THE PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 23 YEAR 2013

ON

STATE BUDGET

OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2014

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering :

a. whereas the State Budget Revenue and Expenditure as the realization of state finances management shall be implemented openly and accountably for the maximum benefit of people prosperity;

b. whereas the Draft of State Budget Revenue and Expenditure of the Fiscal Year 2014 shall be included in the Draft of Law on State Budget Revenue and Expenditure of the Fiscal Year 2014 that is prepared in accordance with the need of state administration and the capability in accumulating the state revenue for supporting the realization of national economy on the basis of economic democracy with the principle of togetherness, efficiency, self-reliance, continuity, environmental sense, as well safeguarding the balance of progress and the unity of national economy;
c. whereas in the Draft of State Budget Revenue and Expenditure of the Fiscal Year 2014 discussion between the House of Representative and the Government have noticed the consideration of the Regional Representative Council of which is included in the Decree of the Regional Representative Council Number 15/DPD RI/I/2013-2014 dated 1 October 2013;

d. whereas based on considerations as set forth in letter a, letter b, and letter c, as well by implementing the provision of Article 23 section (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945, shall be established the Law on State Budget Revenue and Expenditure of the Fiscal Year 2014;

In the view of:

1. Article 5 section (1), Article 20 section (2), and section (4), Article 23 section (1) and section (2), Article 31 section (4), and Article 33 section (1), section (2), section (3), and section (4) of the Constitution of the State of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945;

2. Law Number 17 Year 2003 on State Finances (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2003 Number 47, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4286);

3. Law Number 27 Year 2009 on People Consultative Assembly, House of Representative, Regional Representative Council, and Regional House of Representative (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5043);

With the Joint Approval of

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

and

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED:

LAW ON STATE BUDGET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2014

Article 1

The applied terminologies herein shall be defined as follow:

1. State Budget Revenue and Expenditure, hereinafter referred to as APBN, means the annual finances draft of state government which is approved by the House of Representative.

2. State Revenue means the entitlement of the Central Government which is recognized as the net wealth enhancer consists of Taxation Revenue, PNBP, and Grant Revenue.

3. Taxation Revenue means the overall government revenue that consists of Domestic Taxation Revenue and International
4. Domestic Revenue means the overall government revenues come from the revenues of income tax, value added tax and revenue of the selling tax of luxurious good, land and building tax, import tax, and other tax revenues.

5. Revenue of the International Trade Tax means the overall state revenues come from the revenue of import and export duty.

6. Non-Tax State Revenue, hereinafter referred to as PNBP, means the overall state revenues that are received from the natural resources, Government’s portion of the profit of the state owned enterprises (BUMN), other PNBP, as well revenue from the public service agencies (BLU).

7. Grant Revenue means the overall state revenue in the form of foreign currency and/or foreign currency that is exchanged into Rupiah, in the currency of Rupiah, or in the form of good, service, and securities; which are obtained from the grantmaking that need not be repaid and does not binding, either from the domestic or international resources.

8. State Expenditure means the obligation of the Central Government, which is acknowledged as the deduction factor of state net wealth consists of the Central Government expenditure and Regional Transfer.


10. Budget Portion of the General State Treasurer, hereinafter referred to as BA-BUN, means the portion of budget managed by the Minister of Finance as the fiscal manager.

11. Central Government Expenditure by Function means the expenditure of Central Government that is utilized to implement general services function, defense function, security and order function, economic function, environmental function, housing and public facility function, health function, tourism function, religion function, education function, and social protection function.

12. Central Government Expenditure by Types means the expenditure of the Central Government that is utilized to finance personnel expenditure, good expenditure, capital expenditure, payment for loan interest, subsidy, grant expenditure, social aid, and miscellaneous expenditure.

13. Regional Grants mean the portion of the state budget for financing the implementation of fiscal decentralization in the form of balancing fund, special autonomy fund, and adjustment fund.

14. Balancing Fund means the fund sourced from the revenue of APBN that is allocated to the regional government to finance the need of local government for implementing fiscal decentralization, which consists of shared revenue fund, general allocation fund, and special allocation fund.

15. Revenue Sharing Fund, hereinafter referred to as DBH, means the fund sourced from the revenue of APBN that is allocated to the local government based on certain number of percentage to finance the need of local government in implementing the
decentralization.

16. General Allocation Fund, hereinafter referred to as DAU, means the fund sourced from the revenue of APBN that is allocated to the local government with the aim of equity of inter-regional financial capability to finance the need of local government in implementing the decentralization.

17. Special Allocation Fund, hereinafter referred to as DAK, means fund sourced from the revenue of APBN that is allocated to the certain local government for assisting in finance the special activity that is the program of the local government and in accordance with the national priority.

18. Special Autonomy Fund means the fund that is allocated for financing the implementation of special autonomy in certain region as enacted in the Law Number 35 Year 2008 on the Establishment of the Government Regulation In Lieu Law Number 1 Year 2008 on the Amendment of Law Number 21 Year 2001 on the Special Autonomy for the Province of Papua becomes the Law and Law Number 11 Year 2006 on Aceh Government.

19. Privileges Fund of the Special Region of Yogyakarta means allocated fund for administration of the privileges of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, as enacted in Law Number 13 Year 2012 on the Privileges of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

20. Adjustment Fund means the allocated fund to assist local government for the implementation of certain policy in accordance with the law and legislation.

21. Budget Finances means any revenue that need to be repaid, re-revenue upon the previous budget year expenditures, re-expenditure upon the previous budget year revenues, utilization of the surplus budget balance, and/ or the expenditure that will be re-obtained on either the concerned budget year or the next budget year.

22. Domestic Finance means the overall finance revenues come from domestic bank or non-bank, which consists of the revenue of forwarding loan installment, surplus budget balance, asset management profit, issuance of the net state bond, domestic loan, deducted by the finance expenses that includes Central State Investment, state capital participation, revolving fund, national development fund, and obligation arise due to the Government collateral.

23. Surplus Budget Finance, hereinafter referred to as SiLPA, means the surplus difference of the finance realization within one report period.

24. Surplus Budget Balance, hereinafter referred to as SAL, means the accumulation of SiLPA of the previous budget year and the concerned budget year after closing, added with/ deducted with the account correction.

25. State Bond, hereinafter referred to as SBN, including the government security and government sharia securities.

26. Government Security, hereinafter referred to as SUN, means bond in the form of the promissory note in the currency of Rupiah or foreign currency whose interest and principal payment is guaranteed by the State of the Republic of Indonesia in
accordance with the valid period.

27. Government Shariah Securities, hereinafter referred to as SBSN or it called State Sukuk, means SBN issued based on the shariah principles as the prove of participation portion toward the asset of SBSN, either in the currency of Rupiah or foreign currency.

28. Project Based Sukuk/ PBS, hereinafter referred to as SBSN PBS, means financial resources through the issuance of SBSN for financing certain project implemented by the State Ministry/ Institution.

29. Undefined Status Government Aid, hereinafter referred to as BPYBDS, means the Government assistance in the form State Owned Property come from APBN, which have been operated and/ or utilized by BUMN based on the Minute of Handover and up to now they have been recorded in the financial report of the State Ministry/ Institution or at the BUMN.

30. Government Investment Fund means the fund allocated by the Government to the Central Investment of the Government, state capital participation, and/ or assistance fund to strengthen venture capital on revolving based distribution, which is made to obtain economic, social, and other benefits.

31. State Equity Participation, hereinafter referred to as PMN, means fund of APBN allocated becomes the separated state wealth or the establishment of company resources or any other resources as the capital of BUMN and/ or other limited liability company and managed in corporate manner, including the capital participation to the organization/ international financial institution and capital participation to the other countries.

32. Revolving Fund means fund managed by the BLU for lent and revolved to the community/ institution with the aim to improve the people economic and other purpose.

33. Domestic Loan means any loan by the Government obtained from the domestic lender that needs to be repaid with the certain requirements, in accordance with the valid period.

34. Guarantee Obligation shall be the obligation that is potentially become the Government burden due to the provision of guarantee to the BUMN and/ or local government owned enterprise (BUMD) in the event that the concerned BUMN and/ or BUMD fails to pay its obligation to the creditor in accordance with the loan agreement.

35. Net Foreign Loan means overall loans come from the withdrawal of foreign loan that consists of program loan and project loan deducted by loan forwarding and the payment of foreign loan installment.

36. Program Loan means the loan obtained in cash in which its withdrawal requires certain condition that has been agreed by the both parties as the matrix policy or the implementation of certain activity.

37. Project Loan means foreign loan utilized to finance certain activity by the State Ministry/ Institution, including the loan that is forwarded to the local Government and/ or BUMN that should be paid back in certain requirements.

38. Subsidiary Loan means foreign or domestic loan received by the
Central Government, which is forwarded to the regional government and/or BUMN that should be paid back with certain terms and conditions.

39. Education Budget means the budget on the function of education that is budgeted through the State Ministry/Institution, budget allocation through the transfer to regional government, and education budget allocation through the finance expenditure, including salary of educator, but exclude of the official service education, to finance the provision of education that is the responsibility of the Government.

40. Percentage of Education Budget means the comparison of education budget allocation towards the total state budget expenditure.

41. Fiscal Year 2014 means the period of 1 (one) year since the 1st January until 31st December 2014.

Article 2

APBN consists of the State Budget Revenue, State Budget Expenditure, and Finance Budget.

Article 3

State Budget Revenue of the Fiscal Year 2014 shall be planned at RP1,667,140,799,639,000.00 (one quadrillion six hundred sixty-seven trillion one hundred and forty billion seven hundred ninety-nine million six hundred and thirty-nine thousand rupiah), which is sourced as follow:

a. Taxation Revenue;
b. PNBP; and
c. Grants Revenue;

Article 4

(1) Taxation revenue, as set forth in Article 3 letter a above, shall be planned at RP1,280,388,970,684,000.00 (one quadrillion two hundred eighty trillion three hundred eighty-eight billion nine hundred seventy million six hundred eighty-four thousand rupiah), which consists of:

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

(2) Domestic Tax Revenue, as set forth in section (1) letter a, shall be planned at RP1,226,474,170,684,000.00 (one quadrillion two hundred twenty-six trillion four hundred seventy-four billion one hundred seventy million and six hundred and eighty-four thousand rupiah), which consists of:

a. income tax revenue;
b. value added tax of goods and services and the selling tax of luxury goods revenue;
c. property tax revenue;
d. excise revenue; and
e. other tax revenue;
Income Tax revenue, as set forth in section (2) letter a, included income tax borne by Government (PPh DTP) for:

a. geothermal commodity as much as Rp1,000,000,000,000.00 (one trillion rupiah); and

b. interest, yields, and third party’s income upon the service(s) provided to the Government in issuance and/or re-buy/exchange of SBN in international market, yet it is not included to local legal consultant service, as much as Rp2,713,230,000,000.00 (two trillion seven hundred thirteen billion two hundred and thirty million rupiah).

International Trade Tax Revenue, as set forth in section (1) letter b, shall be planned at Rp53,914,800,000,000.00 (fifty-three trillion nine hundred fourteen billion and eight million rupiah), which consists of:

a. Import duty revenue; and
b. Export duty revenue.

Revenue of the import duty, as set forth in section (4) letter a, including borne-by Government import duty facility (BM-DTP) as much as Rp1,000,000,000,000.00 (one trillion rupiah).

Detail Tax Revenue of the Fiscal Year 2014 as set forth in section (2), section (4) shall be included in the Appendix of which is an integral part herein.

Article 5

PNBP, as set forth in Article 3 letter b, shall be planned at Rp385,391,728,955,000.00 (three hundred eighty-five trillion three hundred ninety-one billion seven hundred twenty-eight million nine hundred and fifty-five thousand rupiah), which consists of:

a. natural resources revenue;

b. portion of BUMN’s profit revenue;

c. other PNBP; and

d. BLU revenue.

Natural resources revenue, as set forth in section (1) letter a, shall be planned at Rp225,954,696,223,000.00 (two hundred twenty-five trillion nine hundred fifty-four billion six hundred ninety-six million two hundred and twenty-three thousand rupiah), which consist of:

a. oil and natural gas natural resources revenue (SDA Migas); and

b. non-oil and natural gas natural resources revenue of (SDA Non-Migas);

Portion of BUMN’s profit revenue, as set forth in section (1) letter b, shall be planned as much as Rp40,000,000,000,000.00 (forty trillion rupiah).

For optimizing the revenue of Government portion upon BUMN’s profit in business field of banking, problematic account receivables on the BUMN in the business field of banking, it shall be carried out:

a. According to the provision of legislation in the field of Limited Liability Company (PT), BUMN, an Banking;

b. considering the principle of good corporate governance; and

c. Government conducts supervision on the settlement of
problematic account receivable at BUMN in the field of banking.

(5) Other PNBP, as set forth in section (1) letter c, shall be planned at Rp94,087,605,717,000.00 (ninety-four trillion eighty-seven billion six hundred five million seven hundred and seventeen thousand rupiah).

(6) BLU revenue, as set forth in section (1) letter d, shall be planned as much as Rp25,349,427,015,000.00 (twenty-five trillion three hundred forty-nine billion four hundred twenty-seven million and fifteen thousand rupiah).

(7) Detail PBPN of the Fiscal Year 2014 as set forth in section (2), section (3), section (5), and section (6), shall be included in the Appendix of which is an integral part herein.

Article 6
Grants revenue, as set forth in Article 3 letter c, shall be planned as much as Rp1,360,100,000,000.00 (one trillion three hundred sixty billion and one hundred million rupiah).

Article 7
State Budget Expenditure of the Fiscal Year 2014 shall be planned as much as Rp1,842,495,299,913,000.00 (one quadrillion eight hundred forty-two trillion four hundred ninety-five billion two hundred ninety-nine million nine hundred and thirteen thousand rupiah), which consists of:

a. Central Government Budget; and
b. Regional Grants;

Article 8
(1) Central Government Budget, as set forth in Article 7 letter a, shall be planned as much as Rp1,249,943,002,116,000.00 (one quadrillion two hundred forty-nine trillion nine hundred forty-three billion two hundred sixteen million rupiah).

(2) Central Government Budget, as set forth in section (1), including loan and/or foreign grant that is forwarded to the regional government, for the activity:

a. Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Project as much as Rp2,879,398,286,000.00 (two trillion eight hundred seventy-nine billion three hundred ninety-eight million two hundred eighty-six thousand rupiah) which sourced from foreign loan;

b. Water Resources and Irrigation Sector Management Project - Phase II (WISMP-2) as much as Rp146,344,480,000.00 (one hundred forty-six billion three hundred forty-four million four hundred and eighty thousand rupiah) which fund sourced from foreign loan;

c. Development of Seulawah Agam Geothermal in NAD Province as much as Rp54,570,963,000.00 (fifty-four billion five hundred seventy million nine hundred sixty-three thousand rupiah) which sourced from foreign grant;

d. Infrastructure Enhancement Grant (IEG)-Sanitation as much as
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Rp7,800,000,000,00 (seven billion and eight hundred million rupiah) which sourced from foreign grant;

e. grant of drinking water as much as Rp205,986,000,000.00 (two hundred five billion nine hundred million eight-hundred six million rupiah) which sourced from foreign grant;

f. grant of waste water as much as Rp29,800,000,000.00 (twenty-nine billion eight hundred million rupiah) which sourced from foreign grant;

g. Indonesia-Australia Grant for sanitation development as much as Rp93,360,000,000.00 (ninety-three billion three hundred and sixty million rupiah) which sourced from foreign grant;

h. Provincial Road Improvement and Maintenance (PRIM) as much as Rp122,000,000,000, 00 (one hundred and twenty-two billion rupiah) which sourced from foreign grant; and

i. Stage I grant of drinking water as much as Rp3,450,000,000.00 (three billion four hundred and fifty million rupiah) which sourced from foreign grant.

(3) Central Government Budget Expenditure, as set forth in section (1), shall be categorized into:

a. Central Government Expenditure In Accordance with Organization;

b. Central Government Expenditure In Accordance with Function;

and

c. Central Government Expenditure In Accordance with Type of Expenditure.

(4) Detailed Central Government Budget Expenditure of the Fiscal Year 2004 In Accordance with Organization as set forth in section (3) letter a, In Accordance With Function as set forth in section (3) letter b, and In Accordance With Type of Expenditure as set forth in section (3) letter c, shall be further set out with the Presidential Decree that is enacted at least on November 30, 2013.

Article 9

Block Grant, as set forth in Article 7 letter b, shall be planned as much as Rp592,552,927,797,000.00 (five hundred ninety-two trillion five hundred twenty-seven billion seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand rupiah), which consists of:

a. Balancing Fund; and

b. Special Autonomy Fund and Adjustment Fund.

Article 10

(1) Balancing Fund, as set forth in Article 9 letter a, shall be planned as much as Rp487,931,001,869,000.00 (four hundred eighty-seven trillion nine hundred one billion eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand rupiah), which consists of:

a. DBH;

b. DAU; and

c. DAK.

(2) DBH, as set forth in section (1) letter a, shall be planned as much as Rp113,711,676,218,000.00 (one hundred thirteen trillion seven
hundred eleven billion six hundred seventy-six million two hundred and eighteen thousand rupiah).

(3) DAU, as set forth in section (1) letter b, shall be allocated as much as 26% (twenty-six percent) of the net Domestic Revenue (PDN) or shall be planned as much as Rp341,219,325,621,000.00 (three hundred forty-one trillion two hundred nineteen three hundred twenty-five million six hundred and fifty-one thousand rupiah).

(4) Net PDN, as set forth in section (3), shall be calculated based on the addition between Taxation revenue and PNBP, reduced with:
   a. DBH;
   b. budget expenditure whose nature is directed in the form of PNBP of State Ministry/Institution’s expenditure;
   c. Borne-by-Government (DTP) tax subsidy; and
   d. Other subsidy that consists of Fuel (BBM) subsidy for certain type and 3-kg LPG tube, electricity subsidy, food subsidy, fertilizer subsidy, and seed subsidy that are calculated based on certain quantity/percentage.

(5) In case the amendment of APBN is occurred that result the increase or decrease of net PDN, the amount of DAU shall not change.

(6) DAK, as set forth in section (1) letter c, shall be planned as much as Rp33,000,000,000,000.00 (thirty-three trillion rupiah), which consists of:
   a. DAK as much as Rp30,200,000,000,000.00 (thirty trillion and two hundred billion rupiah); and
   b. Supplement DAK as much as Rp2,800,000,000,000.00 (two trillion eight hundred billion rupiah) as set forth in section.

(7) Supplement DAK as much as Rp2,800,000,000,000.00 (two trillion eight hundred billion rupiah) as set forth in section as set forth in section (6) letter b shall be allocated to the underdeveloped regencies and to be utilized for financing activities, such as:
   a. road infrastructure as much as Rp1,691,130,000,000.00 (one trillion six hundred ninety-one billion one hundred and thirty million rupiah);
   b. irrigation infrastructure as much as Rp633,980,000,000.00 (six hundred thirty-three billion nine hundred and eighty million rupiah);
   c. sanitation infrastructure as much as Rp229,680,000,000.00 (two hundred twenty-nine billion six hundred and eighty million rupiah); and
   d. Drinking water infrastructure as much as Rp245,210,000,000.00 (two hundred forty-five billion two hundred and ten million rupiah).

(8) Associate Fund for Supplement DAK, as set forth in section (7), shall be enacted based on the financial capability of the regional government at the underdeveloped region, in conditions as follow:
   a. regional government with very poor financial capability, shall be obliged to provide associate fund at least 0% (zero percent);
   b. regional government with poor financial capability, shall be obliged to provide associate fund at least 1% (one percent);
   c. regional government with medium financial capability, shall be
obliged to provide associate fund at least 2% (two percents); and
d. regional government with high financial capability, shall be
obliged to provide associate fund at least 3% (three percents);

(9) Detail Balancing Fund of the Fiscal Year 2014 as set forth in section
(2), section (3), section (5), and section (6) shall be included in the
Appendix of which is an integral part herein.

Article 11

(1) Special Autonomy Fund and Adjustment Fund, as set forth in Article
letter b, shall be planned as much as Rp104,621,295,928,000.00
(one hundred four trillion six hundred twenty-one billion two
hundred ninety-five million nine hundred twenty-eight thousand
rupiah), which consists of:

a. Special Autonomy Fund;
b. Privileges Fund of the Special Region of Yogyakarta; and
c. Adjustment Fund.

(2) Special Autonomy Fund, as set forth in section (1) letter a above, shall
be planned as much as Rp16,148,773,028,000.00 (sixteen trillion one
hundred forty-eight billion seven hundred seventy-three million and
twenty-eight thousand rupiah), which consists of:

a. Fund Allocation of Special Autonomy of Papua Province and West
Papua Province as much as Rp6,824,386,514,000, 00 (six trillion
eight hundred twenty-four billion three hundred eighty-six
million five hundred and fourteen thousand rupiah) has been
approved to be divided for each with the proportion 70% (seventy
percent) for Papua Province and 30% (thirty percent) for West
Papua Province with the detail as follow:
1. Special Autonomy Fund of Papua Province as much as
Rp4,777,070,560,000.00 (four trillion seven hundred seventy-
seven billion seventy-five million five hundred and sixty
thousand).
2. Special Autonomy Fund of West Papua Province as much as
Rp2,047,315,954,000.00 (two trillion forty-seven billion three
hundred fifteen million nine hundred and fifty-four thousand
rupiah).

b. Fund Allocation of Special Autonomy of Aceh Province as much as
Rp6,824,386,514,000.00 (six trillion eight hundred twenty-four
billion three hundred eighty-six million five hundred and fourteen
thousand rupiah); and
c. Supplement fund for infrastructure in the frame work of special
autonomy of Papua Province and West Papua Province as much
as Rp2,500,000,000,000.00 (two trillion and five billion rupiah)
with detail as follow:
1. Supplement fund of infrastructure for Papua Province as
much as Rp2,000,000,000,000.00 (two trillion rupiah) ; and
2. Supplement fund of infrastructure for West Papua Province as
much as Rp500,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).

(3) Privileges Fund Allocation of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, as set
forth in section (1) letter b, as much as Rp523,875,000,000.00 (five
hundred twenty-three billion eight hundred and seventy million
rupiah).

(4) Adjustment Fund, as set forth in section (1) letter c, shall be planned
as much as Rp87,948,647,900,000.00 (eighty-seven trillion nine hundred forty-eight billion six hundred forty-seven million and nine hundred thousand rupiah), which consist of:

a. Professional Allowance for Regional Civil Servant teachers (TPG) PNS;

b. Income Supplement for Regional Civil Servant Teachers (DTPG) PNS;

c. Regional incentive fund (DID);

d. Local Government’s Project and Decentralization (P2D2); and

e. School Operational Assistance (BOS).

(5) The Detail of Special Autonomy Fund and Adjustment Fund of the Fiscal Year 2014 as set forth in section (2), section (3), and section (4) shall be included in the Appendix of which is an integral part herein.

(6) Further provision regarding on the general guidance and allocation of Special Autonomy Fund and Adjustment Fund, as set forth in section (1), shall be set out with Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 12

(1) In case budget ceiling for the estimation of DBH allotment that is stipulated in the Fiscal Year 2014 is insufficient the need of distribution or the realization exceeds budget ceiling in Fiscal Year 2014, Government distributes DBH allotment based on acceptation revenue realization in accordance with the provision of legislation.

(2) In case of DBH that has not been transferred to regional government as result of the producing region that has not been identified, Minister of Finance places the concerned DBH as the reverse fund in the government’s account.

(3) Reverse Fund, as set forth in section (2), shall be allocated based on the difference of ceiling budget within 1 (one) fiscal year with the distribution of DBH of Quarter I up to Quarter IV of the Fiscal Year 2014.

(4) Procedure for the reserve fund management in the government’s account, as set forth in section (3), shall be set regulated with the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 13

(1) Regional Incentive Fund (DID), as set forth in Article 11 section (4) letter c, shall be utilized for implementing the function of education allocated to the regional government by considering certain performance criteria.

(2) Local Government’s Project and Decentralization (P2D2), as set forth in Article 11 section (4) letter d, shall be utilized to strengthen the transparency and accountability of activity implementation financed by DAK, particularly for infrastructure with the output/ result of which is in accordance with the predetermined criteria.

Article 14

(1) Certain type of Fuel (BBM) Subsidy and Liquefied Petroleum Gas
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(LPG) of 3-kilograms-tube and Liquefied Gas For Vehicle/ LVG in the Fiscal year 2014 shall be planned as much as Rp210,735,506,000,000.00 (two hundred ten trillion seven hundred thirty-five billion five hundred and six million rupiah).

(2) Allocation for certain type of BBM subsidy, LPG 3-kg-tube (three) kilogram and LGV, as set forth in section (1), including the payment for estimation of deficiency subsidy for certain type of BBM and LPG 3-kg-tube of the Fiscal Year 2013 as much as Rp20,000,000,000,000.00 (twenty trillion rupiah).

(3) Electricity subsidy in the Fiscal Year 2014 shall be planned as much as Rp71,364,809,000,000.00 (seventy-one trillion three hundred sixty-four billion eight hundred and nine million rupiah).

(4) Electricity subsidy allocation, as set forth in section (3), including the payment for estimation of deficiency electricity subsidy in 2013 as much as Rp3,500,000,000,000.00 (three trillion and five billion rupiah).

(5) Food subsidy in Fiscal Year 2014 shall be planned as much as Rp18,822,515,311,000.00 (eighteen trillion eight hundred twenty-five billion five hundred fifteen million three hundred and eleven thousand rupiah).

(6) Fertilizer subsidy allocation in Fiscal Year 2014 shall be planned as much as Rp21,048,845,142,000.00 (twenty-one trillion forty-eight billion eight hundred forty-five million one hundred and forty-two thousand rupiah).

(7) Fertilizer subsidy, as set forth in section (6), including the payment for estimation of deficiency fertilizer subsidy in 2012 (audited) as much as Rp3,000,000,000,000.00 (three trillion rupiah).

(8) Seed subsidy in the Fiscal Year 2014 shall be planned as much as Rp1,564,800,000,000.00 (one trillion five hundred sixty-four billion an eight hundred million rupiah).

(9) Subsidy for the framework of Public Service Obligation (PSO) in the Fiscal Year 2014 shall be planned as much as Rp2,197,096,000,000.00 (two trillion one hundred ninety-seven billion and ninety-six million rupiah), which consists of:
   a. PSO for train passengers as much as Rp1,224,306,800,000.00 (one trillion two hundred twenty-four billion three hundred six million and eight hundred thousand rupiah);
   b. PSO for economy class-ship passengers as much as Rp872,789,200,000.00 (eight hundred seventy-two billion seven hundred eighty-nine million and two hundred thousand rupiah);
   and
   c. PSO for public information as much as Rp100,000,000,000.00 (one hundred billion rupiah).

(10) Credit interest subsidy in the Fiscal Year 2014 shall be planned as much as Rp3,235,806,000,000.00 (three trillion two hundred thirty-five billion eight hundred and six million rupiah).

(11) Borne-by Government (DTP) tax in Fiscal Year 2014 shall be planned as much as Rp4,713,230,000,000.00 (four trillion seven hundred thirteen billion two hundred and thirty million rupiah), which consists of:
a. borne-by Government Income Tax (PPh - DTP) as much as Rp3,713,230,000,000.00 (three trillion seven hundred thirteen billion two hundred and thirty million rupiah); and

b. Income tax facility as much as Rp1,000,000,000,000,000.00 (one trillion rupiah).

(12) Further provision regarding borne-by government (DTP) tax, as set forth in section (11) shall be further set out in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

(13) Subsidy expenditure, as set forth in section (1) dan section (3), could be adjusted to the need of realization and projection at the current fiscal year based on the realization and projection of macro economy basic assumption and/or energy subsidy parameter, in considering with the state's financial capability.

(14) Enactment for the amendment realization and projection of energy subsidy parameter, as set forth in section (13), shall be implemented after obtaining approval from the related commission in DPR RI.

Article 15

(1) For assisting the survivor communities beyond the impacted area of Sidoarjo mud, it shall be allocated the fund in the Sidoarjo Mud Mitigation Agency [BPLS] of the Fiscal Year 2014.

(2) Fund allocation, as set forth in section (1), could be utilized for:

   a. for the acquittal payment of the land and building purchase beyond the map of affected area in three villages (Desa Besuki, Desa Kedungcangkiring, and Desa Pejarakan); and in 9 (nine) neighborhoods in 3 (three) villages [village of Siring Barat, village of Jatirejo, and village of Mindi];

   b. Home rental assistance and the payment of land and building purchase beyond the map of affected area in the sixty neighborhoods (Kelurahan Mindi, Kelurahan Gedang, Desa Pamotan, Desa Kalitengah, Desa Gempolsari, Desa Glagaharum, Desa Besuki, Desa Wunut, Desa Ketapang and kelurahan Porong).

(3) For the purpose of economy and social life rescuing of the community surrounding Sidoarjo mud dam, the budget expenditure is allocated to the Sidoarjo Mud Mitigation Agency [BPLS] of the Fiscal Year 2014 could be utilized for the mitigation activity of the mud torrent countermeasure, including the handling of primary dam up to the Porong River (draining the mud from the primary dam to Porong River) with the maximum limit as much as Rp155,000,000,000.00 (one hundred and fifty-five billion rupiah).

Article 16

(1) For the purpose of efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of the budget expenditure of the State Ministry/ Institution in 2014, the Governments shall implement the reward system and sanction imposition upon the implementation of expenditure budget of the State Ministry/ Institution in accordance with the Provision of Legislation.

(2) The implemtation result of reward and penalty system upon the
Article 17

(1) Further amendment of the Central Government budget Expenditure shall be in the form of:

a. expenditure budget shifts:
   1. from the Budget Portion of 999.08 (Other Expenditure Management of State General Treasurer) to the Budget Part of the State Ministry/ Institution;
   2. inter-activity within 1 (one) program, during the shift does not reduce the output volume (output) that has been planned for the matter that being a priority, urgent, emergency or cannot be postponed, which established by the Government;
   3. inter-budget type and/ or inter-activity type within one program and/ or inter-program within one State Ministry/ Institution to meet the expense obligation arise in connection with the court ruling that has permanent legal power (inkracht);
   4. inter-budget type within one activity; and/ or
   5. inter-sub portion of budget within the Budget Portion 999 (BA BUN);

b. amendment of budget expenditure sourced from PNBP;

c. the Amended project loan ceiling and foreign grant and domestic loan and grant (PHDN) as result of the acceleration of the foreign project loan and grant withdrawal and PHDN, including foreign/ domestic loan after Law on the APBN stipulated;

d. amendment project loan ceiling as result of the reduction of foreign loan allocation; and

e. amendment on expenditure budget originates from the revenue of direct grant shall be in the form of money; and

f. amendment of project ceiling financed through the issuance of SBSN PBS as result of the acceleration of the project implementation realization which sourced from SBSN PBS after Law on APBN stipulated.

shall be stipulated by the Government.

(2) Utilization of expenditure budget of which originates from PNBP over the ceiling of APBN for the BLU shall be stipulated by the Government.

(3) Amended detail expenditure of the Central Government, as set forth in section (1), could be implemented as long as still in the same province/ regency/ municipality for the implemented activity of which is conducted in the context of assistance task and Joint Affairs (UB) or in the same province for the activity which is conducted in the context of de-concentration.

(4) Amended detail expenditure of the Central Government, as set
forth in section (1), could be implemented inter-province/ regency/municipality for the activity of which is conducted by central unit organization and other vertical institutions in the region.

(5) The changes as set forth in section (1), section (2), section (3), and section (4) shall be reported by the Government to the House of Representative through the Amendment APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014 and/or the Central Government Financial Statement [LKPP] Year 2014.

(6) Further provision regarding on the procedures of detailed change of the Central Government Budget detail as set forth in section (1) shall be set by the Regulation of Minister of Finance.

Article 18

Government shall be authorized to provide the grant to the foreign Government/ Institution and determines the acceptor foreign Government/ Institution for humanity purposes.

Article 19

(1) Education Budget shall be planned as much as Rp368,899,059,983,000.00 (three hundred sixty-eight trillion eight hundred ninety-nine billion fifty-nine million nine hundred and eighty-three thousand rupiah).

(2) The percentage of the Education Budget shall be as much as 20.0% (twenty point zero percent), which is as the comparison of Education Budget allotment as set forth in section (1) to the total State Budget expenditure as much as Rp1,842,495,299,913,000.00 (one quadrillion eight hundred forty-two trillion four hundred ninety-nine billion nine hundred thirteen thousand rupiah).

Article 20

(1) Sum of the State Budget Revenue of 2014, as set forth in Article 3, is smaller than the State Budget expenditure as set forth in Article 7, so that in Fiscal Year 2014 there are budget deficit as much as Rp175,354,500,274,000.00 (one hundred seventy-five trillion three hundred fifty-four billion two hundred seventy-four thousand rupiah) that will be financed from Budget Finance.

(2) Budget Finance of the Fiscal Year 2014, as set forth in section (1), shall be obtained from the following sources:

a. Domestic Finance as much as Rp196,258,036,783,000.00 (one hundred ninety-six trillion two hundred fifty-eight billion thirty-six million seven hundred and eighty-three thousand rupiah); and

b. Foreign Finance as much as negative Rp20,903,536,509,000.00 (twenty trillion nine hundred and three billion five hundred thirty-six million five hundred an nine thousand rupiah).

(3) Net Domestic Finance, as set forth in section (2) letter b, including the payment finance for foreign loan but excluded to the issuance of SBN in the international market.

(4) Detail Finance Budget of the Fiscal Year 2014 as set forth in section
(2), shall be included in the Appendix of which is an integral part herein.

Article 21

(1) Government could utilize activities from the State Ministry/Institution sourced from the Pure Rupiah in the allotment of Central Government Budget Expenditure to be utilized as the basis issuance of SBSN.

(2) Detail activity of the State Ministry/Institution that could be utilized as the basis issuance of SBSN shall be stipulated by the Minister of Finance after the authorization of Law on APBN of 2014 and Stipulation of the Presidential Decree on the Detail of the Central Government’ State Budget Expenditure in the Fiscal year 2014.

(3) Further provision regarding on the utilization of the State Ministry/Institution as the basis issuance of SBSN, as set forth in section (1), shall be set with Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 22

(1) In case the crisis of domestic market of SBN is occurred, Government with the approval of the House of Representative (DPR) shall be authorized to utilize SAL to carry out domestic market of SBN stabilization after calculating the need of budget up to the end of the current fiscal year and the beginning of the next fiscal year.

(2) DPR's approval, as set forth in section (1), shall be the decree mentioned in the minute of Working Meeting of the House of representative Budget Committee with the Government, which is provided within no more than one time twenty-four hours after the proposal is submitted by the Government to the House of Representative.

(3) Sum utilization of SAL for stabilizing the market of SBN, as set forth in section (1) above, shall be reported by the Government in the Amendment APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014 and/ or Central Government Financial Statement (LKPP) Year 2014.

(4) Further provision regarding on the utilization of the State Ministry/Institution as the basis issuance of SBSN, as set forth in section (1), shall be set with Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 23

(1) In the event that the realization of the state revenue is insufficient to cover the need of state expenditure in certain condition, the deficiency could be fulfilled from the fund of SAL, issuance of SBN or state expenditure adjustment.

(2) Government could issue the SBN to finance the need of cash management for the implementation of APBN, in the event that cash fund is insufficient to be available to cover the need of state expenditure in the early year.

(3) Government could purchase the SBN for the interest of market stability and cash management by considering the need of net SBN
issuance to cover the stipulated finance.

(4) Government could accelerate the payment for the loan principal installment in managing the loan portfolio through issuance of SBN.

(5) In the event that there is debt finance instrument of which is more profitable, and/ or unavailability one of the payment instruments of the debt, the Government could change the composition of debt finance instrument without cause the changes on the total finance of cash debt.

(6) The change of debt payment instrument composition, as set forth in section (5) or the need of reallocation of interest loan budget, Government could make the change of composition (reallocation) of the payment of foreign debt interest to the payment of domestic debt interest or vice versa without resulting change on the total payment of debt interest.

(7) For the purpose of reducing the issuance cost of SBN and assuring the availability of finance through the debt, the Government could accept the debt issuance underwriting from the institution of which can perform the underwriting function, and/ or accept the facility in the form of finance support.

(8) The implementation provisions as set forth in section (1) up to section (6) shall be stipulated in the Amendment APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014 and/ or in the Central Government Financial Statement [LKPP] Year 2014.

Article 24

(1) PMN on the international financial organization/ institution and other PMN of which has been performed and/ or has been recorded on the Central Government Financial Report (LKPP) as the permanent investment of PMN, shall be stipulated to be the PMN on such international financial organization/ institution and other PMN.

(2) Government could carry out the payment of PMN exceeds the budget ceiling stipulated in the Fiscal Year 2014 due to the difference of exchange rate, which hereinafter is reported in Amendment APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014 and/ or Central Government Financial Report (LKPP) of 2014.

(3) The implementation of PMN on such international financial organization/ institution and other PMN as set forth in section (1) above shall be set with the Government Regulation.

Article 25

(1) State Owned Property (BMN) of which originates from the Activity Checklist (DIK)/ Project Checklist (DIP)/ Budget Implementation Checklist (DIPA) of the State Ministry/ Institution of which is used and/ or operated by the BUMN and has been recorded in the Balance of BUMN as BYPDS or the equivalent account, shall be stipulated to be the PMN on such institution.

(2) BMN of which is resulted from the expenditure capital on the DIPA of the State Ministry/ Institution of which will be utilized by the BUMN since the procurement of such BMN, shall be stipulated as PMN on the BUMN of which utilizes such BMN.
(3) The implementation of PMN on the BUMN as set forth in section (1) and section (2) shall be stipulated with the Government Regulation.

Article 26

(1) Finance Minister shall be granted the authority to allocate the budget of Government underwriting obligation for:

a. accelerating the development of coal powered power plant;

b. provision of underwriting and interest subsidy by the Central Government for the acceleration of the provision of drinking water;

c. infrastructure underwriting in the partnership project between the Government and business entity of which carried out by the guarantor entity of the infrastructure, which is the part of domestic finance as they have been allocated in the Article 20 section (2) letter a.

(2) In the event that the budget of Government underwriting obligation as set forth in section (1) has been disbursed, it shall be calculated as the account receivable/invoice to the guaranteed entity or the expenditure of the State Ministry/Institution.

(3) In the event that the budget of Government underwriting obligation which has been allocated as set forth in section (1) is not used up in the current year, such budget of Government underwriting obligation could be accumulated with the transfer mechanism into the account of Government underwriting obligation reserve fund which is opened in the Bank Indonesia for the payment of the Government underwriting obligation of the next budget year.

(4) Further provision regarding on the implementation budget of Government underwriting obligation as set forth in section (3) is set with the Regulation of Finance Minister.

Article 27

Further change regarding on the finance of the budget deficit in the form of the change of ceiling on forwarding foreign loan due to the continuation and acceleration of the withdrawal of forwarding foreign loan, shall be stipulated by the Government and shall be reported in the Amendment APBN of the Budget Year 2014 and/or the Central Government Financial Statement (LKPP) Year 2014.

Article 28

(1) Government could carry out the payment of loan interest and expense of loan principal installment that exceed the ceiling established in the Fiscal Year 2014, which hereinafter reported by the Government in the Amendment APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014 and/or Central Government Financial Report [LKPP] Year 2014.

(2) Government could carry out the Value Protective Transaction for controlling the loan interest payment risk and the expense of loan principal interest installment.

(3) Obligation fulfillment arose from the Value Protective Transaction, as set forth in section (2), shall be borne to the loan interest payment budget and/or the expense of loan principal interest installment.
(4) Obligation arise, as set forth in section (3), shall not as the state finance’s loss.

(5) Further provision regarding with the implementation of Value Protective Transaction, as set forth in section (2), shall be set with the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 29

(1) Minister of Finance shall be granted the authority to settle account receivable of the Government institution which is managed by the State Receivable Account Affairs/ Directorate General of State Treasury, particularly receivable account to the micro, small, and medium business (UMKM), and receivable account in the form of mortgage of simple/ very simple house (KPR RS/RSS), including and not be limited to the restructuring and haircut of debt principle up to 100% (hundred percent).

(2) Further provision regarding on the settlement of receivable account of the Government Institution as set forth in section (1) shall be stipulated with Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 30

(1) For maintaining the balancing implementation of the activities to accelerate the poverty countermeasure, Community Direct Aid (BLM) within the program/ National Activity for Community Empowerment (PNPM), which consists of:
   a. Self Reliance Rural PNPM;
   b. Self Reliance Urban PNPM;
   c. Rural Infrastructure Development Program (PPIP);
   d. Regional Social Economy Infrastructure Development (PISEW);

Within the DIPA of the Fiscal Year 2013, it could be continued until the end of April 2014.

(2) Proposal for the advanced program/ activity, as set forth in section (1), shall be delivered to the Minister of Finance in the form of budget revision at least at January 31, 2014.

(3) Further provision regarding on the implementation of budget revision, as set forth in section (2), shall be set with the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 31

(1) For the infrastructure development as well natural disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction that are carried out in 2013, but it has not been completed until the last of 2013, it could be continued to the 2014.

(2) Finance for the activity, as set forth in section (1), sourced from the ceiling of the respective State Minister/ Institution in the Fiscal Year 2014.

(3) Proposal for the advanced program/ activity, as set forth in section (1), shall be delivered to the Minister of Finance in the form of budget revision concept at least at 31 January 2014.

(4) Further provision for the implementation of such activity, as set forth in section (1) and section (2) comply with the provision of budget revision set out in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.
Article 32
(1) Unabsorbed budget remaining for the activities which fund sourced from the foreign loan forwarding and have been allocated in DIPA until the end of Fiscal Year 2013, could be continued in the Fiscal Year 2014.

(2) Proposal for the advanced program/ activity, as set forth in section (1), shall be delivered to the Minister of Finance in the form of budget revision at least at January 31, 2014.

(3) Further provision regarding on the implementation of budget revision, as set forth in section (2), shall be set with the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 33
(1) Midst of the Budget Year 2014, the Government arranges realization report of the First Semester Implementation APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014 of which concerned with:
   a. realization of State Revenue;
   b. realization of State Budget; and
   c. realization of Budget Finance.

(2) In the report as set forth in section (1) above, the Government includes the prognosis for the next 6 (six) months.

(3) In the report as set forth in section (1) and section (2) shall be submitted to the House of Representative no more than July 2014, to be jointly discussed between the House of Representative and the Government.

Article 34
(1) The adjustment of APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014 with the progress and/or the change of condition shall be discussed jointly between the House of Representative and the Government in the context of the arrangement of the amendment estimation of APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014, in the event that:
   a. the growth of macroeconomic of which is not in accordance with the assumption used in the APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014;
   b. the changes on the principle of fiscal policy;
   c. condition that causes the budget shift of inter-unit organization, inter-program, and/or inter-type of expenditure; and/or
   d. condition that causes the SAL from the previous year has to be utilized in the current budget year.

(2) SAL as set forth in section (1) letter d shall be excluded the SAL which is the cash balance in the BLU whose utilization is stipulated by the Minister of Finance in accordance with the applicable provision and shall be reported in the accountability of the implementation of APBN.

(3) Government proposes the draft legislation on the Amendment of Law on State Budget Revenue and Expenditure of the Fiscal Year
2014 based on the change as set forth in section (1), to be approved by the House of Representative by the end of the Fiscal Year 2014.

Article 35

(1) In an emergency condition, in the event matters as follow occurred:
   a. the projection of economic growth is below the assumption and other assumption deviation of macroeconomics of which cause state revenue declines, and/ or the state expenditure increases significantly;
   b. systematic crisis in the financial system and national banking, including the domestic market of SBN, which requires the additional banking/ non-Banking Financial Institution [LKBB] guarantee fund for handling; and/ or
   c. the hike of debt cost significantly, particularly yields of SBN.

Government, upon the approval of the House of Representative [DPR], could perform measures as follow:

1. the expenditure which budget is not available and/ or the expenditure that excesses the stipulated ceiling in the Amendment APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014;
2. the shift of expenditure budget inter-program, inter-activity, and/ or inter-type of expenditure within one budget part and/ or inter-budget part;
3. budget ceiling reduction of budget expenditure due to efficiency, by keep maintaining target of the program/ priority activity that still should to be achieved;
4. utilization of SAL to cover the deficiency finance of APBN, by prior calculating the need of budget up to the end of the current fiscal year and the early of the next fiscal year;
5. loan addition come standby loan from the bilateral or multilateral creditor and/ or SBN issuance; and
6. provision of loan to the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS), in case LPS experiences the liquidity problems.

(2) In an emergency circumstance, the Government could withdraw the ready loan come from the bilateral or multilateral creditor as the alternative finance resources, in the event that the market condition does not support the issuance of SBN.

(3) Expenses arise due to the provision of standby loan, as set forth in section (1) number 5 and section (2) constitutes part of the payment of loan interest.

(4) Steps to anticipate the systemic crisis, as set forth in section (1) letter b that affects the APBN, shall be carried out after coordinating with the Bank of Indonesia (BI), Financial Service Authority (OJK) and/ or the Indonesia Deposit Insurer Company (LPS).

(5) DPR’s approval, as set forth in section (1), shall be the decree mentioned in the minute of Working Meeting of the House of representative Budget Committee with the Government, which is
provided within no more than one time twenty-four hours after the proposal is submitted by the Government to the House of Representative.

(6) In case that the approval of DPR as set forth in section (1) due to any means and other matters that has not been carried out, the Government could take measures as set forth in section (1).

(7) Government delivers the policy implementation measures as set forth in section (1) and section (2) in the Amendment APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014 and/or in the Central Government Financial Statement [LKPP] Year 2014.

Article 36

(1) After the Fiscal Year 2014 ends, the Government arranges the accountability of the implementation of the State Budget Revenue and Expenditure of the Fiscal Year 2014 in the form of the Central Government Financial Statement (LKPP).


(3) Budget realization report as set forth in section (2) shall be completed with revenue and expenditure information on the accrual basis.

(4) Balance as set forth in section (2) shall be completed with assets and liability on the accrual basis.

(5) Application of the state revenue and expenditure budget on the accrual basis in the financial report 2014 shall be implemented gradually to the BLU.

(6) Central Government Financial Report (LKPP) as set forth in section (1) shall be prepared based on the Government Accounting Standard (SAP) on cash toward accrual basis.

(7) Government propose Legislation Draft of Law on the Accountability of the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget of the Budget Year 2014, after the Central Government Financial Report (LKPP) as set forth in section (1) audited by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK), at no more than 6 (six) months after the end of the Fiscal Year 2014 to obtain the approval of the House of Representative.

Article 37

In the event that there is unabsorbed remaining budget until the end of the Budget Year 2014 for:

a. activity whose fund sourced from SBSN PBS;
b. activity whose fund sourced from foreign Subsidiary; and
c. activity for accelerating countermeasure of poverty through PNPM, could be continued on the Fiscal Year 2015.
During implementing the APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014, the Government should try to fulfill the target of quality economic growth of which is reflected through:

a. the declining of poverty to be as much as 9, 0% (nine point five zero) up to 10, 5% (ten point five percent);

b. each economic growth as much as 1% (one percent), it could absorb 200,000 (two hundred thousand) manpower; and

c. open unemployment level to be as much as 5, 7% (five point seven percent) up to 5, 9% (five point nine percent); and

Article 39

This Law comes into effect on January 1, 2014.

For the public cognizance, it is ordered to promulgate this Law by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta
on November 14, 2013

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,
Signed
DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Promulgated in Jakarta
on November 14, 2013

MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
Signed
AMIR SYAMSUDIN
Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
KEMENTERIAN SEKRETARIAT NEGARA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA
Asisten Deputi Perundang-undangan

Lydia Silvanna Djaman
I. GENERAL

State Budget Revenue and Expenditure [APBN] of the Fiscal Year 2014 is prepared based on the Government Working Plan [RKP] Year 2014, as well Macroeconomic Framework and the Principle of Fiscal Policy 2014, as it have been jointly discussed and agreed, either in the Initial Session or the Level I Session of the Draft of the State Budget Revenue and Expenditure of the Fiscal Year 2014 between the Government and the House of Representative of the Republic of Indonesia. It is in accordance with the provision of Article 12 and Article 13 Law Number 17 Year 2003 on the State Finance. In addition, the APBN Year 2014 shall also consider economic, social, and politic condition of which evolves in various last months, as well various steps of the policy of which are predicted shall be pursued in 2014.

By considering the growth of external factors and the stability of macroeconomic, the economic growth of Indonesia in 2014 shall be estimated at 6, 0% (six point zero percent). Along with the improvement of the global economy condition, the Government optimizes that the target of economic growth could be achieved, through the growth of public consumption of which is estimated still high enough, investment climate of which is getting conducive, and the performance of export of which is getting increased. However, Indonesia’s import shall be focused on the capital goods as result it can stimulate the growth of the domestic manufacture industry.

In addition, the macroeconomic condition shall be predicted to improve and stable. Through the coordinated fiscal policy, monetary, and sector real, the exchange rate of rupiah be estimated at the range Rp10,500.00 (ten thousand and five hundred rupiah) per one United States of America dollar. The stability of the exchange rate of Rupiah has the significant roles in the achievement of inflation target in 2014 and the growth of interest rate of the banking. During 2014, with the stability of the exchange rate of Rupiah and the guaranteed supply as well the smooth distribution flow of essential commodities, inflation rate could be controlled on the level of 5, 5% (five point five percent). In line with matters mentioned above, the average interest rate of Treasury Bill (SPN) 3 (three) months is estimated at 5, 5% (five point five percent). In other hand, with due regard to the growth demand of world oil of which is getting increased along with the improvement of the world economy, the
average price of Indonesian crude oil (Indonesian Crude Price/ ICP) in international market in 2013 is estimated will be on the rate of US$105, 0 (hundred and five point zero United States of America dollar) per barrel. In the meantime, the level of lifting of the crude oil is estimated to reach 870 (eight hundred and seventy hundred) thousand barrel per day, and gas lifting is estimated to reach 1,240 (one thousand two hundred and forty) thousand barrel equal to oil per day.

The Indonesian Development Implementation Strategy shall be based on the Long Term of National Development Plan (RJPN) 2005 – 2025. The implementation of strategy RJPN shall be divided into four phases of the Medium Term of National Development Plan (RJPMN) of which each phase includes plan and strategy for five year of which will be implemented by the Government. Furthermore, the elected President and the cabinet who assists him, will set out the vision, mission, and working plan of the Government to answer the actual challenge and problem, as well to achieve the targets of medium term and long term of national development plan of which have been prepared.

The First phase of National Long Term Development Plan (RJPM) has completed along with the end of the tenure of the United Indonesia Cabinet, and the 2014 shall be the third year in the agenda of the second phase of RJPMN. Based on the implementation, achievement, and the continuant of the first phase of RJPMN (2005 – 2009), the second phase of RJPMN (2010 – 2014) shall be designated to further consolidate the re-establish of Indonesia in all areas through increasing the quality of human resources includes developing the capability in science and technology as well strengthening the competitiveness of economy. However, in the second phase of RJPMN (2010 – 2014), the development activity will be designated to several objectives, such as: (a) consolidating the re-establish of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, (b) increasing the quality of human resources, (c) developing the capability of science and technology, and (d) strengthening the competitiveness of economy. Efforts to achieve such mentioned objectives will be implemented through the development target achievement in each year with the different focus, in accordance with challenge and condition available. Such focus of activities shall be interpreted in the Government Working Plan (RKP) of each year.

The Government Working Plan of the year 2014 prepared based on the theme “Strengthening National Economy for the Improvement and Extension of People’s Welfare” and shall be interpreted in 11 (eleven) national priorities and other three national priorities. Such 11 (eleven) national priorities, namely: (a) bureaucratic and governance reform; (b) education; (c) health; (d) countermeasure of the of the poverty; (e) food security; (f) infrastructure; (g) investment and business climate; (h) energy, (i) environment and disaster management; (j) disadvantage, forefront, outermost, and post-conflict regions; as well (k) culture, creativity, and technological innovations. While, the other three national priorities shall be (a) political, legal, and security affairs; (b) economy affairs; and (c) people welfare affairs. The achievement of target priority of the national development and other national priorities will be
interpreted through the development activity programs of which will be implemented by the Government in 2014.

In order of priority target national development and other national priority could be achieved, one of the things that should be carried out by the Government is to optimize Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) of the natural resources. In order to realize objectives mentioned above, Government improves coordination measures inter-agencies within the Government, including the legal enforcement to crack down illegal mining activity in the field of mineral and coal, as well seaport that have not legal permit. In addition, for overcoming the obstacle that arise in the absorbing of subsidiary loan, such as licensing and land acquisition, as well improving the coordination inter-government agencies, Government coordinates with the Regional Government.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1
Self-explanatory

Article 2
Self-explanatory

Article 3
Self-explanatory

Article 4
Section (1)
Self-explanatory
Section (2)
Self-explanatory
Section (3)
Letter a
Self-explanatory

Letter b
"Third party whose income tax is borne by Government" means the third party who provides service to the Government for issuing and / or buy back/ exchange of SBN in the international market, which such as marketing agent service and international legal consultant service and exchange/ buyer agent.

Section (4)
Self-explanatory
Section (5)
Self-explanatory
Section (6)
Self-explanatory

Article 5
Section (1)
Self-explanatory
Section (2)
Letter a
Self-explanatory
Letter b
Non Oil & Gas Revenue that source from the forestry sector shall not be designated as the target of the state revenue other than designated to safeguarding the forest sustainability. While Non Oil & Gas Revenue that source from the fishery shall be expected becomes the main source of the state revenue at APBN of the following years. Therefore, Government carries out diversification and optimization of non-oil and gas revenue of the sector of fishery.

Section (3)
Self-explanatory
Section (4)
while waiting for the amendment of Law Number 49 Prp. Year 1960 on the State's Account Receivable Affairs Committee, and for accelerating the settlement of problematic account receivable at the BUMN at the business field of banking, the processing of its account receivable could be conducted through the mechanism of management based on the provision of legislation in the field of limited liability company in banking.

While in regard with the provision of authority to the General Meeting of Shareholders and supervision of the Government in the settlement of problematic account receivable at the BUMN of the banking sector shall be based on the provision of legislation in the field of BUMN.

Section (5)
Self-explanatory
Section (6)
Self-explanatory
Section (7)
Self-explanatory

Article 6
Self-explanatory

Article 7
Self-explanatory

Article 8
Self-explanatory

Article 9
Self-explanatory

Article 10
Section (1)
Self-explanatory

Section (2)

This DBH is included PPh Article 25/29 of the Domestic Individual Taxpayer (WPOPDN) whose nature of collection is final base on the Regulation of the Government Number 46 Year 2013 on Income Tax from the Income of Business that is received or obtained by Taxpayer who as Has certain Gross Income.

Section (3)

Self-explanatory

Section (4)

Net PDN as much as Rp1,312,382,021,731,200.00 (one quadrillion three hundred twelve trillion three hundred eighty-two billion twenty-one million seven hundred thirty-one thousand and two hundred rupiah) shall be calculated based on the sum between Taxation Revenue as much as Rp1,280,388,970,684,000.00 (one quadrillion two hundred eighty trillion three hundred eighty-eight billion nine hundred seventy million six hundred and eighty-four thousand rupiah) and PNBP as much as Rp385,391,728,955,000.00 (three hundred eighty-five trillion three hundred twenty-nine billion nine hundred fifty-five million rupiah), deducted with:

a. state revenue that is shared to the regional region in the form of DBH as much as Rp113,711,676,218,000.00 (one hundred thirteen trillion seven hundred eleven billion six hundred twenty-one million two hundred and eighteen thousand rupiah).

b. state expenditure whose nature is designated to in the form of the expenditure of PNBP of the State Ministry/Institution as much as Rp40,851,886,418,000.00 (forty trillion eight hundred fifty billion eight hundred sixty-million rupiah); and

c. borne-by Government Income Tax (PPh - DTP) as much as Rp4,713,230,000,000.00 (four trillion seven hundred thirteen billion two hundred and thirty million rupiah); and

d. portion of 60% (sixty percent) of the other subsidies, which is certain type of Fuel subsidy and LPG 3-kg tube as much as Rp210,735,506,000,000.00 (two hundred ten trillion seven hundred thirty-five billion five hundred and six million rupiah), electricity subsidy as much as Rp71,364,809,000,000.00 (seventy trillion three hundred sixty-four billion eight hundred and nine million rupiah), fertilizer subsidy as much as Rp21,048,845,142,000.00 (twenty-one trillion forty-eight billion eight hundred forty-five million one hundred and forty-two thousand rupiah), food subsidy as much as Rp18,822,515,311,000.00 (eighteen trillion eight hundred twenty-two billion five hundred fifteen million three hundred and eleven thousand rupiah), seed subsidy as much as Rp1,564,800,000,000.00 (one trillion five hundred sixty-four billion and eight hundred million rupiah), therefore the other subsidies that are calculated within the establishment of net
PDN shall be as much as Rp194,121,885,271,800.00 (one hundred ninety-four trillion one hundred twenty-one billion eighty hundred eighty-five million two hundred seventy-one thousand and eight hundred rupiah).

Section (5)
Self-explanatory

Section (6)
Self-explanatory

Section (7)
Underdeveloped region shall be stipulated in accordance with the provision of legislation.

Section (8)
Self-explanatory

Section (9)
Self-explanatory

Article 11
Self-explanatory

Article 12
Self-explanatory

Article 13
Section (1)
"Certain performance criteria" means achiever regional government, namely:

a. Regional Government that performs public service function to the society with the opinion "unqualified Opinion" [WTP] or "Qualified Opinion" [WDP] from the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia on the financial report of the local government.

b. Local Government that stipulates regarding on Local Budget Revenue and Expenditure (APBD) in timely manner.

Section (2)
Self-explanatory

Article 14
Section (1)
Certain type of Fuel (BBM) Subsidy and LPG 3-kg tube have been included Value Added Tax (PPN) for the delivery of certain type of BBM and LPG 3-kg tube in accordance with the provision of legislation.

In performing certain type of Fuel (BBM) subsidy, Government gradually implement closed subsidy pattern in the distribution of subsidized Fuel (BBM) as the effort of volume limitation of the subsidized Fuel since Fiscal Year 2014.

Section (2)
Section (3)

Electricity subsidy of 2014 shall be based on the provision of business margin as much as 7% (seven percent) to PT PLN (Persero) for the fulfillment of investment payment requirements.

In the miscellaneous state budget of the APBN 2014, electricity subsidy shall be reserved as much as Rp10,407,547,000,000.00 (ten trillion four hundred seven billion five hundred and forty-seven million rupiah) that constitutes portion of 5% (five percent) of the margin as much as 7% (seven percent) given by PT PLN (Persero). Utilization of such electricity subsidy shall be based on the Approval of Budget Committee of the House of Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.

Section (4)

Self-explanatory

Section (5)

Self-explanatory

Section (6)

For reducing the load of agriculture subsidy, particularly fertilizer for future period, Government assures gas price to fulfill the need of domestic fertilizer manufactures with the domestic price. In addition, Government also prioritizes the adequacy of gas supply required by the domestic fertilizer manufacturer for maintaining the food security, by optimizing the state revenue from the selling of gas.

For implementing the fertilizer subsidy, Regional Government shall be authorized to supervise the distribution of fertilizer through the mechanism of Group Need Definitive Plan (RDKK).

Section (7)

Self-explanatory

Section (8)

Self-explanatory

Section (9)

Self-explanatory

Section (10)

Self-explanatory

Section (11)

Self-explanatory

Section (12)

Self-explanatory

Section (13)

"Basic assumption of macroeconomic” means crude oil price (ICP) and/ or Rupiah’s exchange rate. While “the energy subsidy parameter” means the volume of subsidized Fuel (BBM) consumption volume.
Payment of subsidy shall be based on its realization at the current year and shall be reported at the Central Government Financial Report (LKPP).

Section (14)
Self-explanatory

Article 15
Self-explanatory

Article 16
Section (1)
Self-explanatory
Section (2)
Basic calculation applied for the application of reward and sanction for the implementation of the State Ministry/ Institution’s budget expenditure of 2014 shall be the Central Government Financial Report of 2013 that has been audited by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK).

Article 17
Section (1)
Letter a

Number 1
"Budget Portion 999.08 (Other Expenditure Management of State General Treasurer) to the Budget Part of the State Ministry/ Institution" means, namely;
1. the fulfillment of the deficit of Personnel Expenditure of the State Ministry/ Institution.
2. for matters which nature are priority, urgent, emergency or of which cannot be postponed.

Number 2
Self-explanatory

Number 3
Self-explanatory

Number 4
Self-explanatory

Number 5
Self-explanatory

Sub budget portion means code BA 999.01 up to BA 999.99.

Letter b
Amendment of budget expenditure sourced from PNBP, due to;
1. surplus of target realization that has been planned in the APBN or Amendment of APBN;
2. the presence of APBN sourced from contract/ partnership/
memorandum of understanding or the equal document;
3. the presence of new PNBP;
4. issuance of the Minister of Finance on the approval utilization of the half of PNP fund; and
5. there is the revocation of financial management status of BLU at a working unit.

Letter c

"The change budget ceiling of Project Loan and foreign grant, and domestic loan and grant" means the increase of budget ceiling due to the continuation of Project Loan and foreign loan or domestic Project Loan and grant whose nature is multi years and/ or the acceleration of Project Loan and foreign grant withdrawal, as well domestic loan and grant that have been approved

for optimizing the utilization of foreign Project Loan and grant, as well domestic loan and grant.

The change budget ceiling of Project Loan and foreign grant, and domestic loan and grant, including (a) foreign/ domestic grants that are received after the Fiscal Year 2014 is stipulated, (b) foreign/ domestic grants that are forwarded as grant received after APBN of 2014 is stipulated and (c) loan that is forwarded as grant.

The change budget ceiling of Project Loan and foreign grant, and domestic loan and grant excluded new Project Loan that has not been allocated in APBN 2014 as well the foreign/ domestic loan of which is not the continuation for the multi year project.

Letter d
Self-explanatory

Letter e
Self-explanatory

Letter f
Self-explanatory

Section (2)
Self-explanatory

Section (3)
Self-explanatory

Section (4)
Self-explanatory

Section (5)
"Its implementation shall be reported in the Amendment of APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014" means reporting the change of detail/ shift of the Central Government's budget expenditure that is made prior Amendment of APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014 is made to the House of Representative. While, "The implementation shall
be reported in the Central Government Financial Report (LKPP) 2014” means reporting the change of detail/ shift of the Central Government’s budget expenditure that is made along 2014 after Amendment of APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014 to the House of Representative.

Section (6)
Self-explanatory

Article 18
Self-explanatory

Article 19
Section (1)
Other than allocation of Educational Budget, the Government manages National Education Development Fund (DPPN), which constitutes the part of educational budget allocation of the previous years that has been accumulated as the endowment fund that is managed by the Educational Fund Management Institute.

Result of the concerned management of educational fund shall be utilized to ensure the continuity of education program for the next generation as the form of responsibility inter-generations, such as in the form of scholarship and education fund reserve provision for anticipating the need of the damaged educational facility rehabilitation due to disaster.

Education Budget shall be planned as much as Rp368,899,059,983,000.00 (three hundred sixty-eight trillion eight hundred ninety-nine billion fifty-nine million nine hundred and eighty-three thousand rupiah), consists of.

1. Education Budget through the expenditure of Central Government 130,279,572,499,000.00

Education Budget on the Ministry/ Institution 130,279,572,499,000.00
1.1 Ministry of National Education 80,661,026,761,000.00
1.2 Ministry of Religious Affairs 42,566,934,663,000.00
1.3 on the Ministry/ Institution 7,051,611,075,000.00
  1.3.1 Ministry of Finance 678,219,290,000.00
  1.3.2 Ministry of Agriculture 55,610,000,000.00
  1.3.3 Ministry of Industry 421,438,189,000.00
  1.3.4 Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources 78,500,000,000.00
  1.3.5 Ministry of Transportation 1,700,000,000,000.00
  1.3.6 Ministry of Health 1,320,890,800,000.00
  1.3.7 Ministry of Forestry 57,537,000,000.00
  1.3.8 Ministry of Marine and Fishery 252,485,000,000.00
  1.3.9 Ministry of Tourism & Creative Economy 250,000,000,000.00
  1.3.10 National Nuclear Agency 17,000,000,000.00
  1.3.11 Ministry of Youth and Sport 1,103,549,000,000.00
  1.3.12 Ministry of Defense 131,016,596,000.00
  1.3.13 Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration 428,500,000,000.00
  1.3.14 National Library 310,000,000,000.00
  1.3.15 Ministry of Cooperative and SMEs 215,000,000,000.00
  1.3.16 Ministry of Communication and Information 31,865,200,000.00

1. Education Budget through transfer to local government (Block Grant) 238,619,487,484,000.00
2.1 Portion of education budget of which is
Section (2)
Self-explanatory

Article 20
Section (1)
Self-explanatory
Section (2)

Some of Domestic Payment components could be explained as follow:

a. Net SBN is the difference between sum of the issuance and the payment of principal on the due date and buy back. Issuance of SBN is not only in the currency of Rupiah, but it is also including the issuance of SBN in foreign currency, both in conventional SBN or Shariah SBN.

b. Composition of the amount and type of SBN to be issued, principal payment and repurchase of SBN, shall be further regulated by the government in considering the situation emerging in the market, until the net target of finance of SBN is achieved.

c. Government issues SBN with the combination good tenures as well performing debt re-profiling if it is not required in order to the due profile (mature profile) of SBN remain supportive the fiscal continuity.

d. Domestic loan [PDN] shall be the loan originated from the BUMNs, local governments, and local government owned enterprises for financing the activity. Domestic loan (net) shall be the difference between amount of loan disbursement and the payment of principal installment of which has been due.

e. PMN for PT Askrindo and Perum Jamkrindo shall be utilized to increase business capacity and strengthen capital structure of PT Askrindo and Perum Jamkrindo for implementing Rural Business Credit (KUR) for the continuity and development of the real sector by the Micro, Small and Medium (UMKM).

f. PMN for PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial shall be utilized to improve business capacity and strengthening the capital structure to build and develop the housing secondary finance market that is capable improving the availability of middle or long term source of capital for the housing sector.
g. PMN for the international organization/financial institution shall be designated to fulfill Indonesia’s liability as member and maintaining percentage of capital ownership.

h. PMN for ASEAN Infrastructure Fund (AIF) shall be utilized as contribution of initial capital for the framework of AIF establishment to support infrastructure development in the ASEAN countries.

i. PMN for Indonesia Export Finance Agency shall be utilized to improve capital capacity for supporting national export program.

j. Revolving fund of the Revolving Fund Management Agency for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Business (LPDB KUMKM) shall be utilized to provide stimulus for UMKM in the form of capital strengthening capital.

k. Revolving Fund of the Center Housing Finance shall be utilized for implementing Housing Finance Liquidity Facility (FLPP) to fulfill the need of the livable housing for Low Income Society (MBR).

l. Management and disbursement of the Government’s fund collateral for accelerating development of coal powered electricity power plant shall be utilized in accordance with the provision of legislation.

m. Management and disbursement of the Central Government’s collateral for accelerating the provision of drinking water shall be carried out in accordance with the provision of legislation.

n. Management and disbursement of the infrastructure collateral in the partnership project of the Government with the business entity that is carried out through infrastructure assurer business entity shall be carried out in accordance with the provision of legislation.

Section (3)  
Self-explanatory

Section (4)  
Self-explanatory

Article 21  
Self-explanatory

Article 22  
Self-explanatory

Section (1)  
“Domestic SBN market crisis” means the critical condition on the domestic SBN market based on the indicator of Crisis Management Protocol (CMP) of the SBN market established by the Minister of Finance.

Utilization of SAL fund to stabilize SBN market could be
implemented in the event that the SBN market condition has been established by the Minister of Finance on the critical level.

Such crisis SBN market could triggers in the overall financial market, in regard with the most financial institution possesses SBN. Such situation also could trigger the fiscal crisis, if the Government should make rescue efforts to the national financial institution.

Domestic SBN market stabilization shall be carried out by the purchasing of SBN in domestic market by the Minister of Finance.

Section (2)
Self-explanatory

Section (3)
Self-explanatory

Section (4)
Self-explanatory

Article 23

Section (1)
Self-explanatory

Section (2)
Self-explanatory

Section (3)
Self-explanatory

Section (4)
Self-explanatory

Section (5)

The change of loan payment instrument composition includes the change of net SBN, disbursement of Domestic Loan, and/ or disbursement of the Foreign Program Loan and Project Loan. Disbursement of Foreign Loan includes disbursement of Program Loan and Project Loan.

In the event that the Foreign Program Loan and Project Loan is not available, it could be replaced with the issuance of SBN or otherwise without any change on the total loan finances.

Section (6)
Self-explanatory

Section (7)
Self-explanatory

Section (8)
Self-explanatory

Article 24
Self-explanatory

Article 25
Section (1)
“State Owned Property” means property in the form of land and/or building as well other than land and/or building.

Stipulation of BPYBDS as PMN at the BUMN includes BPYDS as recorded in the report of financial report of PT PLN (Persero) that has been handed over by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) becomes additional of PMN for PT PLN (Persero).

Section (2)
Self-explanatory

Section (3)
Self-explanatory

Article 26

Section (1)
Self-explanatory

Section (2)
"Guaranteed entity" mean parties that obtain guarantee from the Government.

Section (3)
establishment for the reserve fund account of the Government’s collateral shall be designated particularly to avoid the budget allocation of Government’s collateral in large amount within one fiscal year in the future, to ensure fund availability in appropriate amount in accordance with the need, ensuring the payment for claim in timely manner, and providing certainty to the stakeholders (including Creditor/Investor).

Fund that has been accumulated in reserve account of the Government’s collateral could be utilized to pay the Collateral Liability inter-collateral program.

Section (4)
Self-explanatory

Article 27

“The change of foreign subsidiary loan” means the increase of foreign forwarded loan due to the further forwarding of foreign loan whose nature is multi-year and/or the acceleration of the disbursement of forwarding loan that have been approved for optimizing the utilization of such forwarding subsidiary loan. Such change of foreign subsidiary loan excludes the new subsidiary loan that has not been allocated in the APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014.

Article 28

Section (1)

Expenditure exceeds the budget ceiling, such as resulted by:

1. Macroeconomic condition that is not accord with the predicted condition when the Amendment APBN is prepared and/or implementing report realization of First Semester of the APBN of the Fiscal Year 2014;

2. Effect from the loan restructuring for the management debt portfolio;
3. Effect from the acceleration of loan disbursement; and
4. Effect from the hedging transaction for the payment of debt interest and expenditure for principal debt installment.

Section (2)

Section (3)
Implementation of hedging transaction could result either expenditure or revenue of the Government.

Expanse and revenue for the Government from the hedging transaction interest payments on debt charged/ to be the part of budget payment of debt interest.

Expanes and revenue for the Government from the hedging transaction expenses repayments of principal debt charged/ to be the part of principal debt repayments expenditures budget

Section (4)
“Shall not constitutes the state finance loss” means due to Hedging transaction is designated to protect the debt payment and expense of debt principal interest from the risk of currency fluctuation and interest rate, hedging transaction shall not be utilized for speculating to obtain the profit.

Section (5)
Self-explanatory

Article 29
Section (1)
Self-explanatory

Section (2)
Settlement procedures for the Government Agency’s Account Receivable set in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance, including the procedure and criteria of account receivable of ex-BPPN (National Banking Restructuring Agency).

Article 30
Self-explanatory

Article 31
Self-explanatory

Article 32
Section (1)
Budget allocation for the implementation activities which fund
sourced from the forwarding foreign loan shall be utilized for the sustainability implementation of such activities.

Section (2)
Self-explanatory

Section (3)
Self-explanatory

Article 33
Self-explanatory

Article 34
Self-explanatory

Article 35
Section (1)

Letter a

Projection in this provision means the growth projection of economy at lowest 1% (one percent) below the assumption and/or other macroeconomic assumption projection experiences the lowest deviation as much as 10% (ten percent) and assumption that has been established, unless the prognosis lifting with the lowest deviation 5% (five percent).

Letter b

Systemic crisis, in this provision, means the financial system condition that consists of financial institution and financial market, including domestic SBN market that have been failed to run the function and role effectively within the national economy, which is showed with the worst some financial and economy indicators that can be in the form of shortage liquidity, solvency problem and/or the decline of public trust against financial system.

Letter c

The increase of loan cost sourced from the increase of SBN yield shall be the increase of yield significantly that results crisis in SBN market, which is determined by the Minister of Finance based on the parameters within the Crisis Management Protocol (CMP) of the SBN market.

Such emergency situation results prognosis decline of the state revenue sourced from taxation revenue and PNBP, and the expected additional load from the state obligation debt principal and interest payments, Fuel and electricity subsidy, as well the other expenditure.

Section (2)
Self-explanatory

Section (3)
Self-explanatory
Section (4)
Self-explanatory

Section (5)
Self-explanatory

Section (6)
“Due to some matter and another matters that have not been carried out”, in this provision, means in the event that the Budget Board have not been able to make meeting and/or take the conclusion in the meeting, within twenty-four hours after the proposal is delivered to the House of Representative by the Government.

Section (7)
Self-explanatory

Article 36

Section (1)
Self-explanatory

Section (2)
Central Government Financial Report (LKPP) shall be attached with the summary of the state owned company and other agencies financial report.

Section (3)
Revenue information and expenditure on accrual basis is intended as the step to implement the accounting on accrual basis, that includes information on acknowledged liability and obligation as the enhancer and reducer of net asset.

Section (4)
Self-explanatory

Section (5)
Implementation of revenue and expenditure on accrual basis has been implemented since the Fiscal Year 2009 at the Working Unit with status BLU whose system has been capable to implement.

Section (6)
Government Accounting Standard (SAP) on Cash Basis toward the accrual, in this provision, means the SAP that acknowledges the expenditure, revenue and finance on accrual basis, as well the asset, debt and equity on accrual basis.

Section (7)
The proposed financial report in the draft bill, as set forth in this section, means the Central Government Financial Report (LKPP) that has been audited by BPK and has included the correction/adjustment as described in the General Explanation of Law Number 15 Year 2004 on the Audit Management and Accountability of the State Finance.

Article 37
Self-explanatory

Article 38
Stipulation of the level of poverty shall be in accordance with the
calculation method of the National Poverty Line (GKN) carried out by the Center Statistic Bureau (BPS).

Article 39
Self-explanatory
DETAIL OF TAXATION REVENUE, PNBP, BLOCK GRANT BUDGET, AND BUDGET FINANCE

I. DETAIL OF TAXATION REVENUE AND PNBP

1. DETAIL OF TAXATION REVENUE

1. Domestic tax revenue

00

1.1 Income Tax (PPh)

00

1.1.1 Revenue of PPh Migas

1.1.1.1 Revenue of PPh petroleum

1.1.1.2 Revenue of PPh natural gas

1.1.2 Revenue of PPh Non-Migas

1.1.2.1 Revenue of PPh Article 21

1.1.2.2 Revenue of PPh Article 22

1.1.2.3 Revenue of PPh Article 22 import

Revenue of PPh Article 23

Revenue of PPh Article 25/29 individual

1.1.2.6 Revenue of PPh Article 25/29 entity

1.1.2.7 Revenue of PPh Article 26

1.1.2.8 Revenue of PPh final

1.1.2.9 Revenue of PPh other Non-Migas

value added tax of goods and services and the selling tax of luxury goods revenue

property tax revenue

1.3

Excise Revenue

1.4

1.4.1 Excise Revenue

1.4.1.1 Revenue of tobacco product excise

Revenue from ethyl alcohol

Revenue from ethyl alcohol contained beverage excise

other tax revenue;

1.5

2. International Trade Tax Revenue.

53,914,800,000,000

2.1 Revenue of import duty

33,936,600,000,000

2.2 Revenue of export duty

19,978,200,000,000

2. DETAIL OF PNBP

1. natural resources revenue

225,954,696,223,000

1.1 revenue of natural resources

1.1.1 Revenue of Petroleum

1.1.2 Revenue of Natural Gas

1.2 revenue of non oil & gas natural resources

1.2.1 Revenue of mineral and coal mining

1.2.1.1 Revenue of permanent dues

1.2.1.2 Revenue of royalty

2. PNBP

91,236,812,000,000
1.2.2 Revenue of Forestry 5,017,016,000,000.00
1.2.2.1 Revenue of reforestation fund 2,440,000,000,000.00
1.2.2.2 Revenue of forestry resources provision 1,790,444,000,000.00
1.2.2.3 Revenue of IUPHI (IHPH) 146,250,000,000.00
1.2.2.4 Revenue of IUPHI (IHPH) industrial forest 11,250,000,000.00
1.2.2.6 Revenue of IUPHI (IHPH) natural forest 135,000,000,000.00
1.2.2.4 Revenue on the utilization of forest area 640,322,000,000.00
1.2.3 Revenue of fishery 250,000,010,000.00
1.2.4 Revenue of geothermal 579,661,222,000.00
1.2.4.1 Revenue of geothermal mining 564,850,000,000.00
1.2.4.2 Revenue of permanent dues Revenue of geothermal 14,811,222,000.00
2. portion of BUMN’s profit revenue 40,000,000,000,000.00
2.1 Revenue of Banking BUMN’s revenue 10,300,000,000,000.00
2.2 Revenue of Non-Banking BUMN’s revenue 29,700,000,000,000.00
3. Other PNBP 94,087,605,717,000.00
3.1 Revenue from the management of BMN (Utilization and handover) as well revenue from the selling of confiscated goods 31,538,985,208,000.00
3.1.1 Revenue of selling result of production / confiscated good 17,367,147,273,000.00
3.1.1.1 Revenue of the selling of agriculture result, forestry, and plantation 6,848,075,000.00
3.1.1.2 Revenue of the selling of result of livestock and fishery 22,102,468,000.00
3.1.1.3 Revenue of selling result of mining product 16,066,526,027,000.00
3.1.1.4 Revenue of the selling of result of confiscated goods and treasure 50,000,000,000.00
3.1.1.5 Revenue of the selling of medicines and other pharmacy products 195,000,000,000.00
3.1.1.6 Revenue on the sales of information, publishing, film, survey, mapping, and other printing media 16,231,482,000.00
3.1.1.7 Revenue of the selling of auction documents 65,792,000,000.00
3.1.1.8 Revenue of the selling of reserve of the Government’s rice for pure market operation 1,200,000,000,000.00
3.1.1.9 Revenue of other selling 5,178,429,000,000.00
3.1.2 Revenue from the handover of BMN 129,436,240,000.00
3.1.2.1 Revenue on the sales of house, building, and land 50,549,430,000.00
3.1.2.2 Revenue on the sales of the vehicle and machine 33,848,578,000.00
3.1.2.3 Revenue of selling result of lease purchase of the other BMN 20,000,000,000.00
3.1.2.4 Revenue from handover of the other BMN 25,038,232,000.00
3.1.3 Revenue of selling from oil & gas upstream 13,733,362,500,000.00
3.1.3.1 Revenue of Crude Oil DMO 13,446,700,000,000.00
3.1.3.1 Other revenue from the activity of oil & gas upstream 286,662,500,000.00
3.1.4 Revenue from the utilization of BMN 309,039,195,000.00
3.1.4.1 Revenue rental of land, house, and building 213,557,306,000.00
3.1.4.2 Revenue rental of equipment and machine 69,780,517,000.00
3.1.4.3 Revenue of rental road, irrigation, and network 235,820,000.00
3.1.4.4 Revenue of RSP land, house, and building 500,000,000.00
3.1.4.5 Revenue rental of utilization

Other BMN

3.2 Revenue of service

3.2.1 Revenue of service I

3.2.1.1 Revenue of hospital

and other installation institution

44,372,778,000.00

3.2.1.2 Revenue of entertainment places/park/museum and natural tourism business dues (PUPA)

23,109,033,000.00

3.2.1.3 Certificate, visa, and passport revenue

2,203,341,600,000.00

3.2.1.4 Entitlement and License revenue

10,928,806,714,000.00

3.2.1.5 Revenue Sensor/quarantine/supervision, and inspection Revenue

218,028,367,000.00

3.2.1.6 of the service of labor, working, information, training, technology, in accordance with the duty and function of the respective ministry and the revenue of DJBC

656,731,300,000.00

3.2.1.7 Revenue of the service from Religious Affairs

82,250,670,000.00

3.2.1.8 Revenue of airport, sea port, and navigation facilities

993,151,358,000.00

3.2.1.9 Revenue of the land service

1,759,436,919,000.00

3.2.2 Revenue of service II

3.2.2.1 Revenue of financial institution services (checking services)

58,669,655,000.00

3.2.2.2 Revenue of the service provision of telecommunication

745,032,938,000.00

3.2.2.3 Revenue on the state tax collection fee using distress warrant

4,026,275,000.00

3.2.2.4 Revenue of naturalization fee

624,000,000.00

3.2.2.5 Revenue of auction duty

129,438,841,000.00

3.2.2.6 Revenue of the administration of account receivable

40,290,000,000.00

3.2.2.7 Revenue of doctor & dentist registration

6,070,000,000.00

3.2.3 Revenue of foreign service

3.2.3.1 Revenue from the provision of travel document of the Republic of Indonesia

517,382,070,000.00

3.2.3.2 Revenue of the processing service of consular document

404,123,083,000.00

3.2.3.3 Other abroad routine revenue

103,158,086,000.00

3.2.4 Revenue of the management of treasury single account and/or service doe placement of state’s money

6,200,000,000,000.00

3.2.4.1 Revenue from the implementation of treasury national pooling

195,000,000,000.00

3.2.4.2 Revenue from the placement of state’s money in Bank

6,005,000,000,000.00

3.2.5 Revenue from the service of Police I

3.2.5.1 Revenue of Driving License (SIM)

4,329,332,750,000.00

3.2.5.2 Revenue of Vehicle Number Certificate (STNK)

1,202,885,925,000.00

3.2.5.3 Revenue of Vehicle Testing Certificate (STCK)

64,701,800,000.00

3.2.5.4 Revenue of Vehicle Ownership Certificate (BPKB)

1,171,452,260,000.00

3.2.5.5 Revenue of Vehicle Number Certificate (TNKB)

848,808,480,000.00

3.2.5.6 Revenue of Driving skill through simulator
3.2.5.7 Revenue of the issuance of issuance of firearms and explosive material license

3.2.6 Revenue of Police service II
3.2.6.1 Revenue on the issuance of the certificate of vehicle mutation to other region
3.2.6.2 Revenue on the issuance of Police Record Certificate (SKCK)
3.2.6.3 Revenue on the issuance of Self Report certificate
3.2.6.4 Revenue on the issuance of traffic violation fine

3.2.7 other service revenue
3.2.7.1 Other service revenue
3.2.7.2 Revenue of auction duty by Auction House/ Auction Officer Class II
3.2.7.3 Revenue of auction duty by Pawn

3.3 Revenue of interest
3.3.1 Revenue of interest
3.3.1.1 Revenue of interest from the account and subsidiary loan
3.3.1.2 Other interest revenue
3.3.2 Premium revenue of treasury bond

3.4 Revenue of the Prosecutor offices, Courts and result of corruption case
3.4.1 Revenue of signature legalization
3.4.2 Revenue on the underhand paper legalization
3.4.3 Revenue of the stamp legal fees and fees in the court registrar (court)
3.4.4 Revenue of fine and others
3.4.5 Revenue of case fee
3.4.6 Revenue of the selling of auction result of the corruption crime
3.4.7 Revenue of the Prosecutor offices and other courts

3.5 Revenue of education
3.5.1 Revenue of tuition fee
3.5.2 Revenue of entrance, class rise and final examination
3.5.3 Revenue for the practicum examination fee
3.5.4 Other education revenue

3.6 Revenue of gratification and money confiscated proceeds from corruption
3.6.1 Revenue of gratification and money confiscated that has been stipulated by the court
3.6.2 Revenue gratification of which has been stipulated by KPK as the state owned property
3.6.3 Revenue from the substitution money of the corruption case that have been stipulated by the court

3.7 Revenue of fines and dues
3.7.1 Revenue of Business entity dues
3.7.1.1 Revenue of Business entity dues
3.7.1.2 Revenue of the provision and distribution of BBM
3.7.2 Revenue from the forest protection and nature conservation

Revenue gratification and money confiscated proceeds from corruption
Revenue of the Prosecutor offices,
3.7.2.1 Revenue from the dues of catching/taking/transporting wildlife/taking/transporting life flora
3.7.2.2 Revenue due to the exploitation of natural tourism [PIPA]
3.7.2.3 Revenue from the entrance fee of natural tourism object
3.7.2.4 Revenue of [JHUPPA]

3.7.3 Revenue of fine
3.7.3.1 Revenue of fine due to the tardiness in implementing
3.7.3.2 the government’s project Revenue of fine due to the violation fine of
3.7.3.3 business competition Revenue of the implementing fine of expenditure account with nil
3.7.3.4 Revenue of fine due to deficiency/delay of the transfer of state revenue by bank/pos perceptional

3.7.4 Revenue of fine II
3.7.4.1 Revenue of fine due to the deficiency/delay of balance transfer

3.7.5 Revenue due to the readmission of fine of the distribution of PBB by BO III PBB

3.8 Revenue of miscellaneous
3.8.1 Revenue due to the readmission of the central personnel expenditure TAYL
3.8.1.1 readmission of the central personnel expenditure TAYL
3.8.1.2 readmission retirement expenditure TAYL
3.8.1.3 readmission other Grant TAYL
3.8.1.4 readmission other TAYL

3.8.2 Revenue of the acquittal account receivable Non-treasurer
3.8.2.1 Revenue of the acquittal account receivable

3.8.3 Revenue from the difference of exchange rate

3.8.4 Miscellaneous revenue
3.8.4.1 Readmission of substance allowance/salary cash advance
3.8.4.2 Revenue of the supervision fee of HET for kerosene
3.8.4.3 Revenue for the deposit surplus of net auction result that is not taken by the entitled
3.8.4.4 Revenue of other budget

4. Revenue of Public Service Entity [BLU] 25,349,427,015,000.00
4.1 Revenue of Public Service Entity
4.1.1 Revenue on the provision goods and service to the community
4.1.1.1 Other service revenue of hospital
### 1.2.6 DETAIL OF BLOCK GRANT BUDGET

#### 1. DETAIL OF BALANCING FUND

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<tr>
<th>Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH)</th>
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#### 1.1 DBH Tax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Income Tax DBH</td>
<td>25,713,964,277,000.00</td>
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<td>1.1.1.1 Income Tax Article 21</td>
<td>24,225,165,077,000.00</td>
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<td>1.1.1.1.1 DBH Article 21</td>
<td>23,364,980,077,000.00</td>
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<td>1.1.1.1.2 Underpayment Article 21</td>
<td>860,185,000,000.00</td>
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#### 1.1.2 Income Tax Article 25/29 Individual

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1.2 Income Tax Article 25/29 Individual</td>
<td>1,488,799,200,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.1.2.1 DBH Article 25/29 Individual</td>
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### 1.1.1.2 Underpayment Article 25/29

<table>
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<td>1.1.2 DBH Property Tax (PBB)</td>
<td>23,859,193,469,000.00</td>
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<td>1.1.2.1 DBH Pure PBB</td>
<td>23,852,984,469,000.00</td>
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<td>1.1.2.2 Underpayment DBH PBB</td>
<td>6,209,000,000.00</td>
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<td>1.1.3 DBH Tobacco Product Excise (CHT)</td>
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### 1.1.1.3 Underpayment Article 25/29

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<td>DBH Pure PBB</td>
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<td>DBH Petroleum</td>
<td>357,461,000,000.00</td>
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<td>Natural Gas</td>
<td>16,337,384,373,000.00</td>
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<td>General Mining</td>
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<td>Permanent dues</td>
<td>890,273,800,000.00</td>
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<td>DBH Pure Permanent Dues</td>
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<td>Underpayment Permanent Dues</td>
<td>32,813,000,000.00</td>
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<td>Royalty</td>
<td>18,945,602,200,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>DBH Pure Royalty</td>
<td>18,022,335,200,000.00</td>
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<td>Underpayment Royalty</td>
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<td>DBH Forestry</td>
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<td>Forestry Natural Resources (PSDH)</td>
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<td>Pure DBH PSDH</td>
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<td>Underpayment PSDH</td>
<td>14,539,000,000.00</td>
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<td>IJUUPH</td>
<td>136,883,000,000.00</td>
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<td>Pure DBH IJUUPH</td>
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<td>Underpayment IJUUPH</td>
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<td>Reforestation fund</td>
<td>988,554,000,000.00</td>
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<td>Pure Reforestation Fund DBH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underpayment Reforestation Fund</td>
<td>12,554,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>DBH Fishery</td>
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<tr>
<td>DBH Geothermal Mining (PPB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pure DBH PPB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underpayment DBH PPB</td>
<td>3,383,000,000,000.00</td>
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### 2. General Allocation Fund (DAU)

341,219,325,651,000.00

### 3. Special Allocation Fund (DAU)

33,000,000,000,000.00

#### 3.1 Special Allocation Fund

30,200,000,000,000.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3,129,900,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Road Infrastructure</td>
<td>6,105,760,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irrigation Infrastructure</td>
<td>2,288,960,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Infrastructure</td>
<td>885,320,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanitary Infrastructure</td>
<td>829,260,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Government Infrastructure</td>
<td>499,740,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marine and Fishery</td>
<td>1,851,910,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>2,579,560,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>548,100,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Planning</td>
<td>462,910,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>558,460,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade Infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underdeveloped Region facility and infrastructure</td>
<td>754,740,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing and Settlement</td>
<td>234,800,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land Transportation Safety</td>
<td>235,940,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural Transportation</td>
<td>301,340,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frontier Region Facility and Infrastructure</td>
<td>493,070,000,000.00</td>
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</table>
THE PRESIDENT
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3.2 Additional Special Allocation Fund

3.2.1 Road Infrastructure 2,800,000,000,000.00
3.2.2 Irrigation Infrastructure
3.2.3 Drinking Water Infrastructure
3.2.4 Sanitary Infrastructure

2. DETAIL OF SPECIAL AUTONOMY AND ADJUSTMENT FUND

1. Special Autonomy Fund 16,148,773,028,000.00
2. Privileges Fund of the Special Region of Yogyakarta 523,875,000,000.00
3. Adjustment Fund 87,948,647,900,000.00

1.1 Revenue of the repayment of subsidiary loan installment
2.1 Asset Management Outcome
2.2 Net State Securities
2.3 Net domestic loan
2.3.1 Disbursement of the net domestic loan
2.3.2 Payment of the domestic principal installment
2.4 Government Investment Fund
2.4.1 State Equity (PMN)
2.4.1.1 PMN to BUMN
2.4.1.1.1 PT Askrindo and Perum Jamkrindo
2.4.1.2 PMN to international Finance organization/ institution
2.4.1.2.2 PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial
2.4.2 Revolving fund
2.4.2.1 Micro, Small and Medium Management Agency (LPDB KUMKM)
2.4.2.2 Center Housing Finance
2.4.3 Payment Reserve
2.5 Collateral Liability
2.5.1 Acceleration of the coal powered electricity power plant
2.5.2 Acceleration Drinking Water
2.5.3 Partnership Project between the Government and through Infrastructure Ensure Business Entity

1.2.7 DETAIL OF BUDGET FINANCE

1. DETAIL OF DOMESTIC BUDGET FINANCE

1. Domestic Banking 4,398,460,306,000.00
1.1 Revenue of the repayment of subsidiary loan installment 4,398,460,306,000.00
2. Domestic Non-Banking 191,859,576,477,000.00

2.3.2.1 Professional Allowance for Regional Civil Servant Teachers (TPG) PNS
2.3.2.2 Income Supplement for Regional Civil Servant Teachers (DTPG) PNS
2.3.3 Regional incentive fund (DID)
2.3.4 Local Government's Project and Decentralization (P2D2)
2.3.5 School Operational Assistance (BOS)

2.3.2.3 Drinking Water Infrastructure
2.3.2.4 Sanitary Infrastructure
2.3.2.5 Road Infrastructure

1.1 Revenue of the repayment of subsidiary loan installment
2.1 Asset Management Outcome
2.2 Net State Securities
2.3 Net domestic loan
2.3.1.1 Disbursement of the net domestic loan
2.3.1.2 Payment of the domestic principal installment
2.3.1.3 Other PMN
2.3.2.1 ASEAN Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
2.3.2.2 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
2.3.2.3 Indonesia Export Payment Agency
2.3.2.4 Center Housing Finance
2.3.2.5 Road Infrastructure
2.3.3 Regional Incentive Fund
2.3.4 Local Government's Project and Decentralization (P2D2)
2.3.5 School Operational Assistance (BOS)

2.3.2.1 Professional Allowance for Regional Civil Servant Teachers (TPG) PNS
2.3.2.2 Income Supplement for Regional Civil Servant Teachers (DTPG) PNS
2.3.3 Regional incentive fund (DID)
2.3.4 Local Government's Project and Decentralization (P2D2)
2.3.5 School Operational Assistance (BOS)

2.1 Asset Management Outcome
2.2 Net State Securities
2.3 Net domestic loan
2.3.1.1 Disbursement of the net domestic loan
2.3.1.2 Payment of the domestic principal installment
2.3.1.3 Other PMN
2.3.2.1 ASEAN Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
2.3.2.2 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
2.3.2.3 Indonesia Export Payment Agency
2.3.2.4 Center Housing Finance
2.3.2.5 Road Infrastructure
2.3.3 Regional Incentive Fund
2.3.4 Local Government's Project and Decentralization (P2D2)
2.3.5 School Operational Assistance (BOS)
## 2. DETAIL OF NET FOREIGN FINANCE

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<tr>
<th>序号</th>
<th>项目描述</th>
<th>金额（单位：百万）</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.2.1.1 中央政府项目贷款</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1.2.1.2 子项目贷款</td>
<td>30,980,720,725.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.2.2 收益</td>
<td>1,226,277,930.000</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>1.2.1.2 子项目贷款</td>
<td>3,025,742,766.000</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>1.2.2 收益</td>
<td>1,226,277,930.000</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>1.2.1.2 子项目贷款</td>
<td>30,980,720,725.000</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>1.2.2 收益</td>
<td>1,226,277,930.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.2.1.2 子项目贷款</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>1.2.2 收益</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>1.2.1.2 子项目贷款</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>1.2.2 收益</td>
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<td>1.2.1.2 子项目贷款</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>1.2.2 收益</td>
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## 2. Subsidiary Loan

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<td>PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>PT Penjaminan Infrastruktur Indonesia</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>PT Pertamina (Persero)</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Municipality of Bogor</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Regency of Muara Enim</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Province of DKI Jakarta</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Payment of the foreign principal installment</td>
<td>58,810,000,000,000.000</td>
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</table>

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Signed

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

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THE MINISTRY OF STATE SECRETARIATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
Assistant to Deputy of Legislation of the Department of Economy

Lydia Silvanna Djaman