Republic of Indonesia

SUSTAINABLE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FRAMEWORK

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction 1

1.1. Indonesia's commitment toward sustainability 1

1.1.1. Commitment to climate change mitigation 2

1.1.2. Commitment to climate change adaptation 2

1.1.3. Commitment to improved environmental outcomes 3

1.1.4. Inclusive social outcomes for a just transition 4

1.1.5. Commitment to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion ("GESI") 5

1.1.6. Role of sustainable finance in Indonesia 5

2. Republic of Indonesia (RoI) Sustainable Government Securities Framework 7

2.1. Use of Proceeds 8

2.1.1. Eligible Green/Blue Expenditures 9

2.1.2. Eligible Social Expenditures 14

2.1.3. Exclusions 17

2.2. Process for Project Evaluation and Selection 18

2.3. Management of Proceeds 19

2.4. Reporting 20

2.4.1. Allocation Reporting 20

2.4.2. Impact Reporting 20

3. External Review 23

Appendix 1: The 2030 SDGs Targets and Policies 26

Appendix 2: Additional Information on Eligible Blue Projects 30

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, a diverse and dynamic archipelago of over 17,000 islands, is a vital player in Southeast Asia's economy. With its rich natural resources, cultural heritage, and growing economic potential, the country is uniquely positioned to address pressing global challenges while driving sustainable and inclusive growth.

However, the realities of climate change and social inequality present significant hurdles. Rising sea levels threaten coastal communities, extreme weather events disrupt livelihoods, and environmental degradation undermines long-term economic stability. These challenges disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, deepening social inequalities and limiting access to opportunities.

To help addressing these issues, Indonesia has developed and updated its Republic of Indonesia Sustainable Government Securities Framework, a comprehensive approach to financing sustainable development. This Framework aligns with Indonesia's commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs")[1] and mobilizes resources for projects that address such priorities. From advancing renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure to promoting gender equality, social inclusion, and education, this Framework will play a crucial role in transforming Indonesia's development trajectory.

By embedding sustainability into its financial strategies, Indonesia aims to unlock significant opportunities for investment and innovation. The Framework not only supports the nation's transition to a low-carbon, resilient economy but also ensures that its growth remains equitable and inclusive.

This updated Framework demonstrates Indonesia's dedication to addressing climate and social challenges while setting an example for how emerging economies can harness innovative financing tools for sustainable development.

1.1. INDONESIA'S COMMITMENT TOWARD SUSTAINABILITY

Indonesia has emerged as a global leader in integrating sustainable development into its national policies, as reflected in its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"). The country's sustainability journey is guided by Indonesia's *Roadmap of SDGs 2023–2030*,[2] which outlines strategic interventions aimed at fostering equity, inclusivity, and environmental resilience. This roadmap emphasizes the importance of addressing social and environmental challenges while ensuring robust economic growth.

A critical milestone in Indonesia's sustainability journey is the institutionalization of the SDGs into its national development plans. The 2025 - 2029 *Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN)* have incorporated SDGs priorities, ensuring alignment between national goals and global commitments. Furthermore, the establishment of the National Coordination Team for the SDGs has fostered multi-stakeholder collaboration, integrating contributions from government agencies, private sector actors, and civil society organizations.

1 https://sdgs.un.org/goals
2 Roadmap-of-SDGs-2023-2030-Eng.pdf

Indonesia's leadership in innovative financing initiatives has further strengthened its sustainability efforts. Through these initiatives, the country has mobilized significant resources for projects like renewable energy, social housing, and climate-resilient infrastructure. These financial instruments serve as a model for leveraging capital markets to achieve sustainability objectives.

The *Roadmap of SDGs 2023–2030* also highlights Indonesia's focus on addressing pressing challenges, such as the energy transition, biodiversity conservation, and reducing inequality. The roadmap's actionable strategies and emphasis on data-driven progress tracking ensure accountability and measurable impact. By championing South-South cooperation, Indonesia shares its expertise in sustainable financing and SDGs implementation, reinforcing its position as a global advocate for sustainable development.

This holistic approach underscores Indonesia's commitment to advancing the SDGs, creating a foundation for long-term economic, social, and environmental resilience.

1.1.1. COMMITMENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

Indonesia stands at the forefront of global climate action, driven by a deep understanding of its vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and its responsibility as a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. As a nation of over 17,000 islands, Indonesia faces pressing challenges such as rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and biodiversity loss, which threaten the livelihoods of its people and the sustainability of its natural resources. In response, Indonesia has committed itself to an ambitious agenda to mitigate climate change, demonstrating leadership on both national and international stages.

Central to this effort is Indonesia's pledge to achieve Net Zero Emissions by 2060 or earlier. This commitment underscores the nation's resolve to transition toward a low-carbon economy, balancing the urgency of climate action with its developmental and energy security needs. Indonesia's vision for decarbonization is closely linked to global climate goals, particularly the effort to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C and reflects a shared responsibility to ensure a sustainable future for generations to come.

Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) serves as a cornerstone of its climate strategy. In its enhanced NDC published in 2022, Indonesia has significantly raised its ambitions, aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 31.89% through domestic efforts and up to 43.20% with international support by 2030.[3] These targets span key sectors such as energy, forestry, agriculture, waste management, and industry, signaling a holistic approach to emissions reduction.

This commitment is supported by a range of forward-thinking policies and programs. The Energy Transition Roadmap emphasizes a shift toward renewable energy sources and the gradual phase-out of coal, which currently dominates the country's energy mix. At the same time, the Forest and Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink 2030 initiative highlights Indonesia's commitment to reversing deforestation and land degradation, leveraging its vast tropical forests as a vital carbon sink. The government has also introduced measures to promote sustainable agriculture, improve waste management practices, and encourage private-sector involvement in green financing and innovation.

Indonesia's journey to mitigate climate change is not without challenges, but the nation has shown a willingness to act boldly, leveraging international cooperation and domestic ingenuity. By aligning its climate goals with sustainable development, Indonesia is setting an example for other emerging economies, proving that climate action and economic progress can go hand in hand.

1.1.2. COMMITMENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Indonesia's commitment to climate change adaptation underscores its proactive approach to safeguarding communities, ecosystems, and the economy against the inevitable impacts of a warming planet. Guided by the **Climate Resilient**

3 23.09.2022_Enhanced NDC Indonesia.pdf

Development Policy (2020–2045), the country is addressing challenges such as infrastructure damage, livelihood disruptions for fisherfolk and farmers, and broader economic vulnerabilities.[4]

To enhance resilience, Indonesia is restoring mangrove ecosystems to protect coastal areas, promoting climate-resilient agriculture through drought-tolerant crops and advanced irrigation, and investing in water management infrastructure to mitigate flooding and ensure water security. Public health programs are also addressing rising risks from climate-related diseases and heat stress.

These efforts are complemented by community-based initiatives that empower local populations to adapt to changing conditions, ensuring solutions are inclusive and sustainable. By integrating adaptation into its development agenda, Indonesia is building a climate-resilient future, protecting both its people and its natural resources from the growing impacts of climate change.

1.1.3. COMMITMENT TO IMPROVED ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES

The Republic of Indonesia has long been committed to achieving environmental outcomes as a core pillar of its sustainable development agenda. Guided by its National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Indonesia continues to take bold actions to conserve biodiversity, protect ecosystems, and foster sustainable economic growth through innovative frameworks like the blue economy and circular economy approaches.

Indonesia is globally recognized as one of the most biodiverse countries, hosting critical ecosystems such as tropical rainforests, coral reefs, and mangrove forests. This natural wealth underpins vital ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration, water filtration, and food security. To safeguard this invaluable heritage, Indonesia has developed and implemented comprehensive biodiversity conservation action plans, aligning national priorities with international commitments. Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) 2025–2045 outlines three overarching goals i.e. conservation of ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity, sustainable utilization of biodiversity resources**,** **i**mplementation of measures to ensure the long-term preservation of biodiversity**.**[5] This strategic document establishes clear metrics to evaluate progress toward each goal and target, reflecting Indonesia's dedication to effective biodiversity management.

Indonesia acknowledges the need to integrate biodiversity conservation with sustainable economic models, such as the blue and circular economies.[6] As the world's largest archipelagic state, Indonesia is leveraging its marine biodiversity to promote sustainable economic development. The IBSAP integrates blue economy principles by focusing on the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources, fostering innovation in aquaculture, and encouraging private sector participation in marine conservation. Initiatives such as the expansion of marine protected areas and the development of Blue Finance Strategies ensure that economic activities are aligned with environmental preservation.

Recognizing the environmental and economic benefits of resource efficiency, Indonesia incorporates circular economy principles into its biodiversity strategy. Efforts are being made to minimize waste, promote recycling, and develop sustainable production systems in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. These practices aim to reduce pressure on ecosystems while creating opportunities for green businesses and livelihoods.

Through the IBSAP 2025–2045, Indonesia is reinforcing its position as a global leader in biodiversity conservation. By integrating biodiversity goals into its national development agenda, the country is setting a benchmark for balancing economic progress with environmental sustainability. This proactive approach ensures that Indonesia's rich ecosystems, unique species, and genetic resources are preserved for future generations while contributing to global environmental resilience.

4 etuya.id/lcdi/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Buku-0_Ringkasan-Eksekutif-Dokumen-Kebijakan-Pembangunan-Berketahanan-Iklim.pdf
5 etuya.id/lcdi/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Buku-0_Ringkasan-Eksekutif-Dokumen-Kebijakan-Pembangunan-Berketahanan-Iklim.pdf
6 National Roadmap for Blue Economy 2045 & National Roadmap for Circular Economy 2025 - 2045

1.1.4. INCLUSIVE SOCIAL OUTCOMES FOR A JUST TRANSITION

Indonesia's energy sector, the largest source of emissions, is at the forefront of the nation's commitment to achieving a just and inclusive transition contributing to the country's environmental and economic sustainability. Guided by its NDC, Indonesia has set ambitious targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, requiring a balance between economic growth and environmental stewardship.

The country's baseline trajectory reflects a significant increase in energy-related emissions under a business-as-usual scenario, from 453 million tons in 2010 to a staggering 1,669 million tons by 2030. To meet its enhanced NDC targets, Indonesia has committed to reducing emissions from the energy sector[7] by 12.5% unconditionally and by 15.5% with international support.[8] This equates to 358 and 446 million tons of emissions reductions, respectively. Achieving these goals requires transformative investments in renewable energy, decarbonization of the power sector, and the development of a robust financing ecosystem that goes beyond reliance on state funds. With government resources covering only 34% of the financial needs for the NDC targets, active engagement of non-state actors has become essential.

As part of its strategy, Indonesia has launched innovative mechanisms to catalyze this transition. The Energy Transition Mechanism ("ETM") serves as the country's platform for mobilizing investment into renewable energy and infrastructure while enabling the early retirement of coal-fired power plants ("CFPPs"). This initiative, coupled with the Just Energy Transition Partnership ("JETP") with an estimated commitment of $20 billion, aims to drive a shift to cleaner energy while addressing the profound socio-economic implications of such a transition. While these programs promise significant environmental benefits, they also present challenges that demand careful management to ensure inclusive social outcomes.

The phasing down of coal-fired power plants is expected to have a direct impact on employment, particularly in communities where coal mining and power generation have been primary sources of livelihoods. Entire local economies may face disruption as jobs associated with CFPPs are eliminated. However, the transition also brings new opportunities. Investments in renewable energy projects, such as solar and wind power, are projected to create jobs at a rate significantly higher than traditional coal-fired power plants. For instance, international studies suggest that replacing coal with solar or wind energy can more than double the number of jobs generated per megawatt of capacity. Moreover, infrastructure projects, such as the construction of transmission lines and grid upgrades, will further contribute to job creation during both development and operational phases.

Therefore, for the transition to be truly effective, it must be "just." A just transition ensures that the cost and benefits of the energy transition are equitably shared and that the resulting social, economic, and environmental risks and opportunities are equitably distributed among stakeholders according to their capacity and conditions, affirmatively enabling vulnerable underserved stakeholders to participate in decision-making that mitigates the risks and captures benefits from opportunities.[9] The Government's commitment to just transition is evident in the Indonesia Just Transition White Paper launched during the UNGA, 2024. The just transition framework that champions the principles of sustainability and resilience, gender equality and empowerment, accountability and leaving no one behind will guide the country's energy transition.

In that context, a just transition must prioritize the re-skilling and up-skilling of workers displaced by the decline of coal-based industries. Providing targeted training and education programs will enable these individuals to secure employment in emerging sectors, ensuring that economic benefits are equitably distributed. Similarly, community support programs, including financial assistance and social safety nets, will play a crucial role in mitigating the negative impacts of the transition.

In addition to addressing employment challenges,

7 Including fugitive
8 official-jetp-cipp-2023-vshare_f_en-1700532655.pdf
9 CIPP 2023

the energy transition offers an opportunity to promote broader social equity. Investments in decentralized renewable energy systems can expand access to affordable, reliable energy for marginalized communities, particularly in remote areas. This will not only improve living standards but also drive local economic growth and development. The transition also opens the door to greater gender inclusion by fostering opportunities for women to participate in the renewable energy workforce, supported by policies that promote equitable access to training, leadership roles, and employment.

Mostly importantly, a just energy transition must also provide new economic opportunities for communities to diversify their economy while enhancing income generating opportunities to take advantage of the transformation.

1.1.5. COMMITMENT TO GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION ("GESI")

Indonesia has demonstrated a strong commitment to advancing gender equality and social inclusion as integral components of its national development agenda. The country has enacted progressive policies and frameworks to ensure equitable opportunities for women, marginalized groups, and vulnerable populations. Indonesia has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women ("CEDAW") with Law No. 7/1984 and made Gender Mainstreaming mandatory in national and subnational development through President Instruction No.9/2000.

A key initiative underscoring Indonesia's commitment to GESI is its implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting ("GRB") across national and subnational levels. GRB is embedded in the public planning and budgeting system and mandates government ministries and local governments to allocate resources explicitly targeting gender-related goals. The GRB framework ensures that public spending addresses systemic inequalities, such as closing the gender wage gap, increasing women's access to education and healthcare, and fostering women's participation in the labor market. Indonesia has financed programs that improve maternal health, increase gender parity in education, combat gender-based violence, and expand access to economic opportunities for women and marginalized groups, particularly in rural and undeserved communities.

By embedding gender equality and social inclusion into its strategic frameworks, policies, and budgeting systems, Indonesia underscores its resolve to empower women, address structural inequities, and create a more inclusive and equitable society.

1.1.6. ROLE OF SUSTAINABLE FINANCE IN INDONESIA

Indonesia faces a significant financing gap in achieving its SDGs, requiring substantial investment to meet its environmental, social, and economic targets by 2030. This gap underscores the critical importance of innovative financing mechanisms, which mobilize resources beyond traditional funding sources.

As a major player in the global sustainable finance landscape, Indonesia has pioneered instruments like Green Sukuk, SDGs Bonds, and Blue Bonds, attracting both domestic and international capital for projects aligned with the SDGs. These financing tools have catalyzed large-scale initiatives in renewable energy, infrastructure, education, social protection, and environmental conservation. For instance, renewable energy projects supported through sustainable finance have contributed to the reduction of over 10.5 million tonnes of GHG emissions and generation of over 7.3 million kWh of electricity capacity, reinforcing Indonesia's commitment to transitioning toward cleaner energy sources. Infrastructure development has also seen significant progress, including the construction of over 690 kilometers of railway tracks, providing low-carbon transportation options that reduce emissions and improve connectivity.[10]

In education, sustainable finance has enabled scholarships for 11.4 million elementary school students, ensuring equitable access to learning opportunities, including support for 28,442 students with special needs. Social protection

10 Based on the Republic of Indonesia Green Sukuk Allocation and Impact Reports: https://www.djppr.kemenkeu.go.id/laporankinerja

programs funded through these mechanisms have reached over 3 million underprivileged families, offering assistance to vulnerable children, orphans, and entrepreneurial groups, thereby fostering community resilience and economic empowerment.[11]

To enhance the coherence and effectiveness of these efforts, Indonesia has adopted an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)—a strategic approach to aligning financing policies and investments with national development priorities. The INFF provides a comprehensive roadmap to mobilize, manage, and align public and private financial resources to bridge the SDGs financing gap. It serves as a critical tool for identifying synergies across funding sources, optimizing resource allocation, and enhancing coordination among stakeholders. By leveraging the INFF, Indonesia can ensure that innovative financing mechanisms are embedded within a cohesive framework, maximizing their impact on SDGs progress.

Through its leadership in sustainable finance, Indonesia has demonstrated how innovative funding mechanisms can catalyze transformative development. From renewable energy projects to social inclusion programs, the country's achievements highlight the potential of sustainable finance to bridge the gap between ambitious development goals and available financial resources. Examples of the Republic of Indonesia's allocation and impact reports can be found on the Ministry of Finance website for reference[12].

11 Based on the Republic of Indonesia SDG Bond Allocation and Impact Reports: https://www.djppr.kemenkeu.go.id/laporankinerja
12 https://www.djppr.kemenkeu.go.id/en/governmentsecuritiesframework

2.
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (ROI) SUSTAINABLE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FRAMEWORK

The Sustainable Government Securities Framework (the "Framework") has been updated to highlight how going forward, RoI's Sustainable Bonds and Sukuk ("Sustainable Securities") will fund projects delivering environmental and / or social benefits that support the nation to achieve its sustainability objectives. Moreover, this also further demonstrates progress on Indonesia's sustainability journey, aligning with evolving budget requirements and market standards.

RoI also engaged the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to support the Framework development, including in ensuring the alignment with the objectives of the SDGs.

Going forward, new Sustainable Securities will follow the criteria set out in this updated Framework. Each Sustainable Securities will follow the criteria set out in the Framework under which they have been issued initially.

For reporting consistency purposes, previous Sustainable Securities (previously called "Green and SDGs Securities") will follow the reporting criteria set out in this updated Framework.

RoI may choose to issue Sustainable Securities in a thematic format to highlight particular project and policy focus, for example SDGs, Gender or Blue Bond / Sukuk.

Sustainable Securities issued under the Framework will be aligned to the respective applicable market standards:

- The ICMA's 2021 Green Bond Principles[13] ("GBP"), 2023 Social Bond Principles[14] ("SBP"), 2021 Sustainability Bond Guideline[15] ("SBG"), and 2024 Guidance on Green, Social and Sustainability Sukuk ("GSS Sukuk")[16], or as they may subsequently be updated.
- The Green Bond Standards ("GBS"), Social Bond Standards ("SBS") and Sustainability Bond Standards ("SuBS") from the ASEAN Capital Markets Forum ("ACMF")[17]

This updated Framework has been established referencing recognized sources when relevant, such as:

- The Indonesia Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance[18]
- The Climate Bond Initiative Taxonomy[19]
- The Sustainable Blue Economy Practitioner's guide, published in 2023 by the Asian Development Bank, ICMA, International Finance Corporation, UN Environmental Programme, and UN Global Compact[20]
- UNDP's Blue Financing Strategic Document[21]

13 Green Bond Principles
14 Social Bond Principles
15 Sustainability Bond Guidelines
16 Guidance on Green, Social and Sustainability Sukuk
17 ASEAN Standards
18 Indonesia Taxonomy (v2_February 2025)
19 CBI Taxonomy
20 Sustainable Blue Economy Practitioner's guide
21 UNDP Blue Financing Strategic Document

Each Sustainable Securities will adopt:

- Use of proceeds;
- Process for project evaluation and selection;
- Management of proceeds;
- Reporting.

Sustainable Securities do not place restrictions on the tenor and currency, and may be done in any jurisdiction and market.

Sustainable Securities can include other terms and conditions including covenants, to reflect the financing strategy and plans of RoI.

2.1. USE OF PROCEEDS

An equivalent amount of the net proceeds of Sustainable Securities will be used to finance and/or refinance, in whole or in part, new or existing Eligible Sustainable Expenditures with Green/Blue and/or Social focus ("Eligible Expenditures"):

- The net proceeds of Green/Blue Securities issued under this Framework will be applied to Eligible Expenditures with Green and/or Blue focus set out in Section 2.1.1 below.
- The net proceeds of Social Securities issued under this Framework will be applied to Eligible Expenditures with Social focus set out in Section 2.1.2 below.
- The net proceeds of Sustainability Securities issued under this Framework will be applied to both Eligible Green and/or Blue Expenditures set out in Section 2.1.1, and to Eligible Social Expenditures set out in Section 2.1.2. below.
- The net proceeds of SDGs Securities issued under this Framework may be applied to:
  - Eligible Green and/or Blue Expenditures set out in Section 2.1.1, and to Eligible Social Expenditures set out in Section 2.1.2. below; or
  - Eligible Social Expenditures set out in Section 2.1.2 below.

Under RoI's context, Eligible Expenditures may take the form of:

1) **Investment Expenditures**: mainly constitute of capital investments on physical assets of essential social or environmental services, that have objective to reduce inequality and increase sustainability including facilities, basic infrastructures, networks, systems, plants, property, equipment, and so on.
2) **Subsidies, Fiscal Transfer, Grants, Loans**: financial incentives provided to local state-owned enterprises, subsidiary in the form of guaranteed tariffs, fiscal transfer to support subnational government, grants or reduced interest loans to provide and develop basic services.
3) **Tax Expenditures**: financial support provided to encourage environmental or social objectives through tax forfeitures and exceptions to normal taxation policies. This taxation may target specific communities, such as low-income households, and Small and Medium Enterprises ("SMEs") according to government regulation.
4) **Operating and maintenance expenditures** in relation to the provision of public services/ public goods.
5) **Intervention Expenditures**: financial transfers or contributions from the government to support public entities such as state-owned enterprises and Public Private Partnership ("PPP") availability payments
6) **Investments in intangible assets**, such as research, innovation, human capital and organization.

Eligible Expenditures will make a significant contribution to help RoI achieving its 2030 SDGs Targets. A detailed mapping is included in Section 2.1.1 and 2.1.2

Eligible Green/Blue Expenditures may have Social co-benefits and Eligible Social Expenditures may have Green/Blue co-benefits, this is particularly true for Indonesia under its unique climate and socio-economic context.

Eligible Green Expenditures can be linked to Blue (ocean / water related) projects, which are marked with "*" in Section 2.1.1. below. Detailed Blue categories are included in Appendix 2. When relevant, the blue projects will also follow the criteria from the Sustainable Blue Economy Practitioner's guide, published in 2023 by the Asian Development Bank, ICMA, International Finance Corporation, UN Environmental Programme, and UN Global Compact.[22]

22 https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/Bonds-to-Finance-the-Sustainable-Blue-Economy-a-Practitioners-Guide-September-2023.pdf

2.1.1. ELIGIBLE GREEN/BLUE EXPENDITURES

Eligible Green Expenditures (can be linked to Blue Expenditures)	Eligibility Criteria	Sample Projects	Alignment with the RoI's 2030 SDGs Target[23]
Renewable and Clean Energy* 	• Generation and transmission of energy from renewable energy sources. To be eligible, activities' emissions level must be <100gCO2e/kWh on a lifecycle basis[24], unless otherwise stated ▸ Solar (onshore e.g., solar roofs and solar farm and offshore e.g., floating solar, concentrated solar pant ("CSP")[25] ▸ Wind power (onshore and offshore*) ▸ Ocean energy (tidal, wave)* ▸ Hydropower[26]* ▸ Energy from sustainable biomass[27] ▸ Geothermal • Manufacturing, storage and distribution of low-carbon hydrogen produced from 100% renewable energy sources • Deployment, refurbishment, upgrade, operation or maintenance, as well as research & development of advanced technologies for nuclear power generation[28] • Research and development ("R&D") of products or technologies for renewable energy generation, and energy transmission, including for wind power, solar energy, energy storage, and low carbon hydrogen generated from renewable energy sources.	• Providing bioenergy business services and supervision • Providing renewable energy services and supervision • Planning and development of geothermal development area • Development of new, renewable energy and energy conservation infrastructures • Development of rooftop solar power grid • Wind, hydro, steam-based power plant developed in coastal/marine area • Provision of solar lights into the coastal areas.	• By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services • By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix • By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency • By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing states, and land-locked developing countries.

23 Roadmap of SDGs 2023–2030, by BAPPENAS
24 Thresholds referenced in the Climate Bond Initiative Taxonomy (link) and the Indonesia Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance (link)
25 CSP facilities shall have no more than 15% of electricity generated from non-renewable energy sources as per the Climate Bond Initiative Taxonomy (link):
26 Hydroelectric power eligibility as per the Indonesia Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance (link): generation plant meets criteria (1) and (3), or (2) and (3)
(1) The electricity generation facility is a run-of-river
(2) The electricity generation facility is using a reservoir with a power density >4 W/m2;
(3) Lifecycle GHG emissions from the generation of electricity by the entire facilities <100 gCO2e/kWh
27 Excluding projects from the exclusion list. Feedstock include: agricultural residues, forestry residues, plantation waste, food waste, organic waste.
28 Projects should be consistent with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) standards and should not operate in environmentally and socially critical areas. Such projects will also follow the criteria from the Indonesia Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance (link):
(1) Lifecycle GHG emissions from the generation of electricity by the entire facilities <100gCO2e/kWh; and
(2) Having complied with specific nuclear energy safety, security, and environmental standards, particularly regarding environmental radioactivity control, radioactive waste management, nuclear preparedness, and nuclear liability; and
(3) Using proven fuel and reactor design; and
(4) Meeting requirements for radioactive releases into the environment resulting in a public dose <1mSv/year; and
(5) Providing a guarantee to fulfill nuclear power plant decommissioning obligations after operation completion and obtain a statement of release based on applicable regulations.

Eligible Green Expenditures (*can be linked to Blue Expenditures)	Eligibility Criteria	Sample Projects	Alignment with the RoI's 2030 SDGs Target[23]
Energy Efficiency 	• Improvement of the energy efficiency of infrastructure, which results in an energy consumption of at least 20% below the average national energy consumption of an equivalent infrastructure. • Research and development ("R&D") of products or technologies and their implementation that reduces energy consumption of underlying asset, technology, product or system(s); including LED lights, improved chillers, improved lighting technology, and reduced power usage in manufacturing operations. Post implementation, such projects should lead to energy savings of at least 20% compared to a pre-project implementation baseline	• Implementation of minimum energy performance standards and energy efficient labels on energy equipment utilization • Investment in energy conservation • Provision of energy efficiency appliances	• By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities. • Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.
Climate Change Adaptation* 	• Flood mitigation [29]* • Drought management • Public health management[30] • Adaptation, reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience of urban infrastructure • Research leading to technology innovation with sustainability benefits	• Construction of flood control facilities • Lake revitalization • Construction and improvement of groundwater infrastructures • Technology and innovation to enhance climate mitigation and adaptation • Provision of climate change data and information • Provision of maritime meteorological data and information • Improvement of geospatial information • Development of decision support system in atmospheric dynamics • Construction of national observatorium • Nature-based solutions to strengthen climate resilience such as coastal and inland flood resilience	• Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. • Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all. • Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.
Clean Transportation 	• Developing and upgrading zero or low carbon[31] transportation networks and systems • Development, manufacturing, retrofitting or procurement of zero-direct emission (including electric or green hydrogen technologies) electric and low carbon vehicles for public transportation • Associated infrastructure such as EV charging stations	• Development of Greater Jakarta Urban Train • Construction and management of railways infrastructure and supporting facilities in Sumatera • Construction and management of double track railways infrastructure and supporting facilities in Java North Line	• By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.

29 Excluding large-scale infrastructure construction, such as dams. As per the Sustainable Blue Economy Practitioner's guide (link), for blue eligibility, projects must be within 50 km of the coast or within the marine environment

30 Projects that reduce health risks caused by climate change, such as heat stress, vector-borne diseases, air pollution-related illnesses, and extreme weather impacts on human health or health infrastructure (such as hospitals)

31 Following universal emissions thresholds (also referenced in the CBI Taxonomy): to be eligible, hybrid passenger vehicles must meet the threshold of 50gCO2e/p-km and hybrid freight vehicles (such as heavy trucks, locomotives) must meet threshold of 25gCO2e/t-km. In addition, the tailpipe emissions intensity of the eligible passenger

Eligible Green Expenditures (*can be linked to Blue Expenditures)	Eligibility Criteria	Sample Projects	Alignment with the RoI's 2030 SDGs Target[23]

Waste Management, Waste to Energy and Pollution Prevention and Control* 	• Waste prevention, treatment, management and recycling projects, including but not limited to municipal waste treatment following the waste hierarchy
	• Projects that prevent, control, and reduce waste from entering the coastal and marine environments*
	  ▸ Solid waste management[32]
	  ▸ Resource efficiency and circular economy (Waste prevention and reduction)
	  ▸ Non-point source pollution management[33]
	• Rehabilitation of closed landfill areas
	• Waste-to-energy [34], including the production of biofuels from waste[35]
	• The recycling of battery metals: recovery of valuable metals from used-up batteries (such as lithium-ion) and scrap from recalled vehicles and factories
	• Air pollution prevention facilities and monitoring systems
	• Design, development and installation of carbon capture unit for the purpose of decarbonizing hard to-abate sectors, and associated infrastructure for the transport (pipelines, vehicles, and vesseis) and storage of captured CO2[36]
		• Improvement of municipal solid waste management system
		• Monitoring and evaluation of municipal solid waste management system
		• Improvement of air quality data and information services
		• Improvement of water pollution control in watershed
		• Development and provision of water pollution control facilities
		• Waste collection
			• By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
			• Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

vehicles must not exceed 50g CO2e/p-km until 2025, and from 2026 onwards, eligible vehicles must have emissions intensity of 0g CO2e/p-km. To be eligible, hybrid freight vehicles must meet threshold of 25gCO2/t-km from 2020, 21gCO2/t-km from 2030 and 18gCO2/t-km from 2050. Transportation of fossil fuels (including blended fuels) is not an eligible activity.

32 As per the Sustainable Blue Economy Practitioner's guide (link), for blue eligibility, solid waste management projects must be within 50 km of the coast or a river that drains to the ocean

33 As per the Sustainable Blue Economy Practitioner's guide (link), for blue eligibility, non-point source pollution management projects must be within 200 km of the coast or within 50 km of rivers (and their tributaries) that flow to the ocean

34 Following the Climate Bond Initiative Taxonomy (link) : Only facilities outside the EU are potentially eligible. Plant efficiency >= 25%; AND Bottom ash recovery; AND >= 90% recovery of metal from ash; AND Average carbon intensity of electricity and/ or heat over the life of the plant <= waste management allowance; AND capacity of the plant does not exceed the calculated residual waste at any time in the plant's life. For waste-to-energy projects that utilize municipal solid waste for energy recovery, segregation of recyclable wastes, including plastics, will be done before energy conversion

35 Waste feedstock includes forestry residues, and residues from certified sustainable palm oil operations (e.g. Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials ("RSB") and Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil ("RSPO")) such as palm kernel shells and palm oil mill effluents.

36 Following the CBI criteria. Carbon capture investments applied to the O&G upstream (exploration and production) and fossil fuel-based power generation sectors, as well as for greenfield refineries will be excluded. Enhanced oil recovery is also excluded.

Eligible Green Expenditures (*can be linked to Blue Expenditures)	Eligibility Criteria	Sample Projects	Alignment with the RoI's 2030 SDGs Target[23]
Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Land 	• Sustainable management of natural resources which substantially avoids or reduces carbon loss / increases carbon sequestration (through planting of new forest areas and/or replanting of degraded areas, the use of drought / flood / temperature resistant species) • Habitat and biodiversity conservation (through sustainable management of land use change, sustainable management of agriculture/ forestry [37], pest management • Agriculture production of low emission crops[38] and organic agriculture product and supporting service[39] • Agricultural techniques to improve productivity and reduce agriculture emission [40]	• Forest protection • Peatland restoration • Biodiversity conservation • Improvement of spatial planning in watershed • Prevention and fight against forest fires • Improvement of the inspection process for compliance with environmental legislation, including remote monitoring technologies • Implementation or expansion of units for biofertilizers production • Projects for the production of organic food • Precision farming / Smart farm technologies • Drip irrigation / Micro-irrigation • Vertical Farming • Crop rotation • No-till farming	• Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forest, wetland, mountain, and dryland ecosystems, in line with obligations under international agreements. • Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean* 	• Sustainable management of natural resources which substantially avoids or reduces carbon loss / increases carbon sequestration (through planting of new mangrove and seagrass areas and/or replanting of degraded areas)* • Habitat and biodiversity conservation (through sustainable management of marine ecosystems, sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture, protection of coastal and marine environments, coral reef rehabilitation)*	• Rehabilitation and replanting of mangrove, seagrass or degraded areas • Coastal protection • Marine biodiversity conservation • Protection of marine environment • Improvement of marine spatial planning • R&D for marine environment improvement	• Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forest, wetland, mountain, and dryland ecosystems, in line with obligations under international agreements. • Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
Green Tourism* 	• Developing tourism resiliency against climate change risk • Eco-tourism in coastal/marine area* • Application of sustainable practices in tourism • Development of tourism and economy creative supply chains	• Ecosystem Recovery and Improvement in Conservation Area (National Park) • Construction of Ecotourism Infrastructure • Special designated coastal/ marine area for ecotourism development • Development the areas that contains meaning and function as a natural heritage (i.e. culture, biodiversity, geology) • Geopark sustainable tourism • Research and development for sustainable tourism • Development of waste management system in marine tourism destination	• Integrate climate change anticipation measures into national policies, strategies and planning. • By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

37 To be considered eligible under this category, the projects will need to be certified, for example, like the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Coalition (PEFC), or having sustainable forest management plan for smallholder farms

38 Aligned with Indonesia Long Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient 2050, ENDC Section Agriculture, and Ministry of Agriculture Strategic Planning 2020-2024 to support GHG emission reduction by leverage low emission rice variety

39 These activities are eligible if meeting Indonesia National Standard for Organic Agriculture System SNI 6729: 2016 and Ministry of Agriculture Regulation no. 64/Permentan/ OT/.140/5/2013 about Organic Agriculture System

40 Genetically modified organism (GMO) crops, dry agriculture practice in peatland area, and purchase of agriculture equipment that runs directly on fossil fuel such as those powered by diesel are excluded

Eligible Green Expenditures (*can be linked to Blue Expenditures)	Eligibility Criteria	Sample Projects	Alignment with the RoI's 2030 SDGs Target[23]
Green Buildings 	• Development, renovation, maintenance of green buildings that meet regional, national or internationally recognised standards or certifications for environmental performance such as: ▸ Greenship: "Gold" or above. Greenship is developed by the Green Building Council Indonesia ("GBC Indonesia"), which contains six categories: ◆ Appropriate Site Development ◆ Energy Efficiency and Conservation ◆ Water conservation ◆ Material & resources cycle ◆ Air quality & leisure air (water indoor health & comfort) ◆ Building & environment management ▸ BREEAM: "Excellent" or above ▸ LEED: "Gold" or above ▸ EDGE: Certified • Construction, refurbishment and maintenance of data centres that meet a power usage effectiveness ("PUE") below 1.5, or the upgrade, retrofit or renovation works in or resulting in achievement of such PUE value. Such data center should obtain a green data center certification.	• Construction and Rehabilitation of Green Building (Based on the Green Building Council Indonesia categories) • Environmental Management Standardization development • Data centers.	• By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated, and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries. • Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management* 	• R&D and implementation of technologies for water saving and treatment* • Development of agricultural infrastructure for efficient water management (i.e. irrigation systems and rainwater collection & storage facilities)* • Investments in tail water recovery systems which collect run-off water from fields that is recycled for agricultural production purposes* • Hydrological monitoring, construction of water diversion canals for lakes located in flood plains and reforestation actions* • Construction and improvement of public water distribution and treatment facilities* • Development of water related hazard emergency plans* • Wastewater management to mitigate marine pollution[41]*	• Improvement of water quality data and information services. • Construction of irrigation systems and rainwater storage facilities. • Construction and improvement of domestic wastewater management system. • Development, improvement, and expansion of regional drinking water supply system.	• By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally. • By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

41 As per the Sustainable Blue Economy Practitioner's guide (link), for blue eligibility, wastewater management, projects must be within 100 km of the coast

2.1.2. ELIGIBLE SOCIAL EXPENDITURES

Eligible Social Expenditures	Eligibility Criteria	Sample Projects	Alignment with the RoI's 2030 SDGs Target[42]
Employment Generation including through the Potential Effect of SME Financing and Microfinance **Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment** 	**Improve Welfare / Poverty Eradication** • Social protection and assistance programs aiming to extend basic, universal social welfare in Indonesia **Rural development** • Empowerment of rural communities[43] and governance, especially in borders and disadvantaged villages, to provide local employment opportunities by managing existing local resources. **Employment generation** • Provision of technical training to unemployed people • Support client-centric public employment services • Strengthen select active labor market programs • Facilitate labor market monitoring and analysis and project management • Technical and financial support to micro and small businesses	• Provision of social assistance in form of cash and basic food necessities to poor and vulnerable households • *Program Keluarga Harapan* to provide social assistance, such as health and education, to poor and vulnerable families including school age children, elderly, people with disability and pregnant mother • Provision of health insurance subsidy to *Penerima Bantuan Iuran* / PBI (poor and vulnerable people) to be eligible for national health insurance • Development of systems to improve unified data management with coverage of at least 40% of expenditures and quality of beneficiaries' register • Rehabilitation of facilities and basic infrastructure in villages • Improving financing facility and business process coaching for micro and small businesses • Capacity building to local government and improve governance in management of rural communities • Education of reproductive health for adolescents • Family planning for postnatal mothers • Development of gender responsive regulations and policies	• By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. • Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including for the poorest, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable. • Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services. • By 2030, 41.60% proportion of MSMEs have access to financial services, with intervention. • By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for the youth and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
	Gender Equality • Provision of access and quality services for family planning and reproductive health • Provision of Gender Responsive Legal Framework • Enhancing support and access to financing for female entrepreneurs and female-owned businesses[44] • Enhancing financial support to women in a vulnerable position, with special focus on low-income women		• By 2030, 0.44% women married before 15 years old with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 5.93% women married before 18 years old with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 50% proportion of women in managerial positions with intervention scenario.

42 Roadmap of SDGs 2023–2030, by BAPPENAS

43 Rural communities in the context of "3T" (Daerah Tertinggal, Terdepan, dan Terluar) refer to underdeveloped, remote, and outermost regions in Indonesia. These areas are characterized by:
***Tertinggal* (Underdeveloped):** Limited economic opportunities, low infrastructure development (e.g., electricity, healthcare, education), and high poverty rates.
***Terdepan* (Remote):** Geographically isolated locations, often far from urban centers, with poor connectivity and accessibility.
***Terluar* (Outermost):** Regions on the periphery of the country (e.g., small islands, border areas) facing challenges such as limited public services, weak governance, and vulnerability to natural disasters and conflicts.
These communities typically struggle with inadequate access to basic services, poor infrastructure, and socio-economic disparities. Government initiatives focus on improving their development through infrastructure projects, economic diversification, and enhanced public service delivery.

44 As per the IFC definition: an enterprise qualifies as a woman-owned enterprise if it meets the following criteria: (A) at least 51% owned by woman/women; or (B) at least 20% owned by woman/women; and (i) has at least 1 woman as CEO, COO, President or Vice President; and (ii) has at least 30% of the board of directors composed of women, where a board exists.

Eligible Social Expenditures	Eligibility Criteria	Sample Projects	Alignment with the RoI's 2030 SDGs Target[42]
Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems 	• Production subsidies to small[45] and medium[46] farmers for basic food production including training, facilities and infrastructure • Integrated nutrition intervention programs for priority targets such as pregnant mothers, children under 5 and adolescent girls	• Programs to support small and medium farms and youth • Provision of seeds and facilitating improvement in food production • Trainings for agricultural entrepreneur and certification • Nutrition supplementation, surveillance, education and campaign, food aids, and provision of water and sanitation for stunting reduction • Research and development on agriculture systems • Development of processing facilities and marketing of agriculture products	• By 2030, 3.60% prevalence of undernourishment with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 3.30% Food Insecurity Experiences Scale (FIES) with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 7.90% prevalence of stunting in children under 5 with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 1.98% prevalence of wasting in children under 5 with intervention scenario.
Access to Essential Services 	**Healthcare** • Construct, equip, operate hospitals, clinics and health care centers for the provision of public/free/ subsidized health services • Trainings for health human resources to improve quality health services • Communicable disease control through screening and case detection, prevention services, surveillance, and treatment • Non-communicable disease control through early detection, education and promotion of healthy lifestyle, regulation, and treatment • Improve access to reproductive health and family planning • Strengthen the national vaccine program • Improvement of preparedness for public health emergencies, including surveillance and early detection and outbreak control • Improve integration and utilization of health information and e-health solutions	• Provision for basic immunization services for children under 5 • Surveillance and early detection of communicable and non-communicable diseases • Development of telemedicine	• By 2030, 70 maternal mortalities per 100,000 live births with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 98.2% proportion of ever-married women 15-49 years of age whose latest birth process is carried out in a healthcare facility with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 18.8 under-five mortality per 1,000 live births with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 5.1 neonatal mortalities per 1,000 live births with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 6.26 infant mortalities per 1,000 live births with intervention scenario. • By 2030, elimination of HIV or zero new HIV infections (0.01 HIV infection per 1,000 uninfected population) with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 65 Tuberculosis incidences per 100,000 populations with intervention scenario. • By 2030, elimination of malaria (malaria incidence of less than 1 per 1,000 population) with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 1.6% smoking prevalence in adolescent with intervention scenario • By 2030, 4.8 per 1,000 population adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 2.10 Total Fertility Rate (TFR) with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 100% coverage of national health insurance with intervention scenario

45 Farmers who have agricultural land area of less than 0.5 hectares (ha).
46 Farmers who have agricultural land area between 0.5 ha to 2 ha.

Eligible Social Expenditures	Eligibility Criteria	Sample Projects	Alignment with the RoI's 2030 SDGs Target[42]
	Education • Quality improvement of primary and secondary education, including training for teachers and financial assistance such as grants and scholarships • Construction and maintenance of public schools, universities, campus and accommodations • Provision of public vocational education including courses and trainings, facilities and infrastructures for vocational schools and colleges, and scholarships.	• Indonesia Pintar (Smart Indonesia) Program, to help children aging 6-21 from poor families, orphans, disabled and victims of natural disasters • Bantuan Operasional Sekolah / BOS (School Operational Assistance) to exempt students from tuition fees • Improvement of the education quality of elementary, junior and senior high schools via Sekolah Penggerak • Improving quality of vocational schools via SMK for Industry 4.0 development • Digital platform for student, teacher, and school management • School Operational Assistance and facilities for madrasa and religious schools	• By 2030, 78.50% 8th grader who achieve minimum proficiency in reading with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 32.72% 8th grader who achieve minimum proficiency in mathematics with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 77.58% 5th grader who achieve minimum proficiency in reading with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 40.58% 5th grader who achieve minimum proficiency in mathematics with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 97.9% of Indonesia children will have attended at least 1 year of preschool education before entering primary education with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 99.81% gross enrollment rate in lower secondary education or similar level with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 86.93% gross enrollment rate in upper secondary education / vocational education or similar level with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 61% gross enrollment rate in higher secondary education between the bottom and top quintiles of socio-economic groups with intervention. • By 2030, 94.55% of teachers meeting qualifications in line with national standards by level with intervention scenario.
Affordable Basic Infrastructure	**Sustainable Cities and Communities** • Provision of public housingstargeting low-income households[47] • Housing financing at reduced interest rates, and customized according to the location and income of target population families • Roads, rails or ports that increase access for people in remote areas[48] • Access to affordable electricity, including subsidy programs, and transmission and distribution projects within remote or underserved areas with either no or inadequate access to electricity[49] **Clean Water and Sanitation** • Construction and maintenance of basic sanitation facilities and infrastructure, such as toilet, handwashing facilities and sewerage treatment • Projects/interventions that will guarantee the supply of water with sufficient and appropriate quality and quantity for human supply and multiple uses Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure • Improvement of reliability and sustainability of internet or connectivity services • Telecommunication projects to promote digital inclusion in unconnected or underserved[50] communities.	• Provision of access to proper and sustainable sanitation • Provision of environmental infrastructure • Internet access services in the Papua Customary Territory • Development of broadband infrastructure • Development of Community based settlement Infrastructure • Development of green infrastructure to support regional resilience against flood disasters • Implementation of joint Telecommunication Channel (Ducting) • Base Transceiver Station/Last Mile • Provision of Satellite Capacity and Services • Affordable housing for *Masyarakat Berpenghasilan Rendah* / MBR (Low-Income Earners) under *Kegiatan Pembiayaan Perumahan dan Permukiman* / KPPP (the Housing and Settlement Financing Activities) to promote home ownership and increase the supply of affordable housing projects targeting low-income earners	• By 2030, 90.6% proportion of households with access to adequate and affordable housing with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 100% proportion of population served by mobile broadband service with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 100% universal access to an improved sanitation. • By 2030, 100% proportion of households using safely managed drinking water services (improved drinking water) with intervention scenario. • By 2030, 100% proportion of individuals using internet with intervention scenario.

47 Classified as households with income < IDR 8 Million/month according to Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing. Housing conditions of the targeted populations should meet at least one of the following criteria: Living in inadequate housing (for example, damaged, lacking basic facilities such as clean water, sanitation, or security). Small/overcrowded housing (<12 m^2 per person). Living in slums or disaster-prone areas.

48 Eligible projects are located in areas with no access or substantially inadequate access to transportation. Areas with substantially inadequate access to transportation are defined as areas that have unpaved, ungraded narrow or non-weather proof (mud road) roads or roads with poor conditions (such as potholes, cracked pavement, collapsing shoulders) rendering its use difficult or impossible.

49 In order to be considered as Eligible Project, >80% of the electricity in the relevant grid should have to be generated from renewable sources

50 Underserved is defined as communities which either: Has access to at least mobile service by one operator with limited broadband capacity. The backhaul or access capacity of the given site does not allow for a quality Internet experience; or access to 2G/3G or limited 4G for mobile networks or copper for fixed networks.

Eligible Sustainable Expenditures may include the expenditures RoI made three years prior to the issuance or signing date of the respective Sustainable Securities.

If not specified in the above categories, the aforementioned project categories/criteria may provide direct or indirect benefit(s) to one or more of the following targeted populations:

- Low-income households[51]
- Populations in underdeveloped regions / remote areas / frontier regions[52]
- Indigenous community
- Rural population
- Women
- Infants and children under 5
- Orphans
- Victim of natural disaster
- Unemployed
- People with disabilities
- Migrants and/or displaced persons
- Full time students and part time students under the age of 21
- Population living below the poverty line
- Elderly
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)[53]
- Targeted recipients of relevant programs, including:
  - *Program Keluarga Harapan* (Family Hope Program) to provide social assistance, such as health and education, to poor and vulnerable families (decile 1-2 lowest income) with pregnant mothers, school age children, elderly, people with disability
  - Provision of premium subsidy to poor and vulnerable people (decile 1-4 lowest income) (*Penerima Bantuan Iuran*) to be enrolled in national health insurance
  - *Indonesia Pintar* (Smart Indonesia) Program, to help children aged 6-21 years from poor families (decile 1-3), disabled and victims of natural disasters.

2.1.3. EXCLUSIONS

The following activities are excluded from consideration for Eligible Expenditures ("Exclusions"):

- Projects that cause / contribute to deforestation
- Child labour and forced labour;
- Adult entertainment;
- Weapon;
- Alcohol;
- Tobacco;
- Fossil fuel;
- Gambling;
- Infrastructure projects which are highly-polluting or carbon-intensive in nature
- Biomass/feedstock that
  - Will be derived from sources that compete with food production or that lead to deforestation
  - Will be grown in areas with currently or previously high in biodiversity
  - Will decrease carbon pools in soil
  - In addition, for facilities producing electricity from biofuel/feedstock, GHG emissions must be < 100gCO2e/kWh (on a lifecycle basis)
- Precious metals wholesale or brokerage, precious minerals wholesale or brokerage, artworks and antiques wholesale or brokerage.

51 Classified as people with income < IDR 8 Million/month according to Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing

52 Referring to the 3T area (*Daerah Tertinggal, Terdepan, dan Terluar*)
Underdeveloped regions: regions that have low development indicators, both economic, social, and infrastructure, compared to the national average. The criteria for determining underdeveloped regions are regulated in Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 131/2015 and updated in Perpres No. 63/2020.
Characteristics: Low Human Development Index (HDI), high poverty rate, slower economic growth than the national average, limited infrastructure access (roads, electricity, clean water, health, education) .
Remote areas: geographically isolated areas, where access to basic services (transportation, health, education) is an issue. These areas are often small islands, mountainous areas, or border areas far from urban areas.
Characteristics: Limited transportation infrastructure (for example, only accessible by ship or plane), dependence on pioneer transportation (for example, passenger ships for small islands), severe poverty and socio-economic backwardness.
Frontier regions: areas that are strategic geographically and geopolitically, especially on the borders of countries or regions that are the gateways to Indonesia. This area requires special development to strengthen state sovereignty and improve people's welfare.
Characteristics: Border areas with neighboring countries (for example, Papua with Papua New Guinea, Aceh with Malaysia), strategic areas for national security and maritime economy, infrastructure limitations that affect basic services.

53 As defined under the prevailing of Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 Year 2008 Articles 1 and 6 and Government Regulation 7 of 2021 (GR 7/21)

2.2. PROCESS FOR PROJECT EVALUATION AND SELECTION

The Evaluation and Selection Process ensures that proceeds from Sustainable Securities are allocated exclusively to Eligible Expenditures, as defined in Section 2.1 of this Framework.

To facilitate the selection of projects under this Framework, the identification process comprises two mechanisms:

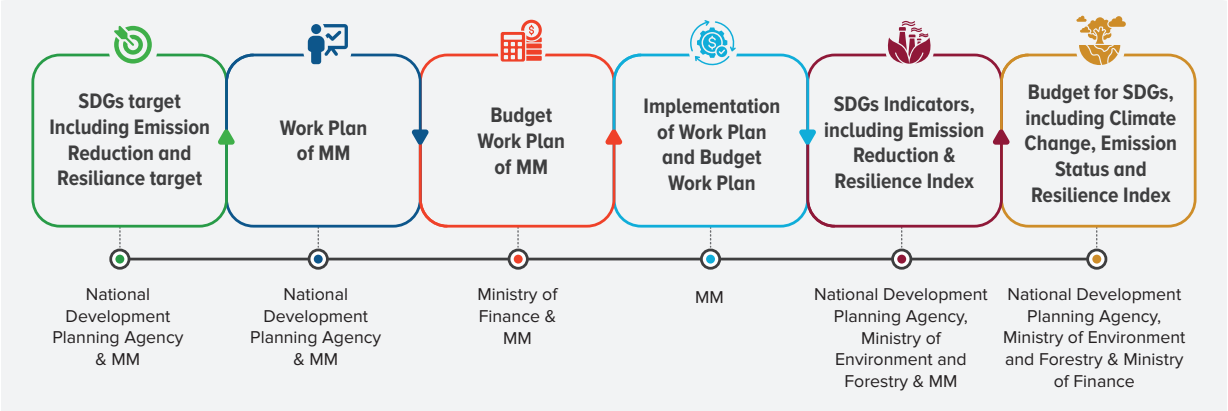
- For expenditures with a **Green or Blue focus**, the Republic of Indonesia will leverage the Climate Budget Tagging (CBT) mechanism available within the KRISNA system[54]. To enhance this process, additional identification methods may be explored, as long as they refer to national documents related to projects and activities recognized as part of climate mitigation and adaptation efforts or blue activities.
- For expenditures with a **Social / SDGs focus**, RoI will utilize the KRISNA system to identify SDGs-related expenditures tagged by Line Ministries. BAPPENAS oversees the process of identifying and maintaining a list of eligible expenditures to ensure alignment with SDGs priorities.

To complement or enhance existing processes, RoI may also explore the adoption of alternative platforms or applications for project tagging. Any new methodologies or systems must, however, follow a clear and well-documented flow or step-by-step process to maintain the robustness and reliability of the tagging mechanism. The Republic of Indonesia, represented by BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Finance, will review and approve the projects, budget allocations, and subsidies included in the State Budget to ensure compliance with the Framework.

The Budget Tagging Process is designed to identify expenditures on projects that deliver benefits in accordance with RoI's climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives as well as the Roadmap of SDGs 2023–2030. This process involves at least the following Line Ministries:

(i) Ministry of Agriculture
(ii) Ministry of Environment/ Environmental Control Agency
(iii) Ministry of Forestry
(iv) Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
(v) Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
(vi) Ministry of Transportation
(vii) Ministry of Public Works
(viii) Ministry of Housing and Settlement
(ix) Ministry of Health
(x) Ministry of Home Affairs
(xi) Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Technology
(xii) Ministry of Law
(xiii) Ministry of Human Rights
(xiv) Ministry of Social Affairs
(xv) Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency
(xvi) Others, whenever relevant

The Budget Tagging Process is an integrated process involving the individual ministries responsible for the individual projects as well as BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Finance. The process is summarized in the following graphic.



54 KRISNA *(Kolaborasi Perencanaan dan Informasi Kinerja Anggaran)* is the national government's integrated planning, budgeting, and monitoring system

The environmental / social benefits and alignment to RoI's 2030 SDGs goals of each project are assessed by the individual ministries together with:

I. BAPPENAS and validated by the Ministry of Environment to be consistent with Indonesia's NDC for Eligible Green/Blue Expenditures; and
II. the SDGs Secretariat of BAPPENAS to be consistent with the Roadmap of SDGs 2023–2030 for expenditures with a Social / SDGs focus;

It will then be endorsed by the Ministry of Finance as "tagged" for budget allocation.

To be Eligible Expenditures and funded by the use of proceeds of Sustainable Securities issued under this Framework,

the Ministry of Finance in coordination with BAPPENAS and line ministries will select "tagged" projects that:

- fall into one or more of the Eligibility Criteria defined within this Framework and;
- have a project development timeline consistent with the tenor of the applicable Sustainable Securities.

The Ministry of Finance in coordination with BAPPENAS will maintain notes and records of all Eligible Expenditures reviewed and to be funded by the Use of Proceeds of each Sustainable Securities issued.

2.3. MANAGEMENT OF PROCEEDS

The proceeds of each Sustainable Securities issued will be managed within the Government's general account in accordance with sound and prudent treasury management policy[55]. Upon request from the Line Ministries, the Sustainable Securities proceeds will be credited to a designated account of the relevant ministries for funding exclusively projects as defined in the Framework. For proceeds pending for allocation to Eligible Sustainable Expenditures will be held in cash in the Government's general account at Bank Indonesia.

The proceeds of each Sustainable Securities can be used both for the financing and/or refinancing of Eligible Expenditures. If part of the proceeds is to be used for refinancing, RoI shall disclose the ratio of the proceeds which is used for financing and refinancing to the total proceeds. Whenever possible, ROI will prioritise the allocation of the proceeds to current and future expenditures (i.e. financing instead of refinancing).

The Ministry of Finance shall manage the processes for allocation of the proceeds of each Sustainable Securities issuance, and make sure that the proceeds are used in accordance with this Framework.

The respective ministries utilizing the proceeds shall track and monitor, and report to the Ministry of Finance, the environmental and social benefits of the Eligible Expenditures in their portfolio which are funded by Sustainable Securities proceeds.

A Sustainable Securities allocation register (the "Register") will be established to record the allocation of the proceeds from each Sustainable Securities. The Register will contain, for each Sustainable Securities issued, information including:

a) Details of each Sustainable Securities: ISIN, pricing date, maturity date, etc.
b) List of Eligible Expenditures, with information including:
   - Summary of projects details;
   - Amount of proceeds allocated to each eligible project;
   - Expected environmental and/or social impacts of Eligible Expenditures;
   - Aggregate amount of proceeds of Sustainable Securities allocated to Eligible Expenditures;
   - Remaining balance of unallocated proceeds;
   - Other necessary information.

In case of asset divestment, the Republic of Indonesia will mark the proceeds as "unallocated" until the proceeds are used to finance and/or refinance other Eligible Expenditures.

55 In an Islamic finance context, the proceeds may, from time to time, be placed in a dedicated account instead of the Government's general account.

2.4. REPORTING

The RoI, represented by the Ministry of Finance, will publish reporting annually for each Sustainable Securities issued, no later than in December of the following year after issuance. These reports will be provided until full allocation, or thereafter if there are any material changes in terms of allocation and/or impact.

- For Green Bonds or Sukuk, RoI will issue Green Bonds or Sukuk Reports
- For Social / Sustainability Bonds or Sukuk, RoI will issue Social / Sustainability Bonds or Sukuk Reports
- For Blue or SDG Bonds / Sukuk or other thematic bonds / Sukuk, such as Gender Bond / Sukuk, RoI may issue the thematic bonds / Sukuk reports.

In the future, RoI may combine these reports into one.

2.4.1. ALLOCATION REPORTING

Any Sustainable Securities report will contain at least:

- A list with brief description of the projects and the type of expenditures, to which Sustainable Securities proceeds have been allocated;
- The amount of Sustainable Securities proceeds allocated to such projects
- The share of financing vs re-financing
- The share of allocated and unallocated proceeds
- The co-financing share for projects involving multiple stakeholders
- SDGs Alignment and impact.

2.4.2. IMPACT REPORTING

Where possible, the Republic of Indonesia, represented by the Ministry of Finance, will report on the environmental and/or social impacts associated with the Eligible Expenditures funded with the net proceeds of the Sustainable Securities.

Subject to the nature of Eligible Expenditures and availability of information, the Republic of Indonesia aims to include, but not limited to, the following Impact Indicators[56]:

Eligible Project Category	Indicative Impact Indicators – Examples
Renewable and Clean Energy	• Renewable energy produced in MWh • Renewable energy capacity in MW • Share of renewable energies in final gross energy consumption (%) • Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided in tonnes of CO2 equivalent • Annual energy savings in MWh • Percentage of women and marginalized groups employed in renewable energy projects. • Proportion of households, disaggregated by gender, benefiting from renewable energy access.
Energy Efficiency	• Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided in tonnes of CO2 equivalent • Annual energy savings in MWh
Climate Change Adaptation	• Number of negative climate events predicted • Number of people protected by climate adaptation measures • Accuracy of flood risk assessments • Area covered by the radar network • Percentage of women and marginalized groups involved in climate risk assessments and decision-making processes. • Proportion of vulnerable communities benefiting from early warning systems.

56 Additional indicators are available from Indonesia's SDGs Metadata indicators at METADATA INDIKATOR Archives - SDGs Indonesia

Eligible Project Category	Indicative Impact Indicators – Examples
Clean Transportation	• Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided in tonnes of CO2 equivalent • Number of clean vehicles deployed • Length of rail infrastructure constructed • Estimated reduction in car used or km driven • Air pollutants reduction (PMO / NOx / SOx, in %) • Number of passengers, or passenger-km
Waste Management, Waste to Energy and Pollution Prevention and Control	• Annual absolute (gross) amount of waste that is separated and/or collected, and treated (including composted) or disposed of in tonnes p.a. and in % of total waste • Waste that is prevented, minimised, reused or recycled before and after the project in % of total waste and/or in absolute amount in tonnes p.a. • Amount of waste reused or recycled in tons or in % of total waste • Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided in tonnes of CO2 equivalent) • Income generated by women and marginalized groups through waste recycling or reuse initiatives
Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Land	• Area conserved or protected in m2 • Number and nature of projects that support climate change adaptation / resilience • Number of wildlife species conserved
Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	• Marine area conserved or protected in m2 • Area of mangrove or seagrass habitat conserved • Number and nature of projects that support ocean-based climate mitigation actions and adaptation/resilience • Number of marine wildlife species conserved • Volume of marine litters reduced • Number and nature of projects that support marine based tourism
Green Tourism	• Area conserved or protected in m2 • Number and nature of projects that support green tourism • Number of tourists visited • Amount of revenue generated • Sustainable tourism index
Green Buildings	• Green building certification achieved (system & level) • Annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided in tonnes of CO2 equivalent • Annual energy savings in MWh • Water consumption reduction in litres • Amount of waste reduced and/or diverted from landfills in tonnes p.a.
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	• Water pollution level Amount of water recycled in litres • Amount of water reused in litres • Reduction in fresh water usage (%) • Amount of wastewater treated in liters • Amount of wastewater reused in liters • Number of people with access to clean drinking water • Number of people with access to improved sanitation
Affordable Basic Infastrucure	• Proportion of population with access to electricity • Proportion of household using safely managed drinking water services • Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

Eligible Project Category	Indicative Impact Indicators – Examples
Access to Essential Services	• Number of new HIV infection case per 1,000 uninfected population • Malaria incidence per 1,000 population • The coverage of national health insurance • Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis • Health worker density and distribution • Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education) • Out of school children (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education) • Gross enrolment rate in tertiary education • Proportion of youth (age 15-24 years) and adults (age 15-59 years) with information and communications technology (ICT) skills • Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level • Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
Employment Generation **Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment**	• Percentage of population living below the national poverty line, by gender and age group • Percentage of population living below the international poverty line. • Deprivation on access and participation of health, education, and living standard for the poor and vulnerable people/household. • Percentage of population who get the social protection by sex and age. • Percentage of household that get the access of minimum standard services.
Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems	• Prevalence of undernourishment • Prevalence of people with moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) • Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old • Quality of food consumption as indicated by Desirable Dietary Pattern (DDP) scores

Impact reporting of the Sustainable Securities will include relevant indicators. The progress of the SDGs objectives can also be presented, where relevant, by province, urban-rural, age groups, gender, disability status, and expenditure quintiles according to data availability.

3. EXTERNAL REVIEW

Pre-issuance external review

The RoI has engaged Sustainable Fitch, a leading global provider of Second Party Opinions ("SPOs") to confirm the Framework's alignment with the ICMA Principles and ASEAN Standards.

Post-issuance external review

The RoI will engage an independent third party to provide assurance on its annual reporting on Sustainable Securities and the compliance of each Sustainable Securities issued with this Framework.

Examples of the Republic of Indonesia's allocation and impact reports can be found on the Ministry of Finance website for reference.[57]

Update to this Framework

RoI will periodically review this Framework, including its ongoing alignment to current market practice, evolving investor preferences and any other changes RoI considers relevant. As the Indonesia Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance develops, RoI will consider opportunities to align elements of the Framework with the relevant taxonomy screening criteria. Significant amendments will be subject to the review of an SPO and published on RoI's Ministry of Finance dedicated website.

DISCLAIMER

This Framework does not constitute, or form part of, a prospectus or other offering document. This Framework is not, and should not be construed as, an invitation or offer for sale or subscription of, or a solicitation of any offer to buy or subscribe for, any securities of the Republic of Indonesia in any jurisdiction or an inducement to enter into investment activity.

This Framework is provided for general information purposes only and is subject to change without notice. This Framework may contain or incorporate by reference public information or information from third parties that is not separately reviewed, approved or endorsed by the Republic of Indonesia. Accordingly, no representations, warranties, or assurances of any kind, express or implied, are made and no responsibility or liability is accepted by the Republic of Indonesia in relation to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. The Republic of Indonesia has no responsibility or obligation to update or revise any statements or information in this Framework to reflect actual changes in assumptions or changes in factors affecting these statements or to otherwise notify any readers if any information, opinion, projection, forecast or estimate set forth herein changes or subsequently becomes inaccurate.

57 https://www.djppr.kemenkeu.go.id/en/governmentsecuritiesframework

This Framework may contain statements about future events and expectations that are forward looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these statements as a number of risk factors, including market uncertainty and approval of future expenditures, could cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements. The projects shown in the Framework are for illustrative purposes only. Forward-looking statements contained herein may include, but are not limited to statements indicating that the net proceeds from the Securities will be used to finance the Republic of Indonesia's green and/or social projects without being committed or earmarked for lending to any particular projects. While it is the intention of the Republic of Indonesia to apply an amount equivalent to the proceeds of such securities to eligible expenditures and to report on the eligible expenditures as described herein, there is no contractual obligation or other to do so. There can be no assurance that any such eligible expenditures will be available or capable of being implemented in the manner anticipated. Furthermore, no assurance is given that any projects or uses the subject of, or related to, eligible expenditures will be completed as expected, that the stated aims and/or impacts of any projects or uses the subject of, or related to, any eligible expenditures will be met or made, nor that adverse environmental, social and/or other impacts will not occur during the implementation of any projects or uses the subject of, or related to, any eligible expenditures. None of these events, nor a failure by the Republic of Indonesia to allocate the proceeds of any such security to eligible expenditures, nor to report on eligible expenditures as described herein, nor a failure by a third party to issue (or its withdrawal of) an opinion or certification in connection with any such security will constitute an event of default or breach of contract with respect to any such security.

There is currently no clear definition (legal, regulatory or otherwise) of, nor clear market consensus as to what constitutes, a "green", "blue", "social" or "sustainable" or equivalently labelled project or as to what precise attributes are required for a particular project to be defined as "green", "blue", "social" or "sustainable" or such other equivalent label, nor can any assurance be given that a clear definition or consensus will develop over time nor if a definition or consensus develops, that it will not change over time. Accordingly, no assurance is given that the eligible expenditures will satisfy any present or future investment criteria or guidelines with which an investor is required, or intends, to comply, in particular with regard to any direct or indirect environmental or sustainability impact of any project or uses, nor that it will meet investor expectations or requirements regarding such "green", "blue", "social" or "sustainable" or similarly labelled performance objectives. Investors should have regard to the factors described in this Framework and determine for themselves the relevance of such information for the purposes of an investment in such securities, before deciding to invest.

No representation or assurance is given as to the relevance, suitability or reliability of any opinion or certification of any third party made available in connection with this Framework. Any such opinion or certification is not a recommendation by the Republic of Indonesia or any other person to buy, sell, hold, or invest. As at the date of this Framework, the providers of such opinions and certifications are not subject to any specific regulatory or other regime or oversight. Prospective investors must determine for themselves the relevance, suitability, and reliability of any such opinion or certification and/or the information contained therein.

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APPENDIX 1:
THE 2030 SDGS TARGETS AND POLICIES

SDGs #	SDGs name	Goal #	Goal description	Business as usual scenario	Intervention scenario
SDGs 1	NO POVERTY 	1.2.1	Percentage of people living below the national poverty line	Poverty rate in 2030: **6.61%**	Poverty rate in 2030: **3.83%**
SDGs 2	ZERO HUNGER 	2.1.1	Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU)	PoU in 2030: **8.23%**	PoU in 2030: **3.60%**
		2.1.2	Prevalence of population who experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe levels based on Food Insecurity Experiences Scale (FIES)	Food Insecurity Experiences Scale (FIEs) in 2030: **4.70%**	Food Insecurity Experiences Scale (FIEs) in 2030: **3.30%**
		2.2.1	Prevalence of Stunting in Children Under-Five	Prevalence of stunting in 2030: **19.20%**	Prevalence of stunting in 2030: **7.90%**
		2.2.2	Prevalence of Wasting in Children Under Five	Prevalence of wasting in 2030: **5.66%**	Prevalence of wasting in 2030: **1.98%**
SDGs 3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 	3.1.1	Maternal Mortality per 100,000 live births	Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births: **148**	Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births: **70**
		3.2.1	Under-five Mortality per 1,000 live births	Under-five mortality per 1,000 live births: **26.12**	Under-five mortality per 1,000 live births: **18.80**
		3.2.2	Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births	Neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births: **7.60**	Neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births: **5.10**
		3.2.2.(a)	Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births: **10.38**	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births: **6.26**
		3.3.1	Number of New HIV Infections per 1,000 Uninfected Population	New HIV infection in 2030: **0.02**	New HIV infection in 2030: **0.01**
		3.3.2	Tuberculosis (TB) Incidence per 100,000 population	Incidence per 100,000 population: **268**	Incidence per 100,000 population: **65**
		3.3.3	Number of Cities/Districts with Malaria Elimination Status	Incidence per 100,000 population: **0.80**	Incidence per 100,000 population: **0.76**
		3.4.1.(a)	Percentage of smoking in adolescent (aged 10-18 years old)	Smoking prevalence in adolescent: **11.28%**	Smoking prevalence in adolescent: **7.50%**
		3.5.2	Alcohol consumption (liter per capita) by the population aged 15 years and older within the last year	In 2030: **0.35%**	In 2030: **0.27%**
		3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years old)	In 2030: **17.04%**	In 2030: **4.80%**
		3.7.2.(a)	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	TFR in 2030: **2.10**	TFR in 2030: **2.02**

SDGs #	SDGs name	Goal #	Goal description	Business as usual scenario	Intervention scenario
		3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income: Proportion of health expenditures > 10%	In 2030: **0.64%**	In 2030: **0.24%**
		3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income: Proportion of health expenditures > 25%	In 2030: **0.09%**	In 2030: **0.05%**
		3.8.2.(a)	Coverage of National Health Insurance	Coverage of national health insurance in 2030: **99.95%**	Coverage of national health insurance in 2030: **100%**
SDGs 4	QUALITY EDUCATION 	4.1.1.(a)	Proportion of children: (a) at fourth grade who achieve minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics	-	Proportion of 5th grader who achieve min. proficiency in reading in 2030: **77.58%**
				-	Proportion of 5th grader who achieve min. proficiency in mathematics in 2030: **40.58%**
				-	Proportion of 8th grader who achieve min. proficiency in reading in 2030: **78.50%**
				-	Proportion of 8th grader who achieve min. proficiency in mathematics in 2030: **32.72%**
		4.1.2	Completion rate of primary education (SD) or similar level (%)	In 2030: **99.20%**	In 2030: **99.23%**
		4.1.2	Completion rate of lower secondary education (SMP) or similar level (%)	In 2030: **92.43%**	In 2030: **96.68%**
		4.1.2	Completion rate of upper secondary education (SMA) or similar level (%)	In 2030: **70.19%**	In 2030: **73.91%**
		4.2.2	Level of participation in organized learning (one year before primary education age), by sex (%)	In 2030: **96.00%**	In 2030: **97.91%**
		4.5.1	Gross enrollment rate, lower secondary	Gross enrollment rate in lower secondary education in 2030: **98.12%**	Gross enrollment rate in lower secondary education in 2030: **99.81%**
		4.5.1	Gross enrollment rate, upper secondary education	Gross enrollment rate in upper secondary education in 2030: **83.92%**	Gross enrollment rate in upper secondary education in 2030: **86.93%**
		4.5.1	Gross enrollment rate, higher education	Gross enrollment rate in higher education in 2030: **41.29%**	Gross enrollment rate in higher education in 2030: **61.00%**
		4.c.1	Proportion of certified teachers - all education level	-	Proportion of certified teachers in 2030: **94.55%**
SDGs 5	GENDER EQUALITY 	5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married in a union before age 15 and 18	Proportion of women married before 15 y.o. in 2030: **0.48%**	Proportion of women married before 15 y.o. in 2030: **0.44%**
				Proportion of women married before 18 y.o. in 2030: **7.35%**	Proportion of women married before 18 y.o. in 2030: **5.93%**
		5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	In 2030: **47.40%**	In 2030: **50.00%**
SDGs 6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	6.1.1	Percentage of households using safely-managed drinking water services	In 2030: **12.64%**	In 2030: **45.00%**
		6.2.1.(b)	Percentage of households having access to an improved sanitation	In 2030: **86.56%**	In 2030: **100.00%**

SDGs #	SDGs name	Goal #	Goal description	Business as usual scenario	Intervention scenario
SDGs 7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	7.1.1.(a)	Electric power consumption per capita	Electric power consumption per capita in 2030: **1,503 kWh**	Electric power consumption per capita in 2030: **1,673 kWh**
		7.2.1	Renewable energy mix	Renewable energy mix in 2030: **19.38%**	Renewable energy mix in 2030: **21.00%**
		7.3.1	Primary energy intensity (BOE/ IDR Mil)	In 2030: **111.83**	In 2030: **102.37**
SDGs 8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	8.1.1	Growth rate of real GDP per capita	Real GDP per capita growth rate in 2030: **4.2%**	Real GDP per capita growth rate in 2030: **5.7%**
		8.3.1.(a)	Proportion of MSMEs that have access to financial services	Proportion of MSMEs that have access to financial services in 2030: **31.10%**	Proportion of MSMEs that have access to financial services in 2030: **41.60%**
		8.5.2	Unemployment rate	Unemployment rate in 2030: **5.39%**	Unemployment rate in 2030: **4.80%**
		8.9.1	Proportion of tourism contribution to total GDP	In 2030: **4.75%**	In 2030: **5.13%**
		8.9.1.(a)	Number of foreign tourists	**14.76** million of foreign tourists	**23.18** million of foreign tourists
SDGs 9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	9.2.1	Proportion of manufacturing value-added to GDP	In 2030: **19.00%**	In 2030: **26.60%**
		9.2.2	Proportion of employment in the manufacturing industry sector	In 2030: **12.49%**	In 2030: 17.98%
		9.5.1	Proportion of Government's research budget to GDP	Proportion of government's research budget to GDP in 2030: **0.41%**	Proportion of government's research budget to GDP in 2030: **0.63%**
		9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by mobile broadband service	Proportion of Population Served by Mobile Broadband Service in 2030: **100%**	-
SDGs 10	REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	10.1.1	Gini ratio	**0.372** in 2030	**0.363** in 2030
		10.4.1.(b)	Proportion of workers covered by the social insurance for employment program: Formal Workers	In 2030: **64.34%**	In 2030: **77.06%**
		10.4.1.(b)	Proportion of workers covered by the social insurance for employment program: Informal Workers	In 2030: **21.73%**	In 2030: **57.26%**

SDGs #	SDGs name	Goal #	Goal description	Business as usual scenario	Intervention scenario
SDGs 11	SUSTAINABLE AND COMMUNITIES 	11.1.1.(a)	Proportion of households with access to adequate and affordable housing	Proportion of households with access to adequate and affordable housing in 2030: **74.70%**	Proportion of households with access to adequate and affordable housing in 2030: **90.60%**
SDGs 12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	12.3.1.(a)	Food loss (kg/capita/year)	In 2030: **94.0**	In 2030: **78.4**
		12.3.1.(b)	Food waste (kg/capita/year)	In 2030: **133.1**	In 2030: **64.9**
SDGs 13	CLIMATE ACTION 	13.2.2	Total greenhouse gas emission (Gton CO2eq)	In 2030: **2.33**	In 2030: **1.03**
		13.2.1.(c)	Percentage of cumulative emission reduction	In 2030: **-15.2%**	In 2030: **-32.6%**
		13.2.2.(b)	Reduction in emission intensity	In 2030: **-26.70%**	In 2030: **-68.12%**
SDGs 14	LIFE BELOW WATER 	14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	In 2030: **85.97%**	In 2030: **96.29%**
		14.5.1	Coverage of marine protected areas (Ha)	Coverage of marine protected areas: **30.26**	Coverage of marine protected areas: **32.50**
SDGs 15	LIFE ON LAND 	15.1.1.(a)	Forest cover area indicator (Ha)	In 2030: **85,926,596**	In 2030: **87,631,565**
SDGs 16	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	16.5.1.(a)	Anti-corruption Attitude index	Anti-corruption attitude index in 2030: **4.10**	Anti-corruption attitude index in 2030: **4.55**
		16.7.2.(a)	Democracy index	Democracy index in 2030: **87.92**	Democracy index in 2030: **89.83**
		16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 whose births are recorded by civil registration institutions, by age	In 2030: **82.84%**	In 2030: **100.00%**
		16.9.1.(a)	Percentage of population the bottom 40% of income who have birth certificates	In 2030: **100.00%**	In 2030: **100.00%**
		16.9.1.(b)	Percentage of children who have birth certificates	In 2030: **100.00%**	In 2030: **100.00%**
SDGs 17	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	17.1.1.(a)	Tax revenue to GDP ratio	**11.90%** tax revenue to GDP ratio in 2030	**14.20%** tax revenue to GDP ratio in 2030
		17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using internet	Proportion of individuals using internet in 2030: **100.00%**	Proportion of individuals using internet in 2030: **100.00%**
		17.11.1.(b)	Indonesia's share of global export	In 2030: **1.27%**	In 2030: **1.37%**

Source: Indonesia's Roadmap of SDGs 2023–2030

APPENDIX 2:
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON ELIGIBLE BLUE PROJECTS

In 2021, UNDP together with Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Investment Affairs developed a Blue Financing Strategic Document as a technical document for stakeholders to implement the strategies that could contribute positively to the development of blue economy in Indonesia. The document provides the classification of economic sectors that are categorized as blue economy within the Indonesian context – by calculating and providing an estimation of annual investment needed to develop and strengthen the blue economy. Ultimately, this document provides an option of various financial instruments that could be used, by private and public sectors, as the means to achieve Indonesia's blue economy development.

The eligibility of blue projects has been updated in this framework with recent developments of Blue Economy Budget Tagging Implementation. The Blue Economy development in Indonesia's National Development Plan is a cornerstone of Indonesia's economic transformation towards *Indonesia Emas 2045*. In 2023, Ministry of National Development Planning / BAPPENAS has developed The Blue Economy Roadmap 2023-2045. The Blue Economy Roadmap sets out eight priority sectors, which divided into two development focuses: uplift established sectors (marine capture fisheries and aquaculture, marine-based manufacturing, maritime trade, transportation and logistics, and tourism) and promote emerging sectors (renewable energy, biotechnology and bioeconomy, research and education, and marine conservation and ecosystem services).

Furthermore, the Government of Indonesia has established the Presidential Regulation Number 12/2025 regarding the National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2025-2029 that has included the Blue Economy as one of Priority Program under Asta Cita 2 as part the flagship on this new government. Due to the importance of the blue economy development, Deputy for Maritime and Natural Resources BAPPENAS supported by Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) conducted series meetings with respective line ministries that involved in blue economy to discuss, formalize and implement the Blue Economy Budget Tagging from July to November 2024.

The tagging is done in the KRISNA application with 8 priority clusters based on the Blue Economy Roadmap 2023-2045: (1) Fisheries and Aquaculture, (2) Marine-Based Manufacturing, (3) Maritime Trade, Transportation, and logistics, (4) Tourism, (5) Biotechnology and Bioeconomy, (6) Renewable Energy, (7) Research and Education, (8) Marine Conservation, Rehabilitation and Ecosystem Services. It has been implemented in the Renja K/L 2025 (Ministries and Agencies Annual Work Plan 2025) and the result of blue economy budget tagging is available on January 2025.

The sector selection process for this document considers several important factors from environment, economy, and social dimension. The selection also considered technical inputs from experts during FGDs, and interviews conducted from February to September 2019 and global criteria related to sustainable development. Based on the above considerations, eight unique sectors were selected. To further refine investment efficiency and effectiveness in achieving the development of Indonesia's blue economy, each sector's relevance to sustainability dimensions is assessed qualitatively based on a desk review of readily available information. As a result, the eligible sectors are categorized as follows:

Sector	Sub-sector	Examples of eligible projects	Indicator
Navy Blue (high relevance)			
Waste management	• Marine debris/litter • Waste-to-Energy • Wastewater treatment • Improving waste management governance	• Waste collection • Plastic waste conversion into infrastructure material • Effective policies and programs related to the implementation of marine debris control management to maintain a healthy marine ecosystem	• Water pollution level (Ministry of Environment and Forestry) • SDGs 14.1.1: Index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density
Marine and coastal protection Rehabilitation and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	• Mangrove • Seagrass and coral reefs • Ecosystem conservations • High seas activities • Conservation and research on migratory species in high sea • Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Rehabilitation • Ecosystem Services • Blue Carbon	• Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) expansion and management • Mangrove and Seagrass replantation • Coral reef rehabilitation • Abrasion mitigation (*Building with Nature)* • Blue carbon ecosystem development	• Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reduction (blue carbon) • Health index of coral reefs, seagrass, and mangroves • SDGs 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas • SDGs 14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling station
Sustainable fisheries	• Sustainable fishing • Sustainable aquaculture • Food safety, security, and quality control • Food processing • Marine and fisheries resources surveillance	• Fish stock rebuilding actions • Promotion of sustainable practices and policies for activities along the fishery value chain (e.g. fish processing equipment, fish feeds supply, packaging, marketing, distribution) • Investment in goods and services to guarantee effective fisheries management • Monitoring in protected areas and enforcement of regulations against IUU fishing	• Fish stock assessment (Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries) • SDGs 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels • SDGs 14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP
Research and Education	• Research • Education and training • Data and Information	• Education and training in fisheries, coastal marine • Collection and utilization of data and information; and • Survey and mapping of marine thematic maps	• Percentage of graduates from marine and fisheries education and training programmes who are absorbed into the business sector, industrial sector, and/or the workforce.
Sapphire Blue (moderate relevance)			
Disaster management and risk reduction	• Research on infrastructure for disaster risk reduction • Research on ocean disaster management (mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery) • Preparedness on disaster mitigation on coastal marine	• Disaster risk reduction • Disaster mitigation programs • Disaster preparedness programs • Development of disaster risk reduction infrastructures • Development of Norm, Standard, and Procedure	• SDGs target 11.b: in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels. • SDGs 11.b.1: Disaster risk reduction strategies • SDGs 11.b.2: Risk reduction

Sector	Sub-sector	Examples of eligible projects	Indicator
Marine renewable energy	• Clean energy for small islands and coastal areas • Transmission of energy from renewable resources • Marine Renewable Energy Assessment	• Wind, hydro, stream, and tidal-based power plant developed in coastal/marine areas • Ocean thermal energy conversion plants • Provision of solar lights into the coastal areas for consumptions and ships • Survey and mapping of potential Marine Renewable Energy Location Implementation	• GHG reduction • Energy produced (KwH or MW)
Ecotourism	• Ecotourism in coastal/marine area • Sustainable Lake Tourism	• Special designated coastal/ marine and lake area for ecotourism development • Eco-friendly hotel/ homestays and services in coastal/marine area • Sustainable infrastructure, facilities, and transportation in tourism destinations;	• Sustainable tourism index (Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy) • SDGs 14.1.1: Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density

Source: Mapping of Deputy for Food, Natural Resources, and Environment BAPPENAS - Blue Economy Budget Tagging (2025) with UNDP's Blue Financing Strategic Document (2021)