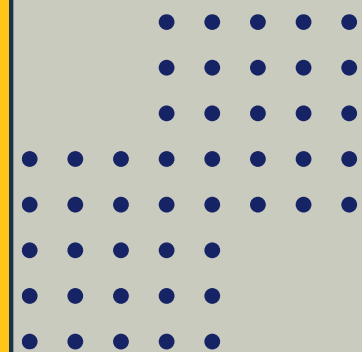




Investor Relations Unit  
Ministry of Finance Indonesia

# Recent Economic Development

May 2026

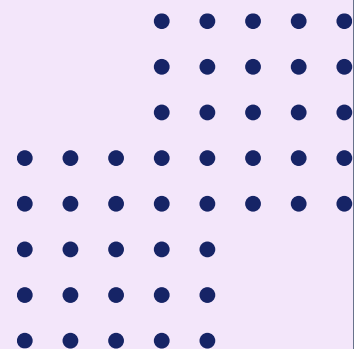


 [fiskal.id/IRU](https://fiskal.id/IRU)

 [iru@kemenkeu.go.id](mailto:iru@kemenkeu.go.id)

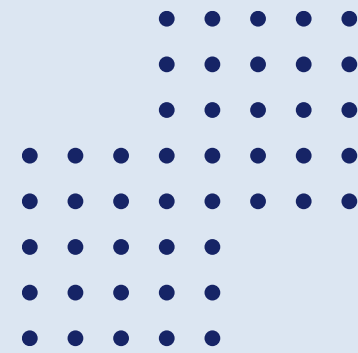
# Overview

- 01** Macroeconomic Performance
- 02** Fiscal & Strategic Policy
- 03** 2026 Budget Overview



1

# Macroeconomic Performance

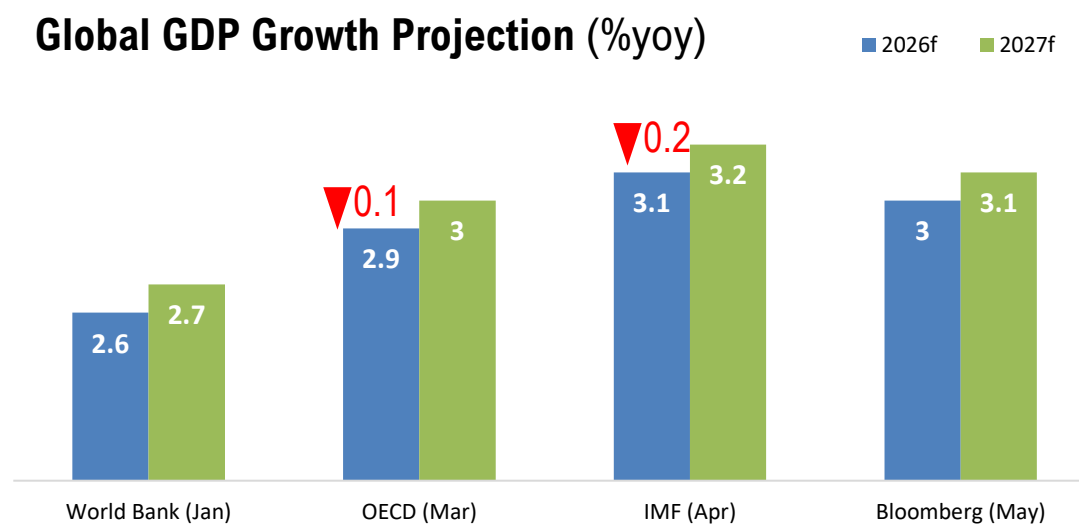




# MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT CONTINUES, GLOBAL ECONOMY PROJECTED TO SLOW DOWN

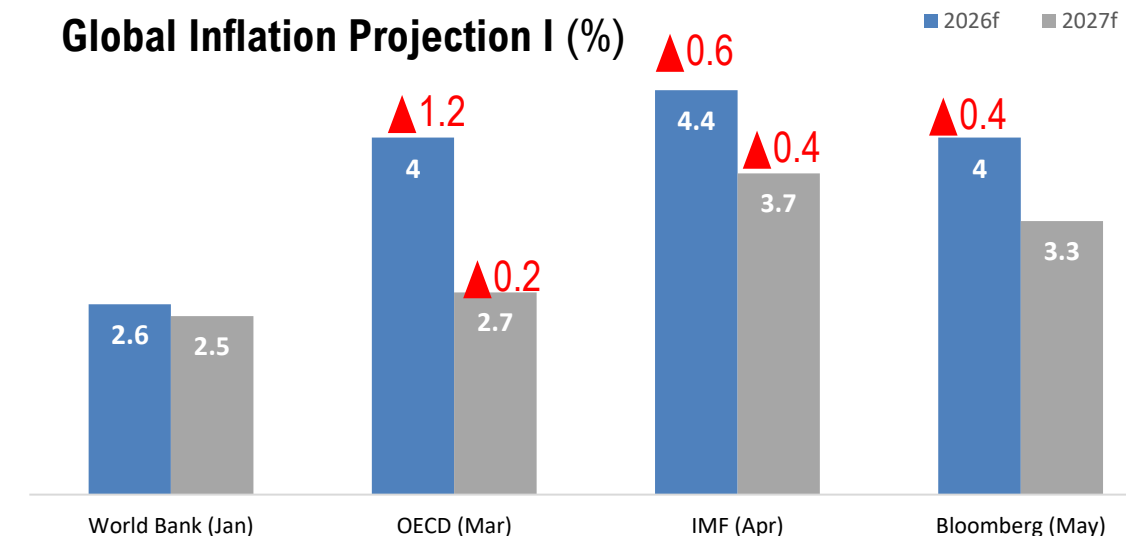
## Global Economic Growth Projections Decline, Global Inflation Increases

### Global GDP Growth Projection (%yoy)



Sumber: IMF, OECD, WB, Bloomberg

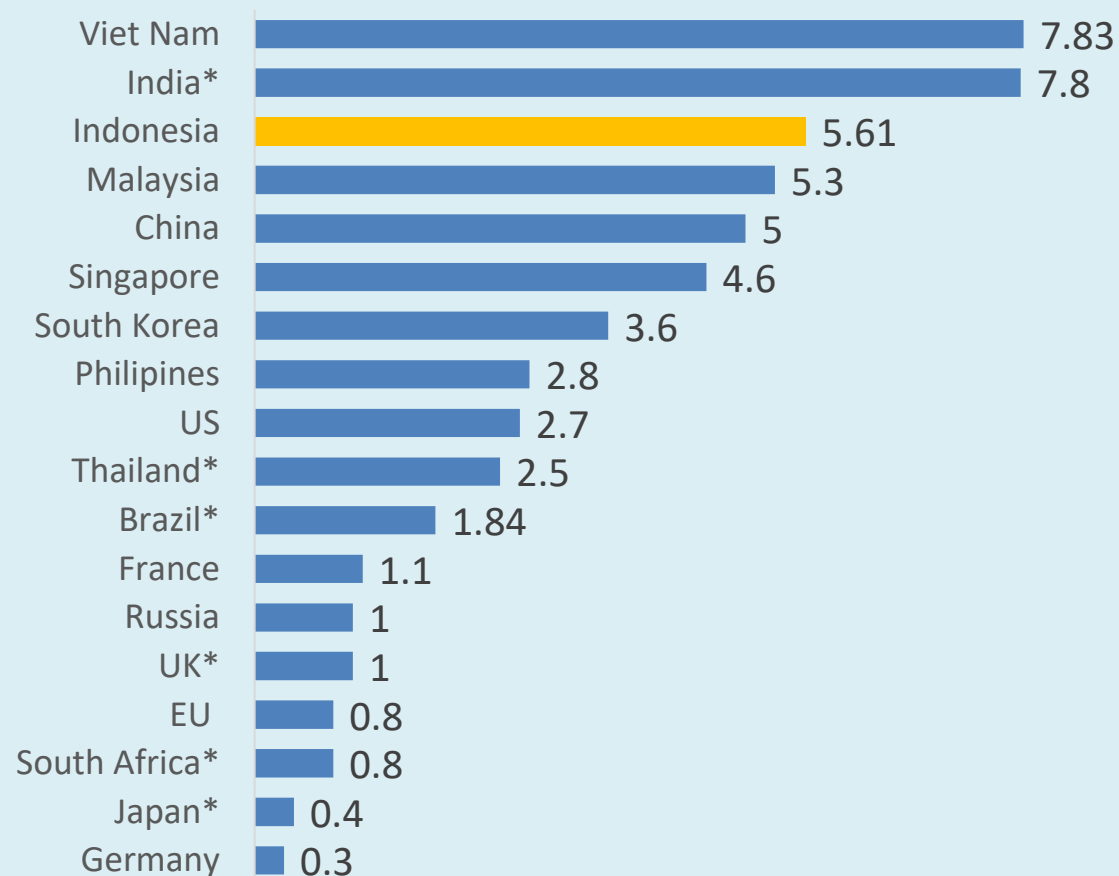
### Global Inflation Projection I (%)



Sumber: IMF, OECD, WB, Bloomberg (OECD menggunakan data negara G20)

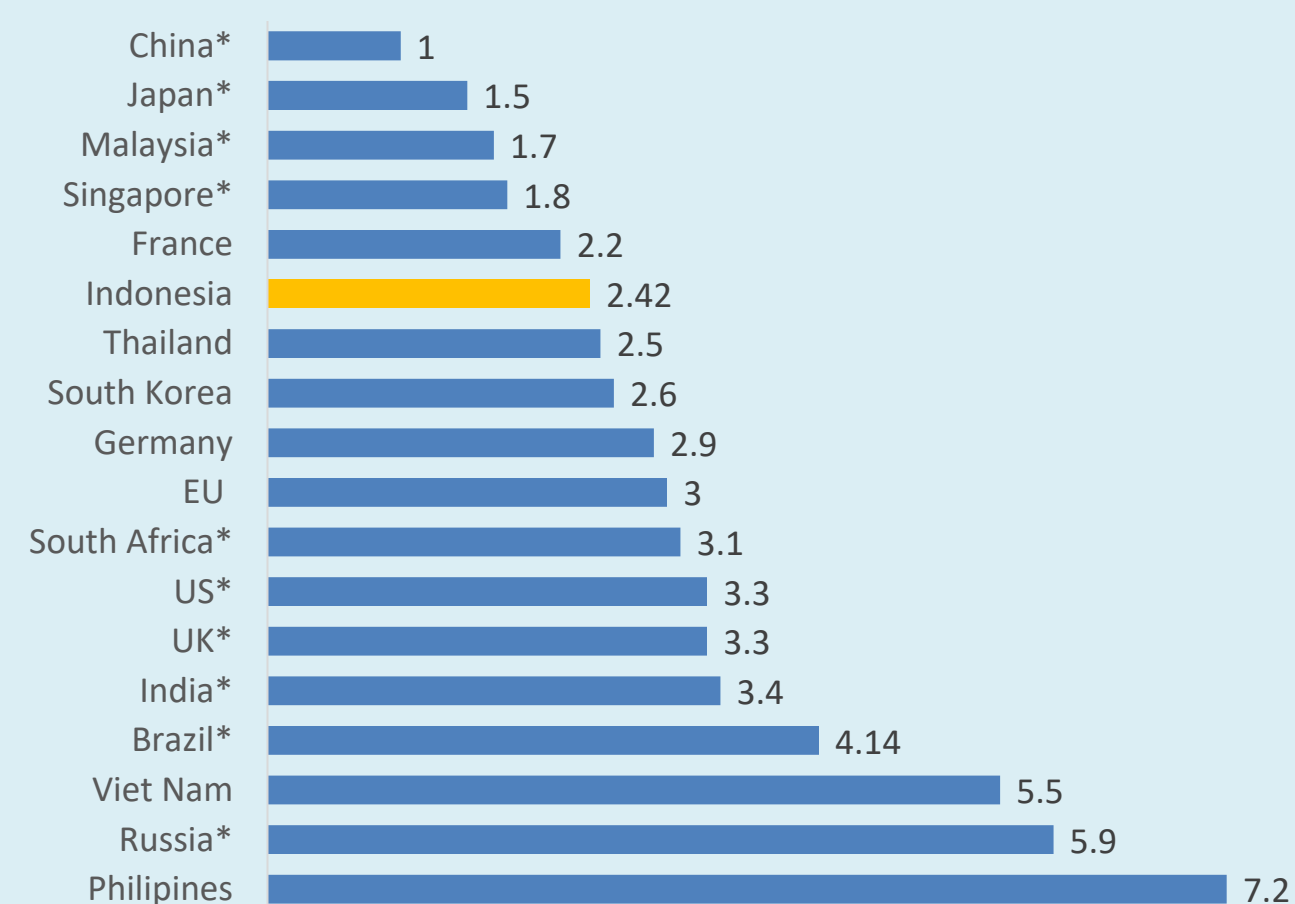
## Indonesia becomes one of the resilient countries amidst the Middle East conflict

### PDB Growth - Q1 2026 (%yoy)



Sumber: Bloomberg, Trading Economics (\*Q4 2025 Data)

### Inflation - April 2026 (%yoy)



Sumber: Bloomberg, Trading Economics (\*Mar 2026 Data)

Middle East war

## Trump says Iran ceasefire is on 'life support'



US president rejects Tehran's proposal for temporary peace deal ahead of trip to China

WARS AND MILITARY CONFLICTS

## Iran says it will 'never bow' as Trump rejects peace counteroffer, prolonging Middle East conflict

Reuters

## Trump and China's Xi set for talks spanning Iran, nuclear, trade and AI

BBC

## China's economy grows faster than expected despite Iran war

Economics | Central Banks

## ECB to Hike Rates Twice in 2026 as Inflation Jumps, Survey Shows

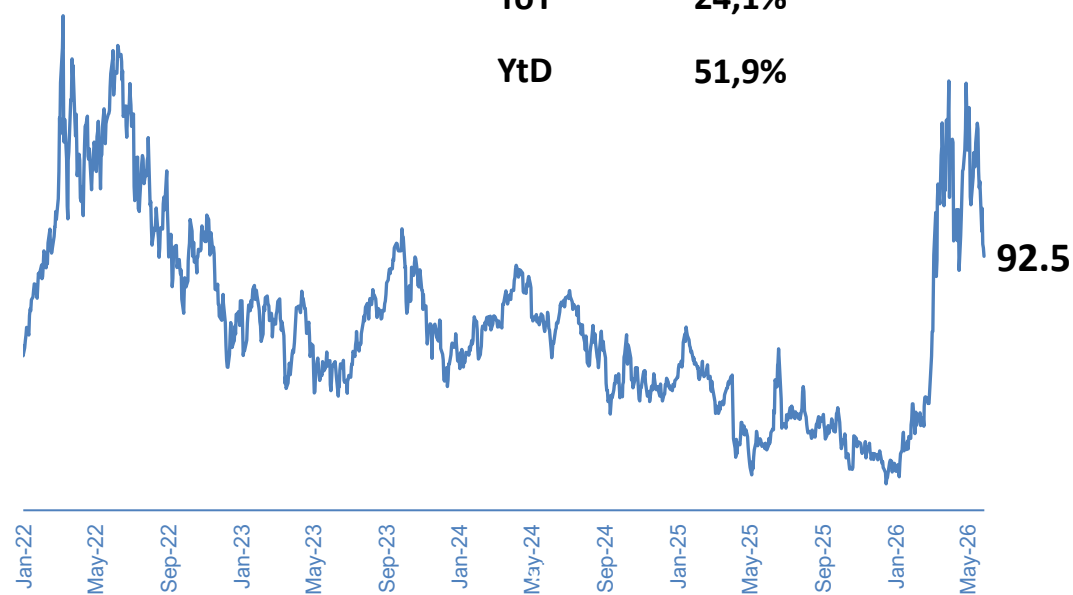


# OIL PRICES ARE STILL HIGH, WHILE EXPORT COMMODITIES BECOME A NATURAL HEDGE FOR APBN

**Brent**  
(USD/Barrel)



**MoM** -21,7%  
**YoY** 24,1%  
**YtD** 51,9%



**Coal**  
(USD/Ton)



**MoM** -1,6%  
**YoY** 20,7%  
**YtD** 22,3%



**CPO**  
(USD/Ton)



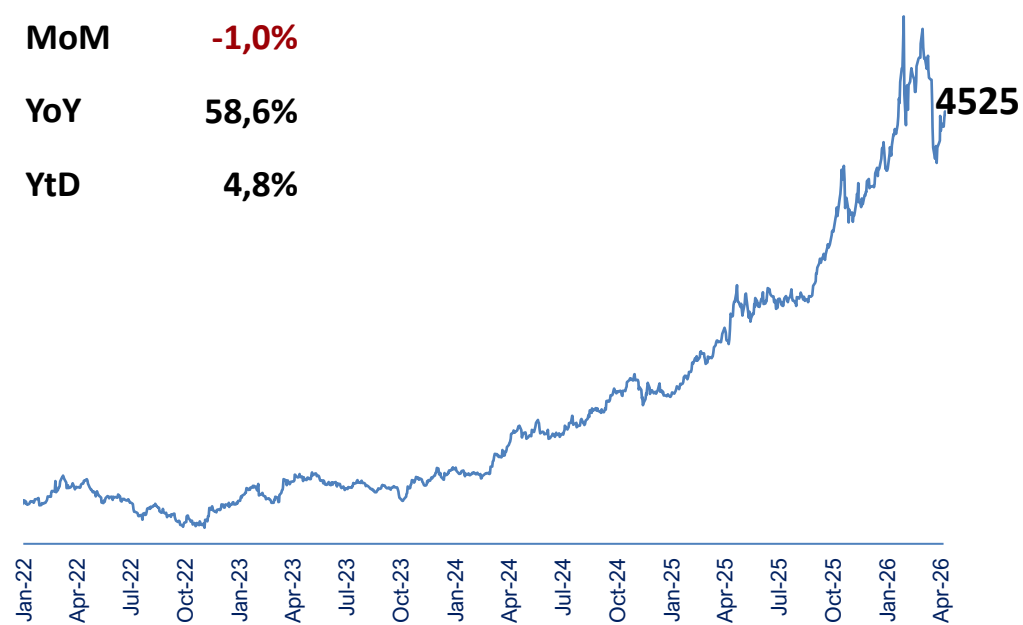
**MoM** -1,5%  
**YoY** 7,3%  
**YtD** 15,6%



**Gold**  
(USD/Troy Ounce)



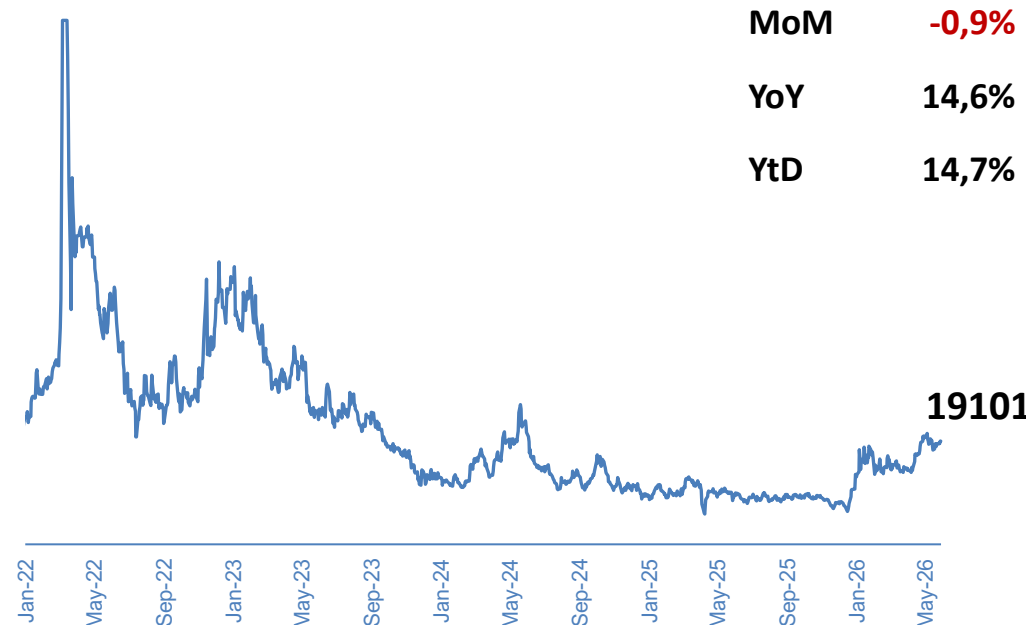
**MoM** -1,0%  
**YoY** 58,6%  
**YtD** 4,8%



**Nikel**  
(USD/Ton)

**Ni**

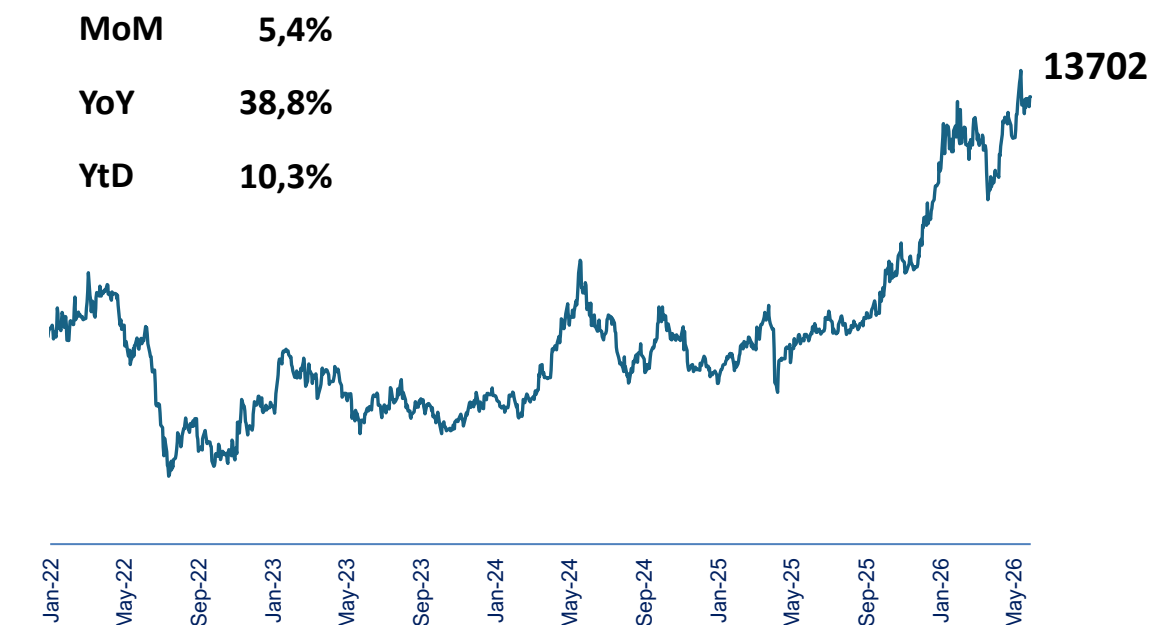
**MoM** -0,9%  
**YoY** 14,6%  
**YtD** 14,7%



**Copper**  
(USD/Ton)



**MoM** 5,4%  
**YoY** 38,8%  
**YtD** 10,3%



Source: Bloomberg; data as of May 29, 2026, 16:30 JKT time. YoY reflects the year-to-date average compared with the same period in the previous year.



# ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REMAINS RESILIENT, WHILE GLOBAL RISKS CONTINUE TO BE JOINTLY ANTICIPATED

**A**

## Strong Economic Growth



Q1 '26  
**5.61%**

(Full year outlook 5.4-6.0%)  
Highest in 3 Years, fueled by festive spending and government programs

**B**

## Controlled Inflation

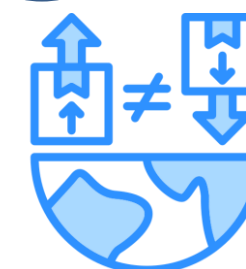


Apr '26  
**2.42% yoy**  
0.13% mom

Lowest among G20 countries

**C**

## Trade Surplus for 71 Months



Mar 2026:  
**Surplus USD 3.3 billion**

Imports dominated by productive commodities (capital goods and raw materials)

**D**

## Adequate Foreign Reserves



Apr'26  
**USD 146.2 billion**

Equivalent to 5.6 months of imports and government external debt payments

**E**

## Money Supply (M0-Non Adjusted) Growth

May Week-3 '26  
**18.2% yoy**

Economic liquidity sufficient to support higher growth

**F**

## Credit Growth



Apr '26  
**10.0% yoy**

Driven by strong investment credit growth of 19.5% yoy



# INDONESIA'S ECONOMY GREW STRONGLY BY 5.61% (YoY) IN Q1 2026

Acceleration of Government spending, particularly through priority expenditures, contributed to the increase in household consumption and investment, as well as activities in the manufacturing, trade, agriculture, construction, and food-beverage accommodation sectors.

## Economic Growth (%yoy)

Source: Statistics Indonesia



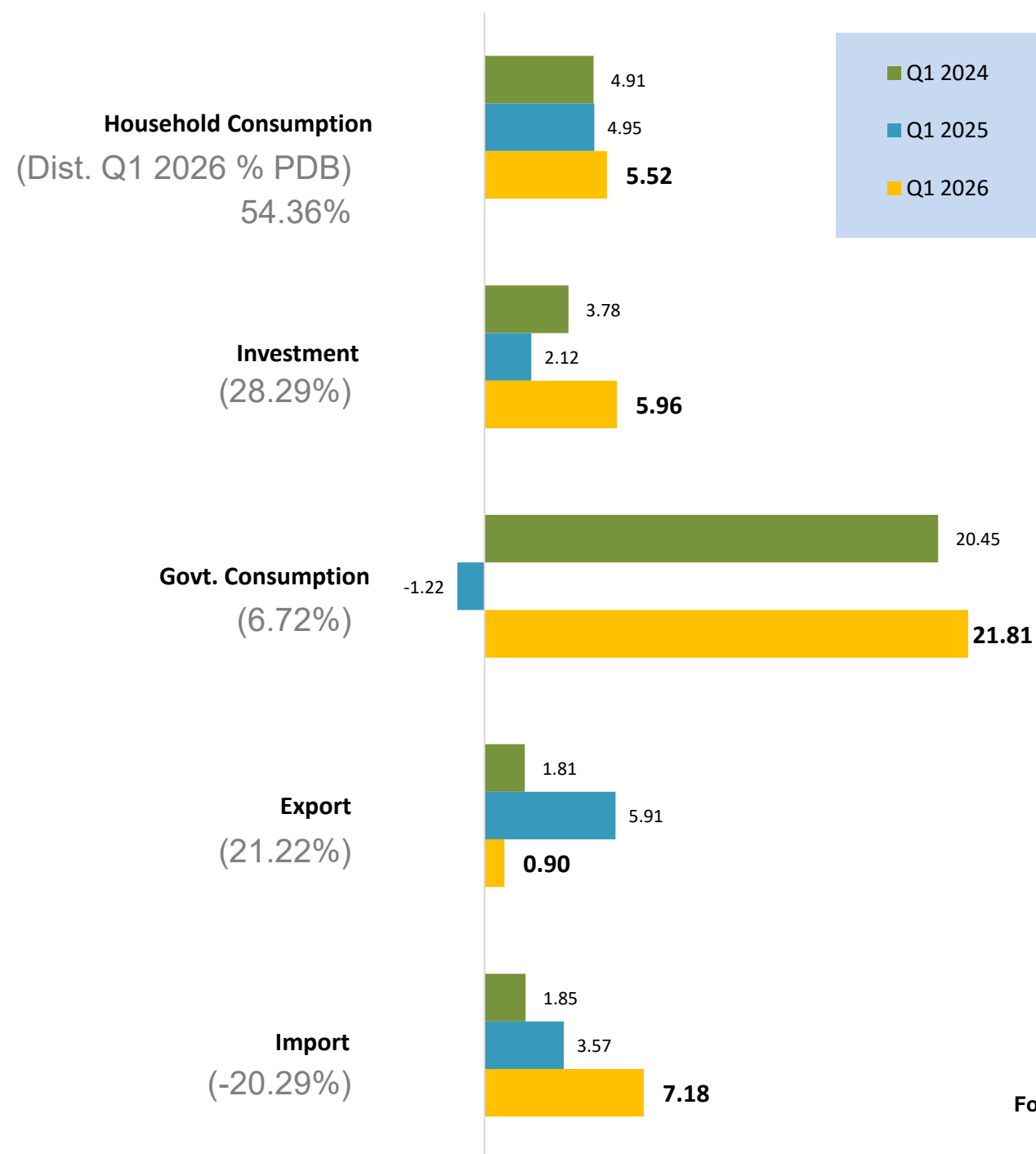
*On the Demand side, economic activity was mainly driven by accelerated **Government spending**, along with rising **Household Consumption** and **Investment**. **Investment** was further supported by the acceleration of various Danantara projects.*

*On the Supply side, increased activity in the **Manufacturing, Trade, Agriculture, Construction, and Food-Beverage Accommodation** sectors helped meet domestic and external demand, while also supporting the implementation of **Government priority programs***

Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2023	5.04	5.17	4.94	5.04
2024	5.11	5.05	5.03	5.02
2025	5.12	5.11	5.04	5.39
2026	5.61			

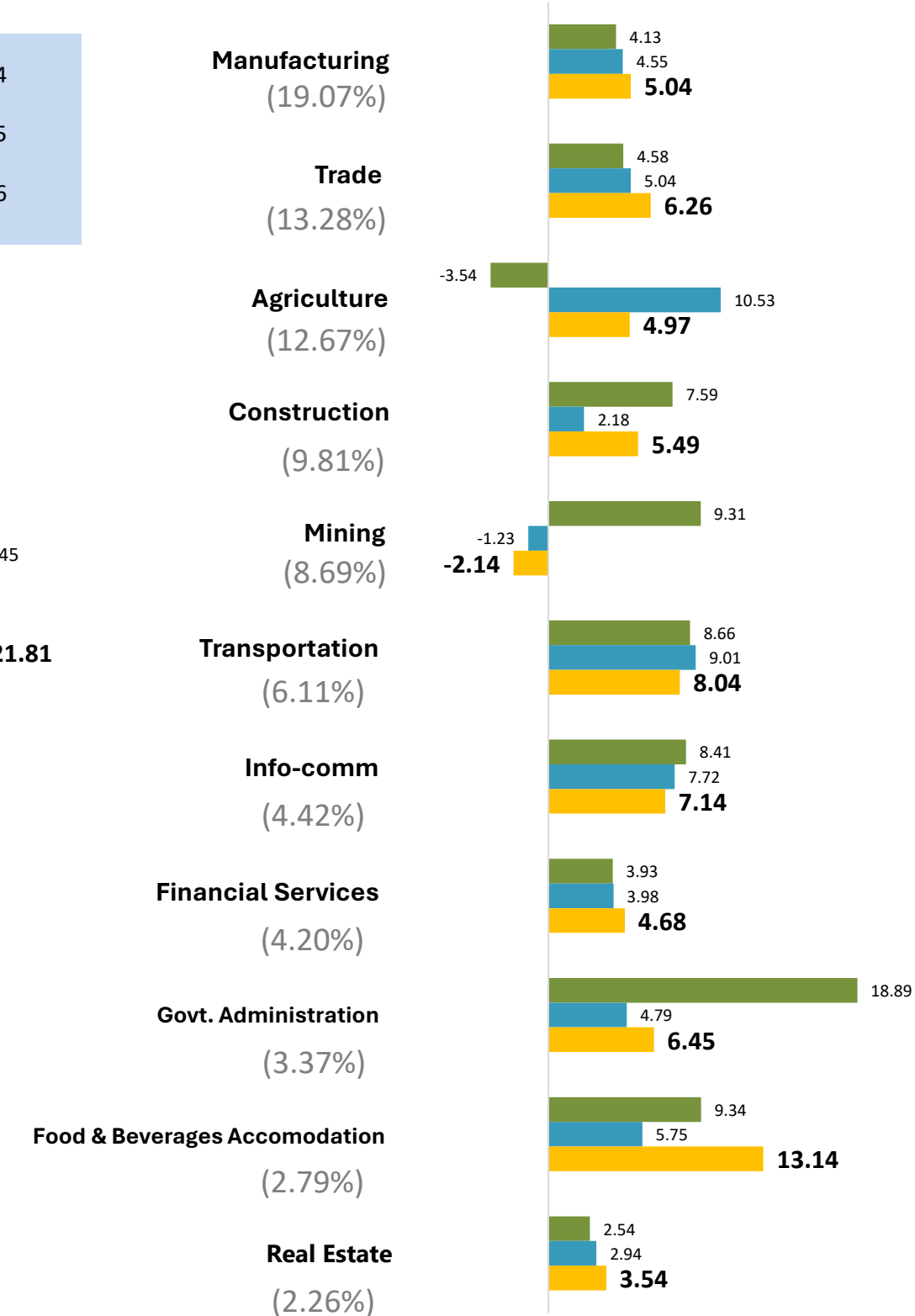
## GDP Growth : Expenditure (% , yoy)

Source: Statistics Indonesia



## GDP Growth : Production (% , yoy)

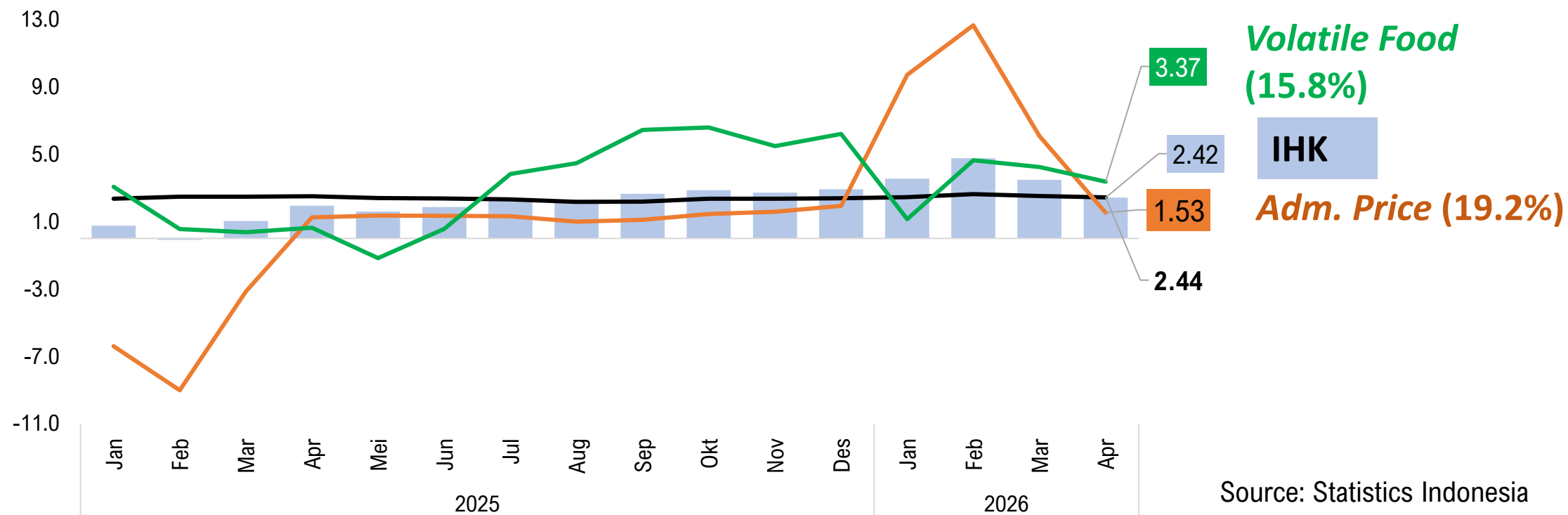
Source: Statistics Indonesia



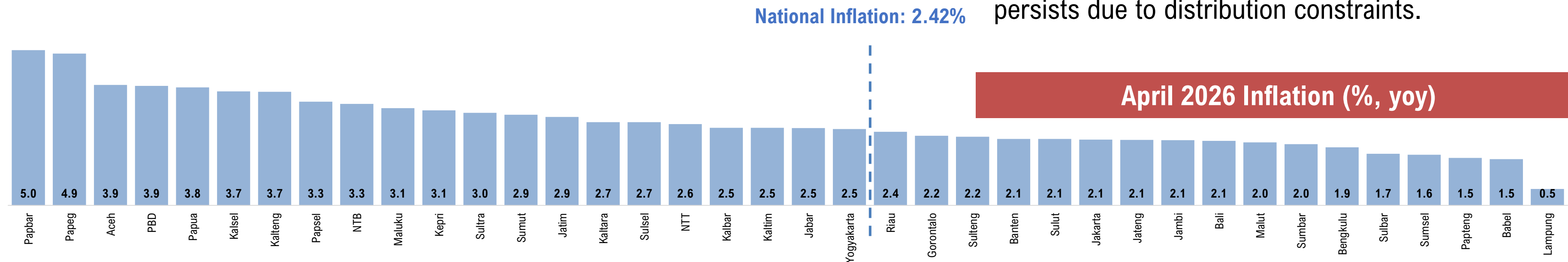


# INFLATION REMAINS RELATIVELY BENIGN TO MAINTAIN PEOPLE PURCHASING POWER

## Inflation Has Eased, Driven by Normalization of Food Prices Following Lebaran Period



- **Volatile food inflation moderated**, reflecting declines in the prices of broiler chicken, eggs, and various chili varieties, in line with post-Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr price normalization.
- **Core inflation eased**, primarily driven by a decline in gold prices; however, sustained demand contributed to rising non-gold core inflation.
- **Administered price inflation declined**, following the dissipation of the base effect from the early 2025 electricity tariff discount. Nonetheless, increases in aviation fuel and selected non-subsidized fuels exerted upward pressure on transportation inflation.
- **Regional inflation remained well-contained**, although elevated food inflation in certain regions persists due to distribution constraints.





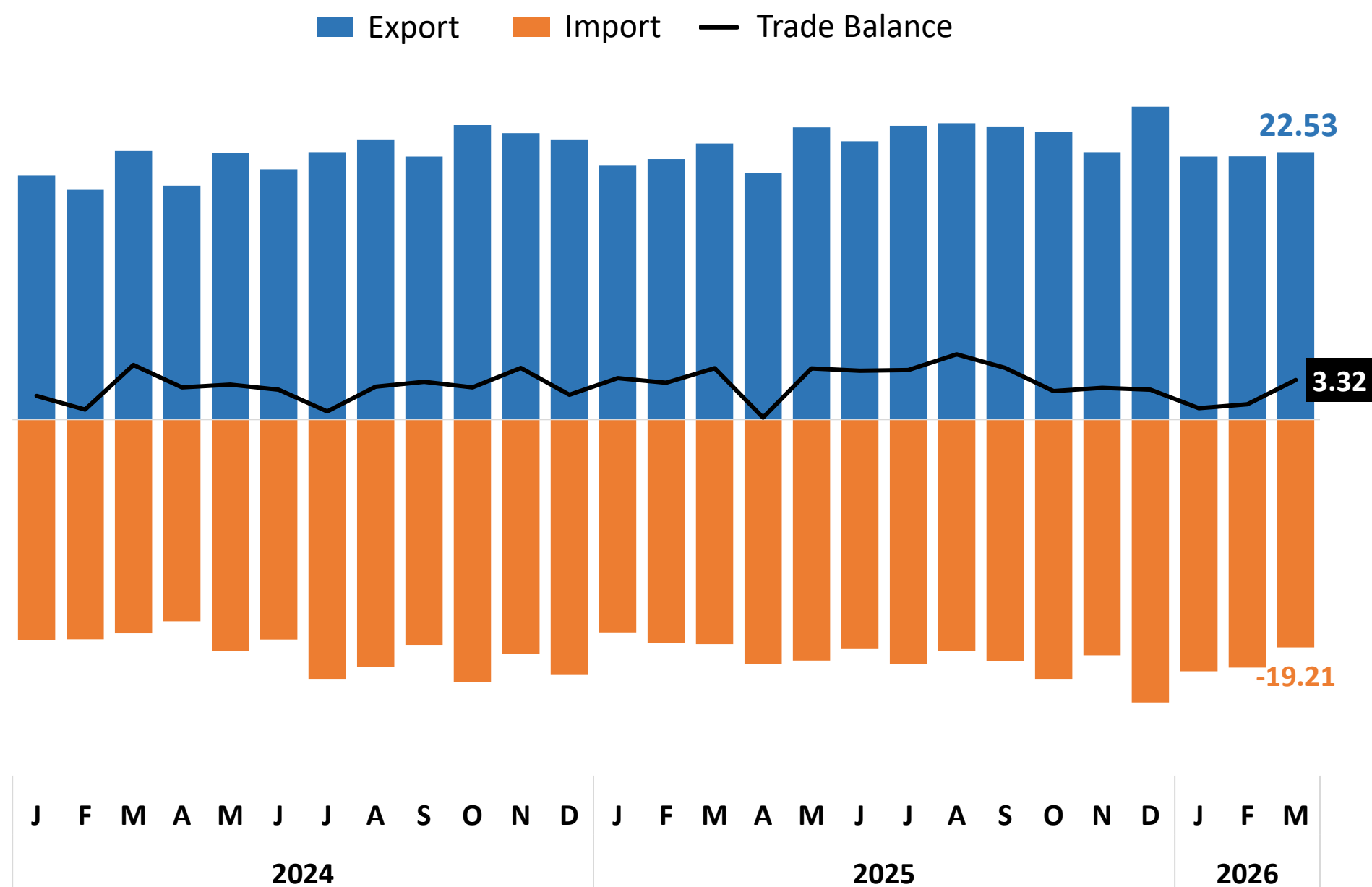
# TRADE BALANCE SURPLUS SUPPORTS INDONESIA'S EXTERNAL RESILIENCE

Exports continue to grow positively, while import growth reflects the expansion of production and investment activities

## Trade Balance Surplus Continues for 71 Consecutive Months

## Manufacturing exports remain strong, imports dominated by productive goods

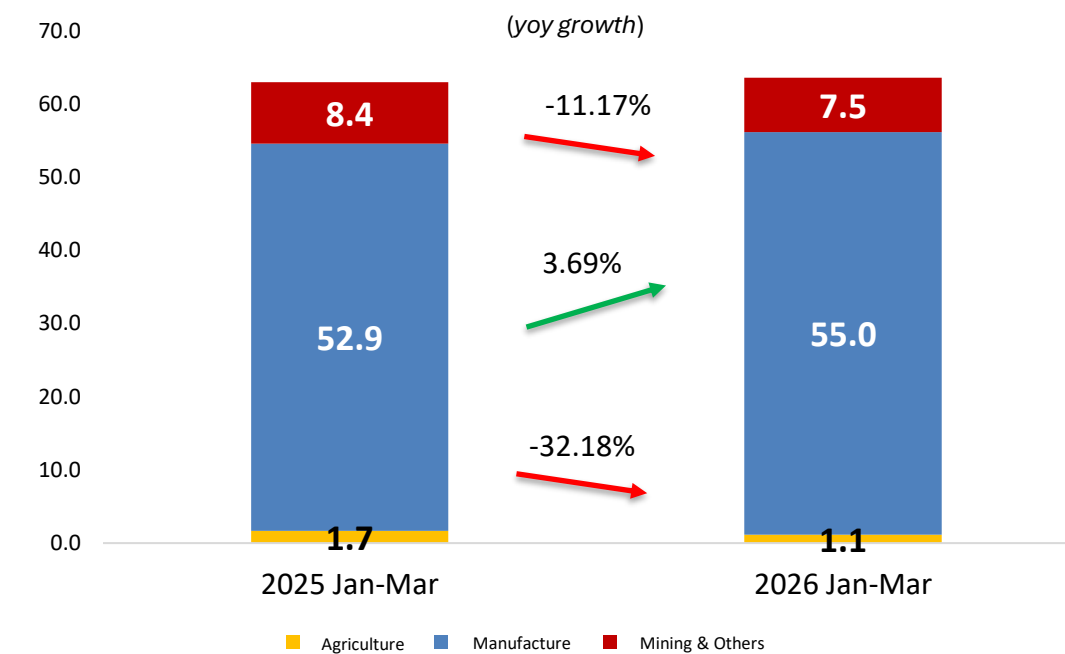
### Trade Balance (USD Billion)



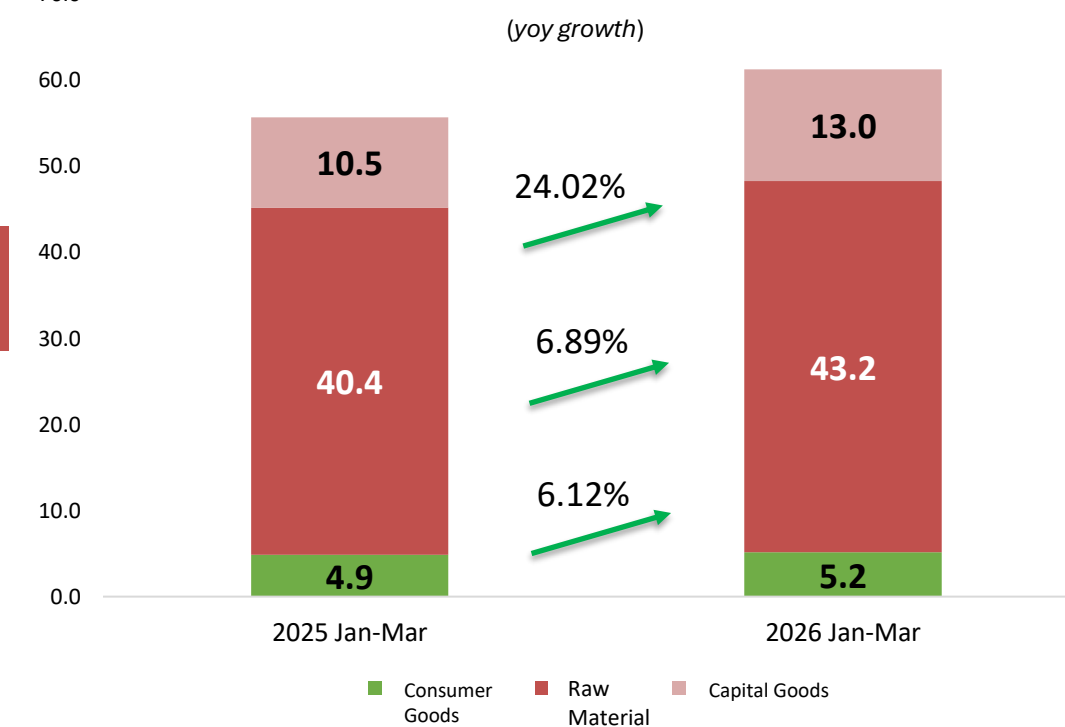
**Export**  
(Jan – Mar '26)  
USD66.84 billion  
▲ (0.34% ctc)

**Impor**  
(Jan – Mar '26)  
USD61.30 billion  
▲ (10.05% ctc)

### Exports by Sector (USD billion)



### Imports by Usage (USD billion)



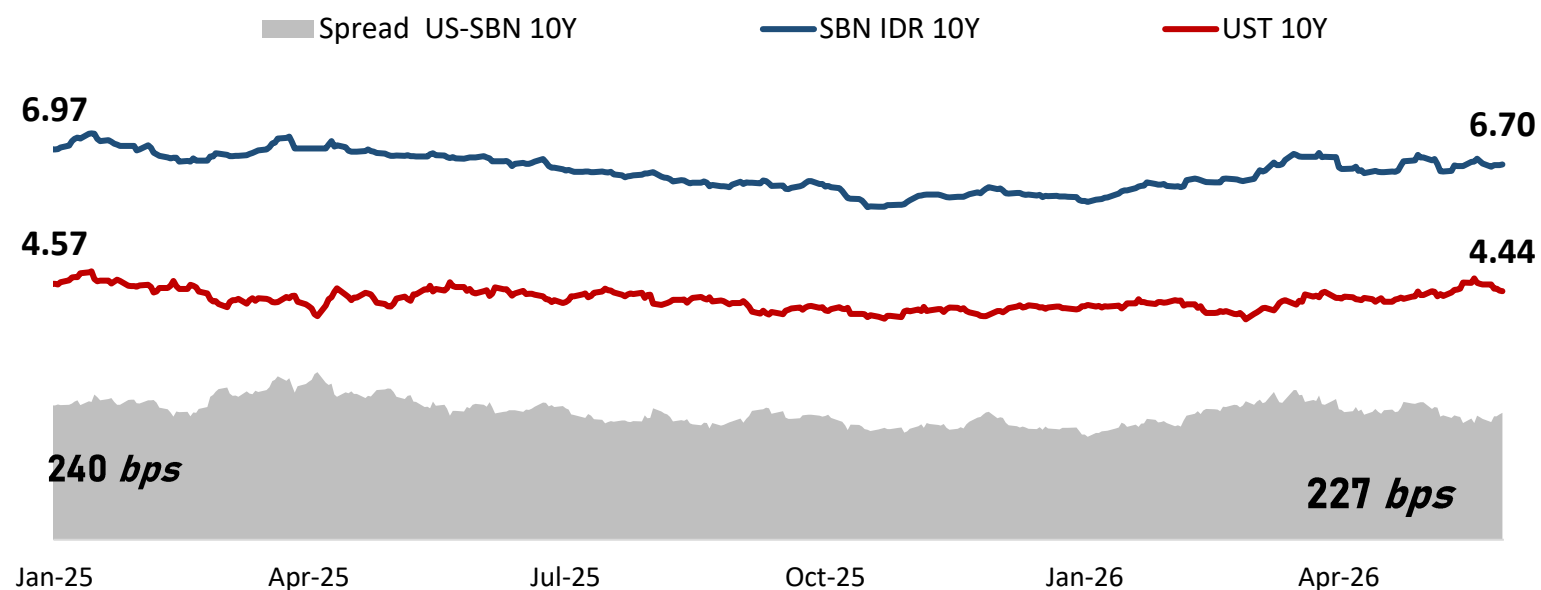


# FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLOWS CONTINUE, STRENGTHEN DOMESTIC FOREIGN EXCHANGE SUPPLY

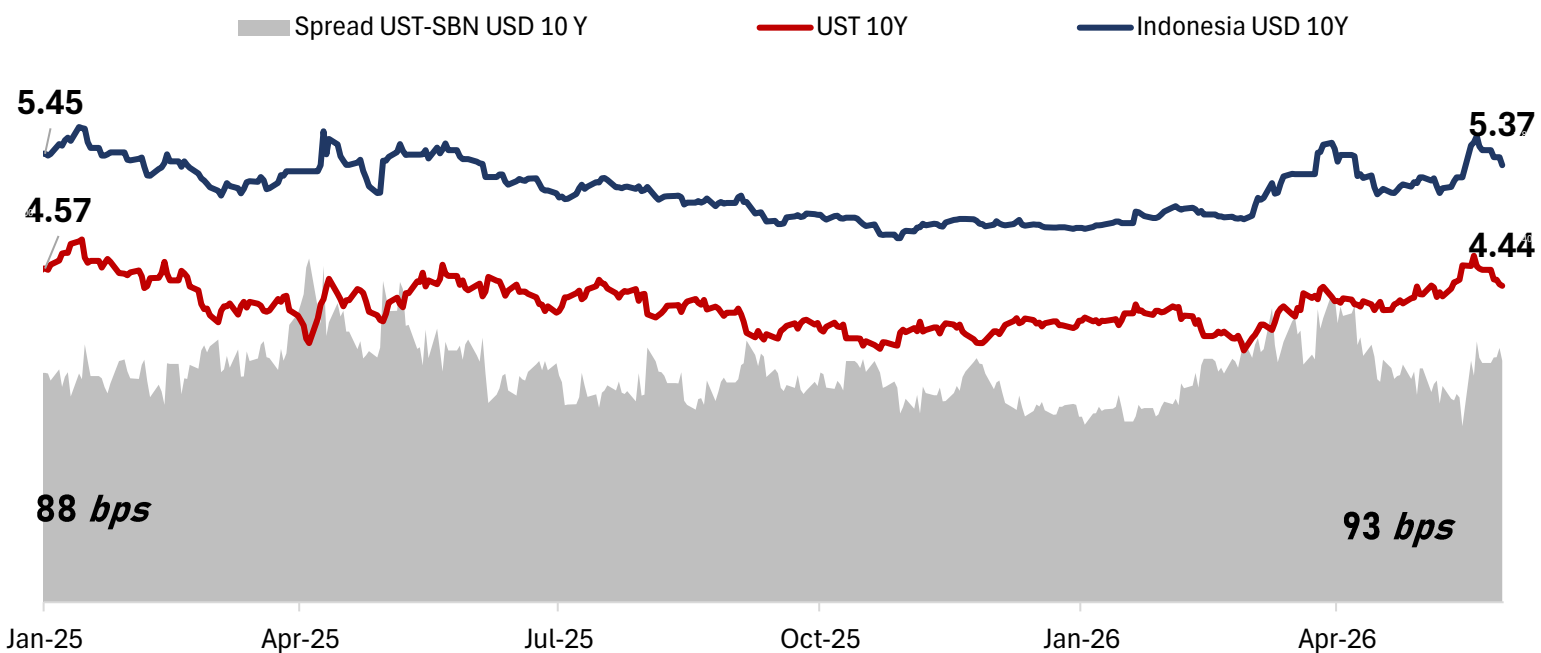
Government remains committed to maintaining financial stability and bolstering market confidence

## Stabilizing Currency & Country Risk

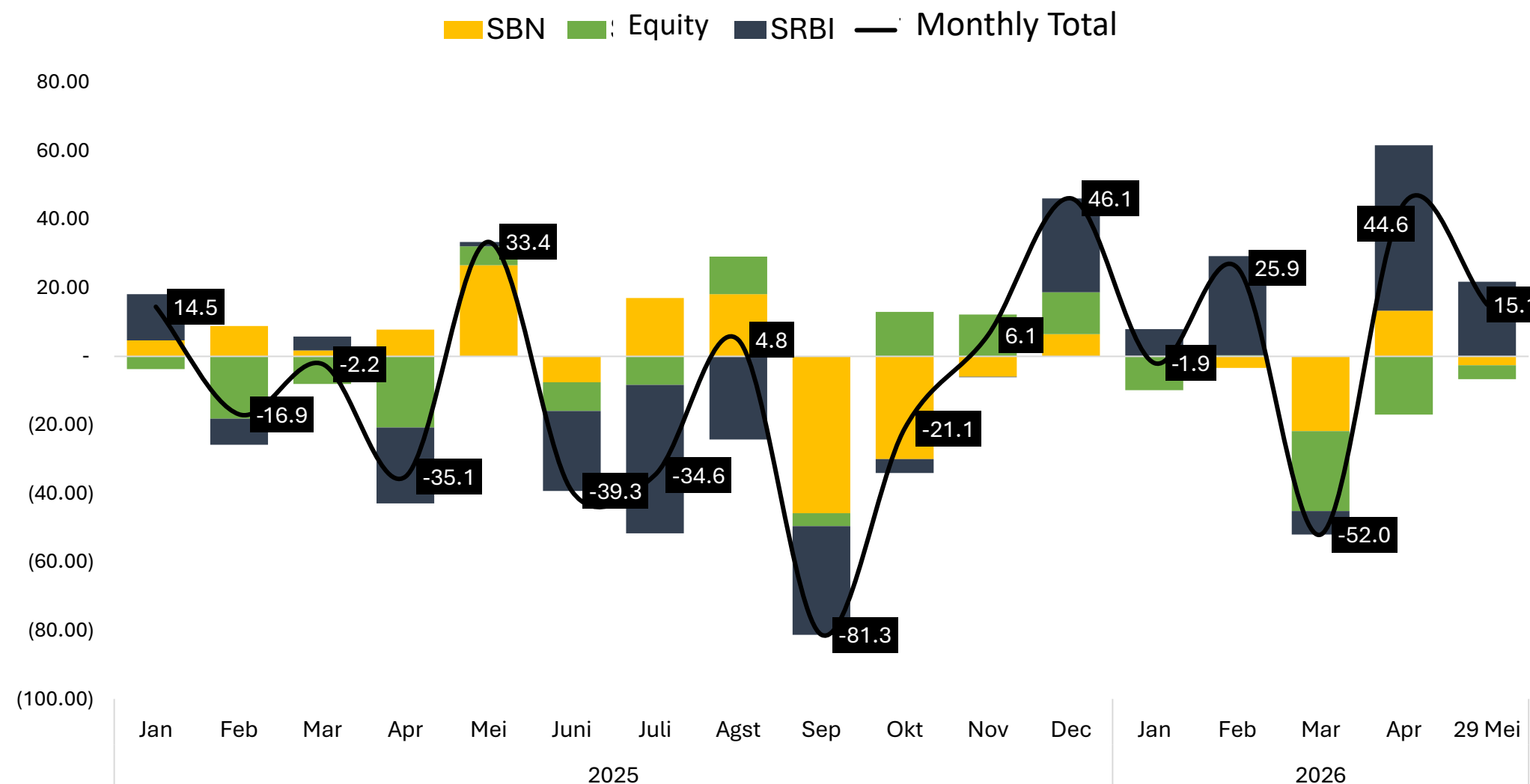
### Currency Risk (Spread Yield SBN IDR & UST)



### Country Risk (Spread Yield SBN USD & UST)



## Foreign Inflows Continues in May



**2026 Accumulation (up to 29 Mei): *inflow Rp31,6 T (May: inflow Rp15,1 T)***

- **SBN outflow Rp14,3 T (May: outflow Rp2,6 T)**
- **SRBI *inflow Rp99,9T (May: inflow Rp21,8 T)***
- **Equity outflow Rp54,0 T\* (May: outflow Rp4,1 T)**

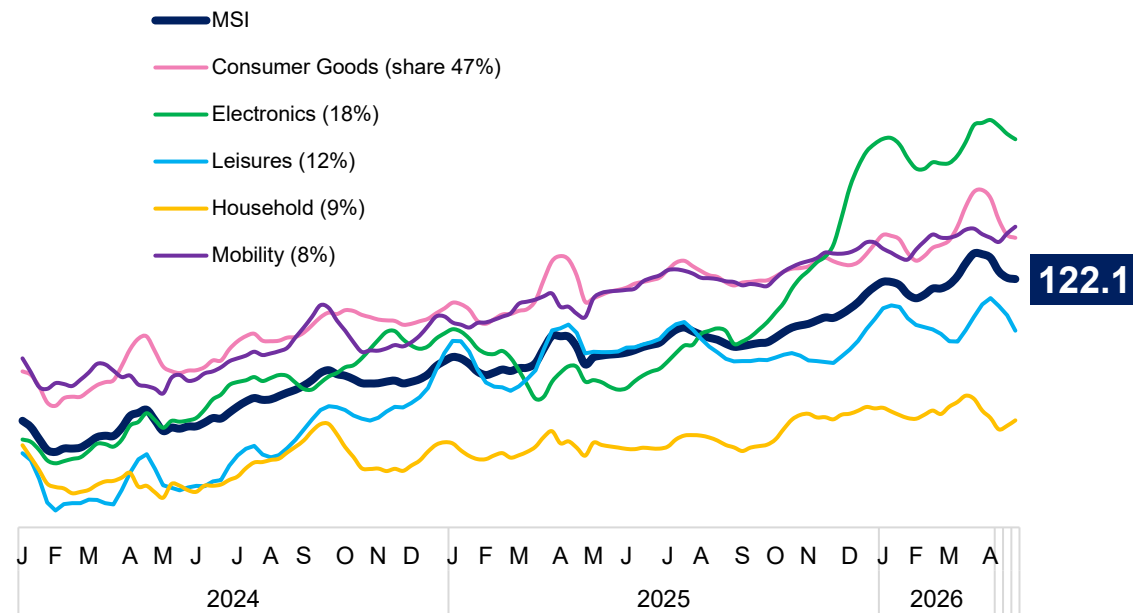
Note: SRBI and SBN as of 26 May; Equity as of 29 May

\*Outflow stock on Mar due to corporate action through negotiated stock transaction IDR18.8 T.



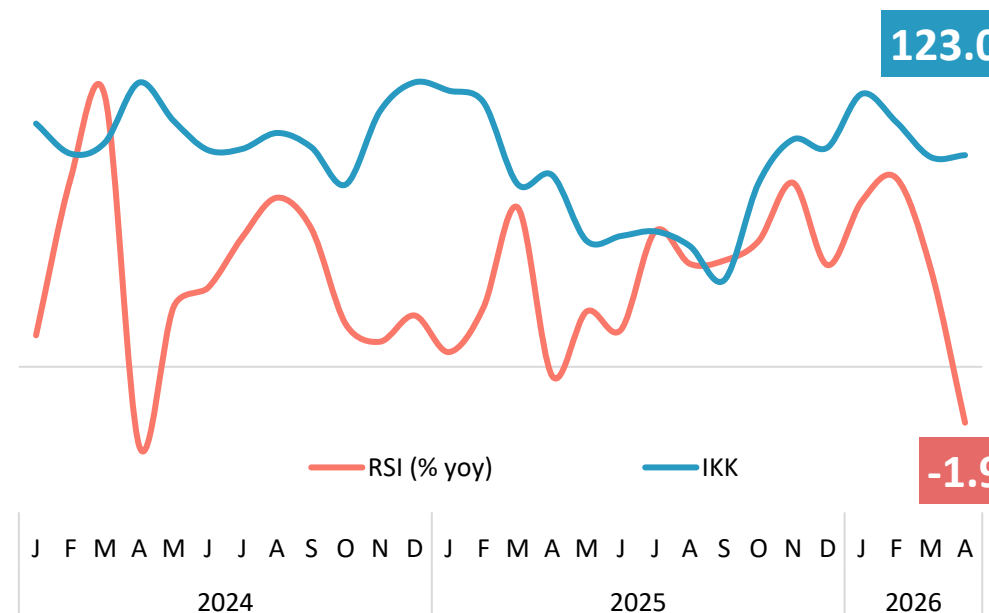
# OVERALL, ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN Q1 2026 REMAINS POSITIVE, WITH RISK FACTORS CONTINUOUSLY MANAGED

## Household consumption experienced moderation, after Ramadan and Idulfitri (April 26, Index)



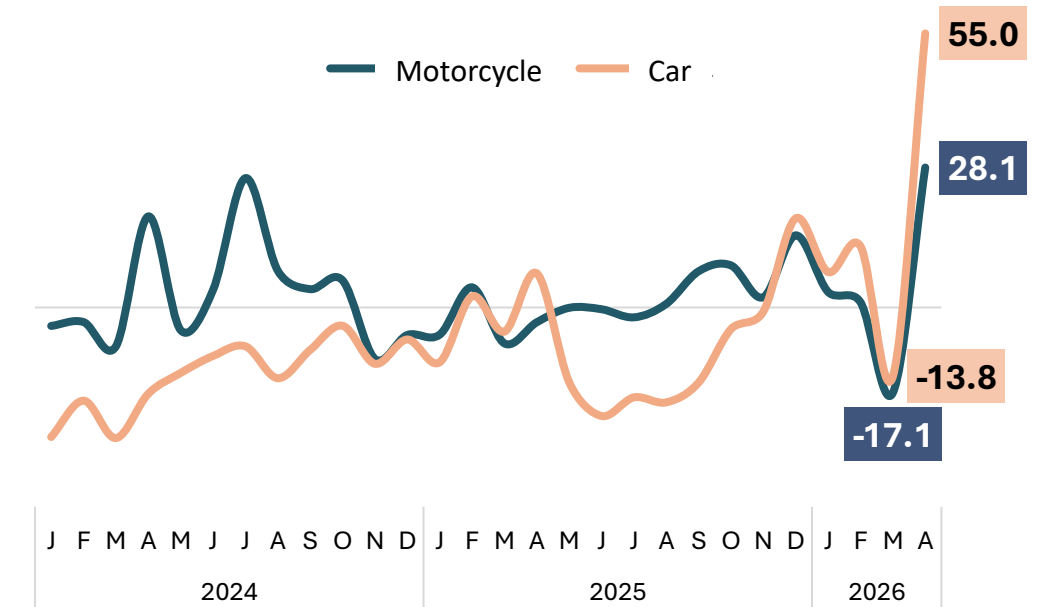
Source: Bank Mandiri

## Consumer confidence rose slightly amid strengthening optimism toward the economy, while retail sales reflected demand normalization (April, % yoy, Index)



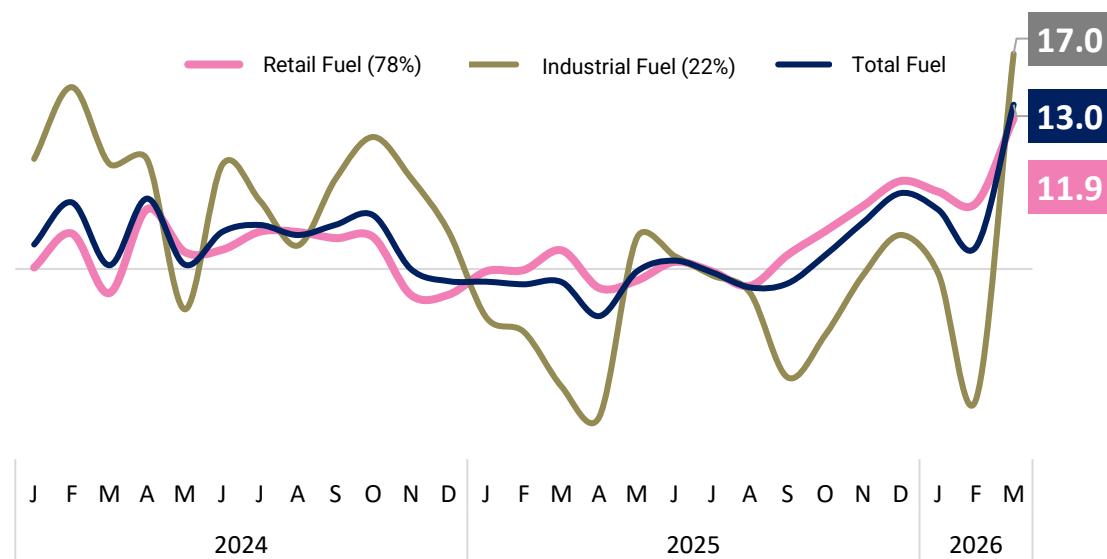
Source: Bank Indonesia

## Car and motorcycle sales surged as activities returned to normal after the Eid holiday (April, % yoy)



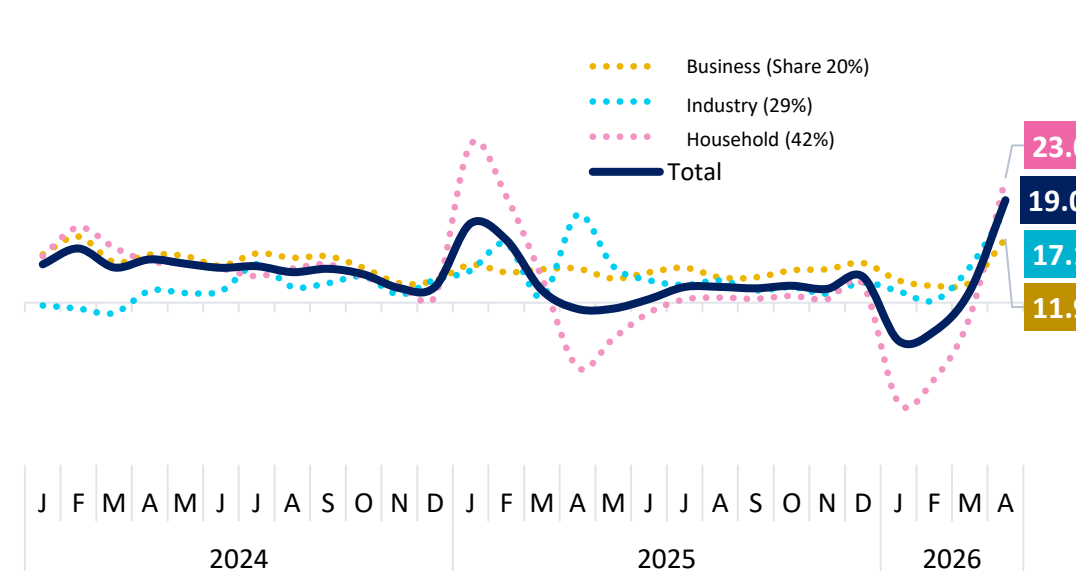
Source: Gaikindo & AISI

## Fuel consumption for transportation and industry grew high to support homecoming flows and logistics during the Idulfitri period (March, % yoy)



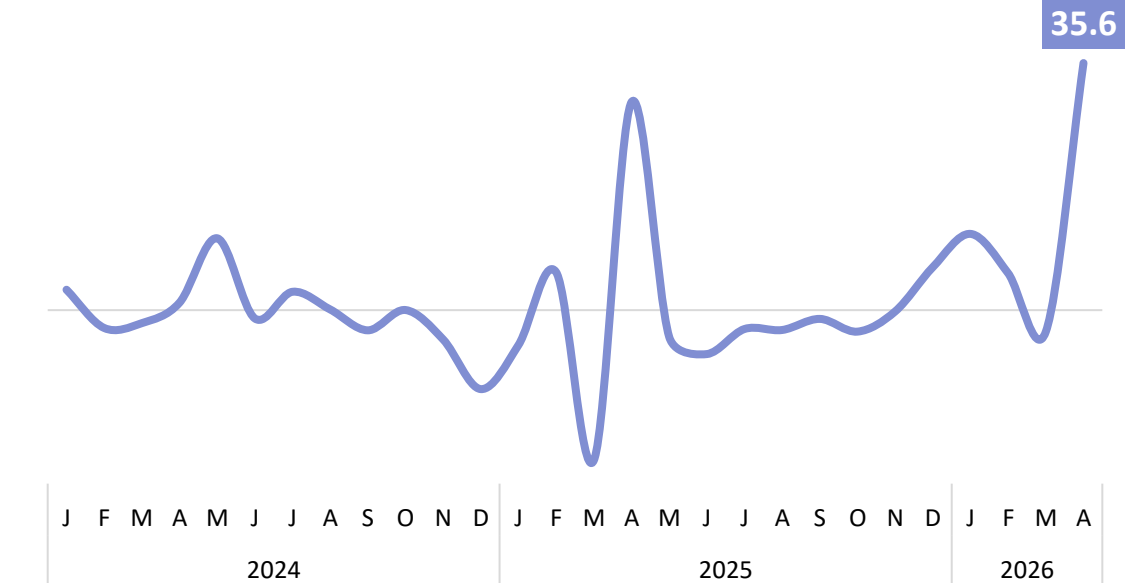
Source: Pertamina

## Total electricity sales grew strongly supported by rising household, business, and industrial consumption (April, % yoy)



Source: PLN

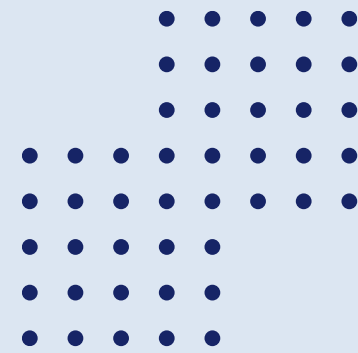
## Domestic cement consumption rose significantly to support the implementation of Government programs (April, % yoy)



Source: ASPERSSI



# Fiscal & Strategic Policy





# TOWARDS A NEW ENGINE OF GROWTH: INDUSTRIALIZATION, INVESTMENT, AND PRODUCTIVITY

## SOURCES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH ACROSS PRESIDENTIAL ERAS

(%, Economic Growth & Share to Growth)



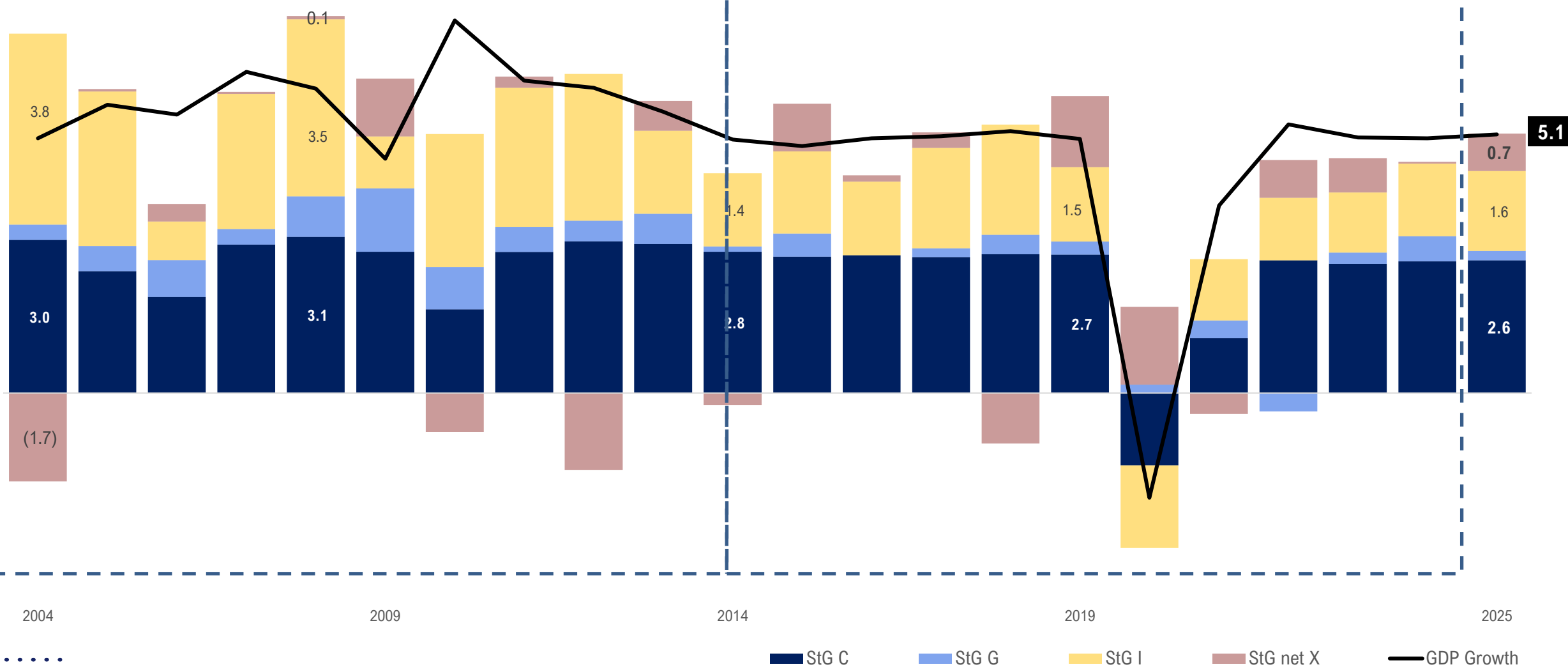
### 2004-2014 ENGINE OF GROWTH:

- Commodity exports (coal, CPO, minerals)
- Domestic consumption is starting to increase
- Foreign capital inflows



### 2014-2024 ENGINE OF GROWTH:

- Domestic consumption (remains dominant)
- Investment (especially infrastructure)
- The beginning of downstream for natural resources industry



## PRABOWO ENGINE OF GROWTH

### Consumption + Investment

- Maintain purchasing power and price stability
- Accelerate fixed investment as the main engine
- Leverage Danantara for private sector crowd-ins

### Industrialization & Downstream

- Deepen upstream-downstream
- Strengthen strategic sectors (metals, petrochemicals, manufacturing)
- Integrate GVC & substitute import

### Productivity & Added Value

- Superior HR & Vocational Industry
- Investment efficiency (↓ICOR)
- Innovation and improvement of TKDN

### Digital & Strategic Economy

- Digitalization (AI, data, semiconductors)
- Industries of the future (EV, green energy, biotech)
- Strengthening the ecosystem & connectivity



# THE STATE BUDGET ACTS AS A SHOCK ABSORBER AMID GLOBAL VOLATILITY

## BASELINE

 ICP PRICE  
**USD 70/barrel**

 FUEL PRICE  
Diesel IDR6,800/liter  
Pertalite IDR10,000/liter

 DEFICIT  
**2.68% of GDP**

Revenue: IDR3,153.6 T  
Expenditure: IDR3,842.7 T



**TURMOIL  
MIDDLE  
EAST  
CONFLICT**

ICP RISES TO  
**USD 100**  
/barrel  
(USD90.2, ytd (Jan-26 May))



**APBN**  
SHOCK ABSORBER

 FUEL PRICE  
**REMAINS  
STABLE**

 DEFICIT MAINTAINED  
**2.81% of GDP**

### FISCAL STRATEGY

- Efficiency: Post-Disaster Support; reallocation & refocusing spending
- Accelerating Q1 Expenditure
- Optimization of natural resources revenue

Q1 2026

GROW BY

**5.61%**

2026 Economic Growth

**5.4% TO 6.0%**

### CONTRIBUTORS

- Household Consumption 54%
- Investment 29%
- Export 23%
- Government Spending 8%
- Import -21%



# 8 CLUSTERS OF NATIONAL PRIORITY WORK PROGRAMS

## 1. FOOD SOVEREIGNTY



- 5,000 “Red-and-White Fishermen Villages” Program
- 4,582 Modern Fishing Vessels
- 40,000 Thematic Inland Aquaculture Sites
- Revitalization of 14,090 Ha of Brackish Water Tilapia Ponds along the Northern Coast of Java
- Modeling and Replication of 2,000 Ha of Integrated Shrimp Farming Areas
- Development of 2,000 Ha of National Salt Industry Centers
- Development of Integrated Food Estate Areas
- Development of Plantation Areas (Palm Oil, Sugarcane, Cocoa, Coconut, Coffee, Cashew, Spices)
- Increased Production of Meat, Milk, and Eggs

## 2. ENERGY AND WATER SELF-SUFFICIENCY



- Mandatory Biodiesel 50 (B50)
- Mandatory Bioetanol 20 (E20)
- 100 GW Solar Power Plant Program
- Implementation of Minimum Energy Performance Standards
- Conversion of 6 Million Fuel-Based Motorcycles to Electric Motorcycles
- Development of City Gas Network for 1 Million Household Connections
- Increase in Oil and Gas Lifting (Production)
- Development of 10 Small-Scale Green Modular Refineries and 6 Storage Facilities (Deployable Mass Model)
- Exploration of 10 New Oil and Gas Fields
- Rural Electrification Program
- Waste-to-Energy Power Generation
- Development of Large-Scale Integrated Hydropower Plants
- Electric Stove Program for 2–5 Million Households
- Optimization of 45,000 Community Oil Wells
- Optimization of 13,000 Mature (Old) Oil Wells
- Water Self-Sufficiency

## 3. EDUCATION



- Free Nutritious Meals for School Children
- Revitalization of School/Madrasah Facilities and Infrastructure
- School Supplies Assistance
- 500 Integrated National Schools
- Teacher Studio Program
- Education Digitalization (2 Million Interactive Digital Boards)
- 20 New Garuda Schools and Transformation of 80 Existing Garuda Schools
- 514 Community Schools (Sekolah Rakyat)
- Establishment of 10 New Universities: STEMM-Based Medical Universities
- Vocational High Schools (SMK) Go Global Program
- Improvement of Teacher Welfare through Direct Allowance Transfers

## 4. HEALTH



- Free Nutritious Meals for Pregnant Women, Breastfeeding Mothers, and Children under five
- Upgrading of 66 Hospitals
- Free Health Check-Ups
- Tuberculosis Eradication

## 5. DOWNSTREAMING AND INDUSTRIALIZATION



- Strategic Industrial Downstreaming
- National Car Program
- National Motorcycle Program
- Aerospace Industry Ecosystem
- Development of the Semiconductor Industry

## 6. INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSING, AND DISASTER RESILIENCE



- Giant Sea Wall
- Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Sumatra
- ASRI Movement (Roof Upgrading, Waste Management, and Greening)
- 3 Million Housing Program: 1 Million New Homes and 2 Million Home Renovations
- Development of the National Railway Network

## 7. PEOPLE'S ECONOMY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



- 80,000 Red-and-White Village/Sub-district Cooperatives
- Acceleration of Development in Disadvantaged, Frontier, and Outer Regions

## 8. POVERTY REDUCTION



- PRO-KESRA Integrated Social Assistance Program
- PRO-KESRA Program for 10 Million People to Engage in Entrepreneurship and Employment



# FINANCING STRATEGY FOR THE NATIONAL PRIORITY WORK PROGRAMS

## PRUDENT FISCAL PRINCIPLES

- **Expansionary and Measured** Fiscal Policy
- Deficit capped at a maximum of 3% (Commitment to maintaining fiscal discipline )
- Debt-to-GDP ratio maintained below 60% in accordance with the law
- Fiscal buffer to anticipate and manage uncertainties

## ASSET AND REVENUE OPTIMIZATION

- **More Return on Asset**
  - Optimization of State Assets (Asset Recovery)
  - Enhancement of State Wealth Value (government balance sheet)
- **Better Revenue Collection**
  - Exploration of Revenue Potential and Improved Natural Resource Management
  - Better performance of Coretax system
  - Strengthening Compliance and Law Enforcement



## SPENDING EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS








- Optimization of efficiency through a **Better Quality of Spending** approach
- **Frontloading spending** to support growth
- **Effectiveness of Priority Programs** (Pro-Growth and Pro-Welfare)











## FINANCING SYNERGY AND INNOVATION

- Establishment of **Danantara as a Strategic Investment Manager**
- **Management of State-Owned Enterprises** to enhance investment and mobilize additional funding sources
- Attracting additional capital through **joint participation of investors alongside the government.**
- Expanding **private sector** involvement.



# MACROECONOMICS ASSUMPTION AND DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS TARGET 2026

INDICATORS	TARGET
 <b>Economic Growth</b> (% , yoy)	5.4
 <b>Inflation</b> (% , yoy)	2.5
 <b>Exchange Rate</b> (IDR/US\$)	16,500
 <b>10-Year Government Bond Yield</b> (%)	6.9
 <b>Indonesian Crude Oil Price</b> (USD/barrel)	70
 <b>Oil Lifting</b> (thousand barrels/day)	610
 <b>Gas Lifting</b> (thousand BOE/day)	984

INDICATORS	TARGET
 <b>Open Unemployment Rate</b> (%)	4.44 – 4.96
 <b>Poverty Rate</b> (%)	6.5 – 7.5
 <b>Extreme Poverty Rate</b> (%)	0 – 0.5
 <b>Gini Ratio</b> (indeks)	0.377 – 0.380
 <b>Human Capital Index</b> (index)	0.57
 <b>Farmer Welfare Index</b> (Index)	0.7731
 <b>Proportion of Formal Job Creation</b> (%)	37.95
 <b>GNI per Capita</b> (USD)	5,520
 <b>Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity</b> (%)	37.14
 <b>Environmental Quality Index</b> (Index)	76.67



## **COLLECTING MORE**

- Maintaining tax buoyancy in line with economic growth
- **Effectiveness of the Coretax system** (e.g., collecting underpayments, improving compliance)
- **Increasing tax extensification**
- Managing tax refund
- Improve governance of natural resource revenues through SIMBARA and strengthen collection effectiveness via the Automatic Blocking System

01



## **SPENDING BETTER**

- Improving **spending efficiency**
- **Encouraging the implementation of flagship programs** (e.g., MBG, KDMP, agriculture, etc.)
- **Countercyclical** to maintain economic stability and protect public purchasing power

02



## **INNOVATIVE FINANCING**

- **Optimum Portfolio**
- **Domestically anchored** (financial deepening)
- Active **liability management**
- **Adequate** fiscal buffer & **Efficient** cash management\
- **Strengthening the investor base** and relationships
- Promoting infrastructure **through PPP**

03



# BUDGET 2026 POSTURE

The government maintains commitment to the 3% deficit ceiling

DESCRIPTION (in trillion Rupiah)	2025		2026	
	Unaudited Realization	% GDP	Budget	% GDP
<b>A. REVENUE</b>	<b>2,765.2</b>	<b>11.61</b>	<b>3,153.6</b>	<b>12.26</b>
I. Taxation Revenue	2,218.2	9.31	2,693.7	10.48
1. Taxes	1,917.9	8.05	2,357.7	9.17
2. Customs & Excise	300.3	1.26	336.0	1.31
II. Non-Tax Revenue	541.4	2.27	459.2	1.79
III. Grant	5.6	0.02	0.7	0.003
<b>B. Expenditure</b>	<b>3,434.7</b>	<b>14.42</b>	<b>3,842.7</b>	<b>14.94</b>
I. Central Government Expenditure	2,585.6	10.85	3,149.7	12.25
II. Transfers to Region	849.0	3.56	693.0	2.69
<b>C. Primary balance</b>	<b>(155.10)</b>	<b>(0.65)</b>	<b>(89.7)</b>	<b>(0.35)</b>
<b>D. Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>(669.5)</b>	<b>(2.81)</b>	<b>(689.15)</b>	<b>(2.68)</b>
Investment Financing	(86.3)	(0.36)	(203.06)	(0.79)

- **Growth is driven higher through:**
  - ✓ **Acceleration of spending** (monitored by the P2SP Task Force).
  - ✓ **Higher realization of MBG, estimated to reach 82.9 million beneficiaries** in May 2026.
  - ✓ **Support for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Sumatra disaster**, estimated at Rp51 trillion.
  - ✓ **Physical development of KDMP.**
  - ✓ **Danantara support** for 18 downstreaming projects.
- **The 2026 State Budget remains expansionary** to support flagship programs with a controlled deficit.



# 2026 MACROECONOMIC ASSUMPTION

	2025		2026	
	Budget	Realization	Budget	Realization / Outlook
<b>Economic Growth</b> (%, yoy)	5.2	5.11 yoy Q4: 5.39 yoy	5.4	Q1 '26: 5.61 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Inflation</b> (%)	2.5	2.92	2.5	2.42 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Exchange Rate</b> (IDR/US\$)	16,000	16,475	16,500	17,673 (eop) <sup>3)</sup> 17,015 (ytd) <sup>3)</sup>
<b>10-Y Govt. Bond Yield</b> (%)	7.0	6.01 eop 6.71 ytd	6.9	6.67 (eop) <sup>4)</sup> 6.47 (ytd) <sup>4)</sup>
<b>Indonesian Crude Oil Price</b> (USD/barrel)	82	67.38	70	88.2 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Oil Lifting</b> (thousand barrels per day)	605	605.61*) 582.10**)	610	535.8 <sup>5)</sup>
<b>Gas Lifting</b> (thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day)	1,005	943.65*) 970.72**)	984	957.9 <sup>6)</sup>



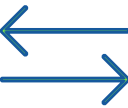




- **The economy grew strongly**, supported by accelerated Government spending, particularly through priority expenditures which also encouraged increased household consumption and investment
- **Inflation remained under control**, with volatile food and administered prices declining, supported by energy and food price policies to safeguard household purchasing power.
- **Rupiah depreciation** was influenced by geopolitical factors and the direction of global monetary policy, but remained moderate compared to peers
- **Movements in government bond (SBN) yields** were affected by global dynamics, yet their level and volatility remained manageable.
- **Oil price dynamics were influenced by supply chain disruptions** due to the Middle East conflict and developments in resolution with the US.
- **Oil and gas lifting** continues to be optimized amid still relatively volatile commodity market conditions.

**Notes:**

- 1) Q1 2026 Realization
- 2) Realization as of Apr 2026
- 3) BI middle rate as of 22 May 2026
- 4) Realization as of last auction (12 May '26)
- 5) Oil + NGL lifting ytd Feb 2026
- 6) Gas lifting (excluding NGL) ytd Feb 2026
- \*) SKK Migas/ESDM data (NGL counted as oil)
- \*\* MoF Data (NGL counted as gas)



# LONG-TERM ECONOMIC GROWTH FORECAST AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

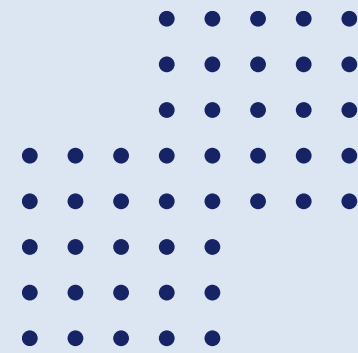
	Indicator	Projection			
		2026	2027*	2028	2029
	<b>Economic Growth</b> (%)	5.4	5.8 – 6.5	5.6 – 7.0	5.8 – 8.0
	<b>Inflation</b> (%, yoy)	2.5	1.5 - 3.5	1.5 - 3.5	1.5 - 3.5
	<b>Exchange rate</b> (IDR/USD <i>average</i> )	16.500	16.800 - 17.500	15.700 - 16.900	15.700 - 16.900
	<b>10Y T-Bonds Rate</b> (%, <i>average</i> )	6.9	6.5 - 7.3	6.0 - 7.0	6.0 - 7.0
	<b>ICP Indonesian</b> (USD/barel, <i>average</i> )	70	70 - 95	60 - 80	60 - 80
	<b>Oil Lifting</b> (tbpd)	610	602 - 615	567 - 792	578 - 901
	<b>Gas Lifting</b> (tboepd)	984	934 – 977	1,023 – 1,345	1,110 – 1,539

Source: The Financial Note and the Draft State Budget for Fiscal Year 2026

\*2027 Macroeconomic Framework and Fiscal Policy Guidelines (KEM-PPKF 2027)

3

# 2026 Budget Overview





# APRIL 2026 STATE BUDGET REMAINS SOLID

Tax revenue rose strongly (grew 16.1% yoy). State expenditure accelerated (grew 34.3% yoy). Deficit remained under control. **The State Budget continues to be directed toward supporting economic growth.**

(in IDR trillion)

	2025				2026			
	Budget	Real as of 30 Apr	% thd Budget	Growth (%)	Budget	Real as of 30 Apr	% thd Budget	Growth (%)
<b>A. REVENUE</b>	<b>3.005,1</b>	<b>810,5</b>	<b>27,0</b>	<b>(12,4)</b>	<b>3.153,6</b>	<b>918,4</b>	<b>29,1</b>	<b>13,3</b>
I. Taxation Revenue	2.490,9	656,8	26,4	(8,8)	2.693,7	746,9	27,7	13,7
1. Tax Revenue	2.189,3	556,9	25,4	(10,8)	2.357,7	646,3	27,4	16,1
2. Customs & Excise	301,6	100,0	33,1	4,4	336,0	100,6	29,9	0,6
II. Non-Tax Revenue	513,6	153,5	29,9	(24,6)	459,2	171,3	37,3	11,6
III. Grant	0,6	0,2	36,6	(87,5)	0,7	0,3	41,1	28,8
<b>B. EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>3.621,3</b>	<b>806,2</b>	<b>22,3</b>	<b>(5,1)</b>	<b>3.842,7</b>	<b>1.082,8</b>	<b>28,2</b>	<b>34,3</b>
I. Central Government Exp.	2.701,4	546,7	20,2	(7,6)	3.149,7	826,0	26,2	51,1
1. Line Ministries	1.160,1	253,6	21,9	(16,6)	1.510,5	400,5	26,5	57,9
2. Non-Line Ministries	1.541,4	293,1	19,0	1,9	1.639,2	425,5	26,0	45,2
II. Transfer to Region	919,9	259,4	28,2	0,7	693,0	256,8	37,1	(1,0)
<b>C. PRIMARY BALANCE</b>	<b>(63,3)</b>	<b>173,9</b>	<b>(274,6)</b>	<b>(26,7)</b>	<b>(89,7)</b>	<b>28,0</b>	<b>(31,2)</b>	<b>(83,9)</b>
<b>D. SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)</b>	<b>(616,2)</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>(0,7)</b>	<b>(94,3)</b>	<b>(689,1)</b>	<b>(164,4)</b>	<b>23,9</b>	<b>(3.888,9)</b>
<b>% GDP</b>	<b>(2,53)</b>	<b>0,02</b>			<b>(2,68)</b>	<b>(0,64)</b>		
<b>E. FINANCING</b>	<b>616,2</b>	<b>281,2</b>	<b>45,6</b>	<b>286,4</b>	<b>689,1</b>	<b>298,5</b>	<b>43,3</b>	<b>6,2</b>

**Revenue** **Rp918,4 T**  
▲ 13,3% (yoy)

**Spending** **Rp1.028,8 T**  
▲ 34,3% (yoy)

**Deficit** **Rp164,4 T**  
0,64% GDP






**Primary Balance Surplus** **Rp28,0 T**



# TAX REVENUE AS OF APRIL 2026 GREW SOLIDLY IN LINE WITH ECONOMIC GROWTH

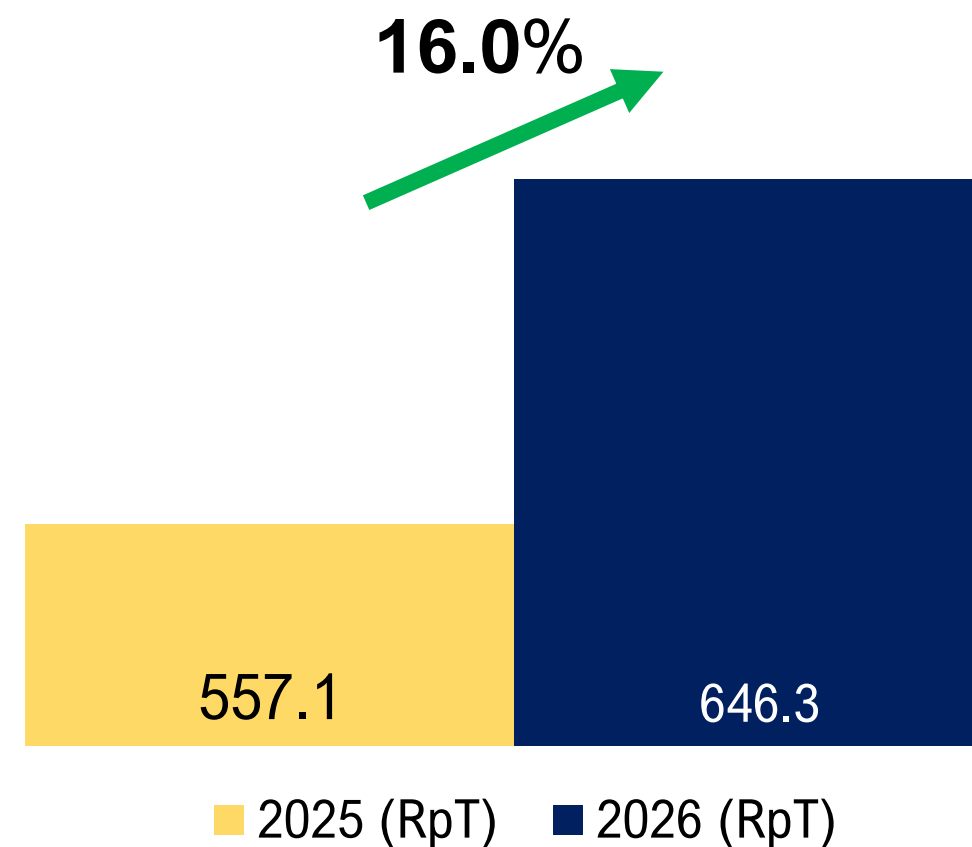
## Tax Revenue Realization as of April 2026

### 27.4% Budget 2026

	<b>Corporate Income Tax &amp; Corporate Income Tax Deposits</b>	IDR135.2 T	▲ 5.1%
	<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	IDR101.1 T	▲ 25.1%
	<b>Final Income Tax, Income Tax 22, &amp; Income Tax 26</b>	IDR109.1 T	▲ 9.8%
	<b>VAT &amp; Luxury Tax</b>	IDR221.2 T	▲ 40.2%
	<b>Others</b>	IDR79.7 T	▼ -12.0%

Note: Nett realization

## Net Realization Growth



- Tax revenue continues the positive growth trend in line with the **expansion of economic activity and the increasingly effective implementation of Coretax.**
- The majority of main tax types grew solidly, reflecting sustained household income and consumption.

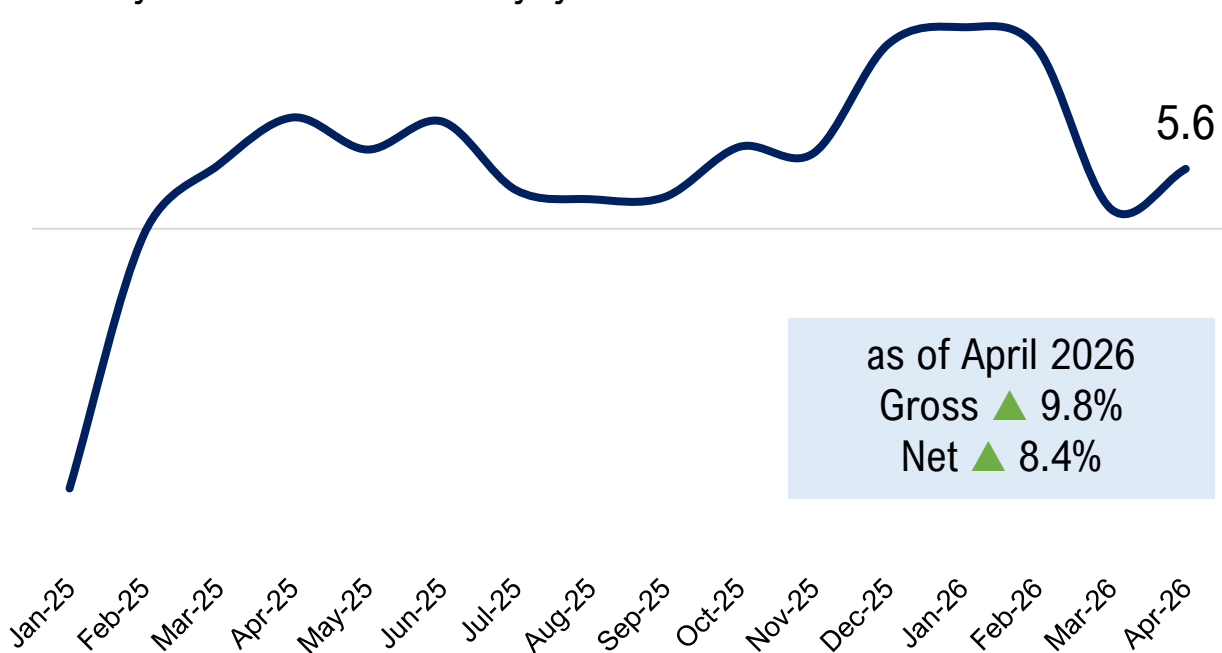


# MAJOR SECTORS WITH LARGE CONTRIBUTION RECORDED GROWTH

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Net IDR145.3 T (Contribution 22.5%)

Monthly Gross Growth Chart yoy%

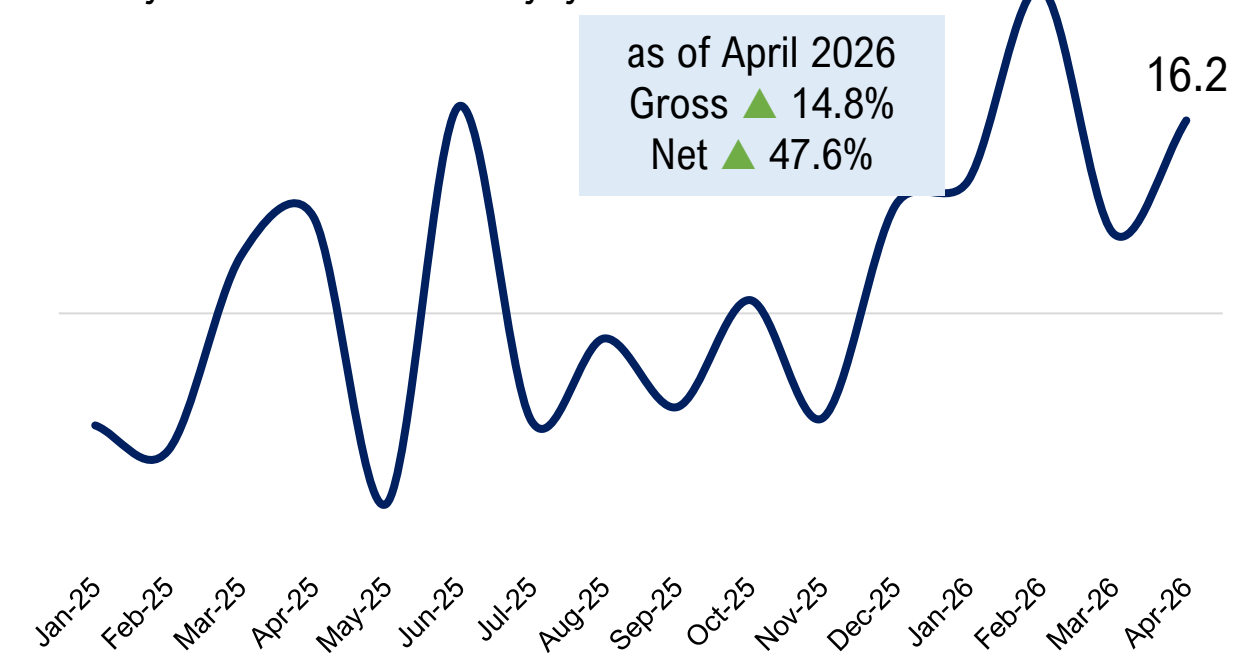


**Grew well**, mainly supported by the palm oil industry subsector with rising profitability.

## TRADE

Net IDR161.0 T (Contribution 24.9%)

Monthly Gross Growth Chart yoy%

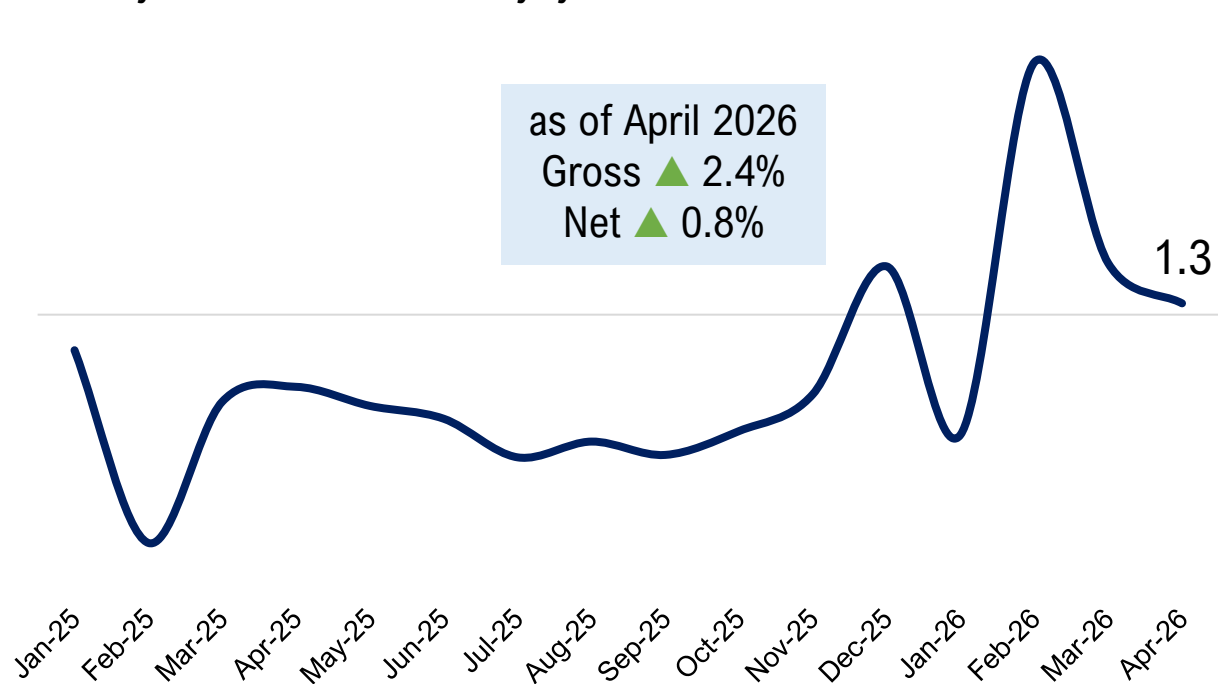


**Double-digit growth** influenced by wholesale fuel trade and online trade subsectors, in line with the rising trend of online shopping.

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

Net IDR24.2 T (Contribution 3.7%)

Monthly Gross Growth Chart yoy%

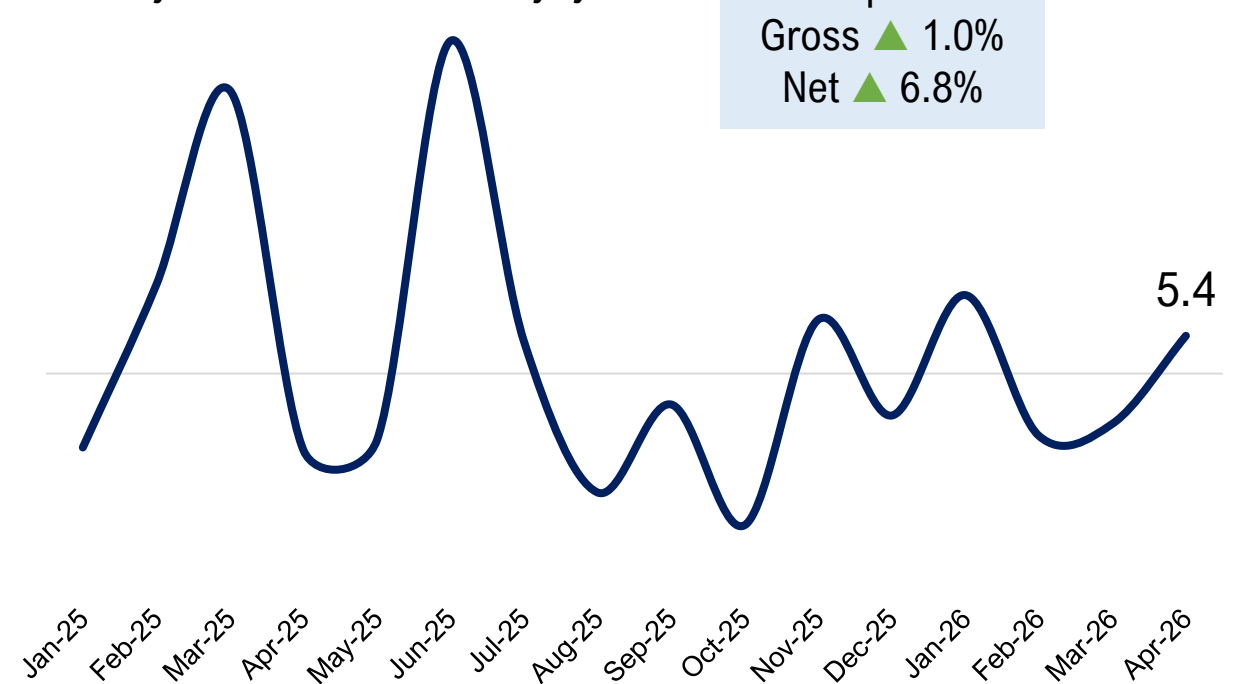


**Growth** supported by the owner-occupied real estate subsector.

## MINING

Net IDR56.7 T (Contribution 8.8%)

Monthly Gross Growth Chart yoy%



**Growth** supported by the expansion of the oil and gas mining sector.



# CORETAX HAS PROCESSED ANNUAL TAX RETURN (SPT) FILINGS EFFECTIVELY

## Progress of Annual Income Tax Return (SPT) Filing up to 30 April 2026

**13,056,881 SPT**

Number of SPTs

Value of Underpaid SPTs

Value of Overpaid SPTs

Individual Employees

10,743,907

IDR8.88 T  
▲83%

-IDR0.16 T  
▼-46%

Individual Non-employees

1,438,498

IDR3.02 T  
▲949%

-IDR0.07 T  
▼-96%

Corporate

874,476

IDR50.21 T  
▲18%

-IDR48.64 T  
▲59%

- Annual Tax Return (SPT) filing has been effective, reflected in **13.1 million SPTs** processed up to 30 April 2026
- The deadline for payment and filing of Corporate Annual Tax Returns has been **extended until 31 May 2026**.
- Coretax integrates **end-to-end** tax processes from administration, filing, to payment in a single system.
- Pre-populated SPTs based on data integration** facilitate filing and improve data quality and accuracy.
- Tax supervision is more measurable and targeted**, reflected in the increase of Underpaid SPT values: Individual Employees +83%, Non-employees +949%, and Corporate +18%.



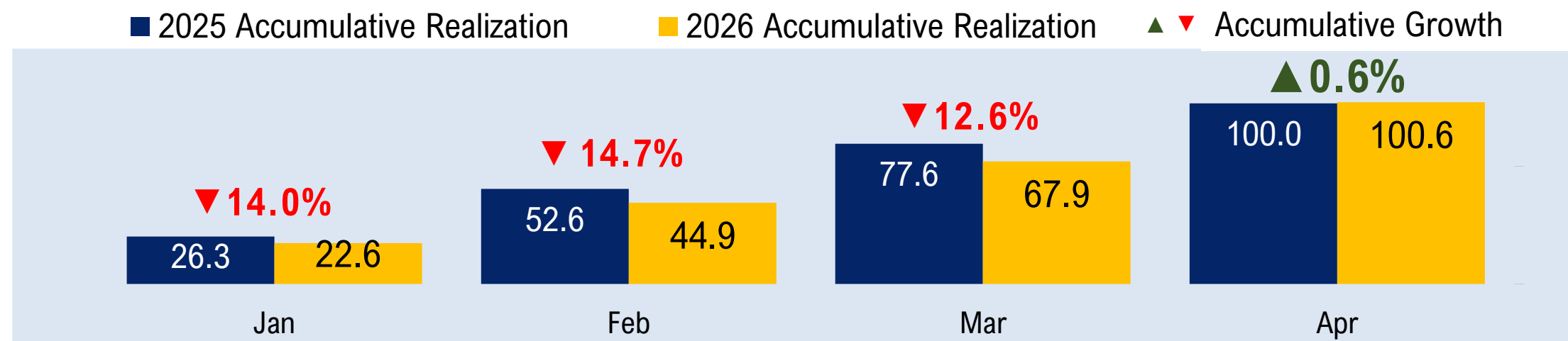
# CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE IMPROVES

Cumulative performance recorded a positive turning point as of April 2026



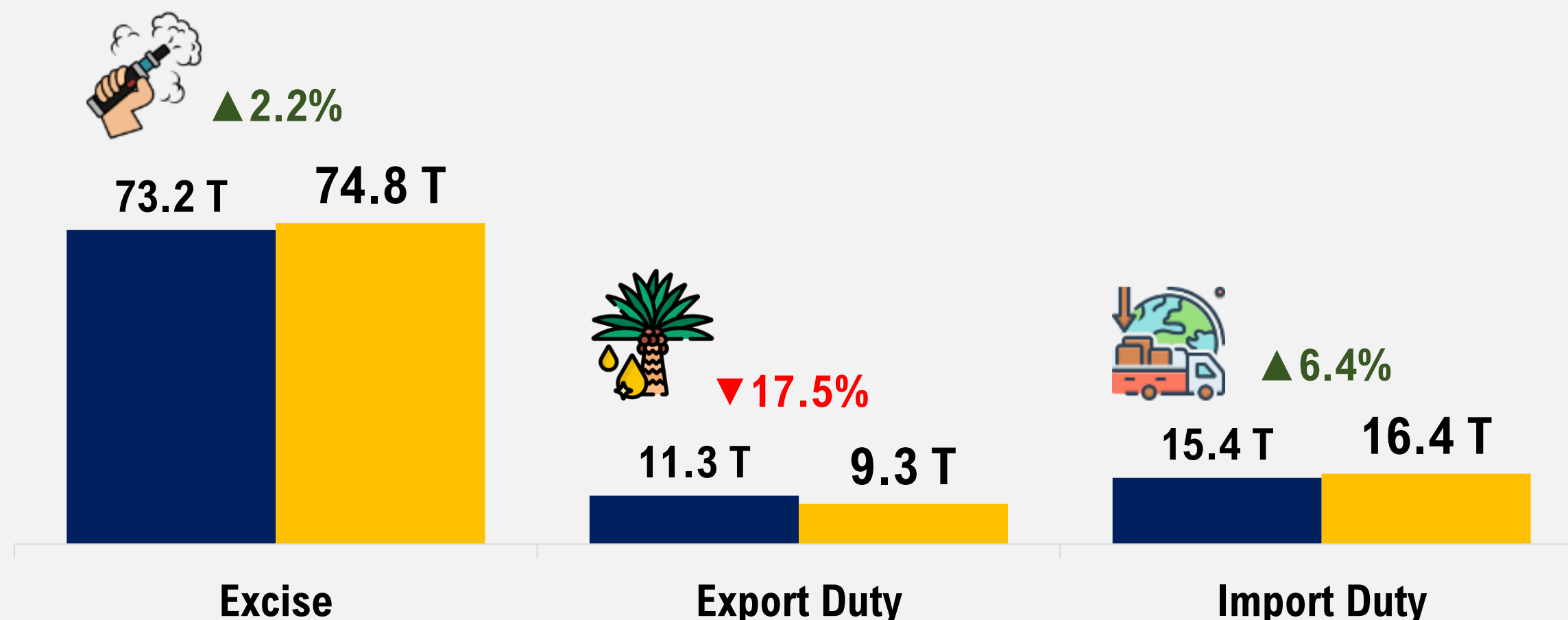
## Total IDR100.6T

29.9% Budget | ▲ 0.6%



■ 2025 ■ 2026

as of 30 April 2026



- **Excise** revenue grew, driven by **increased cigarette production** in Q1.
- **Import duties** maintained growth, supported by higher duties from **LPG commodities** and **project-related needs**.
- **Export duties**, although contracting, began to recover in line with **strengthening CPO prices** in March and April.

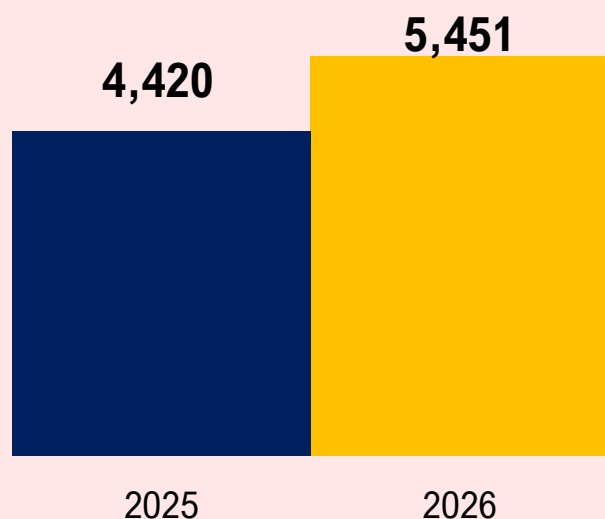


# CUSTOMS AND EXCISE SUPERVISION

## ILLEGAL CIGARETTES

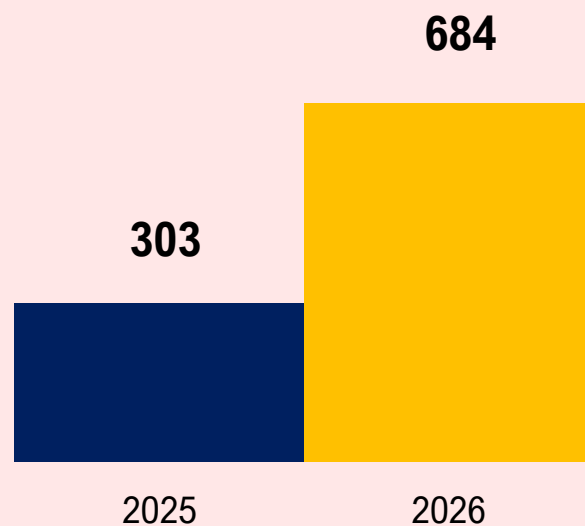
Number of Enforcements

▲ 23.3%



Number of Sticks (Million)

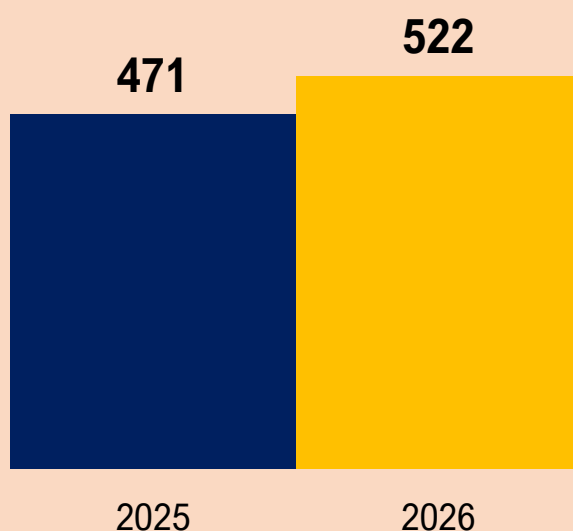
▲ 125.8%



## DRUGS

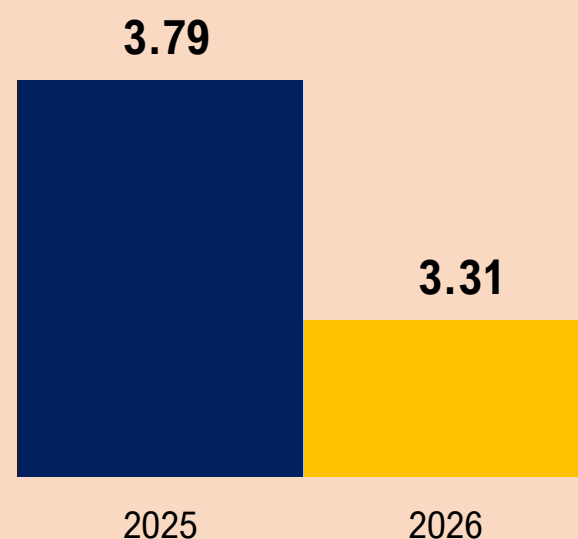
Number of Enforcements

▲ 10.8%



Evidence (Ton)

▼ 12.6%



- Up to April 2026, enforcement against **illegal cigarettes** was carried out **5,451** times (increased **▲23.3% yoy**), with **684 million sticks** of illegal cigarettes secured (increased **▲125.8% yoy**), and **Ultimum Remedium** amounting to **IDR53.4 billion**.
- Narcotics** enforcement was conducted **522** times, with evidence reaching **3.31 tons**. One of the enforcement highlights was the success of the joint Polri–Customs team in thwarting narcotics smuggling attempts for two consecutive days at Bakauheni Port.



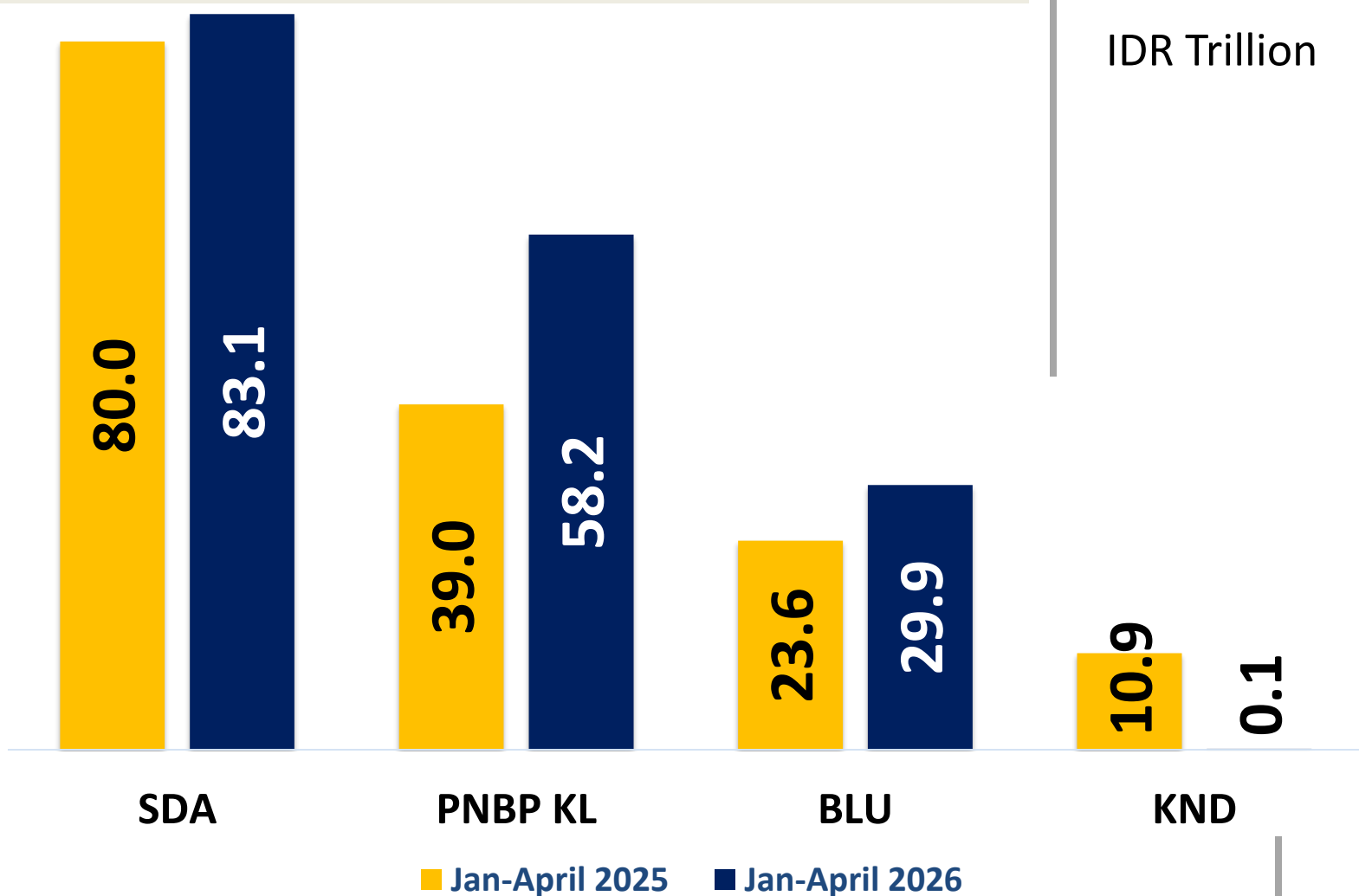
# NON-TAX STATE REVENUE (PNBP) REALIZATION GREW 20.0% (yoy) – excluding KND (SOE dividends)

As of April 30, 2026

## Exclude KND:

Jan-Apr 2025: IDR142.6T  
Jan-Apr 2026: IDR171.1T

▲ 20.0%



## Include KND:

Jan-Apr 2025: IDR153.5T  
Jan-Apr 2026: IDR171.3 T

▲ 11.6%

- PNBP realization up to April 30, 2026 reached **37.3% of the State Budget**.
- Natural Resource PNBP **grew 3.9%** (yoy), mainly driven by rising mineral prices (nickel, copper, gold, silver, and aluminum).
- Ministries/Agencies (KL) PNBP **grew 49.2%** (yoy), primarily from communication and information service revenues and administrative fines in forestry, supported by PKH task force performance.
- Public Service Agency (BLU) revenue **grew 26.6%** (yoy), mainly due to higher health service revenues at the Ministry of Health and increased export levy rates on palm oil (CPO) and its derivatives.



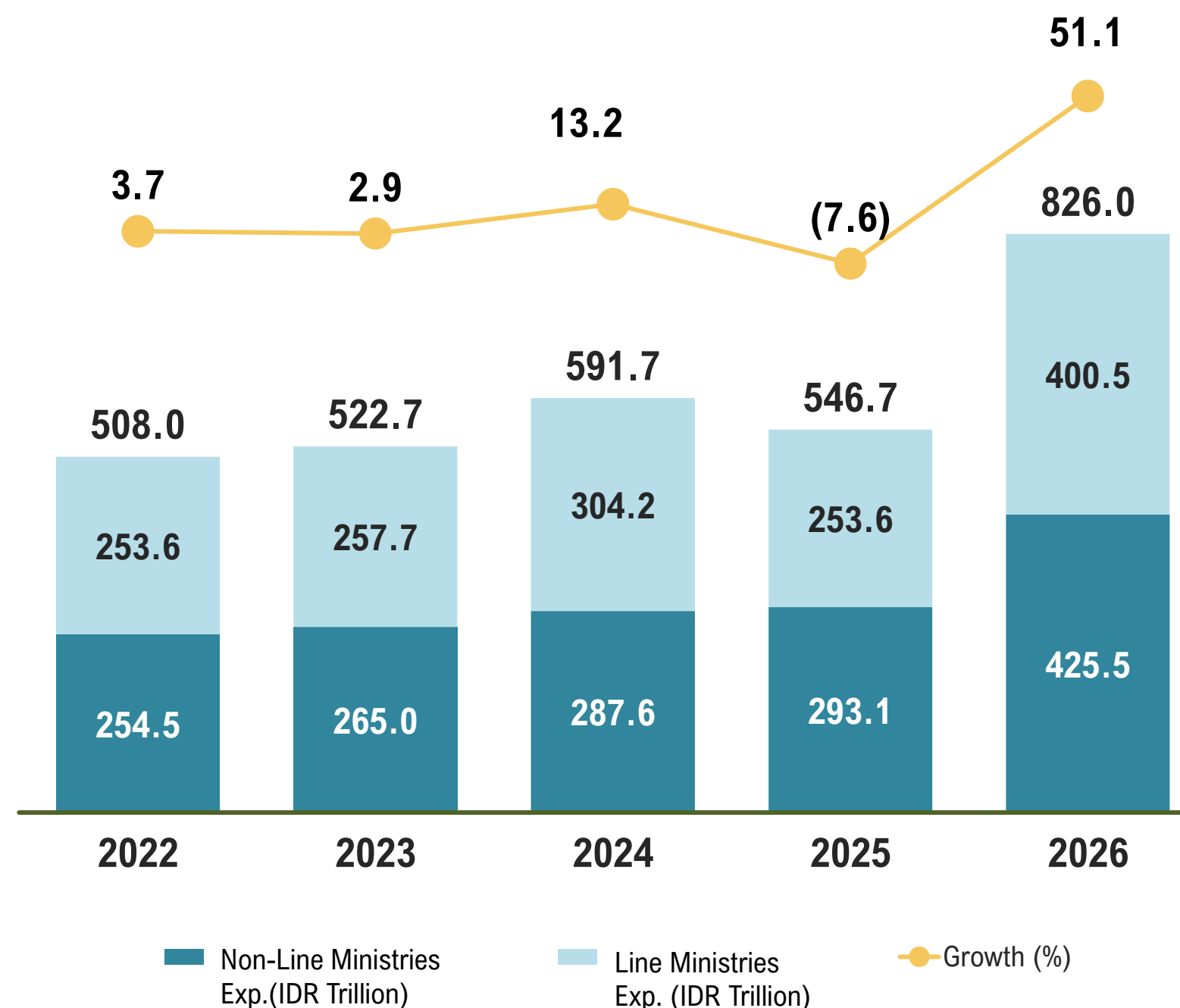
# CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE REALIZATION

Realization as of 30 April 2026 IDR826.0 trillion (26.2% of State Budget), ▲ 51.1% (yoy)

Central Government Expenditure	Realization as of Apr 2025	Budget 2026	Realization as of Apr 2026
<b>Line Ministries Exp.</b>	<b>253,6</b>	<b>1.510.5</b>	<b>400.5</b>
<i>a.o Social Spending</i>	43.6	162.5	56.7
<b>Non-Line Ministries Exp.</b>	<b>293.1</b>	<b>1.639.2</b>	<b>425.5</b>
<i>a.o Subsidy</i>	47.4	318.9	74.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>546.7</b>	<b>3.149.7</b>	<b>826.0</b>

## Central Govt Expenditure Realization as of April 30, 2022 – 2026

(IDR trillion)



### Central Government Expenditure was influenced by:

- **Ministries/Agencies (K/L) Expenditure IDR400.5T** (26.5% of State Budget), mainly driven by MBG implementation, distribution of social assistance (PBI JKN, Staple Food Card, PKH, and KIP College), and disbursement of holiday allowances (THR).
- **Non-Ministries/Agencies Expenditure IDR425.5T** (26.0% of State Budget), mainly driven by pension benefit payments, subsidies, and fuel and electricity compensation.



# MINISTRIES/AGENCIES (K/L) EXPENDITURE REALIZATION GREW STRONGLY: IDR400.5T (26.5% of State Budget)

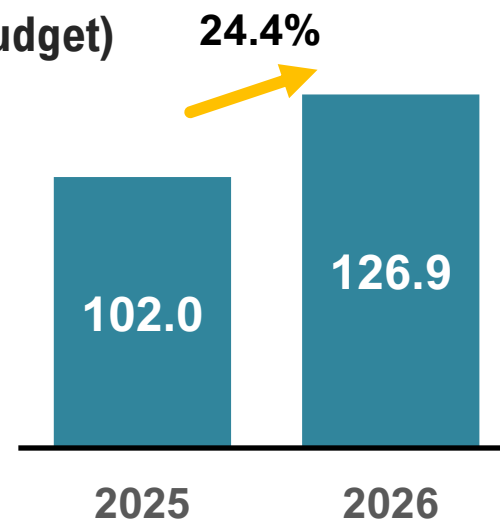
Mainly for MBG implementation and salary disbursements including holiday allowances (THR).

as of 30 April 2026

## Personnel Expenditure

IDR126.9 T

(35.4% of budget)



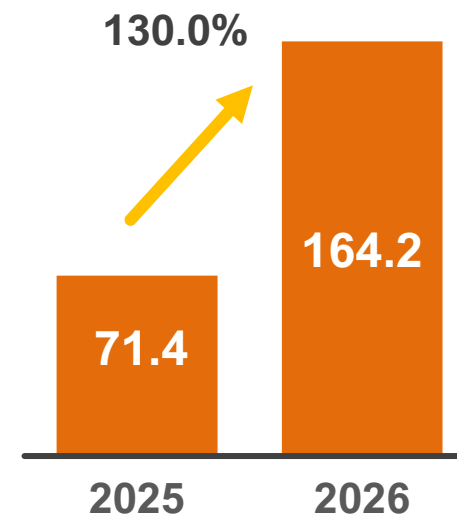
**Increase in Personnel Expenditure mainly for:**

- ❑ Recruitment of 355 thousand new civil servants (ASN).
- ❑ Disbursement of THR for ASN, TNI/Police, pensions, and pension recipients.
- ❑ Accelerated payment of allowances for non-civil servant educators.

## Goods Expenditure

IDR164.2 T

(23.3% of budget)



**Increase in Goods Expenditure mainly for MBG implementation**

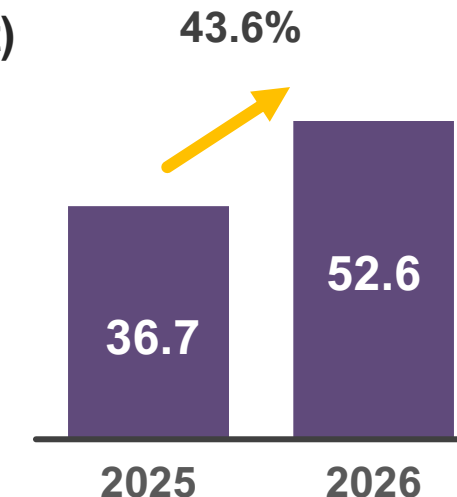
- ❑ MBG disbursement IDR73.8 T\*
- ❑ BOS Fund disbursement IDR4.8 T
- ❑ Biodiesel Incentive IDR9.2 T
- ❑ Health services at UPT IDR4.7 T
- ❑ Food stabilization IDR0.9 T

\* from total realization of IDR75.0T

## Capital Expenditure

IDR52.6 T

(18.5% of budget)



**Increase in Capital Expenditure mainly to support connectivity and food security (network and irrigation development)**

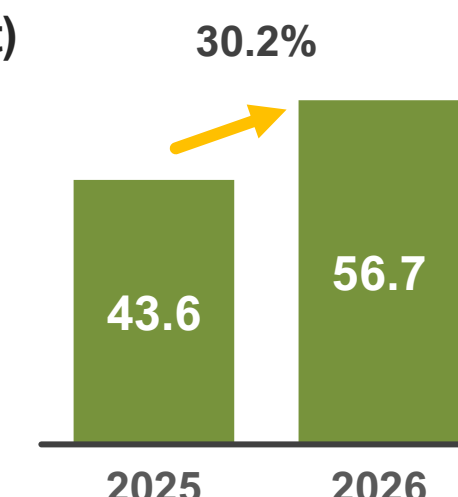
**a.o. through:**

- ❑ Ministry of Public Works : IDR12.8 T
- ❑ Polri: IDR19.5 T
- ❑ Attorney General's Office : IDR4.0 T
- ❑ Ministry of Defense : IDR10.8 T

## Social Expenditure

IDR56.7 T

(34.9% of budget)



**Social Assistance Distribution to protect the community, with emphasis on improving beneficiary data**

**Realization includes:**

- ❑ PKH: IDR12.9T for 9.7 million beneficiary families (KPM).
- ❑ Staple Food Card: IDR16.7T for 17.5 million KPM.
- ❑ PBI JKN: IDR15.4T for 96.7 million participants.
- ❑ PIP: IDR1.4T for 2.9 million students.
- ❑ KIP College: IDR8.1T for 863.3 thousand students

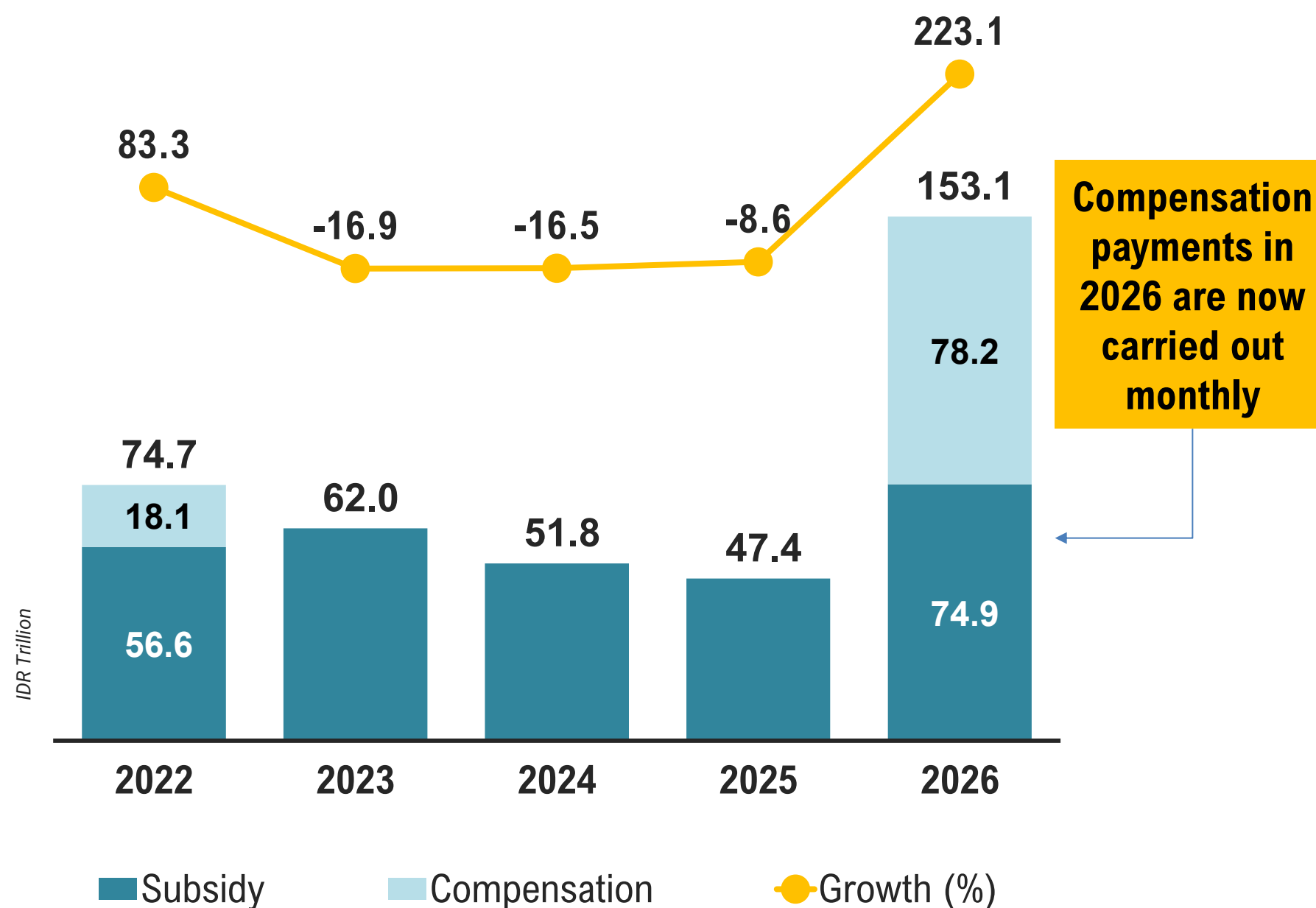


# GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY AND COMPENSATION EXPENDITURE SAFEGUARDS HOUSEHOLD PURCHASING POWER

The State Budget (APBN) acts as a shock absorber amid global energy price volatility.

as of 30 April 2026

**Subsidy & Compensation** IDR153.1 T (34.3% of budget)



- Realization of subsidies and compensation Influenced by fluctuations in ICP, depreciation of the Rupiah exchange rate, advance payments of fertilizer subsidies, and increased volumes of fuel, LPG, and electricity.
- Oil price volatility, driven by global geopolitical dynamics, can raise energy subsidy realization. Indonesia already has **experience in facing such conditions, including during the energy price surge in the Russia–Ukraine conflict in 2022.**

**The Government ensures the availability of goods at subsidized prices.**

Types of subsidized goods	2025	2026	
	Realization	Realization	Growth (%)
Fuel (thousand kiloliters)	4,349.5	4,704.6	▲ 8.2%
3 Kg LPG (million kg)	2,076.9	2,152.8	▲ 3.7%
Subsidized Electricity (million customers)	42.0	42.9	▲ 2.2%
Fertilizer (million tons)	2.3	2.9	▲ 25.2%
KUR Debtors (million debtors)	1.51	1.54	▲ 1.4%

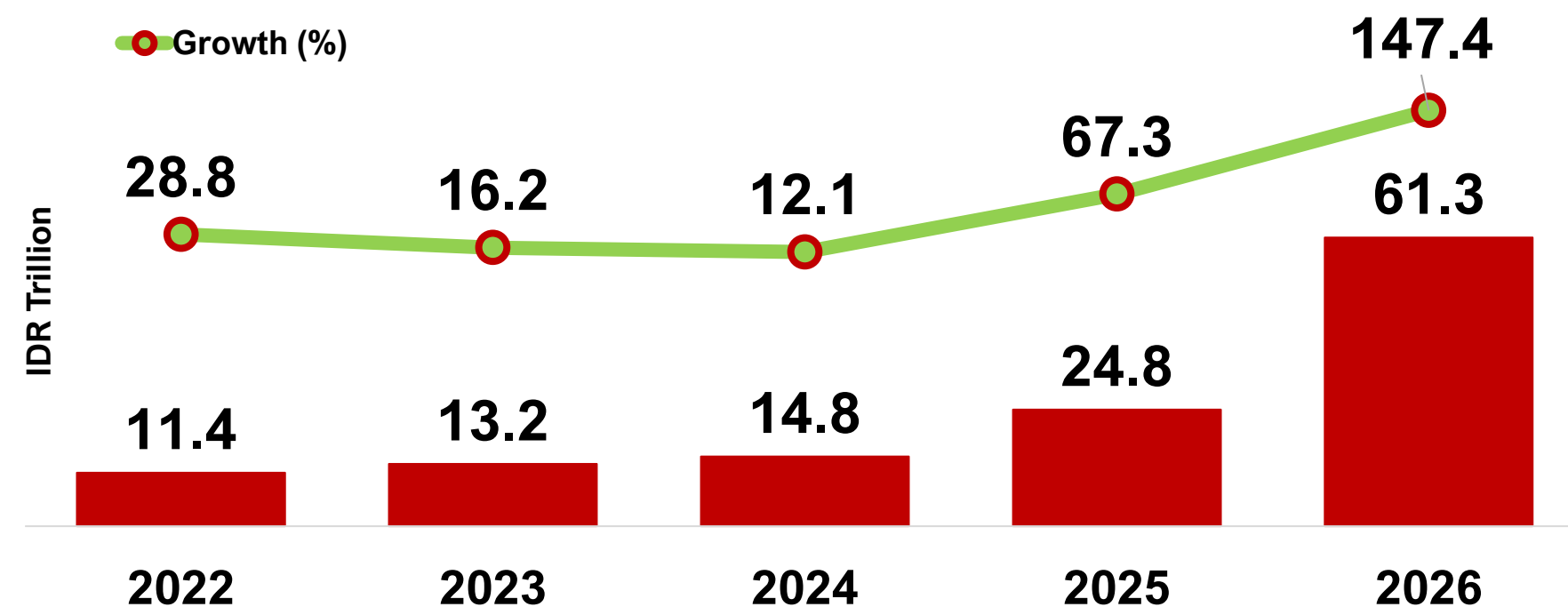


# FOOD SECURITY BUDGET REALIZATION

# FREE NUTRITIOUS MEAL

**IDR61.3 T** (29.1% APBN IDR210.4 T)

30 April 2022-2026 Realization



Realization as of 30 April 2026 IDR61.3 trillion through:

- Ministries/Agencies (K/L) expenditure IDR9.8 T
- Fertilizer subsidy IDR28.8 T
- Bulog IDR22.7 T

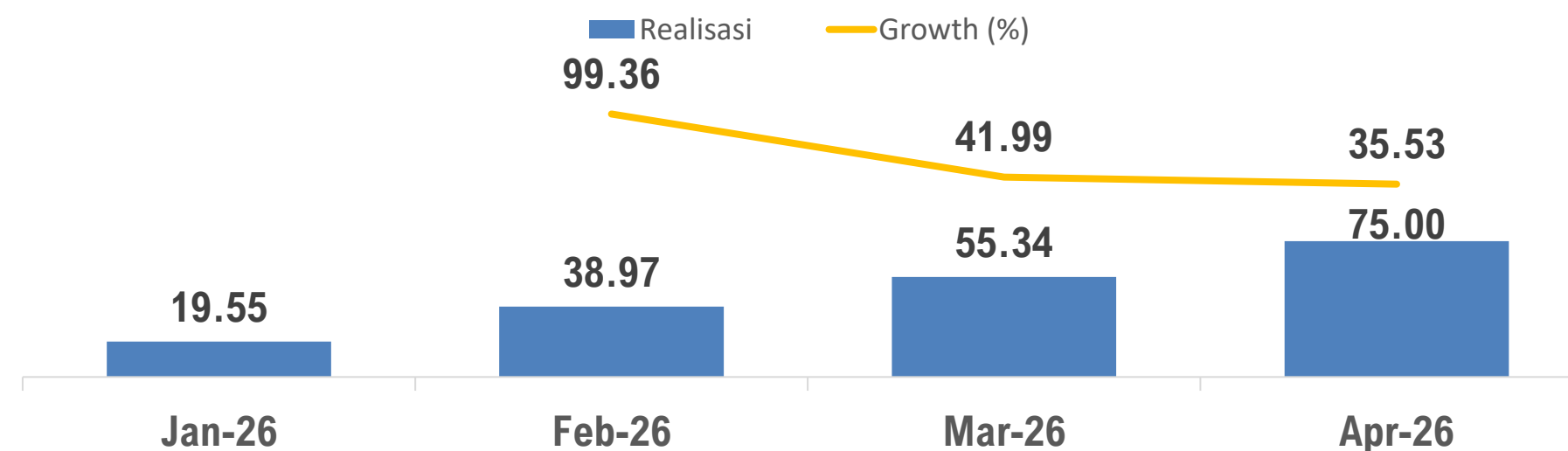


- Investment to BULOG supports purchases of rice, unhusked rice, and corn from farmers.
- As of 30 April 2026, absorption has been used for 13.9 thousand tons of rice, 3.5 million tons of unhusked rice, and 2.1 million tons of corn from farmers.

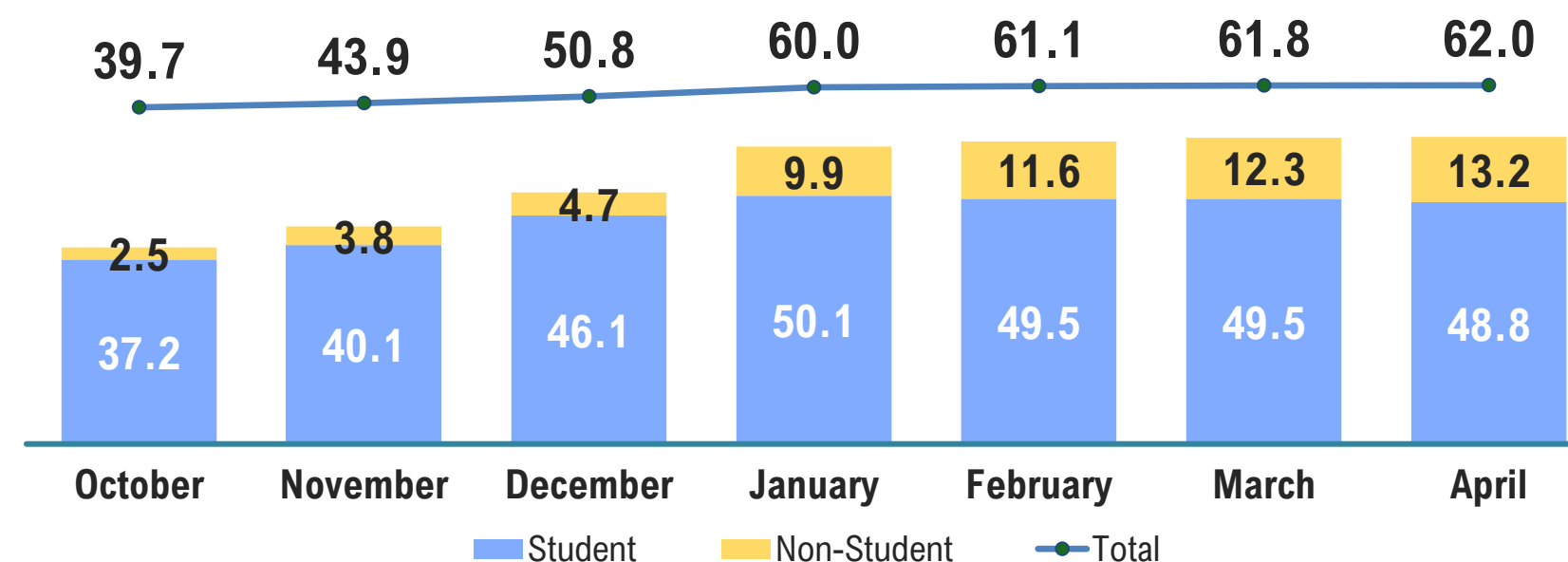
Realization as of 30 April

**IDR75 T** (22.4% APBN IDR335 T)

Realization (in trillion, as of 30 April 2026)



**61.96 million beneficiaries, 27,952 SPPG**



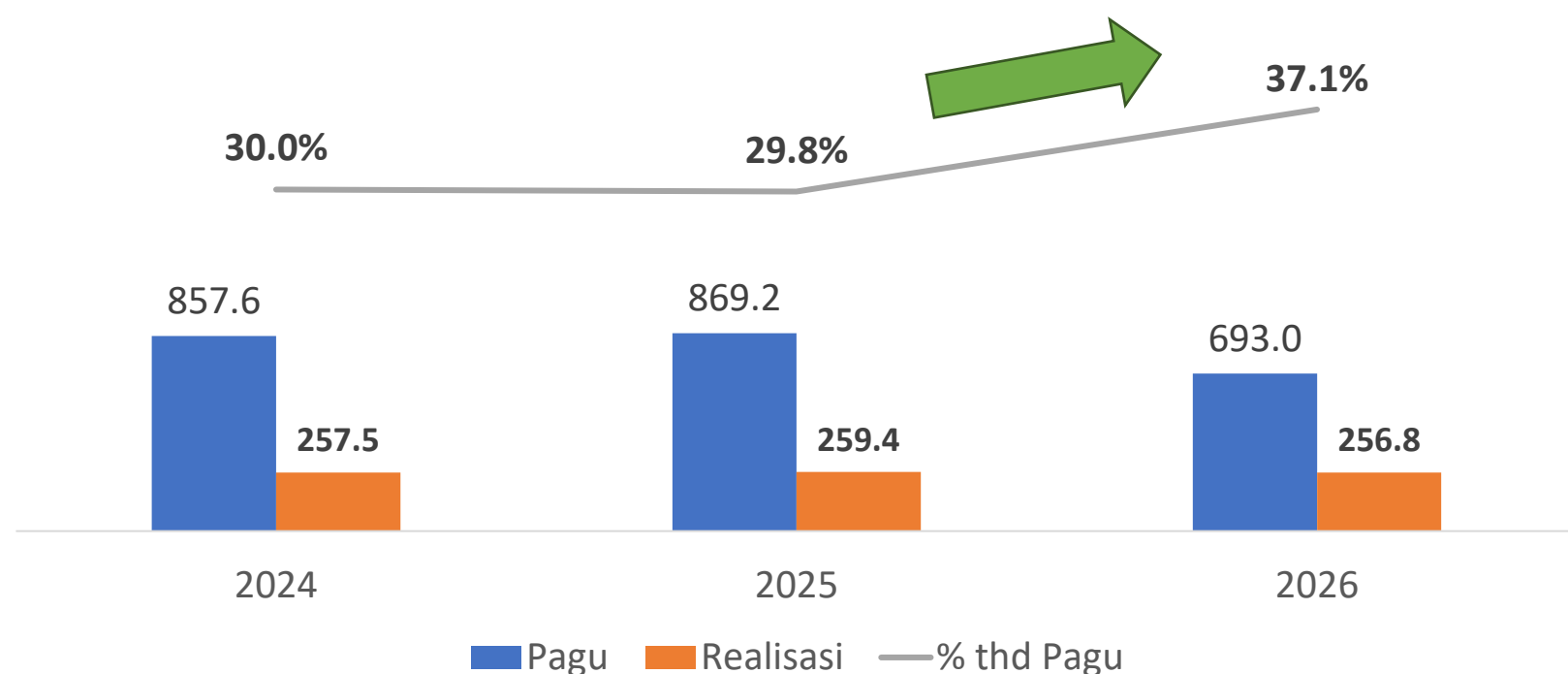


# TRANSFER TO REGIONS (TKD) DISBURSEMENT : IDR256.8 TRILLION (37.1% OF STATE BUDGET)

In line with accelerated state spending, TKD disbursement also increased in percentage terms.

as of 30 April 2026

## Development of TKD Realization (IDR trillion)



- **TKD realization performance as of 30 April reached 37.1%, better than last year (29.8% of ceiling\*).**
- April disbursement was mainly driven by **Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH), General Allocation Fund (DAU), Non-physical Special Allocation Fund (DAK), and Special Autonomy Fund**, including **relaxed disbursement requirements and additional TKD allocation for disaster-affected regions in Sumatra.**
- Some TKD disbursements are still pending **fulfillment of requirements by local governments.**

\*after Inpres 1/2025

## PROGRESS OF ACCELERATED REALIZATION AND ADDITIONAL TKD ALLOCATION FOR DISASTER-AFFECTED REGIONS IN SUMATRA

### Stage I (40%) ✓

- **Disbursed in February IDR4.4 T**
- **Without disbursement requirements**

### Stage II (30%) ✓

- **Disbursed in March IDR3.1 T**
- **Without disbursement requirements**

### Stage III (30%)

- **Disbursed in April IDR3.1 T**
- **Without disbursement requirements**

- Relaxed disbursement and additional allocation pushed TKD realization in **disaster-affected Sumatra regions to IDR42.96T (48% of ceiling), higher than the national average.**
- Additional TKD allocation in 2026 amounted to IDR10.65T for Aceh, North Sumatra, and West Sumatra. This allocation has been disbursed, with the latest disbursement in April 2026 of **IDR3.1T.**
- Additional Aceh Special Autonomy Fund disbursement: Stage I: IDR30.39Bio (40%) already disbursed, for Stage II: IDR22.79Bio to be disbursed in May, and Stage III: IDR22.79Bio to be disbursed in June.



# STATE BUDGET FINANCING 2026 REMAINS STABLE AND MEASURED

Budget financing remains on track, supporting credible and accountable State Budget (APBN) management.

BUDGET FINANCING (IDR Trillion)	2025			2026		
	<i>Outlook</i> APBN	Real as of April 30	% APBN	APBN	Real as of April 30	% APBN
1. Debt Financing	775.9	305.9	39.4	832.2	305.5	36.7
2. Non-debt Financing	(159.7)	(24.6)	15.4	(143.1)	(7.0)	4.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>616.2</b>	<b>281.2</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>689.1</b>	<b>298.5</b>	<b>43.3</b>

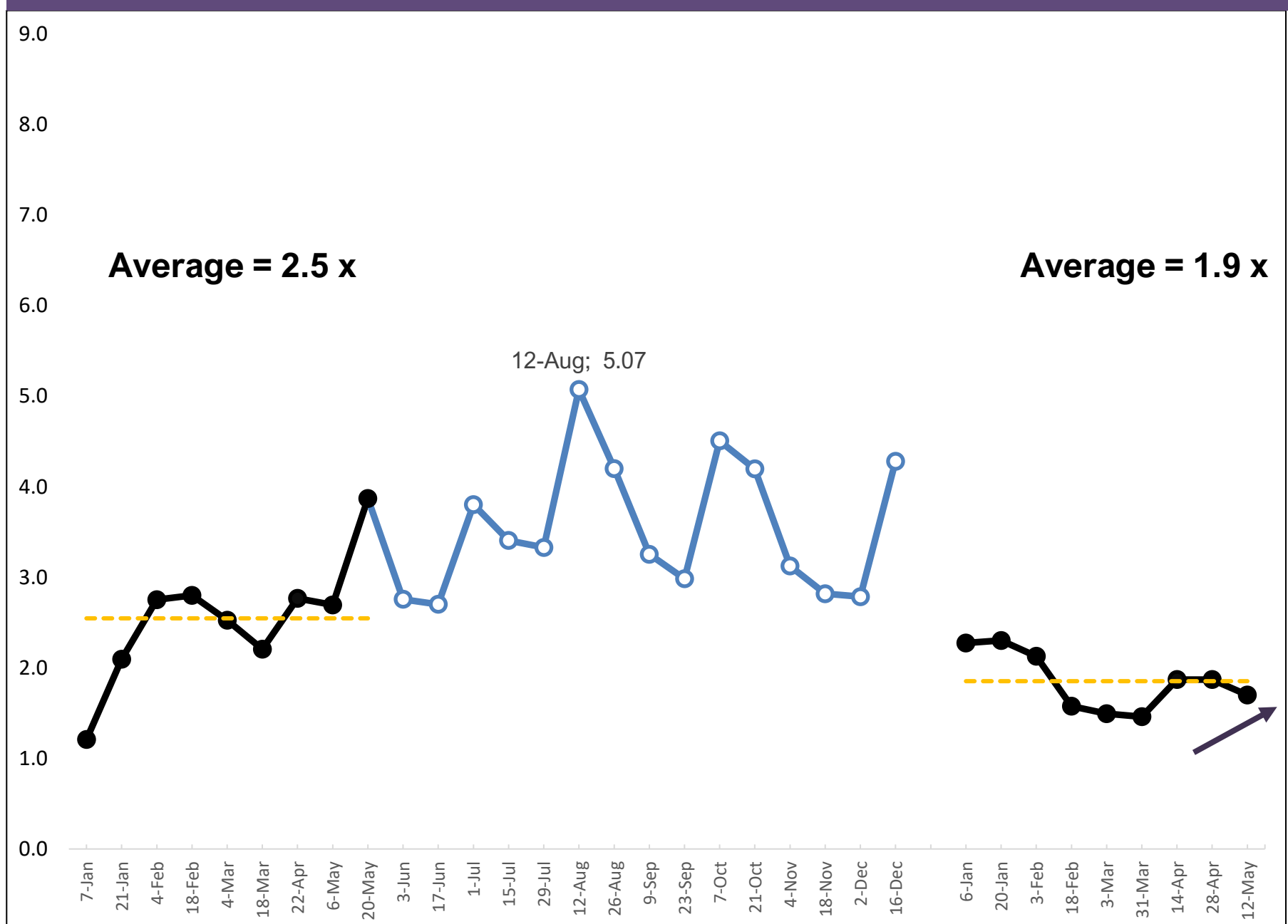
APBN 2026 financing is managed prudently and in a measured manner, taking into account government liquidity, optimal cash conditions, and financial market dynamics



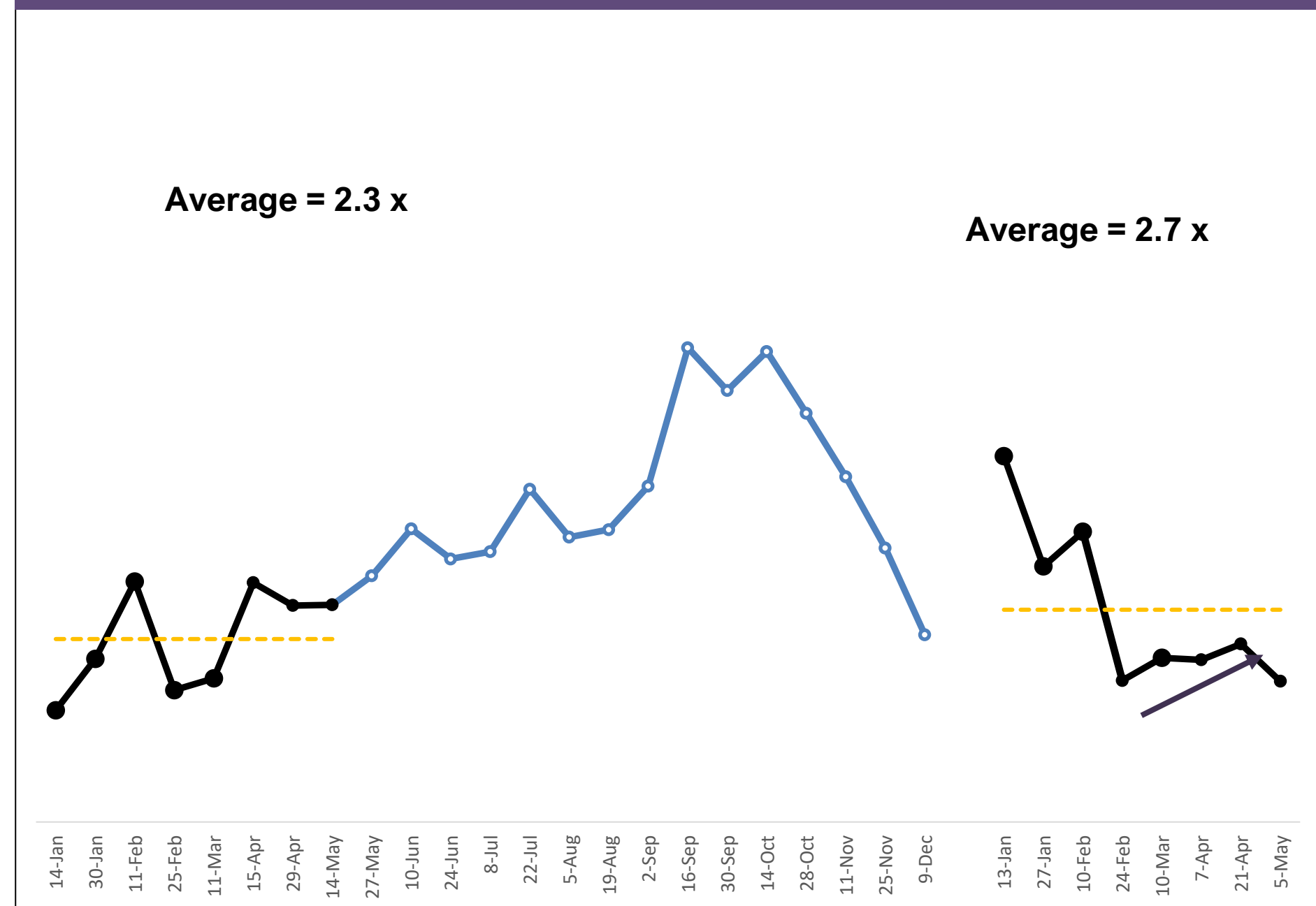
# PRIMARY MARKET PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (SBN) REMAINS SOLID

- Incoming bids and the average bid-to-cover ratio of SBN auctions remained relatively stable amid global financial market dynamics.
- The April auction bid-to-cover ratio rose again to 1.91x from the previous 1.57x, and the SBN market recorded a net inflow of IDR13.4 trillion in April and IDR1.5 trillion in May, reflecting investor confidence in the fundamentals of the domestic financial market.

### Bid to cover ratio SUN



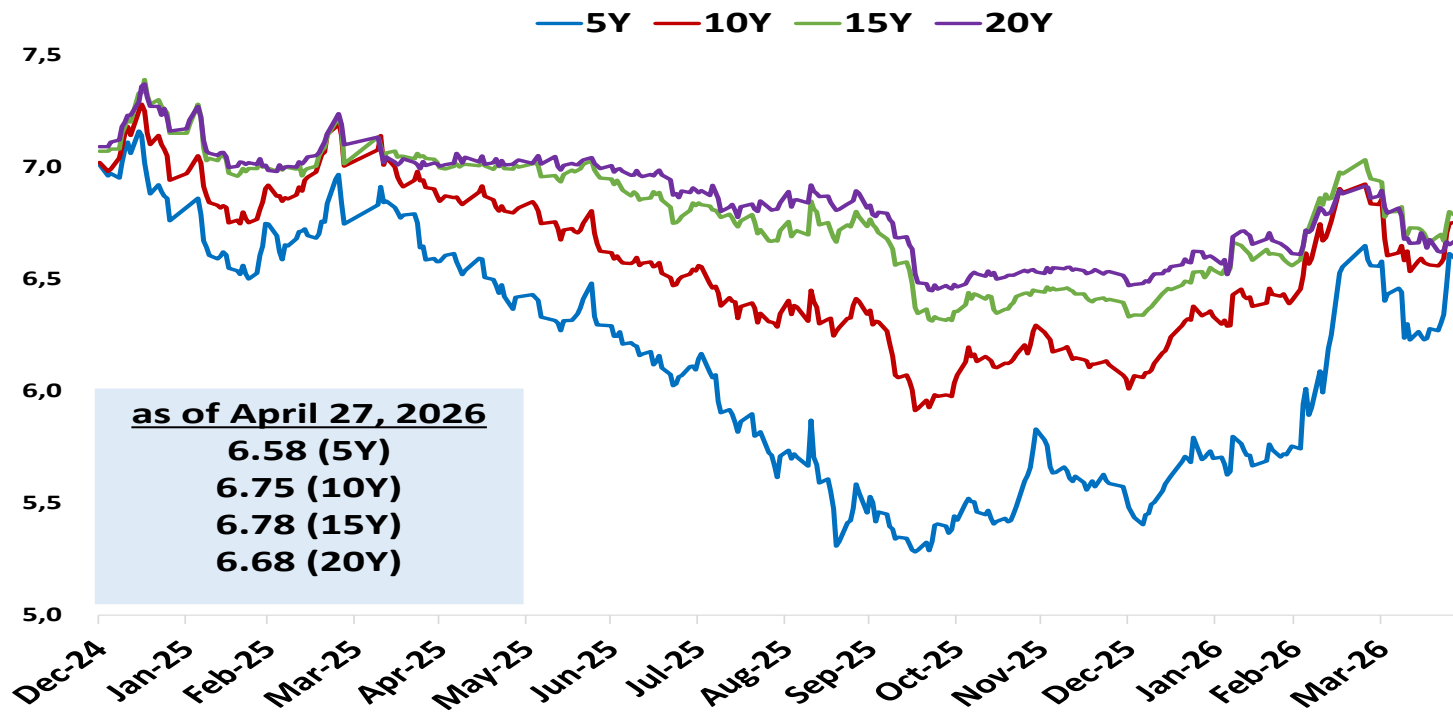
### Bid to cover ratio SBSN





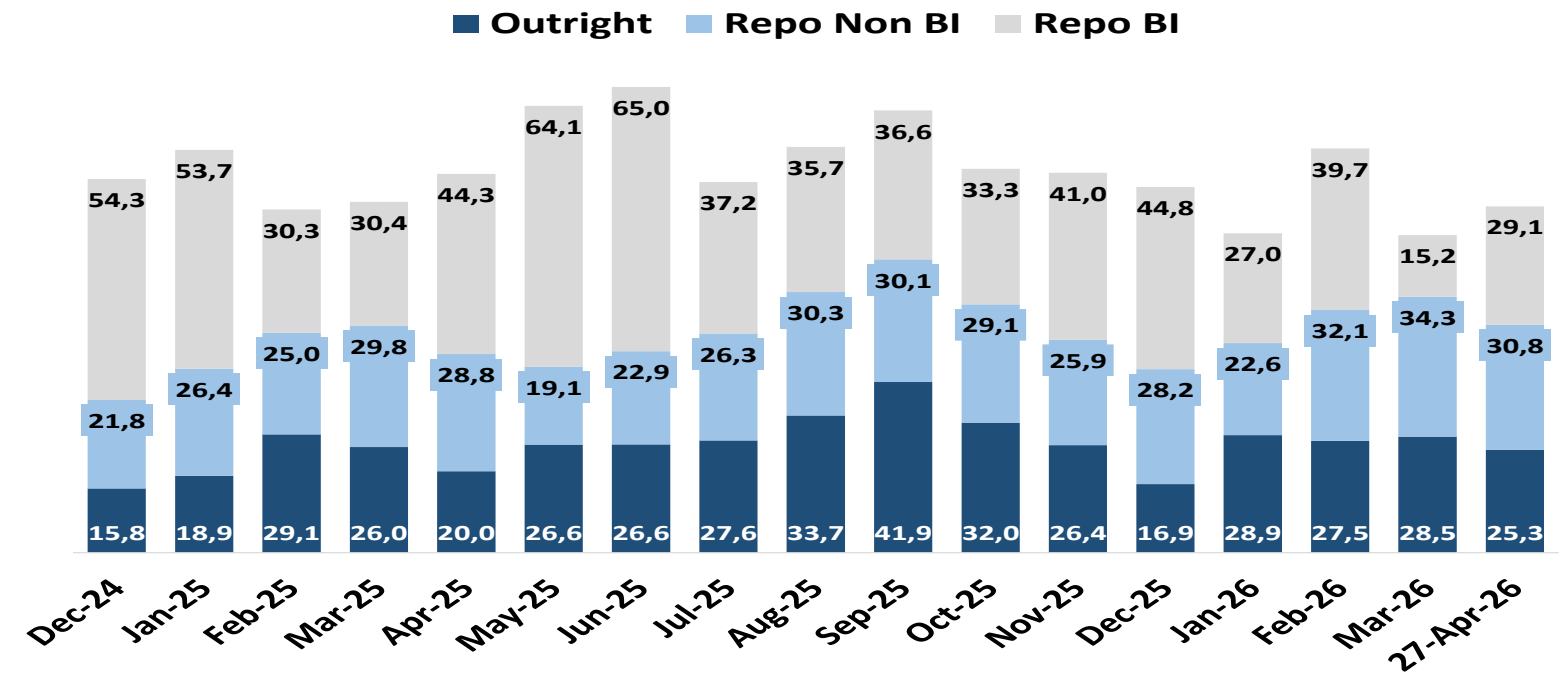
# SECONDARY MARKET PERFORMANCE

## Yields of Benchmark Series



Source : BIPS

## Average Daily Trading (IDR Trillion)



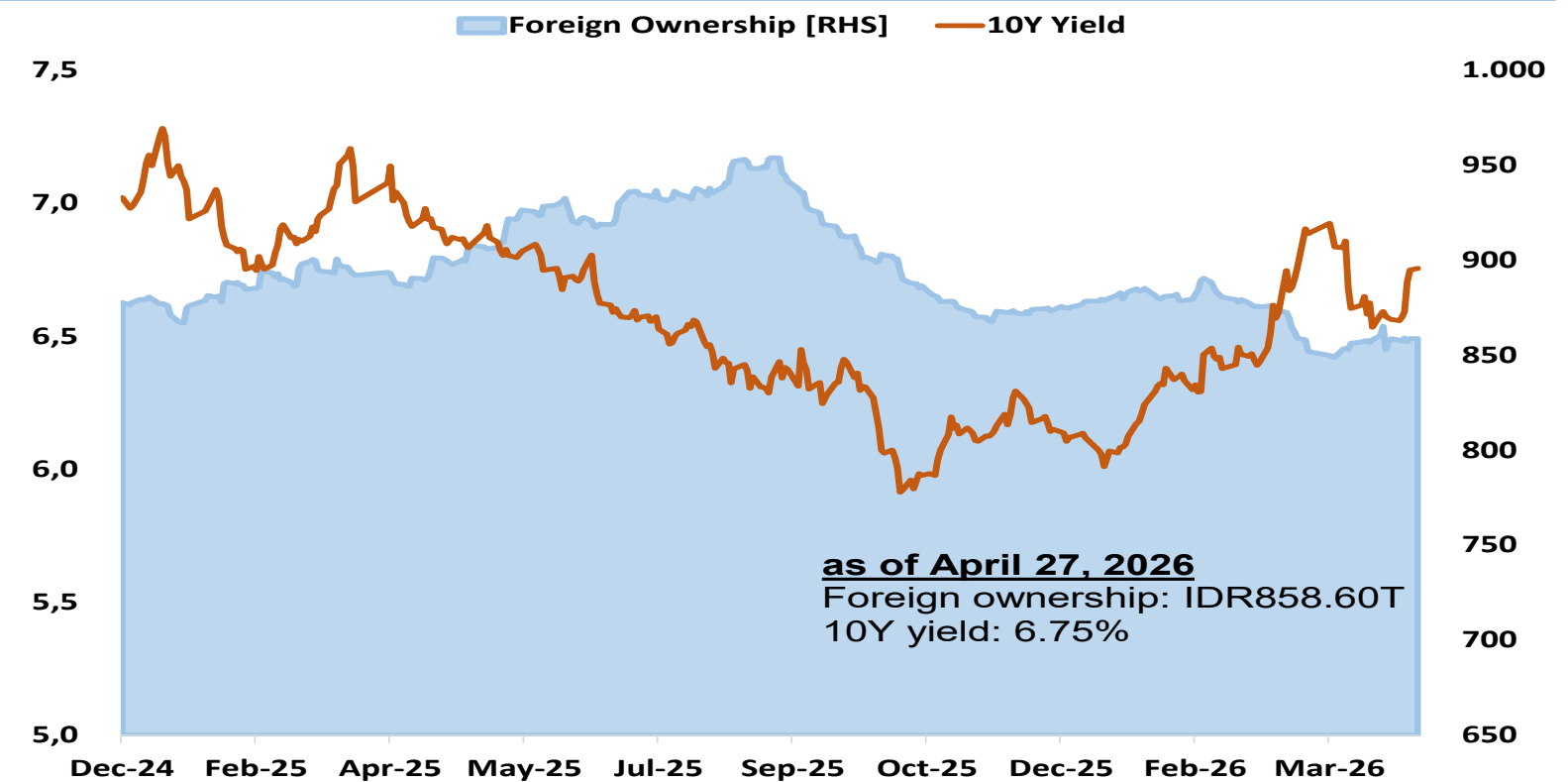
Source : BI-SSSS

## Peers 10y Govt Bonds' Yield

LCY 10 Year Government Bonds (a.o April 27, 2026)	Latest Yield (%)	Prev Day Change (in bps)	YTD Change (in bps)
CN	1,76	0,50	(9,20)
ID	6,80	1,70	72,80
JP	2,48	3,80	41,10
KR	3,65	(6,00)	26,70
MY	3,82	0,50	31,40
SG	2,09	(0,70)	(1,30)
TH	2,14	0,60	49,90
VN	4,23	-	19,30

Source : Bloomberg

## Foreign Ownership V. 10Y Yield Movement



Source : BI-SSSS, BIPS

# Thank You!

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