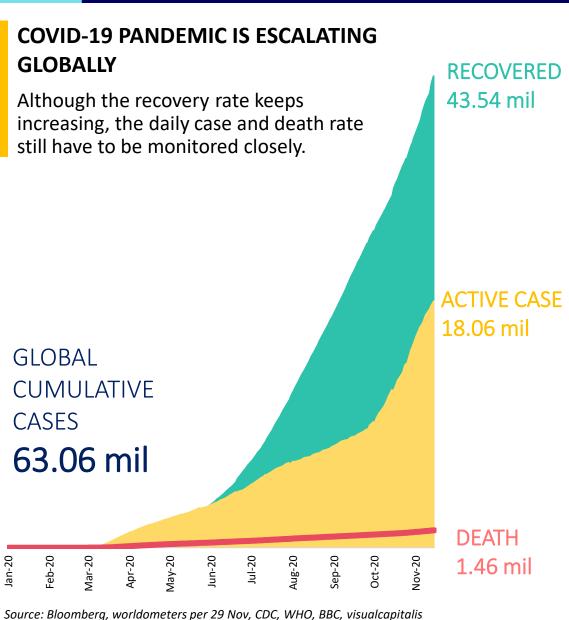




COVID-19 PANDEMIC IS STILL ESCALATING GLOBALLY



Highest cumulative cases:

- 1. The US 13.75 mil
- 2. India 9.43 mil
- 3. Brazil 6.31 mil
- 4. Russia 2.27 mil
- 5. France 2.22 mil

16. South Africa 787 K

- 19. Chile 550 K
- 22. Indonesia 538 K

- 26. Bangladesh 462 K
- 27. Philippines 429 K

Recovery rate:

Global 69% Indonesia 84%

Active cases:

Global **28.7**% Indonesia 13%

Fatality rate:

Global 2.3% Indonesia 3.2%

ESCALATIVE in >216 countries

EPICENTER continue to shift to high populated countries

NEW NORMAL is being implemented worldwide, yet daily cases rise significantly; creating new waves

VACCINES are being developed, however we have to remain cautious due to its complexity

THE RISK FOR ECONOMY **REMAINS HIGH,** due to uncertainty

NEW PATTERN OF WITH NEW WAVES THAT HIT VARIOUS COUNTRIES

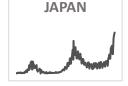


RUSIA









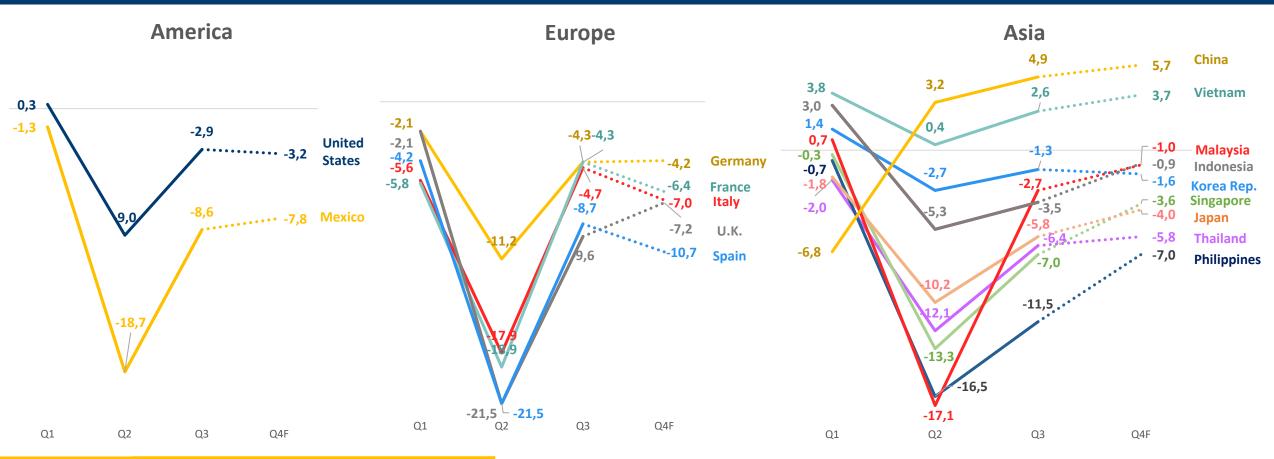
THE UK



Q3-2020 WAS A TURNING POINT THAT SHOWED ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

The improvement was supported by relaxation of social restrictions. However, increases in new Covid-19 cases and new waves could put risk on the outlook for Q4-2020

Quarterly GDP Growth in 2020 (%, yoy)

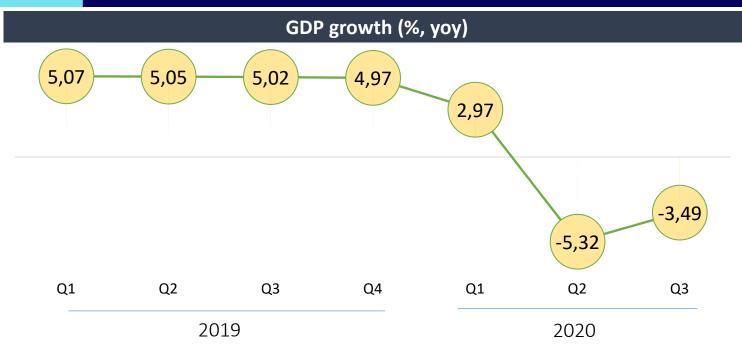


| Global | | 2020F | 2021F |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------|-------|
| Growth Projection (%, yoy) | IMF | -4.4 | 5.2 |
| | World Bank | -5.2 | 4.2 |
| | OECD | -4.2 | 4.2 |



INDONESIA Q3-2020 GROWTH: A TURNING POINT

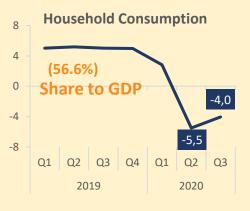
Indonesia Economy Has Improved Supported by Strong Government Consumption



Institutions Outlook MoF -1.7 to -0.6 OECD -2.4 IMF -1.5 World Bank -2.0 to -1.6

Indonesia's Growth Outlook 2020 (%, yoy)

GDP by Expenditure (%,yoy)











Source: Indonesia Statistic Bureau



GOVERNMENT IS GRANTED A FLEXIBLE FISCAL POLICY TO PROVIDE FUNDING IN HANDLING PANDEMIC & MITIGATING ECONOMIC IMPACT

GOVT REGULATION IN LIEU OF LAW (PERPPU) NO.1/2020 (31 March 2020) LAW No 2/2020 (18 May 2020)

- The legal basis for the government to flexibly adjust the fiscal policies, including budget and its deficit..
- Allowing the government to continually refocusing and reallocation budget without parliament approval process
 - The state budget deficit has to be returned to a maximum of 3% in 2023

1st change of state budget (Presidential Decree - Perpres No. 54/2020)

With extraordinary and very urgent conditions, the State Budget deficit policy exceeds the 3% limit, through the enactment of Perpu No.1 / 2020 (becoming Law No.2 / 2020). Prioritized on health and social security spending.

2nd change of state budget (Presidential Decree - Perpres No. 72/2020)

Responding to the increasing needs of the Covid-19 pandemic handling and to maintain the economy and financial system stability, including running the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN)

| | Initial State Budget UU No. 20/2019 | 1 st change Perpres No. 54/2020 | 2 nd change Perpres No. 72/2020 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Budget Deficit to GDP | 1.76% | 5.07% | 6.34% |
| Budget Deficit | IDR307.2 tn | IDR852.9 tn | IDR1,039.2 tn |
| | (~USD 21.0) | (~USD 58.2 bn) | (~USD 70.9 bn) |
| 2020 | IDR 741.8 tn | IDR 1,439.8 | IDR 1,645.3 |
| Financing Need | (~USD 50.6 bn) | (~USD98.3 bn) | (~USD112.3 bn) |

Indonesia's policy responses in dealing with Covid-19 crisis prioritizing 3 aspects: protecting people's health and saving lives; maintaining purchasing power particularly the poor, and preventing bankruptcy



COMPREHENSIVE STIMULUS PROGRAM TO SAVE LIVES & ECONOMY

NATIONAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM (PEN)

Rp695.2 T (4.2% of GDP)

Realization (as of Nov 25) 62.1%



Rp97.90 T Realization 41.2%

Rp233.69 T Realization 88.9%



Rp65.97 T Realization 54.9%

Rp115.82 T Realization 85.3%



Rp61.2 T Realization 3.3%



Rp120.6 T Realization 38.5%

Health

To address the pandemic by ensuring the quality of treatment and accelerating the containment effort

- Expenditure for Covid-19 Handling
- Incentives for Paramedic
- Death Compensation
- National Health Insurance Fee
- Covid-19 Task Force
- Tax Incentives in Health

Social Protection

To protect the poor and the vulnerable as the most impacted group during pandemic:

- Conditional Cash Transfer Program
- Non Cash Food Assistance
- Social Assistance
- Pre-Working (unemployment benefit)
- Electricity Discount
- Cash Transfer through Village Fund

Sectoral & Regional Gov't

To empower sectoral and regional governments in responding COVID-19 pandemic

- Line Ministries labor Intensive Program
- Housing Incentives
- Tourism
- Regional Incentive Fund
- Physical Special Allocation Fund
- Regional Loan Facility

SMEs

To maintain sustainability of MSME as critical part of economic recovery

- Interests Subsidy
- Fund Placement
- Guarantee Return
- Working Capital Guarantee (Stop Loss)
- Government-Borne Final Income Tax
- Investment Financing to Cooperatives

Corporate Financing

To ensure the financing availability for economic recovery phase

- Labor Intensive-Fund Placement
- State Equity Participation
- Working Capital Investment Rp29.65T

Business Incentives

impacted businesses through for example fiscal incentive

To provide cushion for

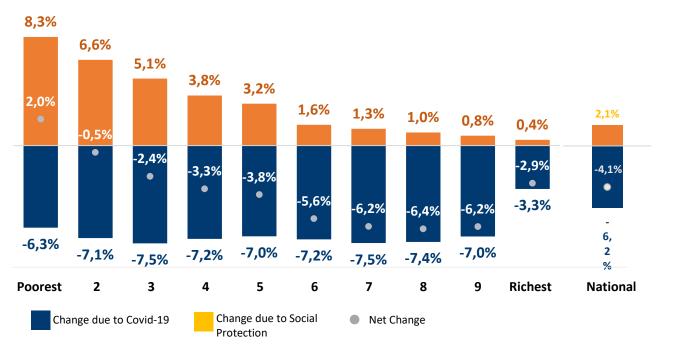
- Government-Borne Income Tax;
- Income TaxExemption onImport
- Tax Deduction VAT Return
- Corporate IT Rate Reduction



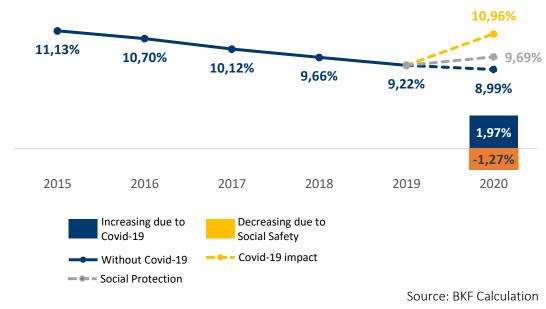
SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMME HAS A POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE CONSUMPTION OF THE POOR AND THE VULNERABLE

As of Q3-2020, social protection programme has become an effective cushion for 3.43 million people

Household Expenditure as the Impact of Covid-19 and Social Safety



Social Safety Program Could Slowdown the Impact on Covid-19 to Poverty



Social Protection Disbursement as of Q3-2020:

(99.3%)



PKH 10 mil Family



Food assistance Jabodetabek 1,9 mil Family



Cash transfer for non-PKH 9 mil Family



Food Voucher 19,4 mil Family



Wage subsidy 12,4 mil employees



Village Fund 8 mil people



Cash Transfer Non-Jabodetabek 9,2 mil Family



Rice Subsidies for PKH participants 10 mil Family



Pre-employment Card 5,6 mil people

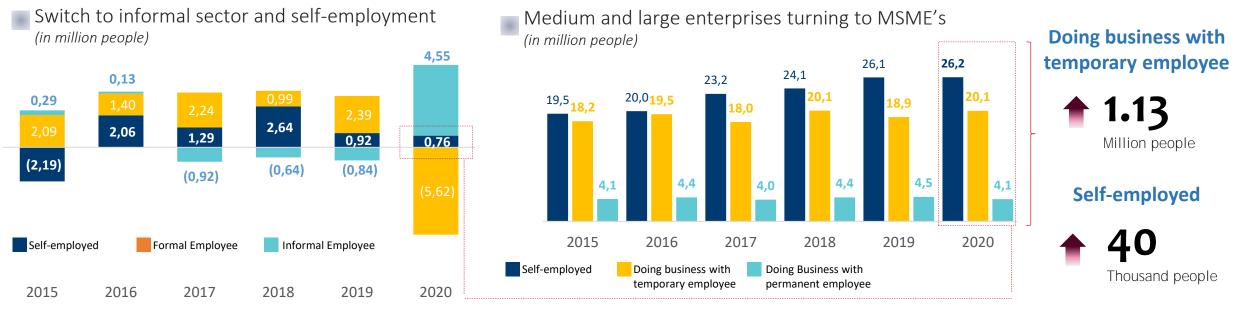


2,4 million honorary teacher



AMID THE PANDEMIC, PEN PROGRAMME FOR MSME'S ACCELERATE NEW BUSINESSES

As of Q3-2020, social protection programme has become an cushion for 3.43 million people



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, processed

PEN Programme

SUBSIDY

& MSME's



Fertilizer subsidy



Housing incentives



Interest subsidy for MSME's 20.4 (thousand entrepreneurs)



MSME's credit guarantee 246.6 (thousand entrepreneurs)



Investment financing through LPDB 101 (thousand MSME's)



Assistance for micro entreprises 9.23 (million micro entreprises)



Electricity discount/ waiver 31.4 thousand customers (household and MSME's)



SYNERGY BETWEEN MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND CENTRAL BANK

Joint Collaboration between the Government and the Central Bank in Accelerating National Economic Recovery

The enactment of Emergency Law No.1 / 2020 (becoming Law No.2 / 2020) allows BI to buy GS in the primary market

1st Joint Decree between Minister of Finance and Governor of Bank Indonesia (BI) on April 16, 2020 (SKB I) The role of BI is as backstop buyer in the primary market

2nd Joint Decree between Minister of Finance and Governor of BI on July 7, 2020 amended with Joint Decree on July 20, 2020 (SKB II)

COVID-19 HANDLING ALLOCATION Burden Sharing Scheme Covered by BI with rate Issuance specifically to 0 1. . Public Goods based on BI Reverse BI through private **Public** repo 3 months placement Goods Rp 397.56T Covered by Government with rate 2.Non-Public BI Reverse repo 3M Goods: Issuance through minus 1%, and BI ■ MSME market mechanism covered the remaining (auction, Green ■ Corporation ondifference with **Shoe Option, Private** market rate **MSME** Placement according Non-Public to the SKB on April Good **Full Covered by** 16, 2020) Rp 505.90T 3. Non-Public Goods: Government amounting market **Others** rate

Sectoral LINE MINISTRIES, Local Govt

Rp 903,46 T

HEALTH

Rp 87.55 T

Rp 203.90 T

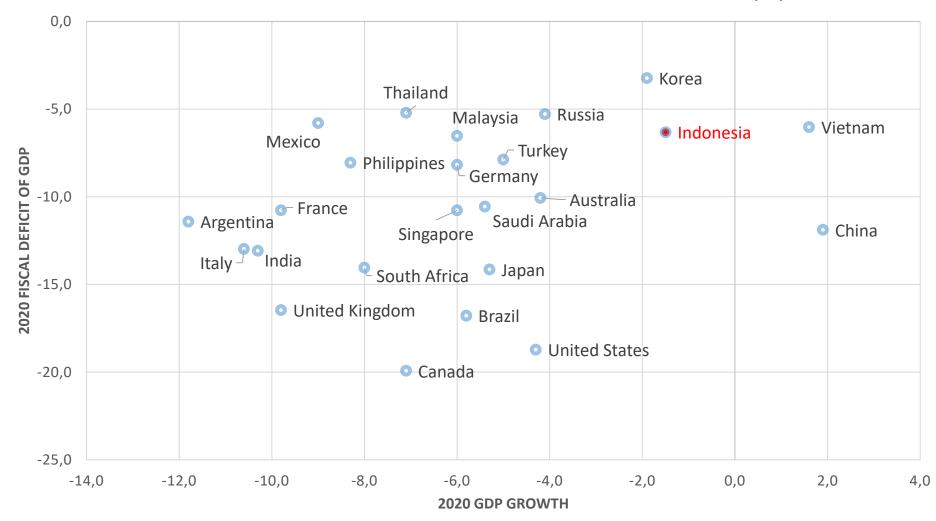
Rp 106.11 T

SOCIAL PROTECTION



FROM GDP GROWTH AND FISCAL DEFICIT PERSPECTIVE, THE PRESSURES TO INDONESIA ARE RELATIVELY MODERAT COMPARED TO MANY COUNTRIES

GDP Growth & Fiscal Deficit 2020, G-20 and ASEAN-6 (%)



- Covid-19 pandemic has given deep impact to all economies around the world.
- The extraordinary event has led countries to pour huge stimulus.
- As a result, growth contraction and widening deficit happen across the board.
- Compared to G20 and ASEAN peers, Indonesia's growth contraction and widening deficit are relatively moderate.

Source: IMF WEO October, processed



EXPANSIVE AND CONSOLIDATIVE FISCAL POLICY DIRECTION IN 2021

To Respond to Economic Challenges, Accelerate Recovery and Strengthen the Reform Effort



Consolidative

Effectiveness of COVID-19 Handling

Acceleration of Economic Recovery (PEN)

Exit Strategy From Middle Income Trap

Anticipating Uncertainty

Fiscal Flexibility (Prudent & Sustainable)

Macro Assumption 2021

| | State Budget |
|--|--------------|
| Economic Growth (%) | 5.0 |
| Inflation (%, yoy) | 3.0 |
| Exchange Rate (Rp/US\$) | 14,600 |
| 10-year Govt Bond (%) | 7.29 |
| ICP (Oil Price) (US\$/barrel) | 45 |
| Oil Lifting (thousand barrel/day) | 705 |
| Gas lifting (thousand barrel equivalent oil /day) | 1,007 |

Economic Growth Driver 2021

COVID-19 Handling

■ COVID-19 handling including the Vaccine Availability in 2021

Expansive Fiscal to Support Continuation of Economic Recovery

- Support from demand side by strengthening social assistance and cash transfer
- Support from supply side by focusing on tax incentive, providing credit and guarantee for MSME and corporation

Accelerating Reform

- OL in Job creation: fundamental change by addressing overlapping regulations and improving Indonesia's investment climate
- Budget Reforms: spending better approach, result oriented, efficiency, as well as risk mitigation
- SWF: The flexibility and ability to setting-up fund in relevant authorities in central government and attracting the investors

Global Economic Growth

■ Improving global economic growth particularly major trading partners



THE 2021 BUDGET POLICY

Comprehensively Designed to Support the Acceleration of Economic Recovery and to Anticipate the Prolonged COVID-19 Pandemic

| | 2020 | 2021 | |
|--|----------------------|-----------|--------|
| (Items - in IDR trillion) | Pres. Decree 72/2020 | APBN | Growth |
| A. State Revenue | 1,699.9 | 1,743.6 | 2.6% |
| I. Domestic Revenue | 1,698.6 | 1,742.7 | 2.6% |
| 1. Tax Revenue | 1,404.5 | 1,444.5 | 2.8% |
| 2. Non-Tax Revenue | 294.1 | 298.2 | 1.4% |
| II. Grant | 1.3 | 0.9 | -30.8% |
| B. State Expenditure | 2,739.2 | 2,750.0 | 0.4% |
| I. Central Government Expenditure | 1,975.2 | 1,954.5 | -1.0% |
| 1. Line Ministries | 836.4 | 1,032.0 | 23.4% |
| 2. Non Line Ministries | 1,138.9 | 922.6 | -19.0% |
| II. Regional Transfer and Village Fund | 763.9 | 795.5 | 4.1% |
| 1. Regional Transfer | 692.7 | 723.5 | 4.4% |
| 2. Village Fund | 71.2 | 72.0 | 1.1% |
| C. Primary Balance | (700.4) | (633.1) | -9.6% |
| D. Surplus/(Deficit) | (1,039.2) | (1,006.4) | -3.2% |
| % to GDP | (6.3) | (5.7) | |
| E. Financing | 1,039.2 | 1,006.4 | -3.2% |

Priorities Programs in 2021



EDUCATION (Rp550.0T)

Strengthening the quality of education and teacher competences



HEALTH (Rp169.7T)

Accelerating health recovery, National Health Insurance (JKN) reforms, and vaccine procurement



SOCIAL PROTECTION (Rp421.7T)

Supporting social protection reform and comprehensive social protection



FOOD SECURITY (Rp104.2T)

Increase food production and revitalizing the national food system and developing Food Estate



Provision of infrastructure for basic services, improving connectivity, and supporting economic recovery, and continuing pending priority programs



Optimizing the use of ICT to support and improve the quality of public services

National Economic Recovery (PEN) Program in 2021 IDR 372.1 T





Social Protection IDR 110.2T



MSME Support 📮



Business Incentive IDR 20.4 T





Corporate **Financing IDR 14.9 T**

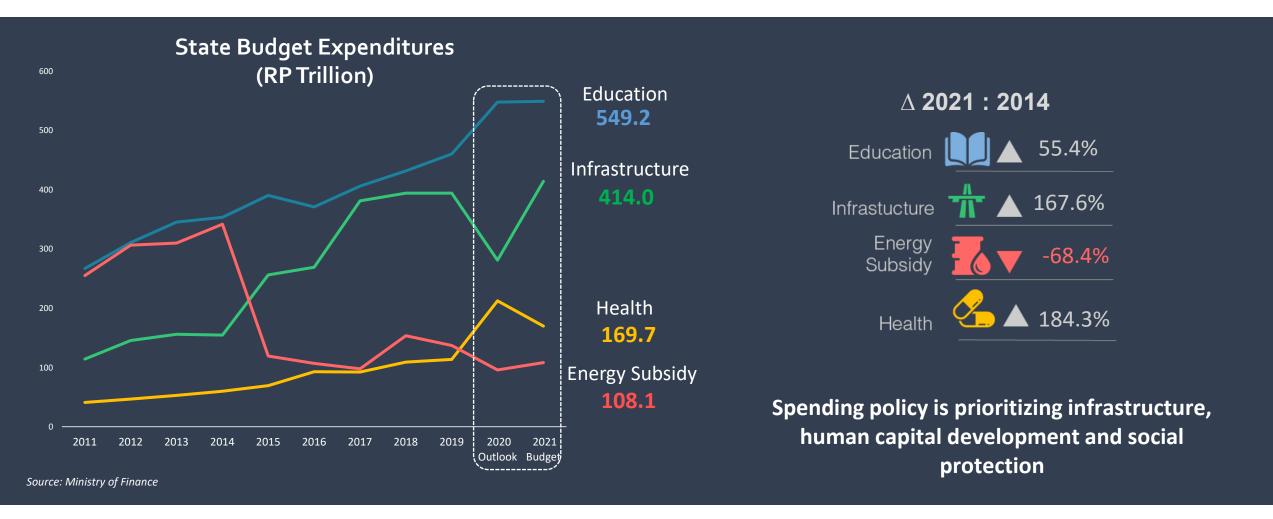


TOURISM (Rp15.7T)

Encouraging the recovery of the tourism sector



STATE BUDGET HAS BEEN SUPPORTING HUMAN CAPITAL QUALITY IMPROVEMENT THROUGH HIGH SPENDING ALLOCATION FOR EDUCATION AND HEALTH

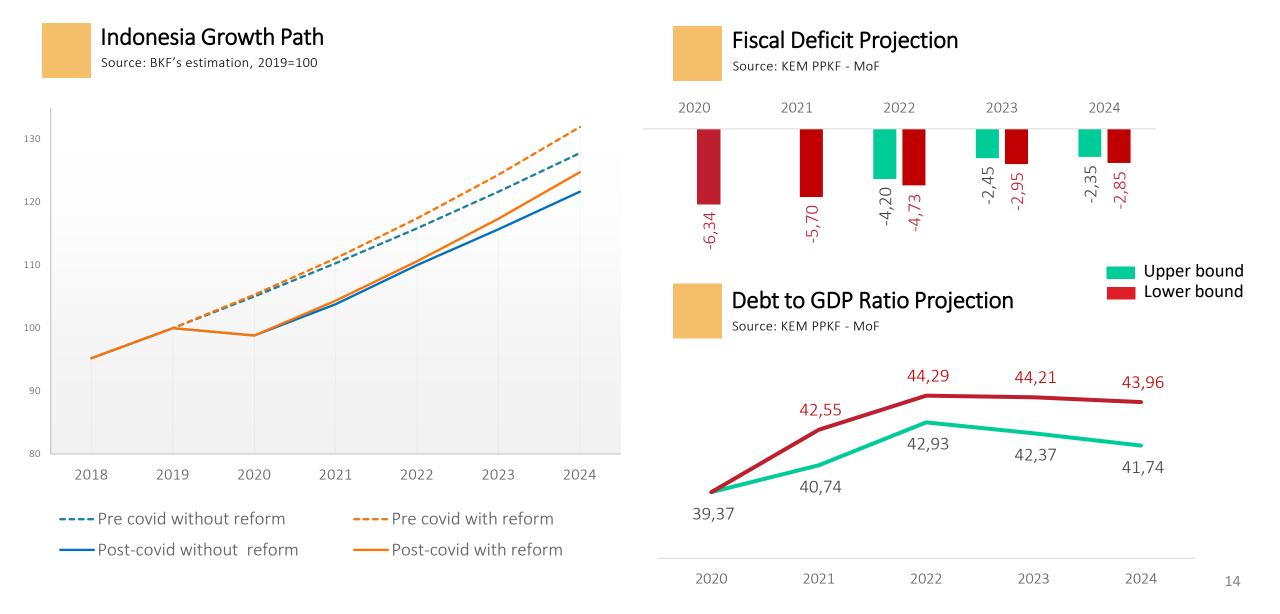


...Spending on infrastructure drop in 2020, due to some infrastructure projects delayed and reallocation for spending on health during pandemic outbreak. In 2021, various strategic projects and programs will be continued, including infrastructure acceleration...



MEDIUM TERM MACRO-FISCAL FRAMEWORK

Smooth fiscal consolidation balanced with simultaneous structural reforms to achieve sustainable development vision





CONTINUOUS FISCAL & SRTUCTURAL REFORMS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO REACH LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Human Capital Development Infrastructure Development § Cutting The Red Tape **Economic Transformation**

GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT IN FISCAL & STRUCTURAL REFORM

Improving quality of spending through effective education, health, and social protection budget to drive human capital quality

Continue the infrastructure development by strengthening digital infrastructure and encourage logistic efficiency and connectivity

Supported by improving revenue mobilization

Omnibus Law on Job Creation

- Simplification on regulation
- Bureaucratic efficiency
- Ease of Doing Business
- Tax incentive
- Manpower (Labor, severance pay, foreign workers, outsource, expatriates, etc.
- Ease, Protection and Empowerment of Micro, SMEs
- Government Administration to Support Job Creation
- Supports for Research and Innovation
- Land Procurement
- Central Government Investment & Ease of Nation's Strategic Project
- Fconomic Zone





THANK YOU