



PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 22 YEAR 2011

ON
STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BUDGET
OF THE BUDGET YEAR 2012

BY THE GRACE OF THE GOD ALMIGHTY

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Consider :
- a. that for the purpose of implementing the mandate of Article 23 section (1) and section (2) of the Constitution of the State of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 the Fourth Amendment, Draft of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) is proposed each year by the President to be discussed with the House of Representatives with due regard to the House of Regional Representative;
 - b. that the Draft of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) is set every year with the Law and implemented transparently and accountably for the maximum welfare of the people;
 - c. that Draft of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) is prepared in accordance with the need of state administration and the capability on the collection of the state revenue for the purpose of realizing national economy on the basis of economic democracy with the principle of togetherness, efficiency, fairness, continuity, environmentally sound, independent, as well with maintaining the balance of advancement and unity of national economy;
 - d. that the arrangement of Draft of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) is guided with Government Working Plan 2012 and with due regard to the public aspiration, for the purpose of realizing Indonesia of which is peaceful and safe, equitable and democratic, as well increasing the prosperity of the people;
 - e. that the session of Draft of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) of the Budget Year 2012 between and the House of Representatives and the Government have considered the consideration of the House of Regional Representative as included in the Decree of the House of Regional Representative Number 05/DPR RI/I/ 2011-2012 dated 6th October 2011;
 - f. that based on the consideration as set forth in point a, point b, point c, and point d it is necessary to enact Law on the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget Year 2012.
- 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



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- Indonesia Year 1945 the Fourth Amendment;
2. Law Number 6 Year 1983 on the General Provision and Procedures of Taxation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1983 Number 49, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3262) as had been several times amended, lastly with Law Number 28 Year 2007 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 85, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4746);
 3. Law Number 7 Year 1983 on Income Tax (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1983 Number 50, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3263) as had been several times amended, lastly with Law Number 36 Year 2008 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 133, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4893);
 4. Law Number 8 Year 1983 on Value Added Tax of Goods and Services and Tax on the Selling of Luxury Goods (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1983 Number 51, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3264) as had been several time amended, lastly with Law Number 42 Year 2009 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 150, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5069);
 5. Law Number 12 Year 1985 on the Property Tax (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1985 Number 68, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3312) as had been several time amended, lastly with Law Number 12 Year 1994 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1999 Number 62, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3569);
 6. Law Number 13 Year 1985 on Stamp Duty (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1985 Number 69, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3313);
 7. Law Number 10 Year 1995 on Custom (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1995 Number 75, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3612) as had been amended with Law Number 17 Year 2006 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2006 Number 93, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4661);
 8. Law Number 8 Year 1995 on the Excise (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1995 Number 76, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3613) as has been amended with Law Number 39 Year 2007 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 105, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4755);
 9. Law Number 20 Year 1997 on Non-Tax State Revenue (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1997 Number 43, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3687);
 10. Law Number 22 Year 2001 on Oil and Natural Gas (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2001 Number 136, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4152);
 11. Law Number 24 Year 2002 on the Sovereign Debt (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2002 Number 110,



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- Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4236);
12. Law Number 17 Year 2002 on the State Finance (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2002 Number 47, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4286);
 13. Law Number 19 Year 2003 on the State Owned Enterprise (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2003 Number 70, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4297);
 14. Law Number 20 Year 2003 on National Education (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2003 Number 78, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4301);
 15. Law Number 1 Year 2004 on State Treasury (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 5, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4355);
 16. Law Number 15 Year 2005 on the Audit Management and Accountability of State Finance (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 66, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4400);
 17. Law Number 25 Year 2004 on the National Development Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 104, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4421);
 18. Law Number 32 Year 2004 on the Local Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 125, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4437);
 19. Law Number 33 Year 2004 on the Financial Balance between Central Government and Local Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 126, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4438);
 20. Law Number 14 Year 2005 on Teacher and Lecture (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2005 Number 157, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4586);
 21. Law Number 11 Year 2006 on Aceh Administration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2006 Number 62, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4633);
 22. Law Number 19 Year 2008 on State Sharia Securities (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 70, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4852);
 23. Law Number 35 Year 2008 on the Stipulation of 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 to be the Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 112, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4882);
 24. Law Number 6 Year 2009 on the Stipulation of Government Regulation In Lieu Law Number 23 Year 99 on Bank Indonesia to be the Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 7, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4962);



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25. Law Number 27 Year 2009 on the People's Consultative Assembly, House of Representatives, House of Regional Representative, and Local House of Representatives (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 123, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5043);
26. Law Number 28 Year 2009 on Local Tax and Local Retribution (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 130, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5049);
27. Law Number 12 Year 2011 on the Establishment of Law and Regulation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2011 Number 82, Supplement of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234).

With the Joint Approval of

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

and

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED:

To enact : LAW ON STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BUDGET OF
THE BUDGET YEAR 2012

Article 1

The following definitions shall be applied in this Law:

1. State Budget Revenue and Expenditure, hereinafter abbreviated to APBN, shall be the annual financial planning of the state administration of which is approved by the House of Representatives.
2. State revenue and grant means overall revenue of the state comes from the revenue of taxation, non-tax state revenue, as well the revenue of grant either from the domestic or abroad.
3. Revenue of taxation means all state revenues of which consists of domestic and international commerce taxes.
4. Domestic tax means all state revenue of which come from income tax, value added tax of service and goods, sales tax on luxury goods, property tax, excise, and other taxes.
5. International commerce tax means all state revenues of which come from export and import duty.
6. Non-tax state revenue hereinafter abbreviated to PNBPN, means all revenue of the central government of which are acquired from the natural resources, portion of the government from the profit of state owned enterprise [BUMN], other non-tax state revenue, as well the revenue from the public service entities [BLU].
7. Revenue of grant means all revenue of the state of which in the form of foreign exchange and/ or foreign exchange of which has been changed into Rupiah,



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- Rupiah, or in the form of goods, services, bonds of which are acquired from the grantor of which should not be paid back and of which is not binding, either from the domestic or abroad.
8. State expenditure means all spending of the state to be used for the purpose of financing the expenditure of the Central Government and transferring to local government.
 9. Central Government expenditure based on the organization means the expenditure of the Central Government of which is allocated to the state ministries or institutions [K/L] and Budget Part of the State General Treasurer.
 10. Budget Part of the State General Treasurer, hereinafter abbreviated to BA-BUN, means group of budget of which is managed by the Finance Minister as the fiscal manager.
 11. Central Government expenditure based on the function means the expenditures of the Central Government of which are used to execute the function of public service, function of defense, function of security and function of public order, function of economy, function of environment, function of housing, function of tourism and culture, function of religion, function of education, and function of social protection.
 12. Central Government expenditure based on the type means the expenditures of the Central Government of which are used to finance of personnel expenditure, goods expenditure, capital expenditure, payment of loan interest, subsidy, expenditure of grants, social assistance, and miscellaneous expenditures.
 13. Transfer to the local government means the part of the state expenditure for the purpose of financing the implementation of fiscal decentralization in the form of balancing fund, special autonomy fund, adjustment fund.
 14. Balancing fund means the fund of which originates from the revenue of APBN of which is allocated to local government to finance local government necessities for the purpose the implementation of decentralization of which consists of revenue-sharing fund, general allocation fund, and special allocation fund as set forth in the Law Number 33 Year 2004 on the Financial Balance between the Central Government and the Local Government.
 15. Revenue-sharing fund hereinafter shall be abbreviated to DBH, shall be the fund of which originates from the revenue of APBN of which allocated to the local government based on certain percentage number to finance the local government necessities for the purpose of the implementation of decentralization as set forth in the Law Number 33 Year 2004 on the Financial Balance between the Central Government and the Local Government.
 16. General allocation fund hereinafter shall be abbreviated to DAU, shall be the fund of which originates from the revenue of APBN of which is allocated to the local government for the purpose of the financial capability equalization inter-local governments to finance the need of local government for the purpose of the implementation of decentralization, as set forth in the Law Number 33 Year 2004 on the Financial Balance between the Central Government and the Local Government.
 17. Net Domestic Income, hereinafter shall be abbreviated to net PDN, shall be the sum of the state revenue of taxation and non-tax state revenue reduced by the state revenue of which is shared-revenue with the local government in the form of DBH, state expenditure whose nature is directed to as the state ministry/institution's PNBK, tax subsidy, as well other subsidies such as Certain Type of Fuel Oil subsidy, 3-kilogram-LPG tube subsidy, electricity subsidy, fertilizer subsidy, food subsidy, and seed subsidy of which are calculated based on certain amount/ calculation.
 18. Special allocation fund, hereinafter shall be abbreviated to DAK, shall be the fund of which originated from the revenue of APBN of which is allocated to certain local government with the purpose of financing particular activity of which is the affair of the local government and in accordance with the national priority, as set forth in the Law Number 33 Year 2004 on the Financial Balance between the Central Government and the Local Government.



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19. Special autonomy fund means the fund of which is allocated to finance the implementation of special autonomy of a certain local government, as set forth in the Law Number 35 Year 2008 on the Stipulation of the Government Regulation In Lieu of Law Number 1 Year 2008 on the Amendment of the Law Number 21 Year 2001 on the Special Autonomy for the Province of Papua to be the Law and Law Number 11 Year 2006 on The Administration of Aceh.
20. Adjustment fund means the fund of which is allocated to assist local government for the purpose of implementing the certain government and DPR policy in accordance with the provision of law and regulation, which consists of local intensive funds (DID), Additional Funds for the Teacher Revenue of the Local Civil Service [PNSD], forwarded funds from the Ministry of National Education to Local Government, which consists of Teacher's Professional Allowance and School Operational Assistance [BOS].
21. School Operational Assistance Funds, hereinafter shall be abbreviated to BOS, shall be the fund of which is particularly used for the non-personnel cost for the primary education unit as the implementation of compulsory education program and it might be possible to finance various other activities in accordance with the technical guidance of the Minister of National Education.
22. Budget deficit finance means all type of payment revenues of which are used for the purpose of covering the deficit of state budget in the APBN and the need of finance expenditure.
23. Domestic finance means all payment revenues of which originate from the domestic banking and non-banking of which consist of the installment revenue of loan forwarding return, state's general treasury account for the finance of the Government investment credit, over budget balance, reserve account for the reforestation funds, asset management outcomes, net issuance of the government bonds, domestic loan, reduced by finance expenditure of which consists of account for forest development, Government investment funds, state equity, revolving funds, national education development fund, and liabilities arising from the government underwriting.
24. Remaining leftover budget financing, hereinafter shall be abbreviated to SILPA, shall be the leftover excess of the finance realization on the occurred budget deficit realization.
25. Excess budget balance, hereinafter shall be abbreviated to SAL, and shall be the accumulation of the remaining leftover budget finance of the previous budget year and the concerned budget year has been closed, added / reduced by the account correction.
26. Government securities hereinafter shall be abbreviated to SBN, consisting of government securities and government sharia securities.
27. Sovereign Debt, hereinafter shall be abbreviated to SUN, shall be securities in the form of promissory note in the currency of Rupiah or foreign currencies that guaranteed payment of interest and principal by the State of the Republic of Indonesia according expiration as set forth in Law Number 24 Year 2002 on the Government Securities.
28. Government sharia securities shall be abbreviated to SBSN or also called as *state sukuk*, shall be the government securities of which is issued on the basis of sharia principles as part of the investment asset of SBSN, either in the currency of Rupiah or in foreign currency, as set forth in Law Number 19 Year 2008 on the Government Sharia Securities.
29. Government Assistance of which have not been determined its status, hereinafter shall be abbreviated to BPYBDS, shall be the government assistance in the form of State Owned Goods of which originates from APBN, of which have been operated and/ or used by the BUMN under Minute of Handover and up to now it is registered in the financial report of the state ministry/ Institution [K/L] or on the BUMN.
30. Government investment fund means the government's support in the form of financial compensation and/ or other compensation of which is given by the Government to the BLU and the business entity.



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31. State equity hereinafter shall be abbreviated to PMN, shall be the separation of the state treasury from the APBN or the establishment of company reserve or other resources to be applied as the capital of BUMN and/ or other limited liability company and managed as corporation, including the equity to the international financial organization/ institution.
32. Revolving fund shall be the fund of which is managed by the BLU to be loaned and revolved to the community for the purpose of increasing people's economy and other purposes.
33. National education development fund means educational budget of which is allocated to establish the *endowment* funds whose objective is for ensuring the continuity of educational program for the next generation as the inter-generation accountability whose management applies revolving fund and educational reserve fund to anticipate the need of rehabilitation of educational facility of which is damaging due to natural disaster of which shall be implemented by the educational fund manager of BLU.
34. Domestic loan means each loan of the government that obtained from the domestic lender of which should be paid back under certain conditions according to expiration.
35. Underwriting obligation means the obligation of which is potentially to be the burden of the government due to the provision of guarantee to the BUMN and/ or Local Government Owned Enterprise [BUMD] in the event that such BUMN and/ or BUMD are not capable to settle its liability to the creditor.
36. Net Foreign Finance means all finance of which originate from the withdrawal of foreign loans of which consists of program loan and project loan, reduced by forwarding loan and the payment of principal installment of the foreign loan.
37. Program loan means the loan of which is received in cash in which its disbursement requires the fulfillment of certain condition of which is agreed by both parties as policy matrix and the implementation of certain activity.
38. Project loan means foreign loan of which is utilized to finance certain activity of the state ministry/ institution, including the forwarding loan and or forwarding grant to the local government and/ or BUMN.
39. Forwarding loan means foreign or domestic loan of which is received by the Central Government of which is forwarded as loan to the local government or BUMN that should be paid back under certain terms and conditions.
40. Education Budget means the budget allocation on the function of education of which is budgeted through state ministry/ institution, educational budget allocation through transfer to the local government, and educational budget allocation through the finance expenditure, including teacher's salary, excluding to non-college official budget, to finance the education affairs of which to be the responsibility of the Government.
41. Percentage of education budget means the comparison of the allocation of educational budget to the total state budget.
42. Budget Year 2012 means the period 1 (one) year commencing from the 1st January until 31st December 2012.

Article 2

- (1) State budget revenue and grant of the Budget Year 2012 shall be obtained from the sources as follow:
 - a. taxation revenue;
 - b. non-tax state revenue; and
 - c. revenue of grant.
- (2) Taxation revenue as set forth in section (1) point a above shall be estimated at Rp1.032.570.205.000.000, 00 (one quadrillion thirty-two trillion five hundred seventy billion two hundred and five million rupiahs).
- (3) Non-tax state revenue as set forth in section (1) point b above shall be estimated at Rp227.991.382.880.000, 00 (two hundred twenty-seven trillion nine hundred ninety-one billion three hundred eighty-two million eight hundred and eighty thousand rupiahs).



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- (4) Revenue of grant as set forth in section (1) point c above shall be estimated at 825.091.586.000, 00 (eight hundred twenty-five billion ninety-one million five hundred and eighty-six thousand rupiahs).
- (5) Sum of the State budget revenue and grant of the Budget Year 2012 as set forth in section (2), section (3), section (4) shall be estimated at Rp1.311.386.679.466.000, 00 (one quadrillion three hundred eleven trillion three hundred eighty-six billion six hundred seventy-nine million four hundred and sixty-six thousand rupiahs).

Article 3

Article 3

- (1) Taxation revenue as set forth in Article 2 section (2) above consists of:
 - a. domestic tax; and
 - b. international commerce tax.
- (2) Domestic tax as set forth in section (1) point a above shall be estimated at Rp989.636.575.000.000, 00 (nine hundred eighty-nine trillion six hundred thirty-six billion five hundred and seventy-five million rupiahs) of which consists of:
 - a. income tax as much as Rp519.964.736.000.000, 00 (five hundred nineteen trillion nine hundred sixty-four billion seven hundred thirty-six million rupiahs), including income tax of which is borne by the government (PPH DTP) such as:
 1. geothermal commodities as much as Rp1.200.000.000.000, 00 (one trillion and two hundred billion rupiahs); and
 2. interest, yields, revenue of the third party on the service provided to the Government in the issuing of the government securities in the international market, but excluded service of the local legal consultant, as much as Rp2.000.000.000.000, 00 (two trillion rupiahs).
of which in the implementation, such PPh DTP shall be set with the regulation of Finance Minister.
 - b. value added tax of goods and services and the selling tax of luxury goods as much as Rp352.949.864.000.000, 00 (three hundred fifty-two trillion nine hundred forty-nine billion eight hundred sixty-four million rupiahs);
 - c. property tax as much as Rp35.646.890.000.000, 00 (thirty-five trillion six hundred forty-six billion eight hundred and ninety million rupiahs);
 - d. excise as much as Rp75.443.115.000.000, 00 (seventy-five trillion four hundred forty-three billion one hundred and fifteen million rupiahs); and
 - e. Other tax as much as Rp5.631.970.000.000, 00 (five trillion six hundred thirty-one billion nine hundred and seventy million rupiahs).
- (3) Revenue of the international commerce tax as set forth in section (1) point b shall be estimated at Rp42.933.630.000.000, 00 (forty-two trillion nine hundred thirty-three billion six hundred and thirty million rupiahs) of which consists of:
 - a. import duty as much as Rp23.734.620.000.000, 00 (twenty-three trillion seven hundred thirty-four billion six hundred and twenty million rupiahs), including the borne-by-the-government import facility [BM DTP] as much as Rp1.000.000.000.000, 00 (one trillion rupiahs) whose implementation shall be set with the Regulation of Finance Minister; and
 - b. export duty as much as Rp19.199.010.000.000, 00 (nineteen trillion one hundred ninety-nine billion and ten million rupiahs)
- (4) Detailed taxation revenue of the Budget Year 2012 as set forth in section (2) and section (3) above shall be as mentioned in the explanation of this section.

Article 4

- (1) Non-tax state revenue as set forth in Article 2 section (3) consists of:
 - a. revenue from the natural resources;
 - b. government's portion on the BUMN's profit;
 - c. other non-tax state revenues; and



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- d. the revenue of BLU.
- (2) Revenue from the natural resources as set forth in section (1) point a above shall be estimated at Rp177.263.351.721.000, 00 (one hundred seventeen trillion two hundred sixty-three billion three hundred fifty-one million seven hundred and twenty-one thousand rupiahs) of which consists of:
 - a. natural resources revenue of oil and natural gas [SDA migas] as much as Rp159.471.890.000.000, 00 (one hundred fifty-nine trillion four hundred seventy-one billion eight hundred and ninety million rupiahs); and
 - b. natural resources revenue of non-oil and natural gas [SDA Non-migas] as much as Rp17.791.461.721.000, 00 (seventeen trillion seven hundred ninety-one billion four hundred sixty-one million seven hundred and twenty-one thousand rupiahs).
 - (3) The fund of which is planned for the recovery activity for oil location of which is left by the Partnership Contractors [KKS] should be placed in the national banking.
 - (4) Portion of the Government on the profit of BUMN as set forth in section (1) point b above shall be estimated at Rp28.001.288.000.000, 00 (twenty-eight trillion one billion two hundred and eighty-eight million rupiahs).
 - (5) For the purpose of optimizing the Government portion on the profit of BUMN in the business field of banking, the settlement of problematic account receivable on the BUMN in the field business of banking shall be settled:
 - a. in accordance with the provision of the law on Limited Liability Company (PT), BUMN, and Banking; and
 - b. with due regard to the principle of good governance company.
 - (6) The revenue from the Government portion from the profit of BUMN as set forth in section (4) above includes the Government portion from the profit of PT. PLN [Persero] on the accounting year 2011 as result the provision of business margin as much as 8% (eight per cent) to PT. PLN [Persero].
 - (7) Other non-tax revenue as set forth in section (1) point c shall be estimated at Rp53.492.296.670.000, 00 (fifty-three trillion four hundred ninety-two billion two hundred ninety-six million six hundred and seventy thousand rupiahs).
 - (8) The revenue of BLU as set forth in section (1) point d above shall be estimated at Rp19.234.446.489.000, 00 (nineteen trillion two hundred thirty-four billion four hundred forty-six million four hundred ninety-nine thousand rupiahs).
 - (9) Detail non-tax state revenue of the Budget Year 2012 as set forth in section (2), section (4), section (7), and section (8) shall be as the explanation of this section.

Article 5

- (1) State expenditure budget of the Budget Year 2012 consists of:
 - a. expenditure of the central government;
 - b. budget of transfer to the local government.
- (2) Expenditure budget of the Central Government as set forth in section (1) point a above shall be estimated at Rp964.997.261.407.000, 00 (nine hundred ninety-four trillion nine hundred ninety-seven two hundred sixty-one million four hundred and seven thousand rupiahs).
- (3) Transfer of budget to the local government as set forth in section (1) point b above shall be estimated at Rp470.409.458.592.000, 00 (four hundred seventy trillion four hundred nine billion four hundred fifty-eight million five hundred ninety-two thousand rupiahs).
- (4) The sum of State Expenditure of the Budget Year 2012 as set forth in section (2) and section (3) estimated at Rp1.435.406.719.999.000, 00 (one quadrillion four hundred thirty-five trillion four hundred six billion seven hundred nineteen million rupiahs).

Article 6



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- (1) Expenditure Budget of the Central Government as set forth in Article 5 section (1) above shall be categorized into:
 - a. Central Government expenditure based on organization;
 - b. Central Government expenditure based on function; and
 - c. Central Government expenditure based on type of expenditure.
- (2) Further detail concerned with the expenditure budget of the Central Government based on organization unit/ budget part, function, program, activity, and type of expenditure shall be jointly discussed between the House of Representatives and the Government.
- (3) Further detail concerned with the expenditure budget of the Central Government of the Budget Year 2012 based on organization as set forth in section (1) point a, based on function as set forth in section (1) point b, based on type of expenditure as set forth in section (1) point c, shall be further set with the Presidential Decree of which becomes the integral attachment herein of which is established at least on 30th November 2011.

Article 7

- (1) Subsidy on the certain type of Oil Fuel [BBM] and 3 (three) kilograms *liquefied petroleum gas* (LPG) tube of the Budget Year 2012 shall be estimated at Rp123.599.674.000.000, 00 (one hundred twenty-three trillion five hundred ninety-nine billion six hundred seventy-four million rupiahs), with the volume of certain type of oil fuel as much as 40.000.000 KL (kilo liters).
- (2) From the volume of certain type of Oil Fuel as much as 40.000.000 KL (forty million kilo liters) as set forth in section (1) above, the budget for as much as 2.500.000 KL (two million and five hundred kilo liters) shall not be disbursed and shall be evaluated its realization in the Amendment APBN of the Budget Year 2012.
- (3) In the event that the volume evaluation of the Oil Fuel type premium as much as 2.500.000 KL (two million and five hundred kilo liters) as set forth in section (2) above can be economized in the Amendment APBN of the Budget Year 2012, the budget from such retrenchment of Oil Fuel volume shall be forwarded to the expenditure of infrastructure, education, and reserve of fiscal risk in the Amendment APBN of the Budget Year 2012.
- (4) Control towards the subsidy of certain type of Oil Fuel and 3 (three) kilograms *liquefied petroleum gas* (LPG) tube in the Budget Year 2012 shall be prepared through allocating subsidized oil fuel on more precisely targeted and policy control on the consumption of the subsidized oil fuel.
- (5) Vehicle Fuel Tax (PBKM) for the calculation of certain type of Oil Fuel subsidy as much as 5% (five percent).
- (6) Retail price of subsidized Oil Fuel shall not be raised.
- (7) Subsidy of certain type of Oil Fuel and 3 (three) kilograms *liquefied petroleum gas* (LPG) tube as set forth in section (1) has been included Value Added Tax (PPn) in accordance with the provision of the law and regulation.

Article 8

- (1) Electricity subsidy in the Budget Year 2012 shall be estimated at Rp44.960.196.464.000, 00 (forty-four trillion nine hundred sixty billion one hundred ninety-six million four hundred and sixty-four thousand rupiahs).
- (2) Electricity subsidy as set forth in section (1) above have been included the deficiency payment of the electricity subsidy of the Budget Year 2010 (audited) as much as Rp4.506.797.783.000, 00 (four trillion five hundred six billion seven hundred ninety-seven million seven hundred and eighty-three thousand rupiahs).
- (3) The provision of margin for PT.PLN (Persero) for the purpose of fulfilling the requirement of the requirement of investment finance of PT.PLN (Persero) shall be stipulated as much as 7% of the 2012.



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Article 9

Food subsidy in the Budget Year 2012 shall be estimated at Rp15.607.062.292.000, 00 (fifteen trillion six hundred seven billion sixty-two million two hundred and ninety-two thousand rupiahs).

Article 10

- (1) Fertilizer subsidy in the Budget Year 2012 shall be estimated at Rp16.943.990.000.000, 00 (sixteen trillion nine hundred forty-three billion nine hundred and ninety million rupiahs).
- (2) The government prioritizes the sufficiently supply of gas, which is required by the domestic fertilizer manufacturer companies for the purpose of maintaining the food security, while keeping to optimize the state revenue from the selling of gas.
- (3) For the purpose of reducing the burden of agricultural subsidy, particularly for the fertilizer in the future, the Government assures price of the gas shall be in domestic price for fulfilling the need of domestic fertilizer manufacturer companies.
- (4) The local government shall be given the authority to control the distribution of subsidized fertilizer through the mechanism of Definitive Plan of the Group Need (RDKK).

Article 11

Seed subsidy in the Budget Year 2012 shall be estimated at Rp279.860.544.000, 00 (two hundred seventy-nine billion eight hundred sixty million five hundred and forty-four thousand rupiahs).

Article 12

Subsidy in the context of Public Service Obligation (PSO) in the Budget Year 2012 shall be estimated at Rp2.025.025.714.000, 00 (two trillion twenty-five billion twenty-five million seven hundred and fourteen thousand rupiahs).

Article 13

Subsidy of the program credit interest in the Budget Year 2012 shall be estimated at Rp1.234.402.000.000, 00 (one trillion two hundred thirty-four billion four hundred and two million rupiahs).

Article 14

Borne-by-the-Government-Tax Subsidy (DTP) in the Budget Year 2012 shall be estimated at Rp4.200.000.000.000, 00 (four trillion and two hundred billion rupiahs).



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Article 15

- (1) Expenditure of subsidy as set forth in Article 7 and Article 8 could be adjusted to the need of realization of the current budget year to anticipate of the deviation of macroeconomics assumption realization and the changes of subsidy parameter are occurred, to be based on the state finance capability.
- (2) For the purpose of anticipating fiscal risks due to the realization of the electricity subsidy in 2011 and 2012 of which exceed the budget limit so that it potentially resulted budget deficit, the Government shall be granted the authority to utilize the fund of SAL beyond the SAL/SiLPA with the maximum budget ceiling Rp10.000.000.000.000, 0 (ten trillion rupiahs), it shall be discussed with the Budget Agency and shall be reported in the Amendment APBN of the Budget Year 2012 and/ or Central Government Financial Report (KLPP) 2012.

Article 16

- (1) For the purpose of the implementation of sustainable activities to accelerate the countermeasures of poverty, Direct Assistance Community (BLM) in the program of/ National Activity of Community Empowerment (PNPM) of which consists of Sub-district Development Program (PPK), and Countermeasure Program of Urban Poverty (P2KP), Rural Infrastructure Development Program (PIIP), Regional Social Infrastructure Development (PISEW), Acceleration Development of Disadvantage and Special Region (P2DTK) in the List the Content of Budgetary (DIPA) of the Budget Year 2011, could be continued until the end of April 2012.
- (2) The advanced proposal submission of the program/ activity as set forth in section (1) above shall be submitted to the Finance Minister in the form of Advanced DIPA (DIPA – L) at least on 20th January 2012.
- (3) Further provision regarding to the DIPA-L as set forth in section (1) and section (2), shall be regulated with the Regulation of Finance Minister.

Article 17

- (1) Activities of the infrastructure development as well disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction of which conducted in 2011, but they have not been completed until the end of 2011, its completion could be continued in 2012.
- (2) The finance for the activities as set forth in section (1) above originate from the budget ceiling of the respective State Ministry/ Institution in 2012.
- (3) The proposal submission for the activities as set forth in section (1) and section (2) follow the provision of budget revision of which is set in the Regulation of Finance Minister.

Article 18

For smoothing the countermeasures of Sidoarjo Mud, fund allocation for the Sidoarjo Mud Mitigation Agency [BPLS] of the Budget Year 2012 could be utilized:

- a. for home rental assistance, life allowance, evacuation cost, relocation and settling the deficiency payment of land and building purchase beyond the affected area in 3 villages (village of Besuki, village of Kedungcangkring, and village of Pejarakan) and in 9 (nine) neighborhoods in 3 (three) villages [village of Siring Barat, village of Jatirejo, and village of Mindi].
- b. for social assistance beyond other affected areas shall be further defined by the Government based on the study, and the implementation shall be reported in the Amendment APBN of the Budget Year 2012.



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Article 19

- (1) In the context of rescuing economy and social life of the community surrounding mud embankment of Sidoarjo, the allocated budget on the Sidoarjo Mud Mitigation Agency (BPLS) of the Budget Year 2012 could be utilized for the countermeasure of the mudflow, including the handling of main embankment up to Porong river (draining the mud from the main embankment to Porong river), with the maximum budget ceiling sum of Rp155.000.000.000, 00 (one hundred fifty-five billion rupiahs).
- (2) The implementation of countermeasures of mitigation as set forth in section (1) above shall be further regulated by the Government.

Article 20

- (1) For the purpose of efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of the expenditure budget 2011, the State Ministry/ Institution of which performs optimization of the Budget Year 2011 could utilize such result of optimization expenditure budget in the Budget Year 2012 of which hereinafter called as the reward.
- (2) The procedures on the establishment optimization result as set forth in section (1) shall be further regulated by the Government.
- (3) State Ministry/ Institution that is not fully implementing the expenditure budget of the Budget Year 2011, such unabsorbed budget will becomes the deduction factor of the State Ministry/ Institution's budget in the Budget Year 2012.
- (4) Deduction factor in the establishment of budget allocation in the Budget Year 2012 for the State Ministry/ Institution of which is not fully implementing the expenditure budget of the Budget Year 2011 as set forth in section (1) above shall be as follow:
 - a. deduction shall be imposed for the State Ministry/ Institution that does not provide the justifiable reason;
 - b. the deduction of the budget ceiling of the Budget Year 2012 for the State Ministry/ Institution as set forth in point a above shall be maximum as much as the remaining unabsorbed budget; and
 - c. the deduction of the budget ceiling as set forth in point a, and point b above shall be imposed to the working unit that does not absorb maximally the budget ceiling of the State Ministry/ Institution through the deduction of List the Content of Budgetary (DIPA) of the working unit in question.
- (5) The deduction of budget ceiling to the State Ministry/ Institution shall be established through the Decree of Finance Minister at least 31st March 2012.
- (6) The deduction of the budget ceiling as set forth in section (5) above and the utilization of the result of expenditure optimization of the State Ministry/ Institution of the Budget Year 2012 shall be reported in Amendment APBN of the Budget Year 2012 and/ or the Central Government Financial Report (LKPP) 2012.
- (7) Further provision regarding to the procedure of deduction of budget ceiling shall be set with the Regulation of Finance Minister.
- (8) For the purpose of the use of optimization result of the State Ministry/ Institution's expenditure budget of the Budget Year 2011 in the Budget Year 2012, the Government could utilize the SAL and shall be reported in the Central Government Financial Report [LKPP].

Article 21

- (1) For the purpose of maintaining the independency of the assignment implementation of the Supervisory Board of Election (Bawaslu) during



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supervising the implementation of the stages of election and for increasing the accountability of the finance management of the Bawaslu, the Head of Secretariat of the Bawaslu is established as the Budget User/ Goods User since the Budget Year 2012.

- (2) For the purpose of increasing the accountability of finance management and the establishment of the status of the Public Broadcasting Agency of the Television of the Republic of Indonesia (LPP TVRI) and Public Broadcasting Agency of the Radio of the Republic of Indonesia (LPP RRI), the Head of LPP TVRI and the Head of LPP RRI are established as the Budget User/ Goods User since the Budget Year 2012.

Article 22

- (1) The Government shall be granted the authority to carry out the expenditure in the context to fulfill the liability incurred due to the court ruling of which has had the permanent legal power (*inkracht*).
- (2) Fulfillment of the liability incurred due to the court ruling of which has had the permanent legal power as set forth in section (1) above shall be imposed to the State Ministry/ Institution in 2012.

Article 23

- (1) Further detail expenditure budget of the Central Government shall be in the form of:
 - a. expenditure budget shifts:
 1. from the Budget Part 999.08 (Other Expenditure Management of State General Treasurer) to the Budget Part of the State Ministry/ Institution;
 2. inter-activity within a program as long as such shifting is an *optimization result* and does not reduce the planned output; and/ or
 3. inter-type of expenditure within one activity.
 - b. the change of expenditure budget of which originates from the excess realization over the target of PNBPN;
 - c. the change of 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. the change of project loan ceiling as result the reduction of foreign loan allocation; and
 - e. the change on expenditure budget originates from the revenue of direct grant shall be in the form of money.
- (2) The utilization of expenditure budget of which originates from PNBPN over the ceiling of APBN for the BLU shall be stipulated by the Government.
- (3) The change of detail expenditure of the Central Government as set forth in section (1) above could be implemented as long as still in the same province/ regency/ municipality for the implemented activity of which is implemented in the context of assistance task and Joint Affairs (UB) or in the same province for the activity of which is implemented in the context of de-concentration.
- (4) The change 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 implemented 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 Representatives through the Amendment APBN of the Budget Year 2012 and/ or the Central Government Financial Report [LKPP] Year 2012.

Article 24



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- (1) Optimization results as set forth in Article 23 section (1) point a number 2, could only be utilized in the Budget Year 2013 for the same programs and activity or as a new program, except for activities or program whose nature is urgent, emergency and could not postponed of which establishment performed by the Government.
- (2) Further provision regarding to the procedure of the Central Government detailed budget changes, including the utilization of optimization result, shall be set with the Regulation of Finance Minister.

Article 25

Activities of which are financed by domestic loan could be implemented in the multi year.

Article 26

- (1) Budget of transfer to the local government as set forth in Article 5 section (1) point b consists of:
 - a. balancing fund; and
 - b. special autonomy and adjustment fund.
- (2) Balancing fund as set forth in section (1) point a above shall be estimated as much as Rp399.985.581.064.000, 00 (three hundred ninety-nine trillion nine hundred eighty-five billion five hundred eighty-one million and sixty-four thousand rupiahs).
- (3) Special autonomy and adjustment fund as set forth in section (1) point b above shall be estimated as much as Rp70.423.877.528.000, 00 (seventy trillion four hundred twenty-three billion eight hundred seventy-seven million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand rupiahs).

Article 27

- (1) Balancing Fund as set forth in Article 26 section (1) point a above consists of:
 - a. DBH;
 - b. DAU; and
 - c. DAK
- (2) DBH as set forth in section (1) point a above shall be estimated at Rp100.055.194.861.000, 00 (one hundred trillion fifty-five billion one hundred ninety-four million eight hundred and sixty-one thousand rupiahs).
- (3) DAU as set forth in section (1) point b above shall be allocated as much as 26% from the net PDN or planned at Rp273.814.438.203.000, 00 (two hundred seventy-three trillion eight hundred fourteen billion four hundred thirty-eight million two hundred and three thousand rupiahs).
- (4) Net PDN as set forth in section (3) above shall be calculated between the sum of taxation revenue and non-taxation revenue and deducted by:
 - a. state revenue of which is shared-revenue with the local government;
 - b. expenditure budget whose nature is directed to in the form of expenditure of PNB of the State Ministry/ Institution.
 - c. tax DPT subsidy; and
 - d. other subsidy such as certain type of oil fuel and 3-kilogram (*Liquefied Petroleum Gas*) LPG tube, electricity subsidy, food subsidy, fertilizer subsidy, and seeds subsidy of which are calculated based on the certain amount and percentage.



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- (5) DAK as set forth in section (1) point c above shall be estimated at Rp26.115.948.000.000, 00 (twenty-six trillion one hundred fifteen billion nine hundred and forty-eight million rupiahs).
- (6) In the event that the ceiling on the estimation of DBH is insufficient the need of distribution or the realization exceeds the ceiling of the Budget Year 2012, the Government distribute the realization of revenue in accordance with the provision of law and regulation.
- (7) In the event there is the remaining revenue realization of which has not been revenue shared as result the producing area has not been identified, Finance Minister places such fund as the reserve fund in the Government's account.
- (8) Reserve fund as set forth in section (7) above shall be allocated based on the difference ceiling within a budget year through the distribution of I (first) quarterly DBH up to the IV (quarterly) of the Budget Year 2012.
- (9) The management procedures of reserve fund in the Government's account as set forth in section (7) shall be regulated with or based on the Regulation of Finance Minister.
- (10) Further calculation and distribution regarding on the balancing fund shall be in accordance with the provision in Law Number 33 Year 2004 on the Financial Balance between Central Government and Local Government.
- (11) Detail balancing fund of the Budget Year 2012 as set forth in section (2) and section (5) shall be as included in the explanation of this article.

Article 28

- (1) Special autonomy and adjustment fund as set forth in Article 26 section (1) point b consists of:
 - a. special autonomy fund; and
 - b. adjustment fund, consists of:
 1. professional allowance for local civil servant teachers (TPG);
 2. income supplement for local civil servant teachers;
 3. local incentive fund (DID);
 4. local government's project and decentralization (P2D2); and
 5. school operational assistance (BOS).
- (2) Special autonomy fund as set forth in section (1) point a above, planned at Rp11.592.577.528.000, 00 (eleven trillion five hundred ninety-two billion five hundred seventy-seven million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand rupiahs).
- (3) Adjustment fund as set forth in section (1) point b, planned at Rp58.471.300.000.000, 00 (fifty-eight trillion four hundred seventy-one billion and three hundred million rupiahs).
- (4) Professional allowance for local civil servant teachers (TPG) as set forth in section (1) point b number 1 above, planned at Rp30.558.800.000.000, 00 (thirty trillion five hundred fifty-eight billion and eight hundred million rupiahs).
- (5) Income supplement for local civil servant teachers as set forth in section (1) point b number 2 above planned at Rp2.898.900.000.000, 00 (two trillion eight hundred ninety-eight billion and nine hundred million rupiahs)
- (6) Local incentive fund (DID) as set forth in section (1) point b number 3 above planned at Rp3.138.800.000.000, 00 (one trillion one hundred thirty-eight billion and eight hundred million rupiahs).
- (7) Local government's project and decentralization (P2D2) as set forth in section (1) point b number 4 above planned at Rp30.000.000.000, 00 (thirty billion rupiahs).
- (8) School operational assistance (BOS) as set forth in section (1) point b number 5 planned at Rp23.594.800.000.000, 00 twenty-three trillion five hundred ninety-four billion and eight hundred million rupiahs).
- (9) The distribution of BOS fund 2012 shall be implemented through the transfer from the State General Treasurer Account to the Province General treasurer,



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and further to be forwarded directly to the respective primary education unit either state or private school in the form of grant.

- (10) Local government's project and decentralization (P2D2) as set forth in section (7) shall be utilized for the purpose to strengthen the transparency and accountability implementation activities financed by DAK, particularly for the infrastructure with the result/ output in accordance with the expected criteria.
- (11) Local incentive fund (DID) as set forth in section (6) shall be utilized for the purpose of the function implementation of the education of which is allocated to the local government by considering certain criteria.
- (12) Further provision regarding to the general guidance and special allocation and adjustment fund as set forth in section (1) above shall be regulated with the Regulation of Finance Minister.

Article 29

- (1) Education budget shall be estimated at Rp289.957.815.783.800, 00 (two hundred eighty-nine trillion nine hundred fifty-seven billion eight hundred fifteen million seven hundred eighty-three thousand and eight hundred rupiahs).
- (2) The percentage of education budget shall be as much as 20, 2% (twenty point two percent), which is the comparison of the allocation of education budget as set forth in section (1) above to the total state expenditure budget of which sum of Rp1.435.406.719.999.000, 00 (one quadrillion four hundred thirty-five trillion four hundred seven billion seven hundred nineteen million nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand rupiahs).
- (3) In the allocation of education fund as set forth in section (1) above, including the national education development fund sum of Rp1.000.000.000.000, 00 (one trillion rupiahs).

Article 30

- (1) Amount of the state revenue budget and grant of the Budget Year 2012, as set forth in Article 2 section (5), shall be fewer than the amount of state expenditure budget as set forth in Article 5 section (4), as result in the Budget Year 2012 there is budget deficit sum of Rp124.020.040.533.000, 00 (one hundred twenty-four trillion twenty billion forty million five hundred and thirty-three thousand rupiahs) of which will be financed with the budget deficit finance.
- (2) The budget deficit finance of the Budget Year 2012 as set forth in section (1) above originated from the sources as follow:
 - a. domestic finance shall be estimated at Rp125.912.297.438.000, 00 (one hundred twenty-five trillion nine hundred twelve billion two hundred ninety-seven million four hundred and thirty-eight thousand rupiahs); and
 - b. net foreign finance shall be estimated at negative Rp1.892.256.905.000, 00 (one trillion eight hundred ninety-two billion two hundred fifty-six million nine hundred and five thousand rupiahs).
- (3) Detail budget deficit finance of the Budget Year 2012 as set forth in section (2) shall be as included in the explanation of this section.

Article 31



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- (1) Finance Minister shall be granted the authority to allocate the budget of Government underwriting obligation for accelerating the development of coal powered power plant; the provision of underwriting and interest subsidy by the Central Government for the acceleration of the provision of drinking water; and infrastructure underwriting in the partnership project between the Government and business entity of which carried out by the guarantor entity of the infrastructure.
- (2) Authority as set forth in section (1) above shall be carried out upon approval of the House of Representatives.
- (3) 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.
- (4) In the event that the budget of Government underwriting obligation of 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 of which is opened in the Bank Indonesia for the payment of the Government underwriting obligation of the next budget year.
- (5) Further provision regarding on the implementation budget of Government underwriting obligation as set forth in section (4) is set with the Regulation of Finance Minister.

Article 33

- (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) 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 33

- (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 account equivalent, 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 34

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 2012 and/ or the Central Government Financial Report (LKPP).

Article 35

- (1) For the purpose of the sustainability implementation of activities of which fund originates from the forwarding foreign loan and have been allocated in the



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Budget Implementation Checklist (DIPA) of the Budget Year 2012, the remaining unabsorbed budget up to the end of the Budget Year 2012 could be continued in the Budget Year 2013.

- (2) Submission of the advanced proposal as set forth in section (1) shall be submitted to the Finance Minister in the form of concept of Advanced DIPA (DIPA-L) at no more than 31st January 2013.
- (3) Further provision regarding on the implementation of DIPA-L as set forth in section (1) and section (2) above, shall be stipulated by the Government.

Article 36

- (1) On the mid of the Budget Year 2012, the Government arranges realization report of the First Semester Implementation APBN of the Budget Year 2012 of which concerned with:
 - a. realization of state revenue and grant;
 - b. realization of state expenditure; and
 - c. realization the finance of deficit.
- (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) above shall be submitted to the House of Representatives no more than July 2012, to be jointly discussed between the House of Representatives and the Government.

Article 37

- (1) The Finance Minister shall be granted the authority to settle account receivable of the Government institution of 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 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) above shall be regulated with the Finance Minister Regulation.

Article 38

- (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) The 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) The 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) In the event that there is debt finance instrument of which is more profitable, the Government could change the composition of debt finance instrument without cause the changes on the total finance of cash debt.
- (5) 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.
- (6) The implementation provisions as set forth in section (1) up to section (5) shall be stipulated in the Amendment APBN of the Budget Year 2012 and/ or in the Central Government Financial Report [LKPP].



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Article 39

- (1) The Government might utilizes the activities of the State Ministry/ Institution that sourced from pure Rupiah in the Central Government budget allocation to be used as the basis of the issuance of SBSN.
- (2) Detailed list of the State Ministry/ Institution activity of which can be utilized as the basis of the issuance of SBSN shall be stipulated by Finance Ministry after the promulgation of the Law on APBN of the Budget Year 2012 and the stipulation of the Presidential Decree o the Detailed Central Government Expenditure Budget of the Budget Year 2012.

Article 40

- (1) In the event that the domestic market of SBN crisis is occurred, the Government shall be granted the authority to utilize the SAL for stabilizing the domestic market of SBN after calculating the need of budget until the end of the current budget year and the beginning of the next budget year.
- (2) Sum of SAL utilization as set forth in section (1) above shall be reported by the Government in the Amendment APBN of the Budget Year 2012 and/ or Central Government Financial Report (LKPP) 2012.
- (3) Further provision regarding on the utilization of SAL for the purpose of stabilizing the domestic SBN market shall be regulated with the Regulation of Finance Minister.

Article 41

For the purpose of supporting the food security, the Government might seek for the alternative finance in the form of contingency loan.

Article 42

- (1) The adjustment of APBN of the Budget Year 2012 with the progress and/ or the change of condition shall be discussed jointly between the House of Representatives and the Government in the context of the arrangement of the estimation of amendment of APBN of the Budget Year 2012, in the event that:
 - a. estimation on the growth of macroeconomic of which is not in accordance with the assumption used in the APBN of the Budget Year 2012;
 - 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) point d shall be excluded the SAL of which is the cash balance in the BLU whose utilization is stipulated by the Finance Minister in accordance with the applicable provision and shall be reported in the accountability of the implementation of APBN.
- (3) The Government proposes Law on the Amendment of Law on the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget of the Budget Year 2012 based on the change mentioned in section (1) above, to be approved by the House of Representatives by the end of the Budget Year 2012.

Article 43



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- (1) In an emergency condition, in the event matters as follow occurred:
 - a. the progress of decline in economic growth is under 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 increase of debt cost significantly, particularly yields of SBN.

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

1. the expenditure whose budget is not available and/ or the expenditure that exceeds the stipulated ceiling in the Amendment APBN of the Budget Year 2012;
 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. ceiling reduction of budget expenditure due to efficiency, by keep maintaining target of the program/ priority activity that still should to be achieved;
 4. the use of SAL to cover the deficiency finance of APBN, by prior calculating the need of budget up to the end of the current budget year and the early the next budget year; and/ or
 5. seeking for the alternative finance either from the bilateral or international creditor with due regard to the available facilities.
- (2) Approval of the House of Representatives as set forth in section (1) shall be the Decree of which is included in the Summary of Working Meeting Budget Agency of the House of Representatives with the Government, which is granted within no more than twenty-four hours after the proposal submitted to the House of Representatives.
 - (3) In the event that the approval of DPR as set forth in section (1) and section (1a) has not been obtained due to some matter and another matters, the Government could take measures as set forth in section (1).
 - (4) The Government delivers policy measures as set forth in section (1) in the Amendment of APBN of the Budget Year 2012 and/ or the Central Government Financial Institution [LKPP] Year 2012.

Article 44

- (1) After the Budget Year 2012 ends, the Government arranges the accountability of the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure of the Budget Year 2012 in the form of the Central Government Financial Report (LKPP).
- (2) The Central Government Financial Report as set forth in section (1) above consists of budget realization report, balance, cash flow report, and notes of the financial report.
- (3) Budget realization report as set forth in section (2) above shall be completed with revenue and expenditure information on the accrual basis.
- (4) Balance as set forth in section (2) above shall be completed with assets and liability on the accrual basis.
- (5) The application of the state revenue and expenditure budget on the accrual basis in the financial report 2012 shall be implemented gradually to the BLU.
- (6) The Central Government Financial Report (LKPP) as set forth in section (2) shall be prepared based on the Government Accounting Standard (SAP) on cash toward accrual basis.
- (7) The Government propose Law on the Accountability of the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget of the Budget Year 2012, after the Central Government Financial Report (LKPP) as set forth in section (1) above audited by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK), at no more than



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6 (six) months after the end of the Budget Year 2012 to obtain the approval of the House of Representatives.

Article 45

During implementing the APBN of the Budget Year 2012, 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 10, 5% (ten point five percent) up to 11, 5% (eleven point five percent);
- b. each economic growth as much as 1%, it could absorb 45.000 manpower; and
- c. open unemployment level to be as much as 6, 4% (six point four percent) up to 6, 6 (six point six percent).

Article 46

- (1) Budget allocation for the Ministry of National Education and Ministry of Culture and Tourism of which have been stipulated herein could be adjusted through following the change of organizational nomenclature and structure on the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Tourism and Creative economy, after obtaining the approval from the House of Representatives.
- (2) The adjustment of budget allocation as set forth in section (1) above shall be performed after the new organizational structure on the Ministry of Education and Culture, and the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy have been established based on the provision of law and regulation.

Article 47

This Law shall come into force since 1st January 2012.

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 24th, 2011

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Signed,

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Promulgated in Jakarta
on November 24th, 2011

MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Signed,
AMIR SYAMSUDIN



PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2011 NUMBER 113

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THE MINISTRY OF STATE
SECRETARIAT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA

Assistant to the Deputy of Statutory
Legislation,

Department of Economy

Signed and stamped

SETIO SAPTO NUGROHO



PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

THE EXPLANATION

OF

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 22 YEAR 2011

ON

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BUDGET

OF THE BUDGET YEAR 2012

I. General

State Revenue and Expenditure Budget [APBN] of the Budget Year 2012 is prepared based on the Government Working Plan [RKP] Year 2012, as well as Macroeconomic Framework and the Principle of Fiscal Policy 2012, as it has been jointly discussed and agreed, either in the Initial Session or the Level I Session of the Draft of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget of the Budget Year 2012 between the House of Representatives and the Government. 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 2012 shall also consider economic, social, and political conditions of which evolve in various last months, as well as various steps of the policy of which are predicted shall be pursued in 2012.

By considering the growth of external factors and the stability of macroeconomic, the economic growth of Indonesia in 2012 shall be estimated at 6, 7% (six point seven 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 a result it can stimulate the growth of the domestic manufacturing 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 shall be estimated at the range Rp8.800, 00 (eight thousand and eight hundred rupiahs) per one United States of America dollar. The stability of the exchange rate of Rupiah has significant roles in the achievement of inflation target in 2012 and the growth of interest rate of the banking. During 2012, with the stability of the exchange rate of Rupiah and the guaranteed supply as well as the smooth distribution flow of essential commodities, inflation rate could be reduced on the level of 5, 3% (five point three percent). In line with matters mentioned above, the average interest rate of Treasury Bill (SPN) 3 (three) months is estimated at 6, 0% (six point zero 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 2012 is estimated will be on the rate of US\$90, 0 (ninety point zero United States of America dollar) per barrel, while the level of lifting of the crude oil is estimated to reach 950 (nine hundred and fifty) thousand barrel per day.

The Indonesian Development Implementation Strategy shall be based on the Long Term of National Development Plan (RJPN) 2005 – 2025. The implementation of



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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 LJPM has completed along with the end of the tenure of the United Indonesia Cabinet, and the 2012 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 (2004 – 2009), the second phase of RJPMN (2009 – 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 (2009 – 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 2012 prepared based on the theme “The Expansion and Growth of Economy of which is Qualified, Inclusive, and Equitable for the Improving of People’s Welfare” and shall be interpreted in 11 (eleven) national priorities and other three national priorities. The 11 (eleven) national priorities shall be (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, outmost, 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 2012.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Self-explanatory

Article 2

Self-explanatory

Article 3

Section (1)

Point a

In this section, “*the third party whose income tax borne by the Government*” shall be the third parties who contribute on the issuance of the SBN in the international market of which includes sales agent and international legal consultant service.

Point b

Self-explanatory



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Point c

The revenue target of the Property Tax (PBB) as much as Rp35.646.890.000.000, 00 (thirty-five trillion six hundred forty-six billion eight hundred and ninety million rupiahs) will be deducted as much as Rp5.988.070.000.000, 00 (five trillion nine hundred eighty-eight billion and seventy million rupiahs) in the Amendment APBN of the Budget Year 2012 as the correction on the calculation of the target of Property Tax (PBB) and in line with the readiness of several regencies/ municipalities of which will initiate to implement the levy of rural and urban Property Tax (PBB) in 2012 of which is in accordance with the provision of law and regulation.

For the regency/ municipality of which has been ready to implement the levy of rural and urban Property Tax (PBB) in 2012, it will not receive rural and urban DBH PBB from the APBN of the Budget Year 2012.

Point d

Self-explanatory

Point e

Self-explanatory

Section (3)

Self-explanatory

Section (4)

Taxation revenue sum of Rp.1.032.570.205.000.000, 00 (one quadrillion thirty-two trillion five hundred seventy billion two hundred and five million rupiahs) consists of:

411	Revenue of domestic taxation	989.636.575.000.000,00
4111	Revenue of income tax (PPh)	519.946.736.000.000,00
41111	Revenue of PPh oil & gas (Migas)	60.915.570.000.000,00
411111	Revenue of PPh petroleum	22.295.360.000.000,00
411112	Revenue of PPh natural gas	37.950.210.000.000,00
41112	Revenue of PPh non-oil & gas (non-Migas)	459.049.166.000.000,00
411121	Revenue of PPh Article 21	89.159.190.000.000,00
411122	Revenue of PPh Article 22	7.917.680.000.000,00
411123	Revenue of PPh Article 22 Import	38.185.630.000.000,00
411124	Revenue of PPh Article 23	28.485.960.000.000,00
411125	Revenue of PPh 25/ 29 individual	5.615.840.000.000,00
411126	Revenue of PPh Article 25/ 29 entity	204.447.276.000.000,00
411127	Revenue of PPh Article 26	29.793.110.000.000,00
411128	Revenue of PPh final	55.365.550.000.000,00
411129	Revenue of PPh other non-oil & gas	42.930.000.000,00
4112	Revenue of the value added tax and tax on the selling of luxury goods	352.949.864.000.000,00
4113	Revenue of Property tax	35.646.890.000.000,00
4115	Revenue of excise	75.443.115.000.000,00
41151	Revenue of excise	75.443.115.000.000,00
411511	Revenue of tobacco excise	72.041.008.000.000,00
411512	Revenue of ethyl alcohol excise	123.890.000.000,00
411513	Revenue of the beverages containing ethyl alcohol	3.278.217.000.000,00
4116	Revenue of other tax	5.631.970.000.000,00



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412	Revenue of international commerce tax	42.933.630.000.000,00
	4121 Revenue of import duty	23.734.620.000.000,00
	4122 Revenue of export duty	19.199.010.000.000,00

Article 4

Section (1)
Self-explanatory

Section (2)
Self-explanatory

Section (3)
Self-explanatory

Section (4)
Self-explanatory

Section (5)
While waiting for the amendment of the Law Number 49 Prp Year 1960 on the Committee of Account Receivable Affairs, and for the purpose of speeding the settlement of the problematic account receivable on the BUMN of the field of banking, management of the account receivable could be managed through mechanism management based on the provision of law and regulation in the field of limited liability company and banking.

Whilst, regarding to the provision of authorization to the General Meeting of Shareholders [RUPS], the settlement of the problematic account receivable in the BUMN of the field of banking shall be based on the provision of the law and regulation in the field of state owned enterprise.

Section (6)
Self-explanatory

Section (7)
Self-explanatory

Section (8)
Self-explanatory

Section (9)
Non-tax state revenue sum of Rp277.991.382.880.000, 00 (two hundred seventy-seven trillion nine hundred ninety-one billion three hundred eighty-two million eight hundred and eighty thousand rupiahs) of which consists of:

421 Revenue of the Natural resources	177.263.351.721.000,00
4211 Revenue of petroleum	113.681.490.000.000,00
42111 Revenue of petroleum	133.681.490.000.000,00
4212 Revenue of natural gas	45.790.400.000.000,00
42121 Revenue of natural gas	45.790.400.000.000,00
4213 Revenue of general mining	14.453.946.000.000,00
421311 Revenue of fixed due	158.896.731.000,00
421312 Revenue of royalty	14.295.050.089.000,00
4214 Revenue of forestry	2.954.454.895.000,00



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42141 Revenue of reforestation fund	1.409.725.550.000,00
42142 Revenue of forestry resources provision	1.304.885.756.000,00
42143 Revenue of IIUPH	12.550.000.000,00
421431 Revenue of IIUPH-industrial plants	1.300.000.000,00
421434 Revenue of IIUPH-natural forest	11.250.000.000,00
42144 Revenue on the utilization of forest area	277.293.589.000,00
421441 Revenue on the utilization of forest area for the interest of non-forestry development	277.293.589.000,00
4215 Revenue of fishery	150.000.006.000,00
421511 Revenue of fishery	150.000.006.000,00
4216 Revenue of the mining of geothermal	233.060.000.000,00
421611 Revenue of the mining of geothermal	233.060.000.000,00
422 Revenue of the portion from the profit of BUMN	28.001.288.000.000,00
4221 Government portion on BUMN's Profit	288.001.288.000.000,00
42211 Revenue of the banking BUMN's profit	3.955.417.000.000,00
42212 Revenue of Non-banking BUMN's profit	24.045.871.000.000,00
423 Other revenue of PNPB	53.492.296.670.000,00
4231 Revenue of sales and leasing.	24.446.248.878.000,00
42311 Selling revenue of the result of production/ confiscated goods	13.579.216.321.000,00
423111 Selling revenue of the product of farming, forestry, and plantation	3.475.448.000,00
423112 Sales revenue of the product of poultry and fishery	16.876.313.000,00
423113 Sales revenue of mining product	13.449.732.671.000,00
423114 Sales revenue of the seized goods, confiscated goods, and treasures	40.000.000.000,00
423116 Revenue on the sales of information, publishing, film, survey, mapping, and other printing media	65.834.016.000,00
423117 Revenue on the sales of auction documents	208.316.000,00
423119 Revenue of other sales	3.098.557.000,00
42312 Revenue on the asset sales	5.193.011.000,00
423121 Revenue on the sales of house, building, and land	52.039.000,00
423122 Revenue on the sales of the vehicle	1.595.978.000,00
423129 Revenue on the sales other excess/ damaging/ omitted assets	3.554.994.000,00
42313 Selling Revenue of the activity of oil & gas upstream	10.719.030.000.000,00
423132 Revenue of Crude Oil DMO	10.719.030.000.000,00
42314 Revenue of leasing	142.809.546.000,00
423141 Leasing revenue of official residence/state building	62.792.186.000,00
423142 Leasing revenue of building, and warehouse	60.693.165.000,00
423143 Leasing revenue of moving objects	4.310.460.000,00
423149 Leasing revenue of other immovable objects	15.013.735.000,00
4232 Revenue of services	23.983.847.000,00
42321 Revenue of services I	15.331.447.459.000,00



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423211	Hospital and health agencies revenue	9.796.615.000,00
423212	Entertainment venues, parks, museums revenue and levy on the natural tourism business (PUPA)	15.282.066.000,00
423213	Certificate, visa, and passport revenue	1.812.364.040.000,00
423214	Entitlement and License revenue	9.982.874.455.000,00
423215	Sensor, quarantine, supervision, and inspection	114.182.502.000,00
423216	Revenue of the service of labor, working, information, training, technology, the revenue of BPN, revenue of DJBC	959.285.559.000,00
423217	Revenue of the religious affair offices	75.033.300.000,00
423218	Revenue of airport, sea port, and navigation facilities	669.688.472.000,00
423219	Revenue of the land service	1.692.940.450.000,00
42322	Revenue of service II	911.461.098.000,00
423221	Revenue of financial institution services (checking services)	207.998.336.000,00
423222	Revenue of the service of telecommunication operation	602.960.948.000,00
423225	Revenue on the state tax collection fee and forced letter	4.026.275.000,00
423227	Revenue of auction duty	41.826.176.000,00
423228	Revenue of the administration of account receivable and state auction	44.469.354.000,00
423229	Revenue of doctor & dentist registration	10.000.000.000,00
42323	Revenue of Abroad Services	439.681.753.000,00
423231	Revenue on the provision of the Republic Indonesia Travel Document	354.326.154.000,00
423232	Revenue on the processing of consular documents	76.046.288.000,00
423239	Other routine abroad revenue	9.309.311.000,00
42324	Revenue of banking service	12.000.000,00
423241	Revenue of banking service	12.000.000,00
42325	Revenue of the service of the treasury single account (TSA) administration and/ or placement service of state money	2.843.088.860.000,00
423251	Revenue on the issuance of SP2D for the purpose of TSA	68.088.860.000,00
423253	Revenue from the implementation of Treasury National Pooling	125.000.000.000,00
423254	Revenue of the placement of state money in Bank Indonesia	2.650.000.000.000,00
42326	Revenue of the Police I	4.131.019.425.000,00
423261	Revenue of Driving License (SIM)	977.071.000.000,00
423262	Revenue of Vehicle Number Certificate (STNK)	957.775.000.000,00
423263	Revenue of Vehicle Testing Certificate (STCK)	150.500.000.000,00
423264	Revenue of the Vehicle Ownership Certificate (BPKB)	984.425.000.000,00



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423265	Revenue of Marking Number of Motor Vehicle (TNKB)	767.640.000.000,00
423266	Revenue of Driving Skill through Simulator	271.000.000.000,00
423267	Revenue for the issuance of firearms and explosive material license	2.608.425.000,00
42328	Revenue of Police II	288.029.000.000,00
423281	Revenue on the issuance of the certificate of vehicle mutation to other region	188.250.000.000,00
423282	Revenue on the issuance of Police Record Certificate	36.364.500.000,00
423283	Revenue on the issuance of Self Report certificate	8.515.000.000,00
423284	Revenue on the issuance of inafis card	52.500.000.000,00
423285	Revenue on the issuance of traffic violation fine	2.400.000.000,00
42329	Other revenue of services	38.276.761.000,00
423291	Other revenue of services	38.276.761.000,00
4233	Revenue of Interest	1.736.305.402.000,00
42331	Revenue of Interest	1.736.305.402.000,00
423313	Revenue of interest from the account receivable and forwarding loan	1.736.305.402.000,00
42334	Revenue of the Prosecutor offices, Courts and result of corruption case	98.724.105.000,00
423341	Revenue of prosecutor offices and courts	98.724.105.000,00
4233411	Revenue of signature legalization	825.000.000,00
4233412	Revenue of the legalization of under the hand deed	250.000.000,00
4233413	Revenue of the stamp legal fees	210.000.000,00
4233414	Revenue of fine and others	6.050.000.000,00
4233415	Revenue of case fee	25.750.605.000,00
4233416	Revenue from the result of the auction of corruption cases	2.000.000.000,00
4233419	Other prosecutor offices and courts revenues	63.638.500.000,00
4235	Revenue of education	2.660.471.898/000,00
42351	Revenue of Education	2.660.471.898/000,00
423511	Revenue of tuition	1.735.974.933.000,00
423512	Revenue of entrance, class rise and final examination	87.882.836.000,00
423513	Revenue for the practicum examination	137.689.450.000,00
423519	Other education revenues	689.924.679.000,00
4236	Revenue of gratification and money confiscated proceeds from corruption	62.250.000.000,00
42361	Revenue of gratification and money confiscated proceeds from corruption	62.250.000.000,00
423611	Revenue of the confiscated money proceeds from corruption of which has been stipulated by the court	18.150.000.000,00



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423612 Revenue gratification of which has been stipulated by KPK as the state owned property	19.900.000.000,00
423614 Revenue from the substitution money of the corruption case that have been stipulated by the court	24.200.000.000,00
4237 Revenue of fines and dues	474.350.972.000,00
42371 Revenue of Business entity dues	434.502.302.000,00
423711 Revenue of the business entities from the activity of the Oil Fuel distribution	359.252.302.000,00
423712 Revenue of the business entities from the activity of transporting natural gas through pipelines	78.250.000.000,00
42373 Revenue from the forest protection and nature conservation	31.825.200.000,00
423731 Revenue from the dues of catching/ taking/ transporting wildlife/ taking/ transporting natural plants either alive or dead.	6.571.833.000,00
423732 Revenue due to the exploitation natural tourism [PIPA]	3.019.901.901.000,00
423735 Revenue from the entrance fee of natural tourism object [PIPPA]	22.138.066.000,00
423736 Revenue due to the result of nature tourism business exploitation [IHUPPA]	95.400.000,00
42375 Revenue of fine	5.023.470.000,00
423752 Revenue of fine due to the tardiness in implementing the government's project	4.923.470.000,00
423755 revenue of fine due to the violation fine of business competition	100.000.000,00
4239 Miscellaneous revenues	30.928.568.000,00
42391 Revenue due to the readmission of the previous budget year	6.347.170.000,00
423911 readmission of the central personnel expenditure TAYL	4.281.078.000,00
423912 readmission retirement expenditure TAYL	6.900.000,00
423913 readmission other expenditure in pure Rupiah TAYL	1.224.263.000,00
423915 readmission other expenditure of grants	3.300.000,00
423919 readmission other expenditure TAYL	831.629.000,00
42392 Revenue of the acquittal account receivable	3.492.977.000,00
423921 revenue of non-treasurer acquittal account receivable	25.000.000,00
423922 revenue of the acquittal due to the indemnity on the government's loss (insert TP) TGR) treasurer	3.467.977.000,00
42399 Miscellaneous revenues	21.088.421.000,00
423991 readmission of the down payment salary	19.717.562.000,00
423999 revenue of miscellaneous budget	1.370.859.000,00
424 Revenue of Public Service Entity [BLU]	19.234.446.489.000,00
4241 Revenue of Public Service Entity	17.109.565.352.000,00



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42411 Revenue on the provision goods and service to the community	15.559.374.378.000,00
424111 revenue from the service of hospital	5.037.908.978.000,00
424112 revenue from the education service	8.526.433.334.000,00
424113 revenue from labor service, work, information, training, and technology	199.374.791.000,00
424114 revenue from printing service	1.024.475.000,00
424116 revenue from the operation of telecommunication	1.406.777.248.000,00
424117 revenue from marketing service	2.700.000.000,00
424119 revenue from other provisions goods and services	425.145.552.000,00
42412 Revenue from the management of certain region/estate	355.726.697.000,00
424129 revenue from the management other regions	335.726.697.000,00
42413 The management of special fund for the community	1.154.464.277.000,00
424133 revenue from the program of capital venture	2.721.000.000,00
424134 revenue from the sector of revolving fund program	474.300.011.000,00
424135 revenue from the sharia revolving fund	6.676.600.000,00
424136 revenue from the investment	670.766.666.000,00
4242 Revenue of the Public Service Entity grant	58.698.546.000,00
42421 Revenue of bound grants	48.70.714.000,00
424211 revenue of the individual domestic bound grant	300.000.000,00
424212 revenue of the domestic entity/business entity bound grants	46.990.714.000,00
424213 revenue of the domestic-local government bound grants	1.500.000.000,00
42422 Revenue unbound grants	9.907.742.000,00
424223 revenue of domestic local government unbound grants	9.907.742.000,00
4243 Revenue of the partnership outcomes of BLU	1.666.417.869.000,00
42431 Revenue of the partnership outcomes of BLU	1.666.417.869.000,00
424311 revenue of individual partnership outcomes	299.736.000,00
424312 revenue of the institutional/ entity partnership outcomes	1.664.643.133.000,00
424313 revenue of the local government partnership outcomes	1.475.000.000,00
4249 Other revenue of BLU	399.764.812.000,00
42491 Other revenue of BLU	399.764.812.000,00
424911 revenue of banking service BLU	399.764.812.000,00

Article 5
Section (1)
Self-explanatory



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Section (2)

Expenditure budget of the Central Government estimated at Rp964.997.261.407.000, 00 (nine hundred sixty-four trillion nine hundred ninety-seven billion two hundred sixty-one million four hundred and seven thousand rupiahs) including loan and/ or grants of which forwarded to local government includes:

1. *Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) project* sum of Rp1.533.136.670.000, 00 (one trillion five hundred thirty-three billion one hundred thirty-six million six hundred and seventy thousand rupiahs);
2. *Local basic program capacity (L-BEC) project* sum of Rp11.500.000.000, 00 (eleven billion and five hundred million rupiahs);
3. *Development Seulewah Agam Geothermal in NAD Province* sum of Rp23.160.000.000, 00 (twenty-three billion one hundred and sixty million rupiahs);
4. *Water and Sanitation Program, Sub Program D-Sanitation City Pilot Projects (WASAP-D)* sum of Rp147.780.000.000, 00 (one hundred forty-seven billion seven hundred and eighty million rupiahs);
5. *Simeulue Physical Infrastructure Project-Phase 2* sum of Rp81.155.853.000, 00 (eighty-one billion one hundred fifty-five million eight hundred fifty-three thousand rupiahs).

Section (3)

Self-explanatory

Section (4)

Self-explanatory

Article 6

Self-explanatory

Article 7

Section (1)

Self-explanatory

Section (2)

Self-explanatory

Section (3)

Self-explanatory

Section (4)

1. Subsidized Oil Fuel allocation in right target is implemented through consumption limitation on Oil Fuel type premium for individual-four wheels vehicles in the region Java – Bali since 1st April 2012.
2. Subsidized Oil Fuel Consumption control policy is implemented through measures as follow:



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- a. optimization the conversion program of kerosene to 3-kilogram tube LPG;
- b. increasing the utilization of the alternatives energy sources of which is mixed to the subsidized oil fuel;
- c. economizing the utilization of subsidized Oil Fuel; and
- d. improving the regulation policy of subsidized Oil Fuel and 3-kilogram tube LPG.

Section (5)

Self-explanatory

Section (6)

Self-explanatory

Section (7)

Self-explanatory

Article 8

Section (1)

Self-explanatory

Section (2)

Self-explanatory

Section (3)

Self-explanatory

Article 9

Self-explanatory

Article 10

Self-explanatory

Article 11

Self-explanatory

Article 12

Subsidy in the context of *Public Service Obligation* (PSO) in the Budget Year 2012 planned at Rp2.025.025.714.000, 00 (two trillion twenty-five billion twenty-five million seven hundred and fourteen thousand rupiahs) of which consists of:

1. PSO for the economy class train passengers as much as Rp770.128.985.000, 00 (seven hundred seventy-seven billion one hundred twenty-eight million nine hundred and eighty-five thousand rupiahs);
2. PSO for the economy class ship passengers as much as Rp897.623.285.000, 00 (eight hundred ninety-seven billion six hundred twenty-three million two hundred and eighty-five thousand rupiahs);
3. PSO for the community, the users of out-of-town branch post office [KCLK] as much as Rp272.465.000.000, 00 (two hundred seventy-two billion four hundred and sixty-five million rupiahs); and



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4. PSO for public information as much as Rp84.799.444.000, 00 (eighty-four billion seven hundred ninety-nine million four hundred and forty-four thousand rupiahs).

Article 13

Self-explanatory

Article 14

Borne-by-Government Tax (DTP) estimated at Rp4.200.000.000.000, 00 (four trillion and two billion rupiahs) of which consists of:

1. Borne-by-Government Income Tax sum of Rp3.200.000.000.000, 00 (three trillion and two hundred billion rupiahs); and
2. Import duty facility sum of Rp1.000.000.000.000, 00 (one trillion rupiahs).

Article 15

Section (1)

The payment of subsidy based on the realization in current year should be reported to the Central Government Financial Report [LKPP].

Section (2)

Self-explanatory

Article 16

Self-explanatory

Article 17

Self-explanatory

Article 18

Point a

Self-explanatory

Point b

“*Social assistance*” means all state expenditures of which are in the form of money/ goods transfer that are given to the community for the purpose of protecting from the possibility of social risks, it is given to the member of the community and/ or to the organizational community includes assistance that is given to the non-governmental organization in education and religious affairs.

Article 19

Self-explanatory

Article 20

Self-explanatory

Article 21



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Article 22

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Article 23

Section (1)

Point a

Optimization result means excess result or remaining fund obtained after the implementation and/ or the execution of the contract of an activity whose target has been achieved. Excess result or remaining fund could then be utilized to increase the target or other activities within the same program.

Point b

The change of expenditure budget of which originates from PNBPN means the excess of revenue realization of which is targeted in APBN. The increasing of revenue could be utilized by the producing state ministry/ institution in accordance with the provision of the applied utilization permit.

Point c

The change of project loan ceiling and foreign grant and domestic loan and grant means the increase of ceiling due to continuing of project loan and foreign grant or project loan and domestic grant whose nature is plural year and/ or the acceleration of the withdrawal of project loan and foreign grant that has been approved for the purpose of optimization of the utilization of project loan and foreign grant, and domestic loan and grant.

Such change of project loan ceiling and foreign grant and domestic loan and grant includes (a) domestic/foreign grant of which is forwarded of which is accepted after APBN of the Budget Year 2012 and (b) forwarded loan.

The change of project loan ceiling and foreign grant and domestic loan and grant excludes new project loan that have not been allocated in APBN 2012 as well foreign/ domestic loan and grant of which is not the continuance of the plural year's project.

Point d

Self-explanatory

Point e

Self-explanatory

Section (2)

Self-explanatory

Section (3)

Self-explanatory

Section (4)

Self-explanatory



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Section (5)

“The implementation shall be reported through the Amendment APBN of the Budget Year 2012” means reporting the changes/ shifts expenditure budget of the Central Government that conducted during 2012 before the Amendment APBN of the Budget Year 2012 to the House of Representatives. While, *“The implementation shall be reported through the Central Government Financial Report [LKPP] Year 2012”* means reporting the changes/ shifts expenditure budget of the Central Government that conducted during 2012 after the Amendment APBN of the Budget Year 2012 to the House of Representatives.

Article 24

Self-explanatory

Article 25

Self-explanatory

Article 26

Self-explanatory

Article 27

Section (1)

Self-explanatory

Section (2)

Self-explanatory

Section (3)

Self-explanatory

Section (4)

Net PDN as much as Rp1.053.132.454.646.800, 00 (one quadrillion fifty-three trillion one hundred thirty-two billion four hundred fifty-four million six hundred forty-six thousand and eight hundred rupiahs) of which is calculated from the addition between taxation revenue sum of Rp1.032.570.205.000.000, 00 (one quadrillion thirty-two trillion five hundred seventy billion two hundred and five million rupiahs) and non-taxation revenue sum of Rp277.991.382.880.000, 00 (two hundred seventy-seven trillion nine hundred ninety-one billion three hundred eighty-two million eight hundred and eighty thousand rupiahs) reduced by:

- e. state revenue of which is shared-revenue to the local government in the form of DBH as much as Rp100.055.194.861.000, 00 (one hundred trillion fifty-five billion one hundred ninety-four million eight hundred and sixty-one thousand rupiahs);
- f. state expenditure whose nature is designated to in the form of the expenditure of PNBPN of the State Ministry/ Institution as much as Rp32.339.468.392.200, 00 (thirty-two trillion three hundred thirty-nine billion four hundred sixty-eight million three hundred ninety-two thousand and two hundred rupiahs);



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- g. subsidy of borne-by-government tax (DTP) as much as Rp4.200.000.000.000, 00 (four trillion two hundred billion rupiahs);
- h. part of 60% (sixty percent) of other subsidies, such as subsidy on the certain type of Oil Fuel and three-kilogram Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) tube as much as Rp74.159.804.400.000, 00 (seventy trillion one hundred fifty-nine billion eight hundred four million and four hundred thousand rupiahs), electricity subsidy as much as Rp26.976.117.878.400, 00 (twenty-six trillion nine hundred seventy-six billion one hundred seventeen million eight hundred seventy-eight thousand and four hundred rupiahs), fertilizer subsidy as much as Rp10.166.394.000.000, 00 (ten trillion one hundred sixty-six billion three hundred and ninety million rupiahs), food subsidy as much as Rp9.364.273.357.200, 00 (nine trillion three hundred sixty-four billion two hundred seventy-three million three hundred fifty-seven thousand and two hundred rupiahs), and seed subsidy as much as Rp167.916.326.400, 00 (one hundred sixty-seven billion nine hundred sixteen million three hundred twenty-six thousand and four hundred rupiahs), consequently the other subsidies of which are calculated in the establishment of the net PDN shall be as much as Rp120.834.469.980.000, 00 (one hundred twenty trillion eight hundred thirty-four billion four hundred sixty-nine million nine hundred and eighty thousand rupiahs).

Section (5)

Self-explanatory

Section (6)

Self-explanatory

Section (7)

Self-explanatory

Section (8)

Self-explanatory

Section (9)

Self-explanatory

Section (10)

Self-explanatory

Section (11)

Balancing fund sum of Rp399.985.581.064.000, 00 (three hundred ninety-nine trillion nine hundred eighty-five billion five hundred eighty-one million and sixty thousand rupiahs) of which consists of:

1. Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH)

100.055.194.861.000,00



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a. DBH Tax	54.371.640.575.000,00
(1) DBH Income Tax	18.962.206.000.000,00
– Income Tax Article 21	17.839.038.000.000,00
– Income Tax Article 25/ 29 Individual	1.123.168.000.000,00
(2) DBH Property Tax (PBB)	33.968.614.415.000,00
(3) DBH Tobacco excise (CHT)	1.440.820.160.000,00
b. DBH Natural Resources (SDA)	45.683.554.286.000,00
(1) DBH Oil & Gas (DBH Migas)	32.276.110.000.000,00
– Petroleum	18.085.860.000.000,00
– natural gas	14.217.250.000.000,00
(2) DBH General Mining	11.563.157.465.000,00
– Fixed dues	127.117.385.000,00
– Royalty	11.436.040.071.000,00
(3) DBH Forestry	1.537.838.825.000,00
– Natural Resources Fees	963.908.605.000,00
– Forest Utilization Business License Dues	10.040.000.000,00
– Reforestation fund	563.890.220.000,00
(4) DBH Natural Resources of Fisheries (SDA Fisheries)	120.000.005.000,00
– Pure DBH Natural Resources of Fisheries	120.000.005.000,00
(5) DBH Natural Resources of Geothermal Mining (SDA PPB)	186.448.000.000,00
2. General Allocation Fund (DAU)	273.814.438.203.000,00
3. Special Allocation Fund (DAK)	26.115.948.000.000,00
a. education	10.041.300.000.000,00
b. health	3.005.931.000.000,00
c. road infrastructure	4.021.761.000.000,00
d. irrigation infrastructure	1.348.508.000.000,00
e. drinking water infrastructure	502.494.000.000,00
f. sanitation infrastructure	463.651.000.000,00
g. local government's infrastructure	444.504.000.000,00
h. marine affairs and fisheries	1.457.119.000.000,00
i. agriculture	1.879.558.000.000,00
j. environment	479.730.000.000,00
k. family planning	392.257.000.000,00
l. forestry	489.763.000.000,00
m. infrastructure and facility of the disadvantage areas	356.940.000.000,00
n. commerce	345.132.000.000,00
o. rural electricity	190.640.000.000,00
p. housing and settlement	191.263.000.000,00
q. rural transportation	171.385.000.000,00
r. infrastructure and facility of border areas	121.385.000.000,00



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s. land transportation 131.617.000.000,00

Article 28

Section (1)

Self-explanatory

Section (2)

Special autonomy fund sum of Rp11.952.577.528.000, 00 (eleven trillion nine hundred fifty-two billion five hundred seventy-seven million five hundred and twenty-eight hundred rupiahs) of which consists of:

1. Allocation of special autonomy fund for the Province of Papua and the Province of Papua Barat as much as Rp5.476.528.764.000, 00 (five trillion four hundred seventy-seven billion five hundred twenty-eight million seven hundred and sixty-four thousand rupiahs) of which is agreed to be distributed for each 70% (seventy percent) for Papua and 30 (thirty percent) for Papua Barat as detailed below:
 - a. special autonomy fund for Papua as much as Rp3.837.402.135.000, 00 (three trillion eight hundred thirty-seven billion four hundred two million one hundred and thirty-five thousand rupiahs); and
 - b. special autonomy fund for Papua Barat as much as Rp1.642.886.629.000, 00 (one trillion six hundred forty-two billion eight hundred eighty-six million six hundred and twenty-nine thousand rupiahs).

The use utilization of special autonomy fund for the Province of Papua and Papua Barat shall be prioritized for the purpose of financing education and health, in accordance with Law Number 35 Year 2008 on the Stipulation of the Government Regulation in lieu Law Number 1 Year 2008 on the Amendment of the Law Number 21 Year 2001 on the Special Autonomy for the Province of Papua to be the Law. Such special autonomy fund shall be divided to the Province of Papua and the Province of Papua Barat whose amount is equal to 2% (two percent) of the ceiling of DAU nationally and shall be applicable for 20 (twenty) years since 2002. The management of special allocation fund for the Province of Papua and Papua Barat refers to the provision of law and regulation.

2. Allocation of the special autonomy fund for the Province of Aceh shall be as much as Rp5.476.288.764.000, 00 (five trillion four hundred seventy-six billion two hundred eighty-eight million seven hundred sixty-four thousand rupiahs).

Special allocation fund for the province of Aceh shall be utilized for the purpose for financing the development and the maintenance of infrastructure, empowerment of people economy. lifting the poverty, as well for financing education, social, and health in accordance with the Law Number 11 Year 2006 on the Aceh Administration, it shall be applicable for 20 (twenty) year since 2008, with the detail for the first year until the fifteenth year the amount shall be equal with 2% (two percent) of the ceiling of general allocation fund [DAU] nationally.

Special allocation fund of the Province of Aceh shall be planned, implemented, and accounted by the Province of NAD and shall be the integral part of the revenue and expenditure budget of the Province of Aceh [APBA]. The planning of the most of utilization of such special allocation fund shall be planned collectively by the Provincial



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Government of NAD with each the government of Regency/
Municipality within the administration of the Province of NAD as well
shall be the appendix of APBA.

3. Additional infrastructure fund for the purpose of special autonomy of
the Province of Papua and Province of Papua Barat shall be as much
as Rp1.000.000.000.000, 00 (one trillion rupiahs)), particularly
designated to finance the development of infrastructure in
accordance with the Law Number 35 Year 2008 on the Stipulation of
Government Regulation in Lieu Law Number 1 Year 2008 on the
Amendment of Law Number 21 Year 2001 on Special Autonomy for
the Province of Papua to be the Law.

Such mentioned additional infrastructure fund of which is intended
for the Province of Papua as much as Rp571.428.571.000, 00 (five
hundred seventy-one million four hundred twenty-eight million five
hundred seventy-one thousand rupiahs) and for the province of
Papua Barat as much as Rp428.571.429.000, 00 (four hundred
twenty-eight billion five hundred seventy-one million four hundred
and twenty-nine thousand rupiahs).

Section (3)
Self-explanatory

Section (4)
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Section (5)
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Section (8)
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Section (9)
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Section (10)
Self-explanatory

Section (11)
Certain criteria mean the achievers local government, such as:

- local government that has been implemented the function of public
service and obtain the opinion “qualified Opinion “ [WTP] or
“Qualified Opinion” [WDP] from the Audit Board of the Republic of
Indonesia on the financial report of the local government.
- stipulating Local Government APBD timely.

Section (12)
Self-explanatory

Article 29

Section (1)

Education budget as much as Rp289.957.815.783.800, 00 (two
hundred eighty-nine trillion nine hundred fifty-seven billion eight



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hundred fifteen million seven hundred eighty-three thousand and eight hundred rupiahs) of which consists of:

1. Education Budget through the expenditure of Central Government	102.518.328.983.800,00
Education Budget on the Ministry/ Institution	102.518.328.983.800,00
(1) Ministry of National Education	64.350.856.443.000,00
(2) Ministry of Religious Affairs	32.007.510.602.000,00
(3) Other Ministry/ Institution	6.159.961.938.800,00
a. Ministry of Finance	88.385.007.000,00
b. Ministry of Agriculture	43.600.000.000,00
c. Ministry of Industry	292.400.000.000,00
d. Ministry of ESDM	66.819.000.000,00
e. Ministry of Transportation	1.795.495.324.800,00
f. Ministry of Health	1.350.000.000.000,00
g. Ministry of Forestry	41.229.636.000,00
h. Ministry of Marine and Fishery	230.500.000.000,00
i. Ministry of Culture and Tourism	215.970.000.000,00
j. National Land Agency	22.790.740.000,00
k. Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency	18.800.000.000,00
l. National Nuclear Agency	17.948.000.000,00
m. Ministry of Youth and Sports	933.500.000.000,00
n. Ministry of Defense	114.193.736.000,00
o. Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration	412.800.000.000,00
p. National Library	264.492.957.000,00
q. Ministry of Cooperative and SMEs	216.000.000.000,00
r. Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	36.837.538.000,00
2. Education Budget through transfer to local government	186.439.486.800.000,00
(1) Portion of education budget of which is allocated in DBH	815.613.542.000,00
(2) DAK education	10.041.300.000.000,00
(3) Portion of education budget of which is allocated in DAU	113.855.500.000.000,00
(4) Additional Fund for the PNSD Teacher Revenue	2.898.900.000.000,00
(5) Teacher's Professional Allowance [TPG]	30.559.800.000.000,00
(6) Local Incentive Fund	3.285.773.258.000,00
(7) School Operational Assistance	1.387.800.000.000,00
(8) Portion of education budget of which is allocated in special autonomy fund	23.594.800.000.000,00
3. Education Budget through Finance Expenditure	1.000.000.000.000,00
Fund of National Education Development	1.000.000.000.000,00



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Section (2)

Self-explanatory

Section (2)

Self-explanatory

Article 30

Section (1)

Self-explanatory

Section (2)

Self-explanatory

Section (3)

The finance of budget deficit of which is estimated at Rp124.020.040.533.000, 00 (one hundred twenty-four trillion twenty billion forty million five hundred and thirty-three thousand rupiahs) of which consists of:

1. Domestic finance as much as Rp125.912.297.438.000, 00 (one hundred twenty-five trillion nine hundred twelve billion two hundred ninety-seven million four hundred and thirty-eight thousand rupiahs) of which consists of:

a. Domestic Banking	8.497.030.843.000,00
(1) Revenue of installment for forwarding loan	3.980.200.000.000,00
(2) Budget Over Balance [SAL]	5.056.830.843.000,00
b. Domestic Non-Banking	116.965.266.595.000,00
(1) Asset Management Revenue	280.000.000.000,00
(2) State Securities (nett)	134.596.737.000.000,00
(3) Domestic Loan (nett)	860.000.000.000,00
a) Disbursement of domestic loan (gross)	1.000.000.000.000,00
b) Payment of the principal domestic loan installment	-140.000.000.000,00
(4) Government Investment Fund and State Equity	-17.138.130.405.000,00
a) Government Investment	-3.299.600.000.000,00
b) State Equity (PMN)	-6.852.777.405.000,00
1) PMN to BUMN	-6.000.200.000.000,00
- PT.Penjaminan Insfrastuktur Indonesia	-1.000.000.000.000,00
- PT Askrindo and Perum Jaskrindo [Kredit Usaha Rakyat]	-2.000.000.000.000,00
- Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN Indonesia IV	-100.000.000,00
- Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN Indonesia V	-100.000.000,00
- PT Dirgantara Indonesia	-1.000.000.000.000,00



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- Strategic BUMN	-2.000.000.000.000,00
2) PNM to the International Financial Institution/ organization	-500.577.405.000,00
- The Islamic Corporation for the Development of Private Sector (ICD)	-8.360.000.000,00
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)	-327.308.813.000,00
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	-139.758.192.000,00
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)	-7.550.400.000,00
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	-17.600.000.000,00
3) Other PMN	-352.000.000.000,00
- Asean Infrastructure Fund (AIF)	-352.000.000.000,00
c) Revolving Fund	-6.985.753.000.000,00
1) Revolving Fund Management Agency of the Ministry of Cooperative, Micro, Small, and Medium Business (KUKM)	-500.000.000,00
2) Public Service Entity (BLU) Central Housing Finance	-4.709.253.000.000,00
3) Geothermal Revolving Fund	-876.500.000.000,00
4) BLU Toll Road Regulator Board (BPJT)	-900.000.000.000,00
(5) National Education Development Fund	-1.000.000.000.000,00
(6) Underwriting Obligation	-633.340.000.000,00
a) Underwriting obligation for PT. PLN [Persero]	-623.340.000.000,00
b) Underwriting obligation for PDAM	-10.000.000.000,00

The utilization of SAL as the domestic finance component shall be performed in considering the need of reserve in the early year 2012 whose fund originates from SAL fund of which saved in SAL Account in General Cash Account in Bank Indonesia.

Net State Securities (SBN) is the difference between sum of the issuance and the payment of principal on the due date and repurchase. The issuance of SBN is not only in the currency of Rupiah, but also including the issuance of SBN in the foreign currencies in international market, both conventional SBN and SBSN (sukuk).

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.

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.



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For the purpose supporting the development of infrastructure sector and the development of other sectors, the Government allocates Government Investment Fund sum of negative Rp3.299.600.000.000, 00 (three trillion two hundred ninety-nine billion and six hundred million rupiahs) of which consists of central Government investment sum of negative Rp1.299.600.000.000, 00 (one trillion two hundred ninety-nine billion and six hundred million rupiahs) and the purchase of PT.Asahan Alumunium (Inalum) sum of negative Rp2.000.000.000.000, 00 (two trillion rupiahs).

PMN for PT. Penjamin Infrastruktur Indonesia (PT PII) sum of negative Rp1.000.000.000.000, 00 (one trillion rupiahs), shall be used to increase capacity and credibility underwriting, providing positive perception of the investors, as well reducing direct exposure of ABPN toward the claim.

PMN for PT Askrindo and Perum Jamkrindo sum of negative Rp2.000.000.000.000, 00 (two trillion rupiahs) shall be used to increase the business capacity and to strengthen the capital of PT Askrindo and Perum Jamkrindo For the purpose of the implementation of the underwriting of People Business Credit (KUR) for the continuity and the growth of the micro, small, and medium business (UMKM).

PMN for PT Perusahaan Penerbit SSBN Indonesia IV and V each negative Rp100.000.000, 00 (one million rupiahs) shall be intended for the purpose of supporting the issuance of SBSN.

PMN to PT. Dirgantara Indonesia (PT DI) sum of negative Rp1.000.000.000.000, 00 (one trillion rupiahs) shall be utilized for such as, business restructuring and regeneration of human resources.

PMN to the strategic BUMN sum of negative Rp2.000.000.000.000, 00 (two trillion rupiahs) shall be allocated to encouraging the effort of restructuring and revitalization of the strategic BUMN.

PMN to the International Financial Organization/ Institution sum of negative Rp500.577.405.000, 00 (five hundred billion five hundred seventy-seven million four hundred and five thousand rupiahs) shall be intended for the payment of PMN to the International Financial Organization/ Institutions.

Other PMN sum of negative Rp.352.000.000.000, 00 (three hundred and fifty-two billion rupiahs) shall be used for the initial capital contribution for the establishment of ASEAN Infrastructure Fund (AIF); it is used for the purpose of supporting the infrastructure development in ASEAN countries.

Revolving fund of the Revolving Management Agency of the Ministry of Cooperative Micro Small and Medium Business (LPDB KUMKM) sum of negative Rp500.000.000.000, 00 (five billion rupiahs) shall be utilized as a stimulus to the cooperative, micro, small and medium business in the form of capital strengthening.

Revolving fund of BLU Center Housing Finance (PPP) sum of negative Rp4.709.253.000.000, 00 (four trillion seven hundred fifty-three billion two hundred and fifty-three million rupiahs) shall be utilized to support the program of liquidity assistance of housing finance for middle income community (MBM), including low income community (MBR).



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Geothermal Revolving Fund sum of negative Rp876.500.000.000, 00 (eight hundred seventy-six billion and five hundred million rupiahs) shall be utilized to finance the exploration activity for the development of geothermal power plant whose implementation shall be conducted by the Public Service Entity (BLU) in the field of Government investment.

Revolving fund Public Service Entity of the Toll Road Regulatory Body [BLU BPJT] sum of negative Rp900.000.000.000, 00 (nine hundred billion rupiahs) shall be utilized to accelerate the procurement of land for 22 toll roads.

National education development fund as much as negative Rp1.000.000.000.000, 00 (one trillion rupiahs) shall be the part of the budget of which is allocated to establish the educational endowment fund whose objective is to assure the continuity of educational program for the next generation as the form of inter-generation responsibility whose management applies the mechanism of revolving fund, and the reserve fund of education to anticipate the need of rehabilitation of education facilities of which damaging due to natural disaster, which is performed by the education fund management of the Public Service Entity (BLU).

For the purpose of supporting the acceleration of the development of coal-powered-10.000 MW (ten thousand megawatt) power plant by PT.PLN [Persero], the Government provide full guarantee for the obligation loan payment of PT. PLN [Persero] to the creditor banking. Such mentioned government guarantee as much as negative Rp623.340.000.000, 00 (six hundred twenty-three billion three hundred and forty million rupiahs) shall be given on the risk/ possibility of PT.PLN [Persero] incapable to fulfill the payment obligation to the creditor. Such guarantee will be calculated as the Government's loan of which is given to PT.PLN [Persero] in the event such risk/ possibility are realized.

The management and disbursement of underwriting/ guarantee fund on the loan of PT PLN [Persero] shall be further regulated by the Government in accordance with the provision of the applicable law and regulation.

For the purpose of the acceleration of the provision drinking water of which is the basic need of the people by PDAM, the Government provides guarantee as much as 70% [seventy percent] of the obligation of repayment on the credit of PDAM to the banking creditor. Such guarantee fund of the government shall be intended to be provided on the risk/ possibility of PDAM incapable to fulfill the payment obligation to the creditor.

Realization of the payment of guarantee by the Government shall be calculated as loan to the PDAM as much as 40% [forty percent] and 30% [thirty percent] as the burden of the local government of which could be converted to be loan.

Management and disbursement of guarantee fund on the loan of PDAM mentioned above as much as negative Rp10.000.000.000, 0 (ten billion rupiahs) shall be implemented in accordance with the provision of law and regulation. The disbursement of such fund could be performed upon the approval of the House of Representatives (DPR). Such approval should be granted within no more than twenty-four hours after the disbursement plan is submitted to Budget Board of the House of Representatives (BANGGAR DPR).



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2. Net Foreign finance as much as negative Rp1.892.256.905.000, 00 (one trillion eight hundred ninety-two billion nine hundred and five million rupiahs) of which consists of:

a. Disbursement of Gross Foreign Loan	54.282.379.592.000,00
(1) Program loan	15.257.057.814.000,00
(2) Project loan	39.025.321.778.000,00
– Project loan of the Central Government	30.110.740.933.000,00
– Revenue of forwarding loan	8.914.580.845.000,00
b. Forwarding loan	-8.914.580.845.000,00
(1) PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara	-6.771.696.153.000,00
(2) PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	-880.000.000.000,00
(3) PT.Pertamina (Persero)	-898.436.568.000,00
(4) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II	-160.600.000.0000,00
(5) The Municipal Government of Bogor	-30.820.000.000,00
(6) The Municipal Government of Muara Enim	-6.803.650.000,00
(7) The Regency Government of Kapuas	-1.909.800.000,00
(8) Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta	-124.714.674.000,00
c. The payment installment of foreign principal loan	-47.262.055.652.000,00

Foreign payment includes the finance of foreign loan but excludes the issuance of SBN in international market.

The Central Government's project loan includes the project loan of which forwarded to the local government sum of negative Rp1.762.072.523.000, 00 (one trillion seven hundred sixty-two billion seventy-two million five hundred and twenty-three thousand rupiahs) to finance the activities such as Mass Rapid Transit sum of Rp1.533.136.670.000, 00 (one trillion five hundred thirty-three billion three hundred thirty-six six hundred and seventy thousand rupiahs), *Water Resources and Irrigation System Management Project – APL 2 (WISMP – 2)* sum of Rp147.780.000.000, 00 (one hundred forty-seven billion seven hundred and eighty million rupiahs), *Simeulue Physical Infrastructure Project - Phase 2* sum of Rp81.155.853.000, 00 (eighty-one billion one hundred fifty-five million eight hundred fifty-three thousand rupiahs).

Article 31

Section (1)

Self-explanatory



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Section (2)

Approval of the House of Representatives means the approval given through the Budget Board of the House of Representatives [BANGGAR DPR].

Section (3)

“*Guaranteed entity*” as set forth in this section refers to the party who obtain guarantee from the government as set forth in section (1).

Further provision regarding on the disbursement of the budget of the Obligation of Government underwriting shall be set with the Regulation of Finance Minister.

Section (4)

The account establishment of reserve fund of Government underwriting shall be intended to avoid the allocation of the budget of Government underwriting in large amount in a budget year in the future, assuring the fund availability whose amount accord with the need, assuring the payment of claim timely, and providing the certainty to all stakeholders [including creditors/ Investor].

Section (5)

Self-explanatory

Article 32

Self-explanatory

Article 32

Self-explanatory

Article 34

In this Article, *the change of ceiling on forwarding foreign loan* means the increase of ceiling on the forwarding foreign loan due to the continuity of foreign loan whose nature is plural year and/ or the acceleration withdrawal of forwarding foreign loan of which has been approved for the purpose of optimizing the utilization of such foreign loan. The change of such ceiling forwarding foreign loan excluded the new forwarding foreign loan of which has not been allocated in the Budget Year 2012.

Article 35

Self-explanatory

Article 36

Self-explanatory

Article 37

Section (1)



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Section (2)

It includes the procedures and criteria on the settlement account receivable ex-BPPN (Restructuring Board of National Banking).

Article 38

Section (1)

Self-explanatory

Section (1)

Self-explanatory

Section (1)

Self-explanatory

Section (4)

The debt finance instruments composition includes SBN, domestic and foreign finance.

Cash includes (net) SBN and program loan.

Section (5)

Self-explanatory

Section (6)

Self-explanatory

Article 39

Self-explanatory

Article 40

Section (1)

In this section, crisis on the domestic market of SBN means critical condition of the SBN market based on the indicator of (Crisis Management Protocol/ CMP) of the SBN market that is established by the Finance Minister.

The utilization of SAL for the purpose of stabilizing the SBN market could be implemented in the event that the SBN market of which has been determined by the Finance Minister on the crisis level.

Crisis in the market of SBN could trigger the occurrence of crisis in overall financial market, considering that all financial institution possess the SBN. Such situation could also trigger the fiscal crisis, in the event that the Government should perform the efforts to save national financial institution.

Stabilization of the domestic market of SBN shall be managed through the purchasing SBN in the secondary market by the Finance Minister and upon the paid SBN shall be stated as 'paid'.

The approval of the House of Representatives [DPR] through Budget Board [BANGGAR] on the utilization of SAL for stabilizing the domestic market of SBN, shall be granted within no later



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than twenty four hours after the proposal submitted by the Government to DPR.

Section (2)

Self-explanatory

Section (3)

Self-explanatory

Article 41

Support on the food security policy shall be implemented through mitigation of the impact of the increase of world food price.

Article 42

Self-explanatory

Article 43

Section (1)

Such emergency condition shall be occurred in the event that:

1. The lowest growth projection is 1% (one percent) below the assumption and/ or projection of other macroeconomics experience deviation no lower than 10% (ten percent) from the assumption, except for the prognosis lifting indicator with the deviation no lower than 5% (five percent).
2. Nominal of the third party's fund drastically declined in the national banking.
3. The increase cost of debt of which originates from the yield of SBN shall be the significant increase of SBN's yield that results crisis in the market of SBN of which is stipulated by the Finance Minister based on the parameter in the Crisis Management Protocol (CMP) of the SBN Market.

Such emergency condition results the prognosis of state revenue of which originates from taxation revenue and non-taxation revenue (PNBP), and the existence of the estimation on the addition of state liability of which comes from the payment of the principal and interest of the debt, Oil Fuel and electricity subsidy, as well other expenditures.

Section (2)

Self-explanatory

Section (3)

In this section, "*due to some matter and another matter*" means in the event that the Budget Board has not been capable to help the working meeting and/ or make the decision in the working meeting, within twenty four hours after the proposal is submitted by the Government to the House of Representatives.

Section (4)



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Article 44

Section (1)

Self-explanatory

Section (2)

The Central Government Financial Report shall be attached with the summary of financial report of the state owned enterprise and other institutions.

Section (2)

Information of the revenue and expenditure on the accrual basis shall be intended as the step to implement the accounting on the accrual basis of which includes the right and obligation of which is recognized to add and deduct the net wealth.

Section (3)

Self-explanatory

Section (4)

Self-explanatory

Section (5)

The implementation of revenue and expenditure on the accrual basis has been implemented since the Budget Year 2009 on the working unit whose status is BLU of which systematically has been capable to implement.

Section (6)

Government Accounting Standard (SAP) on the basis of cash towards accrual means the SAP of which recognizes the revenue, expenditure and finance on cash basis, as well recognizing the asset, debt, and equity fund on accrual basis.

Section (7)

In this section, the financial report of which is proposed in the draft of law shall be the Central Government Financial Report (LKPP) of which has been audited by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia and has included the correction/ adjustment as defined in the General explanation of Law Number 15 Year 2004 on Audit Management and the Accountability of State Finance.

Article 45

In this Article, “fulfill the target” shall be intended to achieve the qualified economic growth and the people’s welfare of which considering the categorization of poor inhabitant as well the Exchange Value of Farmer and the



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Exchange Value of Fishermen, by considering the affected factor, both external and internal.

Article 46

Self-explanatory

Article 47

Self-explanatory

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