development such as, among others, eradication of poverty and hunger, improvement of education, health and well-being, reduced inequalities, affordable and clean energy, climate action, and sustainable cities and communities, and the Republic aims to achieve those targets or make substantial progress by 2030.

The Republic will implement an evaluation and selection process to seek to ensure that the proceeds from green and SDG securities are used for eligible expenditures. The process involves a budget tagging process where various ministries will select and tag projects that will be reviewed primarily by the Ministry of Finance for expenditures with green and blue focus and by the Bappenas for expenditures with social focus. Tagged projects that fall into one or more of the eligibility criteria and that have a project development timeline consistent with the tenor of the relevant green and SDG securities may be approved by the Bappenas and the Ministry of Finance, in coordination with other line ministries, to be funded by the proceeds of the relevant green and SDG securities.

The Ministry of Finance will manage and allocate the proceeds from each issue of green and SDG securities and the ministries utilizing the proceeds will track, monitor and report to the Ministry of Finance the environmental and social benefits of the eligible expenditures in their portfolio. A green and SDG securities allocation register will be established to record the allocation of proceeds therefrom. For each issue of green and SDG securities, the Republic will report the fund allocation and the respective impacts annually. This reporting policy is not a contractual obligation of the Republic, and the Republic may decide to change its reporting policy or not comply with the policy at any time. If the Republic does provide such reports, they will be published on a designated page of the Ministry of Finance's website.

There is currently no market consensus on what precise attributes are required for a particular project or series of notes to be defined as "green", "blue" or "social," and therefore the Republic gives no assurance that selected projects will meet expectations regarding environmental or social performance.

Although the projects will be selected in accordance with the categories recognized under the SDGs Government Securities Framework, and will be developed in accordance with relevant legislation and standards, the projects may fail to deliver the benefits as anticipated, and there can be no assurance that adverse environmental and/or social impacts will not occur during the design, construction, commissioning and operation of the projects.

(2) Economy

(a) Overview of Recent Economy

Indonesia has a balanced and diversified economy. The main challenges currently facing Indonesia's economy include uncertainty in relation to the global economic recovery and commodity prices, which are crucial factors in determining the Republic's export performance.

Domestically, factors that affect the economy are demographic growth and job creation, the country's progress in implementing its infrastructure programs, maintaining relatively stable and low inflation and balancing domestic budgetary pressures against the burden of serving external debt.

The following table sets forth certain of the Republic's principal economic indicators as of and for the specified dates and periods.

Selected Key Economic Indicators

	For the Year Ended 31 December					Two Months Ended 28 February
	2020 ^L	2021 ^L	2022 ^L	2023 ^L	2024 ^P	2025 ^P
National account and prices:						
Real GDP growth (period-on-period)	(2.1)%	3.7%	5.3%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0 %
Per capita GDP (in millions of Rupiah).....	56.9	62.2	71.0	75.0	78.6	N/A
Per capita GDP (in U.S. dollars) ⁽¹⁾	3,912	4,350	4,784	4,856	4,960	N/A
Inflation rate (year-on-year change in CPI).....	1.7%	1.9%	5.5%	2.6%	1.6%	(0.1)%
External sector:						
Current account (% of GDP).....	(0.4)%	0.3%	1.0%	(0.1)%	(0.6)%	N/A
Fiscal account:						
Budget (deficit) / surplus (% of GDP)	(6.1)%	(4.6)%	(2.4)%	(1.6)%	(1.6)%	(0.1)%
External debt of the central Government (in trillions of Rupiah).....	2,041.0	2,077.8	2,302.7	2,346.0	2,525.1	2,623.3
Debt service ratio (% of Government revenue).....	47.3%	45.0%	34.5%	38.5%	42.8 %	40.14 %

Sources: Statistics Indonesia (*Badan Pusat Statistik* ("BPS")), BI and Ministry of Finance
^L *Laporan Keuangan Pemerintah Pusat* ("LKPP") (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

^P Preliminary.

N/A Not available.

(1) Per capita GDP in U.S. dollars has been converted from Rupiah into U.S. dollars and the U.S. dollar amounts of external debt of the central Government have been converted into Rupiah at the following exchange rates per U.S. dollar: Rp14,556 per U.S. dollar for 2020, Rp14,309 per U.S. dollar for 2021, Rp14,848 per U.S. dollar for 2022, Rp15,439 per U.S. dollar for 2023, and Rp15,849 per U.S. dollar for 2024. These exchange rates are calculated by BPS with reference to the weighted average monthly exchange rates applicable to export and import transactions for each month in a given period.

Regional Growth

Spatially, there was no significant change in the growth contribution by islands in Indonesia in 2024, compared to 2023. Economies in regions based on downstreaming natural resources (SDA) continue to record higher growth compared to the national economic growth. The Maluku and Papua and Sulawesi regions grew significantly by 7.8 % (yoy) and 6.2 % (yoy) respectively, mainly driven by mineral downstreaming. The Kalimantan region also recorded growth above the national level, at 5.5 % (yoy), mainly driven by construction and mining in East Kalimantan.

In terms of contribution, Java and Sumatra still have a significant share of the national GDP, accounting for 57.0 % and 22.1 % respectively. However, other regions in the Eastern Indonesia Region (KTI) that are able to grow faster indicate a convergence process. In 2024, the economy of the Java region grew by 4.9 % (yoy), while Sumatra grew by 4.5 % (yoy). In terms of sources of economic growth, the economy of the KTI region is supported by extractive activities in the primary sector. Generally, Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua, and Kalimantan are supported by the mining and quarrying sector, manufacturing industry, and construction. Meanwhile, Sumatra is supported by manufacturing and construction sector as well as the trade sector. The same goes from economic growth of Java which also sourced from the manufacturing and construction sector as well as the trade sector. The contribution of KTI is improving due to downstreaming policies of natural resources contributing to the economic growth of West Papua (20.8% yoy), North Maluku (13.7 % yoy), and Central Sulawesi (9.9 % yoy). East Kalimantan grew by 6.2 % (yoy) mainly from the contributions of the construction and mining sectors. Tourism-supporting activities have a positive impact on the economy of Bali by 5.0 % (yoy) from Accommodation and Food and Beverage Services, as well as Transportation and Warehousing.

(b) Trends in Gross Domestic Product and National Income

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure

In this document, GDP is shown in both current and constant prices. GDP at current prices value a country's output using the actual prices for each year, while GDP at constant prices (also referred to as "real" GDP) value output using the prices from a base year, thereby eliminating the distorting effects of inflation and deflation. In 2015, BPS adopted the calendar year 2010 as the base year (the "**Base Year**") for the calculation of Indonesia's GDP in constant prices. Unless stated otherwise, all GDP growth rates in this document (in aggregate or by sector) are based on constant prices using the Base Year. Percentage shares of Indonesia's GDP represented by various sectors (unless otherwise noted) use current market prices.

The following table shows the distribution of GDP in the Indonesian economy by expenditure at current prices and constant prices, respectively, for the periods indicated (at current prices).

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at current prices)

	Year Ended 31 December									
	2020	%	2021	%	2022 ^P	%	2023 ^P	%	2024 ^P	%
	(in billions of Rupiah and percentage of GDP)									
GDP.....	15,443,353	100.0	16,976,751	100.0	19,588,460	100.0	20,892,349	100.0	22,138,964	100.0
Add: Imports of goods and services.....	2,415,496	15.6	3,189,626	18.8	4,106,086	21.0	4,091,232	19.6	4,513,987	20.4
Total supply of goods and services	17,858,849	115.6	20,166,378	118.8	23,694,546	121.0	24,983,580	119.6	26,652,951	120.4
Less: Exports of goods and services.....	2,676,514	17.3	3,635,835	21.4	4,799,743	24.5	4,544,890	21.8	4,911,156	22.2
Total domestic expenditure.....	15,182,336	98.3	16,530,542	97.4	18,894,803	96.5	20,438,690	97.8	21,741,796	98.2
Allocation of total domestic expenditure:										
Household consumption expenditure.....	8,899,918	57.6	9,236,049	54.4	10,161,713	51.9	11,109,566	53.2	11,964,947	54.0
NPISHs consumption expenditure.....	201,452	1.3	207,916	1.2	228,999	1.2	261,210	1.3	300,080	1.4
Government consumption expenditure.....	1,491,172	9.7	1,569,830	9.2	1,506,285	7.7	1,557,496	7.5	1,711,551	7.7
Total consumption	10,592,541	68.6	11,013,796	64.9	11,896,997	60.7	12,928,272	61.9	13,976,578	63.1
Gross domestic fixed capital formation.....	4,897,050	31.7	5,227,854	30.8	5,697,279	29.1	6,090,677	29.2	6,452,531	29.1
Change in inventories (residual) ⁽¹⁾	(307,255)	(2.0)	288,893	1.7	1,300,526	6.6	1,419,742	6.8	1,312,687	5.9
Total domestic expenditure.....	15,182,336	98.3	16,530,542	97.4	18,894,803	96.5	20,438,690	97.8	21,741,796	98.2

Source: BPS

^P Preliminary.

(1) Includes statistical discrepancies.

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at constant 2010 prices)

	Year Ended 31 December									
	2020	%	2021	%	2022 ^P	%	2023 ^P	%	2024 ^P	%
	(in billions of Rupiah and percentage of GDP)									
GDP.....	10,722,999	100.0	11,120,060	100.0	11,710,223	100.0	12,301,475	100.0	12,920,282	100.0
Add: Imports of goods and services.....	1,686,004	15.7	2,105,117	18.9	2,420,794	20.7	2,382,010	19.4	2,571,356	19.9
Total supply of goods and services	12,409,003	115.7	13,225,177	118.9	14,131,017	120.7	14,683,485	119.4	15,491,637	119.9
Less: Exports of goods and services.....	2,083,942	19.4	2,458,849	22.1	2,857,958	24.4	2,896,372	23.5	3,085,059	23.9
Total domestic expenditure.....	10,325,061	96.3	10,766,328	96.8	11,273,059	96.3	11,787,113	95.8	12,406,578	96.0
Allocation of total domestic expenditure:										
Household consumption expenditure.....	5,780,223	53.9	5,896,662	53.0	6,187,944	52.8	6,486,254	52.7	6,806,403	52.7
NPISHs consumption expenditure.....	130,306	1.2	132,412	1.2	139,904	1.2	153,938	1.3	173,143	1.3
Government consumption expenditure.....	874,146	8.2	911,320	8.2	871,026	7.4	897,299	7.3	956,623	7.4
Total consumption	6,784,675	63.3	6,940,393	62.4	7,198,874	61.5	7,537,491	61.3	7,936,170	61.4
Gross domestic fixed capital formation.....	3,419,182	31.9	3,549,219	31.9	3,686,574	31.5	3,825,222	31.1	4,001,693	31.0
Change in inventories (residual) ⁽¹⁾	121,204	1.1	276,715	2.5	387,611	3.3	424,399	3.4	468,715	3.6
Total domestic expenditure.....	10,325,061	96.3	10,766,328	96.8	11,273,059	96.3	11,787,113	95.8	12,406,578	96.0

Source: BPS

^P Preliminary.

(1) Includes statistical discrepancies.

National Income

The following table shows the national income as of the end of the periods indicated.

	National Income				
	Year Ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022 ^P	2023 ^P	2024 ^P
	(in billions of Rupiah)				
National Income	11,418,480.6	12,570,585.8	14,391,301.4	15,178,839.3	16,099,571.5

Source: BPS
^P Preliminary.

Income Distribution

The following table shows income distribution as of the end of the periods indicated.

	Income Distribution (percentage of total national income) ⁽¹⁾				
	As of 31 March				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Low-income population (40.0% out of the entire population)...	17.7%	17.8%	18.1%	18.0%	18.4%
Middle-income population (40.0% out of the entire population)	36.8%	36.4%	35.7%	35.3%	35.4%
High-income population (20.0% out of the entire population)...	45.5%	45.9%	46.2%	46.7%	46.2%
Gini Index	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.38

Source: BPS
 (1) The method of calculation for the Gini Index is based on the individual approach.

As of March 2024, Indonesia had a Gini Index of 0.379. The Gini Index is a measure of income distribution that ranges between 0.0 and 1.0, with higher numbers indicating greater inequality. In practice, the lowest value does not go below 0.2 and the highest value may reach 0.6.

The percentage of people living below the poverty line in Indonesia has exhibited a decreasing trend since the Asian financial crisis in 1998. BPS measures poverty using a basic needs approach and defines poverty as an economic inability to fulfill food and non-food basic needs, measured by consumption and expenditure. Based on this methodology, approximately 49.5 million people, or 24.2% of the population, were living below the poverty line in 1998, and this decreased to approximately 25.2 million, or 9.0% of the population, as of March 2024.

Policy Package for Purchasing Power Protection and Economic Stabilization

The Government has been making efforts to alleviate poverty.

Amid high inflation, high interest rates, commodity price volatility and other economic uncertainties, the Government introduced in 2023 a policy package to protect the purchasing power of the poor and vulnerable population, support micro, small and medium enterprises (“MSMEs”) and strengthen the housing sector. The support measures include:

- additional rice assistance of 10 kilograms per family for 21.3 million recipients in December 2023, and of 10 kilogram per family for 22.0 million recipients monthly from January to June 2024;
- El Niño direct cash assistance of Rp200,000 per month for 18.8 million recipients for their basic necessities during November and December 2023;

- accelerating the People's Business Credit Program (*Kredit Usaha Rakyat*) to provide government-subsidized financing with low interest rates for MSMEs, for which the realization amount was Rp177.5 trillion by September 2023, with a target realization of Rp297 trillion by the end of 2023; and
- fiscal stimulus for the housing sector in the form of value added tax ("VAT") exemption/reduction for the first Rp2.0 billion for the purchase of houses priced below Rp5.0 billion from November 2023 to December 2024, administrative fee assistance of up to Rp4.0 million per house for low-income community houses from November 2023 to December 2024; and poor community house support of Rp20.0 million per house for 1,800 houses from November to December 2023.

(c) Status of Industrial Structure and Principal Industry and Industrial Production Index

Principal Sectors of the Economy

Indonesia's principal economic sectors are manufacturing industry (including coal, oil and gas); agriculture, forestry and fishery; wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; construction; and mining and quarrying.

The tables below show the composition of Indonesia's GDP by sector at current prices and constant prices, respectively, for the periods indicated.

Gross Domestic Product by Industry (at current prices)

	Year Ended 31 December									
	2020	%	2021	%	2022 ^P	%	2023 ^P	%	2024 ^P	%
(in billions of Rupiah and percentage of GDP)										
Manufacturing Industry										
Coal Industry and										
Oil and Gas Refining....	307,606	2.0	320,009	1.9	363,620	1.9	400,447	1.9	403,578	1.8
Non-Coal, Oil and Gas										
Manufacturing Industries	2,760,435	17.9	2,946,897	17.4	3,228,155	16.5	3,499,615	16.8	3,799,289	17.2
Total Manufacturing Industry	3,068,042	19.9	3,266,906	19.2	3,591,775	18.3	3,900,062	18.7	4,202,867	19.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles.....	1,993,989	12.9	2,199,935	13.0	2,516,779	12.8	2,702,642	12.9	2,892,695	13.1
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery										
Agriculture, Livestock, Hunting, & Agriculture Services	1,575,380	10.2	1,672,938	9.9	1,805,454	9.2	1,932,533	9.2	2,107,181	9.5
Forestry and Logging.....	108,646	0.7	112,009	0.7	118,386	0.6	130,117	0.6	129,570	0.6
Fishery	431,469	2.8	469,594	2.8	505,061	2.6	555,041	2.7	554,677	2.5
Total Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	2,115,495	13.7	2,254,541	13.3	2,428,901	12.4	2,617,690	12.5	2,791,428	12.6
Mining and Quarrying										
Oil, Gas and Geothermal Mining	332,560	2.2	461,703	2.7	587,597	3.0	521,070	2.5	526,156	2.4
Coal and Lignite Mining	283,195	1.8	603,138	3.6	1,296,912	6.6	1,116,571	5.3	850,454	3.8
Metal Ore.....	130,957	0.8	204,590	1.2	242,717	1.2	272,022	1.3	343,502	1.6
Other Mining and Quarrying.....	246,831	1.6	254,219	1.5	266,165	1.4	288,356	1.4	306,478	1.4
Total Mining and Quarrying	993,542	6.4	1,523,650	9.0	2,393,391	12.2	2,198,018	10.5	2,026,589	9.2
Construction	1,652,660	10.7	1,771,727	10.4	1,912,979	9.8	2,072,385	9.9	2,233,463	10.1
Government Administration, Defense Compulsory Social Security.....	585,960	3.8	586,757	3.5	605,341	3.1	616,445	3.0	673,718	3.0
Information and Communication.....	695,963	4.5	748,803	4.4	812,737	4.1	883,637	4.2	960,022	4.3
Transportation and Warehousing	689,552	4.5	719,610	4.2	983,520	5.0	1,231,242	5.9	1,358,117	6.1
Financial and Insurance Service	696,073	4.5	736,187	4.3	809,371	4.1	869,168	4.2	922,811	4.2
Education Service	551,227	3.6	557,667	3.3	566,378	2.9	583,384	2.8	621,417	2.8
Other ⁽¹⁾	1,837,207	11.9	1,923,038	11.3	2,109,284	10.8	2,303,521	11.0	2,503,657	11.3

	Year Ended 31 December									
	2020	%	2021	%	2022 ^P	%	2023 ^P	%	2024 ^P	%
	(in billions of Rupiah and percentage of GDP)									
Gross Value Added at Basic Prices	14,879,709	96.4	16,288,821	95.9	18,730,454	95.6	19,978,195	95.6	21,186,782	95.7
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	563,644	3.6	687,930	4.1	858,006	4.4	914,154	4.4	952,182	4.3
Total GDP	15,443,353	100.0	16,976,751	100.0	19,588,460	100.0	20,892,348	100.0	22,138,964	100.0

Source: BPS

^P Preliminary.

- (1) Includes the Procurement of Electricity and Gas; Procurement of Water, Management of Trash, Waste and Recycle; Accommodation and Food Beverages Supply; Real Estate; Corporate Services; Health Service and Social Activity; and Other Services sectors.

Gross Domestic Product by Industry (at constant 2010 prices)

	Year Ended 31 December									
	2020	%	2021	%	2022 ^P	%	2023 ^P	%	2024 ^P	%
	(in billions of Rupiah and percentage of GDP)									
Manufacturing Industry										
Coal Industry and Oil and Gas Refining....	202,604	1.9	203,767	1.8	211,340	1.8	220,140	1.8	222,427	1.7
Non-Coal, Oil and Gas Manufacturing Industries	2,007,317	18.7	2,081,055	18.7	2,185,263	18.7	2,287,660	18.6	2,396,428	18.5
Total Manufacturing Industry	2,209,920	20.6	2,284,822	20.5	2,396,603	20.5	2,507,800	20.4	2,618,855	20.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	1,385,651	12.9	1,449,831	13.0	1,529,952	13.1	1,604,234	13.0	1,682,254	13.0
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery										
Agriculture, Livestock, Hunting, & Agriculture Services	1,061,087	9.9	1,072,978	9.6	1,097,952	9.4	1,099,951	8.9	1,109,014	8.6
Forestry and Logging	63,199	0.6	63,247	0.6	62,449	0.5	64,076	0.5	62,758	0.5
Fishery	254,112	2.4	267,967	2.4	275,452	2.4	290,575	2.4	292,559	2.3
Total Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	1,378,399	12.9	1,404,191	12.6	1,435,853	12.3	1,454,602	11.8	1,464,331	11.3
Mining and Quarrying										
Oil, Gas and Geothermal										
Mining	272,583	2.5	260,546	2.3	247,986	2.1	249,801	2.0	247,850	1.9
Coal and Lignite										
Mining	245,499	2.3	261,710	2.4	282,944	2.4	311,291	2.5	332,527	2.6
Metal Ore	105,829	1.0	130,000	1.2	153,413	1.3	166,453	1.4	180,275	1.4
Other Mining and Quarrying	166,564	1.6	169,844	1.5	173,804	1.5	183,134	1.5	194,609	1.5
Total Mining and Quarrying	790,475	7.4	822,100	7.4	858,147	7.3	910,679	7.4	955,260	7.4
Construction	1,072,335	10.0	1,102,518	9.9	1,124,725	9.6	1,179,989	9.6	1,262,793	9.8
Government Administration, Defense										
Compulsory Social Security	365,446	3.4	364,247	3.3	373,404	3.2	379,071	3.1	403,335	3.1
Information and Communication	652,063	6.1	696,506	6.3	750,319	6.4	807,305	6.6	868,447	6.7
Transportation and Warehousing	393,419	3.7	406,169	3.7	486,874	4.2	554,855	4.5	603,051	4.7
Financial and Insurance Service	457,487	4.3	464,638	4.2	473,624	4.0	496,237	4.0	519,736	4.0
Education Service	350,273	3.3	350,660	3.2	352,674	3.0	358,828	2.9	372,290	2.9
Other ⁽¹⁾	1,276,165	11.9	1,323,766	11.9	1,415,137	12.1	1,509,623	12.3	1,614,238	12.5
Gross Value Added at Basic Prices	10,331,632	96.4	10,669,447	95.9	11,197,311	95.6	11,763,224	95.6	12,364,589	95.7
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	391,367	3.6	450,613	4.1	512,937	4.4	538,252	4.4	555,693	4.3
Total GDP	10,722,999	100.0	11,120,060	100.0	11,710,248	100.0	12,301,475	100.0	12,920,282	100.0

Source: BPS

^P Preliminary.

- (1) Includes the Procurement of Electricity and Gas; Procurement of Water, Management of Trash, Waste and Recycle; Accommodation and Food Beverages Supply; Real Estate; Corporate Services; Health Service and Social Activity; and Other Services sectors.

Manufacturing Industry

Indonesia's principal manufacturing industries include food products and beverages, coal and refined petroleum products, fabricated metal products, computer, electronic and optical products and electrical equipment. Other major manufacturing industries include transport equipment and chemicals, pharmaceuticals and botanical products. Manufacturing has been the largest contributor to economic growth since the 1980s. The manufacturing industry sector consists of the sub-sectors of (i) coal industry and oil and gas refining and (ii) non-coal, oil and gas manufacturing industries.

In 2020, Indonesia's manufacturing industries contracted by 2.9% compared to 2019, primarily due to a 6.8% contraction in the coal, oil and gas refinery industry. Non-coal, oil and gas manufacturing industries declined by 2.5%, primarily due to contractions in the transport equipment industry and the machinery equipment industry, which contracted by 19.9% and 10.2%, respectively.

In 2021, Indonesia's manufacturing industry grew by 3.4% compared to 2020. Non-coal, oil and gas manufacturing industries grew by 3.7%, mainly driven by growth in the transportation equipment industry, basic metal industry, and machinery and equipment industry sub-sector, which grew by 17.8%, 11.5% and 11.4% respectively.

In 2022, the manufacturing industry grew by 4.9%, compared to 2021. This was due to a growth of 5.0% in the non-coal, oil and gas manufacturing industries and a growth of 3.7% in the coal, oil and gas refining industry, each as compared to 2021. The 5.0% growth in the non-coal, oil and gas manufacturing industries was primarily driven by a growth of 14.8% in the basic metals industry due to increased production of iron and steel as well as increasing foreign demand of basic metals, a growth of 10.7% in transportation equipment industry as a result of increased car production and a growth of 4.9% in food and beverages industry primarily because the growing demand for downstream natural resource products boosted refined crude palm oil production.

In 2023, the manufacturing industry grew by 4.6%, compared to 2022 and was the main source of economic growth in 2023. This was due to a 4.7% growth in the non-coal, oil and gas manufacturing industries and a 4.2% growth in the coal, oil and gas refining industry, each as compared to 2022. This performance was primarily driven by relatively strong domestic and global demand for Indonesian export products, such as basic metal industry products, metal goods, and transportation equipment. The results of the downstream policy contributed to the growth of the basic metal industry, which grew by 14.2%, compared to 2022. The metal goods, computers, electronic goods, optics, and electrical equipment industry grew by 13.7%, compared to 2022 due to increased demand for metal goods because of increased construction activity. Similarly, the transportation equipment industry grew by 7.6%, primarily due to an increased demand for motorcycles.

In 2024, Indonesia's manufacturing industry grew by 4.4% (yoy), mirroring the previous year's growth drivers of robust domestic and foreign demand. The expansion was supported by strong performances across key sub-sectors. The Food and Beverage industry grew by 5.9%, fueled by domestic consumption, demand for industrial raw materials, and steady exports. The Basic Metals industry surged by 13.3%, driven by rising international demand for iron and steel products. The Metal Goods; Computers, Electronic Goods, Optics; and

Electrical Equipment industry rose by 6.2%, propelled by overseas demand for metal goods, electronic components, and electrical equipment. This growth underscores the sector's resilience amid global economic dynamics, with export-oriented industries like basic metals and electronics continuing to play a pivotal role.

The following table sets forth the monthly production indices of large and medium manufacturing, for the periods indicated.

Monthly Production Indices of Large and Medium Manufacturing (2010-2024) ⁽¹⁾

(2010=100) Year	Quarter I				Quarter II				Quarter III				Quarter IV				Average Year
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Average	Apr	May	Jun	Average	Jul	Aug	Sep	Average	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average	
2010.....	96.59 ^R	97.28 ^R	101.37 ^R	98.41 ^R	101.44 ^R	100.90 ^R	104.72 ^R	102.35 ^R	100.93 ^R	101.12 ^R	92.32 ^R	98.13 ^R	100.77 ^R	101.72 ^R	100.83 ^R	101.11 ^R	100.00
2011.....	101.66 ^R	98.06 ^R	105.86 ^R	101.86 ^R	102.19 ^R	105.63 ^R	107.23 ^R	105.02 ^R	109.45 ^R	103.10 ^R	104.12 ^R	105.56 ^R	107.59	101.35	102.89	103.94	104.10 ^R
2012.....	102.76	105.63	102.46	103.62	103.38	108.31	109.79	107.16	111.41	100.78	109.61	107.27	118.17	114.13	114.12	115.48	108.38
2013.....	113.91	112.31	112.58	112.94	114.12	115.78	113.34	114.41	115.28	113.37	116.36	115.00	118.05	116.20	117.36	117.20	114.89
2014.....	117.32	116.60	116.80	116.91	117.25	120.16	120.22	119.21	117.05	120.13	127.74	121.64	124.37	121.73	124.94	123.68	120.36
2015.....	123.33 ^R	119.67 ^R	125.46 ^R	122.82 ^R	127.11	123.03	126.26	125.47	122.21	127.01	130.31	126.51	132.07	129.77	126.84	129.56	126.09
2016.....	126.50	128.50	128.67	127.89	127.28	131.69	136.30	131.76	132.93	134.72	130.37	132.67	132.15	132.42	132.27	132.28	131.15
2017.....	130.86	133.35	136.57	133.59	135.43	140.43	134.78	136.88	138.09	141.22	140.43	139.91	140.60	139.00	137.58	139.06	137.36
2018.....	142.00	140.75	139.50	140.75	144.21	148.14	125.18	139.18	144.27	146.79	144.81	145.29	148.05	146.26 ^R	145.04 ^R	146.45 ^R	142.92 ^R
2019.....	148.96	141.55	150.55	147.02	148.88	154.02	129.73	144.21	150.91	152.62	151.30	151.61	158.00	150.98	146.29	151.76	148.65
2020.....	150.52	145.48	148.44	148.15	122.94	104.02	120.30	115.75	129.41	129.06	136.97	131.81	138.67	138.74	138.81	138.74	133.61
2021.....	138.60	134.87	149.29	140.92	146.74	130.09	147.46	141.43	142.21	146.18	147.14	145.18	145.87	149.28	146.25	147.13	143.66
2022.....	142.88	134.36	153.32	143.52	149.14	132.50	151.18	144.27	151.04	158.82	156.98	155.61	157.18	154.55	151.10	154.28	149.42
2023.....	149.19	141.89	154.73	148.60	129.51	155.23	154.30	146.35	158.44	162.67	158.08	159.73	161.29	157.47	153.45	157.40	153.02
2024.....	155.67	146.07	155.57	152.44	138.91	158.52	154.63	150.69	162.33	162.22	160.54	161.70	168.32	162.34	159.60	163.42	157.06

Source: BPS
R Revision

(1) ISIC Rev 4

Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

The wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector includes wholesale and retail trade, as well as the repair of motor vehicles, including motorcycles. In recent years, this has generally been the third largest segment of the economy, behind manufacturing and agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors.

In 2020, the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector declined by 3.8% compared to 2019, mainly driven by a 14.1% contraction in the wholesale, retail trade, and repairs of cars and motorcycles sub-sector. The wholesale and retail trade of non-cars and motorcycles sub-sector declined by 1.4%.

In 2021, the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector increased by 4.6% compared to 2020. This was mainly driven by the trade of cars, motorbikes and repair sub-sector, which grew by 12.1%, as a result of the implementation of sales tax incentives on luxurious goods which drove an increase in the number of car sales.

In 2022, the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector grew by 5.5%, compared to 2021. This was driven by a growth of 5.9% in the trade of cars, motorbikes and repair sub-sector and a growth of 5.4% in the wholesale and retail (not cars and motorcycles) sub-sector. These growths were driven by increased vehicle sales and the population's increased visits to shopping areas, in line with the easing of mobility restrictions.

In 2023, the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector grew by 4.8%, compared to 2022. This was driven by a growth of 4.9% in the wholesale and retail trade (excluding automobiles and motorcycles) subsector due to increased domestic trade activity and a 4.5% growth in the automobiles, motorcycles and their repairs subsector primarily due to increased sales of motorcycles (a 20.3% increase, as compared to 2022, which offset a 4.0% decrease in automobiles sales in 2023, as compared to 2022).

In 2024, Indonesia's Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles sector grew by 4.9% (yoy), driven by stronger domestic production and import activity. The wholesale and retail trade sub-sector was the primary growth driver, expanding by 6.0% (yoy), supported by increased production in the Mining and Manufacturing sectors as well as rising import volumes. However, the trade and repair of cars and motorcycles sub-sector experienced a slight contraction of -0.1% (yoy), reflecting subdued demand or operational challenges in this segment.

Agriculture, forestry and fishery

The agriculture, forestry and fishery sector consists of the sub-sectors of (i) agriculture, livestock, hunting and agriculture services, (ii) forestry and logging and (iii) fishery.

In 2020, the agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector grew by 1.8% compared to 2019. This growth was mainly driven by the agriculture, livestock, hunting, and agriculture services sub-sector, which grew by 2.1% compared to 2019. The fishery sub-sector grew by 0.7% and the forestry and logging sub-sector declined by 0.03%, in 2020.

In 2021, the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector grew by 1.9%, compared to 2020. This growth was mainly driven by the fishery sub-sector which grew by 5.5% due to an increased

production of captured fish and seaweed cultivation. The agriculture, livestock, hunting, and agriculture services sub-sector grew by 1.1% and the forestry and logging sub-sector grew by 0.1% as compared to 2020.

In 2022, the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector grew by 2.2%, compared to 2021. This growth was mainly driven by a growth of 2.8% in fishery sub-sector driven by increased production in captured and farmed fisheries, and a growth of 2.3% in agriculture, livestock, hunting, and agriculture services sub-sector primarily due to the increases in food crop (led by cassava, corn, and sweet potato) and livestock production. The forestry and logging sub-sector declined by 1.3%, as compared to 2021, due to a significant decrease in log production in community forests.

In 2023, the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector grew by 1.3%, compared to 2022. This low growth was primarily due to the El Niño phenomenon, which caused a reduction in the production of food crops such as rice, corn, peanuts, and seasonal horticultural products such as vegetables. As such, the food crop and horticultural subsectors experienced contractions of 3.9% and 0.3%, respectively, compared to 2022. The fisheries subsector grew by 5.5% compared to 2022, primarily due to increased seaweed production. The livestock subsector grew by 3.7 %, compared to 2022, due to the distribution of corn feed stocks to small-scale farmers to revive poultry farming businesses. The forestry and logging subsector grew by 2.6 % compared to 2022 due to increased foreign demand for wood and non-timber forest products. The plantation subsector also grew by 1.7 % compared to 2022, as a result of increased demand for palm oil products, both domestically and internationally.

In 2024, Indonesia's agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector grew by 0.7% (yoy) amid significant challenges, including volatile weather, global commodity price shifts, and domestic structural issues. While food crop production declined by -0.2% (yoy) due to delayed harvests and inflationary policy pressures, other sub-sectors showed resilience: horticulture, plantations, livestock, and agricultural services grew by 0.9%, 0.7%, 2.8%, and 0.9%, respectively, supported by domestic demand and strategic interventions. Forestry and logging output fell sharply by -2.1% (yoy), reflecting reduced timber activity, while fisheries edged up by 0.7% (yoy). Despite uneven performance, the sector's role in the economy remained vital, buoyed by strong consumption and government efforts, though climate adaptation and farmer support will be critical to address ongoing vulnerabilities.

The following table sets forth production statistics for Indonesia's most important agricultural products for the periods indicated.

Production of Principal Agricultural Products by Sub-sectors

	Year Ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^p
	(in thousands of tons, except as otherwise indicated)				
Food crops					
Rice ⁽¹⁾	54,649	54,415	54,749	53,981	53,143
Cassava.....	16,271	15,731	14,951	16,764	15,176
Corn.....	17,489	18,147	22,357	19,986	20,479
Sweet Potato.....	1,604	1,424	2,011	1,430	1,386
Soybeans (shelled).....	291	213	302	349	218
Peanuts (shelled).....	416	399	380	350	318
Mung bean.....	199	211	122	166	129

	Year Ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P
	(in thousands of tons, except as otherwise indicated)				
Estate cash crops					
Dry Rubber	3,037	3,045	2,717	2,241	2,262
Coffee	762	786	775	759	808
Cocoa	721	688	651	632	633
Tea	144	138	125	117	124
Sugarcane					
	2,131	2,351	2,406	2,271	2,466
Tobacco	261	245	222	287	353
Palm Oil	45,742	45,121	46,820	47,084	47,475
Livestock					
Meat	4,555	4,547	4,947	4,094	4,219
Eggs	5,874	5,893	6,339	6,585	6,876
Milk	947	946	824	787	808
Fish products					
Captured Fish	6,989	7,225	7,489	7,845	7,393
Farmed Fish	14,845	14,648	14,776	15,361	17,182
Forestry⁽²⁾					
Logs	51,916	54,939	56,675	59,751	57,473
Sawn Timber	2,581	2,660	2,309	2,118	2,102
Plywood	3,863	4,641	4,211	3,470	3,591

Source: BPS, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and Ministry of Environment and Forestry

^P Preliminary.

N/A Not Available.

(1) Since 2018, the calculation of paddy harvested area data was carried out using the Area Sampling Framework method, replacing the eye estimate method previously.

(2) All units are in thousands of cubic metres.

Mining and Quarrying

Indonesia is a significant player in the global mining and quarrying industry with significant production of natural gas, coal, crude oil, tin, nickel, bauxite and copper.

In 2020, the mining and quarrying sector declined by 2.0% compared to 2019, primarily due to contractions in the oil, gas, and geothermal mining sub-sector and the coal and lignite mining sub-sector, which respectively contracted by 6.0% and 5.4%. This contraction was offset by a growth in metal ore mining sub-sector, which grew by 20.3%.

In 2021, the mining and quarrying sector grew by 4.0% compared to 2020. This was mainly driven by the metal ore mining sub-sector, which grew by 22.8% due to increase in copper and gold production. The oil, gas and geothermal mining sub-sector contracted by 4.4% due to a decrease in the amount of oil production.

In 2022, the mining and quarrying sector grew by 4.4%, compared to 2021. This was mainly driven by a growth of 18.0% in metal ore mining sub-sector driven by increased production of copper and gold in the mineral district of Grasberg, Papua, and increased demand from abroad, especially for gold and copper commodities. The coal and lignite mining sub-sector grew by 8.1% and the other mining and quarrying sub-sector saw a growth of 2.3%, due to the increased exports of mining commodities such as natural sand, precious stones, and natural asphalt. On the contrary, the oil, gas and geothermal mining

sub-sector declined by 4.8%, as compared to 2021, due to unplanned shutdowns.

In 2023, the mining and quarrying sector grew by 6.1%, compared to 2022. This was mainly driven by a growth of 10.0% in the coal and lignite mining industry attributable to growth in coal exports, a growth of 8.5% in metal ore mining industry, driven by increased production of minerals such as gold, copper and nickel, and a growth of 5.4% in mining and other quarrying industry due to increased exports of mining commodities such as gemstones, gravel and sand. The oil and gas subsector grew by 0.7%, compared to 2022, in line with the optimization of oil exploitation and the exploitation of new gas sources after experiencing contractions in recent years.

In 2024, mining and quarrying sector grew by 4.9% (yoy), down from 6.1% in 2023, with metallic ore and other mining and quarrying subsectors leading the expansion at 8.3% (yoy). Growth in coal and lignite mining reached 6.8% (yoy), fueled by rising coal exports, while the other mining and quarrying subsector grew by 6.3% (yoy). However, the oil, gas, and geothermal mining subsector contracted by -0.8% (yoy), reflecting persistent challenges in energy extraction. Despite slower overall growth compared to 2023, the sector's resilience was sustained by strong global demand for metallic ores and coal, though uneven performance highlighted ongoing vulnerabilities in fossil fuel production.

As products in the mining and quarrying sector are internationally traded commodities with prices set by the world markets, the performance of this sub-sector is primarily affected by international market prices. See “(3) Trade and Balance of Payments – (b) Exports and Imports by Principal Sector and by Region – Exports and Imports” below.

Bans on raw material exports

The Government has banned exports of bauxite ore since June 2023. It has also banned exports of copper concentrate since the same month with an exemption for Freeport Indonesia and Amman Mineral Nusa Tenggara to continue such exports until May 2024. These bans together with the Government's ban on exports of nickel ore since January 2020 are part of the Republic's efforts to encourage the domestic processing of raw materials and reduce its reliance on imports of processed materials.

Oil and Natural Gas

The oil and gas market in Indonesia is characterised by the presence of large, diversified companies with highly vertically integrated operations throughout oil exploration, production, refining, transportation and marketing. Pertamina, a state-owned enterprise (“SOE”), plays an important role in the production of oil and gas in Indonesia.

Oil and gas exports contributed 5.1%, 5.3%, 5.5%, 6.2% and 6.4% to total exports in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024, respectively. Decrease in oil and gas exports is primarily due to Government's policy to optimise the utilisation of oil and gas for domestic demand. In 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024, oil gas revenues comprised 6.2%, 7.4%, 8.6%, 6.7% and 6.3%, respectively, of the Government's domestic revenue (inclusive of income tax revenue from the oil and gas sub-sector). Decrease in oil production within the last two years is primarily due to natural decline in the reservoir performance and lack of new oil and gas reserve which may increase production.

The following table sets forth crude oil production by source for the periods indicated.

Crude Oil Production by Source⁽¹⁾

	Year Ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P
	(in millions of barrels)				
Pertamina	29	26	26	25	24
Production sharing contracts ⁽²⁾	230	214	198	196	188
Total	259	240	224	221	212

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
^P Preliminary.

(1) Includes production of crude oil condensate.

(2) Most of the production under production sharing contracts is provided to Pertamina. Production sharing contracts are a common type of joint cooperation contract used in Indonesia's oil and gas upstream sector, under which the Government and the contractor agree to split the production measured in revenue based on agreed percentages.

The table below sets forth Indonesia's proven crude oil reserves for the periods indicated based on estimates prepared by (1) the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' Reserve Oil and Gas Evaluation Team which is composed of representatives from the Oil and Gas Directorate of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Center of Research and Development of Oil and Gas Technology of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (the "TECP") and (2) the Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities ("SKK Migas" which is a government entity responsible for supervising upstream oil and gas activities) based on reports received by SKK Migas from various oil and gas contractors. Proven crude oil reserves include developed and undeveloped volumes that are economically recoverable at either current prices or forecasted future prices as calculated by each relevant contractor under the coordination of SKK Migas. Estimates of proven crude oil reserves are comparable to estimates prepared using international standards and include total volume without regard to the direct economic benefit of Indonesia. Estimates are prepared pursuant to the Petroleum Resources Management System sponsored by the Society of Petroleum Engineers.

Proven Crude Oil Reserves

<u>Year</u>	<u>Proven Crude Oil Reserves</u>
	(in million stock tank barrels)
2020.....	2,442.1
2021.....	2,245.2
2022.....	2,271.6
2023.....	2,413.2
2024 ^P	2,287.8

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
^P Preliminary.

The following table sets forth Indonesia's crude oil exports by source for the periods indicated.

Crude Oil Exports⁽¹⁾

	Year Ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P
	(in millions of barrels)				
Production sharing contracts ⁽²⁾	28	44	15	21	27
Government and government-designated ⁽³⁾	4	0	0	0	0
Total	32	44	15	21	27

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
^P Preliminary.

(1) Includes exports of crude oil condensate.

(2) Most of the production under production sharing contracts is provided to Pertamina. Production sharing contracts are a common type of joint cooperation contract used in Indonesia's oil and gas upstream sector, under which the Government and the contractor agree to split the production measured in revenue based on agreed percentages.

(3) Exports by Pertamina and entities designated by SKK Migas are reported together.

The following table sets forth the average price of Indonesian crude oil, measured by the ICP, for the periods indicated.

Average Price of Crude Oil

	As of 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(in U.S. dollars per barrel)				
ICP ⁽¹⁾	40.4	68.5	97.0	75.5	78.1

Source: Directorate General of Oil and Gas, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

The following table sets forth natural gas production by source for the periods indicated.

Natural Gas Production by Source⁽¹⁾

	Year Ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P
	(in millions of cubic feet)				
Pertamina.....	314	324	311	305	296
Production sharing contracts ⁽²⁾	2,129	2,109	2,058	2,115	2,193
Total	2,443	2,433	2,369	2,420	2,489

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
^P Preliminary.

(1) Includes LPG.

(2) Most of the production under production sharing contracts is provided to Pertamina. Production sharing contracts are a common type of joint cooperation contract used in Indonesia's oil and gas upstream sector, under which the Government and the contractor agree to split the production measured in revenue based on agreed percentages.

The table below sets forth Indonesia's proven natural gas reserves for the periods indicated based on estimates prepared by the TECP and SKK Migas based on reports from various oil and gas contractors. Proven natural gas reserves represent marketable volumes that generate sales revenue. Estimates of proven natural gas reserves are comparable to estimates prepared using international standards and include total volume without regard to the direct economic benefit of Indonesia. Estimates are prepared pursuant to the Petroleum Resources Management System sponsored by the Society of Petroleum Engineers.

Proven Natural Gas Reserves

<u>Year</u>	<u>Proven Natural Gas Reserves</u> (in trillions of standard cubic feet of gas)
2020.....	43.6
2021.....	41.6
2022.....	36.3
2023.....	35.3
2024.....	33.8

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Minerals

The Republic's major mineral products are coal, nickel, copper and bauxite, and it has substantial resources of each of these minerals. In recent years, the Government has pursued policies designed to increase the production and export of value-added products using these mineral resources.

Grasberg Copper Mine

Under Law No. 4 of 2009 on Mineral and Coal Mining enacted by the Government in January 2009 (which was subsequently amended by Law No. 3 of 2020 enacted in June 2020 and further amended by Article 39 of the Law on Job Creation, as so amended, the "Mining Law"), two new types of licenses were created: *ijin usaha pertambangan* ("IUP") and *ijin usaha pertambangan khusus* ("IUPK"). Subsequent to the enactment of the Mining Law, the Government issued various regulations thereunder, including (i) regulations mandating the domestic processing and refining of minerals, (ii) regulations requiring the reclamation of areas affected by mining activities, (iii) regulations related to local community development and empowerment, optimization and conservation of mineral resources, and job opportunities for local mining service providers and local communities surrounding a mining area and (iv) regulations relating to procedures for the granting of a production operation special mining permit, which provide guidelines for the granting of an operation production IUPK in order to continue the operation of a contract of work.

Pursuant to the Mining Law, contracts of work issued under the prior mining law, including PT Freeport Indonesia ("**Freeport**")'s contract of work, will remain valid until the end of their terms. Under the current regulations, however, contract of work holders, including Freeport, are required to refine their mining products in Indonesia and, contract of work holders, including Freeport, are required to convert their contract of work into an IUPK to continue the export of concentrate.

On 20 February 2017, Freeport-McMoRan Inc. ("**FCX**"), the parent company of Freeport the operator of the Grasberg copper mine in the province of Papua, announced that Freeport had provided to the Government formal notice of an impending dispute pursuant to the dispute resolutions provisions of the contract of work entered into between Freeport and the Government.

On 4 April 2017, the Government granted Freeport a temporary special mining permit, which was effective from February 2017 to October 2017. In August 2017, Freeport agreed to convert its contract of work into an IUPK and to transfer to the Government a 51% stake in the Grasberg copper mine. Freeport also agreed to build a smelter to process copper concentrate in Indonesia in order to support job creation and increase the amount of processing work done in Indonesia. In exchange, the Government agreed to grant Freeport an initial five-year license expiring in 2021 and to extend Freeport's permit to operate the mine for two additional ten-year terms until 2041, subject to the construction of certain smelters, submission of the applicable permit applications and certain other conditions.

On 27 September 2018, the Indonesian SOE PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) ("**Inalum**") entered into various agreements with FCX, Rio Tinto and other relevant parties in connection with Inalum's acquisition of a 51.2% share ownership in Freeport and other interests related to the Grasberg copper mine for a cash consideration of U.S.\$3.85 billion.

The transaction was completed in December 2018, pursuant to which Inalum owns, directly and indirectly, 51.2% beneficial equity interest in Freeport Indonesia (subject to a dividend assignment mechanism to replicate the joint venture economics), and FCX's ownership is 48.8%. FCX continues to manage the operations of Freeport Indonesia. The Government has granted Freeport Indonesia an IUPK to replace its contract of work, enabling Freeport Indonesia to conduct operations in the Grasberg minerals district through Freeport Indonesia an extension of mining rights through 2031, with rights to extend mining rights through 2041 subject to it completing the construction of a new smelter within five years of the closing of the transaction and fulfilling its defined fiscal obligations to the Government. The Government and FCX are currently in discussions around potentially extending Freeport Indonesia's mining rights beyond 2041.

Construction

Over the last five years, besides the development of a basic public services infrastructure, the main drivers of the construction sector were improvement works in the areas of communications and logistics infrastructure, transportation and electrification.

In 2020, the construction sector contracted by 3.3% compared to 2019. This contraction was primarily due to reduced construction activity as a result of Covid-19, which led to delayed completion of infrastructure projects.

In 2021, the construction sector grew by 2.8% compared to 2020. This was in line with the increase in infrastructure activities and the increase in imports of raw materials for construction activities.

In 2022, the construction sector grew by 2.0%, compared to 2021. This growth was in line with the increase in infrastructure activities and the increase in imports of raw materials for construction activities, as the Covid-19 related social restrictions eased and the economy was recovering.

In 2023, the construction sector grew by 4.9%, compared to 2022. This growth was primarily due to the Government's capital expenditure activities to support PSNs ("National Strategic Projects", as defined in "Infrastructure Development" below) and the development of basic

infrastructure in the new capital city, Nusantara. Key construction indicators, such as domestic cement sales, saw a 4.1% increase in 2023, compared to 2022.

In 2024, the construction sector expanded by 7.0% year-on-year (yoy), rising from 4.9% in 2023, and reaffirmed its status as a pivotal industry driving economic growth. Construction grew along with the development of infrastructure projects by the government and private sector. This growth is in line with the increase in government capital spending for construction and other infrastructure development, such as toll roads, dams, industrial areas, and tourism areas.

Transportation and Warehousing

The transportation and warehousing sector comprises the sub-sectors of (i) railway transport, (ii) land transport, (iii) sea transport, (iv) river, lake and ferry transport, (v) air transport and (vi) warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier.

In 2020, the transportation and warehousing sector contracted by 15.1% compared to 2019. The sub-sector contributing the highest contractions was air transport at 53.1%, followed by railways transport at 42.3%. This contraction was primarily due to mobility restriction during the Covid-19 pandemic.

In 2021, the transportation and warehousing sector grew by 3.2% compared to 2020. This was partly due to increased mobility in public transportation and recreational areas.

In 2022, the transportation and warehousing sector grew by 19.9%, compared to 2021. This was primarily due to a growth of 40.5% in transportation and warehousing support services, and post and courier, a growth of 66.9 % in air freight and a growth of 8.7% in land transport.

In 2023, the transportation and warehousing sector grew by 14.0%, compared to 2022, due to increased societal mobility. In particular, air transport grew by 29.0% due to increased number of domestic and international passenger, while rail transport grew by 23.7% due to increased number of passengers , additional schedules for long-distance trains and the opening of new routes including the Jakarta-Bandung High Speed Rail and the Jabodebek Integrated Corridor Light Rail Transit . The warehousing and transportation support services, and post and courier subsector also grew by 17.9% and the sea freight subsector grew by 15.5%.

In 2024, the transportation and warehousing sector grew by 8.7% year-on-year (yoy), moderating from 14.0% in 2023. This growth aligns with increased passenger and goods volumes across transportation modes, particularly during the Christmas and New Year holidays, alongside heightened economic activity in related sectors.

Information and Communication

In 2020, the information and communication grew by 10.6% compared to 2019. This growth was primarily due to an increase in data traffic in telecommunications industry as a result of the working from home and school from home arrangements.

In 2021, the information and communication sector grew by 6.8% compared to 2020. The slower growth was partly due to decline in the information industry, which includes the printing and paper goods industry.

In 2022, the information and communication sector grew by 7.7% compared to 2021. This growth was in line with the increased data traffic among various telecommunication service providers as well as a growth in digital banking transactions and electronic money transactions.

In 2023, the Information and Communication sector grew by 7.6 % compared to 2022, driven largely by digital transformation, as evidenced by increased data traffic from several telecommunications providers (from access to social media, communication services, video streaming, mobile gaming, and browsing access) as well as an increase in digital banking transactions and electronic money transactions.

In 2024, the information and communication sector maintained steady growth at 7.6% year-on-year (yoy), mirroring 2023's performance. This consistency reflects heightened telecommunications activity, fueled by surging data traffic to meet societal and business demands alongside a rise in electronic transactions.

Financial and Insurance Service

In 2020, the financial and insurance service sector grew by 3.2%, compared to 2019. This growth was primarily due to a growth of 4.0% in financial intermediary services and a growth of 4.0% in insurance and pension fund, partially offset by a decline of 0.6% in other financial services.

In 2021, the financial and insurance service sector grew by 1.6%, compared to 2020. This growth was primarily due to a growth of 2.7% in financial intermediary services, partially offset by a decline of 2.4% in other financial services.

In 2022, the financial and insurance service sector grew by 1.9% compared to 2021. This was primarily due to a growth of 2.4% in financial intermediary services and a growth of 4.5% in other financial services.

In 2023, the financial and insurance service sector grew by 4.8%, compared to 2022. This growth was primarily due to a growth of 7.0% in financial intermediary services and a growth of 4.0% in other financial services. These were primarily due to an increase in revenue generated from financial intermediary services (due to the widening spread between reference interest rates and deposit interest rates along with a rise in commission income for commercial banks) and enhanced revenue streams from various financing entities, including financing institutions, pawnshops, venture capital firms, infrastructure financing and guarantee institutions.

In 2024, the financial and insurance service sector grew by 4.7% year-on-year (yoy), slightly down from 4.8% in 2023. This expansion was primarily driven by robust performance in financial intermediary services, particularly banking, which surged by 6.8%, alongside a 4.6% increase in other financial services.

Other Sectors

None of the other sectors shown in the tables above comprised more than 5.0% of GDP, at either current prices or constant prices, for the periods indicated.

Privatisation of State-Owned Enterprises

The sale by the Government of SOE shares to private investors has been an important means for the Government to promote private investment and to improve the efficiency, transparency, public accountability and corporate governance of the SOEs.

As of 31 December 2023, there were 65 SOEs (SOEs are business entity which all or most of the capital is owned by state through direct participation or at least 51% (fifty one %) of the shares are owned by the state) that comprised 13 listed SOEs and 52 non-listed SOEs. Ministry of SOEs formed clusters based on supply-chain linkages and industry similarities to increase synergies that divided into 12 clusters and 1 SOE investment holding company with the classification performed based on the alignment of business models and supply chains, simplification of complexity and span of control, as well as harmonizing the number of SOE.

As of December 2023, these clusters include SOEs in the form of Perum and Holding Investment SOE Danareksa (23 SOEs), Infrastructure cluster (9 SOEs), Logistic and Transportation cluster (7 SOEs), Insurance cluster (5 SOEs), Banking cluster (4 SOEs), Tourism cluster (3 SOEs), Manufacture cluster (3 SOEs), Food and Agri cluster (3 SOEs), Energy cluster (2 SOEs), Plantations cluster (2 SOEs), Telco cluster (2 SOEs), Health Care cluster (1 SOE), and Mining cluster (1 SOE).

The Government is currently restructuring SOEs and/or their subsidiaries in an effort to optimize their agility and value creation of SOEs. The Government is also pursuing the amalgamation of SOEs that operate in the same or related industries or sectors.

The following table sets forth significant full and partial privatisations since 2011 (including prior periods where relevant):

State-Owned Enterprises Privatisations

<u>SOE</u>	<u>Year of offering</u>	<u>Government equity interest after offering</u> (percentages)	<u>Proceeds to the Government</u> (in billions of Rupiah)	<u>Proceeds to SOE</u>
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	2009	72.9	—	1,819
	2012 ⁽³⁾	60.0	135.9	1,870
	2022 ⁽¹⁰⁾	60.0	—	4,130
PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.....	2011	69.1	—	3,187
	2014 ⁽³⁾	60.5	11.2	1,449
	2022 ⁽¹⁰⁾	64.5	—	12,860
PT Kertas Basuki Rachmat Tbk ⁽¹⁾	2011	—	2.6 ⁽²⁾	—
PT Atmindo Tbk ⁽¹⁾	2011	—	9.0 ⁽²⁾	—
PT Jakarta International Hotel Development, Tbk ⁽¹⁾ .	2011	—	18.5 ⁽²⁾	—
PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk	2012	68.0	—	1,171
	2015 ⁽⁶⁾	68.0	—	5,289
	2021 ⁽⁸⁾	75.4	—	9,444
PT Semen Baturaja (Persero) Tbk.....	2013	76.2	—	1,309
PT Sarana Karya (Persero) ⁽⁴⁾	2013	—	48.2	—
PT Kertas Padalarang (Persero) ⁽⁵⁾	2013	—	12.1	—
PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk ⁽⁶⁾	2015	65.0	—	5,381
PT Adhi Karya (Persero) Tbk	2015 ⁽⁶⁾	51.0	—	2,727
	2022 ⁽¹⁰⁾	64.3	—	2,670

SOE	Year of offering	Government equity interest after offering (percentages)	Proceeds to the Government (in billions of Rupiah)	Proceeds to SOE
PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk ⁽⁶⁾	2016	65.0	—	6,149
PT Krakatau Steel (Persero) Tbk ⁽⁶⁾	2016	51.0	—	4,412
PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) Tbk ⁽⁶⁾	2016	75.4	—	9,444
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk ⁽⁶⁾	2016	70.0	—	1,786
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ⁽⁷⁾	2021	56.8	—	95,900
PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk ⁽⁹⁾	2022	51.2	—	5,410

Source: Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises

(1) Minority Ownership by Government.

(2) Sale of unsold shares from 2007.

(3) Rights issue through the issuance of new shares.

(4) Pursuant to Government Regulation No. 91 of 2013, by the Republic sold its shares in PT Sarana Karya (Persero) to PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk with total gross proceeds of Rp50 billion on 31 December 2013.

(5) Pursuant to Government Regulation No. 35 and 36 of 2013, sales of shares held by the Republic in PT Kertas Padalarang (Persero) have been made using strategic sales method to Perum Peruri with total gross proceeds of Rp13 billion on 18 December 2013.

(6) Rights issues carried out through the execution of pre-emptive rights using the addition of State Capital Investment Fund, from the Government.

(7) Right issue due the consolidation of SOEs for the establishment of ultra-micro holdings with PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk as the parent company and PT PNM and PT Pegadaian as subsidiaries.

(8) Rights issue of PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk for business restructuring and the capital injection from the Government.

(9) Right issue of PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk as the result of non-cash capital injection in framework of cement holding.

(10) Rights issue of Adhi Karya (Persero) Tbk, PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk and PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk as a result of cash capital injection from the Government.

State-Owned Enterprises Profile

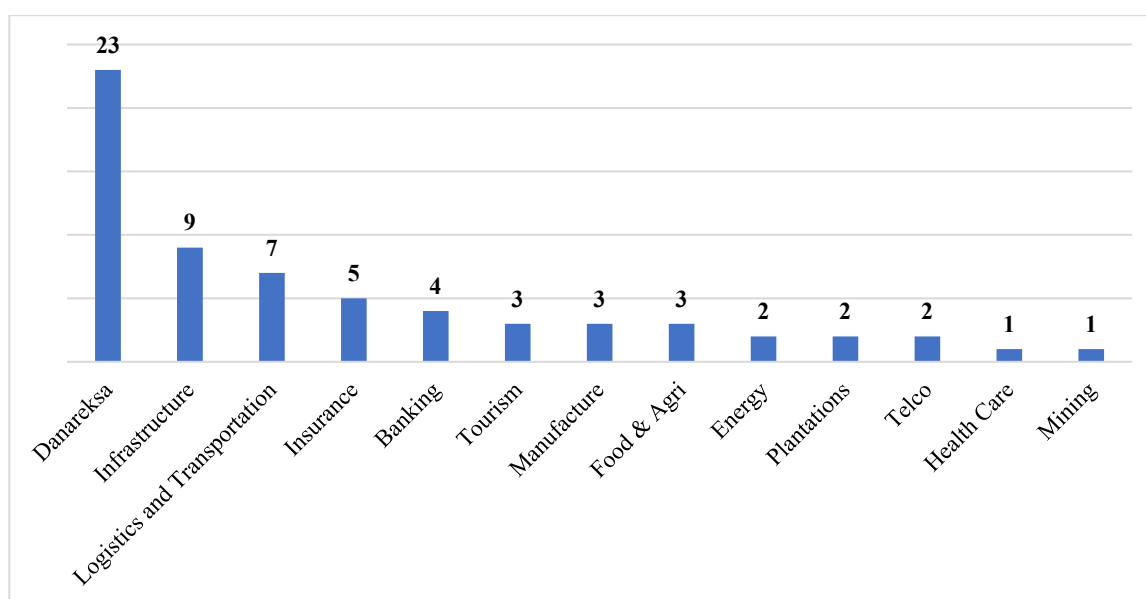
Portfolio of the SOEs across various industry sectors provides the synergy opportunity in order to encourage the integrated development and accelerate the development of PSNs.

Number of SOEs

	Year Ended 31 December				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Listed/Public SOEs	14	14	14	13	13
Non Listed SOEs	84	80	61	49	41
Special Purpose Entity (Perum)	14	13	12	12	11
Total Number of SOEs	112	107	87	74	65
Enterprises with minority govt ownership	30	35	40	57	58

Source: Ministry of SOEs

Total Number of the SOEs per clusters as of 31 December 2023



The Law on Job Creation

The “Law on Job Creation” refers to Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 on Job Creation (“**GR 2/2022**”) together with Law No. 6 of 2023 on the Enactment of GR 2/2022 as Law (“**Law 6/2023**”).

On 2 November 2020, the President signed Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation (“**Law 11/2020**”), an omnibus law that amended or revoked more than 70 existing laws and regulations. Law 11/2020 aims to increase investment in the country by (i) reducing and streamlining licensing requirements, (ii) reducing restrictions on foreign investments, (iii) creating a framework for incentivizing investments, (iv) amending employment laws and regulations, including changes to existing rules on employee termination, fixed-term employment and outsourcing, and (v) amending land and spatial planning laws. The Law on Job Creation provides for the establishment of an Indonesian sovereign wealth fund, the Nusantara Investment Authority, to attract foreign capital to invest in strategic sectors of the Indonesian economy, support sustainable development and boost economic growth. The Nusantara Investment Authority will have a two-tiered board, comprising a five-member supervisory board co-chaired by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises and a five-member independent board of directors.

Law 11/2020 mandates the issuance of implementing government regulations and presidential regulations that will significantly influence how the law is substantively implemented. Since February 2021, the government issued forty nine (49) of the implementing regulations for the Law on Job Creation. The implementation of Law 11/2020 is carried out through the enactment of Government Regulation No. 5 of 2021 on the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing (as partially revoked) (“**GR 5/2021**”), which regulates the business permit based on risk-based business licensing, the purpose of which is to improve the investment ecosystem and business activities to make it more effective and simpler as well as to oversee transparent, structured, and accountable business activities. Furthermore, for the purpose of the implementation of the GR 5/2021, the Government issued the Central Statistics Agency Regulation No. 2 of 2020, which regulates the new Standard Classification of Indonesian Business Fields (“**KBLI**”) 2020 and replaces the KBLI 2017. The business permit has to

comply with the KBLI 2020, which is a standard reference, coordination, integration and synchronization of statistical operations.

The Government issued GR 2/2022 on 30 December 2022, effective the same day. This followed and was part of the responses to the Constitutional Court Decision No. 91/PUU-XVIII/2020 made in November 2021, which rendered Law 11/2020 conditionally unconstitutional and gave the Government two years, until November 2023, to amend the law. GR 2/2022 was enacted as law, effective 31 March 2023, by Law 6/2023. The Law on Job Creation replaces Law 11/2020. All implementing regulations of Law 11/2020 remain valid provided that they are not in contradictory to the Law on Job Creation.

In 2024, the Constitutional Court partially granted a judicial review petition (Perkara No. 168/PUU-XXI/2023) against Law 6/2023. The petition was filed by labor groups, including the Labour Party, the Federation of Indonesian Metal Workers Unions (FSPMI), the Confederation of All Indonesian Workers Unions (KSPSI), the Confederation of Indonesian Trade Unions (KPBI), the Confederation of Indonesian Workers Unions (KSPI), and two individual workers, Mamun and Ade Triwanto. In its 687-page ruling, the Constitutional Court ordered the legislature to promptly draft a new labor law, separating labor provisions from Law 6/2023. The Constitutional Court's decision addressed six clusters of legal arguments: (1) Use of Foreign Workers; (2) Fixed-Term Employment Contracts (PKWT); (3) Outsourcing; (4) Wages; (5) Termination of Employment (PHK); and (6) Severance Pay (UP), Compensation for Rights (UPH), and Long-Service Awards (UPMK). The Court emphasized that harmonizing labor laws through a dedicated statute would resolve contradictions and ensure legal certainty.

Infrastructure Development

A key priority of the Government is to encourage infrastructure development as a means to accelerate economic growth particularly in rural areas, support further industrial development and tourism, enhance urban transportation and improve the lives and economic welfare of Indonesians by reducing unemployment and poverty.

The Government has introduced a number of sector-specific reforms to encourage infrastructure development, including the requirement that the relevant ministries prepare long-term infrastructure development master plans for their respective sectors.

According to Presidential Regulation No. 3 of 2016 on Acceleration of the Implementation of the National Strategic Projects, as lastly amended by Presidential Regulation No. 109 of 2020, and Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs Regulation No. 7 of 2021 on the Amendment of List of National Strategic Projects, as lastly amended by Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs Regulation No. 12 of 2024, the Government has selected a list of projects called National Strategic Projects (*Proyek Strategis Nasional* or “PSNs”).

PSNs are infrastructure projects of strategic importance for economic growth, equitable development, job creation and the advancement of national development plans. The project that is designated as a PSN will receive more attention from the Government through the grant of additional resources and completion on an expedited timeline.

PSNs are regulated through presidential regulation and implemented by the central and regional governments in coordination with SOEs and the private sector, prioritizing the use of domestic components. Since 2016, a total of 212 PSNs have been completed, with total

investment value of Rp1,926 trillion. In November 2024, President Prabowo Subianto directed the continuation of PSNs and special economic zones as drivers of an inclusive and sustainable economy.

The PSN program currently comprises 228 projects and 16 programs divided into five main categories by function and purpose: (i) basic infrastructure, such as dams and irrigation facilities, drinking water supply systems, airports, railways, and toll roads, (ii) regional development projects, such as tourism areas and eco-city areas, (iii) energy resilience projects, such as power plants, waste-to-energy plants, and transmission networks, (iv) industry downstreaming and investment projects, such as special economic zones, industrial zones, smelters, and agricultural and plantation projects, and (v) projects for strategic policies, such as food estates, merger of SOEs, agrarian reform, drone research, and multifunctional satellites.

In addition to maintaining and upgrading existing infrastructure, the Government has identified a number of priority infrastructure projects under the Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs Regulation No. 12 of 2015 on Acceleration in Preparing Priority Infrastructure, as amended by Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs Regulation No. 5 of 2017. The Committee for Acceleration of Priority Infrastructure Delivery (*Komite Percepatan Penyediaan Infrastruktur Prioritas* or “**KPPIP**”) has designated 51 priority projects in eight main sectors: roads and bridges, water and sanitation, refineries, electricity, ports, public transportation, railways, and information technology. The priority projects have an estimated cost of Rp2,665.5 trillion and are eligible to receive certain direct administrative support provided by KPPIP. As of 31 December 2023, 20 priority projects have been completed, 10 priority projects have been partially operational, and 13 priority projects have entered the construction stage. Meanwhile, there are six priority projects that are still in the preparation stage and another two priority projects that are still in the transaction process. The Government expects the remainder to be completed between 2024 and 2027.

As part of the Government’s National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 (the “**RPJMN 2020-2024**”), the Government has selected a list of major projects called Strategic Priority Projects, which consists of 41 major projects with main focus areas, among others, regulation and policy harmonisation, tourism, industrial area, agriculture and fishery, renewable energy, ports, regional development, disaster recovery, skill improvement and education, roads and bridges, railways, public transportation, refineries, electricity, information technology, water and sanitation as well as housing.

The Government estimates that the total cost of the projects and programs currently designated as national strategic priorities to be approximately Rp6,480.5 trillion. Indonesia’s infrastructure investment requirements exceed available public sector funding. As a result, the Government currently expects to pay for approximately 31.0% of this cost using public sector funding (state budgets, SOEs and regional SOEs), with the balance coming private sector investment. The public sector funds would primarily be used to support basic infrastructure projects, food security (e.g., irrigation, dams) and transportation, logistics and connectivity projects as well as urban transportation.

The Government expects to finance the remaining cost of the priority infrastructure projects through greater private sector participation, specifically: partnerships between the Government and the private sector (i.e., private public partnerships (“**PPPs**”)), and increased borrowing by the Government and SOEs.

The Government recognises the important role of PPPs in the development of infrastructure projects and has adopted regulations that provide the legal and regulatory framework for PPPs— from procurement of the PPP concessionaire to the provision of Government support and guarantees. For a discussion of these guarantees, see “(6) Public Debt – (b) Outstanding Public Debt - Contingent Liabilities from Government Guarantees” below. Apart from large, strategic projects, the Government also recognizes the importance of small-scale PPP projects and makes it the focus of the presidential regulation program for the acceleration of regional development.

Foreign Investment

Foreign investment in Indonesia is primarily governed under Law No.25 of 2007 on Capital Investment (as partially amended by Law on Job Creation) (the “**2007 Investment Law**”). Pursuant to 2007 Investment Law, the Government has enacted a list of among others (i) sectors that are restricted for any investment and (ii) sectors that are open for investment with certain requirements (e.g. maximum foreign ownership or limited to certain locations) by issuing a presidential regulation. Any sector that is not included in the list is open for foreign investment without restriction.

As part of the implementing regulations to the Law on Job Creation, in 2021, the government enacted a new investment list. The new investment list notably reduces a considerable number of sectors that are open for investment with certain requirements, from previously 350 sectors to 37 sectors. Sectors that are not listed are generally fully open for any investment (domestic or foreign investment) without any ownership restriction/limitation.

With the issuance of GR 5/2021, as part of the Government’s ease of doing business initiative, the Government, among other things, launched the OSS system and changed the applicable licensing policy from a “pre-approval” regime to a “post evaluation” regime. These initiatives are also applicable to foreign investments.

The 2007 Investment Law provides certain tax incentives such as income tax deductions and certain deductions or exemptions with respect to import duties and VAT on purchases of capital goods and raw materials. These tax incentives are granted in accordance with prevailing tax laws and regulations.

Companies’ income tax holidays or reductions within certain amounts and periods may only be granted to a new investment in a pioneer industry, namely an industry with wide-ranging links that give added value, promotes new technology, and possesses strategic values for the national economy.

The Government has also taken other measures to attract more foreign direct investment, including measures described in the Government’s economic policy packages.

Foreign Investment in Indonesia

Foreign investment in Indonesia is divided into direct investments, portfolio investments and other investments, and information about these types of investments is included in the Republic’s reports on its balance of payments published by the BI. Due to the different concept and method of compiling investment statistics, foreign direct investment statistical

data published by BI are not comparable to the “administrative” foreign direct investment statistical data published by the Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (*Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal*) under “Direct Investments Realisations.”

The following table sets out the amounts of foreign investments in Indonesia by non-residents.

Foreign Investment in Indonesia

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	Year Ended 31 December		<u>2024^P</u>
			<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)				
Direct Investments					
Equity Capital.....	19,348	20,566	22,873	20,090	22,237
Debt instrument.....	(173)	647	1,829	1,453	1,430
Total direct investments.....	19,175	21,213	24,702	21,543	23,667
Portfolio investments:					
Equity securities	(4,362)	3,131	671	265	(1,032)
Debt securities	8,929	3,732	(7,256)	4,840	13,244
Total portfolio investments..	4,567	6,863	(6,585)	5,104	12,212
Financial derivatives	(1,291)	(1,143)	(1,286)	(856)	(2,874)
Other investments	2,264	(726)	242	4,370	9,243
Total foreign investment.....	24,715	26,207	17,073	30,161	42,248

Source: BI
^P Preliminary.

Foreign Direct Investment in Indonesia by Country of Origin ⁽¹⁾

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	Year Ended 31 December		<u>2024^P</u>
			<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)				
North America.....	786	1,751	2,062	830	576
USA.....	613	1,691	2,060	747	627
Canada.....	17	38	2	81	(54)
Other North America ⁽²⁾	156	22	1	2	2
Central and South America.....	1,580	(70)	(606)	2,075	427
Argentina.....	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil.....	3	18	(22)	0	0
Mexico.....	0	1	2	(3)	3
Cayman Islands	101	(7)	(380)	(48)	(359)
Other Central and South America.....	1,476	(81)	(206)	2,127	782
Europe.....	(1,055)	1,037	1,773	1,923	1,779
European Union.....	(507)	279	433	2,616	684
Austria.....	58	(40)	135	101	302
Belgium.....	(17)	96	3	56	250
Denmark.....	5	(15)	2	(6)	0
Finland.....	15	1	86	(26)	(38)
France.....	(46)	38	224	45	13
Germany.....	(48)	9	18	2,144	72
Greece.....	0	(0)	0	0	0

	Year Ended 31 December				
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024^P</u>
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)				
Ireland	41	38	16	35	(32)
Italy	(403)	(406)	(351)	(339)	(61)
Luxembourg	(1)	(1)	24	380	190
Netherlands	(115)	397	272	194	(20)
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	12	20	(7)	2	5
Sweden	(8)	142	9	25	(3)
Other European Union	(0)	0	2	5	5
United Kingdom	(532)	719	1,209	(798)	910
Russia	23	0	1	1	2
Turkey	4	4	3	25	7
Other Europe	(43)	34	126	78	176
Asia	17,202	18,668	21,733	15,444	21,105
Japan	2,089	1,961	1,795	1,011	1,625
People's Republic of China	904	5,076	3,511	1,530	2,512
South Korea	1,557	770	1,829	1,966	1,208
India	302	227	521	85	(7)
Hong Kong SAR	2,850	3,118	2,395	3,471	3,237
Taiwan	944	109	796	5	105
Saudi Arabia	40	2	(0)	2	1
				6,592	12,180
ASEAN	7,928	7,404	10,747		
Brunei Darussalam	(0)	(0)	1	0	0
Cambodia	2	1	3	1	2
Lao PDR	—	—	—	0	0
Malaysia	415	(26)	995	551	24
Myanmar	1	0	(1)	0	0
Philippines	0	5	104	13	86
Singapore	4,177	5,343	9,769	5,412	11,561
Thailand	3,208	2,077	(127)	611	478
Vietnam	126	3	2	3	28
Other Asia	588	3	139	782	244
Australia and Oceania	189	119	356	572	107
Australia	184	118	353	572	105
New Zealand	4	2	2	(6)	1
Other Australia and Oceania	1	(2)	0	7	1
Africa	(29)	(24)	(7)	606	12
South Africa	25	0	1	(1)	1
Other Africa	(55)	(23)	(8)	607	11
Others	(83)	(351)	79	47	207
Total	18,591	21,131	25,390	21,497	24,212

Source: BI

^P Preliminary.

(1) Presents foreign direct investment in accordance with the directional principle prescribed by the fifth edition of Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (“BPM5”).

(2) Includes Bermuda, Greenland and Saint Pierre & Miquelon.

Foreign Direct Investment

The following table sets out the amounts of foreign direct investments in Indonesia by non-residents.

Foreign Direct Investment

	Year Ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)				
Equity capital ⁽¹⁾	19,348	20,566	22,873	20,090	22,237
Debt instruments:					
Inflow	41,710	42,607	47,064	44,407	46,574
Outflow.....	(41,882)	(41,960)	(45,236)	(42,954)	(45,144)
Total debt instruments.....	(173)	647	1,829	1,453	1,430
Total direct investments	19,175	21,213	24,702	21,543	23,667
Memorandum					
Direct investment in Indonesia ⁽²⁾	18,591	21,131	25,390	21,497	24,212

Source: BI

^P Preliminary.

(1) Includes privatisation and banking restructuring.

(2) Presents foreign direct investment in accordance with the directional principle prescribed by BPM5.

In 2020, despite the exceptional global financial market uncertainty caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, net foreign direct investment was maintained at U.S.\$19.2 billion, down from U.S.\$25.0 billion in 2019. Foreign direct investment inflows in 2020 were primarily attributable to a net inflow of equity capital relating to the acquisition of a domestic bank by a company from Thailand and in the form of debt instruments relating to global bond issuances by mining companies through foreign affiliates. The financial intermediaries and manufacturing sectors were still the main contributors to net foreign direct investment inflows in 2020. ASEAN countries were the main contributors to foreign direct investment inflows, followed by China and other Asian emerging markets.

In the middle of rapid transmission of the highly virulent Delta variant, net foreign direct investment amassed a higher U.S.\$21.2 billion surpluses in 2021 compared to U.S.\$19.2 billion in 2020, primarily stemming from a higher net inflow of equity capital. Debt instruments also recorded a net inflow, reversing deficit in the previous year. A higher net inflow on equity capital primarily driven in part by foreign capital investment in domestic courier companies, mining, manufacturing and financial intermediaries. The manufacturing sector dominated foreign direct investment inflows in 2021, followed by transportation, storage and communication, and mining and quarrying sectors. Meanwhile, the emerging Asia (including China) tended to dominate foreign direct investment inflows in 2021, along with foreign direct investment inflows from ASEAN region.

Foreign direct investment maintained a surplus totalling U.S.\$24.7 billion in 2022, primarily in the form of equity capital, representing an increase of 16.4% from a U.S.\$21.2 billion in 2021. The increase was primarily due to increases of investment in manufacturing, transportation, storage, and communication, as well as construction, which are in line with the Government's reform measures to develop downstream processing industries and to upgrade industrial capabilities to increase the added value of exports. With respect to country of origin, the increase was primarily due to increases of investment from Singapore, Malaysia and South Korea. The manufacturing, transportation, storage, and communication, financial intermediaries and trade sectors were the main contributors to net foreign direct investment inflows in 2022. With respect to country of origin, investors from Asian emerging markets (including the People's Republic of China) were the main contributors to net foreign direct investment inflows, followed by ASEAN countries.

Foreign direct investment maintained a surplus totalling U.S.\$21.5 billion in 2023, primarily in the form of equity capital, representing a decrease of 12.8% from a U.S.\$24.7 billion surplus in 2022. The decrease was primarily due to decreases of investment in transportation, storage and communication as well as financial intermediaries, partially offset by increases of investment in manufacturing. With respect to country of origin, the decrease was primarily due to decreases of investment from Singapore, the United Kingdom, and People's Republic of China, partially offset by increases of investment from Germany, Hong Kong SAR, and Thailand.

The manufacturing, transportation, storage, and communication, as well as trade sectors were the main contributors to net foreign direct investment inflows in 2023. With respect to country of origin, investors from Asian emerging markets (including the People's Republic of China) were the main contributors to net foreign direct investment inflows, followed by ASEAN countries.

In 2024, foreign direct investment recorded a surplus totaling U.S.\$23.7 billion, primarily in the form of equity capital, representing a 9.9% increase from a U.S.\$21.5 billion surplus in 2023. The increase was primarily due to higher investment in health and social work; trade, as well as mining and quarrying, partially offset by lower investment in real estate and manufacturing. Regarding the country of origin, increased investment from Singapore and the United Kingdom was the main driver of the higher foreign direct investment in 2024.

The manufacturing, trade as well as health and social work sectors were the main contributors to net foreign direct investment inflows in 2024. With respect to country of origin, investors from Singapore, were the main contributors to net foreign direct investment inflows, followed by those from Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China.

Foreign Portfolio Investment

The following table sets out the amounts of foreign portfolio investments in Indonesia by non-residents.

Foreign Portfolio Investments

	Year Ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)				
Equity securities:					
Inflow	44,300	59,114	76,604	60,362	77,752
Outflows	(48,662)	(55,983)	(75,933)	(60,097)	(78,784)
Net equity securities	(4,362)	3,131	671	265	(1,032)
Debt securities (net)	8,929	3,732	(7,256)	4,840	13,244
Total portfolio investments	4,567	6,863	(6,585)	5,104	12,212

Source: BI
^P Preliminary.

In 2020, foreign capital inflows in the form of portfolio investments were U.S.\$4.6 billion, lower than the U.S.\$21.6 billion recorded in 2019. Elevated financial market uncertainty

caused by global and domestic factors, especially in the first quarter of 2020 has contributed to limited foreign fund placements in the government bond market and higher net outflows in the stock market, resulting in lower net foreign capital inflows to Indonesia.

After recording a surplus of U.S.\$4.6 billion in 2020, portfolio investment achieved a higher surplus of U.S.\$6.9 billion in 2021, predominantly driven by a larger net inflow in the first half of 2021. For the year, the stronger performance of the stock market bolstered portfolio investment inflow in line with the accelerated domestic economic growth achieved in 2021, thus maintaining non-resident investor confidence in the Indonesian economic outlook.

In 2022, foreign capital flows in the form of portfolio investments in Indonesia recorded a net outflow of U.S.\$6.6 billion, compared to a net inflow of U.S.\$6.9 billion in 2021. The increasing global financial market uncertainty triggered the rebalancing of domestic government securities (*Surat Berharga Negara* or “**SBN**”) to other instruments, thus reducing the portion of non-resident holdings of domestic SBN. Capital inflows to the stock market remained positive, though lower than the previous year.

In 2023, foreign capital flows in the form of portfolio investments in Indonesia recorded a net inflow of U.S.\$5.1 billion, compared to the net outflow of U.S.\$6.6 billion in 2022. The net inflow comprise predominantly long-term instruments such as SBN denominated in Rupiah, as well as the newly introduced instrument Bank Indonesia Rupiah Securities (*Sekuritas Rupiah Bank Indonesia* or “**SRBI**”).

In 2024, foreign capital flows in the form of portfolio investments in Indonesia recorded a net inflow of U.S.\$12.2 billion, compared to the net inflow of U.S.\$5.1 billion in 2023. The net inflow was mainly driven by foreign capital inflow in the form of SRBI, and Government bonds issued in international markets.

Other Foreign Investment

The following table sets out the amounts of other investments (other than portfolio or foreign direct investments) in Indonesia by non-residents, mainly consisting of loans received and paid.

Other Foreign Investments

	Year Ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)				
Loans					
Bank sector:					
Disbursements	3,902	1,409	3,704	1,526	5,607
Debt repayments	(5,502)	(4,489)	(2,844)	(5,145)	(3,652)
Total bank sector	(1,600)	(3,080)	860	(3,619)	1,955
Corporate sector:					
Disbursements	20,975	15,141	19,972	18,435	15,020
Debt repayments	(17,887)	(20,307)	(22,628)	(17,088)	(15,940)
Total corporate sector	3,088	(5,167)	(2,656)	1,347	(919)
Other (net) ⁽¹⁾	776	7,521	2,039	6,642	8,207
Total other investments	2,264	(726)	242	4,370	9,243

Source: BI

^P Preliminary.

(1) Consists of loans of public sector, trade credit, currency and deposits, SDR allocations, and other liabilities of private sector and public sector.

In 2020, other foreign investments decreased from a surplus of U.S.\$6.1 billion in 2019 to a surplus of U.S.\$2.3 billion. The decreased surplus was primarily due to lower loan withdrawals and a net payment on trade credit of private sector.

In 2021, other foreign investments fell from a surplus of U.S.\$2.3 billion in 2020 to a deficit of U.S.\$0.7 billion. The deficit was primarily due to net payments of foreign loans by both the public and private sectors (banking and corporate sector).

In 2022, other foreign investments increased from a deficit of U.S.\$0.7 billion in 2021 to a surplus of U.S.\$0.2 billion. The surplus in 2022 is primarily due to net drawings of foreign loans by the government and banking sectors.

In 2023, other foreign investments increased from a surplus of U.S.\$0.2 billion in 2022 to a surplus of U.S.\$4.4 billion. The increase is primarily attributable to net drawings of foreign loans by the Government and corporate sector.

In 2024, other foreign investments increased from a surplus of U.S.\$4.4 billion in 2023 to a surplus of U.S.\$9.2 billion. The surplus is primarily due to net drawings of foreign loans by the Government and the banking sector.

(d) Trends in Commodity Price

Inflation

The Government sets inflation targets periodically. Based on Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 101/PMK.010/2021, dated 28 July 2021, the government set the inflation target for 2022, 2023, and 2024 at 3.0%, 3.0%, and 2.5%, respectively, within a 1% corridor. BI enacts and implements policies to achieve the inflation target in coordination with the Government.

In addition, the Inflation Management and Monitoring Team (*Tim Pemantauan dan Pengendalian Inflasi* (“**TPI**”)) is responsible for identifying and analysing the sources of inflation and making policy recommendations to maintain low and stable inflation levels in the medium-to-long term. The TPI at the national level consists of a number of governmental authorities, including BI, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs. The TPI also operates in Indonesia’s various regions to strengthen policy coordination, particularly in monitoring and controlling regional inflation.

The following table shows the Consumer Price Index (“**CPI**”), as of the end of the periods indicated and the percentage change against the previous period.

Changes in Consumer Price Index

	As of 31 December					As of 31 March
	2020 ⁽¹⁾	2021 ⁽¹⁾	2022 ⁽¹⁾	2023 ⁽¹⁾	2024 ⁽²⁾	2025
CPI ⁽¹⁾	105.7	107.7	113.6	116.6	106.8	107.2
Annual percentage year-on-year.....	1.7%	1.9%	5.5%	2.6%	1.57%	1.03%

Source: BPS

- (1) Calculated on the basis of (i) 2012 CPI = 100 for 2019, and (ii) 2018 CPI = 100 for 2020-2023. From January 2020, BPS calculated CPI based on a consumption pattern obtained from a cost of living survey conducted in 2018 in 90 cities in Indonesia. Prior to January 2020, CPI was based on a consumption pattern obtained from a cost of living survey conducted in 2012 in 82 provincial capital cities in Indonesia.
- (2) Calculated on the basis of 2022 CPI = 100. From January 2024, BPS calculated CPI based on consumption pattern obtained from 2022 Cost of Living Survey in 150 cities in Indonesia.

The following table shows percentage changes years-on-year in the CPI for certain commodities for the periods indicated.

Inflation by Commodity ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	Year Ended 31 December					Month Ended 31 March
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Food, drinks, and tobacco	3.6%	3.1%	5.8%	6.2%	1.9%	2.1%
Clothing and Footwear.....	1.0%	1.5%	1.4%	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%
Housing, water, electricity, and household fuel	0.4%	0.8%	3.8%	0.5%	0.6%	(4.7)%
Household equipment, tools, and routine maintenance...	1.0%	2.7%	4.9%	1.6%	1.0%	1.0%
Health.....	2.8%	1.7%	2.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
Transportation	(0.9)%	1.6%	15.3%	1.3%	(0.3)%	0.8%
Information, communication, and financial services.....	(0.4)%	(0.1)%	(0.4)%	0.2%	(0.3)%	(0.2)%
Recreation, sports, and culture	0.7%	1.1%	3.0%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%
Education	1.4%	1.6%	2.8%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Food and beverage providers/restaurant.....	2.3%	2.7%	4.5%	2.1%	2.5%	2.3%
Personal care and other services.....	5.8%	1.7%	5.9%	3.6%	7.0%	8.7%

Source: BPS

- (1) Annual percentage year-on-year.
- (2) From January 2020, BPS calculated CPI based on a consumption pattern obtained from a cost of living survey conducted in 2018 in 90 cities in Indonesia. Prior to January 2020, CPI was based on a consumption pattern obtained from a cost of living survey conducted in 2012 in 82 provincial capital cities in Indonesia.

Indonesia measures annual inflation by year-on-year changes in the CPI.

In 2020, annual inflation was 1.7%, which was lower than the 2.7% annual inflation in 2019. This was primarily due to deflation in the prices for: transportation and information, communication, and financial services, which decreased by 0.9% and 0.4%, respectively.

In 2021, annual inflation was 1.9%, which was slightly higher than the 1.7% annual inflation in 2020. This was primarily due to increases in the prices for: food, drinks and tobacco; food and beverage providers/restaurant; household equipment, tools, and routine maintenance; and personal care and other services, which increased by 3.1%, 2.7%, 2.7% and 1.7%, respectively.

In 2022, annual inflation was 5.5%, which was higher than the 1.9% annual inflation in 2021.

This was primarily due to larger increases in the prices for most of the sectors. In particular, the annual inflation for food, drinks and tobacco; housing, water, electricity and household fuels; household equipment, tools, and routine maintenance; health; transport; recreation, sport and culture; and personal care and other services was 5.8%, 3.8%, 4.9%, 2.9%, 15.3%, 3.0% and 5.9% in 2022, respectively, compared to 3.1%, 0.8%, 2.7%, 1.7%, 1.6%, 1.1% and 1.7% in 2021, respectively.

In 2023, annual inflation was 2.6%, which was lower than the 5.5% annual inflation in 2022. This was primarily due to smaller increases in the prices for all the sectors except food, drinks and tobacco and information, communication and financial services. The annual inflation decreased the most for transport; housing, water, electricity, and household fuel; and household equipment, tools and routine maintenance. The annual inflation for these three sectors was 1.3%, 0.5% and 1.6% in 2023, respectively, compared to 15.3%, 3.8% and 4.9% in 2022, respectively.

In December 2024, annual inflation was 1.6%, which was flat compared to the 1.6% annual inflation in November 2024. From November 2024 to December 2024, annual inflation increased from 1.7% to 1.9% in food, drinks and tobacco, from 1.7% to 1.9% in health, and from 2.4% to 2.5% in food and beverage providers/restaurants. These increases were offset primarily by the decreases in annual inflation from 0.03% to (0.3)% in transportation, from 1.5% to 1.2% in recreation, sports and culture, and from 7.3% to 7.0% in personal care and other services.

In February 2025, an annual deflation of 0.1% occurred, with the CPI at 105.48. This marked the first deflation since March 2000, with housing prices slumping 12.08% due to the impact of 50% electricity discount tariffs in the first two months of 2025 and information, communication, and financial services (down 0.3%). Meanwhile, expenditure groups that saw index increases included: food, beverages, and tobacco (2.3%); clothing and footwear (1.2%); household equipment, tools, and routine maintenance (1.0%); health (1.8%); transportation (0.9%); recreation, sports, and culture (1.1%); education (2.0%); food and beverage providers/restaurants (2.5%); and personal care and other services (8.4%).

(e) Labor Climate

Labor and Employment

Labor

The following table sets forth the proportion of the employed labor force in each sector of the economy as of the period indicated. ⁽¹⁾

(in millions, except for percentages)

Sector	As of February		As of August		As of February		As of August		As of February		As of August		As of February		As of August		As of February		As of August	
	2020	%	2020	%	2021	%	2021	%	2022	%	2022	%	2023	%	2023	%	2024	%	2024	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	39.0	29.2	38.2	29.8	38.8	29.6	37.1	28.3	40.6	30.0	38.7	28.6	40.7	29.4	39.5	28.2	40.7	28.6	40.8	28.2
Mining and quarrying	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.2
Manufacturing	18.7	14.0	17.5	13.6	17.8	13.6	18.7	14.3	18.7	13.8	19.2	14.2	18.8	13.4	19.4	13.8	18.9	13.3	20.0	13.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.....	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
Construction	8.1	6.1	8.1	6.3	7.9	6.1	8.3	6.3	8.2	6.0	8.5	6.3	8.6	6.2	9.3	6.6	8.6	6.1	9.5	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.....	24.8	18.6	24.7	19.2	25.2	19.2	25.7	19.6	25.8	19.0	26.2	19.4	26.2	18.9	26.6	19.0	27.1	19.1	27.3	18.9
Transportation and storage	5.5	4.1	5.6	4.4	5.3	4.1	5.4	4.2	5.7	4.2	5.8	4.3	5.8	4.2	6.2	4.4	5.9	4.1	6.2	4.3
Accommodation and food service activities	9.1	6.8	8.5	6.7	9.2	7.0	9.2	7.0	9.6	7.1	9.6	7.1	10.2	7.3	10.8	7.7	11.1	7.8	11.3	7.8
Information and communication	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7
Financial and insurance activities.....	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.2
Real estate activities.....	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities, Administrative and support service activities ..	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.5	1.7
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	5.4	4.1	4.6	3.6	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.7	4.6	3.4	4.9	3.6	4.7	3.4	4.9	3.5	5.5	3.8	5.1	3.5
Education.....	7.1	5.3	6.0	4.7	6.5	5.0	6.5	5.0	6.6	4.9	6.5	4.8	6.7	4.7	6.9	4.9	7.3	5.1	7.2	5.0
Human health and social work activities.....	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.6	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.6
Other service activities	6.2	4.7	6.4	5.0	6.4	4.9	5.8	4.4	5.9	4.3	6.0	4.5	6.4	4.6	6.4	4.6	6.4	4.5	6.6	4.6
Total.....	133.3	100.0	128.5	100.0	131.1	100.0	131.1	100.0	135.6	100.0	135.3	100.0	138.6	100.0	139.9	100.0	142.2	100.0	144.6	100.0

Source: BPS

(1) Estimation using population projections weighing results.

Employed Labor Force of Indonesia by Gender

The following table sets forth Indonesia's employed labor force by gender as of the period indicated. ⁽¹⁾

(in millions, except for percentages)

	As of February 2020		As of August 2020		As of February 2021		As of August 2021		As of February 2022		As of August 2022		As of February 2023		As of August 2023		As of February 2024		As of August 2024	
	%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
Male.....	80.7	60.5	77.8	60.5	78.6	59.9	79.3	60.5	82.3	60.7	82.6	61.0	84.2	60.7	85.2	60.9	86.0	60.5	87.2	60.3
Female	52.6	39.5	50.7	39.5	52.5	40.1	51.8	39.5	53.3	39.3	52.7	39.0	54.4	39.3	54.6	39.1	56.2	39.5	57.4	39.7
Total.....	133.3	100.0	128.5	100.0	131.1	100.0	131.1	100.0	135.6	100.0	135.3	100.0	138.6	100.0	139.9	100.0	142.2	100.0	144.6	100.0

Source: BPS

(1) Percentages are calculated as percentages of the employed labor force.

Employment and Unemployment in Indonesia

The following table sets forth Indonesia's employment and unemployment rate as a percentage of Indonesia's labor force as of the period indicated. ⁽¹⁾

(in millions, except for percentages)

	As of February		As of August		As of February		As of August		As of February		As of August		As of February		As of August		As of February		As of August	
	2020		2020		2021		2021		2022		2022		2023		2023		2024		2024	
	%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
Employed.....	133.3	95.1	128.5	92.9	131.1	93.7	131.1	93.5	135.6	94.2	135.3	94.1	138.6	94.5	139.9	94.7	142.2	95.2	144.6	95.1
Unemployed ⁽²⁾	6.9	4.9	9.8	7.1	8.8	6.3	9.1	6.5	8.4	5.8	8.4	5.9	8.0	5.5	7.9	5.3	7.2	4.8	7.5	4.9
Total	140.2	100.0	138.2	100.0	139.8	100.0	140.2	100.0	144.0	100.0	143.7	100.0	146.6	100.0	147.7	100.0	149.4	100.0	152.1	100.0

Source: BPS

(1) Working age population refers to all persons in Indonesia 15 years old or older and includes certain non-workforce categories such as students and home makers.

(2) The Government defines unemployment to include all persons 15 years old and older without work who (i) are looking for work, (ii) have established a new business, (iii) are not looking for work because they do not expect to find work, and (iv) have made arrangements to start work on a date subsequent to the unemployment measurement date.

Despite improvements in recent years, unemployment is expected to remain a problem in Indonesia if economic growth and job creation fail to keep pace with population growth. Youth unemployment (between the ages of 15 to 24) remains a particular problem, but has improved in recent years. The Government has sought to address employment issues through a number of policies and regulations, including efforts to create new areas of work and to develop existing areas of work through employee-employer relationships and entrepreneurial programs. The Government provides various forms of assistance (including tax relief and infrastructure support) to encourage employers to create jobs for employees while also creating and developing productive and sustainable working opportunities through entrepreneurial programs, the use of technology and encouraging voluntary work. As of February 2020, immediately prior to the severity of the Covid-19 outbreak in the country, Indonesia had its lowest unemployment rate in ten years. This improvement was due in part to a narrowing of the gap between workforce skills and the skills required in available jobs. Indonesia's unemployment rate rose after the Covid-19 outbreak, but declined since February 2022, as a result of the easing of social restrictions and the post-Covid economic recovery.

Regional governments have the power to establish minimum wage requirements through tripartite wage boards and do so from the beginning of each calendar year. The table below sets out the national average monthly minimum wage for each year and the average increase across the country for each year. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, most provinces have not increased the minimum wage for 2021.

The Government increased the average minimum wage of each province by 6.5% for 2025. The figure was obtained through the new guidelines on the minimum wage under Ministry of Manpower Regulation No. 16 of 2024 and Government Regulation No. 51 of 2023, one of the implementing regulations of the Law on Job Creation.

Year	National average minimum wage	Increase in average minimum wage
2020	Rp2,672,370.8	8.8%
2021	Rp2,687,723.7	0.6%
2022	Rp2,725,505.0	1.4%
2023	Rp2,923,309.4	7.3%
2024	Rp3,113,359.9	6.5%
2025	Rp3,289,543.1	6.5%

Source: Ministry of Manpower

(f) Social Security System

Pension and Health Funds

The pension system in Indonesia consists of compulsory and voluntary pension funds. The compulsory system includes health insurance for Government employees (not including employees of SOEs) administered by PT Askes (Persero), pension plans for Government employees (not including employees of SOEs) administered by PT Taspen (Persero), old age savings for the police and armed forces administered by PT Asabri and old age security for private sector and SOEs employees (in companies that meet minimum requirements stipulated in the relevant law) administered by PT Jamsostek (Persero).

The establishment of pension funds for non-government employees is regulated by Law No. 4 of 2023 on the Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sectors (“**Law No. 4 of 2023**”)) that provides for the establishment of two types of pension funds: employer pension funds, which are provided by a private employer to its employees, and financial institution pension funds, which are formed by a bank or insurance company that aims to manage pension funds for employees and self-employed who want to have a pension fund. In addition, the law and several government regulations and decrees specify the types of assets that these pension funds may acquire, as well as the permissible allocation of investments among assets and asset classes.

In November 2011, the Government enacted a law creating the Social Security Administering Agencies (*Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial* or “**BPJS**”), or Law No. 24 of 2011 on Social Security Administering Agencies. The BPJS consists of the (i) BPJS for Health Coverage (“**BPJS Kesehatan**”), which provides healthcare services for all citizens and (ii) BPJS for Social Security Benefit for Workers (“**BPJS Ketenagakerjaan**”), which provides social security benefits for private sector and informal workers. BPJS Kesehatan and BPJS Ketenagakerjaan took over the functions of the Government’s other social security administering agencies, namely PT Jamsostek (Persero) and PT Askes (Persero), on 1 January 2014. In December 2022, Law No. 24 of 2011 was amended by the Law on Job Creation.

In order to implement the BPJS, PT Asabri (Persero) and PT Taspen (Persero) will assign: (i) the provision of healthcare benefits and pensions for police and armed forces to be administered by PT Asabri (Persero) and (ii) the provision of pensions and retirement benefits to be administered by PT Taspen (Persero) and BPJS Ketenagakerjaan. The assignments are expected to be completed by no later than 2029.

In November 2020, the Law on Job Creation amended Law No. 40 of 2004 on the National Social Security System by adding the Unemployment Benefits Program (*Jaminan Kehilangan Pekerjaan* or “**JKP**”). Prior to the effectiveness of the Law on Job Creation, unemployment benefit was not a part of Indonesia’s social security program. Under the Law on Job Creation and its implementing regulation, employers are mandated to register their employees in JKP program. The benefits include hard cash, access to job market information and job training, all of which are accessible in the event of employment termination.

(g) Economic Plan

National Long-Term Development Plan 2025-2045

The National Long-Term Development Plan (the “**RPJPN**”), a development plan which stretches twenty years from 2025, aims to achieve the development goals of the Republic as mandated in the Constitution. The RPJPN has been drawn up as a continuation and renewal of earlier stages of development planning in Indonesia and involves institutional restructuring. The RPJPN is divided into four separate medium term plans called National Medium-Term Development Plan (the “**RPJMN**”) (2025-2029; 2030-2034; 2035-2039; and 2040-2044).

The RPJPN is an interim vision as the milestone in attaining the goals of the nation that is stated in the Preamble of the Constitution in the form of:

- Vision;
- Mission; and
- Direction of national development.

Vision: The Republic of Indonesia that is United, Sovereign, Advanced, and Sustainable.

Mission:

To achieve **Golden Indonesia 2045**, eight (8) development missions (agendas) are established:

1. **Achieving social transformation** to build healthy, intelligent, creative, prosperous, superior, and competitive human resources.
2. **Achieving economic transformation** to enhance productivity through advancements in science and technology innovation, a productive economy, green economy practices, digital transformation, domestic and global economic integration, and the development of urban and rural areas as centers of economic growth.
3. **Achieving governance transformation** to establish regulations and governance that are adaptive and integrity-driven.
4. **Strengthening legal supremacy, stability, and Indonesian leadership** by solidifying economic, political, legal, and national security stability, reinforcing Indonesia’s diplomatic resilience globally, and building a defense force with regional deterrence capabilities.

5. **Strengthening socio-cultural and ecological resilience** by enhancing the resilience of individuals, families, communities, and society through character development and environments that balance socio-cultural and ecological reciprocity. This includes optimizing socio-cultural capital to withstand disasters, changes, and shocks while participating in development and safeguarding natural resource sustainability.
6. **Regional development** to improve equitable and just development by translating agendas for social, economic, and governance transformation, supported by the foundations of legal supremacy, stability, Indonesian leadership, and socio-cultural and ecological resilience.
7. **Quality and environmentally friendly infrastructure** as a key factor in regional development and a supporting pillar for transformation agendas.
8. **Development continuity** to safeguard the realization of Golden Indonesia through effective implementation principles and development funding.

Development Stages of the RPJPN

RPJMN 2025-2029: Achieving 8% economic growth, reducing poverty to 4.5-5%, enhancing human resource quality, and promoting environmental sustainability through strategic initiatives in industrialization, digital transformation, infrastructure development, and equitable regional growth, aligned with the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045.

National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2025-2029

In the beginning of his administration, President Prabowo Subianto unveiled his administration's vision for Indonesia's advancement, emphasizing sovereignty, equitable prosperity, and national resilience under the banner of "*Bersama Indonesia Maju*" (Together Advancing Indonesia). Aligning with the long-term *Indonesia Emas* (Golden Indonesia) 2045 vision, the RPJMN 2025-2029 prioritizes continuity and innovation, building on previous achievements while introducing fresh strategies to address evolving challenges. President Prabowo's *Asta Cita* (Eight Missions) framework drives the following priorities:

1. Strengthen *Pancasila* (National Ideology), Democracy, and Human Rights: Uphold national ideology, democratic principles, and human rights protections.
2. National Security and Self-Reliance: Achieve self-sufficiency in food, energy, and water; promote creative, green, and blue economies.
3. Quality Employment and Infrastructure: Create jobs, boost entrepreneurship, develop creative industries, and expand infrastructure.
4. Human Capital Development: Enhance education, healthcare, science, technology, gender equality, youth empowerment, and disability inclusion.
5. Industrialization and Value Addition: Advance downstream industries to increase domestic economic value.

6. Equitable Rural Development: Fight poverty by prioritizing grassroots and village-level economic growth.
7. Governance and Anti-Corruption: Reform politics, law, and bureaucracy; eradicate corruption and drug trafficking.
8. Harmony with Nature and Culture: Foster environmental sustainability, cultural preservation, and interfaith tolerance for a just and prosperous society.

RPJMN 2025-2029 outlines 17 strategic pillars to advance sovereignty, equity, and sustainability, aligning with the *Asta Cita* vision for Golden Indonesia 2045. Each pillar addresses critical national priorities:

1. Attainment of self-sufficiency in food, energy, and water resources.
2. Enhancement of the national revenue framework.
3. Comprehensive reform of political, legal, and bureaucratic institutions.
4. Combatting and eliminating systemic corruption.
5. Eradication of poverty through sustainable socioeconomic interventions.
6. Prevention and elimination of illicit narcotics trade and abuse.
7. Universalization of healthcare access: Expansion of BPJS Health coverage and equitable pharmaceutical provision for all citizens.
8. Advancement of education, scientific innovation, technological development, and digital transformation.
9. Reinforcement of national defense, security infrastructure, and maintenance of stable international relations.
10. Promotion of gender equity and safeguarding the rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities.
11. Preservation and sustainable management of environmental resources.
12. Guaranteed distribution of agricultural inputs (fertilizers, seeds, pesticides) directly to farming communities.
13. Development of accessible, high-quality housing infrastructure for urban, rural, and marginalized populations.
14. Acceleration of economic parity and empowerment of MSMEs via credit facilitation, alongside development of Nusantara Capital City (IKN) and innovation-driven urban centers.

15. Advancement of downstream processing and natural resource-based industrialization, including maritime sectors, to maximize employment opportunities and foster economic equity.
16. Upholding interfaith harmony, protecting religious freedoms, and ensuring equitable establishment and maintenance of places of worship.
17. Preservation of cultural heritage, revitalization of the creative economy, and elevation of national athletic excellence.

The RPJMN 2025-2029 reflects President Prabowo's commitment by prioritizing the *Asta Cita* framework to aims reducing poverty to 4.5–5%, achieving 8% economic growth, increasing its renewable energy mix to 23%, lowering carbon intensity by 45%, and elevating the Human Development Index to 75.0 by the end of his presidency in 2029. These targets underscore Indonesia's ambition to solidify its role as a global leader in sustainability, innovation, and inclusive development, ensuring no citizen is left behind in the march toward Golden Indonesia 2045.

Economic Equalisation Policy

In April 2017, the Government announced the Economic Equalisation Policy (“EEP”), which embodies a national policy for economic transformation to overcome the middle-income trap and to enable Indonesia to achieve the status of a developed country. The EEP is an integrated reform policy comprising three parts: (i) land; (ii) opportunity; and (iii) human capital:

Land

- Social forestry
 - The Ministry of Environment and Forestry will distribute access to social forest management covering an area of 211,522 hectares for 48,911 families with 134 permits. The initial focus will be on 11 villages with a total area of 15,576 hectares for 9,411 households.
- Agrarian reform and transmigration land legalisation
 - Transmigration of land of 220,000 hectares and 3,800 hectares under the National Agrarian Operation Project is ready to be legalised from a total of 4.5 million hectares, while 23,000 hectares of displaced land and 707,000 hectares of forest disposal are also ready to be redistributed from a total of 4.5 million hectares.
 - Agrarian reforms will be expanded to several provinces, including Banten, West Java, Central Java, Riau, West Kalimantan, West Sumatra, North Sumatra and Maluku.
- Affordable housing for the urban poor
 - The central Government is committed to housing development within urban areas which are well connected to centres of activity, economic resources and public transportation for the urban poor. Core housing policies include the provision of land for affordable housing (land availability), implementation of a housing scheme for the construction of cheap housing and a housing financing scheme.

Opportunity

- Targeted development of key sectors
 - The EEP aims to have a targeted development of key sectors, which includes focusing on addressing issues relating to the tax system, development of manufacturing and IT industries and the retail sector. Through this targeted development, the Government hopes to improve the competitiveness of the retail sector and strengthen synergies between traditional and modern retail.

Human capital

- Vocational training and labour markets
 - Vocational and labour policies will be structured for capacity building of human resources, especially to align with industry needs and to support government priority programs.
 - Policy steps will also be taken by the Government to draft and improve the road map for vocational education and training, through reclassification and prioritisation of business fields and positions.
 - There will be a job matching program that will focus on strengthening vocational programs for industries.
 - Vocational schemes will be in place for the automotive, tourism and transportation sectors.

(h) Infrastructure Reforms

The Government has undertaken certain infrastructure reforms to accelerate infrastructure provision. The reforms are: (i) fiscal reforms; (ii) institutional reforms; and (iii) regulatory reforms:

Fiscal reforms

- Viability gap funding
 - Issuance of Minister of Finance Regulation No. 223/PMK.011/2012 on Provision of Feasibility Support as Part of Construction Costs in Public Private Partnership in Providing Infrastructure as amended by Minister of Finance Regulation No. 170/PMK.08/2018 to increase project financial feasibility by contributing up to 49.0% of the construction cost.
- Availability payment
 - Issuance of a regulatory framework for annuity payment scheme by the Government (Minister of Finance Regulation No. 260/PMK.08/2016 on Procedures of Payments of Services in Public Private Partnership in Providing Infrastructure for the central Government and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 96 of 2016 on Payments of Services in Public Private Partnership in Providing Regional Infrastructure for the regional government) during the concession period after the project becomes operational by the private sector in order to make the project bankable.
- Land revolving fund
 - Issuance of Minister of Finance Regulation No. 220/PMK.05/2010 on the Procedures of Provision, Distribution, Management and Accountability of Revolving Funds of Land Acquisitions for Toll Roads, which provides a revolving fund sourced from the state budget to accelerate land acquisitions.

- Risk-sharing guidelines
 - The Indonesia Infrastructure Guarantee Fund (“**IIGF**”) has issued risk allocation and mitigation guidelines for PPP projects.

Institutional reforms

- KPPIP
 - KPPIP is actively involved in accelerating the delivery of priority infrastructure projects.
 - PT. Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (“**PT SMI**”)
 - PT SMI merged with the Government Investment Centre to become an infrastructure funding company.
 - IIGF
 - The IIGF has the capacity to provide project guarantees for non-PPP projects.
 - Public-private Partnership Unit (“**PPP Unit**”)
 - The PPP Unit provides facilities to help government contracting agencies with preparation for PPP projects.
 - State Asset Management Agency
 - The State Asset Management Agency is mandated to provide land funds for PSNs to ensure timely land acquisition process.
- *Regulatory reforms*
 - Direct lending
 - Issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 82 of 2015 on Central Government Guarantees for the Infrastructure Financing through Direct Loan from International Financial Institutions to the State-Owned Enterprises to allow guarantees for direct lending to SOEs to accelerate financial close process for infrastructure projects.
 - Land acquisition
 - Issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 148 of 2015 as the fourth amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2012 on the Implementation of Acquisition of Land for Development of Public Interest to stipulate land acquisition acceleration based on Law No. 2 of 2012, which was later superseded by Government Regulation No. 19 of 2021, and amended by the Government Regulation No. 39 of 2023, to implement the Law on Job Creation.
 - Economic packages
 - Conduct deregulation for issues that impede infrastructure delivery and develop a task force under the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs to ensure effective implementation of economic packages.

(3) Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments

(a) Overview of Trade and Balance of Payments

Membership in International and Regional Free Trade Agreements

The Government supports the liberalisation of international trade and investment through its membership in several international and regional trade organisations. Indonesia is a signatory to the GATT 1947 and a founding member of the World Trade Organisation through the ratification of Law No. 7 of 1994 on Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organisation.

In 2017, the Government ratified the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement through Law No. 17 of 2017 on Ratification of Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organisation.

ASEAN has served as the forum for the negotiation of a number of regional agreements, and in 2015, ASEAN leaders adopted the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint 2025, which is a roadmap for strategic integration of the economies of the ASEAN Member States. In 2009, the ASEAN Member States also entered into the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement which aims to create a free and open regime in ASEAN to achieve economic integration. ASEAN Member States have entered into eight free trade agreements, namely: the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement, the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement, the ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement, the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership, the ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement, and the ASEAN-Australia New Zealand Free Trade Agreement, the ASEAN-Hong Kong, China Free Trade Agreement, and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. In addition, Indonesia has entered into and implemented eight bilateral trade agreements and two multilateral trade agreements: the Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement, the Indonesia-Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement, the Indonesia-Chile Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, the Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, the Indonesia-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, the Indonesia-United Arab Emirates Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, the Indonesia-Mozambique Preferential Trade Agreement, the Indonesia-Palestina MOU on Trade Facilitation for Certain Products, the Indonesia-EFTA Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, and the Preferential Trade Agreement Among Developing Eight. These free trade agreements cover three core areas, namely: trade in goods, trade in services and investments.

In addition, the Indonesia-European Free Trade Association Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement was signed in 2018 and entered into force in November 2021. It covers trade in goods and services, investments, intellectual property rights, government procurement, cooperation, capacity building, and sustainable development.

Various regional and bilateral free trade agreements of which Indonesia is a party are currently in different stages of negotiations, namely, the Indonesia-European Union Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, the Indonesia-Canada Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, the Indonesia Bangladesh Preferential Trade Agreement and the Indonesia Eurasian Economic Union Free Trade Agreement.

Tariff Reforms

The Minister of Finance is authorised to set rates for import duties. The Republic maintains a policy of using tariff rates to promote the competitiveness of Indonesian products in international markets and to reduce price distortions in order to support the establishment of free trade. The Republic has implemented preferential tariff commitments under the various international and regional free trade agreements mentioned above.

Balance of Payments

Balance of payments figures measure the relative flow of goods, services and capital into and out of a country as represented in the current account and the capital and financial account. The current account tracks a country's trade in goods and services, as well as income and

current transfer transactions. The capital and financial account covers all transactions involving capital transfers, acquisition or disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets, and financial assets and liabilities. A balance of payments surplus indicates a net inflow of foreign currencies, while a balance of payments deficit indicates a net outflow of foreign currencies. Unless otherwise indicated, all references in this document to a “balance of payments” has the same meaning as an “overall balance” in the table of “Balance of Payments” in “(d) Balance of Payments” below.

(b) Exports and Imports by Principal Sector and by Region

Exports and Imports

Beginning in 2012, the Republic started using a revised methodology in compiling exports and imports data. This revised methodology was implemented in order to comply with international best practices and to improve consistency with other BI publications. As a result of this change, the classification of certain export and import products has changed. Revisions following classification changes were carried out for data published in 2005 onwards. Since 1 March 2014, exporters must declare the value of their exported goods using terms of delivery cost insurance freight in order to enhance the validity and accuracy of freight and insurance data for export activities. The requirements introduced in 2014 have not changed the business process of export transactions, in which the export value is still the real transaction value agreed by exporters and importers.

The following table shows Indonesia’s exports and imports for the periods indicated as published by BI.

	Exports and Imports					One Month Ended	
	Year Ended 31 December					31 January,	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P	2024 ^P	2025 ^P
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)						
Exports:							
Oil and gas exports (f.o.b.).....	8,480	13,201	17,039	14,840	15,004	1,295	918
Non-oil and gas exports (f.o.b.)	154,921	219,635	275,499	242,841	246,810	19,075	20,075
Total exports (f.o.b.).....	163,402	232,835	292,538	257,681	261,813	20,370	20,994
Total imports (c.i.f.).....	(142,104)	(198,800)	(241,716)	(222,292)	(233,762)	(18,148)	(18,159)
Balance of trade	21,298	34,035	50,822	35,389	28,051	2,222	2,835

Source: BI
^P Preliminary.

In 2020, Indonesia recorded a trade surplus of U.S.\$21.3 billion, reversed from the U.S.\$5.0 billion deficit in 2019. The trade surplus was caused by an 18.1% decrease in imports, which was greater than the 3.0% decrease in exports. A greater import contraction affected all commodity groups in response to severely impaired domestic economic activity, curbed by mobility restrictions during the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as an export contraction recorded in 2020.

In 2021, Indonesia recorded a trade surplus of U.S.\$34.0 billion, which increased from the U.S.\$21.3 billion surplus recorded in 2020. The higher trade surplus was caused by a 42.5% increase in exports, which was higher than the 39.9% increase in imports, each compared to the previous year. Exports expanded at a higher rate compared to 2020, given stronger demand

and higher export prices in 2021, which is in line with the global economic recovery. Increasing prices of Indonesia's major commodities such as coal and palm oil has boosted exports throughout 2021.

In 2022, Indonesia recorded a trade surplus of U.S.\$50.8 billion, which increased by 49.3% from the U.S.\$34.0 billion surplus in 2021. The higher trade surplus was caused by a 25.6% year-on-year increase in exports, which was higher than the 21.6% year-on-year increase in imports (c.i.f). The improvement of export performance was mainly due to persistently high international commodity prices and robust demand for Indonesian major commodities. Consistent with stronger exports, imports also experienced an uptick compared to 2021 as the domestic economy continues to recover.

In 2023, Indonesia recorded a trade surplus of U.S.\$35.4 billion, which decreased by 30.4% from the U.S.\$50.8 billion surplus in 2022. The lower trade surplus was mainly due to a 11.9% decrease in exports primarily due to softening demand from Indonesia's major trading partners for its major non-oil and gas export commodities as well as decreasing commodity prices. In addition, imports (c.i.f) decreased by 8.0%, in line with the export performance.

In 2024, Indonesia recorded a trade surplus of U.S.\$28.1 billion, decreased by 20.7% from the U.S.\$35.4 billion surplus in 2023. The lower trade surplus was primarily driven by a 5.2% year-on-year rise in imports in line with solid domestic demand. Meanwhile, exports grew by 1.6% year-on-year, supported by higher international commodity prices.

In January 2025, Indonesia recorded a trade surplus of U.S.\$2.8 billion, up 27.6% from the U.S.\$2.2 billion surplus in the same month of 2024. The higher surplus was largely driven by a 3.1% year-on-year rise in exports, fueled by rising international commodity prices. At the same time, imports edged up just 0.1% year-on-year, reflecting weaker domestic demand.

Export-Import Data from the Central Statistics Agency

In addition to the exports and imports related data published by BI, BPS also publishes data relating to imports and exports compiled based on the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Manual issued by the United Nations. Due to the different methods and timing of compiling export-import statistics, the export-import data published by BPS is different to the export-import data published by BI.

The table below shows Indonesia's exports and imports for the periods indicated as published by the BPS.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021 ^R	2022 ^R	2023 ^R	2024
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)				
Exports:					
Non-oil and gas exports	154,941	219,362	275,906	242,853	248,823
Oil and gas exports	8,251	12,248	15,998	15,922	15,877
Total exports.....	163,192	231,610	291,904	258,774	264,703
Imports:					
Non-oil and gas imports.....	127,312	170,661	197,031	186,056	197,384
Oil and gas imports	14,257	25,529	40,416	35,830	36,275
Total imports.....	141,569	196,190	237,447	221,886	233,659

Source: BPS

The following tables set forth Indonesia's exports by major commodity groups for the periods indicated. In July 2024, BI adopted a new classification system for reporting commodity exports, as presented below.

Exports by Sector

	Year Ended 31 December					One Month Ended 31 January	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P	2024 ^P	2025 ^P
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)						
General merchandise	157,859,928	231,316,430	291,510,626	256,832,315	260,750,923	20,369,744	20,902,169
Agricultural products							
Coffee bean	808,635	848,285	1,137,939	915,636	1,623,533	58,506	169,015
Medicinal herb, aromatic and spice plant	611,521	759,231	608,628	467,475	427,439	30,979	34,352
Bird nest	540,566	504,261	590,240	633,094	551,871	64,995	50,280
Seasonal fruit	449,724	403,175	307,306	334,262	582,811	44,378	93,815
Other non-timber forest product	309,009	417,705	486,813	620,760	546,823	46,116	50,762
Seaweed and other algae	181,620	233,454	402,636	279,744	188,480	15,215	13,182
Fresh / chilled fish	140,583	132,366	127,674	120,682	143,797	12,824	14,825
Clove	173,270	94,308	54,624	95,171	319,431	16,780	24,451
Vegetables	116,125	85,664	98,713	134,958	218,184	3,448	4,534
White pepper	75,219	96,736	80,549	63,953	123,096	6,766	13,037
Tobacco	63,743	73,901	106,321	86,675	104,337	2,578	2,164
Cocoa bean	75,256	55,362	62,865	46,595	80,605	6,744	6,578
Shrimp and prawn	101,655	72,453	43,451	43,236	104,673	7,715	8,987
Rubber latex	46,111	68,490	68,003	54,726	56,924	3,838	3,652
Crab	38,097	62,540	58,564	62,662	98,760	9,860	14,725
Other agricultural products	402,653	1,058,791	1,130,610	1,142,271	1,251,196	90,743	101,644
Total Agricultural products	4,133,788	4,966,721	5,364,936	5,101,900	6,421,959	421,484	606,003
Manufacture products							
Palm Oil	18,390,249	28,474,899	29,628,992	23,965,276	21,528,367	1,834,101	1,578,188
Iron/steel	11,262,371	21,471,317	28,465,009	27,599,169	27,147,960	2,395,515	2,197,478
Clothing and apparel of textile fabrics	5,766,674	7,029,237	8,074,099	6,801,682	7,069,206	626,894	622,535
Electrical equipment	5,110,653	6,439,195	8,329,344	7,706,789	8,574,706	564,698	730,675
Organic chemicals derived from agricultural products	3,948,956	7,023,263	8,414,275	6,233,256	6,787,146	501,298	745,595
Motor vehicle, four-wheel drive and more	3,048,391	3,806,332	6,183,459	6,843,321	6,690,045	442,836	460,025
Sport shoes	3,115,785	4,233,622	5,062,107	3,858,898	4,081,767	316,886	342,152
Crumb rubber	2,901,447	3,844,833	3,452,591	2,416,047	2,816,113	200,482	281,083
Pulp	2,533,513	3,283,505	3,698,451	3,486,523	3,566,604	225,487	287,101
Jewellery and precious articles	1,469,369	2,585,091	3,819,429	5,606,891	5,530,474	471,703	722,174
Nickel	794,434	1,271,688	5,968,877	6,806,140	7,983,095	496,467	729,792
Copper	1,894,934	3,049,936	2,787,315	2,285,775	3,456,253	276,230	285,551
Other papers	1,882,830	2,081,467	2,480,548	2,409,737	2,190,766	175,948	187,139
Spare parts for four or more wheeled vehicles	1,723,592	2,206,414	2,281,060	2,317,038	2,384,534	221,920	186,485
Machines for general purposes	1,675,770	1,999,141	2,183,884	1,887,282	2,148,468	186,035	169,719
Tin	1,130,022	2,448,056	2,387,742	1,783,633	1,432,440	5	46,440
Soap and household cleaning agents	1,475,504	1,958,853	2,216,268	1,925,666	1,988,552	161,814	181,118
Other telecommunications equipment	1,614,912	1,635,724	2,299,968	3,020,326	2,488,947	214,615	172,616
Outer and inner tires	1,500,345	1,753,688	1,873,655	1,814,950	1,632,083	153,692	127,263
Wooden furniture	1,500,456	1,994,280	1,933,083	1,455,492	1,494,227	128,655	131,876
Fertilizers	1,088,573	1,761,467	2,843,723	1,426,122	1,147,470	74,611	66,657
Computer equipment	1,548,056	1,705,354	1,831,430	1,576,249	1,591,486	106,635	122,845
Organic chemicals derived from oil	1,301,200	2,358,458	1,159,584	762,107	886,262	51,574	75,249

	Year Ended 31 December					One Month Ended 31 January	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P	2024 ^P	2025 ^P
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)						
Plywood	1,317,718	1,927,685	1,813,088	1,291,706	1,342,836	103,958	105,276
Spun yarn	1,274,690	1,796,310	1,405,893	1,068,095	922,241	81,433	74,050
Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles and parts of such vehicles	1,366,690	1,608,379	1,599,826	1,286,171	1,223,092	82,895	109,095
Televisions and television equipment	1,039,513	1,920,584	1,891,876	1,362,151	1,440,426	123,305	107,340
Frozen shrimp and prawn	1,421,284	1,535,044	1,459,273	1,115,072	1,085,577	83,887	93,129
Semiconductors and other electronic components .	1,097,944	1,425,378	1,735,144	1,870,186	2,224,548	176,757	260,778
Margarine	861,734	1,635,103	1,968,603	1,773,741	1,949,832	125,808	179,449
Oil-cake and solid residues.....	748,224	1,328,493	2,239,044	2,259,348	1,724,298	170,514	65,448
Machines for special purposes....	948,553	1,347,494	1,591,423	1,419,386	1,376,228	106,822	101,551
Artificial resin (synthetic resin) and raw materials	1,201,176	1,323,366	1,274,782	1,294,712	1,260,681	111,676	94,062
Other organic chemicals.....	814,807	1,238,675	1,659,338	1,233,910	1,239,540	106,306	115,405
Oil products ⁽¹⁾	1,312,539	1,899,971	4,303,720	3,487,770	3,483,682	319,772	234,163
Liquefied Petroleum Gas ⁽¹⁾	416	4,185	26,092	143,213	399	65	0
Other manufacture products	36,401,025	42,118,094	46,454,344	43,669,758	50,996,684	3,706,346	4,799,664
Total Manufacture products.....	126,484,347	175,524,581	206,797,341	187,263,589	194,887,034	15,127,647	16,789,164
Mining products							
Coal	14,525,404	26,538,367	46,671,824	34,590,782	30,478,761	2,408,877	2,168,169
Copper ore.....	2,412,204	5,386,226	9,243,991	8,326,477	7,969,176	634,788	-
Lignite	1,914,067	4,966,852	7,846,348	8,103,053	7,345,259	604,934	499,239
Other metal ore.....	556,855	629,184	623,005	68,121	18	-	-
Crude Oil ⁽¹⁾	1,426,591	2,956,045	1,590,215	1,716,572	2,153,385	157,235	78,389
Natural Gas ⁽¹⁾	5,111,340	7,178,270	9,381,892	8,037,106	7,963,794	708,822	492,376
o/w Liquefied Natural Gas	3,359,689	4,294,339	6,361,156	6,225,383	6,219,790	577,283	346,308
Other mining products.....	306,840	559,675	659,777	884,314	1,169,818	78,175	102,390
Total Mining products...	26,253,299	48,214,620	76,017,051	61,726,425	57,080,210	4,592,830	3,340,563
Other merchandise⁽²⁾	988,493	2,610,508	3,331,299	2,740,401	2,361,719	227,784	166,440
Other goods⁽³⁾	5,541,878	1,518,852	1,027,514	848,317	1,062,178	-	91,509
Total Exports.....	163,401,806	232,835,282	292,538,140	257,680,632	261,813,101	20,369,744	20,993,678
Memorandum⁽⁴⁾							
Non-oil & gas exports	154,921,425	219,634,699	275,498,694	242,840,602	246,809,591	19,075,092	20,075,195
Oil & gas exports	8,480,381	13,200,583	17,039,446	14,840,030	15,003,510	1,294,651	918,483
<i>Source:</i> BI							
^P Preliminary.							
(1) As a component of oil and gas exports.							
(2) Consists of art goods, goods not elsewhere specified, and goods procured in ports by carriers.							
(3) Consists of non-monetary gold and merchanting goods.							
(4) Presents the classification of exports based on two main groups of commodities: (i) oil and gas and (ii) non-oil and gas.							

The table below sets forth Indonesia's exports by destination for the periods indicated.

Exports by Destination							
	Year Ended 31 December					One Month Ended January 31,	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P	2024 ^P	2025 ^P
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)						
America							
North America							
United States of America	18,594,853	25,765,002	28,310,297	23,163,130	26,166,075	1,951,213	2,295,166

	Year Ended 31 December					One Month Ended	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P	January 31, 2024 ^P	2025 ^P
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)						
Canada	782,733	1,064,214	1,284,783	1,292,084	1,402,807	102,026	109,395
Other North America	1,021	1,620	1,717	2,869	4,116	344	304
Total North America	19,378,608	26,830,836	29,596,798	24,458,083	27,572,998	2,053,583	2,404,866
Central and South America							
Argentina	157,271	281,227	311,017	200,319	217,102	14,280	22,322
Brazil	1,017,307	1,504,539	1,483,496	1,278,005	1,715,161	123,940	182,014
Mexico	883,204	1,298,970	1,688,739	2,129,927	2,217,823	155,295	180,429
Other Central and South America	1,112,753	1,910,190	2,333,449	2,387,097	2,397,534	212,228	182,475
Total Central and South America	3,170,535	4,994,925	5,816,701	5,995,347	6,547,619	505,743	567,240
Total America	22,549,143	31,825,761	35,413,499	30,453,431	34,120,617	2,559,325	2,972,106
Europe							
European Union							
Netherlands	3,106,339	4,624,534	5,378,926	3,868,396	4,726,867	409,338	372,379
Belgium	1,175,519	1,635,031	2,139,872	1,586,600	1,538,392	111,718	142,097
Italy	1,740,505	2,804,545	3,131,432	2,097,717	2,246,484	229,089	194,616
Germany	2,407,245	2,912,856	3,233,288	2,518,779	2,381,493	165,901	186,245
France	913,922	996,178	1,044,079	903,474	902,500	75,566	82,497
Spain	1,509,349	2,347,650	2,293,582	2,194,164	2,102,293	229,507	73,041
Other European Union	2,106,142	2,657,501	3,780,308	3,262,361	3,351,056	269,613	273,127
Total European Union	12,959,020	17,978,294	21,001,487	16,431,491	17,249,084	1,490,732	1,324,001
United Kingdom	1,264,374	1,474,290	1,578,289	1,456,782	1,563,049	111,465	119,873
Russia	971,609	1,492,891	1,386,014	912,270	1,314,930	64,341	133,466
Turkey	1,046,747	1,599,382	2,071,280	1,531,222	1,848,999	117,649	121,039
Other Europe	2,796,242	2,162,096	2,411,475	3,107,016	1,970,748	130,092	147,708
Total Europe	19,037,992	24,706,953	28,448,545	23,438,781	23,946,811	1,914,279	1,846,086
Asia and Middle East							
ASEAN							
Brunei Darussalam	128,789	211,268	240,628	196,352	226,415	31,284	13,086
Philippines	5,892,160	8,590,823	12,895,188	11,028,339	10,594,247	713,034	818,355
Cambodia	540,472	530,909	720,673	828,316	831,466	54,830	73,586
Lao PDR	5,038	7,578	26,620	16,650	15,025	1,343	2,380
Malaysia	7,985,113	11,954,531	15,148,054	11,815,815	11,685,055	881,035	957,308
Myanmar	1,030,922	1,117,043	905,561	728,215	601,229	56,181	76,030
Singapore	10,817,047	12,167,500	14,972,580	11,668,197	10,995,188	820,242	807,691
Thailand	5,086,236	7,110,300	8,154,975	7,151,731	7,537,046	602,627	933,517
Vietnam	4,937,619	6,842,952	8,276,540	7,524,281	9,448,971	624,380	740,567
Total ASEAN	36,423,395	48,532,903	61,340,817	50,957,897	51,934,644	3,784,955	4,422,521
Hong Kong SAR	2,003,349	2,001,026	2,812,535	2,636,040	2,610,551	223,066	210,469
India	10,350,802	13,308,709	23,362,674	20,269,352	20,286,724	1,782,980	1,200,768
Iraq	185,901	218,389	348,391	235,746	349,588	45,929	31,677
Japan	13,472,208	17,595,122	24,356,469	20,654,400	20,497,042	1,639,652	1,315,623
South Korea	6,334,796	9,161,223	12,339,146	10,123,823	10,535,462	916,691	958,057
Pakistan	2,374,442	3,823,688	4,251,636	3,020,780	3,475,804	290,129	264,816
People's Republic of							
China	31,557,495	53,278,076	65,814,936	64,769,663	62,340,441	4,801,779	4,654,675
Saudi Arabia	1,337,231	1,580,531	2,019,038	2,076,180	2,411,677	163,662	642,710
Taiwan	4,232,878	6,726,353	8,385,255	6,663,678	6,596,732	518,034	440,452
Other Asia and Middle							
East	5,714,233	8,676,922	10,458,131	10,381,481	10,521,011	713,062	1,007,955
Total Asia and Middle East	113,986,732	164,902,943	215,489,028	191,789,041	191,559,676	14,879,939	15,149,723

	Year Ended 31 December					One Month Ended January 31,	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P	2024 ^P	2025 ^P
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)						
Australia and Oceania							
Australia	2,506,086	3,236,357	3,454,173	3,001,010	4,261,674	306,591	265,526
New Zealand	479,782	717,463	730,422	591,665	681,651	47,088	46,476
Other Australia and Oceania	373,653	403,551	486,923	520,265	573,420	40,076	39,771
Total Australia and Oceania	3,359,521	4,357,371	4,671,518	4,112,940	5,516,744	393,755	351,774
Africa							
South Africa	572,239	965,270	1,092,889	842,579	787,372	63,883	90,793
Other Africa	2,912,644	4,388,304	4,588,941	4,646,656	3,950,306	361,526	457,913
Total Africa	3,484,883	5,353,573	5,681,831	5,489,235	4,737,678	425,408	548,706
Unclassified exports⁽¹⁾	983,534	1,688,680	2,833,719	2,397,205	1,931,574	197,038	125,284
Total (f.o.b.)	163,401,806	232,835,282	292,538,140	257,680,632	261,813,101	20,369,744	20,993,678

Source: BI

^P Preliminary.

(1) Consists of goods procured in ports by carriers and merchanting goods.

The following table sets forth Indonesia's imports by major commodity groups for the periods indicated.

Imports by Sector⁽¹⁾

	Year Ended 31 December					One Month Ended January 31	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P	2024 ^P	2025 ^P
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)						
General Merchandise	140,202,566	196,118,688	238,196,580	219,691,365	229,179,105	17,942,638	17,879,102
Consumption Goods							
Food and beverages, primary, mainly for household	2,311,232	2,778,536	2,900,624	2,883,081	3,011,269	192,182	243,768
Food and beverages, processed, mainly for household	3,123,868	3,930,449	4,948,999	6,043,813	6,855,484	559,336	377,354
Passenger motor cars	305,712	368,733	620,196	1,044,254	1,315,359	67,508	84,564
Transport equipment, nonindustrial	202,426	216,419	288,582	293,186	236,457	18,077	21,052
Durable consumer goods	1,777,178	2,258,482	2,299,231	2,291,875	2,405,081	181,202	163,598
Semi-durable consumer goods ...	3,198,553	3,589,078	4,117,226	4,113,141	4,250,159	384,675	376,076
Non-durable consumer goods	2,608,670	6,225,145	3,506,568	3,351,800	3,423,238	259,200	297,742
Fuels and lubricants, processed, oil products ⁽²⁾	3,666,469	7,567,201	13,637,777	10,785,334	12,116,558	941,193	987,523
Goods not elsewhere specified ...	781,049	359,105	298,341	621,571	350,833	38,360	20,721
Total Consumption Goods	17,975,158	27,293,149	32,617,546	31,428,054	33,964,438	2,641,734	2,572,399
Raw materials and auxiliary goods							
Food and beverages, primary, mainly for industry	5,006,804	6,651,027	7,062,365	6,883,310	7,315,156	601,272	669,304
Food and beverages, processed, mainly for industry	3,763,531	4,533,242	5,690,242	5,227,898	5,473,603	473,125	338,460
Industrial supplies, primary	4,545,622	7,419,509	7,828,362	6,756,735	8,338,706	628,955	517,191
Industrial supplies, processed	48,763,004	68,862,733	78,419,327	66,750,868	70,244,153	5,686,192	5,732,284
Parts and accessories for capital goods	17,749,286	20,862,729	24,094,319	22,607,624	23,506,149	2,036,783	1,895,676
Parts and accessories for transport equipment	5,800,391	8,032,124	9,596,459	9,522,749	9,082,157	751,521	679,659
Fuels and lubricants, primary	4,459,708	10,167,716	17,271,332	15,633,539	14,359,260	881,979	1,147,815
o/w Crude oil ⁽²⁾	3,557,106	7,886,555	13,648,439	12,221,871	10,734,952	605,947	950,970
Fuels and lubricants, processed ..	7,772,769	12,679,881	17,504,885	14,365,208	14,308,964	908,730	885,110
o/w Oil products ⁽²⁾	4,533,505	7,367,209	11,095,200	9,128,025	9,109,120	770,648	573,294
o/w Liquefied Petroleum Gas ⁽²⁾ ..	2,809,927	4,713,059	5,563,184	4,386,640	4,459,849	73,540	245,482

		Year Ended 31 December				One Month Ended January 31	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P	2024 ^P	2025 ^P
			(in thousands of U.S. dollars)				
Total Raw materials and auxiliary goods.....		139,208,961					
	97,861,115		167,467,292	147,747,930	152,628,149	11,968,555	11,865,498

	Year Ended 31 December					One Month Ended January 31	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P	2024 ^P	2025 ^P
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)						
Capital Goods							
Capital goods (except transport equipment)	21,970,509	25,734,355	31,825,253	32,915,410	35,832,399	2,883,961	2,749,548
Passenger motor cars	305,712	368,733	620,196	1,044,254	1,315,359	67,508	84,564
Other transport equipment, industrial	1,714,339	2,929,100	4,912,986	5,837,492	4,626,368	321,307	499,809
Total Capital Goods	23,990,560	29,032,188	37,358,435	39,797,156	41,774,125	3,272,776	3,333,922
Other merchandise⁽³⁾	375,733	584,389	753,308	718,226	812,394	59,574	107,282
Other goods⁽⁴⁾	1,901,635	2,681,663	3,519,420	2,600,542	4,582,911	205,111	279,797
Total	142,104,201	198,800,351	241,716,000	222,291,907	233,762,017	18,147,750	18,158,899

Source: BI

^P Preliminary.

(1) Data collected on a cost, insurance and freight basis.

(2) As a component of oil and gas imports.

(3) Consists of goods procured in ports by carriers.

(4) Consists of nonmonetary gold.

The following table sets forth Indonesia's imports by country of origin for the periods indicated.

	Imports by Place of Origin ⁽¹⁾					One Month Ended January 31	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P	2024 ^P	2025 ^P
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)						
America							
North America							
United States of America	8,417,952	11,607,175	11,715,415	11,483,028	12,298,394	882,263	920,909
Canada	1,623,021	2,039,320	2,999,835	2,149,299	2,124,004	204,660	187,532
Other North America	1	0	0	374	80	-	-
Total North America	10,040,973	13,646,496	14,715,250	13,632,700	14,422,479	1,086,923	1,108,441
Central and South America							
Argentina	1,740,897	2,028,162	2,400,666	1,374,093	1,378,270	42,450	67,864
Brazil	2,275,776	2,357,034	3,679,381	4,796,243	5,408,008	432,394	240,667
Mexico	238,295	251,035	320,300	359,514	334,661	40,889	25,947
Other Central and South America	500,835	600,554	690,476	663,101	765,663	58,036	168,066
Total Central and South America	4,755,804	5,236,784	7,090,823	7,192,951	7,886,602	573,769	502,544
Total America	14,796,777	18,883,280	21,806,073	20,825,651	22,309,081	1,660,692	1,610,986
Europe							
European Union							
Netherlands	820,167	877,900	923,007	944,430	975,609	61,865	62,217
Belgium	513,385	763,083	640,671	686,363	496,927	32,532	46,780
Italy	1,521,690	1,674,996	1,448,006	1,728,666	1,594,656	145,004	149,855
Germany	2,939,619	3,057,219	3,718,454	4,550,687	3,683,748	299,521	245,446
France	1,420,698	1,316,552	1,384,362	1,681,505	1,484,728	131,858	98,801
Spain	440,412	676,814	564,556	579,930	579,921	43,275	47,118
Other European Union	2,412,368	2,413,677	2,952,115	3,557,437	3,807,592	352,721	207,401
Total European Union	10,068,337	10,780,240	11,631,170	13,729,018	12,623,181	1,066,775	857,617
United Kingdom	984,941	1,116,936	1,038,364	1,103,335	946,976	68,744	78,475
Russia	843,722	1,033,735	1,890,871	2,243,473	2,050,534	160,616	154,232
Turkey	273,981	353,531	530,585	648,868	462,891	20,247	34,766
Other Europe	2,317,252	2,732,492	2,324,377	1,939,516	2,467,901	206,967	111,302
Total Europe	14,488,232	16,016,934	17,415,366	19,664,209	18,551,482	1,523,349	1,236,392

	Year Ended 31 December					One Month Ended January 31	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P	2024 ^P	2025 ^P
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)							
Asia and Middle East							
ASEAN							
Brunei Darussalam.....	71,940	156,977	646,007	300,890	507,895	27,390	90,324
Philippines	556,337	1,169,335	1,423,661	1,373,756	1,786,468	91,431	88,445
Cambodia.....	44,258	50,094	61,077	103,380	142,848	29,637	7,254
Lao PDR	42,290	38,976	170,430	83,239	64,837	3,921	7,902
Malaysia	6,992,397	9,634,006	12,686,248	10,347,081	10,684,816	831,993	1,070,569
Myanmar.....	187,175	164,217	107,536	149,800	572,907	30,755	8,035
Singapore.....	13,895,105	18,470,973	22,552,422	20,479,833	21,747,115	1,702,069	1,386,313
Thailand.....	6,289,009	8,920,455	10,677,210	9,970,092	9,637,949	857,991	734,077
Vietnam	2,983,247	3,972,949	4,573,019	5,117,178	6,401,754	452,027	499,222
Total ASEAN	31,061,759	42,577,980	52,897,611	47,925,250	51,546,589	4,027,215	3,892,141
Hong Kong SAR.....	4,015,843	5,557,561	4,597,011	3,807,494	3,282,837	210,052	220,729
India.....	3,595,103	7,057,958	9,025,789	6,407,195	5,643,277	509,043	476,904
Iraq.....	301	110	704	209	972	132	9
Japan.....	11,001,764	15,533,193	17,400,251	16,493,891	14,934,408	1,078,015	1,159,901
South Korea	7,063,543	9,773,262	12,240,239	10,744,900	9,331,561	716,593	730,415
Pakistan.....	196,596	192,770	189,871	308,149	619,031	99,222	24,254
People's Republic of China	38,202,228	53,649,120	65,212,072	60,075,752	72,028,499	5,803,603	6,217,528
Saudi Arabia	2,559,806	4,359,067	5,825,001	4,016,022	4,083,557	278,538	85,965
Taiwan	3,610,972	4,293,046	4,292,654	3,855,454	3,881,613	334,228	341,721
Other Asia and Middle East	3,791,845	5,166,872	7,642,381	6,845,160	5,337,580	385,727	340,651
Total Asia and Middle East	105,099,760	148,160,938	179,323,583	160,479,475	170,689,924	13,442,369	13,490,219
Australia and Oceania							
Australia.....	4,499,423	9,404,535	9,684,791	9,284,037	10,488,340	786,452	460,094
New Zealand	750,076	954,512	1,381,182	1,134,475	1,234,993	108,004	87,785
Other Australia and Oceania	167,923	39,107	113,399	96,187	80,046	5,839	11,392
Total Australia and Oceania...	5,417,421	10,398,154	11,179,372	10,514,699	11,803,378	900,296	559,271
Africa							
South Africa	258,480	634,585	2,048,231	1,250,184	1,621,606	168,272	111,652
Other Africa	1,667,797	4,122,070	9,190,067	8,839,464	7,974,151	393,199	1,043,096
Total Africa .	1,926,277	4,756,656	11,238,298	10,089,648	9,595,756	561,471	1,154,748
Unclassified imports⁽²⁾	375,733	584,389	753,308	718,226	812,394	59,574	107,282
Total (c.i.f.)	142,104,201	198,800,351	241,716,000	222,291,907	233,762,017	18,147,750	18,158,899

Source: BI
^P Preliminary.
(1) Data collected on a cost, insurance and freight basis.
(2) Consists of goods procured in ports by carriers.

(c) Trade with Japan

Total Trade (Indonesia - Japan)

Period	Export			Import			Trade Balance
	Non-Oil & Gas	Oil & Gas	Total Export	Non-Oil & Gas	Oil & Gas	Total Import	
	USD Billion						
2020	12.92	0.56	13.47	10.96	0.04	11.00	2.47
2021	16.87	0.73	17.60	15.49	0.04	15.53	2.06

2022	23.23	1.12	24.36	17.30	0.10	17.40	6.96
2023	18.85	1.81	20.65	16.45	0.05	16.49	4.16
2024 ^P	18.53	1.96	20.50	14.83	0.10	14.93	5.56
January 2024 ^P	1.46	0.18	1.64	1.07	0.00	1.08	0.56
January 2025 ^P	1.17	0.14	1.32	1.16	0.00	1.16	0.16

Source: BI-Indonesian Economic and Financial Statistics

P Preliminary

Share of Trade (Indonesia – Japan)

Period	Export		Import	
	Non-Oil & Gas	Oil & Gas	Non-Oil & Gas	Oil & Gas
	<i>Per cent.</i>			
2020	95.87	4.13	99.61	0.39
2021	95.86	4.14	99.75	0.25
2022	95.39	4.61	99.43	0.57
2023	91.24	8.76	99.71	0.29
2024 ^P	90.42	9.58	99.33	0.67
January 2024 ^P	89.09	10.91	99.55	0.45
January 2025 ^P	89.20	10.80	99.88	0.12

Source: BI-Indonesian Economic and Financial Statistics

P Preliminary

Trade Balance (Indonesia – Japan)

Period	Export	Import	Trade Balance	Total Trade
	<i>USD Billion</i>			
2020	13.47	11.00	2.47	24.47
2021	17.60	15.53	2.06	33.13
2022	24.36	17.40	6.96	41.76
2023	20.65	16.49	4.16	37.15
2024 ^P	20.50	14.93	5.56	35.43
January 2024 ^P	1.64	1.08	0.56	2.72
January 2025 ^P	1.32	1.16	0.16	2.48

Source: BI-Indonesian Economic and Financial Statistics

P Preliminary

In addition to the above, see “(b) Exports and Imports by Principal Sector and by Region – Exports by Destination” and “Imports by Place of Origin” above.

(d) Balance of Payments

In August 2014, the Republic revised its methodology in compiling balance of payments data, using the sixth edition of Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (“BPM6”). This revised methodology was implemented to comply with international best practices. Indonesia’s balance of payments statistics generally follows the concepts and definitions outlined in BPM6. The first phase of implementation, which began in the second quarter of 2014, involves reclassifying existing data components and improving the methodology in accordance with BPM6, using sources of data currently available.

The shift to the new methodology impacts the following data:

- In the goods account, the changes include: (a) reclassifying “goods for processing” as “manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others” and “repairs on goods” as “maintenance and repair services” in the services account; and (b) incorporating only “goods procured in ports by carriers” and “general merchandise on a balance of payments basis”.
- In the services account, the changes include: (a) combining “information and computer services” and “communication services (excluding postal and couriers)” into “telecommunication, computer and information services”; (b) reclassifying “postal and couriers services” to “transportation services”; and (c) incorporating the “financial intermediation services” section into “indirectly measured estimates” (“FISIM”).
- The income account and current transfers account are renamed the primary income account and secondary income account, respectively, to comply with the terms used in the System of National Accounts 2008 and adjustments were made to the accounts after the implementation of FISIM.
- In the financial account, the changes include: (a) the presentation format of direct investment data, which was previously based on the directional principle of investment (direct investments abroad and foreign direct investments in Indonesia) that was based on the principle of assets-liabilities (“direct investments - asset” and “direct investments - liability”). Notwithstanding the change, the net value of direct investments according to BPM6 is the same as that in BPM5; and (b) including financial derivative data as an independent component, which is consistent with the information displayed by Indonesia’ International Investment Position Statistics.
- In the current account, the changes include: (a) the calculation of several indicators associated with the account; (b) reclassifying “goods for processing” from goods to services; and (c) recording net values instead of gross values. While the changes resulted in smaller values of imports of goods and services and current account receipts, and larger values of indicators for reserve adequacy and the debt service ratio, the level of the current account remains unchanged from the previous methodology.

The shift to the new methodology does not affect the “net errors and omissions”, “total balance”, and “reserves and related items” values in the current and financial accounts.

The following table sets forth the Republic’s balance of payments for the periods indicated.

Balance of Payments ⁽¹⁾

	Year Ended 31 December				
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024^P</u>
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)				
Current account					
.....	(4,433)	3,511	13,215	(2,042)	(8,856)
Goods ⁽²⁾					
.....	28,301	43,806	62,672	46,269	39,926
Total exports (f.o.b.)					
.....	163,402	232,835	292,538	257,681	261,813

		Year Ended 31 December				
		<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024^P</u>
		(in millions of U.S. dollars)				
Non-oil and gas exports	.....	154,921	219,635	275,498	242,841	246,810
Oil and gas exports	.....	8,480	13,201	17,039	14,840	15,004
Total imports (f.o.b.)	.....	(135,101)	(189,029)	(229,866)	(211,411)	(221,887)
Non-oil and gas imports	.....	(121,234)	(162,864)	(188,049)	(176,654)	(187,232)
Oil and gas imports	.....	(13,867)	(26,166)	(41,817)	(34,757)	(34,654)
Services	.....	(9,755)	(14,599)	(19,957)	(17,676)	(18,667)
Primary income	.....	(28,911)	(31,961)	(35,303)	(36,015)	(36,092)
Secondary income	.....	5,932	6,264	5,803	5,380	5,977
Capital account	.....	37	80	476	28	28
Financial account	.....	7,884	12,492	(9,157)	9,846	16,356
(i) Public Sector	.....	3,413	4,317	(4,618)	12,915	24,713
Portfolio investment	.....	1,424	(616)	(6,889)	8,916	16,639
Assets	.....	—	—	—	—	-
Liabilities	.....	1,424	(616)	(6,889)	8,916	16,639
Other investment	.....	1,989	4,933	2,271	3,999	8,074
Assets	.....	—	—	(133)	(1,079)	(1,852)
Liabilities	.....	1,989	4,933	2,405	5,078	9,927
Loans	.....	1,989	(1,377)	1,789	4,902	5,457
Drawings	.....	8,166	4,355	7,130	10,242	11,000
Repayments	.....	(6,177)	(5,732)	(5,341)	(5,341)	(5,543)
Other liabilities	.....	—	6,310	616	176	4,469
(ii) Private Sector	.....	4,471	8,175	(4,539)	(3,069)	(8,357)
Direct investment	.....	14,142	17,286	18,067	14,417	14,509
Assets	.....	(5,033)	(3,927)	(6,635)	(7,126)	(9,158)
Liabilities	.....	19,175	21,213	24,702	21,543	23,667
Portfolio investment	.....	1,945	5,701	(4,741)	(6,709)	(8,418)
Assets	.....	(1,199)	(1,778)	(5,045)	(2,897)	(3,991)
Liabilities	.....	3,144	7,479	304	(3,812)	(4,427)

	Year Ended 31 December				
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024^P</u>
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)				
Financial derivatives	18	333	48	167	291
Other investment	(11,634)	(15,145)	(17,913)	(10,945)	(14,740)
Assets	(11,909)	(9,486)	(15,751)	(10,237)	(14,056)
Liabilities	274	(5,659)	(2,162)	(708)	(684)
Errors and omissions	(891)	(2,622)	(535)	(1,531)	(319)
Overall balance	2,597	13,461	3,999	6,301	7,210
Reserves and related items	(2,597)	(13,461)	(3,999)	(6,301)	(7,210)
Memorandum⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	—
Reserve asset position	135,897	144,905	137,233	146,384	155,719

Source: BI

P Preliminary.

- (1) BI uses (+) and (-) signs in its published data to follow BPM5 whereby (+) means inflow and (-) means outflow. In financial account, (+) denotes increase in liabilities or decrease in assets, while (-) represents increase in assets or decrease in liabilities. The table above has been adjusted to align with the formatting of this document.
- (2) The calculation of export and import figures included in the balance of payments data compiled by BI differs in coverage and timing from the data on export/import trade compiled by BPS.
- (3) Presents the position of reserve assets at the end of period. A change in the overall balance of payments during a reporting period will affect the outstanding amount of reserve assets at the end of that period.

In 2020, the current account deficit decreased considerably to U.S.\$4.4 billion compared to a U.S.\$30.3 billion deficit in 2019. The lower current account deficit was primarily due to higher goods trade surplus and lower primary income deficit. The higher goods trade surplus in 2020 was driven by rapid growth of the non-oil and gas trade surplus coupled with a narrower oil and gas trade deficit. In addition, lower primary income deficit in line with the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic coupled with exceptional global financial market uncertainty, which fed through to deteriorating corporate performance and lower foreign capital inflows in the form of direct investment, portfolio investment and other investment. On the other hand, the services trade deficit recorded a wider deficit which was primarily caused by reduction in the travel services trade surplus due to a precipitous decline of international and domestic travelers caused by closed borders and mobility restrictions to prevent Covid-19 transmission.

The capital and financial account surplus decreased to U.S.\$7.9 billion in 2020 compared to a U.S.\$36.6 billion surplus in 2019, primarily due to a net outflow of portfolio investment at the beginning of the year in response to global financial market panic stoked by rapid Covid-19 transmission around the world.

Hence, Indonesia's overall balance of payments in 2020 recorded a surplus of U.S.\$2.6 billion. The position of international reserves assets at the end of 2020 were U.S.\$135.9 billion, increased from U.S.\$129.2 billion at the end of 2019.

In 2021, the current account reversed to a surplus of U.S.\$3.5 billion compared to a U.S.\$4.4 billion deficit in 2020. The current account improvements were primarily supported by a significantly larger goods trade surplus compared with conditions one year earlier due to solid non-oil and gas export performance. Exports of all major commodities improved in 2021, boosted by stronger export demand and higher prices. In addition, the secondary income account surplus also increased as compared to the previous year, which contributed to the current account surplus in 2021.

Notwithstanding the uncertainties in the global financial markets due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the capital and financial account increased to a surplus of U.S.\$12.5 billion in 2021, mainly due to long-term capital inflows from foreign direct investments and portfolio investments of the private sector.

Hence, Indonesia's overall balance of payments in 2021 recorded a surplus of U.S.\$13.5 billion. The position of international reserves assets at the end of 2021 were U.S.\$144.9 billion, increased from U.S.\$135.9 billion at the end of 2020.

The current account recorded a U.S.\$13.2 billion surplus in 2022, higher than the U.S.\$3.5 billion surplus recorded in 2021. This was primarily supported by higher exports in line with the increased international commodity prices and robust demand for several Indonesian commodities such as coal, iron and steel, and metalliferous ores, with imports also rising to fuel the domestic economic improvements. On the other hand, the services trade balance deficit widened as public mobility increased and domestic economic recovery accelerated. The primary income deficit also increased in response to the higher investment income payments on direct investment, which was in line with corporate performance improvements.

The capital and financial account recorded a U.S.\$9.2 billion deficit in 2022, reversing a U.S.\$12.5 billion surplus in 2021, amidst the higher global financial market uncertainty. Direct investment surplus increased in 2022, reflecting investor views in the domestic economic outlook and domestic investment climate of Indonesia. Meanwhile, portfolio investment recorded a deficit, mainly due to outflow in the domestic SBN market in line with the increasing global financial market uncertainty amid ongoing measures in various economies to tighten monetary policy more aggressively. Other investments also recorded a deficit due to private investments in several financial instruments abroad and net payments of private sector external debt.

As a result of the foregoing, Indonesia's balance of payments in 2022 booked a U.S.\$4.0 billion surplus, compared to the U.S.\$13.5 billion surplus in 2021. The official reserve assets was U.S.\$137.2 billion as at December 31, 2022, compared to U.S.\$144.9 billion as at December 31, 2021.

In 2023, the current account recorded a deficit of U.S.\$2.0 billion, after registering a U.S.\$13.2 billion surplus in 2022. These developments were mainly influenced by a lower goods trade surplus in line with global economic moderation and lower commodity prices, coupled with steady domestic demand. On the other hand, the services trade deficit narrowed in line with a surge of inbound international travelers as the tourism sector continued to recover.

The capital and financial account in 2023 improved, registering a U.S.\$9.9 billion surplus compared to the U.S.\$9.2 billion deficit in 2022, supported by surpluses in both direct investment and portfolio investment despite global financial market uncertainty. A conducive investment climate and investors' view with respect to domestic economic outlook maintained direct investment inflows to Indonesia. In addition, portfolio inflows recorded a surplus despite global financial market uncertainty. Yields on domestic financial assets for investment and the release of new financial instruments issued by BI also increased portfolio investment performance.

As a result of the foregoing, Indonesia's balance of payments in 2023 booked a U.S.\$6.3 billion surplus, an increase from the U.S.\$4.0 billion surplus in 2022. The official reserve assets as at December 31, 2023 increased to U.S.\$146.4 billion from U.S.\$137.2 billion as at December 31, 2022.

In 2024, the current account recorded a deficit of U.S.\$8.9 billion, up from a U.S.\$2.0 billion deficit recorded in 2023. This was primarily due to a decrease in the non-oil and gas trade balance surplus as demand from Indonesia's main trading partners softened against a backdrop of persistently solid domestic demand.

The capital and financial account in 2024 recorded a U.S.\$16.4 billion surplus, increasing from U.S.\$9.9 billion surplus in 2023. The higher surplus was underpinned by foreign capital inflows in the form of direct investment and portfolio investment despite ongoing global financial market uncertainty. Direct investment continued to book a surplus, reflecting positive investor sentiment towards the promising domestic economic outlook. Additionally, foreign capital inflows into several portfolio investment instruments increased, driven by investment in SRBI coupled with the issuance of government's global bond and global sukuk.

As a result of the foregoing, Indonesia's balance of payments in 2024 booked a U.S.\$7.2 billion surplus, larger than the U.S.\$6.3 billion surplus in 2023. The official reserve assets as at December 31, 2024 were U.S.\$155.7 billion, increased from U.S.\$146.4 billion as at December 31, 2023.

(e) Trends in Foreign Reserves and Foreign Exchange

International Reserves

The following table sets forth the Republic's total official international reserves, expressed in (i) U.S. dollar equivalents and (ii) the number of months of imports and Government external debt repayments, in each case at the end of the periods indicated. These reserves consist of foreign exchange, gold, SDRs and a reserve position with the IMF. Indonesia complies with the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard requirement on international reserves and foreign exchange currency liquidity.

Official International Reserves of the Republic⁽¹⁾

	As of 31 December					As of February 28,
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	(in millions of U.S. dollars, except for months)					
Gold	4,758	4,595	4,589	5,234	6,602	7,220
SDRs.....	1,605	7,795	7,411	7,464	7,236	7,284
Reserve position with the IMF	1,135	1,110	1,055	1,064	1,034	1,041
Foreign exchange and others	128,398	131,405	124,178	132,621	140,848	138,964

	As of 31 December					As of February 28,
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	(in millions of U.S. dollars, except for months)					
Total.....	135,897	144,905	137,233	146,384	155,719	154,509
Total as number of months of imports and Government external debt repayments	9.8	7.8	5.9	6.5	6.5 ^P	6.4 ^P
Source:	BI					
P	Preliminary.					
(1)	Converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the respective dates indicated.					

Foreign reserves totaled, U.S.\$135.9 billion, U.S.\$144.9 billion, U.S.\$137.2 billion, U.S.\$146.4 billion and U.S.\$155.7 billion as of 31 December 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively.

As of December 31, 2024 and February 28, 2025, official international reserves position was U.S.\$155.7 billion and U.S.\$154.5 billion, respectively, equivalent to 6.5 and 6.4 months of imports and servicing government's external debt, respectively. These are well above the international adequacy standard of around three months of imports.

Exchange Rates

From 1978 to 1997, Indonesia maintained a managed floating exchange rate system under which the Rupiah was linked to a basket of currencies, the composition of which was based on Indonesia's main trading partners. Indonesia has adopted a free-floating exchange rate system since August 1997, under which market forces determine the exchange rate for the Rupiah See "(4) Monetary and Financial System – (a) Outline of Monetary and Financial System and Capital Markets – Monetary Policy" below.

The following table sets forth information on exchange rates between the Rupiah and the U.S. dollar for the periods indicated.

Exchange Rates

	End of Period	Average
	Rupiah per U.S. dollar	
2020	14,050	14,525
2021	14,253	14,296
2022	15,568	14,873
2023	15,397	15,247
2024	16,095	15,841
January 2025.....	16,300	16,256
February 2025.....	16,580	16,342
March 2025 (through March 27, 2025)	16,560	16,347
Source:	BI	

By the end of 2020, the Rupiah depreciated by 1.2% from Rp13,883 per U.S. dollar as of 31 December 2019 to Rp14,050 per U.S. dollar as of 30 December 2020. On average, the Rupiah

depreciated by 2.7% from Rp14,139 per U.S. dollar in 2019 to Rp14,525 per U.S. dollar in 2020. The depreciation of Rupiah was in line with prevailing trends for most other emerging markets currencies against the U.S. dollar. The Covid-19 pandemic triggered concern amongst global investors and market players, peaking towards the end of the first quarter of 2020. This spurred large and sudden capital outflows from developing economies, including Indonesia. The global rebalancing of capital flows resulted in Rupiah depreciation especially in the first half of 2020. The Rupiah regained value in the second half of 2020, bolstered by foreign capital inflows supported by robust global liquidity, attractive domestic financial assets for investment and continued investor confidence in the domestic economic outlook.

By the end of 2021, rupiah depreciated 1.4% (ptp) to close the year at Rp14,253 per U.S. dollar. On average, the Rupiah regained 1.6% from Rp14,525 per U.S. dollar in 2020 to Rp14,296 per U.S. dollar in 2021. On this basis, the rupiah outperformed currencies in several other developing countries, such as India, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Rupiah exchange rate stability was supported by positive risk perceptions of global investors concerning portfolio investment in Indonesia, in line with better prospect of Indonesia economic recovery as well as well-maintained economic stability, as reflected in the development of credit default swaps, which was relatively stable. In addition, attractive return of domestic financial assets supported capital inflows to Indonesia in 2021. Furthermore, the stability of rupiah exchange rate was also contributed by BI's exchange rate stabilisation policy to maintain rupiah in line with its fundamental value and market mechanisms through triple interventions.

As of 30 December 2022, the Rupiah depreciated by 8.4% to Rp15,568 per U.S. dollar from Rp14,253 per U.S. dollar as of 31 December 2021, and on average depreciated by 3.9% from Rp14,296 per U.S. dollar in 2021 to Rp14,873 per U.S. dollar in 2022 (up to 30 December 2022).

The Rupiah has regained value at the beginning of 2023, with appreciation reaching 1.3% to Rp 15,365 per U.S. dollar as of 15 March 2023, while on average slightly depreciated by 2.3% to Rp 15,229 compared with the average of 2022 (Rp 14,873). Rupiah exchange rate movements remain under control despite continued global financial market uncertainty thanks to Indonesia's external sector resilience and BI's stabilization measures. BI continues to strengthen rupiah exchange rate stabilisation policy in line with the currency's fundamental value and market mechanisms through effective monetary operations and adequate market liquidity. As of 29 December 2023, the Rupiah appreciated by 1.1% to Rp15,397 per U.S. dollar from Rp15,568 per U.S. dollar as of 30 December 2022.

On average, the Rupiah depreciated by 2.5% from Rp14,873 per U.S. dollar for 2022, to Rp15,247 per U.S. dollar for 2023.

As of December 31, 2024, the Rupiah depreciated by 4.5% to Rp16,095 per U.S. dollar from Rp15,397 per U.S. dollar as of December 29, 2023. On average, the Rupiah depreciated by 3.9% from Rp15,247 per U.S. dollar for 2023, to Rp15,841 per U.S. dollar for 2024 (as of December 31, 2024). As of March 27, 2025, the Rupiah depreciated by 2.9% to Rp16,560 per U.S. dollar compared to December 31, 2024. On average, the Rupiah depreciated by 3.2% to Rp16,347 per U.S. dollar for 2025 (as of March 27, 2025) compared to 2024.

The strong US dollar triggered broad-based pressures on other currencies, including the Rupiah. Nevertheless, Rupiah exchange rate stability has been maintained in line with the

stabilization measures implemented by BI despite persistent global financial market uncertainty. BI continues to strengthen Rupiah stabilization policy by optimizing the range of monetary instruments available, including foreign exchange market intervention with a focus on spot and the Domestic Non-Deliverable Forwards (“**DNDF**”) transactions, purchasing SBN in the secondary market as required, maintaining adequate liquidity as well as instituting other measures as necessary. BI continues optimizing its pro-market monetary operations strategy through instruments including SRBI, Bank Indonesia Foreign Exchange Securities (“**SVBI**”) and Bank Indonesia Foreign Exchange Sukuk (“**SUVBI**”) to attract portfolio inflows from abroad. Moreover, BI will continue strengthening coordination with the Government, banking industry and businesses to support the implementation of instruments that retain the proceeds of natural resources exports in accordance with Government Regulation Number 36 of 2023 on the Foreign Exchange of Export Proceeds from the Business, Management and/or Processing Activities of Natural Resources, as amended by the Government Regulation Number 8 of 2025.

(f) Outline of Foreign Exchange Control

Prudential Policies on Foreign Exchange and Rupiah

Under Law No. 24 of 1999 on Foreign Exchange Activities and Exchange Rate System, every resident may freely own and use foreign currency. Foreign currency is also generally freely transferable within or from Indonesia although by regulation most domestic transactions are prohibited from using foreign currency. BI has the authority to request information and data regarding foreign exchange activities and implement provisions regarding foreign exchange activities based on prudential principles.

To maintain the stability of the Rupiah, and to prevent the utilisation of the Rupiah for speculative purposes by foreign parties, the Rupiah is non-internationalised. Regulations prohibit banks from conducting, among others, the following transactions: (i) extensions of loans or of overdrafts in Rupiah or foreign currencies to foreign parties, (ii) transfers of Rupiah to foreign parties or offshore banks in excess of U.S.\$1.0 million without underlying transactions, and (iii) purchases of Rupiah-denominated securities issued by foreign parties.

BI has issued several regulations concerning foreign currency transactions relating to the Rupiah in order to deepen financial markets. A deep foreign exchange market is distinguished by adequate liquidity, convenient transactions, fair prices and minimal risk in order to maintain economic stability. BI strives towards the creation of a liquid, efficient and secure domestic foreign exchange market through amendments to regulations concerning foreign exchange transactions.

On 1 January 2015, BI regulations came into effect to mitigate risks relating to external borrowing by non-bank corporations. Under these regulations, corporate issuers of debt must, subject to certain limited exceptions:

- hedge at least 25.0% of their open foreign exchange positions (i.e., the excess of foreign currency liabilities that fall due within the following three to six months over foreign currency assets);
- maintain a 70.0% minimum liquidity ratio of foreign currency assets to foreign currency liabilities maturing within three months after the end of a quarter; and
- maintain a minimum credit rating (issuer and/or issue) of BB- by a rating agency acknowledged by BI.

As of September 2024, based on BI's assessment of corporate issuers' compliance with the regulations above:

- 89.1% of corporate issuers are compliant with the hedging ratio requirement for liabilities due under three months;
- 94.5% of corporate issuers are compliant with the hedging ratio requirement for liabilities due between three to six months; and
- 88.0% of corporate issuers are compliant with the liquidity ratio requirement.

(4) Monetary and Financial System

(a) Outline of Monetary and Financial System and Capital Markets

Monetary Policy

In March 2025, BI held the BI rate at 5.75%, while maintaining the deposit facility rate and lending facility rate at 5.00% and 6.50%, respectively.

The decision is consistent with efforts to maintain inflation in 2025 and 2026 within the $2.5 \pm 1\%$ target corridor, maintain rupiah stability in line with economic fundamentals against a backdrop of persistently high global uncertainty and drive economic growth. Moving forward, BI will continue monitoring inflation and the economic growth outlook in terms of considering further room for monetary easing based on Rupiah exchange rate movements. Meanwhile, BI optimizes pro-growth macroprudential and payment system policies to foster sustainable economic growth. BI implements the macroprudential liquidity incentive policy (KLM) to revive bank lending/financing to priority sectors that support growth and job creation in line with the Government's Asta Cita program. Payment system policy is also directed towards bolstering growth, particularly in the trade and MSME sectors. BI continues strengthening reliable infrastructure and reinforcing the structure of the payment system industry, while expanding acceptance of payment system digitalization.

BI has, therefore, strengthened its monetary, macroprudential and payment system policy mix to maintain stability and support sustainable economic growth through the following measures:

1. strengthening the pro-market monetary operations strategy to enhance monetary policy effectiveness, accelerate money market and foreign exchange market deepening and attract foreign capital inflows by:
 - a. optimizing SRBI, SVBI and SUVBI as pro-market monetary instruments,
 - b. strengthening the interest rate structure of monetary instruments to attract portfolio inflows to domestic financial assets,
 - c. strengthening strategies of term-repo and forex swap transactions, and
 - d. strengthening the function of Primary Dealers (PD) to increase SRBI transactions in the secondary market and repurchase agreement (repo) transactions between market players;
2. stabilizing the Rupiah through foreign exchange market intervention with a focus on spot and DNDF transactions, as well as SBN in the secondary market;

3. strengthening prime lending rate (“PLR”) transparency policy with a focus on interest rates by KLM policy priority sectors;
4. strengthening digital acceptance through: (i) the implementation of strategies to achieve QRIS targets from both the supply and demand sides, in synergy with government programs to promote inclusive growth and enhance the efficiency of cross-border retail transactions; and (ii) maintaining the momentum of utilizing cross-border QRIS cooperation within the established corridors.
5. strengthening policy support for the government’s payment system programs, including the expansion of cross-border QRIS in various tourism destinations and among inbound international travellers, as well as financial literacy initiatives for Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI).

BI is also strengthening policy synergy with the Government to maintain stability and nurture economic growth in line with the Government's Asta Cita program. Synergy is focused on seven policy areas, namely: (i) rupiah stabilization policy to mitigate global shocks, (ii) monetary and fiscal policy coordination, (iii) efforts to revive economic financing through KLM policy, (iv) support to accelerate digital transformation within the Government, (v) efforts to strengthen food security and downstreaming, (vi) support to foster development of the green, Islamic and inclusive economy, and (vii) support for the development of human capital. In addition, BI will continue strengthening policy synergy with the Financial System Stability Committee to maintain the stability of the financial system. BI is also strengthening and expanding international cooperation among central banks, including payment system connectivity and transactions using local currencies, while promoting trade and investment in priority sectors in synergy with other relevant institutions

Policy Synergy between Bank Indonesia and Ministry of Finance

In connection with the Republic’s legislative and regulatory response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Finance and BI issued two joint decrees: (i) the first (SKB I), on 16 April 2020, provided for BI to act as backstop buyer in primary market auctions of Government securities from 2020 to 2022, pursuant to which BI purchased Rp75.9 trillion of Government securities in 2020, Rp143.3 trillion in 2021, and Rp49.1 trillion in 2022; and (ii) the second (SKB II), on 7 July 2020, related to the so-called “burden sharing” between BI and the Ministry of Finance whereby, to help fund the Government’s Covid-19 relief and recovery efforts:

- Rp397.5 trillion of Government expenditure in the public goods sector which includes health sector, social protection and labor-intensive programs, support sectoral and local government support is to be financed via Government securities privately placed to BI with a reference interest rate equal to the 3-month BI Reverse Repo Rate, to be borne entirely by BI;
- a substantial portion, or Rp177.0 trillion, of the total Rp505.9 trillion of Government expenditure in the non-public goods sector, which includes support to MSME, and non-MSME corporates, is to be financed via Government securities issued via market mechanisms. The Government will bear the interest expense at a rate equal to the 3-month BI Reverse Repo Rate minus 1% and BI will bear the remaining interest expense necessary to match the market rate.

These initial burden sharing schemes were valid for 2020 and 2021 only. As part of their commitment to transparency to the public, the Ministry of Finance and BI reported the realisation of financing support under the joint decrees in their respective monthly press releases.

On 23 August 2021, the Ministry of Finance and BI issued the third joint decree (“**SKB III**”) to cooperate on financing health and humanitarian care. Pursuant to the SKB III, the Government privately placed Government securities to BI, and the Government and BI coordinated to provide healthcare and humanitarian support in response to the Covid 19 pandemic. Specifically, BI contributed interest paid on the Government securities of Rp58 trillion in 2021 and Rp40 trillion in 2022 toward vaccination programs and other healthcare expenses and the Government contributed the remaining interest costs (at a variable interest rate equal to the three-month BI Reference Rate) of Rp157 trillion in 2021 and Rp184 trillion in 2022 toward healthcare expenses and humanitarian initiatives including such protection programs for affected communities and small businesses.

SKB III concluded in December 2022 and no further joint initiatives have been pursued since, although the omnibus financial sector law passed in 2023 provides for additional coordination of fiscal policy of the Government and monetary policy of Bank Indonesia in the case of a future crisis declared by the President. See “—Financial System—*Law No. 4 of 2023 on the Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sectors*” below.

Approximately Rp100 trillion of the Government securities that BI purchased as part of the Republic’s legislative and regulatory response to the Covid-19 pandemic are maturing in 2025. The Ministry of Finance and BI have agreed that the issuance of SBN by the Government and the purchase of SBN from the secondary market by BI will be based on prudent fiscal and monetary policy principles while maintaining market discipline and integrity. In this context, the purchase of SBN from the secondary market by BI will be conducted from market participants and through bilateral exchange mechanisms (i.e., bilateral debt switches) with the Government. The Ministry of Finance and BI are committed to ensuring that the issuance and purchase of Government securities are conducted in a transparent and accountable manner, in accordance with market mechanisms, and with strong governance.

Financial System

Indonesia Financial Safety Net and Crisis Management

In April 2016, Law No. 9 of 2016 on the Prevention and Resolution of Financial System Crisis (as amended by Law No. 4 of 2023, “**Law No. 9 of 2016**”) was passed. Law No. 9 of 2016 revamped the coordination framework for crisis management and resolution among KSSK participants and also refined the emphasis on strengthened supervisory capacity, improved banking liquidity and prevention measures. These coordinated policy responses allow an institutionalised early warning system and crisis management protocol which enable KSSK to identify potential disruptions, and determine effective policy responses and resolution steps.

As a participant of KSSK, the Ministry of Finance also contributes to safeguard financial system stability. In the event of a disruption, such as sudden reversals in capital flows, the Crisis Management Protocol will be activated to determine the policy response required to

maintain market confidence and stability. Policy responses include, amongst others, the Bond Stabilisation Framework which provides the mechanism to execute buybacks with several SOEs for the purpose of maintaining stability of the sovereign bond market, placement of funds in instruments with a longer maturity period by issuing longer term securities, debt switching to lengthen debt maturities and reduce the risks associated with refinancing.

Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation and Liquidity Support

Since September 2005, the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (“IDIC”), has insured customers’ deposits and actively participated in maintaining the stability of the financial system. The IDIC membership is compulsory for every bank conducting business in Indonesia. The prevailing IDIC coverage is up to Rp2.0 billion for each depositor in any one bank. The IDIC will pay, in accordance with its procedures, deposit insurance claims when a member bank has its license revoked by the OJK. The maximum amount of deposit insured can be adjusted, among others, in the event of a crisis that can potentially decrease public trust in the banking system or affect the stability of the financial system.

The Government’s policy on addressing sudden reversals in capital flows involves, among others, the implementation of a Crisis Management Protocol, which involves cooperation between the Ministry of Finance, BI, OJK and IDIC. In the event of a financial crisis, policy steps could include executing buybacks for stabilisation in the event of a disruption; taking steps to enhance cooperation among Government institutions, BI, SOEs, regulators and other market participants to maintain stability of the sovereign bond market; and encouraging the placement of funds in instruments with a longer maturity by issuing longer term securities and debt switching to lengthen debt maturities and reduce risks associated with refinancing.

In April 2016, the parliament passed the Law No. 9 of 2016, which provides a clear division of responsibilities between the Ministry of Finance, BI, OJK and IDIC in preventing and resolving crises in the financial system through the establishment of the KSSK with representatives from each of the Ministry of Finance, BI, OJK and IDIC. The KSSK aims to provide a coordinated policy response on the basis of regular monitoring of key areas of the financial system. In March 2020, certain provisions with respect to short term liquidity loans were revoked in order to enable the implementation of Covid-19 related financial policies.

Law No. 4 of 2023 on the Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sectors

Law No. 4 of 2023 which was enacted and became effective on 12 January 2023, represented a milestone for Indonesia’s financial sector reform and aims to develop an inclusive, deep and stable financial sector for accelerating the development of Indonesia’s national economy. The Law No. 4 of 2023 is an omnibus law to amend 16 existing laws on financial sectors, such as banking, capital markets, insurance, guarantees, financing companies, financial system stability and export credits. The Law No. 4 of 2023 also revoked the pension fund law and issued the new one.

The Law No. 4 of 2023 focuses on, among others, strengthening the institutional setting of the authorities; strengthening governance of financial institutions improving public’s trust in financial industry; promoting long-term fund accumulation in the financial sector for welfare and supporting sustainable development funding; strengthening of customers protection for financial products; and strengthening of financial sectors literacy, inclusion and innovation t in the financial sector.

Among other provisions, Law No. 4 of 2023 grants supervisory authority over digital financial assets (including cryptocurrencies) and securities-related financial derivatives to the Indonesia Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* or “**OJK**”) and over financial derivatives related to the money markets and FX to BI, rather than the commodities regulatory authority, Badan Pengawas Perdagangan Berjangka Komoditi. Law No. 4 of 2023 also mandates BI to be the sole authorized institution empowered to manage digital Rupiah.

The law also permits BI to purchase SBN in the primary market during in the event of a crisis (as declared by the President). The acquisition of long-term government securities in the primary market shall be carried out pursuant to the decisions of the Financial System Stability Committee. The purchase scheme and mechanism of any such initiative under Law No. 4 of 2023 is required to be stipulated in a joint decision by the Minister of Finance and the Governor of BI.

The Banking System

The Government’s policies for the banking sector emphasise the strengthening of the banking system.

The law governing BI (the “**Central Bank Law**”), Indonesia’s central bank, provide that BI will conduct monetary policy to achieve an inflation target as determined by the Government in consultation with BI. It also provides for the creation of the BI Supervisory Board (the “**Supervisory Board**”), to assist the DPR in conducting oversight of BI’s internal financial management. The Supervisory Board comprises five members chosen by the DPR and appointed by the President for five-year tenures. The January 2004 amendment also stipulates that BI is the lender of last resort to ensure the stability of the financial system. BI’s banking supervision function was transferred to the OJK on 31 December 2013. The latest amendment to the Central Bank Law was in 2023 through the enactment of Law No. 4 of 2023.

The authorities implement risk mitigation by strengthening micro and macro-prudential surveillance. Micro-prudential surveillance is performed on an individual bank or financial institution in order to ensure the fulfillment of prudential regulations through on-site and off-site supervision. Additionally, macro-prudential surveillance also aims to ensure that prudential regulations are adhered to at the industry level as an aggregate.

Under a framework of strengthening micro-prudential surveillance, a number of measures have been introduced by BI and the OJK to bolster and improve surveillance in order to better anticipate the symptoms of troubled banks on a risk basis, as well as enhance the quality of human resources through training, attachments and certification programs.

In addition, improvements to the tools and methodologies used in surveillance are ongoing in order to reinforce macro-prudential aspects, among others, stress testing, probability of default analysis, transition matrices and other early warning mechanisms. The creation of the financial system safety net also assists authorities to mitigate potential systemic risks that might arise.

OJK has issued banking regulations that are in line with the international standards, such as the Basel framework. In terms of the capital reforms, the Basel III capital framework has been transposed into domestic regulations and in force since December 2013, and was lastly

amended in December 2022. These regulations cover (i) raising the quality of regulatory capital, (ii) setting a minimum Tier 1 and CET 1 ratio of 6.0% and 4.5%, respectively, as well as a minimum capital requirement based on risk profile between 8.0% to 14.0%, and (iii) building-up of adequate buffers above the minimum capital requirement based on risk profile (including a capital conservation buffer, countercyclical buffer and capital surcharge for D-SIBs). The December 2022 amendments also cover the capital requirements for bank's exposure to central counterparties and margin requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives.

As part of its Basel III implementation policies, OJK issued regulations for the Basel III Liquidity framework, Liquidity Coverage Ratio (“**LCR**”), Net Stable Funding Ratio (“**NSFR**”) and the risk weighted assets (“**RWA**”), calculation relating to derivative transactions. The LCR regulation was issued in December 2015 and requires banks to maintain short-term liquidity through high quality liquid assets that meet their liquidity needs for thirty days. The NSFR regulation was issued in July 2017 and uses NSFR as an indicator to evaluate a bank's long-term liquidity risk by comparing the amount of stable funding available to the bank with the amount of stable funding required by the bank. It aims to reduce long-term liquidity risk by requiring banks to fund activities from stable and adequate sources of funds. Regulations relating to the RWA calculation for derivative transactions were issued in September 2017, providing guidelines for calculating the risk exposure to derivative transactions due to counterparty credit risk.

Under the Law No. 9 of 2016, OJK has issued a regulation concerning a systemic bank recovery plan in April 2017. This regulation establishes the requirements for systemic banks to prepare and submit recovery plans. Systemic banks are also required to have guidelines in relation to the recovery plan in place, which are prepared by taking into account the governance principles supporting the implementation of the recovery plan. Moreover, systemic banks are also obliged to evaluate and perform stress testing in order to assess the adequacy of their recovery plans at least once a year.

As of December 31, 2024, total banking assets were Rp12,690.7 trillion, consisting of commercial bank assets of Rp12,461.0 trillion and rural bank assets (including assets of Sharia rural banks) of Rp229.7 trillion.

As of February 28, 2025, total banking assets were Rp12,720.8, consisting of commercial bank assets of Rp12,492.3 trillion and rural bank assets (including assets of Sharia rural banks) of Rp228.5 trillion (as of January 31, 2025).

Islamic Financial System

The Government believes that the Islamic finance banking industry has an opportunity to grow rapidly in Indonesia, which has the largest Muslim population in the world. The industry provides the Muslim community with alternative financial products and services that conform to Sharia principles. These Sharia principles as applied to the Islamic finance banking industry includes Sharia concepts related to *mudarabah* (profit and loss sharing), *wadiah* (safekeeping), *musharaka* (joint venture), *murabahah* (cost plus), and *ijara* (leasing). Sharia prohibits *riba*, or usury, defined as interest paid on all loans of money. Furthermore, investments in some businesses that provide goods or services considered contrary to Islamic principles (such as pork or alcohol) are also considered *haram* (sinful and prohibited) under Sharia principles. To assist with the development and growth of Islamic financial services in

Indonesia, these alternative financial products are considered an integral part of the banking industry and contribute to enhancing the stability of the Indonesian financial system by supporting national economic development in Indonesia.

Law No. 21 of 2008 on Sharia Banking (as lastly amended by Law No. 4 of 2023, the “**Sharia Banking Law**”) was enacted to facilitate the expansion of the Indonesian Sharia banking industry. The Sharia Banking Law applies Sharia principles to banking for Sharia banks and Sharia divisions of conventional banks, prohibiting the payment and receipt of interest and providing that returns on funds that are distributed or lent out must be based on the actual profits generated. The Sharia Banking Law also prohibits Islamic banking business and transactions that would support practices or products forbidden or discouraged by Sharia principles. The Government believes that this legislation will better position Indonesia as a venue for Islamic banking and finance.

One of the main challenges for Indonesia’s Sharia capital markets is the small number of companies that issue Sharia-compliant products such as Islamic bonds (“**Sukuk**”).

The Indonesian Islamic financial industry has been developing under the regulatory authority of OJK (since 31 December 2013) and previously BI, which formulates and publishes a strategic plan for the development of the industry. OJK has established a new strategic plan for the development of Indonesia’s Sharia banking industry for 2020-2025. This new strategic plan is expected to provide guidelines that include detailed initiatives as well as specific objectives for the Sharia banking industry to achieve. This strategic plan for the development of the national Sharia banking industry is recognized as the “Roadmap of Indonesian Islamic Banking 2020-2025” with a view to “establish a Sharia banking industry that contributes to facilitating the development of the halal industry and a competitive and efficient Sharia banking industry by increase of business scale and application of technology.” The roadmap includes, among others, the following measures: (i) establishment of Shariah banker code of conduct and basic competence, (ii) strengthening the implementation of compliance and internal audit functions on compliance with Sharia principles, (iii) issuance of regulations to develop Sharia banking products to be offered to the customers and to aid national priority programs, (iv) strengthening the capital of Sharia banking entities and issuing regulations on banking synergy and settlement of Shariah People’s Financing Bank (*Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah*), and (v) encouraging digitalization of Sharia banking.

The Sharia Non-Bank Financial Industry (*Industri keuangan Non Bank Syariah*) is also supervised by OJK and consists of the Sharia Insurance Company, the Sharia Pension Fund, the Sharia Financial Institution and other Sharia Financial Service Institutions. OJK issued OJK Regulation No. 33/POJK.05/2016 to govern the Sharia pension funds which came into force in September 2016 and was later replaced by OJK Regulation No.35 of 2024 on Pension Fund Licensing and Institutional Regulation. Under the regulation, management of Sharia pension funds may be conducted by way of: (i) establishment of Sharia pension fund, (ii) conversion of pension fund into Sharia pension fund, (iii) formation of Sharia unit in Employee Pension Fund, or (iv) sale of Sharia investment package in financial institution pension fund. There are currently no established Sharia pension funds in Indonesia.

As of December 31, 2024, out of the 89 underwriters licensed by OJK, 36 were involved in issuances of Sukuk; and out of the 91 investment managers licensed by OJK, there were 59 investment managers with Sharia investment management units.

As of February 28, 2025, out of the 89 underwriters licensed by OJK, 36 were involved in issuances of Sukuk; and out of the 91 investment managers licensed by OJK, there were 59 investment managers with Sharia investment management units.

As of December 31, 2024, assets of Sharia banks were Rp955.3trillion, or 7.5% of Indonesia's total banking assets.

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Anti-Money Laundering Regime

Various financial regulatory agencies in the Republic were formed to combat money laundering activities within Indonesia. In 2002, the Government enacted an anti-money laundering law ("**2002 AML Law**"), and established a financial intelligence unit, the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (*Pusat Pelaporan Analisis Transaksi Keuangan* or "**PPATK**"). The PPATK's duties were later expanded to include matters relating to countering terrorism financing, and consequently, the PPATK was appointed to be the focal point of countering money-laundering and financing of terrorism in Indonesia.

Some of the significant progress made in implementing the Government's anti-money laundering laws and countering financing of terrorism, or CFT, national strategies in the last few years includes: promulgating a new Anti-Money Laundering Law, namely, Law No. 8 of 2010 on the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering Crimes (the "**2010 AML Law**"), and the ratification of the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime. The 2010 AML Law came into force on 22 October 2010 replacing the 2002 AML Law, as amended, to be in line with current international standards and best practices.

As part of the implementation of the Government's policy to prevent and eradicate the crime of money laundering, the PPATK has issued and continues to issue various regulations as further implementation of the 2010 AML Law.

On 13 March 2013, the DPR adopted the Law No. 9 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of the Financing of Terrorism ("**Law No. 9/2013**") which regulates: (i) the criminalisation of terrorist financing offenses and other offenses related to terrorism financing offenses; (ii) the application of the principle of recognising users of financial services; reporting and compliance monitoring; (iii) surveillance activities through a remittance transfer system or through other systems by financial service providers; (iv) control disposition of cash and/or other payment instruments into or outside the Indonesian customs area; (v) blocking mechanisms relating to the movement of cash and/or other payment instruments; (vi) the inclusion in the list of suspected terrorists and terrorist organisations; and (vii) arrangements regarding the setting of the investigation, prosecution, and examination at trial.

Terrorism financing within the scope of Law No. 9/2013 includes acts committed, directly or indirectly, in order to provide, gather, give, or lend funds to those who are known to intend to commit an act of terrorism. In addition to individuals, Law No. 9/2013 regulates the criminalisation of terrorist financing to terrorist organisations. Terrorist organisations within Law No. 9/2013 can include a collection of people who have a common goal and that, based

on a court decision, have committed an act of terrorism. Parties that are named in lists of terrorist organisations also fall within the scope of Law No. 9/2013.

Since 2017, OJK required any financial service provider to identify, assess and understand the risk of money laundering and/or terrorism financing crimes related to customers, countries, geographic areas, products, services, transaction or delivery channels. To perform these types of activities, the financial service provider must establish policies, supervision and maintenance procedures and mitigation of money laundering and terrorism financing risks and establish a special task force and/or appoint an officer to act as a person-in-charge for the implementation of anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing programs. The financial service provider is required to submit suspicious financial transaction reports, cash transaction reports and other reports to the PPATK. In September 2019, OJK began to require certain additional measures to prevent the funding and proliferation of weapons of mass destructions, namely the requirements for OJK to conduct data maintenance, identity and background checking of transaction parties and immediate blocking of suspected transactions.

Banks and Other Financial Institutions

The Indonesian financial system consists of banks and non-bank financial institutions. Non-bank financial institutions consist of, among others, insurance companies, pension funds, finance companies, venture capital companies, securities companies, mutual funds, credit guarantee companies and pawn shops.

The following table sets forth the total number of financial institutions in operation and their share of total assets of the financial system as of the date indicated.

Indonesian Financial Institutions as of January 31, 2025

	Number of institutions	Assets[*] (in trillions of Rupiah)	Percentage of total assets (%)
Banking:			
Commercial banks ⁽¹⁾	105	12,492.3	98.2
Rural credit banks ⁽²⁾	1,530	228.5	1.8
Total banking.....	1,635	12,720.8	100.0
Insurance:			
Life insurance.....	48	589.2	33.7
General insurance & Reinsurance.....	79	249.8	14.3
Social insurance ⁽³⁾	2	911.8	52.0
Total insurance.....	129	1,750.8	100.0
Pension funds:			
Financial institution pension funds.....	25	147.0	38.6
Employer pension funds.....	163	234.1	61.4
Total pension funds.....	188	381.1	100.0
Finance companies ⁽⁴⁾	146	585.60	42.8
Venture capital companies.....	52	26.59	1.9
Securities companies ⁽⁵⁾	119	72.9 ⁽⁶⁾	5.3
Mutual funds (collective investment schemes, not institutions)....	1,505	496.7	36.3
Credit guarantee companies.....	30	46.6	3.4
Pawn shops.....	194	107.9	7.9

	Number of institutions	Assets* (in trillions of Rupiah)	Percentage of total assets (%)
Fintech peer to peer Lending ⁽⁷⁾	97	9.16	0.7
Micro Financial Institutions ⁽⁸⁾	250	1.65	0.1
Insurance and Reinsurance Brokers.....	191	21.3	1.6
Total	2,584	1,368	100.0

Source: OJK

* Unaudited.

(1) As of February 28, 2025.

(2) Including Sharia rural banks.

(3) Social insurance encompasses traffic and public transportation, health social security programs, worker social security programs and insurance for civil servants and the armed forces.

(4) Finance companies provide investment financing, working capital financing, multipurpose financing, Sharia financing and other financing based on OJK approval.

(5) These include 27 securities companies that are not members of a securities exchange but acting as broker-dealers and/or underwriters.

(6) Assets of securities companies for December 2024 are as declared in their annual financial report or in the event that such company's annual financial report is not yet available, their Report on Net Adjusted Working Capital.

(7) Fintech peer to peer Lending includes Sharia.

(8) Micro Financial Institution includes Sharia MFI.

Indonesian banks are divided into two categories: commercial banks and rural banks. Both commercial and rural banks may operate under either conventional banking principles or under Sharia principles.

The OJK is responsible for the regulation and supervision of the insurance industry. Development of this sub-sector has required the implementation of more robust regulatory requirements and, in particular, improved capital requirements, including requirements to continuously maintain a specified ratio of risk-weighted assets to risk-weighted liabilities.

Pension funds are divided into two categories: employer pension funds and financial institution pension funds. Employer pension funds may be run either as defined benefit plans or as defined contribution plans, while financial institution pension funds may only be run as defined contribution plans.

Indonesia's other non-bank financial institutions include finance companies, guarantee companies, venture capital companies, Indonesia export credit agencies, infrastructure financing companies and secondary mortgage facilities companies.

Bank Assets and Liabilities

The following table sets forth the consolidated balance sheets of the commercial banks as of the dates indicated.

Consolidated Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks

	As of 31 December					As of February 28,
	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^P	2024 ^P	2025 ^P
	(in trillions of Rupiah)					
Assets						
Loans.....	5,547.6	5,820.6	6,497.6	7,186.9	7,942.9	7,937.1
Interbank Assets.....	252.8	223.1	245.4	258.4	275.1	295.3
Placements at Bank Indonesia.....	775.4	1,146.4	1,293.6	1,047.8	858.9	793.4
Securities (including Government Bonds).....	1,466.9	1,831.0	1,863.5	1,987.8	2,222.6	2,362.4
Equity Participation.....	55.0	96.5	111.1	116.7	126.1	126.8
Other Claims	656.5	623.6	667.6	661.6	478.6	429.4
Others.....	423.6	371.1	434.5	506.7	556.8	547.9
Total Assets	9,177.8	10,112.3	11,113.3	11,765.8	12,461.0	12,492.3
Liabilities						
Third Party Funds.....	6,665.4	7,479.5	8,153.6	8,457.9	8,837.2	8,925.9
Liabilities owed to Bank Indonesia.....	6.0	1.7	2.1	17.6	23.6	19.0
Interbank Liabilities	176.7	160.6	173.4	198.4	192.6	210.2
Securities.....	125.1	117.7	115.1	99.0	99.3	97.7
Borrowing	270.0	227.6	293.3	308.3	395.4	387.7
Other Liabilities	135.0	125.8	156.1	239.4	355.3	254.7
Guarantee Deposits	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.9	5.2	4.8
Others.....	526.2	523.5	606.0	680.7	699.8	698.8
Capital:						
Paid in Capital.....	229.6	261.7	282.9	312.8	313.8	313.8
Reserves	73.7	81.2	88.9	97.7	104.9	105.6
Current Earnings/Loss.....	104.7	140.2	201.8	243.3	255.2	40.0
Retained Earnings/Loss.....	612.6	648.3	675.7	738.6	810.4	1,062.6
Estimates of Additional Paid in Capital	192.2	274.0	282.0	288.2	300.4	306.8
Others.....	56.2	65.9	78.1	78.9	67.8	64.5
Total Liabilities and Capital...	9,177.8	10,112.3	11,113.3	11,765.8	12,461.0	12,492.3

Source: OJK
^P Preliminary.

The following table shows the average capital adequacy ratio of the banking system as of the dates indicated:

Average Capital Adequacy Ratios

	2020	2021	As of 31 December		2024 ^P	As of January 31, 2025 ^P
			2022	2023 ^P		
			(percentages)			
CAR.....	23.8	25.7	25.7	27.8	26.8	27.1

Source: OJK
^P Preliminary.

Non-Performing Loans

Since the beginning of 2005, Indonesian banks have been required to calculate their non-performing loans (“NPLs”), using international best practices-based standards that require banks to classify as “non-performing” all loans to any borrower if any of that borrower’s loans are non-performing. Banks nationwide are required to apply the same uniform loan classification system to all loans meeting one of three criteria: (i) loans greater than Rp10.0 billion that are made to one borrower or one similar project; (ii) loans between Rp1.0 billion and Rp10.0 billion that are made to one of the 50 largest debtors of the lending bank; and (iii) loans based on joint financing to one borrower or one project.

The following table shows the gross NPL ratios as of the dates indicated.

Non-Performing Loans Ratios

	2020	2021	As of 31 December		2024 ^P	As of February 28, 2025 ^P
			2022	2023 ^P		
			(percentages)			
Gross NPL ratio.....	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2

Source: OJK
^P Preliminary.

Capital Markets and Capital Markets Regulation

The Indonesian capital markets are regulated by OJK, which superseded the Capital Markets and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency (*Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan* or “**Bapepam-LK**”) and assumed its duties and functions when Bapepam-LK and the Ministry of Finance’s Directorate General of Financial Institution, were merged into a single unit on 31 December 2012.

The regulatory framework for the Indonesian capital markets is provided by the Capital Markets Law No. 8 of 1995 concerning Capital Markets (as amended by Law No. 4 of 2023, the “**Capital Market Law**”). The Capital Markets Law granted the original regulatory authority (and its successors, including OJK) in the fields of regulation, development, supervision and law enforcement. The Law also provides the authority and responsibilities of the Self-Regulatory Organizations (SROs), capital market institutions, professionals and firms conducting business in the capital markets. According to the Capital Market Law, OJK is responsible for the guidance, regulation and day-to-day supervision necessary to implement orderly, fair and efficient capital markets, and to protect the interests of investors and the public.

Over the past few years, OJK has introduced rules to strengthen its supervisory and enforcement capacity over Indonesia’s capital markets and to promote sound and transparent capital market. OJK has exercised its authority over publicly listed companies by issuing new regulations on corporate governance regulations to make corporate management and audit committees more directly responsible for financial reports. OJK has also issued revised regulations on the content of listed companies’ annual reports, general meeting of shareholders, board of directors and board of commissioners, remuneration and nomination committees, and corporate secretary.

The following table sets forth key indicators regarding the Indonesian Stock Exchange (*Bursa Efek Indonesia*, or “**IDX**”) and any securities traded on the IDX as of and for the year ended February 28, 2025.

Indonesian Stock Exchange

	IDX
Market capitalisation (in trillions of Rupiah)	10,879.9
Listed shares (in billions of shares)	12,007.9
Average daily transaction value (in billions of Rupiah) ⁽¹⁾	11,600.0
Average daily transaction volume (in millions of shares) ⁽¹⁾	18,560.8

Source: OJK and IDX

(1) For the year ended 31 December 2024.

As the largest Muslim country in the world, Indonesia has been engaged in an initiative to establish a legal framework for the development of an investor market in Indonesia for Sharia-compliant securities, which are securities that comply with the tenets of Islamic legal principles. The OJK and Bapepam-LK issued various regulations on the form and issuance of Sharia-compliant commercial paper and mutual funds to enhance the growth of the Sharia-compliant securities industry and to provide alternative mutual fund products to investors within Indonesia as well as to attract Muslim investors outside Indonesia.

The IDX, a self-regulatory body, has two indices based on Sharia stock, the Jakarta Islamic Index (“**JII**”), and the Indonesia Sharia Stock Index (“**ISSI**”).

The JII is a stock market index established on the IDX. The JII was launched in 2000 and consists of the 30 largest Sharia-compliant listings by market capitalisation and average liquidity in the regular market. As of 31 December 2024, the market capitalisation of the JII was Rp3,341.9 trillion.

The ISSI comprised 622 Sharia stocks listed on the IDX as of February 28, 2025. As of the same date, the market capitalization of the ISSI was Rp6,268.0 trillion.

(b) Trends in Money Supply and Official Discount Rate

Money Supply

BI tracks several different measures of money supply. Base money includes currency (bank notes and coins) in circulation and demand deposits of commercial banks and private sector at BI. Narrow money consists of currency outside the bank plus Rupiah-denominated demand deposits in commercial banks. Broad money consists of narrow money, securities other than

shares, plus quasi-money, which includes time deposits and savings deposits in Rupiah and demand deposits in foreign currencies.

The following table sets forth the money supply as of the periods indicated.

Money Supply

End of period	Money							Securities other than shares	Total ^{M2}
	Base money	Currency	Demand deposits	Rupiah saving deposits ⁽¹⁾	Total ^{M1} ⁽¹⁾	Quasi- money			
							(in billions of Rupiah)		
2020	1,147,200	760,112	1,095,580	1,887,268	3,742,960	3,139,759	23,220	6,905,939	
2021	1,351,172	831,234	1,450,967	2,131,756	4,413,956	3,433,822	22,675	7,870,453	
2022	1,715,619	897,799	1,710,998	2,225,849	4,834,646	3,668,813	24,563	8,528,022	
2023	1,690,270	975,928	1,699,406	2,260,192	4,935,525	3,862,393	28,613	8,826,531	
2024	1,774,691	1,062,795	1,776,745	2,384,441	5,223,981	3,908,462	114,187	9,246,630	
January 2024	1,520,261	915,931	1,648,803	2,242,152	4,806,886	3,886,532	28,532	8,721,950	
January 2025 ⁽²⁾	1,615,118	1,009,991	1,780,132	2,364,869	5,154,992	3,970,559	107,276	9,232,827	

Source: BI

M1 Narrow Money.

M2 Broad Money.

(1) Since September 2021, Rupiah saving deposits that can be withdrawn at any time is reclassified from quasi-money to narrow money, due to their high liquidity.

(2) Money supply data are ordinarily released approximately one month after the analytical balance sheet of Bank Indonesia.

End of period	Factors affecting money supply			
	Foreign assets (net)	Claims on central Government (net) ⁽¹⁾	Claims on business sectors	Other items (net) ⁽²⁾
(in billions of Rupiah)				
2020.....	1,711,187	818,392	5,129,116	713,554
2021.....	1,809,680	1,127,267	5,444,160	1,007,279
2022.....	1,898,133	970,957	5,996,010	1,257,016
2023.....	1,967,180	907,964	6,545,841	1,222,684
2024.....	1,982,701	748,934	7,046,941	1,414,908
January 2024.....	1,989,999	807,170	6,523,884	1,260,868
January 2025 ⁽³⁾	2,038,511	691,690	7,025,815	1,448,628

Source: BI

(1) Claims on the Government include net of the Government's deposits with the banking system.

(2) Includes capital accounts, tradeable government bonds held by central bank and inter-system accounts.

(3) Money supply data are ordinarily released approximately one month after the analytical balance sheet of Bank Indonesia.

As of 31 December 2020, broad money experienced faster growth on the back of narrow money and quasi-money. Totalling Rp6,905.9 trillion, broad money accelerated to 12.5% (year on year) compared to 6.5% (year on year) growth as of the end of the previous year. Narrow money growth increased to 14.9% (year on year) compared to 7.0% (year on year) as of the end of the previous year, in line with increases recorded in terms of currency outside banks and Rupiah demand deposits, as well as Rupiah saving deposits that can be withdrawn at any time. Further, quasi-money growth increased to 10.0% (year on year) compared to 5.8% (year on year) as of the end of the previous year, due to increases in all components, namely time deposits, other saving deposits and foreign currency demand deposits.

As of 31 December 2021, broad money grew by 14.0% (year-on-year) compared to 12.5% (year-on-year) as of the same date in the previous year, resulting from higher growth in narrow money. Narrow money growth increased to 17.9% (year-on-year) as of 31 December 2021 compared to 14.9% (year-on-year) as of the same date in the previous year, due to higher growth in Rupiah demand deposits and Rupiah saving deposits that can be withdrawn at any time. Quasi-money growth decreased to 9.4% (year-on-year) compared to 10.0% (year-on-year) as of the same date in the previous year, due to slower growth in time deposits and other saving deposits.

As of 31 December 2022, broad money grew by 8.4% (year-on-year) compared to 14.0% (year-on-year) as of 31 December 2021, due to a much slower growth of narrow money and quasi-money. Narrow money grew slower by 9.5% (year-on-year) as of 31 December 2022 compared to 17.9% (year-on-year) as of 31 December 2021, due to a slower growth of Rupiah demand deposits and Rupiah saving deposits. Quasi-money growth decreased to 6.8% (year-on-year) compared to 9.4% (year-on-year) at 31 December 2021, due to a slower growth in Rupiah time deposits.

As of 31 December 2023, broad money grew by 3.5% (year-on-year), compared to a growth of 8.4% (year-on-year) as of 31 December 2022, due to slower growth of narrow money and quasi money. The much slower pace of broad money was primarily due to a growth of narrow money by 2.1% (year-on-year), compared to 9.5% (year-on-year) of robust growth as of December 31, 2022, due to decreasing Rupiah demand deposit. Quasi-money recorded a 5.3% growth (year-on-year) on 31 December 2023, compared to a 6.8% increase (year-on-year) on 31 December 2022. The slower growth of quasi money was primarily driven by slower growth pace of foreign currency demand deposits.

As of December 31, 2024, broad money grew by 4.8% (year-on-year) compared to 3.5% (year-on-year) as of December 31, 2023, due to a higher increase in narrow money. Narrow money grew by 5.8% (year-on-year) as of December 31, 2024 compared to 2.1% (year-on-year) as of December 31, 2023, due to higher growth of Rupiah demand deposits and Rupiah saving deposits. Quasi money grew lower by 1.2% (year-on-year) as of December 31, 2024 compared to 5.3% (year-on-year) as of December 31, 2023, due to lower time deposits.

As of January 31, 2025, broad money grew by 5.9% (year-on-year) compared to 5.4% (year-on-year) as of January 31, 2024, due to a higher increase in quasi money. Narrow money grew by 7.2% (year-on-year) as of January 31, 2025 compared to 4.9% (year-on-year) as of January 31, 2024, due to higher growth of Rupiah savings deposits. Quasi money grew lower by 2.2% (year-on-year) as of January 31, 2025 compared to 6.1% (year-on-year) as of January 31, 2024, due to lower time deposits.

Official Policy Rate

BI 7-Day Reverse Repo⁽¹⁾

Period	BI 7-Day Reverse Repo
Jan-20	5.00
Feb-20	4.75
March-20	4.50
April-20	4.50
May-20	4.50
Jun-20	4.25

Period	BI 7-Day Reverse Repo
Jul-20	4.00
Aug-20	4.00
Sep-20	4.00
Oct-20	4.00
Nov-20	3.75
Dec-20	3.75
Jan-21	3.75
Feb-21	3.50
Mar-21	3.50
Apr-21	3.50
May-21	3.50
Jun-21	3.50
Jul-21	3.50
Aug-21	3.50
Sep-21	3.50
Oct-21	3.50
Nov-21	3.50
Dec-21	3.50
Jan-22	3.50
Feb-22	3.50
Mar-22	3.50
Apr-22	3.50
May-22	3.50
Jun-22	3.50
Jul-22	3.50
Aug-22	3.75
Sep-22	4.25
Oct-22	4.75
Nov-22	5.25
Dec-22	5.50
Jan-23	5.75
Feb-23	5.75
Mar-23	5.75
Apr-23	5.75
May-23	5.75
Jun-23	5.75
Jul-23	5.75
Aug-23	5.75
Sep-23	5.75
Oct-23	6.00
Nov-23	6.00
Dec-23	6.00
Jan-24	6.00
Feb-24	6.00
Mar-24	6.00
Apr-24	6.25
May-24	6.25
Jun-24	6.25
Jul-24	6.25
Aug-24	6.25
Sep-24	6.00
Oct-24	6.00
Nov-24	6.00
Dec-24	6.00
Jan-25	5.75
Feb-25	5.75
Mar-25	5.75

Source: BI

⁽¹⁾ Effective from 21 December 2023, BI adopts the name BI-Rate as its policy interest rate, replacing the BI7DRR to enhance monetary policy communication. This change in name does not alter the meaning and purpose of the BI-Rate as BI's monetary policy stance, and its operationalization continues to be based on BI's 7-day reverse repo transactions.

In addition to the above, see “(a) Outline of Monetary and Financial System and Capital Markets – Monetary Policy” above.

(c) Balance Sheet of Central Bank

Bank Indonesia

BI's statutory mandate states that “the goal of Bank Indonesia as the central bank of the Republic of Indonesia is to achieve Rupiah stability, maintain payment system stability and contribute in maintaining financial system stability to support sustainable economic growth.” Rupiah stability is measured by the stability of prices of goods and services as well as the Rupiah exchange rate. The stability of prices of goods and services is reflected by a low and stable inflation. Stability of exchange rate is reflected by a stable Rupiah exchange rate against other currencies. A stable exchange rate is inherent in supporting a low and stable inflation, and both are crucial in achieving sustainable economic growth. Market conditions determine the Rupiah exchange rate, consistent with the floating exchange rate system adopted by BI in August 1997. See “(3) Trade and Balance of Payments – (e) Trends in Foreign Reserves and Foreign Exchange – Exchange Rates” above. BI may, however, continue to use its policy instruments to minimise exchange rate fluctuations.

BI, as a separate legal entity from the Government, has its own assets and its own liabilities. The foreign exchange reserves held by BI are recorded on the assets side of the BI balance sheet, while certain items of foreign debt (such as loans from the IMF) are liabilities of BI.

The following table sets forth the balance sheet of BI and was prepared in accordance with the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual published by the IMF, as of the dates indicated.

Analytical Balance Sheet of Bank Indonesia

	As of 31 December				As of February 28,	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^P
	(in billions of Rupiah)					
Base Money (M0).....	1,147,200	1,351,172	1,715,619	1,690,270	1,774,691	1,576,811
Currency in Circulation ⁽¹⁾	898,870	959,812	1,026,483	1,101,748	1,204,536	1,112,219
Commercial Banks						
Demand Deposits at						
Bank Indonesia.....	246,807	389,178	687,245	585,270	472,592	378,296
Private sector Demand						
Deposits.....	1,523	2,183	1,890	3,070	7,022	4,741
Bank Indonesia						
Certificates (“SBI”)...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factors Affecting Base Money						
(M0).....	1,147,200	1,351,172	1,715,619	1,690,270	1,774,691	1,576,811
Net Foreign Assets.....	1,877,480	1,942,909	1,999,397	2,058,128	2,077,811	2,111,297
Claims on Non-						
Residents.....	1,997,927	2,151,872	2,227,898	2,354,811	2,687,251	2,733,402
Liabilities to Non-						
Resident.....	(120,447)	(208,964)	(228,501)	(296,683)	609,440	622,106

	As of 31 December				As of February 28,	
	2020	2021	2022 (in billions of Rupiah)	2023	2024	2025 ^P
Claims on Other						
Depository						
Corporations.....	56	56	56	56	56	56
Liquidity Credits	56	56	56	56	56	56
Other Claims	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net claims on central						
Government.....	(191,278)	(167,718)	(335,849)	(378,193)	(417,471)	(465,178)
Claims on central						
Government.....	124,326	113,358	101,611	87,814	77,638	80,768
Liabilities to central						
Government.....	(315,605)	(281,076)	(437,460)	(466,008)	495,109	545,946
Claims on Other Sectors.	9,805	9,782	9,814	9,767	9,858	9,859
Claims on Other						
Financial Institutions .	—	—	—	—	40	40
Claims on Private						
Sectors.....	9,805	9,782	9,814	9,767	9,818	9,819
Monetary Policy						
Control ⁽²⁾	(15,312)	126,293	465,960	460,247	664,662	544,219
Other Liabilities to						
Commercial & Rural						
Banks.....	(58,222)	(87,160)	(66,386)	(65,007)	(73,286)	(74,688)
Deposits included in						
Broad Money (M2)....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits excluded from						
Broad Money (M2)....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shares and Other Equity.	(447,681)	(412,022)	(354,640)	(398,168)	(494,934)	(539,912)
Net Other items	(27,649)	(60,967)	(2,734)	3,441	7,996	(8,842)

Source: BI

^P Preliminary

(1) Currency outside banks plus cash in vault.

(2) Includes the total SBI (after deducting SBI allocated for Secondary Reserve, which is part of Base Money's Component 1), SBIS, Repo OPT, Term Deposit, BI Deposit Facility, BI Lending Facility, and SBN.

(5) Public Finance

(a) Outline of Fiscal Policy and Taxation System

Government Budget

Fiscal Policy

Since 2001, the focus of the Government's fiscal policy has been to promote fiscal consolidation and reduce Government debt gradually in order to achieve fiscal sustainability. As a result of the overall macroeconomic situation and current policy challenges, since 2006, the Government has also focused fiscal policy on providing a modest degree of stimulus to the overall economy, within the constraints of the Government's overall fiscal situation.

The following table sets out the Government revenues and expenditures for the periods indicated.

Government Revenues and Expenditures

	Year Ended 31 December					
	2020 ^L	2021 ^L	2022 ^L	2023 ^L	2024 ^P	2025 ^B
	(in trillions of Rupiah)					
Revenues and grants:						
Domestic revenues						
Tax revenues	1,285.1	1,547.8	2,034.6	2,154.2	2,232.7	2,490.9
Non-tax revenue	343.8	458.5	595.6	612.5	579.5	513.6
Total domestic revenues ...	1,629.0	2,006.3	2,630.1	2,766.7	2,812.2	3,004.5
Grants	18.8	5.0	5.7	17.2	30.3	0.6
Total revenues and grants	1,647.8	2,011.3	2,635.8	2,783.9	2,842.5	3,005.1
Expenditures:						
Central government expenditures	1,833.0	2,000.7	2,280.0	2,239.8	2,486.7	2,701.4
Transfer to regions	762.5	785.7	816.2	881.4	863.5	919.9
Total expenditures	2,595.5	2,786.4	3,096.3	3,121.2	3,350.3	3,621.3
Primary balance ⁽¹⁾	(633.6)	(431.6)	(74.1)	102.6	(19.4)	(63.3)
Surplus/(deficit)	(947.7)	(775.1)	(460.4)	(337.3)	(507.8)	(616.2)
Financing:⁽²⁾						
Debt Financing	1,229.6	870.5	696.0	404.0	556.6	775.9
Investment Financing	(104.7)	(142.5)	(106.7)	(89.9)	(60.0)	(154.5)
On-Lending	1.0	1.9	2.2	4.5	(0.4)	(5.4)
Government Guarantee	(3.6)	(2.7)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(0.8)	0.0
Other Financing	70.9	144.4	0.7	38.5	57.8	0.3
Total Financing	1,193.3	871.7	591.0	356.7	553.2	616.2

Source: Ministry of Finance

^L LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

^P Preliminary.

^B Budget.

(1) Primary balance represents revenues minus expenditures excluding interest expenditures.

(2) In 2020, total financing of Rp1,193.3 trillion exceeded the 2020 deficit of Rp947.7 trillion and the Government added the difference of Rp245.6 trillion to its reserves. In 2021, total financing of Rp871.7 trillion exceeded the 2021 deficit of Rp775.1 trillion and the Government added the difference of Rp96.6 trillion to its reserves. In 2022, total financing of Rp591.0 trillion exceeded the 2022 deficit of Rp460.4 trillion and the Government added the difference of Rp130.6 trillion to its reserves. In 2023, total financing of Rp356.7 trillion exceeded the 2023 deficit of Rp337.3 trillion and the Government added the difference of Rp19.4 trillion to its reserves. In 2024, total financing of Rp553.2 trillion exceeded the 2024 deficit of Rp507.8 trillion and the Government added the difference of Rp45.4 trillion to its reserves.

Budget Forming Process (The numbers appear in the table below represent the sequence of the process)

	January – April	May – July	August – October	November - December
Parliament		10. Initial discussion Parliament and Government on: (a) Macroeconomic Policy and Fundamentals of Fiscal Policy (b) Yearly Development Planning (c) Priority Spending	15. Discussion on Budget Proposal and Formulating the Yearly Budget Law 16. Budget Law Approval	
President and Cabinet	2. Approval Document of Themes, Objectives, Policy Directions, and Priorities	11. Approval of: (a) Document of Macroeconomic Policy and Fundamentals of Fiscal Policy (b) Document of Yearly Development Planning (c) Priority Spending	14. Draft Budget Proposal and Budget Law agreement before submission	17. President Regulation of Budget detail
Ministry of National Development Planning	1. Previous Year's Performance Evaluation with Ministry of Finance 4. Setting draft of Yearly Development Planning			

Ministry of Finance	3. Review Baseline of Line Ministries with Ministry of National Development Planning 5. Setting indicative ceilings with Ministry of National Development Planning 6. Formulating document of: (a) Macroeconomic Policy and Fundamentals of Fiscal Policy (Pre Budget statement) (b) Development Planning (c) Priority Spending	8. Indicative budget for Line Ministries Program Proposal 9. Discussion on Line Ministries Program Proposal	13. Formulation of Draft Budget Proposal and Budget Law	18. Formulation of President Regulation of Budget detail 19. Formulation of Budget Appropriation
Line Ministries	7. Document of Yearly Work Plan Proposal	12. Work Plan and Budget		20. Document of Budget Execution (DIPA)

2024 Budget

On 16 October 2023, the Government promulgated Law No. 19 of 2023 on the State Budget for 2024. The state budget is directed at “Accelerating Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Transformation.” The state budget is aligned with the Government's work plan for 2024, which has seven national priorities: (1) strengthening economic resilience for quality and equitable growth; (2) developing areas to reduce inequality and ensure equity; (3) increasing quality and competitiveness of human resources; (4) mental revolution and cultural development; (5) strengthening infrastructure to support economic development and basic services; (6) building the environment and improving disaster and climate change resilience; and (7) strengthening stability of politics, law, defense and security and transforming public service.

The key macroeconomic assumptions for 2024 underlying the 2024 Budget contained in the bill are as follows:

- an economic growth rate of 5.2%;
- an inflation rate of 2.8%;
- an exchange rate of Rp15,000 to U.S.\$1.00;
- an average Government 10-year bond rate of 6.70%;
- an ICP of U.S.\$82 per barrel;
- an oil production by the Republic of 635 thousand barrels of oil per day; and

- gas production by the Republic of 1,033 million barrels of oil equivalent of gas per day.

Total revenue in the 2024 Budget is expected to be Rp2,802.3 trillion or an increase of 13.8% from the 2023 Budget of Rp2,463.0 trillion. Total revenue comprises Rp2,309.9 trillion in tax revenues, Rp492.0 trillion in non-tax revenues and Rp0.4 trillion in grant.

Total expenditures under the 2024 Budget are estimated at Rp3,325.1 trillion or 8.6% increase from the 2023 Budget of Rp3,061.2 trillion comprising Rp2,467.5 trillion in central Government expenditures and Rp857.6 trillion in transfer to regions.

For 2024, the Government will continue to be committed to taking steps toward fiscal consolidation by maintaining a budget deficit below 3% of GDP. The primary deficit in the 2024 Budget is projected to be Rp522.8 trillion, or 2.29% of the projected 2024 GDP. The Government expects to fund the deficit through debt financing.

The 2024 Budget prioritizes inclusive and sustainable economic transformation by investing in human resources, social welfare, and infrastructure to boost productivity and competitiveness, reduce poverty, enhance social well-being and promote equality. The 2024 Budget is based on and aligned with: (i) the Government's 2024 tax policies that focus on the implementation of its new core tax administration system, technology-driven compliance and collaborative programs for effectiveness; (ii) the Government's non-tax state revenue policies that aim to refine natural resource policies, optimize state-owned enterprise dividends foster innovation and service quality in government agencies, improve synergy, expand information technology application, and strengthen oversight and compliance with international standards; and (iii) the Government's financing policies that seek to achieve a positive primary balance, lower the negative balance caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, manage the budget deficit and debt financing and invest efficiently for economic transformation and optimize the budget to mitigate global uncertainties.

The 2024 Budget aims to improve productivity and diversify the economy and achieve a clean and green environment. The Government's fiscal policies target both short-term economic improvements and long-term structural reforms.

Realization of 2024 Budget

Amidst global turbulence, the 2024's Government Budget has been strategically optimized to function as a shock absorber, safeguarding the populace, sustaining growth momentum, and maximizing support for the national development agenda. The Minister of Finance emphasized that global uncertainties in 2024 remain elevated, influenced by factors such as El Nino, escalating geopolitical tensions, and a deceleration in the global economy. Nevertheless, Indonesia's economy continues to demonstrate resilience, characterized by stable economic growth, maintained stability in inflation rates, a sustained trade surplus, and comparatively moderate interest rates and exchange levels relative to other nations. The key macroeconomic results for 2024 are as follows:

- economic growth rate of 5.03%;
- an inflation rate of 1.57%;
- an exchange rate of Rp16,162 to U.S.\$1.00;

- an average Government 10-year bond rate of 7.00%;
- an ICP of U.S.\$71.6 per barrel;
- oil production by the Republic of 579.7 thousand barrels of oil per day; and
- gas production by the Republic of 978.8 thousand barrels of oil equivalent of gas per day.

Total government revenues (including grants) realization for 2024 reached Rp2,842.5 trillion, or 101.4% of the 2024 Budget of Rp2,802.3 trillion, representing a 2.1% increase over 2023 realization. Tax revenues realization reached Rp2,232.7 trillion, an increase of 3.6% from 2023. This achievement in tax revenues was driven by a relatively strong economic growth amid global uncertainties.

Total government expenditures were realized at Rp3,350.3 trillion, up 7.3% from 2023. The realization is in line with the Budget 2024 policy strategy, which serves as a shock absorber, safeguarding the populace, sustaining growth momentum. Central government expenditures reached Rp2,486.7 trillion in 2024, a 11.0% increase from 2023. The increase in this allocation is strategically designed to ensure the welfare of the populace and sustain economic stability through the implementation of comprehensive policy frameworks, among other things, by stabilization of food supply and prices to ensure food price stability, energy subsidies and compensation to stabilize energy prices, fertilizer subsidies to protect and boost farmers' productivity, social aid which distributed to safeguard the purchasing power of poor and vulnerable communities, and *Kredit Usaha Rakyat/KUR* (Micro Credit) program to improve access and empowerment for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

Budget financing realization reached Rp553.2 trillion, or 105.8% of the budget, which was focused on financing the budget deficit. The deficit budget is in line with the government objective of managing the debt prudently and maintaining an efficient cost of fund.

2025 Budget

On 17 October 2024, the Government promulgated Law No. 62 of 2024 on the State Budget for 2025. The state budget is directed at “Accelerating Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth.” The state budget is aligned with the Government's work plan for 2025 which has eight national priorities: (1) Fortify the principles of Pancasila, democratic governance, and the protection of human rights (HAM). (2) Enhance national defense and security frameworks while advancing self-sufficiency in food, energy, water, and fostering creative, green, and blue economies. (3) Prioritize high-quality job creation, entrepreneurship, creative industries, and sustained infrastructure development. (4) Advance human resource development, science, technology, education, healthcare, sports excellence, gender equality, and inclusion of women, youth, and persons with disabilities. (5) Accelerate downstream industrialization to amplify domestic value-added production. (6) Drive economic equity and poverty eradication through village-centric and grassroots development. (7) Strengthen political, legal, and bureaucratic reforms alongside rigorous anti-corruption and anti-narcotics measures. (8) Strengthen the alignment of harmonious life with the environment, nature, and culture, as well as increasing tolerance between religious communities to achieve a just and prosperous society

The key macroeconomic assumptions for 2025 underlying the 2025 Budget contained in the bill are as follows:

- an economic growth rate of 5.2%;
- an inflation rate of 2.5%;
- an exchange rate of Rp16,000 to U.S.\$1.00;
- an average Government 10-year bond rate of 7.00%;
- an ICP of U.S.\$82 per barrel;
- an oil production by the Republic of 605 thousand barrels of oil per day; and
- gas production by the Republic of 1,005 thousand barrels of oil equivalent of gas per day.

Total revenue in the 2025 Budget is expected to be Rp3,005.1 trillion or an increase of 7.2% from the 2024 Budget of Rp2,802.3 trillion. Total revenue comprises Rp3,004.5 trillion in tax revenues, Rp513.6 trillion in non-tax revenues and Rp0.6 trillion in grant.

Total expenditures under the 2025 Budget are estimated at Rp3,621.3 trillion or 8.9% increase from the 2024 Budget of Rp3,325.1 trillion comprising Rp2,701.4 trillion in central Government expenditures and Rp919.9 trillion in transfer to regions.

For 2025, the Government will continue to be committed to taking steps toward fiscal consolidation by maintaining a budget deficit below 3% of GDP. The primary deficit in the 2025 Budget is projected to be Rp616.2 trillion, or 2.53% of the projected 2025 GDP. The Government expects to fund the deficit through debt financing.

The acceleration of economic growth continues to be strategically directed toward greater inclusivity through the achievement of welfare indicator targets. The government is committed to reducing the poverty rate to a range of 7.0–8.0 percent. Concurrently, efforts are underway to lower the Gini ratio to a target range of 0.379–0.382, while extreme poverty is projected to be eradicated entirely (0%) by 2025. Unemployment levels are similarly targeted to decline to 4.5–5.0 percent. To solidify the foundation for realizing *Indonesia Emas 2045*, human resource (HR) quality is being systematically enhanced, with the Human Capital Index (HCI) projected to improve progressively, aiming for a target value of 0.56. Furthermore, agricultural sector development indicators, including the welfare of farmers and fishermen, are being advanced through targeted improvements in the Farmer's Exchange Rate (NTP) and Fishermen's Exchange Rate (NTN), which are expected to reach 115–120 and 105–108, respectively.

The 2025 fiscal policy is framed under the theme “Accelerating Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth” as the cornerstone of transformative efforts to realize Golden Indonesia 2045. To advance this objective, the government will pursue a dual-track strategy: short-term priorities include sustained fiscal support for enhancing quality education and healthcare systems, reducing poverty, promoting welfare equality, and sustaining high economic growth. Concurrently, medium-to long-term strategies will focus on fostering downstream industrialization, green economic transformation, and nurturing innovation in the creative economy and entrepreneurship, complemented by investments in human resource development and inclusive socioeconomic progress. Structural reforms in bureaucracy, politics, and legal frameworks will be prioritized to streamline regulations, align policies, and enhance public service quality, while reinforcing law enforcement and governance accountability to ensure equitable and sustainable development across all sectors of society.

Deficit Financing

The following table sets forth, by amount, information on deficit financing for the periods indicated.

	Deficit Financing					
	Year Ended 31 December					
	2020 ^L	2021 ^L	2022 ^L	2023 ^L	2024 ^P	2025 ^B
	(in trillions of Rupiah)					
Debt financing						
Government securities (net)	1,177.2	877.5	658.8	308.2	450.7	642.6
Loans					15.0	5.2
Domestic loans (net)	2.4	0.9	8.2	14.6		
Foreign loans:						
Gross drawings:						
Program loan	102.3	41.6	65.6	83.0	60.0	80.0
Project loan	38.9	32.6	42.7	79.7	118.3	136.5
Total gross drawing	141.1	74.2	108.3	162.7	178.3	216.5
Amortisation	(91.0)	(82.1)	(79.3)	(81.5)	(87.5)	(88.4)
Total foreign loan (net)	50.1	(7.9)	29.0	81.2	90.8	128.1
Total loans (net)	52.5	(7.0)	37.2	95.8	105.8	133.3
Total debt financing	1,229.6	870.5	696.0	404.0	556.6	775.9
Investment financing						
Investment to SOEs	(31.3)	(71.2)	(59.2)	(42.1)	(30.7)	(22.7)
Investment to other institutions	(25.0)	(21.0)	(0.5)	—	(5.0)	—
Investment to public service agencies	(31.3)	(39.4)	(52.8)	(52.5)	(23.1)	(36.8)
Investment in financial organisations/institutions	(0.7)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(1.6)	(2.0)	(1.8)
Revenue of investment	22.0	—	27.1	26.8	22.9	—
Government's Investments	(38.4)	(10.0)	(20.3)	(20.5)	(13.7)	(18.8)
Others investment financing	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	(55.0)
Investment financing reserves	—	—	—	—	(8.4)	(19.4)
Total investment financing	(104.7)	(142.5)	(106.7)	(89.9)	(60.0)	(154.5)
Lending	1.0	1.9	2.1	4.5	(0.4)	(5.4)
Government guarantee	(3.6)	(2.7)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(0.8)	0.0
Other financing	70.9	144.4	0.7	38.5	57.8	0.3
Total financing (net)	1,193.3	871.7	591.0	356.7	553.2	616.2

Source: Ministry of Finance

L LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

P Preliminary

B Budget

Outline of Taxation System

Overview

There is a wide variety of taxes in Indonesia that companies and individuals need to comply with. This, among others, includes (a) income tax, (b) VAT; (c) sales tax on luxury-goods; (d) land and building tax; (e) stamp duty (*Bea Materai*); and (f) customs and excise.

Generally, the Indonesian taxes are administered by the Directorate General of Taxes (“DGT”) and Directorate General of Customs and Excise (“DGCE”). The DGT and DGCE are echelon units under the Ministry of Finance who are responsible to formulate and implement policies in terms of taxes according to legislation. The taxes managed by the DGT are central tax which consist of income tax, VAT, sales tax on luxury goods, land and/or building tax and stamp duty, while the DGCE manages the customs and excise. Further, there are also regional tax and retribution which are managed by the regional governments.

Indonesia’s tax office (*Kantor Pelayanan Pajak* or “KPP”) was organised by type of tax. A taxpayer was required to deal separately with tax officials responsible for corporate income tax, VAT, property tax and other types of tax, as applicable. Since 2009, the following tax services offices were established: four large tax services offices (*KPP Wajib Pajak Besar*), 38 medium sized tax services offices (*KPP Madya*) and 301 small tax services offices (*KPP Pratama*). In addition, 204 tax services, dissemination and consultation offices (*Kantor Pelayanan, Penyuluhan dan Konsultasi Perpajakan*) were established to facilitate tax counselling for taxpayers in remote areas.

Tax administration reforms have been underway for some time but are now being accelerated through the recently issued Law No. 2 of 2020. Law No. 2 of 2020 covers various areas including employment, foreign investment and taxes. The Government has since further implemented tax administration reforms through Law No. 7 of 2021 on Harmonisation on Tax Regulation.

Corporate and Individual Income Tax

Resident taxpayers, individual or corporate, are subject to income tax in Indonesia on a worldwide income basis. Generally, an individual is considered to be a non-resident of Indonesia if the individual: (i) does not reside in Indonesia; (ii) is a foreign citizen who is present in Indonesia for not more than 183 days within 12 month period; (iii) is an Indonesian citizen who resides outside of Indonesia for more than 183 days within a 12-month period and fulfils certain requirements on permanent home, centre of vital interest, habitual abode, status of tax subject and/or other requirements. A corporation will be considered to be a non-resident of Indonesia if it is not established or domiciled in Indonesia. In determining the residency and tax status of an individual or corporation, consideration will also be given to the provisions of any applicable double tax treaty which Indonesia has concluded with other countries.

Withholding Tax

In addition to the self-assessment system, Indonesian income tax is collected through a system of withholding taxes through which a particular item of income is deducted or withhold for income tax (“WHT”). By law, the payor of the income must withhold income tax on certain payments to other party (e.g., payment of service fee, royalty, and interest to individual or corporate taxpayers, payment of salary and remuneration to employees, and dividend distribution to shareholders). The WHT payable is ultimately borne by the recipient of income or may become a tax credit to reduce its year-end income tax liability. These WHTs are

commonly referred to using the relevant article of Law No. 7 of 1983 as amended by Law No. 36 of 2008 on Income Tax (*Undang-Undang Pajak Penghasilan* or “**Income Tax Law**”).

Value Added Tax

Deliveries of taxable goods and services in the Indonesian customs area by a taxable enterprise, import of taxable goods, the use or consumption of intangible taxable goods or taxable services originating from outside the Indonesian customs area and within the Indonesian customs area, and export of taxable goods (tangible and intangible) and taxable services by a taxable enterprise are subject to VAT. VAT is typically levied at a 11% rate on events involving the delivery of VAT-able goods or the provision of VAT-able services in the Indonesian customs area. The VAT rate would be increased to be 12% at the latest starting from 2025. However, on December 31, 2024, President Prabowo Subianto announced that the previously-scheduled increase in VAT rates from 11% to 12% from January 1, 2025 applies only to goods and services already subject to luxury goods sales taxes (*Pajak Penjualan Barang Mewah*). Goods and services not classified as luxury items would remain subject to the VAT rate of 11% established in 2022. The 0% VAT exemption for essential goods and services remains in effect, covering basic necessities such as rice, meat, fish, eggs, vegetables, fresh milk, educational services, healthcare services, public transportation services, affordable housing, and drinking water.

Land and Building Tax

Tax on property chargeable on all land and buildings is defined as land and building tax (*Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan* or “**PBB**”). PBB of Rural and Urban Areas (*Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan Perdesaan dan Perkotaan* or “**PBB-P2**”) is collected by the regional government as regulated under Law No. 1 of 2022 on Financial Relations between the Central Government and Regional Governments (*Hubungan Keuangan antara Pemerintah Pusat dan Pemerintahan Daerah* or “**FRCR Law**”). PBB-P2 tax objects include land and buildings owned, controlled, and/or utilized by an individual or an entity that are not used for agricultural, forestry, and mining business activities. PBB-P2 is payable annually following a Tax Due Notification Letter (*Surat Pemberitahuan Pajak Terhutang* or “**SPPT**”) issued by the regional government. Under the FRCR Law, the PBB-P2 rate shall be determined by a regional regulation (*Peraturan Daerah* or “**Perda**”) and shall be set at a maximum of 0.5%, with a provision that the PBB-P2 rate applicable to land for food and livestock production shall be lower than the PBB-P2 rate applicable to land for other purpose. PBB-P2 is computed by applying the PBB-P2 rate on the sale value of the tax object (*Nilai Jual Objek Pajak* or “**NJOP**”) determined by the head of the region minus any non-taxable NJOP. The non-taxable NJOP is set at the minimum of Rp10 million for each taxpayer.

On the other hand, Central Government PBB (“**CG PBB**”) is collected by the central government as regulated under the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 186/PMK.03/2019 as amended by Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 234/PMK.03/2022 on Classification of Tax Objects and Procedures for Determining the Sale Value of Land and Building Tax Objects (“**MOF Regulation on Tax Objects**”). CG PBB tax objects include land and building on (i) agricultural areas; (ii) forestry areas; (iii) oil and natural gas mining areas; (iv) geothermal mining areas; (v) mineral or coal mining areas; and (vi) territorial waters and jurisdictional areas as provided for in marine laws other than those provided for in the FRCR Law and included in the preceding categories. CG PBB is payable annually following the issuance of (i) SPPT or (ii) PBB Tax Determination Letter (*Surat Ketetapan Pajak PBB*) by the DGT.

Under the MOF Regulation on Tax Objects, the basis for the calculation of the CG PBB is the NJOP of the land and building on the tax object, with specific provisions for each of the categories.

Luxury-Goods Sales Tax

Deliveries or imports of certain manufactured taxable goods may be subject to Luxury-goods Sales Tax (“LST”). Specific goods would only attract LST once, charged either on importation of the goods or on delivery by the (resident) manufacturer to another party. LST must be accounted for monthly basis together with VAT. The importer or the manufacturer of the goods is held responsible to settle the LST. Minister of Finance issues regulation to list certain goods to be considered as luxury and therefore subjected to LST. Generally, whether or not a particular goods is subject to LST depends on certain factors, including capacity, size, or price. To ensure whether or not a specific item is subject to LST and to identify the LST rate, reference should be made to the Custom Book using the relevant harmonised system (HS) code. Under Law No. 8 of 1983 as amended by Law No. 42 of 2009 on VAT, the LST rate may be increased up to 200%, however, currently the LST rates are between 10% to 95%.

Customs and Excise

Import duty is generally payable at rates ranging between 0% and 150% on the customs value of the imported goods. As a commitment to liberalizing trade, the import duty rates on most products are progressively lowered. Further, Indonesia has signed a number of free-trade agreements, effectively scrapping or significantly lowering import duty rates. Higher duty rates remain to protect certain industries and goods regarded as sensitive for security or social and cultural reasons. There are also anti-dumping import duty rates applicable on certain products from certain countries.

International Tax Agreements

Indonesia’s Double Taxation Agreements (“DTAs” or “tax treaties”) provide for tax benefits in the form of WHT exemptions for service fees and other business profits and reduced WHT rates on dividends, interest, royalties and branch profits received by tax residents of its treaty partners. The tax treaty benefits will be available if the non-residents do not have any permanent establishment in Indonesia and are able to satisfy the eligibility and administrative requirements to apply tax treaty benefits. For interest, dividends and royalties, usually only the beneficial owner is acknowledged as the party entitled to the tax treaty benefits. To date, Indonesia has entered into tax agreements with approximately 71 countries or jurisdictions.

Tax Amnesty

In July 2016, the Government passed Law No. 11 of 2016 on Tax Amnesty which grants a certain tax amnesty to any individual or corporate taxpayer who met the requirements and submitted their application before 31 March 2017. 973,462 taxpayers participated in the program, which has concluded as of 31 March 2017.

As of 31 March 2017, Rp4,884.3 trillion in assets had been declared and the Government had collected Rp135.7 trillion as penalties under the scheme. Of the assets declared under the program, 75.8% are onshore, 21.2% are offshore and 3.0% have been repatriated (predominantly from Singapore). Most of the penalties collected, or Rp114.5 trillion of the

total, as of 31 March 2017, represent “redemption” money, or the fee payable to the Government in exchange for the amnesty.

The Government hopes that the success of the tax amnesty program will continue to improve tax compliance in Indonesia. The submissions of annual tax reports by taxpayers who are required to submit one has risen in tandem with the number of registered taxpayers in the past few years. The Government is also pushing for an increase to the number of registered taxpayers through the unification of Identification Number (*Nomor Induk kependudukan* or “**NIK**”) with Taxpayer Identification Number (*Nomor Pokok Wajib Pajak* or “**NPWP**”). Previously, an Indonesian individual must register with the KPP to obtain an NPWP which is a separate identification number to the NIK. Starting from 30 June 2024, an Indonesian individual’s NIK will be their NPWP, increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Government’s taxation system. The compliance rate for annual tax report submissions was 77.6% in 2020, 84.1% in 2021, 83.2% in 2022, 88.0% in 2023, and 85.7% in 2024 (preliminary).

Tax Incentives Policy

To drive investment, the Government’s tax incentives policy includes:

- Tax holiday for certain “pioneer” industries, where eligible companies may be entitled to a 50% or 100% corporate income tax discount for a period of 5 to 20 years depending on the investment value, subsequent to which the eligible company may be entitled to a 25% or 50% corporate income tax discount for an additional 2 years depending on the investment value;
- Tax allowances to support investment in priority sectors, where the Government grants investment allowances of 30% from investment value (5% per year for 6 years) in addition to accelerated depreciation and amortisation, dividend tariffs for foreign taxpayers of up to 10% or a lesser amount according to the applicable tax treaty, and extended loss compensation beyond 5 years for a maximum period of 10 years;
- Investment allowance for new investment in labour intensive sectors, where the Government grants investment allowance of 60% from investment value, spread throughout a certain period;
- Tax facilities for projects in the new capital (“Nusantara”) covering the capital investment facilities such as income tax reductions for transfer of land/building rights, import duty exemptions for certain imports, VAT non-collection for certain delivery or imports, WHT exemptions for specific financial centers;

Super deduction for vocational activities conducted by industry, where government allows deduction to maximum 200% from all cost incurred;

- Super deduction for research and development (“**R&D**”) activities conducted in Indonesia, where government allows deduction to maximum 300% from all cost incurred for specific R&D;
- VAT not collected on the supply of goods and services from customs area to Special Economic Zone (“**SEZ**”) or within SEZ;

- VAT exemption on the supply of goods and services within Free Trade Zone (“FTZ”) and VAT not collected on the supply of goods and services from customs area to FTZ; and
- VAT not collected on the supply of goods and services within Bonded Area and the supply of goods and services from customs area to Bonded Area.

Global Minimum Tax (GMT) Policy

In 2024, Indonesia has implemented Global Minimum Tax (GMT) by issuing Minister of Finance Regulation Number 136 of 2024 regarding The Implementation of The Global Minimum Tax. This policy is not applied to all entities, but only apply to those who meet the GMT scope, which are as follows:

1. The entity is a member of the multinational enterprise (MNE) group that has annual global revenue of EUR 750 million or more in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Ultimate Parent Entity (UPE) in at least two of the four Fiscal Years immediately preceding the tested Fiscal Year;
2. The GMT provision is also not applied to individual taxpayer and certain excluded entities that are: (a) Governmental Entity; (b) an International Organisation; (c) a Non-profit Organisation; d) a Pension Fund; (e) an Investment Fund that is an Ultimate Parent Entity; or (f) a Real Estate Investment Vehicle that is an Ultimate Parent Entity.

If the entities meet the GMT scope and has the Effective Tax Rate below 15%, which is also called *low-taxed constituent entity* (LTCE), then there will be top-up tax up to 15% that is imposed to the LTCE. The top up tax will be imposed by three mechanisms: *Income Inclusion Rule* (IIR), Under-taxed Payment Rule (UTPR), and Domestic Minimum Top up Tax (DMTT). The IIR will be imposed to the Indonesian Ultimate Parent Entity/ Parent Entity level, DMTT will be imposed to entities/ LTCE which are Indonesia tax residents, and The UTPR will become a backstop rule where there is no countries apply IIR/ DMTT to the LTCE.

Indonesia has adopted all these three mechanisms of GMT. The IIR and DMTT take effect since January 1, 2025, while the UTPR will be implemented on January 1, 2026, a year after the implementation of IIR.

(b) Major Government-Affiliated Organisations

Not Applicable.

(c) Government Revenues and Expenditure

Government Finances

Government Revenues

The following table sets forth Government revenues by category for the periods indicated.

Government Revenues

	Year Ended 31 December					
	2020 ^L	2021 ^L	2022 ^L	2023 ^L	2024 ^P	2025 ^B
	(in trillions of Rupiah)					
Domestic revenues:						
Tax revenues:						
Domestic tax						
Income tax:						
Oil and gas	33.0	52.8	77.8	68.8	65.1	62.8
Non-oil and gas	561.0	643.8	920.4	992.5	997.6	1,146.4
Total income tax	594.0	696.7	998.2	1,061.2	1,062.7	1,209.3
Value added tax (VAT)	450.3	551.9	687.6	763.6	828.5	945.1
Land and building tax	21.0	18.9	23.3	33.3	32.5	27.1
Excises	176.3	195.5	226.9	221.9	226.4	244.2
Other taxes	6.8	11.1	7.7	9.7	8.7	7.8
Total domestic taxes	1,248.4	1,474.1	1,943.7	2,089.7	2,158.8	2,433.5
International trade taxes:						
Import duties	32.4	39.1	51.1	50.9	53.0	52.9
Export tax	4.3	34.6	39.8	13.6	20.9	4.5
Total international trade taxes	36.7	73.7	90.9	64.5	73.9	57.4
Total tax revenues	1,285.1	1,547.8	2,034.6	2,154.2	2,232.7	2,490.9
Non-tax revenues:						
Natural resources:						
Oil	44.9	65.0	112.0	87.4	85.9	89.0
Gas	24.2	31.6	36.7	28.8	25.0	32.0
Total oil and gas	69.1	96.6	148.7	116.2	110.9	121.0
General mining	21.2	44.8	110.8	129.1	107.8	87.5
Forestry	4.4	5.4	5.8	5.4	6.7	5.7
Fishery	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.6
Geothermal	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.2
Total non-oil and gas	28.1	52.9	120.1	138.0	118.3	97.0
Total natural resources	97.2	149.5	268.8	254.2	229.2	218.0
Profit transfer from SOEs	66.1	30.5	40.6	82.1	86.4	90.0
Other non-tax revenues	111.2	152.5	196.3	180.4	163.6	127.7
Public Service Agency (BLU) Income	69.3	126.0	89.9	95.9	100.3	77.9

	Year Ended 31 December					
	2020 ^L	2021 ^L	2022 ^L	2023 ^L	2024 ^P	2025 ^B
	(in trillions of Rupiah)					
Total non-tax revenues	343.8	458.5	595.6	612.5	579.5	513.6
Total domestic revenues	1,629.0	2,006.3	2,630.2	2,766.7	2,812.2	3,004.5
Grants	18.8	5.0	5.7	17.2	30.3	0.6
Total revenues and grants	1,647.8	2,011.3	2,635.8	2,783.9	2,842.5	3,005.1

Source: Ministry of Finance

L LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

P Preliminary

B Budget.

Sources of Government Revenues

The Government derives its revenues from both tax and non-tax sources. The main sources of tax revenues include income tax, VAT, customs duties and excises. The main sources of non-tax revenues are revenues generated from the sale of natural resources, profit transfers from SOEs and other non-tax revenues.

Although oil and gas have historically been the single largest source of income tax and non-tax revenues for the Government, this has changed in recent years. In 2014, income tax from oil and gas as well as revenues generated from the sale of oil and gas constituted 16.0% and 54.4% of total income tax revenue and total non-tax revenues, respectively. In 2020, these ratios decreased to 5.6% and 20.6% respectively, primarily driven by a decrease in the average price of Indonesian crude oil and a decrease in oil and gas lifting.

Indonesian income tax comprises both corporate income tax and personal income tax. Starting from the fiscal year of 2020, the general corporate income tax rate is 22% applied to taxable profits. Listed companies that meet certain criteria are entitled to a reduction from the general rate (i.e., 3% lower); therefore the effective corporate income tax rate for listed companies is 19%.

Small enterprises, being corporate taxpayers with an annual gross turnover of up to Rp50 billion, are entitled to a 50% discount of the general income tax rate so that their effective tax rate will be 11%, to be imposed proportionally on taxable income of the part of gross turnover up to Rp4.8 billion. Certain enterprises with gross turnover of up to Rp4.8 billion are subject to a final income tax at 0.5% of revenue.

Personal income tax rates are set at progressive rates: the maximum rates of (i) 35% for annual taxable income above Rp5 billion, (ii) 30% for annual taxable income above Rp500 million and up to Rp5 billion, (iii) 25% for annual taxable income above Rp250 million and up to Rp500 million, (iv) 15% for annual taxable income above Rp60 million and up to Rp250 million, and (v) 5% for annual taxable income from Rp0 up to Rp60 million.

VAT is typically levied at a 11% rate on events involving the delivery of VAT-able goods or the provision of VAT-able services in the Indonesian customs area. The VAT rate will be increased to 12% at the latest starting from 2025. There are certain VAT exemptions available, such as on, the delivery and/or import of VAT-able goods designated as strategic goods (such

as certain capital goods in the form of machinery and plant and equipment or specifically supporting the achievement of certain national objectives). Exports of VAT-able goods and certain VAT-able services are subject to a VAT rate of 0%.

Customs duties consist of import duty and export duty. Import duty is applied on importation of goods and is payable at rates from 0% and 150% on cost, insurance and freight, or CIF, level. Export of certain goods are subject to export duty on certain tariff based on the type of the products and calculated based on either certain percentage of customs value (*ad valorem*) or specifically based on duty rate/quantity in certain currency. Excises are generally imposed on certain goods, the distribution and consumption of which are required to be controlled due to their potential negative effects on society or the environment (such as ethyl alcohol and its concentrate, alcoholic drinks and tobacco products).

Other than the taxes described above, deliveries or imports of certain manufactured taxable goods may be subject to a LST, the rates of which by law may be increased up to 200%. These rates currently range between 10%-125%. Further, a property tax, called PBB, is chargeable on all land and/or buildings unless exempted. Previously, certain documents were subject to nominal stamp duty payable as a fixed amount of either Rp6,000 or Rp3,000. Since January 2021, the nominal stamp duty was increased to a single fixed amount of Rp10,000. The Rp6,000 and Rp3,000 stamp duties apply until 1 January 2022 provided that at least Rp9,000 had been paid.

Government revenues decreased by 16.0% from Rp1,960.6 trillion in 2019 to Rp1,647.8 trillion in 2020, caused by reduced economic activities due to the Covid-19 pandemic and provision of tax incentives. By the end of 2020, total tax revenues decreased by 16.9% from Rp1,546.1 trillion in 2019 to Rp1,285.1 trillion in 2020, mainly driven by decreases in almost all tax revenues. Total non-tax revenues decreased by 15.9% from Rp409.0 trillion in 2019 to Rp343.8 trillion in 2020. This was mainly due to a decrease in the average price of Indonesian crude oil, measured by the ICP, and a decrease in oil and gas lifting, compared to the same period in 2019.

Government revenues increased by 22.1% from Rp1,647.8 trillion in 2020 to Rp2,011.3 trillion in 2021, driven by increases in domestic revenues. By the end of 2021, total tax revenues increased by 20.4% from Rp1,285.1 trillion in 2020 to Rp1,547.8 trillion in 2021, in line with improving economic activity and international trade. Total non-tax revenues increased by 33.4% from Rp343.8 trillion in 2020 to Rp458.5 trillion in 2021, in line with the upward trend in commodity prices, especially oil, minerals, coal, and crude palm oil.

The Government revenues realization improved by a positive 31.0%, from Rp2,011.3 trillion in 2021, to Rp2,635.8 trillion in 2022, supported by rising commodity prices and maintained economic recovery. Total tax revenues increased by 31.5% from Rp1,547.8 trillion to Rp2,034.6 trillion, due to the increasing commodity prices, the expansive economic growth, and the implementation of the Law No. 7 of 2021 on Harmonisation on Tax Regulation. Total non-tax revenues increased by 29.9% from Rp458.5 trillion to Rp595.6 trillion, driven by significant increases in commodity prices and increases in the dividends of banking SOEs

Government revenues realization improved by a positive 5.6%, from Rp2,635.8 trillion in 2022, to Rp2,783.9 trillion in 2023, representing 105.6% of the 2023 revised budget Government revenues. Tax revenues realization was Rp2,154.2 trillion and non-tax revenues

realization was Rp612.5 trillion or an increase of 2.8% from Rp595.6 trillion in 2022, representing 101.7% and 118.7% of the 2023 revised budget figures, respectively.

The tax-to-GDP ratio, which is calculated by taking tax revenue and non-tax revenue from oil, gas and general mining over gross domestic product, was 8.3% in 2020, 9.1% in 2021, 10.3% in 2022, 10.2% in 2023, and 10.1% in 2024.

Total government revenues (including grants) realization for 2024 reached Rp2,842.5 trillion, or 101.4% of the 2024 Budget of Rp2,802.3 trillion, representing a 2.1% increase over 2023 realization. Tax revenues realization was Rp2,232.7 trillion or increase of 3.6% from Rp2,154.2 trillion in 2023, while the non-tax revenues realization was Rp579.5 trillion or a decrease of 5.4% from Rp612.5 trillion in 2023, representing 96.7% and 117.8% of the 2024 budget figures, respectively.

Government Expenditures

The following table sets forth the expenditures of the Government for the periods indicated.

Government Expenditures

	Year Ended 31 December					
	2020 ^L	2021 ^L	2022 ^L	2023 ^L	2024 ^P	2025 ^B
	(in trillions of Rupiah)					
Central Government expenditures:						
Personnel expenditures	380.5	387.8	402.4	412.7	464.5	521.5
Good and services expenditures.....	422.3	530.1	426.1	432.7	517.6	486.9
Capital expenditures.....	190.9	239.6	240.6	303.0	352.6	234.1
Interest payments:						
Domestic debt.....	297.2	332.9	373.6	409.3	445.9	497.6
Foreign debt.....	16.9	10.6	12.7	30.6	42.5	55.2
Total interest payments.....	314.1	343.5	386.3	439.9	488.4	552.9
Subsidies:						
Energy subsidies.....	108.8	140.4	171.9	164.3	177.6	203.4
Non-energy subsidies	87.4	101.7	81.0	105.3	114.9	104.5
Total subsidies	196.2	242.1	252.8	269.6	292.5	307.9
Grant expenditures	6.3	4.3	5.8	0.2	0.3	0.2
Social assistance ⁽¹⁾	202.5	173.7	161.5	156.6	155.0	140.1
Other expenditures	120.0	79.7	404.4	225.0	215.8	458.0
Total central Government expenditures.....	1,833.0	2,000.7	2,280.0	2,239.8	2,486.7	2,701.4
Transfers to Regions and Rural Fund						
Transfer to Regions						
Balanced funds:						
General transfer funds:						
Revenue sharing funds	93.9	117.2	168.4	205.7	153.2	192.3

		Year Ended 31 December					
		2020 ^L	2021 ^L	2022 ^L	2023 ^L	2024 ^P	2025 ^B
		(in trillions of Rupiah)					
General allocation funds....		381.6	377.8	378.0	398.0	429.2	446.6
Total general transfer funds		475.5	494.9	546.4	603.7	582.4	638.9
Specific allocation funds:							
Physical special allocation fund		50.2	57.1	54.8	50.3	50.9	37.0
Non-physical special allocation fund.....		126.4	127.6	118.4	128.1	130.4	146.7
Grants to Regions ⁽²⁾		—	—	—	2.9	2.2	1.6
Total special allocation funds .		176.6	184.6	173.2	181.4	183.5	185.2
Total balanced funds		652.1	679.6	719.6	785.0	765.9	824.2
Incentive fund.....		18.5	13.5	—	—	—	—
Specific autonomy funds ⁽³⁾		19.6	19.5	20.4	17.2	18.3	17.5
Specific Fund for Special Region of Yogyakarta		1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2
Fiscal Incentives ⁽⁴⁾		—	—	7.0	7.9	7.0	71.0
Rural Fund.....		71.1	71.9	67.9	69.9	70.9	6.0
Total Transfer to Regions		762.5	785.7	816.2	881.4	863.5	919.9
Total Government expenditures		2,595.5	2,786.4	3,096.2	3,121.2	3,350.3	3,621.3

Source: Ministry of Finance
^L LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).
^P Preliminary.
^B Budget.

- (1) Consists of Social Assistance from Ministries/Agencies Spending and Social Assistance for Disaster Relief.
(2) Starting in 2023, became part of the Transfer to the Regions
(3) Consists of specific autonomy fund for Aceh and Papua Provinces and additional infrastructure fund for Papua Provinces.
(4) It is the Regional Incentive Fund before 2023.

Total Government expenditures consist primarily of two components: (i) central Government expenditures and (ii) transfers to regions which also consist of rural fund. Central Government expenditures consist primarily of personnel, goods and services, capital, interest payments and social expenditures, as well as energy subsidies. Regional transfers consist primarily of expenditures for general and specific funds on the regional and rural level.

Total Government expenditure in 2020 reached Rp2,595.5 trillion or an increase of 12.4% from Rp2,309.3 trillion in 2019, in line with the countercyclical State Budget policy strategy adopted by the Government to withstand the impact of Covid-19 pandemic. Total central Government expenditure increased by 22.5% from Rp1,496.3 trillion in 2019 to Rp1,833.0 trillion in 2020. Total transfers to regions and rural fund decreased by 6.2% from Rp813.0 trillion in 2019 to Rp762.5 trillion in 2020 primarily due to lower general allocation funds realisation, which also has lower budget allocation in the Revised 2020 Budget No. 2 compared to 2019.

Total Government expenditures in 2021 reached Rp2,786.4 trillion or an increase of 7.4% from Rp2,595.5 trillion in 2020. This is mainly driven by the realisation of central

Government expenditures, which, among other things, support the handling of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, especially in health sector and social protection. Total central Government expenditures increased by 9.1% from Rp1,833.0 trillion in 2020 to Rp2,000.7 trillion in 2021, primarily due to high expenditures from line ministries, which was mainly driven by the realisation for infrastructure, connectivity projects, vaccination, medical treatment claims, productive relief programs, as well as disbursement of various protection programs. Total transfers to regions and rural fund increased by 3.0% from Rp762.5 trillion in 2020 to Rp785.7 trillion in 2021.

Total Government expenditures in 2022 reached Rp3,096.2 trillion or an increase of 11.1% from Rp2,786.4 trillion in 2021. This is primarily driven by the realization of central Government expenditures which increased by 14.0% from Rp2,000.7 trillion to Rp2,280.0 trillion. The increase was driven by line ministries and non-line ministries' expenditures realization, which, among other things, supported the handling of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and economic growth and protected the populace. Total transfers to regions and rural fund increased by 3.9% from Rp785.7 trillion to Rp816.2 trillion.

Total Government expenditures in 2023 reached Rp3,121.2 trillion or an increase of 0.8% from Rp3,096.2 trillion in 2022, representing 100.1% of the revised 2023 budget Government expenditures. This was primarily driven by the realization of transfer to regions and rural fund which increased by 8.0% from Rp816.2 trillion to Rp881.4 trillion, representing 108.2% of the 2023 revised budget figure, partially offset by the decrease of 1.8% in central Government expenditures from Rp2,280.0 trillion to Rp2,239.8 trillion, representing 97.3% of the 2023 revised budget figure.

Total government expenditures in 2024 were realized at Rp3,350.3 trillion, up 7.3% from 2023, representing 100.8% of the 2024 budget Government expenditures. Central Government expenditures reached Rp2,486.7 trillion or an increase of 11.0% from Rp2,239.8 trillion in 2023, representing 100.8% of the 2024 budget figure. Transfer to regions and rural funds reached Rp863.5 trillion or a decrease of 2.0% from Rp881.4 trillion of 2023, representing 100.7% of the 2024 budget figure.

Fuel Prices and Subsidies

The basic price and retail price of certain types of fuel are set by the Government through the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources taking into consideration fuel purchasing cost, distribution cost, storage cost, and margin. Although the Government subsidy for fuel was eliminated in 2015, kerosene and gasoil continue to be subsidised by the Government. Historically, spending on subsidies has consumed a large portion of the Indonesian state budget. However, the Government in recent years has been implementing measures to raise subsidised fuel prices and reduce energy subsidies by controlling the consumption of subsidised fuel through regulations, increased supervision and distribution management. In the past, fuel hike announcements have resulted in protests in major cities across Indonesia.

With recent global and domestic economic challenges, greater emphasis has been placed on improving national competitiveness. The Government is pursuing a more focused subsidy regime to provide direct subsidies to low income households and to allocate a large part of the budget for infrastructure development. Following the adjustment of fuel subsidies, the Government has implemented a conditional cash transfer program for low-income

households. “Smart cards” have been introduced to provide improved health care services, better facilities, education assistance and other kinds of social assistance.

The savings from reductions in fuel subsidies have been allocated to more productive Government spending. For example, energy subsidy spending was Rp136.9 trillion for 2019, Rp108.8 trillion for 2020, Rp140.4 trillion for 2021, Rp171.9 trillion for 2022 and Rp164.3 trillion for 2023. Budget energy subsidy for 2024 is Rp189.1 trillion. Spending for infrastructure was Rp394.1 trillion for 2019, Rp286.5 trillion for 2020, Rp403.3 trillion for 2021, Rp372.8 trillion for 2022 and Rp389.3 trillion for 2023. Budget infrastructure spending for 2024 is Rp423.4 trillion.

The table below sets forth the amount of subsidies for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended 31 December					
	2020 ^L	2021 ^L	2022 ^L	2023 ^L	2024 ^P	2025 ^B
	(in trillions of Rupiah)					
Subsidies:						
Energy subsidies	108.8	140.4	171.9	164.3	177.6	203.4
Non-energy subsidies	87.4	101.7	81.0	105.3	114.9	104.5
Total subsidies.....	196.2	242.1	252.8	269.6	292.5	307.9

Source: Ministry of Finance

L LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

P Preliminary.

B Budget.

Allocation of Government Development Expenditures by Function

The following table sets forth, by percentage, the allocation of Government development expenditures by function for the periods indicated.

Allocation of Central Government Expenditures by Function

	Year Ended 31 December					
	2020 ^L	2021 ^L	2022 ^L	2023 ^L	2024 ^P	2025 ^B
	(percentages)					
General public services	29.3	27.5	39.9	36.2	27.5	31.2
Defense	7.5	6.3	6.6	7.7	7.6	6.1
Public order and safety	8.4	7.9	7.5	8.6	9.2	7.7
Economic affairs	21.8	23.1	19.5	21.7	30.3	29.5
Environmental protection.....	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
Housing and community amenities.....	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.9	0.6
Health.....	5.7	10.6	5.5	4.4	4.0	3.8
Tourism and culture.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Religion.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Education ⁽¹⁾	8.5	8.1	7.0	7.7	7.9	10.1
Social protection	16.1	13.6	11.7	10.8	10.4	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance

L LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

P Preliminary.

B Budget.

(1) The amount set on the table is allocated at central Government expenditure. Total education budget in the budget 2023 is Rp612.2 trillion.

The table below sets forth certain Government budget expenditures for priority sectors for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended 31 December							
	2020 ^L	2021 ^L	2022 ^L	2023 ^L	2024 ^B	2024 ^R	2024 ^P	2025 ^B
	(in trillions of Rupiah)							
Education	473.7	479.5	480.3	503.8	665.0	503.8	550.4	724.3
Infrastructure	286.5	403.3	372.8	389.3	423.4	389.3	389.8	399.3
Energy	108.8	140.4	171.9	164.3	189.1	164.3	177.6	203.4
Health	172.3	312.4	188.1	183.2	187.5	183.2	194.4	218.5

Source: Ministry of Finance

L LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

P Preliminary.

B Budget.

R Revised Budget.

(d) Revenue and Expenditure of All Special Accounts and Major Government-Affiliated Organisations

Not Applicable.

(e) Outline of Sinking Fund System

Not Applicable.

(6) Public Debt

(a) Outline of Recent Public Debt Issuance

The reduction of public debt in percentage-of-GDP terms has been a consistent key fiscal policy objective of the Government. To achieve this objective, the Government's policy has emphasized the strengthening of public debt management, the lengthening and balancing of the maturities of public debt and the growth of public debt at sustainable levels.

Debt-to-Budget Revenue

	Year Ended 31 December				
	2020 ^L	2021 ^L	2022 ^L	2023 ^L	2024 ^P
	(in billions of Rupiah)				
Government Revenues and Grants	1,647,783.3	2,011,347.1	2,635,843.0	2,783,929.7	2,842,478.1
Debt financing.....	1,229,628.5	870,535.9	590,978.1	356,663.7	553,184.9
Debt to budget revenue	74.62%	43.28%	22.42%	12.81%	19.46%

Source: Ministry of Finance

L LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

P Preliminary.

Debt-to-GDP Ratios

Under the State Finances Law No. 17 of 2003, the Republic's debt-to-GDP ratio must remain below 60.0%. The following table sets forth the central government's debt-to-GDP ratio and debt service to GDP ratio as of the dates indicated.

Debt-to-GDP Ratios

	As of 31 December				
	2020 ^L	2021 ^L	2022 ^L	2023 ^L	2024 ^P
	(percentages, unless indicated otherwise)				
Debt-to-GDP ratio	39.4	40.7	39.7	39.2	39.8
Debt service to GDP ratio.....	5.0	5.3	4.6	5.1	5.5
Total public debt of the central Government (in billions of U.S.\$) ⁽¹⁾	431.0	484.1	496.0	530.5	544.7
— % in Loans	14.1	11.9	11.5	12.3	12.2
— % in Bonds.....	85.9	88.1	88.5	87.7	87.8

Source: Ministry of Finance, BI

^L LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).

^P Preliminary.

(1) Outstanding foreign currency debt was converted to U.S. dollars using the BI middle exchange rate as of each period indicated in the table.

As of 31 December 2023, the central Government's debt-to-GDP ratio was 39.2%, with U.S.\$530.5 billion of total public debt of the central Government, 12.3% of which was in loans and 87.7% was in bonds.

As of December 31, 2024, the central Government's debt-to-GDP ratio was 39.8%, with U.S.\$544.7 billion of total public debt of the central Government, 12.2% of which was in loans and 87.8% was in bonds.

(b) Outstanding Public Debt

Outstanding Central Government Debt

	As of 31 December					As of 28 February	
	2020	2021	2022 ^L	2023 ^L	2024 ^P	2025 ^P	
Amount in trillion IDR						Nominal	%
Central Government Debt	6,079.2	6,914.0	7,776.7	8,190.4	8,801.1	9,031.2	1.0
a. Loans.....	857.5	822.2	929.8	1,009.7	1,075.1	1,109.5	0.1
1). External Loan	845.0	808.8	908.2	973.4	1,026.6	1,059.7	0.1
Bilateral ⁽¹⁾	334.8	296.7	322.5	313.6	268.6	279.7	0.0
Multilateral ⁽²⁾	465.5	467.9	530.6	568.3	597.9	614.5	0.1
Commercial ⁽³⁾	44.6	44.1	55.0	91.6	160.1	165.5	0.0
Suppliers ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2). Domestic Loan	12.5	13.5	21.7	36.2	48.5	49.9	0.0
b. Securities	5,221.7	6,091.7	6,846.9	7,180.7	7,726.0	7,921.6	0.9
Local Currency.....	4,025.6	4,822.8	5,452.4	5,808.1	6,227.5	6,358.1	0.7
Foreign Currency ⁽⁴⁾	1,196.0	1,269.0	1,394.5	1,372.6	1,498.5	1,563.5	0.2
Amount in billion USD							
Central Government Debt	431.0	484.2	498.8	530.5	544.7	544.9	1.0
a. Loans.....	60.8	57.6	59.6	65.4	66.5	66.9	0.1
1). External Loan	59.9	56.6	58.2	63.0	63.5	63.9	0.1
Bilateral ⁽¹⁾	23.7	20.8	20.7	20.3	16.6	16.9	0.0
Multilateral ⁽²⁾	33.0	32.8	34.0	36.8	37.0	37.1	0.1

	As of 31 December					As of 28 February	
	2020	2021	2022 ^L	2023 ^L	2024 ^P	2025 ^P	
Amount in trillion IDR						Nominal	%
Commercial ⁽³⁾	3.2	3.1	3.5	5.9	9.9	10.0	0.0
Suppliers ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2). Domestic Loan	0.9	0.9	1.4	2.3	3.0	3.0	0.0
b. Securities	370.2	426.7	439.1	465.1	478.2	477.9	0.9
Foreign Currency ⁽⁴⁾	84.8	88.9	89.4	88.9	92.7	94.3	0.2
Local Currency	285.4	337.8	349.7	376.2	385.4	383.6	0.7
Exchange Rate (IDR to U.S.\$1).....	14,105	14,278	15,592	15,439	16,157	16,575	

Source: Ministry of Finance
^L LKPP (Financial Report of Central Government/Audited).
^P Preliminary.
(1) Including semi commercial
(2) Some including semi concessional
(3) All including commercial
(4) Including Domestic Government Securities in Foreign Currency

All central government debts (both external and domestic) are guaranteed by the Government. Contingent liabilities arising from explicit government guarantee to SOE's are mainly related to infrastructure project. Committed government guarantees as of the end of 2022 amount to Rp508.09 trillion (2.84% of GDP). No guarantee claim has materialised since the introduction of the Government guarantee programs. The Government has set a maximum guarantee limit of 6% of GDP for 2020-2024, but the Ministry of Finance can raise the limit if it sees the need. For the Republic's guarantee, see "Contingent Liabilities from Government Guarantees" below.

External Public Debt of the Republic

External public debt of the Republic consists of central government debt (other than public domestic debt) and debt of BI owed to creditors outside Indonesia. The discussion below treats the external debt of BI as part of the Republic's external debt. However, SBI and SRBI, which are issued by BI in its role as formulator and implementer of the Republic's monetary policy, are not considered liabilities of the Republic. Accordingly, SBI and SRBI are not reflected in the Government debt discussions in this document. See "(4) Monetary and Financial System – (c) Balance Sheet of Central Bank – Bank Indonesia" above. The discussion of debt of the Republic in this section differs from the discussion of "Government debt" elsewhere in this document, in which BI debt is excluded and only central Government debt, which depends on Government revenue for its repayment, is included. See "(5) Public Finance – (c) Government Revenues and Expenditure – Government Finances" above.

The following table sets forth information on the outstanding external public debt of the Republic in terms of creditor type as of the dates indicated.

Outstanding External Public Debt of the Republic by Source ⁽¹⁾

	As of 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P
	(in billions of U.S. dollars)				
Concessional Loans:					
Multilateral creditors	33.0	32.8	34.0	36.8	37.0
Bilateral creditors.....	23.7	20.8	20.7	20.3	16.6
Commercial ⁽²⁾	88.0	92.0	93.0	94.8	102.7
Total	144.7	145.5	147.7	152.0	156.3

		As of 31 December				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P
		(in billions of U.S. dollars)				
Total external public debt of the Republic, as a percentage of GDP for the period indicated⁽³⁾.....		12.7%	12.2%	11.8%	11.2%	11.4%
<i>Source:</i>	Ministry of Finance					
P	Preliminary					
(1)	Foreign currency values of outstanding external debt have been converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the respective dates indicated.					
(2)	Includes securities (bonds and Sukuk) issued in international capital markets and commercial bank borrowings.					
(3)	In calculating as a percentage of GDP, GDP in U.S. dollars has been converted from Rupiah into U.S. dollars at the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the respective dates indicated.					

As of 31 December 2023, 62.4% and 37.6% of the outstanding external public debt of the Republic are from commercial and concessional loans, respectively. The total outstanding external public debt of the Republic as of 31 December 2023 was U.S.\$152.0 billion.

As of 31 December 2024, 65.7% and 34.3% of the outstanding external public debt of the Republic are from commercial and concessional loans, respectively. The total outstanding external public debt of the Republic as of 31 December 2024 was U.S.\$156.3 billion.

External Debt of Bank Indonesia

Under Indonesian law, BI has the ability to incur external debt primarily to meet balance of payments needs and maintain adequate foreign exchange reserves.

The following table sets forth the outstanding multilateral and commercial external debt of BI by type of credit as of the dates indicated.

Outstanding Multilateral and Commercial External Debt of Bank Indonesia⁽¹⁾							
	As of 31 December					As of 31 January	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P	2024 ^P	2025 ^P
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)						
Multilateral	2,852	9,007	8,565	8,635	8,393	8,560	8,401
Commercial ⁽²⁾	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,852	9,007	8,565	8,635	8,393	8,560	8,401

<i>Source:</i>	BI
P	Preliminary.
(1)	Foreign currency values of outstanding external debt have been converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the respective dates indicated.
(2)	Includes bonds issued in international capital markets and commercial bank borrowings but excludes SRBI owned by non-residents, currencies and deposits and other liabilities.

As of December 31, 2024, the external debt of Bank Indonesia amounted to U.S.\$8,393 million, comprised entirely of SDR allocation (and excluding currency, deposits and SRBI), while commercial debt was nil. As of January 31, 2025, the external debt of Bank Indonesia amounted to U.S.\$8,401 million, comprised entirely of SDR allocation (and excluding currency, deposits and SRBI), while commercial debt was nil. For calculation purposes, foreign currency values of outstanding external debt were converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the respective dates indicated.

The following table sets forth the external debt service requirements of BI for the years indicated.

External Debt Service Requirements of Bank Indonesia⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Period	Principal repayment	Interest repayment	Total
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)		
2020.....	0.0	18.7	18.7
2021.....	0.0	2.7	2.7
2022.....	0.0	40.8	40.8
2023.....	0.0	173.5	173.5
2024 ^p	0.0	195.5	195.5
2025 [*]	0.0	314.6	314.6

Source: BI

P Preliminary

* Projected based on external debt outstanding as of 31 January 2025.

(1) Excludes SBI and SRBI owned by non-residents, currencies and deposits and other liabilities.

(2) Foreign currency values of outstanding external debt have been converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the end of each year and, for 2025, as of 31 January 2025.

External Debt of State-Owned Enterprises

The following table sets forth the outstanding direct external debt of SOEs as of the dates indicated.

Outstanding Direct External Debt of State-Owned Enterprises⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	As of 31 December					As of January 31,
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^p	2025 ^p
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)					
Financial institutions:						
Bank.....	8,807	9,280	8,231	6,847	7,326	6,997
Non-bank.....	2,615	2,895	2,297	1,881	1,271	1,270
Total financial institutions.....	11,422	12,175	10,528	8,728	8,596	8,266
Non-financial institutions.....	45,677	43,743	41,062	36,501	35,779	35,887
Total.....	57,100	55,917	51,590	45,228	44,376	44,154

Source: BI

P Preliminary.

(1) Foreign currency values of outstanding direct external debt have been converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the respective dates indicated.

(2) Data revision for December 2021 to 2023 was made to reflect adjustments in the ownership status of State-Owned Enterprise.

For a discussion of the Republic's guarantee of certain external debt in connection with infrastructure projects in the country, see "Contingent Liabilities from Government Guarantees" below.

Sources of External Public Borrowing

The sources of the Republic's external public borrowings are, among others, foreign loans extended by multilateral creditors, bilateral creditors, export credit agency, and commercial creditors, including international bondholders.

Since 2012, the Government has expanded its sources of external financing by accessing the international capital markets (including the Islamic financial markets).

The World Bank and the ADB have been important sources of funds for the Republic, and the Republic has also secured substantial commitments from the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), The Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in recent years.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020, the Republic increased the financing of program loans from equivalent of U.S.\$1.5 billion in its initial budget to equivalent of U.S.\$6.9 billion in budget realization. These program loans were sourced from World Bank in the amount of U.S.\$875.10 million and JPY31,975.60 million, ADB in the amount of €1,388.76 million, AFD in the amount of €200 million, KfW in the amount of €1,050 million, JICA in the amount of JPY81,800 million, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) in the amount of U.S.\$962.5 million, and Australian Government in the amount of AUD1,500 million. A total of 71% from these program loans have been utilized for the Republic's Covid-19 pandemic responses.

In 2021, the Republic drew down program loans of U.S.\$1,052.8 million from the World Bank, U.S.\$1,000 million from the ADB, U.S.\$37.5 million from the AIIB, €200 million from KfW, €100 million from AFD, and JPY50,000 million from JICA.

In 2022, the Republic drew program loans of U.S.\$1,099.3 million and €1,041.2 million from the World Bank, U.S.\$1,000 million from the ADB, U.S.\$500 million from the AIIB, €595.2 million from KfW, €50 million from AFD and U.S.\$ 40 million from Korea Economic Development Co-operation Fund.

In 2023, the Republic drew down program loans of U.S.\$1,336.2 million and €937.7 million from the World Bank, U.S.\$1,500 million and JPY71,865 million from ADB, U.S.\$15 million from the ASEAN Infrastructure Fund (AIF), €304.8 million from KfW, €150 million from AFD, JPY60,000 million from JICA and U.S.\$119.9 million from Korea Economic Development Co-operation Fund.

In 2024, the Republic drew down program loans of U.S.\$200.5 million, €107.9 million, and JPY20,411.3 million from the World Bank, U.S.\$ 36.5 million, €1,040.1 million, and JPY 74,930 million from the ADB, €939.8 million from the AIIB, U.S.\$7.3 million from AIF, €400 million from KfW, and €200 million from AFD.

The following table sets forth the outstanding amounts of international development assistance received by the Republic as of the dates indicated.

International Development Assistance ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	As of 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)				
Bilateral loans.....	23,739.3	20,781.8	20,686.5	20,310.4	16,627.1
Multilateral loans:					
World Bank.....	19,285.6	19,091.2	20,276.5	21,893.7	21,246.6

	As of 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)				
Asian Development Bank	10,999.8	10,818.4	10,194.2	11,272.9	11,183.4
Islamic Development Bank...	1,325.6	1,345.4	1,364.8	1,339.7	1,361.0
Nordic Investment Bank	9.4	8.1	6.7	6.3	5.2
European Investment Bank ...	—	—	—	—	—
International Fund for Agricultural Development	195.7	202.1	252.1	282.7	289.0
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.....	1,187.4	1,306.7	1,935.1	2,013.4	2,917.6
Total multilateral loans	33,003.5	32,771.8	34,029.5	36,808.7	37,002.9
Total loans	56,742.8	53,553.6	54,716.0	57,119.1	53,630.0

Source: Ministry of Finance
^P Preliminary

- (1) The term international development assistance includes any concessionary loans provided by international financial institutions or foreign governments, excluding grants.
- (2) Foreign currency values of international development assistance have been converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the respective dates indicated.

Payment History of External Debt

Indonesia maintains a policy of external debt management and has a history of servicing its external debt obligations in accordance with its terms.

In the wake of the Asian financial crisis in 1997, the Paris Club, an informal voluntary group of 18 creditor countries that seeks to coordinate solutions for payment difficulties experienced by debtor nations by extending or guaranteeing bilateral credits, played an important role in easing Indonesia's foreign exchange burden. Between 1998 and 2000, Indonesia twice rescheduled certain payments of its Paris Club foreign debt. Pursuant to an April 2002 agreement, Paris Club debt payments of principal and interest of approximately U.S.\$5.4 billion that were due to certain of Indonesia's creditors between April 2002 and December 2003 were rescheduled.

In addition, on 10 March 2005, the Paris Club offered to permit Indonesia, as well as other countries affected by the December 2004 tsunami, to defer debt services payments through the end of 2005 to allow these countries to commit additional government resources to the tsunami-related humanitarian and relief efforts. On 10 May 2005, 18 individual Paris Club members and Indonesia signed a memorandum of understanding to reschedule some payments of principal and interest due under official development assistance and non-official development assistance.

While there have been a number of reschedulings of Indonesia's external debt to its bilateral creditors as described above, Indonesia has not defaulted on, and has not attempted to restructure, the payment of principal or interest on any of its external securities in the last 20 years.

Domestic Public Debt of the Central Government

The following table sets forth the outstanding domestic public debt of the central Government as of the dates indicated.

Domestic Public Debt of the Central Government

	As of 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P
	(in trillions of Rupiah)				
Total domestic public debt ⁽¹⁾	4,038.2	4,836.2	5,474.0	5,844.4	6,276.0

Source: Ministry of Finance

^P Preliminary

(1) Excludes SBI, which are obligations of BI and not of the Government. See “(4) *Monetary and Financial System* — (c) *Balance Sheet of Central Bank* — Bank Indonesia.”

Contingent Liabilities from Government Guarantees

As part of the Government’s policy to accelerate infrastructure development, the Government has provided support to encourage investments in infrastructure projects in the form of credit and investment guarantees.

External debts of SOEs are not direct obligations of the Republic, unless such debts are explicitly guaranteed by the Republic.

Beginning in 2008 the Government has allocated a contingent budget with respect to these guarantees. The allocated budget is then transferred to a guarantee reserve fund. This fund stands ready as reserves for any claims that may arise from the guarantees. Additional budget allocation can also be made available for direct payment of claims if necessary.

Total infrastructure guarantees provided by the Government between 2008 and 2023 has accumulated to Rp643.7 trillion, of which Rp158.3 trillion have expired, leaving active guarantees of Rp485.3 trillion as of 30 November 2023. No guarantee claim has materialized since the introduction of the Government’s guarantee programs. The Government has set a maximum guarantee limit of 1.5% of GDP per year for 2023-2026. However, the Ministry of Finance may re-evaluate the limit if it considers necessary.

As of 31 December 2023, the Government had accumulated Rp5.99 trillion in the guarantee reserve fund account and the guarantee that the Government has provided to infrastructure projects includes:

- full default risk guarantees relating to the PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (“PT PLN”) loans for the construction of coal power plants with aggregate capacity of 10,000 MW and the associated transmission lines (‘Fast Track I’ program). Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp2.1 trillion;
- business viability guarantees to independent power producers on the ability of PT PLN to fulfill its financial obligations based on power purchase agreements related to the ‘Fast Track II’ program. The guaranteed exposure for this program amounts to Rp62.9 trillion;
- guarantees relating to the 35 GW electricity program which comprises both full default risk guarantees to PT PLN loans for the construction of electricity infrastructure and PT PLN’s business viability guarantees to independent power producers. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp84.9 trillion.

- full default risk guarantees relating to Direct Lendings from International Financial Institutions (multilateral and bilateral agencies) to SOE's for the construction of infrastructure projects. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp47.9 trillion.
- partial default risk guarantees for local government-owned water companies' loans in connection with the Millennium Development Goals in water provision. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp170 billion;
- co-guarantee scheme between the Government and the Indonesia Infrastructure Guarantee Fund ("IIGF") to guarantee private-public partnership projects such as power plant projects (such as the Central Java steam power plant) and several section of toll road projects (including Jakarta Cikampek II Elevated, Cileunyi — Sumedang — Dawunan, Krian — Legundi — Bunder — Manyar, Serang — Panimbang, Probolinggo — Banyuwangi, and Jakarta Cikampek II Selatan). The guaranteed exposure for this program amounts to Rp100.9 trillion;
- Full default risk guarantees relating to PT Hutama Karya loans and bonds for the construction of Sumatera Toll Roads. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp26.7 trillion;
- Full default risk guarantees relating to PT Kereta Api Indonesia loans for the construction of Light Rail Transit Jakarta-Bogor-Depok-Bekasi. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp17.4 trillion;
- Guarantee for local infrastructure financing through PT SMI. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp1.6 trillion.

As of 31 December 2023, no claims from the foregoing guarantees had arisen.

As of December 31, 2024, the Government had accumulated Rp6.82 trillion in the guarantee reserve fund account for infrastructure project, of which Rp0.5 trillion is placed in financial instruments. The guarantee that the Government has provided to infrastructure projects includes:

- full default risk guarantees relating to the PT PLN loans for the construction of coal power plants with aggregate capacity of 10,000 MW and the associated transmission lines ('Fast Track I' program). Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp0.59 trillion;
- business viability guarantees to independent power producers on the ability of PT PLN to fulfill its financial obligations based on power purchase agreements related to the 'Fast Track II' program. The guaranteed exposure under this program is approximately Rp7.7 trillion for each year, adjusted based on the realization of the power purchase agreement;
- full default risk guarantees relating to the PT PLN loans for the construction of electricity infrastructure and PT PLN's business viability guarantees to independent power producers under 35 GW program. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp98.09 trillion.

- full default risk guarantees relating to Direct Lendings from International Financial Institutions (multilateral and bilateral agencies) to SOE's for the construction of infrastructure projects. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp50.04 trillion.
- partial default risk guarantees for local government-owned water companies' loans in connection with the Millennium Development Goals in water provision. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp198.8 billion;
- Co-Guarantee by the Ministry of Finance and IIGF for infrastructure projects under the PPP scheme such as (i). Central Java Power Plant, (ii). Jakarta-Cikampek II Elevated Toll Road, (iii). Jakarta-Cikampek II South Section Toll Road, (iv). Krian-Legundi-Bunder-Manyar Toll Road, (v). Cileunyi-Sumedang-Dawuan Toll Road, (vi). Probolinggo-Banyuwangi Toll Road, and (vii). Serang-Panimbang Toll Road. The guarantee exposure for the projects amounts to Rp115.1 trillion;
- Full default risk guarantees relating to PT Hutama Karya loans and bonds for the construction of Sumatera Toll Roads. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp26.9 trillion;
- full default risk guarantees relating to PT Kereta Api Indonesia loans for the construction of rail transport projects. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp22.65 trillion;
- guarantee for local infrastructure financing through PT SMI. Outstanding guarantees for this program amount to Rp478.98 billion.

As of December 31, 2024, no claims from the foregoing guarantees had arisen.

(c) Details of Outstanding Public Debt

Outstanding Government Securities (as of 31 December 2024)

No	Series	First Issue Date	Maturity Date	Next Coupon Date	Coupon	Outstanding
I. TRADABLE SECURITIES						
A. GOVERNMENT DEBT SECURITIES						
Rupiah Denominated						
Zero Coupon						
1	SPN12250116	18-Jan-2024	16-Jan-2025			IDR 1,100,000,000,000
2	SPN12250213	15-Feb-2024	13-Feb-2025			IDR 3,250,000,000,000
3	SPN12250314	15-Mar-2024	14-Mar-2025			IDR 3,400,000,000,000
4	SPN12250502	03-May-2024	02-May-2025			IDR 2,600,000,000,000
5	SPN12250529	30-May-	29-May-2025			IDR 400,000,000,000

		2024					
6	SPN12250612	13-Jun-2024	12-Jun-2025			IDR	1,000,000,000,000
7	SPN12250710	11-Jul-2024	10-Jul-2025			IDR	1,000,000,000,000
8	SPN12250807	08-Aug-2024	07-Aug-2025			IDR	3,200,000,000,000
9	SPN12251002	03-Oct-2024	02-Oct-2025			IDR	4,000,000,000,000
10	SPN12251030	31-Oct-2024	30-Oct-2025			IDR	3,300,000,000,000
11	SPN12251127	29-Nov-2024	27-Nov-2025			IDR	3,150,000,000,000
	Total Zero Coupon					IDR	26,400,000,000,000
Fixed Coupon							
1	FR0037	18-May-2006	15-Sep-2026	15-Mar-2025	12.00000%	IDR	2,417,000,000,000
2	FR0040	21-Sep-2006	15-Sep-2025	15-Mar-2025	11.00000%	IDR	22,137,590,000,000
3	FR0042	25-Jan-2007	15-Jul-2027	15-Jan-2025	10.25000%	IDR	14,252,100,000,000
4	FR0045	24-May-2007	15-May-2037	15-May-2025	9.75000%	IDR	9,624,304,000,000
5	FR0047	30-Aug-2007	15-Feb-2028	15-Feb-2025	10.00000%	IDR	20,021,000,000,000
6	FR0050	24-Jan-2008	15-Jul-2038	15-Jan-2025	10.50000%	IDR	15,661,000,000,000
7	FR0052	20-Aug-2009	15-Aug-2030	15-Feb-2025	10.50000%	IDR	23,500,000,000,000
8	FR0054	22-Jul-2010	15-Jul-2031	15-Jan-2025	9.50000%	IDR	27,096,000,000,000
9	FR0056	23-Sep-2010	15-Sep-2026	15-Mar-2025	8.37500%	IDR	119,707,000,000,000
10	FR0057	21-Apr-2011	15-May-2041	15-May-2025	9.50000%	IDR	17,236,573,000,000
11	FR0058	21-Jul-2011	15-Jun-2032	15-Jun-2025	8.25000%	IDR	42,798,000,000,000
12	FR0059	15-Sep-2011	15-May-2027	15-May-2025	7.00000%	IDR	115,764,000,000,000
13	FR0062	09-Feb-2012	15-Apr-2042	15-Apr-2025	6.37500%	IDR	14,692,000,000,000
14	FR0064	13-Aug-2012	15-May-2028	15-May-2025	6.12500%	IDR	113,004,000,000,000
15	FR0065	30-Aug-2012	15-May-2033	15-May-2025	6.62500%	IDR	101,392,304,000,000
16	FR0067	18-Jul-2013	15-Feb-2044	15-Feb-2025	8.75000%	IDR	28,488,284,000,000
17	FR0068	01-Aug-2013	15-Mar-2034	15-Mar-2025	8.37500%	IDR	137,758,000,000,000

18	FR0071	12-Sep-2013	15-Mar-2029	15-Mar-2025	9.00000%	IDR	93,390,682,000,000
19	FR0072	09-Jul-2015	15-May-2036	15-May-2025	8.25000%	IDR	90,910,000,000,000
20	FR0073	06-Aug-2015	15-May-2031	15-May-2025	8.75000%	IDR	66,717,000,000,000
21	FR0074	10-Nov-2016	15-Aug-2032	15-Feb-2025	7.50000%	IDR	50,831,140,000,000
22	FR0075	10-Aug-2017	15-May-2038	15-May-2025	7.50000%	IDR	68,420,860,000,000
23	FR0076	22-Sep-2017	15-May-2048	15-May-2025	7.37500%	IDR	71,589,000,000,000
24	FR0078	27-Sep-2018	15-May-2029	15-May-2025	8.25000%	IDR	108,775,000,000,000
25	FR0079	07-Jan-2019	15-Apr-2039	15-Apr-2025	8.37500%	IDR	57,180,000,000,000
26	FR0080	04-Jul-2019	15-Jun-2035	15-Jun-2025	7.50000%	IDR	111,628,300,000,000
27	FR0081	01-Aug-2019	15-Jun-2025	15-Jun-2025	6.50000%	IDR	142,281,400,000,000
28	FR0082	01-Aug-2019	15-Sep-2030	15-Mar-2025	7.00000%	IDR	169,288,800,000,000
29	FR0083	07-Nov-2019	15-Apr-2040	15-Apr-2025	7.50000%	IDR	128,999,500,000,000
30	FR0084	04-May-2020	15-Feb-2026	15-Feb-2025	7.25000%	IDR	37,452,372,000,000
31	FR0085	04-May-2020	15-Apr-2031	15-Apr-2025	7.75000%	IDR	21,177,940,000,000
32	FR0086	13-Aug-2020	15-Apr-2026	15-Apr-2025	5.50000%	IDR	134,548,000,000,000
33	FR0087	13-Aug-2020	15-Feb-2031	15-Feb-2025	6.50000%	IDR	182,911,300,000,000
34	FR0088	07-Jan-2021	15-Jun-2036	15-Jun-2025	6.25000%	IDR	54,994,500,000,000
35	FR0089	07-Jan-2021	15-Aug-2051	15-Feb-2025	6.87500%	IDR	73,674,385,000,000
36	FR0090	08-Jul-2021	15-Apr-2027	15-Apr-2025	5.12500%	IDR	113,128,000,000,000
37	FR0091	08-Jul-2021	15-Apr-2032	15-Apr-2025	6.37500%	IDR	179,978,300,000,000
38	FR0092	08-Jul-2021	15-Jun-2042	15-Jun-2025	7.12500%	IDR	108,828,400,000,000
39	FR0093	06-Jan-2022	15-Jul-2037	15-Jan-2025	6.37500%	IDR	19,193,000,000,000
40	FR0094	04-Mar-2022	15-Jan-2028	15-Jan-2025	5.60000%	IDR	3,990,927,000,000
41	FR0095	19-Aug-2022	15-Aug-2028	15-Feb-2025	6.37500%	IDR	98,673,000,000,000
42	FR0096	19-Aug-	15-Feb-2033	15-Feb-2025	7.00000%	IDR	152,564,000,000,000

		2022					
43	FR0097	19-Aug-2022	15-Jun-2043	15-Jun-2025	7.12500%	IDR	107,004,300,000,000
44	FR0098	15-Sep-2022	15-Jun-2038	15-Jun-2025	7.12500%	IDR	119,799,000,000,000
45	FR0099	27-Jan-2023	15-Jan-2029	15-Jan-2025	6.40000%	IDR	2,871,531,000,000
46	FR0100	24-Aug-2023	15-Feb-2034	15-Feb-2025	6.62500%	IDR	158,676,489,000,000
47	FR0101	02-Nov-2023	15-Apr-2029	15-Apr-2025	6.87500%	IDR	155,368,877,000,000
48	FR0102	05-Jan-2024	15-Jul-2054	15-Jan-2025	6.87500%	IDR	45,441,000,000,000
49	FR0103	08-Aug-2024	15-Jul-2035	15-Jan-2025	6.75000%	IDR	89,091,000,000,000
50	FR0104	22-Aug-2024	15-Jul-2030	15-Jan-2025	6.50000%	IDR	58,768,000,000,000
51	FR0105	27-Aug-2024	15-Jul-2064	15-Jan-2025	6.87500%	IDR	7,850,000,000,000
52	FRSDG001	27-Oct-2022	15-Oct-2030	15-Apr-2025	7.37500%	IDR	13,810,000,000,000
53	ORI021	23-Feb-2022	15-Feb-2025	15-Jan-2025	4.90000%	IDR	25,065,802,000,000
54	ORI022	26-Oct-2022	15-Oct-2025	15-Jan-2025	5.95000%	IDR	13,017,714,000,000
55	ORI023T3	26-Jul-2023	15-Jul-2026	15-Jan-2025	5.90000%	IDR	20,000,000,000,000
56	ORI023T6	26-Jul-2023	15-Jul-2029	15-Jan-2025	6.10000%	IDR	8,900,050,000,000
57	ORI024T3	08-Nov-2023	15-Oct-2026	15-Jan-2025	6.10000%	IDR	11,862,803,000,000
58	ORI024T6	08-Nov-2023	15-Oct-2029	15-Jan-2025	6.35000%	IDR	2,644,853,000,000
59	ORI025T3	28-Feb-2024	15-Feb-2027	15-Jan-2025	6.25000%	IDR	19,381,360,000,000
60	ORI025T6	28-Feb-2024	15-Feb-2030	15-Jan-2025	6.40000%	IDR	4,539,342,000,000
61	ORI026T3	30-Oct-2024	15-Oct-2027	15-Jan-2025	6.30000%	IDR	16,313,510,000,000
62	ORI026T6	30-Oct-2024	15-Oct-2030	15-Jan-2025	6.40000%	IDR	3,042,834,000,000
Total Fixed Coupon						IDR	4,050,123,426,000,000
Variable Coupon							
1	VR0033	04-May-2020	25-Apr-2025	25-Jan-2025	6.04000%	IDR	3,568,686,000,000
2	VR0034	10-Aug-2020	10-Aug-2025	10-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	20,525,000,000,000
3	VR0035	10-Aug-2020	10-Aug-2026	10-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	20,525,000,000,000

4	VR0036	10-Aug-2020	10-Aug-2027	10-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	20,525,000,000,000
5	VR0037	10-Aug-2020	10-Aug-2028	10-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	20,525,000,000,000
6	VR0038	28-Aug-2020	28-Aug-2025	28-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	4,245,000,000,000
7	VR0039	28-Aug-2020	28-Aug-2026	28-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	4,245,000,000,000
8	VR0040	28-Aug-2020	28-Aug-2027	28-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	4,245,000,000,000
9	VR0041	28-Aug-2020	28-Aug-2028	28-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	4,245,000,000,000
10	VR0042	28-Sep-2020	28-Sep-2025	28-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	21,100,000,000,000
11	VR0043	28-Sep-2020	28-Sep-2026	28-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	21,100,000,000,000
12	VR0044	28-Sep-2020	28-Sep-2027	28-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	21,100,000,000,000
13	VR0045	28-Sep-2020	28-Sep-2028	28-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	21,100,000,000,000
14	VR0046	12-Oct-2020	12-Oct-2025	12-Jan-2025	6.55895%	IDR	11,550,000,000,000
15	VR0047	12-Oct-2020	12-Oct-2026	12-Jan-2025	6.55895%	IDR	11,550,000,000,000
16	VR0048	12-Oct-2020	12-Oct-2027	12-Jan-2025	6.55895%	IDR	11,550,000,000,000
17	VR0049	12-Oct-2020	12-Oct-2028	12-Jan-2025	6.55895%	IDR	11,550,000,000,000
18	VR0050	26-Oct-2020	26-Oct-2025	26-Jan-2025	6.56618%	IDR	5,717,500,000,000
19	VR0051	26-Oct-2020	26-Oct-2026	26-Jan-2025	6.56618%	IDR	5,717,500,000,000
20	VR0052	26-Oct-2020	26-Oct-2027	26-Jan-2025	6.56618%	IDR	5,717,500,000,000
21	VR0053	26-Oct-2020	26-Oct-2028	26-Jan-2025	6.56618%	IDR	5,717,500,000,000
22	VR0054	16-Nov-2020	16-Nov-2025	16-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	4,370,000,000,000
23	VR0055	16-Nov-2020	16-Nov-2026	16-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	4,370,000,000,000
24	VR0056	16-Nov-2020	16-Nov-2027	16-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	4,370,000,000,000
25	VR0057	16-Nov-2020	16-Nov-2028	16-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	4,370,000,000,000
26	VR0058	23-Nov-2020	23-Nov-2025	23-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	6,750,000,000,000
27	VR0059	23-Nov-2020	23-Nov-2026	23-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	6,750,000,000,000
28	VR0060	23-Nov-2020	23-Nov-2027	23-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	6,750,000,000,000

		2020				
29	VR0061	23-Nov-2020	23-Nov-2028	23-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR 6,750,000,000,000
30	VR0062	14-Dec-2020	14-Dec-2025	14-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR 25,742,500,000,000
31	VR0063	14-Dec-2020	14-Dec-2026	14-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR 25,742,500,000,000
32	VR0064	14-Dec-2020	14-Dec-2027	14-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR 25,742,500,000,000
33	VR0065	14-Dec-2020	14-Dec-2028	14-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR 23,302,500,000,000
34	VR0066	02-Dec-2021	02-Dec-2026	02-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR 14,500,000,000,000
35	VR0067	02-Dec-2021	02-Dec-2027	02-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR 14,500,000,000,000
36	VR0068	02-Dec-2021	02-Dec-2028	02-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR 14,500,000,000,000
37	VR0069	02-Dec-2021	02-Dec-2029	02-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR 14,500,000,000,000
38	VR0070	30-Dec-2021	30-Dec-2026	30-Mar-2025	6.72259%	IDR 40,000,000,000,000
39	VR0071	30-Dec-2021	30-Dec-2027	30-Mar-2025	6.72259%	IDR 40,000,000,000,000
40	VR0072	30-Dec-2021	30-Dec-2028	30-Mar-2025	6.72259%	IDR 40,000,000,000,000
41	VR0073	30-Dec-2021	30-Dec-2029	30-Mar-2025	6.72259%	IDR 37,000,000,000,000
42	VR0074	01-Jul-2022	01-Jul-2027	01-Jan-2025	6.55895%	IDR 5,467,230,000,000
43	VR0075	01-Jul-2022	01-Jul-2028	01-Jan-2025	6.55895%	IDR 5,467,240,000,000
44	VR0076	01-Jul-2022	01-Jul-2029	01-Jan-2025	6.55895%	IDR 5,467,240,000,000
45	VR0077	01-Jul-2022	01-Jul-2030	01-Jan-2025	6.55895%	IDR 5,467,240,000,000
46	VR0078	26-Aug-2022	26-Aug-2027	26-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR 2,198,565,000,000
47	VR0079	26-Aug-2022	26-Aug-2028	26-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR 2,198,565,000,000
48	VR0080	26-Aug-2022	26-Aug-2029	26-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR 2,198,565,000,000
49	VR0081	26-Aug-2022	26-Aug-2030	26-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR 2,198,565,000,000
50	VR0082	26-Aug-2022	26-Aug-2027	26-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR 7,901,435,000,000
51	VR0083	26-Aug-2022	26-Aug-2028	26-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR 7,901,435,000,000
52	VR0084	26-Aug-2022	26-Aug-2029	26-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR 7,901,435,000,000

53	VR0085	26-Aug-2022	26-Aug-2030	26-Feb-2025	6.56618%	IDR	7,901,435,000,000
54	VR0086	27-Sep-2022	27-Sep-2028	27-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	8,288,330,000,000
55	VR0087	27-Sep-2022	27-Sep-2030	27-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	8,288,330,000,000
56	VR0088	29-Dec-2022	29-Dec-2027	29-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	2,334,205,000,000
57	VR0089	29-Dec-2022	29-Dec-2028	29-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	2,334,195,000,000
58	VR0090	29-Dec-2022	29-Dec-2029	29-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	2,334,195,000,000
59	VR0091	29-Dec-2022	29-Dec-2030	29-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	2,334,195,000,000
60	VR0092	29-Dec-2022	29-Dec-2027	29-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	29,810,245,000,000
61	VR0093	29-Dec-2022	29-Dec-2028	29-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	29,810,235,000,000
62	VR0094	29-Dec-2022	29-Dec-2029	29-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	29,810,235,000,000
63	VR0095	29-Dec-2022	29-Dec-2030	29-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	29,810,235,000,000
Total Variable Coupon						IDR	823,552,036,000,000
Total Rupiah Denominated						IDR	4,900,075,462,000,000
US Dollar Denominated							
Fixed Coupon							
1	RI0035	12-Oct-2005	12-Oct-2035	12-Apr-2025	8.50000%	USD	1,562,661,000
2	RI0037	14-Feb-2007	17-Feb-2037	17-Feb-2025	6.62500%	USD	1,427,762,000
3	RI0038	17-Jan-2008	17-Jan-2038	17-Jan-2025	7.75000%	USD	1,945,398,000
4	RI0125	15-Jan-2015	15-Jan-2025	15-Jan-2025	4.12500%	USD	2,000,000,000
5	RI0126	08-Dec-2015	08-Jan-2026	08-Jan-2025	4.75000%	USD	2,070,963,000
6	RI0127	08-Dec-2016	08-Jan-2027	08-Jan-2025	4.35000%	USD	1,250,000,000
7	RI0128	11-Dec-2017	11-Jan-2028	11-Jan-2025	3.50000%	USD	1,250,000,000
8	RI0128A	11-Jan-2023	11-Jan-2028	11-Jan-2025	4.55000%	USD	1,000,000,000
9	RI0133	11-Jan-2023	11-Jan-2033	11-Jan-2025	4.85000%	USD	1,250,000,000
10	RI0142	17-Jan-2012	17-Jan-2042	17-Jan-2025	5.25000%	USD	2,250,000,000
11	RI0144	15-Jan-2014	15-Jan-2044	15-Jan-2025	6.75000%	USD	2,000,000,000
12	RI0145	15-	15-Jan-	15-Jan-	5.12500%	USD	2,000,000,000

		Jan-2015	2045	2025		
13	RI0146	08-Dec-2015	08-Jan-2046	08-Jan-2025	5.95000%	USD 1,250,000,000
14	RI0147	08-Dec-2016	08-Jan-2047	08-Jan-2025	5.25000%	USD 1,500,000,000
15	RI0148	11-Dec-2017	11-Jan-2048	11-Jan-2025	4.35000%	USD 1,750,000,000
16	RI0153	11-Jan-2023	11-Jan-2053	11-Jan-2025	5.65000%	USD 750,000,000
17	RI0229	11-Dec-2018	11-Feb-2029	11-Feb-2025	4.75000%	USD 1,250,000,000
18	RI0230	14-Jan-2020	14-Feb-2030	14-Feb-2025	2.85000%	USD 1,200,000,000
19	RI0234	10-Jan-2024	10-Feb-2034	10-Feb-2025	4.70000%	USD 650,000,000
20	RI0249	11-Dec-2018	11-Feb-2049	11-Feb-2025	5.35000%	USD 1,000,000,000
21	RI0250	14-Jan-2020	14-Feb-2050	14-Feb-2025	3.50000%	USD 800,000,000
22	RI0254	10-Jan-2024	10-Feb-2054	10-Feb-2025	5.10000%	USD 900,000,000
23	RI0329	10-Jan-2024	10-Mar-2029	10-Mar-2025	4.40000%	USD 500,000,000
24	RI0331	12-Jan-2021	12-Mar-2031	12-Mar-2025	1.85000%	USD 1,250,000,000
25	RI0332	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2032	31-Mar-2025	3.55000%	USD 1,000,000,000
26	RI0351	12-Jan-2021	12-Mar-2051	12-Mar-2025	3.05000%	USD 2,000,000,000
27	RI0352	31-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2052	31-Mar-2025	4.30000%	USD 750,000,000
28	RI0371	12-Jan-2021	12-Mar-2071	12-Mar-2025	3.35000%	USD 800,000,000
29	RI0428	24-Apr-2018	24-Apr-2028	24-Apr-2025	4.10000%	USD 1,000,000,000
30	RI0443	15-Apr-2013	15-Apr-2043	15-Apr-2025	4.62500%	USD 1,500,000,000
31	RI0470	15-Apr-2020	15-Apr-2070	15-Apr-2025	4.45000%	USD 1,000,000,000
32	RI0727	18-Jul-2017	18-Jul-2027	18-Jan-2025	3.85000%	USD 1,000,000,000
33	RI0731	28-Jul-2021	28-Jul-2031	28-Jan-2025	2.15000%	USD 1,200,000,000
34	RI0747	18-Jul-2017	18-Jul-2047	18-Jan-2025	4.75000%	USD 1,000,000,000
35	RI0927	20-Sep-2022	20-Sep-2027	20-Mar-2025	4.15000%	USD 750,000,000
36	RI0929	18-Jun-2019	18-Sep-2029	18-Mar-2025	3.40000%	USD 750,000,000

37	RI0932	20-Sep-2022	20-Sep-2032	20-Mar-2025	4.65000%	USD	1,400,000,000
38	RI0934	10-Sep-2024	10-Sep-2034	10-Mar-2025	4.75000%	USD	1,150,000,000
39	RI0952	20-Sep-2022	20-Sep-2052	20-Mar-2025	5.45000%	USD	500,000,000
40	RI0954	10-Sep-2024	10-Sep-2054	10-Mar-2025	5.15000%	USD	650,000,000
41	RI0961	23-Sep-2021	23-Sep-2061	23-Mar-2025	3.20000%	USD	650,000,000
42	RI1030	15-Apr-2020	15-Oct-2030	15-Apr-2025	3.85000%	USD	1,650,000,000
43	RI1049	30-Oct-2019	30-Oct-2049	30-Apr-2025	3.70000%	USD	1,000,000,000
44	RI1050	15-Apr-2020	15-Oct-2050	15-Apr-2025	4.20000%	USD	1,650,000,000
45	USDFR0002	24-Jun-2016	24-Jun-2026	24-Jun-2025	4.05000%	USD	200,000,000
46	USDFR0003	04-Mar-2022	15-Jan-2032	15-Jan-2025	3.00000%	USD	127,099,000
Total Fixed Coupon						USD	54,533,883,000
Total US Dollar Denominated (1)						IDR	881,103,947,631,000
Japan Yen Denominated							
Fixed Coupon							
1	RIJPY0525	31-May-2018	30-May-2025	30-May-2025	1.07000%	JPY	3,500,000,000
2	RIJPY0526	22-May-2019	22-May-2026	22-May-2025	0.96000%	JPY	4,500,000,000
3	RIJPY0526A	27-May-2021	27-May-2026	27-May-2025	0.57000%	JPY	46,800,000,000
4	RIJPY0526B	26-May-2023	26-May-2026	26-May-2025	0.74000%	JPY	46,900,000,000
5	RIJPY0527	27-May-2024	27-May-2027	27-May-2025	0.99000%	JPY	50,000,000,000
6	RIJPY0528	31-May-2018	31-May-2028	31-May-2025	1.27000%	JPY	8,500,000,000
7	RIJPY0528A	27-May-2021	26-May-2028	27-May-2025	0.70000%	JPY	1,200,000,000
8	RIJPY0528B	26-May-2023	26-May-2028	26-May-2025	0.98000%	JPY	37,200,000,000
9	RIJPY0529	22-May-2019	22-May-2029	22-May-2025	1.17000%	JPY	7,600,000,000
10	RIJPY0529A	27-May-2024	25-May-2029	27-May-2025	1.33000%	JPY	88,000,000,000
11	RIJPY0530	26-May-2023	24-May-2030	26-May-2025	1.20000%	JPY	14,700,000,000
12	RIJPY0531	27-May-2021	27-May-2031	27-May-2025	0.89000%	JPY	18,200,000,000
13	RIJPY0531A	27-	27-May-	27-	1.57000%	JPY	17,700,000,000

		May-2024	2031	May-2025			
14	RIJPY0531B	27-May-2024	27-May-2031	27-May-2025	1.57000%	JPY	2,000,000,000
15	RIJPY0533	26-May-2023	26-May-2033	26-May-2025	1.43000%	JPY	6,000,000,000
16	RIJPY0534	22-May-2019	22-May-2034	22-May-2025	1.55000%	JPY	4,000,000,000
17	RIJPY0534A	27-May-2024	26-May-2034	27-May-2025	1.91000%	JPY	19,300,000,000
18	RIJPY0534B	27-May-2024	26-May-2034	27-May-2025	1.91000%	JPY	6,800,000,000
19	RIJPY0536	27-May-2021	27-May-2036	27-May-2025	1.17000%	JPY	2,500,000,000
20	RIJPY0539	22-May-2019	20-May-2039	22-May-2025	1.79000%	JPY	5,000,000,000
21	RIJPY0541	27-May-2021	27-May-2041	27-May-2025	1.44000%	JPY	2,300,000,000
22	RIJPY0544	27-May-2024	27-May-2044	27-May-2025	2.55000%	JPY	16,200,000,000
23	RIJPY0625	09-Jun-2022	09-Jun-2025	09-Jun-2025	0.96000%	JPY	68,200,000,000
24	RIJPY0627	09-Jun-2022	09-Jun-2027	09-Jun-2025	1.13000%	JPY	5,100,000,000
25	RIJPY0629	09-Jun-2022	08-Jun-2029	09-Jun-2025	1.27000%	JPY	1,700,000,000
26	RIJPY0632	09-Jun-2022	09-Jun-2032	09-Jun-2025	1.45000%	JPY	6,000,000,000
27	RIJPY0725	08-Jul-2020	08-Jul-2025	08-Jan-2025	1.35000%	JPY	24,300,000,000
28	RIJPY0727	08-Jul-2020	08-Jul-2027	08-Jan-2025	1.48000%	JPY	10,100,000,000
29	RIJPY0730	08-Jul-2020	08-Jul-2030	08-Jan-2025	1.59000%	JPY	13,400,000,000
30	RIJPY0740	08-Jul-2020	06-Jul-2040	08-Jan-2025	1.80000%	JPY	1,500,000,000
31	RIJPY0825	13-Aug-2015	13-Aug-2025	13-Feb-2025	0.91000%	JPY	55,000,000,000
Total Fixed Coupon						JPY	594,200,000,000
Total Japan Yen Denominated (I)						IDR	61,456,917,600,000
Euro Denominated							
Fixed Coupon							
1	RIEUR0227	14-Jan-2020	14-Feb-2027	14-Feb-2025	0.90000%	EUR	1,000,000,000
2	RIEUR0333	12-Jan-2021	12-Mar-2033	12-Mar-2025	1.10000%	EUR	1,000,000,000
3	RIEUR0334	23-Sep-2021	23-Mar-2034	23-Mar-2025	1.30000%	EUR	500,000,000
4	RIEUR0425	24-Apr-	24-Apr-2025	24-Apr-2025	1.75000%	EUR	1,000,000,000

		2018					
5	RIEUR0628	14-Jun-2016	14-Jun-2028	14-Jun-2025	3.75000%	EUR	1,500,000,000
6	RIEUR0725	30-Jul-2015	30-Jul-2025	30-Jul-2025	3.37500%	EUR	1,250,000,000
7	RIEUR0729	28-Jul-2021	28-Jul-2029	28-Jul-2025	1.00000%	EUR	500,000,000
8	RIEUR0926	18-Jun-2019	18-Sep-2026	18-Sep-2025	1.45000%	EUR	750,000,000
9	RIEUR0932	10-Sep-2024	10-Sep-2032	10-Sep-2025	3.65000%	EUR	750,000,000
10	RIEUR1031	30-Oct-2019	30-Oct-2031	30-Oct-2025	1.40000%	EUR	1,000,000,000
	Total Fixed Coupon					EUR	9,250,000,000
	Total Euro Denominated (1)					IDR	155,609,697,500,000
	TOTAL GOVERNMENT DEBT SECURITIES					IDR	5,998,246,024,731,000
B. GOVERNMENT ISLAMIC DEBT SECURITIES							
Rupiah Denominated							
Zero Coupon							
1	SPNS01042025	04-Jul-2024	01-Apr-2025			IDR	4,834,000,000,000
2	SPNS01092025	05-Dec-2024	01-Sep-2025			IDR	6,200,000,000,000
3	SPNS02022025	08-May-2024	02-Feb-2025			IDR	4,075,600,000,000
4	SPNS03032025	06-Jun-2024	03-Mar-2025			IDR	3,450,000,000,000
5	SPNS04082025	07-Nov-2024	04-Aug-2025			IDR	6,750,000,000,000
6	SPNS07072025	10-Oct-2024	07-Jul-2025			IDR	5,850,000,000,000
7	SPNS09062025	12-Sep-2024	09-Jun-2025			IDR	3,600,000,000,000
8	SPNS20012025	25-Apr-2024	20-Jan-2025			IDR	3,708,700,000,000
9	SPNS29052025	01-Aug-2024	29-May-2025			IDR	5,750,000,000,000
	Total Zero Coupon					IDR	44,218,300,000,000
Fixed Coupon							
1	IFR0006	01-Apr-2010	15-Mar-2030	15-Mar-2025	10.25000%	IDR	2,175,000,000,000
2	IFR0007	21-Jan-2010	15-Jan-2025	15-Jan-2025	10.25000%	IDR	1,547,000,000,000
3	IFR0010	03-Mar-2011	15-Feb-2036	15-Feb-2025	10.00000%	IDR	4,110,000,000,000
4	PBS003	02-Feb-2012	15-Jan-2027	15-Jan-2025	6.00000%	IDR	57,139,700,000,000
5	PBS004	16-Feb-	15-Feb-2037	15-Feb-2025	6.10000%	IDR	50,785,077,000,000

		2012					
6	PBS005	02-May-2013	15-Apr-2043	15-Apr-2025	6.75000%	IDR	34,324,000,000,000
7	PBS007	29-Sep-2014	15-Sep-2040	15-Mar-2025	9.00000%	IDR	10,375,000,000,000
8	PBS012	28-Jan-2016	15-Nov-2031	15-May-2025	8.87500%	IDR	47,680,694,000,000
9	PBS015	21-Jul-2017	15-Jul-2047	15-Jan-2025	8.00000%	IDR	23,043,000,000,000
10	PBS017	11-Jan-2018	15-Oct-2025	15-Apr-2025	6.12500%	IDR	63,086,476,000,000
11	PBS018	04-Jun-2018	15-May-2028	15-May-2025	7.62500%	IDR	7,500,000,000,000
12	PBS020	22-Oct-2018	15-Oct-2027	15-Apr-2025	9.00000%	IDR	2,250,000,000,000
13	PBS021	05-Dec-2018	15-Nov-2026	15-May-2025	8.50000%	IDR	13,185,000,000,000
14	PBS022	24-Jan-2019	15-Apr-2034	15-Apr-2025	8.62500%	IDR	16,330,000,000,000
15	PBS023	15-May-2019	15-May-2030	15-May-2025	8.12500%	IDR	10,875,000,000,000
16	PBS024	28-May-2019	15-May-2032	15-May-2025	8.37500%	IDR	3,000,000,000,000
17	PBS025	29-May-2019	15-May-2033	15-May-2025	8.37500%	IDR	24,735,000,000,000
18	PBS028	23-Jul-2020	15-Oct-2046	15-Apr-2025	7.75000%	IDR	75,503,418,000,000
19	PBS029	14-Jan-2021	15-Mar-2034	15-Mar-2025	6.37500%	IDR	80,266,794,000,000
20	PBS030	04-Jun-2021	15-Jul-2028	15-Jan-2025	5.87500%	IDR	43,615,000,000,000
21	PBS032	29-Jul-2021	15-Jul-2026	15-Jan-2025	4.87500%	IDR	90,307,000,000,000
22	PBS033	13-Jan-2022	15-Jun-2047	15-Jun-2025	6.75000%	IDR	52,427,000,000,000
23	PBS034	13-Jan-2022	15-Jun-2039	15-Jun-2025	6.50000%	IDR	19,395,000,000,000
24	PBS035	30-Mar-2022	15-Mar-2042	15-Mar-2025	6.75000%	IDR	1,908,862,000,000
25	PBS036	25-Aug-2022	15-Aug-2025	15-Feb-2025	5.37500%	IDR	78,797,600,000,000
26	PBS037	12-Jan-2023	15-Mar-2036	15-Mar-2025	6.87500%	IDR	33,350,000,000,000
27	PBS038	07-Dec-2023	15-Dec-2049	15-Jun-2025	6.87500%	IDR	53,658,000,000,000
28	PBS039	11-Jan-2024	15-Jul-2041	15-Jan-2025	6.62500%	IDR	8,315,500,000,000
29	PBSG001	22-Sep-2022	15-Sep-2029	15-Mar-2025	6.62500%	IDR	31,170,000,000,000

30	SR-016	23-Mar-2022	10-Mar-2025	10-Jan-2025	4.95000%	IDR	18,409,546,000,000
31	SR-017	21-Sep-2022	10-Sep-2025	10-Jan-2025	5.90000%	IDR	26,974,976,000,000
32	SR-018T3	05-Apr-2023	10-Mar-2026	10-Jan-2025	6.25000%	IDR	16,949,759,000,000
33	SR-018T5	05-Apr-2023	10-Mar-2028	10-Jan-2025	6.40000%	IDR	4,544,818,000,000
34	SR-019T3	27-Sep-2023	10-Sep-2026	10-Jan-2025	5.95000%	IDR	17,543,813,000,000
35	SR-019T5	27-Sep-2023	10-Sep-2028	10-Jan-2025	6.10000%	IDR	7,790,600,000,000
36	SR-020T3	03-Apr-2024	10-Mar-2027	10-Jan-2025	6.30000%	IDR	17,784,237,000,000
37	SR-020T5	03-Apr-2024	10-Mar-2029	10-Jan-2025	6.40000%	IDR	3,575,013,000,000
38	SR-021T3	25-Sep-2024	10-Sep-2027	10-Jan-2025	6.35000%	IDR	19,276,188,000,000
39	SR-021T5	25-Sep-2024	10-Sep-2029	10-Jan-2025	6.45000%	IDR	4,948,222,000,000
Total Fixed Coupon						IDR	1,078,652,293,000,000
Variable Coupon							
1	FRS001	27-Sep-2022	27-Sep-2027	27-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	8,288,320,000,000
2	FRS002	27-Sep-2022	27-Sep-2029	27-Mar-2025	6.70287%	IDR	8,288,330,000,000
Total Variable Coupon						IDR	16,576,650,000,000
Total Rupiah Denominated						IDR	1,139,447,243,000,000
US Dollar Denominated							
Fixed Coupon							
1	SNI0229	20-Feb-2019	20-Feb-2029	20-Feb-2025	4.45000%	USD	1,250,000,000
2	SNI0327	29-Mar-2017	29-Mar-2027	29-Mar-2025	4.15000%	USD	2,000,000,000
3	SNI0328	01-Mar-2018	01-Mar-2028	01-Mar-2025	4.40000%	USD	1,750,000,000
4	SNI0530	25-Nov-2024	25-May-2030	25-May-2025	5.00000%	USD	1,100,000,000
5	SNI0625	23-Jun-2020	23-Jun-2025	23-Jun-2025	2.30000%	USD	750,000,000
6	SNI0626	09-Jun-2021	09-Jun-2026	09-Jun-2025	1.50000%	USD	1,250,000,000
7	SNI0627	06-Jun-2022	06-Jun-2027	06-Jun-2025	4.40000%	USD	1,750,000,000
8	SNI0630	23-Jun-2020	23-Jun-2030	23-Jun-2025	2.80000%	USD	1,000,000,000
9	SNI0631	09-Jun-2021	09-Jun-2031	09-Jun-2025	2.55000%	USD	1,000,000,000

10	SNI0632	06-Jun-2022	06-Jun-2032	06-Jun-2025	4.70000%	USD	1,500,000,000
11	SNI0650	23-Jun-2020	23-Jun-2050	23-Jun-2025	3.80000%	USD	750,000,000
12	SNI0651	09-Jun-2021	09-Jun-2051	09-Jun-2025	3.55000%	USD	750,000,000
13	SNI0729	02-Jul-2024	02-Jul-2029	02-Jan-2025	5.10000%	USD	750,000,000
14	SNI0734	02-Jul-2024	02-Jul-2034	02-Jan-2025	5.20000%	USD	1,000,000,000
15	SNI0754	02-Jul-2024	02-Jul-2054	02-Jan-2025	5.50000%	USD	600,000,000
16	SNI1128	15-Nov-2023	15-Nov-2028	15-May-2025	5.40000%	USD	1,000,000,000
17	SNI1133	15-Nov-2023	15-Nov-2033	15-May-2025	5.60000%	USD	1,000,000,000
18	SNI1134	25-Nov-2024	25-Nov-2034	25-May-2025	5.25000%	USD	900,000,000
19	SNI1154	25-Nov-2024	25-Nov-2054	25-May-2025	5.65000%	USD	750,000,000
20	SNI25	28-May-2015	28-May-2025	28-May-2025	4.32500%	USD	2,000,000,000
21	SNI26	29-Mar-2016	29-Mar-2026	29-Mar-2025	4.55000%	USD	1,750,000,000
22	USDPBS003	02-Sep-2022	02-Sep-2025	02-Mar-2025	3.70000%	USD	150,000,000
23	USDPBS004	02-Sep-2022	02-Sep-2027	02-Mar-2025	3.90000%	USD	25,000,000
Total Fixed Coupon						USD	24,775,000,000
Total US Dollar Denominated (1)						IDR	400,289,675,000,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT ISLAMIC DEBT SECURITIES						IDR	1,539,736,918,000,000
TOTAL TRADABLE SECURITIES						IDR	7,537,982,942,731,000
II. NON TRADABLE SECURITIES							
A. GOVERNMENT DEBT SECURITIES							
Rupiah Denominated							
Fixed Coupon							
1	SRBI01 (4)	07-Aug-2003	01-Aug-2043	01-Feb-2025	0.10000%	IDR	46,266,009,479,819
2	SU002 (3)	23-Oct-1998	01-Apr-2025	01-Apr-2025	0.10000%	IDR	1,221,564,197,515
3	SU004 (3)	28-May-1999	01-Dec-2025	01-Jun-2025	0.10000%	IDR	6,327,925,664,988
4	SU007 (3)	01-Jan-2006	01-Aug-2025	01-Feb-2025	0.10000%	IDR	6,047,658,490,845
Total Fixed Coupon						IDR	59,863,157,833,167
Variable Coupon							
1	SBR012T2	15-Feb-2023	10-Feb-2025	10-Jan-2025	6.65000%	IDR	16,554,919,000,000

2	SBR012T4	15-Feb-2023	10-Feb-2027	10-Jan-2025	6.85000%	IDR	5,452,395,000,000
3	SBR013T2	10-Jul-2024	10-Jul-2026	10-Jan-2025	6.45000%	IDR	14,493,384,000,000
4	SBR013T4	10-Jul-2024	10-Jul-2028	10-Jan-2025	6.60000%	IDR	4,961,110,000,000
Total Variable Coupon						IDR	41,461,808,000,000
Total Rupiah Denominated						IDR	101,324,965,833,167
TOTAL GOVERNMENT DEBT SECURITIES						IDR	101,324,965,833,167
B. GOVERNMENT ISLAMIC DEBT SECURITIES							
Rupiah Denominated							
Fixed Coupon							
1	PBSNT002	23-Jun-2021	23-Jun-2036	23-Jun-2025	6.51000%	IDR	2,000,000,000,000
2	PBSNTQ01	27-Aug-2020	27-Aug-2030	27-Feb-2025	6.37000%	IDR	3,000,000,000,000
3	SDHI-2029A	25-Mar-2014	25-Mar-2029	25-Jan-2025	8.43000%	IDR	1,000,000,000,000
4	SDHI-2029B	13-Aug-2014	13-Aug-2029	13-Jan-2025	8.62000%	IDR	2,855,000,000,000
5	SDHI2025A	08-Jul-2015	08-Jul-2025	08-Jan-2025	8.30000%	IDR	2,000,000,000,000
6	SW001	10-Mar-2020	10-Mar-2025	10-Jan-2025	5.00000%	IDR	50,849,000,000
7	SW002	30-Jun-2022	30-Jun-2027	30-Jan-2025	5.50000%	IDR	50,000,000,000
8	SW004	06-Oct-2022	06-Oct-2027	06-Jan-2025	6.65000%	IDR	100,000,000,000
9	SW005	13-Jan-2023	13-Jan-2025	13-Jan-2025	6.25000%	IDR	300,000,000,000
10	SW006	03-Jul-2023	03-Jul-2028	03-Jan-2025	5.50000%	IDR	50,000,000,000
11	SW007	25-Apr-2024	25-Apr-2029	25-Jan-2025	6.65000%	IDR	150,000,000,000
12	SW008	02-May-2024	02-May-2029	02-Jan-2025	6.70000%	IDR	21,200,000,000
Total Fixed Coupon						IDR	11,577,049,000,000
Variable Coupon							
1	ST010T2	14-Jun-2023	10-Jun-2025	10-Jan-2025	6.50000%	IDR	11,593,770,000,000
2	ST010T4	14-Jun-2023	10-Jun-2027	10-Jan-2025	6.65000%	IDR	3,300,000,000,000
3	ST011T2	13-Dec-2023	10-Nov-2025	10-Jan-2025	6.30000%	IDR	14,402,626,000,000
4	ST011T4	13-Dec-2023	10-Nov-2027	10-Jan-2025	6.50000%	IDR	5,501,500,000,000
5	ST012T2	05-Jun-2024	10-May-2026	10-Jan-2025	6.40000%	IDR	14,569,758,000,000

6	ST012T4	05-Jun-2024	10-May-2028	10-Jan-2025	6.55000%	IDR	5,076,671,000,000
7	ST013T2	11-Dec-2024	10-Nov-2026	10-Jan-2025	6.40000%	IDR	15,561,028,000,000
8	ST013T4	11-Dec-2024	10-Nov-2028	10-Jan-2025	6.50000%	IDR	4,840,968,000,000
9	SWR004	06-Sep-2023	10-Sep-2025	10-Jan-2025	6.35000%	IDR	112,563,000,000
10	SWR005	16-Oct-2024	10-Oct-2026	10-Jan-2025	12.75000%	IDR	147,373,000,000
Total Variable Coupon						IDR	75,106,257,000,000
Total Rupiah Denominated						IDR	86,683,306,000,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT ISLAMIC DEBT SECURITIES						IDR	86,683,306,000,000
TOTAL NON TRADABLE SECURITIES						IDR	188,008,271,833,167
GRAND TOTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES						IDR	7,725,991,214,564,170

Source: Ministry of Finance

- (1) Assumed exchange rate for conversion (IDR/USD) is 16,157.00.
Assumed exchange rate for conversion (IDR/JPY) is 103.4280. Assumed exchange rate for conversion (IDR/EUR) is 16,822.67.
- (2) Non-tradable Government Debt Securities are held by BI.
- (3) These bonds were issued for guarantee program financing.
- (4) This bond was issued to replace SU-001 and SU-003. Its effective date is 1 August 2003.

(d) Outstanding External Public Debt

The following table sets forth the external public debt of the Republic by currency as of the dates indicated.

Outstanding External Public Debt of the Republic by Major Currency										
As of 31 December										
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P					
	(in millions of original currency)	(in millions of U.S. dollars ⁽¹⁾)	(in millions of original currency)	(in millions of U.S. dollars ⁽¹⁾)	(in millions of original currency)	(in millions of U.S. dollars ⁽¹⁾)	(in millions of original currency)	(in millions of U.S. dollars ⁽¹⁾)	(in millions of original currency)	(in millions of U.S. dollars ⁽¹⁾)
U.S. dollars.....	95,823	95,823	99,263	99,263	103,948	103,948	107,885	107,885	111,511	111,511
Japanese yen...	2,391,841	23,142	2,392,621	20,786	2,451,372	18,545	2,531,210	17,904	2,605,730	17,133
Euros.....	18,036	22,160	19,843	22,453	21,358	22,751	21,746	24,067	22,052	26,026
SDR.....	861	1,239	701	981	516	687	342	458	314	241
British pounds..	17	23	1	1	0	0	-	-	0	0
Others.....	Multiple currencies	2,315	Multiple currencies	2,036	Multiple currencies	1,754	Multiple currencies	1,640	Multiple currencies	1,374
Total.....	N/A	144,702	N/A	145,521	N/A	147,685	N/A	151,953	N/A	156,285

Source: Ministry of Finance

^P Preliminary.

- (1) Calculated based on the applicable BI middle exchange rates as of the date indicated for each column.

N/A Not Available.

As of 31 December 2023, 71.0%, 11.8%, 15.8% and 1.4% of the external public debt of the Republic was denominated in U.S. dollars, Japanese Yen, Euros and other currencies (including SDR) respectively.

As of December 31, 2024, 71.4%, 11.0%, 16.7% and 0.9% of the external public debt of the Republic was denominated in U.S. dollars, Japanese Yen, Euros and other currencies (including SDR) respectively.

The following tables set forth the external debt service requirements of the Republic by currency for the years indicated.

External Debt Service Requirements of the Republic by Major Currency⁽¹⁾

U.S. dollars

Period	Principal repayment	Interest repayment	Total
(in millions of U.S. dollars)			
2024 ⁽¹⁾	7,263.15	5,302.92	12,566.06
2025 ⁽²⁾	7,942.84	5,488.98	13,431.82
2026.....	9,101.05	5,316.38	14,417.43
2027.....	11,001.77	4,932.70	15,934.48
2028.....	10,118.21	4,420.21	14,538.42

Source: Ministry of Finance

(1) Preliminary realization until Audited Data on June

(2) Preliminary realization until February

Japanese yen

Period	Principal repayment	Interest repayment	Total
(in millions of U.S. dollars)			
2024 ⁽¹⁾	1,703.87	119.24	1,823.11
2025 ⁽²⁾	1,986.58	121.38	2,107.96
2026.....	1,629.44	116.96	1,746.40
2027.....	1,461.49	95.38	1,556.87
2028.....	1,339.41	84.96	1,424.38

Source: Ministry of Finance

(1) Preliminary realization until Audited Data on June

(2) Preliminary realization until February

Euros

Period	Principal repayment	Interest repayment	Total
(in millions of U.S. dollars)			
2024 ⁽¹⁾	2,681.07	913.17	3,594.24
2025 ⁽²⁾	3,697.42	949.86	4,647.28
2026.....	1,996.08	880.58	2,876.66
2027.....	2,632.05	881.49	3,513.54
2028.....	3,313.89	885.45	4,199.34

Source: Ministry of Finance

(1) Preliminary realization until Audited Data on June

(2) Preliminary realization until February

SDR

Period	Principal repayment	Interest repayment	Total
(in millions of U.S. dollars)			
2024 ⁽¹⁾	208.51	3.84	212.34
2025 ⁽²⁾	99.48	2.65	102.13
2026.....	29.62	1.80	31.41
2027.....	22.30	1.35	23.64
2028.....	13.49	1.01	14.50

Source: Ministry of Finance

(1) Preliminary realization until Audited Data on June

(2) Preliminary realization until February

British pounds

Period	Principal repayment	Interest repayment	Total
(in millions of U.S. dollars)			
2024 ⁽¹⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025 ⁽²⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
2028.....	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ministry of Finance

(1) Preliminary realization until Audited Data on June

(2) Preliminary realization until February

Others

Period	Principal repayment	Interest repayment	Total
(in millions of U.S. dollars)			
2024 ⁽¹⁾	167.45	18.83	186.28
2025 ⁽²⁾	222.75	17.23	239.98
2026.....	192.92	16.46	209.38
2027.....	190.00	13.21	203.21
2028.....	185.45	9.83	195.29

Source: Ministry of Finance

(1) Preliminary realization until Audited Data on June

(2) Preliminary realization until February

(e) Default with respect to Public External Debt

Not Applicable.

(7) Other

Recent Developments

2024 Indonesian General Elections

Please see “(1) Overview – (b) Politics, Diplomacy or Principal Treaty – 2024 Indonesian General Elections” above.

Progress on the Development of Nusantara

In August 2019, President Widodo announced plans to move Indonesia’s capital from Jakarta to an area in East Kalimantan province on the island of Kalimantan, named Nusantara. The proposed move has been authorized under Law No. 3 of 2022 on Capital City (as amended by Law No. 21 of 2023 on the Amendment of Law No. 3 of 2022 on Capital City).

The expected cost is approximately Rp460 trillion, 20% of which will originate from the state budget. The remaining amount will be funded through public private partnerships as well as private investments. As of early June 2024, the physical work for the first portion of basic infrastructure for the new capital had reached approximately 84.9% completion and is expected to reach 90.3% completion by early August 2024.

Additionally, infrastructure projects that will enable access to clean water, such as the Sepaku Semoi Dam, and those that will enable mobility throughout Nusantara, such as the Pulau Balang Bentang Pendek Bridge, are expected to be completed and fully operational in 2024. The Ministry of Public Works and Housing announced its timeline and estimates that the construction of Nusantara will be completed by 2045.

In June 2024, President Widodo assigned Minister Basuki Hadimuljono, currently serving as the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing, as the acting head of Nusantara Capital Authority and Deputy Minister Raja Juli Antoni as the acting deputy head of Nusantara Capital Agency in place of Mr. Bambang Susantono and Mr. Dhony Rahajoe, respectively.

The development of Nusantara is planned in five phases starting in 2022 and ending in 2045, as outlined in the Government’s master plan for the development of the new capital included in Presidential Regulation No. 63 of 2022 (the “Master Plan”). According to the Master Plan, Phase I is the construction of basic infrastructure such as main roads and core public transportation infrastructure, IT, electricity, and water supply; Phase II focuses on the development of mixed-use areas to accommodate business and industrial districts, educational and tourism facilities, as well as advanced IT infrastructure and additional facilities to support the target population; Phase III focuses on the development of mass transportation infrastructure, expansion of waste and water infrastructure and businesses and industries; Phase IV focuses on the development of infrastructure and ecosystems for three cities (i.e., Nusantara, Balikpapan and Samarinda), to accelerate Kalimantan’s overall development; and Phase V, the final phase, which is targeted to be completed within the 2040-2045 period, focuses on developing mass public transport and integrated infrastructure and utilities, promoting zero carbon emissions and 100% renewable energy, fostering sustainable industrial development, and turning Nusantara into an internationally competitive city.

On November 5, 2024, the physical work for the first portion of basic infrastructure for Nusantara had reached approximately 94% completion. This first portion includes Presidential Palace, ceremonial grounds, the Phase I Axis of Nationality and the Sepaku Semoi Dam. The development budget for Nusantara in the 2025 Budget is set at an aggregate of Rp15.4 trillion (comprising the allocations to the Ministry of Public Works and Public

Housing and the Nusantara Capital City Authority), representing a 65.0% decrease compared to Rp44.0 trillion in the 2024 Budget.

Indonesia's Budget Efficiency for Fiscal Year 2025

In January 2025, President Prabowo Subianto issued Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2025 on Budget Efficiency in the Implementation of the State and Regional Budgets for Fiscal Year 2025 ("**Presidential Instruction 1/2025**"), which became effective on 22 January 2025. This directive aims to achieve budget savings of approximately Rp306.7 trillion.

Presidential Instruction 1/2025 establishes an efficiency framework, targeting both operational and non-operational expenditures. Key measures include reductions in office operational costs, maintenance expenses, and official travel.

Free Nutritious Meals Program

The Free Nutritious Meals Program is a flagship initiative of President Prabowo Subianto. The program aims to provide free and sustainable meals for children from kindergarten to junior high school (and equivalent) education levels. The program is administered by the National Nutrition Agency, established pursuant to Presidential Regulation No. 83 of 2024. To support its implementation, the Indonesian government has allocated Rp71 trillion under Law No. 62 of 2024 on the State Budget for the 2025 fiscal year.

The Establishment of BPI Danantara

On 24 February 2025, President Prabowo Subianto ratified Law No. 1 of 2025, amending Law No. 19 of 2003 on State-Owned Enterprises, which took effect on 24 February 2025. This amendment introduces key reforms, including the establishment of the Investment Management Agency of Daya Anagata Nusantara ("**BPI Danantara**").

The governance and structure of BPI Danantara are regulated under Government Regulation No.10 of 2025, which establishes BPI Danantara as a state-owned investment holding company. BPI Danantara is tasked with managing SOEs' dividends, assets, and carrying out strategic mandates set by the relevant authorities.

2. In case the Issuer is Local Government

Not Applicable.

3. In case the Issuer is Foreign Institution or Government Institution, etc.

Not Applicable.